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W. L. Seward



1910

The
FIRST HALF
CENTURY
of
OTTAWA

BY *W. L. Seward*



The First Half Century of Ottawa

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THE ESDALE PRESS, Limited, Cor. Kent and Sparks Streets
Printers and Publishers.

FC 3096

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I hereby dedicate this book on "The First Half Century of Ottawa" to my fellow citizens of the City in which I was born, where I have lived and laboured for that City's good, and where I hope to die.

The Author.



FOREWORD

“For six years my wife and I have lived amongst you, I might almost say in the intimacy of domestic intercourse. Our daily occupations, interests and amusements have been more or less identical with your own. Two of our children are your fellow citizens; and no embellishment has enhanced the beauty and dignity of your lovely city that has not occasioned as much pride and pleasure to us as it could have done to you. Indeed, among the many regrets which our departure entails upon us, by no means the least is the thought that we shall no



CHAUDIERE FALLS.

its bosom untold wealth in minerals, only waiting to be wooed in order to make it pour that wealth into the lap of the seeker.”—Marquis of Lorne (Duke of Argyle).

AN AMERICAN AUTHOR'S APPRECIATION.

Any words of commendation from Charles Dudley Warner will be accepted as representing the judgment of one of the unquestioned leaders of American thought and taste.

He writes:—“The beauty and attraction of the city (Ottawa) are due to the concentration

longer have the daily pleasure of admiring and re-admiring your Parliamentary Buildings, which, both as regards their site, architectural splendour and picturesque and regal outline, excel all others that exist upon this continent.”—Dufferin's farewell reply (in part) to an address of the Citizens of Ottawa.

“The cliff overlooking the Ottawa, north of the Parliament Buildings, commands a magnificent view of the Falls of the Chaudiere and of the Lake above, studded with islets, and of the hilly country to the northward, with the broad river immediately below; a water power which suggests unlimited possibilities, and a territory which hides in



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

here of political interest. The situation on the bluffs of the Ottawa River is commanding, and gives fine opportunity for architectural display. The group of Government Buildings is surpassingly fine. The Parliament House and the Departmental buildings on three sides of a square, are exceedingly effective in colour and the perfection of Gothic details especially in the noble towers. There are few groups of buildings anywhere so pleasing to the eye or that appeal more strongly to one's sense of dignity and beauty."



LANGEVIN BLOCK.



THE FIRST HALF CENTURY OF OTTAWA.

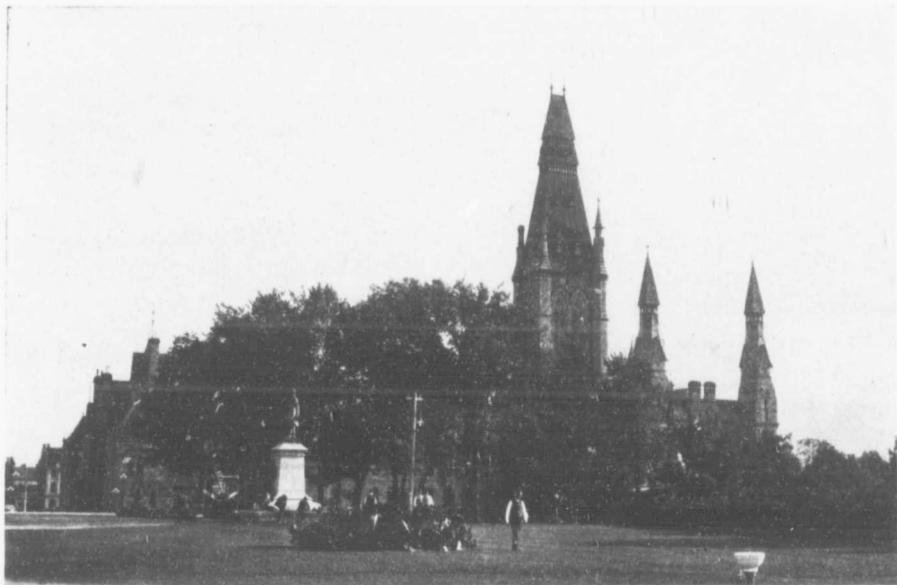
“City of laughing loveliness, sun-girdled queen,
Crowned with imperial morning, bejewelled with joy,
Raimented soft like a bride, in virginal sheen,
Veiled in luminous mist, blushing, maidenly-coy
In shyly opening dawning of youthful-sweet beauty:
Earth and air, and the heavens, and wondering ocean
salute thee.”

In the early sixties, the late Anthony Trollope visited Ottawa, and in letters to an English Journal described it as “the Edinburgh of British North America.”

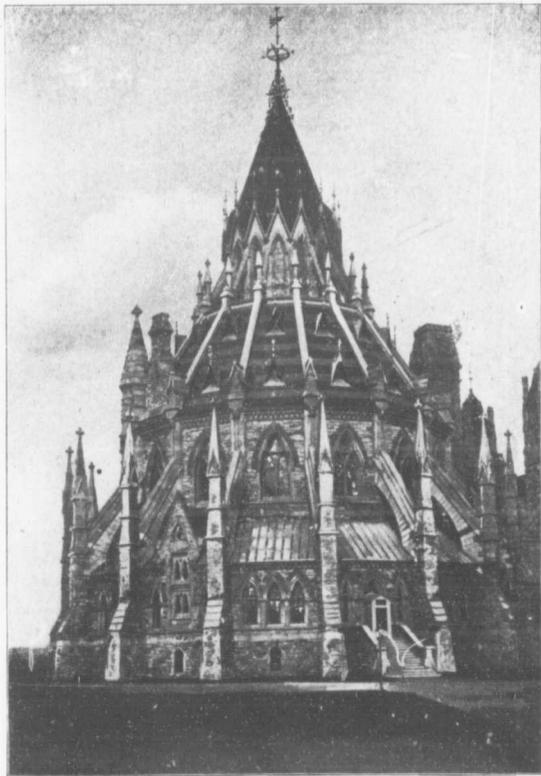
Charles G. D. Roberts, the New Brunswick poet and novelist, has designated the Capital of Canada the “City of Laws and Saws”. A name which is quite apropos, referring as he does, of course, to the Parliament Buildings and the Lumber Mills.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada, has aptly called the political metropolis, “the Washington of the North.”

A visitor to this City from Boston, Mass., in a communication to the “American Canadian” says: “Naturally a comparison with Washington, the rival Anglo-American metropolis, is one of the first processes in the mind of the traveller. No resident of the United States needs to be ashamed of the citadel of his nation, and it possesses an accumulated wealth, both intellectual and material, which time alone can bring, but the youthful Ottawa of youthful



THE WESTERN DEPARTMENTAL BUILDING, SHEWING THE MACKENZIE TOWER AND THE STATUE OF
PREMIER MACKENZIE.



PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY.

Canada must claim greater superiority in grandeur of situation and surroundings, commercial advantages, and future possibilities." Then, referring to the view from the Suspension Bridge: "As one takes in, on the one hand, the Chaudiere Falls, with their headlong tumble of mighty waters over the precipice, with their drenching cloud of spray, and, on the other hand, the lofty turrets and spires of the Dominion Buildings, whose massive walls tower above the lofty bluff as it there juts out and overhangs the dark rushing river." He asks, in view of the imposing Capitol and the beauty of its environs "whether Washington or any other city of America can show so grand a coup d'oeil."

There is an old adage that says "God made the country but man made the city." It goes without saying that there is no city in Canada or even in all North America that possesses the noble and commanding site, the picturesque surroundings and the great natural advantages bestowed upon Ottawa. It is beautiful beyond the beauty of all other Canadian or United States cities.



CITY POST OFFICE.



HISTORICAL SKETCH.

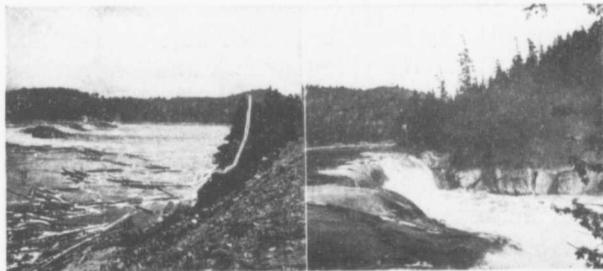
OTTAWA, the Capital City of British North America, dates its origin from the commencement of the Rideau Canal, under Lieutenant-Colonel By, of the Royal Engineers, in the year 1826. It is situated at the confluence of the Rideau and Gatineau with the Grand River (now called the Ottawa) on the south bank thereof, and eighty-seven miles west of its junction with the St. Lawrence. In August, 1827, Sir John Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, returning from

one of his northern voyages, came to visit the commencement of what was considered at the time, a work of great magnitude, and laid the corner stone of the new canal locks and the enterprise was completed in 1832. The village grew rapidly to be a town of great importance and was incorporated in 1847. Seven years thereafter, in 1854, it assumed the dignity of a city, taking the name of Ottawa with a coat of arms, and the motto "Advance", designed by the late Colonel Geo. Hay, Ex-President of the Bank of Ottawa, when he was a city alderman. In 1857, Her Majesty Queen Victoria chose Ottawa as the permanent political capital, which choice was ratified and confirmed by Parliament, and the Department Buildings were commenced in 1859 and completed in 1865. The late King Edward, then Prince of Wales, on his

tour through Canada, laid the corner-stone on September 1st, 1860. This stone, of white marble, is deposited below the western wing of the Senate, and bears the following inscription: "This corner stone, intended to receive the Legislature of Canada, was laid by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, on the First day of September, MDCCCLX." Practically from this date the city commenced that phenomenal development which has since been witnessed.



The first session of Parliament was opened on June 8th, 1866, and during that session the grand project of confederation was matured, and on the 1st July, 1867, the birthday of the new Dominion was duly celebrated. At Confederation, the population of Ottawa was 18,700, while today it is over 85,000, with an assessment valuation of nearly \$80,000,000, including the Government property.





SCENE IN ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

THE ORIGIN AND DEFINITION OF THE NAME OTTAWA.

THERE was a tale of romance surrounding the Ottawa River in the olden times. It was the great highway, during the 17th century, for the Indian tribes, when bringing their furs from the northwest to trade with the early settlers of Montreal, and the hardy French voyageurs had many thrilling experiences when canoeing through its solitudes. By the Indians it was called Kit-chi-sippi, which means "the great or grand river." The Chaudiere Falls was spanned by an iron suspension bridge designed by Samuel Keefer, C.E., built by Alex. Christie, and completed in the year 1844. It is a cataract of great depth and volume, the greater part of the water of the river rushing with concentrated force through a comparatively narrow channel.

In 1615, Champlain ascended the Rivieres des Algonquins, passed by the



Mattawa, Lake Nipissing, and reached the Georgian Bay. At the mouth of the French river, he met a tribe of Indians picking blue berries. These people belonged to the Manitoulin Island. As their hair was tied on the top of the head they were called Cheveux Releves by the French, but no person has ever told us the name by which these Indians used to designate themselves.

After reaching Simcoe County, Champlain learned that they were called Oudatawa by the Hurons, that is men of the woods; the Hurons lived in the plains.

The Standing Hairs (Oudatawa), were a pure Algonquin race, not a word in their language corresponding to any expression in the Huron tongue.

In 1654 the Oudatawa, seeing that the French could not or would not go to them to trade, descended to Montreal by the Algonquin river. By that time the Iroquois



SCENE IN MAJOR'S HILL PARK.

That last form is the only one used by the French—the English pronunciation is Ottawa. But there is an exception; an unfortunate exception that created a double mischief. In 1740, Charlevoix, writing his history of New France, called the Oudatawa Outaouais (Outaway) and said they lived on the river bearing their name. His book was the only one that could be obtained upon the history of Canada until 1830, and even then the errors of Charlevoix were reprinted by Canadian authors who did not know much, as a rule, about the ancient tribes of the country. Far from residing on our river, the Oudatawa were chased from Manitoulin Island in 1649 by the Iroquois, and went to Green Bay. It is from there they started the first caravan towards Montreal in 1654. A branch of them settled also on the south shore of Lake Superior, so that yearly the rendezvous of the traders from Wisconsin East and those of Lake Superior was at the foot of St. Marie River, to go to Montreal.

had destroyed the three Algonquin groups found on the river in the days of Champlain.

The arrival of the Oudatawa was the signal of a large trading business, which lasted from 1654 to 1754.

