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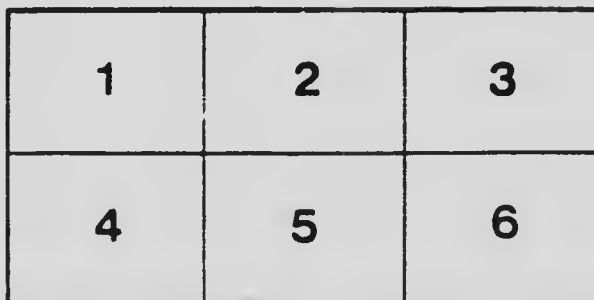
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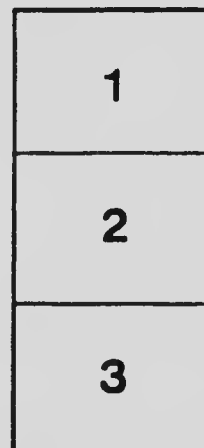
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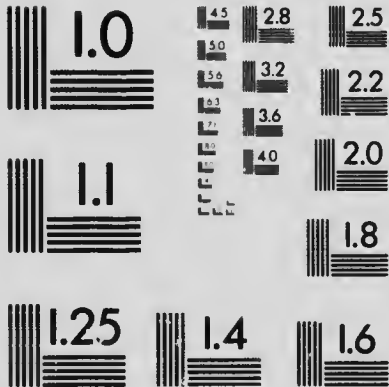
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Abbott's Guide

TO

OTTAWA

Hull and Vicinity



With Map and Illustrations

Second Edition

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ILLUSTRATIONS.

The oval views on pp. 5, 7, 18 and 35, are taken from lithographed plates in a book called "Ottawa Scenery," published by W. S. Hunter in 1855, and now a rare work.

The views on pp. 9 and 34 are reproduced from steel engravings in a book published in 1842, called "Canadian Scenery," written by N. P. Willis, with engravings by W. H. Bartlett and others.

The view of the Chaudiere Falls on p. 6 is from a sketch made in 1826 by Col. John By, R.E., the founder of Ottawa. (see p. 7).

The view of Parliament Hill (formerly known as "Barracks Hill") on p. 27 is from a painting in the Rideau Club made from a contemporary drawing.

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RIDEAU FALLS IN 1854

OTTAWA: PAST and PRESENT

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BYTOWN AND OTTAWA.

By A. H. O'BRIEN.

Early Explorers.

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



CHAUDIERE FALLS IN 1826

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

Accustomed as Champlain was to the tiny rivulets and miniature falls of the old world, we can understand the feelings of himself and his companions as they viewed for the first time the scene so well described by Francis Parkman, the American Historian, in "The Pioneers of France in the New World": "White as a snow-drift, the cataracts of the Chaudiere barred their way. They saw the unbridled river careering down its sheeted rocks, foaming in unfathomed chasms, wearying the solitude with the hoarse outcry of its agony and rage. On the brink of the rocky basin where the plunging torrent boiled like a caldron, and puffs of spray sprang out from its concussion like smoke from the throat of a cannon, Champlain's two Indians took their stand, and, with a loud invocation, threw tobacco into the foam,—an offering to the local spirit, the Manitou of the cataract." Thence picking his way amongst the channels and rapids he passes from view. Champlain again ascended the Ottawa in 1616, and again in 1626 with the Jesuit Fathers Breboeuf and Lalement, who were subsequently tortured and burnt to death.

Trappers and Settlers.

The hands of time moved on but slowly. For nearly 200 years the only visitors were trappers and traders who passed up and down the river, the



CHAUDIÈRE FALLS IN 1854

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

Bytown.

Gradually the site of the present city became inhabited. Many of the early settlers were descended from that prolific source the Pilgrim Fathers. The village of Bytown, named after Col. By, the founder of the city, was incorporated in 1827, the population then being 1,900. Twenty years later, with a population of 6,000 it became a town, and by January 1st, 1855, it had become a city, with its name changed to Ottawa.

Origin of the word "Ottawa."

On the south bank—or Ontario side—of the "Kitche-Sippe" (i.e. great river) as it was called by the Indians, dwelt a tribe named the "Outaouais"

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

Becomes the Capital.

In 1857 Queen Victoria was asked to select a permanent seat of government. Until then it had been fixed in turn at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto. Guided by the advice of Sir Edmund Head, the then Governor General, Her Majesty, on the 31st December, 1857, selected Ottawa. The considerations which weighed in its favour were the political and strategical advantages of the location and the magnificence of the site. On this latter point will be read with interest what is said under the head "Major's Hill Park," on p. 21.

Its Commanding Position.

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

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

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

Bridges across the Ottawa River.

The year that saw the initiation of the canal witnessed also the commencement of the union suspension bridge across the Ottawa river, under the same Engineer officer. The first arch constructed gave way, and fell into the



CHAUDIERE FALLS IN 1830

river. The second bridge was built by our old friend Philemon Wright and Sons, under contract. Communication with the opposite bank was obtained by firing a rope from a brass cannon across the channel—240 feet—to Chaudiere Island. During construction the chain cables broke, precipitating workmen and tools into the channel, and three men were drowned. A wooden bridge was nearly completed when a gale overturned the structure, and it was carried down the stream. Again another bridge was commenced, and finally completed. This stood for twelve years, when it followed in the wake of its predecessors. Communication was then had by ferry until 1843, when a new bridge was commenced. This bridge was subsequently replaced by a steel bridge, which the great fire of 1900 twisted into a shapeless mass. The present bridge replaced it immediately afterwards. The only other bridge across the Ottawa, within the city is the Alexandra Bridge, described on p. 12.

Ottawa Today.

From a village with a population of 1,000 persons in 1828, Ottawa has become a city of 90,000, or, if its sister city of Hull and the suburbs of both cities be included, of about 115,000 persons, with an area of over 52,000 acres. It has 145 miles of streets, on which are 42 miles of electric street railway. Making their home at the seat of Government are 3,600 of the country's Civil Service, who, with their families, form no inconsiderable portion of the population. Resident at Ottawa are the members of the more important bodies which control the country and its destinies: the executive, administrative and judicial officers. The wealth of the city is increasing, due largely to its natural resources. The natural beauty is being aided by carefully considered artificial improvements, and before long Ottawa will be known as one of the most beautiful cities on this continent.

ARCHIVES.

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

The Dominion Archives building was opened January 1st, 1908, and is admirably adapted for its purposes. It is under the control of the Dominion Archivist—Dr. A. G. Doughty, C.M.G.—to whose indefatigable zeal is due much of the valuable material here stored, and whose knowledge of the history of the country has been invaluable in seeking out and acquiring many thousands of important manuscripts previously resting in strange or private hands. On the ground floor are the administrative offices, the library, and

rooms for students. Many beautiful pictures, including rare engravings, hang on the walls. Among the pictures are some by Paul Kane, the celebrated Canadian painter of Indian life, and by Frank Craig. The library contains 20,000 printed books and pamphlets relating to Canadian history. Displayed in cases are historical souvenirs and valuable autograph manuscripts. A painting by Sir Ben. West, presented by Lord Lovat, depicts the death of Simon Fraser at Saratoga. This young officer was with Wolfe at the siege of Quebec in 1759, and was with the officer who answered the historic challenge of the French sentry. In the Archivist's office are documents of the highest interest, among them the plan of Quebec used by Wolfe during the siege. In a corner of the room is the very chair used by Wolfe. On the second floor is the manuscript room with 20,000 volumes, containing over two million documents, a very large portion being originals. These deal with the country from its discovery to Confederation, and are the main sources of Canadian history. An index makes them available to students. On the third floor the map room contains 6,000 manuscript plans of Canada, and the original surveys of the country. An interesting item is a plan of Quebec in relief, on a large scale, showing every house in Quebec as it appeared in 1800. This stood in Woolwich Arsenal for 100 years. It has been restored recently by Father O'Leary.

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

AYLMER.

Named after Lord Aylmer, a former Governor General of Canada, and situated on Lake Deschênes beside the old highway from Montreal to the Upper Ottawa and the lumbering districts, this quaint little town is about 9 miles from Ottawa by road or electric car (for car service, see p. 48). Here many prominent Ottawans first saw the light of day. The ride alone is well worth the time spent, and in the town itself a visit should be paid to the picturesque old Conroy Hotel on the lake shore, the old Court House, and "Falaly-Ho Farm" at the entrance to the town, on the Aylmer Road. Here Mr. Wright of Ottawa, has his green houses, with some 400,000 feet of glass covering part of the magnificent display of flowers which subsequently find their way to Ottawa and elsewhere. Visitors are admitted at all times. At the Victoria Hotel beyond the town, and fronting on Lake Deschenes, the traveller and tourist can find good accommodation and all that thereto appertains.

BRIDGES.

Dufferin Bridge is named after the Marquess of Dufferin, Governor General of Canada from 1872 to 1878. The bridge crosses the Rideau Canal between the entrance to the Chateau Laurier and east gate of the Parliament

grounds. A remarkably pretty view is had of the locks on the Rideau Canal, the Alexandra Bridge, and the Ottawa River, with the Laurentian Mountains in the distance.

Sappers Bridge, which crosses the Rideau Canal in front of the Central Station, is so called after the "Sappers"—or military workmen—who built the Canal.

The space between Sappers and Dufferin bridges is about to be covered over, and the whole made into one large plaza, extending from the Post Office to the Chateau Laurier (see view on p. 14)

Alexandra Bridge—This inter-provincial bridge, named after the consort of King Edward VII, connects Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, with Hull, in the province of Quebec. The Ottawa end rests on a base cut from the face of Nepean Point, and over this bridge the transcontinental trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway pass daily. A particularly fine view looking up and down the river is here obtained.

Laurier Bridge, named after Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, crosses the Rideau Canal and railway tracks at Laurier ave., in front of the Armouries, and connects the Sandy Hill district with centre town.

Union Bridge crosses the Ottawa river immediately below the Chaudiere Falls, and the finest possible view of the falls is had from the north end of the bridge. Turning about is a most picturesque view of the Parliament Buildings and the Ottawa river. Over this bridge the street cars pass on their way to Hull. The history of this bridge is given in the first paragraph on page 10.

Minto Bridges cross the Rideau River at the north end of King Edward ave., and are part of the Driveway system. They were constructed partly as a suitable approach to Government House, but also form a useful alternative route going to or returning from Rockcliffe Park, Beechwood Cemetery, and the Rifle Range.

St. Patrick Bridge crosses the Rideau River at St. Patrick St., and may be used as an alternative route to Beechwood Cemetery.

Cummings Bridge crosses the Rideau River at the east end of Rideau St., near the Protestant General Hospital. Over it is the way to Notre Dame (R.C.) Cemetery.

CHATEAU LAURIER.

When the Chateau Laurier, named after the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., late Premier of Canada, built by the Grand Trunk Railway, at a cost of over \$1,500,000, is completed, Ottawa will be the proud possessor of the most magnificent hotel in Canada, and one of the finest hotels in America. It is situated in the south-western corner of the historic Major's Hill Park, where Colonel Bolton, of the staff of Colonel By, lived in the days of old Bytown, and commands magnificent views of the Parliament Buildings, the Rideau Canal, the Gatineau and Ottawa valleys, and the grand old Laurentian Hills.

An old style of French architecture has been used for the Chateau Laurier, and it is built of granite and light buff Indiana sandstone with copper roof. It contains 350 bedrooms; all are outside rooms, and two-thirds of them have private baths.

On the main floor are the office, rotunda, ladies' reception room, dining room, and dining room corridor, also café, lounge, and palm room; the latter will be used as a tea room. The ladies, and general writing rooms, are on the mezzanine floor, and the foyer, banquet room and state apartments are on the first floor.

In the basement are the grill room, bar room, barber shop, manicuring parlors, and public lavatories.

The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors have each 53 bedrooms, and in selecting the furnishings for these rooms, the thought of making them home-like is evident.

