



ART WORK

... ON ...

OTTAWA

CANADA



Published in Twelve Parts.



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1898



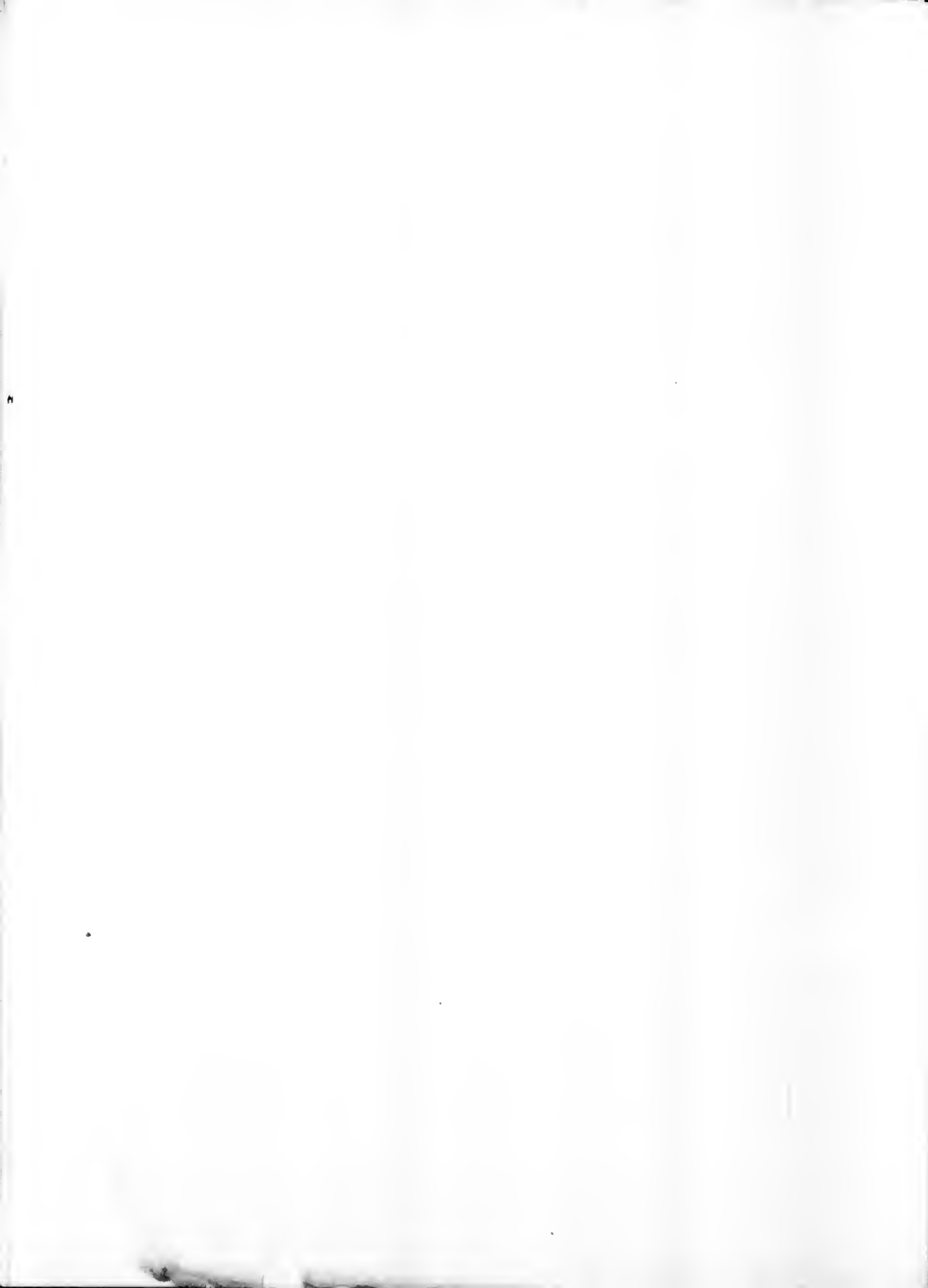


RIDEAU HALL.

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA is called, and justly so, the Queen of Canadian cities. On the southern bank of Canada's second largest river stands the city of Ottawa, the political capital of the Dominion of Canada. There is no place in this country which is so happy, as regards site, as the beautiful high cliffs on which stand the Parliament buildings. Far as the eye can reach scenes of natural beauty unsurpassed on the American continent can be witnessed. The varied charms of mountain river and forest are seen to great advantage enhanced as they are by the surrounding triumphs of architectural skill.

Ottawa owes its existence to the Rideau Canal. It was founded by Col. By of the Royal





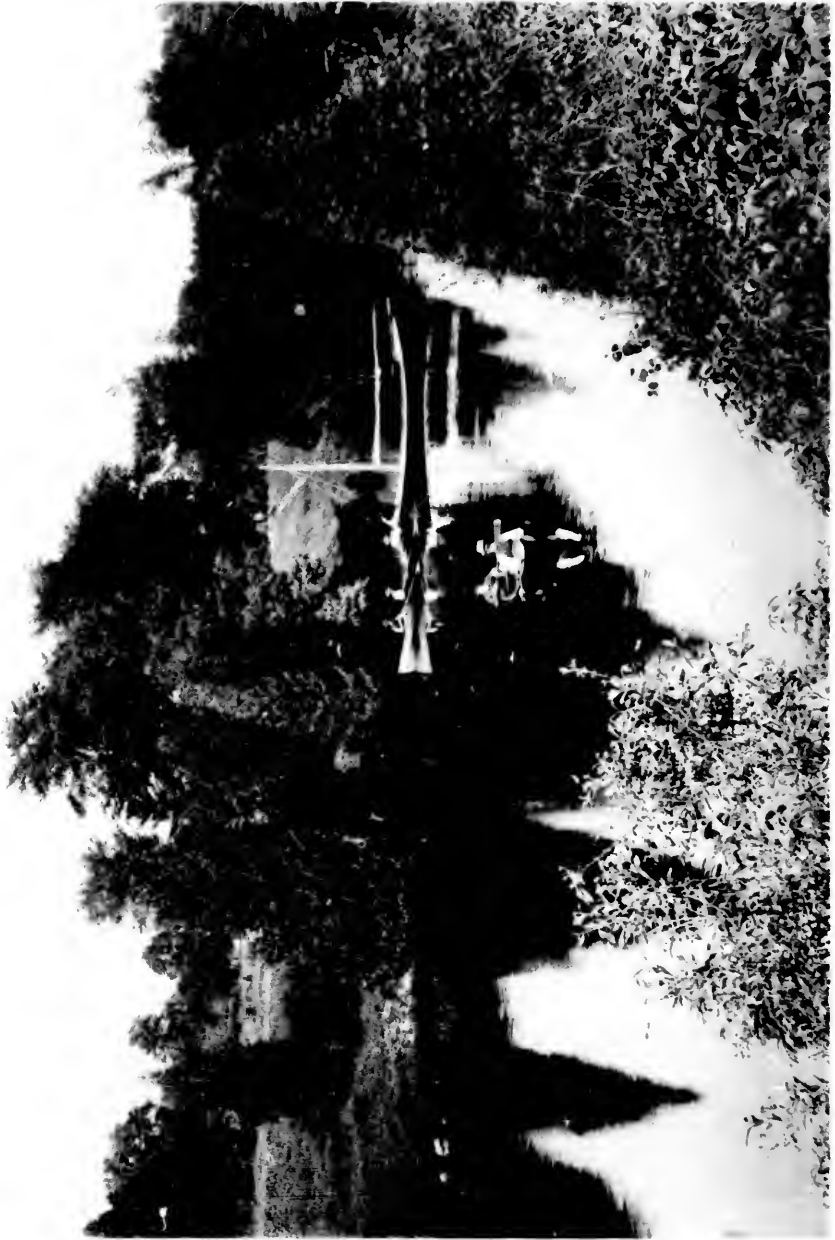
SCENE ON OTTAWA AND GATINEAU R. R.





PARLIAMENT BUILDING - CENTRAL.



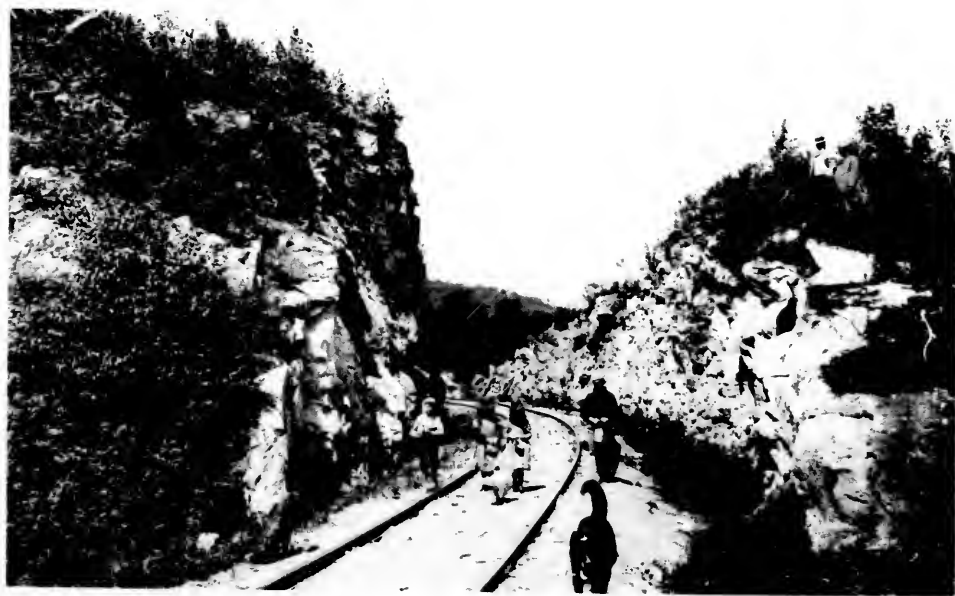


RIDEAU CANAL.



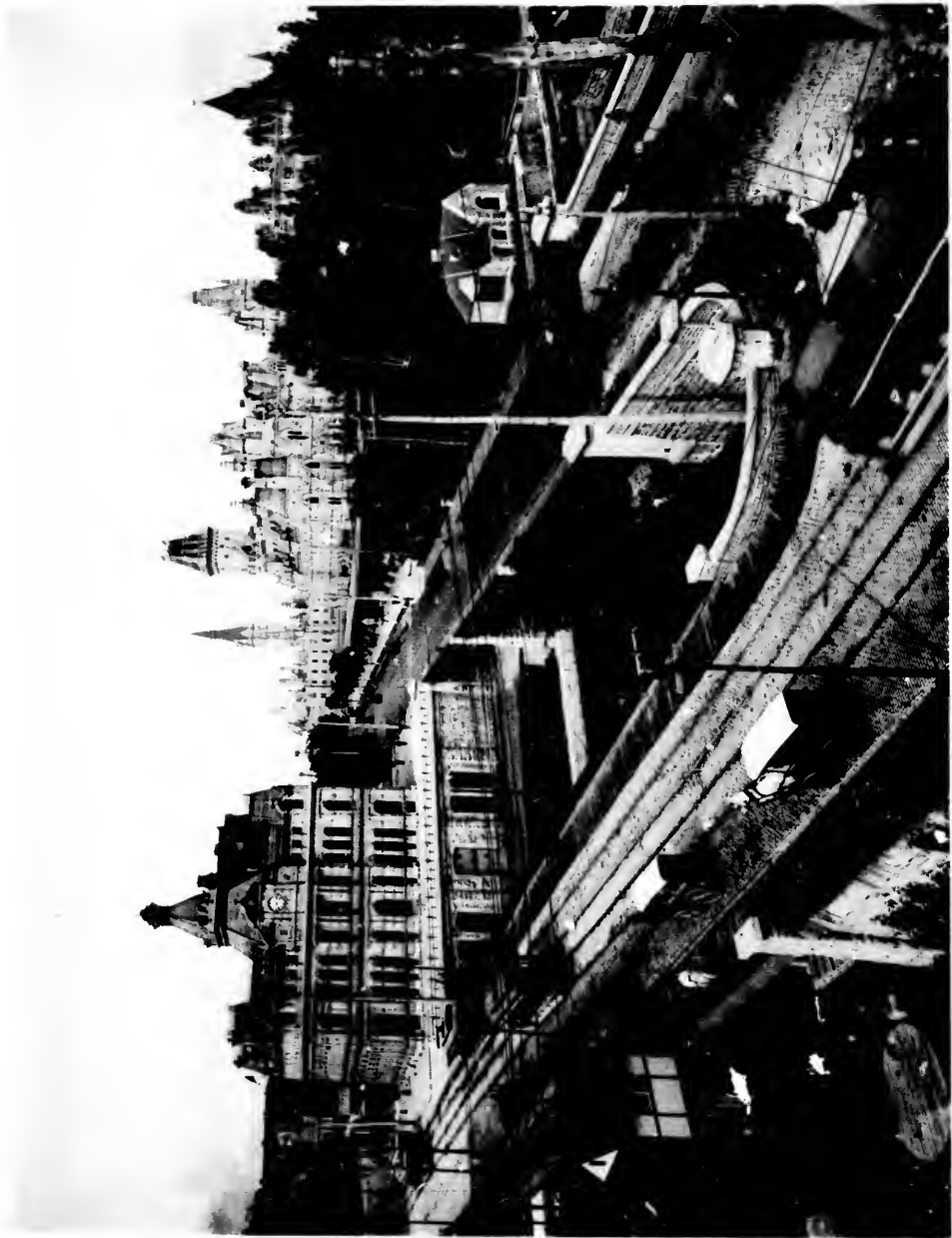


MAJOR HILL PARK.



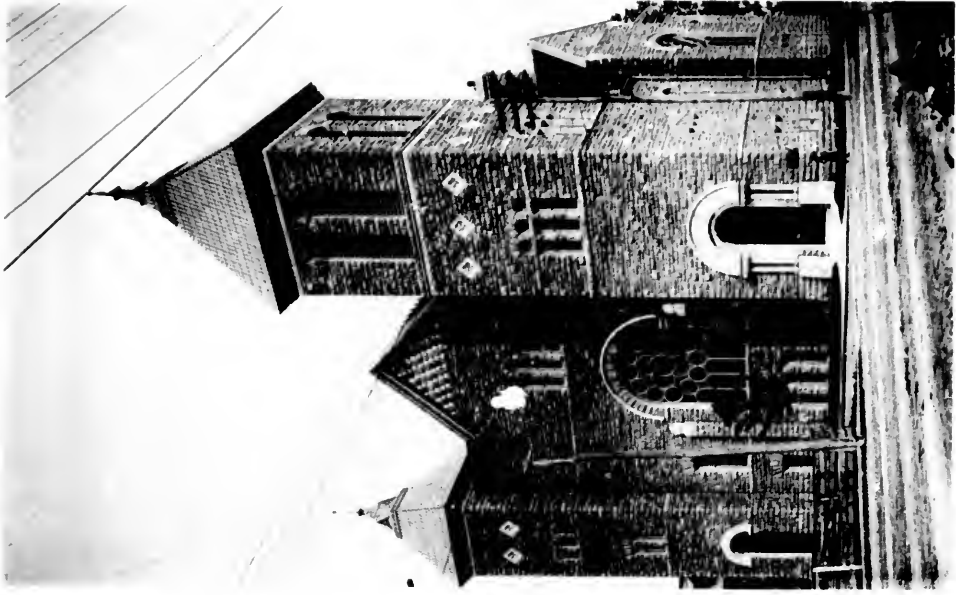
ON OTTAWA AND GATINEAU R. R.



