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—AND—

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1879.



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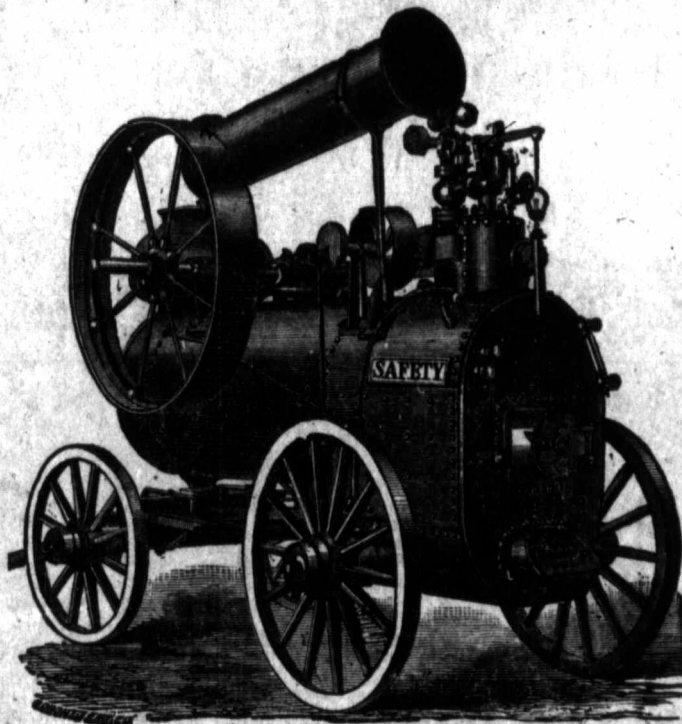
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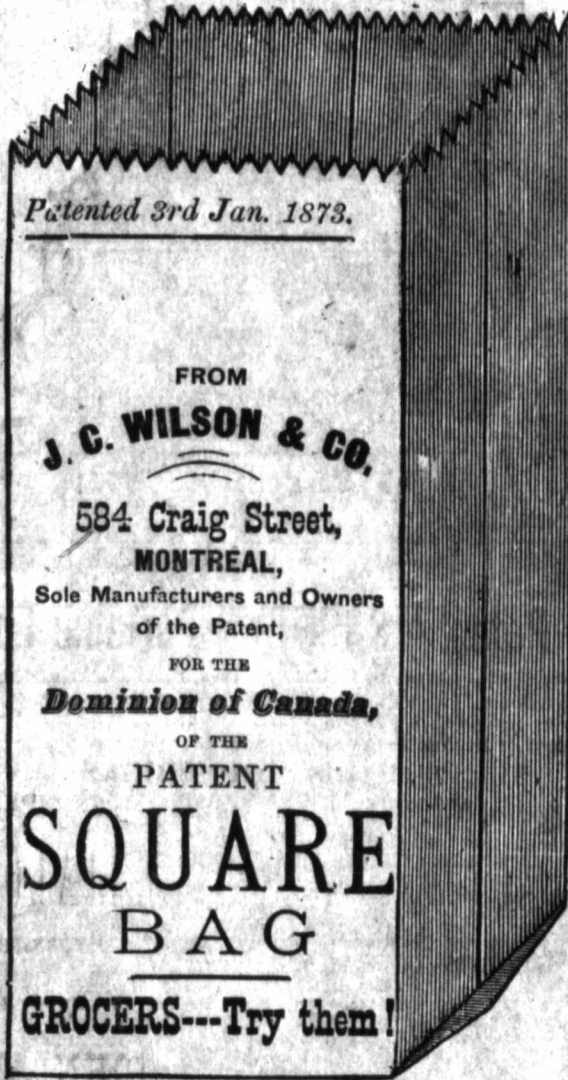
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G U I D E
 —TO THE—
CITY OF OTTAWA
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DOMINION EXHIBITION.

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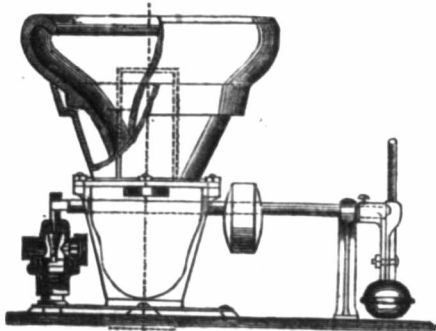
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1855.



1879.

. LIST OF CIVIC OFFICIALS.

Mayor :

C. H. MACKINTOSH.

Aldermen :

Aldermen Scott, Masson, Merrill, Lang, LeSueur, Porter, McRae, Coleman, Stewart, O'Keefe, Starrs, Heney, Lauzon, Chevrier and Clancy.

City Clerk :

WILLIAM PITMAN LETT..

THOS. H. KIRBY,

City Treasurer.

ABRAHAM PRATT,

Assessment Commissioner.

T. W. THOMPSON,

Tax Collector.

WM. YOUNG,

Chief of the Fire Brigade.

O. A. ROOQUE, AND JAS. STRACHAN,

Assessors.

ROBERT SURTEES,

City Engineer.

DR. J. P. LYNN,

Medical Health Inspector.

E. PINARD,

Collector of Water Rates.

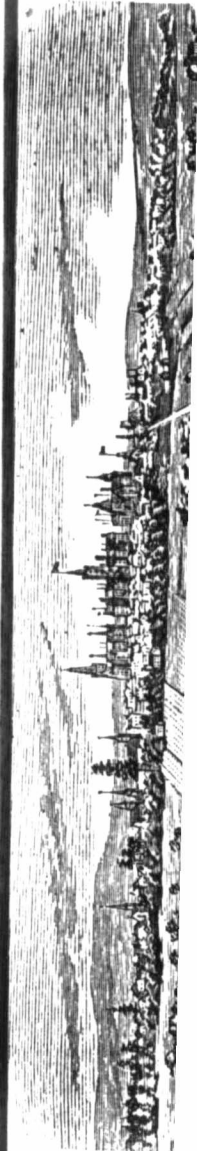
THOS. LANGRELL,

Inspector of Markets.

ROBT. O'REILLY AND S. RATHWELL,

AUDITORS.

A. P. SHERWOOD, *Chief of Police.*





BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE OTTAWA EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

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|------------------------|---|-------------------|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Main Building. | 7. Association Offices. | 13. Cattle Shed. | 19. Horse Stable. | 25. Sheep Pens. | 31. Cattle Sheds. |
| 2. Horticultural Hall. | 8. Poultry Shed. | 14. Cattle Shed. | 20. Horse Stable. | 26. Carriage Shed. | 32. Bank Street Entrance. |
| 3. Manitoba Building. | 9. Horse Stable. | 15. Cattle Shed. | 21. Show Ring. | 27. Stove Building. | 33. Hog Pens. |
| 4. Dairy Building. | 10. Police Quarters. | 16. Cattle Shed. | 22. Boat Entrance and Wharf. | 28. Machinery Shed. | 34. Hog Pens. |
| 5. Art Gallery. | 11. Superintendent's and Telegraph Offices. | 17. Horse Stable. | 23. Elgin Street Entrance. | 29. Machinery Hall Wharf. | 35. Sheep Pens. |
| 6. Council Room. | 12. Fodder Building. | 18. Grand Stand. | 24. Dancing Hall and Refreshment Booth. | 30. Bank Street Entrance. | 36. Water Tank. |

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Paris, France, 1878.

Industrial, Toronto, and

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OTTAWA

THE READERS of this hand-book have doubtless long ere now been favored, from one author or another, with narrative descriptions of the rise and progress of the Capital of the Dominion, and it is possible, even probable, that nothing new may be elicited by any attempt at a similar work by the author. The writer however does not aim so much at novelty as a desire to produce an epitome of the most striking incidents in the history of a city that has now acquired fame both in America and Europe, and with these, couple statistical and other events, that cannot prove otherwise than interesting to strangers and others who may have occasion to visit the Canadian Metropolis. A compendium of this kind, which gives in a concise and instructive manner the information desired in relation to the City, is preferable to more extensive treatises that entail a great loss of time in their perusal. The growth of Canadian cities has been very rapid of late years, and in none has this been more perceptible than in Ottawa. This is attributable in a great degree to its being the headquarters of that great and staple industry, the lumber trade, and also to the fact of its being made the permanent Seat of Government of Canada.

ITS SITE.

The City occupies a very beautiful site at the confluence of the Rideau Canal and Ottawa River, distance 120 miles from the city of Montreal, by the latter stream, and 126 from Kingston by the former. It has rail connection with Prescott (54 miles) by the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway; with Montreal by the Q. M. O. & O. Railway; with Brockville (75 miles) and Pembroke (100 miles) by the Canada Central line, and in the near future has the prospect of increased railway facilities in the construction of the Canadian Pacific, Canada and Atlantic, and Toronto and Ottawa roads. The site is one of the finest in America, and the scenery around the City, in every direction, is of unsurpassed beauty and also wild and romantic in its character. It covers an area of nearly 2,000 acres on the south shore of the Ottawa, and is traversed by both the Canal and Rideau River, the latter of which marks the eastern boundary of the City. No place on the continent so strikes the tourist at first sight as Ottawa, with its majestic river gliding swiftly past, and draining in its area the waters of the Rideau Canal and Rideau and Gatineau rivers. The magnificent Chaudiere Falls to the west of the City, rivalling in grandeur Niagara itself, command the admiration of all who behold them; as do also the twin curtain falls that take the waters of the Rideau River to the bosom of the Ottawa, at the east end. The Ottawa is spanned near the Chaudiere by

a handsome suspension bridge which was built in the year 1826 as a result of the joint deliberation of Lord Dalhousie, Colonel Dunford and Colonel By. I may here observe that the present is not the original structure, as two bridges spanned the chasm anterior to this one, which was not built until 1842. The first bridge was no sooner built than a terrific gale carried it down stream. Undaunted at this misfortune, a new bridge was commenced and completed the following year, and served its purpose for nearly 12 years, when the fate of its predecessor awaited it. The present bridge has proved a durable structure, reflecting credit alike upon the engineering skill of Samuel Keefer, C.E., and the contractor Mr. Alexander Christie, both of whom are yet alive, and the latter a prominent citizen of the place of which he was then but a pioneer. This work was built by the then Provincial Government at a cost of nearly \$70,000. From the Capitol Hill a fine view of the surrounding country is had; to the north are the Laurentian range of mountains, forming a background to one of the finest landscape views that it is possible to find in any country. To the south, east and west the scene is so diversified and grand as to present a truly picturesque appearance. The City is divided by the Rideau Canal into two distinct divisions, usually designated Upper and Lower Town, the former lying west and the latter east of the Canal.

ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The City was founded in 1827 by Col. By, an officer of the Royal Engineers, who was sent out by the British Government to construct the Rideau Canal, with a view to augment the system of military defense of the colony in case of an invasion of the country, and to afford a means of transport for troops by an internal line of communication between Montreal and Kingston in the event of war with the United States. The place was named Bytown in honor of its founder, and the site selected reflects credit upon the worthy soldier, who in the choice made evinced the marked aptitude so characteristic of British officers when entrusted with any important mission. It occupies an eminence that can be said to be only second to Quebec itself in a military sense, and upon the summit stands the Capitol with its stately pile of buildings. The earliest settler in this section of country was Philemon Wright from Massachusetts, who explored the country from Montreal westward, and in 1796 took up his abode in what is now known as the City of Hull, a large manufacturing suburb of the City and lying on the north side of the river at the northern terminus of the suspension bridge. In the year 1827 the Colonel took his first steps towards forming a town on the south side of the river and made contracts for building himself a house of stone, (the first built in the neighborhood), two ordnance stores, barracks and hospital. His own residence was built upon the Major's field, the ordnance stores at the foot of the locks, and the barracks and hospital where the Parliament Buildings now stand. Of all these, none remain, but the two ordnance houses at the foot of the locks, one of which was occupied by the late Col. Coffin for many years, in his capacity of chief of the Ordnance Department. Many stories are afloat regarding the ownership of the site upon

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which the principal part of the City now stands, many of them unreliable, but as far as the records can be relied upon, the first owner and settler was a man named John Burrows, who obtained a free grant of the lands from the then Governor General, Lord Dalhousie. Not content with his position he sold it to the late Nicholas Sparks, who was at the time in the employment of Mr. Wright of Hull. Col. By bought the farm adjoining that of Mr. Sparks, and the late Theodore Besserer that portion lying to the east of the Sparks' Estate, and bounded by Rideau, Theodore and Besserer streets and the Rideau River. That portion of the City lying north of Rideau street to the Ottawa River, including Victoria Park and Capitol Hill, was purchased by the Imperial Government for Ordnance purposes. In the wake of these other settlers came and among the earliest pioneers we might mention Hon. Thomas McKay, who had the contract of the locks, and afterwards purchased 1,000 acres of land to the east of the Rideau River, and founded the village of New Edinburgh. He built Rideau Hall (now the Vice Regal Residence) for a private residence; Dr. Christie, the first medical practitioner; Allan Gilmour, William Stewart, Caleb T. Bellows, Joseph Aumond, D. McLachlan, John Egan, John Scott (first mayor of Bytown), J. B. Lewis, Robert Hervey (one of our first mayors and now of Chicago), Isaac Firth, Sheriff Fraser, Capt. LeBreton, Edward Malloch, John Burrows, Alexander Workman, Robert Shirreff, Daniel O'Connor, whose daughter (the wife of the late H. J. Friel) was the first child born here, Hon. Hamnet Pinhey, William Graham, Hon. James Skead, Wm. May, John Rochester, Edward McGillivray, Ralph Smith, P. A. Egleson, Donald McArthur, John Robertson, now residing near Bell's Corners and whose son, Thomas McKay Robertson, was the first male child born in the place; W. J. Wills, Father Heron, Wm. P. Lett, Dr. Rankin, Robert Mosgrove, Hugh Wilson, Martin Sparrow, Charles Friel, R. W. Scott, John Tormey, father-in-law to W. J. Wills, Immigration Agent, who married in 1823 Isabella, sister of the late Archibald Foster, this being the first marriage in the whole district, Capt. Bradley, James Maloney, George Patterson, Joseph Coombs, Rev. Dr. Strong, John Cowan, Lyman Perkins, N. S. Blasdel, Bradish Billings, an old U. E. Loyalist; Col. Burke, Capt. Lyon, John Forgie, Andrew Main, and many others whose names we would only be too glad to enumerate did space permit. Property that, all told then, did not realize \$1,000, is now assessed at a valuation exceeding \$12,000,000, and is actually worth more, as there is over \$2,000,000 worth of property exempt from taxation.

THE BY ESTATE, which comprised what was originally Lots letter D and E in Concession C, in the Township of Nepean, and now known as that part of the City of Ottawa extending from Concession street on the west to Ottawa street in Lower Town, and from Maria street on the north to the southern limits of the City, also Lots D and E, in Concession D, now known as the property extending from Ottawa street aforesaid to the Rideau river, and from Theodore street on the north to the southern boundary of the City; was patented in the year 1801 by one Grace McQueen. No trace can be had of who Grace McQueen was or where she died, but from the records it would seem that she died intestate, leaving a man named A. McQueen in some way in possession, who afterwards

gives a deed of quit-claim to one William McQueen, heir at law of Grace McQueen. Col. By next obtains a conveyance of the entire property from William McQueen for the sum of £1,200. Col. By made a will on the 21st February, 1834, which was not registered until the 25th October, 1852, and through the death of early devisees without wills, the property became a matter of interminable dispute among rival claimants, and it is only recently when the property was conveyed to Messrs. MacLaren, Magee & Blackburn, that the title was quieted and placed beyond cavil.

What is generally known as the **ORDNANCE LANDS**, at least two lots described as Lots A and B, in Concession C, of Nepean, and now known as Parliament Hill, Major's Field, etc., was patented by Jacob Carman, May 17th, 1802, a man supposed to be at the time a resident of the frontier of the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of what is now known as Morrisburg. He afterwards conveyed it, June 1st, 1812, to Col. Thomas Fraser, of Fraserville, Glengarry, at one time a wealthy man and extensive land owner, for the sum of £10. He having died the property, by will, fell to his son, Hugh Fraser, on the 13th April, 1822, but in the devisee there was 600 acres, whereas in the original grant from the Crown there was only that property known as lying between Ottawa street, (extended in a northerly direction through By and Ottawa Wards) and running westerly to Concession street, near Mr. Perley's new residence, and including Major's Field, the locks, Parliament grounds, the additional ground eastward to the Rideau River, having come into the possession of Col. Fraser in some way not accounted for by the records. Hugh Fraser next conveyed, doubtless at the suggestion of Col. By, the whole property on the 18th of June, 1823, to George, Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor General of Canada, for and on behalf of His Majesty, King George the Fourth, for Ordnance purposes; for the sum of £750. In this conveyance, the wife of Hugh Fraser, through some inadvertance of the attorney, had not barred her dower to the property. The relict of the late Hugh Fraser, whose maiden name was Eleanor D. Cartwright, afterwards married a man named Thos. A. Begly, of Guelph, Ontario, who by some means discovered this oversight in the re-conveyance to the Crown, and advised action by Petition of Right to Court of Chancery, for his wife's dower, and some litigation ensued, no doubt prompted through a defective title, but ending however in Parliament voting, when Lord Monck was Governor General, the sum of \$14,000 to the Petitioner, an amount apparently reached by compromise, as there was a voluntary conveyance from Thomas A. and Eleanor D. Begly, November 24th, 1868, releasing her dower. Had she waited till now, and secured the services of some eminent lawyer, she might have recovered a fortune.

THE LEBRETON PROPERTY was patented on the 25th of February, 1809, by one Robert Randall, of whom little is known, beyond the fact of his being shortly afterwards a resident of Willoughby, in the County of Lincoln, in the Niagara District, where, according to the records, he is said to have made a will, but the memorial does not say of what property nor to whom devised; and names Wm. Lyon Mackenzie as his executor. Probate of this will was made March 2nd, 1829, but was not recorded until January 11th, 1836. In the meantime

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Sheriff Stewart, of the Bathurst District, under a process of Court, brought the property to sale on December 11th, 1820, and again on the 18th January, 1821, when it was purchased on both occasions by Capt. LeBreton, a retired military officer, (who erected the first grist mill on the south shore of the Ottawa, Mr. Wright having built the first in this section of the country on the Hull side), for the sum of £449. This property comprised at this date Lots 40 in Concession A and 41 in the 1st Concession, (O. F.), of the Township of Nepean, now known as LeBreton and Sherwood Estates, besides a portion beyond the City limits; Capt. LeBreton giving Hon. Levis P. Sherwood, (father of the late E. Sherwood, and grandfather of the Deputy Sheriff and Chief of Police), an undivided half of both lots, for £224 10s. The imperfect nature of this deed necessitated a new conveyance, accordingly a Deed of Partition was prepared, defining the E $\frac{1}{2}$ 40 in the 1st Concession and certain parts of 40 in Concession A, as the property of L. P. Sherwood, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 in the 1st Concession and stated parts of 40 in Concession A, as belonging to Capt. LeBreton. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie after being pardoned for his participation in the Rebellion of 1837-'38 came here to look after the estate, but finding it beyond his jurisdiction, took no active measures to recover the property.

THE SPARKS ESTATE was first patented by one John Burrows Honey, the south half on September 18th, 1823, and the north half on June 17th, 1824; this being apparently the same man with one who was known to the older residents as John Burrows, the surname Honey being apparently dropped for some reason unknown to early chroniclers. He was first a resident of Hull and doubtless in the employ of Philemon Wright, along with the late Nicholas Sparks, senior, who afterwards purchased the entire property from him for the sum of £95. Corporal Coombs of the Sappers and Miners, under Col. By, and afterwards the first Governor of the old Bytown Jail, witnessed, and John Wilson, the first lawyer of the place, executed the conveyance. George Thew Burke, of Richmond, attested the papers for registration.

THE BESSERER PROPERTY, comprising formerly Lot letter C, of Concession D, of the Township of Nepean, was patented by the late Louis Theodore Besserer on October 9th, 1828. He had it surveyed into town lots by Anthony Swalwell, P. L. S., and afterwards by James D. Slater, P. L. S., whose plan is now registered in the City Registry Office. It has since become the site of many of the most fashionable residences of the Capital, its fine locality and salubrious atmosphere rendering it one of the most desirable locations in this respect in the City.

ITS TRADE AND COMMERCE.

In early times the chief industry of the City was the lumber trade, and this gave the first impetus to the growth of Ottawa, and from data which will be hereafter given, it will be seen that it not only made this section of country prosperous, but it became a staple industry in the commercial wealth of the whole country. Eight hundred ships have in years past annually loaded at Quebec with lumber for Foreign ports, with an average value of each cargo of \$4,000, making a total of \$3,200,000, and this does not include the export of

deals to the United States. A recent statistical writer says that during the past few years over 80,000,000 cubic feet of timber have been cut down in the forests of the Ottawa Valley, of which \$14,000,000 worth was exported to Great Britain and the United States. It is estimated that nearly \$2,000,000 are invested in the lumber trade of the Ottawa Valley, while all the year round from eight to ten thousand men find constant and remunerative employment in cutting, hauling, rafting or sawing. About 250 barges, 20 steamers and 2,000 horses are also engaged in the work. To see something of the immense operations of our lumber men, is of itself enough to render a visit to Ottawa exceedingly interesting. Besides this trade there are other industries in the City, but as yet in their infancy, such as foundries, machine shops, match, pail and tub factory, sash, door and blind factories, flour and oatmeal mills, biscuit factory, woolen and carding mills; but with the inexhaustible water power at the Chaudiere, and increased railway facilities, Ottawa should become one of the greatest manufacturing centres of the Dominion. Iron, ores, phosphate of lime and other mineral resources abound in the Laurentian Hills, a short distance from the City, and only require to be made known to the Capitalist, to become a source of wealth to men of enterprise. This leads us to examine into the commercial advantages this City has enjoyed. In its early days the facilities for transit were few and slow indeed, a difficulty which is now being greatly overcome. First, the voyageur in his canoe, was considered sufficient for the carrying trade of the place, but this in time was supplemented by a few small steamers which with portaging carried freight and passengers from Montreal in from three to four days. The "Union" was the name of the first steamboat that plied on the Ottawa River. The establishment of the Ottawa River Navigation Company was, however, the first attempt at any enterprise in the way of giving commercial facilities to the City. Their first steamer from here to Grenville was called the "Speed," and by means of a short line of railway between Grenville and Carillon, connection was made with another steamer for Lachine, and then rail into Montreal, which brought the two cities within one day's communication of each other. The first steamer having been burnt was replaced by the "Phoenix," and she sharing a like fate after many years service, was succeeded by the "Queen Victoria," and she being set apart for the night line and extra service was replaced by the present very popular and well equipped steamer "Peerless." Square timber was floated to Quebec in rafts, and lumber in barges towed by tugs to the American markets. In 1854 railroad communication was established via the St. L. & O. Railway with Prescott, and proved an invaluable boon to the City. Some years later, railway facilities were afforded by the Canada Central with Perth and Brockville, and within the last two years with towns and villages on the Upper Ottawa as far as Pembroke. This year too, has witnessed the completion of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway between Montreal and Hull, also to Aylmer; and when the new bridge is completed at the Chaudiere, this road and the Canada Central will run into a union depot at the west end of the City. This has given an impulse to trade and so cheapened freights that the mercantile community have reason to rejoice; but the end is not yet, as several other railway projects are under way, and with the return of better times, cannot but usher in

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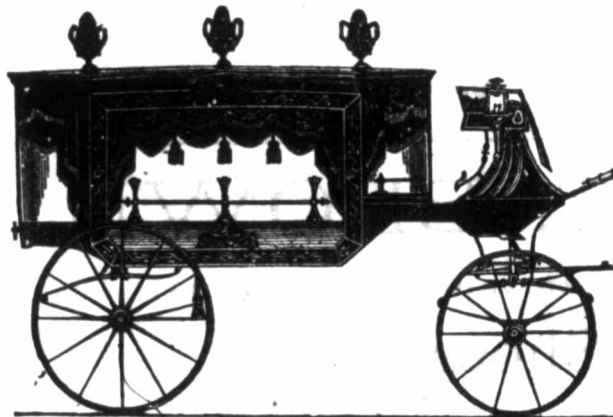
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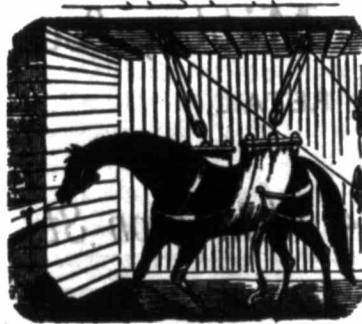


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a new era in the prosperity of the Political Metropolis of the Dominion. There are no less than nine bank agencies in the City which have been doing a good trade, except perhaps within the two last years, owing to the prevailing depression that has so disastrously affected the lumbering and mercantile community. The banks doing business in the City are the Bank of British North America, the Bank of Montreal, the Quebec Bank, the Bank of Commerce, the Merchant's Bank, La Banque Nationale, the Ontario Bank, the Union Bank of Lower Canada, and the Bank of Ottawa. The customs dues collected on imports at the Port of Ottawa for the year ending 31st December, 1878, amounted to \$208,030, and on tonnage dues, \$1,533.66. Exports were before referred to. The excise revenue received for the same period amounted to \$172,000.

GROWTH AND PRESENT CONDITION.

In the year 1829 the population scarcely numbered 300 persons, whereas in 1879, a period of only 50 years, it numbers, with outlying suburbs, over 30,000 souls, being a marvellous growth in so short a time. Fostered by its native industry and stimulated still more by being made the permanent seat of Government, it has been enabled to take rank amongst the other leading cities of the Dominion. By-town was incorporated in the year 1847 and was entitled to a Mayor and Council for its own municipal government, and to one representative in the Legislative Assembly of Canada. The first Mayor was John Scott, a prominent lawyer of the place at that time, and the first Town Council was composed of Messrs. Thomas Corcoran, Nicholas Sparks, N. S. Blasdell, Henry J. Friel and John Bedard. John Aitkins was the first City Clerk, and was succeeded in turn by John G. Bell, Francis Scott, and Edmund Burke; the present popular City Clerk was first employed after the incorporation of the City, in the year 1855. The first member of Parliament was William Stewart, who afterwards represented the County of Russell. In 1855 the town having attained the population of 10,000 was incorporated as a city, and by an amendment of the Municipal Charter was divided into five wards, each ward to be represented by three aldermen. The first mayor of the city under the new dispensation was the late John Bower Lewis, Q.C., who afterwards became Recorder, and later its representative in Parliament. The city was first lighted with gas in 1854, and water was supplied in 1874, the water-works having taken some two years in construction, and at a cost exceeding \$1,000,000. The water-works are acknowledged to be the best and most perfect system in either Europe or America. A system of drainage was also inaugurated in 1874, and the following year the Main Sewers were completed at a cost of nearly \$500,000. After Confederation a re-adjustment of seats for representation in the Federal Parliament took place, whereby Ottawa was given two representatives in the House of Commons. The two elected were Mr. J. M. Currier and Dr. St. Jean. Since then Mr. J. M. Currier and Mr. Joseph Tasse have been returned. In the Local Legislature, however, we have only been allowed one representative, the first being the Hon. R. W. Scott, who upon being called to the Senate and Dominion Cabinet was succeeded by Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue. At the last general election in June, Mr. P. Baskerville was elected, defeating Messrs. D. J. O'Donoghue and Geo. May. The streets of

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the city are spacious and well laid out, and a number of shade trees are fast adorning the front of private residences in the more retiring thoroughfares. The houses are built principally of grey Trenton limestone of which there is any quantity in close proximity to the city, together with lime and sand, the other essential elements for building purposes. There are, however, a large number of wooden tenements in some parts of the city, among the poorer classes of the population, and not a few of both white and red brick dwellings erected within the past few years. The public buildings which are numerous, are built with much taste and artistic beauty, and contain in several instances imported stone which contrasted with the home material greatly enhances their appearance. The Parliament Houses, Vice Regal residence, Post Office, City and County Building, Banks, Churches, Public Schools, Colleges, Hospitals and Asylums, Public Markets, Drill Shed and Opera House all give evidence of artizan skill and architectural beauty. There are three daily newspapers published, one morning, the *Citizen*, and two evening, the *Free Press* and *Herald*. All publish weekly papers for the rural districts. The *Citizen* is Conservative in its political tone, the *Free Press*, Liberal, and the *Herald* an Independant organ. There is also the *Gazette d'Ottawa*, a daily published in the Conservative cause. A chief of police, 3 sergeants and 50 policemen under the jurisdiction of a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the County Judge, City Mayor and Police Magistrate, are entrusted with the guardianship of the lives and property of citizens and the preserving of the peace, a duty that they faithfully perform, as the city is comparatively speaking, free from crime. The health of the city is good, due in a great measure to its healthy location; and when the proposed system of drainage and scavenging has been completed, future statistics will undoubtedly show a small death rate in the mortality returns. The Fire Department is without exception the most efficient in the country, and has been brought to this condition through the exertions of its present chief. There are in addition to the hydrants in the event of a serious conflagration, 3 steam fire engines available to assist the paid brigade, who have charge of 4 hose reels stationed at different points of the City and also a hook and ladder truck. The pumping capacity of the steamers are as follows:—The "Conquerer," 1,250 gallons per minute; the "Chaudiere" 650 gallons per minute and the "Union" 400 gallons per minute. The first steamer is an English Merryweather, and took first prize at the World's Fair at Vienna; the second is a Canadian Engine from Chatham and the last an American. The paid force are on duty day and night at their stations which are in charge of the guardians. The men at these posts sleep in their clothes, the horses are kept always in harness and the reels can be put on the road in from 7 to 14 seconds after the alarm is first heard. The hose from the reels attached to the hydrants is calculated to be sufficient to cope with ordinary fires, and it is only on a second alarm that the steamers are expected to turn out. Chanteloup's fire alarm telegraph has also been introduced through the city attached to the bells of the principal buildings as well as to gongs in the fire stations and the water works, so that on discovery of a fire, a general and distinct alarm can be instantly given. Its management is entrusted to Mr. G. F. Macdonald.

The assessed value of Real and Personal property in Ottawa for

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the present year is \$11,053,437; and this shows a shrinkage since 1877, when the amount was \$13,168,570. In 1871 the value was \$657,955, shewing an astonishing increase in six years. The revenue raised in 1878 was \$372,376 whereas in 1868 it only realized a little over \$120,000, trebling the amount in ten years. The increase in population has been in about the same ratio. The civic debt does not greatly exceed \$1,500,000 and this includes the water works, which are likely soon to become an important auxiliary in the way of Casual Revenue. The same might be said of the Public Markets; so that from a financial point view, no city in Canada to-day occupies so enviable a position.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Visitors and tourists will find many places of interest in and around the metropolis of the Dominion that cannot but impress them with a sense of its grandeur and beauty. Its tortuous rivers, fine scenery, splendid public buildings and beautiful site have already enlisted the sympathy of both poet and artist, who have in silvery lines and in scenic beauty depicted its wonderful grandeur. Among places that should be visited I would enumerate the following:—

Houses of Parliament and Library.
 Departmental Buildings.
 Lovers' Walk.
 Victoria Park, (Major's Hill).
 Chaudiere Falls and Timber Slides.
 Suspension Bridge.
 Rideau Hall.
 Beechwood Cemetery.
 Rideau Falls.
 Chaudiere Saw Mills.
 Eddy's Saw Mills and Match Factory, Hull.
 Gas Works.
 Water Works Pump House.
 City and County Buildings.
 Basilica and City Churches.
 Ottawa Ladies' College.
 University, High and Public Schools.
 City Post Office and Customs House.
 Public Markets.
 Normal and Model Schools.
 Collegiate Institute.
 Protestant and General Hospitals.
 Convents and Orphan Asylums.
 The Drill Shed.
 Grand Opera House.
 The Exhibition Grounds.

