

*THE OTTAWA
CAPITAL
of CANADA*

The Capital of Canada Illustrated

"Fair City, Crown of Towers"

Photographic Views of the

City of Ottawa




~~Price~~ 50 Cents

Published for A. H. & S. J. Jarvis, Ottawa, Canada.

by The James Bayne Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

P u b l i s h e r s ' S t a t e m e n t

 HIS booklet is designed by the publishers to give a new and carefully chosen selection of Photographic Views of the Capital. The great majority of the views herein presented have never been previously published and all the plates have been made especially for this book. The idea of the publishers is to illustrate the places and scenes usually shown to visitors. As eminently appropriate, the National Parliament Buildings have received full and special treatment and the celebrated views from the Victoria Tower have not been overlooked. The city streets, parks and monuments justly demand the attention we have paid them, and scenes at Britannia on the Bay, Aylmer on the Lake, and at the Dominion Experimental Farm, have been included. Very little of real interest or importance has been omitted from the work. A former edition of 5,000 booklets having been exhausted in less than a year, the publishers have pleasure in presenting to the public this new and enlarged edition. We hope it will continue to merit favor and by its extensive circulation advertise our fine city.

OTTAWA, the Capital of the Dominion.

*Right in the midst a hill fit throne for rule,
And crowning this were stately structures, towers
And domes and Gothic arches, quaint with rich
Device of ornament.*

* * * * *

*Yes, there's the seat of empire young,
A people destined to be great and free.*



PART from being the seat of the Government of Canada, Ottawa offers many attractions to the tourist. The city is beautifully situated on the south bank of the Ottawa river (which forms the boundary between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec) and is about one hundred miles above its junction with the St. Lawrence river. The site of Ottawa is remarkable, extending as it does for about three miles along the Ottawa from above the Chaudiere Falls (where the river narrowed to 200 feet, rushes down about 40 feet over a broken ledge of rock) to Rockcliffe Bluffs, opposite the confluence of the Gatineau river. Between these two points rise a series of bold headlands, on the most prominent of which stand the Parliament buildings, another point has a battery of cannon placed on it, and further down the Rideau river pours its curtain-like waters over a 50-foot ledge of rock. Because of these bluffs on the river front, very little of the city can be seen from that side, though the sight of the Parliament buildings, together with occasional towers, make up an incomparably picturesque scene. At almost right angles from the river, the Rideau canal, (which joins Kingston with Ottawa) skirts the east side of Parliament hill and separates the city into two almost equal parts.

Though Ottawa has many fine buildings, lovely parks and drives, and innumerable points of interest, the National buildings will always be the chief attraction to the visitor. Much has been said and written about the grace and beauty and dignity of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, but to know how far short of the reality falls all the praise that has been lavished upon them, one must see them in the early morning from such vantage point as the opposite shore of the river, the bridge at the Chaudiere, Nepean Point, or, perhaps, from that spot in front of Rideau Hall, which was the favorite point of view of the Princess Louise, when she occupied the Vice-Regal mansion for a few years. In the early morning hour, when the rising sun turns roof and gable, tower, spire and steeple, into a vision of glowing and inimitable beauty; when their noble Gothic outlines seem to be part and parcel of the bold promontory on which they stand, one appreciates the force of Sir William Van Horn's striking comparison of this group of buildings to a majestic grove of pines. It is difficult to know which to commend most highly, the buildings themselves, with their pure and graceful outlines, or the unrivalled felicity of the site, the perfect harmony between the work of man and the work of nature. Even the fastidious eye of a Ruskin could have found neither fault nor weakness in this architectural picture.

Anthony Trollope, visiting Ottawa when the Parliament buildings were still under construction, grew enthusiastic as to the beauty and grandeur of the site, and purity and dignity of the architecture. Many years afterwards, an American writer, the late Charles Dudley Warner, was equally unstinted in his praises of the completed group of buildings. "The situation on the bluffs of the Ottawa river," he said, "is commanding, and gives fine opportunity for architectural display. The group of Government buildings is surpassingly fine. The Parliament House and the Departmental buildings, on three sides of a square, are exceedingly effective in color, and the perfection of Gothic details, especially in the noble towers. There are few groups of buildings anywhere so pleasing to the eye, or that appeal more strongly to one's sense of dignity and beauty."

The following description of the buildings is taken from the late Sir James Edgar's admirable work, "Canada and its Capital": "The original structures consisted of the Parliamentary and Library buildings, and the Eastern block, as they now exist, and part of the Western block. These are a pure Gothic of no particular period, but the noble civic buildings of the Low Countries and Italy are understood to have afforded suggestions to the architects. At a later date the Western Departmental block was much enlarged, and the magnificent Mackenzie Tower was added to it. This rises to a height of 272 feet, and eclipses the tower in the main building, which is 255 feet high. The style of these additions is Gothic of a similar character, but of a later date. The effective, rock-faced work of the walls is generally of sandstone from the Nepean quarries close to Ottawa. Its coloring is varied and beautiful, and grows in richness under the hand of time. The dressings are of Ohio sandstone, and the red arches are

of Potsdam sandstone, obtained from St. Lawrence county, in New York state. The Southern Departmental block is separated from the other buildings by Wellington street and is built in an entirely different style, being a modification of Italian renaissance, and its material is sandstone from Newcastle, New Brunswick."

"The Library building," continues Sir James, "is a rotunda in form, but possesses a marvellous combination of strength and grace. The great height of the dome is supported by massive buttresses, and by flying buttresses, which are lightened by graceful pinnacles. The interior is equally as imposing. From the floor to the center of the dome is 140 feet, while the height of Westminster Hall is only 90 feet. The floor is inlaid with Canadian woods and the book-shelves are richly carved in Canadian white pine, rising to three stories, with galleries for access to the books." The Library now contains something over 200,000 volumes, and is particularly rich in Canadian history and jurisprudence. It also possesses a large collection of pamphlets, and a number of valuable historical manuscripts.

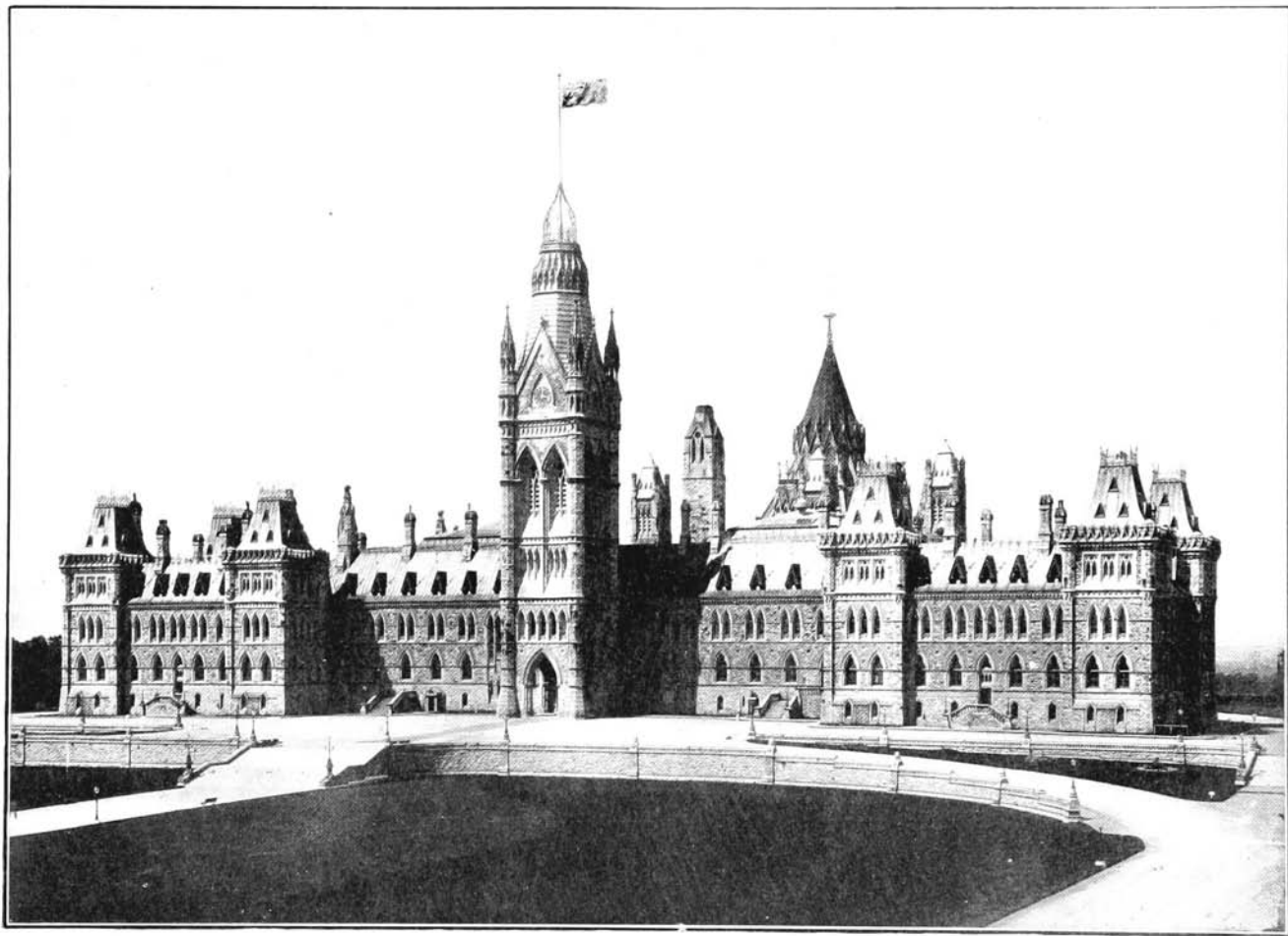
Leaving Parliament Hill, let the visitor take a walk through the residential quarters of the Capital. The chief residential district lies south of the Parliament buildings, several of the leading business streets filling the intervening space. Here one may find many of the finest residences in the city, residences which will compare favorably with those of any of the leading Canadian and American cities. Perhaps, however, from a picturesque point of view, what would strike the outside visitor more even than her parks, is the delightfully refreshing greenness of Ottawa's boulevards. The practice of abolishing fences has become almost universal in the Canadian Capital. Most of the best residential streets give the appearance of a wide avenue, rows of maples or elms on either side, an excellent roadway flanked by granolithic sidewalks, and between sidewalk and houses, a broad stretch of green lawn, extending continuously from house to house, down the length of the street.

For its size Ottawa is liberally supplied with parks, open squares, etc. Parliament Hill, with its wide stretches of lawn, its trees, shrubbery, summer houses, statuary, etc., and above all, its magnificent outlook up and down the Ottawa, and across the Quebec shore, till the view is bounded by the noble Laurentian Hills, forms an ever-popular breathing space for the people of Ottawa. Major's Hill Park, on the opposite side of the Rideau Canal, is a charming retreat, maintained by the Dominion Government for the people of Ottawa, and laid out in lawns, with many flower beds, fountains, miniature lakes, etc. Rockcliff Park is a great favorite with the people of Ottawa. To see it is to love it. Its hills and dales are so charming in their natural beauty that even he who rides through on a swift electric car must note its loveliness. The electric cars run out past the park for another mile or so to the new Rifle Range which is said to be unequalled either in Europe or America.

