

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1927.

SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

FREDERICTON HAS FAR FLUNG CITY LIMITS

Has Distinction of Being
the Largest City in the
Dominion in Acreage
—Twenty-seven Miles
of Territory.

(Boston Evening Transcript.)
Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, has the distinction of being the largest city in the Dominion of Canada. While its total population of some nine thousand people is concentrated within the city proper, covering a few square miles, the city limits enclose within their boundaries a total of twenty-seven square miles.

As early as 1692 the present location of New Brunswick's capital was chosen as the seat of Government, but it was not until 1783, two years after New Brunswick had been separated from Nova Scotia and created a separate province, that Fredericton became the official seat of government. The selection was made at that time by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Carleton, and the first official session of the House of Assembly took place in Fredericton on July 18, 1783.

The earliest census records show a total population of forty in 1761, the nucleus of the present city a mere settlement on the St. John River known as St. Anne's Point. But even before the first appearance of the white man the flats opposite the mouths of the Nashwaak and the Nashwaaksis, two tributaries of the Saint John, were the site of an Indian settlement. Five miles above this encampment, near what is known today at Currie's Mountain, the



THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION
A rare print of the Confederation Conference held at Quebec, in October, 1864. It was presented to the Public Archives recently by the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden.

chiefs of the red men gathered in council, and about the campfire held the reins of government. The actual seat of Indian government was known as Auk-paque.

In 1788 New Brunswick's legislators gathered for the first time at the new capital, the first two sessions of the House of Assembly having been held in Saint John. A two-story wooden building standing today between the

Queen Hotel, the residence of the present governor, and the present Parliament buildings, housed the gathering. It was known at that time as "King's Provision Store."

Fishing Popular.

In this building, also, the first sermon was delivered in Fredericton in 1790 by the first rector of Fredericton, Rev. Samuel Cooke. The population had at that time increased to four hundred, of whom about one hundred attended church, many others preferring to go fishing.

This lure of the salmon and trout streams in the vicinity of Fredericton continue and New Brunswick's capital is now an outfitting centre and starting point for hunting, fishing and canoeing trips that are enjoyed by hundreds of visitors annually.

In 1800 the first charter of what is today the University of New Brunswick was granted. Fifteen years after the granting of this charter the population of the city has increased to 1300. This charter was surrendered in 1823 and another granted to "King's College," the latter being established as the University of New Brunswick in 1859.

Has Many Industries.

With this expansion in property and importance there have been established also many important and flourishing industries. Chief among these may be mentioned the Chestnut Canoe factory, the largest canoe manufacturing plant under the British flag. Fredericton is also the home of the Hartt Boot and Shoe Company, whose products have won a world-wide reputation, as (Continued on Page Sixteen.)

AVIATION HAS MADE GOOD PROGRESS

Canada Has Utilized
Airlanes in Govern-
ment Survey and For-
est Patrol Work.

In this year of Jubilee Canada is reaching out with an ambitious program of aerial navigation which the most imaginative of the Fathers of Confederation never entertained even in their wildest dreams.

Flying in Canada was born of war, and in these later days of peace the conquest of the air goes on apace. During the war flying was a young man's game, and the youth of Canada won renown with machine-guns bristling from the cockpits, propellers roaring, and bombs swaying from the under carriages. It was grim business but it proved the sporting blood of a young nation.

Peace came, and these young men who rode the whirlwind returned to Canada to earn their living as civilians. But the spirit of war air-work survived, and in a small but seasoned organization called the Royal Canadian Air Force the traditions of aerial navigation were carried on. The young airmen, trained in war days looked to the civil departments of government for employment. They were needed and within two or three years of the close of the war many of them were in the Royal Canadian Air Force, detecting forest fires, locating smugglers on the boundaries, and mapping out by photography the vast areas of the hinterlands.

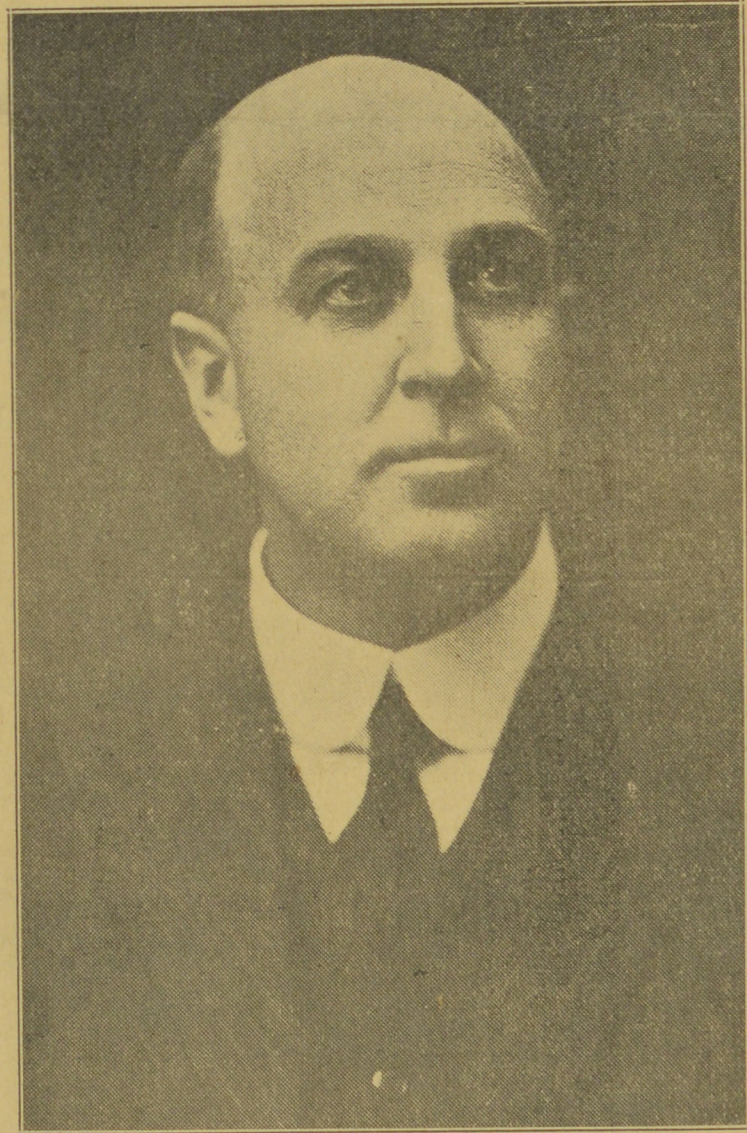
Civil flying soon pushed its way to the front during the post-war years, and the government of Canada was quick to establish the necessary code of laws for aerial navigation. The administration of these regulations was given to a branch of the Royal Canadian Air Force, and today the Dominion is safeguarded by a set of strict regulations governing the licensing of all mechanics, pilots, air harbours, international flying signals, and the inspection of air craft.

