FREE ZONES IN THE NNITED STATES PORTS.

(Concluded from page 3.)

in a generation both spaces and equipment had to be greatly increased. Without doubt the growth was due in largest measure to the economic development of the German Empire, for which Hamburg serves as the chief port, and the direct trade between Germany and foreign countries is conducted, of course, under the ordinary customs regulations. But equally, without doubt, it was the creation of the free port that enabled the city to become an important centre for the commerce between other nations and a great consignment market for products from almost all parts of the world. Unfortunately, official statistics make no distinction between German goods and foreign goods shipped from the port, but a careful estimate for the last year before the war puts at \$200,000,000 the value of the foreign products exported. These figures illustrate only the importance of the transshipment trade; they give no indication of the advantage to German manufacturers of having at their door a convenient assembling place for the materials which they need nor of the degree to which the markets for German goods were extended through Hamburg's ability to receive and dispose of the products of other countries.

The free port has grown in popularity and spread from one country to another. Thus Spain in 1914 authorized a free zone at Cadiz and later Barcelona, Bilbao and Santander secured the same privilege. Sweden is establishing free zones at Gothenburg and Malmo. France, Norway, Portugal and others are establishing them and Great Britain is seriously considering the establishment of free zones throughout the Empire in view of her contemplated tariff revision.

CONCLUSION.

Nevertheless, it is evident that the success of a free zone and all the claims that are made for it will depend on two things, namely, the volume and character of its commerce and the efficiency of its

construction and operation. Moreover, as free ports do not create commerce themselves and as on the other hand they require commerce to warrant their existence they can not be established and maintained successfully unless the potentialities, at least, of a transshipment trade are present. That this is the case with the United States the Commission believe for their conclusion after an exhaustive study of foreign institutions and careful investigation of American conditions and mercantile opinion is that the policy of permitting the establishment of free zones in American ports is to be recommended. They embody this recommendation in the bill S.4153 which they endorse with certain amendments.

TORONTO SOLDIERS KEEP INSURANCE.

It seems that the returned soldiers who enlisted from Toronto appreciate the value of insurance. It is reported that over one hundred and fifty of them have paid the cash surrender of their policies to the city and are now carrying their own insurance. The policies are carried on the endowment plan by a number of life companies, and are payable at the age of eighty-five.

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The Niagara Life of Buffalo, N.Y., has established a Canadian department at Montreal under the management of W. E. Findlay, effective February 1st. He will have charge of the company's entire Canadian business, with the exception of British Columbia, which will continue to report to the manager of the San Francisco department.

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> Policies Issued and Revived \$13,552,161.00 Total Assurance in Force 70,950,316.00 Cash Income 3,467,440.76 Assets 18,185,610.75 Net Surplus 2,751,990.60 Profits Paid Policyholders 285,339.48 Total Payments to Policyholders 1,780,385.04

THE amount of death losses incurred was over \$300,000 in excess of the previous year, due to the influenza epidemic and war claims.

THE sum of \$2,043,035.26 has been paid to Policyholders as dividends or surplus during the past ten years.

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