

## THE PLUMBERS UNION

### CALLS FOR APPOINTMENT OF PLUMBING INSPECTOR

By the City Council—It Discusses Several Matters of Importance to the Citizens.

The following statement is made through the Whig by plumbers union, No. 221.

The Board of Health of our city some months ago had an ice company before the court for harvesting ice from a prohibited section, and later had an ice dealer before the court for shipping it out of the city. This shows the Board of Health has some power, and in these cases used it. But what about the meeting, when they recommended to City Council the appointment of a sanitary and plumbing inspector. Are they not going to use some of their power in this case? In looking after the ice question, we commend them for the good they accomplished, still, we feel that the good accomplished will naturally be enjoyed mostly by the people of means, as no or few working people can afford ice this season, for work is so limited, and is being shared by foreigners.

Now the time goes on, and on, and apparently the Board of Health is not going to do anything more than to suggest there should be a plumbing inspector. Of course the City Council say they have no money, to spare for that purpose this year; well it's no wonder, only lately the fire chief asked that 4 men be added to his department, and likewise the police department had extra men added. Now why were these men taken on? not because there was any actual work for these men to do. No but for fear something might happen that they may be needed. Of course till that day or night comes, they are being both clothed and paid, and the City Council pay them. It's queer how they can do it when their money is so limited. In employing a plumbing inspector the council would not be getting him before he is actually needed. There is certainly plenty at all times, for a good experienced plumber, who would know from practical experience his work. In fact one should have been on the job long ago.

The City Council, however, say it cannot afford to pay a plumbing inspector this year. Now, in our minds, it is very doubtful if council would need any money to pay an inspector of this kind, even in the haphazard way the permits have been issued and the inspection of this work has been going on, the city collects hundreds of dollars from this source every year. We feel that if a good live practical plumber were put on as inspector, there would be enough permits sold in a year to more than pay him a reasonable salary, and in this way cost the City Council nothing. There is no doubt, whatever, that there are hundreds of jobs done every year that a permit has not been taken out for. It would be no trouble at all for a practical plumber to cite cases of this kind in almost any part of the city.

The Plumbers Union Local, 221, would also like to suggest that the plumbers all be charged a license to do work in the city, as they know that a good deal of the defective work would be stopped in this way. At present, it is nothing out of the ordinary, to see a baker, shoemaker, butcher, sailor, doctor, soldier, minister, insurance agent, undertaker, or even an old maid, doing their own or somebody else's plumbing.

We see the part of Health has suggested that the milk agents be prevented from delivering milk unless it is in bottles. Of course, as usual, the poor working man will be asked then to pay more for his milk, and as the poorer classes are known, to raise the larger families, they will naturally suffer the most. Milk sold by some dealers, might not stand the test very well, but we venture to say, if the same milk were tested when it has reached the table of some of the boarding houses, or restaurants, cafes, hotels or even private tables, it would show it to be of a still lower grade. However, unless a plumbing inspector is appointed soon, there will surely be a grand opening in Kingston for a bottle making concern, for there are plenty of other things that should be in bottles as well as milk, especially in houses, where soil pipes are defective where they pass through pantries or where refrigerators are wrongly connected to the waste pipes.

We have seen no report yet from the new sanitary inspector, but expect to see a mighty big story some of these days. There will surely be a long story needed to explain the unsanitary condition of some of the properties where people live, viz., on Ontario street and where foreigners stay in the vicinity of the Kingston tannery and smelters and box cars near the round house.

We also notice that this year Mayor Shaw proclaimed three days as "clean up" days. This we consider a good idea, and feel that a great deal of good has been accomplished in this way. We wonder why he doesn't also see that the workmen, employed by the Utilities are not supplied with suitable water closets, where work is being done on the streets. Just think of all the men on Princess and other streets and no convenience of this kind. We see by the British Whig the other night where some men were dismissed off the street work for drunkenness. These men possibly were forced into these hotels by the lack of closets for them on the streets, and knowing as most men do that hotels have the water metered to them, felt they were taking something that did not belong to them, and so bought a drink of two or three use themselves. The result was that at their jobs, and foreigners were employed in their places. There is no danger of the dogs going into



A RECENT PHOTO OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE AND HIS FAMILY. The German and English royal families most run to boys. It is said that the German crown prince has but one little daughter, and his son, the crown prince of England has but one little princess in his home.

the hotel and using the closet and being sanitary like. Oh, no. Being sanitary doesn't bother him, now who is wrong. Why all are wrong. But should not the Utilities as other employers supply such conveniences. They could be temporarily connected to an ordinary grate on the street and be made sanitary, and in no way objectionable at a very small cost.