Lansdowne Park, in the southern end of the city, is named after one of the governors-general of Canada. It also serves for the Exhibition Grounds. Britannia-on-the-Bay and Queen's Park, reached respectively by the lines of the Ottawa Electric Railway and the Hull Electric Railway—the latter running into Ottawa over the Queen Alexandra bridge—are situated on opposite sides of Deschene Lake, a beautiful body of water, about ten miles out of town. In addition to the Houses of Parliament and Departmental Buildings on Parliament Hill, there are a number of other important public buildings scattered throughout the city, either in connection with the Federal Government or the Municipal Government. The Dominion Geological Museum is housed in a substantial stone building on Sussex street, but the collection, which is an exceptionally valuable one, has for some years outgrown the capacity of the present building, and the government is about to construct a new building, which will furnish adequate accommodation for the increasing stores of specimens, and in which may also possibly be placed the small National Art Gallery and the Fisheries exhibits.

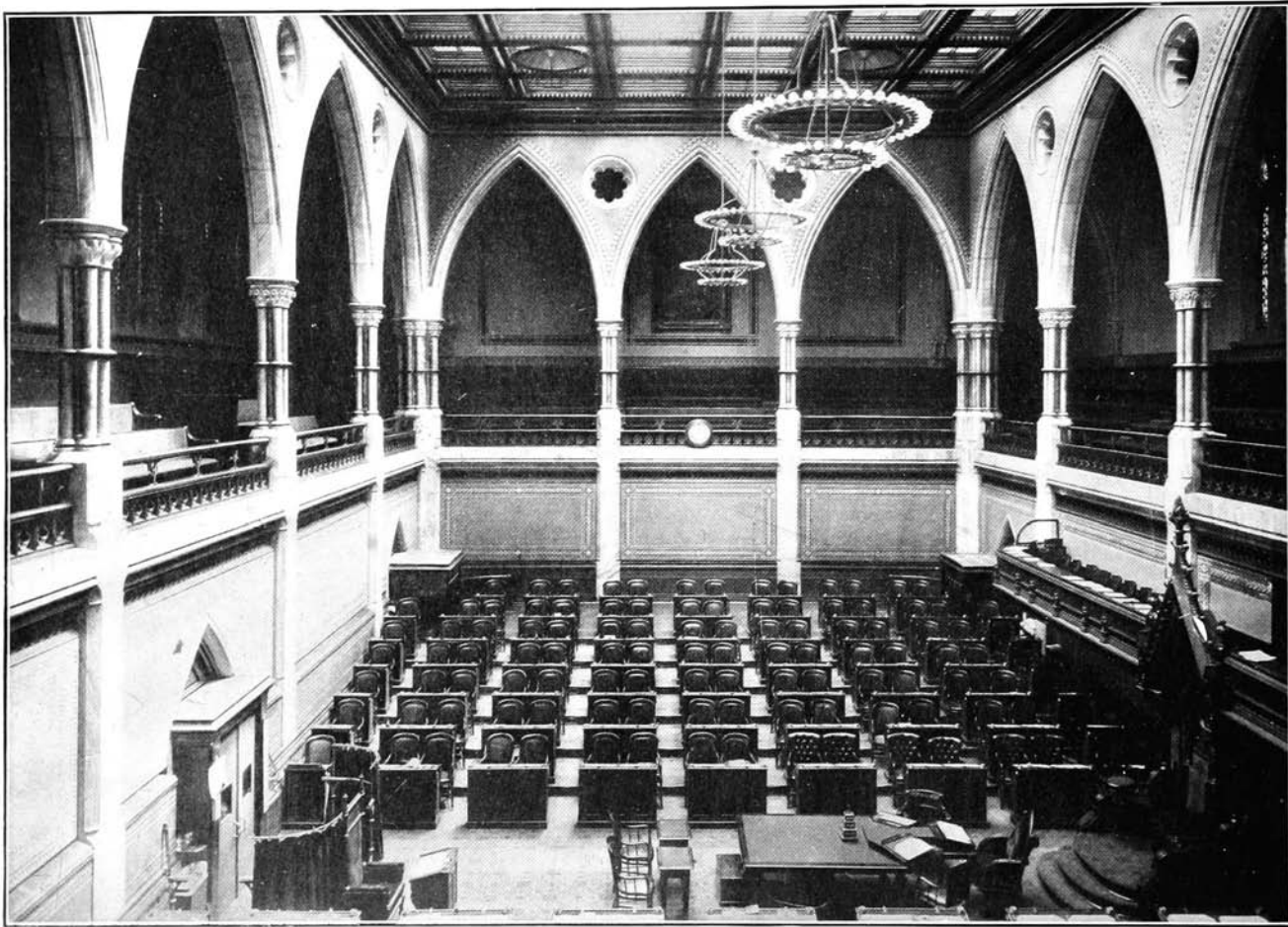
About a mile out of town, to the south-west, is situated the Central Experimental Farm, covering some 500 acres of ground. Here are stationed a Director, controlling all the Experimental Farms throughout the Dominion, an Entomologist and Botanist, a Chemist, a Horticulturist and a Poultry Manager. There is a fully equipped laboratory on the Farm, for the purpose of testing soils, fertilizers, etc., and a branch for testing the vitality of seeds. The results of this and the other Experimental Farms have been of incalculable benefit to the agricultural interests of the Dominion.

Visitors should not fail to take a drive on the new driveway, which is the first fruits of the government commission for the improvement of the Capital. Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor General, should also be visited, not because of the palatial splendor of the old place, but because of its associations and pretty surroundings. Here, especially while Parliament is in session, one meets practically everyone of note in Canadian life; statesmen, judges, men of letters, social leaders, scientists, everyone in fact who has made a name for himself, besides many who have not. Whether you feel that way or not, any who can should take a stroll around the Lover's Walk, he who has not been there has not seen all the charms of the Capital, in fact he has missed one of the greatest of them. And the Victoria Tower of the main Parliament Building. Do not miss the grand scenic views from this elevated position, it well repays the trouble of the climb.



Houses of Parliament.

The Senate on the right, the House of Commons on the left.

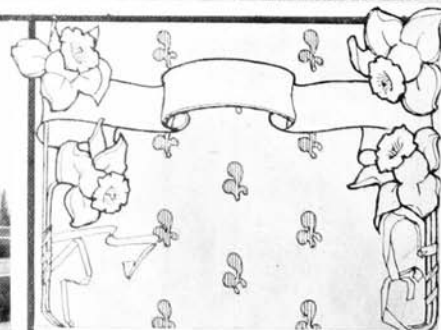


House of Commons.

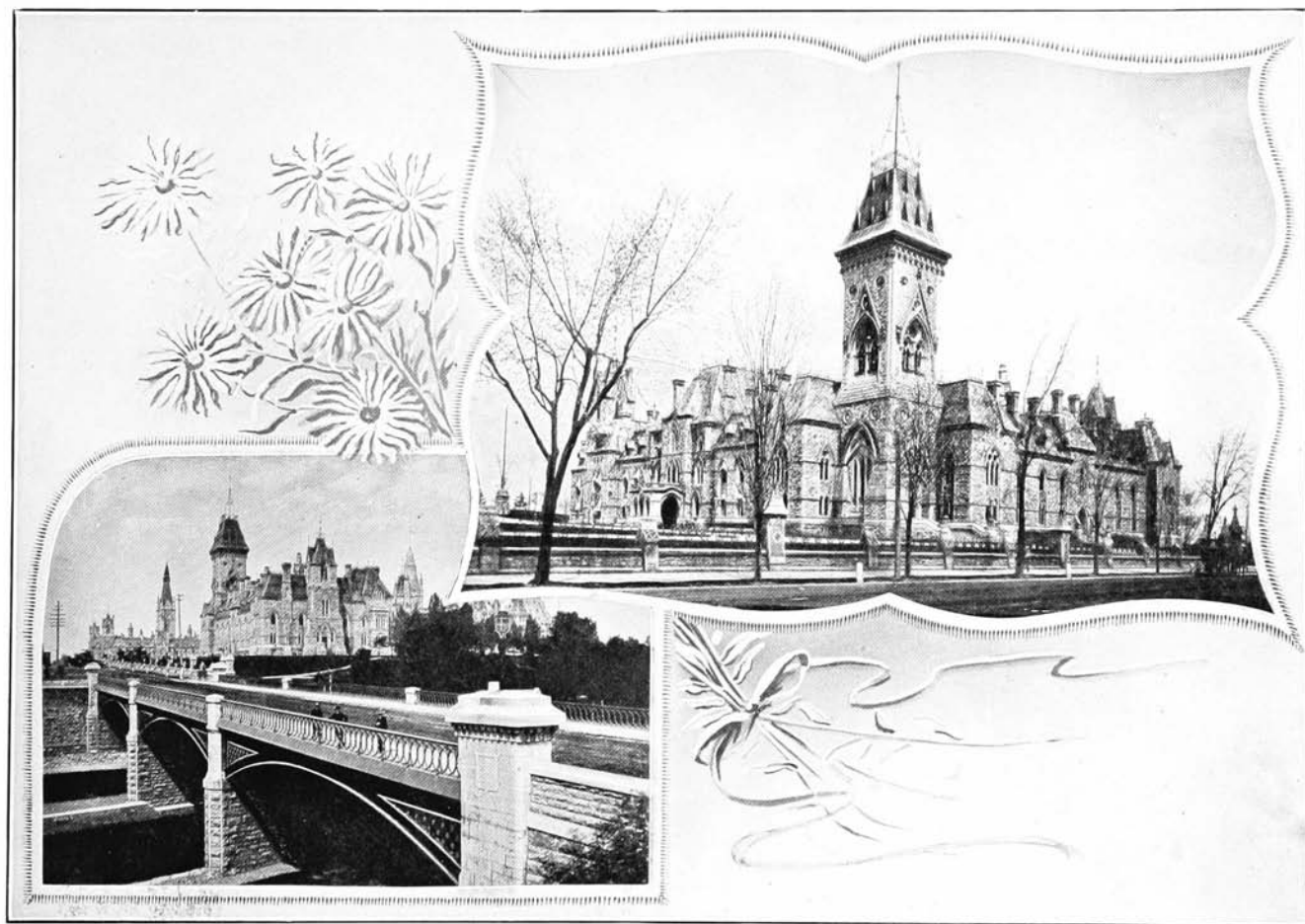
Showing one-half of the Chamber (the Government Side).