In the direction of the annual caravans, the Oudatawas were always leaders. They dominated in this way over Lake Superior, Georgian Bay and Green Bay, because they had in themselves such a commercial spirit, that notwithstanding their small number they had to be followed (and not led) by the others.

The French soon called the old "Riviere des Algonquins" where there were no more Algonquins, by the name of the new people, "Route des Outaouas," for they had contracted Oudatawa into Outaouas.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO PARLIAMENT BUILDING.

historian, for a great deal of information on the question referred to. The eminent litterateur derived his knowledge from the narratives of the 17th century written by men who dealt in a business way with the Outaouas. They all agree with one another as to the character of these people, their migrations, etc., but none of them makes any allusion to the name the Outaouas had adopted for themselves, so the Outaouas pass in history under a name given to them by a nation who spoke a language absolutely different from their own. It is surmised that the Oudatawa, feeling or realizing their superiority over the other nations or tribes, simply called themselves "The Men"—the men par excellence.

In 1670-1671, most of the Outaouas returned to Manitoulin Island without giving up the control of the fur trade. In fact, all the fur transactions in the West were styled "traite des Outaouas" embodying in those terms the people of Algoma, Lake Superior, and Wisconsin. It was a general expression. Charlevoix was misled by it. He should have taken pains to enquire a little on the subject.

What remains of the Oudatawas is not much now. They live in Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois—here, there, and everywhere.

In 1854 when the municipal councillors of Bytown looked for a name for the new city, the saying of Charlevoix, repeated by others, carried and Ottawa (English form of the word) was adopted without a suspicion of any mistake. The writer is greatly indebted to his friend of many years standing, Mr. Benjamin Sulte, F.R.S.C., poet and

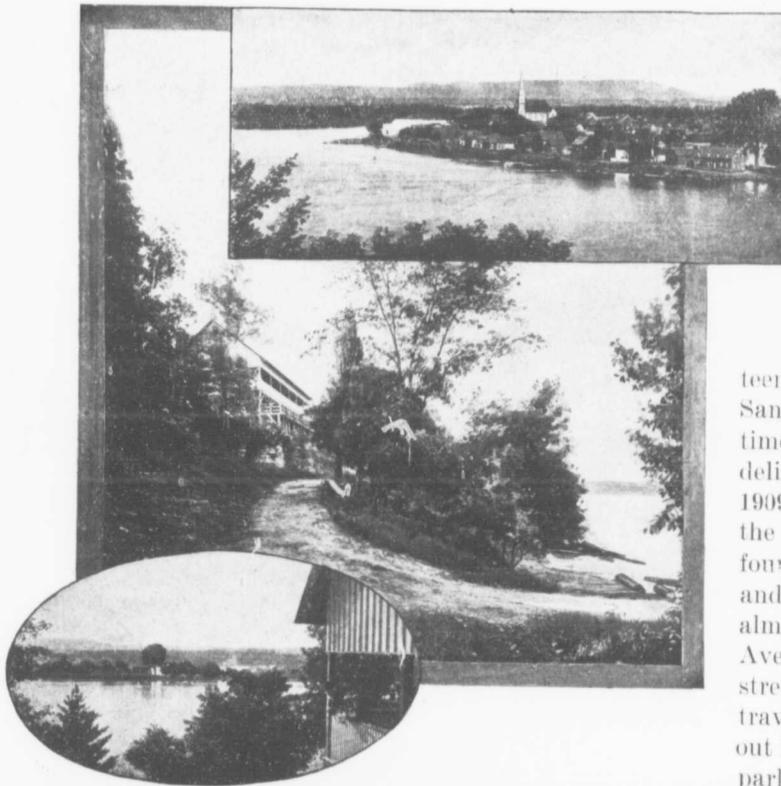


IN THE PARKS AND GOVERNMENT DRIVEWAYS.

WHEN an Ottawan, with pride swelling in his bosom, undertakes to show his city to visitors and tourists, he usually and generally inaugurates the ceremony by taking them for a grand tour over the electric car system, the finest, swiftest and cleanest in all Canada. The Parks, the Government Driveways, and the Central Experimental Farm are the pride of every citizen of Ottawa, and he or she delights to show them to strangers. Ottawa has been more than ordinarily far-sighted and fortunate in the selection of its public parks, and the Government Improvement Commission have done a noble work, and all has been carried out silently, as it were, and without ostentation. When the Commissioners have completed their work—which is done without fee or reward, the Parks and Driveways will be a magnificent system of rus in urbe. Improvements on so large a scale as the Commission is trying to encompass, are necessarily somewhat slow, and whilst the eastern and southern portion is provided with an extensive system of lakes, walks, flower gardens, summer houses, etc., the western and northern portion has as yet not undergone very great improvements. However, the end of the first decade of the Improvement Commissioners' unselfish work has witnessed a change marvellous in conception, beautiful to the eye, and a pleasure to the soul. There are sixteen large and small parks in the City. The largest and most beautiful is Rockcliffe Park. The writer looks back with pride and satisfaction to the message he handed out to his Council twenty-three years ago, recommending this park, which was heartily endorsed by the Marquis



A VIEW OF THE DRIVEWAY SHOWING HOW THE BANK OF THE RIDEAU CANAL HAS BEEN BEAUTIFIED.



of Lansdowne, the noble friend of the writer, the then Governor General of Canada. It contains one hundred and eighty-five acres, and is generally conceded by all tourists to be one of the most beautiful parks in the world. It stretches along the Ottawa River for over a mile and a half.

Strathcona Park, which is thirteen acres in extent, is situated on Sandy Hill, or as it is termed sometimes, Regan's Hill, and is a most delightful spot. On Dominion Day, 1909, Lord Strathcona donated to the city a magnificent drinking fountain of bronze, made in France, and suitably inscribed. It stands almost at the extreme end of Laurier Avenue, on the southerly side of the street, and is plainly seen by all who travel around the loop line, standing out in bold relief, with the beautiful park as a background.



THE ROYAL MINT.

ment and health. The Park was called after Major Bolton of the Ordnance Department, who was on the staff of Col. By.

The next great improvement contemplated by the Improvement Commission is the construction of a driveway from the western limit of the Experimental Farm, north to the Ottawa River, to connect with a series of islands which lie across the channel about a mile above the grand Chaudiere Falls. These islands, it is proposed to lay out as Japanese gardens, and they will be one of the most delightful spots around Ottawa. The Improvement Commission have planted over thirty thousand trees and shrubs along the Driveways and they add greatly to the scenic beauty which meets one at every point.

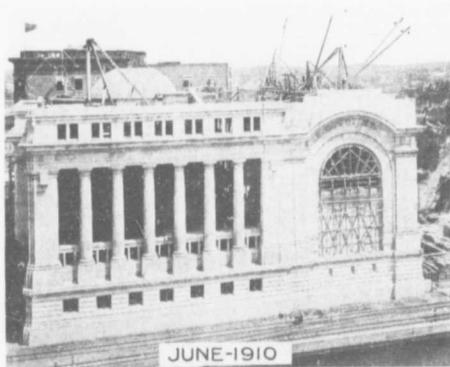


HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

The Capital of the Dominion is well up in the front with other cities in perpetuating in bronze and granite the memory of those who in days gone by have proved themselves national heroes in building up and consolidating this great "Canada of ours."

On Parliament Hill in rear of the West Block, is erected Hebert's grand monument of Queen Victoria, unveiled by George the Fifth when Prince of Wales. In close proximity thereto are noble tributes to the late Sir George Cartier and the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, the first Liberal Premier of Canada. Between the Parliament

Buildings and the Eastern Block is the statue of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, Conservative Premier of Canada, whose death occurred in June, 1891. Shortly monuments to the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and the Hon. George Brown will be erected on prominent sites yet to be chosen. In close proximity to the main entrance to the Parliament Buildings, and at the head of Metcalfe street, stands a striking bronze figure of Sir Galahad, recently erected by public subscription to the memory of Henry Albert Harper, of the Department of Labour, a young man who endeavoured to save the life of Miss Blair, daughter of the late Hon. A. G. Blair, from drowning in the icy waters of the Ottawa. Major's Hill Park contains a monument commemorating the death of two members of the Governor General's Foot Guards, who died fighting in the North West Rebellion in 1885. The City Hall Square boasts of a noble monument designed by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, R.C.A., and erected to the memory of



residents of Ottawa who fell in the Boer war in 1900-1902. The cost of this monument was defrayed by the subscriptions of school children of the city of Ottawa and the County of Carleton, and was inaugurated by the Evening Journal.

A RAILROAD CENTRE.

Ottawa is fast becoming a great railway centre, and occupies a position as fortunate as it is unique. This city will be the natural terminus of all roads coming from the north, and all roads of any importance running east and west will pass through it. One of the reasons why Ottawa is the most popular

city in the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of holding conventions, is the undisputed fact that it can be reached by delegates from all the Provinces at a lower average cost than can any other city between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.

The following are the railways passing through or terminating in Ottawa: The Canadian Pacific, (Transcontinental Line, the Short Line, the North Shore Line, the Gatineau Valley Division, the Prescott Division, the Brockville Division, the Ottawa, Hull and Aylmer Electric Branch); The Grand Trunk Railway (Canada Atlantic Division, extending from Coteau to Parry Sound, to Swanton, Vermont); and the New York & Ottawa Railway. The Ottawa, Smith's Falls and Kingston Railroad is likely soon to be constructed and when completed will be operated by the Grand Trunk Railway. The Capital will also, at an early date, be on the main line of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Several electric roads, to run from the Capital to nearby towns on the St. Lawrence and



Ottawa rivers, are now being planned and mapped out, and will no doubt materialize in the very near future.

A CITY OF BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

"The sober comfort, all the peace which springs
From the large aggregate of little things;
On these small cares of daughter, wife, or friend
The almost sacred joys of home depend."

—Hannah Moore.

It is a fortunate city that can boast of its homes. The conditions of happiness and mental, physical and moral healthfulness are very much in favor of the city whose people own or live in separate houses, as opposed to those cities in which tenement and apartment life is prevalent among all classes. The enforced contact of families is to be deprecated and the city that, from necessity or choice, constructs huge buildings wherein its people shall live, forcing scores of families under one roof, is not to be envied. Building



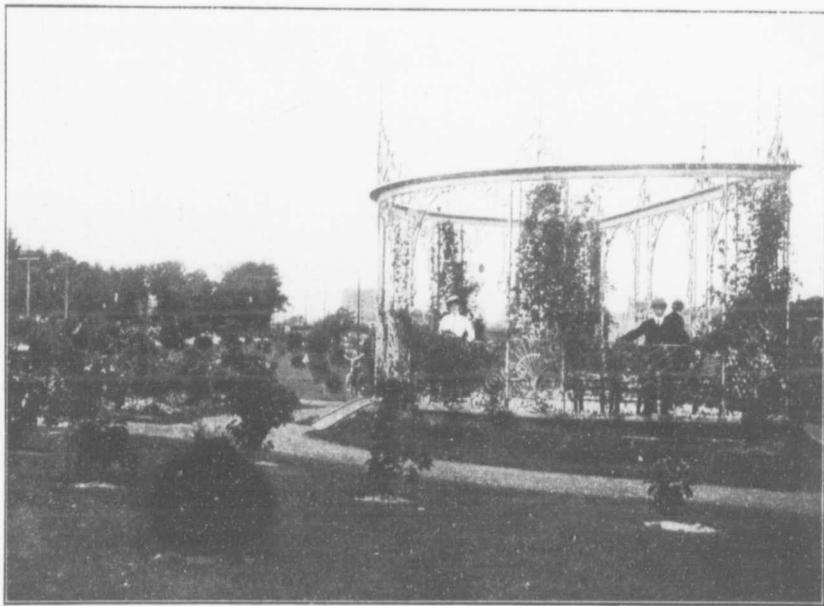
MAJOR'S HILL PARK.

Primrose Hill, Rockcliffe, Stewarton or the Glebe as a far-off wilderness, would now become lost in a wilderness of another kind could he suddenly be set down there now, a wilderness of residences, stately in their appearance and homelike in their comfort. Broad and well paved streets, grand boulevards, Government driveways, granolithic walks, velvet lawns, and hundreds of electric lamps have supplanted cornfields and truck gardens in the short space of two decades.