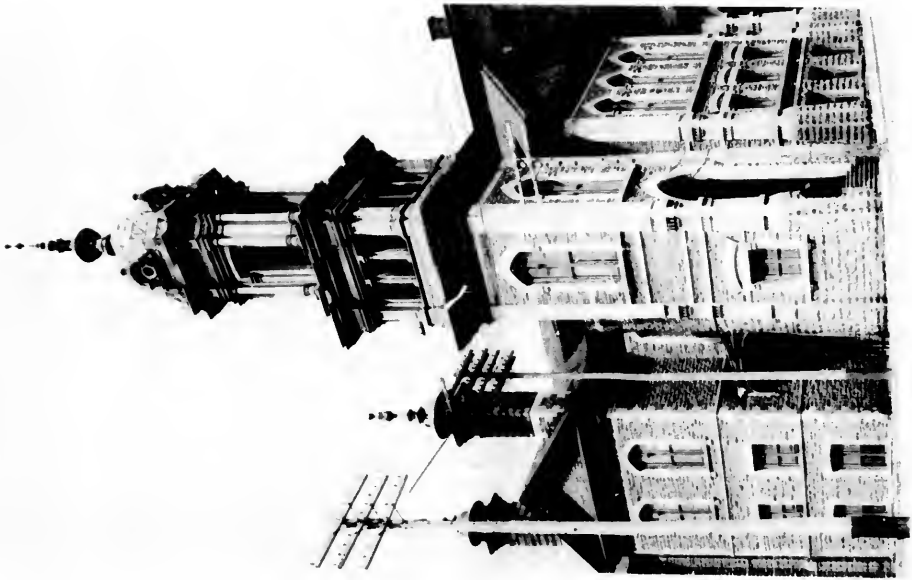


POST OFFICE AND PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS





McLEOD ST. M. E. CHURCH.



DOMINION M. E. CHURCH



Engineers. Ground was broken on the 21st September 1826. The first stone of the locks was laid by Capt. Franklin K. N., the celebrated Arctic explorer on the 16th August 1827. Capt. Franklin had just returned from his first voyage of exploration on the Mackenzie River and was en route to New York to embark for England.

The city owes much of its progress to two special features; first to its being the lumber centre of the Ottawa valley, and secondly to its position as the political capital of the Dominion of Canada. There are many things which add to the civic prosperity of the city of Ottawa. It is the official residence of His Excellency the Governor General, the Ministers of the Crown, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Civil Service of the Dominion of Canada, and the Staff of the Geological Survey of Canada and is the home of the Senators and Members of Parliament for more than a third of every year.

Ottawa has no memorial of its soldier-founder, Col. By. A statue of him should occupy a place of honor in Majors Hill Park.

The Rideau Canal which he constructed was, for many years, the sole channel for commerce between Bytown and Lake Ontario and was of vast benefit to the Province at large as well as to the localities directly interested.

With the opening of rail connection on the front along the St. Lawrence, it naturally became of less importance and the volume of traffic that passed through it was considerably lessened; but its usefulness in this respect is still great and in time of war it would be of especial value.

In 1831 Lieut. Col. Bouchette, Surveyor General, wrote a detailed description of Bytown. He says:

"Bytown, in Nepean, is situated on the Southern bank of the Ottawa, a little below the beautiful falls of the Chaudiers, and opposite the flourishing village of Hull in Lower Canada. It stands upon a high and bold eminence surrounding Canal Bay, and occupies both banks of the canal; that part lying to the east being called the Lower, and that to the west, from a superiority of local elevation, the Upper Town. The streets are laid out with much regularity, and of a liberal width, that will hereafter contribute to the convenience, salubrity and elegance



"of the place. The number of houses now built is not far short of one hundred and fifty, most of which are constructed of wood, frequently in a style of neatness and taste that reflects great credit upon the inhabitants. On the elevated banks of the bay, the hospital, an extensive stone building, and three stone barracks stand conspicuous, and nearly on a level with them, and on the eastern side of the bay, is delightfully situated the residence of Colonel By, the commanding Royal Engineer on that station. From his veranda the most splendid view is beheld that the magnificent scenery of the Canadas affords. The bold entrance that embosoms Entrance Bay, the broken and wild shores opposite, beyond which are seen a part of the flourishing settlements of Hull, the verdant and picturesque islands between both banks, and occasional canoes, barges and rafts plying the broad surface of the Grand River, or descending its tumultuous stream, are the immediate objects that command the notice of the beholder. In remoter perspective the eye dwells upon a succession of varied and beautiful bridges, abutting upon precipitous and craggy rocks and abrupt islands, between which the waters are urged with wonderful agitation and violence. Beyond them, and above their level, the glittering surface of the river is discovered in its descent through the broad and majestic rapid Des Chenes, until the waters are precipitated in immense volumes over the verge of the rock, forming the falls of the Great and Little Chaudiere. From the abyss into which they are involved with terrific force, revolving columns of mist perpetually ascend in refulgent whiteness, and as they descend in spray beneath a glowing sunshine, frequently form a partial, but bright, iris, that seems triumphantly to overarch a section of the bridge. The landscape of the Union Bridges, although not taken exactly from this enchanting spot, may convey some idea of the scope and splendor of the prospect which we have attempted briefly to describe, and partly secure to it that admiration to which it is so richly entitled."

"The talent evinced by Colonel By, and the zeal he has displayed in the prosecution of the great and momentous works intrusted to his professional skill, are strikingly demonstrated by the vigor with which the operations are carried on upon the Rideau Canal, and the emulation and spirit that pervade the settlements that have grown out of this stupendous undertaking."

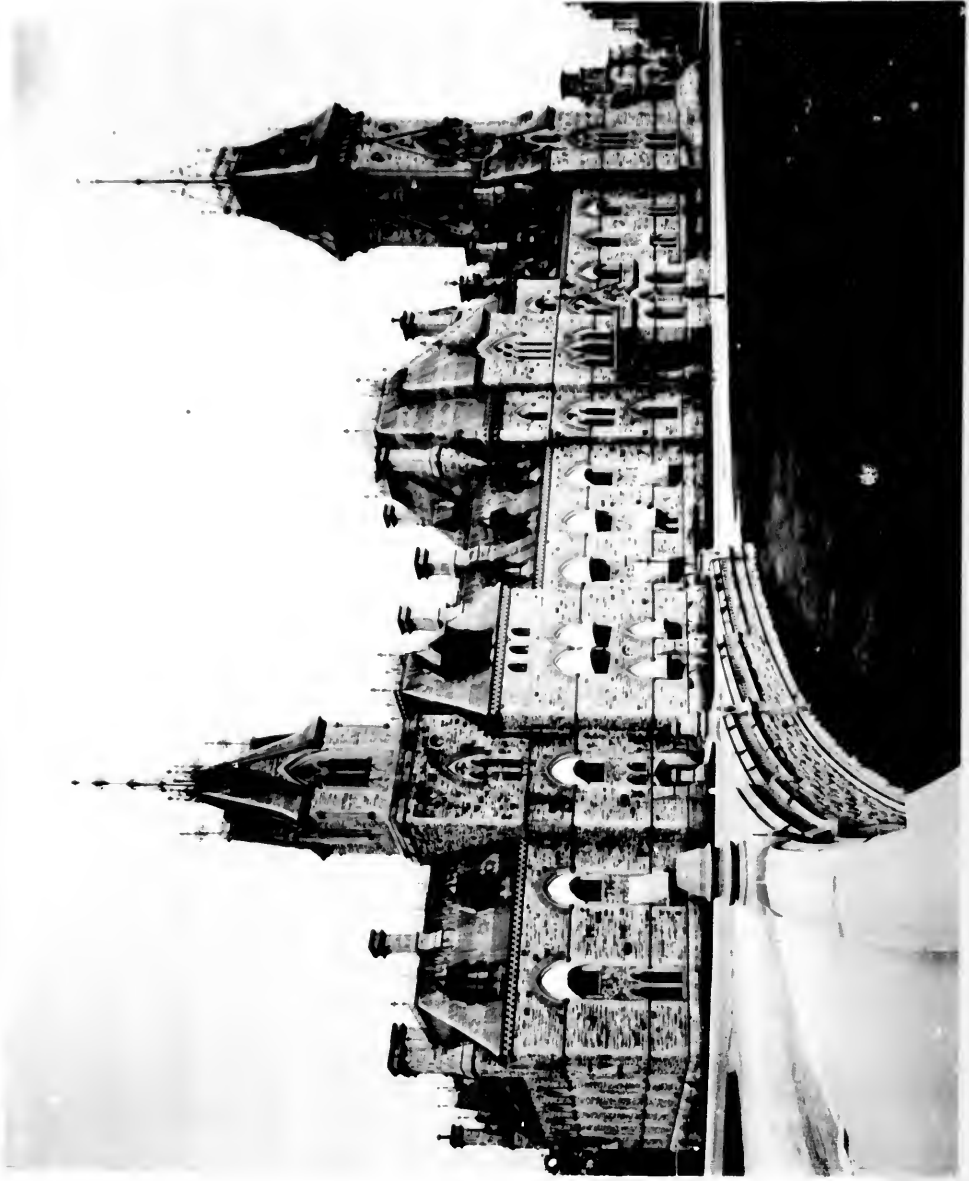
Between 1854 and 1859 three local events, one of which possessed national interest, took





VIEW OF OTTAWA RIVER.





PARLIAMENT BUILDING—East Block.



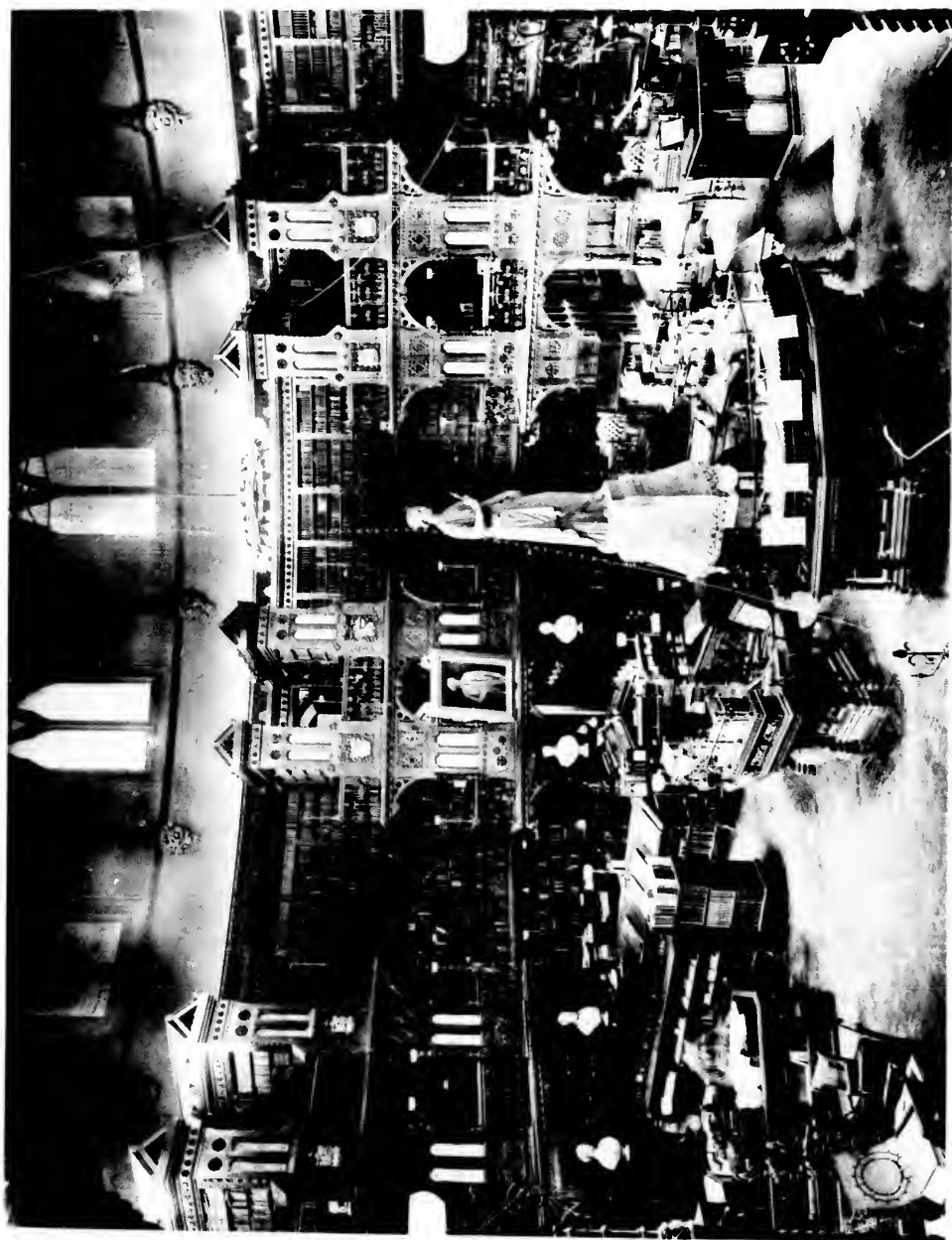


ROCKCLIFFE PARK.



ROCKCLIFFE PARK.





INTERIOR PARLIAMENT LIBRARY.