These will be referred to hereafter more in detail so as to enable visitors to the city to study the several points of interest with a greater degree of satisfaction.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

The Capitol occupies a site of about 30 acres on the high bluff or promontory projecting over the Ottawa River and is bounded on the north by the Ottawa, on the east by the Rideau Canal, on the south by Wellington street and on the

west by Bank street and consists of three buildings, forming a hollow square, the Parliament House and Library in the centre and the two Departmental buildings upon either side facing inwards. There is a beautiful stone and iron fence along the entire front running parallel to Wellington street, and is surmounted at intervals with beautiful gas lamps of elegant design, and also the grounds, which when lit up along with the buildings presents a scene of illumination that is brilliant in the extreme. Trees, shrubbery of all kinds, and flowers in endless variety and of every hue, ornament the grounds, turning them into what might almost be termed a real place of beauty. The main building presents a most imposing appearance as you approach it from the street, from which it is distant about 250 yards; the grounds rising gradually as you advance. The style is Gothic of the 12th century, with such modifications as were necessary to suit the rigors of the Canadian climate. The main facade presents a centre and two wings, its long lines broken by seven towers with truncated roofs surmounted with iron work. The central tower which is very richly finished, has an altitude of 220 feet and projects its own width from the building. It contains a very handsome clock. The body of the building is two stories, forty feet high crowned with truncated roofs with iron ornamental finishings. The main entrance is beneath the central tower, the lower portion of which is arched forming a portico sufficient to admit the largest carriage. The principal material used in the building is a cream-colored sandstone from the adjoining township of Nepcan. It is soft in appearance but very hard and difficult to work. For carved work, the Ohio sandstone has been extensively used, and to give variety of coloring the red Potsdam sandstone has been adopted for the arches over the doors and windows. Passing through the main entrance the visitor enters a lofty vestibule supported in the centre by a colonade of handsome sandstone pillars. From this spacious antechamber stone stairways lead right and left, the former to the portion of the building occupied by the Senate and the latter to that used by the House of Commons. The Senate Chamber is a handsome room 80 feet by 45 feet the same dimensions as the British House of Lords. The floor is surrounded by a handsome gallery thrown back over the lobbies, the roof fifty feet in length being supported on handsome clustered columns of polished marble taken from quarries not far from Ottawa. The principal light of the building is from the roof which is open, of richly carved timber with glass set in. Handsome mullioned windows, however, surround the galleries which are filled with elaborate designs in stained glass. The entire furnishings of the Senate Chamber are in scarlet. At the upper end is the vice-regal throne having on either side of it marble busts of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra. In the lower end facing the throne is a full length statue of Her Majesty. The House of Commons in dimensions and structure is identical with the Senate Chamber. Since Confederation the number of representatives have so increased as to render a change necessary in the arrangement of the seats. The acoustic properties of the Hall were also found deficient, with a view to improve which the room has been lined with green cloth and to facilitate the work of the reporters of the Debates, a gallery for their special use has been erected just above the Speaker's chair. As in the Senate portion of the building the ground floor is devoted to offices, reading

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and smoking rooms, apartments for the Speaker and Sergeant-at-arms, the Parliamentary Post Office and such like uses. The Picture Gallery, as the joint property of both houses, is situated between them with access to it from the lobbies of both chambers; but pending the erection of a suitable building, the Supreme Court holds its sittings here.

THE LIBRARY

is in rear of the main building and the plan is a polygon of sixteen sides, 94 feet in diameter, with a dome finish, over one hundred feet in height. It is constructed after the style of the British Museum and contains 200,000 volumes of the most carefully selected reading matter. Outside of the main room on the ground floor and the first storey are a series of retiring rooms, admirably adapted and largely used for the purposes of private study. The building is fire-proof, and in its internal arrangements is most unique and chaste in design, reflecting credit upon Mr. Todd, under whose supervision the work has been brought to such a degree of perfection. While Parliament is in session, the Library is closed to the general public, but during the vacation any person having a permit from the speaker of either House can enjoy the privilege of taking out books, and in this connection it has proved an inestimable boon to the citizens of Ottawa. Visitors to the capital should not neglect to pay a visit to the Library. The entire building is 474 feet long and 570 feet in depth from the front of the entrance tower to the rear of the Library.

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.

On the right as you approach the Parliament House, is the Eastern block of the Departmental Buildings, which is an irregular and picturesque edifice having a frontage on the square of 318 feet and on the south side 260 feet, and covers an area of 41,840 superficial feet. The principal entrance is under the main tower at the south-west angle of the block, facing Elgin street. In the centre of the western front is a handsome portico over the entrance of the Governor General, whose suit of offices is in the second storey of the building. In the same wing also will be found the Privy Council offices. The Council Chamber itself is a very handsome room commanding magnificent views of the River. Its ceiling is heavily moulded and finished with rich fresco-work. The furniture made expressly for it at the time of Confederation, is of oak, elegant in design and handsomely carved. It contains the offices of the Governor General, the Privy Council Room, the offices of the Minister of Justice, Minister of Finance, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Inland Revenue, and that of the Secretary of State. On the left is the Western block, which since the recent extension is much larger than the Eastern and contains the following offices: Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Railways, Postmaster General, Minister of Customs, and Minister of Militia and Defense. The Patent Office and Model Room are also located in this block. At the Western confines of the grounds are the Government Workshops, plain buildings of Nepean sandstone. In them all repairs needed for pipes, electric bells, &c., in the buildings are carried on, and furniture, shelving, etc., required for the rooms made. The machine shops contain some of the

nearest machinery existing in the Dominion. The Prince of Wales laid the foundation of the Parliament Buildings on the first of September, 1860, but nearly seven years were occupied in their entire completion, and at a cost of nearly \$5,000,000.

THE LOVERS' WALK

is a terraced footway on the face of the bluff, and winding completely round it. From Elgin street, the east end of the walk may be approached by a flight of stone steps leading from the top of the cliff to the level of the Canal road below. Following the Walk around the bank a fine view is obtained of the Canal Locks and of the Major's Hill which is being converted into a public park. The views from all points along this Walk are varied and attractive. The River, the Lumber Mills and the vast piling grounds, the gigantic rafts, the City of Hull, the Chaudière Falls and their surroundings all pass panorama-like before the visitor who, if inclined to rest, will find at the principal points inviting rustic seats in quiet little nooks. It is one of the most attractive and romantic retreats around the city and should not escape the attention of strangers and tourists who may be visiting the city.

VICTORIA PARK.

The Major's Field, at one time the site of the residence of Col. By, and afterwards of Major Thompson, (from whom it takes its original name) is a piece of ground comprising some 30 acres of land, situate on the Canal and extending down to Nepean Point, where a provisional battery is erected and the powder magazine is located. This site was reserved for ordnance purposes, and is yet the property of the Dominion Government, but some three years ago, application was made to the Government by the City Council for a lease of the place with a view to its being converted into a public park. The Government having no immediate use for the grounds, granted the Corporation the use of it on condition that all improvements thereon should be made, subject to the approval of the Government, and that the lands would be vacated at any time they might desire to use them. This arranged, the City Engineer set to work to beautify the place, and with what success can be best learned by taking a stroll through Victoria Park during any afternoon. Trees have been planted in profusion, old ones have been trimmed to protect them from decay, and flowers bloom in abundance. Carriage drives have been made and gravelled walks abound, as do also rustic seats and chairs, where the weary citizen or tourist may recline to rest in the shady arbors of its quiet groves. Mackenzie Avenue so called in honor of the late Premier who made the gift to our citizens, runs along the east side of the park and in front of several fine residences that are beginning to adorn the locality. Much yet remains to be done to complete this pleasant spot, but it is to be hoped the Corporation will not be parsimonious in a matter of such vital importance to the health and recreation of the entire community.

CHAUDIÈRE FALLS AND SLIDES.

This great cataract is second only to Niagara itself in the magnitude of its waterfall, but excels it in the grandeur of its cataract as it tumbles into the boil-

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Established 1854.  OTTAWA, 1879.

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HARNESS LEATHER Cut to order or in bulk.

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ing chasm or basin below, throwing up foaming spray, which on sunny days reflect all the colors of the rainbow. The basin has not inaptly been termed the big kettle, an idea doubtless prompted by observing the seething cauldron boil and foam on receiving the waters from the cataract above. Visitors can view the Falls from the Suspension bridge, but to better advantage from Mr. J. R. Booth's Mill, where you get almost immediately over the falls. One of the most important constructions around the City is the Chaudiere slides, built by the government to obviate the dangers incident to raftsmen and voyageurs in driving timber down the Ottawa, when approaching the Chaudiere Falls. Cribs and their crew have time and again gone over the falls, but that was the last ever seen or heard of their adventure. A trip over the slides is a delightful sensation, and has been enjoyed by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur, as well as by the successive governors who have occupied Rideau Hall. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne ran the slides in the early part of the summer, and we would advise all who can possibly get the chance when visiting the Capital not to return home until they have "done" them too.

SUSPENSION AND OTHER BRIDGES.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—This bridge spans the Ottawa River a short distance below the Chaudiere Falls, connecting the City of Ottawa with the City of Hull. It is a wire bridge, the cables being suspended between two abutments making one span across the raging current that issues from the fierce cataract a short distance above it. It was erected in 1842 by the government under the direction of Samuel Keefer, civil engineer, Alexander Christie being the contractor, at a cost of \$75,000. It occupied over two years in construction, the superstructure being built by D. Wilkinson & Son. To strangers, this bridge together with its surroundings is the object of much admiration, and is visited by tourists whenever they come to the City of Ottawa.

POOLEY'S BRIDGE.—Shortly after the first attempt to build the Suspension Bridge, in 1827. Col. By instructed Lieut. Pooley and a detachment of Sappers to bridge the gully in order to connect Upper Town with LeBreton's Flat, with a view to complete a contemplated road from the Canal Works to Hull, then the principal settlement in the district. The work was so *unique* and roughly done that it led Col. By to exclaim, "well! well! we must christen that *thing* Pooley's Bridge," and it was done accordingly, and to this day the new bridge that replaced it retains the name. A substantial stone structure built by the Corporation several years ago at a cost of about \$10,000, now occupies the site formerly crossed by Pooley's Bridge.

THE CHAUDIERE BRIDGES.—At an early date an ordinary wooden structure, crossed the slide channels at the Chaudiere islands, but they had become so dilapidated, that the Corporation replaced them in 1875 with handsome iron truss bridges at a cost of \$50,000. These bridges are pronounced by those competent to judge, to be the finest structures of their kind in the Dominion.

SAPPERS' AND DUFFERIN BRIDGES.—The first of these was originally built by the Engineers under the direction of Col. By, in the year 1828, and crossed the Rideau Canal, having one large arched span to permit of the passage of steamers underneath the bridge. The growth of the City compelled the Corporation a few years ago to enlarge the structure to its present dimensions. In addition to this, another bridge was constructed over the Canal by the Corporation to connect Wellington and Rideau streets, which was named "Dufferin Bridge" in honor of the late Governor General, who resided here at its inauguration. It is a handsome stone structure with iron superstructure and cost along with the additions to the Sappers' Bridge, \$90,000.

WOODEN BRIDGES.—Another bridge spans the Rideau Canal, connecting Maria and Theodore streets, but is evidently only of a temporary character, as it now presents anything but a prepossessing appearance. The delta at the mouth of the Rideau river, near the Rideau Falls, is spanned by two wooden bridges, that are crossed in going to New Edinburgh and Rideau Hall. They have served their day and generation and will doubtless soon be replaced by more substantial bridges. Another wooden structure crosses the Rideau at the foot of St. Patrick street, leading to the Beechwood Cemetery road, and is anything but a credit to the Corporation. Two other wooden bridges cross the Rideau at Cummings' Island, but like the others must soon be replaced by structures more in keeping with the spirit of the age.

RAILWAY BRIDGES.—The St. L. & O. Railway Company have spanned the Rideau with a splendid bridge at a cost of about \$12,000; but a bridge is now in course of construction over the Ottawa above the Chaudiere Falls, for the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, that will eclipse all other efforts made in this vicinity. It is to be of stone with iron superstructure, and will cost when completed over \$300,000.

RIDEAU HALL.

The Vice Regal residence of the Governor General of Canada is situated about two miles from the Parliament Houses and is reached by means of the street railway, which has its eastern terminus at New Edinburgh, not far from the entrance to the grounds. It was originally built by the late Hon. Thomas McKay, for a private residence, and named Rideau Hall, after the river and falls of that name in the vicinity. The residence, and about 77 acres of the estate, was leased by the government in August, 1865, for the sum of \$4,000 per annum, with the right to purchase within three years for \$70,000, and subsequently within twelve years, for such sum as might be determined upon by arbitration. On the 1st September, 1867, an additional lot lying adjacent to it, containing 10 acres, and facing the Ottawa River, was leased at \$720 per annum, and with the same privileges as in the previous lease. At the outset alterations and improvements to the property cost the government over \$80,000. These improvements consisted of new buildings, conservatory, vinery, laundry, winter carriage house, coach house, ice house, stables, fencing grounds and gravelling roads. In the spring of 1868, the government decided to purchase

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the property, and on the 28th of July of that year a deed of conveyance was executed for a consideration of \$82,000, making the entire capital cost up to that date (besides rents) over \$162,000. Since that date upwards of \$150,000 has been expended in additions and \$295,000 in repairs, and the end is not yet, for alterations on a very extensive scale are now in process of completion to better meet the requirements of the present Royal occupants of Rideau Hall. Around the residence, are 35 acres of artistically laid out pleasure grounds, part of which has been generously granted for the use of the Ottawa Cricket Club.

BEECHWOOD CEMETERY.

In all large cities efforts are generally made to have some quiet and beautiful spot set apart for the last resting place of the dead, and hence we hear of such places as Mount Vernon at Washington, Greenwood at New York, Mount Auburn at Boston, Laurel Hill at Philadelphia and Mount Royal at Montreal where the living seek consolation in rearing relics to commemorate the lives of departed friends. Nature is generally consulted in choosing a site to be consecrated to such an end, while art, as her helpmate, also assists in adorning and making more attractive the place around which fond memories cling in after life. This City has, after frequent attempts, at last succeeded in securing a quiet retreat for its dead, that will compare favourably with most cemeteries on the continent; and from its surroundings has been very appropriately named "Beechwood." Before entering into particulars, we might be allowed to give reminiscences of the early experiences of the City in regard to the burial of its dead. The first graveyard was located in what is now the principal business centre of the City. Col. By as early as 1827 finding it necessary to have some burial plot for his young but rising town, fenced in a spot that would now be bounded by Sparks, Elgin, Albert and Metcalfe streets, he at that time having taken a large portion of the Sparks' Estate, believing it to be a part of the estate conveyed to the Crown for Ordnance purposes. After some litigation, however, the late Mr. Sparks recovered from the Crown his lost property and along with it the Cemetery. The western portion of it was consecrated as Roman Catholic ground, and the remainder under the direction of the Kirk of Scotland was allotted for the burial of those belonging to other denominations. A number of the Sappers and Miners were interred here, also all those who died of ship fever at the Canal Basin, in 1847, and among whom the Rev. Father Molloy and the late Rev. Wm. Durie laboured so arduously, the latter becoming a victim to the plague himself. With the growth of the place, a desire became general to select some more suitable site for a cemetery, a desire which was quickened from the fact that Mr. Sparks put a veto upon any further burials in the place. The Roman Catholics were the first to take the hint and located in a spot lying to the south of Rideau street, between what would now be bounded by Rideau, Chapel, Besserer and Nelson streets, on what afterwards became the Besserer estate. After being a few years here the late Mr. Besserer forbade any further burials, and another move had to be decided upon. In the meantime the Church of Scotland and Church of England congregations, got together and petitioned the Crown for a grant of a piece of the Ordnance property at the east end of the

City for burial purposes, a movement in which the late Dr. Strong and Dr. Spence were the moving spirits. In due time their efforts were rewarded with success, and a piece of ground was given in trust to Hon. Thomas McKay, Donald McArthur, and E. McGillivray in rear of the Protestant Hospital for a cemetery. This was followed by similar petitions from the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists, who were also accorded sites to the west of the one first granted in the year 1849. These were in turn used, until the very rapid growth of the City rendered it inevitable that the graveyards would have to be removed outside the limits of the Corporation. Meetings were held among the various congregations, but owing to the frequent reverses already sustained, they let the matter go by default, until the City Corporation finding that nothing was being done, passed a By-law forbidding any burials in the cemeteries after the 1st of May, 1873. This had the desired effect and the Roman Catholics were the first to move, selecting a site on the Bradley estate, about a mile and a half from the eastern limits of the City, on the Montreal Road. What they did in haste they have had occasion to repent at leisure, as the place has not the first requisite for the purposes of a burying ground. The exigency of the remainder of the population, was provided for, in the formation of a Joint-Stock Company by a few public spirited citizens, to undertake the selection and management of a cemetery. The movement at the outset was slow, but it enabled them to escape the error of the other selection, and as a result, a site has been chosen which for solitude and beauty can rarely be surpassed. Nature has lent her charms to the sacred spot, and when art has done its share, this hallowed God's acre shall be held in veneration for many generations by those who may have occasion to commit to kindred dust all that is mortal of near and departed friends. The Beechwood Cemetery Company was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, dated the 29th of March, 1873, the capital stock of the Company being \$20,000, divided into shares of \$100 each, with a privilege to increase the same at any time to \$50,000. The Company is restricted in the purchase to 400 acres, and can only sell portions thereof exclusively for burial purposes. All moneys have to be applied, after payment of debts due and working expenses, first to the payment of interest to shareholders, at such rate as they may determine, not exceeding ten per cent. per annum; and the residue shall be applied one-half to the extinguishment of the capital stock, and the other half to the improvement and embellishment of the grounds. When the shareholders shall have been reimbursed, the lot holders shall then become members of the corporation, possessing all the rights and privileges pertaining to the original stockholders. In accordance with the terms of this Act the Company secured a site of 150 acres adjoining the McKay estate, not far from Rideau Hall, and about one mile from the foot of St. Patrick street, paying therefor some \$12,000. The site is truly picturesque, and no better could be found in the vicinity of the City. Nearly the whole stock was subscribed at the first meeting, and thus encouraged the Company subsequently increased the capital to \$50,000. On the 25th of April, 1873, Robert Surtees, C.E., was employed to furnish a Topographical map of the grounds, and on the 8th of July following, was selected as engineer, and much satisfaction has accrued from the result of his labours. In

June 1874, engaged as the autumn Pollard, cons gentlemen. for the "Foi who evinced Volunteer M foot of St. P. wooded grove the leading p avenues, and adorn the Ce premises, a h along with a been erected almost every artistic way t tomb has also the Bank of I sacred precinct in Beechwood graves at full in removals fr date of the 1 August, 1873 boot and shoe from 20 to 35 Secretary, to v at 33 Sparks obtained. Th President; C. John Sweetlan Batson and Jo charge of the l

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June 1874, Mr. Duncan Gordon, a highly recommended landscape gardener, was engaged as General Superintendent. His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario, in the autumn of 1873, assisted by the Rev. Canon Jones and the Rev. Mr. Pollard, consecrated the ground in the presence of quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. In the same year a free grant was made of a piece of ground for the "Forsyth Memorial," this statute being erected to his memory by friends who evinced an appreciation of long and gratuitous services in aid of the local Volunteer Militia. The cemetery is reached by a splendid roadway from the foot of St. Patrick street, the drive being for the most part through a thickly wooded grove of Beech and Maple trees. To strangers and visitors, this is one of the leading places of interest. The grounds have been laid out with great taste, in avenues, and gravelled walks, trees planted, and an endless variety of flowers adorn the Cemetery in every direction. The Superintendent resides on the premises, a handsome residence of dressed limestone having been put up for him, along with a conservatory, the first year. Three beautiful vaults have already been erected in the cemetery and monuments made of granite and marble, from almost every part of the world as well as beautiful tombstones, contribute in an artistic way to the beauty of the place. A very handsome mortuary or receiving tomb has also been constructed, the remains of the late A. C. Kelty, manager of the Bank of British North America, being the first to be deposited within its sacred precincts, on the 3rd of January, 1874. There were 1,736 burials made in Beechwood up to the 1st of April, 1879, made up as follows:—375 in single graves at full rates, 339 in the poor ground at reduced rates and the remainder in removals from the old cemeteries. 105 interments have been made since the date of the last annual report. The first burial took place on the 21st day of August, 1873, being that of Bertha, a young daughter of Mr. J. W. H. Dobier, boot and shoe merchant of this City. The price paid for burial plots, ranges from 20 to 35 cents per square foot, and is payable in advance. The office of the Secretary, to whom the author is indebted for much of the above information, is at 33 Sparks street, where all information relative to the cemetery can be obtained. The Office-bearers for the current year are, John Sweetland, M.D., President; C. T. Bate, Treasurer, and John Durie, Secretary. Directors:—John Sweetland, C. T. Bate, John Durie, Alex. Burrill, H. N. Bate, Benjamin Batson and John Roberts. John C. Gordon is Assistant-Secretary, and takes charge of the books in an office in the cemetery.

RIDEAU FALLS.

These falls, referred to before, are passed on the road to Rideau Hall, and can be observed from the two bridges that span the delta formed by an island at the outlet of the Rideau River. At this point there is a junction of this river with the Ottawa by means of two falls, one on each side of the island, which fall a distance of 100 feet into the latter stream. The falls can be seen to better advantage either from MacLaren's Saw Mill or the Caledonia Foundry on the island, but best of all from a boat of some kind on the Ottawa River. These are a great object of interest to all strangers visiting the City, and derive their name from their striking resemblance to a curtain, in their descent to the Ottawa.

CHAUDIÈRE MILLS AND MATCH FACTORY.

There is perhaps no place around the Capital, that takes up so much the attention of tourists and strangers as the Chaudière district, with its perpetual hum of industry. The saw mills, foundries and other factories, all contribute their quota to this great manufacturing centre with its unrivalled water power. A description of a few of them may prove of interest to our readers:

BRONSONS' & WESTON'S MILLS.—This firm established since 1853, own 2 large saw mills, lath and splitting mills, and a large tract of ground for piling lumber. The large mill contains 2 stock gangs, of 30 to 40 saws; 2 slabber gangs, 14 to 16 saws; 2 Yankee gates, 32 saws; with the necessary butting and edging saws. The smaller mill contains 1 slabber gate, 1 stock gate, and butting and edging saws. The wheels employed are Rose's improved and the Lamb wheel. The lath mill contains two gangs for sawing laths, 5 or 6 saws each; a butting apparatus and picket saw; and a splitting mill for slabs; and produces 10 millions of laths. The establishment usually cuts 30,000,000 feet of lumber in a year.

BALDWIN'S MILL.—Mr. A. H. Baldwin also began business in 1853, and owned two saw mills, a machine and blacksmith shop, and shipyard for building barges. He at one time got out annually 125,000 logs, making 25,000,000 feet of lumber, and employs in the larger mill 1 large slabber, 24 saws, 1 stock gang, 40 saws, 2 Yankee gates, 32 saws each, and 2 butting and edging tables; in the smaller mill there are 2 Yankee gates, 1 edger and 1 butter. The wheels employed are Rose's improved.

BOOTH'S MILLS.—Mr. J. R. Booth began business at the Chaudière in 1858. His mills are situated on the south shore of the Ottawa, just below the falls, and manufacture annually from 26 to 30 million feet of pine lumber, of which 12 to 15 million feet are always on hand on his piling grounds, which cover a space of about 10 acres of land. These mills are fitted with gang and circular saws as follows: three gangs containing 40 saws; 3 slabber gangs containing 18 to 20 saws; 1 Yankee gate containing 36 saws; 1 large circular saw for dimension timber; and a large number of circular saws for butting and edging. The power employed is derived from the waters of the Chaudière, assisted by 14 Rose's improved water wheels, 2 for each gate, and upright and central discharge wheels. This establishment gives employment, in the winter time, in the woods to about 850 men, and 300 teams, and in the summer time at the mills, to 400 men and 40 teams.

PERLEY & PATTEE'S MILLS.—This firm began business at the Chaudière, in 1857, and have very extensive mills on the Falls, with large piling grounds, through a portion of which are laid lines of rail for distributing, piling, and shipping the lumber. They get out annually about 150,000 logs; producing 30 to 40 million feet of pine lumber. They employ a large number of men through the year; on an average over 800. Their mills are furnished with 2 slabbing gangs of 20 saws each; 2 stock gangs of 40 saws each; 2 Yankee gates of 32

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F. SATCHELL, PROPRIETOR.

No. 32 RIDEAU STREET.

JAS. BREWER,

Auctioneer,

143 SPARKS STREET.

Will be on Exhibition Grounds on last two days of fair to conduct any sales that may be required.

VICTORIA LIVERY BOARDING AND SALE STABLES,

CLUFF'S

FIRST-CLASS

LARGE

PLEASURE & COMMERCIAL

TURN-OUTS

AT ANY HOUR.



VANS for PIC-NICS

OR OTHER PARTIES.

Queen and Albert Streets, Near City Hall Square,

OTTAWA.



Educational Establishment for Young Ladies.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME

GLOUCESTER STREET, CENTRE TOWN, OTTAWA.

In point of location and salubrity, this Institution offers many advantages. Its central situation affords ample facility for the speedy acquisition and thorough knowledge of English and French; these languages are equally spoken in familiar conversation. The course of study is complete, and the Gold Medal and Diploma are conferred on the young lady who graduates.

The Scholastic year begins on 1st September and finishes on 1st July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year.

Parents wishing their children to be furnished with clothes, materials requisite for Drawing and Fancy Work, should deposit funds in the hands of the Directress for that purpose.

No pupil can be admitted without a recommendation.

TERMS:

Payable half-yearly—on entrance, and during the first week of second session.	
Board and Tuition, per annum..	\$100 00
Music—Piano	“ .. 30 00
“ Harp	“ .. 50 00
“ Guitar	“ .. 20 00
“ Organ	“ .. 40 00
Drawing and Painting, per ann...	\$20 00
Embroidery and Wool Work “	.. 10 00
Laundress	“ .. 20 00
Bed and Bedding	“ .. 8 00
Entrance fee, use of Library “	.. 4 00

Vocal music, charge of the Professor; as also, German, Italian, Spanish and Latin, and the course of Calisthenics.

Costume—Besides the Uniform, which consists of a Black Dress, each pupil should be provided with a sufficient supply of Linen and Clothing, Towels, a Dressing Case, 2 pairs Sheets, 2 pairs Pillow Cases, 1 Black Veil, 2 yards long; 1 White Veil, 2 1/2 yards long.

There is an extra charge of \$10 for a particular course of Plain Sewing, Dress Cutting, Dressmaking and Culinary Art.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Terms begin on 1st September, 15th November, 1st February, and 15th April, (quarterly paid in advance.)

Senior Course—per quarter.....	\$7 00	Elementary—per quarter.....	\$4 00
Intermediate “ “	6 00	Music—Piano “ “	7 50
Junior “ “	5 50		

If day scholars take dinner in the Establishment, an extra charge of \$2 per month..

Private Rooms furnished at \$2 per month.

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saws each 1 single gate and 1 re-sawing gate, with the usual complement of circular saws for butting and edging. The wheels employed are Rose's improved, 1 pair to each gate; and centre discharge for circular saws.

CAPT. YOUNG'S MILL.—Levi Young first established his business at the Chaudière in 1854, and owns one saw mill, getting out and sawing about 100,000 logs in the year, producing about 20,000,000 feet of pine timber. He employs one slabbing gate of 40 saws; one stock gate of 40 saws; one Yankee gate of 32 saws, and the necessary edging and butting saws. The wheels employed are Rose's improved, 1 pair to each gate.

EDDY'S MILLS AND MATCH FACTORY.—Mr. E. B. Eddy has carried on the largest business in the manufacture of the products from our forests, on this continent, converting the timber of his enormous estates into every description of useful article from saw logs and lumber to wooden ware and lucifer matches. Eddy's mills and piling grounds cover a large tract of land on the north shore of the Ottawa, at the Chaudière falls. They consist of one large Pail Factory, built solidly of stone; a Match Factory, also of stone; four saw mills of great extent, built principally of wood, and numerous other buildings, offices, &c., necessary to such extensive operations, including a sash, door, and blind factory, and a general store. In addition to these mills, Mr. Eddy has built a double track railway of over a mile in length which runs from his mills to the further extremity of his piling grounds, and enables him to distribute and pile the enormous amount of lumber produced, expeditiously. These mills manufacture annually about 40 million feet of pine lumber, of which there are always from 8 to 10 million feet on the piling grounds. They also manufacture annually 600,000 pails, 45,000 wash tubs; 72,000 zinc wash boards, and 270,000 gross of matches, besides the productions of the sash, door, and blind factory. The saw mills are fitted with gang and circular saws of all kinds and sizes, and the whole establishment gives employment to from seventeen to eighteen hundred persons, many of whom are girls employed in the manufacture of matches. The force employed in driving the mills, is derived from the unlimited water power of the Ottawa, assisted by mechanical agencies of modern invention, and is equal to about 600 horse power.

The Match Factory, the most extensive of its kind in Canada, consists of a range of buildings containing two machine rooms, two dipping rooms, two large packing rooms, a warehouse and shipping office, besides engine house, and drying rooms. It is built on the north side of the Chaudière Falls, and the machinery is worked by water power. These useful articles are here manufactured in inconceivable quantity. The process of their production is a most ingenious one, and can be carried on with great rapidity. Mr. Eddy employs about a hundred men boys and girls the whole year round. The business is conducted in two buildings. In one department of the factory proper is a bench containing a series of saws, the work of which is to cut to a proper length and groove the boards intended for the boxes, that hold each, a quarter of a gross of matches. These boards are cut and grooved with astonishing rapidity, and are fitted in their places with equal speed; so that no fewer than fifteen hundred boxes can be turned out in the

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course of a day. In one part of the factory is a powerful machine for preparing wood to be formed into matches. A log is cut up by a circular saw, the boards are then pushed under a planing machine, where they are planed to a proper thickness. Another set of saws are next brought into requisition, which cut the boards into blocks of the required length. The breadth of these blocks does not require to be uniform so long as they are all mated, as each pair of blocks as they are placed in the machine together, must be precisely of a size. These blocks are now carried into a room in which are three telegraph match machines. They split the blocks into the size of the match in the following manner: a mould of steel is fitted into the back of an iron bed, so that it projects slightly, but corresponds to the depth of the block of wood. This mould has running lengthwise through it a series of holes, the size of the match in thickness; each hole alternates with a very small chisel. The wood is placed within a holder leading across to the mould. The machine is then started; the wood lying upon its flat side is forced against the mould endwise, and the matches are forced through horizontal grooves in the iron, the one propelling the other into a rack placed in its proper position by a boy who takes it when full, and presses down the rack by a machine until the matches are all firmly held within it. These racks are placed in boxes and carried across the street, to a building where they are dipped in a vessel of boiling sulphur, and afterwards into a preparation of phosphorus. When dried they are shaken upon a bench; a little girl takes them by the handful, and packs them into boxes. There are engaged in boxing the matches about twenty-five girls, who earn at it very respectable wages. The rapidity with which the process is performed is wonderful, for as many as thirteen of these boxes can be closely filled and covered by one person in a minute. The establishment employs a number of men, and a great many boys and girls, and can turn out about 500 gross per day, that is to say 2,000 boxes. The factory, by the employment it affords, is of much benefit to the city.

The Pail Factory is a large stone building of three stories high near the principal saw mill, where pails are manufactured at the rate of 2,000 pails and 150 wash tubs per diem. Every part is made by beautiful machinery. In one room the staves are sawn into regular sizes, in another the bottoms and hoops are manufactured, in another the handles are turned, and in another the various parts are joined together, planed and finished. The pails are then taken to the painting room, where they are painted and grained by patent India rubber rollers. They are then finished off and fitted with handles, after which they are packed in hay and made ready for shipment.