It is interesting to compare the old style of residences with the new. The old was stately and dignified in every line, befitting the dignity of our fathers; while artistic ornamentation was allowed, it was prim and chaste, but it was not looked on with general favor. Without, they were spacious, within, homelike and hospitable, but they lacked the artistic grace of the modern residences. Until the universal adoption of electricity for rapid transit, the residen-

Associations should be popularized at the Capital; their success would be phenomenal. Through them, Civil Service clerks and employees in mercantile establishments would become the possessors of neat, convenient and attractive houses. Of recent years, the application of electricity as a motive power has brought about an extension of the street railway lines far beyond the city limits. These, in connection with the suburban service provided by the steam railways, has brought this desirable territory into easy and quick communication with the city and made it available for residential purposes. And presto! what a change. An old resident, who a few years ago looked upon Ashburnham Hill,

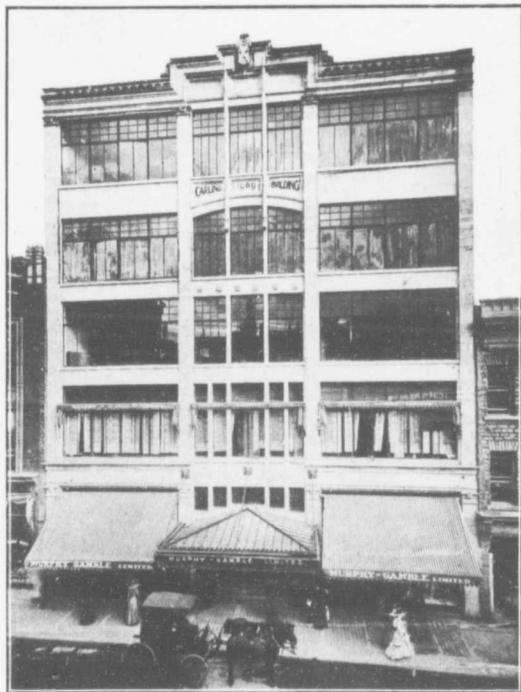
tial portion of the city closely circled the business centre, but when rapid transit came, the city spread rapidly southward, eastward, and westward. Northward it cannot go on account of the Ottawa river, and once across the river it is another Province, the Province of Quebec.



A PAGODA, GOVERNMENT DRIVEWAY.



TRAFALGAR BUILDING.



MURPHY-GAMBLE CO.



DUFFERIN BRIDGE IN FOREGROUND,
POST OFFICE, TRUST BUILDING,
AND THE NEW RUSSELL HOTEL.

MILLIONS IN BRICK AND STONE.

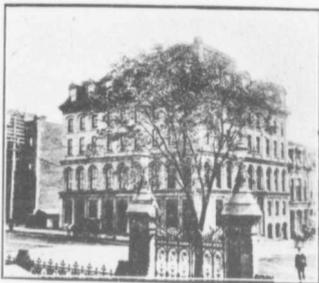
In public buildings the city is distinctly rich. The Parliament Buildings, the Departmental Blocks, Eastern and Western, the Langevin Block, the Victoria Memorial Museum, are the pride of all Canada. They have cost, up to date, a grand total of eight million dollars. The Post Office is a splendid building, erected at a cost of over a quarter of a million dollars, on a most admirable site, between the Sappers and Dufferin bridges. The late Sir John

A. Macdonald often remarked to his private secretary, Mr. Joseph Pope, C.M.G., as he drove to his office, in this strain: "Whenever I pass these bridges, I am always reminded of a great old country city with the Post Office in the foreground and the grand Government buildings for a background."

The Royal Mint and the Archives Buildings, both built nearly opposite the Basilica, on Sussex street, are very solid and attractive looking structures, and are well worthy of a visit by the tourist.



SOME PUBLIC BUILDINGS.



VICTORIA CHAMBERS, WELLINGTON ST.
Where the Prince of Wales (King
Edward the Seventh) resided when
in Ottawa in September, 1860.

STREETS THAT ARE WELL PAVED, SPRINKLED AND LIGHTED.

The metropolis has been built upon a site adapted admirably for a great city. It is more like Edinburgh than any other city. Both are set on a hill, both are university towns, and in both places the ground rises gracefully and steadily towards the hill and is sufficiently broken to add to the picturesqueness, as well as to greatly aid the work of surface drainage without which it is impossible to provide a good system of streets.

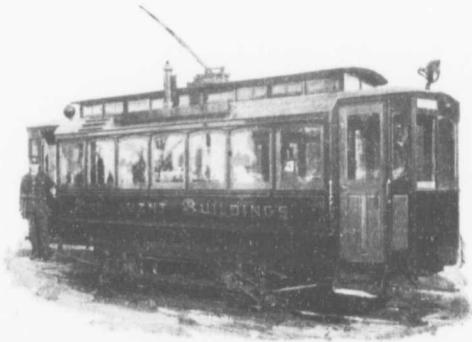
Ottawa has today streets equal to any on the continent, and they are well sprinkled and well lighted. The streets are laid out in a geometrical and common sense manner. The gas lamp, as a means of lighting the streets, is a back number in Ottawa. In the year 1891 electricity took its place and the entire city is now lighted thoroughly and at a very moderate cost. The electric lights are placed at street crossings throughout both business and residential sections and the parks and squares are also provided for in the distribution and location of lights. There are over 50 miles of gas mains, and gas is greatly used for cooking and heating as well as for lighting purposes.



STREET CAR RIDING A LUXURY.

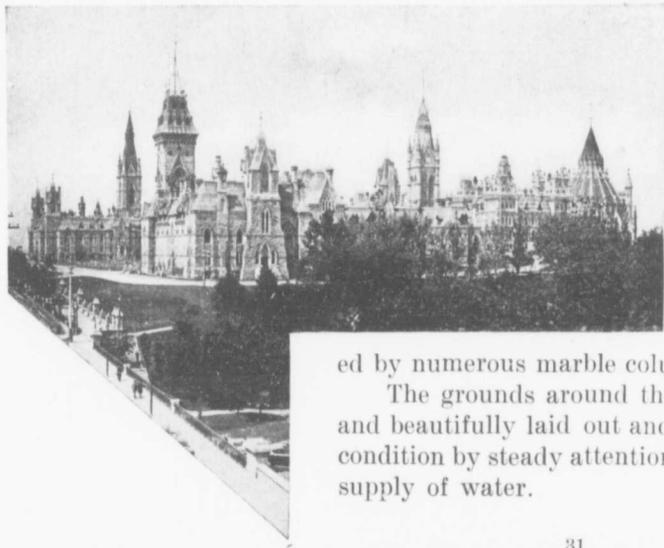
Visitors to Ottawa find in its Electric Railroad an attraction which alone repays them for any trouble or expense incurred in their trip to the beautiful Capital, soon to become the rival of the Washington of the South. Some of the most luxurious cars ever constructed for street railroad purposes are to be found running in and through the city, and lovers of the beautiful can enjoy rides over several miles of the loveliest suburban and residential country and the most charming scenery, unequalled in any part of the Dominion.

The Electric Railway of Ottawa has attracted attention from all parts of Canada the United States and even led to enquiries from the leading cities of the old world. There are about sixty miles of railroad tracks in Ottawa, and the car equipment, as already stated, is luxurious, comfortable and cleanly to a degree and heated by electricity. A conspicuous feature of the Ottawa Electric Railway is its vestibule cars which run along Somerset street to Britannia. It is an innovation in street railroad equipment which is attracting much attention. Ottawa was the first city in the world to use electricity to carry the mails from the Post Office to the different railway stations. Mr. Thomas Ahearn is the head of the Electric Railway as well as all the other public utilities in Ottawa. Mr. Ahearn is a practical electrician of marked ability and large ideas. His motto is "Safety, Comfort and Speed," the three prime considerations in railway transportation. Born in Bytown, the older citizens are proud of him for the great enterprise he displays in everything he undertakes. He is known as the Montague Allan of Ottawa, so many presidencies and directorates does he hold.



THE PARLIAMENTARY AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

The general style of architecture of these buildings is a modified 12th century Gothic. The principal material used in their construction is a hard, cream-coloured sandstone, from the adjacent township of Nepean. The dressings, stairs, gables, pinnacles, etc., are of Ohio free stone, whilst a pleasing variety is given to the whole by the relieving arches of red Potsdam sandstone, over the window and door openings. The roofs are of Vermont slate, except the Western block, which was changed from slate to copper after the fire some years ago. The



slate is of a dark blue colour variegated by light green bands. The marble was obtained at Arnprior, and the timber used, excepting the oak, came from various localities in the Ottawa Valley.

In the central buildings are the Senate Chamber and House of Commons, both beautifully and artistically finished inside. The roof or ceiling of glass above each, through which light is admitted, is support-

ed by numerous marble columns of elegant design and high polish.

The grounds around the Parliament Buildings are artistically and beautifully laid out and constantly maintained in a flourishing condition by steady attention and the judicious use of an unfailling supply of water.



THE EAST AND LANGEVIN BLOCKS.



THE LOVER'S WALK.

About half a mile in length, around the face of the bold bluff or cliff, shaded by trees of great beauty, and covered with a thick growth of verdure, is one of the most delightful sylvan retreats imaginable. It is a secluded walk, and a favourite promenade, where lovers of Nature, as well as those of the "spoony" type are wont to congregate.

Government Grounds and the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, situated on a lofty hill or promontory overlooking the Ottawa river, are unsurpassed if equalled in America. Viewed from every point they look imposing and at the same time graceful. From the river below they impress one as a traveller has said, "Like a pile transported from fairyland." Those who pass from one end to the other on a summer's day, or in the early autumn, find it difficult to believe they are on the skirts of a great city, so much in its virgin state does the hillside appear.



MAJOR'S HILL PARK AND
RIDEAU LOCKS.

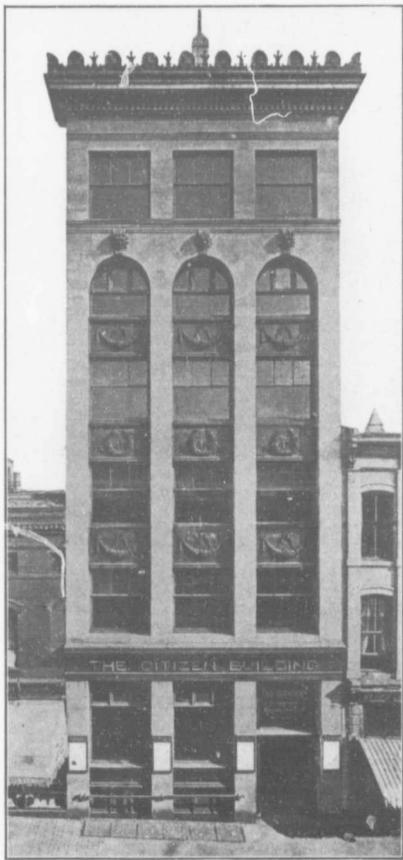


BANK OF MONTREAL RESIDENCE

THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF OTTAWA REALTY.

Ottawa real estate offers to investors inducements of an entirely exceptional character. There has never been a real estate "boom", in the ordinary sense of the word, in Ottawa, and hence prices have not attained a prohibitive figure, and there is no city in Canada with a population two-thirds as large as that of Ottawa in which real estate can be obtained as cheaply. In the last decade prices have risen steadily and in the central section, rapidly, but the increase has been of a strictly legitimate character, and where high prices have been paid for real estate, it has been almost invariably by parties who at once improved the property with valuable rent earning buildings, like

the Citizen Building, the "Corry Block", the Trafalgar Chambers, the Carling Building, the Rosenthal Building, the Sun Life and Canada Life Buildings, and others, in the auctioneer's parlance, "too numerous to mention." The result has been that each purchase has enhanced the value of adjoining property. In the residential districts of Ottawa prices have steadily increased, but because of the growing demand for residential houses, and because of the



large decrease in the number of vacant lots in sections of the city, not by any means suburban, or far removed from business haunts. Rapid transit has completely changed the situation. It is now possible to ride from any portion of the city to the business section in from fifteen to twenty minutes, and to the outlying places, such as Britannia, the Rifle Range, in half an hour, and at the uniform rate of five cents; the result being to bring into the market a large portion of property hitherto practically inaccessible and hence of small value.

In fine weather and on holidays the parks and driveways are thronged with carriages and automobiles, while every Sunday the car lines to Britannia, Rockliffe, and the Experimental Farm are taxed to the utmost capacity to accommodate the thousands who spread themselves over their beautiful expanse of green glade and sward and forest shade.