We have seen no report yet from the new sanitary inspector, but expect to see a mighty big one some of these days. There will surely be a long story needed to explain the unsanitary conditions of some of the properties where people live, viz., on Ontario street and where foreigners stay in the vicinity.

Another thing needed is to have water bubblers put on the hydrants for drinking purposes. It is surely mean employers who would not supply drinking water for their employees in the hot summer days. The bubblers don't need to be of the ever-running type as are used so commonly by the Utilities around town. They are too extravagant on the water to expect these for working people. These are self-closing styles that will only allow water to run while they are held open. By the way, would not the city cause a big saving in water if this self-closing style of valve were used on all the public water troughs and drinking places in the city.

We see the commissioners have made a large saving in buying the season's supply of coal. Saving water means saving coal as it takes coal to pump the water. The water saved by the above mentioned bubblers by the course of a year would mean many tons of coal or many dollars and also mean we would not have to increase the pumping capacity so soon.

It looks as though after a very long delay there will at last be a water pipe laid to the city dump at the end of Bagot street. Well it certainly can't be put into use too soon. And we all hope that it will have the desired effect. Cataract Ward certainly has all others' stopped for flavors.

We can't understand why any alderman would suggest to limit the hours for dumping rubbish. Surely it is a blessing to get such like out of the congested parts and is not a double blessing, to get the dump filled up as soon as possible. The Good Book says don't put off till tomorrow that which can be done today. When the new water pipe reaches the dump we will then expect to see in a short time a nice large lawn on the parts that is filled to the desired height. Surely this expectation will not be looked upon as too extravagant. Probably some of those sign boards could be arranged for, or trees or shrubs planted about, mostly anything would be an improvement for it couldn't possibly look better than present. It certainly is an awful sight to be in plain view of his royal highness and others going and coming to our city, a sight they can't possibly miss owing to its extra strong odor. Could not our medical health officer or our sanitary inspector suggest something not so expensive that could be used to reduce this disagreeable odor? If not probably some of the professional men of Queen's would know of something. It's too bad to contaminate the air, as has been done in this vicinity, and expect taxes from the ratepayers. And those poor old people in the Home for the Aged, whom we don't expect to be among us long, what about them? Men and women from all over the city spend hours and hours looking after the comforts of these aged people in the many other ways. Is there anything shape of amusements and treats and

more necessary for them than good fresh air? Well, we're sure good fresh air like they used to get before the dump was started there would be very much appreciated.

It has been recommended by the Fire and Light committee that a building inspector be appointed and suggested that the plumbing inspection be attached to his duty. There is no doubt but that building and plumbing inspection is needed, but we feel that it would be impossible to combine the two duties and expect both done well, it would be just as reasonable, in fact more so, to say that the firemen do the policemen's work, or vice versa. These two classes of men can be readily secured at any time, as really no experience is needed to take their jobs; size and age seem to be about all the qualifications necessary for these jobs. It don't matter whether your occupation has been sailing, or vice versa, a plumbing inspector or a building inspector. Some buildings have, no doubt, been very poorly built. This can be very plainly seen by the firemen's reports, that three or four fires have been caused lately by faulty plumbing.

Now, if a person whose time is as limited as a burning building as a fire chief, can see buildings' faults, they surely must be built very badly. Now, how many faults could a mechanic who has spent all his life around buildings in construction see? Sure we venture to say he could see ever so many from the street cars. We don't see where he reports any fires caused by faulty plumbing.

Oh, no! You bet he don't. We guess it's seldom you see such an offense. In many cases faulty plumbing does worse than causes a fire. It's more likely to be the cause of a funeral.

Faulty plumbing is something that we hear very little said about. Of course that's natural. So few people have made study along these lines. There are only a very limited number who could tell a good sanitary plumbing system from a very dangerous faulty one. Which is very plainly seen by the few mechanics in the city under the present inspection; no, not inspection, just a bluff at it, but you pay for one all the same.