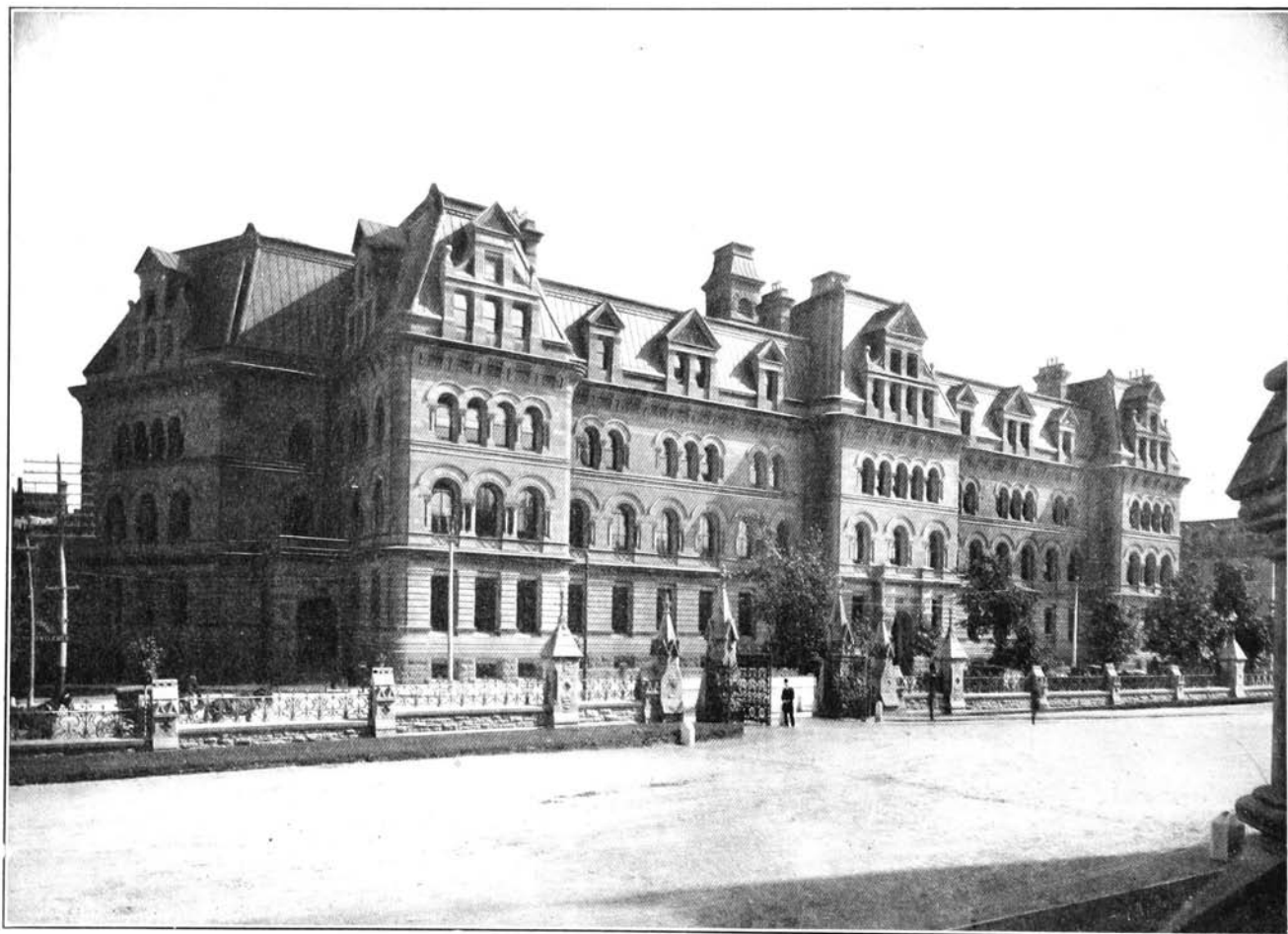
The Senate Chamber.



Government Departmental Building. Western Block.

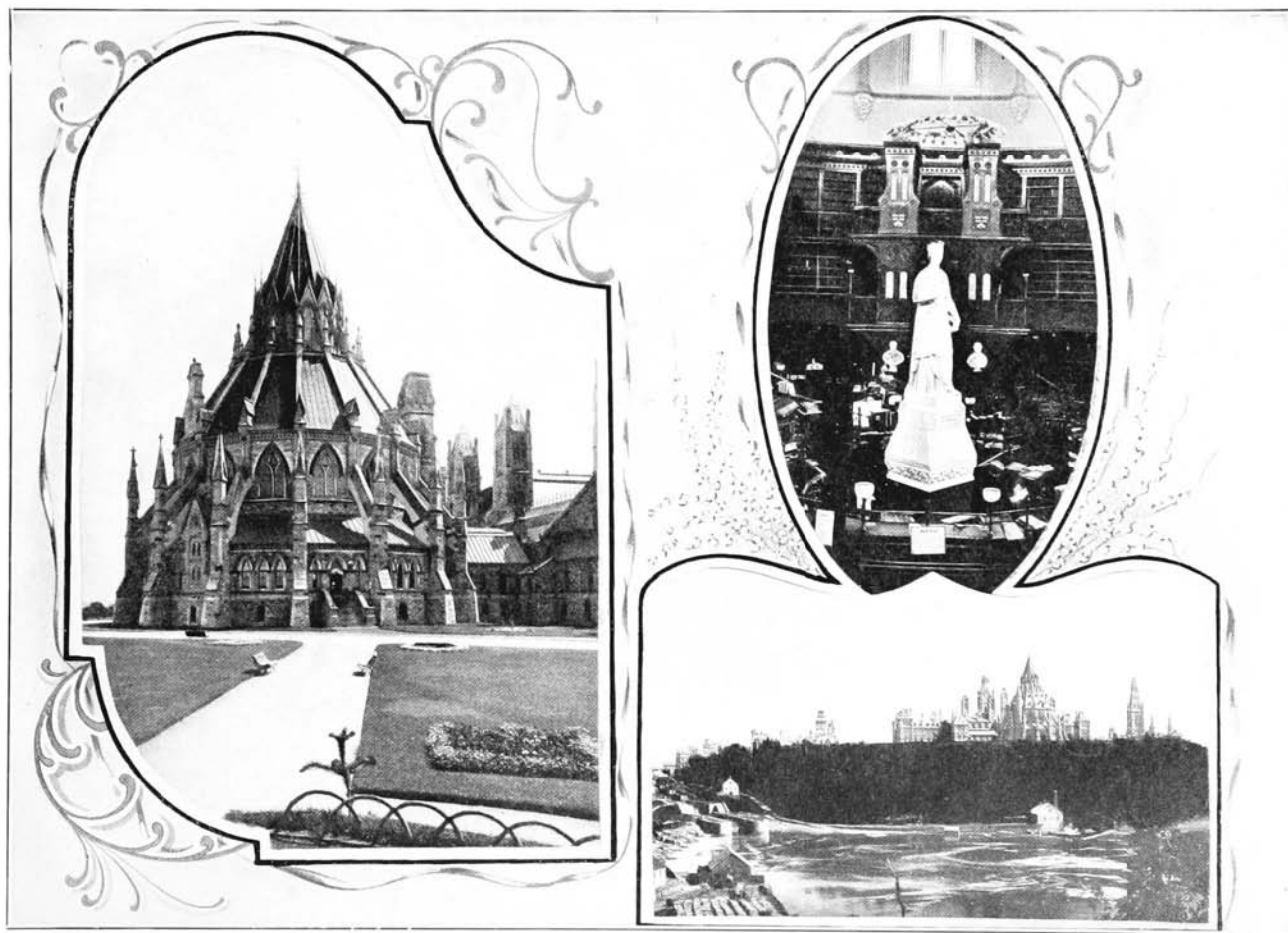


Government Departmental Building. Eastern Block.



Government Departmental Building. Langevin Block.

This is the latest, and therefore most modern, and faces the main Parliament Buildings from Wellington Street.



Views of the Library of Parliament.

A near and distant view, and a glimpse of the interior showing Queen Victoria's statue.



Views on "The Lover's Walk."

This walk extends around Parliament Hill, about 100 feet above the Ottawa River, commencing at the west end of Dufferin Bridge and continuing around to Bank St



Parliament Hill from the River. A View from the West.

Rafts of square timber on the way to Quebec.



E. Lucas

Panoramic View from Nepean Point—Entrance to Ottawa from the North.

Nepean Point and Government Printing Bureau.

Major's Hill Park.

Railway entrance from Alexandra Bridge.

Rideau Canal and Locks.

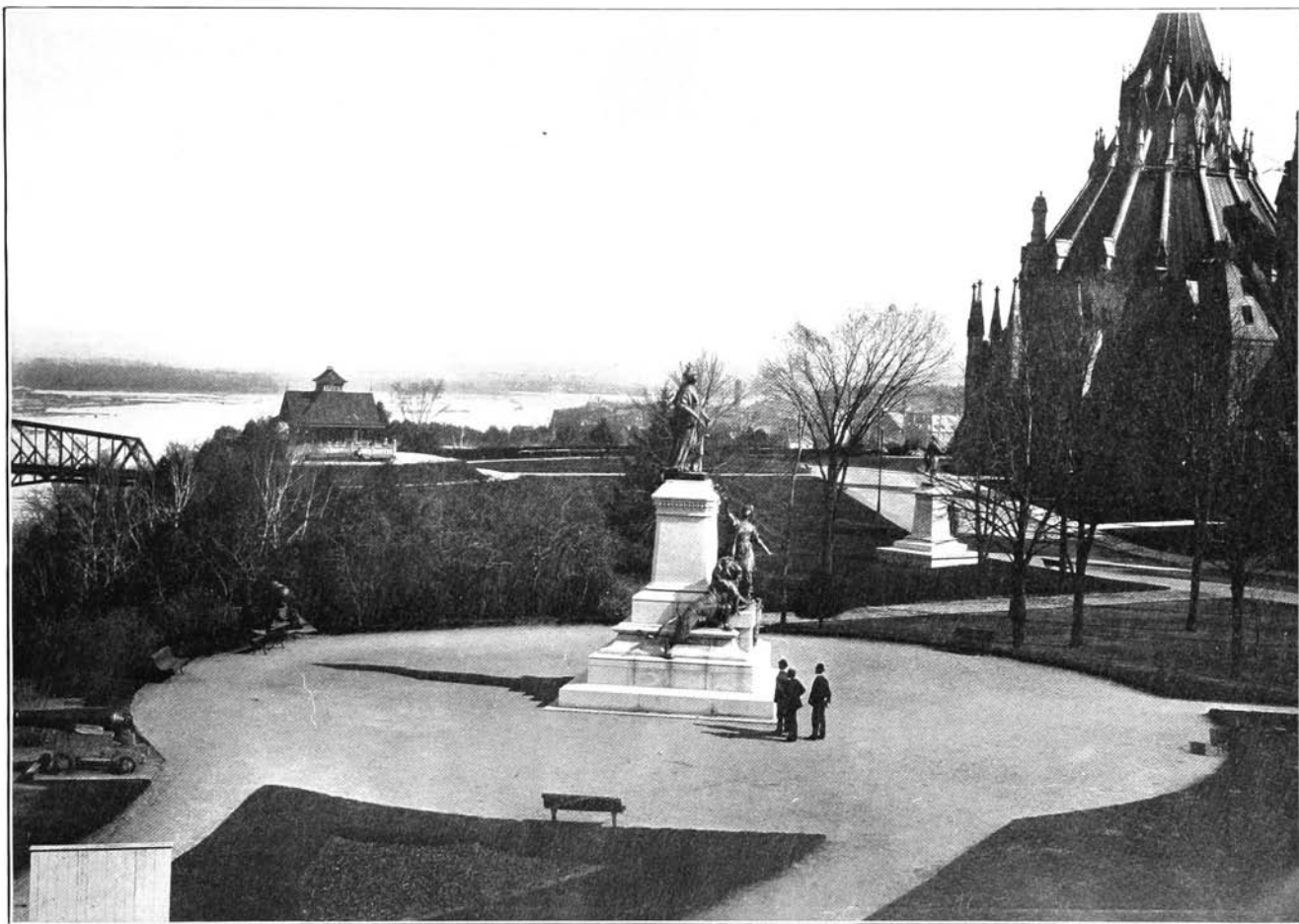
Parliament Hill and Buildings.