This gives but a faint idea of the manufacturing industry of the city, for we have not touched at many other mills, that are located at different points in and around the Capital; such as Skead's, Rochester's, Maclaren & Co.'s, Gilmour & Co.'s, LeMoynes's, Gibb & Co.'s, Edward's, and Hamilton Bros., many of which are even more extensive than those referred to. We might have also adverted to the fine grist, flour and oatmeal mills of Thos. McKay & Co., as well as those of Thompson & Son, at the Chaudière; also those of Wm. McClymont & Co., at New Edinburgh, but the space at our disposal is so limited as to preclude our doing so.

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GAS WORKS.

The city was first lighted with gas in November, 1854, by the Bytown Gas Consumers' Company, a private corporation with a capital of \$200,000. Since then, the charter has been amended, changing the name to the Ottawa Gas Company, and increasing the capital to \$500,000. The gas-house and works are situated on the west side of King street, covering a considerable area of ground at the junction of this street with York street. The site, buildings and manufacturing material are valued at more than \$100,000, and nearly twice this has been laid out in pipeage and other outside work. The works at their inception were superintended by Mr. Wm. Perry, but they are now under the direction of Mr. John Holt. The pipes extend through nearly all the leading streets of the city and also to New Edinburgh and Rideau Hall, aggregating nearly 25 miles. There are 350 street lamps in use, and the total consumption for last year amounted to nearly 20,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The Parliament and Departmental Buildings are now supplied with gas through a special main, which must add considerably to the receipts of the Company. The revenue last year amounted to nearly \$60,000. The paid up capital at date amounts to \$215,000. The high price of coal made gas a dear commodity for years, it being \$6 per thousand cubic feet, with 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. discount for cash: but it has now, through the cheapening of coal and an increase in the consumption, been reduced to \$4 per thousand, and 25 per cent. discount. In the suburbs, naphtha lamps have been used for some years, but the experiment has proved to a great extent a failure, and must eventually be replaced by gas. The head office is on Elgin street, nearly opposite the Russell House, and the officers are:—C. T. Bate, President; Francis Clemow, Allan Gilmour, Thomas Patterson, Samuel Howell, Thos. C. Keefer, and John Pennock, Directors. Francis Clemow is Managing Director; A. Spittal, Sec'y-Treasurer, and John Holt, Superintendent of Works.

WATER WORKS, PUMP HOUSE, &c.

There is nothing of so much interest in and around the capital as the Water Works. They are alike interesting to citizens, who enjoy a wholesome supply of good water, and to tourists and strangers, who cannot but admire the admirable system upon which they are constructed. They are certainly the finest and most complete of any in the Dominion, and should not fail to receive the attention of visitors to the city. The power is supplied by water brought from a short distance above the Chaudiere Falls, through a channel quarried out of solid rock, across the LeBreton Flat property. The wheelhouse, containing the pumping machinery, is situated near Pooley's Bridge, being a substantial structure of cut limestone. All the surroundings, as well as the bridges across the aqueduct at the various street crossings, are solid arches of dressed limestone. They are of neat design and suitable width for street travel over them. The works were begun in 1872, under a commission chartered by special Act of Parliament, with T. C. Keefer, C.E., as Chief Engineer. Water was first let into the pipes in November, 1874. The system adopted is a modification of the

Holly principle, piston pumps being used instead of the Holly Rotary, of which there are three set. The machinery is of the most improved construction and admirable workmanship, and operates with the utmost harmony, and is capable of supplying 10,000,000 gallons every 24 hours. Up to the present the works have cost \$1,049,584, and before final completion may cost something additional. Over 40 miles of pipe have been laid, 5,422 services for private use put in, together with 318 hydrants for fire purposes up to the 31st of December, 1878. The consumption for the last year was 837,207,000 gallons of water, with an ordinary pressure of 87lb, and 115lb for fire purposes, to the square inch. During fires an extra pressure is put on the mains, according to the number of hydrants in use, it being found that each hydrant reduces the pressure 5lb. Near the pump house, a stream upwards of 100 feet in height is often sent up for the benefit of tourists and visitors to the city. Mr. Wm. Kennedy has until lately been superintendent of the works, and in that capacity has given every satisfaction. His removal on the score of economy has caused the most widespread dissatisfaction, which will doubtless end in his reinstatement. Since the completion of the construction, the works have come under the jurisdiction of the Corporation, a committee of that body having the immediate supervision of them. The revenue from the works for the year 1878 amounted to \$92,133.62, of which the Dominion Government alone contributes \$9,000. The expenditure for the same period, exclusive of construction account, was for working expenses \$80,802.98, including interest on debentures, \$61,605.09; leaving a margin for profit of \$12,330.64. The expenditure will be considerably reduced by the end of the present year, the idea being that the Water Works should at least wipe out their own indebtedness for original construction.

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

CITY HALL.—This is the chief public building owned by the City Corporation, and was erected in 1875 at a cost of nearly \$100,000. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the Dominion and was constructed under the supervision of Messrs. Horsey and Sheard, architects. It is of a modern style of architecture leaning to the French, and is built of massive dressed Trenton limestone with Ohio freestone trimmings. It is located in City Hall Square, on the west bank of the Canal, facing Elgin street, having the Russell House, Union House and Knox Church adjoining it on the same street. On the north west angle is a tower, 175 feet in height, in which are the batteries, instruments and machinery of the Fire Alarm Telegraph. Its internal arrangements are very complete, the Council Chamber, a very commodious Hall, being on the upper flat, with the Mayor's office and waiting room for the Aldermen in the rear. The offices of the License Inspector, Board of Public School Trustees and Board of Separate School Trustees, are also upon the same flat and in front of the City Hall, which is reached by a magnificent double stairway. A private stairway in rear leads to the Mayor's Office and Council Chamber. On the ground floor are the offices of the City Clerk, City Engineer, Assessment Commissioner, City Treasurer, Collector of Taxes, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and Collector of Water Rates. The building is heated on the most improved principle

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with steam and hot water, and lighted with gas; the gasolier in the Council Chamber being especially brilliant. The entire structure is a credit to the City, and when the square is laid out, will prove an ornament to the Canadian Metropolis.

THE EASTERN MARKET.—The Public Markets include the Eastern Meat, Fish and Produce Market; Western Meat, Fish and Produce Market; Victoria Meat and Fish Market; Anglesea Meat and Fish Market; Cathcart Meat and Fish Market, and Ottawa Cattle Market. The first is situated in By Ward, not far off Rideau street, and comprises what is familiarly termed the Old and New By Ward Market Houses. The former is the oldest and principal meat market of the City, being at first a wooden structure, that was destroyed by fire nearly 20 years ago. The new edifice erected in its place is a substantial limestone structure, some 200 feet in length and 60 feet in width and valued at \$25,000. It is built upon a site of eight lots lying between York and Clarence streets, and comprises 24 single stalls which rent at \$100 per annum each, two corner shops on Clarence street renting at \$200 each, and two on York street renting at \$250 each, yielding when all rented a revenue of \$3,300. The New Market house is a commodious building and is built upon a site generally known as the New Extension, comprising five large-sized City lots lying between George and York streets. The structure is of the mansard design prepared and superintended by Mr. James Mather, architect, and has one of the largest public halls in the City above the shop and stalls, being 50 x 100 feet in dimension, with waiting rooms, etc., in front, and office of Market Inspector in rear, being reached by a private staircase from the Public Weigh House, in an arched portion of the building at the southern end of the building. It is of white brick and cost \$20,000, and is yet only a little better than half of the intended building. It is intended ultimately as a Fish and Huckster Market, although business of a miscellaneous kind is now carried on in it. There are two shops in front on York street, rented at \$250 each, and nine shops on each side of the building whose rentals are \$100 each, which if entirely occupied would yield a revenue of \$2,300, without the hall which is rented at from \$15 to \$20 per night when occupied, as it usually is for public meetings, balls, socials, and such like gatherings. This fine property, extending as it does from George to Clarence streets, is valued at \$90,000.

THE WESTERN MARKET.—This fine edifice is considered the handsomest market house in the Dominion, and has just recently been erected on a fine site between Sparks and Queen streets, in Wellington Ward, at a cost of \$25,000, and with the ground upon which it is built and adjoining market property is valued at \$40,000. It might here be observed that this is the second building, the first having been destroyed by fire immediately after its occupation in the winter of 1876-77. The structure, also designed by Mr. Mather, is of white brick with limestone dressings, and has a transept in rear for the Fish Market. Two shops on Sparks street rent at \$250 each, two on Queen street at \$200 each, twelve inside stalls at \$100 each and two fish stalls at \$100 each, which if all in occupation would realize a revenue of \$2,300, but a considerable portion of this market is yet unoccupied it being comparatively a new enterprise.

Farmers vend their produce at both this and the Eastern Markets, and are not allowed to sell it elsewhere, except grain of all kinds which is exempt from toll.

The above tolls and fees are sold out to the highest bidder realizing on an average from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum.

VICTORIA MARKET.—This is rather an unpretending structure of frame, having been built many years ago for the accommodation of residents of the Chaudiere District, and is one of the proposed series of subsidiary markets contemplated under the New Market By-law, that prevents the selling of fresh meat or fish on the public streets elsewhere than in some of the market houses, a very wise and precautionary measure from a sanitary point of view. It is built upon a site at the corner of Queen and Lloyd streets, on LeBreton Flats, and with the ground is valued at \$2,500. There are but two stalls here, each rented at \$100 per annum, yielding a revenue of \$200.

ANGLESEA MARKET.—This is a neat little red brick structure, erected in Anglesea Square, at the east end of the City, at a cost of \$2,000, and comprises two stalls rented at \$100 each, realizing a revenue of \$200. It is valued, with the site upon which it stands, at \$3,500.

CATHCART MARKET—This, the remaining one of the three subsidiary markets, is similar in design and the same size as the one in Anglesea Square, and is built on Cathcart Square, at the corner of Cumberland and Cathcart streets, in Ottawa Ward, not far from the track of the St. L. & O. Railway. It also comprises two stalls for the sale of fresh meat and fish, yielding a revenue to the City of \$200. It, with the site, is valued at \$3,500. The upper part of these two markets can be converted into suitable halls at very little cost.

THE CATTLE MARKET.—This is a new enterprise and not yet fully completed. It occupies a site of nine City lots, bounded by Dalhousie, Cathcart and Bolton streets, not far from the depot of the St. L. & O. Railway. Mr. A. DeGuise has entered into a contract with the City Corporation to fence the grounds, erect the necessary buildings, pens, &c., for live stock of all kinds, which are not allowed to be sold elsewhere in the City, and receives in return a lease of the premises and fees for five years from the 1st January, 1879. The premises are commodious and well adapted for the purpose and when complete, will be an asset of at least \$6,000 or \$7,000 to the Corporation.

This ends our narrative of the market buildings, and when an abattoir or public slaughter house has been erected the system will be complete, and will excel, as it now does, any other market system on the continent. People are daily supplied and at first cost with all kinds of produce and they are not slow in appreciating this invaluable boon to the community, as is proved by the thousands who daily throng the market thoroughfares. Visitors should make a note of the markets, as they are a leading feature of the Capital.

CITY REGISTRY OFFICE.—The Registration Division of the City of Ottawa was separated from the County of Carleton Registration Division in March, 1864. Alexander Burritt, Esquire, being appointed the first Registrar

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DOMINION  BAKERY.

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170 and 172 RIDEAU STREET.

BUISCUITS, CAKES, CANDIES, ROLLS,

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BUTTER AND EGGS A SPECIALTY.

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by commission dated February 29th, 1864. The present commodious and handsome building was erected in the year 1873, and is similar in design to all Registry Offices in the Province of Ontario. It is built of white brick with cut limestone facings, and is provided with iron doors, iron shutters, and stone floor. Each of the three divisions of the office is arched over with brick, every detail in the building being designed to make it effectually safe from fire, and a safe deposit for the valuable papers and books contained in the office. Mr. Donald Masson, of the City of Ottawa, was the contractor; the cost of the building being about \$12,000. Mr. Thomas Sproule (nephew of Mr. John P. A. Sproule, for many years Deputy-Registrar of the County of Carleton), was the first Deputy under Mr. Burritt, he held the position till December, 1871, when Mr. Thomas G. Rothwell received his commission as Deputy and remained in office till succeeded by the present incumbent Mr. Kingsforth Graburn, in March, 1874, to whom the author is indebted for many favors while seeking for information in connection with the early settlement of the City. The surroundings of the office are not yet finished, a neat iron railing enclosing the premises being still required. On the completion of the contemplated improvements the building will take its rank with the massive County buildings in its immediate vicinity. The building consists of three rooms or divisions, namely:—The vault, for the safe keeping of the valuable books and papers belonging to the office; the middle or copying room, each instrument when registered being copied in full in the respective books; the remaining and front room is for the use of the public. Many of the oldest documents of this section of the Province of Ontario are deposited in the vault of the office, the earliest being dated as far back as June 1812. The office is open daily (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Registrar, Mr. Burritt, is the grandson of a U. E. Loyalist, who first settled in Connecticut, in the New England States, but on the breaking out of the American revolution, took sides with the king, and after the war ended fled to Canada, taking up land granted him at a place adjoining the Rideau Canal, in this County, and since known as Burritt's Rapids, in honor of its first settler. This was in the year 1793, and may be considered one of the earliest settlements in the County of Carleton, with the growth and prosperity of which none are more identified than the Burritt family.

THE POLICE COURT.—The City does not yet own a building of its own for this purpose, and has, since the demolition of the old City Hall, leased the old Baptist Church which has been fitted up and made suitable for the wants of those who transgress the law and the guardians of the peace. The basement has been fitted up with cells in such a manner as to separate male and female prisoners, and every precaution taken as to ventilation, which was such a source of trouble in the old City Hall. There is a sitting room also in the basement for the use of the men of the force, when off duty. On the first floor is the Court room, a large and spacious room well adapted for the purpose. To the right of the main entrance is the office of the Chief of Police and on the left the room of the Detective. The force as reorganized lately consists of the following men:—

Chief,..... A. P. Sherwood.
1st Sergeant..... Denis O'Keefe,

2nd Sergeant.....R. L. Hornidge.

3rd SergeantWm. McVeitty.

Detective.....Onésime Groulx.

Constables: John Foran, James Mitchell, Peter McKenna, John Whillans, Hugh McKenna, Thos. McLaughlin, Celestin Pinard, Joseph Martineau, James Raine, Thomas Graves, John Banning, Wm. Vizard, Samuel Thompson, John St. Cyr, Mathew Dillabough, D. O'Leary, Wm. Mitchell, Thomas Mulligan, Thos. Cowan, Robert McMenomy, Camille Perrier.

City Hall Messenger and Constable, Michael Nile; Market Constables, John Litle and Niel Atkinson; Railway Constable, William Schwitzer; Water Works Constable, W. G. Williams; Health Officer, John Brown.

THE COURT HOUSE.—The County Buildings are situated on a fine block of land, bounded by Daly, Nicholas and Wilbrod streets, in St. George's Ward, and include the Court House, Gaol and Registry Office. The Court House occupies the Central position facing both Daly and Nicholas streets, and is a handsome building of blue limestone with finely cut dressings of the same material. In it are the offices for all the civil and legal officials of the County, together with handsome court rooms and a chamber for the Municipal officers. The building was constructed in 1871, at a cost of \$60,000, from plans prepared by Mr. Surtees, at the time a Member of the Council. In design, it is simple but effective, having two wings connected by a somewhat projecting centre, in which is the main entrance, surmounted by a handsome pediment over which stands a statue of Justice. It is heated throughout with steam, and lighted with gas, and the offices are each supplied with the most modern improvements, including fire-proof vaults and costly office furniture.

THE JAIL.—The prison adjoins the Court House, having its main front on Nicholas street. It was designed by Mr. Horsey, and like the Court House is a strong and substantial structure excelling anything of its kind in the Dominion. The cost of its construction was about \$60,000, and for a long time it was regarded as the Model Prison of the Country. It contains accommodation for 96 prisoners. A steam apparatus heats it in every part and water is supplied to the whole building. The only execution that has occurred since its erection, was that of Whelan, for the murder of the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The majority of the prisoners confined, are in for comparatively light offences; and among the males, their labor is utilized at wood cutting, stone breaking and such like work, while the females are employed at teasing oakum and knitting. Mr. Alex. Powell is at present governor of the institution, and is assisted in his duties by two turnkeys and a matron.

COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE.—The Registry Office for the County of Carleton is situated on the north-east angle of the site set apart for the County Buildings, facing Daly street. It is built of dressed limestone and its style of architecture is in keeping with the Court House adjoining it. The building was erected in 1875 at a cost of about \$12,000. After the burning of the old Court House in 1873, the old Registry Office, that stood at the corner of Nicholas and

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Daly streets was demolished so as not to hide the front view of the new County Buildings. The Registry Office was located in Richmond for the old Dalhousie District, but after the incorporation of Bytown and the making a distinct County of Carleton, it was removed to the County-town, Mr. Geo. Thew Burke, being Registrar. The first Registrar was Levius P. Sherwood, appointed in 1824; George Thew Burke, succeeded in 1843; then J. Smith in 1854; and the late Edward Sherwood in 1856. The present incumbent is W. H. Waller, he having been appointed in 1877. The Office at the present time is in a most systematic and orderly condition. At the request of Mr. Waller the County Council renovated the office and put in new furniture, book shelves, map cases, and Water Works. The books too, which had become more or less dilapidated, were all bound anew. There are about 50,000 instruments in the Office any one of which can be procured at a moment's notice. There are 160 books of reference and 128 maps pertaining to the County. The business of the office requires the assistance of a Deputy-Registrar and one or two copyists. The present efficient Deputy is C. W. Pole, who is an appointee of the late Mr. Sherwood. The following dates of property patented in the several townships of the County will not only give the reader an idea of how old some of the papers are, but also an inkling of how early the respective municipalities were settled:—

Marlborough, (Co'. E. Burritt), Patented property in.....	1798.
Gloucester, (Capt. Hugh Munro). "	1799.
Osgoode, (Solomon Jones), "	1799.
North Gower, (Col. Fraesr), "	1800.
Nepean, " "	1800.
Fitzroy, " "	1823.
Torbolton, " "	1823.
Goulbourn, " "	1824.
Huntley, " "	1824.
March, " "	1824.

The Hon. J. W. Munro who succeeded in securing a large tract of land in Gloucester, afterwards sold to the Hon. Thomas McKay over 1,000 acres, of what is now known as the McKay estate. Hector McPhail, Capt. Bradley, Gideon Olmstead, George Sparks and Donald McArthur also bought land from him shortly after. The earliest dated instrument in the office, however, is the patent of Col. Burritt, the first settler in the whole County of Carleton, he having located in the Township of Marlborough, near what is now commonly known as Burritt's Rapids, in the year 1793.

CITY CHURCHES.

BASILICA.—The Basilica, formerly known as Notre Dame Cathedral is one of the largest and most imposing church edifices in the city, and has lately, under the direction of Bishop Duhamel, had extensive and costly internal improvements made that have materially enhanced the appearance of the building. It has cost, with its repeated improvements something in the neighborhood of \$75,000. When enlarged as now anticipated it will exceed its present size by fully a third;

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the alterations it is estimated will cost nearly \$100,000. The design is Gothic on continental models, the interior consisting of a nave 200 feet by 72 feet with side aisles divided from it by clustered columns. At the east end is the sanctuary 40 by 50 feet, and connected with the nave by a handsome arched opening. A fine organ loft occupies the west end of the building containing a splendid instrument which is built in two parts and so constructed that either or both sections can be used by the organist at pleasure. An extensive crypt underlies the whole building, which will be greatly enlarged. It is now used for special services, confessional purposes, class meetings and lectures. In a vault under the south-western tower are the remains of the late Bishop Guigues, the first Bishop of the Diocese. He was interred there on the 12th day of February 1874.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.—This Roman Catholic church is situated on Wilbrod street, Sandy Hill, under the charge of the *Pères Oblats*, and is attended by a mixed congregation of the English and French speaking portions of the population. It is a neat building of blue limestone having its front on Wilbrod street. Without any great pretension as to finish or size, it has been designed on strict architectural rules and both in exterior and interior cannot fail to please the educated eye. It is seated for about 1500 and contains a good organ. An excellent choir always in good training, is supplied from the congregation, and the adjoining University. It was built in 1857 and enlarged in 1866 and has cost about \$20,000. Rev. Father Pallier is at present the parish priest.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—This fine church is not yet completed, but when the original design is carried out by the architect Mr. Arnoldi, it will compare favorably with most church edifices in the city. It is situated on the corner of Gloucester and Kent streets in Wellington Ward, and owes its inception and completion to the untiring exertions of the Rev. Father Collins its former pastor. It was commenced early in the spring of 1868 and the style is English gothic. There will be a clear storey rising above the aisle walls, and the extreme length of the building will be 195 feet and the width 76 feet. The height of the spire from the ground will be 204 feet. The temporary tower contains a magnificent bell. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor is the present pastor of the congregation.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH.—This church is a simple wooden structure erected on Queen street at the Chaudiere, where there is a considerable French population, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. It was originally built for a row of tenement houses and being in a crowded part of the city, where a great deal of rough work was going on, soon became the residence of an undesirable set of characters. Under these circumstances it was purchased by the Fabrique, cleared of its then inmates, the buildings were gutted and thrown into one and with little alteration in the main frame work it was converted into a church of respectable appearance, to the great joy of the neighborhood. The Rev. Father Francoeur is parish priest.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.—This is also the property of the Roman Catholic Fabrique, and is situated at the east end of St. Patrick street, Lower Town, a

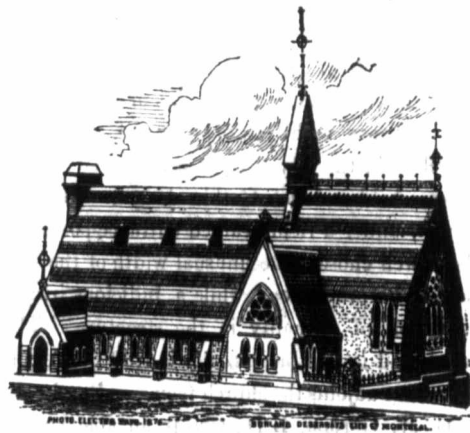
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quarter of the city mainly inhabited by mechanics and laborers of the Roman Catholic faith. It is a simple looking building of blue limestone, roughly dressed and laid in rubble work. The interior consists of a nave and two aisles with galleries, holding in all about 1000 persons. It was erected in 1842 at a cost of some \$8000. The interior finishings are in general of the plainest, but where any attempt at ornament has been made it is of a light unsubstantial and rather gaudy character.

THE BISHOP'S CHAPEL.—This church now designated the Church of St. John the Evangelist, occupies a very beautiful site at the south-east angle of what is known as the Major's Field, and was only erected provisionally, the idea being to erect a large English Cathedral on the vacant ground at the corner of Sussex and Rideau streets, an effort in which we hope to see Episcopalians very soon successful. It was constructed originally to serve the double purpose of a school house and place of worship for members of the Anglican Church in the eastern section of the city. It has of late been considerably enlarged to meet the wants of its growing congregation and is the church ordinarily frequented by the Anglican Bishop, who now resides in Ottawa. The interior is finished in imitation walnut and the pews are all open. It is of simple gothic in its style of architecture and cost with recent additions about \$7,000. The Rev. H. Pollard is the curate of this church, and assists his Lordship Bishop Lewis in the conducting of its religious services.



ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.—This, the last and most recently erected of the Anglican churches, was erected in 1867 on Daly street, Sandy Hill. The style of architecture is Gothic, being designed by Mr. Arnold; the chancel tower and vestry having still to be erected. The church was opened for Divine Service on September the 8th, 1867, and the whole structure including a splendid basement storey, of the same dimensions as the church, was completed in six months. At present there is comfortable accommodation for 400 persons, and when the church is completed it is expected to seat 800. The building of this church the cost of which was nearly \$10,000, is chiefly due to the zeal and energy of the incumbent the Rev. Dr. Jones, the chief contributors being a few friends

from various parts of the Dominion, and the gentlemen of the Civil Service residing in the neighborhood. There is an excellent organ and a capital choir attached to the congregation. The basement contains a large meeting room, used for Sunday School and other purposes.

CHRIST CHURCH.—This, the largest and most pretentious building among the Anglican churches, was designed by Mr. Arnoldi, and occupies a commanding position at the west end of Sparks street, fronting on a precipitous bluff which overlooks the whole commercial district surrounding the Chaudiere Falls. The cost of the church was about \$40,000; it was built to take the place of a smaller and unpretending edifice erected on the same spot in 1832. The present building, which is of Nepean sandstone, the same material as the Government buildings are mainly constructed of, has a seating capacity of over 1,000. The style is Gothic of the 13th century, the design consisting of a nave 100 feet long by 32 feet in width, separated from two side aisles by clustered columns of polished Annprior marble. The principal entrance is from Sparks street, the chancel being situated at the south end of the nave into which it opens by a graceful arch. To the west of the chancel is the vestry room and to the east an organ, a remarkably fine instrument considered by its makers, Messrs. Warren of Montreal as one of their most successful productions. About ten years ago a parsonage house was built, which is now occupied by the Rev. Archdeacon Lauder.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—This, the oldest Presbyterian church in the city, was erected in 1873 at the cost of \$75,000, to replace the old structure which was the second oldest church of any denomination in the city, it having been erected in 1828 for the Rev. John Cruikshank, its first minister. The new church was designed by Mr. Thomas, architect, of Montreal, and is undoubtedly one of the handsomest churches in the city. It is constructed of blue limestone, presenting in its outlines a bold and rich Gothic design. The principal entrance is from Wellington street, under a richly carved entrance-porch of Ohio sandstone. Its situation has been well chosen, the unusual width of the street enabling passers by to get a fair view of its proportions, while a judicious irregularity in its main features, prevent any look of formality in the structure. The interior is very handsomely furnished, and its seating capacity is 1,600. A commodious, though plainly constructed manse adjoins the church facing on Sparks street. The present pastor is the Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., who is an able and eloquent preacher. He was ordained in December, 1867, as successor to the late Dr. Spence, who had charge of the congregation since July, 1848.

DALY STREET CHURCH.—This, the second Presbyterian church of the city, but the first of the new Free Church, when it came out from the Kirk of Scotland after the disruption, was built in 1844 by the seceders. It was called Knox Church, and the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, now Dr. Wardrope of Chalmers' Church, Guelph, was ordained as its first pastor. It is a plain, yet neat structure of wood, and has a seating capacity for 700 people. Since the erection of the new church in the City Hall Square, and the division of the congregation it has been known by its present name, the new congregation being called Knox Church.

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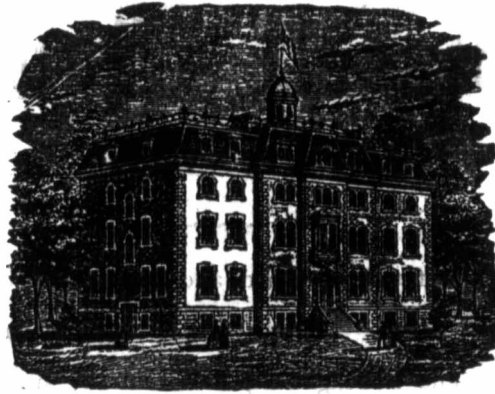
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It is intended, we believe, shortly to erect a new and more commodious edifice on the elegant site adjoining the present church at the corner of Daly and Cumberland streets, Sandy Hill. The pastor is the Rev. Wm. Armstrong, M. A., who succeeded to the incumbency after the Rev. Wm. MacLaren accepted a Professorship in Knox College, Toronto.

BANK STREET CHURCH.—This church was erected to meet the growing wants of the Canada Presbyterian Church, which was rapidly increasing in numbers in the capital. The Rev. Wm. Moore was its first pastor, and is still its incumbent. It is a well designed and substantially built Gothic structure, with a fine spire, some 150 feet high in the centre of its eastern gable. The internal arrangements are neat and commodious, there being a seating capacity for nearly 800 persons. It is built of roughly dressed Trenton limestone, and cost nearly \$10,000.

KNOX CHURCH.—This is the latest built church in connection with the Presbyterian body, and occupies a beautiful site facing City Hall Square. It is a building of good architectural appearance, and was designed by Mr Langley, architect of Toronto. It was completed in 1874 at a cost of about \$40,000, and has a seating capacity for 1,500 people. The style of the design is Gothic, carried out externally in coursed work of Gloucester limestone with dressing of the same. The front which faces the square comprises a centre in which the main entrance is, and two towers similar in design; the western one being surmounted by a spire 160 feet in height. The height of the main building from the ground level to the cornice is 40 feet. The interior consists of a nave with two self supporting galleries which are hung low so as not to detract from the interior height. The walls and roof, which is coved and judiciously frescoed in neutral tints, corresponds well with the finishing of the pews and other wood work. Hot air is used in winter for heating purposes, the apparatus for which is in the basement, which is of good height and contains a splendid lecture room. This hall is also used for bazaars and social gatherings, and has more than once been lent to other congregations not possessing such accommodation. On the 7th of November, 1844, a meeting of those interested in the movement following the disruption of the Church of Scotland, and the consequent disruption in the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, was held in the Methodist Church, Upper Town, (lately known as the St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church), for the purpose of making arrangements for holding religious services on the following Sabbath: The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Henry Gordon of Gananoque. The congregation first assembled in the British Methodist Chapel, Rideau street, the Rev Mr. Gordon officiating at the three services held on the first Sunday. Thereafter the Congregation continued to meet in the British Methodist Chapel, which they rented till such time as they should be enabled to erect a place of worship for themselves. The religious exercises on these occasions were conducted by Mr. Thomas Wardrope, then master of the Bytown Grammar School, who was commissioned to act as Catechist by the Presbytery of Kingston, as also by the Home Mission Committee of the

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Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and highly commended to the brethren at Bytown. The commission to act in the said capacity was transmitted to Mr. Wardrope by the Rev. Alex Gale, Minister at Hamilton, and Convener of the Home Mission Committee, with the anxious desire that he would undertake the office proposed to him. This state of things continued till the month of June 1845, in which month the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada met at Cobourg. To this meeting of Synod, Mr. Donald Kennedy, Elder, was deputed by the congregation, with a petition that Mr. Wardrope might be duly and regularly licensed to preach the Gospel, in order to his receiving from the congregation, a call to be their pastor. The petition was favorably entertained by the Synod; and the Presbytery of Kingston, before leaving Cobourg, met, and solemnly licensed Mr. Wardrope. A unanimous call immediately followed this, which, having been sustained by the Presbytery, and accepted by Mr. Wardrope, his ordination was appointed to take place on the 13th day of August, 1845. On that occasion the late Rev. Dr. Robert Burns, of Toronto, preached and presided, his text on the occasion being Is. 62, 10, "Lift up a Standard for the people." The Rev. Mr. Smart of Brockville addressed the Minister, the Rev. Mr. McLean of Picton, the people. The new church on Daly street, named Knox Church, was opened for public worship on Sabbath, January 11th, 1846, the Rev. Wm. Lohead of Osgoode, preaching in the forenoon, the Rev. Henry Gordon of Gananoque in the afternoon, and the Rev. Mr. Wardrope in the evening. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed for the first time in the church on the first Sabbath in February 1846. In 1864 a portion of the congregation, owing to its crowded state, formed a new congregation and built Bank street Church. The Rev. Mr. Wardrope, to whom Presbyterianism owes much, in this city and neighborhood, after a faithful and successful ministry of twenty-five years, having received a call from the congregation of Chalmer's Church, Guelph, resigned the charge of Knox Church and removed to Guelph, Sept, 1869. For months after the removal of Mr. Wardrope, Knox Church remained a vacant charge. At length, a unanimous call having been forwarded and accepted by Rev. Wm. McLaren, of Belleville, his induction took place on the 14th day of the July, 1870. On the Sabbath following, the Rev. Mr. Wardrope preached, introducing the newly appointed pastor to the congregation. During the ministry of the Rev. Mr. McLaren, the work of erecting the present church edifice was entered upon; but before its completion, Mr. McLaren was appointed to the Chair of Systematic Theology, in Knox College, Toronto, by the General Assembly, at its meeting in June, 1873, causing him to resign his charge, after a pastorate of three years, and leaving Knox Church, for the second time in its history, vacant. The new church having been completed, was formally opened on the 10th day of January, 1874; but not without the congregation having been much weakened by a considerable portion of the people remaining behind, to worship in the Old Church. The Rev. Thos. Wardrope preached in the forenoon, the Rev. Professor McLaren in the afternoon, and the Rev. Principal McVicar in the evening. After the lapse of nearly two years, a unanimous call was forwarded to the Rev. F. W. Farries, of Paris, Ont., and the call having been sustained by the Presbytery, and accepted by him, he was inducted as pastor of Knox Church



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THE YOUNG LADIES'

LITERARY INSTITUTE

Rideau Street,

OTTAWA, - - - - - CANADA.

