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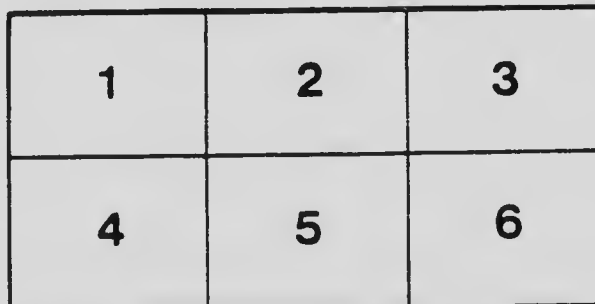
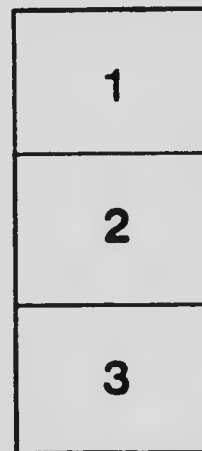
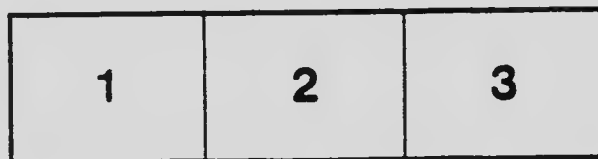
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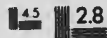
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Abbott's Guide



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GENERAL INFORMATION.

See Index (below) for the page where every point of interest will be found.

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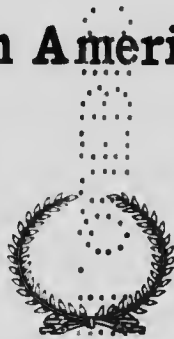
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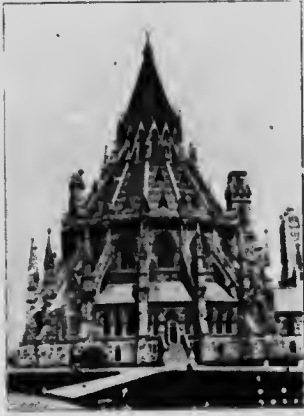
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Abbott's Guide

TO

OTTAWA

and Vicinity

WITH

Map and
Illustrations

(For Index
see page 1.)



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OTTAWA: PAST AND PRESENT.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BY-TOWN AND OTTAWA.

Early Explorers.

Is there another city in the world of which it can be told that, at a time when not as yet was "the axe laid to the root of the trees," a prophecy was made that on the then virgin soil would arise the capital of a great country? The country is the northern half of the North American Continent, and the prophet was the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor of Canada. The prophecy was made when in the company of the English Engineer officer who was sent to construct a waterway from the Ottawa river to the Great Lakes, and whose name is inseparably connected with the birth of the city. A still earlier epoch calls our attention. In 1613 Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec, whose tercentenary was celebrated but recently, ascended the Ottawa river on his way to Lake Huron, and was unquestionably the first white man to stand on this site.

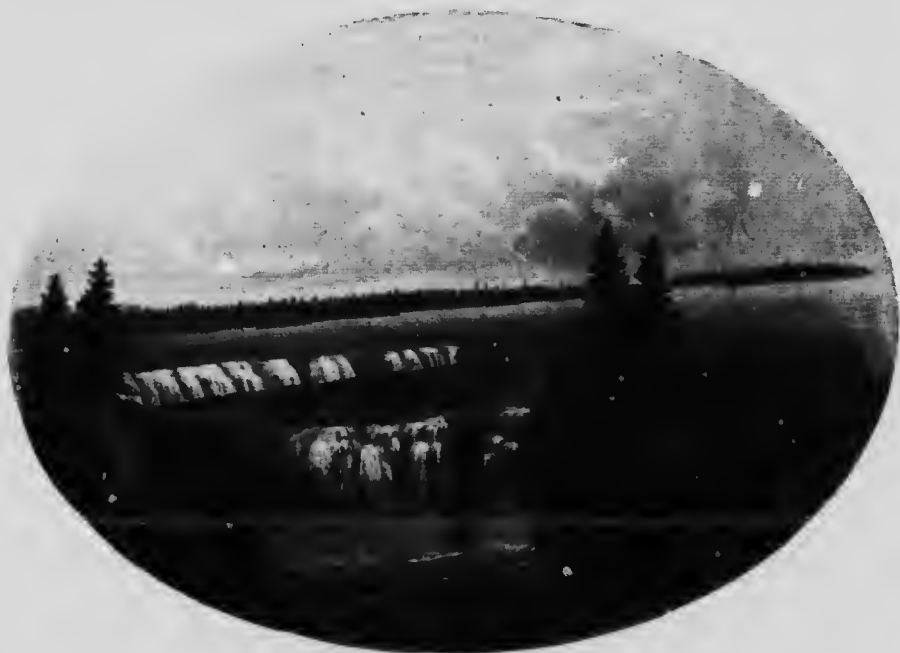


As he ascended the river, the Rideau Falls, then in their pristine beauty, appeared to him immediately after he had turned from noting where the pretty and placid Gatineau joins its waters with the more turbulent main stream. Next he passes the bold promontory now known as Nepean Point, and immediately comes in sight of the beautiful verdure-clad hill on which the halls of Government of a new nation now stand, and resembling, more than aught else, a gem in its setting. Still contemplating the scene, this early explorer is now compelled to land, and to portage through the fringe of woods and the ledges of rock to reach the upper waters.



The Chaudiere Falls.

Accustomed as Champlain was to the tiny rivulets and miniature falls of the old world, we can understand the feelings of himself and his companions as they viewed for the first time the scene so well described by Francis Parkman, the American Historian, in "The Pioneers of France in the New World": "White as a snow-drift, the cataracts of the Chaud'ere barred their way. They saw the unbridled river careering down its sheeted rocks, foaming in unfathomed chasms, wearying the solitude with the



hoarse outcry of its agony and rage. On the brink of the rocky basin where the plunging torrent boiled like a caldron, and puffs of spray sprang out from its concussion like smoke from the throat of a cannon, Champlain's two Indians took their stand, and, with a loud invocation, threw tobacco into the foam—an offering to the local spirit, the Manitou of the cataract." Thence picking his way amongst the channels and rapids he passes from the view. Champlain again ascended the Ottawa in 1616, and again in 1626 with the Jesuit Fathers Breboeuf and Lalement, who were subsequently tortured and burnt to death.

Trappers and Settlers.

The hands of time moved on but slowly. For nearly 200 years the only visitors were trappers and traders who passed up and down the river, the great thoroughfare from the coast to the interior. These were the pioneers of those who, after nearly 300 years, seek to construct the Georgian Bay Canal as a navigable waterway over the route taken by Champlain. It is possible that the three hundredth anniversary of Champlain's journey will see the greater part of this immense undertaking completed. Our chronology now brings us to the year 1796, when one Philemon Wright, a loyalist from Woburn, Massachusetts, landed on the opposite side of the river, where the city of Hull now stands. In 1806 he and his associates obtained grants of land, and became the nucleus of the settlement from which sprang the twin cities. The site of the present capital was a wilderness until 1826, when Lord Dalhousie, Col. By and others arrived at Hull for the purpose of considering the construction of the proposed Rideau Canal.

By-Town.

Gradually the site of the present city became inhabited. Many of the early settlers were descended from that prolific source the Pilgrim Fathers. The village of By-Town, named after Col. By, the founder of the city, was incorporated in 1827, the population then being 1,000. Twenty years later, with a population of 6,000, it became a town, and by January 1st, 1855, it had become a city, with its name changed to Ottawa.

Origin of the word "Ottawa."

On the south bank—or Ontario side—of the "Kitche-Sippe" (i.e. great river) as it was called by the Indians, dwelt a tribe named the "Outaouais" (i.e. human ear), a branch of the Algonquins, between whom and the Five Nations Indians—called by the French the Iroquois—there was continual war. The river was first called by the early French explorers the Rivière des Algonmequins, or river of the Algonquins, but was afterwards known as the Rivière des Outaouais, from the tribe that lived on its banks. The latter word subsequently became corrupted into "Ottawa." The war with the Iroquois resulted in the Ottawas being driven from the Ottawa valley to Lake Huron, where for many years some of them lived on Great Manitoulin Island.

Becomes the Capital.

In 1857 Queen Victoria was asked to select a permanent seat of government. Until then it had been fixed in turn at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Guided by the advice of Sir Edmund Head, the then Governor General, Her Majesty, on the 31st December, 1857, selected Ottawa. The considerations which weighed in its favour were the political and strategical advantages of the location and the magnificence of the site. On this latter point will be read with interest what is said under the heading "Major's Hill Park," on p. 19.

Its Commanding Position.

The Capital of Canada is in the province of Ontario, and lies on the right bank or south shore of the Ottawa river, which separates the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Across the river, in the last named province, can be seen the famed Laurentian Hills.

The city may be said to stretch from the Chaudiere Falls to Rockcliffe, a distance of three miles. The best view of the river front is from the Quebec shore. The whole length presents a succession of bold promontories, some of them rising perpendicularly from the water's edge, clothed by cedars and pines, and separated from each other by small bays. From the promontory at Rockcliffe is a view of 16 miles down the river.

With the single exception of Quebec, Ottawa is undoubtedly the most beautifully situated of any Canadian city. It is surrounded by magnificent natural scenery, striking from its variety, and not often surpassed in beauty. Standing at the northerly point of Parliament Hill, or, better still, from the tower of the Parliament Buildings, one sees the magnificent Ottawa winding its course from the islands in the far distance at the left, down the Chaudiere Falls, past the great lumbering industries before one's feet, till it flows underneath the Alexandra bridge at Nepean Point, then, joined by the Gatineau river, it passes the pretty little village of Gatineau Point, whence it continues on its course to meet the St. Lawrence.

Bridges across the Ottawa.

The year that saw the initiation of the canal witnessed also the commencement of the union suspension bridge across the Ottawa river, under the same Engineer officer. The first arch constructed gave way, and fell into the river. The second bridge was built by our old friend Philemon Wright and Sons, under contract. Communication with the opposite bank was obtained by firing a rope from a brass cannon across the channel—240 feet—to Chaudiere Island. During construction the chain cables broke, precipitating workmen and tools into the channel, and three men were drowned. A wooden bridge was nearly completed when a gale overturned the structure, and it was carried down the stream. Again another bridge was commenced, and finally completed. This stood for twelve years, when it followed in the wake of its predecessors. Communication was then had by ferry until 1843, when a new bridge was commenced. This bridge was subsequently replaced by the present structure.



The Chaudiere Falls in 1830.

ARCHIVES.

Simplicity of architecture is characteristic of the handsome stone building on Sussex street where the records of Old Canada are stored. The wide green lawn forms an effective foreground. Round the parapet of the building will be seen the Arms, carved in stone, of the different provinces, while at either side of the entrance door two bronze tablets inform the reader that one Gilles Hocquart, Intendant of New France, in 1731, made the first proposal of a building for archives, but not until 1906 was the present structure commenced under Hon. S. Fisher. Previously—since 1873—the Archives had existed as a branch of the Department of Agriculture.

The Dominion Archives building was opened January 1st, 1908, and is admirably adapted for its purposes. It is under the control of the Dominion Archivist—Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G.—to whose indefatigable zeal is due much of the valuable material here stored, and whose knowledge of the history of the country has been invaluable in seeking out and acquiring many thousands of important manuscripts previously resting in strange or private hands. On the ground floor are the administrative offices, the library, and rooms for students. Many beautiful pictures, including rare engravings, hang on the walls. The library contains 20,000 printed books and pamphlets relating to Canadian history. Displayed in cases are historical souvenirs and valuable autograph manuscripts. A painting by Sir Ben. West, presented by Lord Lovat, depicts the death of Simon Fraser at Saratoga. This young officer was with Wolfe at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and was with the officer who answered the historic challenge of the French sentry. In the Archivist's office are documents of the highest interest, among them the plan of Quebec used by Wolfe during the siege. In a corner of the room is the very chair used by Wolfe. On the second floor is the manuscript room with 20,000 volumes, containing over two million documents, a large proportion being originals. These deal with the country from its discovery to Confederation, and are the main sources of Canadian history. An index makes them available to students. On the third floor the map room contains 6,000 manuscript plans of Canada, and the original surveys of the country. An interesting item is a plan of Quebec in relief, on a large scale, showing every house in Quebec as it appeared in 1800. This stood in Woolwich Arsenal for 100 years.

The building is open from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

ART GALLERY AND FISHERIES EXHIBIT.

The National Art Gallery and Canadian Fisheries Exhibit, corner O'Connor and Queen streets, contains specimens of Canadian fishes, birds, shells, etc., and models of boats and fishing crafts; also paintings, chiefly by Canadian artists. Open daily, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.



CHATS FALLS.

Thirty miles, as the crow flies, from the city, on the Upper Ottawa at the foot of Lake les Chats is a series of rapids from which the lake takes its name. The river here is nearly one mile in width, and is barred in a diagonal direction by a huge ledge of limestone rock over which the water pours in white foam, and with great noise, from a height of fifty feet. In periods of high water there are thirty-three distinct falls, while there are but sixteen at low water. The power capable of being developed from these falls is from 140,000 to 170,000 horse power. This will be a valuable commercial asset in the near future.

CHAUDIÈRE FALLS.

