

Savings Co.

General Meeting

The Shareholders was held on 13th, 1918, at 3 o'clock. The meeting was presided over by the Secretary as printed and in the presence of the following:

December 31, 1917

LIABILITIES	
Bank balance	\$ 600,000.00
Lo. 106, payable	12,000.00
Interest Acc.	529,246.43
and Interest	1,010,741.37
Profit and	405,000.00
Count	5,744.76

\$ 2,562,732.56

Forward \$ 3,184.95
From Invest- 161,727.47

\$ 164,912.42

EXPENDITURES

Debitures	\$ 243,673.39
Debitures	46,310.59
Deposits	1,010,907.05
Deposits	15,527.01
Deposits	308,917.88
Deposits	48,013.00
Deposits	21,701.83
Deposits	1,677.27
Deposits	192,615.29
Deposits	3,250.00
Deposits	500.73
Deposits	91,078.67

\$ 1,985,172.71

KER, Manager.

31st, 1917, we have each

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A NIGHTMARE IN
NO MAN'S LAND

The Most Critical Moment Was Reached When He Passed the Shattered Tree—Would the Listener Challenge Him?

(By R. P. P. Rowe).

This is the story of a strange adventure which befell a British officer in France; it has at least the merit of being perfectly true. It happened on the western front during the most strenuous days of an offensive that entailed almost continuous fighting for many weeks. The offensive was in full swing; considerable progress had been made, and a further advance was contemplated.

It was after dark, and a certain battalion was occupying the line of trenches from which it was to attack at dawn. M. commanded "A" company, and his men were located in the trenches. He had already won the Military Cross—knew his job well. His trouble was that the line of enemy trenches, which constituted his first objective had been only vaguely located. He had studied the ground in front through a periscope during daylight, but the land had been so broken by constant shelling that it was difficult to find the exact position occupied by the Boche. The night was quiet, and he decided to make a personal reconnaissance. This decision he came to at a moment when he was already out in front, a third of the way, perhaps, towards the enemy's line. He had just put out a listening post on his right. It would be very simple before he returned to creep a little further forward and discover if possible some sign of enemy occupation.

The listening post consisted of two men, crouching up the stump of a broken tree close to the road which ran from the British into the German lines. He told the men of his intention and that they were to inform an officer if he did not return in half an hour. Then he got into a ditch that ran alongside the road, and advanced cautiously. A half moon above a haze of cloud afforded a fair amount of light. Presently he was near enough to a large crater hole to make sure that it was occupied by Germans. A mound to the right of it, which he saw close to the road, he suspected to be a machine gun position. The artillery should know of this and must make it a special target. Having gained this additional evidence, he crept back into his ditch and walked stealthily homeward.

Already he was half way back when suddenly a party of men climbed on to the road from the ditch on the far side of it, and proceeded to march silently in single file towards the British lines. He was nearer to the lines than they were, and as they advanced towards him he discovered in the dim light that the leading men were wearing German helmets.

At such a time, when one is struggling to a high pitch of excitement, it is surprising what unaccountable conclusions may spring into the mind. M. cannot understand to this day why he should have assumed that this was a patrol from the battalion on his right. But he did assume it. He imagined that some of them had taken ten yards from the German dead as trophies, and were swaggering home in them. This might prove a dangerous freak when they reached his sentry groups, and he jumped on to the road to stop them and tell them off. The leader, who was ten yards from him, halted the party behind, and himself stepped up to M. and began to speak in low guttural tones. M. was so completely astonished that for once his wits entirely deserted him. He did not understand German but he recognized it as the language in which he was addressed. Moreover he now saw that all the men—there were nine of them—wore helmets. He supposed that

he was being called upon to surrender.

In this amazingly unexpected situation his mind refused to work; he could devise no sensible course of action. He felt instinctively for his revolver. It was not on him. This was highly reprehensible, but while mentally kicking himself for his folly he felt that it did nothing to mend matters. His body, uncontrolled by thought, now acted for him. It turned itself round and began to walk with careless deliberation. He expected to be stuck or shot in the back instantly, but since he had no early chance, there was no point in making a fuss about it.

What happened next was still more surprising. As he marched on, he heard behind him the muffled tramp of nine pairs of German feet. Then he knew the whole thing was an illusion. It must be a nightmare; and yet it appeared that he could control his actions. He halted to see if this were so. Immediately the nine pairs of feet halted behind him. At this he almost began to laugh, it seemed so ridiculous. He went on again, followed as before by the steady tramping. Then, convinced that it could not be a dream, he began to theorize. His reasoning provided the following deduction. Clearly these Germans were a walking party which had lost its way. They had mistaken him in the dark with his long coat for a German officer. They imagined therefore that he was leading them to safety.