The most conspicuous work done during these recent crowded years of flying history in Canada has been the survey work in which the Dominion has led the world. Other countries have put on spectacular flights of astonishing endurance, but Canada's contribution has been along sound commercial lines. In 1926, 56,000 square miles of Canadian territory were photographed and mapped with an accuracy which would have required years and millions of dollars if done by ground work.

The year 1927 has brought a practical acknowledgment by parliament of this valuable work. Since the war Canada has never spent more than \$1,500,000 a year for air development. This year more than \$3,000,000 was voted by parliament for the Royal Canadian Air Force to be divided between mili- (Continued on Page Sixteen.)



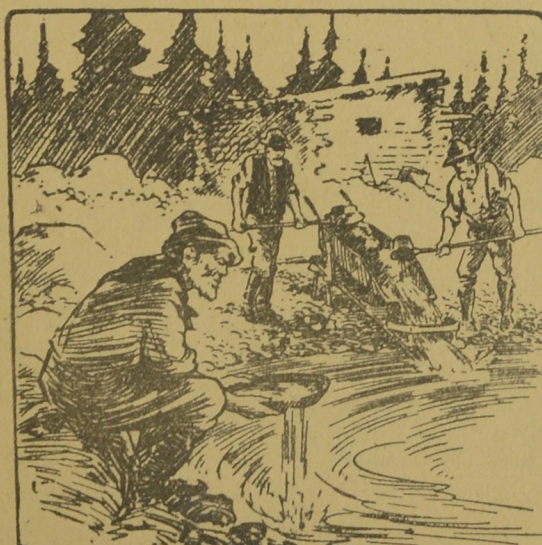
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
To Whom We All Owe Allegiance.



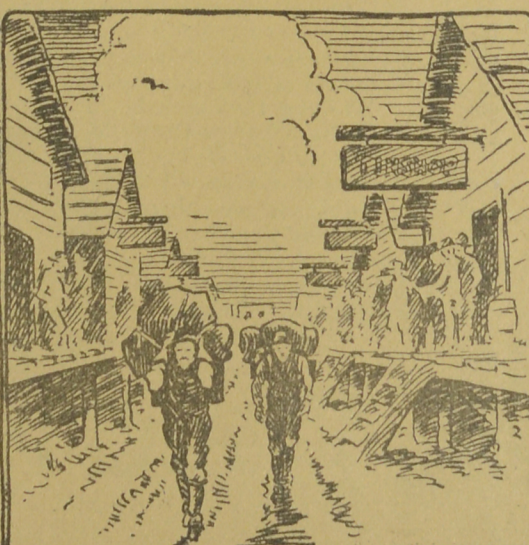
MR. R. B. HANSON, K. C., M. P.
York-Sunbury's Representative in Parliament—He Has Been a Member of the House Since 1921.

CANADA'S THREE SCORE YEARS OF PROGRESS

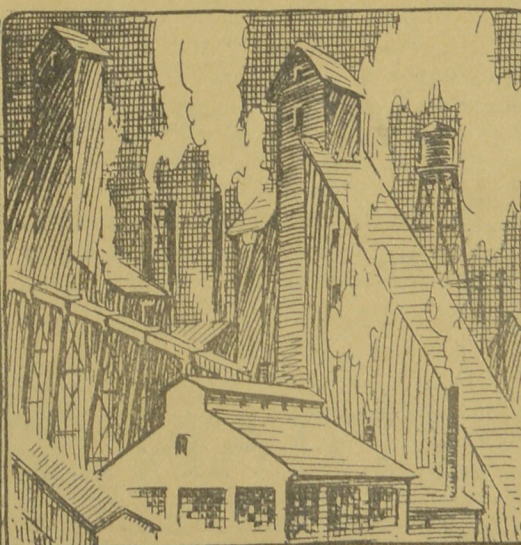
MINING



PLACER MINING IN THE ROCKIES



YUKON GOLD-RUSH DAYS



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