A little more than 100 years ago Heriot wrote thus in his "Travels through Canada": "A waterfall occupies the breadth of the river, and dashing over a rugged and irregular cliff, of about 30 feet in altitude, exhibits to the view of the traveller, in the midst of a territory where dreary solitude prevails, an object at once brilliant, enlivening and picturesque. Part of the river here diverging into a contrary channel assumes a retrograde course, and pours into a basin, whose waters entirely disappear, but have probably a subterraneous communication with the channel farther down." Francis Parkman's description of the explorer Champlain's first sight of the falls is given in full on page 10.

It is said that the falls were formerly 60 feet in height at high water, and that the volume of water was equal to that of Niagara Falls. At the present time both the amount of water and the height of the falls are very considerably reduced in summer time owing to the extensive use of the water for power purposes. The Indians gave the falls the name of "Canajo," meaning kettle, now known by its French translation "Chaudière," the origin of the name being the seething caldron caused by the fall of the water.



Chaudiere Falls.

DRIVEWAY.

The Ottawa Improvement Commission was created by the Dominion Government in 1899, with power to purchase and hold property for parks, squares, areas, driveways and thoroughfares, and an annual appropriation was authorized. The Commission consists of the Mayor and 7 members. The work is being continued yearly. At present the Driveway extends from the Experimental Farm to Cartier Square, via the bank of the Rideau Canal. Another division commences at the gates of Government House, runs through Rockcliffe Park, and along the Ottawa river to the Rifle Range. Some 30,000 trees and shrubs have been planted, and boulevards, shady parks, miniature lakes and arbours make the Driveway the finest and longest in Canada.

EARNSCLIFFE.

Situated on a commanding position on the top of a bluff overlooking the Ottawa river, about half a mile below the Alexandra bridge, this picturesque house was chosen by the late Sir John A. Macdonald (see p. 22) as his residence, and here he died. His widow takes from it her title "Baroness Macdonald of Earncliffe." It is now owned by Dr. Chas. A. E. Harriss, the well-known musical composer. The room where Canada's great citizen lived and worked is still kept as he occupied it.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

There are, in Canada, five Experimental Farms of the Dominion Government, of which the Central Experimental Farm is situated 3 miles



Part of the Driveway and Rideau Canal

south west from the Post office, and easy of access by the Somerset st. cars (Maltese cross and red and white light) which run every fourteen minutes. A visit should not be omitted. The farm, which covers 467 acres of ground is for the purpose of experiments in all branches of agriculture horticulture and arboriculture. Every known variety of Canadian tree, shrub and plant will be found. Here are tested soils, fertilizers and the vitality of seeds. The whole work is of incalculable benefit to agricultural interest. The ornamental grounds are made very attractive by beds of flowers and masses of flowering shrubs and beautiful trees, which are well worth seeing during the summer. Among other items of interest to visitors are the cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. The buildings on the farm are open every day except Sunday, while the grounds are open daily, Sunday included. Everything is under the control of Dr. Wm. Saunders, F.R.S.C.

GATINEAU POINT.

This typical French-Canadian hamlet, largely composed of raftsmen and lumber-jacks, lies at the junction of the Gatineau and Ottawa rivers. A pretty view of it is obtained from the Driveway where it winds through Rockcliffe Park. In seasons of high water in the Ottawa, the lower parts of the little village, and also many suburban residences, are frequently flooded, and boats are rowed over the streets. The spire of the little French church is a striking object in the landscape.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The old stone building at the corner of Sussex and George streets is only intended to be the temporary quarters of the Museum, which will be removed to the Victoria Museum at the foot of Metcalfe street as soon as that building is completed. To those interested, however, a visit to the dingy old place will be well repaid by the excellent specimens there collected of representative Canadian minerals, animals, woods, grasses and Indian relics. There is also a good collection of fossil trees, fish and insects; and last, but not least, examples of the imprints of huge prehistoric animals. The building is open each day from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays till 1 p.m.

HULL.

This, the elder of the twin cities, has not become in some respects so well known as has the younger scion of the pioneers already referred to, but it is the nucleus of the industries on this part of the river. The first settler took up land a little over 100 years ago, and with varying vicissitudes the spot became in turn a landing place to portage over the falls, a trading post, a supply station, a community, and finally the great milling and industrial centre it now is. The city has been devastated by several serious fires, particularly the great fire of 1900, which destroyed almost the entire city; residences, public buildings and industries disappeared before it, then, sweeping across the river, destroying the bridges in its path, it entered Ottawa, and continued for miles its course of destruction. The burnt district is now practically re-built, and the city is more prosperous than ever. Among the more important buildings are the Court House, City Hall, Notre Dame Church, Eddy's Mills, Gilmour and Hughsen's Mills and the International Portland Cement Works.

INDUSTRIES.

A lumber centre from birth, the twin cities still hold their own. On the banks of a mighty river, down which logs and timber must continue to float for many years, there have necessarily arisen mills to deal with the product of the forests on the banks of that river and its tributary streams. The first mill was erected at the Chaudiere in 1853. At the present time the great works of Mr. J. R. Booth, the Hull Lumber Company, the E. B. Eddy Company and others testify to the business done. The yearly output of lumber alone is now about three hundred million feet. A visit to the lumber district will be a liberal education to a stranger. Other kindred industries have followed, among them manufactures of pulp, paper, matches, indurated fibre ware, woodwork of all kinds, furniture, pianos, and cars, while a large business is done in the manufacture of tents and army supplies, calcium carbide, bricks, and commercial mica. Last, but not least, that immense industry the manufacture of Portland cement. The harnessing of the unemployed water powers must, in the near future, result in the city being one of the greatest manufacturing centres on the continent.

LANGEVIN BLOCK.

The southern departmental building, on Wellington street, named after Sir Hector Langevin, the then Minister of Public Works, houses the Departments of Agriculture and Post office, and part of the Interior Department. A modification of Italian renaissance, built of sandstone from Newcastle, New Brunswick, this handsome building loses nothing by its contrast with those on the other three sides of Parliament square.

MAJOR'S HILL PARK.

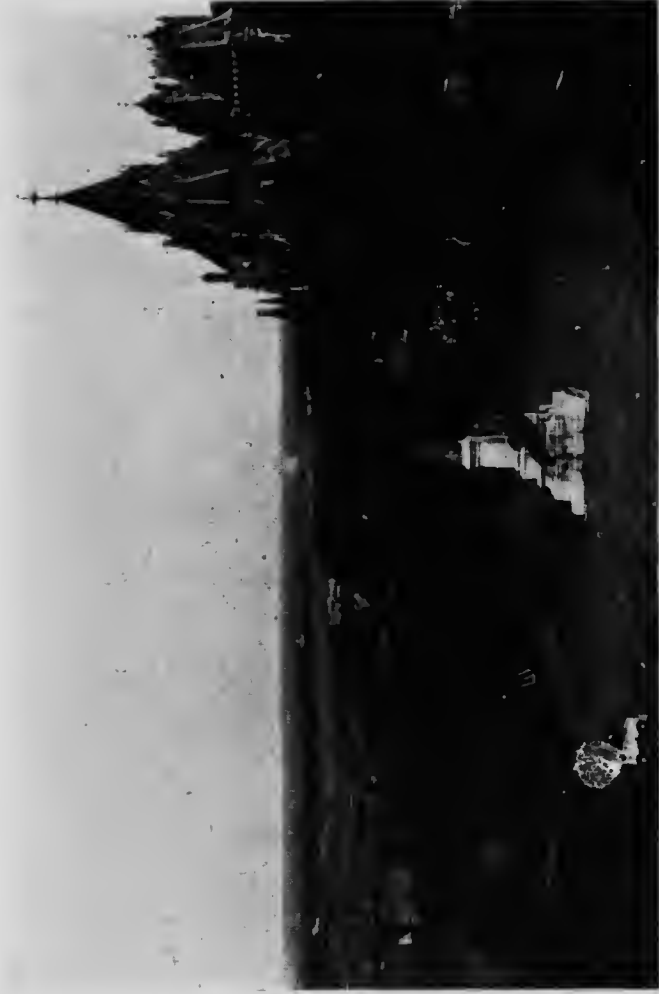
Across the Rideau Canal from the Parliament grounds, and entered from Sparks street, at the east end of the Dufferin bridge lie 6 acres of Government property, named from Major Bolton, an English Engineer officer. This beautiful park is about to be encroached on by a new hotel, to be situated at the south-west corner. Carriages are not permitted to enter, but they may be met at St. Patrick street after a walk through the park. Just inside the gate is the "Sharp-Shooters" Monument (see p. 22). Farther on to the left formerly stood the residence of Col. By, in compliment to whom the town was first named "By-Town" and whose house, the situation of which is shewn in the cut on page 20, overlooked the cliff near where the pavilion now stands. The view from this point was described 80 years ago as "the most splendid view that the magnificent scenery of Canada affords." It was this view, as described by Lady Head to Queen Victoria, that undoubtedly was a factor in determining that Ottawa should be the capital of Canada.

MONUMENTS.

The city is old enough to have a personal history; its monuments bear witness to this. Of these, two are erected to commemorate military events and others are intimately connected with the city's history, beginning with the late beloved Queen who chose this place as the site of the Capital:—



Mouth of the Rideau Canal as it appeared in 1832, shewing Col. By's house.



Queen Victoria, Parliament Hill. An heroic statue of the late Queen is outlined against the sky, north-west of Parliament square. The work is by Louis Philippe Hebert, a Canadian sculptor, who has skilfully delineated the British lion in an attitude of protection of the Sovereign. The motto is "Constitutional Liberty."

Sir John A. Macdonald, Parliament Hill. This statue, by Hebert, which stands at the east end of the Parliament Buildings, is a life-like figure of the first premier of the Dominion of Canada. Sir John Macdonald may be called the founder of the Confederation of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He was Prime Minister from 1867 to 1873, and from 1878 to his death, in 1891.

Sir George Etienne Cartier, Parliament Hill. A co-worker with Sir John Macdonald in bringing about Confederation, his statue, by Hebert, is properly placed at the opposite (west) end of the buildings, a fitting spot for the leader of the French-Canadians.

Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Parliament Hill. In a less pretentious position, between the last named statue and the library, we find the statue (by Hebert and Hamilton MacCarthy) of the Scotch stone-mason who became Premier of Canada. Leader of the Liberal Party, he was Prime Minister from 1873 to 1878.

Mgr. Joseph Guigues, First (R. C.) Bishop of Ottawa, in the grounds of the Basilica, north-east corner of Sussex and St. Patrick streets.

Sharp-Shooters' Monument, Major's Hill Park. A bronze figure of a private of the Governor General's Foot Guards is erected to the memory of two members of that regiment who fell at "Cut Knife Hill" in the North West Rebellion, 1885.

South African Monument, City Hall Square. In memory of Ottawa soldiers who served and died in the Boer War in South Africa from 1899 to 1901.

Henry Harper, Wellington street. An heroic sacrifice is recorded by the statue of "Sir Galahad." This monument, at the head of Metcalfe street, commemorates the death of a young Ottawan who, in an attempt to save the life of a companion, plunged into the icy waters of the Ottawa.

MINT.

The Canadian branch of the Royal Mint, situated on Sussex street, next to the Dominion Archives, is built of massive stone and is entrenched within a high fence of stone and iron. The building was officially opened by the Governor General, Earl Grey, on January 2nd, 1908, when the coinage of Canadian money began in Canada. Deputy Master, Dr. James Bonar. The Mint is divided into six principal departments:—

- (1). The Mint office, into which all bullion is received for coinage purposes, and from which the finished coins are issued to the distributing centres;
- (2). The melting house, in which the bullion is mixed, melted and made into coinage bars;
- (3). The coining department, where the finished coins are made from the coinage bars, and tested ready for issue;
- (4). The assay department, where the fineness and standard of the ingots, coinage bars and coins are ascertained;
- (5). The die department, where the coinage dies are made;
- (6). The mechanical department, where the power is generated, renewals made, and repairs to the coinage machinery effected.

All the machinery throughout the Mint is electrically driven. The fuel used in the great furnaces is oil.

The metals used for the present coinage are gold, silver, copper, tin and zinc. The Imperial gold coins are composed of eleven-twelfths of pure gold and one-twelfth of copper, known in the trade as 22 karats. The Canadian silver coins are composed of thirtysix-fortieths of pure silver and three-fortieths of copper, a composition known in the trade as "sterling" silver. The bronze cents are composed of 95% copper, 4% tin and 1% zinc.

Visitors are admitted to view the various processes between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on the first 5 week days, and from 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturdays. Admission may be obtained on application. The ticket of admission states at what hour the visitor will be admitted, and he must be present punctually at the hour named. On Saturday there is less of the active work to be seen. The Mint is closed during all statutory holidays.

OBSERVATORY.