THE YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY INSTITUTE OF OTTAWA was founded in the year 1849. It is situated in one of the most healthy and agreeable localities of the City. Its buildings are large, handsome structures, provided with the most suitable modern improvements. Its apartments throughout are spacious, well ventilated and heated.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each—the first beginning with September, and the second with February.

TERMS PER ANNUM.

Board and Tuition in English and French—Bed, Bedding, Washing and Entrance Fee \$125 00

FREE OF CHARGE.

Drawing, Vocal Music in class, Harmony, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Culinary Art and Domestic Economy.

N.B.—All charges are payable each Session in advance.

EXTRAS.

Piano with use of the Instrument	\$30 00	German and Latin, each.....	\$20 00
Organ " "	40 00	Painting in Water-colors & Pastel	20 00
Harp " "	50 00	Oil Painting.....	30 00
Guitar " "	30 00	Furnished Room.....	40 00
Vocal Music, private lessons....	48 00		

TERMS PER QUARTER, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Half Board.....	\$10 00	Organ.....	\$10 00
DAY PUPILS—		Guitar.....	7 50
Preparatory Department.....	4 00	Vocal Music.....	12 00
Intermediate ".....	5 00	Private Instruction on Piano....	10 00
Senior ".....	6 00	Drawing and Painting, each.....	2 00
Piano.....	7 50	Oil Painting.....	5 00
Harp.....	12 50	German.....	2 00
Zyther.....	7 50		

No deduction is made for absence, unless occasioned by protracted sickness. In cases of absence from School, a note from the Parents is required, stating the reason for non-attendance.

Hours of attendance, from 9 o'clock till 11:30 a.m., and from 1:30 till 3:30 p.m.

For further particulars apply to SISTER THERESA.

UNION HOUSE

CITY HALL SQUARE,

OTTAWA.

THIS commodious HOTEL has just been enlarged, remodeled, and
refurnished throughout and now stands without a rival in Ottawa.
Reading, Telegraph, and commodious Commercial Sample Rooms
are provided for the comfort of guests.

It is situated in the very centre of the business community.

Omnibuses run to and from Depots and Wharfs.

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Choice Pastry Flour,

EXTRA QUALITY OATMEAL,

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STRONG BAKER'S FLOUR, BRAN, PROVENDER, &c., &c.

ALL FLOUR AND MEAL GUARANTEED.

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on the 29th day of April, 1875; and on Sabbath, May 2nd, introduced to the congregation by his predecessor, the Rev. Professor McLaren.



DOMINION CHURCH.—This is the principal church edifice of the Wesleyan body in Ottawa, and was built in the year 1875 through the perseverance and energy of its then pastor, the Rev W. J. Hunter, M.A. It is of exceptional design, being constructed in amphitheatre style, and at a cost of \$45,000. The church demolished, to make way for the new building, was itself a very commodious structure, and was only opened in 1853. The church fever however became an epidemic and the Wesleyans were determined not to be outdone by other denominations, hence the idea of a new edifice. It will seat upwards of 1,800 persons. The Wesleyans were the pioneers of Christianity in this city, and were the first to erect a place of worship here, having erected a small chapel in 1827 on a site opposite Col. Egleson's residence at the corner of Rideau and Chapel streets, and from this incident the latter street afterwards derived its name. A Rev. Mr. Poole was the first preacher, and John Burrows the first owner of real estate in the place, E. Playter, Benjamin Rathwell, Joseph Coombs, George Humphries, John Cochrane, Ralph Cox and Silas Burpæ are mentioned as being the more active members of his congregation. The church on Chapel street having been destroyed by fire, they erected a small stone church on Sparks Street, now used by Mr. Parker for a dye house, and previous to this, was the only Roman Catholic church in St. Patrick's parish, it having been bought from the Methodists on removing to their new church in 1853. The Rev. Mr. Stafford is at present the incumbent of the Dominion Church, and is an able and powerful preacher.

KING STREET CHURCH.—Notwithstanding the great accommodation afforded by the Dominion Church, the growth of the Wesleyan body was so great that it became necessary to secure more church room, and with a view to this object, the present building at the corner of King and St. Paul streets was built in 1874

with the Rev. William Hall, M.A. as its first pastor. The entire building is not yet constructed, the congregation being determined to complete it only when their financial resources will admit of their doing so. The Rev. Mr. Pearson is the new pastor, having relieved the Rev. Mr. Sparling, the late popular and fervent incumbent of the congregation. Another Wesleyan church has been built at the west end of the city, and is under the pastoral care of the Rev Mr. Pitcher.

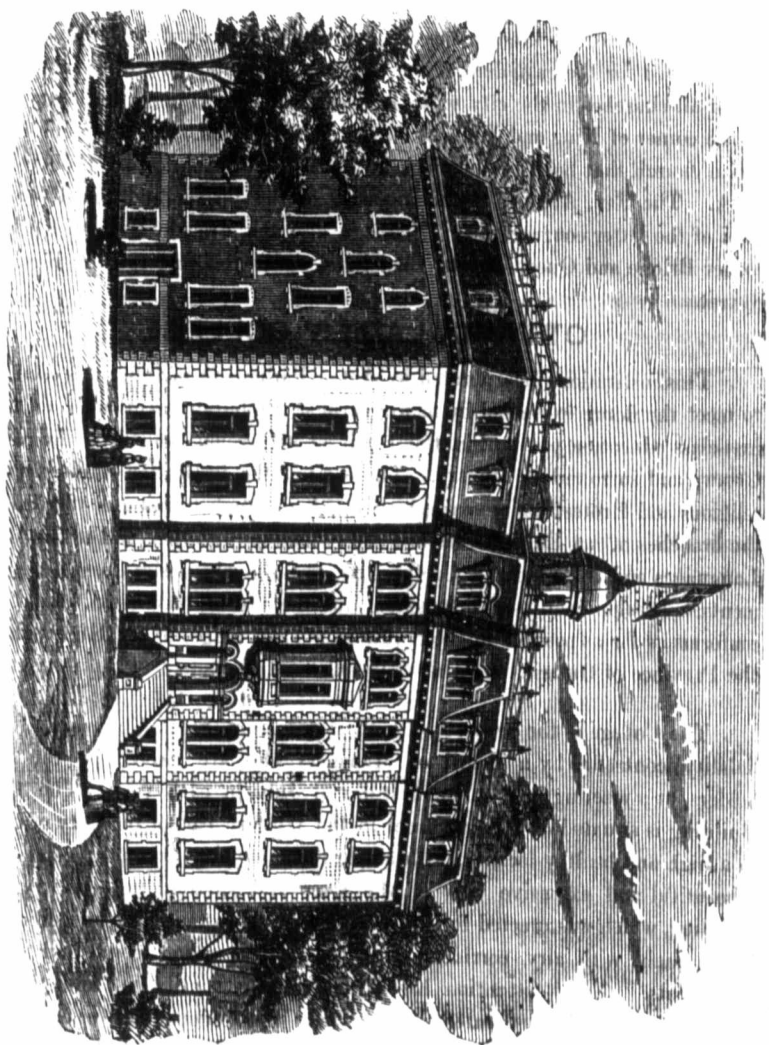
YORK STREET EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCH.-- This church was built in 1844, during the pastorate of the Rev. James Gardiner, and rebuilt during the year 1867. It is a handsome brick building, with white brick corners and window arches, and a basement of stone. It is situated at the corner of York and Dalhousie streets, and will accommodate over 400 persons; it is provided with a fine large basement for the use of the Sunday school, and is worth about \$6,000. The Rev. W. A. Phillips is now incumbent of the congregation, and adjoining the church is a brick residence for the pastor.

CHAUDIÈRE EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCH.-- This church was erected, and opened for Divine Service on Christmas Day 1864 to meet the requirements of worshippers at the west end of the city. It is a good substantial frame building, and will accommodate nearly 300 persons. The cost of the structure was about \$3,000, and it is situated at the corner of Queen and Bridge streets on LeBreton's Flat. It is at present under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Dr. Hartley. The two Episcopal Churches are uniting to build a new edifice, which is now under way at the corner of Metcalfe and Gloucester streets, which, when completed will add another to the many fine churches already existing in the city.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.-- The old church on Queen street (now the Police Court), was erected in 1862. The building is of stone, 40 feet by 50, and cost \$4,000, and seated about 300 people. The first preacher was the Rev. J. Mackie, who was succeeded by the Rev. R. J. Langridge. The present pastor Rev. A. A. Cameron was so successful in his ministry, that the congregation had outgrown the capacity of the church, and hence a new edifice, was resolved upon, and was completed last year on a beautiful site at the corner of Maria and Elgin streets, adjoining Cartier Square. The new building is of a very chaste design, built of Gloucester limestone and has cost nearly \$20,000. It was built under the supervision of Mr. Mather, architect, and has a seating capacity of 700 or 800 persons. A fine tower adorns the north-east angle, and there is a splendid basement for Sunday school, prayer meeting, and other church purposes.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.-- This is a neat stone building erected by Messrs. Horsey and Sheard in 1862, and is situated on the corner of Elgin and Albert streets, Centre Town, facing City Hall Square. It is a Gothic building of blue limestone 45 feet by 60 feet in dimensions, with a seating capacity of 300. The cost of its construction was \$6,000. The interior is finished in dark wood, the seats being pewed. A basement underlies the church used for Sunday school purposes and class rooms. The congregation is at present under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Mr. Wood, who lately succeeded the Rev. J. G. Sanderson.

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CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH.—The people of this congregation are commonly called Irvingites, and have a neat little stone church on Albert street, not far from the Upper Town market house. It was designed by Mr. Arnoldi, of Ottawa, and though of small dimensions presents a good appearance. In its size it is only 80 feet by 35, with sittings for about 200. The style employed is Gothic, the material limestone with cut dressings of the same. Its cost was about \$6,000. In this church is a handsomely carved stone communion table, the only article of the kind in the city. In the basement of the building, rooms are provided for the custodian of the church. This may be said to complete the list of all churches in the city with the exception of the German Lutheran church at the corner of King and Wilbrod streets on Sandy Hill, and the French Presbyterian church that holds its meetings in the M. E. Church, corner Dalhousie and York. The Rev. Auguste Sené is pastor of the former and the Rev. Marc Ami of the latter congregation. There is also the French Methodist Church, corner Bridge and Queen streets, Chaudiere, under the pastorate of Rev. John Syvret.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

This institution, incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1869, was established to meet the desire expressed by many earnest Protestant gentlemen to have a first-class education put within the reach of the young ladies of the City of Ottawa and surrounding country. The basis of the institution while decidedly religious and Protestant, is non-sectarian. A thorough training is afforded in all the branches of an English Classical and Scientific education, and in the Modern Languages and the Fine and Useful Arts, to those who desire these accomplishments. In the course of instruction and the use of text books, the faculty conforms as far as possible to the requirements and usages of the High Schools of the Province of Ontario, and University College, Toronto.

The College is the property of a chartered Joint Stock Company, (limited liability) controlled by a Board of Managers who are elected by the Stockholders, at a meeting held on the first day of July in each year. The College Building is situated on Albert Street in the Western part of the City of Ottawa, in a high and healthy locality, with ample room for play grounds, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the river and surrounding country. The Building, which was erected for the purpose, is a substantial stone edifice, four stories high, with airy corridors, and commodious school-rooms and sleeping apartments. Every attention has been given to ventilation, and the whole building is heated by hot water pipes. There is accommodation for one hundred boarders, who will find every necessary comfort provided, with bath-rooms and closets on each floor. There is a Gymnasium in connection with the institution, and regular Calisthenic exercises are provided for the pupils.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

There are three departments in the Institution.

1. **ELEMENTARY:** Intended for pupils beginning the study of English, Arithmetic and Writing.

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2. **THE INTERMEDIATE:** Intended for pupils who are able to read and spell correctly, and to write, and who have mastered the four simple rules of Arithmetic. The Intermediate course usually extends over two years.

3. **THE COLLEGIATE:** Intended for pupils who can pass in the Elements of English Grammar, Geography and History, and Arithmetic as far as Fractions.

CURRICULUM IN COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

1st. Year.

English Literature, Physics, History and Chronology, Algebra and Geography, Latin and Greek, French and German.

2nd Year.

Botany, Chemistry, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, Astronomy, Latin and Greek, French and German, Italian, Geology, and Palæontology, Physiology, Natural Theology and Christian Evidences, Logic and Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Italian.

Classics and modern languages are optional, and when taken in regular course are specially charged.

Instruction in the Bible forms part of the regular course in all departments.

Music and individual instruction in Singing, Painting and Drawing, Fancy Work and the Culinary Art do not form part of the course and will be charged extra.

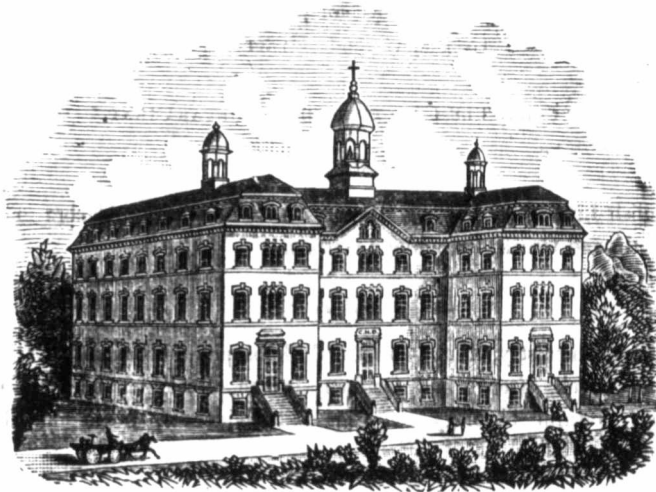
3rd Year.

Geology and Paleontology, Physiology, Natural Theology and Christian Evidences, Logic and Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Italian.

The Principal and Teachers reside in the College, and take the oversight of the Young Ladies during study hours and out-door exercises, and are at the table with them. Every attention is paid to the health and comfort of the Boarders, and the wishes of parents and guardians is considered as far as consistent with the order and good conduct of the Institution. Every room is intended to accommodate two Boarders, having a separate bedstead for each, and all other conveniences.

The College was founded in 1867, but not formally opened until Sept. 4th, 1872. The first Directors being E. B. Eddy, President; J. G. Robinson, and John Rochester, M.P., Vice-Presidents; Robt. Blackburn, H. F. Bronson, John R. Booth, Dr. Sweetland, Jos. M. Currier, M.P., W. C. Smillie, J. T. Pennock, George Hay, John Leggo, Rev. D. M. Gordon, B.D., and Rev. Wm. Moore. The first Principal was Rev. John Laing, M.A., who after one year was followed by Mr. E. P. Jackson, M.A., who returned to the United States in Feby, 1876. Rev. Wm. Moore next acted as principal, without remuneration, until the arrival

of the present incumbent, Rev. Dr. Kemp, who undertook the management last year. All information relative to the Institution, terms, etc., can be had on application to the Bursar, Mr. John Dickie.



CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

This Convent and Educational Seminary for young ladies is situated on Gloucester street, south side, between Elgin and Metcalfe streets, a most desirable location and materially improved in its surroundings since its establishment. It is a superior structure, built of Trenton limestone from the Gloucester quarries, and was designed by Mr. John Bowes, architect, under whose efficient guidance one of the handsomest edifices in the city has been constructed. The chapel is one of the leading features of the inside of the building, which is tastefully fitted up, especially the altar; in fact all the apartments are spacious, well furnished, and commodious. This institution is under the direction of the ladies of the Congregation, (being the first religious order among nuns of Canadian origin), having been founded by the Venerable Margaret Bourgeois, in the year 1656 when DeMaissoneuve was Governor General, and this a French Colony. The worthy lady who founded the order was last year, 1878, proclaimed by the church and in due time will be canonized as a saint. There are now throughout Canada 92 establishments, in successful working order, belonging to this Canadian community, and doing excellent work in the educational mission, that their first Lady Superior intended they should perform. The mother establishment is at Ville Marie in the vicinity of Montreal, in a building which was at one time occupied by Lord Elgin as a residence, when he was Governor General and Montreal the Seat of Government. The branch in Ottawa was organized in 1868, under the patronage of the late Bishop Guigues, and in charge of Sister St. Gabriel, who has ever since so ably presided over the institution as Superioress.

COURSE OF STUDY.

This Convent offers splendid advantages to young ladies who desire a thorough, practical education. In point of location and salubrity, this institution

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offers many advantages. Its central situation affords ample facility for the speedy acquisition and thorough knowledge of English, and French; These languages are equally spoken in familiar conversation. The course of study is complete, and the Gold Medal and Diploma are conferred on the young lady who graduates. The Scholastic year begins on the 1st September and finishes on 1st July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. The course of instruction is comprehensive and extensive, and the system of searching examination at regular periods ensures an excellent review of the work done, as well as an accurate test of the progress made. In these examinations the institution has the benefit of the Professors of the College of Ottawa, and the Professors of the Normal School. There is a special class for the instruction of young ladies who intend to compete for second class certificates. The scientific part of this course has been in charge of Dr. Baptie of the Normal School. Sister St. Gabriel with a staff of twenty assistants of the ladies of the congregation, have charge of the various classes and subjects, and these lady professors discharge the duties devolving upon them with a heroism that is truly praiseworthy; and as a result of their endeavors we find many works of art in needlework and painting, adorning the boudoirs and walls of the convent. An average of over 100 young ladies are in daily attendance, a large per centage of whom are regular boarders in the institution. For terms etc., see advertisement on another page. The course of study comprises Elementary English, and French with Ancient and Modern History, Literature, Botany, Astronomy, Natural History, Chemistry, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Algebra, Geometry, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, etc. The science of Domestic Economy is also made a speciality in the institution. The many advantages which the institution thus possesses for imparting a superior education, the care taken for the refinement and accomplishment of mind and body must commend it to those parents who are desirous of affording their daughters a good education. The institution is well worthy of a visit from strangers and visitors who may have occasion, during the approaching Fair, to visit the Capital. It has notably received the attention of many distinguished visitors already since its establishment. The late Apostolic Delegate while on a clerical visit to America accorded it his patronage as did also Lord and Lady Dufferin. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise have several times visited the Institution, the latter on one occasion subjecting the classes to a critical examination in the subjects taught.

NOTRE DAME DU SACRE CŒUR CONVENT.

This Literary Institute for the education of young ladies is the oldest establishment of its kind in the city and was founded here as early as 1845, at which date four sisters came from the parent institution of the Grey Nuns in Montreal, and under the late lady superior, Mother Bruyere, opened under the patronage of the late Bishop Guigues, an establishment in a frame building on St. Patrick street, adjoining the present Bishop's Palace. Their particular mission was teaching and works of mercy, and under their direction the General Hospital was established and now owes its maintenance and great success, as do also the orphanages and asylums, subsequently established. In 1849 the Literary Department was

opened under the direction of Sister Therese, with the assistance of Sister Nativity and other ladies of the order. In 1850 the new convent on Sussex street (now old) was opened under the most favorable auspices, and the patronage accorded it soon placed it on the highway to success. The requirements of the institution now became such, that more commodious premises were required, and hence the Literary Institute was in 1869 removed to its present building at the junction of Rideau and Ottawa streets, being entirely separated from the other departments of the Convent. The appreciation of the zealous efforts of Sister Therese and her assistants after removal here, was so great and the attendance of young ladies had become so large, that increased facilities had to be provided to keep pace with the growing necessities of the institution, and as a result, the handsome new three storey wing of white brick was completed a year or two ago. It is situated in one of the most healthy and agreeable localities of the city, and a noticeable feature in this connection is the entire absence of sickness among the young ladies ever since its removal to its present site in 1869. The attending physician attributes this to the salubrity of the locality the cleanliness and perfect ventilation of the rooms and to its admirable system of drainage. Its apartments throughout are spacious, well furnished and comfortably heated.

COURSE OF STUDIES.

By its situation in the Capital, the Young Ladies' Literary Institute necessarily affords unusual advantages for the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the two current languages of the country. The Entire Course, including Composition, Rhetoric, Geography, History, the Physical Sciences, Moral Philosophy, Mathematics and Bookkeeping, are taught in English and French. Drawing, Vocal Music in class, Harmony, Plain and Ornamental Needle work, Culinary Art, and Domestic Economy are included free, with the entire course in French and English. For particulars as to terms etc., see advertisement in another page. Sister Therese with a staff of 17 assistants have charge of the various classes and extra subjects of the series. The students enjoy unprecedented advantages for the understanding and artistic development of the principles and practice of music. Sister Nativity, who with Sisters McMillan and Mongenais, have this department in charge, spare no pains in their attention to young ladies, many of whom have already evinced a high degree of proficiency in the art of music. Every facility is afforded for music as for the other fine arts, in order that the students may attain in these branches of a perfect education, the highest success. The most approved system of pianoforte *technique* and harmony is followed. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of five months each—the first beginning with September, and the second with February. In the course of the year there are three general examinations held, respectively, at Christmas, at Easter and at the close of the second session. At the end of the several examinations, a report of the progress, deportment and health of each pupil is sent to the parents or guardians. The Professors of the University have frequently examined the classes, and signified their approval of the solidity of the instruction received by the young ladies. The annual Distribution of Prizes takes place after the last examination. Vacation then begins and continues till

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September. The special facilities, afforded by this institution for acquiring such a Christian Education as is remarkable at once for its solidity and refinement has long characterized the "Young Ladies' Literary Institute of Ottawa" as an Educational Establishment of the highest order. The efficiency of the Community of *Notre Dame du Sacré Cœur*, in their capacity of teachers so honorably attested by the position which the institution has hitherto enjoyed in public estimation, amply accounts for the distinguished success of their pupils.

UNIVERSITY, HIGH AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.—The University of Ottawa, conducted by the Oblate Fathers, began with the infancy, and has grown with the growth of the city. Established in 1848 by the Right Rev. J. E. Guigues, D. D., first Bishop of Ottawa, it was entrusted to the care of Rev. Father Tabaret, O. M. I., D. D., and under his presidentship has attained its present state of prosperity. Amenity of site, purity, elasticity and salubrity of air, may recommend it to every parent that consults the health of his children. Nor are the appendages and interior of the establishment less contributive to health than the place and climate. Out-doors, spacious grounds for base ball and other sports, with a gymnasium, and recreation hall; within, well aired halls, a successful heating-apparatus, baths, infirmary, with a doctor in daily attendance, an elegant chapel—to say nothing of the wholesomeness and sufficiency of the diet—combine to turn the stern character of a college life into the comfort of a veritable home. The country house and its extensive park where the collegians occasionally spend their holidays, lie at some distance from the city, in a secluded spot on the banks of the Rideau.

The College of Ottawa, studying the requirements of the age, has improved upon the old scholastic methods, and thus opened a new era in the history of college education in this country. the traditional curriculum of Classics and Literature, sufficient formerly, and for certain classes of society, must now come to a compromise with the changes of a world that is ever changing, and take into account the enormous increase of knowledge, with the inventions and discoveries, that call for new methods of teaching and new programmes for the subject-matters of study. With the fountains of science that have been opening all on through this century, new intellectual tastes have been created, minds have taken new tones and turns; and new lights must be fed, new tastes cultivated, novelties of all kinds cropping up from the store of nature must be welcomed and studied, as so many fresh testimonies to the untold riches of its author. Full of this idea, the venerable President seconded by the devotedness of the Fathers, has succeeded in making this a *Modern* College—modern in the full sense of the term—the object sought being to qualify young men for the new state of things, and precisely for that profession to which they are individually drawn either by choice or by necessity.

If the Classical Course is to occupy the first place, it is given to its full extent. The treasures of four languages are thrown open for the ambition of the young mind. English, the official language of the College, receives special care. It is not only the language of translation from the Classical tongues and the French, but it is taught upon an elaborate system up through the two courses, Commercial and Classical Synthesis, Synopsis, and the various kinds of Analysis are taken first in their elementary forms, then gradually developed step by step with the advance of the pupil, who, in Rhetoric, is prepared to reduce an oration of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or Bourdaloue, to its leading ideas, pointing out the arguments, arrangement, what is elegant in diction and striking in thought, &c., &c.

The various branches of Mathematics are associated with the study of the Classics. Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Mineralogy and Geology have each its class. The sciences that have sprung up almost in our own life time, command the attention of the learner not only by the wonders and beauties with which they teem, but by their uses in practical life. No man, clerk or laic, can decline acquaintance, more or less intimate with them, as strangers in the school-room. The student in Physics and Chemistry is taught the use and manipulation of the various instruments in the Physical cabinet and the Laboratory. Nor can a polite education exclude the Fine Arts. Music has been long and successfully cultivated in this College, and painting is now rapidly following in its wake. Specimens in the latter art have been prepared for the present Exhibition at Ottawa.

The Museum which has been at last completed with great taste, shows numerous specimens in Ornithology, Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy and Numismatics. The Museum in its new and perfect form, along with its contents, is due to the kindness and generosity of the friends of the College in all classes and creeds.

It cannot be inopportune to remark in this place, that besides the accumula-



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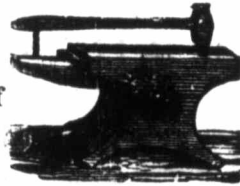
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tion of knowledge which is going on during college years, and is the fruit of reading, reflecting, and hearing; there are two things indispensable to a successful and solid education, which are carefully attended to in the various branches. An extensive knowledge of things and languages is by no means the greatest advantage of a college life. It is the *discipline of the mind* that calls for the highest efforts of the teacher, and which will be more serviceable to the student when he comes to battle with the world. His success in any position in life will depend upon the mental *power* which was communicated by a special training. To be taught from the first years of his academic career to find a reason for every thing that comes under his observation, to analyse, to compare, to discriminate, to classify, and to perform many other intellectual operations—this is the exercise that gives health and nerve to the mind, and fits for future manliness and independence, when failure or opposition threaten to crush, prosperity or pleasure to enervate. To keep this ingredient of teaching before the eyes of the Professors, is the grand object and effort of the far-seeing President. To this must be added a continual endeavour to interest the pupil: this is done in a considerable degree by variety in study, especially by the sciences mentioned, and by the devotedness of the teacher.

This is the only Canadian *College* that gives a course of Civil Engineering, and with what success this course has been taught will appear from the readiness with which the students, when their studies close, fall into employment in the line which they have chosen. If a college ought to form its curriculum with a view not only to the amenities of literature, but also to the stern duties of life, the art of surveying, with all its kindred arts, must claim the attention of educators all over this western world. That College would reach perfection, which from its secluded precincts could open an avenue to every department of business in the outer world. As one step more towards such perfection at least as is attainable in education, and to provide at home the means of developing native taste and talent for such a pursuit, Civil Engineering was a few years ago made the third course.

The Commercial Course may be followed either for its own sake, or as preparatory for either of the higher Courses. It includes English, French, and such portions of the sciences as can be easily taken in by youthful minds.

The study of Philosophy receives its just measure of attention. When the student has mastered the sciences of nature's phenomena and of the beautiful, he is prepared to ascend to a higher sphere, and study the faculties and operations of his own mind, the various problems of life, and the attributes of the Divine Being. Suffice it to say on this subject, that no education is complete without this loftier knowledge, for it most intimately concerns every man, and furnishes topics of conversation in the daily intercourse of society. As the various sciences are continually brought into contact with the principles of philosophy, the man who has mastered the two thus in contact, will be able to compare, and draw his own conclusions, But Philosophy itself must borrow light from Religion, as Religion takes light from Philosophy. Therefore religious instruction is delivered to the students in a graduated course; their young minds receive a thoroughly

religious tone, and are thus prepared to preserve that integrity of life and purity of morals, which at once adorn and cement Christian society.

The College of Ottawa being by Act of Legislature bearing date 15th August, 1866, endowed with university powers, confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and Master of Arts, on such students as have successfully followed the prescribed classical course. In order to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts, students must undergo two oral, and two written examinations, one of each at the end of their fifth year, upon all the subject matter of the five first years of the Classical Course; and again at the close of their seventh year, upon all the subject matter of the sixth and seventh year. Two years afterwards, the successful candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who wish to obtain the degree of Master of Arts, may, by writing, make known their intention to the President of the College, who will exact a sufficient test of ability to warrant his conferring the desired degree.

LE COLLÈGE D'OTTAWA, se recommande par lui même à l'attention des esprits sérieux. Le cours d'études, calqué sur un plan différent de celui qui est suivi dans les institutions de la Province de Québec, assure au jeune homme cette éducation pratique qu'un grand nombre de citoyens éminents désirent voir plus généralement donnée par les institutions du pays. L'étude des sciences utiles y marche de pair avec l'étude des langues, même dans les classes inférieures du cours commercial et du cours classique. Tous les cours se font en anglais, et cette particularité que quelques uns, fort bien intentionnés d'ailleurs, regardent comme regrettable, constitue dans l'appréciation des RR. Pères Oblats qui dirigent le Collège, précisément ce qui devrait le recommander à l'attention du public canadien. L'opinion a été souvent émise, et elle est appuyée sur mille faits, qu'une des causes fécondes qui empêchent nos jeunes compatriotes de trouver de l'avancement, c'est le défaut de connaissance de la langue anglaise. Un pas immense a été fait depuis quelques années dans cette direction, mais il reste beaucoup à faire. Etant constaté le fait qu'on ne devient pas anglais précisément parcequ'on sait cette langue, nous osons dire que la connaissance parfaite de la langue anglaise chez nos compatriotes, est un des moyens les plus capables d'assurer la part d'influence que nous avons déjà dans les affaires du pays et d'augmenter cette influence. C'est dans cette conviction que les RR. PP. Oblats ont établi leurs cours en anglais, et qu'ils demandent leur part d'encouragement, en retour des sacrifices énormes qu'ils ont faits et qu'ils sont encore prêts à faire. Il n'y a peut-être pas une institution au Canada où nos jeunes compatriotes se familiarisent si vite avec la langue anglaise qu'au Collège d'Ottawa. Avec ceci la langue française n'est pas négligée, mais est enseignée sur un pied d'égalité avec les autres institutions du pays. Avis donc à ceux qui ayant des enfants à faire instruire pensent avec les gens sérieux, que la connaissance de l'anglais est devenue une nécessité dans notre condition sociale, qu'elle est surtout une condition nécessaire du succès pour les neuf dixième de nos jeunes gens. A tous nous recommandons la lecture du prospectus que les autorités du Collège expédient à tous ceux qui le demandent.—*Le Nouveau Monde.*

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can be distinctly seen from almost any part of the city, its finely proportioned outlines standing out in bold relief. It is a stone structure, with cut stone facings, built in modern style and surmounted by a lofty tower. The cost has already exceeded \$60,000, and is yet incomplete. As an architectural ornament it reflects credit upon the High School Board. The institute is the outcome of the old Grammar School first started in 1843, in a house owned and occupied for years by the late Wm. Patterson, proprietor of the Gatineau line of stages. The first Rector was the Rev. Thos. Wardrope, (now of Guelph), who was appointed by Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General; and following him we have the Rev. John Robb; W. A. Ross, (now Senior Judge of the County of Carleton,) Rev. John Miller, Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M. A., and in 1862, the present efficient and able Rector of the institute. Every facility is here afforded for a good education in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics. Many of its pupils have won high honors in the Toronto University and adorn with signal distinction many of the learned professions. The Collegiate Institute Board is at present composed of George Hay, (chairman,) Rev. D. M. Gordon, James Warnock, William Pennock, Francis Clemow, Amos Rowe and Henry Robillard. John Pennock is secretary. The teaching staff is as follows: John Thorburn, M. A., Principal and Classical master; John McMillan, B. A., assistant Classical and Science master; Rev. T. D. Phillips, Mathematical master; A. Agnew, English master; Annie Living, teacher of English and Commercial branches; Rev. Marc Ami, French master. Education was free until last year, when a nominal fee was again re-imposed. The institute is Non-Sectarian in character, and all classes of the community are taxed for its support and maintenance.