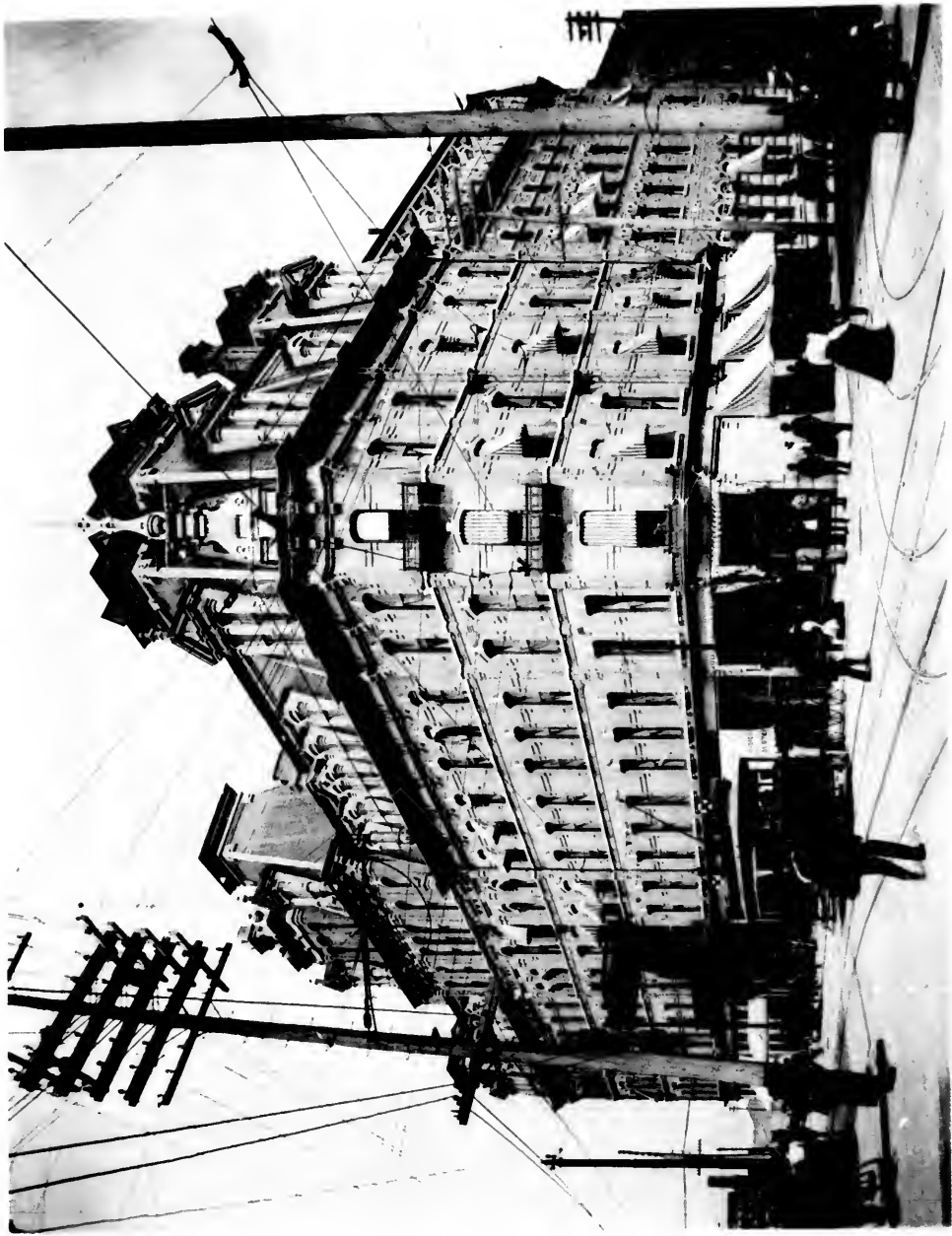


METCALFE STREET



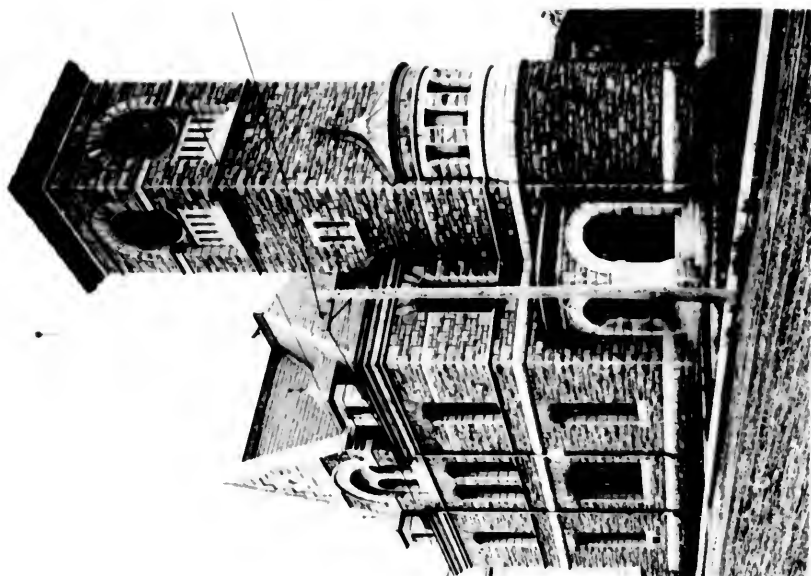
GILMOUR STREET.



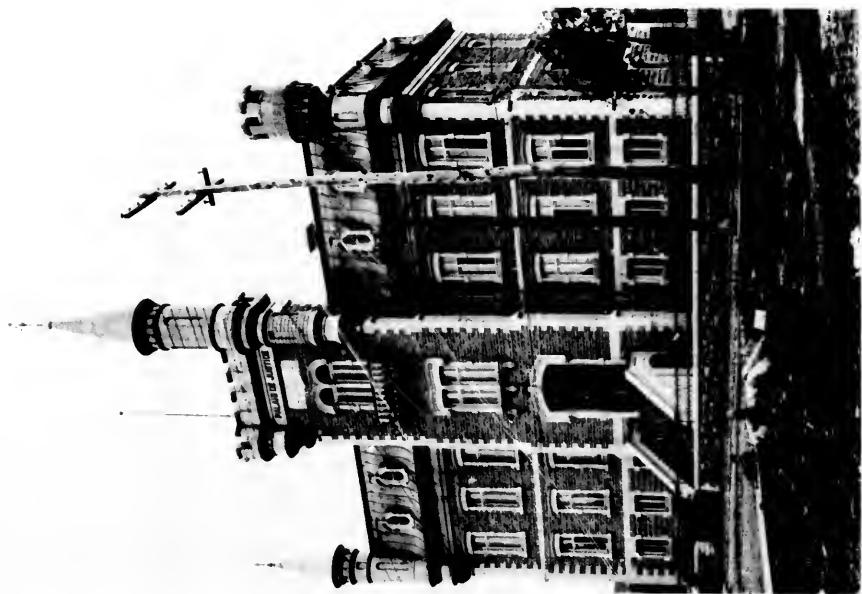


RUSSEL HOUSE.





POST OFFICE BLDG.



COURT HOUSE BLDG.



place. These were the change of name from Bytown to Ottawa,—a far more euphonious name; her incorporation as a city; and the fulfillment of the prophecy made by so many of her pioneers that she should be chosen as the capital of United Canada. In point of site, Ottawa is an ideal Capital and it could be made a second Gibraltar in point of strength.

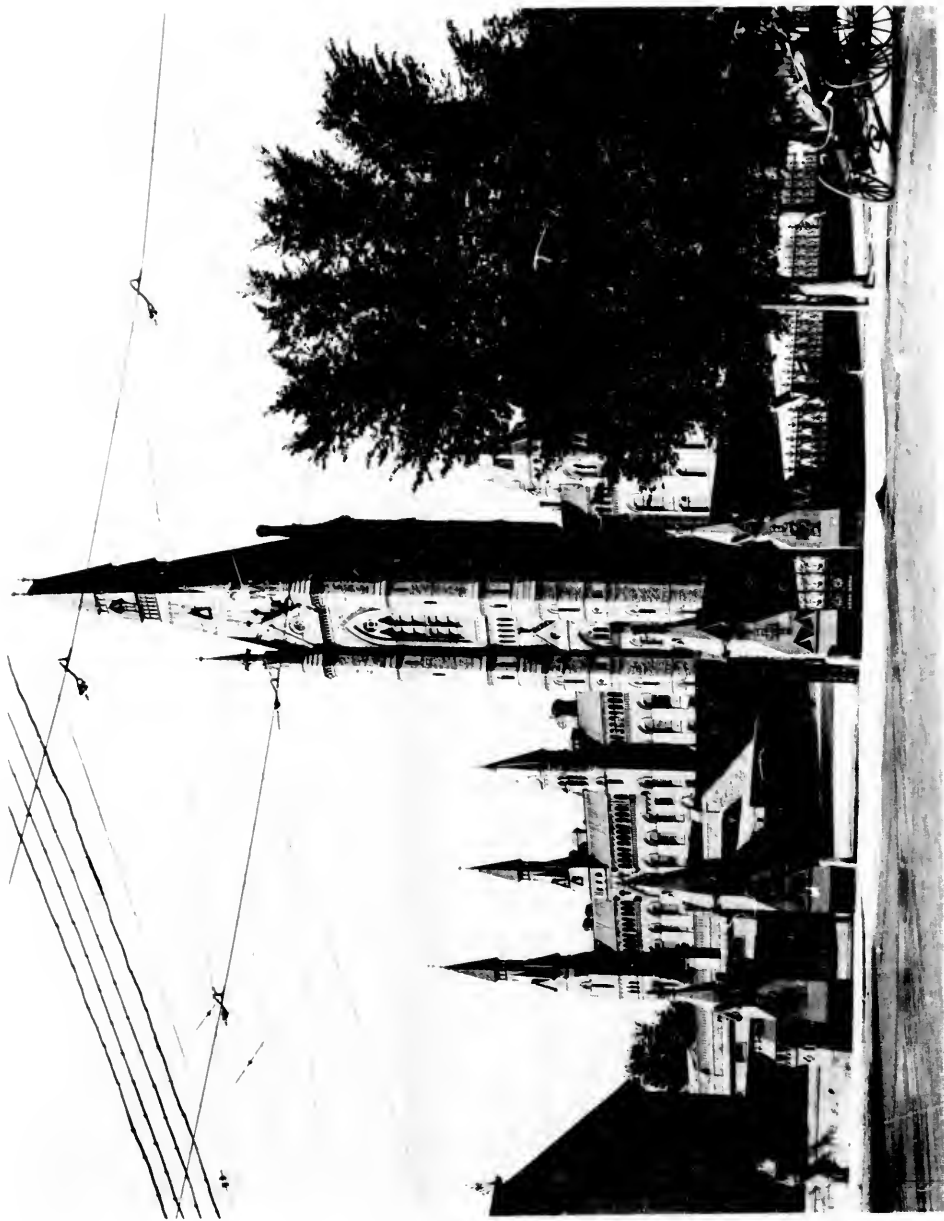
The story of how it came to be that the newly-fledged city of Ottawa was chosen for metropolitan honors is familiar to most people, and I will only summarize the events which led to this consummation. After the riots in Montreal in 1849, and the wilful destruction of the Parliament House there, it was decided that the seat of Government should alternate between Toronto and Quebec, and for a number of years this plan was carried out. To a superficial observer the adoption of such a method in a country as long settled and as populous as Canada seems extraordinary; but to students of the state of party and race feeling at that day, the system appears the only compromise that could allay the jealousy between the two provinces. It was carefully considered and adopted in the House of Assembly, and confirmed by Lord Elgin after mature consideration. Never was patriotism at so low an ebb in Canada as at this juncture, and unusual care was essential to bring public feeling to a higher and more natural state. The result in this sense was satisfactory, and Earl Grey, three years later, was able to point out the improvement that had resulted from the adoption of the measure. But as the public service grew proportionately with the country, the expense and inconveniences of the perambulating system became more and more apparent, and at last were felt to be intolerable. A fixed and settled resting place for the weary representatives and civil servants was felt to be absolutely essential, and the question became a lively feature in Canadian politics. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto each claimed the honor, and this with such a degree of warmth that a reference to a high arbitrator became necessary, and, with befitting respect, the Queen was requested to act; to the lasting honor of the ministry of that day—of which the late Sir John A. Macdonald was the real head—a Government Bill was brought before the House, leaving the decision to the highest of all authorities, the Queen. A senseless opposition was made to this measure by many members who were in fear and trembling lest such a step should endanger responsible government. This amusing theory, with the discourtesy and questionable loyalty that accompanied it, found





GAIJNEAU RIVER AT KIRK'S FERRY.





PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS (WISCONSIN)





SCENE FROM ARBORIUM EXPERIMENTAL FARM.



BED OF IRIS GERMANICA EXPERIMENTAL FARM.





RIDEAU RIVER SHOWING C. P. R. BRIDGE.

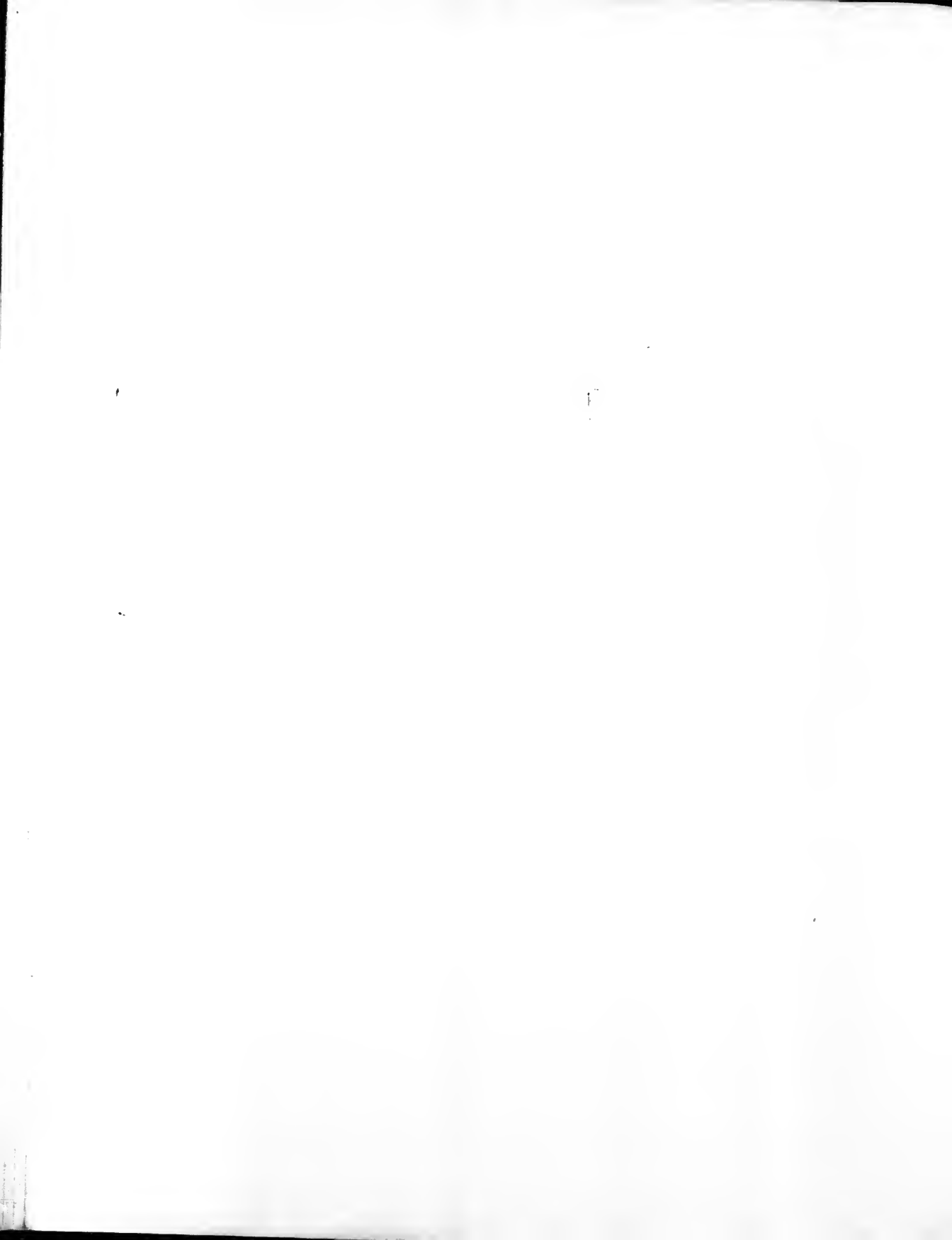




QUEEN'S PARK -AVLMEK.



QUEEN'S PARK -AVLMEK.





OTTAWA RIVER FROM MECHANICSVILLE.





ELGIN ST. PUBLIC SCHOOL.



OTTAWA AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.



acceptance with no less than 51 members, and the ministry was sustained by a slender majority of nine. The formal request was thereupon submitted to Her Majesty; and under date 31st December, 1857, the Colonial Secretary informed the Governor General that Ottawa was the city selected. This decision took the country by surprise, and a violent storm of opposition was sounded in the more extreme party sheets. Most regrettable of all, the Queen's choice was for awhile actually negatived. A motion by Mr. Piché, member for Berthier, "That it is the opinion of this House that the city of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of government for the Province," was adopted by a majority of 14. The Government resigned, but the leaders of the Opposition were unable to command a majority, and His Excellency again placed office at the disposal of Messrs. Macdonald and Cartier. During the session of 1859 the subject was again brought before Parliament and finally settled, Mr. Macdonald and his colleagues insisting on the confirmation of Her Majesty's choice. It certainly would have been a gross breach of courtesy—to give it the mildest word—had the Parliament of Canada, after agreeing to submit the question to a final decision by the Queen, refused to accept her *dictum* as not in accord with the sentiments of the majority. It cannot be doubted that the opposition so many members displayed was, to a great measure, due to their subservience to the pressure brought to bear on them by their constituents, who might—if Ottawa were not chosen—have had a chance of the coveted honor being awarded to their own city or district.