Near the north gate of the Experimental Farm and reached by the Somerset street cars (Maltese cross and red and white light), is the Dominion Astronomical Observatory. This building was completed early in 1905. It is constructed of grey sandstone with red sandstone trimmings. A central octagonal tower is surmounted by a revolving hemispherical dome under which is the telescope. The transit and meridian circle house faces south. The building contains a fine astronomical library, reading room, photographic room, and a room with the various astronomical and surveying instruments, also a lecture room, etc. In the basement are work shops, seismograph room, clock room, solar research and chemical laboratories. The building is open every working day. Every Saturday evening a member of the staff is in attendance, and visitors are permitted to look through the telescope at interesting celestial objects. The Director of the Observatory, and Chief Astronomer of the Dominion, is W. F. King, C.M.G., F.R.A.S.C.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

The University of Ottawa, conducted by the Oblate Fathers, began with the infancy and developed with the growth of the city. Incorporated in 1849 under the name of "College of Bytown" this institution received, in 1861, the title of College of Ottawa; and in 1866 was granted the power of conferring the University degrees of B.A. and B.L. A disastrous fire, in December, 1903, destroyed the University, but it immediately began to rise, phoenix-like, from its ashes. The present University building is of armoured concrete, and stands prominently in the centre of spacious grounds on Laurier avenue. Besides the University Oval and other grounds for athletic sports, there are large recreation halls, and also an infirmary, with doctors in daily attendance. The Science Hall, on Wilbrod street opposite the University, is of solid stone. It contains the physical, chemical and mineralogical laboratories all very completely equipped, and a museum containing a large collection of geological specimens. The Rector of the University is Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I.



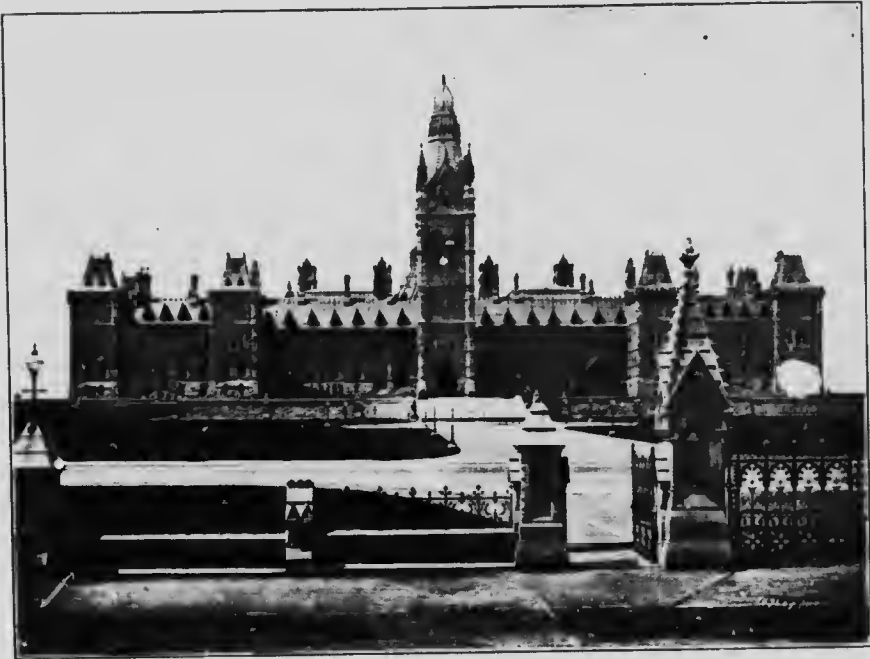
Parliament Hill in 1826

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

The first point of interest sought by every stranger to Ottawa is the Parliament Buildings. In 1826 there stood on this site military barracks erected by Col. By for the use of the engineers engaged in constructing the Rideau Canal. When Ottawa was chosen the Capital of Canada the construction of the Parliament Buildings was commenced, and the cornerstone was laid Sept. 1st, 1860, by the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. In 1865 the public departments were brought here from Quebec, and the last session of the Parliament of the old province of Canada was held here on June 8th, 1866. Upon Confederation being proclaimed, July 1st, 1867, the buildings were taken over by the Federal government.

The Gothic architecture is well set off by the cream coloured sandstone, obtained from Nepean, near Ottawa, and its varied and beautiful colours are growing richer with time. The ornamental work is of Ohio sandstone, while the red arches are of Potsdam sandstone from St. Lawrence county in New York State. The building is 472 feet long, and covers an area of about 100,000 feet. The main entrance is through the central, or Victoria tower, 180 feet in height. The piers which support the tower are ornamented with pillars of polished Annapolis marble. The carving over the main door demands special attention. Entering within is a large hall, on the floor of which are inlaid with tiles the Arms of the various provinces of the Dominion, as constituted in 1904. The stairway to the right leads to the Senate, and the left to the House of Commons. Elevators are to be found through the little archways underneath the staircases. At the

head of the stairway to the right is the lobby of the Senate Chamber; on the walls here, and in the corridor at each side of the Chamber, are portraits of former speakers and statesmen. The Chambers of the two houses are identical in design, size and shape, being 82 by 45 feet. The galleries of each chamber accommodate about 1,000 persons. In the Senate the stained glass windows would cast a soft and subdued light but for the corrugated glass roof which greatly intensifies the light. The large lower piers of grey Canadian marble are surmounted, above the galleries, by small pillars of dark Annprior marble. Under the canopy is the Regal Chair, occupied by the Governor General at the opening and closing of Parliament. The Speaker's chair is placed on the dais immediately in



Parliament Buildings

front. Portraits of King George III and Queen Charlotte occupy the south wall. In the right hand corner is a door from which a staircase descends to the "corner-stone" referred to. Then ascending to the corridor, at the end are the private apartments of the Speaker. Passing on to the left, through the reading room, in which may be found every newspaper published in Canada and portraits of various Speakers and others, the library is reached.

The Library, a polygon of 16 sides, is 120 feet in diameter. The dome is supported by massive buttresses and beautifully constructed flying buttresses. In the interior the height from the floor to the top of the inside of the cupola is 160 feet. The floor is inlaid with Canadian woods, and the book shelves are richly carved in Canadian white pine. In the centre is a white marble statue of Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood,

the English sculptor. The building was completed in 1876. At the time the Government removed to Ottawa the library contained 55,000 volumes; there are now 350,000. When Parliament is not sitting books may be obtained under certain restrictions. During session the library is open continuously; at other times from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Continuing on to the Commons end of the building; in the corridors will be found portraits of former speakers, among them Hon. T. W. Anglin Speaker of the House of Commons from 1874 to 1878, whose daughter, Margaret Anglin, one of the leading actresses of America, was born in the Speaker's Chambers. The difference in arrangement of the seating of the Commons Chamber will be observed. The Government, now the Liberal Party, are seated on the right of the Speaker, while the Opposition (now Conservatives) sit at the left. The members of the Press occupy the gallery above the Speaker's chair. Portraits of their Majesties King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra will be seen at the ends of the Chamber.

The main tower is ascended by winding staircases. On the way up will be seen the clock, with its 14 foot pendulum. Each hour is struck with a 50-lb. weight on a bell weighing a ton. The dials are 8 feet in diameter. The long climb is well rewarded by the views from the top, which can hardly be surpassed on the continent. The country for miles around is at one's feet. Here can be seen 20 miles of the Ottawa river, the thread of the Rideau canal, the Gatineau and Rideau rivers, and the Chaudiere Falls, while the majestic scenery to the north and west have a fitting foil in the peaceful and more level land to the east and south. From the highest point of the tower, when either House is in session, a beautiful electric light flashes. This beacon gives the signal for 20 miles around that the representatives of the people are engaged in their legislative labours.

At the rear of the building the rock descends almost perpendicularly to the river. The view from the pavilion at the left is magnificent. Anthony Trollope thus describes Ottawa and the Parliament Buildings: "It stands nobly on a magnificent river, with high overhanging rock, and a natural grandeur of position which has perhaps gone far in recommending it to those whose voice in the matter has been potential. Having the world of Canada from whence to choose the site of a new town,* the choosers have certainly chosen well. The glory of Ottawa is the set of public buildings erected on the rock which guards as it were the town from the river. . . . I know no modern Gothic purer of its kind, or less sullied with fictitious ornamentation, and I know no site for such a set of buildings so happy as regards both beauty and grandeur."

It was just 20 years ago that Charles Dudley Warner, one of the unquestioned leaders of American thought and taste, wrote: "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 department buildings on three sides of a square are exceedingly effective in color and in the perfection of Gothic detail, 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."

A WALK ABOUT PARLIAMENT HILL.

Emerging from the buildings and turning eastward will be seen the statue of Sir John Macdonald (see p. 22). Following the drive, southward, along the edge of the bank we find the entrance to the "Lover's Walk"



Lovers' Walk.

just inside the Wellington street gate. This pretty path winds around the Buildings half way between the edge of the cliff and the river. Following it we come out beside the Supreme Court (see p. 34) through an exceedingly pretty gateway. Thence passing in front of the Court and entering the western gateway to the Parliament grounds we ascend the hill and turn north at the near side of the west block (see p. 28). Immediately to the left formerly stood the military hospital erected by Col. By. At the far edge of the lawn is one of the Government greenhouses. Continuing north a pretty view is seen from the parapet. Ascending the steps we reach a mound on which are a couple of Russian cannon, nearly hidden within the shrubbery, but seeming to protect the statue of Queen Victoria (see p. 21). Continuing on, and descending, on the right are the statues of Sir Geo. Cartier and Hon. Alex. Mackenzie (see p. 22). Opposite to the latter is the new wing just added to the Buildings to make further accommodation for the legislators. Crossing the members' bowling green



Parliamentary Library.

we reach the little pavilion, from which an extremely fine view is had of the river and the country to the north. Passing on in rear of the Library another good view appears. Thence turning down the east side will be noticed a small cannon, which is fired by electric signal from the observatory each week-day at noon, and each Sunday at 10 a.m., giving the correct time for miles around. A resident of Ottawa who is observed at this moment may be invariably recognized by (often unconsciously) looking at his or her watch to verify the time. Facing us is Parliament square, 700 feet by 600 feet, an open space which enables the buildings on the four sides to be seen to advantage. The use of the lawn is permitted to members of the Civil Service for cricket, tennis and other sports.

EAST BLOC.

The eastern departmental building, or East Block, facing Parliament Square, contains the offices of the Governor General and the Departments of State, Finance, Justice, Privy Council, Solicitor General and Auditor General. The building is pure Gothic, built of Nepean sandstone from quarries close to Ottawa, similar to the Parliament Buildings. This block covers an area of 42,000 superficial feet.

WEST BLOCK.

The western departmental building, or West Block, contains the Departments of Customs, Inland Revenue, Public Works, Trade and Commerce, and Marine and Fisheries. The building is of the same material as the Parliament Buildings. The style is pure Gothic. From it rises, at the west side, the Mackenzie tower (272 feet) named after Hon. Alex. Mackenzie (see p. 22). Although considerably higher than the Victoria tower of the Parliament Buildings this is not apparent, owing to the lower level of its base. The beauty of the architecture of this tower, particularly the western façade, is worth a careful examination; it com-

pires favourably with any Gothic work to be found elsewhere. The small tower at the north end is called the Laurier tower after the present Premier of Canada.



East Block

NEPEAN POINT.

A bold promontory on the Ontario shore of the Ottawa, its cliffs have been cut into to base the eastern end of the Alexandra bridge. The Point is approached only from St. Patrick st., at the north end of Major's Hill Park. Ranged around the top of the cliff, and appearing to command the river at all points, are 7 British cannon, now used only for the peaceful purpose of firing salutes at the opening and closing of Parliament, and at such times as Royalty appears officially at the Capital. At the north side is a Government powder magazine.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

Among the chief are: Rockcliffe Park (see p. 34), Strathcona Park (see p. 32), Major's Hill Park (see p. 19), Parliament Square, Lansdowne Park, and Cartier Square. The total area of all parks is 450 acres, in a total city area of 3,365 acres.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The handsome building of Indiana limestone, at the corner of Metcalfe street and Laurier avenue, is the Carnegie or Public Library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The building, which cost \$100,000, was opened in May, 1906. It contains 35,000 books, including 5,000 works of reference.

On the main floor are the circulating and children's departments, and a reading room with the leading magazines. On the second floor is the reference department and also a small lecture room and study rooms. In the basement are the newspapers, and a room in which free classes in technical subjects are held during the winter. The famous painting by James Archer, "Peter the Hermit preaching," hangs on the main staircase, a gift from Mr. E. C. Grant, of Ottawa. The library is classified under the Expansive system, and is equipped with separate card catalogues for the circulating, reference and children's departments. Free access is allowed to all books in the reference and children's departments; a selection from the circulating department is kept on open shelves in the main reading room, and permits are issued to students and others wishing to consult books in the stack room. Residents of Ottawa may borrow, for two weeks at a time, one book of fiction and two of non-fiction. The Library is open from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. every day, except Sundays and statutory holidays. The Librarian is Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee.



West Block.



RIDEAU CANAL.

The War of 1812 with the United States, in which Toronto and Newark (Niagara) were destroyed by U. S. troops, and in retaliation for which the Canadians burned Buffalo, Oswego and Sackett's Harbour shewed the British Government the need of an internal line of communication. Upon the advice of the great Duke of Wellington it was therefore determined to construct a continuous inland waterway from Montreal to Kingston, via the Ottawa river. For the purpose of connecting this river with the Great Lakes, the Imperial Government, in 1826, sent Lt.-Col. John By, R.E., to construct the Rideau Canal. The corner-stone of the locks was laid by Sir John Franklin, the great Arctic explorer, in August, 1827, on his return from a voyage in search of the North Pole. The work of constructing the canal was one of considerable magnitude, but was successfully accomplished in 1832, at a cost of about \$5,000,000. The total length is 126 miles. The difference in level between the Ottawa river and Lake Ontario is 458 feet. This is overcome by 47 locks, the majority of which are 134 feet in length by 33 feet in width: of these, 8 are in the heart of the city.