THE OTTAWA NORMAL SCHOOL is built on a lot about eight acres in extent, situated immediately south of Cartier Square. The building fronts on Elgin street, one side facing Lisgar street; the other facing on the Square. The school was opened in September, 1875, by His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald, on which occasion addresses were delivered by the Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Mowat and Crooks, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, and other gentlemen well known in educational circles.

The building is a substantial structure of blue limestone. On entering the front central porch, we come into a spacious hall, ornamented by a beautiful statue of Victory; on the right hand is the Principal's private room; on the left, the visitors' waiting-room, reading room, and Secretary's room. Passing along the hall, we find a transverse hall extending on each side, leading on the one side to the janitor's room, the gentlemen student's waiting-room, lavatory, and hat room; on the other, to the office of the Deputy-Minister of Education, lady students' waiting-room, lavatory, and cloak room. On this floor is the Principal's lecture-room, which is used as an assembly room also. Opposite the janitor's and the Deputy-Minister's rooms are two stairways, one for the gentlemen and the other for the ladies, it being a rule of the institution that no communication of any kind is to take place between the sexes. Going up the gentlemen's staircase, we find corridors leading to the library—which at present contains about 1,700 volumes, and which will be added to, each succeeding year—

the depository, where are kept text books, &c., to be supplied to the students at a reduced rate, the Science master's private room, and the mathematical and science lecture-rooms; on the other side are the Mathematical master's private room, the laboratory, and the museum. The Science master has, in all, four rooms in a suite: his private room, his lecture-room, the laboratory, well supplied with chemicals and apparatus, and the museum, which contains botanical, ornithological, and other collections. The rooms occupy the whole front of the building except the depository, which is at the extreme south. All the lecture-rooms, except the Principal's, are provided with single desks and chairs of an improved pattern, which admirably answer the purpose for which they are intended. In the Principal's lecture-room the desks are double, but the chairs are similar to those in other lecture rooms. The whole building is heated by steam, in addition to which there are fire-places in the private rooms. The lighting cannot be excelled; the ventilation is almost perfect; water and gas are laid throughout the building. The officers are as follows: John A. MacCabe, M. A., Principal and English master; W. R. Riddell, B. A., B. S., F. B. S. E., Mathematical master; George Baptie, M. A., M. B., Science master; D. McArthur, Writing and Book keeping master; Martin Sparrow, Drawing master; W. G. Workman, Music master; Maude E. Mosher, teacher of Elocution; Edward B. Cope, Secretary; Richard McCann, Janitor; William Brethour, and Luke Williams, Engineers.

As yet, the City Central Schools have been utilized as Model Schools; but Model Schools are being erected at the rear of the Normal School. These, when built, will not only aid in the proper training of the students of the Normal School, but will add much to the appearance of the building, which at present, except at a front view, has a somewhat unfinished appearance.

The new Model School will be of the same style and architecture as the present Normal School. When completed the two buildings will be somewhat in the shape of the letter T. The dimensions of the Model School are as follows:—Extreme length, 154 feet; the width at the widest part, 88 feet. The main entrance will be on the north side, about the centre of the building; to the east, near the end of the building, will be the entrance for the girls; to the west of main entrance, and next the present building, will be a private entrance; on the south side of the new building, and next to present building will be another entrance; near the east end on the same side will be the teachers' private entrance, and on the extreme east end will be the boys' entrance. The entrances for boys and girls are entirely separate. The girls will occupy the whole of the ground floor, and the boys the whole of the first floor. The building is to be heated by steam, and the ventilation is to be by the same system as the Normal School, which has been very successful. The play grounds will be very large and a fine large recreation shed at the east end 70 x 20 for use in wet weather, will be a great acquisition; the water closets 33 x 20 are placed at the north end of the shed and entirely separate from the building; passing to the boys' yard we find sheds—the same size as on the girls' side, with the water closets on the south end of the recreation shed.

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The whole grounds, as has been said, are about eight acres in extent; that portion of them in the front of the building has been graded and made into a beautiful garden and lawn. The lawn is one of the finest in the city, and is ornamented with statues, large vases, etc.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In no place in the Dominion, for its size and population, has there been more attention paid to education than in Ottawa, and visitors, when they have passed through the city and observed the character of the buildings erected, will soon be convinced of the truth of this statement. The first attempt to reduce education to a regular system under the Provincial Act was made in 1855, after the incorporation of the City, the first Board being composed as follows: Chas. Sparrow, (chairman), Lyman Perkins, Roderick Ross, James Burke and Patrick Reilly, with Alexander Workman as first Superintendent, a position which he held for five years. Mr. Workman retired in 1860, having been elected Mayor that year, and was succeeded by Wm. Cousens who held the office for a period of ten years, being relieved, owing to a change in the Act relating to the qualifications for the position, by the Rev. H. J. Borthwick, M.A., who was succeeded after five years by Mr. J. C. Glashan, the present Inspector of Public Schools. The following are the names of the schools and the number of teachers employed:

Central School East.—Principal Smirl and a staff of two male and three female assistants.

Central School West.—Principal Parlow and a staff of three male and five female assistants.

Wellington Ward Primary.—Principal Robertson and a staff of one male and four female assistants.

St. George's Ward Primary.—Principal Munro and a staff of five female assistants.

Victoria Ward Primary.—Principal Lee and a staff of four female assistants.

By Ward Primary.—Principal Johnston and a staff of two female assistants.

Ottawa Ward Primary.—Principal Tubman and a staff of two female assistants.

The total number of pupils registered for the year ending 31st December, 1878, was 3,045; of these 1,652 were boys and 1,393 girls, and for the whole year there is an average daily attendance of 1,633. The highest salary paid a male teacher is \$1,000 and the lowest \$600. The highest paid a female teacher is \$450 and the lowest \$200. It took \$4,665.80 to pay the officials in 1878 and over \$17,000 to liquidate the salaries of teachers. For the current year, the following are the members of the Board of Public School Trustees: Hiram Robinson, (chairman), and Messrs. P. LeSueur, E. H. Bronson, E. C. Barber, J. H. P. Gibson, John Graham, S. W. H. Baldwin, Thos. H. Kirby, D. Mowat, and C. S. Shaw. Wm. Rea is Secretary of the Board, Fred. Davis, Truant Officer, and John McCarthy, messenger.

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—Owing to the coming into operation of the Separate School Act of 1856, the school system was again shaken by the withdrawal of Roman Catholics and the formation of a distinct Board, of which the late Wm. Ring was the first Sec.-Treasurer, and John Brown the first Collector, and Rev. Dr. O'Connor the first Superintendent. The schools have not progressed very satisfactorily, and the school buildings have been inferior to those of the Public Schools. There are indications, however, of more activity within the last two years, and the result will be eagerly watched by all true friends of education. The number of teachers employed last year was thirty-five, of which fifteen were sisters of the Grey Nuns, two lay teachers, and eighteen from the religious order of the Christian Brothers. The officers of the Board at present are J. W. Peachy, (chairman), Rev. M. J. Whelan, A. Evanturel, A. Aubry, J. C. Enright, H. G. Roche, P. A. Egleson, Martin Battle and Seraphim Champagne; L. Tassé, Secretary; Wm. Finlay, Treasurer; and Robert O'Reilly, Superintendent. There is an average daily attendance of about 2,000 pupils in the Separate Schools.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS.

THE PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—This institution occupies a fine site on Sandy Hill, at the east end of Rideau street, overlooking the Rideau River, in a salubrious and elevated position. The institution was commenced many years since for the benefit of the Protestant sick of Central Canada, and has all through mainly had to depend on private voluntary subscriptions for its maintenance. The original building of stone having grown too small for the requirements of the institution, the hospital, has been removed to new premises adjoining the old one the latter being reserved for contagious diseases. The new building, only partially constructed, presents a handsome appearance, being of white brick four stories in height, with a principal entrance from Rideau street under a handsome stone pediment. In the preparation of its plans every care has been taken to employ the most approved methods for the comfort and sanitary advantages of its inmates. Besides its fine wards, it has a number of private rooms for patients which can be had for an almost nominal charge. Its medical staff comprises the leading Physicians of the City. George Hay is President, Alexander Workman Treasurer, and Wm. Cousens, Secretary of the institution.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—This institution the property of the Roman Catholic church, and under the charge of the Grey Nuns, is situated on Bolton street, in an extensive block of plain stone buildings three and a half stories high, with a frontage on Bolton street of 130 feet by 40 feet in depth. It has fifteen private rooms for invalids wishing for such apartments, and accommodation for 120 patients in the wards. Its medical staff consists of Dr. Hill, consulting physician, Dr. St. Jean, Dr. Lynd, Dr. McDonnell and Dr. Robillard.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME—This institution for charitable purposes was founded several years ago through the philanthropy of a number of leading ladies of the City, who found a want for some such place of refuge for children of Protestant parents, who had been left orphans and dependent upon the charity of the community. It is situated on Albert street, adjoining the Congregational

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situated at the
only 15 minute

The Canadian Express Company

Have opened an Office in the Main Exhibition Building,
opposite the Post Office,

At which receipts will be given for all goods returned by Express.

By this arrangement much trouble and expense in seeking conveyances, &c.,
will be saved.

Two or more Expresses will arrive daily at the Exhibition Office.

C. C. RAY,
Agent.

J. & R. CRAIG,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
105 Sparks Street,
OTTAWA.

Wanted Farmers Attention!

Would you like a good business for yourself or your sons during the fall and winter months? If so, send for terms at once, as we employ but one man in each County, and the goods manufactured by us are not only staple and well made, but low in price, with large profits, and sell in nearly every house. Our business has been acknowledged by agents to be the best paying agency in the Dominion. Those visiting the Exhibition at Ottawa should call at our Manufactory, which is situated at the outskirts of the city, in the village of New Edinburgh, and which is only 15 minutes ride by street cars (fare, 5 cents). Address all communications to

The U. S. MOP WRINGER Co.,

OTTAWA, ONT.

B. J. DRAPER
559-561
SUSSEX ST., - - - - - OTTAWA.

CONTINUANCE

—OF THE—

Great Cheap Sale of Dry Goods.

THE FALL AND WINTER STOCK

HAS ARRIVED, AND

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Will be given to buyers during Exhibition Week.

Former Customers and visitors will find at the Sale the Best and Cheapest Goods in the City.

Canadian Patent Washer

Will Save Half the Time and Labor on Wash Day.

MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD CAN OPERATE IT WITH EASE.

Hundreds of Testimonials taken in all parts of Canada and the States.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL THE CANADIAN WASHER.

For particulars apply to

A. R. GILES,
 Cor. Preston and Cedar Streets,
ROCHESTERVILLE.

CAUTION.—My Patent is the round fixed bar, therefore beware of all round or half round bars which are infringements.

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church, and is entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions for its maintenance and support, and to the exertions of the ladies entrusted with its management. There are some 40 or 50 orphans now in the Home, besides some aged ladies found to be in a helpless and destitute condition. Strangers visiting the City would do well to call and drop their mite in support of so desirable an institution. Mrs Fraser is in charge as matron and superintendent.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This institution is situated at the corner of Hugh and Maria streets, and is designed mainly for the support of destitute orphans of Irish Roman Catholic parents. Its good works have not been confined however to the young only, as a number of helpless old people find a comfortable resting place within its walls. Its principal support is from voluntary contributions, and when first started its means were meagre in the extreme. With growing wants, however, its substance has increased, and the corporation is now owner of a fine stone building, with spacious wards, corridors and play grounds. The Rev. Dr. O'Connor takes a warm interest in the institution, which owes much of its success to his untiring exertions on its behalf. Mr. Daniel O'Connor is President, and R. Devlin, Secretary of the Board of management. In addition to this, there is the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum serving a similar purpose. It was established in 1860 by the Grey Nuns, who have a fine institution erected on the corner of Sussex and Cathcart street. They have also under their charge the St. Charles Asylum, for the aged, on Water street. All these institutions are well worthy the support of the community, who have little idea of the care and anxiety experienced in their management. In addition to the foregoing, there are in the City the following societies formed for benevolent purposes: St. George's Society, St. Andrew's Society, St. Patrick's Society, Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, St. Jean Baptiste Society, and the St. Vincent de Paul Society, all doing good work in relieving the poor in their respective circles of Society.

CITY POST OFFICE, CUSTOMS HOUSE, &c.

The local offices under the Dominion Government, are the Post Office, Customs House, Excise Office, and office of the Ottawa River Works, all of which are located in the new Post Office building, lying between Sparks and Wellington streets, and facing the Rideau canal, at the base of a triangle formed by the Sappers' and Dufferin bridges. The building occupies one of the finest sites in the city and presents an imposing appearance. It is built throughout of neatly dressed Ohio sandstone, three stories high, and is surmounted with a mansard roof, the cost of the structure with site being about \$200,000. The building is of a handsome design, being a mixture of the Romanesque and Italian *renaissance*; the carving upon the stone work being very artistic. The plan was prepared by W. Chesterton, architect of this city, who also superintended the erection of the structure, which was commenced in 1872 and completed in 1876. Over the main front rises a fine tower, in which a beautiful clock has just been placed. The edifice contains fire-proof vaults throughout, and its internal arrangements are of such a character as to greatly facilitate the transaction of business in the several departments. The other offices are those of the Rideau canal, Gas in-

spector, and Inspector of weights and measures, which are temporarily located in rented buildings in other parts of the city.

CITY POST OFFICE.—The postal service of the city dates as far back as 1828, when Matthew Connell was made first postmaster. He was succeeded by Capt. Baker who held the position until 1857, when his son, G. P. Baker, the present postmaster received the appointment. The original office was first opened on Rideau street, not far from Sussex, on the north side of the street, but was removed by Capt. Baker to his residence on Wellington street, not far from the wholesale warehouse of Edward McGillivray. In 1850 it was removed to the Russell House block, and by the present postmaster to the site now occupied by the *Free Press* printing establishment, where it remained until the opening of the new building on the 1st of May, 1876. As late as 1852, the present postmaster was the only clerk in the office and did the entire work, whereas now there are 39 clerks, (exclusive of the postmaster and assistant postmaster), including 12 letter carriers, two collectors, and a messenger. Mr. Frank Hawken, the Assistant-Postmaster, to whom we are indebted for much information, has raised himself from an ordinary clerkship to his present position, by the zeal and assiduity displayed in the discharge of any duties entrusted to him. The collectors make 3 collections daily, (at 8 o'clock a. m., 12 o'clock m., and 8 o'clock p. m.) from the 22 letter boxes placed at different points in the city. The street letter boxes and free postal delivery, both came into operation in 1875, and have proved an inestimable boon to our citizens. The following report of letters and papers posted at Ottawa for one week, will give our readers some idea of the work to be done in this office :

ENUMERATION RETURN of letters, etc., posted at Ottawa during one week of 1878 .

NOV. 10TH TO 16TH.	• LETTERS.			CARDS.	NEWSPAPERS.		BOOKS, &c.		PARCELS.		TOTAL POSTAGE
	FREE.	OTHERS.	POSTAGE		No.	POSTAGE	No.	POSTAGE	No.	POSTAGE	
Sunday.....	15	81	\$ 1 22	17	7	\$ 13					\$ 1 52
Monday....	2,514	3,040	110 98	401	3,678	3 45	266	\$ 6 92	10	\$ 5 53	130 89
Tuesday....	1,921	2,563	73 54	358	1,910	3 24	195	1 78	4	51½	81 60½
Wednesday..	1,828	2,418	78 04	266	1,374	2 06	243	3 58	6	99	87 33
Thursday...	1,912	1,940	71 83	311	5,884	3 27	395	3 47	11	3 58	85 26
Friday.....	1,812	2,774	83 36	1042	1,720	7 46	257	5 91	6	92	108 07
Saturday...	1,315	1,749	55 34	320	2,581	1 52	890	1 28	4	80½	62 14½
	11,317	14,555	474 31	2610	17,154	21 13	2246	22 94	41	12 34	556 82

Registered Letters..... 1,234.

The result of one week multiplied by 52 will give a fair average of one year's work.

Statement shewing the number of letters collected from the street letter boxes : 1875, 154,510 ; 1876, 201,103 ; 1877, 201,599 ; 1878, 202,222 ; 1879, to 30th June, 109,477.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.—This branch of the Post Office Department was first inaugurated on the 1st of April, 1868, with Mr. J. Cunningham Stewart as its superintendent, the experiment thus far has been attended with great success. Three hundred Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec are open daily



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THIS CHARTERED COLLEGE

Possesses many educational advantages which recommend it in a special manner to parents and students.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

The University degrees it confers upon students who have successfully completed their Classical Course, entitle those who study medicine or law to exemption from preliminary examinations.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Its excellent and ably directed Civil Engineering Course prepares for the successful exercise of a profession which gives lucrative employment to so many in Canada, the United States, &c.

COMMERCIAL.

Its Commercial Course is such as to form successful business men, familiar with history, literature, music, drawing, and the several natural sciences.

MUSEUM AND PHYSICAL CABINET.

Its Museum and Physical Cabinet greatly facilitate progress in science and art.

DRAWING.

Drawing, so useful in all the mechanical arts, and so beautiful an accomplishment, is here taught with acknowledged success, and free of charge.

The situation of this fine, spacious establishment unites all the benefits of country atmosphere and aspect with the conveniences of city life.

FEES.

BOARD AND TUITION, PER ANNUM.

In Commercial Course,	\$140 00
Classical "	150 00
Civil Engineering Course,	160 00

DAY SCHOLARS, PER ANNUM.

In Commercial Course,	\$ 20 00
Classical "	30 00
Civil Engineering Course,	40 00

N.B.—For particulars send for PROSPECTUS.

Very Rev. J. H. TABARET, O.M.I., D.D.,
President.

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JOHN SMITH, Merchant Tailor and Clothier,

—AND—

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

135 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

My \$10 and \$12 Tweed Suits the Cheapest in the City.

—A VERY LARGE STOCK OF—

WINTER GOODS

To Choose From.

HATS

AND

CAPS.

Orders left at the Q. N. O. & O. R'y Office, Elgin Street, opposite the Russell House, promptly attended to.

Special attention given to moving Safes, Bolders Machinery, and every description of Heavy Carriage, &c. &c.

CARTAGE AGENCY

DAVID TAYLOR, - Proprietor.

Goods arriving by Train or Boat delivered with despatch.

RESIDENCE:

204 BRIDGE STREET, CHAUDIERE, OTTAWA.

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TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made. Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster General. For the year ending June 30th, 1879, 43,349 deposits were received from 297 branches, aggregating the sum of \$1,973,243. The total cost of maintaining the Post Office Savings Bank, including interest allowed to depositors and all expenses of management, average somewhat less than four and a half per cent, on the Savings Bank balance in the hands of the Government. The business of 1879, as compared with those of 1878, shews an increase of 3,252 deposits, and an increase in the amount deposited of \$248,873. The number of depositors holding accounts increased by 1,910, and the balance due to depositors increased by \$350,706.77. The number of depositors in Ontario and Quebec was 27,445 on the 30th June, 1879, and the amount of their deposits in the hands of the Government was \$3,105,190.00.

The business in connection with the branch in the City Post Office also shews a good record. For the year ending 30th June, 1879, there was deposited the sum of \$194,676; and during the same period there was \$97,781 withdrawn. The number of persons in Ottawa alone who are depositors is 1,550. The amount now held in the bank by Ottawa depositors, is \$158,000.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH.—This branch of the Post Office Department, was organized 1st December, 1854, and has proved to be a great source of public convenience, as well as safety in the work it undertakes to discharge. The superintendent is Mr. W. F. Forsyth, to whom with Col. White, the secretary of the Post Office Department, the author is indebted for much statistical information. The total amount of the money order business for the year ending 30th June, 1879, including issues and payments, also the Savings Banks' deposits and withdrawals, was about \$18,000,000. Scarcely a dollar was lost during the fiscal year in conducting the business. This is a self supporting branch of the Post Office Department. Out of nearly 300,000 money orders paid during the past year, but one was paid to the wrong person.

Money orders can be obtained on all offices in the Dominion, Newfoundland, Great Britain, India, and the United States. Commissions on orders payable in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia: On orders up to \$4, 2 cents; over \$4 and up to 10, 5 cents; over \$10 and up to 20, 10 cents; over 20 and up to 40, 20 cents; over \$40 and up to 60, 30 cents; over \$60 and up to 80, 40 cents; over \$80 and up to 100, 50 cents. No single order to be granted for more than \$100 and no half cents to be introduced in the orders. On Orders on Newfoundland drawn in Sterling money up to £5, 25 cents; over £5 an up to 10, 50 cents; over £10 and up to 15, 75 cents; over £15 and up to 20, \$1. On orders payable in the United Kingdom up to £2, 25 cents; over £2 and up to 5, 50 cents; over £5 and up to 7, 75 cents; over £7 and up to 10, \$1. United States: On orders up to \$25, 25 cents; on orders up to \$50, 50 cents. No single order for over £10 to be granted on the United Kingdom, or

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for more than £20 on the Lower Province named, and no half pence to be introduced in the orders. No orders to be given on credit, but cheques marked good will be accepted in payment.

In the City Post Office for the year ending 30th June, 1879, there was a considerable amount of business transacted. The sum of \$62,002.92 was received on orders for different parts of the Dominion; \$13,388.06 on sterling orders for the United Kingdom; and \$7,235.98 on orders for the United States. The amount paid at the Ottawa office for money orders issued in Canada for the same period, was \$64,908.09; the sum of \$3,630.76 for sterling orders issued in the United Kingdom; \$54.64 for orders issued in Newfoundland, and \$10,302.24 for orders issued in the United States.

Ottawa is also the headquarters of the Metropolitan Inspection District, with Mr. T. P. French, as District Inspector, he having been appointed to the position in September, 1873, with an office in the City Post Office building. His assistants are C. P. LeSueur, J. F. O'Connor, T. O. Butler, and J. B. Gillespie. Mr. French has the supervision of all Post Offices and mail services in the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac in the Province of Quebec; and in Ontario, the Counties of Prescott, Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, Hastings, Nipissing and the City of Ottawa. The following is a list of the present staff of City Post Office officials:—G. P. Baker, postmaster; Frank Hawken, assistant postmaster; F. French, E. B. Bates, E. S. McDermott, E. J. O'Connor, W. H. Pennoek, Chas. Shaw, J. D. Poston, G. W. Baker, D. J. Smith, D. B. Gordon, W. O. Mercer, H. S. Shaw, A. A. Smith, Chas. Pope, E. B. Wood, H. O'Neil, T. Traversy, L. McCulloch, F. McDonald, J. Whitty, P. Leblanc, P. D. McIntyre, F. M. Hannum, and J. H. Bartlett, clerks. John Brown is superintendent of letter carriers, and Henry Duggan, messenger. The office is open from 8 o'clock a. m., until 8 o'clock p. m.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

Canada Post Card, 1 cent. Canada Post Card for U. S., 1 cent. Canada Post Card for Great Britain, and all Postal Union countries, 2 cents. Exceptional Postage—Postage on letters to Hull, New Edinburgh, Rochesterville and Mount Sherwood, 1 cent per half ounce, prepaid.

ON LETTERS PER HALF OUNCE.—Canada, including Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Vancouver's Island and Red River, 3 cents—must be prepaid. Newfoundland, 5 cents—must be prepaid. United States, 3 cents—must be prepaid. United Kingdom, by Canadian or New York packets, 5 cents. Registered letters to any place in Canada, 2 cents; to United States or Great Britain, 5 cents.

ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Printed and published in Canada, and posted from office of publication to regular subscribers, 1 cent per pound weight—must be prepaid. Transient papers, 1 cent per 4 ozs. One single newspaper weighing less than one ounce may be sent for a half cent, prepaid.

BOOKS, &c.—Pamphlets, occasional publications, circulars and general miscellaneous matter, to any part of Canada, Newfoundland or the United States, 1

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NEW ROUTE BETWEEN
New York, Western Canada and Ottawa

VIA THE



TRAINS ARE RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, BY MONTREAL TIME.

JOHN G. RICHARDSON, President, Brockville, O. | T. A. McKINNON, Superintendent, Ottawa.
ARCHER BAKER, Gen. Manager, Brockville, O. | CARL MATTHAEI, Treas. & Auditor, Brockville.

Read Downwards.			STATIONS.	Read Upwards.	
Miles	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.
	4.05	9.50	Leave Brockville Junction	2.05	8.05
28	5.20	11.05	Arrive Smith's Falls	12.50	6.55
40	8.55	1.35	Perth	1.35	7.30
	5.20	11.05	Leave Smith's Falls	12.50	6.55
46	6.05	11.50	Arrive Carleton Junction	12.05	6.05
74	7.25	1.20	Arrive OTTAWA	10.45	4.45
	4.45	10.45	Leave Ottawa	1.20	7.25
46	6.05	11.55	Carleton Junction	11.45	6.00
52	6.40	12.25	Almonte	11.28	5.37
69	7.30	1.15	Arnprior	10.35	4.48
87	8.35	4.40	Renfrew	9.30	1.30
122	10.00	6.45	Arrive PEMBROKE	8.00	11.15
	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.

10.45 a.m. train from Ottawa, and 8.00 a.m. Train from Pembroke, make close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West, and Utica and Black River Railway, for New York, Albany, Utica, &c. 4.05 p.m. train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, and Utica and Black River Railway from New York, Albany, Utica, &c., arriving at Ottawa at 7.25, and Pembroke at 10 p.m.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.



The Shortest and most Direct Route to Montreal.

On and after WEDNESDAY, August 6th, trains will leave Hull as follows:—

Express Trains for Hochelaga 9.10 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.
Arrive at Hochelaga 1.40 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.
Express Trains from Hochelaga 9.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.
Arriving at Hull 2.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.
Leave Aylmer at 8.00 a.m.
Arrive at Aylmer 10.10 p.m.

Magnificent Palace Cars on all Passenger Trains.

All Trains run by Montreal time.

For Tickets and further information apply at Office, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa, and at General Offices, 13 Place d'Armes Square, also at Ticket Office, 202 St. James Street, Montreal.

C. A. SCOTT,
General Superintendent,
Western Division.

C. A. STARK,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
M. O'MEARA, Jr., General Agent.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

THE "HOLMAN"

Liver & Stomach Pads & Plasters

CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE



And are acknowledged the best SYSTEM RENOVATORS and REGULATORS in the world. They are not a *Patent Medicine*, but a *Scientific Principle*.

NATURE'S OWN LAW.—The true treatment endorsed by the highest Medical authority, and thousands of grateful patients. They are two-fold in their action—Give and Take—simple, harmless, and their effects are marvelous in the most stubborn chronic cases.

Consultations and explanations, in person or by letter, free of charge.

Local Agents wanted in all the surrounding Towns and Villages.

McNAUGHTON & HANNUM,

General Agents,

SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

ARNOLD & CRAHAM,

Manufacturers' Agents

AND GENERAL DEALERS IN

Farm Implements, Seeds, Grains, &c.

"Harvest Queen" Reaper,

"Planet," "Warrior," "New Model" Mowers,

Brantford No. 2 Gang Plough,

Wiard, Jr. Modern Jointer Plough,

Hill's Patent Ploughs,

Gould's Ploughs,

"Paragon" Threshing Machines,


Horse Powers,

Straw Cutters,

Root Cutters,

Masson's Celebrated Grain Drills,

Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c.

 If you want the Latest Improved Implements, or Fresh Reliable Seeds, call upon us.

273—Wellington Street—275

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cent per 4 ozs., prepaid. To United Kingdom, per Canadian packet, 1 cent per two ounces.

PARCEL POST.—Not to exceed 5 lbs. to any part of Canada, (except Manitoba and British Columbia, to which the limit of weight is 2 lbs. 3 ozs.,) 6 cents per 4 ozs., and so on; may be registered: fee 5 cents. Packets containing samples and patterns, addressed to the United States, are to be prepaid, a uniform rate of 10 cents each packet, and are subject to a special limit in weight of eight ounces. P.S.—Transmit money by Money Order; register all valuable letters.

CUSTOMS HOUSE.—This city was first made a Port of Entry in 1847, being then known as the Port of Bytown, a name which it retained until January, 1870, when it was changed to the Port of Ottawa. Duncan Graham was the first collector, he having also acted as collector of slide dues until 1854, when he resigned the latter position, the former requiring his whole time and attention. His associates in the office after 1854 were John W. Bonacinn, as surveyor; Alex. Honey, landing waiter; John Litle, preventative officer, and Joseph S. Lee, clerk. Mr. Graham held his position for 26 years, being superannuated in 1873. Zachariah Wilson, the present collector, succeeded Mr. Graham, he having, previously been Treasurer of the County of Carleton. The surveyor was succeeded by Major A. Douglas, who held the position until 1869, when he was superannuated, and returned to Scotland, where he afterwards died at 83 years of age. Mr. Joseph S. Lee was also placed on the retired list, and was succeeded by the late Benjamin Gordon, who shortly after was promoted to the position of surveyor, an appointment which he held until his death in 1876. Mr. Joseph T. Bartram, holding a subordinate position since 1871, was next promoted to the position of surveyor. In 1870 the late Christopher Carleton was appointed chief landing waiter, a position which he held until his death, in June of the present year. Mr. W. A. MacAgy has for many years been appraiser, a position in which he has given the utmost satisfaction. Of the old staff, Mr. Alex. Heney, the chief landing waiter, alone remains, having spent a quarter of a century now in the service. The first office was opened in Sparks street, in a building owned by the late Robert Kenly, then in Bell's block, Elgin street, and afterwards in Bangs' block on the same street, where a fire occurred doing considerable damage to the records; but the officials, alive to duty, were soon to work again in McCormick's building on Sparks street. This location not being considered suitable, another move was made to Porter's block, where it remained until removed, in 1876, to the new Customs House. In this building every facility is afforded officials in the transaction of business. The long room, collector's and surveyor's offices, are over the Post Office, and here all entries, &c., are made. The basement of the building contains very fine vaults, which are set apart for bonded goods, and are in charge of Mr. MacAgy, the appraiser. The staff is at present composed of Z. Wilson, collector; J. T. Bartram, surveyor; W. A. MacAgy, appraiser; W. S. Kirby, chief clerk; A. Heney, J. B. Steacy, G. J. Horan, and S. C. Keir, landing waiters; John McGovern, packer and storeman; G. R. Johnson, messenger. W. M. Somerville is surveyor of shipping. The Customs' receipts have increased from \$996 in 1849 to \$208,030 in 1879, and under the new sys-

tem of collections on tonnage dues, coasting licenses, and fees on foreign vessels, the sum of \$1,533.36 was collected last year. Pembroke is an Out Port of Entry and a Warehousing Port under the survey of the Port of Ottawa, with Mr. Joseph Warren as sub-collector.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE.—The Excise office is also located in the Post Office building, and in charge of Mr. Martin Battle, who has been connected with the civil service since 1859, but only promoted to his present position in 1873. This department was instituted in 1864 with Mr. Montgomery as first collector, he was succeeded shortly after by Mr. Boucher, and he in turn by Mr. Alex. Graham, who was transferred in 1873 to the head branch in the inside department, where he remained until his death in the early part of the present year. The Excise returns shew an increase from \$2,699.34 in 1864, to \$172,121.12 in 1874, but a slight decrease has occurred since, owing to the great depression that has afflicted the whole country. The cost of maintenance is less than \$4,000. The territory included in the Ottawa division comprises the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac in the Province of Quebec; and in Ontario the Counties of Carleton, Russell, and city of Ottawa. The duties of the office are the collection of Excise fees on all Canadian spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, cigars and petroleum manufactured or brought in bond into the division. The staff is at present composed of Martin Battle, collector; J. M. B. Henry, deputy collector and inspector of breweries; J. L. Olivier, accountant, and W. G. Bedard, Excise officer. The office was located for a number of years in Bell's block, Elgin street, until removed to its present commodious quarters in the new building, in 1876.

