

The British Whig's

Publicity and Progress Campaign !!

National prosperity feeds upon itself. Each period of growth is the springing board for another.

But why wait until it comes? Why accept an intervening period of dull trade as part of the inevitable scheme of things? Canada is prosperous now as never before. Why not go out now, while the inspiration of our present success is still upon us, and rope in another period of gilt-edged prosperity?

After the war, there is bound to be a certain amount of industrial dislocation while the boys in khaki are being replaced in civil life. Not only that, but the hundreds of factories that have been turning out war material and supplies of every kind will have to re-adjust themselves to their former kind of work.

All this spells dislocation if, and only if, we drift. But there is a better word than drift. There is organization. There is preparedness for peace. We have the basis of that preparedness in our present prosperity.

During the last three years Canada's export provision trade to Great Britain has more than doubled. Canada's trade with the United States has more than doubled. Agriculture, dairying, fruit farming, all these industries are prosperous beyond anything recorded in the history of the country. Lumbering and mining and fisheries, all report unprecedented business, in spite of the general shortage of labor. Every mill and factory in Canada is working to capacity. Every ship that leaves these shores is freighted up to the safety limit.

This is the great opportunity for Canadian industry to carry the present boom forward over the after-war crisis, instead of accepting the hitherto inevitable dull period. Dull periods are not inevitable in a country with such tremendous undeveloped resources as Canada. They may be so in an old-established and over-populated country, but in this land of supreme opportunity they can surely be avoided. That must be the slogan of Canadian business men, to boost the Dominion from one period of prosperity right into another, and thus absorb the heroes from overseas as fast as they are demobilized.

It will be difficult. It will require careful organization, courage and enterprise and confidence. But Canada has shown time and again that she possesses these vital qualities. Three years ago she organized a great citizen army to help beat Germany. Now, both her national self-interest and her national pride call her to organize another citizen army to conquer a new prosperity and help to realize that famous saying that Canada is the country of the Twentieth Century.

The Old Limestone City Has Quite a Few Firsts To Its Credit

An Interesting Account of How Kingston Led the Dominion in Quite a Number of Lines, And Has in Fact, More Records of the Kind Than Any Other City in Canada.

A publicity number of a newspaper is primarily issued to boost the city in which it is published, to attract manufacturers and capitalists and private residents, to send all over the country an account of its attractions and opportunities.

But the personal note cannot altogether be ignored. Kingstonians are justly proud of their famous little city. They are proud of its connection with the historic past, and they are especially proud of the fact that it led the way in such a number of national and provincial activities.

A notable First that stands to Kingston's credit—a double First, in fact—is contained in the fact that it was the site of the first classical school and the first cathedral in the province, as stated in the memorial tablet in St. George's Cathedral to the memory of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D. The inscription may be worth quoting in full:

To the sacred memory of the Rev. John Stuart, D.D., who came to this province in 1785 as a United Empire Loyalist, and was known as the Father of the church in Upper Canada. He founded this cathedral, the first formed in the province, and also the first school. He was chaplain to the garrison and to the first Legislative Council, and was 27 years rector in Kingston. Associated with Thayendanege, Chief Brant, he translated the Gospel and the Book of Common Prayer into the Mohawk tongue. He was instrumental in forming important missions from Cornwall to York. Universally beloved, this intrepid herald of the Gospel fell asleep August 15th, 1808.

Kingston was also the meeting place of the First Legislative Council of Upper Canada. There is a picture of the building as it stood at the time, in which it is described as Government House. This was where Colonel John Graves Simcoe met his Executive Council on May 17th, 1792, the first Parliament in Upper Canada. The cottage, for such it is to modern notions, still stands in Queen street, just below St. Paul's church.

When Upper and Lower Canada were re-united in 1841, Kingston was the first capital, and when the greater Confederation was consummated in 1867 the city had the honor of having as its representative in the first Dominion Parliament the first Prime Minister of all Canada.

Prior to this—in 1858—the Canadian Press Association had been established. A few months ago it held its 59th annual meeting, when it received the presentation of a new gavel donated by Mr. W. F. Nickle, M.P. for Kingston. This gavel was made from oak taken from the British-American Hotel in Kingston, where the first meeting of the C.P.A. was held.

The first, and so far, the only Military College in Canada is located in Kingston. The first book published in Upper Canada came from Kingston in 1824. Kingston may or may not have been the first city in Ontario in the past, but it will be so in the future if the energy and resolution of its business men and its own great natural advantages can make it so.

Kingston is the Manufacturing and Industrial Centre of Eastern Ontario

The Following Information, Issued by the Bureau of Information and Industry Shows the Advantages of Kingston as a Location For Manufacturing Plants.

The population of the city is growing steadily, not spectacularly so, but steadily, which is far better.

Situated midway between Montreal and Toronto, Kingston is a superior shipping point for the whole of Canada.

There is direct freight service over the three great transcontinental railways, and water transportation, north, south, east and west, for eight months in the year, via Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence waterway, and the Rideau Canal.

A large acreage adjacent to the railways, is available for manufacturing sites.

Tax exemptions, fixed assessments and even free sites, have been granted by the city; each case being considered specially.

Labor conditions are favorable.

Rents, land values, and the cost of living are reasonable. One of the largest farmers' markets in Canada is held three times a week.

The Light, Power and Water services are municipally owned and operated under a Commission, and rates are almost at cost to manufacturers.

The city has as fine educational advantages as any in Canada, being the home both of Queen's University and the Royal Military College.

Paved streets and well-lighted thoroughfares are a feature of this modernized city, in which all the citizens are working for the general good.

Ideal Manufacturing Centre

Kingston is admirably situated at the foot of Lake Ontario and the entrances to the River St. Lawrence and Rideau Canals. With splendid physical advantages, it is also the market-place of a large mixed-farming and fruit-raising community. The population within a radius of 25 miles is approximately 100,000. To the north, adjacent to the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway lines, lies a highly mineralized country, more than ten known minerals being now mined. The city, in addition to growing manufacturing plants, possesses great educational advantages, and the educational and industrial forces work in close connection for the public benefit.