FIRST GAMES OF TROPHY TOURNAMENT

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July 2, yield

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ALIFAX

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NADA.

BOAT

Wm. St

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ASES.

TTE CASES.

Wm. St.

Kelly	93	82	98	273	91
Black	. 89			245	81 2-2
Richardson	85	107		293	97 2-
Dunn	69	72		223	74 1-1
Harrison	. 91	93	94	278	92 2-
			4=0	1312	

	Y	M. C	. A		
Estey	. 83	79	105	267	89
Nickerson	85	92	82	259	86 1-3
Ferguson			90	266	88 2-3
Jackson	75	81	88	245	81.2-3
Scott	. 81	93	77	251	82 2-3
	-	-	-	-	
1	408	437	442	1288	

	Black's	s Al	leys.			
Wilson	84	87	83	254	84 2-3	
Moore	86	92	81 91	259 276	86 1-3 92	
Bailey	106	94	90	290	96 2-3	
McKean	82	113	89	284	94 2-3	ĕ
	447	482	434	1363		

Smith		83	. 80	86	249	83
Phinney .		85	87	92	264	88
Cosman .		79	101	98	278	92 2-
McDonald		75	85	88	248	82 2-
Foshay		100	80	94	274	91 1-
		-	-	-	-	
		422	433	458	1313	
	-	Inale		leve		

Wilson		109	82-286	95	
Moore					
	87	88	84-259	86	
Belyea	85	90	96-271	90	
Bailey	94	98	85-277	92	
McKean	98	87	84-269	89	2-
	-	-			
	459	472	431 1362		

Tufts	85	84		-268	-89	
Howard	86	108		-280		
Black	91	84		-272		2-3
Harrison .	91	76	83-	-250	83	1-3
	437	445	452	1334		
	Y. 1	и. с	. A.			
Estey	103	85	98-	-281	- 93	2-3
Nickerson	. 100	100	83	-283	94	1-2
Jackson	86	92	81	-259	86	1-3
734 - 7	4250	04	100	1007	O.F.	9.0

Richardson .. 84 93 87-264 88

Scott	77	93	88-	-258	2.0
	466	454	448	1368	
,	ing Ge	orge	Alle	eys.	
Smith Sullivan	95	90	108-	-293	2-3 2-3

Sullivan	95	90	108-	-293	97	2-
Cosman		87	97-	-267	89	
McDonald		93	81-	-266	88	2-
Foshay	82	80	83-	-245	81	2-
		-	-	-		
*****	139	450	460	1349		

81	93	82-	-256	85	
		00			
			-265	88	
88	104	105-	-297	99	
85	96	88-	-269	86	
*****	-	-			
	85	85 96	85 96 88-	88 104 105—297 85 96 88—269	85 96 88-269 86

111	403	400 1005		
Ch	atha	m		
Synott 77	89	85-251		2-3
McEachren 72	71	69-212	70	2-3
Currey 81	76	74-231	77	
Coughlin 85	86	77-248		2-3
Parnord 74	90	95-259	86	1-3

Coughlin	OF.	96	74-	949	99	0.0
Bernard	74	90	95-	259	86	1-3
			-			
The games			400 1			

10.30 a. m.—Chatham	vs.	King
George Alleys 1,30 p. m.—Fredericton	vs. Y	. м. с
8.30 p. mKing Georg	e All	eys vs

6.30	p.	mBlack's All	eys	vs. Chat
		mFrederictor	vs.	Victoria
Alleys				

		er's al			
the A	. 0.	team,			
points		C4 D4	4000		

Thinney	85	88	76-249	83	
Littlejohn	86	92	88-266	88	2-3
Downing	.86	73	91250	83	1-3
Cronin				86	2-3
Hurley	85	81	85-251	83	2-3
	440	409	427 1276		
	A.	0. 1	4.		
Tully		80	87-239	79	2-3
McDermott	76	83	65-224	73	2-3
McIntyre	.86	76	88-250	83	1-3

A.	U. I			
Tully72	80	87-239	79	2-3
McDermott 76	83	65-224	73	2-3
McIntyre86	76	88-250	83	1-3
McGovern93	82	81-256	85	1-3
Howard73	86	80-239	79	2-3
400	407	401 1208		
				All of

C. P. R. team too the O. H. Warwic mercial league fi	k te	our point	s from
c.	P. 1		
Griffiths 77 Johnson, 102			
Jack 85			

	C.	P. 1	R.		
Griffiths		91	73-241	80	1
Johnson	102	76	88-266	88	2
Jack	. 85	83	88-256	85	Œ
McGowan	85	79	78-242	80	5
McKean	. 93	84	94-271	90	
	442	413	421 1276		
0.	H. 1	Warv	vick.		