RIDEAU CANAL OFFICE.—This office is situated in a small stone building on Wellington street, not far from the Montreal bank, belonging to the estate of the late James D. S'ater. Frederick A. Wise is Superintendent Engineer; Francis Abbott, Accountant; James Carroll, Foreman; G. A. Carmen, Collector of tolls; Timothy Battle, Clerk, and Robert W. Cooper, Wharfinger.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICE.—Under the recent amendments to the Weights and Measures Act, a District has been formed with this city as its centre, A. Code being Chief Inspector. His assistants are M. Gorman, Pembroke; R. S. Parks, Hawkesbury, and Chas. Leduc, Ottawa. The District comprises the City of Ottawa, and Counties of Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew and Russell in the Province of Ontario, and the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, including the City of Hull, in the Province of Quebec; and the office is located in No. 9 O'Connor street, immediately in rear of the Victoria Chambers at the corner of Wellington and O'Connor streets. The office of Mr. H. J. Hubertus, Inspector of Gas Metres, &c., is in the same building. Both of these offices, as well as the Excise office, come under the direct jurisdiction of the Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. R. Borradaile is District Superintendent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE.—This office, established in connection with the Crown Lands Department of the Provincial Government at Toronto, has for its object the supervision of all timber lands in this District, the issuing of licenses, collecting timber dues from limits, slides, &c. It is situated in a small stone building at the corner of Kent and Queen streets in Upper Town. Mr. A. J.

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Russell is Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, and Collector of Slide Dues; C. S. MacNutt, Assistant; James Ritchie, Accountant; A. J. Russell, Jr., Draughtsman; John Darby, Simeon Larose and E. T. Smith, Clerks; John Jackson, Messenger; John Macdonald, Deputy Slidemaster and timber counter.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—This is another office under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Government. Miss F. Yielding is the only Issuer of Marriage Licenses in the city, and her office is located at No. 8 Rear street, almost immediately back of the bank of British North America on Wellington street.

U. S. CONSULATE.—The American Government, taking into consideration the growing importance of the city have made this a full Consulate instead of a mere Agency, as it has hitherto been. Judge Barnett is the American Consul, having been recently appointed to the position. The office is now situated in Mathewman's Block, (No. 33) Wellington street, where all interested can have their business promptly attended to.

CORONERS.—J. P. Lynn, M.D.; H. T. Corbett, M.D.; Joseph Godin, M.D., and Abraham Pratt.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This palace of amusement was erected through the energy and enterprise of Mr. James Gowan, at one time its proprietor, and was opened for the first time to the public in the spring of 1875. The interior of this building is, without doubt, the most tastefully laid out and ornamented of any other theatre in Canada. Around the balcony and lower portion of the house is painted white with gilt facings. On either side of the stage are four Private boxes, the lower one on the right side being altogether reserved for his Excellency the Governor-General; these boxes are tastefully decorated and furnished, the outside facings are mirrors let into the panels, and gasaliers are suspended from the top box; the drapery is quite in keeping with this part of the house. The orchestra chairs are both comfortable and convenient, the seats being made moveable so that they can be raised to let persons in and out without any inconvenience; the Parquette, Family Circle, and front seats in the Gallery, are all upholstered and partitioned, and are capital places both for hearing and seeing. The building is capable of accomodating 1,500 persons.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.—The Government and Parliamentary Printing Office is at 154 Wellington street, directly opposite the Western Departmental Block. The public printing is performed by contract; the contractors being Messrs. MacLean, Roger & Co. This establishment is one of the industrial institutions of Ottawa, and is well worthy of a visit. For about ten months of the year this service employs about 180 persons, the greater number of whom are compositors, the remainder including pressmen, rulers, binders, &c., &c. All the latest appliances for the rapid and perfect performance of work are to be found in this establishment.

NEW DRILL SHED.—This large and commodious building, now in course of erection, is situated at the east end of Cartier Square, on the bank of the Rideau Canal, and will cost when completed over \$20,000. The work was undertaken by the Dominion Government with a view to accommodate the

Volunteer Militia, and the City Corporation assisted in the enterprise to the extent of \$5,000. The building, which is of a chaste design,—the work of Mr. T. S. Scott, the chief architect of the Government,—is built of red brick with dressings of white brick, that add materially to its appearance. It covers a superficial area of nearly 20,000 square feet, and contains a Main Hall, 178 x 75 feet with an altitude of 32 feet, for drilling purposes, besides armouries and other rooms for storing arms, accoutrements, etc. The front faces Maria street, access being had to the main hall through three immense doors. There are two towers with a mansard finish and iron cresting, each of which will be 60 feet in height. Each tower will be surmounted by a large flag pole. The work is progressing satisfactorily, the contractor being Mr. Robert Whyte, who expects to have the building ready for use by the middle of October. Mr. D. Smith is clerk of works for the Government.

HOTELS.

There are a number of very fine hotels in the City, four of which, the Russell House, Union House, Windsor House and Royal Exchange, are first-class and equal to the best houses to be found in either Canada or the United States, with very few exceptions. A number of very good restaurants are also to be found in different parts of the City where the weary traveller can regale the inner man at reasonable charges.

THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—This commodious Hotel is the principal one in the city, and is located in the very centre of the business portion of the community. It is situated at the corner of Sparks and Elgin streets, and convenient to the Post Office, Custom House, Parliament Houses, and other places of business. The proprietor has entirely re-modelled and re-furnished the House, so that nothing is wanting to ensure the comfort of his guests. The dining-room in the new addition on Elgin street is pronounced one of the finest eating saloons on the continent, and the *cuisine* excels anything else to be found in the capital. The Hotel will accommodate 500 guests, and prices range from \$2.50 to \$3.50, according to location. The public entrance is from Elgin street, and the private entrance on Sparks street, leading, by a fine staircase, to the spacious parlour of the new white brick wing. During the sittings of Parliament this House becomes the resort of most of the leading politicians. It is a usual occurrence to see Cabinet Ministers, Foreign Ambassadors and statesmen, Lt.-Governors, Members of Parliament, distinguished tourists and strangers, guests at the Russell House. The proprietor, Mr. James Gouin, is very popular as a host, and owes his great success in business to his amiable and genial manner, a propensity also largely possessed by his chief lieutenant, Mr. F. X. St. Jacques. The Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies have offices in the building for the accommodation of guests.

THE UNION HOUSE.—This Hotel is one of the most complete, best equipped and comfortable Houses in the city, and is situated on Elgin street, facing City Hall Square, the very centre of the leading commercial portion of the community. It is in every sense of the term a first-class House, capable of accommodating 400 guests, its sitting, private, commercial and sample rooms being

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unequaled in Canada. A large and finely furnished dining hall is a marked feature of the Hotel, and its larder is supplied with everything that the market affords. Charges are moderate, ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50, according to the room selected. Another marked feature about this Hotel is the recent improvements to the yard and outbuildings; brick sheds and stables encompassing the yard on all sides, affording every convenience for any who may have to drive to the city on business. Mr. John Graham, the proprietor, is ever on hand, studying the comfort and requirements of his guests, and in this respect is ably assisted by his chief clerk, Mr. Joseph Sleeman. Telegraphic facilities are afforded in the Hotel where an operator is always on hand to send off or receive messages. There is a hair dressing room also attached to the House. The bar is supplied with liquors of the choicest brands.

WINDSOR HOUSE.—This Hotel is second to none in point of being a first-class House. It is located on Metcalfe street, within 2 minutes' walk of the Parliament Buildings, Post Office, Telegraph Offices, Banks, Grand Opera House, and new Turkish Bath. The Hotel is new and elegantly furnished throughout, and capable of accomodating 300 guests. Prices range from \$2 00 to \$2.50, according to location of room. This House, besides affording accomodation for first-class travellers, makes a special feature for its commercial gzeats. The Hotel is the home, during Session, of many leading members of both Houses of Parliament, who find it quiet, comfortable and convenient. Mr. S. Daniels, the genial and obliging proprietor, is always at hand to minister to the wants of his guests, and is ably assisted in this direction by his obliging and energetic chief clerk. The dining room is capacious and the table unsurpassed. The bar contains nothing but liquors of the choicest brands, for which no extra price is charged, like most first-class hotels. A visit to this House will at once convince the visitor that it is complete and thorough in its management.

ROYAL EXCHANGE HOTEL.—This first-class House is situated in a central locality on Wellington street, nearly opposite the Bank of British North America. The rooms are elegantly furnished, and Mr. and Mrs. Acres are ever attentive to their guests. The place is more select and private than most of the first-class Houses, a feature that has commended itself to a very large section of the travelling community. Prices range from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Omnibuses will meet trains and boats to accomodate guests.

THE ALBION HOTEL.—This House is very eligibly situated near the Court House and other Judicial offices. Every convenience is afforded guests by the attentive and obliging host, Mr. Powley. Prices are moderate, averaging \$1.50 per day.

BRITISH LION (Sparks street); **Bishop's** (Wellington street); **St. Lawrence** (Rideau street); **Commercial** (York street); **Lyon's** (York street); **O'Meara's** (George street); **Christian's** (Clarence street); **Red Lion** (Little Sussex); **Kerr's** (Rideau street); **McCaul's** (William street); the **Revere House** (corner of Clarence and Sussex streets); **Laporte's Hotel** (Rideau street), and a number of other places not enumerated, will be found convenient for strangers at the approaching Exhibition and prices exceedingly moderate.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES.

Tourists and others visiting the Capital, require to be posted on all the different routes of travel to and from the City, in order to facilitate their movements in coming to it, especially if they happen to be strangers. Parties coming from the United States, Prescott, Brockville and other points lying south of the City, can reach their destination *via* the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway from Prescott, landing at the depot at the foot of Sussex street, in Lower Town, where carterers are usually in waiting to take them to any place in the City according to the following tariff of fees:—

TARIFF OF CHARGES

For Licensed Carriages for the Conveyance of Passengers for Hire within the City of Ottawa.

The following Rates are hereby established as the proper and legal Rates and Charges for the Conveyance of Passengers within the City of Ottawa, between the hours of FIVE o'clock in the forenoon, and ELEVEN o'clock in the afternoon,—and *at all other hours* DOUBLE RATES shall be proper and legal, and may be exacted where no agreement for a less sum has been entered into between the parties.

TWO HORSE VEHICLE.

1. For the Conveyance or Carriage of any number of passengers not exceeding FOUR, in a Carriage, Sleigh or other vehicle drawn by *two* horses, when hired by the hour, or when the time occupied AMOUNTS TO OR EXCEEDS ONE HOUR—

For the first hour.....	\$1 00
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour.....	0 15
Each additional passenger for the first hour.....	0 20
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour.....	0 05

ONE HORSE VEHICLE.

2. For the Conveyance or Carriage of any number of passengers not exceeding THREE, in a Carriage, Sleigh or other vehicle drawn by *one* horse when hired by the hour, or when the time occupied AMOUNTS TO OR EXCEEDS ONE HOUR—

For the first hour....	\$0 75
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour.....	0 15
And for each additional passenger for the first hour.....	0 20
And for each subsequent quarter of an hour.....	0 05

3. For the Conveyance of ONE passenger from any of the Carter's Stands, or from one part of the City to one or more places consecutively, in said City, provided the time occupied in conveying and waiting for such passenger

Do not exceed fifteen minutes....	\$0 25
And for each additional passenger.....	0 10
If time occupied exceeds 15 minutes but not 30 minutes.....	0 40
And for each additional passenger.....	0 15
And for each subsequent 10 minutes after first 30 minutes.....	0 10
And for each additional passenger.....	0 05

But if the time occupied continuously whilst any such vehicle shall be in the employ of the same person or persons *amounts to or exceeds one hour*, then the Rates by the hour as aforesaid shall only be proper and legal, and no higher Rates shall be legal.

4. That each passenger shall be entitled to take with him or her one Trunk or other Baggage to a reasonable extent, free of charge, and it shall be the duty of the person in charge of any such vehicle to load and unload the same free of charge.

5. That children under five years of age shall not be charged for as additional passengers, and children over five years and under twelve years of age shall not be charged for as additional passengers more than *half Rates*.

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If the visitor prefer it he can take the Street Cars and for 6 cents reach almost any point in the City. The other route is *via* the Canada Central from Brockville, when parties will be landed at their depot at the west end of the City, where hacks will be in waiting to carry passengers to any point in the City under the Regulation tariff before referred to. Those coming from Pembroke, Arnprior, Almonte, Perth, Renfrew, or other points west would also reach the City by the Canada Central arriving at the depot just referred to at the west end. Tourists or visitors coming from Montreal or other eastern points have the choice of four routes, first *via* Grand Trunk and St. L. & O. Railways to the Sussex street depot, or by Richelieu line of steamers up the St. Lawrence to Prescott, thence *via* St. L. & O. Railway to the last named station. They can also travel *via* Q. M. O. & O. Railway to Hull depot, where busses and hacks are in waiting to convey passengers to hotels or other places in the City; or passage may be taken by the Ottawa River Navigation Company's steamers, arriving at the Queen's Wharf at the foot of Sussex street, where omnibuses, cabs and the Street Cars are in waiting to carry passengers to their several destinations. In addition to these means of transit there are any number of local stage routes, notably, those from the Gatineau District, north of Ottawa, and Richmond on the south shore.

OTTAWA RIVER WORKS.

Of all the departments of the Government connected with the outside Civil Service none are of such vital interest to this city as that of the Ottawa River Works, owing to its close connection with the lumbering interests. The Government had done little or nothing in the way of assisting the lumber merchant, in getting his timber to market, before 1840; but since that date vast sums have been expended and immense works, unequalled perhaps in the world, constructed on the Ottawa river and several of its tributaries. The stations are as follows:—On the Ottawa, 12; Gatineau, 1; Madawaska, 15; Coulonge, 2; Black River, 1; Petewawa, 31; Du Moine, 12; making a total of 74 stations, all of which were first placed under an outside management in connection with the Department of Public Works; with Mr. T. C. Keefer as Superintending Engineer, he being succeeded by Mr. Horace Merrill, with an office at the Chaudière. He in turn, being superannuated, was replaced in 1875 by Mr. G. P. Brophy, the present Superintendent, who with his staff now occupies commodious premises in the new Post Office building. The stations on the Ottawa are as follows with their respective distances in miles from St. Anne's at the mouth of the river:—Carrillon, 27 miles; Chaudière (north side, Hull, south side, Ottawa), 98; Chaudière (Little), 100; Remeaux, 102; Deschênes Rapids, 104½; Chats Station, 131; Head of Chats, 134; Cheneaux, 152; Portage du Fort, 156; Mountain, 161; Calumet, 163; Joachim Rapids, 249. The works at these twelve stations consist of:—2,000 lineal feet of canal; 3,834 do. slides; 29,855 do. booms; 346 do. bulkheads; 1981 do. bridges; 52 piers; 3 slide keepers' houses, and 8 store houses. Another station containing a one-crib slide has been recently added, about 18 miles above the Joachim Rapids. It is called the Rocher Capitaine.

THE WORKS ON THE GATINEAU, the largest tributary of the Ottawa, (being 400 miles long and draining an area of 9,000 square miles,) consist of 3,071 lineal feet of canal; 4,138 of booms; 52 of bridges; 10 piers, and one slide keeper's house. This stream enters the Ottawa on the north shore about a mile below the city.

THE MADAWASKA is the second tributary in ascending the Ottawa on which Government works are constructed. This river is 240 miles long, and drains an area of 4,000 square miles, from its source to the outlet in the Ottawa river at Arnprior. The following is a list of the slide and boom stations on the Madawaska, numbered from the mouth of the river upwards:—1 Mouth of river. 2 Arnprior. 3 Flat Rapid. 4 Balmer's Island. 5 Burnstown. 6 Long Rapids. 7 Springtown. 8 Calabogie Lake. 9 High Falls. 10 Ragged Chute. 11 Boniface Rapids. 12 Duck's Island. 13 Bailey's Chute. 14 Chain Rapids. 15 Opeongo Creek. The works at these stations consist of:—1,750 lineal feet of slides, 18,179 do. booms, 4,080 do. dams, 182 do. bridges, 43 pier, 1 slide keeper's house, and 1 work shop.

THE COULONGE on the north shore, about 90 miles from this city, is the next stream upon which works are erected. This stream is 160 miles long and drains an area of nearly 2,000 square miles. The following is a list of Government works on this river:—Boom at the mouth 300 feet long, and 1 support pier. Boom at Romain's rafting ground, 400 feet long, and 3 support piers. Boom at head of High Falls Slide, 1,848 feet long, and six support piers.

THE BLACK RIVER, also on the north shore, and some 9 miles further up the Ottawa, is the next place upon which works are constructed. The river is 128 miles long and drains an area of 12,000 square miles. The works consist of.—1,139 lineal feet of single-stick booms. 873 lineal feet of slide. 346 feet of glance pier. 135 lineal feet of flat dam.

THE PETEWAWA is the fifth tributary in ascending the Ottawa, upon which Government slides and booms have been made. It enters the Ottawa on the south shore about 115 miles above this city. Seven miles from its mouth the Petewawa separates into two branches. On these seven miles there are five stations; on the north branch there are eighteen stations, and on the south branch eight stations. List of the slides and booms on this river, in the order in which they occur, from the mouth upwards:—1 Mouth of river. 2 First Chute. 3 Second Chute. 4 Third Chute. 5 Boisdur. North branch—1 Half-mile Rapid. 2 Crooked Chute. 3 Between High Falls and Lake Traverse [a slide and a series of dams and booms]. 4 Thompson's Rapids. 5 Sawyer's Rapids. 6 Meno Rapids. 7 Below Trout Lake. 8 Strong Eddy. 9 Cedar Islands. 10 Foot of Devil's Chute. 11 Devil's Chute. 12 Elbow of Rapids. 13 Foot of Sault. 14 Middle of Long Sault. 15 Head of Long Sault. 16 Between Long Sault and Cedar Lake (south shore). 17 Between Long Sault and Cedar Lake (north shore). 18 Cedar Lake. South branch—1 First slide. 2 Second slide. 3 Third slide. 4 Fourth slide. 5 Fifth slide. 6 Sixth slide. 7 Seventh slide. 8 Eighth slide.

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The works at these 31 stations are as follows:—On the main river—2,363 lineal feet of slides, 8,469 lineal feet of booms, 2,077 lineal feet of dams, and 7 piers. On the north branch—380 lineal feet of slides, 2,671 lineal feet of booms, 1,131 lineal feet of dams, and 23 piers. On the south branch—2,134 lineal feet of slides, and 388 lineal feet of dams, which have within the past few years been abandoned by the Government.

The sixth and last tributary of the Ottawa, upon which Government works have been constructed, is the DU MOINE. The length of this river is about 120 miles, and it drains an area of about 1,600 square miles. It flows into the Ottawa from a northerly direction at a point about 160 miles above this city. The works on the 12 stations of this river consist of a pier and retaining boom at its mouth, a single stick slide, and a series of flat dams from the mouth upward. They may be detailed as follows, viz:—300 lineal feet of slide, 800 lineal feet of booms, 1,324 lineal feet of dams, and 6 piers.

The whole works on the main river and its tributaries amounting in the aggregate to 5,071 lineal feet of canals; 12,335 feet of slides; 67,799 feet of booms; 17,791 feet of dams; 346 feet of bulkheads; 2,215 feet of bridges; 346 feet of glance piers; 141 piers; 10 support piers; 5 slide keepers' houses; 3 storehouses, and 1 workshop. Up to the 1st July, 1867, there was expended on the Ottawa alone \$290,904.11, and on its tributaries \$224,163.99, making a total of \$515,068.10 in connection with the entire Ottawa River Works. These works on the 1st of July, 1877, represented a capital for construction alone of \$2,838,418.38. The amount of tolls earned that year was \$98,258.83, and the amount of dues collected was \$102,729.87. There has been a falling off since owing to the depression in trade. The staff in the Ottawa Works Office at present is composed of G. P. Brophy, Superintendent; David Scott, Accountant and Clerk of Works, who has held the position for 25 years; and William Kane, Messenger.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In our notice of the City Churches, the above had almost escaped attention. It is a neatly designed structure of white brick with freestone dressings, and situated at the corner of Gloucester and Elgin streets, directly opposite Cartier Square. The design was prepared and the work constructed, under the supervision of Wm. Hodgson, architect of this City, and cost nearly \$15,000. It was first opened in March 1874; Bishop Cheney of Chicago preaching the inaugural sermon. This Church owes its origin in a great measure to the Ritualistic practises that have crept into the services of the Anglican churches, causing a dissension on the part of those who were desirous of preserving in their simplicity, the forms of church worship as practised by the early Fathers of the Anglican Faith. The late Rev. Dr. Cummings, of the United States, was the founder of this new religious body. The Rev. Johnston McCormac was the first pastor of the congregation, but after the lapse of one year, was succeeded by the Rev. H. M. Collisson, M. A., who had the pastoral charge for two years. The present incumbent is the Rev. G. W. Huntington. The church is seated for 600 persons, is very commodious and heated with hot air and lighted with gas. There is a large attendance and the success of the church here has been fully established.

TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Corner of Sussex and Rideau Streets, Ottawa.

THIS HOUSE has done the largest Cash and best Custom Trade in the Tailoring and Outfitting line in the City for the last 15 years.

Mr. P. J. Egleson, long and favourably known as a Cutter, is in charge of the Tailoring Department.

P. A. EGLESON.

☞ Visitors and Strangers are cordially invited to examine the Stock.

BLYTH & KERR,

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HARDWARE MERCHANTS, PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Stoves, Tinware, Builders' Hardware, Gas Fixtures, Globes, Steamboat Supplies
Rubber Hose, Garden Tools, Fishing Tackle.

BATHS AND WATER CLOSETS FITTED UP ON SHORTEST NOTICE

Estimates given Competent workmen employed.

Agents Wanted. \$10 PER DAY CAN BE MADE

We mean it. Do not leave Ottawa without giving us a call. Send for terms at once, as we employ but one man for each County, and the goods manufactured by us are not only staple and well made, but low in price with large profits, and sell in nearly every house. Our business has been acknowledged by agents to be the best paying agency in the Dominion. Those visiting the Exhibition at Ottawa should call at our Manufactory, which is situated at the outskirts of the city, in the village of New Edinburgh, and which is only 15 minutes' ride by street cars (fare, 6 cents).

Address all communications to

The U. S. MOP WRINGER CO.

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DOMINION OF CANADA.

Seat of Government,—Ottawa.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, (commonly called the Marquis of Lorne,) Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.

STAFF.

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Lieut. Col. Hewitt Bernard,	Extra Aide-de-Camp.
Capt. Russell Stephenson,	" "
The Hon. R. Moreton,	Comptroller.
John Kidd,	Chief Clerk.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,	Premier; Minister of Interior.
Sir S. L. Tilley,	Minister of Finance.
" Chas. Tupper,	Minister of Railways and Canals
" Alex. Campbell,	Postmaster-General.
Hon. H. L. Langevin,	Minister of Public Works.
" J. C. Aikins,	Secretary of State.
" J. H. Pope,	Minister of Agriculture.
" John O'Connor,	President of the Council.
" James Macdonald,	Minister of Justice.
" L. R. Masson,	Minister of Militia and Defense.
" James C. Pope,	Minister of Marine and Fisheries
" Mackenzie Bowell,	Minister of Customs.
" G. Baby,	Minister of Inland Revenue.
" R. D. Wilmot,	Speaker of the Senate.

CLERK.

William A. Himswoth.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Seat of Government,—Toronto.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

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Executive Council.

Hon. Oliver Mowat,	Premier and Attorney-General.
" Adam Crooks,	Minister of Education.
" A. S. Hardy,	Provincial Secretary.
" S. C. Wood,	Treasurer.
" C. F. Fraser,	Commissioner of Public Works.
T. B. Pardee,	Commissioner of Crown Lands.

House of Assembly.

Speaker—Hon. R. M. Wells. Clerk—C. F. Gillmor, Esq.

88 Members.

JUDGES AND OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS OF THE DOMINION.

Offices adjoining the Library, Parliament Buildings.—Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice; Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Hon. Telesphore Fournier, Hon. Wm. Alex. Henry, Hon. Henri Elzear Tachereau, Hon. John Wellington Gwynne. *Registrar.*—Robert Cassels, jr., Barrister-at-Law. *Precis Writer.*—George Duval, Advocate; W. J. Thicke, Clerk.

Sessions of the Supreme Court.

One commences the third Tuesday in February; One commences the first Tuesday in May; One commences the fourth Tuesday in October.

Exchequer Court.

Sits every Monday at 11, except during Vacation.

County and Judicial Officers.

County Officers.—County Town, Ottawa. D Beattie, M D, Warden; William Cowan, Treasurer; Charles McNab, Clerk; Rev John May, M A, Inspector of Public Schools; Wm. McGroove, Solicitor; John Bearman and Wm Corbett, County Auditors and Auditors of School Moneys; Dr Church, Surgeon of the Gaol; R Sparks, P L S, County Engineer; Wm Gordon, County Constable; William McEwen, Custodian.

County of Carleton Registry Office.—W H Waller, Registrar; William Pole, Deputy Registrar. Office hours from 10 a m to 4 p m.

Judicial Officers.—W A Ross, County Judge; Robt Lyon, Junior Judge; W M Matheson, Master and Deputy Registrar in Chancery; Robert Lees, County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace; W F Powell, Sheriff; J P Featherston, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk of County Court and Registrar of Surrogate Court; Alex W Powell, Gaoler; Thos Dagg and W Johnston, Turnkeys.

County Courts.

DISTRICT OF CARLETON, PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL, 1879.

James Daniell, County Judge Prescott and Russell; W A Ross, County Judge Carleton; Robert Lyon, Junior County Judge, Carleton.

General Sessions and County Court (with Jury).—Tuesday, June 10th, and December 9th.

County Court Sittings (without Jury).—Monday, April 7th, and October 6th.

County and Surrogate Court Terms.—January 6th to 11th inclusive; April 7th to 12th inclusive; July 7th to 12th inclusive; October 6th to 11th inclusive.

Magistrates.

Justices of the Peace for the County of Carleton, resident in the City of Ottawa.—Geo Hay, W H Thompson, Alexander Workman, Francis Clenow, Thos Langrell, W P Lett, M O'Gara, P M, Abraham Pratt, Francis Abbott, William Byers, J C Bowers, Wm Cousens, J A Pinard, John Culbert, jr, J R Esmonde, Donald M Grant, Henry Grist, Jas O'Connor, Lyman Perkins, Hamnet Hill, M D, W A Himsworth, Jos Kavanagh, Wm McCaffrey, Richd O'Connor, A J Russell, Robt Cummings.

BANKS.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—Ottawa Branch.—Office 241 Wellington street. W D Chambers, manager; H M Breedon, accountant; J C Welsh, teller; J G Taylor, Alf Duffus, G A Robinson, clerks; James Larden, messenger.

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE—Ottawa Branch.—Office, Victoria Chambers' Block, 134 Wellington street. Robert Gill, manager; Wm Maynard, accountant; J H Thompson, teller; Edward Corridan, messenger.

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MERCHANTS' BANK—Ottawa Branch—Office, corner Sparks and Metcalfe streets, D Kemp, manager; G M King, accountant; H Jasson Blogg, teller; F Gemett, ledger-keeper; Chas de Boucherville, clerk; John Edmonds, messenger.

BANK OF MONTREAL—Ottawa Branch—Office, 144-146 Wellington street. A Drummond, manager; J W de C O'Grady, accountant; D J Campbell, teller; J Maitland, assistant teller; G A Henderson, ledger-keeper; John M Greata, A B Monk, J S Fraser, clerks; S O Richards, discount clerk; J C Kearns, Edward Ashe, messengers.

LA BANQUE NATIONALE AND SAVINGS' BANK—Ottawa Branch—Office, 106-108 Wellington street. S Benoit, manager; A P A Rinfret, accountant; A J St. Pierre, teller; A Hardy, ledger-keeper; A Gulbrandsen, messenger.

ONTARIO BANK AND SAVINGS' BANK—Ottawa Branch—Office, 82 Wellington street. J H Woodman, manager; G R Bartlett, accountant; A Denny, teller; G L Tempest, ledger-keeper; Patrick Fitzgerald, messenger.

BANK OF OTTAWA AND SAVINGS' BANK—Office, 142 Wellington street. P Robertson, manager; E D Arnaud, accountant; W J Christie, teller; John A Bangs, ledger-keeper; John B Monk, discount clerk; James Martin, messenger.

QUEBEC BANK AND SAVINGS'S BANK—Ottawa Branch—Office, 122-124 Wellington street. H V Noel, manager; W M Richards, accountant; C V Noel, paying and receiving teller; C A Moore, deposit ledger-keeper; J H Pinhey, discount clerk; G A Shaw, clerk; Robert Miller, messenger.

UNION BANK OF L C AND SAVINGS' BANK—Ottawa Branch—Office, 42 Rideau street. M A Anderson, manager; E E Webb, accountant and teller; C R Armstrong, ledger-keeper; John Martin, messenger.

Table of Stamp Duties.

Stamps required on Notes, Drafts, or Bills of Exchange, executed singly:—For \$25, 1 cent; for \$50 and over \$25, 2 cents; for \$100 and over \$50, 3 cents; for each fraction over \$100, 3 cents. On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in duplicate:—For \$100, 2 cents; for each fractional part of \$100, 2 cents. On Drafts or Bills of Exchange in more parts than two:—For \$100, 1 cent; each fractional part of \$100, 1 cent.

MILITARY.

STAFF OFFICER OF PENSIONERS.—Capt Elliott, 228 Daly street. Pensioners paid on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd day of each quarter, at his residence.

Volunteer Militia Force.

DISTRICT STAFF.—District No 4, Lieut-Col W H Jackson, D A G; Major Gregor Mattice, Brigade Major; Major David Wylie, District paymaster.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S DRAGOON GUARDS.—John Stewart, Captain; F Gourdeau, Lieut; A O F Coleman, Veterinary Surgeon; 31 men.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—John Stewart, Major; Thos Evans, Captain; L W P Coutlee, 1st Lieut; B Savage, 2nd Lieut; Thos B Bentley, M D, Surgeon; James Harris, Veterinary Surgeon; A S Woodburn, Paymaster; James Elliott, Leader of Band.

1ST BATTALION GOVERNOR GENERAL'S FOOT GUARDS.—Thos Ross, Lieut-Colonel; Brevet Lieut-Col William White, J P Macpherson, Majors; John Tilton, Brevet Major H S Weatherly, W H Lee, A H Todd, H G Dunlevie, T Aumond, Captains; G R Major, C Graburn, H W Griffin, Fred Toller, Frederick E A Gautier, F White, Lieuts; F A Fleming, K Graburn, E E Webb, E Waldo, 2nd Lieuts; Major H A Wicksteed, Paymaster; Bt Major and Captain John Walsh, Adjutant; Major George Grant, (late of 100th regt), Quartermaster; Major E C Malloch, M D, Surgeon; W R Bell, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE MILITARY COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—J Thorburn, M A, President; J A MacCabe, Principal Normal School, Rev T D Phillipps, M A.

RAILWAYS.

St Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Co.—Managing Director's Office, Wellington street. Thomas Reynolds, managing director; A G Peden, sec-treas and general passenger agent; R K Claire, general freight agent, Ottawa and Prescott; Calvin Dame, locomotive superintendent, Prescott; J G Macklin, resident engineer, Ottawa; R K Claire, station agent, Sussex street; J A Houston, station agent, Chaudiere, Ottawa; R A Bennett, telegraph operator.