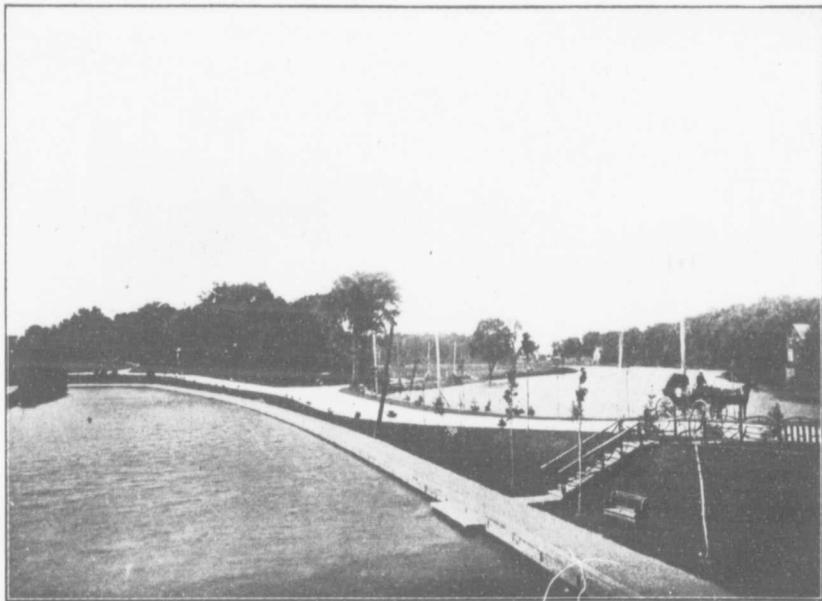
It is to be hoped, and it is expected, that after the embellishment of Ottawa has been consummated to a certain extent, that a Zoological Garden will be commenced. It is such a delight, and such an education to the generations growing up, as well as to the adults, that the initial expense, however great, should not be an obstacle, as when once established, it would pay its own way.

A new hotel, to be called the "Chateau Laurier" is now (June 1910) being erected by the Grand Trunk Railway System at the entrance to Major's Hill Park, and opposite to the new Central Station which is now being constructed at the Sappers Bridge, and the Canal Basin, with a wide entrance from Little Sussex street. It is proposed to cover over the space between the two bridges and make a plaza—this is what was done in Edinburgh, Scotland, with fine artistic effect.

THE HEALTHIEST CITY IN CANADA.

Wealth without health is of little value, and while Ottawa has plunged forward in the race for supremacy in various lines it has not forgotten for a moment the importance of good sanitary and kindred arrangement. The city is considered the healthiest in the Dominion. Its death rate has seldom been as high as twenty per thousand, and seventeen is regarded as a fair average. Having been in touch with Senators, Members of Parliament, and their families ever since 1865, the writer has invariably heard them speak of Ottawa as a most desirable place to live in from a health point of view. The site on which the Capital stands accounts in great measure for its salubrity, for it is one of the most admirable town sites to be found anywhere, either for business or residential purposes. The authorities have taken full advantage of the natural drainage facilities so providentially provided, and upwards of one and a half million dollars have been spent in the building of sewers, of which there are about 100 miles laid.

Next to perfect drainage, an abundant supply of good drinking water is, perhaps, the greatest essential for the health of a city like Ottawa, with its suburbs now nearly reaching the one hundred thousand mark, and in this again the metropolis is more than fortunate. The city draws its supply from the pure waters of the Ottawa above the Chaudiere Falls.



VIEW OF THE DRIVEWAY.

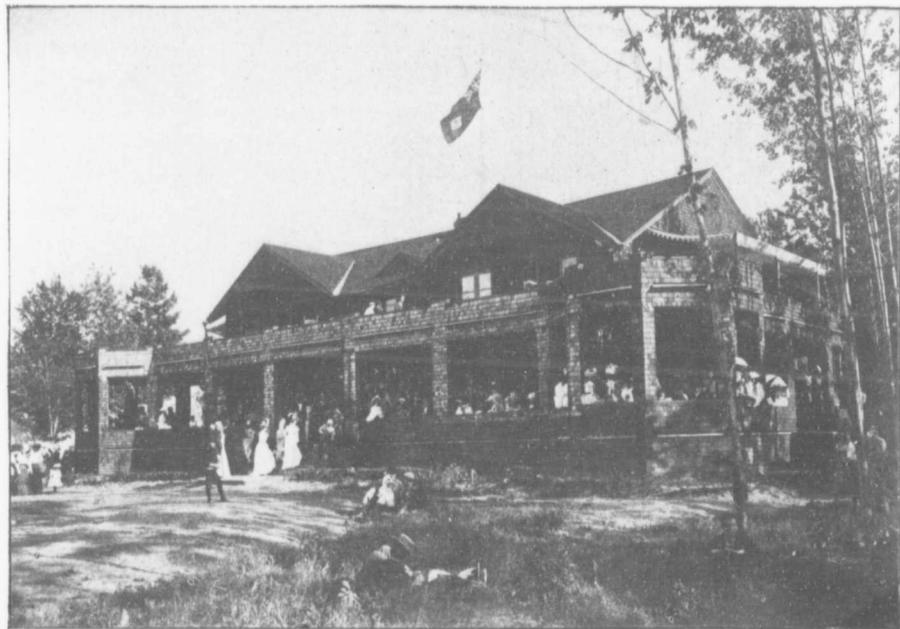


Physicians and analysts of known repute have analyzed the Ottawa River water, and all have agreed in declaring it to be a pure and highly palatable drinking water. The city has over 144 miles of pipe to convey the water to private houses, mills and factories.

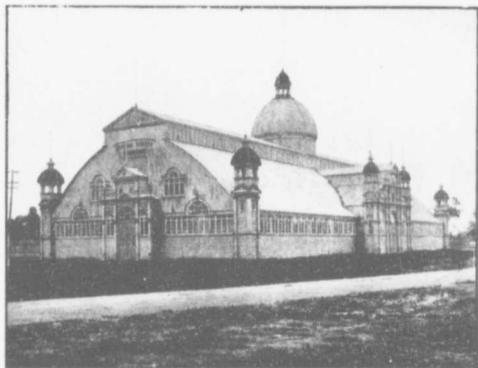
The climate of Ottawa is healthy, invigorating and enjoyable. The city is situated on what may be termed a bluff on the south side of the Ottawa river. Between the two Falls, the Chaudiere and the Rideau, the city nestles on two frowning promontories, Parliament Hill and Nepean Point.

The elevation of the town site above the sea level is about 200 feet. For many years a temperature of 100 degrees has seldom been recorded. Taking July and August, the hottest months in the year, the average maximum temperature for the last five years has been about 80 degrees, with a minimum average of about 68, shewing the small variation of about 12 degrees a day. Few cities can boast of such a record as this, and the very slight variation makes even the hottest months of the year healthy and free from danger.

Although a large number of citizens visit the sea shore and various summer resorts, during the so-called heated term, a very large number find in the city, its beautiful parks, its abundant shade trees, its luxurious street cars, its automobile transits and its picturesque suburbs, attractions sufficient to keep them at home; and it is often stated by Ottawans returning from summer resorts, that in point of climate, temperature, health-giving surroundings and mountain air, there is literally "no place like home."



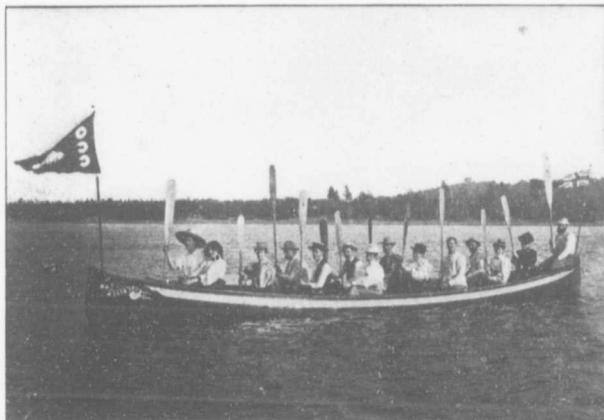
D. R. A. BUILDING, ROCKCLIFFE RANGES.



ABERDEEN PAVILION, EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The fall festivities period covers the months of September and October. In the former month the Central Canada Exhibition is held for the period of about ten days, and the football and lacrosse matches, for which Ottawa has become famous, take place on the Oval of the Ottawa University, a playground second to none in the Dominion, or at Lansdowne Park, where the Exhibition Grounds are. In the early autumn the climate of Ottawa is superb and luxurious to a degree, a species of "Indian summer" prevailing with cool, refreshing nights and with days seldom hot enough to cause fatigue. The breezes from both the Ottawa and Rideau Rivers are stimulating,

invigorating and refreshing, and promenading on the Chaudiere Bridge, the New Edinburgh bridges, the Minto Bridge, and the Alexandra Bridge is an easy and sure way of securing cool, fresh air, even in the hottest months of the year. A good sewer system, an excellent and pure water supply and a magnificent climate have combined to give Ottawa a splendid reputation as a health resort, and the average age at death, as shown by the mortuary statistics, is exceptionally high. Invalids, who have settled here, have derived immense benefit from so doing, and there are hundreds of men and women on the streets of the Capital today who years ago were told by their physicians that nothing but a change of climate could prolong their lives. Since moving to Ottawa and inhaling the bracing air which comes from the neighboring Laurentian Hills, they have enjoyed a fresh lease of health and vigor, and have become stalwart recruits for the army which never tires of reminding relatives, friends and acquaintances, that there is no place in Canada or even in America on which the sun shines a



greater number of days in the year, and which it is so good and pleasant to visit, as the lovely, flourishing, enterprising and hospitable city, capital in its name and capital in its advantages on the greatest rivers in the greatest country under God's blue canopy of heaven.

"Dull must be the soul" who can spend even a day in the city of hill and stream without catching some of its charms. One may forget about the most noisy debate conducted by those who are raising "towers of talk" in the Hall of Assembly, but it is quite impossible to forget the view from Parlia-

ment Hill or the foaming beauty of the river as it sweeps beneath the cliffs for miles beyond the city. It is a comfort to those who are susceptible to music that the old name "Bytown" was changed to the melodious "Ottawa," which is decidedly more in keeping with the city's picturesqueness. It is not surprising that three such poets as Lampman, Campbell and Scott should have come out of a Capital dowered so richly by Nature.



COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

the large cities of the Dominion, the work of schoolhouse construction became vigorous and extensive, and today the city is admirably equipped for the instruction of the young, from the Kindergarten to the University.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are now twenty-two Public School buildings which find employment for one hundred and eighty-six teachers, and between whose walls seven thousand children are taught, at an expense to the city of over two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

UNIQUE EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Educational facilities of an exceptional character are provided for the rising generation of Ottawa. The citizens have always been eager to provide money for carrying on the great work of educating the young, and the methods adopted are proverbially good. Early in the sixties when the Parliament Buildings were being erected and it was beginning to be seen that Ottawa, from its geographical position would become a railway, commercial and industrial centre, and that it must necessarily become one of

Mr. Hiram Robinson is regarded as the Father of the Public School System of Ottawa. He was chairman of the Public School Board for twenty-three years—after retiring he served on the Collegiate Institute Board for four years. When in 1867 he became Public School Trustee for the first time, the City did not own a Public School, having for years simply rented buildings which, as a general rule, were quite unsuitable. He and other Trustees, namely, T. H. Kirby, Major W. J. Wills and Peter Lesueur decided on a new policy, and after considerable opposition, succeeded in bringing the majority of the citizens over to their views.

The first Public School was built in 1867 (George Street School), the second was Bolton Street School, in 1868, the third was Central West in 1869. From that day up to the present, (1910), the Public Schools have continued to increase in numbers and in conveniences. Mr. Robinson also deserves great credit for having inaugurated the wise policy of employing the best teachers and giving them increased emoluments. The writer regards teaching as a noble calling. In Canada the profession does not take that social standing which it maintains in the Mother Country. The best men in our cities should aspire to be School Trustees.

The Inspector of Schools is Mr. J. C. Glashan, Honourary LL.D. of Toronto University, a man of undoubted capabilities and untiring energy. He has filled the office for the last thirty-four years, and is an educationalist of the highest order.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Separate Schools were established in Ottawa in February, 1856.

The records from the year 1856 up to the year 1864 having been destroyed in a fire, no information for these years is obtainable.

The Separate School Board of 1864 was composed of the following: Rev. J. L. O'Connor, chairman; Rev. F. Cooke, Dr. Riel, Messrs. Friel, Goode, Proulx, O'Brien and Albert, Trustees.



NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.