RIDEAU FALLS.

At a point close below "Earncliffe" the Rideau river flows on either side of a low flat island which the street cars cross, and then falls into the Ottawa river from a height of nearly 50 feet. The level shelf of rock over which the water flows causes the fall to have the appearance of a curtain—hence the French appellation "Rideau," which name was then given to

the river, as well as to the Governor General's residence and many other places. Owing to the situation of the falls they can only be seen from the Ottawa river, or from the Quebec shore.



Rideau Falls.

RIFLE RANGE.

The Rockcliffe Rifle Range, constructed by the Dominion Government in 1898, is unrivalled in America, and is only equalled perhaps by Bisley, England. Delightfully situated beside the Ottawa river, the ground is convenient to the city, from which it is reached by electric car. The ranges are from 100 yards to 1,000 yards, with 69 targets. A commodious pavilion for the use of officers, and a competitors building, are flanked by smaller buildings (familiarly designated "huts") erected by two local regiments, the Governor General's Foot Guards and 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. Here is held the annual meet of the Dominion Rifle Association, which, with its attendant functions, forms a feature in the summer life of the Capital.

STRATHCONA PARK.

Named after that great Canadian, Lord Strathcona, now High Commissioner for Canada in England, this newly formed park is situated beside the Rideau river just south to the extreme eastern end of Laurier avenue, whence it can be seen from the electric car. Its 15 acres was formerly the site of the Dominion Rifle Range (now at Rockcliffe), the targets being below where now stands the Isolation Hospital, the red brick building seen in the distance.



RIDEAU HALL.

Under this more familiar name, is known the residence of His Excellency the Governor General—now Earl Grey, whose tenure of office shortly expires. Entering into the spirit of Canadian life, he and the vice-regal family and *entourage* have made Government House and its social functions events looked forward to the year round. Balls, dinners, receptions, skating and tobogganing parties make Rideau Hall the centre of the gay life of the capital. The building itself is no great credit to the country, but is prettily situated in some 35 acres of ground. An approach through a winding avenue of trees brings us to the rambling edifice, formerly the residence of Mr. McKay, and purchased through a winding avenue of trees two pretty little skating rinks, one in a veritable woodland bowyer. The toboggan slide rises aggressively in the background. The wings to the left and right, respectively, are the vice-regal ball room and dining room. Government House is not usually open to visitors. A book is kept in the main hall in which names of callers may be inscribed; from this book invitation lists are made out. Rideau Cottage, the residence of the Military Secretary, lies immediately to the east.

ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

Lying high up and low down along the south bank of the Ottawa for more than a mile are 185 acres of one of the finest natural parks on the continent. Its picturesque winding avenues have left nature unchanged with its varied views, both inland and river-wards. Looking through the trees and across the river the Laurentian range of mountains clothed with sombre verdure in the summer makes an impressive background for the little village on the opposite shore, seemingly almost at one's feet. The view at sunset through the trees and across the river is picturesque and beautiful, particularly in the fall of the year when the Laurentian hills appear clothed in the gorgeous colouring of the autumn tints, which harmonize so well with the giant of the sun where it touches the spire of the little church of Gatineau Point.

SUPREME COURT.

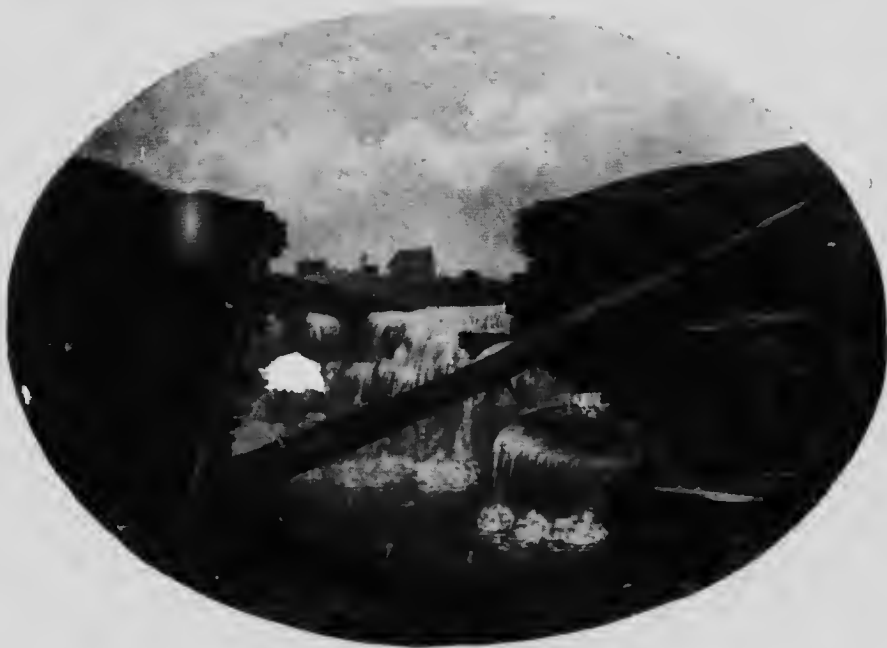
The building which shelters the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada lies at the foot of a bank which slopes from the western front of the West Block. The building, which is of Nepean sandstone, is pretty but unpretentious. The Supreme Court is the highest court of Canada, and has appellate criminal and civil jurisdiction. It consists of a chief justice and five puisne judges. The Exchequer Court is presided over by a single judge, and has original exclusive jurisdiction in all actions against the Crown. These are Federal courts, but each province has its own judicial system. From all Canadian courts appeal can be taken to that great Imperial tribunal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in London, England.

WATER POWERS.

Canada is essentially a country of water powers, and rivers with falls of varying height abound. But no district perhaps is richer in "white coal," as this power has been called, than the country around Ottawa. Inside the city limits alone there is 100,000 horse power, and within ten miles of the City Hall 230,000 horse power is available; while within 45 miles there is nearly 1,000,000. The total horse power at Niagara is only about 400,000. At the Chats Falls (see p. 15) there is from 130,000 to 170,000. Who can say what may not be the future of a city surrounded by such natural resources.

Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association building, corner of Laurier ave. and Metcalfe st., opposite the Public Library, was built by subscription; \$200,000 being raised within a fortnight. The building is very complete, contains 97 dormitories for young men, 2 gymnasiums, a plunge-bath, billiard tables, etc. There is a separate equipment for boys between 13 and 18 years.



Devil's Hole, Chaudiere Falls.

BANKS.

The city has 28 banks and branches. The following are the chief offices:

- Bank of Ottawa, 116 Wellington st. (with 8 branch offices).
- Bank of Montreal, 144 Wellington st. (with 2 branches).
- Bank of British North America, 62 Sparks st.
- Bank of Nova Scotia, 151 Sparks st.
- Canadian Bank of Commerce, 106 Wellington st. (with 1 branch).
- Imperial Bank of Canada, 52 Sparks st.
- La Banque Nationale, 16 Rideau st.
- Merehants Bank of Canada, 10 Metcalfe st.
- Molsons Bank, 14 Metcalfe st.
- Northern Crown Bank, 99 Sparks st. (with 2 branches).
- Quebec Bank, 122 Wellington st.
- Royal Bank of Canada, 43 Sparks st. (with 2 branches).
- Traders Bank, 136 Sparks st.

CAB TARIFF.

AREA A. Bounded by Bank st., Laurier ave., Nicholas and William sts. and Ottawa river.

Provided time does not exceed 20 minutes: 1 person, 25c.; each additional person, 15c.

AREA B. Anywhere outside Area A, up to 3 miles beyond city limits. Provided time does not exceed 20 minutes: 1 or 2 persons, 50c.; 3 or 4 persons, 75c. Each 20 minutes after first, 25c. But if time amounts to, or exceeds, 1 hour, then the rate is by the hour (see below).

BY THE HOUR—Two horse vehicle: 1 to 4 persons, 1st hour, \$1.25; each subsequent $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 25c.; each person in excess of 4, 25c.

B. THE HOUR—One horse vehicle: 1 to 4 persons, 1st hour, \$1.00; each subsequent $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 20c.; each person in excess of 4, 20c.
NIGHT RATES—Midnight to 7 a.m., one-half more than above.
BAGGAGE—Each person may take 1 trunk, and other reasonable baggage, free. Driver must load and unload free.
CHILDREN—Under 12 are not charged as additional passengers.

CHURCHES.

At the present time there are 2 cathedrals and 54 other places of worship, divided among the various denominations as follows: Anglican, 11; Presbyterian, 9; Roman Catholic, 8; Methodist, 6; Baptist, Reformed Episcopal, Congregational, German Lutheran, Jewish, Holiness Movement, and Salvation Army, 2 each; Unitarian, Catholic Apostolic, (Plymouth) Brethren, and Christian Scientists, 1 each.

Hours of service on Sundays in Protestant churches are usually 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

The principal churches, with their location and ministers, are:—

Anglican.

Christ Church Cathedral, Sparks st. w., Rev. Canon Kittson.
St. George's, cor. Metcalfe and Gloucester sts., Rev. J. M. Snowden.
St. Alban the Martyr, cor. Daly and King Edward ave., Ven. Archdeacon Bogert.
Grace, cor. Somerset and Elgin s. s., Rev. J. F. Gorman.
All Saints, cor. Laurier ave. e. and Chapel st., Rev. A. W. MacKay.
St. Bartholomew, MacKay st., Rev. E. A. W. Hannington.
St. John the Evangelist, Sussex st. (near Rideau), Rev. Canon Pollard.
St. Luke's, cor. Somerset and Bell sts., Rev. W. A. Read.
St. Margaret's, Montreal Road, Rev. W. P. Garrett.

Roman Catholic.

Basilica, cor. Sussex and St. Patrick sts., Mgr. J. O. Routhier, Vicar General.
The Sacred Heart, cor. Cumberland st. and Laurier ave. e., Rev. J. E. Jeannotte.
St. Joseph's, cor. Willbrod and Cumberland sts., Rev. W. J. Murphy.
St. Patrick's, Kent st., Rev. M. J. Whelan.
St. Bridget's, St. Patrick st., Rev. Canon Sloan.
St. Jean Baptiste, cor. Primrose and Empress aves., Rev. Father Jacques Curé.

Presbyterian.

Bank Street, cor. Bank and Slater sts., Rev. J. H. Turnbull.
Bethany, Richmond Road, Rev. Robt. Eadie.
Erskine, Concession st., Rev. C. W. Nicol.
Glebe, 3rd Ave., Rev. T. W. H. Milne.
Knov, City Hall Square, Rev. D. M. Ramsay.
New Edinburgh, cor. MacKay st. and Dufferin road, Rev. P. W. Andersen.
St. Andrew's, cor. Wellington and Kent sts., Rev. Wm. T. Herridge, D. D.
St. Paul's, 100 Daly ave., Rev. W. D. Armstrong.
Stewarton, cor. Argyle ave. and Bank st., Rev. Wm. A. McIlroy.

Baptist.

First Baptist, cor. Laurier ave. and Elgin st., Rev. A. A. Cameron.

Fourth Avenue, Rev. Robt. Mackay.

McPhail Memorial, cor. Concession and Lisgar sts., Rev. Wm. F. Parker

French Baptist, King Edward ave., Rev. G. R. MacFaul.

Methodist.

Bell Street, Rev. J. E. Mavety, D.D.

Dominion, cor. Metcalfe and Queen sts., Rev. Jas. Henderson.

Eastern, 235 Besserer st., Rev. G. E. Clendinnen.

Rosemount Avenue, Rev. R. W. Thompson.

McLeod Street, cor. McLeod and Bank sts., Rev. R. G. Peever.

Western, Wellington st., Rev. Geo. Edwards.

Congregational.

First, cor. Albert and Elgin sts., Rev. Wm. McIntosh.

Welcome Zion, Fourth ave., Rev. H. I. Horsey.

Jewish.

Synagogue, 375 King Edward ave., Rev. Jacob Mirsky.

Synagogue, Rideau st., Rev. Jos. Berger.

Lutheran.

St. John's, Creighton st., Rev. F. Beer.

St. Paul's Evangelical, cor. Wilbrod st. and King Edward ave., Rev. C. W. G. Eifrig.

Reformed Episcopal.

Emmanuel, cor. Elgin and Gloucester sts., Rev. A. D. Cousins.

St. David's, Creighton st., Rev. E. C. Russell.

Other Denominations.

Catholic Apostolic, cor. Albert and Lyon sts.

Holiness Movement, 478 Bank st., Rev. R. C. Horner.

Unitarian, Church of Our Father, cor. Elgin and Lewis sts.

Christian Scientist, 251 Metcalfe st.



DRIVES ABOUT THE CITY.

No. 1. Rockcliffe—Rifle Ranges—Beechwood.