Canada Central Railway Co.—President, John G Richardson; Manager, Archer Baker; Supt, T A McKinnon; Treasurer, Carl Matthaei; Agent, W S Eaton.

Union Forwarding and Railway Co.—166 Sparks street. Alfred Brown, President; John Rankin, A C Cooper, John Hamilton, jr, C O'Kelly, H K Egan, Directors; Hon D A Smith; J C Browne, Sec-Treasurer, Manager; Sam Dyde, book-keeper.

Board of Trade., (COR. SPARKS AND O'CONNOR STS.)

Hon James Skead, president; E McGillivray, vice-president; James Cunningham, treasurer; J H P Gibson, secretary.

Official Assignees.

Francis Clemow, 50 Elgin street; D S Eastwood, 83½ Sparks street; William Pennock, 34 Elgin street; Timothée Rajotte, 64 Wellington street; G F Thompson, 46 Sparks street; P Larmonth, 159 Sparks street; R C W MacCuaig, 60 Sparks street; Chas E Desjardins, 40 Elgin street; Geo H Woodburn, 12 Metcalfe street; Wm Shoolbred, 148 Sparks street.

License Commissioners.

James Cunningham, chairman; James Warnock, Octave Latremouille, commissioners; John O'Reilly, inspector; James O'Connell, license detective.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH Co.—Main Office, Metcalfe street. Branch Offices—Parliament House during session; Russell House; Union House; John Cass, Sussex street; St L & O R R depots; C C R Station, and Bridge street, Chaudiere; C C R Ticket office, Wellington street next to Post Office.

N W Bethune, district superintendent; G F Macdonald, inspector; Wm Nichols, receiving clerk; C B Steacy and E T Steacy, entry clerks; J Keenehan and H Myers, clerks; operators—O Higman, chief, Thos Ahearn, H B Spencer, J Lockwood, J McTaggart, H F St Jacques, John Cooney, C A Grant; repairers, F S, Denis, X Lefebvre.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH Co.—Main Office, Elgin street. Branch Offices—Parliament building during session, Russell House, E McGillivray's Wellington street, Bridge street, and Q M O & O R R, Elgin street.

W Y Soper, manager; J McMullen, cashier; D H Keely, chief operator; D C Dewar, receiving clerk; operators—W J Burns, S Watts, S Ebbs, H Moreland; W Hutchison, P Valois, repairers.

STAGE ROUTES, &c.

Ottawa and Aylmer Mail Line.—Moses Holt, proprietor; leaves the Windsor House, Union House and British Lion Hotel at 10 a m, 3 p m, 5 p m, and 7 p m, Sundays excepted.

Hastoy's Gatineau Mail Stage Line.—Leaves the Albion Hotel, Nicholas street, at 5.30 a m, daily, Sundays excepted, for Ironsides, Chelsea, Kirk's Ferry, North Wakefield, Aylwin, &c, to River Desert.

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Ottawa and Richmond Stage.—Mail line, leaves the British Lion Hotel, Sparks street, at 2 p m, daily. Wm. Hamilton, proprietor,

Ottawa and Hull Ferry.—Stirling's Wharf, head of St Patrick street. Joseph Smith, proprietor; John Jones, Captain. Commences daily at 6 a m, till 9 p m.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

St Andrew's Society.—McLeod Stewart, president; C E Anderson, 1st vice-president; A F McIntyre, 2nd vice-president; A Mann, treasurer; G S MacFarlane, recording secretary; J P Robertson, corresponding secretary; Rev D M Gordon, chaplain; P A McDougall, M D, and D A Carmichael, M D, physicians; A H Taylor, (convenor), J Smith, G Stockand, James Harris, H Inglis, W Kerr, J W Russell, Geo Dalglish, W M Somerville, managers; R Whyte, H Allan, auditors.

St George's Society.—John Sweetland, M D, president; Fred'k Champness, 1st vice-president; Thomas Starmer, 2nd vice-president; C C Rogers, secretary; W Mills, treasurer; Rev T Bedford Jones, Rev H Pollard, Rev T D Phillips, Rev F R Smith, chaplains; Dr Church, (Lower Town), Dr Horsey, (Upper Town), physicians; H P Hill, solicitor; E C Barber, H R Fripp, Wm Parris, Thos Beament, Geo E Preston, W R Truman, B Chilton, committee of management; L Winters, W J Thicke, F H Tomlinson, Thos Beeson, stewards; Thomas H Kirby, H Meadows, auditors.

St Jean Baptiste Society.—F X Valade, president; Alfred Garneau, 1st vice-president; Dr A Robillard, 2nd vice-president; Paschal Poirier, recording secretary; Alphonse Benoit, corresponding secretary; L Olivier, treasurer; E A Lapierre, marshal. Council; P St Jean, M D, Joseph Tassé, M P, P C Auclair, A Gagnon.

St Patrick's Literary Association.—Geo O'Keefe, president; P E Ryan, vice-president; P A Egleson, treasurer; John Casey, corresponding secretary; James O'Leary, recording secretary; D Lannigan, assistant recording secretary; J Ryan, librarian; Rev M J Whelan, chaplain; Thomas McCabe, marshal. Trustees—Geo O'Keefe, J Heney, P H Egleson, W H Waller, J Lyon, John Casey, J O'Connor, P E Ryan, W D O'Brien, James O'Leary, M Starrs, Wm Findlay, D Lannigan, Thos McCabe, B McCann.

St Patrick's Society of Ottawa.—Patrick Baskerville, M P P, president; Thos Dunn, vice-president; Denis Egan, treasurer; E T Smith, recording and corresponding secretary; N Edge, assistant recording secretary; Wm McCaffrey, chief marshal. Committee of Management—D Smith, P St John, D O'Connor, J R Esmonde, T McGuire, Peter Dunn, M Kavanagh, jr., J C Enright, John Grant.

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society.—P A Egleson, sr., president; A S Woodburn, 1st vice-president; A Smirie, 2nd vice-president; J Stewart, 3rd vice-president; William Porter, treasurer; John McFarlane, recording secretary; Arch Graham, assistant recording secretary; J K Stewart, corresponding secretary; Council: John R Armstrong, James Lang, Abraham Pratt, B Donaldson, Francis Abbott, William Cowan, Henry T Corbett, M D, Samuel Rathwell, W J Wills, James Shouldice, John Kean, Robt McGiffin, Thomas Taylor, together with the officers of the Society.

Unity Protestant Benefit Society.—W R Truman, president; J Biehler, 1st vice president; F Tomlinson, 2nd vice-president; Rev H Pollard, chaplain; C R Church, M D, physician; D Strong, recording secretary; W D Hudson, assistant recording secretary; Wm Hill, financial secretary; Hugh Davies, treasurer; J Bullman, G E Preston, auditors; J Holt, Geo Bailey, A Moore, trustees; J Lyon and E Smith, tylers.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society.—W D LeSueur, B A, president; P Robertson, vice-president; W P Anderson, secretary; E D Arnaud, treasurer; James Fletcher, curator of museum; Joseph Martin, librarian; W R Wright, W H Harrington and Wm Kerr, members of Council; John Young, custodian.

Ottawa Field and Naturalist Society.—Lt-Col White, president; J Flether, 1st vice-president; Prof Riddel, 2nd vice-president; R B Whyte, secretary and treasurer; members of council: W P Anderson, J A Guignard, W H Harrington, J Martin, B Small.

Institut Canadien-Français.—Augustin Laperrière, president; Emmanuel Tassé, 1st vice-president; F R E Campeau, 2nd vice-president; Antoine Gobiél, recording secretary; E Chateauvert, treasurer; B Sulte, curator; Louis Daurey, librarian; Joseph Tassé, M P, P St Jean, M D, J APinard, Paschal Poirier, Aurelius Blais, managing committe; G A Bernard, hall-keeper.

Secours Mutuel.—Rooms corner of St Patrick and Cumberland streets. F R E Campeau, president; J C Taché, jr., 1st vice-president; J E Godin, 2nd vice-president; Antoine Gobiél, corresponding secretary; J L Beland, secretary and treasurer; Phillippe Drapeau, librarian; J B Moreau, marshal.

MACADAMIZED ROADS.

Bytown and Nepean Macadamized Road Company.—George Arnold, president; Chas H Pinhey, secretary-treasurer; George Arnold, Thomas Graham, E C Malloch, William Graham, and Reeve for the time being for Nepean, directors; William Graham, superintendent.

Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company.—John Roberts, president; A Mann, secretary-treasurer; James Severight, C T Bate, John Graham, F Clemow, directors, Quebec Bank, bankers.

Ottawa, Montreal and Russell Consolidated Road Company.—William Wilson, president; James Wadsworth, J A Snow, John Roberts, Z Wilson, directors; R Lees, solicitor; Merchants Bank, bankers; C R Cunningham, treasurer.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

City of Ottawa Agricultural Society.—Hon James Skead, president; Amos Rowe, 1st vice-president; Thomas Clark, 2nd vice-president; A S Woodburn, secretary-treasurer.

County of Carleton Agricultural Society.—President, John Dawson, Bell's Corners; 1st vice-president, H A Bennett, Richmond; 2nd vice-president, Hugh Gourlay, Carp. A Abbott, secretary-treasurer.

County of Russell Agricultural Society.—President, W H Hurdman, Esq; 1st vice-president, John Kennedy, Osgoode; 2nd vice-president, William Eadie, Russell, (Veighton); secretary and treasurer, Ira Morgan, Osgoode.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society.—Patron, His Excellency the Governor General. President, Geo Hay; Vice-Presidents, Wm Clegg, Wm Cousens, John Durie, Wm Hamilton, James Henry, P LeSueur, George May, W A MacAgy, John Thorburn, Thomas Vaux, James Johnston, Samuel Howell, John McMillan; corresponding secretary, Rev Wm Armstrong; recording secretary, Rev R Gavin; Treasurer, C W Jenkins; Depositary, E A Perry.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Organized 1867. Rooms 30 O'Connor street. C Falconer, president; J L Orme, B H Teakles, H Alexander, George May, W J Topley, C W Jenkins, P Larmonth, vice-presidents; D D McPherson, A H Manning, H Pritchard, T Crawley, Prof Kingston, F J Heath, R Harrison, J Jackson, directors; Raymond Rolph, general secretary; Fleming May, treasurer; F Moody, librarian. Strangers coming to the city are invited to attend the daily and weekly meetings held at their rooms as above. Free reading room open daily, from 8.00 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

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Post Office, Ottawa.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

1879

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

1879

MAILS.	CLOSE.			DELIVERED.		
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Eastern—Montreal, Quebec, &c		1.00	8.00	8.00		3.00
Maritime Provinces		1.00				3.00
Western—Kingston, Toronto	10.00		8.00	8.00		7.00
United States, via Ogdensburg.....	10.00	1.00	8.00		4.40	7.00
Western U. S.....	10.00		8.00	8.00		7.00
N. Y. Through Mail.....	10.00		8.00			4.40
Kemptville, &c.....	10.00	1.00		8.00		4.40
North Gower, Kars.....		1.00				4.40
Metcalf, Russell.....	10.00					4.40
Manotick.....	10.00					4.00
Ashton, Stittsville, Huntly.....	9.50					2.00
Perth, Smith's Falls, &c.....	9.50		3.50	8.00		2.00
Bristol Clarendon.....	9.50					2.00
Sand Point, Arnprior, Pembroke, Renfrew	9.50		3.50	8.00		2.00
Bell's Corners, Richmond.....		2.00		10.30		2.00
Hull.....	6.00		5.00			6.00
	10.00				2.00	7.30
Aylmer, Eardley.....	10.00		5.00		2.00	
Lower Ottawa by rail.....	8.00					3.00
Gatineau Route.....	6.00					6.00
New Edinburgh.....	9.45		5.30	10.30		7.30
Billings' Bridge.....	11.30					2.00
British, via N. Y., Monday and Tuesday.			8.00			
do via Rimouski, Friday.....			8.00			
do supplementary.....			9.20			

Registered matter must be posted half an hour previously.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.. For Savings Bank and Money Order business, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

MAILS.	CLOSED.	DELIVERED.
Western	10 a.m and 6 p.m.	9.30 a.m.
Eastern	1.00 p.m. and 6 p.m.	9.30 a.m., 3 and 5 p.m.

G. P. BAKER,

Postmaster.

OTTAWA, September 22nd, 1879.

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CLUBS.

Rideau Club.—84 Wellington street, cor Metcalfe. Incorporated under the Act of the Legislature of Canada, 29 Vic, cap 98, 1865. Alonzo Wright, M P, president; Hon J Cockburn, Q C, 1st vice-president; Hon L H Holton, 2nd vice-president; H N Bate, C Magee, auditors; bankers, Quebec Bank; H V Noel, treasurer; John Mackinson, secretary; R Inglis, steward.

Ottawa Curling Club.—Bink, Victoria street, south side; Organized 1862; affiliated with the Royal Caledonia Club of Scotland. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, patron; Col Allan Gilmour, president; T McKay, 1st vice-president; J W Russell, 2nd vice-president; John Manuel, 3rd vice-president; G Hutchison, sec'y-treasurer; Rev D M Gordon, chaplain. Committee of management—C S Scott, Chas Magee, W Kerr, J D Wallis. Representative members—Alex C Hutchison and Col A A Stevenson.

Ottawa Caledonia Club.—Capt W M Somerville, chief; A F McIntyre, 1st chieftain; John Smith, 2nd chieftain; Duncan Robertson, 3rd chieftain. Trustees: J B Mackenzie, D Bell, Donald Robertson. Finance committee: J P Robertson, A Lawson, G Lindsay. Meets 2nd Friday of every month.

Ottawa Cricket Club.—H V Noel, president; Grant Powell, 1st vice-president; Major F deWinton, 2nd vice-president; C B Brodie, secretary; R Gill, treasurer. Committee—Hon C Harbord, G P Baker, Dr Powell, S O Richards, W Himsforth.

Ottawa Rowing Club.—Col Allan Gilmour, president; H V Noel, 1st vice-president; C H Mackintosh, 2nd vice-president, A P Sherwood, captain; E P Remon, treasurer; J D Patterson, secretary. Committee: R H Haycock, W Richards, R J Devlin, A P Wright, E S Skead, E Kimber, A Jarvis.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.—Patron; His Excellency the Right Honorable the Marquis of Lorne, K T, G C M G, Governor General of Canada, &c; Vice-Patrons: Lieut Governors of Provinces; Lieut General commanding the Forces; Vice-Admiral commanding H M Navy; Premier of the Dominion; Minister of Militia; the Premiers of the several Provinces; Sir Wm Young, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; the General Officer in command of the Militia, and the Adjutant General of Militia. President, Lieut-Col Gzowski, Toronto; Vice-presidents, Allan Gilmour, Esq, Ottawa, for Ontario; Lieut-Col C J Brydges, Montreal, for Quebec; Lieut-Col A K McKinlay, Halifax, for Nova Scotia; Dr Schultz, M P, Winnipeg, for Manitoba; Hon R W Carrall, Victoria, for British Columbia; Lieut-Col Hon T H Haviland, Charlottetown, for Prince Edward Island. Treasurer, Lieut-Col Macpherson, Militia Department, Ottawa; Secretary, Lieut-Col Stuart, Ottawa.

MASONIC.

Carleton R A Chapter, No 16 G R C.—Ex comp P N Mason, Z; Ex comp L P Coutlee, H; Ex comp J D Wallis, J; comp Wm Anderson, S E; comp R T Fotheringham, S N; Rt Ex comp Wm M Somerville, treas; comp Thomas Kennedy, P S; comp David Taylor, S S; comp John Sweetman, janitor. Meets second Monday of every month.

Dalhousie Lodge A F & A M, No 52 G R C.—W Bro Edwin Parlow, W M; R W Bro Horace Merrill, I P M; Bro W Reynolds, S W; Bro H W Bennett, J W; Bro M P Pyke, chaplain; Bro W Anderson, treasurer; Bro G B Greene, secretary; Bro John Sweetman, tyler. Meets first Tuesday of each month.

Doric Lodge No 58, A F & A M, G R C.—W Bro John J Smyth, W M; R W Bro W M Somerville, I P M; Bro W H Baldwin, S W; Bro A Smirle, J W; R W Bro W Kerr, chaplain; Bro John Graham, treasurer; Bro George Cox, secretary; Bro R Fotheringham, S D; Bro V M Fisher, J D; Bro W Powley, I G; W D Hut-

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son, T R Davies, stewards; Bro F Champness, M C; Bro John McCarthy, tyler. Meets in Masonic Hall, Rideau street, first Wednesday of every month.

Civil Service Lodge, No 148, A F & A M, G R C.—Wor bro W G Blyth, W M; W bro N W McLean, I P M; bro E A D Jones, S W; bro W Himsforth, J W; bro Rev John May, chaplain; bro J W Harper, treasurer; bro L F A Maingy, secretary; bro G R Major, S D; bro C V F Bliss, J D; bro C Campbell, D of C; F A Dixon, organist; bro Edwin Plant, J G; F K Bennett, F W Leggatt, stewards; John Sweetman, tyler. Meets second Tuesday in every month.

Builder's Lodge, No 177, A F & A M, G R C.—W bro John Orr, W M; bro W Cherry, S W; bro J C Kearns, J W; W bro E B Butterworth, treasurer; bro E Daubney, secretary; bro D Taylor, S D; bro A Scott, J D; bro H Cairns, M C; bro E Preston and R Graham, stewards; bro J Robertson, I G; bro J McCarthy, tyler. Meets second Friday of every month.

Lodge of Fidelity, No 231, A F & A M, G R C.—W bro D Plant, W M; V W bro W Rea, I P M; bro W Rice, S W; bro F W Leggatt, J W; bro J A Campbell, treasurer; bro A Chatfield, secretary; bro W Teague, S D; bro W Jackson, J D; bro C H Carter, M C; bro T W Keir and A Moore, stewards; bro James Leamy, I G; bro McCarthy, tyler. Meets second Wednesday of every month.

Chaudiere Lodge, F & A M, No 264, G R C.—Bro A A Henderson, W M; bro T T Stoddard, S W; bro W Hill, J W; W bro John Oliver, chaplain; W bro James Grant, treasurer; W bro N P Mason, secretary; W bro W H Morgan, S D; W bro J H Ward, J D; W bro S Mix and L Booth, stewards; W bro W D Jones, I G; W bro John McGillivray, tyler. Meets first Monday in each month.

Prince of Wales Lodge, U D, G R C.—V W bro Samuel Rogers, W M; bro A H Taylor, S W; bro J W Whiteford, J W; bro J Stewart, treasurer; bro W Northwood, secretary; bro Wm Mills, chaplain; bro T Porter, I G; bro L K Clisby, S D; bro P A McDougall, J D; bro H Letch and R J Cook, stewards; bro M Borthwick, M C; bro John Sweetman; tyler. Meets second Thursday of each month.

Loyal Metropolitan Lodge, C O O F, No 50.—D Mowat, P N G; Thos Huckell, N G; W S Wood, V G; James Slocombe, treasurer; W C Teague, lecture master; W A Davis, secretary; A Thornton, warden; S L Perkins, conductor; J Binks, R S N G; C Hirsh, L S N G; W Clarke, R S V G; J Moore, L S V G; H Harley, I G.

Ancient Order of Foresters' Benefit Society, Court "Pioneer" No 5607.—Held at Foresters' Hall, next door to the Feathers Hotel, William street; meeting nights every alternate Tuesday. W H Adams, C R; W McBride, S C R; John Currell, S W; T Pollock, J W; G Guy, S B; T O Low, J B; F Champness, treasurer; C Medlow, secretary; Dr McDougall, surgeon; Dr Graham, chemist; Bros W McBride and G Guy, auditors.



GRAND
DOMINION EXHIBITION

—TO BE HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE—

THIRTY-FOURTH PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

—OF THE—

AGRICULTURAL & ARTS ASSOCIATION

OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

—AT THE—

CITY OF OTTAWA,

—ON—

*Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Friday
and Saturday,*

September 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 & 27, 1879

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COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WORLD.  
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 \$18,000 in Prizes  500 Dominion Medals 

WILL BE AWARDED TO SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

JOHN R CRAIG,

Secretary.

SAMUEL WILMOT,

President.

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Patron.

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Vice-Patrons.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES
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Agricultural and Arts Association OF ONTARIO.

Officers:

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Vice-President—J. C. Rykert, Esq., M.P., St. Catharines.
Treasurer—George Graham, Brampton.
Secretary—John R. Craig, Toronto.
Consulting Chemist—Professor Croft, University College.
Veterinary Surgeon and Referee—Andrew Smith, V.S., Licentiate Elin. Vet. Col.
Bankers—Canadian Bank of Commerce.
General Superintendent of the Exhibition—Henry Anderson, London.
Superintendent of Grain, Roots, and the Horticultural Department—George Leslie, Jr., Toronto.
Superintendents of the Arts and Manufacturers' Department—R. W. Laird, Toronto, and Mr. Fields, Galt.

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2—Ira Morgan, Osgoode.
3—Joshua Legge, Jr., Gananoque.
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11—L. E. Shipley, Greystead.
12—Stephen White, Charing Cross.
13—Charles Drury, Crown Hill.

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Hon. S. C. Wood, Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., Toronto.
James Young, M.P.P., Galt, President of the Mechanics' Institutes Association of Ontario.
Otto Klotz, Preston, Vice-President of the Mechanics' Institutes Association of Ontario.
Rev. R. Burnet, London, President of the Fruit Growers' Association.
George Buckland, Toronto, President of Agriculture in the University of Toronto.
Hon. A. Crooks, Minister of Education, Ontario.
William Saunders, President of the Entomological Society, London.
K. Graham, Belleville, President of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario.
T. Ballantyne, M.P.P., Stratford, President of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.
W. H. Howland, President Ontario Society of Artists, Toronto.
James Thompson Bell, Professor of Agriculture, Albert College, Belleville.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

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Messrs. Shipley, Aylesworth and Legge.

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Programme for the Week.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

WILL FORMALLY OPEN THE EXHIBITION ON

WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1879,

At 11 o'clock A.M.

THE PRESENTATION OF MEDALS

WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE

Senate Chamber.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1879.

1. MONDAY, September 22.—Officers and members of the Association, judges, exhibitors, delegates, members of the press, and necessary attendants will be admitted on presenting the proper credentials, badge, or ticket of admission. Other persons will be admitted on payment of 25 cents each time. The rule for admission will be the same throughout the exhibition.

2. TUESDAY, 23rd.—The judges in all the classes will meet in their respective committee rooms at 10 a.m., and will make arrangements to commence their duties. On receiving the class-books they will also be furnished with the blank prize tickets, which they shall fill up and affix in each section so soon as they shall have finally determined their awards. The first prize tickets shall be red; the second, blue; the third, yellow; the fourth, white; extras, green; the "highly commended" and "commended" tickets, white. On completing the class, the judges shall report to the Secretary. The main exhibition building will be closed till 4 p.m. for the purpose of affording the judges an opportunity of discharging their duties properly. Non-members admitted to the grounds on payment of twenty-five cents each time. The annual meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Association will take place at the City Hall at 7 p.m. The annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute Association will be held at the City Hall at 7 p.m.

3. WEDNESDAY, 24th.—The judges of the various classes shall complete their awards as early in the day as possible. All the buildings and grounds will be open to visitors. Admission the same as on Monday and Tuesday. The annual meeting of the Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association, for the purpose of electing auditors, deciding upon the place of holding the next exhibition, and other business, will take place at 7 p.m. at the City Hall. The President will deliver an address at the annual meeting.

4. THURSDAY, 25th.—Admission 25 cents. The prize animals will be exhibited in the ring at 2 p.m.

5. FRIDAY, 26th.—Admission the same as on previous days. At 2 p.m. the prize animals will again be exhibited in the ring. At 8 p.m. presentation of medals in Senate Chamber.

6. SATURDAY, 27th.—The exhibition will be considered officially closed at 9 a.m., when the Treasurer will commence paying the premiums. Exhibitors will remove all their property from the grounds and buildings. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary, and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to attend to.

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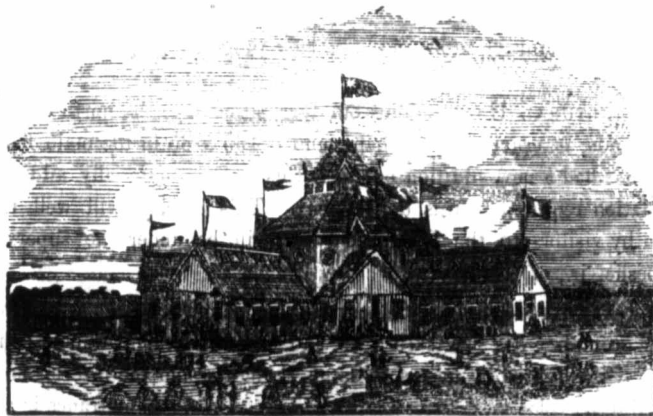
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THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The grounds set apart for the purposes of the Dominion Exhibition, are beautifully situated on the Rideau Canal, about a mile and a half from the Parliament Houses, having the Canal for a southern, Bank street for a western, and Elgin street and the Canal for an eastern boundary. They occupy an area of 26 acres in extent. The ground is dry, level and in every way adapted for the purposes of an exhibition. The site and buildings are the property of the City of Ottawa Agricultural Society, through whose instrumentality much of the success, attending these periodical exhibitions, has been attained. The efforts of this Society have been liberally encouraged by the City Corporation, who have expended nearly \$30,000 in aid of the enterprise. Nearly \$7,000 have been expended in the erection of additional buildings this season and in placing the grounds and buildings in their present condition. The property together with the improvements made thereon, has already cost in the vicinity of \$50,000.

HOW TO REACH THE GROUNDS.

To pedestrians and carriages, it affords three avenues of approach, viz: the Bank street road and Elgin street from centre town, and Nicholas street from lower town; and by boat, another route is available in the Rideau Canal, three wharves being constructed in the vicinity of the grounds to land passengers. Arrangements have been made with carters, express vans and omnibuses, whereby passengers can be taken to and from the grounds at exceedingly low rates; and similar arrangements have been made with boats for their transit, to and from the Fair by the Rideau Canal.

THE BUILDINGS.

MAIN BUILDING.—This edifice is not of a very elaborate design, being built rather with a view to accommodation than an attempt at architectural finish. It is admirably adapted for the purposes of the exhibition, and is of an octagonal shape, the centre being 92 feet in diameter, and the right wings each 60 feet in length by 35 feet in width. It terminates in a dome roof which is surmounted by an immense flag staff, that will flaunt to the breeze during the exhibition a large Dominion flag. It will be devoted almost entirely to the Arts and Manufactures Department. On each side of the wing, which forms the main entrance to the building are rooms set apart and furnished for Mr. Field's, (the superin-

tendent of manufactures), office, judges, lady judges, reporters, and the express and post offices.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—This building, situated to the north-western part of the grounds, is cruciform in shape, and is 165 x 35 in the main hall. The other part has had a new addition put to it this season, materially adding to the accommodation required in this department. This display will well repay an inspection by visitors to the Exhibition. It will be under the supervision of George Leslie, jr., of Toronto.

ART GALLERY.—The Art Gallery will be one of the most attractive buildings on the grounds. Its size is 75 x 36, and there is a straight wall of 15 feet, for paintings. It is lighted by means of large skylights, and the interior is painted a neutral tint—a color most favorable for paintings. At the entrance is a portico with carved brackets and turned finials, over which are three windows surmounted with ornamented mouldings. The gables are finished with ornamental cut barge boards, finials and flag pole. The roof is nearly one immense skylight, from which the building is lighted. The interior furnishings consist of a large stand placed down the centre for supporting pictures, which will also be suspended from dead walls at the side. This will be a leading feature of the Exhibition, as considerable more interest is being manifested in this department than formerly, and besides a separate building has been provided for the fine Arts. Mr. Laird has the superintendence of this department.

THE MANITOBA BUILDING.—This edifice, specially reserved for the Manitoba exhibit and such exhibits as may be made by the Dominion Government, is situated between the Main building and Horticultural Hall, and cost \$800, of which the Dominion Government contributes \$500. Its dimensions are 78 x 36 feet. The Centennial Cases, Dominion Map, and other exhibits from the Patent Office, will occupy the portion set apart for the Government, and the remainder will be devoted altogether to the products of Manitoba, of which there is a large variety. There are three entrances, viz: on the east, west and south, surmounted with gables. This building will be under the supervision of Mr. Begg of Manitoba.

MACHINERY HALL.—The Machinery Hall is located at the extreme end of the peninsula, jutting easterly into the Canal. Its dimensions are 200 x 30 feet, and an endless variety of machines will turn, for a time, this section of the grounds into a hive of industry. There are two lengths of shafting of 200 feet each, the entire machinery being driven by two engines, one of 125 and the other a 75 horse power, which with the shafting, &c., is supplied by W P Bartley & Co. of Montreal.

DAIRY BUILDING.—The Dairy building is 80 x 35 feet, and is located directly south of the main Hall. It is fitted up with tables, one upon each side and another along the centre, upon which the Dairy exhibits will be placed. A large number of neatly arranged shelves have also been put up with a view to an emergency, in case there should be a large number of entries. The joints of the building outside have been neatly battened, and painted in contrast to the rest of the structure, giving it a cheerful appearance.

THE STOVE BUILDING, which is also a new structure, is located in close

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proximity to the Machinery shed at the point, and is 100 x 36 feet. The display in this section promises to be one of the most pleasing features of the Fair.

NEW CARRIAGE SHEDS.—To meet the requirements in the carriage line, two sheds have been erected upon the point near the Machinery building, one 200 feet in length, the other 150 feet.

THE POULTRY SHED is placed at the extreme north-west angle of the grounds, lying to the north of the brick dwelling. Its dimensions are 175 x 24 feet, and is provided throughout with coops for caging the poultry exhibited. It has been whitewashed both inside and out, and everything done that may contribute to the comfort of its feathered inhabitants. There are 382 coops in the building.

LIVE STOCK ACCOMMODATION.—In this department every exertion has been put forth to minister to the requirements of the large number of animals that are being exhibited. Water is obtained at convenient locations, the troughs, &c., being supplied from the City water works. There are 3 stables for horses, two south of the show ring and one north of it, with additional stalls in rear of the Art Gallery. These furnish in all 253 stalls for the accommodation of horses. For cattle there are 73 stalls on Bank street side, 200 double stall sheds to north of the ring beyond the horse stable, and a line of 58 stalls adjoining the property of the Holland Bros., at the northern limits of the grounds,—making in all 331 stalls. There are 10 pens on Bank street side for sheep, 116 pens on the point, and 63 additional ones added this year, making an aggregate of 189 pens. There are 107 pens for hogs located at west and southern parts of the grounds.

GRAND STANDS AND RING.—We must not omit to mention that spot, to which the great mass of the people will be attracted—the show ring. It is situated a little to the east of the main building, and has a double gallery in the centre, through which a massive flagstaff rises about 80 feet. The lower tier will be occupied by the judges, and the upper which is reached by a pretty spiral stair case, has been set apart for a band stand. This can be best viewed from the grand stand to the south-west of the ring, and to which admission is had on the payment of a nominal fee.

ASSOCIATION OFFICES.—The offices of the Association are in a building 65 x 26 feet, in rear of the brick house, and are occupied by Mr. Craig the secretary, and Mr. Graham the treasurer, who with their respective staff of assistants, are busily engaged in attending to the executive business of the Arts Association. The board room for the sittings of the Council is also in this building. There is a small cottage between the main building and Bank street, containing the office of Mr. Anderson, superintendent of the grounds; and likewise offices for the Montreal and Dominion Telegraph Companies, they having provided facilities for the dispatch and receipt of messages on the grounds. Adjoining this is another small building fitted up for the purpose of a police station. This completes our narrative of the several buildings. The Main building and other structures erected in 1875 were designed by Mr. Mather, architect, and erected under the supervision of Mr. Robt. Whyte, contractor; the additions and improvements of the present year have all been made and superintended by Mr. R. Surtees, City Engineer.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

PRIZE LIST.