On each floor, particularly well located rooms will be furnished in an especially attractive manner for parlor bedroom suites.

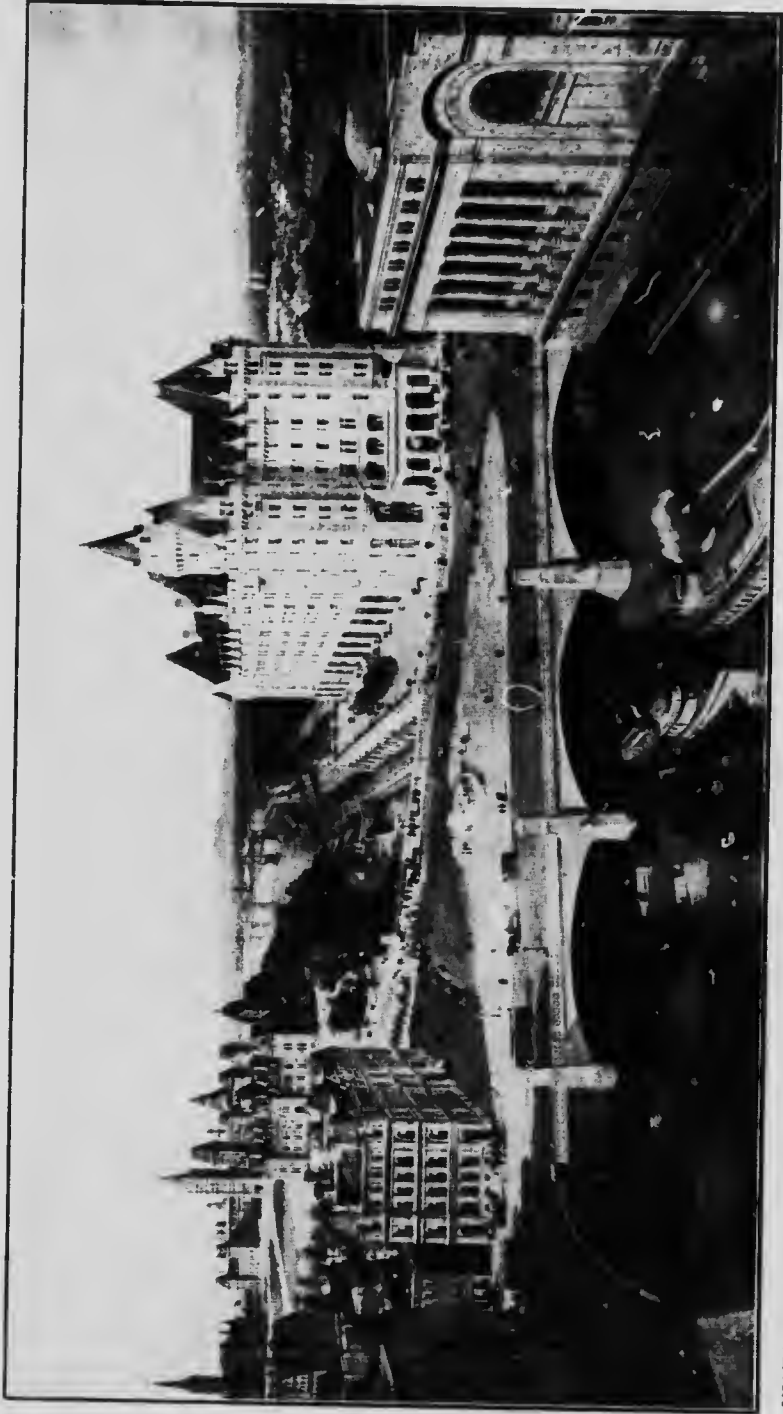
The corridors are divided into sections by means of fire doors to separate them in an emergency, although the hotel is absolutely fire proof, no wood, except frames for doors and baseboards, being used in its construction. The main corridors lead directly to fire escapes, iron balconies and stairways inside the building. All the windows and service floors will be screened with the best Canadian-made fly screens, and a special refrigerating room will be provided to freeze the garbage until it is removed from the building.

The kitchen and its equipment will be equal to the best on the American continent. An especial refrigeration system will be installed and an ice plant added to furnish the hotel and station with artificial ice made from distilled water, sterilized by an effective method to provide pure drinking water for the guests.

The hotel laundry, with all the latest improved machinery for doing guest's work, is in the sub-basement. All the power for lighting and heating steam for kitchen and laundry, ice and refrigeration, is supplied the hotel by its own plant in the rear of the station, 400 yards from the hotel, so that the usual vibration from the machinery located within the building will not be felt. The hotel is also connected with the Central Union Station by means of a subway at the foot of the main stairway.

CHAT'S FALLS.

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



VISTA OF A PORTION OF THE CITY OF OTTAWA, SHOWING "CHATEAU LAURIER," OF THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY HOTEL SYSTEM AND THE NEW GRAND TRUNK PASSINGER STATION



CHAUDIERE FALLS.

A little more than 100 years ago Heriot wrote thus in his "Travels through Canada": "A waterfall occupies the breadth of the river, and dashing over a rugged and irregular cliff, of about 30 feet in altitude, exhibits to the view of the traveller, in the midst of a territory where dreary solitude prevails, an object at once brilliant, enlivening and picturesque. Part of the river here diverging into a contrary channel assumes a retrograde course, and pours into a basin, whose waters entirely disappear, but have probably a subterraneous communication with the channel farther down." Francis Parkman's description of the explorer Champlain's first sight of the falls is given in full on page 6.

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

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

The Canadian Conservatory of Music is situated on the corner of Bay and Slater streets. It offers very great facilities for musical education, as is



VIEW ON THE DRIVEWAY

evidenced by the successes of its pupils, among which may be mentioned the winning, for two years in succession, of the Earl Grey Musical Trophy. The institution is non-sectarian, and students of either sex and of all ages can obtain instruction in any branch of music. The Conservatory Orchestra—under Mr. Donald Heins—is one of the best organizations of the kind in Canada. Symphony concerts and recitals are given from time to time. The musical director of the Conservatory is Mr. H. Puddicombe.

DRIVEWAY.

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

EARNSLIFFE.

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

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

There are, in Canada, thirteen Experimental Farms of the Dominion Government, of which the Central Experimental Farm is situated 3 miles south west of the Parliament Buildings, and easy of access by the Somerset st. cars (Maltese cross and red and white light) which run every ten minutes in summer and every twenty minutes in winter. A visit should not be omitted. The farm, which covers 467 acres of ground is for the purpose of experiments in all branches of agriculture, horticulture, and arboriculture. Every known variety of Canadian tree, shrub and plant will be found. Here are tested soils, fertilizers, and the vitality of seeds. The whole work is of incalculable benefit to agricultural interests. The ornamental grounds are made very attractive by beds of flowers and masses of flowering shrubs and beautiful trees, which are well worth seeing during the summer. Among other items of interest to visitors are the cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry. The

buildings on the farm are open every day except Sunday, while the grounds are open daily, Sunday included. Everything is under the control of the Director, Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr.

FISHERIES EXHIBIT.

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



GATINEAU POINT.

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

HULL.

This, the elder of the twin cities, has not become in some respects so well known as has the younger scion of the pioneers already referred to, but it is the nucleus of the industries on this part of the river. The first settler took up land a little over 100 years ago, and with varying vicissitudes the spot

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MAJOR'S HILL PARK

became in turn a landing place to portage over the falls, a trading post, a supply station, a community, and finally the great milling and industrial centre it now is. The city has been devastated by several serious fires, particularly the great fire of 1900, which destroyed almost the entire city; residences, public buildings and industries disappeared before it, then, sweeping across the river, destroying the bridges in its path, it entered Ottawa, and continued for miles its course of destruction. The burnt district is now practically re-built, and the city is more prosperous than ever, and is the third largest city in the province of Quebec. Among the more important buildings are the Court House, City Hall, Notre Dame Church, the E. B. Eddy Company's Works, Gilmour and Hughson's Mills, and the International Portland Cement Works.

INDUSTRIES.

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

LANGEVIN BLOCK.

The southern departmental building, on Wellington street (a view of which is given on page 21), is named after Sir Hector Langevin, a former Minister of Public Works. In this building are the Departments of Agriculture and Post Office, and part of the Interior Department. A modification of Italian renaissance, built of sandstone from Newcastle, New Brunswick, this handsome building loses nothing by its contrast with those on the other three sides of Parliament square.



LANGEVIN BLOCK

MAJOR'S HILL PARK.

Immediately north of the Chateau Laurier, and entered from Rideau street just east of the hotel, lie 6 acres of Government property (named after Major Bolton, an English Engineer officer). This beautiful park is one of the oldest sites of an Ottawa residence. Carriages are not permitted to enter, but they may be met at St. Patrick street after a walk through the park. Just inside the gate is the "Sharp Shooters" Monument (see p. 23). Farther on to the left formerly stood the residence of Col. By, in compliment to whom the town was first named "Bytown," and whose house, the situation of which is shown in the view on page 34, overlooked the cliff near where the pavillon now stands. The view from this point was described 80 years ago as "the most splendid view that the magnificent scenery of Canada affords." It was this view, as described by Lady Head to Queen Victoria, that undoubtedly was a factor in determining that Ottawa should be the capital of Canada.

MINT.

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

- (1). The Mint Office, into which all bullion is received for coinage purposes, and from which the finished coins are issued to the distributing centres;
- (2). The melting house, in which the bullion is mixed, melted and made into coinage bars;
- (3). The coining department, where the finished coins are made from the coinage bars, and tested ready for issue;
- (4). The assay department, where the fineness and standard of the ingots, coinage bars and coins are ascertained;
- (5). The die department, where the coinage dies are made;
- (6). The mechanical department, where the power is generated, renewals are made, and repairs to the coinage machinery effected;
- (7). The refinery, where the gold ingots, received from depositors in accordance with the Mint regulations, are refined by the electrolytic process. Operations began in January, 1911.

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

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

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

MONUMENTS.

The city is old enough to have a personal history; its monuments bear witness to this. Of these, two are erected to commemorate military events and others are intimately connected with the city's history, beginning with the late beloved Queen Victoria, who chose this place as the site of the Capital. One statue of her late Majesty will be found in the library of Parliament, the other is described below.

Queen Victoria, Parliament Hill. An heroic statue of Queen Victoria is outlined against the sky, north-west of Parliament square. The work is by Louis Philippe Hebert, a Canadian sculptor, who has skillfully delineated the British lion in an attitude of protection of the Sovereign. The motto is "Constitutional Liberty." The statue was unveiled by King George V. (then Duke of Cornwall), when he visited the city in 1899.

Sir John A. Macdonald, Parliament Hill. This statue, by Hebert, which stands at the east end of the Parliament Buildings, is a life-like figure of the first premier of the Dominion of Canada. Sir John Macdonald may be



QUEEN VICTORIA MONUMENT

called the founder of the Confederation of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. He was Prime Minister from 1867 to 1873, and from 1878 to his death, in 1891.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL GALLERY.

The National Gallery of Canada has lately been removed to the Victoria Memorial Museum at the south end of Metcalfe street. Three large galleries and six small ones in the east wing have been assigned to its use. The top floor, consisting of one large gallery and six small ones, has been reserved for pictures, etchings, drawings and small bronzes, while the two lower floors are devoted to the exhibition of a representative collection of casts of ancient and mediaeval sculpture. Many fine and valuable pictures have lately been added to the collection. The formal opening by the Governor General is intended to take place in the autumn of 1911.

NEPEAN POINT.

A bold promontory on the Ontario shore of the Ottawa, its cliffs have been cut into to base the eastern end of the Alexandra bridge. The point is approached only from St. Patrick's street, at the north end of Major's Hill Park. The ground has been prettily laid out, and one of the finest views in the city is obtainable from the top of this splendid promontory. Ranged around the top of the cliff, and appearing to command the river at all points, are seven British cannon, now used only for the peaceful purpose of firing salutes at the opening and closing of Parliament, and at such times as Royalty appears officially at the Capital.