GETS £7,600 FOR YUKON. Bishop Stringer Makes Appeal in Westminster Abbey.

London, June 9.—The conditions of religious work in the Yukon and its claims on British sympathy were prescribed at Sunday night's service in Westminster Abbey, by Bishop Stringer, of the Yukon. The remote parts of the dominions, he said, were sometimes called the Judea and Samaria of the British empire, but he wished to impress those at home that these remote parts were a portion of the empire.

The bishop told of the immigration story of Canada, and the consequently abnormal demand made upon the churches, and he recounted what share the Anglican body had taken in meeting the situation. He related incidents and experiences showing how his ministrations had been appreciated in the icy northwest and he pleaded that the church should not lag behind the officers representing the empire, in facing difficulties of pioneer work. His Lordship stated that he had raised £7,600 of the £10,000 required for a special Yukon endowment fund.

MONEY MAKES PEERESS GO. Her Ladyship Snubbed in Getting Rich Girls in Society.

London, June 9.—Now that the season is getting into swing, the peeress who undertakes to introduce the girl with the dollars into the very best society is once more going strong, notwithstanding some very pointed snubs that she received not so very long ago.

But when she can get a thousand pounds down from an American "poppa," as she did quite recently, it is worth a trifle of inconvenience. And the cool of the dollars into the very best society is once more going strong, notwithstanding some very pointed snubs that she received not so very long ago.

## REGRET GRENFELL CRASH.

### All London Talks of Bank Firm Failure.

London, June 9.—The all absorbing topic of conversation on change was news that the Chaplin Milne, Grenfell company had suspended payment with liabilities totalling in the neighborhood of £5,000,000. The market, however, was not altogether surprised, as the affairs of the firm have been troubling the markets for some time. When, in the middle of last month, the heavy commitments of Arthur M. Grenfell were taken it was hoped that the trouble had been avoided. A fortnight ago, however, rumors were again busy and the renewal of liquidation of certain Canadian and oils securities proved the last straw.

The suspended bank stands on Princess street, opposite to the Bank of England. It has a capital of £350,000 with 33 shareholders. The Grenfells have long ranked as financial princes in the city and have figured prominently in West End social circles. One branch of the family is represented by Lord Desborough, chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce. Arthur M. Grenfell married Lady Victoria Grey, daughter of Earl Grey. The first effect of the news on the exchange was to depress prices, but a marked rally subsequently took place. The suspension has caused great regret in the city, where the firm had gained the highest esteem.

## CATHOLICS BOYCOTT FAIR.

### Because Nathan is Named Delegate to Panama.

New York, June 9.—At the third annual re-union and reception of the Catholic Laymen's League for Retreat and Social Studies at Mantesa Fort, Staten Island, a resolution in which the Catholics present expressed their intention of boycotting the Panama Pacific exposition was passed unanimously. The meeting was the largest that has been held in Mantesa since the house there was purchased in 1911, the speakers taking their position in front of the throne of the Sacred Heart in a large Grotto near the Retreat building. Some two thousand laymen stood bareheaded on the steep decline which slopes down one hundred feet before the Grotto and on the level beneath.

The laymen's refusal to participate in the Panama exposition is because of the designation of Ernesto Nathan as official representative of the Italian government at the fair. Nathan, in a resolution unanimously passed, was called an avowed enemy of the Catholic church, and was described as being noted for his insults to the pope.

## EMPIRE FUND £140,000

### Mansion House Subscription List Filling Up.

London, June 9.—The Mansion House Empire of Ireland relief fund now amounts to £140,000. Among the subscribers are the members of the Stock Exchange, £1,500; Society of Motor Manufacturers, £525; Viscount Iveagh, £500; Lloyds Bank, £262 10s; Klaveness, Christiana, owner of the Starboard, £100; David Sassoon, £52 10s; Alexander Pirie & Sons, £50; Mrs. Hugh Allan, £50. The governors of the Royal Caledonia Asylum have agreed to admit widows of election any who have been rendered orphans by the disaster on condition that one of the parents, however, must have been a native of Scotland.