From the Post office, cross the Canal by Sapper's bridge—underneath which is the Central Station—, turn down Sussex st. to the oldest part of the city. At the second corner at the right is the Geological Museum (see p. 18). On the corner of St. Patrick st. is the Basilica (R. C. Cathedral) and the statue of Bishop Guigues (see p. 22), to the left is the Government Printing Bureau and the Alexandra bridge. Continuing down Sussex st., at the left, fronted by a wide lawn, is the Archives building (see p. 14), and next to it the Mint (see p. 22), while on the right are the Water Street Convent and Hospital. Where Sussex st. inclines to the right, at the foot of the cliff, is Queen's Wharf, where steamers leave daily for Grenville and Montreal (see p. 42). At this point



Rideau Falls

the Alexandra bridge in its entirety can be seen to advantage. Farther on, but out of view at the foot of the bank, is the Ottawa Rowing Club. Thence passing Bingham's Park, immediately to the left may be seen a glimpse of "Earnscliffe" (see p. 16). Next come the great mills and lumber yards of Senator W. C. Edwards, on each side of the Rideau river, which is crossed by two little bridges. The Rideau Falls (see p. 31), which are within a few yards, are here hidden from view. After passing through the suburb of New Edinburgh will be seen the gates of Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor General (see p. 33). At this point there is a pretty view of a bay in the river with the entrance to the Gatineau river in the distance. Beyond Government House grounds commences Rockcliffe Park (see p. 34). Continuing along the river bank and following the Driveway the full expanse of the Ottawa river is here seen. In the distance may be seen the targets of the Rifle Ranges, and possibly also will be

heard the "zip," "zip" of the bullets. There is no danger, however, as the marksmen are firing in the opposite direction. A remarkable fringe of silver birch, one-third of a mile in length, next appears between the road and the river. Further on is McKay's Lake, with several pretty cottages on its shores. Continuing, the Rifle Range (see p. 32) is reached. Returning via Beechwood Cemetery and across the Minto bridges via King Edward avenue, the starting point is again reached.—Time, about 2 hours.

No. 2. Alexandra Bridge—Hull—Lumber Mills—Chaudiere Falls.

From the Post office, cross the Canal by Dufferin bridge (named after Earl of Dufferin, former Governor General of Canada and Viceroy of India), whence a pretty view is had of the locks and Ottawa river, with the Laurentian mountains in the distance. On the left is Major's Hill Park (see p. 19), at the near end of which is the Sharp-Shooters' Monument (see p. 22), and within the board enclosure the Grand Trunk Railway has undertaken to erect a magnificent hotel. Thence down Mackenzie avenue, beside the park, to the Government Printing Bureau, a red brick building without any claims to beauty. Adjoining it, to the left, is Nepean Point (see p. 29). Thence on to the Alexandra bridge (named after the Queen) which connects the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From the middle of the bridge is a comprehensive view up and down the river, shewing the most picturesque parts of the capital. Turning to the right, on entering the province of Quebec at Hull (see p. 18) a drive may



Chaudiere Falls

be taken to the extensive works of the International Portland Cement Co. and the large factory of Woods Limited, one of the enterprises which has contributed to the industrial growth of the twin cities. If desired, the drive may be continued to that famous fishing river, the Gatineau, opposite the village of Gatineau Point (see p. 18). Then through the city swept by the great fire of 1900 to the immense works of the E. B. Eddy Co. Thence on to the bridges crossing the Ottawa river, passing the "Devil's Hole" and mill races till the Chaudiere Falls (see p. 10) are reached. Adjoining the falls and making use of the power, is a mill of Mr. J. R. Booth, one of Ottawa's greatest lumbermen. The light from the top of his tall incinerator tower is conspicuous at night for miles around. This mill, and its yards, were the only exceptions in the path of destruction by the great fire, even the bridges being twisted into shapeless masses of iron. Turning up Wellington street, Christ Church (Anglican) Cathedral may be seen on the top of the high bluff. Next is St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) Church, the site of the first church erected in Ottawa. Then past the British American and American Bank Note Companies buildings (the latter erected from basement to roof in six weeks), passing on the left the Supreme Court (see p. 34) and the western entrance to Parliament Hill. Continuing on, for more than a block is a succession of banks; next comes the Langevin Block (see p. 19) then the United States Consulate, and the Post office is again reached.—Time, 1½ hours.

No. 3. Sandy Hill—Janeville.

From the Post office it is but a short drive to Daly avenue, at the lower end of which are the Court House, Jail and Registry offices, then, through one of the chief residential sections, will be noticed the homes of many prominent Ottawans, among them Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Minister Marine and Fisheries; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; and Sir Sandford Fleming, the father of the Pacific cable. Turning north at Charlotte street is seen the Protestant General Hospital, then east, crossing Cumming's bridge over the Rideau river, through the village of Janeville (annually flooded by the rising of the river) and, if desired, on to Notre Dame (R. C.) Cemetery. Then returning via Charlotte street to Strathcona Park (see p. 32) where there is a good view of the Rideau river. Turning west along Laurier avenue (named after the Premier) will be seen Stadacona Hall, a former residence of Sir John Macdonald (see p. 22) and one of the first houses built in Ottawa; it is now occupied by Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia. Next but one is the Japanese Consular residence. On the next corner, at the right, lives Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada. Still further on, at the right, is Ottawa University (see p. 23), and at the left the Church of the Sacred Heart, recently destroyed by fire and now being re-built, and the Rideau Skating and Curling Rinks. Then crossing the Canal by the Laurier bridge, on the right is the Arena Skating Rink, and on the left Cartier Square and the Armouries. Thence via Elgin street, passing the Athletic Club, the City Hall and South African Monument (see p. 22), Sparks street is reached.—Time (not including Notre Dame Cemetery), 1 hour.

No. 4. Driveway—Exhibition Grounds—Experimental Farm.

From the Post office, via Elgin street, passing the City Hall and the Athletic Club to Cartier Square, where commences a section of the Government Driveway. Following it along the bank of the Canal, passing the Armouries, Military Stores (with three Chinese cannon in front), and Collegiate Institute, till the Rideau Canoe Club is reached at the entrance to Lansdowne Park and the Exhibition Grounds, where the Central Canada Exhibition is held each fall. Thence along the Canal, passing the residence of Mgr. Sbarretti, the Papal Ablegate, to Dow's Lake, crossing which by a causeway the Experimental Farm (see p. 16) is reached. Return by almost the same route as far as the railway bridge at the head of Elgin street, then along Argyle avenue, and encircle the new Victoria Museum, then down Metcalfe street through one of the best residential sections, passing the residences of Sir Louis Davies, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, the Y. M. C. A. building (see p. 34), the Public Library (see p. 29), the Langevin Block (see p. 19), and the Rideau Club to the main gate of the Parliament grounds. Entering, and turning to the left, drive in rear of the West Block (see p. 28). (Particulars of points of interest on Parliament Hill will be found on page 24).—Time, about 1½ hours.



View on the Driveway.

PLACES TO SEE.

If only one day available.

Parliament Hill (see p. 27) with departmental buildings facing Parliament Square, then leaving Parliament Hill by west gate take Chaudiere car (green square) to Chaudiere Falls; descend at the bridge close to the Falls (see p. 10), then, walking about 100 yards to Hull (see p. 18), take car on Main street going east through Hull and across Alexandra

Bridge, observing view from middle of bridge. On descending at station under Dufferin Bridge ascend the steps to Sapper's Bridge. Rockcliffe car (green square) can then be taken (going east) to Rockcliffe Park (see p. 34) and, if time permits, to Rifle Range (see p. 32). On this route, either going or returning, the Archives (see p. 14) should be visited.

If time permits, or as an alternative to the above, Drive No. 1 or Drive No. 4. (see p. 41) may be taken.

BOAT TRIPS.

Ottawa River.—Cumberland—Grenville—Montreal.

Daily except Sunday. Take Str. "Empress" at Queen's wharf, Sussex street.

Leaves for Montreal (130 miles) 7.30 a.m.; arrives 6.30 p.m. Fare, \$2.50; return, \$4. Round trip by boat or rail,—either C. P. R. or G. T. R., —\$5.

Leaves for Grenville (64 miles) 7.30 a.m.; returning to Ottawa 6.20 p.m. Fare, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, \$1 return. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday excursions, 50c. Meals may be obtained on board.

Str. "Victoria" leaves for Thurso (29 miles) at 4 p.m. daily. Passengers can transfer to Str. "Empress" at Cumberland on return trip. Fare to Thurso, 75c. return. Excursion to Cumberland (20 miles) daily. Fare, 40c. return.

Tickets may be obtained at Ottawa Despatch Co., (Tel. 18), 229 Sparks street; Geo. Duncan, 42 Sparks street; A. H. Jarvis, 157 Bank street.

Rideau Canal.—Chats Falls—Rideau Lakes—Kingston.

Take Strs. "Rideau Queen" and "Rideau King" where Albert street joins the Canal. Steamer leaves, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2 p.m., arriving at Kingston at 5 p.m. the following day (i.e. 27 hours). Fare, \$3.80 single, \$6.60 return. Tickets may be obtained on the boat.

Chats Falls—Lake Deschenes—Fitzroy Harbour.

Take Somerset street car (Maltese cross) for Britannia (allowing three-quarters of an hour from Ottawa), Str. "G. B. Greene" leaves as follows: Monday at 10 a.m. and not returning till Wednesday; Wednesdays and public holidays, 10 a.m., arriving at Chats Falls about 1.30 p.m., reaches Britannia on the return trip about 6.30 p.m.; Saturdays, leaves Britannia at 2.15 p.m., returning about 8.30 p.m. Steamer calls at Aylmer wharf on the down trip Saturday afternoon.

On the up trips, Wednesday and Saturday, steamer calls at Aylmer wharf, if not crowded when leaving Britannia, and on these days a caterer is on board from whom light refreshments may be procured.

Fare, 50c. the round trip from Ottawa. Tickets may be obtained from Ottawa Electric Railway Office, or A. H. Jarvis, 157 Bank st.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor, Chas. Hopewell.

City Clerk, John Henderson.

City Solicitor, Taylor McVeity. Police Headquarters, 2 Queen st., Tel. 230.

CONSULATES.

- Belgium**—Consul General, Henri Ketels, 136 Sparks street.
China—Consul General, Kung Hisn Chao.
Denmark—Consul, Charles C. Meyer, 416 Bank street.
Japan—Consul General, Takashi Nakamura, 385 Laurier avenue east.
Paraguay—Consul, Lt.-Col. H. A. Bate, 185 Canal street.
Sweden and Norway—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig.
United States—Consul General, John G. Foster, 26 Wellington street.

CLUBS.

- Canadian; Gerald Brown, secretary.
Country, Aylmer Road; N. G. Guthrie, secretary.
Elk's, 190 Wellington st.; Alph. MacFarlane, secretary.
Hunt, Bowesville Road, J. W. Pugsley, secretary.
Laurentian (Social), 47 Slater st.; J. M. Lough, secretary.
Ottawa Amateur Athletic, cor. Elgin st. and Laurier ave.; D. J. O'Donahoe, secretary.
Ottawa Canoe, Rockeliffe; Walter Rowan, secretary.
Ottawa Cricket; R. B. Farrell, secretary.
Ottawa Golf, Aylmer Road; Jno. Thompson, secretary.
Ottawa Rowing, Sussex st.; R. W. Nichols, secretary.
Rideau (Social), 84 Wellington st.; A. Z. Palmer, secretary.
Rideau Canoe, entrance Lansdowne Park, Chas. A. Serim, secretary.

CUSTOMS.

Packages coming by express are delivered at 155 Sparks street; parcels by post, above Post office. Hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A U. S. Customs officer will be at the Central Station previous to the departure of trains for the United States for the purpose of examining baggage intended to be checked, thus obviating trouble or delay at the frontier. Hand baggage is examined at the frontier.

DISTANCE FROM OUTSIDE POINTS.

The number of miles which Ottawa is distant from the following places is:—Albany, 330; Buffalo, 370; Halifax, 876; Kingston, 115; Montreal, 116; New York, 427; Quebec, 284; Rochester, 427; Toronto, 256; Winnipeg, 1304.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

One system, electric throughout. There are, with connections, about 40 miles of lines; for routes, see map—red lines indicating routes. Cars stop on far side of street. Enter and leave at rear end of most closed cars. For distinguishing marks of the different routes, see p. 46.

City Service.

Transfers everywhere, at junction points. Clocks will be found in all cars. Night cars run from midnight, periodically, until 2 a.m.

Fares: Adults 5c.; children in arms, free. Tickets, 6 for 25c., 25

for \$1. Limited tickets, good from 6 to 7.30 a.m. and 5 to 6.30 p.m., 8 for 25c. Sunday tickets, 7 for 25c. Night cars, cash fare, 10c. for adults or children.

Hull and Aylmer Service.

Cars leave Ottawa (under Dufferin bridge) during the summer, at the hour, and then every 20 minutes, for Hull, Golf Links, Deschenes, Aylmer and Queen's Park. Cars to Hull only, run more frequently.

Fares—Hull and Golf Links, 5c.; further distances, 10c., 3 tickets for 25c.

HOSPITALS.

General Protestant, 589 Rideau st., Tel. 1248.

St. Luke's General, cor. Elgin and Frank sts., Tel. 1480.

Water Street General (R.C.), 43 Water st., Tel. 119.

Isolation (Contagious Diseases), Salisbury ave., Tel. 1875.

Maternity, Rideau st., Tel. 1231.

Misericordia Maternity (R.C.), 42 Cambridge st., Tel. 793.

Trained Nurses.

Victorian Order of Nurses, 573 Somerset st., Tel. 223.

Lady Stanley Institute, cor. Rideau and Wurtemberg sts., Tel. 677.

HOTELS.

Alexandra, cor. Bank and Gilmour sts. (See advt. p. 8).

Cecil, Sparks st., west of Bank st. (See advt. p. 2 of cover).

Grand Union, cor. Elgin and Queen sts., opp. City Hall. (See advt. p. 7).

Russell, cor. Sparks and Elgin sts.