OBSERVATORY.

Near the north gate of the Experimental Farm, and reached by the Somerset street or Experimental Farm cars (Maltese cross and red and white light), is the Dominion Astronomical Observatory. This building was completed early in 1905. It is constructed of grey sandstone with red sandstone trimmings. A central octagonal tower is surmounted by a revolving hemispherical dome under which is the telescope. The building contains a fine astronomical library, reading room, photographic room, and a room with various astronomical and surveying instruments, also a lecture room, etc. In the basement are work shops, seismograph room, clock room, solar research and chemical laboratories. The transit and meridian circle house faces north and south. The coelostat, for solar observations, is contained in an outlying building to the north, which is connected by tunnel with the solar research laboratory. On the grounds nearby are a building containing apparatus for standardizing measures of length, various other auxiliary buildings, and the residence of the Director. The buildings are open every working day. Every

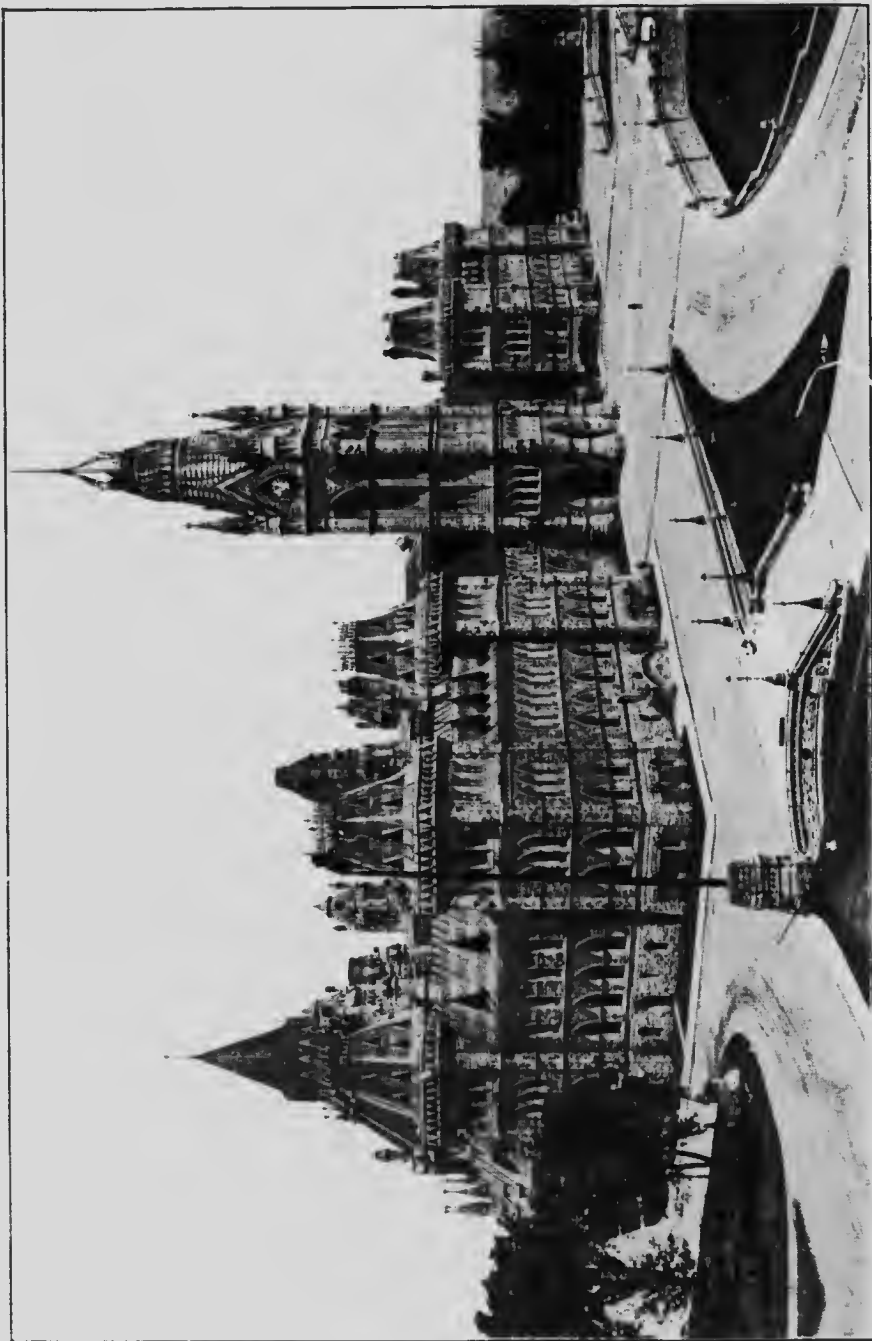


DOMINION OBSERVATORY

Saturday evening a member of the staff is in attendance, and visitors are permitted to look through the telescope at interesting celestial objects. The Director of the Observatory and Chief Astronomer, who is also Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, and His Majesty's International Boundary Commissioner, is Dr. W. F. King, C.M.G., F.R.S.C.

OTTAWA UNIVERSITY.

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



PARLIAMENTARY BUILDINGS



BARRACKS (PARLIAMENT) HILL.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

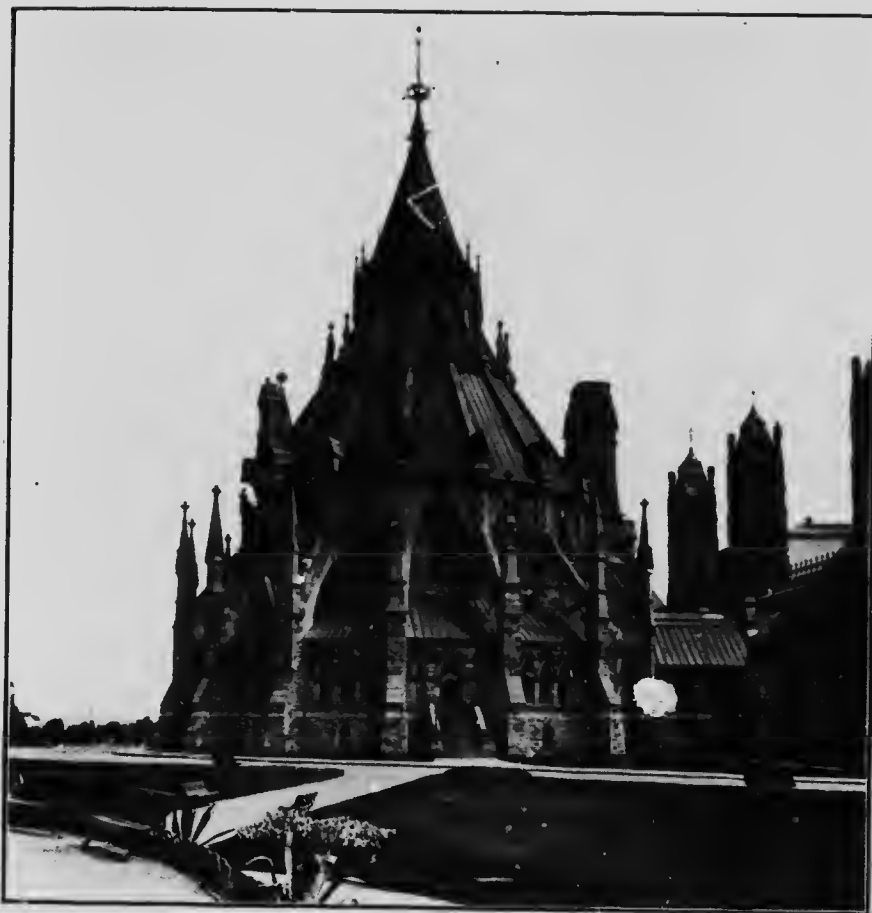
The first point of interest sought by every stranger in Ottawa is the Parliament Buildings. In the year 1826 there stood on this site (then known as "Barrack's Hill") military barracks erected by Col. By for the use of the engineers engaged in constructing the Rideau Canal. When Ottawa was chosen the Capital of Canada the construction of the Parliament Buildings was commenced, and the corner-stone was laid Sept. 1st, 1860, by the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII. In 1865 the public departments were brought here from Quebec, and the last session of the Parliament of the old province of Canada was held here on June 1st, 1867, the buildings were taken over by the Federal Government.

The Gothic architecture is well set off by the cream coloured sandstone, obtained from Nepean, near Ottawa, and its varied and beautiful colours are growing richer with time. The ornamental work is of Ohio sandstone, while the red arches are of Potsdam sandstone from St. Lawrence county in New York State. The building is 472 feet long, and covers an area of about 100,000 feet. The main entrance is through the central or Victoria tower, 180 feet in height. The piers which support the tower are ornamented with pillars of polished Annapolis marble. The carving over the main door demands special attention.

Entering the building will be seen a large hall, on the floor of which are inlaid the Arms of the various provinces of the Dominion, as constituted in 1904. It will be noticed that one shield is vacant. This was intended for the arms of one new Province, subsequently it was determined to form two, which are now known as the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. It being impossible to insert the arms of one Province to the exclusion of the other, this shield has remained vacant. The stairway to the right leads to the Senate, and the left to the House of Commons. Elevators are to be found through the little archways underneath the staircases. At the head of the stairway to the right is the lobby of the Senate Chamber; just inside the door, at the left, is a portrait of Queen Victoria, who died in 1901, but who had been thirty years on the throne when Parliament first sat in these halls. On the walls here, and in the corridor at each side of the Chamber, are portraits of former speakers and statesmen. The Chambers of the two houses are identical in design, size and shape, being 62 by 45 feet. The galleries of each chamber accommodate about 1,000 persons. In the Senate the stained glass windows would cast a soft and subdued light but for the corrugated glass roof which greatly intensifies the light. The large lower piers of grey Canadian marble are surmounted, above the galleries, by small pillars of dark Annprior marble. Under the canopy is the Regal Chair, occupied by the Governor General at the opening and closing of Parliament. The Speaker's chair is placed on the dais immediately in front. To his right are the Government seats, and to his left the Opposition Senators. Portraits of King George III. and his consort, Queen Charlotte, painted by Reynolds occupy the south wall. In the corridor to the right of the chamber are swing doors from which a staircase descends to the corner stone. This stone, which is of white marble, bears the following inscription: "This corner stone, intended to receive the Legislature of Canada, was laid by Albert Edward Prince of Wales on the first day of September MDCCCLX." Re-ascending to the corridor, at the end are the private apartments of the Speaker.

The Reading Room will be seen through the glass swing doors at the end of the corridor. Here are on file some 900 Canadian newspapers and periodicals. Passing through the door to the right, in the centre of the Reading Room, will be seen in the corridor (at the left) a tablet to commemorate the first vessel to cross the Atlantic by steam power—The "Royal William"—which was wholly constructed in Canada. Here is the entrance to—

The Library, a polygon of 16 sides, and 120 feet in diameter. The dome is supported by massive buttresses and beautifully constructed flying buttresses. In the interior the height from the floor to the top of the inside of the cupola is 160 feet. The floor is inlaid with Canadian woods, and the book shelves are richly carved in Canadian white pine. In the centre is a white marble statue of Queen Victoria, by Marshall Wood, the English sculptor. The building was completed in 1876. At the time the Government removed to Ottawa the library contained 55,000 volumes; there are now 350,000. The accommodation for books is now entirely inadequate. The collection of books and pamphlets relating to Canada is very complete. When Parliament is not sitting books may be obtained under certain restrictions. Dur-



LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

ing session the library is open continuously at other times, on week days, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Leaving the Library and continuing to the right, the Commons chamber is reached. The difference between the Commons and Senate chamber, as regards seating, will be noticed. The members of the Press occupy the gallery above the Speaker's chair. Portraits of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra (by Forbes, a Canadian artist) will be seen at the ends of the chamber.

The remaining portions of the building are used chiefly for offices, committee rooms and Ministers and Members private rooms.