RIDEAU STREET CONVENT.

The Catholic clergymen who have been actively connected with the Separate Schools are: Reverend J. L. O'Connor, was chairman of the Board for one term of three years; Reverend M. J. Whelan, was chairman of the Board for two terms; Reverend Father Cooke, Reverend Canon Campeau, and Rev. Canon G. Bouillon were trustees at different times.

Other Clergy who have taken a great interest in the Separate Schools but were not Trustees are: Rev. Mon. Routhier, Rev. Canon McCarthy, Rev. Father Jacques, Rev. Canon Sloan, Rev. Father Murphy, Rev. Father Charlebois, Rev. Father Myrand, Rev. Father Conrad, Rev. Father Fitzgerald, Rev. Father Jeannotte, Rev. Father Corbeil, and many others.

All the schools that have been built by the Board lately are built according to the most modern architecture, having all sanitary arrangements and improvements beneficial to the health of the pupils and teachers, being well ventilated, lighted and heated.

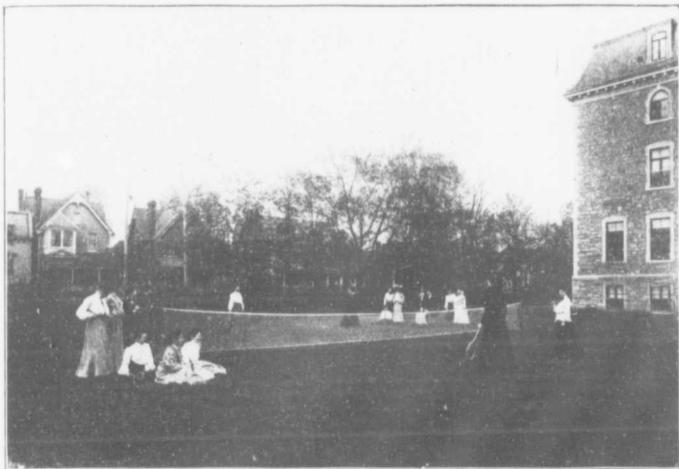
There are twenty-seven schools owned by the Board, and two rented, and all are built of either stone or brick.

The Board of 1910 is composed of eighteen trustees.

The teachers are all well qualified, and the full course of study outlined by the Department of Education is taught in all the schools under the jurisdiction of this Board.

All the schools are provided with modern fire escapes and the pupils are obliged to take special exercises at least once a month, in fire drill, and the principal must make a report to the Board.

There is also the Ottawa Ladies' College, for the higher education of women, under the Presidency of the Rev. W. D. Armstrong, M.A., D.D., and under the supervision of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, with a splendidly equipped building. A Conservatory of Music of a very high standard is erected on the property and a splendid lawn and grounds surround the institution.



LADIES' COLLEGE TENNIS LAWN.

On account of Ottawa being the Capital it enjoys educational benefits not obtained in other cities. There is first in importance the Geological Museum. A new building, to be known as the Victoria Memorial Museum, is now nearing completion on "Appin Place," for over fifty years the residence of the late Mrs. William Stewart, the writer's mother.

When the valuable collection is taken from the Sussex Street building and housed in the new and imposing structure at the foot of Metcalfe Street, there will be a splendid display for the edification and instruction of all, a priceless and complete exhibition of the wealth and variety of Canada's unbounded and unlimited resources in every department.

There is, under the control of the Ontario Government, a Normal School and Model School, established for over thirty years in large stone buildings standing in beautiful open grounds on Elgin Street, adjoining Cartier Square, and each year highly trained teachers are sent forth to all parts of the Province. This boon was obtained through the influence of Sir Richard Scott, K.B., K.C., LL.D.

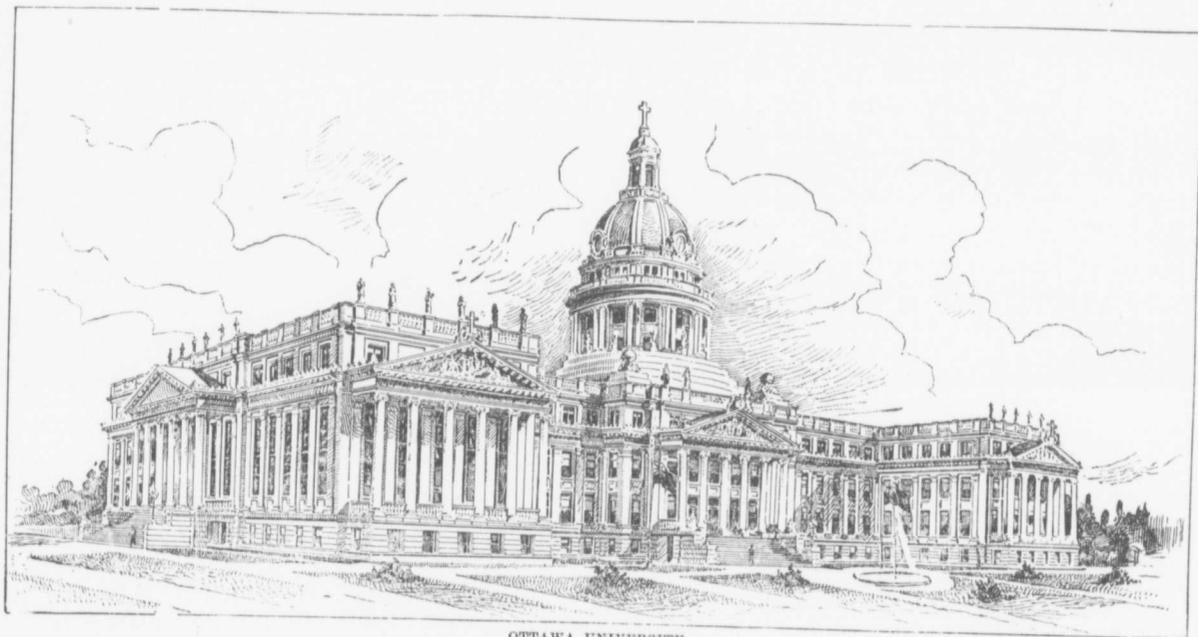
The Carleton School for girls, and the Church of England School for girls, furnish education of a superior kind, and both are well worthy of support.

In this museum may be found, technically arranged, classified and labelled, abundant and varied mineral productions of the Dominion, comprising a vast collection of great diversity and attraction. In addition to the very complete and comprehensive aggregation of mineral products in this museum there is also a large assortment of native fossils and curious specimens of organic remains; together with a vast variety of aboriginal curiosities appertaining to the past and present history and illustrative of the manners and customs of several tribes of the North American Indians.

In addition also to the admirable display of our national resources already mentioned, many fine and valuable zoological and ornithological specimens have been added to the Natural History Department, which will materially enhance the pleasure and interest of a visit to the Museum.

Ottawa has lately erected an addition to the Collegiate Institute of splendid proportions which has cost \$200,000, so the school equipment will be exceptionally complete in every respect. It was founded as the Dalhousie Grammar School in 1843, the Rev. Dr. Wardrope being the first Principal.

The course of study in all the schools, both Separate and Public, is a very thorough one, the methods of teaching and general system of tuition being the admiration of the entire country. A number of plans for the betterment of the system of instruction, a well thought out organization, an eager co-operation of trained and experienced teachers has been carried out in this noble work. General attention was directed to this city, and many of the methods tried here have become national and even international in their use.



OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

In its University Ottawa possesses a fine seat of learning for the English and French speaking Roman Catholics, and many Protestants have been educated there. This college is a strong exemplification of the old adage, "Great oaks from little acorns grow." From a small, unpretentious stone building known as St. Joseph's College of Bytown, the present University, chartered by church and state, founded by Bishop Guiges, first bishop of Bytown and Ottawa, it has, under the able administration and chancellorship of the late Archbishop Duhamel, the second bishop of Ottawa, grown to great proportions, and is widely known, not only throughout the whole of the Dominion, but also across the border.

The Grey Nuns have a fine educational institution on Rideau Street, which has done noble work in educating Catholic women for the last fifty years. Many Protestants have taken advantage of the musical instruction given there, which is famed throughout the whole country.

The city is remarkably fortunate in the possession of schools and colleges more or less connected with different religious denominations.

ASHBURY COLLEGE.

The school was founded by the present Headmaster, Rev. Geo. P. Woolcombe, M.A., in Ottawa in 1891, and in June, 1900, obtained incorporation from the Ontario Government under the title of The Ashbury College Company Limited, and removed the same year to larger premises on Argyle Avenue, which was its home for ten years.

In consequence of the pressing need for more accommodation, a year ago, an ideal site was secured in Rockcliffe, Ottawa's most picturesque suburb, and in July, 1909, the foundations of the present building were laid.

The long period under the direction of one Headmaster has ensured a continuity or organization and administration which is impossible where constant changes are taking place.

The object of the school is to develop not only a high standard of scholarship, but also an upright, manly and Christian character in the boys entrusted to its care.



ASHBURY COLLEGE.

The site of the school, consisting of ten acres of land, is on high ground overlooking the Ottawa River, just outside the city limits. A large number of very fine shade trees add greatly to its beauty. With its exceedingly attractive surroundings, and fresh bracing climate it would be difficult to find a spot so well adapted for the purposes of a residential school, or one in which the health of the pupils could be better assured.

The main electric car line is within six minutes walk, and by this the centre of the city can be reached in fifteen minutes.

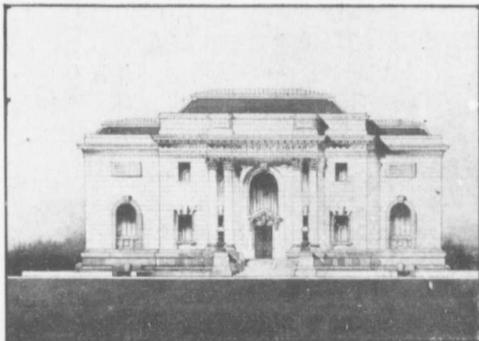
There is accommodation for fifty boarders and eighty day boys.

The water supply is furnished by the city of Ottawa. The building is lighted throughout by electricity, all the wiring being enclosed in iron conduits.

The class rooms are large, well lighted and lofty and are all supplied with a modern ventilating system.

There is a splendid Catholic Ladies Institution standing in its own beautiful grounds facing on Gloucester street and running back to Nepean street. It belongs to the Congregation de Notre Dame. The school is attended by the girls of the best Catholic families in Ottawa, and a great many of out of town young ladies, as well as many from the United States receive a first class education at this widely known educational establishment.

It will thus be observed that Ottawa is hardly surpassed as a city in which the best possible education can be secured at the lowest possible expense, and this is a consideration of vast importance to manufacturers, merchants, professional men, civil service clerks, and retired capitalists, indeed all who desire to combine material advancement for themselves, with the best good for their children.



OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

For the student who desires to continue his reading after graduating, the city offers excellent advantages. First and foremost is the Parliamentary Library, one of the finest libraries in the world. It possesses upwards of three hundred thousand books, which have been selected for many years back with the greatest care, in English, French and the other languages, with the result that the catalogue is sufficiently comprehensive and complete to incite expressions of admiration from visiting librarians and bibliologists. There is also the Carnegie Public Library, on the corner of Metcalfe Street and Laurier Avenue, erected at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars, through the munificence of Andrew Carnegie, the Scotch multi-millionaire philanthropist. It contains over 30,000 volumes, which are being increased from time to time as necessity demands, and this splendid library is free in every sense of the word. Mr. Lawrence Johnston Burpee, F.R.G.S., is the Public Librarian of the city. He is a most capable official, and is deeply interested in his work. If the aldermen will only give him a free hand he will make a great success of the undertaking. Mr. Burpee has many publications to his credit, namely, "The Search for the Western Sea"; "Canadian Life in Town and County"; "Flowers from a Canadian Garden"; "A Little Book of Canadian Essays"; "By Canadian Streams", etc.



THE CHURCHES AT THE CAPITAL.

In the religious world Ottawa ranks high. It is the see-city of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese, and of the Anglican diocese of Ottawa.

The following churches are represented at the Capital: Church of England, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Reformed Episcopal, Congregational, German Lutheran, and Roman Catholic (both English and French speaking) Churches, also the Salvation Army, Holiness

Movement, Christian Scientist, Jewish, Unitarian, Catholic Apostolic, and Plymouth Brethren.