Windsor, cor. Metcalfe and Queen sts. (See advt. p. 3).

LIBRARIES.

Library of Parliament (general and law), (see p. 29).

Carnegie (public general), (see p. 29).

Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society (general), 25 Sparks st.

Supreme Court (law), Bank st.

County of Carleton Law Association (law), Court House, Daly ave.

MILITARY.

Officer Commanding No. 4 Military District: Col. W. E. Hodgins.

Princess Louise Dragoon Guards: Lt.-Col. C. A. Eliot.

8th Brigade, Field Artillery: Lt.-Col. E. W. B. Morrison, D.S.O.

Canadian Engineers, 3rd Field Company: Major A. P. Deroche.

Governor General's Foot Guards: Lt. Col. D. R. Street.

43rd Regt. (Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles): Lt.-Col. S. M. Rogers.

No. 5 Company, Canadian Army Service Corps: Major S. E. de la Ronde.

No. II Field Ambulance, A.M.C.: Major A. T. Shillington.

No. IV Detachment, Canadian Ordnance Corps: Lt.-Col. F. Strange, S.O.O.

The military parade ground—Cartier Square—is on Laurier avenue, between Elgin street and the Canal. On the east end of the Square are

the Armouries, Military Stores, and Caretaker's residence. The Armouries and drill hall are now quite too small for the various units, and it is the Government's intention to erect, shortly, quarters more suitable for the military requirements of the district.

MUSEUMS.

Victoria Museum (now under construction), foot of Metcalfe st.
Dominion Archives, Sussex st. (see p. 14).
Geological Museum, 547 Sussex st. (see p. 18).
Canadian Fisheries Exhibit, 541 Donnor st. (see p. 14).

NEWSPAPERS.

The news of the day is supplied by the "Citizen" (Conservative), morning and evening editions; the "Evening Journal" (Conservative); and the "Free Press" (Liberal), which is also an evening paper. There is also a French paper, a Danish paper, three semi-weekly, and several weekly, fortnightly and monthly publications.

POSTAGE RATES.

Letters for Canada, British Empire and United States, 2 cts. per oz.;
Ottawa city, 1c. per oz.
Post Cards for Canada and United States, 1c.; Great Britain and Postal
Union countries, 2 cts.
Registration, 5 cts. extra.
Newspapers and Periodicals, 1c. per 4 oz.
Only Canadian stamps can be used for postage.

RAILWAYS.

No less than nine lines of steam railway enter the city, and several others are under construction. Over 100 trains come and go daily. The city is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and every train from the Atlantic to the Pacific which takes the shortest route must pass over the Alexandra bridge. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through on its way from the Atlantic to Lake Superior. The city is a terminus of the Ottawa and New York Railway. The Canadian Northern Railway, now almost a transcontinental system, is about to enter the city.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Central Station, under Sapper's bridge, across the canal from the Post office. Trains to Caledonia Springs, Montreal, New York, Quebec and the east; Pembroke, Winnipeg and the west.

Union Station. Trains for the Gatineau Valley, Brockville, Kingston, Peterboro', Toronto and the west.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Central Station. Trains to Montreal, New York, Quebec and the east; Algonquin National Park, Parry Sound and Georgian Bay.

Ottawa and New York Railway.

Central Station. Train to Cornwall and New York.

RESTAURANTS.

Cecil Café, Cecil Hotel, Sparks st.

"The Kettledrum" Lunch and Tea Rooms, 129 Sparks st.

Russell Café, Russell House, Sparks st.

STREET CAR TRIPS.

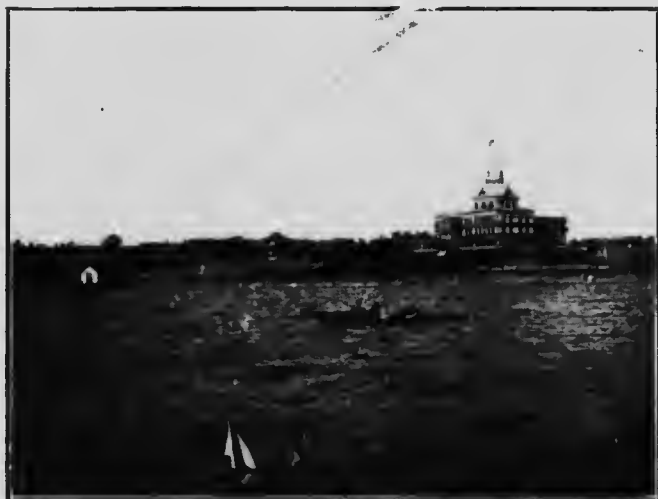
Britannia-on-the-Bay, 7 miles. Auditorium, Band, Bathing, Boating and Fishing. Take car with Maltese cross, or red and white light.

Queen's Park, Aylmer, 9 miles. Yacht Club, Boating, Band, Maze, etc. Take car under Dufferin bridge (opposite Post office), thence over Alexandra bridge to province of Quebec, through city of Hull, past Eddy's match factory and mills, and Deschênes, to Aylmer, thence to Queen's Park. (For fares and service see p. 44).

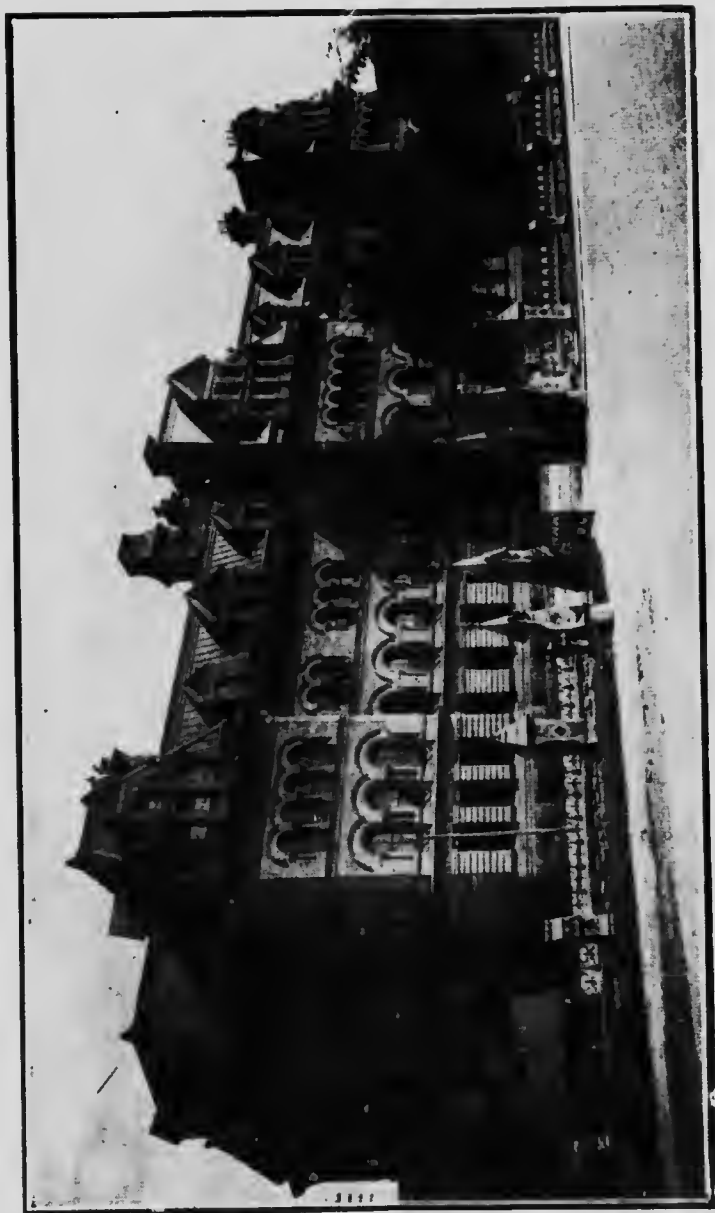
Chaudiere Falls. Take car with green square, or light, going west, passing Water Works, thence through district destroyed by great fire of 1900, and lumber mills, to the falls. Car stops 200 yards further, in the centre of the Eddy Company's buildings, and then returns.

Rockcliffe and Rifle Range. Take car with green square, or light, going east, via Sussex st. past Geological Survey, Water Street Convent, Printing Bureau, R. C. Cathedral, Archives, Mint, Earnseliffe, crossing Rideau river, passing Government House gates, through Rockcliffe Park, along edge of Ottawa river and McKay's Lake, to Rifle Range.

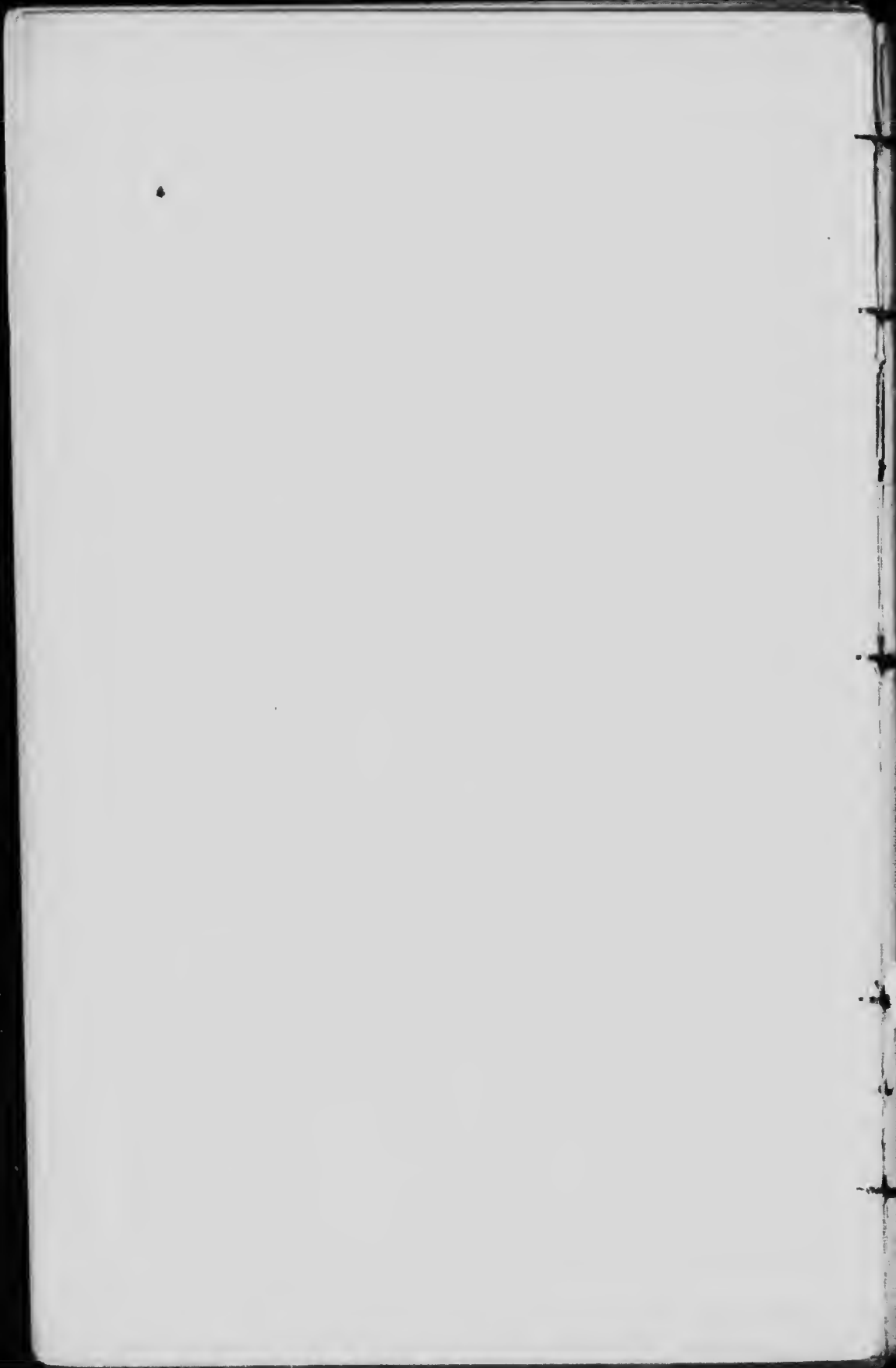
Sandy Hill. Take car with Maltese cross, or red and white light, past Court House, Ottawa University, residences of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Japanese Consul General, Sir Frederick Borden, Strathcona Park and Protestant Hospital.



Victoria Hotel, Aylmer.