The tower, which is open from 10 to 4, is ascended by winding staircases. On the way up will be seen the clock, with its 14 foot pendulum. Each hour is struck with a 50 lb. weight on a bell weighing a ton. The dials are 8 feet in diameter. The long climb is well rewarded by the views from the top, which can hardly be surpassed on the continent. The country for miles around

is at one's feet. Here can be seen 20 miles of the Ottawa river, the thread of the Rideau canal, the Gatineau and Rideau rivers, and the Chaudiere Falls, while the majestic scenery to the north and west have a fitting foil in the peaceful and more level land to the east and south. From the highest point of the tower, when either House is in session, a beautiful electric light flashes. This beacon gives the signal for 20 miles around that the representatives of the people are engaged in their legislative labours.

At the north-west angle of the building elevators ascend to the Restaurant—on the top floor—whence a magnificent view of the Ottawa river is to be had. The Chaudiere Falls are clearly seen, with the spray rising behind the bridge over the Ottawa. A stretch of several miles of the river is broken by the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge, while the whole of the city of Hull and vicinity is in clear view. The large dining room is for the use of Members and Senators and their guests, and the officers of the House. In this room are portraits of many of the previous Governor Generals, including the Marquis of Dufferin, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Aberdeen; also portraits of the great Conservative chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald, the first Premier of Canada, the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, the first Liberal Premier, and some former Speakers and others. A smaller dining room, a smoking room and a ladies reception room are en suite. In these are other portraits of Speakers, and the well known portrait in oils of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. The portrait of Hon. T. W. Anglin, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1874 to 1878, is now in the private apartments of the Speaker. His daughter, Miss Margaret Anglin, well known as one of the leading actresses of America, was born in the Speaker's chambers during her father's regime.

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

It was just 23 years ago that Charles Dudley Warner, one of the unquestioned leaders of American thought and taste, wrote: "The situation on the bluffs of the Ottawa river is commanding, and gives fine opportunity for architectural display. The group of Government buildings is surpassingly fine. The Parliament House and the department buildings on three sides of a square are exceedingly effective in color and in the perfection of Gothic detail, especially in the noble towers. There are few groups of buildings anywhere so pleasing to the eye, or that appeal more strongly to one's sense of dignity and beauty."



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—EAST BLOCK

A WALK ABOUT PARLIAMENT HILL.

Emerging from the buildings and turning eastward will be seen the statue of Sir John Macdonald (see p. 22). Following the drive southward, along the edge of the bank we find the entrance to the "Lover's Walk" just inside the Wellington street gate. This pretty path winds around the Buildings half way between the edge of the cliff and the river. Following it we come out beside the Supreme Court (see p. 38) through an exceedingly pretty gateway. Thence passing in front of the Court and entering the western gateway to the Parliament grounds we ascend the hill and turn north at the near side of the west block (see page 32). Immediately to the left formerly stood the military hospital erected by Col. By. At the far edge of the lawn is one of the Government greenhouses. Continuing north a pretty view is seen from the parapet. Ascending the steps we reach a mound on which are a couple of Russian cannon, nearly hidden within the shrubbery, but seeming to protect the statue of Queen Victoria (see p. 22). Continuing on and descending, on the right are the statues of Sir Geo. Cartier and Hon. Alex. Mackenzie (see p. 23). Opposite to the latter is the new wing recently added to the Buildings to make further accommodation for the legislators. Crossing the members' bowling green we reach the little pavilion, from which an extremely fine view is had of the river and the country to the north. Passing on in rear of the Library another good view appears. Thence turning down the east side will be noticed a small cannon, which is fired by electric signal from the observatory each week-day at noon, and each Sunday at 10 a.m., giving the correct time for miles around. A resident of Ottawa who is observed at this moment may be invariably recognized by (often un-

consciously) looking at his or her watch to verify the time. Facing us is Parliament square, 700 feet by 600 feet, an open space which enables the buildings on the four sides to be seen to advantage. The use of the lawn is permitted to members of the Civil Service for cricket, tennis and other sports.

EAST BLOCK.

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



DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS—WEST BLOCK

WEST BLOCK.

The western departmental building, or West Block, contains the Departments of Customs, Inland Revenue, Public Works, Trade and Commerce, and Marine and Fisheries. The building is of the same material as the Parliament Buildings. The style is pure Gothic. From it rises, at the West side, the Mackenzie tower 272 feet) named after Hon. Alex. Mackenzie (see p. 23). Although considerably higher than the Victoria tower of the Parliament Buildings, this is not apparent, owing to the lower level at its base. The beauty of the architecture of this tower, particularly the western facade, is worth a careful examination; it compares favourably with any Gothic work to be found elsewhere. The small tower at the north end is called the Laurier tower after the late Premier of Canada.

PARKS AND SQUARES.

Among the chief are: Rockcliffe Park (see p. 37), Strathcona Park (see p. 38), Majer's Hill Park (see p. 21), Parliament Square, Lansdowne Park, and Cartier Square. The total area of all parks is 450 acres.



CARNEGIE LIBRARY

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The handsome building of Indiana limestone, at the corner of Metcalfe street and Laurier avenue, is the Public Library, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The building, which cost \$100,000, was opened in May, 1906. It contains 45,000 books, including 5,000 works of reference. On the main floor are the circulating and children's departments, and a reading room with the leading magazines. On the second floor is the reference department and board room, also a small lecture room and study rooms. In the basement are the newspapers, and a room in which free classes in technical subjects are held during the winter. The famous painting, by James Archer, "Peter the Hermit preaching," hangs on the main staircase. The library is classified under the Expansive system, and is equipped with separate card catalogues for the circulating, reference and children's departments. Free access is allowed to all books in the reference and children's departments; a selection from the circulating department is kept on open shelves in the main reading room, and permits are issued to students and others wishing to consult books in the stack room. Residents of Ottawa may borrow, for two weeks at a time, one book of fiction and two of non-fiction. The Library is open from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. every day, except Sundays and statutory holidays. The Librarian is Mr. Lawrence J. Burpee, F.R.G.S.



MOUTH OF RIDEAU CANAL AS IT APPEARED IN 1852, SHOWING COL. BY'S HOUSE



FOOT OF RIDEAU CANAL LOCKS

RIDEAU CANAL.

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

RIDEAU FALLS.

At a point close below "Earnscliffe" the Rideau river flows on either side of a low flat island which the street cars cross, and then falls into the



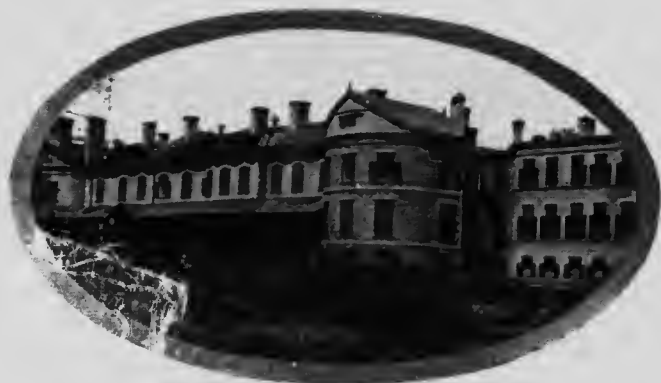
SCENE ON RIDEAU CANAL.

Ottawa river from a height of nearly 50 feet. The level shelf of rock over which the water flows causes the fall to have the appearance of a curtain—hence the French appellation "Rideau," which name was then given to the river, as well as to the Governor General's residence and many other places. Owing to the situation of the falls they can only be seen from the Ottawa river, or from the Quebec shore.

RIDEAU HALL.

Under this more familiar name is known the residence of the Governor General of Canada. Earl Grey—whose tenure of office has just expired—followed the example of illustrious predecessors, and entered into the spirit of Canadian life, and the vice-regal family and *entourage* have made Government House and its social functions, events looked forward to, all the year round. Balls, dinners, receptions and skating and tobogganing parties make Rideau Hall the centre of the gay life of the capital. In October, 1911, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, uncle of his Majesty, King George V., becomes Governor General and takes up his residence at Rideau Hall. The appointment of a Royal Duke is a distinction never previously accorded to one of the over-seas Dominions.

An approach through a winding avenue of trees brings us to the rambling old edifice, which is prettily situated in some 85 acres of ground. West of the building are two pretty little skating rinks, one in a veritable woodland bower. A toboggan slide rises aggressively in the background. The wings to the left and right respectively are the vice-regal ball room and



RIDEAU HALL

dining room. Government House is not usually open to visitors. A book is kept in the main hall, in which the names of callers may be inscribed; from this book invitation lists are made out. Rideau Cottage, the residence of the Military Secretary, lies immediately to the east.

RIFLE RANGE.

The Rockcliffe Rifle Range, constructed by the Dominion Government in 1898, is unrivalled in America, and is only equalled perhaps by Bisley, England. Delightfully situated beside the Ottawa river, the ground is convenient to the city, from which it is reached by electric car. The ranges are from 100 yards to 1,000 yards, with 73 targets. A commodious pavilion for the use of officers, and a competitors building, are flanked by smaller buildings (familiarily designated "huts") erected by two local regiments, the Governor General's Foot Guards and 43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles. Here is held the annual meet of the Dominion Rifle Association, which, with its attendant functions, forms a feature in the summer life of the Capital.

ROCKCLIFFE PARK.

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

STRATHCONA PARK.

Named after that great Canadian, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, this park is situated beside the Rideau river just south of the extreme eastern end of Laurier avenue, whence it can be seen from the electric car. Its 13 acres was formerly the site of the Dominion Rifle Range (now at Rockcliffe), the targets being below where now stands the Isolation Hospital, the red brick building seen in the distance. A handsome drinking fountain of bronze, a gift from Lord Strathcona, is a striking object in the landscape.

SUPREME COURT.

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

VICTORIA MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

This imposing building is situated on McLeod street, at the foot of Metcalfe street, and may be reached by Elgin street car. In design it is simple but effective. This simplicity emphasizes most successfully the massiveness and spaciousness of this impressive pile of masonry. On either side of a heavy central tower and rotunda extend T-shaped wings, while behind is a semi-circular extension for lecture amphitheatre and library. The exterior of the building is decorated with carvings in stone of Canadian mammals. The name of the building over the tower doors is elaborately carved.

The building houses the Geological Survey with its extensive natural history and anthropological collections, and the National Art Gallery. The eastern wing, on the first, second and third floors, is occupied by art, the rest of the building by the Geological Survey. On entering the building one finds one's self in a large rotunda from which one gets an impressive view of the exhibition halls on each side, and of the successive floors and galleries above. Opening off the rotunda at the rear is the spacious lecture amphitheatre.

The basement of the building is divided into store-rooms and work-rooms; on the ground floor the western halls will be devoted to collections illustrating Canada's geology and minerals, mining districts and mining products; the

eastern halls to collections illustrating the ancient life of Canada as recorded in the rocks, and to modern mammals. On the first floor the extreme western wing will be given to anthropology, the central halls to biology, and the extreme eastern wing to an art collection. The second floor is divided into offices and library, except the eastern wing, which is occupied by the National Art Gallery as a hall of sculpture. The third and top floors will house scientific collections, and the eastern wing the collection of paintings of the National Gallery (see p. 24). The installation of collections has not yet been completed and will still occupy some time.

The Director of the Geological Survey is Mr. R. W. Brock, F.G.S., F.R.S.E.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor Charles Hopewell. City Clerk, John Henderson.
City Solicitor, Taylor McVeity. Police Headquarters, 2 Queen st., Tel. 230

WATER POWERS.

Canada is essentially a country of water powers, and rivers with falls of varying height abound. But no district perhaps is richer in "white coal," as this power has been called, than the country around Ottawa. Inside the city limits alone there is 100,000 horse power, and within ten miles of the City Hall 230,000 horse power is available; while within 45 miles there is nearly 1,000,000. The total horse power at Niagara is only about 400,000. At the Chats Falls (see p. 13) there is from 130,000 to 170,000. Who can say what may not be the future of a city surrounded by such natural resources.