Ottawa River.

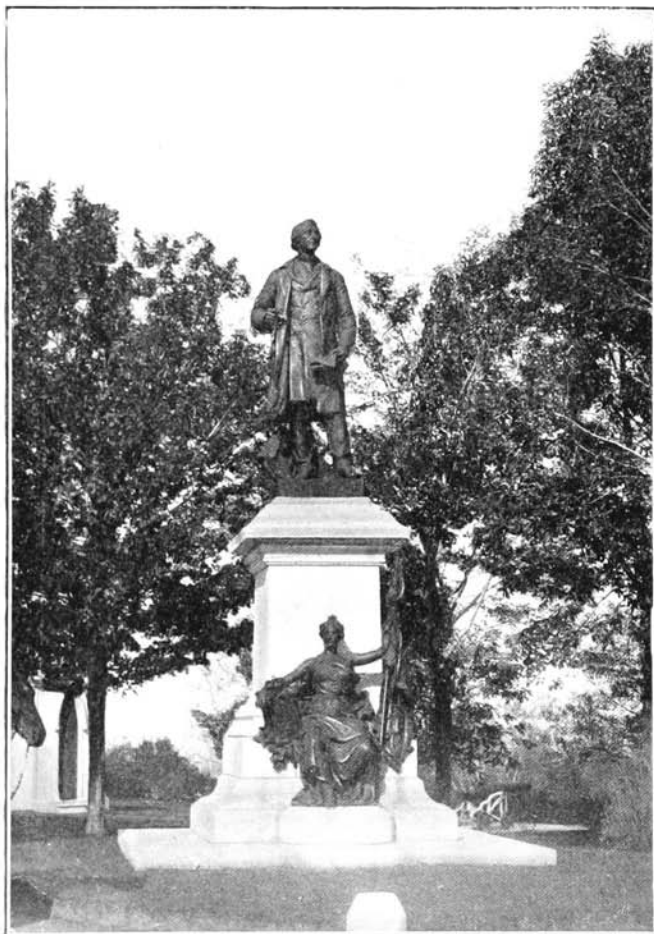


A Pageant from Parliament Hill, Crossing Dufferin Bridge.

This particular scene was taken on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of York.



View on West Side of Parliament Hill, looking North.



Statue to Sir John A. Macdonald.



Statue to Sir George E. Cartier.

These are situated respectively at the east and west end of the Houses of Parliament.



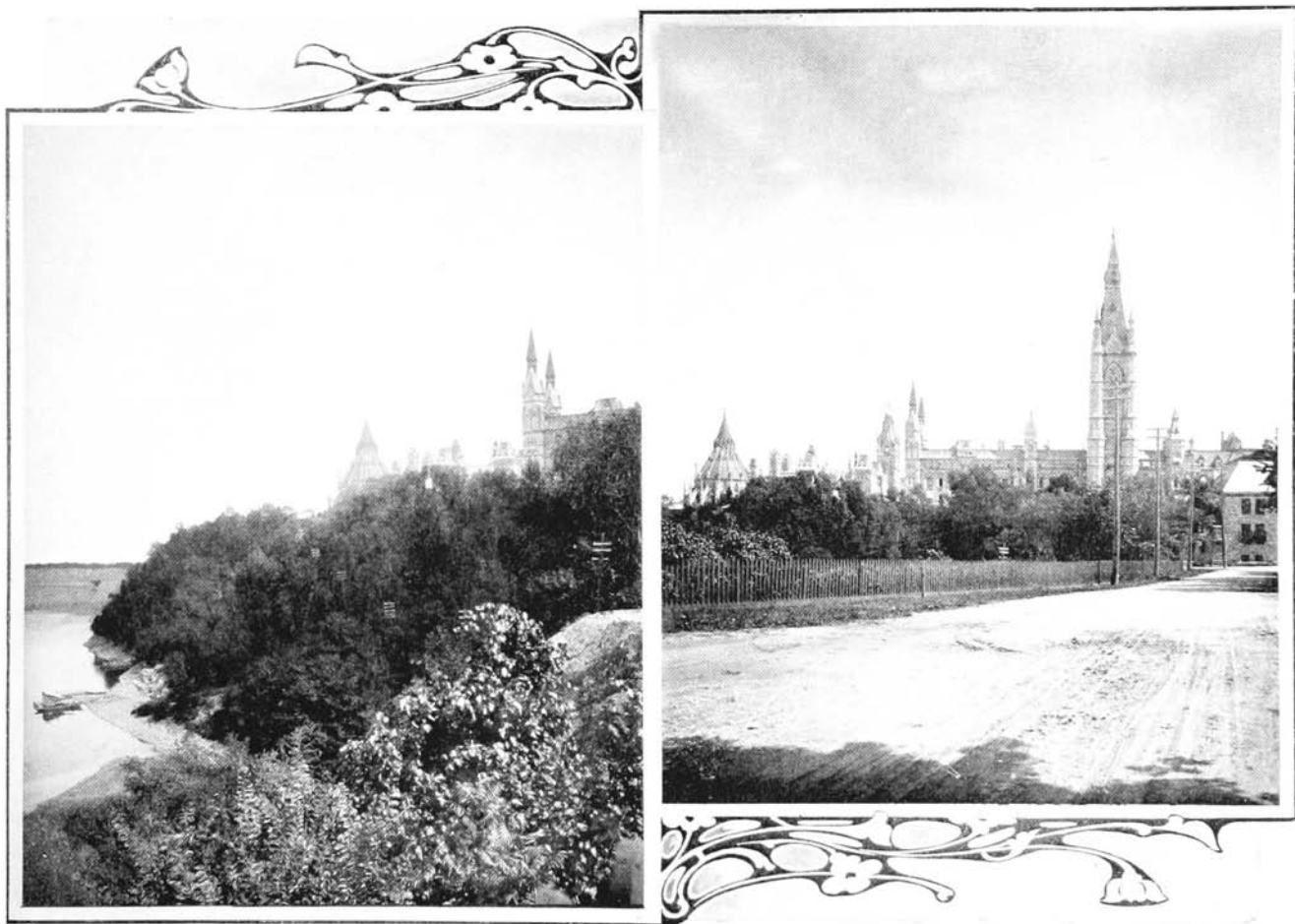
Scenes on Parliament Hill, showing the Mackenzie
Statue and the Queen's.

Statue to Queen Victoria Close View.



Parliament Buildings from Major's Hill Park.

A view from the east.



Views of Parliament Hill and Buildings from a street to the westward.



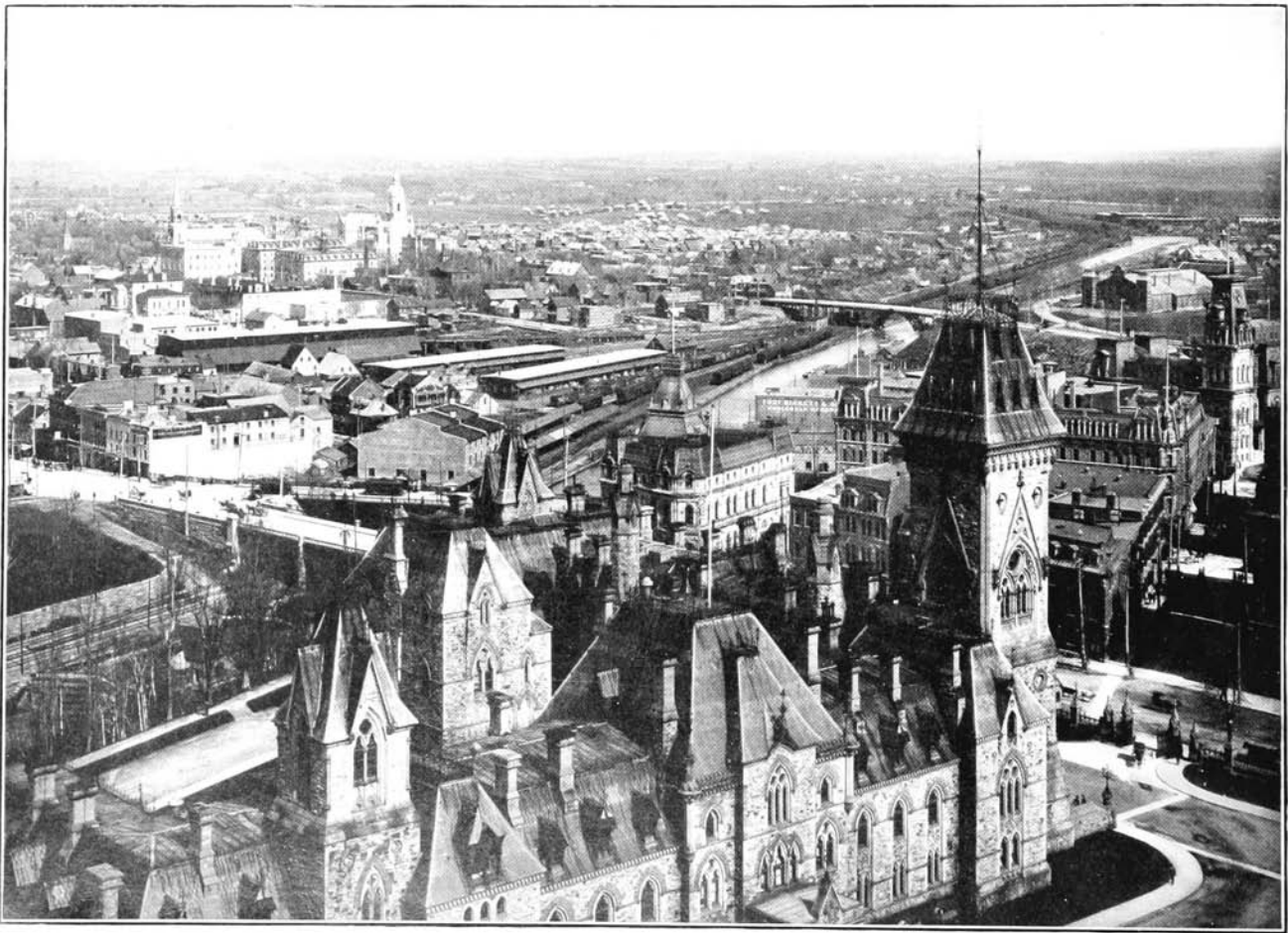
View from Victoria Tower of Main Parliament Building Looking Down the Ottawa River.

Showing Nepean Point and the Alexandra Interprovincial Bridge, Gilmour's Mills and the Gatineau River.



View from Victoria Tower Looking Eastward.

Government printing bureau to the left; R. C. Cathedral in center and Govenor General's residence in the middle distance, about a mile and a half away and east of the Rideau river which divides Ottawa in that section.