The choice confirmed, no time was lost in arranging for the new buildings. On the 17th May of the same year (1859) notices were issued by the Government asking architects to submit designs for the House of Parliament and the Departmental buildings; of these, the plans for the former by Messrs. Fuller and Jones, and for the latter by Messrs. Stent and Laver, were adopted. Tenders for the work of construction were then called for. Mr. Thomas McGreevy secured the contract for the Parliament building, and Messrs. Jones, Haycock & Clarke for the public Departments. On the 26th December work began, and on the 26th of the following April the first masonry was laid.

In the summer of 1860 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Canada, and after spending a few days in Montreal, left for Ottawa on the 31st of August.





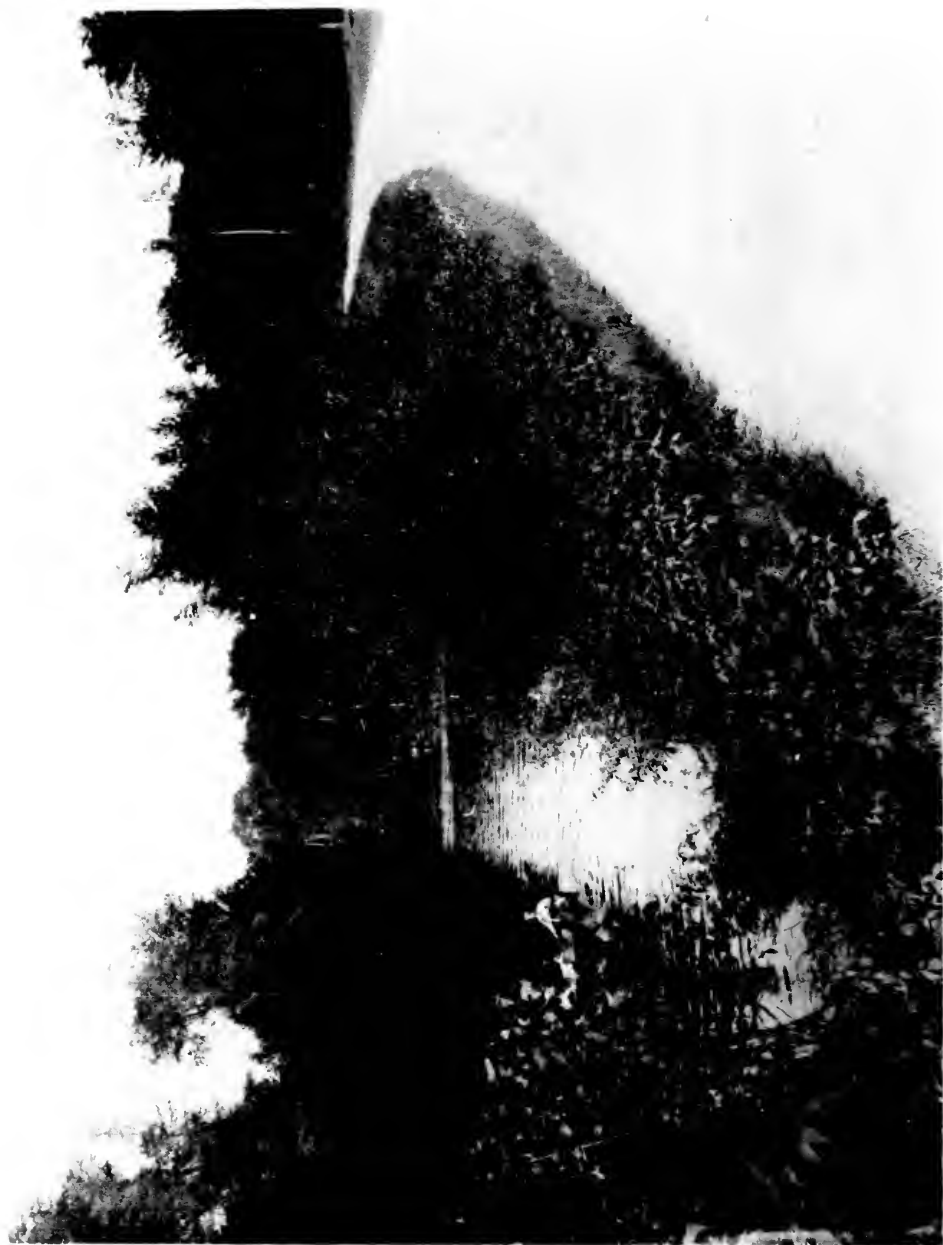
VIEW OF NEPEAN POINT





CITY HALL.



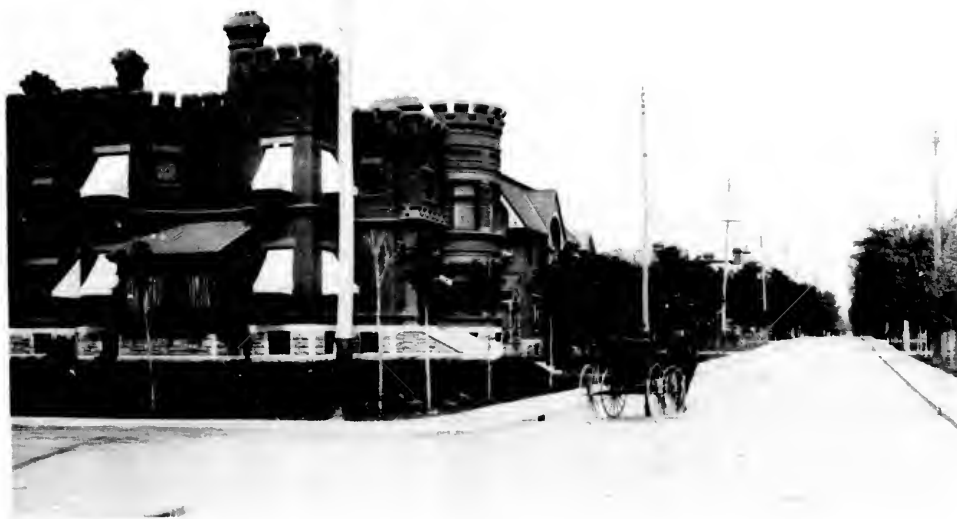


RIDEAU CANAL AND ROAD.





CARTIER STREET.



METCALFE STREET.



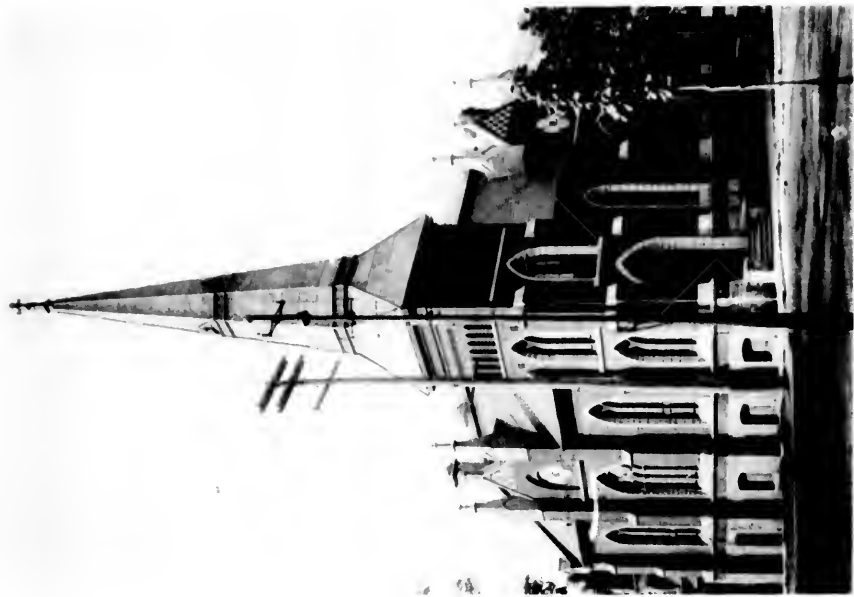


HEMLOCK LAKE.





ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



On the next morning about 11 o'clock, the Prince, amidst an immense concourse of people, duly laid the corner stone of the Parliament building.

The following is engraved on the stone :

The corner stone of this building, intended
to receive the Legislature of Canada,
was laid by
Albert Edward Prince of Wales
on the 1st September,
MDCCCLIX.

The Prince went down the slides in the afternoon on a crib of timber, an exhilarating and enjoyable excitement.

The Duke of Connaught, the Grand Duke Alexis, the Princess Louise, and nearly every Governor General have enjoyed this trip on what might be aptly termed an aquatic toboggan.

Of this city about this time, Anthony Trollope, the distinguished English author, writes :

"To me, I confess, the nature of the situation has great charms, regarding it as a site for a town. It is not on a plain, and from the form of the rock overhanging the river, and of the hill that falls from thence down to the water, it has been found impracticable to lay out the place in right angled parallelograms.

Referring to the new buildings, he says :

"But the glory of the Ottawa will be—and, indeed, already is—the set of public buildings which is now being erected on the rock which guards, as it were, the town from the river. How much of the excellence of these buildings may be due to the taste of Sir Edmund Head, the late Governor, I do not know. That he has greatly interested himself in the subject is well known; and as the style of the different buildings is so much alike as to make one whole, though the designs of different architects were selected, and these different architects employed, I imagine that considerable alterations must have been made in the original drawings. There are three buildings, forming three sides of a quadrangle; but they are not joined, the vacant spaces at the corner being of considerable extent. The fourth side of the quadrangle opens upon one of the principal streets of the town. The corner building is intended for the Houses of Parliament, and the two side buildings for the Government offices. Of the first, Messrs.



"Fuller & Jones are the architects, and of the latter Messrs. Stent and Laver. I did not have the pleasure of meeting any of these gentlemen; but I take upon myself to say that, as regards purity of art and manliness of conception, their joint work is entitled to the very highest praise. How far the buildings may be well arranged for the required purposes, how far they may be economical in construction, or specially adapted to the severe climate of the country, I cannot say; but I have no hesitation in risking my reputation for judgment in giving my warmest commendation to them as regards beauty of outline and truthful nobility of detail."

"I will not attempt to describe them, for I should interest no one in doing so, and should certainly fail in my attempt to make any reader understand me. I know no modern Gothic purer of its kind, or less sullied with fictitious ornamentation. Our own Houses of Parliament are very fine, but it is, I believe, generally felt that the ornamentation is too minute; and moreover, it may be questioned whether perpendicular Gothic is capable of the highest nobility which architecture can achieve. I do not pretend to say that these Canadian public buildings will reach that highest nobility. They must be finished before any final judgment can be pronounced; but I do feel very certain that that final judgment will be greatly in their favor. The total frontage of the quadrangle, including the side buildings, is 1,200 feet; that of the centre buildings is 475."

The first session of Parliament held in the new buildings was in the year 1866. This, the first in the new Capital, was the last under the old regime.

On the 1st July, 1867, the confederation of the chief provinces of British North America into one nation was royally celebrated in our principal cities; at no place was the great day honored more than at Ottawa. At midnight boomed out a truly national salute of 101 guns, accompanied by the ringing of bells, and the discharge of countless fireworks. On the Ordnance lands opposite the Cathedral blazed up a huge bonfire; and flags were simultaneously flown from every staff in the city. At eleven o'clock the Mayor proceeded in state to the City Hall and read Her Majesty's proclamation calling the Dominion into existence; and this civic ceremony was followed by the more national one of the swearing-in of Lord Monck as the first Governor General of the new Canada. A brilliant military review was the next event; the troops marched past,





GATINEAU RIVER NEAR CHELSEA





LANGUEVIN BLOCK.



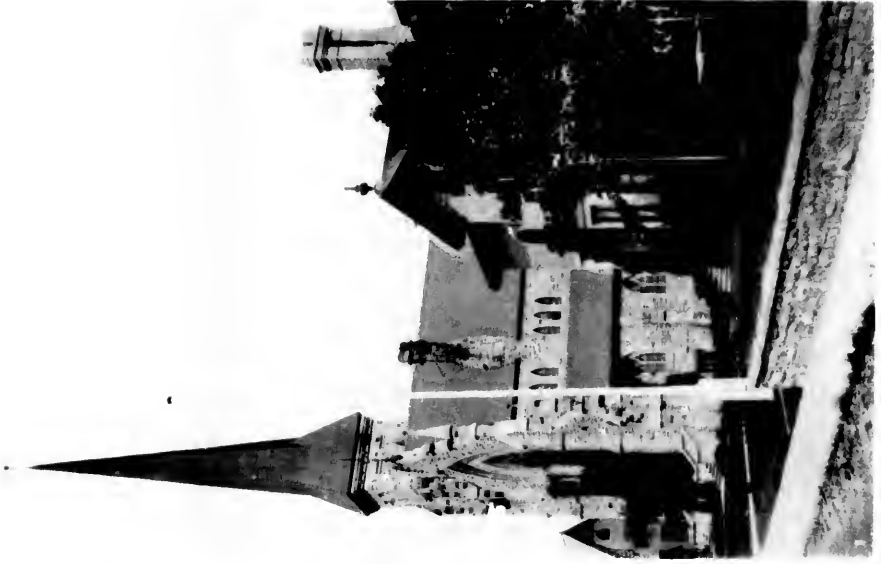


RIDEAU RIVER FROM BILLINGS BRIDGE.





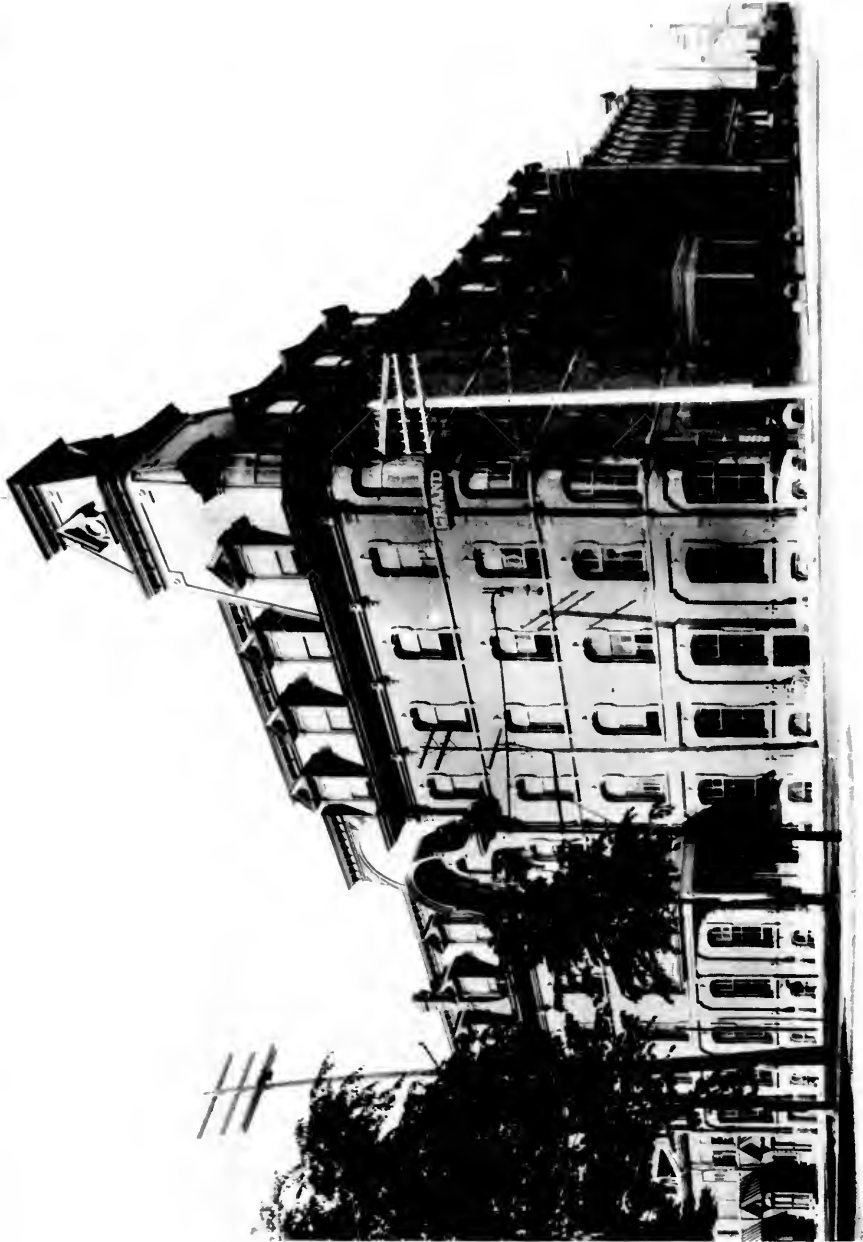
BANK ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.