The most critical moment was reached when he passed the shattered tree where he had established his listening post. Would the listeners challenge him? or, if they did not, should he shout out to them and give the alarm? But what could two men do against nine? The two gave no sign of their presence and M. passed them in silence. As a matter of fact they were as astonished as he was. They could only suppose that their little Captain had somehow captured nine enormous Germans and was marching them back as prisoners.

That homeward march seemed endless, though in reality it lasted only two or three minutes. M. entered a sap where a sentry was expecting him.

"By this time he was exercising

reasoned cunning. He made a sign to the sentry to be silent. The nine

unsuspecting Germans followed him

discovered. It turned out that the

Germans had decided to escape from

their own lines and surrender to the

British. The plan was greatly facilit-

ated by the fortunate discovery in

No-Man's Land of a British officer.

But they never knew how furiously

they had made poor M. think!

McN, q v h-? dnmfm nh bhw

HOW CASTLE MET DEATH

By Courier-Land Wire

Fort Worth, Feb. 16.—Vernon

Castle's plane was near the ground

and he was in the front seat in-

structing a pupil, instead of in the

rear, where the instructor usually

sides. Had he occupied the rear

seat, he would not have been in-

jured. When he saw the danger of a

collision with the approaching plane

Castle undertook what aviators

know as an "immelman" turn, the

plane never regained consciousness,

but did in the field hospital twenty

minutes after the fall. Castle's

pupil was R. Peters. His only in-

jury was a black eye. Castle be-

longed to the Eighty-fourth Royal

Flying Corps squadron. The plane

was only fifty feet above the ground

and was going rapidly. The ma-

chine with which the collision was

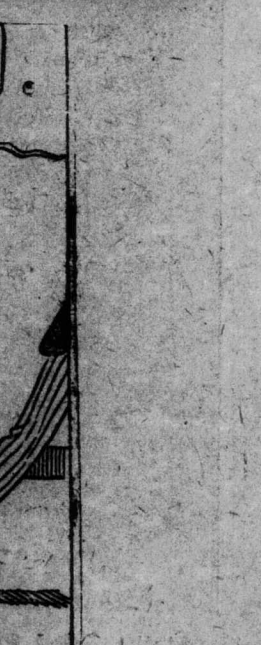
threatened, was just rising.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S

CASTORIA

Such Terrible Hardships pa inflicts on Cedric



A group of Beauties in "Braving Up Father" at the Grand Opera House Thursday, Feb. 21st.

MEMOIRS OF LATE
JOHN L. SULLIVAN

Some Famous Sayings of Veteran Pugilist—How He Met The Prince of Wales

When John L. was in England and boxed before the Prince of Wales, later King Edward, the prince was so impressed with the American fighter that he sent him a gold-headed cane. A mild, meek-mannered gentleman in waiting delivered the present to Sullivan at his hotel.

John L. opened the box and when he saw what it was he threw it back to the prince's messenger and roared at him as he hastily retreated from the room.

"Take this back to his nobles and tell him I'm no cripple."

Sullivan had a great admirer in Chicago in an Irishman named Colonel Thomas Jefferson Dolan. When Sullivan was fighting Corbett at New Orleans a large crowd gathered in a Chicago armory and heard the returns over a private wire.

Dolan's witty remarks on that day formed the basis of one of the first Irish dialect stories written by Finley P. Dunne (Mr. Dooley). Lou Houseman, now a theatrical man, was at the wire in New Orleans, and sent over the returns.

If there was anything that John L. hated more than anything else, it was cigars. A few years ago, Billy Birch, a boyish looking Chicago reporter, went to interview the former champion. Birch walked into John L.'s presence with a cigarette hanging from his lips. John let out a roar which shook the building.

The only interview that Birch got was this:

"Young man, you're a sap. Don't you know that cigar man, saying will take 20 years off your life? That is the reason most of you newspapermen have a complexion like a banana. You haven't many brains, or you wouldn't be smoking those things, but you have an awful nerve coming to me with one of those things in your mouth. Now, beat it. Of course all this conversation was pretty decorated with expressions which would make a pirate blush."

John L. had a fund of slang expressions, many of which are heard even to-day. It was Sullivan who first used "To the woods with ya," when he wanted to get rid of anybody. His slang was rough but timely.

Sullivan's honest mistakes in his speeches were widely quoted throughout the country. One time in a speech in Washington, Sullivan said:

"The greatest guy this country ever produced was Daniel Webster, the

Sporting
Comment

THE OLD ATHLETICS.

The trade which sent Stuffy McInnis to the Boston American League club marked the disintegration of what, in many respects, was the greatest professional baseball machine ever assembled in either of the major leagues. McInnis, the last cog in the combination, moves on to a rival team, which has absorbed 50 per cent. of the players whom Connie Mack welded into an invincible group of pennants and world championships.