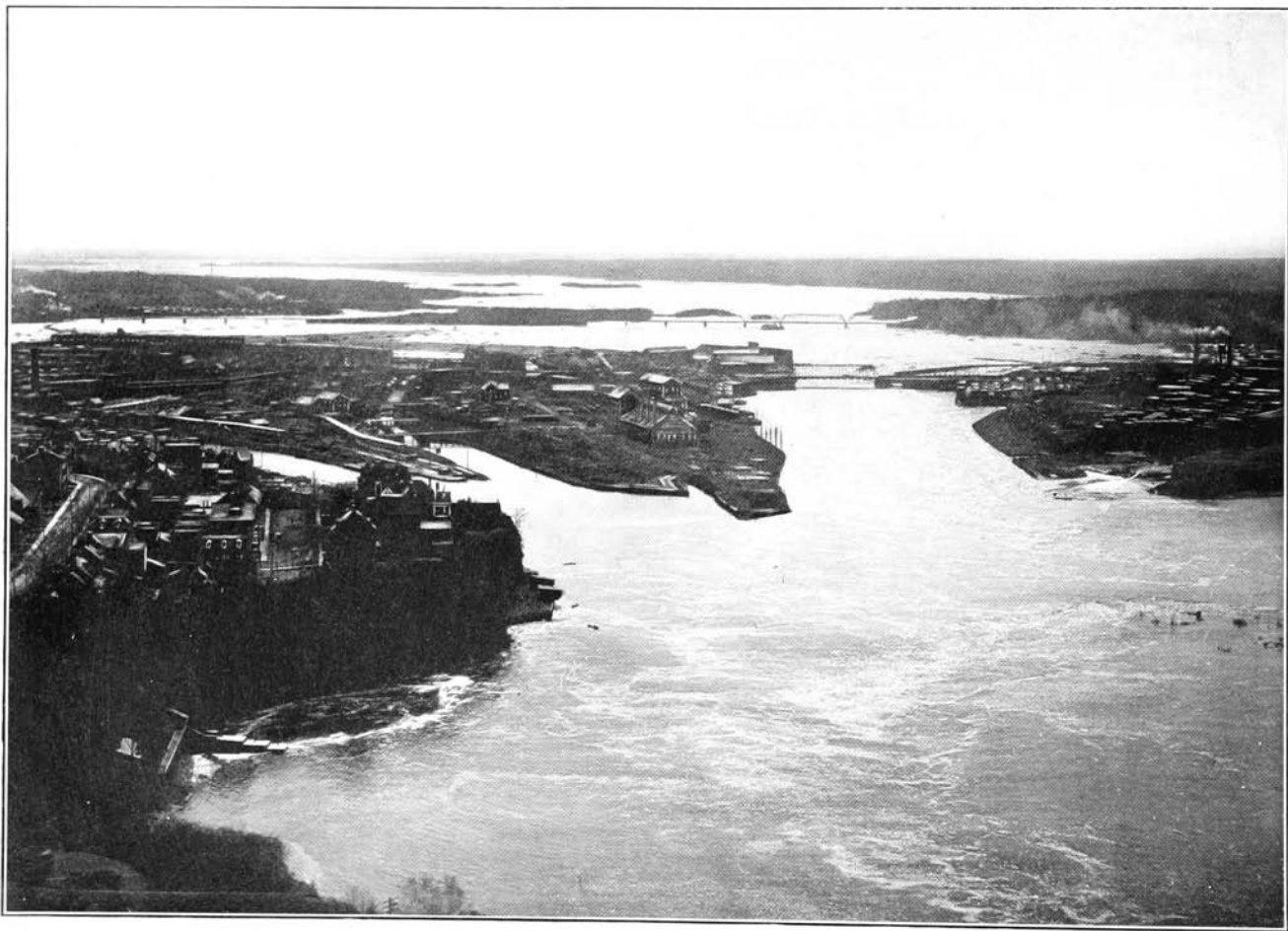


General View Looking Southeast from Victoria Tower.

Large buildings on the left are the Ottawa University and two R. C. Churches. The Rideau canal is clearly shown and Elgin street to the City Hall, on the right. The building in the foreground is the Eastern Government Building.

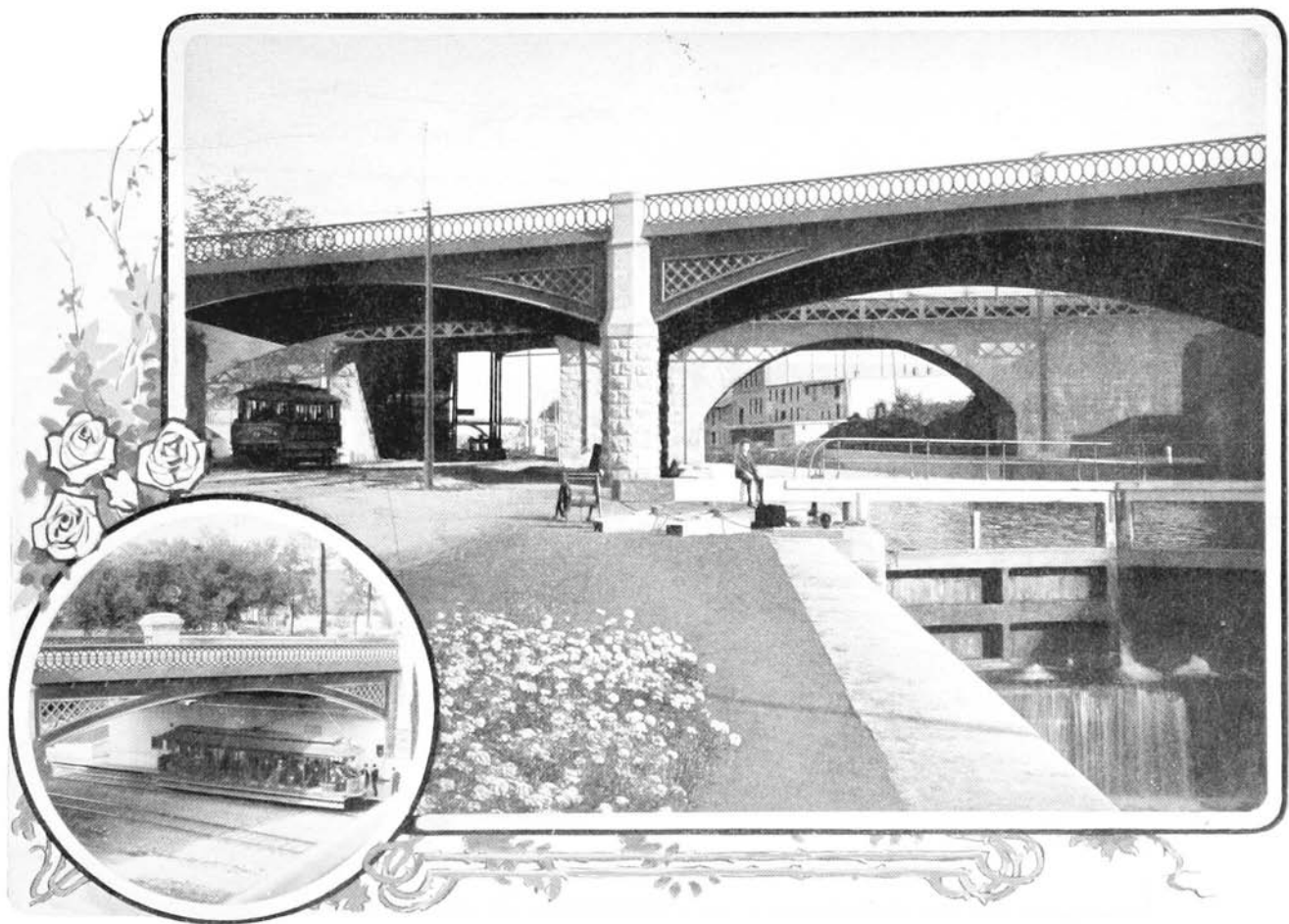


General View looking Southwest from Victoria Tower. The Western Government Building in the foreground.



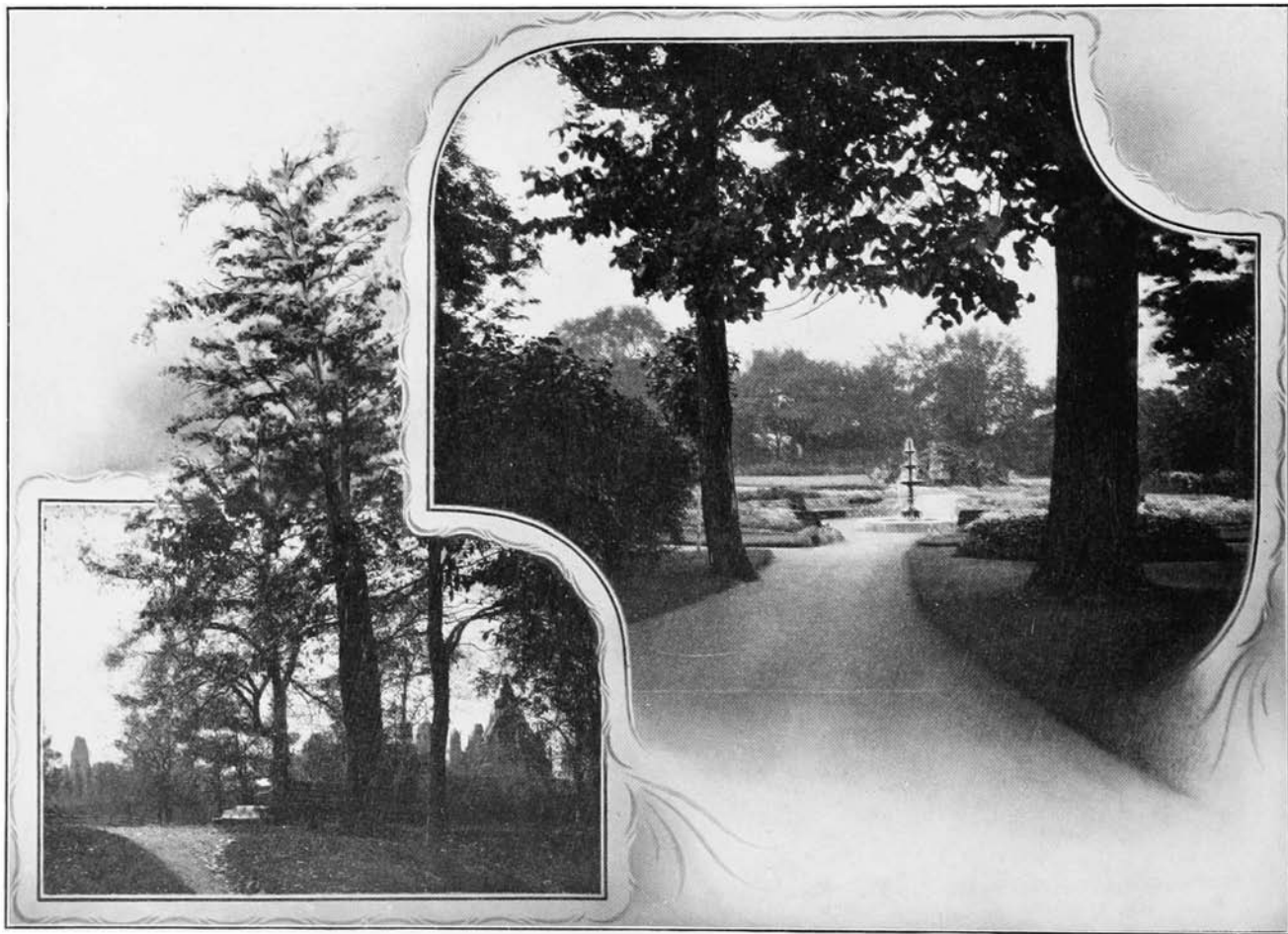
Looking up the Ottawa River, showing the Chaudiere District and the Two Bridges.