A.



GRAND UNION HOTEL.



DALY AVENUE.



THEODORE STREET.



fired a *feu-de-joie*, and gave cheers, three times three, for the Queen, the Dominion of Canada, and the Governor General. A general illumination of the city in general, and of the Parliament buildings in particular, were the closing events of this eventful day.

The residence of the Governor General is in a demense formerly called Rideau Hall and owned by the late Hon. Thomas McKay. The residence is a shapeless jumble of buildings, but the grounds surrounding the residence, about 78 acres in extent, are well laid out with beautiful trees and roadways and are situated on a high plateau from which a commanding view of Ottawa can be had. If the old house had been removed and a new structure erected worthy of Canada's Viceroy, and similar to the one in Melbourne, Australia, money would have been saved.

It is anything but creditable to Canada, as one of the most populous and wealthiest of the lands that make up "Great Britain," that the representative of the Crown should be obliged to leave a stately home beyond the seas to occupy here an incongruous mass of patched up buildings of conglomerate architecture.

The distinguished noblemen who have occupied Government House since Confederation in 1867 are as follows :

- Sir John Young, Viscount Monck, afterwards Lord Lisgar.
- The Earl of Dufferin.
- The Marquis of Lorne.
- The Marquis of Lansdowne.
- The Earl of Derby, and the present distinguished occupant.
- The Earl of Aberdeen.

Rideau Hall was originally built by the Honorable Mr. McKay, mentioned above, who was one of the first settlers near Pytown. He was a native of Scotland and a man who owed his success to hard work, energy and business ability.

During the past ten years Ottawa has made great progress in population and in the rapid building up of the city, its architectural embellishment and in all branches of commerce. There are several features which place Ottawa in the forefront. Its magnificent system of water works, the best and purest in the whole Dominion, her electric lighting, cheaper and more efficient than





GATINEAU RIVER AT WAKEFIELD.





SPARKS STREET LOOKING WEST.





OTTAWA RIVER LOOKING WEST



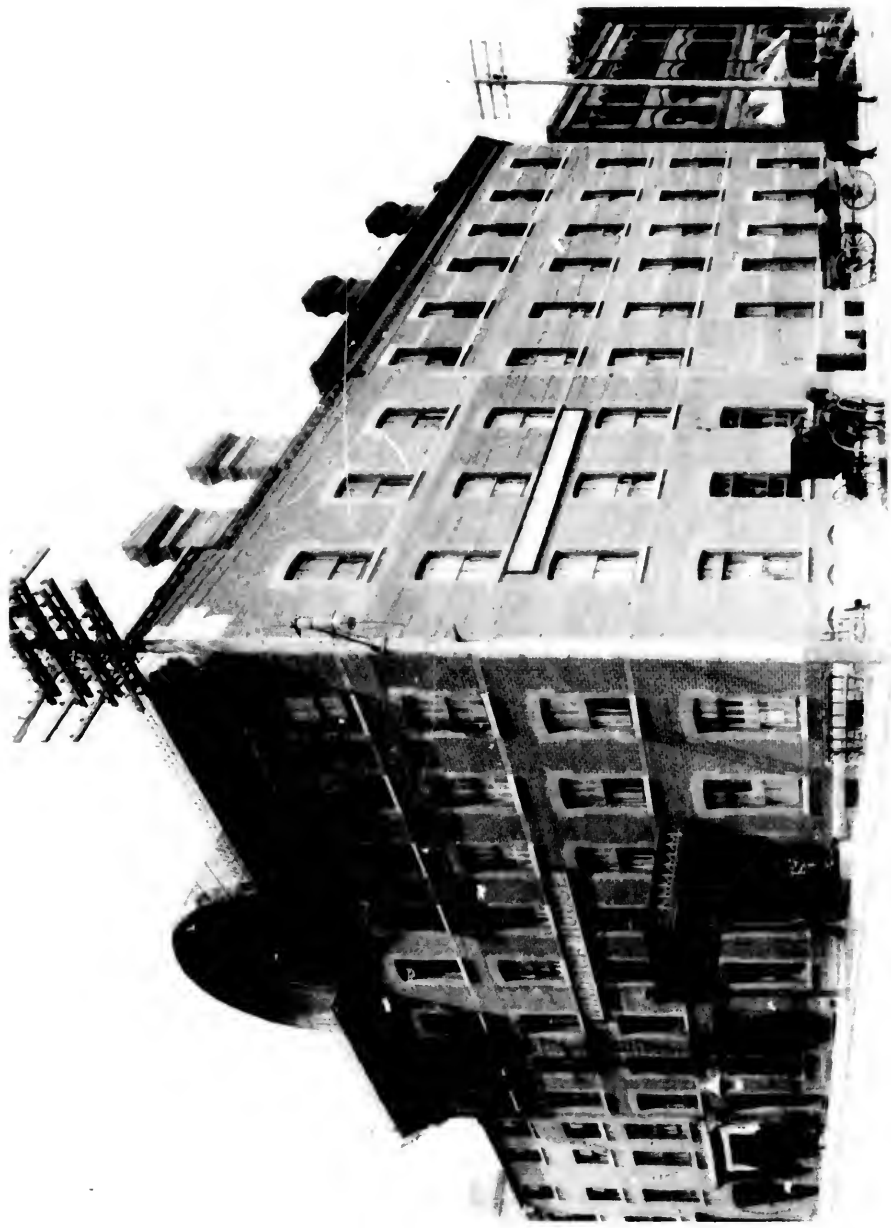


SCENE ON RIDEAU RIVER



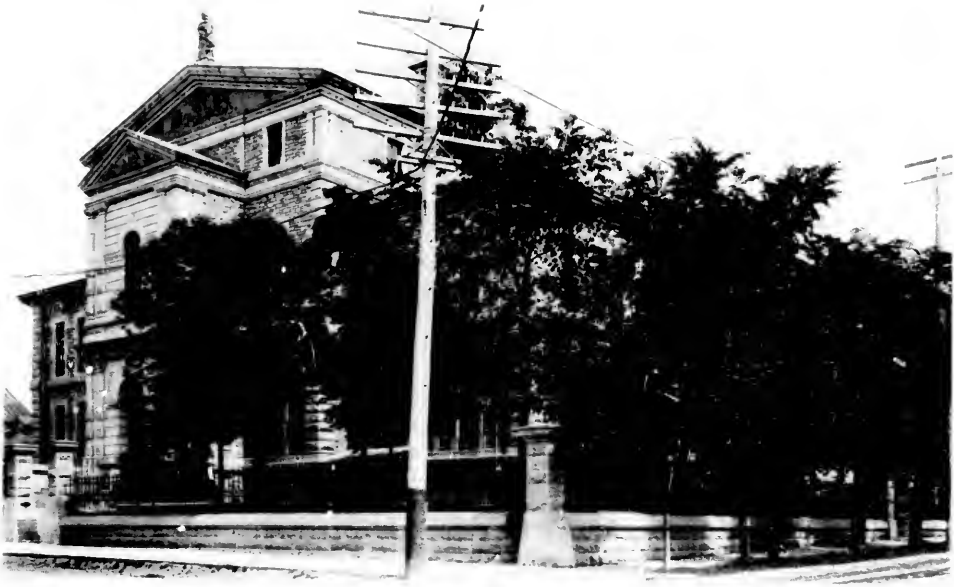
RIDEAU FALLS





WINDSOR HOUSE.





COURT HOUSE.



Y. W. C. A. BUILDING.



any other Canadian city can boast of, and last but not least her electric railway. The latter is the pride of the people of the Capital ; it is 30 miles in length, well equipped and is run both winter and summer without interruption and is both comfortably heated during the cold season and lighted at all seasons by electricity.

The Government of Canada employ the electric cars to carry Her Majesty's mails from the station to the general post office. This is a great convenience, being both a saving in time and labor.

Ottawa was the first city in Canada to use electricity for this particular purpose.

When Ottawa was made the seat of Government great responsibilities were thrown upon her but she has well and commendably borne them.

The centre of municipal life is the City Hall on City Hall Square. It was erected in 1875 at a cost of about \$90,000.00 and answers admirably the present wants of the city.

Other large public buildings are the University of Ottawa, the Court House, the Basilica, the Langevin Block and many others. There are eleven banks in the capital, and they have all large and commodious premises, principally situated on Wellington street.

Ottawa is a city full of Churches ; the story of the growth of the various religious bodies in Bytown and Ottawa is the same old story, "from small acorns great oaks grow." Beautiful buildings dedicated to the worship of Almighty God beautify and adorn every district of this beautiful metropolitan city.

Time is working changes on Ottawa ; from a long straggling ill-built village in a half a century it has become lovely beyond a dream. The site is so peculiarly happy that I cannot recall any place to excel it.

Ottawa is the Edinburgh of America. The Earl of Dufferin said of it, "Fair city! Crown of Towers."

The Castle of Edinburgh stands very well, but then, like many other castles, it stands on a summit by itself and can only be approached by a steep ascent.

The public buildings at Ottawa, though they look down from a grand eminence immediately on the river, are approached from the town without any ascent. The rock, although it





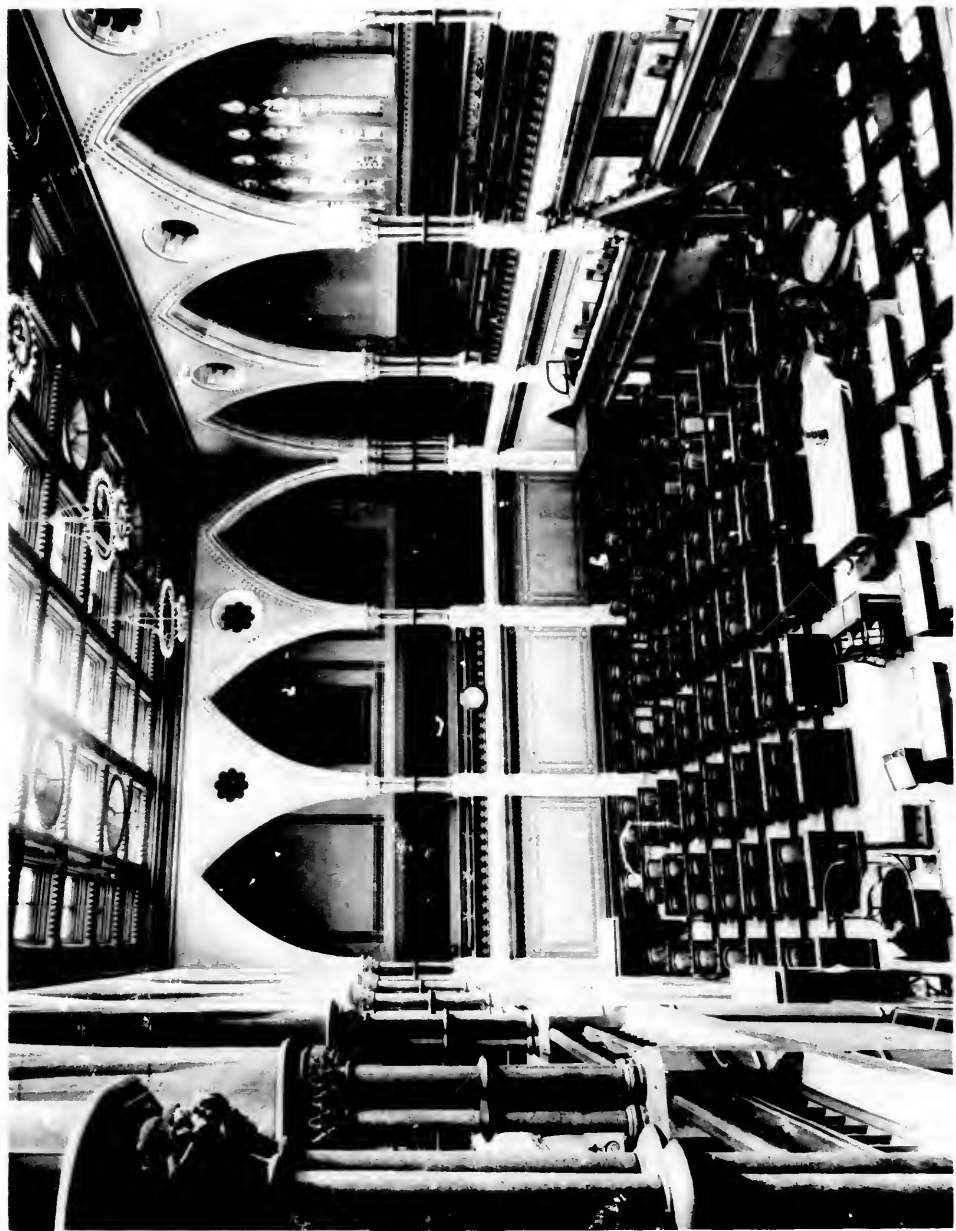
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS FROM NEPEAN POINT.





WELLINGTON STREET LOOKING EAST.





INTERIOR VIEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.





THE HARMON SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.



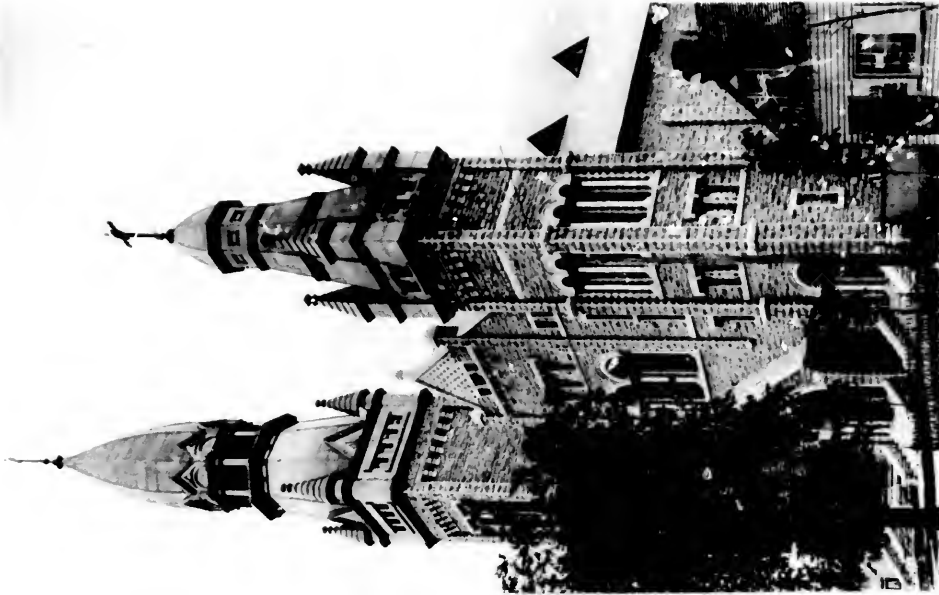
DRILL HALL.



