

into capital for some business or profession. It is perfectly legitimate, and their youth and enthusiasm compensate, in a large measure, for special preparation in educational methods and stereotyped forms.

Young women are accused of wishing to get married. Suppose they do; they have plenty of precedents for such an expectation; their mothers married before them.

It would be a matter of interest to find out how many teachers who enter the ranks, teach for thirty years. Take a young teacher who is getting 30 dollars a month. One per cent, or 3 dollars must go into the pension fund. The next year 3.50 dollars, and the next 4 dollars,—each year her dues increasing with her salary. If she teaches thirty years—awful thought to contemplate—she will receive a small pension.

Suppose, however, that she should take out an insurance policy on the endowment plan. It will cost her from 25 dollars to 50 dollars a year on 1000 dollars, according to the length of time it has to run, but she will be the beneficiary if she lives, and her heirs if she dies, to the full amount at any time after the first payment. After two annual payments, she will have a valid receipt for the amount paid in, payable at her death, if she fails in making further payments.

She can borrow money upon her policy, and even get married without forfeiting it. In other words, she can be a self-respecting woman, managing her own well earned funds, instead of a pitiable pension.

If she chooses simply to protect those dependent upon her instead of accumulating a fund for herself, her policy will cost her from 15 dollars to 20 dollars a year, according to age. Every young person should save from 25 dollars to 50 dollars a year, no matter how small the salary, and there is no investment so reliable and satisfactory as an insurance policy. The best argument in favor of insurance is that the richest men carry the largest policies, and that every good business man increases his insurance with his income. An agent who could induce every young teacher to take out an insurance policy would be an angel of mercy, and so considered in after years by the teachers themselves.

THE NEW STAR BUILDING.

The handsome new building of the Montreal Star is fast approaching completion, and is indeed a splendid addition to the many fine edifices erected on St. James Street during the past few years. Nothing has been omitted that could be devised to secure for its happy occupants perfect light and good ventilation.

The curiosity now being exhibited by Canadians about non-inflammable wood will cause visitors to the Star's new offices to be interested in the capacious shelves and platforms in the main office, which are constructed of wood treated by the Electric Fireproofing Company.

Non-inflammable wood is bound to come into almost general use for building purposes in this country, and, when used must assuredly diminish the risks of fire, and incidentally may lead to reduced rates of insurance.

FIRE IN ST. ANN'S COTTON MILLS, MONTREAL.

A fire, stated to have been caused by spontaneous combustion, occurred on Wednesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at the above mills. The plant is the property of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, of which Mr. A. F. Gault is President.

At time of going to press, it is difficult to ascertain the actual loss, which may be in the neighbourhood of \$40,000 on stock and buildings.

The insurance is carried by New England Mutual.

FIRES AT QUEBEC.

By the fire which occurred on Aug. 24th and 26th the net losses sustained by each company were:

Morin, Frere & Co.....	Quebec Fire Ins. Co.....	\$2,000
" "	Phoenix, of London.....	3,000
Dupuis.....	Guardian	617
Cloutier	Union	1,000
Turgeon	Phoenix, of London.....	1,000
Fire on 26th inst.:		
Brownrigg	Alliance	1,050
Gale Electric Works..	L. & L. & Globe.....	500
" "	Scottish Union & Nat.....	300
" "	Phoenix of Hartford.....	352
Building	Atlas	1,000
"	National	1,000

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

	Clearings.	Balances.
	\$	\$
Total for week ending		
30 Aug.....	1900, 11,518,434	1,535,481
Corresponding week... 1899,	11,750,198	2,143,503
" " .. 1898,	11,375,001	1,645,508
" " .. 1897,	11,645,323	1,265,646

Notes and Items.

At Home and Abroad.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.—The loss paid by insurance companies, under advice of their attorneys, of about \$160,000 for consequential damages to meats in cold storage, due to the disablement by fire of the cold-air furnishing plant, has given rise to much speculative theorizing among underwriters. Many leading underwriters take the ground that the companies were not liable and should not have paid; others take the same ground as to non liability, but approve the payment; others suggest various forms,