The nearest, Union Bridge, connects Victoria Island (Ottawa) with Hull, P. Q., and is a passenger bridge only. The other is the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge. It is planned that a government driveway and park will be constructed among the islands beyond this bridge.



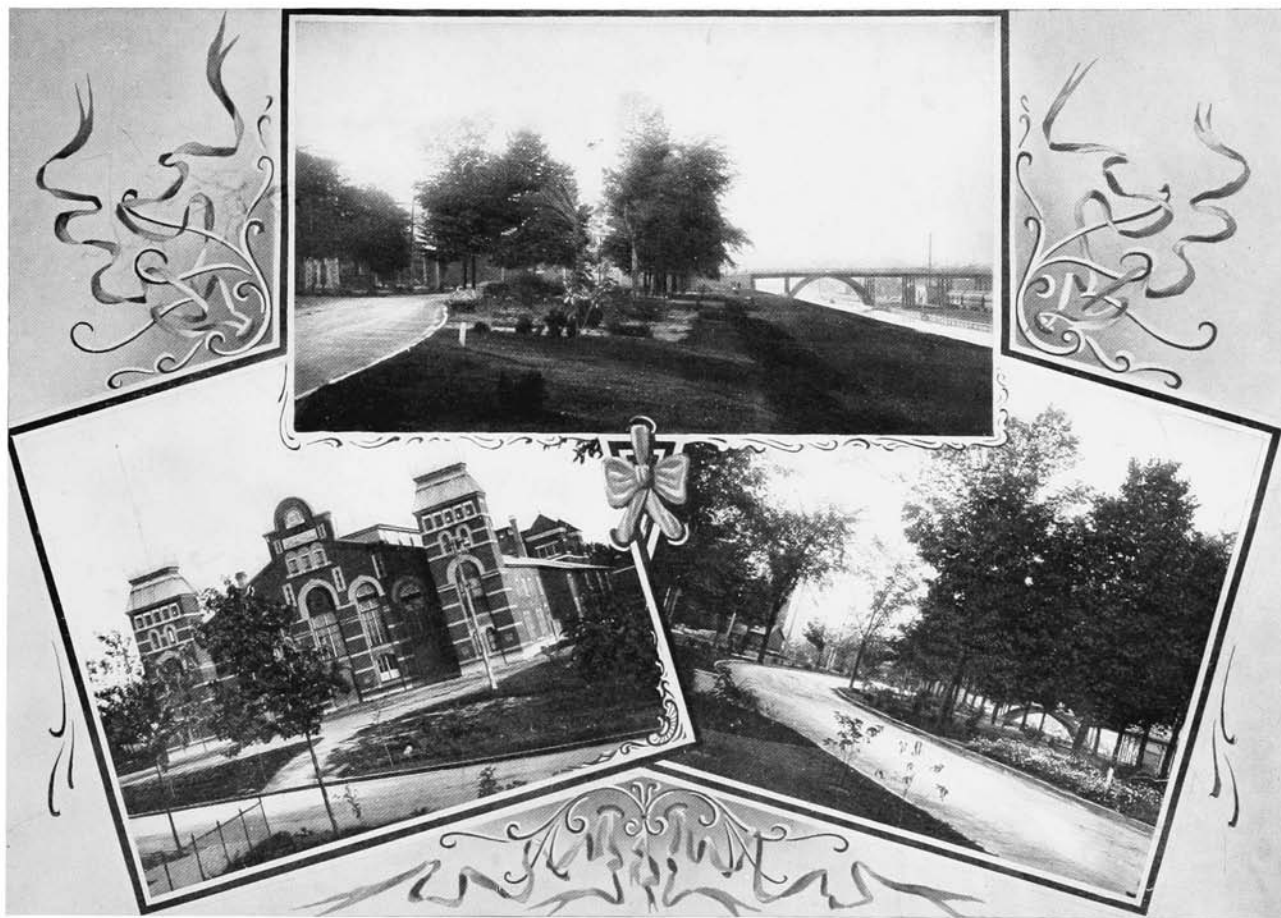
The Government Bridges over the Rideau Canal.

They connect Upper and Lower Ottawa, as they are locally called, and are just at the head of the series of eight locks leading to the Ottawa River.



Scenes in Major's Hill Park

This is a Government garden just across the ravine to the east of Parliament Hill and is one of the prettiest places in Ottawa.



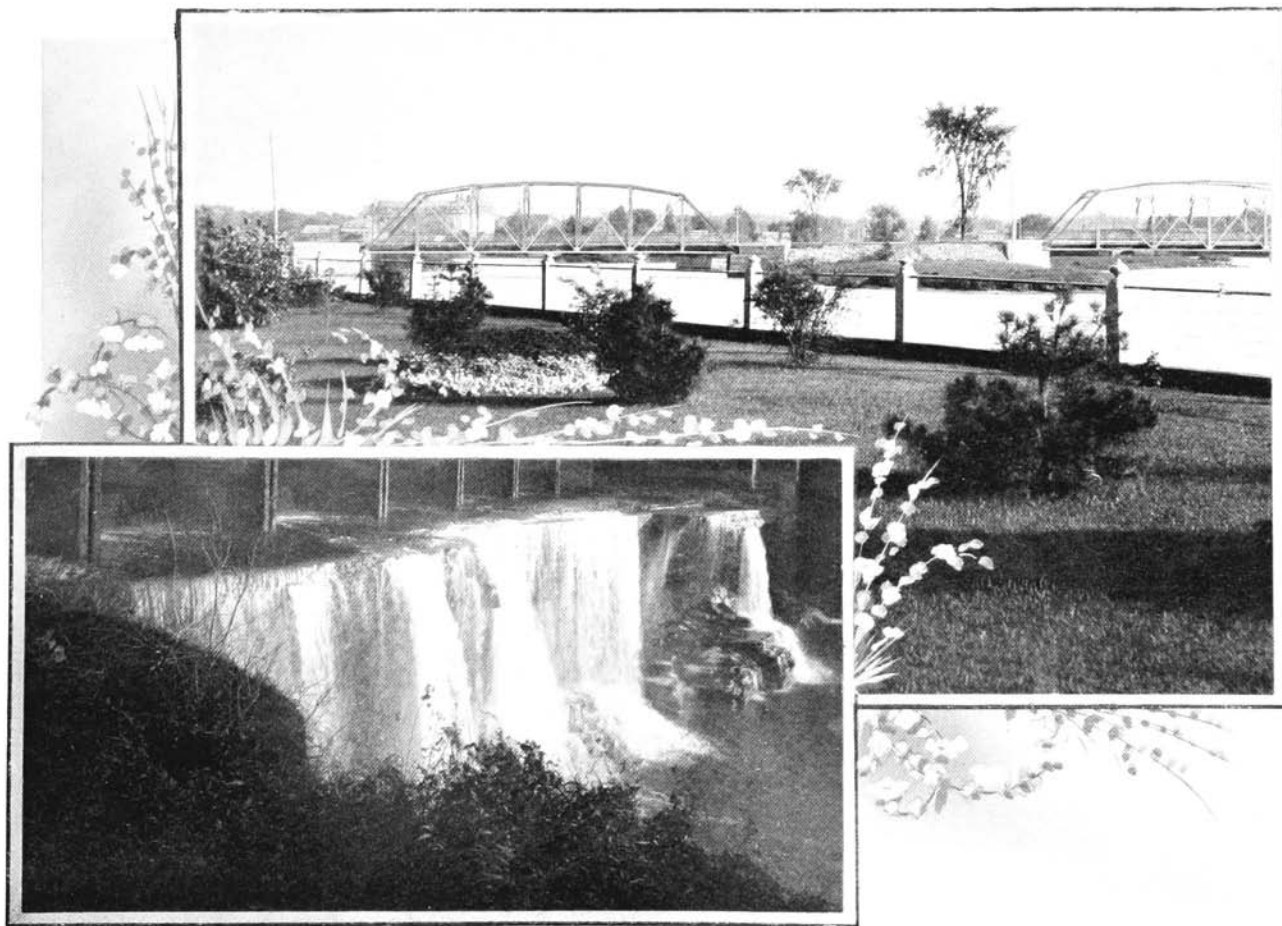
Views Along the New Government Driveway, Showing the Drill Hall and Laurier Bridge.

This driveway connects the Governor General's residence and the parks in that direction with the Government Experimental Farm, three to four miles apart.



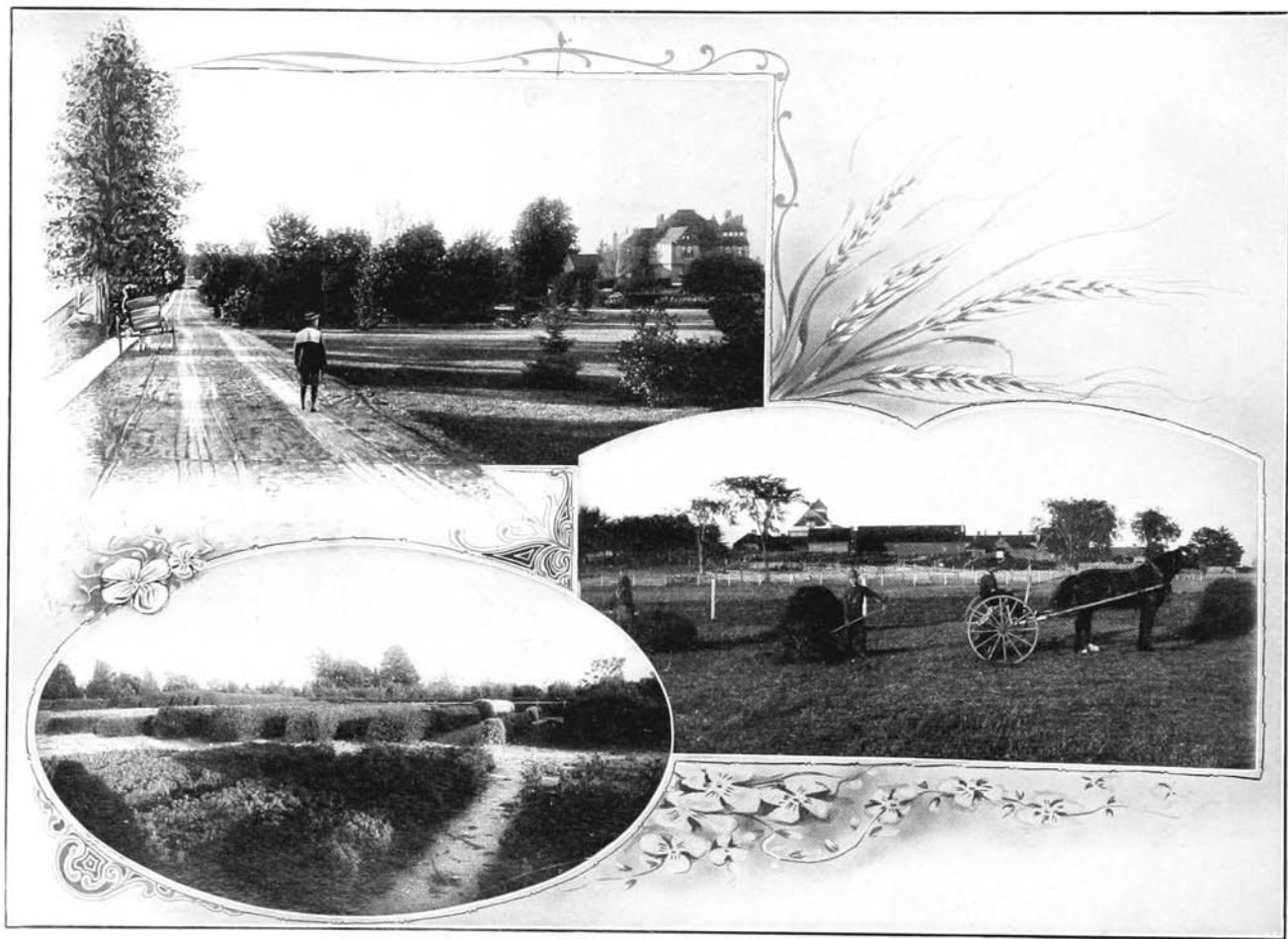
Scenes on the Government Driveway, West of Bank Street.