The Philadelphia Athletics reached the zenith of their team play during the season of 1913 when they simply walked away with the American League championship. The pennant was the capture of the year and followed by a decisive victory over the New York Nationals in the world's series of that season by four games to one.

The Athletics finished the regular season with a record of 96 games won, 57 lost and a percentage of .627. This was 43 points better than the average of the Washington team, which closed the year in second place.

Connie Mack's players took the lead in the pennant race during the second week of the season, which opened about the middle of April. Mack's team was the regular season champion for the title thereafter. The records show that the Athletics led the league in team batting with .285 and in fielding with .966.

Strongest Line-up of Modern Days.

It goes without saying that Mack would naturally present his strongest combination in the world's series and the line-up against the Glints in the battle for the premier baseball honors of 1913 may be taken as the best and most powerful arrangement available. This combination, which defeated the Glints when four out of five games played as follows: E. Murphy, rf.; Oldring, lf.; Collins, 2b.; Baker, 3b.; McInnis, 1b.; Strunk, cf.; Barry, ss.; Schang, c.; Lapp, p.; Bender, Plank, p. During the regular season other players were used and were factors in winning the pennant, but the men mentioned were the pick of the combination.

To-day not one of these 12 players is a member of the team and Connie Mack is engaged in an attempt to rebuild his baseball machine with new material. Murphy was sold to the Chicago Americans for \$8,000; Collins went to the same club for \$50,000, as did Lapp without cash consideration. The Boston Americans took five men in the recent \$60,000 deal. McInnis has followed his former teammates as the result of the latest trade, although so far as is known no money consideration is involved. Barry preceded these players to Boston, bringing the Philadelphia club \$35,500, and last season managed the Red Sox.

Mack Has Not Given Them Away.

It will be seen that if the publicly announced figures in connection with these deals are correct, the Boston club paid \$68,500 in addition to some players for the five Athletics. The Chicago White Sox paid \$56,000 for Murphy and Collins. The New York Americans also contributed to the Philadelphia strongbox as the Yankees club owners gave \$37,500 for Baker and \$5,000 for Oldring, although it was reported later that the Philadelphia club returned this sum, or a portion of it, when Oldring failed to continue with the New York team. The two pitchers, Bender and Plank, as well as Combs, were unconditionally released by Manager Mack.

The disruption of the Athletics also formed one of the most sensational features of modern baseball history. The team started poorly at the beginning of the 1914 season, but swung into its stride early in June and again captured some of the season's pennant winners. The Athletics were favorites to defeat the Boston Nationals in the world's series, but the Braves startled the baseball world by defeating the Mackmen four straight games, thus establishing a record in this department of the national sport. Manager Mack did not attempt to hide his chagrin at this unexpected setback and without entering into a discussion of the causes of the downfall, decided that drastic changes were necessary. It took him three years to complete the dismantling of the famous baseball machine, but the passing of McInnis closed the final chapter in the history of a great aggregation of diamond stars.

Food Value of Chocolate
is Not Fully Recognized

Over 40 Per Cent. of Fat in Cocoa Bean—Complete Article Giving History of Chocolate Making—Interesting Facts About Raw Material

An interesting and instructive article on the cocoa bean and the manufacture of chocolate, written by Mr. Card de Pierre, is given here. Mr. Card de Pierre is a practical man, who has passed 20 years in the business. He was superintendent of the chocolate department of the Mooney Biscuit Company and is now connected with a Montreal firm. The article follows:

The cocoa tree flourishes in a warm, moist climate. It is therefore indigenous to the tropical latitudes, and is found in the West Indies, Brazil, Colombia, the West Indies, the Gold Coast of Africa, Ceylon and Java.

It grows in the sheltered valleys of these countries where the soil is soft and rich in humus, and kept moist by rivers. The tree blossoms profusely throughout the year. Under cultivation the young trees are placed in the shadow of large trees such as bananas or palm trees.

Used to be Cacao
The word "cocoa," generally used in English speaking countries, is apparently of European origin and is probably a corrupted form for the right name "cacao." The first knowledge of the cacao tree was brought to Europe in the year 1517 by Fernando Cortez, who found it cultivated in Mexico and applied to it the name "cacao," derived from the Mexican designation "cacao-qua-caca," which means "to be bitter." The Mexicans called the fruit "cacaocentli," and the beverage prepared from them, "chocolatl," which is derived from the root, cacao, or cacao and atl, water. In a letter from Cortez to Charles V., he described the cocoa beans as being used by the Mexicans in place of money.