## ELECTRIC BARGES.

### Thirty Craft of This Kind on State Canal.

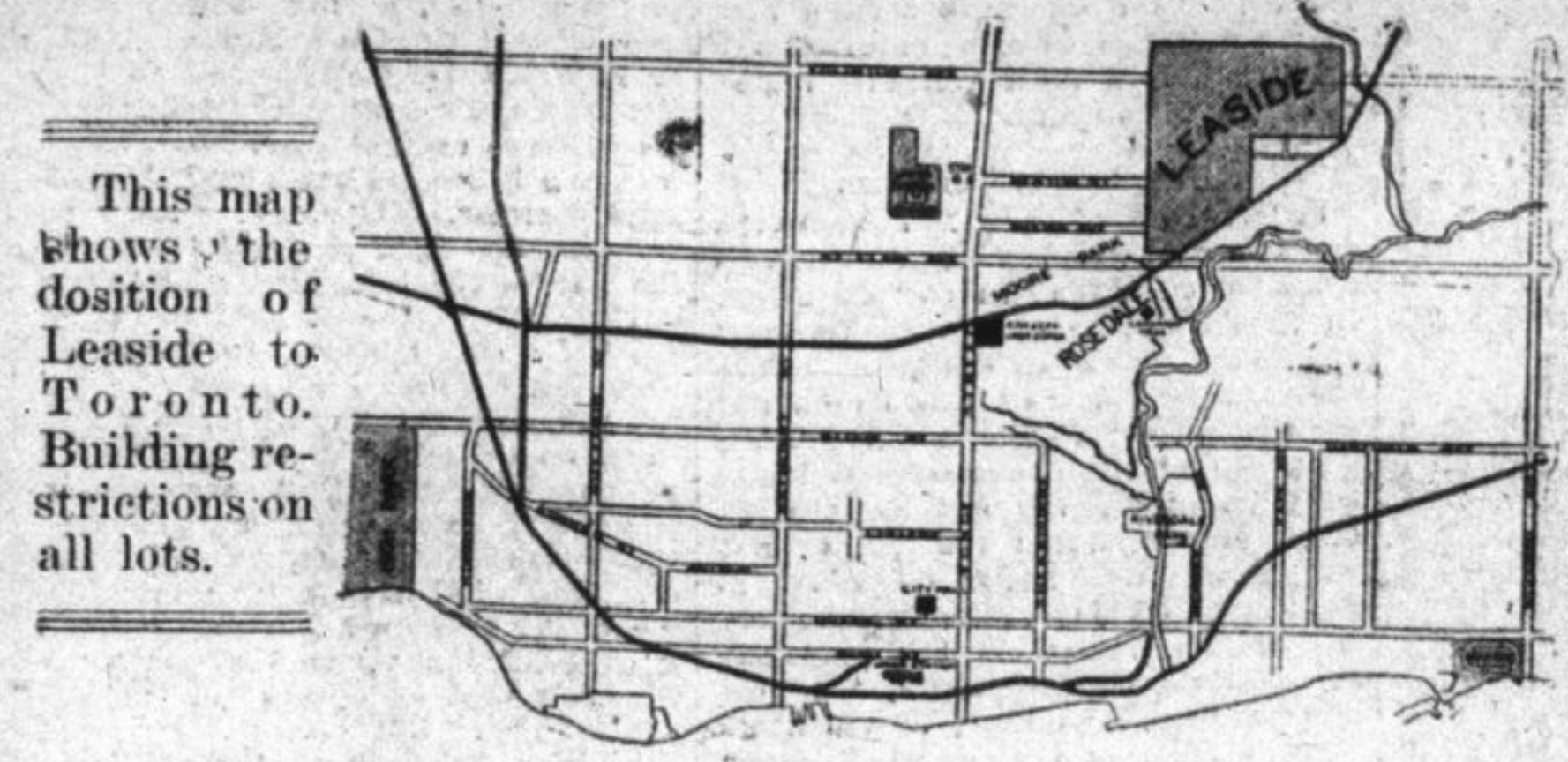
Albany, June 9.—At least thirty electric barges will be operated on the new state barge canal by the New York and Buffalo Steamship company organized by Chas. W. Morse, the steamboat magnate, and incorporated yesterday with a capital of \$75,000. Some of the vessels of this company will navigate the distance between New York and Buffalo, stopping at the big cities along the route in three days, and will facilitate commerce between the metropolis and points in the west.