Hand in hand with the churches are many charitable undertakings. Ottawa can boast of six fine and well equipped hospitals, viz:—The Protestant General Hospital, Water Street Hospital (Catholic) Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, Isolation Hospital, Lady Grey Hospital (Tuberculosis), Lady Stanley Hospital (Maternity), also several Homes, both Catholic and Protestant, for the care of the orphan, the aged, the friendless and incurable, also a blind association, recently formed, to help the blind to help themselves.



NEW Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Y.M.C.A. was organized in 1867 and incorporated in 1900.

A splendid brick, fireproof building has been constructed on the corner of Metcalfe Street and Laurier Avenue, which was purchased in March, 1906, at a cost of \$20,000, the size of the lot being 90x122 feet.

The building cost \$217,500, and the furnishings \$30,000, and 3,592 subscribers generously contributed to the Building Fund.

There is an Association Hall connected with the Institution which will seat 382 people.

The Directors and those who have contributed to the welfare of the Association, cherish the hope that this splendidly equipped building will assist largely in the making of true Christian manhood. To bring about this ideal the activities are threefold. First—Providing a wholesome resort with entertaining, educative and Christianizing features, which will help to hold men from pernicious influences. Second—Attracting men from lives of sin and helping them to find a new life. Third—Training men for larger service.

There are about 1000 men and 500 boys on the roll this season (1909-'10).

Recently there has been appointed a highly capable, experienced and energetic Secretary in the person of Mr. R. B. Nelles, who in due course of time will make good, and bring this worthy Institution up to a high standard in the city and second to none in the whole Dominion.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE. QUEBEC BANK. UNION BANK.



G.N.W. TELEGRAPH CO. MOLSONS BANK. MERCHANTS BANK.



BANK OF MONTREAL.

BANKING, FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Ottawa has splendid banking facilities. The first four banks in Bytown and early Ottawa were the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of British North America, the Quebec Bank, and the Bank of Upper Canada, long since defunct. The former has built a branch bank, designed by Weekes & Keefer, the well known architects, on the corner of Somerset and Bank streets. The other banks established here are the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Merchants' Bank of Canada, the Molsons Bank, the Bank of Ottawa (head office and eight branches), the Royal Bank of Canada (three branches), the Imperial Bank of Canada (two branches), La Banque Nationale, Dominion Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Crown Bank of Canada (two branches), also one at Aylmer, Que., the Standard Bank of Canada, and the Traders' Bank. The fact that there are about thirty banks (head offices and branches), within the city limits is in itself strong proof that the Capital is coming to the front as a business centre. The fact that one of the most influential of these, like its rival city, Hamilton, in Western Ontario, the Bank of Ottawa, is purely a local institution, organized and managed by private citizens, is also a matter for local congratulations.

The Bank of Ottawa was incorporated in 1874, with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000. It is the only Bank in the city which has its head office in Ottawa.

The first Board of Directors were James Maclaren, President, Charles Magee, Vice-President, C. T. Bate, Robert Blackburn, Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., Hon. L. R. Church, Alexander Fraser, Geo. Hay, and Allan Gilmour. They have all "crossed the bar" except Charles Magee, who is now President of the Union Trust Company of Toronto.

The building occupied by the bank on Wellington street, was erected in 1884; the land cost \$10,000 and the structure \$40,000. It is by no means commensurate with the importance of the Bank and its solidity. The General Manager is Mr. George Burn, who has held

the position since 1880, over thirty years of a fine record. Mr. Burns is a sound and able financier, possessing a most intimate knowledge of the theory and practice of banking, and is a most reliable and painstaking official. Under his able management, coupled with the close attention which the Directors give to the affairs of the Institution, and with the co-operation and assistance of Mr. D. M. Finnie, Assistant General Manager, and moreover a banker of the best pronounced Scotch type, the business of the Bank has steadily progressed and is an indication of the prosperity of Ottawa as an industrial and mercantile centre.

At the date of incorporation the capital was \$343,000. It is now \$5,000,000; \$3,375,400 paid up; Rest \$3,375,400. At the first Annual Meeting of the Bank held in 1875, the total



BANK OF MONTREAL, BANK STREET BRANCH.

circulation was stated to be \$102,000. The last report (1909) the current loans were about \$24,000,000, and the value of the Bank premises about \$900,000.

There are two Bank Notes Companies in Ottawa, viz: the British American Bank Note Company and the American Bank Note Company, both situated on Wellington street. The latter engraves the Dominion notes, postage stamps, Inland Revenue stamps, for the Government bank notes, for the chartered banks, and engraves bonds and debentures for municipalities and corporations, and share certificates. The Company employs 300 persons well skilled in their trade. The Company has a charter from the Parliament of Canada.

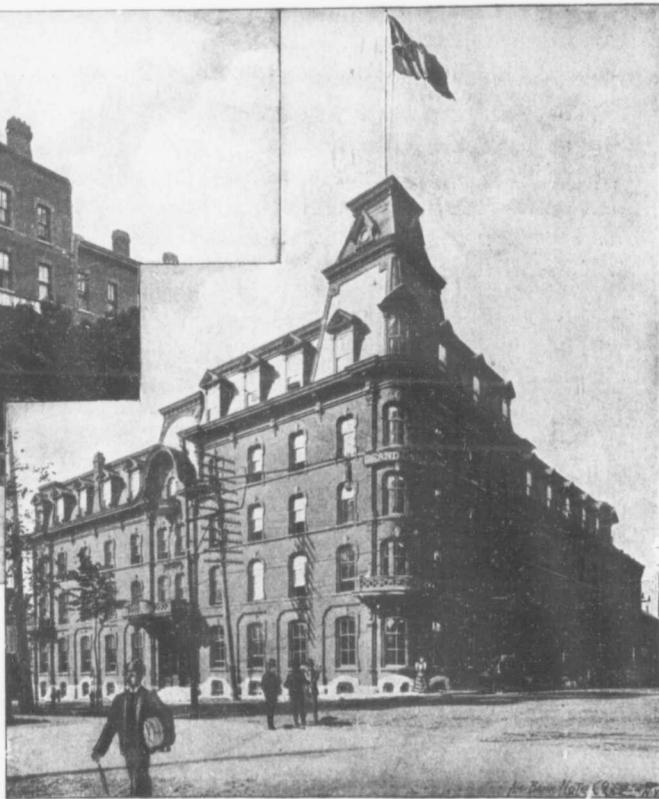
There are two branch Trust and Deposit Companies at the Capital, viz: The Royal Trust Company of Montreal, and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation of Toronto.



RIDEAU FALLS.



WINDSOR HOTEL, METCALFE ST.



GRAND UNION HOTEL, CITY HALL SQUARE.



THE NEW RUSSELL

HOTELS.

Ottawa is well supplied with large and commodious hotels, the principal of which is the New Russell, recently renovated and modernized at an expense of \$75,000. It has accommodation for five hundred guests, and is well patronized, especially during the session, by the Senators and Members, with their wives and families.

On the City Hall Square is the Grand Union, owned by J. K. Paisley, one of the best known hotel men in Canada. He has also a hotel at Aylmer, nine miles from Ottawa, known as the Hotel Victoria, much frequented by Ottawans in the summer season.

On the corner of Queen and Metcalfe streets, and extending up to Sparks streets, is the Windsor Hotel, very comfortable, and com-

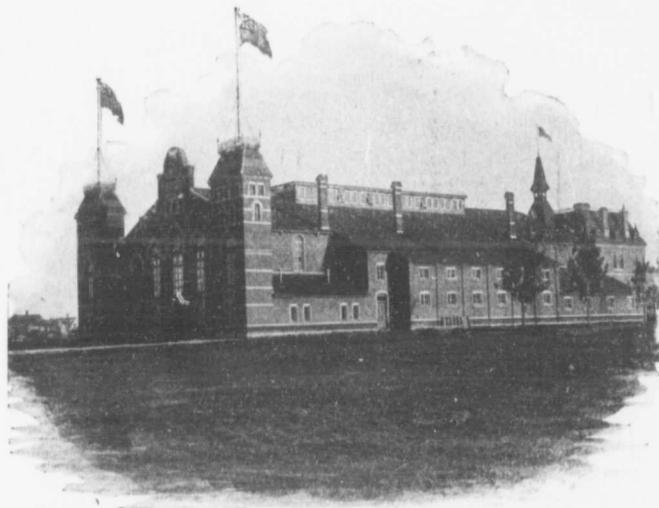
modious, where two hundred guests can be entertained.

The Alexandra on Bank Street, corner of Gilmour, is very much patronized by the political representatives of the Dominion, and is a good family hotel.

Mr. Walter Walby is the proprietor of the Hotel Cecil on Sparks street, next to the Dominion (formerly Bennett's) Theatre.

All the hotels mentioned have the confidence of the travelling public to a marked degree.

Next spring when the magnificent Chateau Laurier is opened under the management of the Grand Trunk System, Ottawa will be in the front rank as regards hotel accommodation.



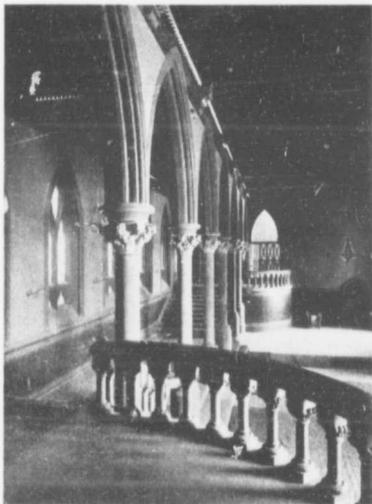
DRILL HALL ON CARTIER SQUARE.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The first Ottawa Board of Trade was incorporated on the tenth day of June, 1857, by special Act of Parliament. The following are the names of the incorporators: John Bower Lewis, Q.C., Edward Griffin, James H. Burke, James Porter, Edward McGillivray, Col. George Hay, William Harte Thompson, James Wadsworth, Philip Pearson Harris (Manager of the Bank of Montreal), John Durie, Agar Fielding, M.P.P., Alexander Workman, (afterwards Mayor of Ottawa), Col. Joseph Aumond, John W. Loux (afterwards M.P.P. for Russell), Robert Hervey (Mayor of Bytown), John Thompson (Grocer), Alexander Mackay, R. S. Cassels (Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada), Col. Allan Gilmour, John Thompson (Farmer), John Forgie and Peter A. Egleson.

Of the twenty-five chartered members none survive, the late Col. Geo. Hay, ex-President of the Bank of Ottawa, the sole survivor, having recently died.

As in all other important cities, the greatest safeguard we have to our varied and extensive business interests is the Board of Trade. Strange as it may seem, in view of other Boards in larger cities, the interests of the country on questions have on many occasions materially benefitted by the prompt and effective measures adopted by the Ottawa Board of Trade.



THE CENTRE OF SOCIAL LIFE.

Ottawa is placed in a unique position in a social way, on account of its being the official residence of the Governor General, and the seat of the Federal Government, also the official residence of the Prime Minister, the Ministers of the Crown, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, and the Headquarters staff of the Canadian Militia. The writer has enjoyed the gracious hospitality of many Governors-General, to wit, Lord Monck, Lord Lisgar, Earl Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Lansdowne, Earl Derby, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Minto, and without the slightest tinge of disparagement to those who have gone before, no Governor-General, in his humble opinion, has dispensed hospitality with such a lavish hand as the present distinguished occupant, Earl Grey. His Excellency has, by his genial, democratic manner, succeeded in getting in touch with the people themselves, their aims, ambitions, and aspirations, more thorough-

ly than any previous occupant of this high office. Lady Grey and her two charming and estimable daughters have touched the hearts of the people by their strong support and encouragement of everything that tends to the good of the country.

During the months that Parliament is in session, from November to June or July, the social life of the Capital is marked by an endless series of social functions and entertainments, balls, dinners, luncheons, receptions and teas, skating, snowshoeing, tobogganning and skiing, hockey and curling, lacrosse, tennis, cricket, golf, football and baseball, hunting and fishing. Every form of amusement and recreation has its ardent admirers, and each in its own particular place and season holds sway.