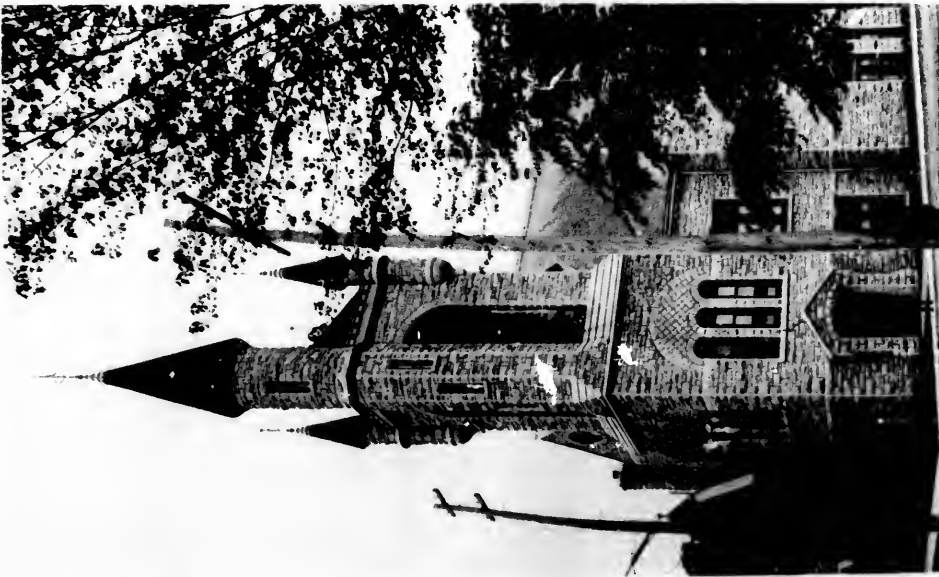


KIRK'S FERRY CHUTES ON GATINEAU.





ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH.



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.



descends almost precipitously down to the water, is covered with trees and shrubs, and then the river below, which has been likened to the far-famed Hudson, is rapid, bright and picturesque in the irregularity of all its lines. The view from the rear of the Library up to the Chaudiere Falls, and the islands beyond, and away off to the sombre Laurentian hills, is lovely and beautiful beyond expression. No word painting can adequately describe how nature has so bountifully spread out her scenic treasures for the pleasure of the human eye.

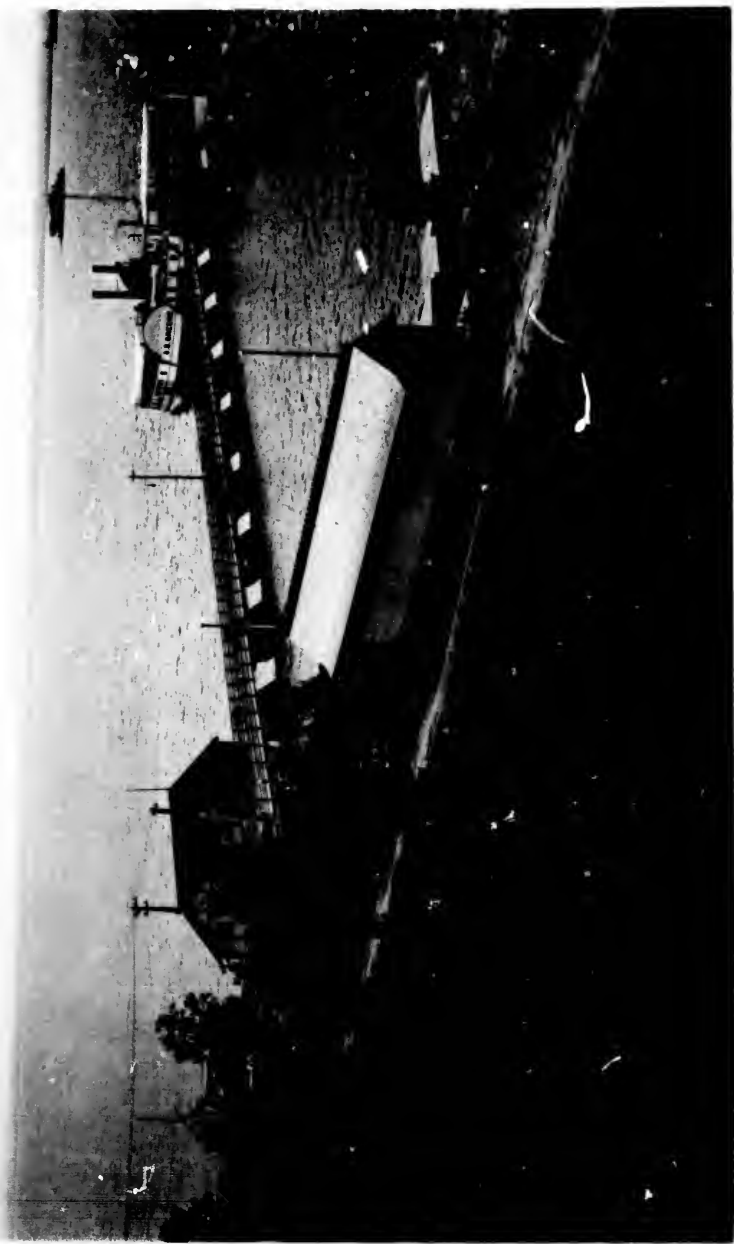
The Library is an octagonal building, and in outward shape and character resembles the Chapter house of a Cathedral. It contains about 160,000 volumes, and is well worthy of a visit by the literary man, the tourist and the sight seeker.

The great increase of the official business of Canada since Confederation necessitated the building in 1883 of a new departmental block, and this is situated on the south side of Wellington Street, facing Parliament Square, and is known as the Langevin Block. It is a large, massive building of grey sandstone, with pillars of red Canadian granite supporting the arches of the windows.

The Government Printing Bureau and the Geological Museum are institutions belonging to the Capitol. The latter is an unpretentious old stone building outside, but inside it is stored with one of the finest Geological and Mineralogical collections on the continent of America. It was founded by Sir William Logan away back in the fifties. At his death it was directed by Dr. Selwyn, C. M. G., for many years. Since the latter's superannuation, the chief director is Dr. G. M. Dawson C. M. G., one of the best known scientists in the Dominion. The Geological Survey has rendered and is rendering immense service to the whole of Canada in the line of developing and exploring her vast mineral resources.

In the vicinity of Ottawa and throughout the whole Ottawa valley there is a great mineral country. Near the capital there are large deposits of iron ore, and when the through water route (now so much talked of) is opened up along the Ottawa, Mattawa, Lake Nipissing and French River to Georgian Bay, the immense water power distributed over the whole route will produce electrical energy for smelting purposes, and make the valley of the Ottawa the workshop of America. In the Ottawa District other minerals are to be found in great abundance. These are gold, silver, iron, nickel, lead, copper, plumbago, phosphate, mica, manganese, heavy spar, gypsum, marble, and in fact, almost everything except coal.





LAKE AT "QUEEN'S PARK"—AVLMER.





ELGIN STREET LOOKING EAST.





LOOKING NORTH FROM POST OFFICE.





RIDEAU CANAL.



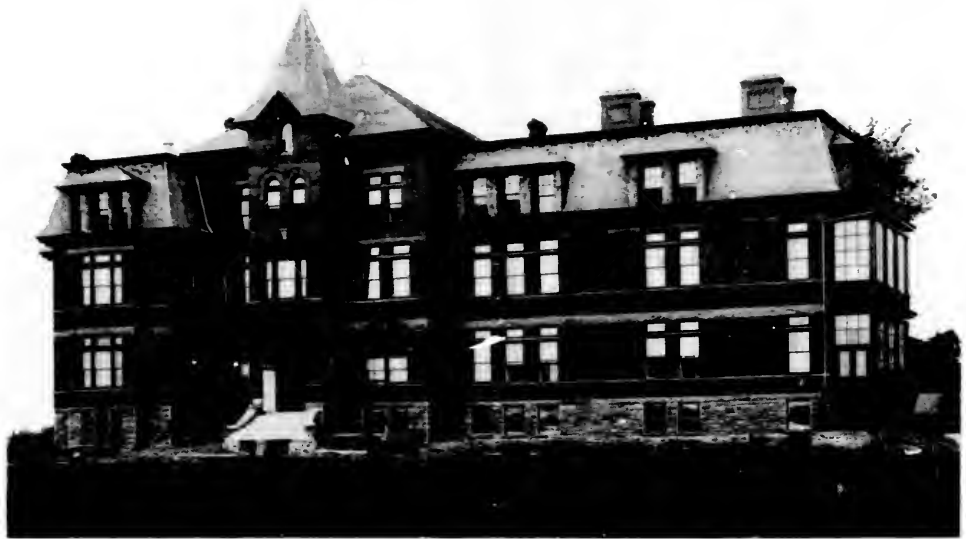
RIDEAU RIVER.





CENTRAL CHAMBERS.





ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.



ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOLASTICATE.



It seems only a few years since Ottawa possessed but one short railway. Now it is a full-fledged railway centre. They radiate in every direction, north, south, east and west, and there are more to follow. We are safe in the assertion that no city in Canada has made such remarkable and rapid strides of late as the city of Ottawa has done in the way of railway development. There is also splendid communication by water from Montreal in the east, and from Kingston in the west by the Rideau Canal, through the far-famed Rideau Lakes; now a favorite resort for tourists. Ottawa is the happy possessor of great natural advantages which must make it, in the near future, a large, flourishing and populous city. That it will be a busy centre for manufacturing purposes, cannot be denied. Its splendid water power location and its varied and illimitable resources point unmistakably to a day near at hand when it will become the "Manchester of Canada." Already, without much effort on its part, the city of Ottawa is attracting the attention and earnest consideration of capitalists as a favorable and remunerative location for manufacturing and other business purposes.

Ottawa's chief attraction is, beyond all doubt, the Parliament Building. Here the representatives of the people, the Commons, annually meet, and here also is assembled at the same time, the Senate the Canadian House of Lords.

It is a grand and noble structure, 472 feet long and rising to a height of 180 feet to the summit of the central tower. The depth of the building from the entrance to the rear of the Library is about 570 feet. Its distance from Wellington Street and its great altitude from the river gives it an unusual grandeur, and makes it extremely imposing.

I have already described the Library. It is an architectural gem, and is worthy, and more than worthy of all the encomiums that have been passed upon it. The quadrangle or square is kept in perfect order, but to the artistic eye is disappointing in the absence of statues or other appropriate national memorials.

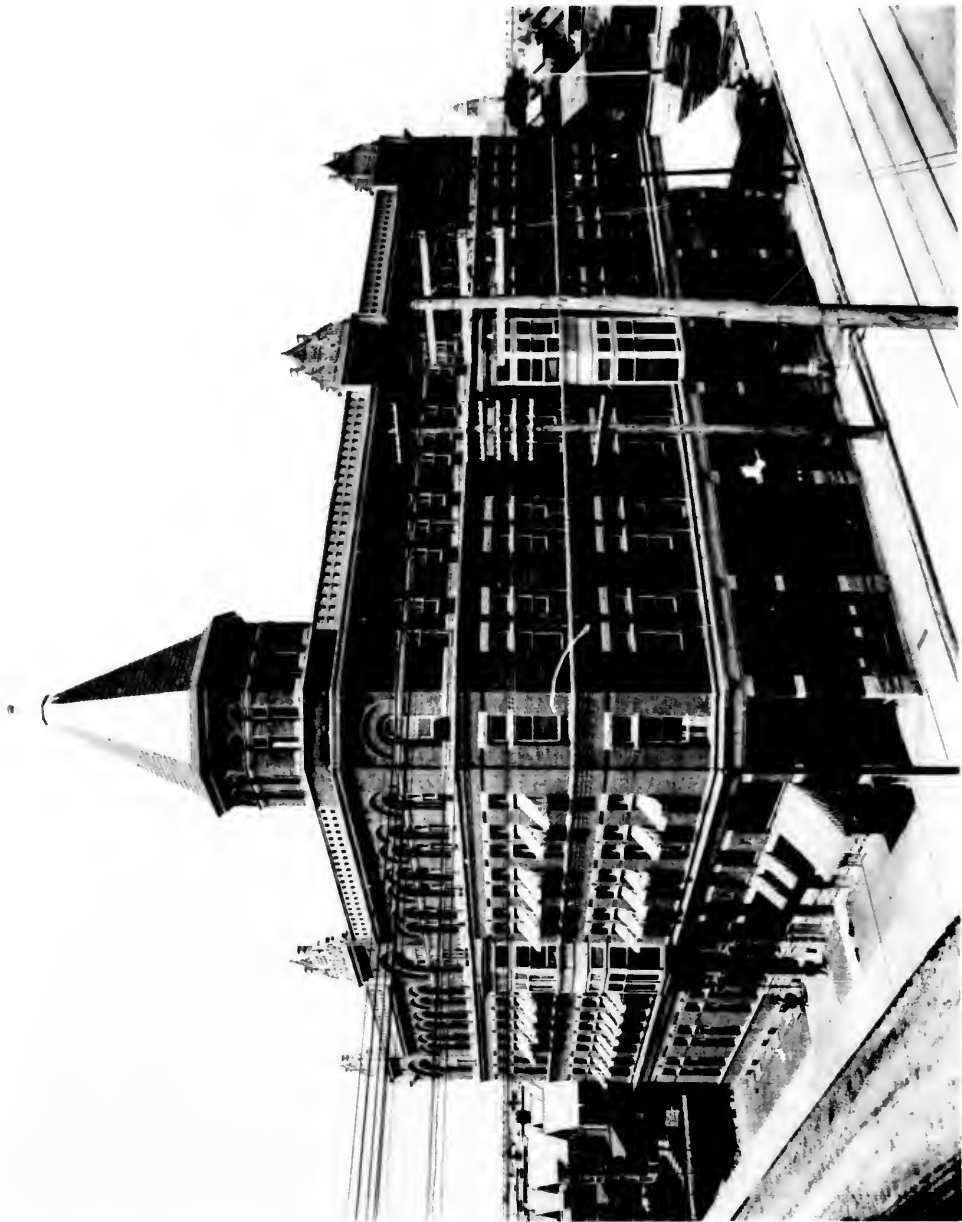
In 1869 H. R. H., the Duke of Connaught (then Prince Arthur), who had come to Canada to join his battalion of the Rifle Brigade, paid a visit to Ottawa, and was received with the utmost enthusiasm. The state ball given in his honor by the two Houses of Parliament was one of the most magnificent affairs of the sort ever held in the country. Over two thousand persons attended; and the presence of the most distinguished persons in Canada gave singular brilliancy to the scene.





HOGS BACK FALLS RIDEAU RIVER.





THE GLAMOUR HOTEL.





SCENE ON OTTAWA RIVER.





MAJOR HILL PARK



MAJOR HILL PARK.





SUN LIFE BUILDING.





ORPHAN'S HOME.



WATER WORKS.