As this roadway winds along close to Rideau Canal and the southern boundary of the city there are very many charming scenes such as this.



Rideau Falls and Scene from Stanley Avenue. (Near Government House).

Showing the Rideau river a short way above the Falls and its junction with the Ottawa River. The bridges shown are "The Minto Bridges", part of the Government driveway.



Scenes at the Government Experimental Farm.

Situated in the southwestern suburbs. It would take a dozen views to show the place properly, it should be vi-ited to be appreciated.



Beautiful Lawn at the Government Experimental Farm.

This is the scene of many Lawn Parties and Receptions, and is centrally located around the Director's House.



View from the Skating Rink at Government House.

This is a busy place in the jolly winter time. Skating and tobogganing parties are held here very often by invitation from Their Excellencies.



Government House, the Residence of H. E., the Governor General.

A view from the garden side where lawn parties and receptions often take place.



Parliament Hill in Winter Dress.

THE CITY.

THE birth year of Ottawa is properly 1826, when Colonel By came out to take charge of the construction of the Rideau Canal. He straightway set about building three barracks, to house his soldiers, on the hill where the Parliament Buildings stand, and fixed his own habitation on the next hill, Major's Hill of today.

Sir John Franklin happened along, returning home from one of his voyages, and laid the corner stone of the canal locks, in August, 1827, and the work was rapidly pushed forward. A settlement at once sprang up.

The canal was completed in 1832, and at once all the trade between Upper and Lower Canada went past Bytown. For years the chief amusement of the townspeople was to watch a procession of boats slowly making their way through the locks. Bytown was never a compact, orderly-appearing place. In the beginning its growth was of such a mushroom character that its houses were hidden from each other by the forest—people had no time to clear away. A similar state of things lasted for many years."

The visitor will find a marvellous transformation in Ottawa since these words were written. Stately buildings, lovely homes, with gardens, are everywhere in evidence, and the borders of the forest have been pushed back to the foot of the Laurentian hills, in the northern background.

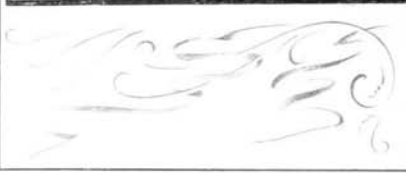
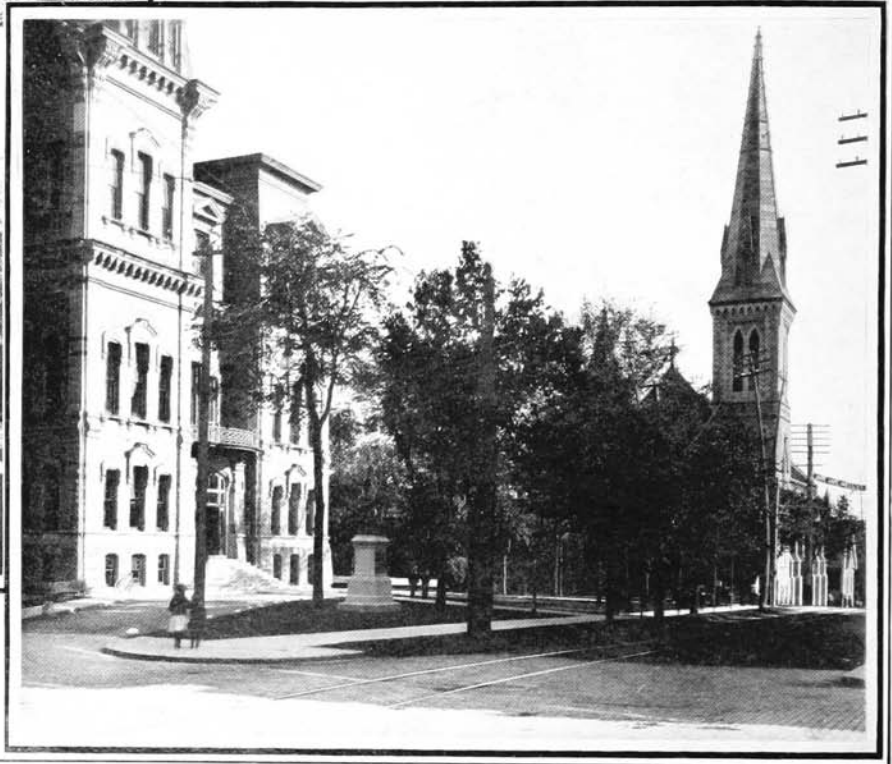
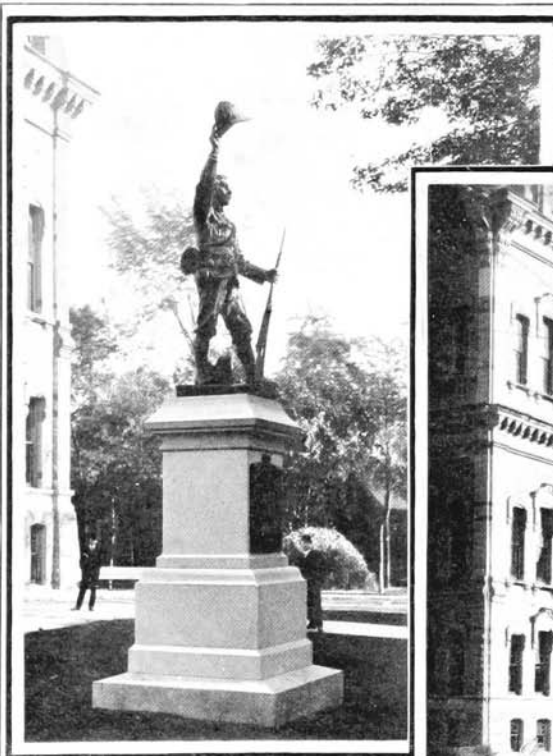
THOUGH of late years many other industries have detracted from its pre-eminence, the lumber industry must still be given first place in any consideration of the commercial side of Ottawa. Since the disastrous fire of 1900, several of the lumber mills at the Chaudiere have been replaced by other industrial enterprises, but the available water-power is greatly in excess of the demand at present made upon it.

It has been estimated that there are available, within a few miles of the city, including the Chaudiere Falls, something like 200,000 horse-power, capable of making Ottawa eventually the foremost manufacturing centre in the Dominion. With this tremendous available water-power, and excellent transportation facilities, either by rail or water, to all points east, west and south, it is not too much to say that Ottawa is more favourably situated for the establishment of manufactories of any kind, than any other city in Canada.



City Hall, Ottawa.

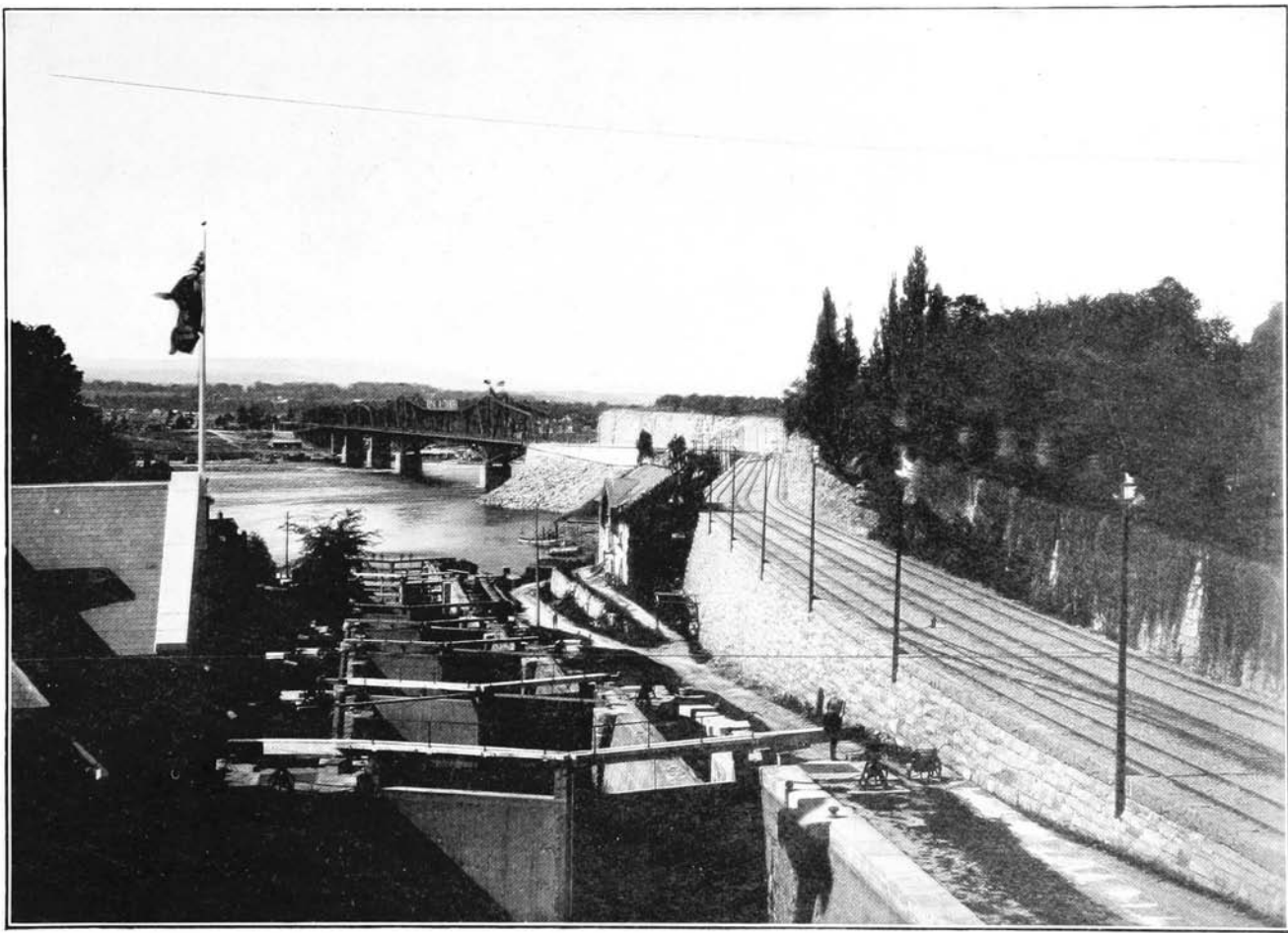
Population of the City in 1903, 62,000.