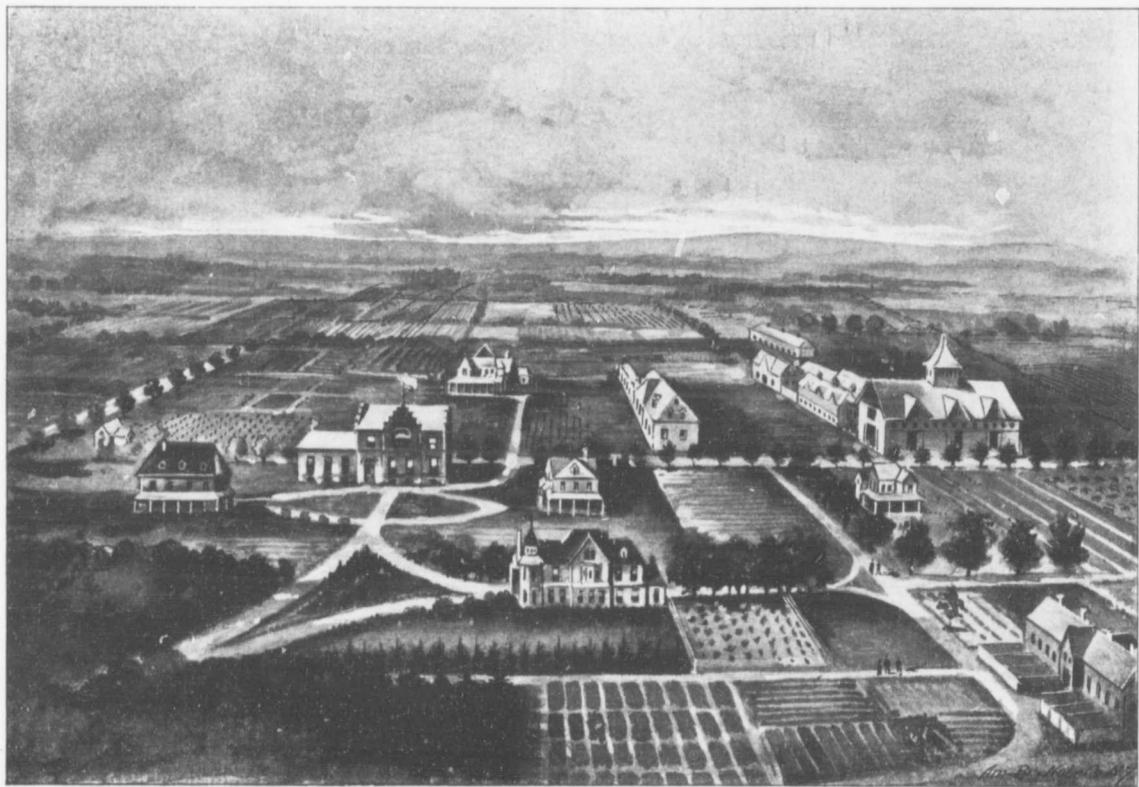
THE HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE OF OTTAWA.

Flowers have a voice for all—old and young, rich and poor. “To me,” says Wordsworth, “the meanest flower that blows, can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.”

Thirty-six years ago there was not a conservatory or greenhouse in Ottawa. In three decades all has been changed—Ottawa of today excels in floriculture. We owe it all to the gentle influence of Lady Minto. Her Excellency started the first garden competition—there is nothing like competition even if the prizes be of small monetary value. Our people are indebted to a few patriotic citizens who have made the Horticultural Society a power in the Ottawa Valley. The Society accepts no profits, save those of horticultural knowledge; pays no dividends, except in the satisfaction of success. The revenue derived from membership fees and the Government grant, aside from the necessary expenses, is expended in developing horticulture and beautifying and embellishing the city. The Society has a membership of about 1200—the number should be 3000. The annual fee is trifling, only one dollar. The author asks every public spirited, patriotic, and loyal citizen for his and her co-operation in the work the Society is doing for the development of horticulture and the beautification of the city.

Through the good influences of the Improvement Commission, the Lady Grey Garden awards, and the educational and practical work of the Horticultural Society, our city is rapidly becoming characteristically charming and beautiful.

All those citizens, young and old, who are in sympathy with this delightful and inspiring work should contribute, not as payment for value to be received, but to enroll themselves as members of an organization whose aims, efforts and ideas are to encourage greater activity in the betterment of living conditions, and the horticultural improvement of the city and surrounding district. What can be more innocent than flowers, what more elevating for the rising generation. They are like children undimmed by sin. They are emblems of purity

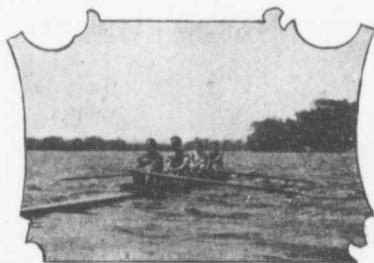


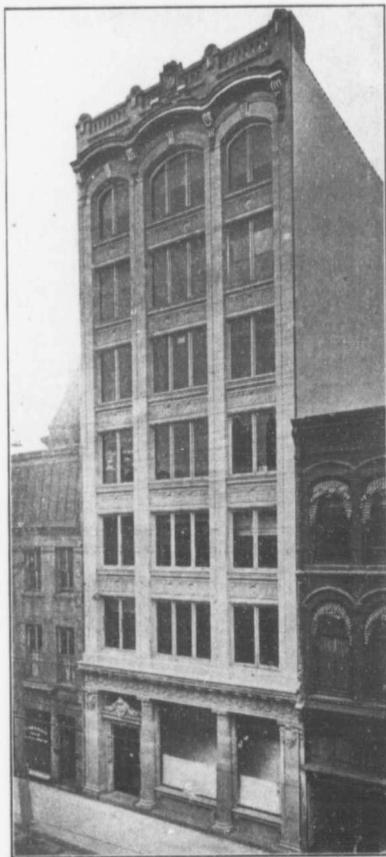
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

and truth, a source of fresh delight to the pure and innocent. The heart that does not love flowers or the voice of a playful child, cannot be genial. It was a beautiful conceit that invented a language of flowers, by which lovers were enabled to express the feelings that they dared not openly speak.

The taste for the beautiful is one of the best and most useful endowments. It is one of the handmaids of civilization. Beauty and elegance do not necessarily belong to the homes of the rich. They are, or ought to be, all pervading. Beauty in all things—in nature, in art, in science, in literature, in social and domestic life.

It is invidious to particularise, but in this case special mention is due to and the thanks of the community are extended to R. B. Whyte, W. G. Macoun, Col. Wm. White, C.M.G., Edward Mepsted, J. H. Putman, F. I. Alexander, J. A. Ellis, John Graham, P. G. Keyes, George H. Wilson, and J. F. Watson, the energetic secretary, for their unwearying efforts in making Ottawa a beautiful city.





CANADA LIFE BUILDING.

THE CLUBS.

In these modern times, club life is an essential feature of all cosmopolitan cities. In this respect, Ottawa maintains its reputation, and is well represented by social clubs and athletic organizations. First in importance and social standing may be mentioned the Rideau Club, on the corner of Metcalfe and Wellington streets, and directly opposite the Parliament Buildings. Its influence is widely felt in the affairs of the city and of the whole country from Halifax to Vancouver. It is non-political. During the session of Parliament more great men gather together in a social way from all over the Dominion and from abroad than in any other club in Canada. In this respect, its position and standing is unique in comparison with others clubs in this country. In fact the destiny of Ottawa and of the whole country is largely in the keeping of the members of this exclusive and very influential club. Its membership is made up of the leading men of both sides of politics, in the Senate and the House of Commons, professional men, and men of high standing in the Civil Service and in mercantile life, and it represents club life in its most exalted phases.

There is also a social club recently established, called the "Laurentian" situated on the corner of Slater and Elgin streets, which is non-political, and is coming to the front as a social centre for those desirous of club life.

The Elks Club on Wellington street, is of a social and charitable character, has a lot of influential members, principally young men, and is noted for its enjoyable and luxurious entertainments.

There is also the Golf Club, situated half way between Ottawa and Aylmer on the Quebec side, containing splendid links, and near by is the Country Club, which is a pleasant resort for the best families of the Capital.

There are numerous hunting and fishing clubs in Ottawa, which have club houses on the rivers and lakes and hunting grounds up the Ottawa and Gatineau rivers.

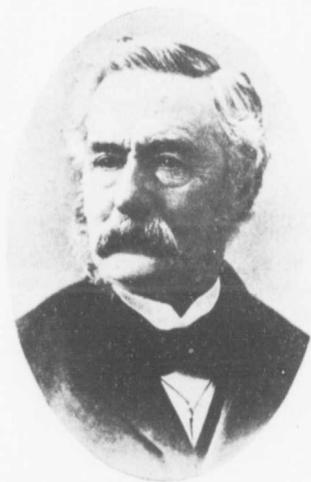




THE OTTAWA RIVER AND GEORGIAN BAY CANAL.

In the writer's earliest boyhood days, the Ottawa was known as the Grand River. Such was the name given to this noble river by the earliest voyageurs. It has between thirty and forty tributaries and sub-tributaries. The trip by steamer either "up the Ottawa" to the Capital of the Dominion, or "down the river" to Montreal is one of the most charming and delightful trips in Canada. The steamers of the Ottawa River Navigation Company are modern steel

vessels, make fast time, and are excellently adapted for day tourist travel. Tourists who have taken this pleasure trip, say it possesses the most charming scenery in America, and the delight experienced can only be portrayed by such words, not extravagant at all, as "beautiful", "wonderful" and "lovely". Coming from the far North from regions comparatively little known, even at the present day, there is a certain mystery about this "grand" river which awakens our curiosity and engenders a spirit of romance, and as we ascend its current, the beautiful islands and the picturesque scenery of its banks command our admiration. The Ottawa was the highway of the early French explorers, missionaries, and fur traders, in their journeys from Montreal to the Great Lakes, Huron and Superior, and the far West. It was ascended by Samuel de Champlain, the great French explorer, in 1613, on his voyage to discover what he had been led to suppose was the North Sea. During his voyage up the Ottawa with two canoes, he experienced much hardship and many difficulties; continually menaced by wandering bands of Indians, he was at last forced to abandon his provisions



Thos. C. Keefer

The Engineer of the Ottawa Water Works
—the finest system in Canada.



W. Ranby

The Engineer of the Bytown and Prescott,
after the St. Lawrence and Ottawa
Railway, now the C.P.R. System.



A. Chunn

The builder of the Suspension Bridge,
Chaudiere Falls.

and trust entirely to hunting and fishing to provide him with the necessaries of life. In the year 1615 Champlain once more ascended the Ottawa and explored the country towards Lake Nipissing, and thence to Georgian Bay and Lake Huron.

The front portions of the City of Ottawa stand on a succession of bluffs, and when viewed from the river are seen to great advantage. From the high cliffs on which its noblest buildings have been erected, can be witnessed scenes of natural beauty unsurpassed by any on the continent; rich in all the varied charms of mountain, river and forest, and enhanced by the surrounding triumphs of architectural skill. To the north are the beautiful Laurentians, and to the east the river can be seen for many miles wending its way through field and forest towards the ocean. Close at hand are the timber slides by which the square timber from the upper Ottawa passes down without damage into the navigable water below. To go down these

slides on a crib of timber, as almost every visitor to the Capital, from King Edward VII, the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyle), Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King George V. and Queen Mary), the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, and every Governor-General before and since Confederation down to the humblest individual has done, is as exhilarating as it is exciting.

That Ottawa is a beautiful city is beyond a doubt; that it will be a great industrial city is still in the womb of futurity and depends largely on the enterprise of its own citizens. There is only one conspicuous thing which the writer can conceive will make Ottawa the Manchester or Birmingham of Canada,



PRINCE OF WALES (GEORGE THE FIFTH) AND
THE PRINCESS OF WALES RUNNING
THE SLIDES.



THE LATE JOHN EGAN, M.P.P.
for Pontiac—one of the chief promoters of
the Georgian Bay Canal.



THE LATE WM. STEWART, M.P.P.
First Member of Parliament for Bytown—
showing his son the route of the
Georgian Bay Canal, 1854. He was
the first member of Parliament
to officially bring before Par-
liament that project.



COL. BY
The founder of Bytown, and the builder
of the Rideau Canal.

and that is the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, which he has strenuously advocated with his pen and his voice for the last forty years. It will be one of very great value towards the development of Canadian resources and the extension of Canadian commerce, and therefore calculated to build up the cities of Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, and all the towns in any measure dependent upon these centres.

The opening up of this channel will give the advantage of cheap water transportation through the heart of a country larger than all New England, and superior to it in richness and variety of resources. The Valley of the Ottawa, with a superficial area of more than sixty thousand square miles, contains the largest depot of white pine timber in existence. It contains vast quantities of spruce, the basis of the pulp making industry. Our forests of hardwood, suitable for house finishing, furniture and other manufactures, are extensive and valuable. There are inexhaustible deposits of iron, phosphates, mica, graphite, asbestos, serpentine, galena, silver, copper, nickel, marble and other mineral products. We have also over the whole area a large proportion of cultivable and grazing lands, fertile and excellently watered.