0.	H. V	Varv	rick.		
Ramsey			70-225 91-261	75 87	1
Furlong	. 84	68	80-232 66-228		1-3
McLeod		83	89-257		2-3

PORTLAND CEMENT

TWO YOUNG MEN had found the largest known deposits in the world of the two materials used in the manufacture of Portlan I Cement. This age has been called the Era of Construction. The building that is now in progress the world around, almost defies imagining. It has been said, upon competent authority, that the construction undertakings of the next twenty-five years will exceed all the building upon the face of the earth today. In this great movement of construction the cry has gone forth for a building material that would be both per-

And the answer to this world-wide demand has been Concrete and Reinforced Concrete Construction. Concrete is crushed rock, sand and Portland Cement mixed in about the proportions of 5, 3, and 1; and the basis of it is Portland Cement.

Portland Cement was first discovered in 1825 by an English bricklaye named Joseph Aspdin, who gave it that name because of its fancied resemblance to the famous building stone of Portland in Dorsetshire.

The carbonite of lime for the manufacture of Portland Cement is derived from marl, chalk, or lime rock, and the silicum and aluminum from clay,

In the beginning only for hydraulic construction, Portland Cement and its ultimate product, Concrete, are used for every purpose for which brick, iron, or stone have ever been used, and for many purposes for which these materials are impossible. And besides its ordinary uses, Portland Cement has made possible great engineering undertakings which hitherto were not dreamed of, such as gigantic subways, vast irrigation projects, and finally the greatest engineering undertaking of all time, the Panama Ganal, which will consume 5,000,000 barrels of Portland Cement.

The growth of the cement industry has no parallel in the industrial history of the world. Beginning with a total production in America of 82,-000 barrels, in the ten years from 1870 to 1879, the growth of this remarkable industry has been as follows:

1870-1879		82,000 barrels.	1895	990,324 barrels.
1880		42,000 barrels.	1900	8,483,020 barrels.
		150,000 barrels.	1905	35,246,812 barrels.
.1890		335,000 barrels.	1910	74,000,000 barrels.
And t	here has be	en a cement fami	ne since the day of	its discovery.

THE DISCOVERY.

The deposits which the founders of the Edmonton Portland Cement Company discovered, are a vast deposit of marl, and a great bed of fine blue clay located on the main lines of both the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern railroads, 135 miles west of the city of Edmonton and at the geographic center of Western Canada.

THE MARL.

The marl deposit is about 320 acres in extent, and from 3 to 25 feet in depth. From surveys and testings already made, the quantity of marl is known to be sufficient for the manufacture of 12,000,000 barrels of Portland Cement.

from marl, chalk, or lime rock, and the silicum and aluminum from clay, ale, or slate.

Several samples of this marl were analyzed in the laboratory of Messrs. Thomas Heys & Son, mechanical chemists of Toronto, Ontario.

And these analyses average about as follows:

 Carbonate of lime
 90 per cent.

 Carbonate of magnesta
 2 " "

 Oxide of iron and aluminum
 2 " "

 Organic matter
 5 " "
 THE CLAY.

THE CLAY.

The immense clay bed owned by the Edmonton Portland Cement Company originally underlaid one of the numerous muskeg lakes in that vicinity, which was somewhat higher than the general level of the surrounding country. This clay deposit was quite unknown until the Grand Trunk Pacific drained the lake by cutting through it for its right of way. The clay is of exceedingly fine and uniform quality and contains more than 60 per cent. of silica. The samples analyzed by Messrs. Thos. Heys & Son average about as follows:

Silica	62	per cer	ıt.
Sinca	22	** **	
Alumina	Sec.	44 44	
Oxide of Iron	2000		
Carbonate of lime	20006		
Carbonate of magnesia	. 4	** **	200
	4	44 44	200
Alkalis of potash and soda	-		
Organic matter	3		

RESULTING CEMENT. The Portland Cement manufactured from these materials would result,

Lime						du		100						100					65	per	cent.
Lime	200		566	Seat 1	Model	MM	м	biolio .			Bidu	800							23	44	44
Silica		**		**	**	**	**	**			100	10.55		**	300	100	**		.mg	44	
Alumina		99												**	**	**	**	* *	100		
civide at 1		•												100	200				3	STATE OF THE PARTY.	**
Magnesia	idia	486	Mili	hilbi	aa								11100	3500	100				2	44	**
Magnesia	10.5		350			000		100	100	м	M	e e	866	1000	8000				T	race	
Alkalies				**		**			*	100	100		**	**	1000	100	0.0	1000	1000	distribut	
There is	18611						Inn		Ca	****		+ 0	. 41		nar	ket	th	an	thi	S.	

COST OF MANUFACTURE.

As soon as the extent and value of these deposits were determined the Edmonton Portland Cement Company was organized, and arrangements were made with R. D. Hassan and T. J. Klossoski, who are cement plant constructors of international reputation, for the construction of the plant. These gentlemen have within the past twenty years, built seventeen of the most successful Cement plants in Canada and the United States, including the famous international Plant at Hull.