# Leaside

The new townsite of the Canadian Northern Ry., situated right on the threshold of Toronto—a continuation of Rosedale and Moore Park, just a few minutes walk from the new Government House. Only 3.1-2 miles from the City Hall, nearer to down town Toronto than the Woodbine or High Park, where property is selling as high as \$100.00 per foot. Closer in than many solidly built up sections right in the city. Leaside is right in the heart of Toronto's expansion, and is bound to come to the front as one of Toronto's finest residential districts.

Leaside is a complete townsite magnificently laid out by a landscape artist, 400 feet above the lake level, with a dry bracing healthy atmosphere, free from the smoke and dampness of the city, yet within easy access of Yonge St.

The development of Leaside is progressing rapidly, most of the streets are graded, and some of them paved, work has commenced on the construction of sewers and watermains. One firm alone that has a factory on the property has begun the building of 150 houses which will be completed this year.



This map shows the position of Leaside to Toronto. Building restrictions on all lots.

We have on exhibition in our window a large painting of Toronto showing Leaside

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### FOR SUMMER DAYS.



which are much simpler processes than the construction, proceed with the making.

For the outside, turn the hem in back at notches, gather on single small "O" perforations and adjust tape under the gathers. The front is indicated by large "O" perforations. Trim with cord over gathers and along double "oo" perforations. Close the seams and gather between "TT" perforations; then arrange on the lining. Try on to see if any changes are needed. Now bring single small "o" perforations at center of the back and at lower edge of gathers to corresponding perforations in lining and tack. Join the belt centers even, as under-arm seam.

For the skirt, join gores as notched; then close back seam from large "O" perforation to lower edge. Close front seam of draped section, leaving free below double "oo" perforations. Pleat, placing "T" on small "o" perforations. Close back seam from upper edge to small "o" perforation. Pleat inserted section, creasing on a lot perforations; bring fold to center-back; sew to draped section as notched; bring seam to center-back of inserted section and press. Arrange on foundation, centers even; stitch along double "oo" perforations.

Close back seam of puff from large "O" perforation to lower edge. Gather between double "TT" perforations and on crossline of small "o" perforations. Arrange on foundation, centers even; stitch lower edge over upper edge of draped section, center row of gathers along crossline of double "oo" perforations, and stitch upper edges together, bringing double "oo" perforations at side seams. Sew to lower edge of waist over belt, centers even.

This unusually dainty summer frock for misses and small women is carried out in one of the inexpensive French cotton crepes that can be bought for as little as 25 cents a yard. They come in floral printed effects and are really rich looking, trimmed with a little good lace and a girle of satin.

To make this design requires 5 yards of 36-inch material, with 2 yards of 36-inch lining for underbody, 1/4 yard all-over net and 3 yards of 12-inch ribbon for the belt.

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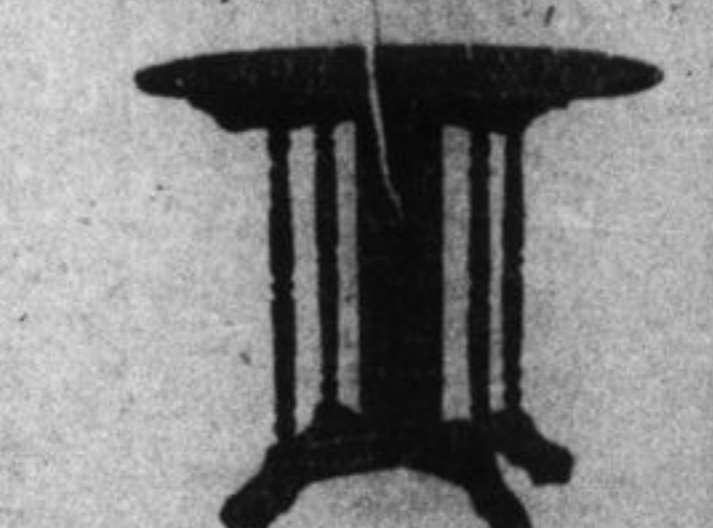
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