The Ottawa valley is rich in agricultural resources. It is a well known fact that no finer wheat fields can be found in any portion of the older Provinces than those existing in this rich and fertile section. In Ottawa there exists an institution which confers many important benefits upon the farming community throughout the Dominion, namely, the Experimental Farm. Legislative authority was obtained in 1887 for the establishment of five Government Experimental Farms in various parts of the Dominion. The first step taken was the purchase of five hundred acres of land outside the city of Ottawa, upon which has been established the Central Farm. It occupies a fine commanding position about two miles from Ottawa, and in summer can be reached by boat, carriage or electric cars. The director, under whom was placed the control of all the experimental farms throughout the Dominion, resides on the farm: also the agricultural and dairy commissioner, the entomologist and botanist, the chemist, the horticulturist and the poultry manager. There is a laboratory fitted with the best appliances for the purpose of testing soils, fertilizers, etc., and for making analyses generally, and there is a department for testing the vitality of seeds.

The entomologist investigates such insect pests as are found most injurious to farm crops, making trial of various insecticides and methods of treatment with a view to checking and preventing ravages and the result of his investigations is made known for the benefit of the public. In a word the work undertaken is that of conducting researches and verifying the experiments designed to test the relative value of the different breeds of stock, examining into scientific and economic questions of dairying, testing the merits and adaptability of new or untried varieties of wheat and other cereal field crops, grasses, fruits and vegetables, shrubs and trees and disseminating samples of such produce as are considered especially worthy of introduction. Experiments are conducted in the planting of trees for timber and for shelter, especially fruit trees adapted to the variety of climate in different parts of Canada and general experiments and researches bearing on agricultural industry.

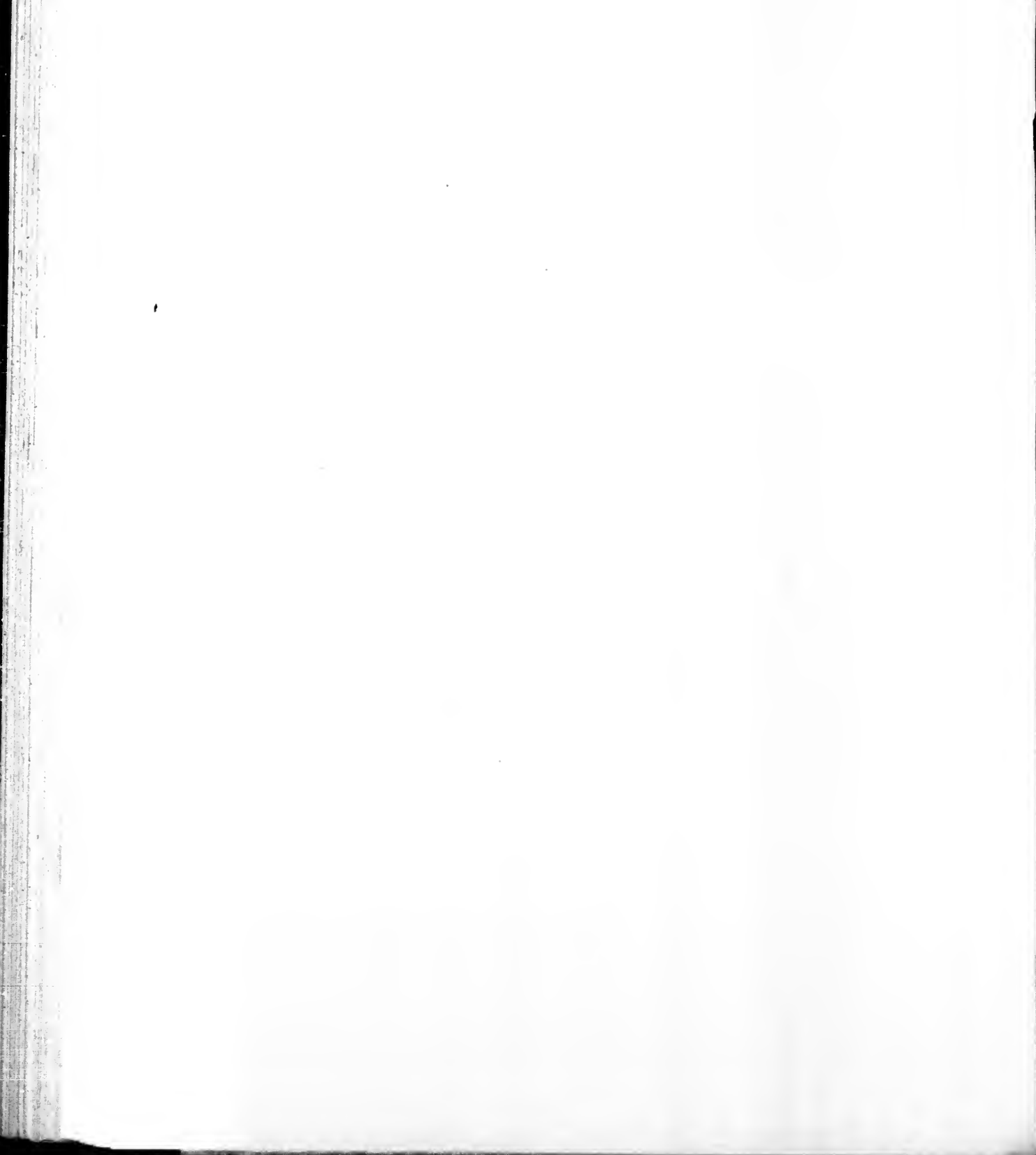
Journalism in Ottawa has been attended with more than the usual proportion of vicissitudes. The first sheet which gave the news of the day, or week, to the Bytonians was the *Bytown Independent*. It was conducted by James Johnston, and the editor's introductory remarks are very amusing. Its date was 24th February, 1836; its politics, Reform. Very few numbers



were issued, and on the 9th of June in the same year appeared a strong Tory organ, the *Bytown Gazette*, edited by Dr. Christie (formerly of the *Montreal Herald*) in a remarkably able manner. The leading articles often vigorously advocated a confederation of the B. N. A. Provinces, and the claims of Bytown as the capital of the to-be-united Canada. After Dr. Christie's death the *Gazette* changed hands frequently, and finally suspended. In 1842 the *Ottawa Advocate* was established by Dawson Kerr, but its existence was very brief. The *Packet* was the next in the field, its first issue being in 1842; it was, in 1848, merged into the *Citizen*, just five years in advance of its legal right to that title. In the same year (1848) the *Monarchist* was started, and continued for six years, after which its name was changed to the *Union*. Then came the *Orange Lily*, *Le Progres*, the *Canadian Military Gazette*, and the *Tribune* which afterwards lost its identity in the *Union*, living for some time. In 1858 came the *Banner*; in 1864 its name was changed to the *Daily News* which lived about 10 years longer. A great number of other sheets have been commenced, flickered for varying periods, and died. The only one worth special mention is the *Times* (1865-78) a very creditable paper, which succumbed in a year of remarkable depression, and when the financial strain on all classes was unusually great. Ottawa now boasts four dailies, the *Citizen* (1844) *Free Press* (1869) *Journal* (1885) and *Le Canada* (1879). The people of the Capital are as a whole, a reading class; and the best journals of the day there find sale and hearty appreciation.

The Rideau Club is the first social Club started in Ottawa. It was founded in 1865 and received a charter on the 18th of September, in the same year.

The first Committee of Management had as Chairman the late Right Hon. Sir. John A. Macdonald (then Hon. J. A. Macdonald) and one of the members of that Committee was Mr. H. V. Noel, now President of the Club, and who was also a member of the first Executive Committee; the Hon. J. A. Macdonald being chairman, and Messrs. John Ashworth and Robert Sinclair, Hon. Treasurer and Secretary respectively. At that time the Club occupied the present Royal Exchange building on Wellington street, where it remained for nearly six years, afterwards moving to quarters built for it on Wellington street adjoining the old Queens Hotel, and on the site of which the Langevin block now stands. About this time several prominent members of the Club, with a view to building a permanent Club house, formed an association of





VIEW OF WAKEFIELD.





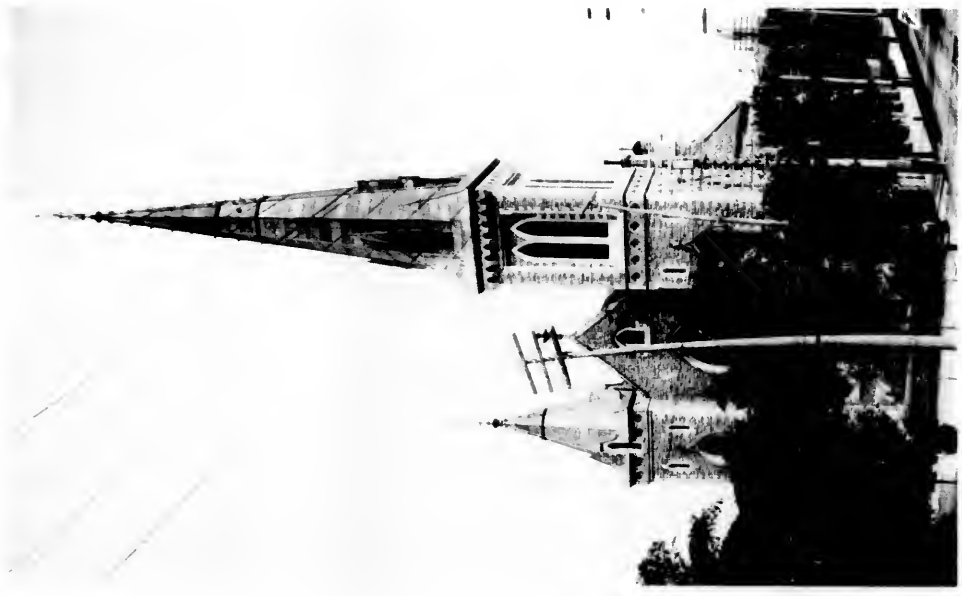
BANK STREET LOOKING SOUTH.





EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT OTTAWA.





KNOX CHURCH.

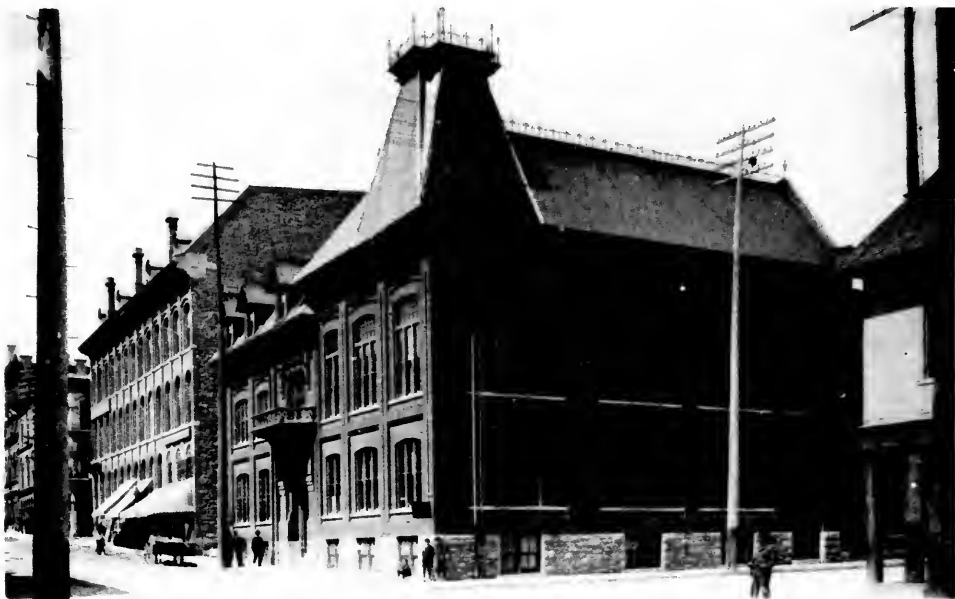


BASILICA OF OTTAWA.





MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING.



LADY STANLEY INSTITUTE.



which Mr. T.C.Keefer was President, and Mr. H.V.Noel, Treasurer; the result being that in 1876 the Club was installed in the present building which is situated at the corner of Metcalfe and Wellington streets, facing the Parliament buildings. With a charming view of the Laurentian Hills in the distance, a better site for a club house could not have been selected.

In regard to Hotel accommodation Ottawa is amply supplied. The Russell stands in the front rank. Mr. F. X. St. Jacques is the Prince of Hotel Keepers in the Dominion. His Hotel is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as the "Palace Hotel of Canada." Royalty and Nobility have patronized the House and it has often been remarked that in the rotunda of the "Russell" there is often more political discussion than in the House of Commons. Other Hotels are the Grand Union, Windsor and Cecil, all of which are alive to the wants of the traveling public, nothing aids more effectively to the eyes of visitors and tourists than desirable and home-like Hotel accommodations.

The Educational establishments of Ottawa stand in the front rank.

The Capital is the seat of the University of Ottawa, it was established in 1847 by Bishop Guiges, the first Catholic Bishop of Bytown. The Rev. Father Tabaret was the first rector. He was a man of immense energy and remarkable administrative ability, the College was created a University by Act of Parliament, passed in 1866.

The Presbyterian Ladies' College, the Harmon Ladies' School, the Normal and Model Schools are all worthy of the beautiful city which contains them, and are in every way worthy of the Capital of a great Dominion. It is a matter of surprise that more has not been written on Ottawa's past and future. Its local history is intensely interesting, very few of the pioneers of Bytown remain, so no time should be lost in noting all obtainable reminiscences.

The Rideau Falls, situated about one mile eastward from the centre of the city, and formed by the dividing branches of the Rideau River, are exceedingly beautiful cascades. During the period of high water in spring these falls tumble down a rocky ascent of between forty and fifty feet, are singularly grand and picturesque.

The River Ottawa, into which the Rideau and Gtineau Rivers fall close to Ottawa, is a grand and beautiful river in every point of view. While resembling the Rhine in length of course and the Danube in magnitude its most prominent characteristic is its great volume. It





CHAUDIERE FALLS.





PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.





SCENE ON BREWERY CREEK.



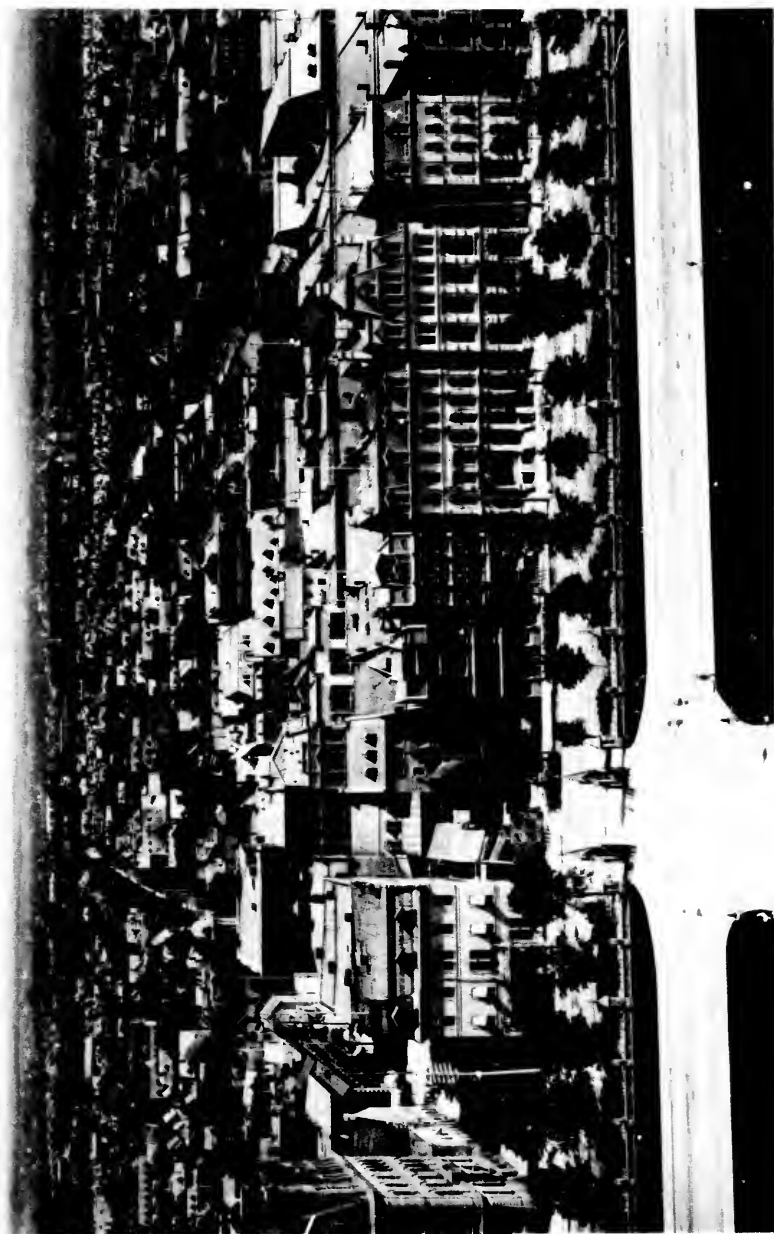


MARIA STREET.