After careful examination of the materials, coal supply and all other conditions affecting the manufacture of cement on this property, Messrs. Hassan and Klossoski determined the cost of Portland Cement at this plant at 78 cents per parrel as follows:

Goal at \$2.50 per ton, 130 lbs.	per	barr	el		**		1			1	8 .16
Coal for drying clay						 					.01
Power at 3-4c. per h.p. hour						91		 			.17
Labor, 130 men, \$3.72 per day								 	100		.31
Gypsum								 **			.011/
Office and sales, \$60 per day								 			.05
Insurance and taxes	***							 			.01
Small supplies and repairs								 			-02
Depreciation not included in	abov	e		100				 			.03

About 400,000 barrels of Portland Cement were consumed in the year 1910 in what is known as the Edmonton District, that is, the territory tributary to the City of Edmonton and extending west to Prince Rupert and north to the Peace River District. Two railroad trunk lines, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway have opened up here a vast domain nearly three times as large as the German Empire. This country is being rapidly occupied—towns and cities are springing up all along the lines of these two railroads, and

undoubtedly this Canadian Northwest is facing the greatest era of construction ever known to any section of any country.

LOCAL MARKET.

The market price of Portland Cement in the Edimonton District has averaged \$3.20 per barrel for the past two years, and is now \$3.40. This price is the Eastern mill price of about \$1.25 per barrel plus the freight rate to this district of about \$2.15 per barrel. The demand for cement in the Northwest will so district exceed the capacity of the two or three local mills that the price will always be fixed by the Eastern mills, and will include the freight rate on a 2,500 mile haul.

The Edmonton Portland Cement Company is building a great plant of twenty large buildings with a capacity of about 1,500 barrels per day, or a practical output of about 312,000 barrels per year.

In its calculations the Edmonton Portland Cement Company has assumed a

rice of only \$3.05 per barrel, ould be about as follows:	and	on	that	basis	the	res	ults o	f a year's	s operation
Gross sales, 312,000 barrels	s at						\$3.05		\$951,600
Cost of production at							.78	\$243,360 78,000	321,360
Freight	**	**				**	.25	18,000	DE 1,500

Net profit on a year's operations ** ** **

This should mean an annual dividend on the Capital Stock of the Company, which is \$1,500,000, of much more than 25 per cent.

The plant will be completed and in operation in October of next year.

Tomorrow will be told the story of the organization of this Company, the remarkable sale of the shares in Edmonton, and their recent advance of \$10.00 the share more than ten months before the completion of the plant.

ALLAN HAYNES, Limited, Edmonton, Alberta

From the CEAN GOLF ON THE OCEAN FREAK GAME

FREAK GAME

OF GOLF ON

THE OCEAN

thrown away—the men investing it would be subject to all kinds of ridicule for their folly in fighting the old

FAVORITE OVER WELSH

WOLGAST

By W. W. Naughton in the Boston
San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 27.—Word
comes from Los Angeles that Ad Wolgast will sell at two to one over Freddie Weish in the betting, if not at ten
to four. It is believed that the Setthement of the referee question in
Wolgast's favor influenced odds.
It is known that Jack Weish's idea
as to what constitutes legitimate fighting at close quarters are identical
with the Wolgast notions of "inside
work" and such being the case, there
is soundness in the argument that
Wolgast should show at his very best
in the Vernon arena on Thanksgiving
Day.

Day.

Even if Tom Jones were slated for referee such odds as ten to four seem ridiculous when Freddie Welsh's career as a fighter is taken into consideration.

ariand.

Right now if opinions were taken on noth sides of the Atlantic they would nix difference of opinion which of he boys, Fred or Packey were the sest boy.

the boys, Fred or Packey were the best boy.

One thing that keeps Welsh from being popular with the betting fraternity is his alleged inability to inflect punishment. The word alleged is used advisedly for it is just possible that Welsh when the occasion demands can deal a harder blow than his critics give him credit for.

Among Freddie's admirers they claim that Freddy can sting and slash with any of them. It is thought that when Freddie and Ad get roughing it the English notion that Welsh is a light hitter will soon fade.

Certainly Welsh will have to put in his best licks in the coming affair. The contest will be the turning point in his career.

TWO SERIOUS FIRES SWEEP KANSAS TOWNS

Glasco, Kansas, Nov. 28.—Driven before a high wind from the northwest fire swept this city today, causing damages estimated at \$200,000. The entire business quarter was destroyed, Lack of water facilities left the town powerless to fight the flames. Jamestown, Kansas, Nov. 28.—Fire today destroyed most of the business section of this town, causing a loss estimated at \$200,000. Forty of the forty-four stores were burned. A lack of fire fighting facilities and the blizzard that prevailed handicapped the volunteer firemen.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS DOUBLE SHOOTING

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United typewriter co. Ltd. 90 Prince William Street. St. John, N. B.

A. C. SMITH & CO. WHOLESALE Hay, Oats

Millfeeds

Choice White Middlings and Manitoba Oats Now on Hand

West St. John, N. B.