

|                             |             |            |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Transferred to Reserve for  |             |            |
| Special Replacements ....   | \$25,000.00 |            |
| Transferred to Reserve for  |             |            |
| General Depreciation ....   | 100,000.00  |            |
| Sinking Fund Provision .... | 15,000.00   | 140,000.00 |

\$690,577.32

The increase in our profits for the year under review is due entirely to the extra production of our plant, both in locomotives and munitions.

The increase in the property account of \$59,742.63 is the normal increase necessary to keep pace with the growing business.

We have taken the sum of \$125,000 from our profits and added \$100,000 to Depreciation Reserve Account, and the sum of \$25,000 for Special Replacement.

The result of this year's operations is most gratifying, the net profits on our business being 25 6/10% in excess of those of any previous year since the organization of the Company.

Following the precedent of reviewing the profits year by year, commenced in our last year's report, we again repeat it:—

|                                           |               |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------|
| For the year ending 30th June, 1912 ..... | \$ 326,380.43 |
| " " " " " " 1913 .....                    | 396,886.02    |
| " " " " " " 1914 .....                    | 342,057.25    |
| " " " " " " 1915 .....                    | 134,613.89    |
| " " " " " " 1916 .....                    | 574,211.78    |
| " " " " " " 1917 .....                    | 721,254.90    |

which you will observe makes an aggregate sum of ..... \$2,495,404.27 or an average net earning of \$415,900.71 per annum.

This year the labor problem has not been a serious one with us, as we have been able to secure all the labor required, and our employees have backed up the efforts of our management in a most loyal and satisfactory manner, the result of which is shown in the large increase in our output and profits, with comparatively little addition to the plant account.

The prospects for the coming year are most encouraging. We have contracts for locomotives and locomotive parts amounting to \$3,925,400, and contracts for munitions amounting to \$199,600, thus showing a total amount of work ahead of \$4,125,000, all placed at satisfactory prices.

The class of work we have been turning out has been most satisfactory, and we feel assured, from the present outlook of the locomotive situation in Canada, that our plant will be kept fully occupied for some years to come.

Yours faithfully,  
EMILIUS JARVIS, President.

## CONCERNING THE "PORTUGAL TREATY"

### Canada Will Reap Benefit of British Treaty with Portugal —Important Provisions Summarized

The government of Canada, says the Department of Trade and Commerce, in its weekly bulletin, has received notice from the colonial office that Canada's adhesion to the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Portugal, signed at Lisbon, August 12, 1914, has been accepted by Portugal, with the understanding that article 6 of the treaty (prohibiting the importation or sale of any wine or liquor to which the description "Port of Maderia" is applied other than the produce of Portugal and the island of Maderia shall apply only to the United Kingdom.

The most important provisions of this treaty may be summarized as follows:—

The citizens of contracting parties shall enjoy full freedom of navigation in each other's territories.

The citizens of each shall be exempt from all personal service in the army, navy and national militia in the territory of the other.

Each country shall grant to the other most-favored-nation treatment in all respects as regards tariff, commerce, navigation and industry.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property in the territory of the other which the laws of the country permit citizens of the state to acquire and possess, and they shall not be subject to any taxes or imposts other or higher than those applicable to citizens of the state.

Merchandise of all kinds the produce or manufacture of one of the contracting parties passing through the territories of the other shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties.

Goods of all kinds the produce or manufacture of one of the contracting parties imported into the territories of the other shall not be subject to excise, octroi or consumption dues levied on account of the state or of the municipalities higher than those payable on similar articles of native origin.

#### As to Commercial Travellers.

The stipulations of the present treaty with regard to the mutual accord of the treatment of the most favored nation apply unconditionally to the treatment of commercial travellers and their samples. The chambers of commerce, as well as other trade associations and other recognized commercial associations in the contracting states as may be authorized in this behalf shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

Articles imported by commercial travellers as samples shall, in each country, be temporarily admitted free of duty

on compliance with the customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation.

In order to facilitate the clearance of samples of goods brought by commercial travellers of one of the two states into the territories of the other to be used as samples or patterns for the purpose of obtaining orders and not for sale, the marks, stamps, or seals affixed by the customs authorities of one country to commercial samples at the time of exportation, and the list of such samples drawn up in proper form and certified by the competent authority, such list containing an exact description of the samples, shall form sufficient evidence, so far as the respective customs authorities are concerned, of their nature, and shall entitle them to exemption from all customs examination except in so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are identical with those enumerated in the list. The customs authorities of either country are, however, at liberty to affix a supplementary mark to such samples, should this precaution in particular cases be considered necessary.

#### Trading Between Points.

Notwithstanding anything in this treaty, either of the contracting parties reserves the right to confine to national vessels the trade between any ports within its territories. Limited liability and other companies and associations, commercial, industrial and financial, already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either contracting party and registered in the territories of such party, are authorized in the territories of the other to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party. The subjects or citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have, in the territories of the other, the same rights as subjects or citizens of that state in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

## ALBERTA INSURANCE AGENTS ORGANIZE

At a meeting of country insurance men held last week at Lacombe, an organization, to be known as the Alberta Insurance Agents' Association, was formed. The following officers were elected: President, John McKenty, Lacombe; vice-president, E. B. Tainter, Taber; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Cameron, Lacombe. Executive—Arthur Mitchell, Vulcan; Arthur Young, Macleod; John Percival, Red Deer; J. P. Johnson, Wetaskiwin; H. W. Moffat, New Norway.