

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Fire at Campbellton, N.B.—On the 24th Sept. a fire destroyed the Mill property of the Continental Lumber Company at Charlo River near Campbellton together with about fifteen million feet of lumber.

Fire at Darmoody, Sask.—On Sept. 27th a fire destroyed Johnson's General Store and Brown Bros. hardware store. The former it is stated, had no insurance, and the loss to Brown Bros. store will be about \$10,000 with \$6,700 insurance.

Fire near North Augusta, Ont.—On the 27th instant three large barns owned by S. Percival were destroyed by lightning together with the seasons crops valued at about \$8,000.

Fire at St. Johns, P.Q.—On Sept 23rd a fire broke out in the Thotoscope Theatre. Loss about \$3,000.

Fire at Mansonville, P.Q.—On Sept. 23rd a fire destroyed two barns. The first owned by A. Coutu was burned with contents, 300 tons of hay, \$1,000 worth of cereals, two horses and machinery. The other barn destroyed was owned by E. Manning. Loss about \$1,500.

Fire at Kenora, Ont.—On Sept. 29th a fire destroyed the grocery store of Martin & Poirier. Loss about \$10,000.

Fire near Winnipeg, Man.—On Sept 25th, the dwelling and outbuildings of D. Liberman, on the Selkirk Road, 13 miles from Winnipeg, were destroyed by fire, together with live stock. The loss is stated to be \$34,885. The fire was of incendiary origin.

STORAGE AND HANDLING OF GASOLINE

The proper regulation of the sale, handling and storage of gasoline and other inflammable liquids demands the most serious attention of all public officials whose duty it is to protect the people from the dangers that are ever present in the dis-

tribution and storage of these dangerous volatiles. You cannot insist too strongly on the most approved methods, and the rules herewith submitted are to be regarded as guides to this end.

1. The storage of gasoline should be outside buildings, in underground tanks. The top of tank should be at least three feet below the surface of the ground, and below the level of the lowest pipe in the building to be supplied. Tanks shall be set on a firm foundation and surrounded with sand or soft earth, well tramped into place. Storage in above ground tanks is permitted outside of fire limits. The capacity of tanks shall be determined by their location with respect to the buildings to be supplied and adjacent buildings. These specifications will be given on application. Tanks must be tight and sufficiently strong to bear without injury the most severe strain to which they are liable. Specifications for tanks of any capacity will be furnished on application.

2. Tanks are to be filled by daylight only. No fire nor artificial light should be allowed in the vicinity, and all openings must be locked except when in use. Empty oil barrels or drums must be promptly removed from the premises. Drums or barrels shall have taps, plugs or bungs replaced immediately after package is emptied.

3. Open containers should never be used to transport gasoline. When gasoline is to be handled it should be drawn directly from storage tank into an approved safety can or an approved portable tank of not to exceed sixty gallons' capacity. Approved portable tanks are permitted and are in common use. Care should be taken to avoid spilling any gasoline either in filling them or withdrawing liquid from them. Avoid exposure to any flame in operating them. Keep them away from radiators or other sources of heat. They should be kept outside of building when not in use; but if kept in building, they should be so located that they may be readily removed in case of fire.

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