Langevin Block



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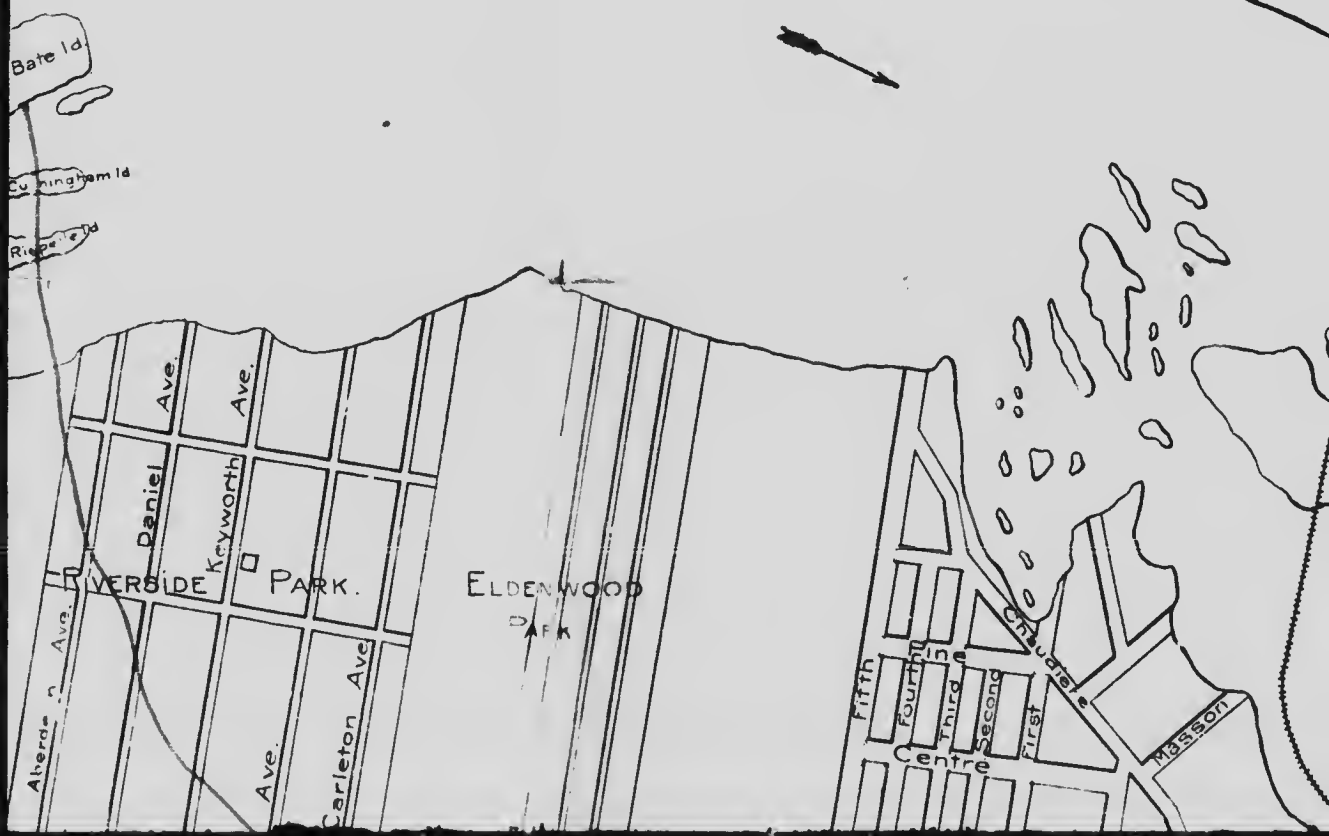
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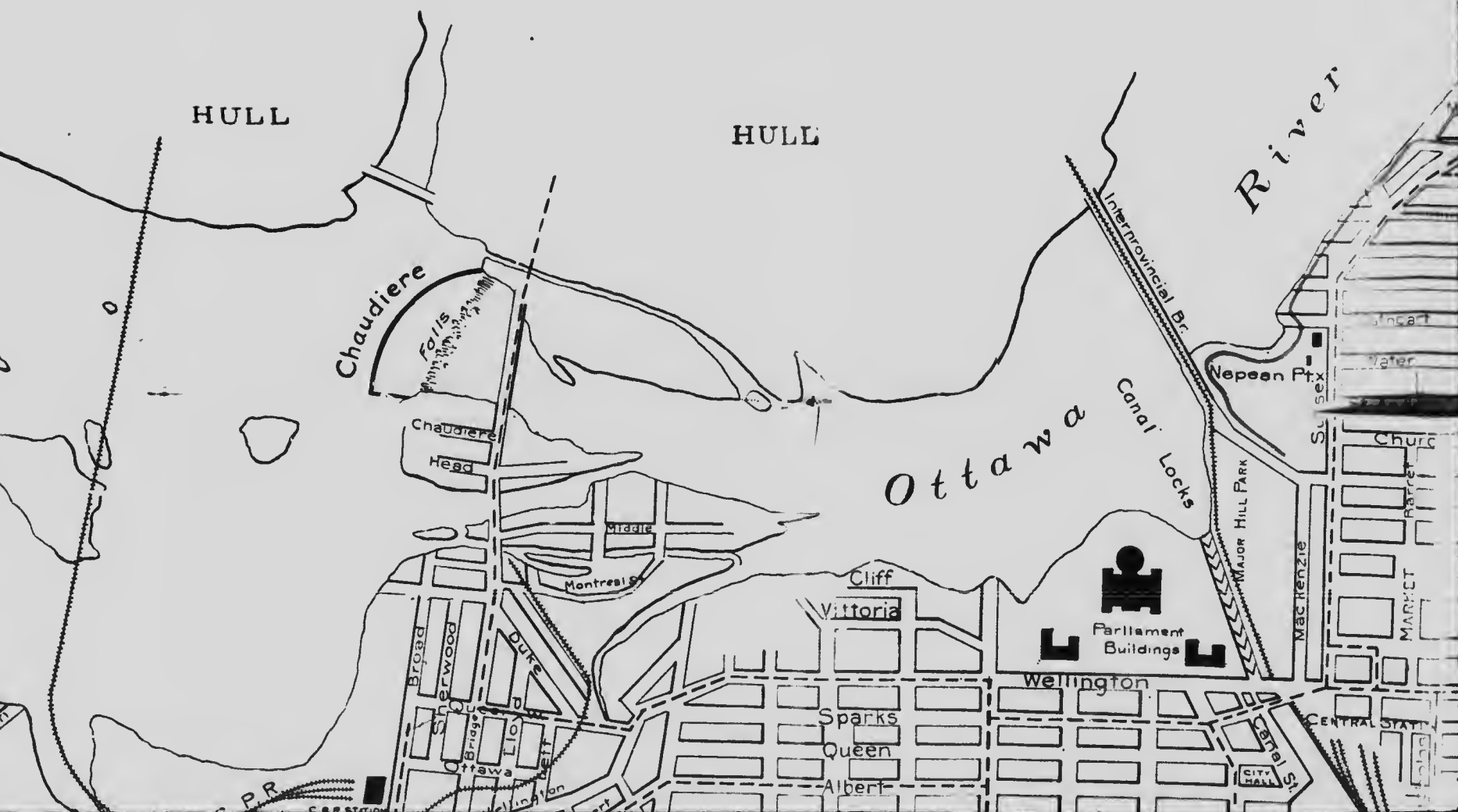
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STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

Business Phones, 1200-3541

OFFICES.—ROOM 26, CENTRAL CHAMBERS,

OTTAWA

MAP OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA



W. E. NOFFKE, O.A.A., F.R.A.I.C.,

REGISTERED ARCHITECT
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

JAMES MATHER
ARCHITECT

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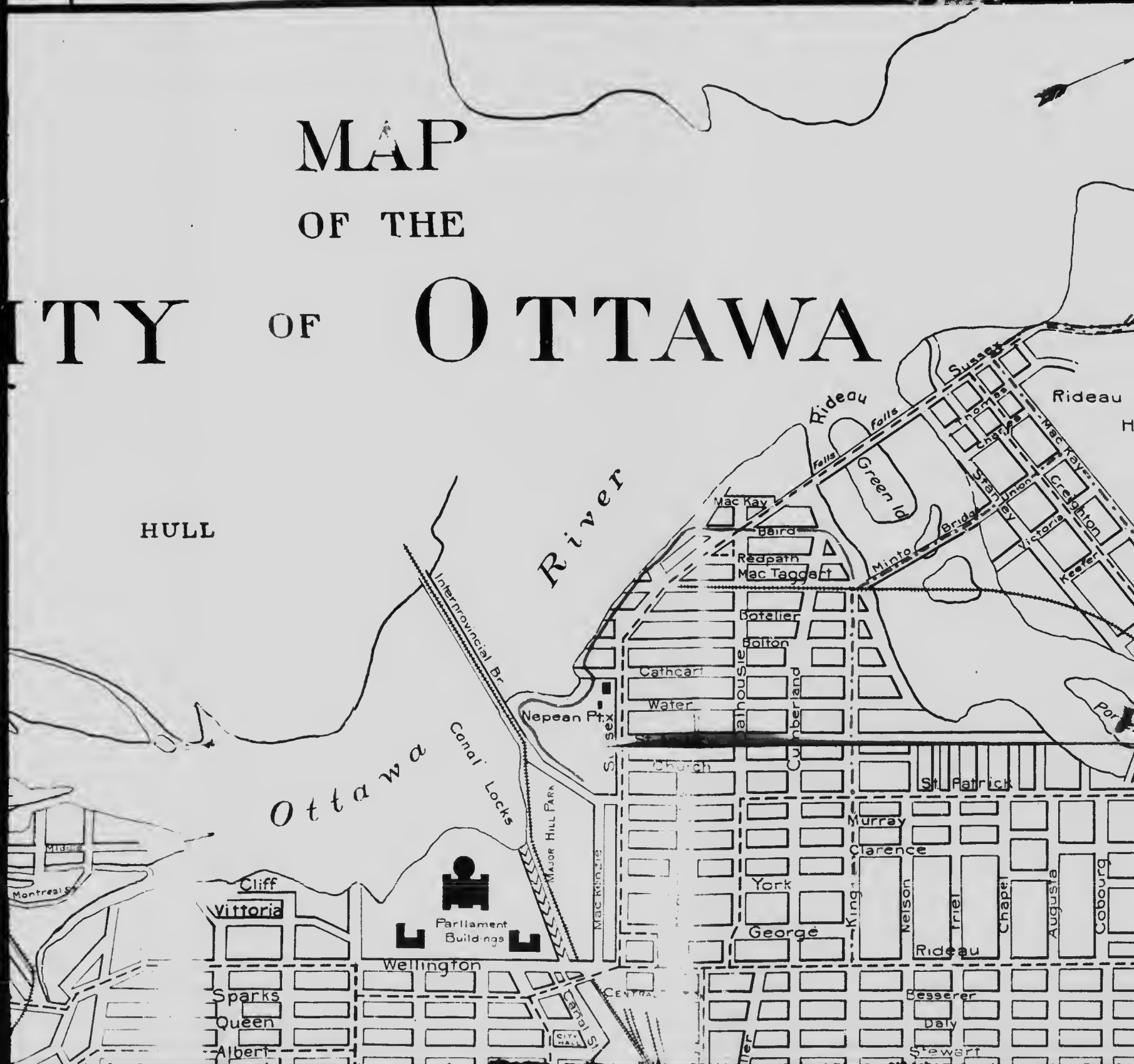
OTTAWA.