The List of Prizes is varied and extensive, comprising medals, diplomas and cash, and is of such a character as to warrant a keen competition. It consists of \$18,000 in money, by the Board of Arts and Agriculture, and special prizes by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Excellency the Governor General and the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion; also 500 gold, silver and bronze medals, by the Dominion Government, in the several departments.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will give a cash Prize of \$60 for the best herd of Durham cattle, consisting of one bull and five females of any age owned by the exhibitor.

His Excellency the Governor General gives the following special prizes:—An exhibitor receiving the greatest number of First Prizes on Cattle—a Gold Medal. An exhibitor receiving the greatest number of First Prizes on Horses—A Silver Medal. An exhibitor receiving the greatest number of First Prizes on Sheep and Swine—A Bronze medal.

The Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, will give the following special prizes;—For the best stallion on the ground, any age or breed, \$50. For the best essay on pleura-pneumonia and contagious diseases in cattle, \$50.

The Dominion Government Medals, to be awarded at the Dominion Exhibition, are distributed as follows:—In the Agricultural Department, for Live Stock, Implements and Agricultural Products, 25 Gold, 56 Silver and 117 Bronze Medals. In the Horticultural Department, for Fruit, Vegetables, Plants and Flowers, 1 Gold, 11 Silver, and 13 Bronze medals. In the Arts and Manufactures Department, 14 Gold, 113 Silver and 150 Bronze Medals.

The entries to date for the Dominion Exhibition in all classes amount to over 12,000. There were 11,612 entries at the Exhibition last year at Toronto, and only 9,410 entries at the great Industrial Fair just closed in the same city. The number of entries is very large as compared with previous exhibitions, a fact that will prove exceedingly interesting to visitors and others who are in attendance at the Great Fair. There were only 7,200 entries in Ottawa in 1875. The increase this year, in the agricultural and live stock departments is very large. The band competition promises to be keen, as there are no less than five entries from a distance, some of which are from the United States.



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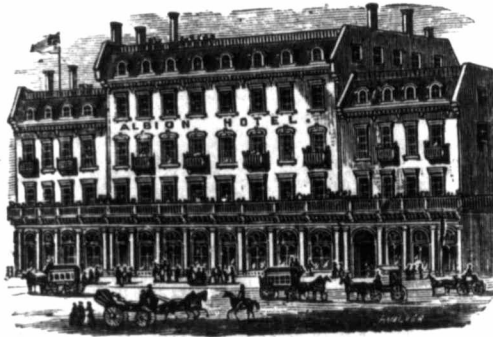
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THIS Hotel has for 23 years been the favourite resort of the travelling public of Europe and the United States, as well as of Canada, when visiting Montreal on business or pleasure.

McGill Street is the great business thoroughfare of the City, and from its proximity to the principal houses of business, justly entitles THE ALBION to that large and increasing support it is receiving from the commercial class; while from its favorable position it commands a magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence, the Victoria Bridge, Victoria Square, and Mount Royal.

It possesses every convenience which the travelling community can require, and we trust that our long experience in the business will give confidence to our friends that they will continue to enjoy at THE ALBION the advantage of a really *first-class Hotel, at second-class prices.*

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PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

The City Corporation having succeeded in obtaining the Provincial Fair, are doing all in their power to redeem their obligations to the Board of Arts and Agriculture. Not only has the money been cheerfully voted for putting the Exhibition Buildings and Grounds in a fit state for occupation, but they have supplemented the action of the Directors, by offering a splendid programme of sports for Exhibition week. With a view to carrying out their share of the work and of undertaking the management of the supplementary programme the following committees have been appointed:—

GENERAL LOCAL COMMITTEE.

The Mayor and Corporation of the City of Ottawa; Dr. Beatty, Warden of the County of Carleton; Hon. R. W. Scott; Hon. James Skead; J. M. Currier, Esq., M.P.; A. Wright, Esq., M.P.; John Rochester, Esq., M.P.; Joseph Tasse, Esq., M.P.; Hon. John O'Connor, M.P.; Messrs. William Cowan, Archibald McKellar, A. Rowe, W. H. Hurdman, A. S. Woodburn, H. Robillard, P. Baskerville, M.P.P., T. C. Keefer.—His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; A. S. WOODBURN, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; Aldermen Scott, Lang, Stewart, Starrs, Lauzon, Dr. Beatty (Warden County of Carleton), William Cowan, W. H. Hurdman, A. S. Woodburn, Amos Rowe and W. R. Bell, M. D.—ROBT. SURTEES, Secretary.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Alderman Scott, Chairman; Alderman Lang, Stewart, Starrs, Lauzon, Dr. Beatty (Warden County of Carleton), W. H. Hurdman and Amos Rowe.—ROBERT SURTEES, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON DEMONSTRATION, &c.

His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; E. C. Barber, Ald. Coleman, Ald. Lauzon, Ald. Stewart, R. C. W. MacCuaig, F. Clemow, Hon. James Skead, W. O. McKay, W. H. Aumond, Ald. McRae, E. A. Lapierre, Amos Rowe, A. W. Lang, Capt. McCaffrey, J. Riopelle, J. B. Mackenzie, T. Birkett, T. Patterson, A. H. Taylor, Jos. B. Esmonde, W. H. Nagle, C. W. Mitchell, R. W. Cruice, McLeod Stewart, and Lt.-Col. Panet, Depy. Minister of Militia.—ROBERT SURTEES, Secretary.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; Ald. Lauzon, Robert Lang, Ald. McRae, Ald. Starrs, Dr. Beatty, A. S. Woodburn, Hon. James Skead, J. M. Currier, M.P.—R. C. W. MACCUAIG, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON COLLECTIONS.

Ald. McRae, Chairman; His Worship the Mayor, E. C. Barber, T. Patterson, T. Birkett and P. Baskerville, M.P.P.—ALD. COLEMAN, Secretary.

As a result of the exertions of the Demonstration Committee the following programme in detail has been finally arranged for Exhibition week :—

FIRST DAY. — Monday, September 22nd.

Officers and Members of the Association, Judges, Exhibitors, Delegates, Members of the Press and necessary attendants will be admitted on presenting the proper credentials, badge, or ticket of admission. Other persons will be admitted on payment of 25 cents each time. The rule for admission will be the same throughout the Exhibition.

SECOND DAY. — Tuesday, September 23rd.

THE AMATEUR BAND COMPETITION will take place on the Grounds at 1 p.m.—Any Band not present at the hour named, unless a change of hour is ordered by the Committee will not be allowed to compete.—Entrance Free.

1st Prize.	Diploma and.....	\$100 00
2nd “	“ and.....	50 00
3rd “	“ and.....	30 00

No professional player will be allowed to play with any Amateur Band except the Band Master—each Band will be required to play one piece of their own selection as follows :—March, Set of Quadrilles or Valse, Selection, Operatic or Fantasia.

The annual meeting of the FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION and the MECHANICS INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION will take place at the City Hall at 7 p.m.

THIRD DAY. — Wednesday, September 24th.

All the Buildings and Grounds will be open to Visitors. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise will FORMALLY OPEN THE EXHIBITION at 11 a.m. At 2 o'clock p.m. the *Military Band* (either Brass or Reed) and the *Bag Pipe Competition* will take place on the Grounds. Any Band not present at the hour named, unless a change of hour is ordered by the Committee, will not be allowed to compete. Entrance free, to be made before Saturday, the 20th September.—For MILITARY BAND :

1st Prize.—Diploma and.....	\$125 00
2nd “ “ and.....	75 00
3rd “ “ and.....	50 00

Each Band will be required to play one piece of their own selection as follows :—Overture, Selection, Operatic, Light Piece.

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For BAG PIPE COMPETITION to take place at noon or thereabouts:—

1st Prize. Diploma and.....	\$25 00
2nd " " and.....	15 00

The annual meeting of the Directors of the PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of selecting Auditors, deciding upon the place of holding the next Exhibition and other business, will take place at 7 p.m., at the City Hall. The President will deliver an ADDRESS.

FOURTH DAY.—Thursday, September 25th.

From 9 to 9:30 a.m. the HYDRAULIC DISPLAY of the power of the OTTAWA WATER WORKS will take place near the Pump-house at Pooley's Bridge.

At 10 a.m. an INSPECTION AND REVIEW OF THE MILITARY will take place on Cartier Square. The following troops will take part:—Governor-General's Foot Guards, under command of Lieut.-Col. White; Ottawa Rifles, under command of Captain Lang; Princess Louise Dragoons, under command of Capt. Stewart; Ottawa Field Battery, under command of Major Stewart.

At 2 p.m. the PRIZE ANIMALS will be exhibited IN THE RING ON the grounds.

At 7:30 p.m. a PROCESSION OF THE TERRIBLES AND TRADES' REPRESENTATIVES will take place. This unique demonstration, headed by His Majesty Kana-ta-rook-ati-qua, displaying fireworks, will certainly be one of the most attractive features of the Exhibition proceedings. Every character will be represented—all the various trades illustrated; and the visitors may reasonably expect a rare entertainment on the occasion. Amateur bands, minstrel troupes, horse jockeys, and theatrical displays will follow in quick succession—a perfect panorama of real life, grotesque in the extreme, and under the management of gentlemen specially selected for the occasion.

FIFTH DAY. — Friday, September 26th.

From 9 to 9:30 a.m. the HYDRAULIC DISPLAY of the power of the OTTAWA WATER WORKS will be repeated near the Pump-house at Pooley's Bridge.

At 11 a.m. the STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPETITION will take place on the grounds.

FIRST COMPETITION.—Steam Engine contest, through 500 feet of Hose. 1st Prize, \$75; 2nd \$25.

SECOND COMPETITION.—Steam Engine contest, long distance throwing. Each engine to be allowed to work 15 minutes from the time the engineer of steamer announces he is ready to go to work. No "spurting" to be allowed. 1st Prize, \$75; 2nd, \$25.

At 2 p.m. the PRIZE ANIMALS will be again exhibited IN THE RING.

At 8 p.m. the presentation of Medals will take place in the Senate Chamber.

SIXTH DAY.—Saturday, September 27th.

The Exhibition will be considered officially closed at 9 a.m., when the Treasurer will commence paying the premiums. Exhibitors will remove all their property from the grounds and buildings. The gates will be kept closed as long as necessary, and none will be admitted except those who can show that they have business to transact.

The HORSE RACING will take place at Mutchmor's Driving Park, under the patronage of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and suite, when the following programme will be carried out, commencing at 1 p.m.:—

PROGRAMME.

No. 1.—*Corporation Purse of \$100, (half-mile heats).*—Open to all horses.

No. 2.—*Merchants' Purse of \$150, (mile heats).*—Open to all horses. Weights for age. Lady D'Arcy barred. \$125 to 1st, \$25 to 2nd.

No. 3.—*Ladies Purse of \$100.*—Steeplechase of about one and a-half miles.

No. 4.—*Citizens' Purse of \$150.*—Steeplechase of about two and a-quarter miles, thrice over water leap. Open to all horses. Handicap. Top weight, 168 lbs. \$125 to 1st, \$25 to 2nd.

Full details of the races will be found in small programmes.

THE GREAT DOMINION MAP—30×15—Which excited such curiosity in Paris, will be on Exhibition.

Mr. Begg, a Commissioner from Manitoba, will superintend the Mammoth Collection of Exhibits from that Province. This will be one of the greatest novelties of the Exhibition.

Their Honors the Lieut.-Governors of Ontario and Quebec and the Governors of Maine, Vermont and Ohio will be present.

HINTS TO VISITORS.

Strangers and other visitors to the city will find on the Fair Grounds everything necessary for their convenience and comfort. Ample restaurants and lunch rooms, managed by experienced caterers, and under the supervision of the Board of Directors, will serve meals and refreshments during the hours of Exhibition at reasonable rates. Telegraphic, postal and express facilities are provided on the grounds, through which all messages, parcels, etc., will be both dispatched and received.

POLICE PROTECTION.

Ample preparation has been made for the preservation of the peace and protection of strangers from the great influx of pickpockets and sneak thieves that are said now to infest the city. Chief of Police Sherwood has this matter in charge and, besides a detachment of the regular force, he has a number of private and experienced detectives and special constables employed for the occasion. We would advise all, however, to keep a sharp lookout for their money, watches, jewelry and other valuables, and to assist in every instance the authorities in bringing any suspicious characters to account for their thieving propensities.

GROUNDS' IMPROVEMENTS.

A railing has been placed along the bank of the canal, from the outer gate to the entrance on the Elgin street road. Vehicles will not be allowed to pass beyond the first gate, but will leave their passengers at that point. All the stalls have been re-numbered and freshly painted, and present a fine appearance. Good clean straw has been laid in them, which will ensure the comfort of their occupants. The various booths in the Dancing Hall are being enlarged and repaired and handsomely decorated. The fence, behind the refreshment stand, which divides the main grounds from the peninsula, has been taken down, making a decided improvement.

MOTIVE POWER FOR MACHINERY SHED.

This will be a point of interest to visitors. Mr. Bartley has three engines to furnish the necessary power for driving the machinery, one of them being of 125 horse power, a second of 75 horse power, and the third a medium sized donkey engine, which will suffice to supply the water power.

THE DOMINION MAP.

Visitors to the Exhibition will do well to have a look at the great Map of the Dominion, which excited so much admiration at the Paris Exposition last year. Col. Dennis, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, has had it overhauled, and fitted and placed in the Manitoba Building for the benefit of strangers visiting the city. Its dimensions are 30x15 feet, and drawn on a scale of ten miles

to an inch; It was compiled and drawn by Mr. John Johnston, chief draughtsman of the Department of the Interior. The work is estimated to be worth \$5000, and this seems a reasonable figure for so elaborate a work.

DOMINION PLUMBAGO WORKS, &c.

A great source of attraction will be the magnificent display of plumbago by the Dominion Plumbago Co., in one of the wings of the Main Hall. Some very beautiful exhibits from the phosphate mines of Messrs. R. J. Miller, Stephen Wilkins and J. A. Gemmill, are on view in the same locality.

FINE ARTS.

In the Arts Department Mr. J. C. Forbes has some of his fine paintings on Exhibition. He took the prize in Toronto for the best oil portrait in the Fine Arts Section. Mr. Ahearn, a rising young artist of this city, has also some fine peices on view.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society have a splendid assortment of Bibles, &c., &c., on exhibition, at the landing of the stairway. They consist of illuminated Bibles, New Testaments, &c, versions in different languages, and many antiquities connecting with Bible printing and literature.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The children in attendance at the public schools have been allowed a public holiday on Wednesday, the 24th, the opening day of the Exhibition; and this privilege will also be afforded in all the Colleges, Convents, Academies and other institutions throughout the city,

BAND COMPETITION.

In the band competition which takes place on Thursday of Exhibition week, Mr. W. Carey, ex-Bandmaster of the 60th Rifles, and Mr. Crozier of Belleville, have consented to act as judges in the band competition.

"TWIN BROTHERS" AND "THE GOLD YEAST."

In reference to this celebrated Yeast, the *Toronto Evening Telegram* of the 11th September, 1879 says:—"While the (Vice-regal) party were examining the hardware, Mr. Grant, agent for the Twin Brothers' Yeast Company, made his appearance before the Princess with a huge loaf, requesting Her Royal Highness to try the product of Canadian flour-- a request which was graciously acceded to amid some merriment. The loaf was cut up and handed round, and many encomiums were passed upon its excellence, the Marquis remarking that they should have had a lunch like that before." The *Toronto Mail* of the 12th September also says:—"Mr. Grant, agent for the Waterloo Yeast Co. was next visited. He not only praised his ware, but offered a slice of bread made with the Waterloo Yeast, to the Princess. She took it and enquired if it was made of Canadian flour. She was answered in the affirmative, and said the bread tasted very sweet. The baker of the loaf was Mr. Edward Lawson, the well known and enterprising confectioner of King street, Toronto, who manufactured a great variety of choice confections on the Industrial Fair Grounds at Toronto, and sold

immense quantities to visitors." See advertisement, inside back page of cover of this Guide.

PATTERSON & BRO., OF PATTERSON, ONTARIO.

This enterprising firm distribute their excellent implements far and wide throughout the Dominion. Their latest novelty is the spring tooth harrow, said to be the greatest labor saving implement on earth. It does the work of cultivator, harrow, pulverizer and gang plough. The self balancing horse rake is another excellent implement, being very simple—dumps from the centre—is adjustable to large or small windows, and of great carrying capacity all above the centre wheels. Their new combination mower is highly praised by those who have used it for its simplicity, durability, lightness and evenness of draught and convenience of gear arrangement. Their improved light reaper for 1879-80, is said to have more good points than any other machine of the kind in the world, and takes more prizes than any other reaper. See advertisement, page VIII, front of Guide, and ask for pamphlets from the manufacturers.

THE PRINCESS BAKING POWDER.

This pure baking powder was awarded a medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. It was patronized by the household of His Excellency, Earl Dufferin, and by express permission of Her Royal Highness, Princess Louise, the portrait and name of the "Princess" are used for the baking powder. See advertisement, page VII front of the Guide.

THE WANZER SEWING MACHINE.

R. M. Wanzer & Co. continue to occupy a leading place amongst sewing machine manufacturers. Their agents are to be found in every place of any importance in the Dominion, and the Wanzer sewing machines are always one of the principal attractions at Provincial and International Exhibitions, where they have carried off so many gold medals, diplomas and badges, that now they have to rest on their well earned laurels. See advertisement on back page of cover of Guide.

MERCANTILE DISPLAYS.

Visitors to the Exhibition would do well to make a note of Mr. C. S. Shaw's Crystal Hall display. S. & H. Borbridge have on exhibition a splendid assortment in the saddle and harness line. W. M. Somerville's display in the marble and mantel line, is really a credit to the manufacturing industry of the capital. In the Horticultural Hall, visitors will make a great mistake if they overlook the grand exhibit of the Renfrew Fruit and Floral Company. Give Esmonde's display in the stove building a call. S. Rogers, undertaker, has a very attractive display in the main building. Simpson, Hall & Co.'s silver plated ware exhibit in the main building, excels anything of the kind ever before shewn in the Dominion.

WATEROUS' ENGINE WORKS.

The Waterous Company, of Brantford, have an interesting exhibition, comprising two portable Champion engines at work, a saw mill carrier, a grist mill

and bolter, also a shingle mill and shingle edger, a smut mill, and a feed chopper. The engines are fitted with a spark arrester, by which the sparks are extinguished by passing the smoke through water before it is set free.

SOAP.

J. D. Morse's soap house is one of the novelties of the Exhibition. It represents a merchant's office, being furnished throughout with desks, ledgers, windows, tables, fire-place, mantel-piece, etc., all carved in soap. It contains 1,696 superficial feet of soap, weighing upwards of 28 tons. The mantel-piece is graced with the busts of the Princess and the Marquis, fruit, flowers, and other ornaments, all of which were carved by Mrs. John Taylor, wife of a member of the firm. The pillars at the exit door are of polished soap, mottled in blue, and weigh nearly a ton each.—*Globe*.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Mr. J. Abell, Woodbridge, has a very large and complete assortment with steam engine for propelling his machinery. His exhibits comprise a portable engine for agricultural purposes, thrasher and separator, straw cutters, furrow and draining ploughs, sulky rake, grain drills, turnip drills, reaping machine, and a miscellaneous collection of agricultural implements well worthy of special examination. See advertisement page 1, front of Guide.

WOOD CARPETING, &c.

This neat and durable material is exhibited by Mr. J. Wright of Montreal who is well and favorably known in Ottawa, having fitted up the Post Office several Banks and dwellings in the city with his beautiful and elegant wood furnishings. See advertisement another page.

PERFUMERY, DRUGS, &c.

The Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice Company have a magnificent display of drugs, perfumery, oils, lime juice, and champagne. The Florida water is projected from a fountain perfuming the surrounding air. It is now on exhibition in the main building by Messrs. Sugden, Evans & Co. of Montreal. See advertisement, front page of cover.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

Mr. Malcolm, of Toronto, who supplied H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales with saddles, from samples shown at the Paris Exhibition, has similar saddles on view at the Dominion Exhibition here. He has any number of medals, awards and diplomas. See advertisement back of Guide.

PATENT CREAM RAISER.

This is an ingenious invention exhibited by Mr. George Burroughs, of Fallowfield, who has tested its efficacy. It is described as a double can, the top connecting with the lower part has a tube secured by a tap which is closed when the cream has set as is lifted off. When the can is filled with new milk it is placed in cold water, and in four or five hours the cream is completely separated from the rest of the lactal fluid—the lower can, holding the skim. This patent creamer produces butter much more solid and finer in flavor than by the old method. Butter made by Mrs. Burroughs with the creamer, carried off the first prize at Carleton County Show.

PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, &c.

Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, (late of Ottawa), make an excellent display in the gallery. Their exhibits consist principally of blank books, letter press, and bindings in cloth. They also display some fine samples of printing, as well as electrotyping and stereotyping. This printing house has received awards at Paris, Philadelphia, and at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition they carried off four prizes. It is at present the largest establishment of its kind in Canada.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Electro-Plated Ware,

OF WALLINGFORD, CONN.,

*Beg to announce to the trade of the Dominion of Canada that they
have established their Branch Works at*

No. 18 DeBRESOLES STREET,

(NUNN'S BUILDINGS)

MONTREAL, P. Q.,

*Where they are prepared to receive and execute at the shortest notice
all orders in their line.*

 All Goods are guaranteed. 

Special attention given to replating in every description, like Dinner Sets,
Church Ornaments, &., &c.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

Samples on Application

—AT THE—

DOMINION FAIR.

J. L. GOODHUE,

MANUFACTURER OF

LEATHER BELTING & LACE LEATHER, DANVILLE, P. Q.

All the Leather for the Belting and Lace Leather is tanned at the tannery with a large percentage of oak bark by the most experienced men under my own personal supervision. No acids are ever used to "plump" the Leather, which after being carefully finished is stretched with powerful machinery. The joints and laps are perfect, being cemented and pressed, riveted or stitched as required. Double and Ribbed Belting are made of first-class Stock. Samples of Lace Leather will be sent to any address without charge. Price list on application. Discounts according to quantity purchased.

 **NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.** 

MR. GOODHUE has a choice lot of Belting and Lace Leather, and is largely patronized by the leading machine makers and millers in the Dominion.

BEFORE PURCHASING

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES,

(PORTABLE AND STATIONARY.)

Grist and Saw Mill Machinery,

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET AND PAPER.

We are continually adding improvements.

135 Fire proof Champion Engines sold up to 22nd Sept.,
1879.

Waterous Engine Works Co'y,

BRANTFORD,

CANADA.

New Edinburgh Brick and Terra Cotta Works

Awarded First Prize at the Provincial Exhibition.

T. M. CLARK,

Proprietor and Patentee,

Office:—In Ottawa, Ont., Nos. 2 and 4 Elgin Street.

Works:—At New Edinburgh, Ontario, Canada.

Building Bricks, Plain and Ornamental Cornices, &c.,
Architectural Blocks, with Designs,

In White, Cream Color, Drab, Gray, Brown, Black, &c., in Stock or Executed from
Architect's own designs.

Architects and Builders who have used them for several seasons pronounce them
Indestructible by Frost, unsurpassed in Colour, Beauty, Smoothness and Finish,
and also in Crushing Resistance. Either Sand or Water Moulded. These White
Bricks are cheaper and better than any others offered in Canada or the United
States, and do not discolour, being white throughout.

Adopted by Chief Architect of the Dominion of Canada.

Department of Public Works of Canada,

Chief Architect's Office, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1879.

I have much pleasure in stating that the samples of White Bricks submitted by you to this Department are superior in every particular (including resistance under pressure) to any heretofore tested by me; in color also they are very pleasing.

To T. M. CLARK, Esq.,
Proprietor New Edinburgh Brick and Terra Cotta Works,
Ottawa, Ont.

THOS. S. SCOTT,
Chief Architect of the Dominion of Canada.



AYRSHIRE CATTLE FOR SALE

FROM THE CELEBRATED HERD OF

MR. W. RODDEN,

PLANTAGENET, ONT.,

On view at the Exhibition.

YOUNG BULLS, COWS, HEIFERS and CALVES.

Choice animals of the best Milking strains by the First Prizes Bulls from Scotland. Full Pedigrees furnished for entry in American or Canadian Herd Books.

J. WRIGHT & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Wood Carpeting, Bank and Office Fittings, Eastlake Furniture, Pulpits, Communion Tables, Parquet Floors, Wainscotings, and all kinds of Church Furniture.

Centennial Medal, and Medals from a number of Provincial Exhibitions.

No. 33 ST. ANTOINE ST.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

WALKER HOUSE,

TORONTO,

Has been enlarged by Fifty commodious Bedrooms, Private Dining Rooms, Sample Rooms and Passenger Elevator.

Convenient to Grand Trunk Union Station.

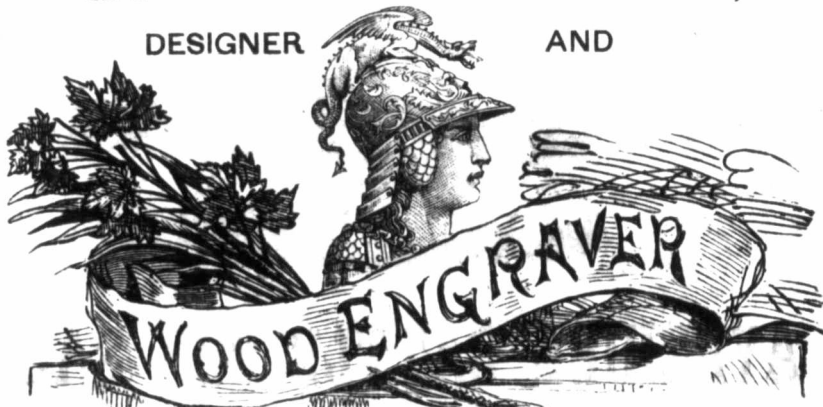
DAVID WALKER,

Proprietor.

J. H. WALKER,

DESIGNER

AND



No. 13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig Street, Montreal.

THE PATENT CREAMER,

Introduced by GEORGE BURROUGHS of Fallowfield.

It is convenient, extracts more cream in much shorter time than by the old method. Butter can be made in six hours after the milk comes from the cow. A nice Cow set furnished for \$15. Single Cans in proportion. Butter from Creamer shown at the Dominion Exhibition.

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE THEM.

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The Largest Wood Engraving Offices

IN MONTREAL AT

626 CRAIG STREET.

DESIGNS FURNISHED.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.



PROMPT IN EXECUTION.

CHEAP BEYOND COMPETITION.

I am able to produce Engravings of all kinds of Machinery, Stoves, Pianos, Melodeons, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., for Catalogues, Circulars, Advertisements, or other purposes. Architectural work in the best manner; Store Fronts, Views of Manufactories, Hotels or Streets, Engraved from Photographs or Sketches.

Labels for Manufactories and Druggists, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Ornamental Work, Borders of every description, Shipping and Show Cards, &c., &c., and Fine Book Illustrations.

Illustrations of Newspapers with the promptness the Press demands, and Illustrated Catalogues a specialty.

**CIGAR BRANDS, ELECTROTYPING AND
STEREOTYPING AT SHORTEST
NOTICE.**

Satisfaction guaranteed and Prices Lower than any other office in the Dominion, at 626 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

*Burning Brands in Brass, Copper and Iron, and Manufacturer of
WOOD TYPES,*



DOMINION POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, 1st September, 1879.

Parcels Post Rates within the Dominion.

1. The rates, to be prepaid by postage stamp, on parcels posted in Canada for destinations within the Dominion to which parcels can be sent, are as follows:—

For each parcel weighing not less than 4 ozs...	6 cents.
For do. exceeding 4 ozs., and not exceeding 8 ozs ..	12 cents.
For each additional 4 ozs., or fraction of ozs...	6 cents.

It will be observed that provision is thus made for a reduction of charge on small parcels not exceeding 4 ozs., in weight, and that the general scale of charge will be 6 cents for 4 ozs., instead of, as heretofore, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 8 ozs.

Transmission of Spectacles and Eye-glasses by Mail.

2. The exclusion of glass from the Mails is so far modified, that spectacles and eye-glasses, if securely put up in cases not likely to allow the contents to escape if broken in course of conveyance, may be sent by Post within the Dominion on prepayment of the above parcel post rates.

Circulars Printed by the Electric Pen, &c.

3. The term "*printed circulars*" is extended to include circulars produced by the electric pen or other mechanical process, easy of recognition by the officers of the Post Office, as well as when printed by the ordinary process of printing type, engraving, or lithography.

Letters, &c., Mis-sent.

4. When letters or other postal matter is mis-sent and reaches a Post Office for which it is not intended, the Postmaster, when sending on the same to what he judges to be the right destination, should be careful to mark thereon "Mis-sent to———" adding the postmark of his office.

A. CAMPBELL,

Postmaster General.

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WALKER & McINTYRE,

Barristers, Solicitors

and Parliamentary Agents.

SOLICITORS FOR THE ONTARIO BANK.

OFFICE:—34 ELGIN STREET,

OPPOSITE THE RUSSELL HOUSE.

W. H. WALKER.

A. F. McINTYRE.

STEWART, CHRYSLER & GORMULLY,

Barristers, Solicitors & Parliamentary Agents.

Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the
Merchants' Bank of Canada.

OFFICES—METCALFE STREET,

(Next door to Montreal Telegraph Office.)

OTTAWA.

McL. STEWART.

F. H. CHRYSLER.

J. J. GORMULLY.

SCOTT, MacTAVISH & MacCRAKEN,

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, &c.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS.

OFFICE:

77 Sparks Street,

(PORTER'S BLOCK.)

OTTAWA.

D. B. MacTAVISH.

R. W. SCOTT, Q. C.

JOHN J. MacCRAKEN.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

IMMIGRATION.

Free Grants of 80 Acres of PRAIRIE LANDS are offered to Actual Settlers in the Province of MANITOBA.

Dominion Lands sold at prices according to location.

Free Grants of 100 to 200 Acres of WOOD LAND are offered to Actual Settlers in other parts of Canada.

Partially cleared Farms and Buildings may be bought at a reasonable price.

The Dominion Government will grant through its Agents, Assisted Passages, whereby approved Emigrants in the United Kingdom may obtain passage to Canada at the following rates:—

Adults, £4 15s. stg.; children under eight years, £2 7s. 6d. stg.; and infants under 1 year, 14s. 2d.

The above warrants are available for the powerful steamships of the Allan, the Dominion, the Temperley, and the Anchor lines.

The above arrangement remains valid until further notice.

All the information relating to Assisted Passages in the United Kingdom, may be obtained either personally or by letter from the Canadian Chief Emigration Agent, 31 Queen Victoria street, C. E., London, England.

CARE OF EMIGRANTS.

Emigrants on arrival in Canada will find agents of the Government at the following places:—

Quebec.—L. Stafford.

Toronto, Ont.—John A. Donaldson.

Montreal.—John J. Daley.

Hamilton, Ont.—John Smith.

Ottawa, Ont.—W. J. Wills.

London, Ont.—A. G. Smith.

Kingston, Ont.—R. McPherson.

In the Maritime Provinces there are the following Government Officers:—

Halifax, N. S.—E. Clay.

St. John, N. B.—J. Livingstone, (act'g).

And in Manitoba:—Winnipeg.—W. Hespeler.

Dufferin.—J. E. Tetu.

Duluth.—W. C. B. Graham.

These Officers of the Government will meet every Steamship, Sailing Vessel and Train bringing Immigrants. They will afford to all who apply to them the fullest advice and protection. They will also furnish information as to lands open for settlement in the respective Provinces and districts, farms for sale, demand for employment, rates of wages, route of travel, distances, expense of conveyance, and will receive and forward letters and remittances for immigrants, &c.

All information which immigrants obtain from the Agents of the Dominion, they may accept as reliable.

Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, September, 1879.

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