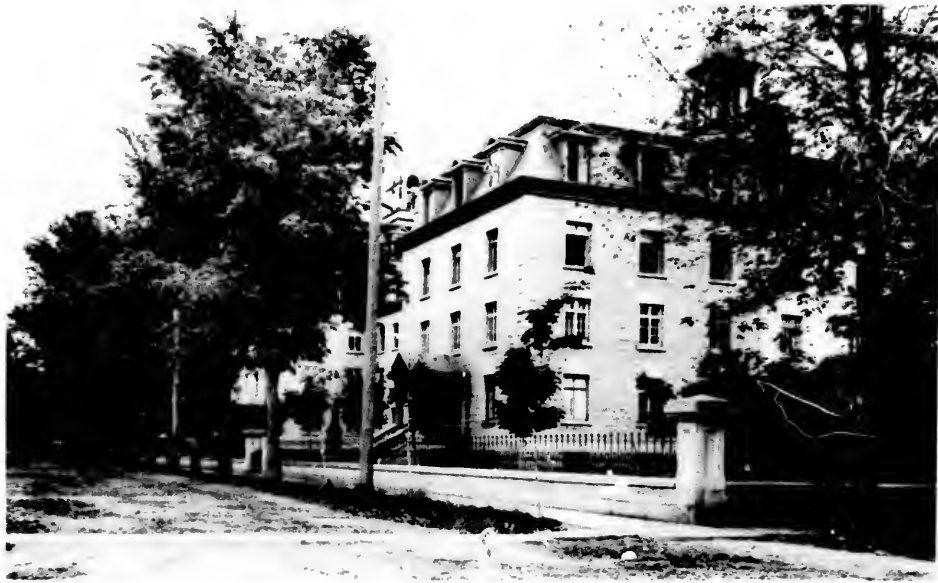
ELGIN STREET.





BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF OTTAWA.





UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.



RIDEAU STREET.



consists of long lake-like stretches of deep and still water interrupted by rapids and falls and will lend itself readily to the information of one of the most perfect systems of inland navigation on the globe.

The Union of the different Provinces in British North America into the homogenous whole, as the Dominion of Canada, was a masterly stroke and was brought about by an astute statesman, the late Right Honorable Sir John MacDonald and other great men associated with him.

Scattered Provinces are united together and one solid country effected on the Northern half of the American Continent, so that we can now say in the beautiful words of

Longfellow :

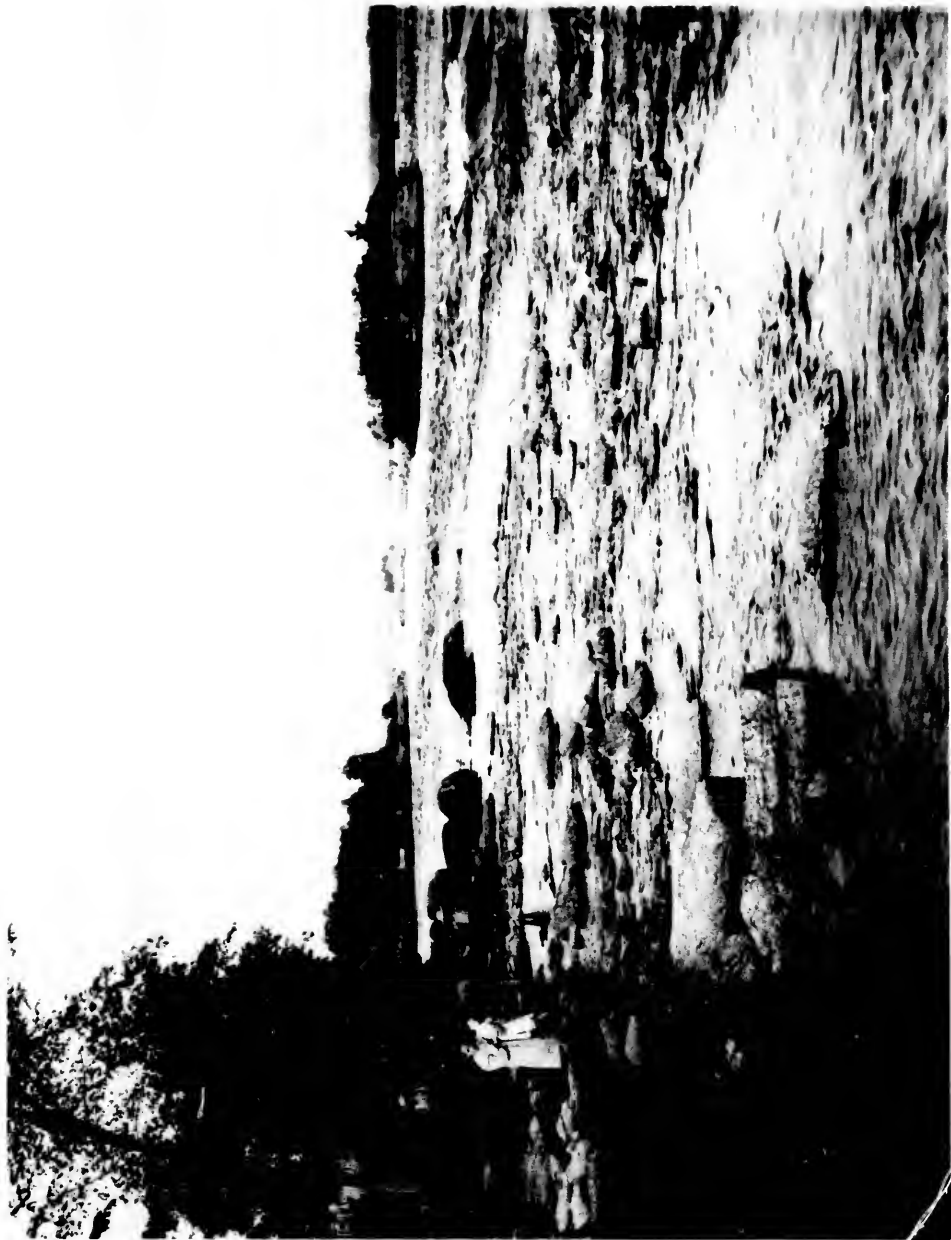
Sail on, O Union, strong and great,
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.

Ottawa added to her greatness and dignity in 1867 by becoming the Capital of the Confederated Dominion. Since then her population has steadily increased, she is in her seventeenth year now, with the population of Hull, which is practically a suburb of the political metropolis, added to hers, she has as many thousand inhabitants as she is years old. In the value of her assessments her custom returns, her imports and exports, her increased wealth and population, she is making a record amongst cities of the Dominion.

The country surrounding the city presents unrivalled and unapproachable attractions to the naturalist, sight seeker and sportsman. It is an acknowledged fact that sportsmen from all countries who have shot and fished in the Ottawa District, speak of it as a perfect "Sportsman's Paradise" and the wonderful recorded achievements with rod and gun confirm this. The best of trout and bass fishing are always obtainable at the Rideau Lakes and in the Gatineau region and the same places abound in black duck and partridge. In the proper season moose, cariboo and deer swarm in the woods both here and on the upper Ottawa.

Two railways have recently been built, known as the Ottawa, Armprior and Parry Sound and the Gatineau Valley Railway, which open up two stretches of country that will be very dear to the heart of every sportsman. Nothing can surpass the wildness of the rapids and chutes.





OTTAWA RIVER FROM TETREAUVILLE.





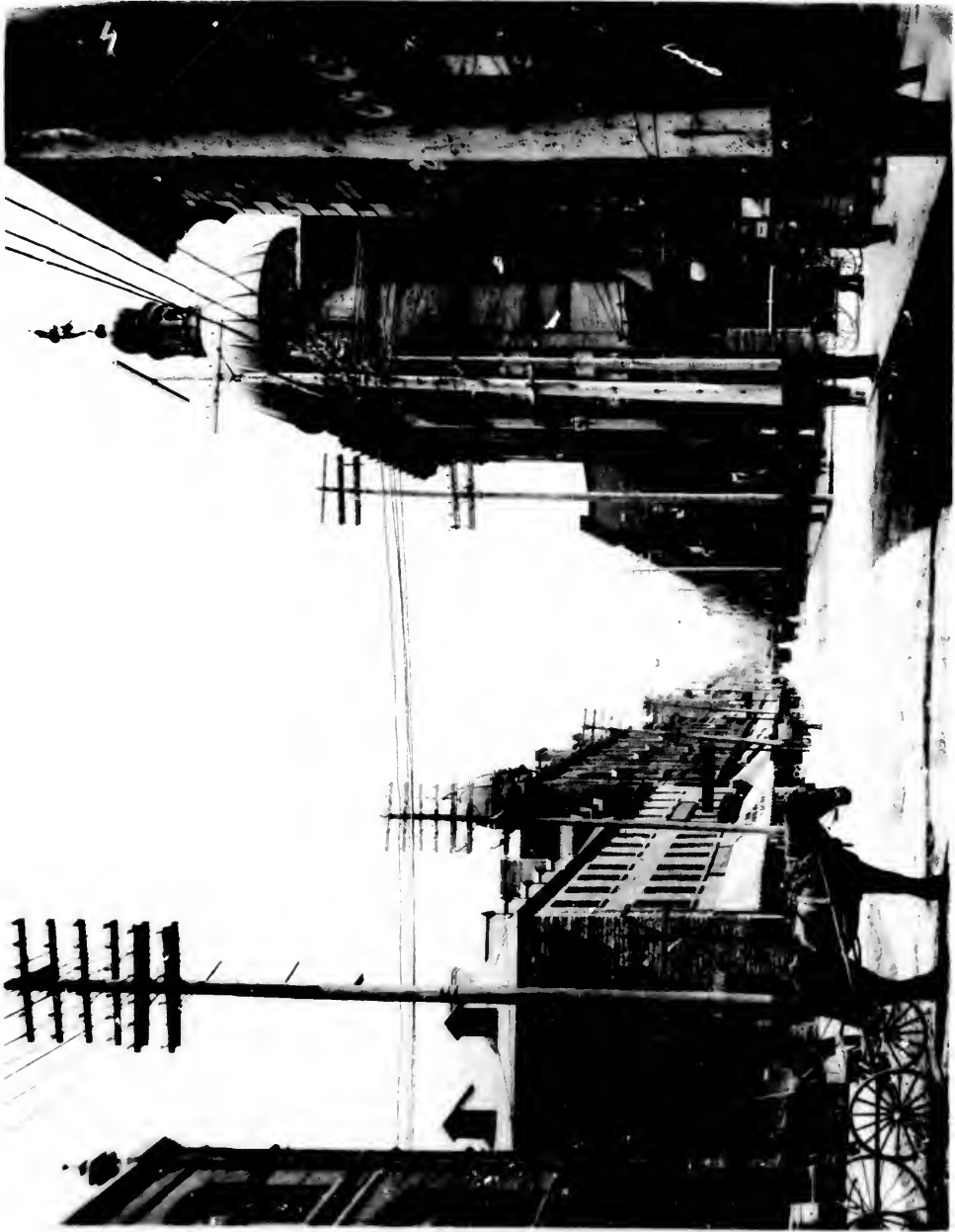
NORTH FROM EXPERIMENTAL FARM





VICTORIA HOTEL. AVONER.





SPARKS STREET LOOKING EAST





LITTLE CHAUDIERE RAPIDS



OTTAWA RIVER





ROCKHILL PARK





COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE



JUNIORATE OF SACRED HEART



nor can anything be more picturesque and beautiful than the mountain valleys and lakes of the Upper Ottawa and Gatineau region.

That Ottawa in the near—very near future will be a great and populous centre goes without saying.

Its transcendent water power, magnificent location and its great and abounding natural resources, together with the unexampled facilities afforded for reaching all parts of the Dominion by the numberless railways and waterways truly verify this prediction. The city of Ottawa has many advantages, natural and acquired, and the enterprise of its people point unmistakably to the highest and best results, and to the city's broad expansion into a vast and prosperous metropolitan district, combining within its area and broad radius everything needful to its unabiding prosperity and progress in the future.

Ottawa's position as an important social, educational, commercial, judicial and political centre is, beyond a doubt—nay, it is assured, and when cultivated to the full, and with all its cumulative advantages, they must lead to higher and greater results.

Since Ottawa became the Capital of Canada she has well borne her civic responsibilities in all branches of municipal life; her growth has been steady and of a permanent and substantial character. She has a fire brigade and a fire alarm system, telephones, gas and electric light works, police force and public and separate schools, which are all fully up to the standard of the present day.

Her water works are the joy, the comfort and the pride of the people of Ottawa; they are the most complete of their kind that can be devised. The power is supplied by water brought from the river above the Chaudiere Falls, through a channel quarried out of the solid rock across the Chaudiere Flats.

The wheelhouse, wherein the machinery of the system is, at the corner of Duke and Wellington Streets, is a massive and ornate structure of cut limestone. All its surroundings, as well as the bridges crossing the water works channel at the various streets crossed by it, are solid arches of dressed limestone, and of pleasing design and commodious width. The machinery itself is of the most improved construction and admirable workmanship, and is capable of supplying about nine million of gallons of water ever 24 hours.



The cost of the whole system was \$1,014,000, divided as follows:

Water power, wheelhouse, etc	\$ 215,000
Pumping machinery	60,000
Distribution	420,000
Fire alarm	7,000
Engineering	40,000
Financial and hand charges	172,000
Extras	100,000
Total	\$1,014,000

The fire alarm system is admirable, from each station an electric wire sounds a bell at the wheelhouse, where the maximum pressure is instantly applied, under which streams can be thrown over the highest buildings in the city.

This, in brief, is a sketch of Canada's political Capital.

I know of no site in the broad world which would make one so happy as regards beauty, eminence and grandeur, and far as the eye can see there is a varied charm of mountain, river and forest scenery.

Ottawa is the chief city of Britain's nearest and greatest colony. The Dominion of Canada is the "right arm of England," so beautifully expressed by that great statesman and patriot, the late Sir George Cartier.

The words of the poet are true of this Canada of ours, as they are of every other colony under the sway of Britain's Queen.

"Far as the breeze can bear the billows' foam,
Survey our Empire and behold our Home."

The Canadian people, from the broad Atlantic to the calm Pacific, are imbued with feelings of the strongest faith in the future of their country, and fully realize the words of the poet:

"There's a spot of land supremely blest,
A dearer, lovelier spot than all the rest,
Thinking as patriots do, where ere they roam,
That land my country, and that spot my home."