Y. M. C. A.

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

Y. W. C. A.

The Young Women's Christian Association, which has its headquarters at the south-east corner of Metcalfe st. and Laurier ave., is primarily a boarding house for self-supporting young women. Classes are held for physical training, Bible study, elocution, French, German, cooking, dressmaking and millinery. There is also a night school. Social life is developed by means of entertainments, lectures, clubs and social gatherings. A public reading room is open from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

BANKS.

There are 29 banks and branches in the cities of Ottawa and Hull. The following are the chief offices :

- Bank of Ottawa, 116 Wellington st. (with 8 branch offices).
- Bank of Montreal, 144 Wellington st. (with 2 branches).
- Bank of British North America, 62 Sparks st.
- Bank of Nova Scotia, 151 Sparks st.
- Canadian Bank of Commerce, 106 Wellington st. (with 1 branch).
- Imperial Bank of Canada, 52 Sparks st.
- Banque Nationale, 16 Rideau st.
- Banque Provinciale du Canada, 183 Main st., . . .
- Merchants Bank of Canada, 10 Metcalfe st.
- Molsons Bank, 14 Metcalfe st.
- Northern Crown Bank, 97 Sparks st. (with 2 branches).
- Quebec Bank, 122 Wellington st.
- Royal Bank of Canada, 43 Sparks st. (with 2 branches).
- Traders Bank, 136 Sparks st.

BOAT TRIPS.

Ottawa River.—Lumberland—Thurso.

Str. "Victoria" leaves for Thurso (29) miles at 4 p.m. daily. Fare 50c. return. Tickets may be obtained from Geo. Duncan, 42 Sparks st., or on board.

Rideau Canal.—Smith's Falls—Rideau Lakes—Kingston.

Take Strs. "Rideau Queen" and "Rideau King" where Albert street joins the Canal. Steamer leaves, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 2 p.m., arriving at Kingston at 5 p.m. the following day (i.e. 27 hours). Fare, \$3.80 single, \$6.60 return. Tickets may be obtained from Geo. Duncan, 42 Sparks st., or on the boat.

Chats Falls—Lake Deschenes—Fitzroy Harbour.

Take Somerset street car (Maltese cross) for Britannia (allowing three-quarters of an hour from Ottawa), Str. "G. B. Greene" leaves as follows: Monday at 10 a.m. and not returning till Wednesday; Wednesdays and public holidays, 10 a.m., arriving at Chats Falls about 1.30 p.m., reaches Britannia on the return trip about 6.30 p.m.; Saturdays, leaves Britannia at 2.15 p.m., returning about 7.30 p.m. Steamer does not call at any wharf on the down trip Saturday afternoon except Queen's Park, Aylmer.

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

Fares, 50c. the round trip from Ottawa. Tickets may be obtained from Ottawa Electric Railway office, 48 Bank st., or A. H. Jarvis, 157 Bank st.

CAB TARIFF.

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

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

AREA B. Anywhere outside Area A, up to 3 miles beyond city limits.

Provided time does not exceed 20 minutes : 1 or 2 persons, 50c ; 3 or 4 persons, 75c. Each 20 minutes after first, 25c. But if time amounts to, or exceeds, 1 hour, then the rate is by the hour (see below).

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

BY THE HOUR—One horse vehicle : 1 to 4 persons, 1st hour, \$1.00 ; each subsequent $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, 20c. ; each person in excess of 4, 20c.

NIGHT RATES—Midnight to 7 a.m., one-half more than above.

BAGGAGE—Each person may take 1 trunk, and other reasonable baggage free.

Driver must load and unload free.

CHILDREN—Under 12 are not charged as additional passengers.

CHURCHES.

At the present time there are 2 cathedrals and 63 other places of worship, divided among the various denominations as follows : Anglican, 14 ; Presbyterian, 11 ; Roman Catholic, 10 ; Methodist, 8 ; Baptist and Lutheran, 4 each ; Congregational and Jewish, 3 each ; Reformed Episcopal and Salvation Army, 2 each ; Unitarian, Catholic Apostolic, Holiness Movement, (Plymouth) Brethren, and Christian Scientist, 1 each.

Hours of service on Sundays in Protestant churches are 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., (except All Saints, 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.).

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

Anglican.

Christ Church Cathedral, Sparks st. w., Rev. Canon Kittson.

St. George's, cor. Metcalfe and Gloucester sts., Rev. J. M. Snowden.

St. Alban the Martyr, cor. Daly and King Edward ave., Ven. Archdeacon Bogert, D.C.L.

Grace, cor. Somerset and Elgin sts., Rev. J. F. Gorman, S.A.C.

All Saints, cor. Laurier ave. e. and Chapel st., Rev. A. W. MacKay, B.D.

St. Bartholomew, MacKay st., Rev. E. A. W. Hannington.

St. John the Evangelist, Sussex st. (near Rideau), Rev. Canon Pollard, S.A.C.

St. Luke's, cor. Somerset and Bell sts., Rev. W. A. Read, S.A.C.

St. Barnabas, James st., Rev. J. E. Rivington-Jones.

St. Matthews, Bank st. and First ave., Rev. W. M. Loucks.

Holy Trinity, Archville, Rev. F. W. Squire.

St. Matthias, Hintonburg, Rev. E. A. Anderson.

Holy Trinity, Billings Bridge, Rev. C. B. Clarke.

St. Margaret's, Montreal Rd., Rev. G. Bousfield.

Roman Catholic.

- Basilica*, cor. Sussex and St. Patrick sts., Very Rev. Canon Campeau.
The Sacred Heart, cor. Cumberland st. and Laurier ave., Rev. J. E. Jeannotte, O.M.I.
St. Joseph's, cor. Wilbrod and Cumberland sts., Rev. W. J. Murphy, O.M.I., D.D.
St. Patrick's, Kent st., Rev. M. J. Whelan.
St. Bridget's, cor. St. Patrick and Cumberland sts., Very Rev. Canon Sloan.
St. Jean Baptiste, cor. Primrose and Empress aves., Rev. H. Theriault, O.P.
Church of the Holy Family, Ottawa East, Rev. C. Charlebois, O.M.I.
St. Anne's, 536 St. Patrick st., Rev. J. A. Myrand.
St. Francois d'Assise, 1062 Wellington st., Rev. Father Conrad.
St. Mary's, near cor. Young st. and Bayswater ave., Rev. G. Fitzgerald.

Presbyterian.

- Bank Street*, cor. Bank and Slater sts., Rev. J. H. Turnbull.
Bethany, Richmond Road, Rev. Robt. Eadie.
Erskine, Bronson ave.
Glebe, First ave., Rev. T. W. H. Milne.
Knox, City Hall Square, Rev. D. M. Ramsay, D.D.
New Edinburgh, cor. MacKay st. and Dufferin road, Rev. P. W. Anderson.
St. Andrew's, cor. Wellington and Kent sts., Rev. Wm. T. Herridge, D.D.
St. Paul's, 100 Daly ave., Rev. Jas. Little.
Stewarton, cor. Argyle ave. and Bank st., Rev. Wm. A. McIlroy.
Westminster, Rev. C. W. Nicol.
St. Mark's (French), Wellington st., Rev. C. H. Vessot.

Methodist.

- Bell Street*, Rev. J. E. Mavety, D.D.
Dominion, cor. Metcalfe and Queen sts., Rev. B. W. Thompson.
Eastern, 235 Besserer st., Rev. G. E. Clendinnen.
Rosemount Avenue, Rev. W. H. Raney.
McLeod Street, cor. McLeod and Bank sts., Rev. R. G. Peever.
Western, Wellington st., Rev. Geo. Edwards.
Ottawa South, Rev. C. F. Deepröse.
Wesley, Rev. W. A. Wilson.

Baptist

- First Baptist*, cor. Laurier ave. and Elgin st., Rev. A. A. Cameron.
Fourth Avenue, cor. Bank st., Rev. R. R. McKay.
McPhail Memorial, cor. Concession and Lisgar sts., Rev. Wm. F. Parker.
French Baptist, King Edward ave., Rev. G. R. MacFaul.

Lutheran.

- St. John's*, Creighton St., Rev. F. Beer.
Scandinavian Lutheran, Rev. K. Horde.
St. Peter's Evangelical, Kings Daughters Hall, Laurier ave. w., Rev. J. J. Clemens.
St. Paul's Evangelical, Cor. Wilbrod St., and King Edward Ave., Rev. H. Ruhland.

Congregational.

- First*, cor. Florence and Kent sts., Rev. G. Watt Smith.
Welcome Zion, Fourth ave., Rev. H. U. Horsey.
Ottawa South, Rev. A. G. Sleep.

Jewish.

- Synagog*, 375 King Edward Ave., Rev. J. Mirsky.
Synagogue, Rideau St., Rev. Louis Doctor.
Synagogue, Murray St., Rev. Abraham Baker.

Reformed Episcopal.

- Emmanuel*, cor. Elgin and Gloucester sts., Rev. T. W. Winfield.
St. David's, cor. Creighton and Charles sts., Rev. E. C. Russell.

Other Denominations.

- Catholic Apostolic*, cor. Albert and Lyon sts.
Brethren, 314 Lisgar st., Jas. Tracy.
Holiness Movement, 478 Bank st., Rev. W. C. Campbell.
Unitarian, Church of Our Father, cor. Elgin and Lewis sts., Rev. G. W. H. Troop.
Christian Scientist, 251 Metcalfe st.
Salvation Army, 200 Slater st.

CLUBS.

- Britannia Boating Club.
Canadian Club of Ottawa.
Country Club, Aylmer Road.
Elks Club of Ottawa, 190 Wellington st.
Hunt Club, Bowesville Road.
Laurentian Club (Social), 47 Slater st.
Ottawa Amateur Athletic Club, 120 Elgin st.
Ottawa Canoe Club, Rockcliffe.
Ottawa Cricket Club.
Ottawa Curling Club, Ring, south side Vittoria st.
Ottawa Golf Club, Aylmer Road.
Ottawa Rowing Club, Sussex st.
Rideau Club (Social), 84 Wellington st.
Rideau Canoe Club, at entrance to Lansdowne Park.
Rideau Curling Club, cor. Laurier ave. and Waller st.
Rivermead Golf Club, Aylmer Road.
Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Queen's Park, Aylmer.

CONSULATES.

Argentine Republic—Consul General, Charles A. Galareo.

Belgium—Consul General, Henri Ketels, 136 Sparks st.

China—Consul General, Wang Sze Yuan.

Denmark—Vice-Consul, Chas. C. Meyer, 410 Bank st.

Japan—Consul General, Takashi Nakamura, 385 Laurier ave. east.

Paraguay—Vice Consul, C. A. Douglas.

Sweden and Norway—Vice Consul, Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig.

United States—Consul General, John G. Foster, 26 Wellington st., near the Post Office; Vice and Deputy Consul, H. M. Sanford.

U.S. Consular Officers are, ex-officio, Notaries Public for all States of the United States and, as such, may take acknowledgments and administer oaths.

CUSTOMS.

Packages coming by express are cleared at 155 Sparks st., and will be delivered by the express company. For parcels coming by Post, enter Post Office at west door on Sparks st. and take elevator. Hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Saturday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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

DISTANCE FROM OUTSIDE POINTS.

The number of miles which Ottawa is distant from the following places is:—Albany, 330; Buffalo, 370; Halifax, 876; Kingston, 115; Montreal, 116; New York, 427; Quebec, 284; Rochester, 423; Toronto, 256; Vancouver, 2782; Winnipeg, 1304.

DRIVES ABOUT THE CITY.

No. 1. Rockcliffe—Rifle Ranges—Beechwood.