The Ottawa Valley, in its thousands of lakes acting as natural reservoirs, and in the grand rapids of the Ottawa river and its numerous tributaries, possesses water power far surpassing in the aggregate that of New England, both for grinding western grain and for manufacturing for domestic markets. For foreign commerce New England has the advantage of an ocean frontage; for domestic trade, the Ottawa Valley is favoured by its situation on the shortest system of internal navigation in the world.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.



H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE,
DUCHESS OF ARGYLE.
Taken by Topley when the Princess
resided in Ottawa.

The Vice-Regal residence, officially known as Government House, but better known as Rideau Hall, nestles among maple, pine and cedar trees on rising ground on the east side of the Rideau river. Its quaint chimneys, its odd corners and low lines of grey walls may be clearly seen from any part of the opposite shore when the trees are leafless in winter, but in summer the chimneys and flagstaff are alone distinguishable.

The original house was built by the Hon. Thomas McKay, the contractor for the Rideau Canal locks. It has been considerably added to since it was purchased from the McKay estate, and the varied styles of architecture which successive Governors-General, with a taste for expansion, have added, give to the entire mansion a picturesqueness worthy of study.

On close inspection Rideau Hall may not prove so impressive as when seen from afar, but because it is the official residence of the representative of Royalty it is always interesting. This place is not only the centre of official life, but it is also the Mecca of Canadian social ambition. In what is called "the season," the brilliant social functions held here are a copy of British court life in the Old Land.

Since Confederation this Vice-Regal residence has been associated with the careers of many distinguished noblemen, namely, Lord Monck, Lord Lisgar, Earl Dufferin, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earls of Derby, Aberdeen and Minto, and the present distinguished representative of the King, Earl Grey.



BALL ROOM, RIDEAU HALL.

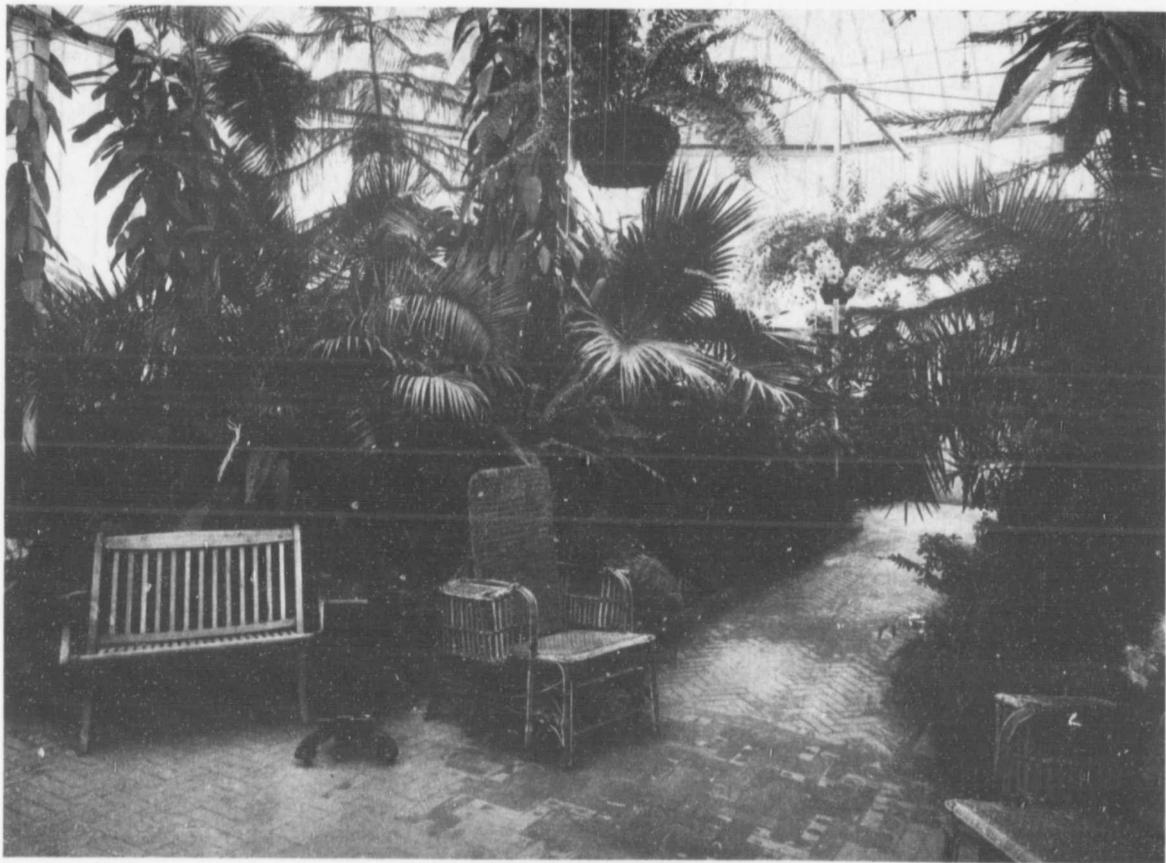
Each Governor-General in his time has left his imprint on Ottawa's social history, for each had his individual views of entertaining, and although much the same in name, they differed according to the taste and inclination of the host.

Whilst the tone and color of entertainments may differ, one can easily mention a list of gaities almost sure to come off at Government House—a couple of dances at Christmas, musicales in Lent, skating and tobogganing every Saturday afternoon during the winter, with moonlight parties of the same description thrown in. Dinners are given frequently, especially during the session of Parliament; a State Ball is held after Easter and several garden parties in the early summer.

The present Governor-General is striving to make the interior of the Vice-Regal residence artistically handsome as well as serviceable, and to form therein the nucleus of a national portrait gallery. The conservatories are very fine and are the especial care of Her Excellency the Countess Grey. The beautiful ballroom compares favorably with similar rooms in any part of the world.

The halo which surrounds the Vice-Regal Court at Ottawa may be only reflected light from the Court of St. James, but it is sufficiently powerful to throw a glamor over the city and to attract to it society people from all over the Dominion.

Royalty has been entertained within the hospitable walls of Rideau Hall—the Duke of Connaught, when Prince Arthur, spent some pleasant days with Lord Lisgar and the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King George V. and Queen Mary), were the guests of the Earl and Countess of Minto during their visit to Canada.



CONSERVATORY, RIDEAU HALL.

Since the days of the distinguished Earl of Dufferin and his popular wife, when the hospitality shown was something phenomenal, there have been gay times at Government House. A fancy ball given by Lord and Lady Dufferin at Rideau Hall is still remembered as one of the most brilliant episodes in the social history of Ottawa. Theatricals were very popular in the Dufferin regime—Lady Dufferin and her brother, Capt. Fred Haimlton, A.D.C., always taking leading parts.

There are curling and skating rinks connected with Government House and a Vice-Regal Curling Club which can hold its own with the best of them. In the grounds there is a splendid cricket field, which is used by the Ottawa Cricket Club, and some famous matches have taken place there under Vice-Regal patronage.

Almost within a stone's throw of the main entrance to the grounds of Government House is the deep, swiftly-flowing Ottawa rolling its tide beneath the heights of Rockcliffe Park. A short distance to the west the Rideau, which has its source in the picturesque lakes north of Kingston, pours its tribute into the Ottawa over a sharp ledge of rock, which gives to the falling water the appearance of a huge curtain. "The earliest French voyageurs," wrote Sir James Edgar in "Canada and its Capital," "passing up the Grand River (as the Ottawa was for them), seeing this 'slow-dropping veil of thinnest lawn,' exclaimed 'Le Rideau! Le Rideau!'" Thus was a name found, not only for the river and its falls, but for the streets, clubs and canals of the Capital, and for Government House itself, which is locally known as Rideau Hall.

Sir James Edgar, to whom the Capital was practically home during his long parliamentary career and who was Speaker of the House of Commons during the early years of the pre-

sent regime, writing of Government House said: "It stands among its gardens and prettily-wooded grounds, about two miles down the river from the Houses of Parliament, and from its terraces the national buildings are outlined against the western sky. Its public apartments, ball-room and reception rooms are sufficiently large, and the rest of it is more home-like than stately.

"An annual function is the State Dinner that is given at the opening of the session. The guests are the high political and other dignitaries, and the permanent heads of the departments. Then there are a series of Parliamentary dinners, at which it is expected that members of both Houses and their wives and daughters will have an opportunity of meeting Their Excellencies.

"Rideau Hall lights up well, and its interior is at its best on the occasion of one of the large balls which Their Excellencies often give.

"When the weather smiles of a summer afternoon, the garden parties at Government House are always most enjoyable.

"Winter's ice and snow lend an opportunity to Government House to afford their guests a singular, beautiful spectacle. 'An evening skating party', is the modest form of invitation, but what a scene of enchantment does that bring one to!"

But the occupants of Government House have their cares as well as their pleasures, and no man in the Dominion leads a busier life or carries weightier responsibilities than does His Excellency, Earl Grey.



OLD RIDEAU HALL—LADY MONCK AND DAUGHTER IN A QUEBEC CARIOLE—1865.

LADY GREY HOSPITAL—COMBATting THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE.

The revolution in the theory and practice of medicine as respects the cause and curability of consumption created by the discoveries of Dr. Koch, of Berlin, Germany, led to the formation of societies for the prevention and treatment of this disease throughout the whole civilized world, and it was felt that the time had come for the inauguration of such a movement in this country. Accordingly at the instance of the Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G., the then Governor General of Canada, a large and influential convention of physicians and others was held in Ottawa in March, 1901, when the Canadian Association for the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis was organized.

The Association at once entered upon a vigorous educational campaign, and sought by public lectures or the distribution of suitable literature to arouse public attention and to create a sentiment in favour of the establishment of sanatoria and the use of all the modern methods of prevention and cure.

Besides securing the erection of Sanatoria in nearly every province of the Dominion, the Association has done much to popularise the out door life, a measure of prevention, the benefits of which will be enjoyed in all coming generations.

The Lady Grey Hospital for consumptives, which was opened in February, 1910, by His Excellency Earl Grey, is a visible monument to the public spirit and perseverance of the Ottawa Branch Association, as well as the generosity of the citizens. This institution, which is intended chiefly for the relief of sufferers in the far advanced stage of the disease, resident in Ottawa, is situated in the south-western quarter of the city. The hospital building was erected specially for the purpose, and is furnished throughout with the most recent appliances and conveniences, designed to promote the comfort of the patient, and has a capacity of about 45 beds, and cost in all, including the land, about \$55,000. It is worthily presided over

by Dr. Gordon, a young physician who has already established a reputation as a specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis, who is assisted by an excellent staff of trained nurses.

The Canadian Association for the prevention of Tuberculosis has in the last nine years distributed nearly seven millions of pages of literature devoted especially to the great objects of the Association, and its agents have visited every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific and delivered lectures on the cause and prevention in nearly every city and town in Canada. The President for the year now current (1910), is Dr. J. Geo. Adami, of Montreal, and Dr. George D. Porter of Toronto is the General Secretary of the Society. Recently the Rev. Dr. Moore of Ottawa, who was General Secretary and organizer for nine years, was obliged to retire owing to ill health, after having completed an immense amount of work in connection with the undertaking.



EPILOGUE.

"I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea.
The rudiments of empire here
Are plastic yet and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
Is rounding into form!"

—Whittier.

Ottawa is the Political Capital of the Dominion of Canada. Every citizen of Ottawa should be proud of and patriotic towards his City and his Country. Patriotism is more than a sentiment. It is a conviction based upon a comprehension of the duties of a citizen and a determination loyally to perform such duties. Patriotism is love of country, born of familiarity with its history, reverence for its institutions and faith in its possibilities and is evidenced by obedience to its laws and respect for its flag.

It is the Political Metropolis of a Country, which an author describes as "A State second to none in the world, that bears on her youthful face, the scars of no warlike origin, and therefore almost alone in history, begins her career with no unappeased hatred, no rankling sense of public wrong, no irritable national pride."

E. H. King says: "Each hour has its lesson and each life; and if we miss one life we shall not find its lesson in another."

"We die not all, for our deeds remain
To crown with honour or mar with stain,
Through endless sequence of years to come,
Our lives shall speak when our lips are dumb."

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