110 Wellington Street

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OF THE

CITY OF OTTAWA



COLBORNE P. MEREDITH

**REGISTERED
ARCHITECT**

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C. R. CUNNINGHAM

AGENT

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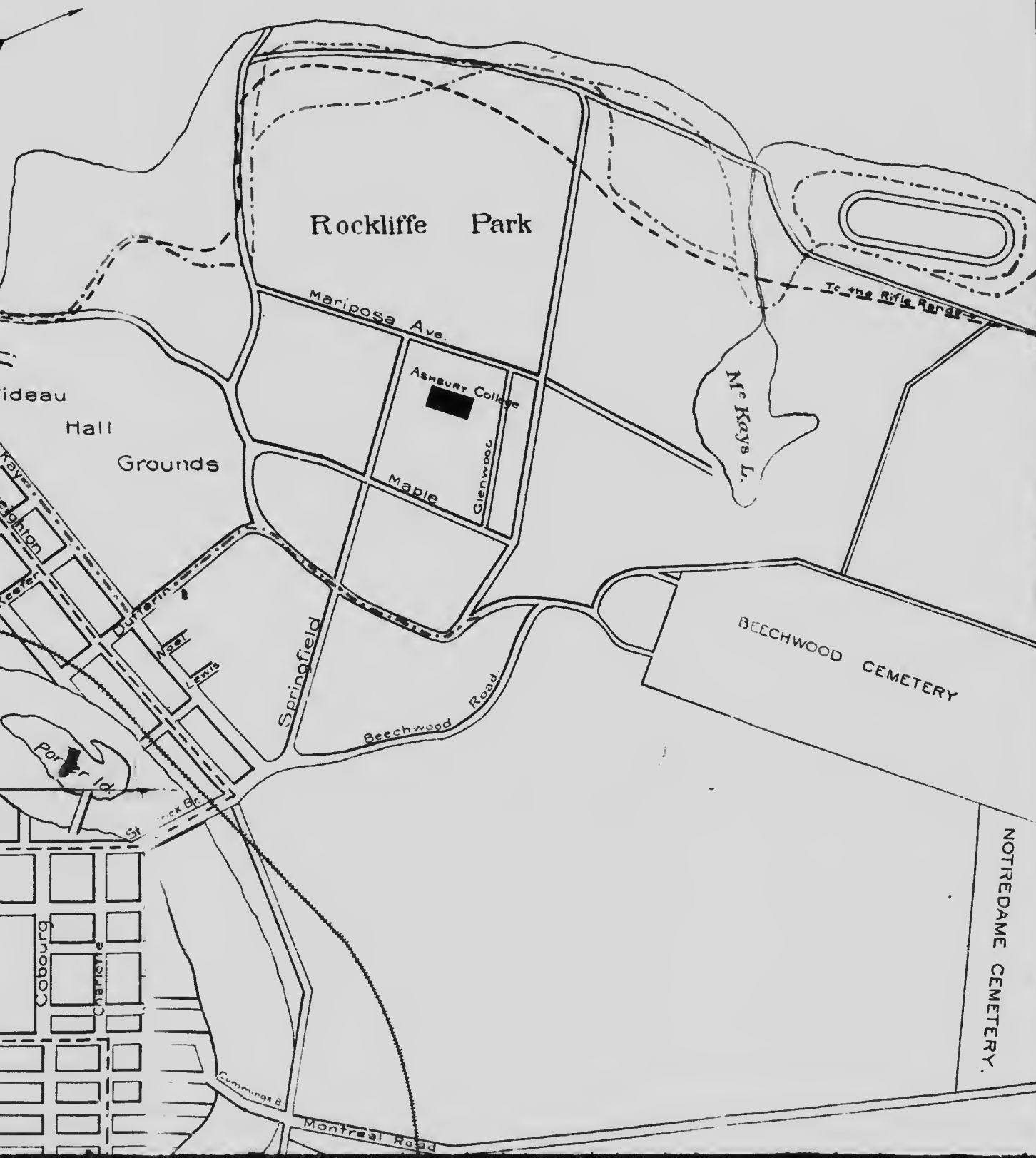
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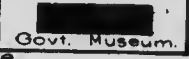
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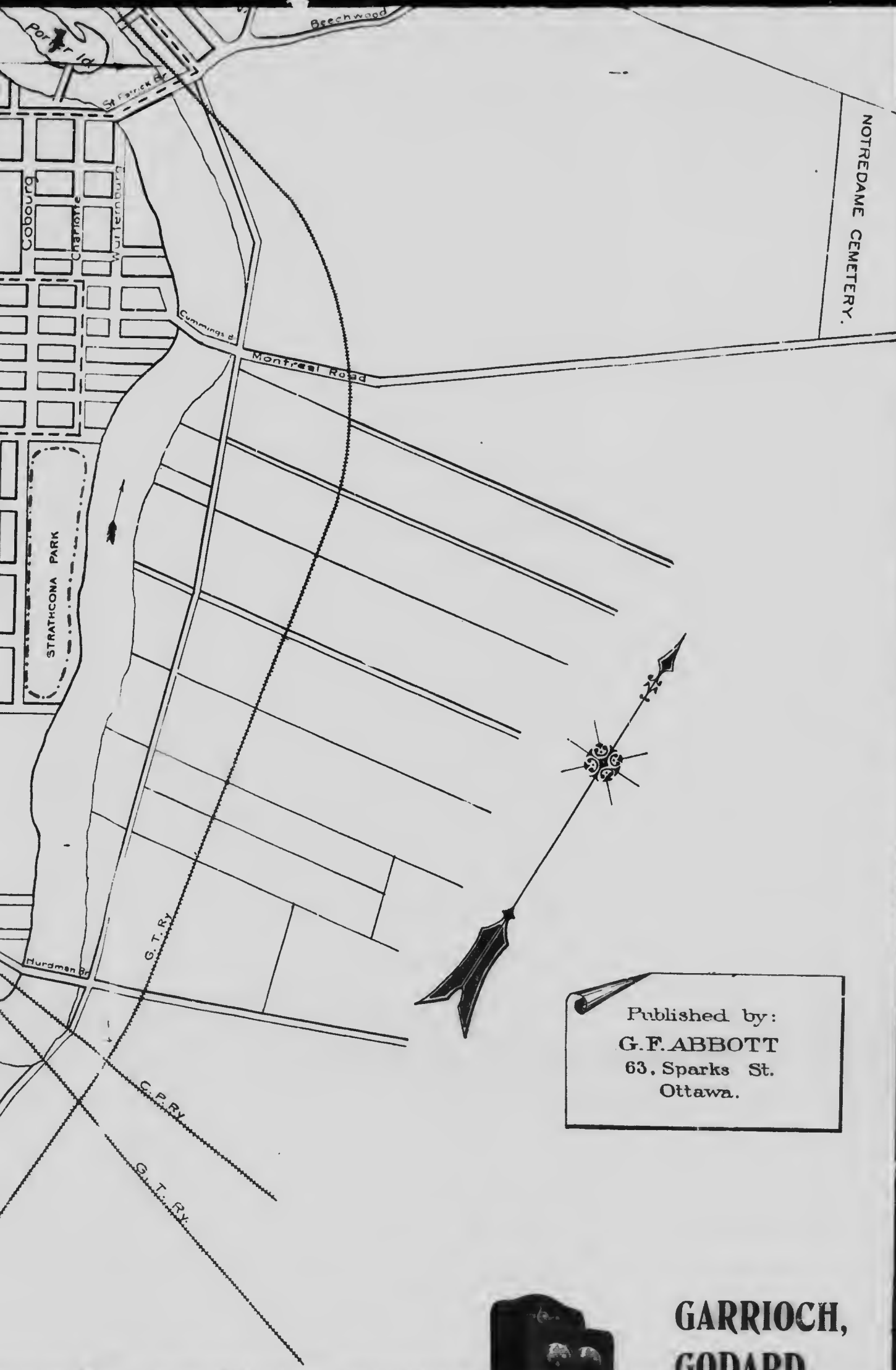


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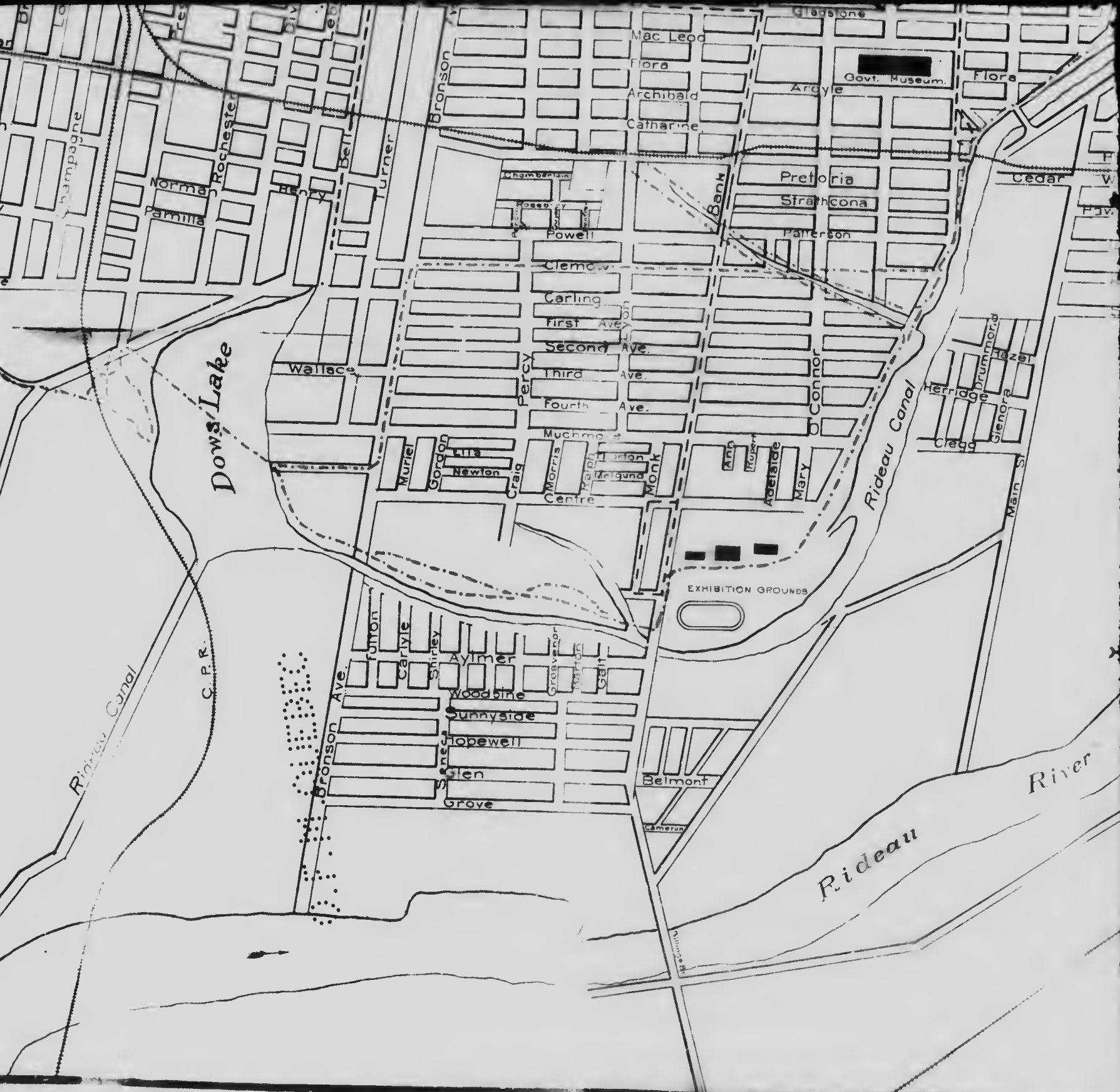
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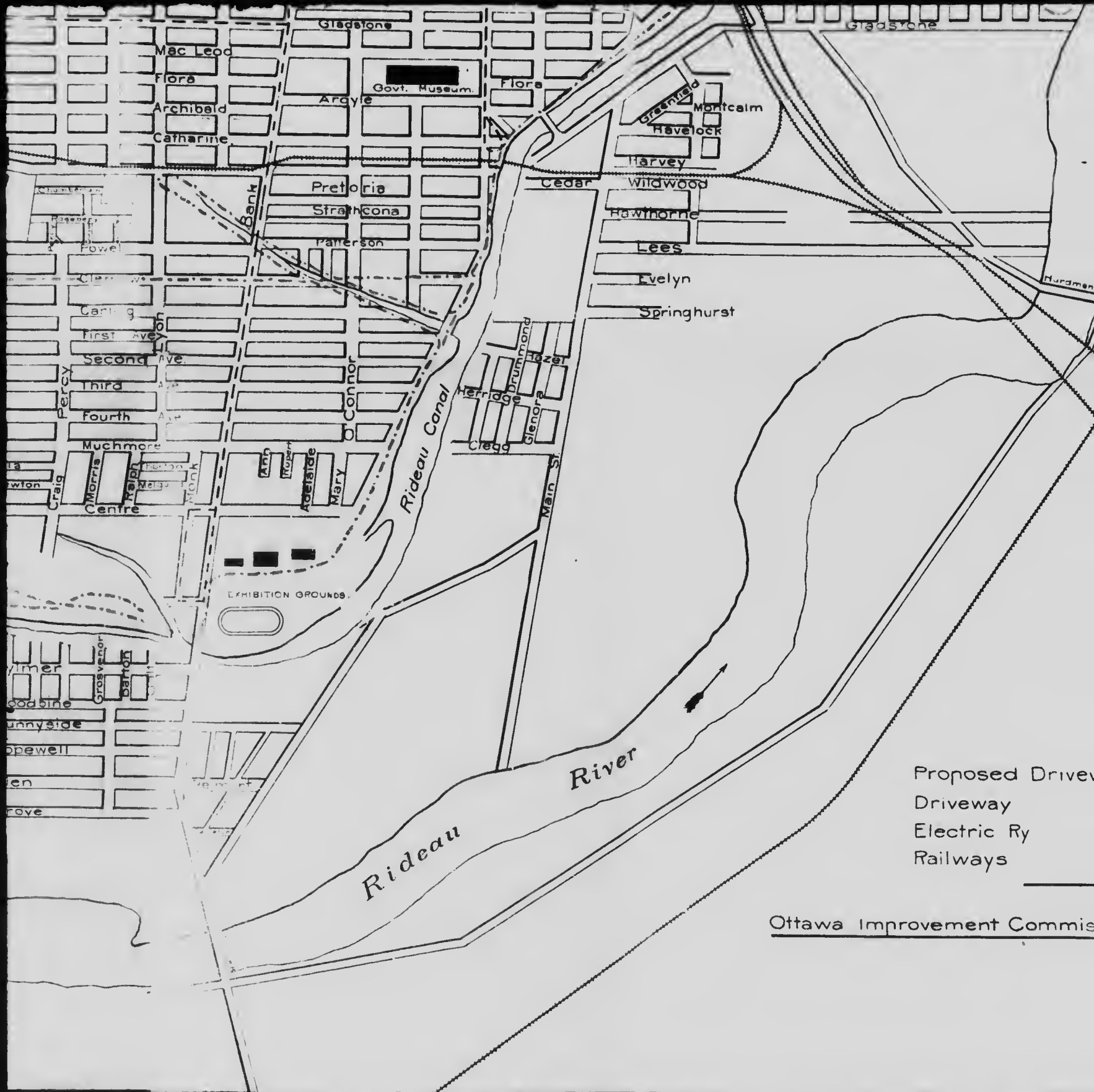
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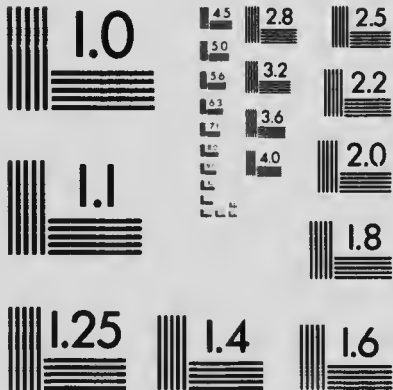
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