Leaving the Chateau Laurier, then to the left along Rideau st., turn down Sussex st. to the oldest part of the city. On the corner of St. Patrick st. is the Basilica (R. C. Cathedral) and the statue of Bishop Guiges (see p. 23), to the left is the Government Printing Bureau and the Alexandra bridge. Continuing down Sussex st., at the left, fronted by a wide lawn, is the Archives building (see p. 10), and next to it the Mint (see p. 21), while on the right are the Water Street Convent and Hospital. Where Sussex st. inclines to the right, at the foot of the cliff, is Queen's Wharf, where steamers leave daily for Turso (see p. 40). At this point the Alexandra bridge in its entirety can be seen to advantage. Farther on, but out of view at the foot of the bank, is the Ottawa Rowing Club. Thence passing Bingham's Park, immediately to the left may be seen a glimpse of "Earncliffe" (see p. 17). Next come the great mills and lumber yards of Senator W. C. Edwards, on each side of the Rideau river, which is crossed by two little bridges. The Rideau Falls (see p. 35), which are within a few yards, are here hidden from



RIDEAU FALLS

view. After passing through the suburb of New Edinburgh will be seen the gates of Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor General (see p. 36). At this point there is a pretty view of the bay in the river with the entrance to the Gatineau river in the distance. Beyond Government House grounds commences Rockliffe Park (see p. 37). Continuing along the river bank and following the Driveway the full expanse of the Ottawa river is here seen. In the distance may be seen the targets of the Rifle Ranges, and possibly also will be heard the "zip," "zip" of the bullets. There is no danger, however, as the marksmen are firing in the opposite direction. A remarkable fringe of silver birch, one-third of a mile in length, next appears between the road and the river. Further on is McKay's Lake, with several pretty cottages on its shores. Continuing, the Rifle Range (see p. 37) is reached. Returning via Beechwood Cemetery and across the Minto bridges via King Edward ave. the starting point is again reached.—Time, about 2 hours.

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

From the Chateau Laurier passing on the left Major's Hill Park (see p. 21), at the near end of which is the Sharp-Shooter's Monument (see p. 23). Thence down Mackenzie ave., beside the park, to the Government Printing Bureau, a red brick building without any claims to beauty. Adjoining it, to the left, is Nepean Point (see p. 24). Thence on to the Alexandra bridge (named after Queen Alexandra) which connects the provinces of Ontario and

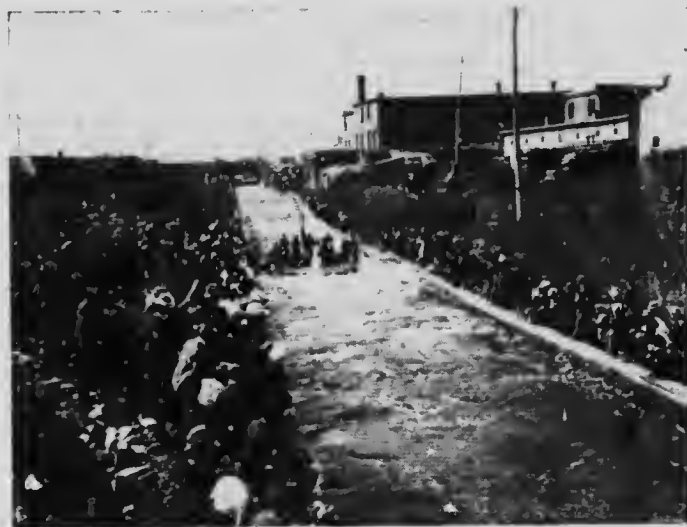
Quebec. From the middle of the bridge is a comprehensive view up and down the river, showing the most picturesque parts of the capital. Turning to the right, on entering the province of Quebec at Hull (see p. 18), a drive may be taken to the extensive works of the International Portland Cement Co. If desired, the drive may be continued to that famous fishing river, the Gatineau, opposite the village of Gatineau Point (see p. 18). Then through the city swept by the great fire of 1860 to the immense works of the E. B. Eddy Co. Thence on to the bridges crossing the Ottawa river, passing the "Devil's Hole" and mill races till the Chaudiere Falls (see p. 15) are reached. Adjoining the falls and making use of the power, is a mill of Mr. J. R. Booth, one of Ottawa's great lumbaria. The light from the top of his tall incinerator tower is conspicuous at night for miles around. This mill, and its yards, were the only exceptions in the path of destruction by the great fire, even the bridges being twisted into shapeless masses of iron. Turning up Wellington st., Christ Church (Anglican) Cathedral may be seen on the top of the high bluff. Next is St. Andrew's (Presbyterian) Church, the site of the first church erected in Ottawa. Then past the British American and American Bank Note Companies buildings (the latter erected from basement to roof in six weeks), passing on the left the Supreme Court (see p. 38) and the western entrance to Parliament Hill. Continuing on, for more than a block is a succession of banks; next comes the Langevin Block (see p. 20), then the United States Consulate, and the Chateau is again reached. Time 1½ hours.

No. 3. Sandy Hill Janeville.

From the Chateau Laurier it is but a short drive to Daly ave., at the lower end of which are the Court House, Jail and Registry offices, then, through one of the chief residential sections, will be noticed the homes of many prominent Ottawans, among them Hon. Mr. Justice Brodeur, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada; and Sir Sandford Fleming, the father of the Pacific cable. Turning north at Charlotte st. is seen the Protestant General Hospital, then east, crossing Cumming's bridge over the Rideau river, through the village of Janeville (annually flooded by the rising of the river) and, if desired, on to Notre Dame (R. C.) Cemetery. Then returning via Charlotte st. to Strathcona Park (see p. 38) where there is a good view of the Rideau river. Turning west along Laurier ave. (named after the late Premier) will be seen Stadacona Hall, a former residence of Sir John Macdonald (see p. 22) and one of the first houses built in Ottawa; it is now occupied by Sir Frederick Borden. Next but one is the Japanese Consular residence. On the next corner, at the right, lives Sir Wilfrid Laurier, ex-Premier of Canada. Still further on, at the right, is the Ottawa University (see p. 25), and at the left the Church of the Sacred Heart, recently destroyed by fire and now being re-built, and the Rideau Skating and Curling Rinks. Then crossing the Canal by the Laurier bridge, on the right is the Arena Skating Rink, and on the left Cartier Square and the Armouries. Thence via Elgin st., passing the Athletic Club, the City Hall and South African Monument (see p. 23), Sparks st. is reached.—Time (not including Notre Dame Cemetery), 1 hour.

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

From the Chateau Laurier down Elgin st., passing the City Hall and the Athletic Club to Cartier Square, where commences a section of the Government Driveway. Following it along the bank of the Canal, passing the Armouries, Military Stores (with three Chinese cannon in front), and Collegiate Institute, till the Rideau Canoe Club is reached at the entrance to Lansdowne Park and the Exhibition Grounds, where the Central Canada Exhibition is held each fall. Thence along the Canal, passing the residence of the Papal Alegate, to Jew's Lake, crossing which by a causeway the Experimental Farm (see p. 17) is reached. Return by almost the same route as far as the railway bridge at the head of Elgin st., then along Argyle ave. and encircle the Victoria Memorial Museum (see p. 38), then down Metcalf st., through one of the best residential sections, passing the residences of Sir Louis Davies, Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Y.M.C.A. building (see p. 39), the Public Library (see p. 33), the Langryin Block (see p. 20), and the Rideau Club to the main gate of the Parliament grounds. Entering, and turning to the left, drive in rear of the West Block (see p. 32). (Particulars of points of interest on Parliament Hill will be found on page 27). Time about 1½ hours.



KING GEORGE (Duke of York) Running Timber Slides.

PLACES TO SEE.

If only one day available.

Parliament Hill (see p. 31) with departmental buildings facing Parliament Square, then leaving Parliament Hill by west gate take Chaudiere car (green square) to Chaudiere Falls; descend at the bridge close to the Falls (see p. 15), then, walking about 100 yards to Hull (see p. 18), take car on Main st., going east through Hull and across Alexandra Bridge, observing view from middle

of bridge. On descending at station under Dufferin Bridge ascend the steps to Sapper's Bridge. Rockcliffe car (green square) can then be taken (going east) to Rockcliffe Park (see p. 37), and, if time permits, to Rifle Range (see p. 37). On this route, either going or returning, the Archives (see p. 10) should be visited.

If time permits, or as an alternative to the above, Drive No. 1 or Drive No. 4 (see p. 47) may be taken.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

City Service.

Four routes, see map,—black dashes indicating routes. The different routes are distinguished by colored signs above the fronts of the cars, and by similar lights at night, viz:—

Chaudiere—Rockcliffe line; green square or green light.

Chaudiere—New Edinburgh line; green square with white cross, or green and white light.

Britannia—Sandy Hill line; maltese cross, or red and white light.

Bank Street—Sandy Hill line; red diamond or red light.

Union Depot—Elgin street line; white disc or white light.

Gladstone avenue line; green triangle with red disc, or green and red light.

Enter and leave at rear end of most closed cars, and leave at front end of "pay-as-you-enter" cars.

Cars stop on the far side of cross streets. Pedestrians must therefore remember to "Look out for the cars."

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

Fare: Adults, 5c; children in arms, free. Tickets, 6 for 25c., 25 for \$1.00. Limited tickets, good from 6 to 7.30 a.m. and 5 to 6.30 p.m., 8 for 25c. Sunday tickets, 7 for 25c. Night cars, cash fare, 10c, for adults and children.

Hull and Aylmer Service.

Steps descending to car will be found nearly opposite the Chateau Laurier. Cars leave during the summer at the hour, and then every 20 minutes for Hull, Ottawa Golf Club, Country Club, Rivermead Golf Club, Deschênes, Aylmer and Queen's Park. During the winter cars run every half hour. Cars to Hull only, run very frequently.

Fares: Hull, Ottawa Golf Club and Country Club, 5c; 6 tickets, 25c; Rivermead Golf Club, 5c. Further distances 10c.; 4 tickets, 25c

HOSPITALS.

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

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

Ottawa General, (Roman Catholic), 43 Water st., Tel. 119.

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

Maternity, Rideau st., Tel. 1231.

Misericordia Maternity (Roman Catholic), 42 Cambridge st., Tel. 793.

Lady Grey Hospital for Tuberculosis, Merivale Road, Tel. 5774.

HOTELS.

Alexandra, cor. Bank and Gilmour sts.

Cecil, Sparks st., west of Bank st.

Chateau Laurier, opposite Central Station (see p. 12).

Grand Teton, cor. Elgin and Queen sts., opp. City Hall (see p. 59).

Russell, cor. Sparks and Elgin sts.

Windsor, cor. Metcalfe and Queen sts.

Victoria, Aylmer, Que., (see p. 59).

LIBRARIES.

Library of Parliament (general and law), (see p. 28; and for view see p. 29).

Public (general), Metcalfe st. (see p. 33).

Supreme Court (law), north end of Bank st.

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

Y.M.C.A. (general), north east corner Metcalfe st. and Laurier ave.

MESSENGER SERVICE.

Ottawa Despatch Co., 20 Sparks st. Tel. 18. Rates 10c. up, according to distance. Hall boys free.

MILITARY.

The Militia of Canada consists of Permanent and Non-Permanent units, and is administered by a Militia Council stationed in Ottawa, though each Divisional area, of which there are six, is self-administered. The chief officers at Headquarters are:—

Chief of the General Staff: Major General C. J. Mackenzie, C.B.

Adjutant General: Brigadier General F. L. Lessard, C.B., A.D.C.

Inspector General: Major General W. D. Otter, C.V.O., C.B.

Quartermaster General: Brigadier General D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.

Master General of Ordnance: Col. R. W. Rutherford.

The different branches of the service are administered by Directors:—

Director of Military Operations: Lieut.-Col. G. Paley.

Director of Military Training: Lieut.-Col. P. E. Thacker.

Director of Musketry: Lieut.-Col. R. A. Helmer.

Assistant Adjutants General: Lieut.-Col. J. S. Dunbar, Major Kenis-Betty.

Director General of Medical Services: Col. G. C. Jones, G.G.H.S.

Director of Transport and Supply: Lieut.-Col. J. L. Biggar.