Beautiful Trees

The cocoa tree with its abundance of small pink blossoms and golden yellow, red and brown fruits, forms a conspicuous ornament of tropical vegetation. It attains a height of about 25 feet and at the base the trunk is of considerable diameter. The bark is light brown in color and long and thin, the upper surface being green and the under side of a duller color, slightly hairy. The formation of the heavy branches and often on the trunk quite close to the base. A peculiarity not yet explained by modern botanical science, is that flowers and fruit occur simultaneously.

The fruit or cocoa pod has the shape of our angular cucumber, generally about ten inches long, and four to five inches in diameter. The pod contains from 25 to 35 almond shaped seeds resting in a tiny heavy sweetish white pulp. The size of the seeds or beans as they are generally called, varies but these are commonly one inch long, half an inch thick. The gathering takes place throughout the year. After the seeds are taken from the trees the beans and the white pulp are thrown into large vats in which they are left for 24 hours. Afterwards the beans are spread out on a large wooden platform and exposed to the rays of the sun for three to four days. The quality of the beans depends largely upon this curing process or fermentation.

Pat is one of the most important constituents of the bean and amounts to an average of 50 to 54 per cent. of the total weight. The cocoa-red is to a great extent due to the peculiar taste and aroma of the bean. Similar to caffeine in coffee and theine in tea, the bromine is present in a small quantity in cocoa beans and is regarded as a very pleasant stimulant to the human nervous system. The cocoa beans owe their large nutritive value to the fat and a considerable constituent of albumen, the latter varying from twelve to fifteen per cent.

Manufacture of Chocolate

Chocolate is a mixture of cocoa

beans and sugar. The manufacture of chocolate is a mechanical process done by the help of heavy machinery somewhat similar to the equipment in flour mills. It must by no means be confused with candy making, which is often done by the general public.

French physicians of the seventeenth century spoke very highly of this favorite beverage and in the beginning of this century the use of this beverage spread from Spain to Italy, although the Spanish method of converting cocoa beans into chocolate was (for a while) kept secret by the Spaniards. In the reign of Louis XIV. the consumption of chocolate appears to have become quite general in France and England where public chocolate houses were opened, the most celebrated of which was on St. James street and which became a gathering place for the fashionable Londoners. In the latter part of the 18th century several chocolate factories were established in Europe.

Used Cre Process

In olden days their manufacture of chocolate was a very crude process. Nowadays the refining of the cocoa beans and the preparation of chocolate is done by very complicated milling machinery. The cocoa beans as they arrive from the ports of the Orient go through a process of picking, sorting and cleaning. Then they are conveyed to large roasting machines. The object of the roasting process is the development of the aroma, of gelatinizing the starch granules and of rendering the shell of the bean brittle. The roasting process is done by the use of a movable cracking and fanning machine. From these the clean cocoa nibs are lifted to the triple mills where the four out of five games played in liquid for the purpose of rendering the cocoa mass more easily mixed with sugar, which operation takes place in the "melangers" or kneading machines. The high degree of subdivision and homogeneity of the chocolate mixture is then obtained by the use of cylinder rolling mills, some very heavy machines weighing between five and six tons each, consisting of polished granite rolls. The chocolate mass is then kept in hot closets for several days under a continuous temperature of about 115 degrees Fahrenheit for the purpose of maturing up the product.

After several more refining processes the chocolate is ready for moulding in tins or polished nickel pans of various sizes. The presses expose the material to pressing and then the finished product is ready for the public. The wrapping is generally done in modern sanitary machines capable of handling from 12,000 to 17,000 pieces of chocolate per day. Milk chocolate is a mixture similar to the above mentioned into which is incorporated fresh milk, which first has been reduced to a powder or a flexible paste.

The cocoa powder or "cocoa" as it is generally known by the public, is the roasted, cleaned and triturated cocoa beans from which about 40 per cent of fat has been extracted by the help of very powerful hydraulic presses and thereafter are finely pulverized. These hydraulic presses expose the material to pressures ranging from 400 to 600 tons.

The quality of chocolate and cocoa manufactured in this continent has never reached the high standard attained in Europe. This may be the reason that the cocoa bean preparations are not so generally consumed in the Canadian homes as they perhaps should be. The very fact that chocolate is distributed as an extra ration to our boys at the front shows the appreciation this food article has attained in Europe.

Strength comes from well digested and thoroughly assimilated food. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the digestive organs, and thus builds up the strength. If you are getting "run down," begin taking Hood's at once. It gives nerve, mental and digestive strength.

The Overland Garage and Service Station
22 DALHOUSIE STREET

Now ready to take care of repair work on all Overland and

her makes of cars.

GEO. E. BROWN, MECHANIC IN CHARGE.

JOHN A. HOULDING

—By Wellington