Director of Clothing and Equipment: Lieut.-Col. J. F. Macdonald.

Director of Artillery: Major H. M. Elliot.

Director of Engineer Services: Lieut.-Col. G. S. Maunsell.

Assistant Paymaster General: Lieut.-Col. W. R. Ward.

There are no Permanent Militia stationed in Ottawa except a detachment of the Ordnance Corps. The Non-Permanent units with headquarters in Ottawa are :—

Princess Louise Dragoon Guards : Lieut.-Col. R. M. Courtney.
2nd Battery, Canadian Field Artillery : Major C. H. Maclaren.
23rd Battery, Canadian Field Artillery : Major E. T. B. Gilmore.
3rd Field Company Canadian Engineers : Major A. P. Deroche.
Governor General's Foot Guards : Lieut.-Col. J. W. Woods.
43rd Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles : Lieut.-Col. D. W. Cameron.
No. 5 Co. Canadian Army Service Corps : Major George Murphy.
No. 2 Field Ambulance : Major A. T. Shillington.

The Military parade ground—Cartier Square—is on Laurier ave., between Elgin street and the Canal. On the east end of the square are the Armouries, Ordnance Stores, and Caretaker's residence. The Armouries and drill hall are now quite too small for the various units, and the Government has expressed its intention of erecting quarters more suitable for the military requirements of the district.

NAVAL.

The Naval forces of Canada are administered from Ottawa. The chief officers of the Canadian Navy are as follows :—

Director of Naval Services : Rear Admiral Chas. Kingsmill, R.N., Ret.
Chief of Naval Staff, : Commander C. D. Roper, R.N.
Fleet Paymaster : P. J. Ling, R.N.
Consulting Naval Engineer, Engineer Commander : P. C. Howe, R.N.
Director of Gunnery : Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens, R.N.

NEWSPAPERS.

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

POSTAGE RATES.

Letters for Canada, British Empire and United States, 2 cts. per oz; Ottawa city, 1 c. per oz.

Post Cards for Canada and United States, 1c; Great Britain and Postal Union Countries, 2 cts.

Registration, 5 cts. extra.

Special Delivery (in certain cities) 10 cts. extra.

Newspapers and Periodicals, 1 ct. per 4 oz.

Abbott's Guide to Ottawa, in envelope (unsealed), 4 cts.

Only Canadian Stamps can be used for postage.

RAILWAYS.

No less than nine lines of steam railway enter the city, and several others are under construction. Over 100 trains come and go daily. The city is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and every train from the Atlantic to the Pacific which takes the shortest route, must pass over the

Alexandra bridge. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through Ottawa on its way from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes. The city is a terminus of the Ottawa and New York Railway. The Canadian Northern Railway line from Toronto will shortly be completed.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Central Station (opposite Chateau Laurier)—Trains to Caledonia Springs, Montreal, New York, Quebec and the east; and to Pembroke, Winnipeg and the west.

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

Grand Trunk Railway.

Central Station (opposite the Chateau Laurier)—Trains to Montreal, New York, Quebec and the east; Algonquin National Park, Parry Sound and Georgian Bay.

Ottawa and New York Railway.

Central Station (opposite the Chateau Laurier)—Train to Cornwall and New York.

RESTAURANTS.

"Daffodil," 106½ Sparks st.

Murphy-Gamble, Ltd., 120 Sparks st.

Russell Café, Sparks st.

Chateau Laurier, (open about Nov. 1st, 1911).

STREET CAR TRIPS.

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

Aylmer (9 miles), (see p. 11). At Queen's Park, 2 miles further, will be found a Yacht Club, Boating, Band, Maze, Roller Skating Rink, Moving Picture Show, etc. Take car under Dufferin Bridge (opposite Chateau Laurier), thence over Alexandra bridge to province of Quebec, through the city of Hull, past the E. B. Eddy Company's match factory and mills, Golf Club, Country Club, Rivermead Golf Club, and Deschenes, to Aylmer, thence to Queen's Park. (For fares and service see p. 48).

Chaudiere Falls (1 mile). Take car with green square, or green light, going west. After passing the Water Works commences the district destroyed by the great fire of 1900, thence, passing through lumber yards, to the falls. Car line ends 200 yards further, in the centre of the E. B. Eddy Company's buildings. Connection may be made close by for Aylmer, etc. (see above).

Rockcliffe (2 miles), and **Rifle Range** (3 miles). Take car with green square, or green light, going east, via Sussex st. past Printing Bureau, R. C. Cathedral, Archives, Mint, Water Street Convent, Earnscliffe, crossing Rideau river, passing Government House gates, through Rockcliffe Park, along edge of Ottawa River and McKay's Lake, to Rifle Range.

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





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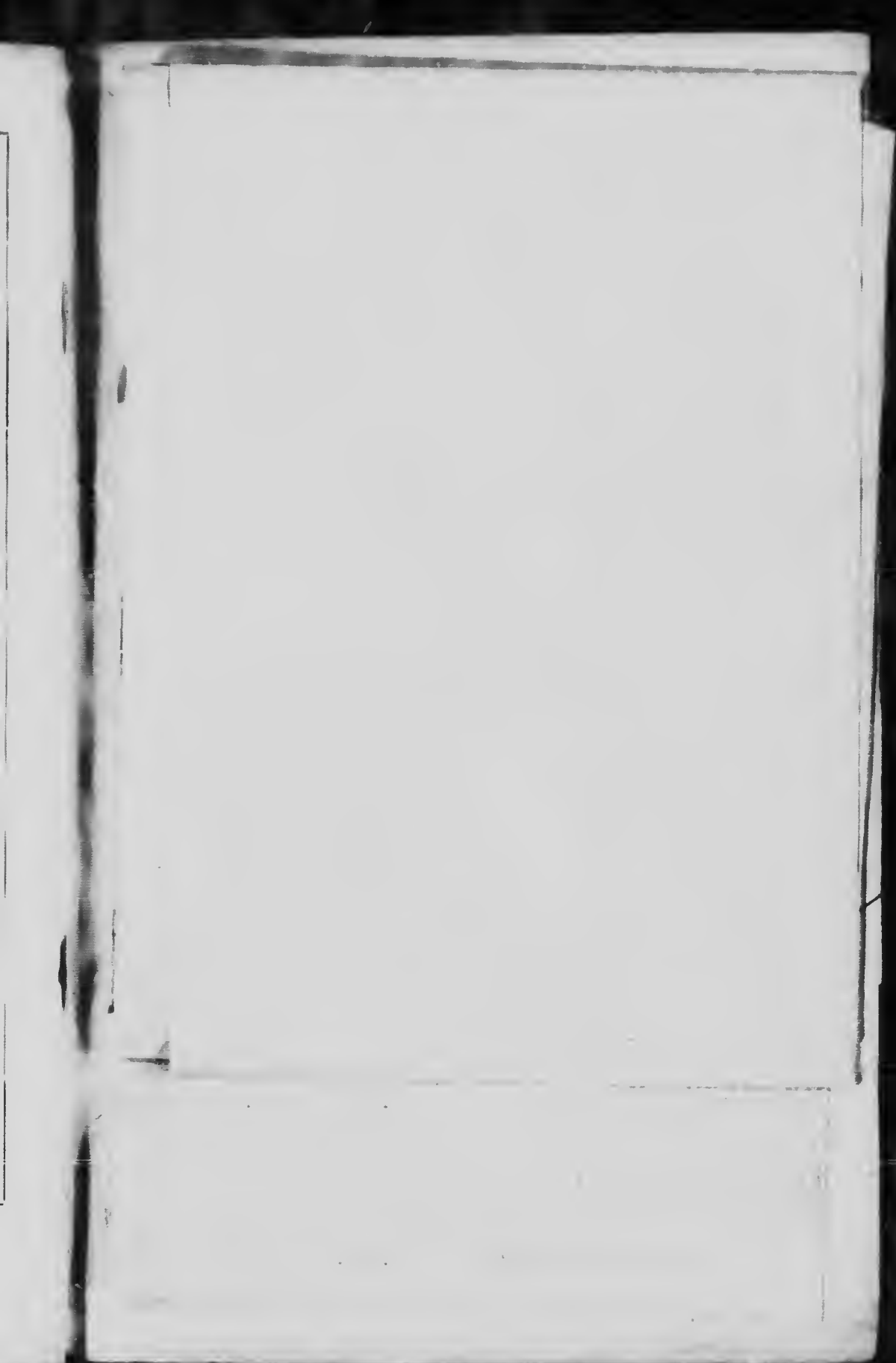
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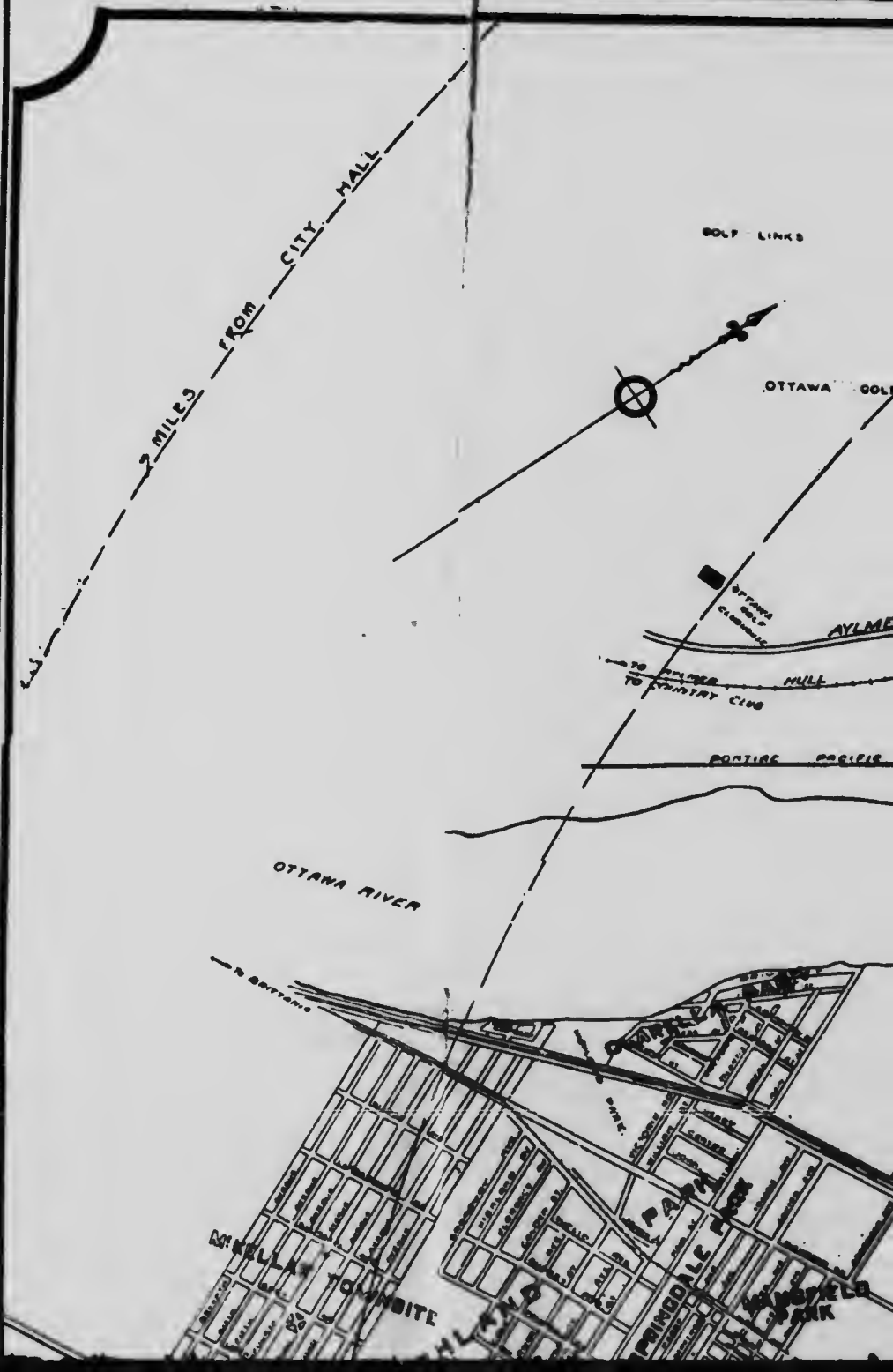
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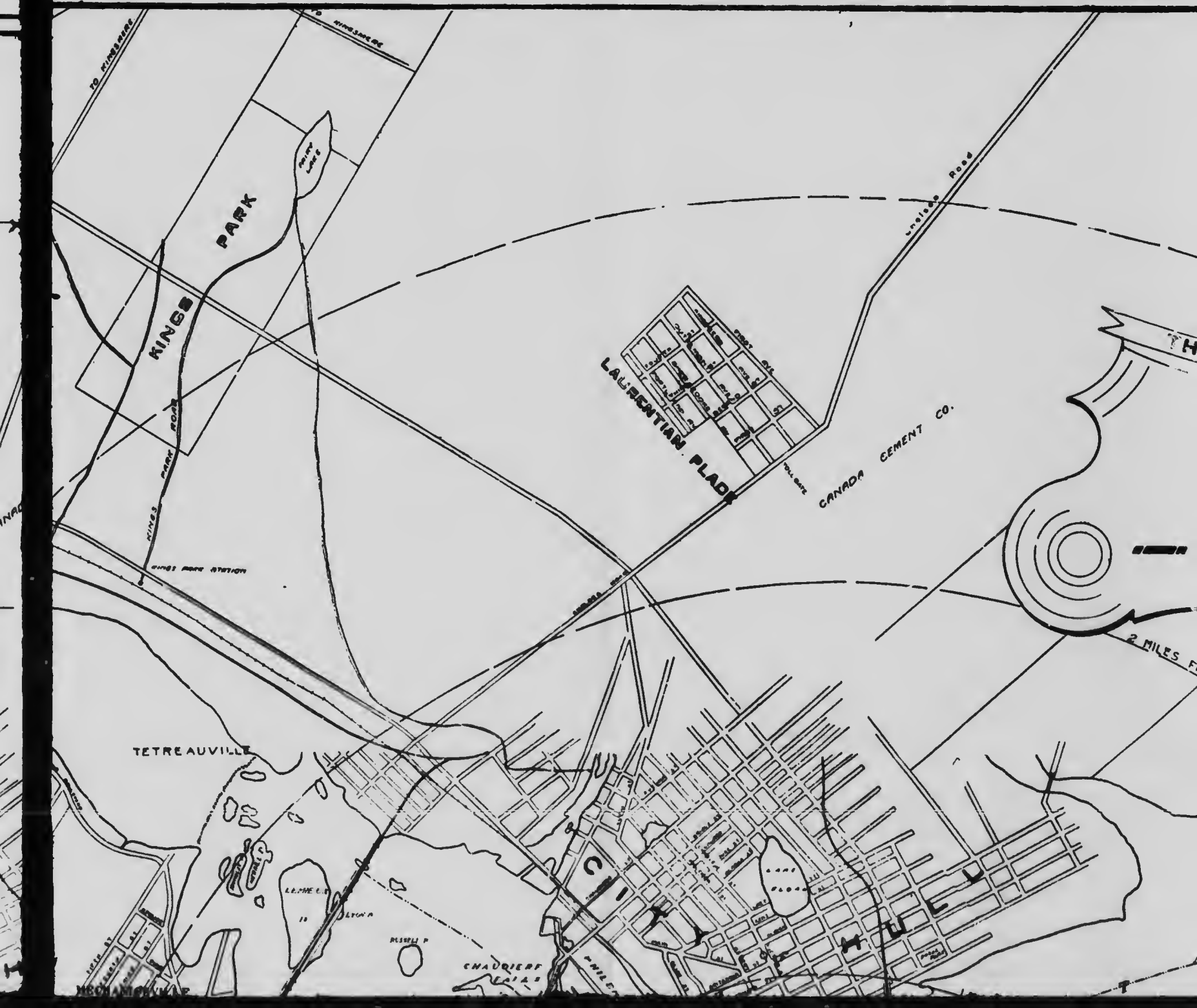
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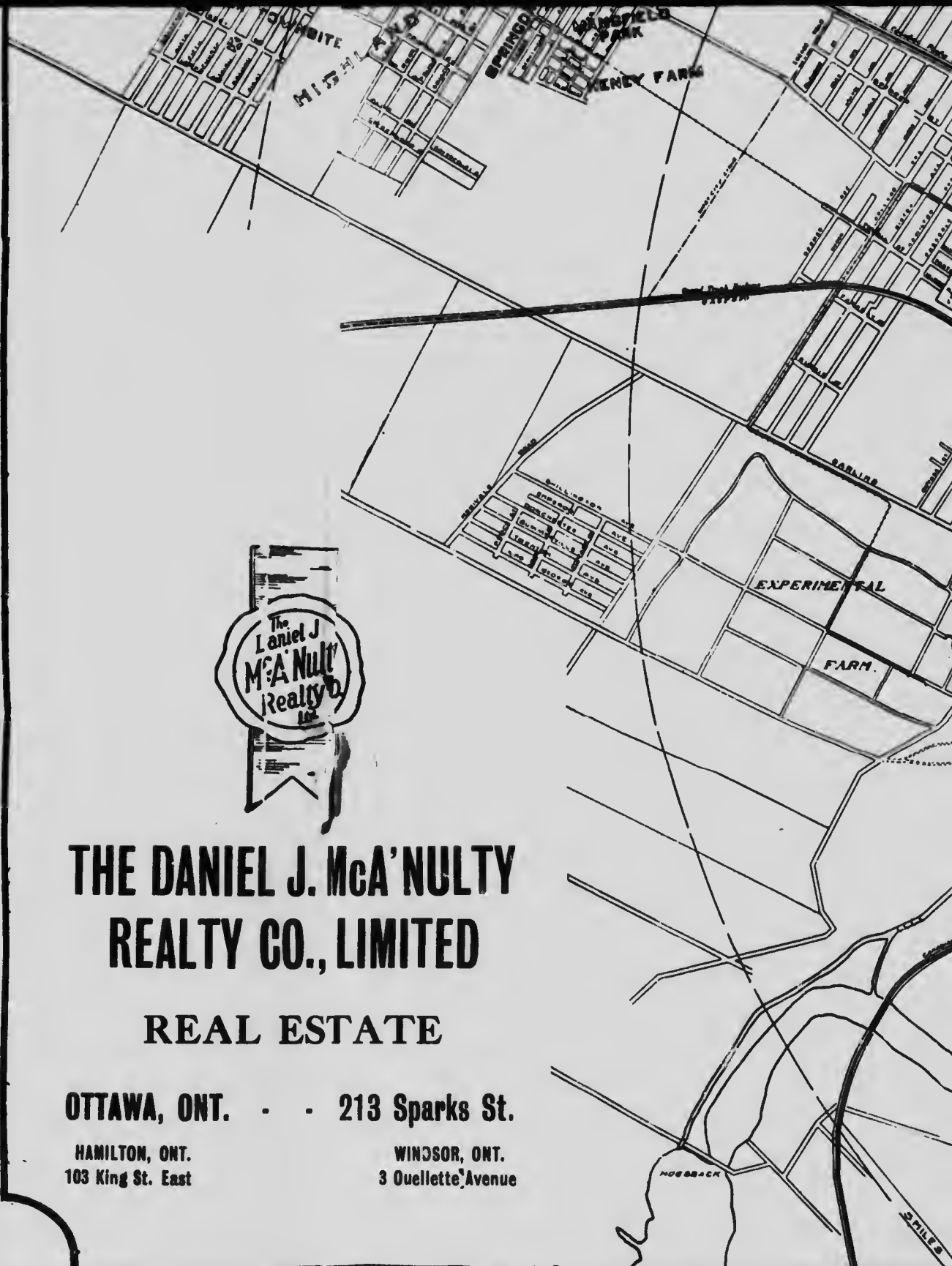
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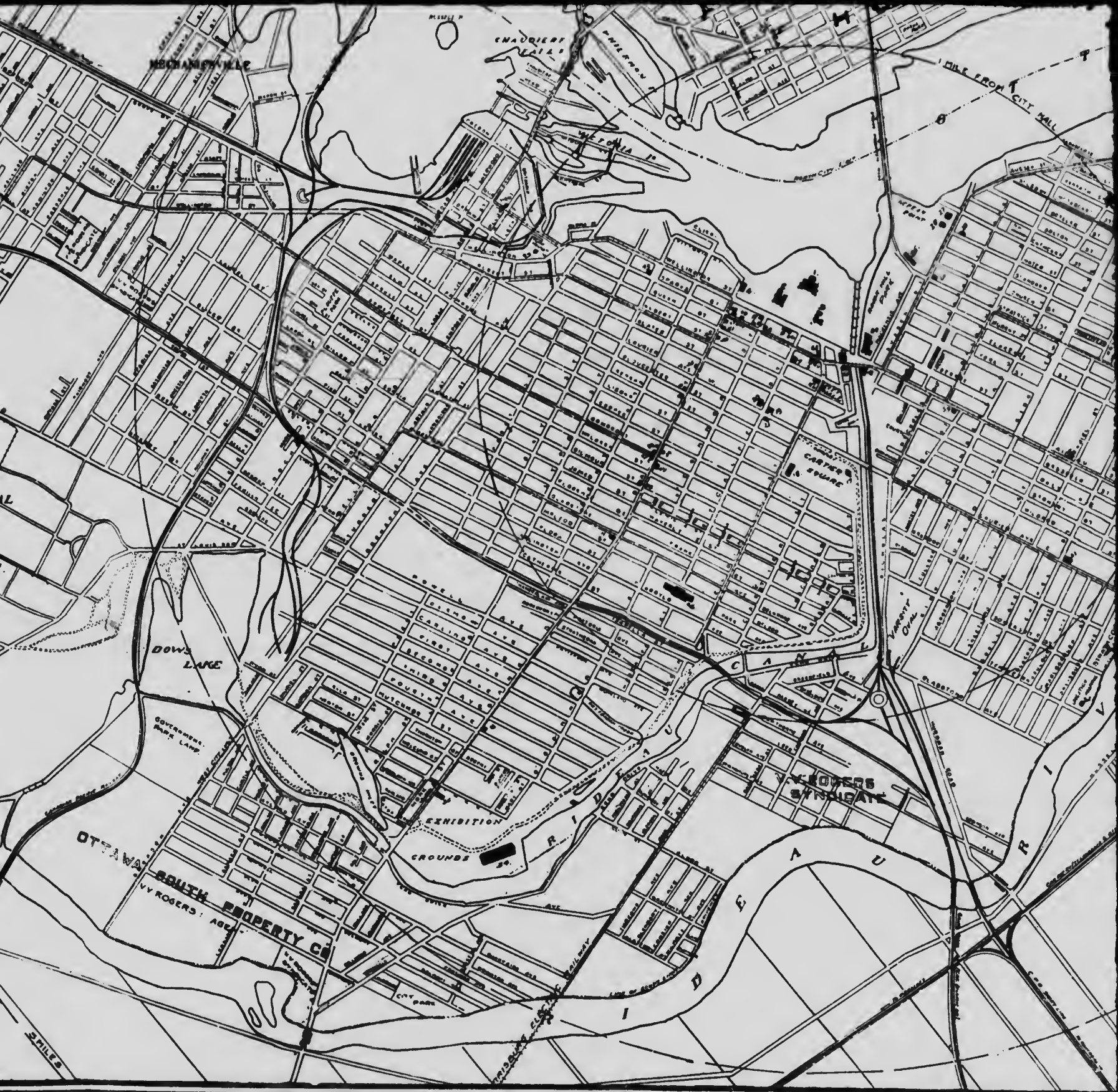
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