Monuments to the Heroes of South African War.

City Hall Square, Elgin, Queen and Albert Sts.

Knox Church.



View from Dufferin Bridge. Entrance from the North and showing Rideau Canal Locks.

Royal Alexandra Bridge in the distance. Major Hill's Park on the right.

View from Central Station.



Post Office and Bridges.

Rideau Canal at Ottawa.

Ottawa is divided almost in the center by the Rideau Canal ; this also provides an excellent entrance for the railroads.

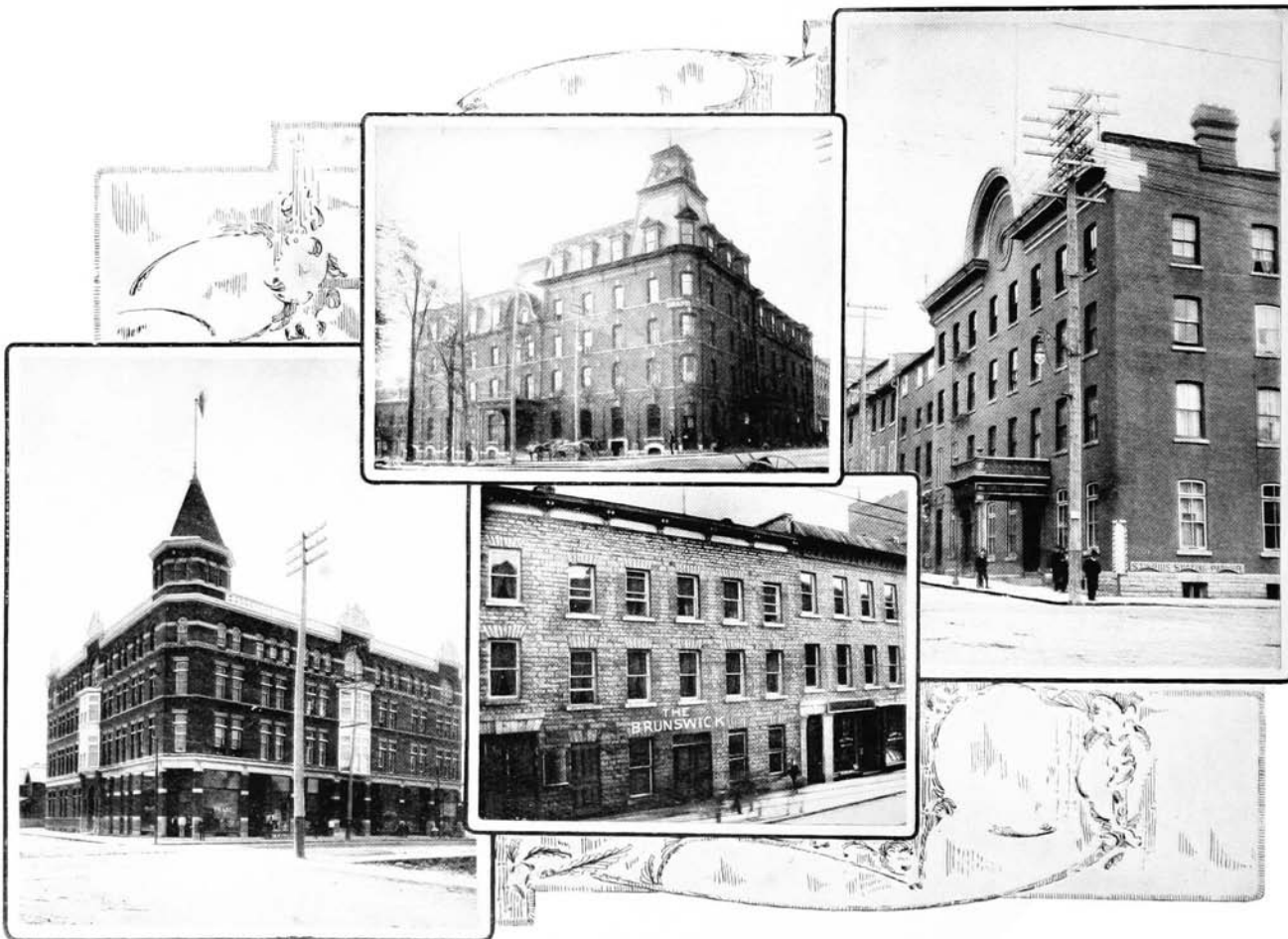


The Rideau Canal Locks.
These divide Parliament Hill from Major's Hill.



View of the City from Major's Hill Park.

The Grand Union Hotel, Elgin and Queen Sts.



The Gilmour, Bank and Gilmour Sts.

The Brunswick, Sparks St.
Principal Hotels of Ottawa.

The Windsor, Metcalfe and Queen Sts.

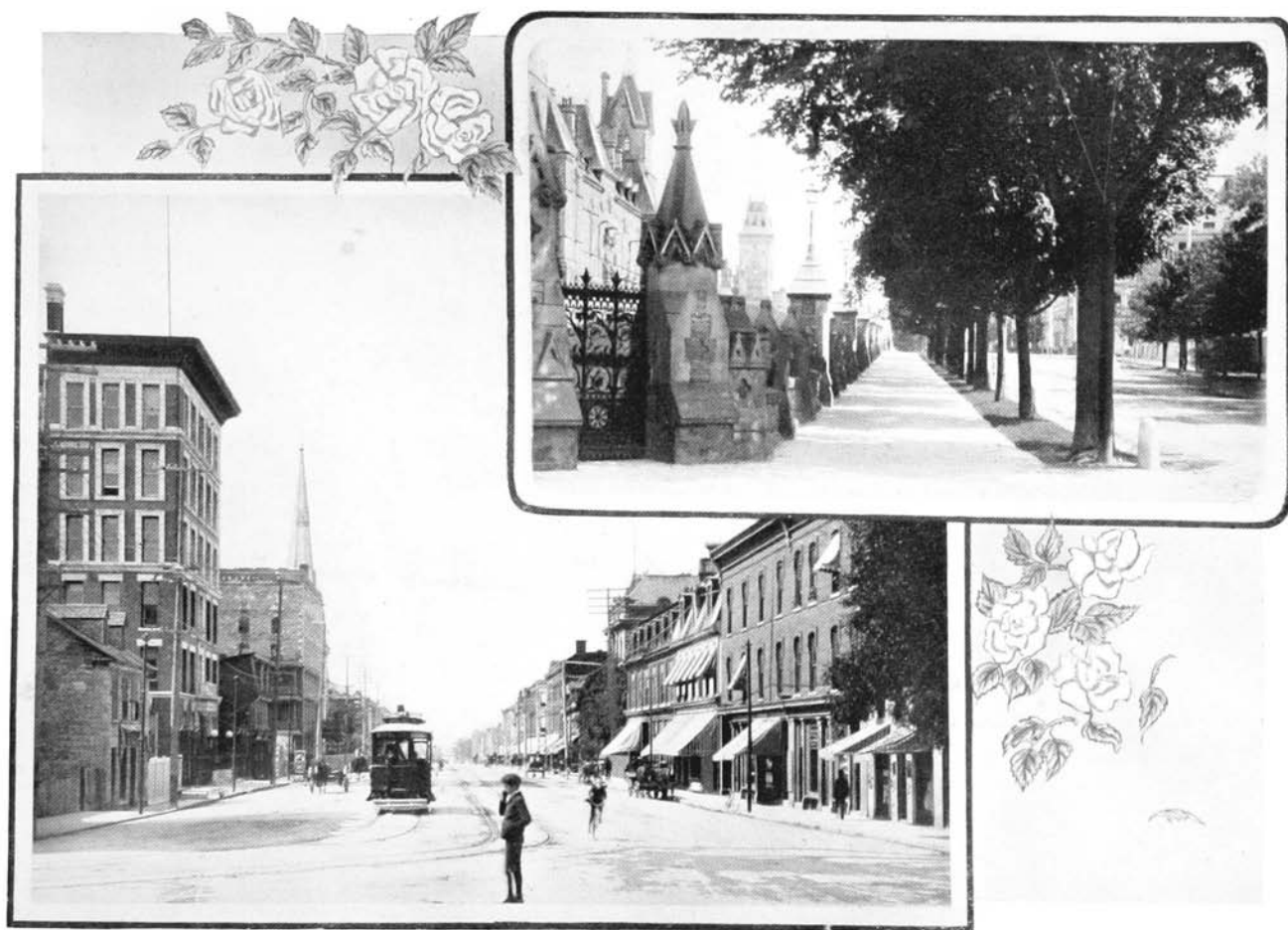


The Russell House.

This is the largest hotel in Ottawa, and is on Sparks Street between Sapper's Bridge and Elgin Street. Connected with this hotel is a very fine theatre of the same name.



Looking toward the Parliament Buildings from the corner of Sparks and Elgin Streets.



Views of Wellington Street, looking East and West from Bank Street.

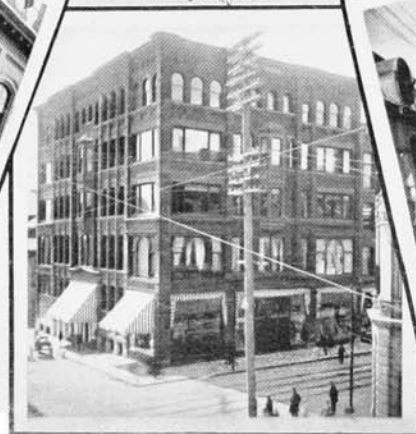
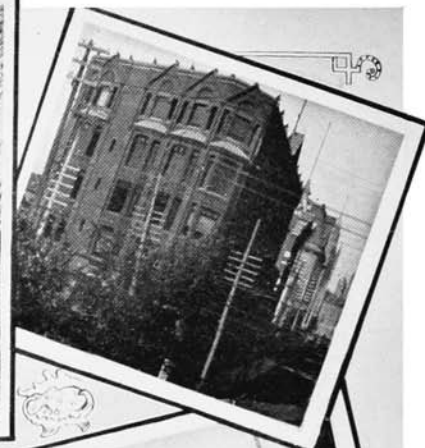
Metcalf Street.
Between Sparks and Wellington Streets.



Rideau Club.



Central Chambers.



Bryson, Graham & Co.

Departmental stores.

C. Ross & Co., Ltd.

O'Connor Street.

In the vicinity of the Y. M. C. A. and National Art Gallery.



View on Wellington Street, directly opposite the Parliament Buildings.



Metcalfe Street. Runs North to Parliament Buildings.

This is one of the favorite residential avenues of Centre Ward.



Residences on Metcalfe Street in Centre Ward.

The view in the upper left is of Minto Park, a pretty little place, also in the central residential district.



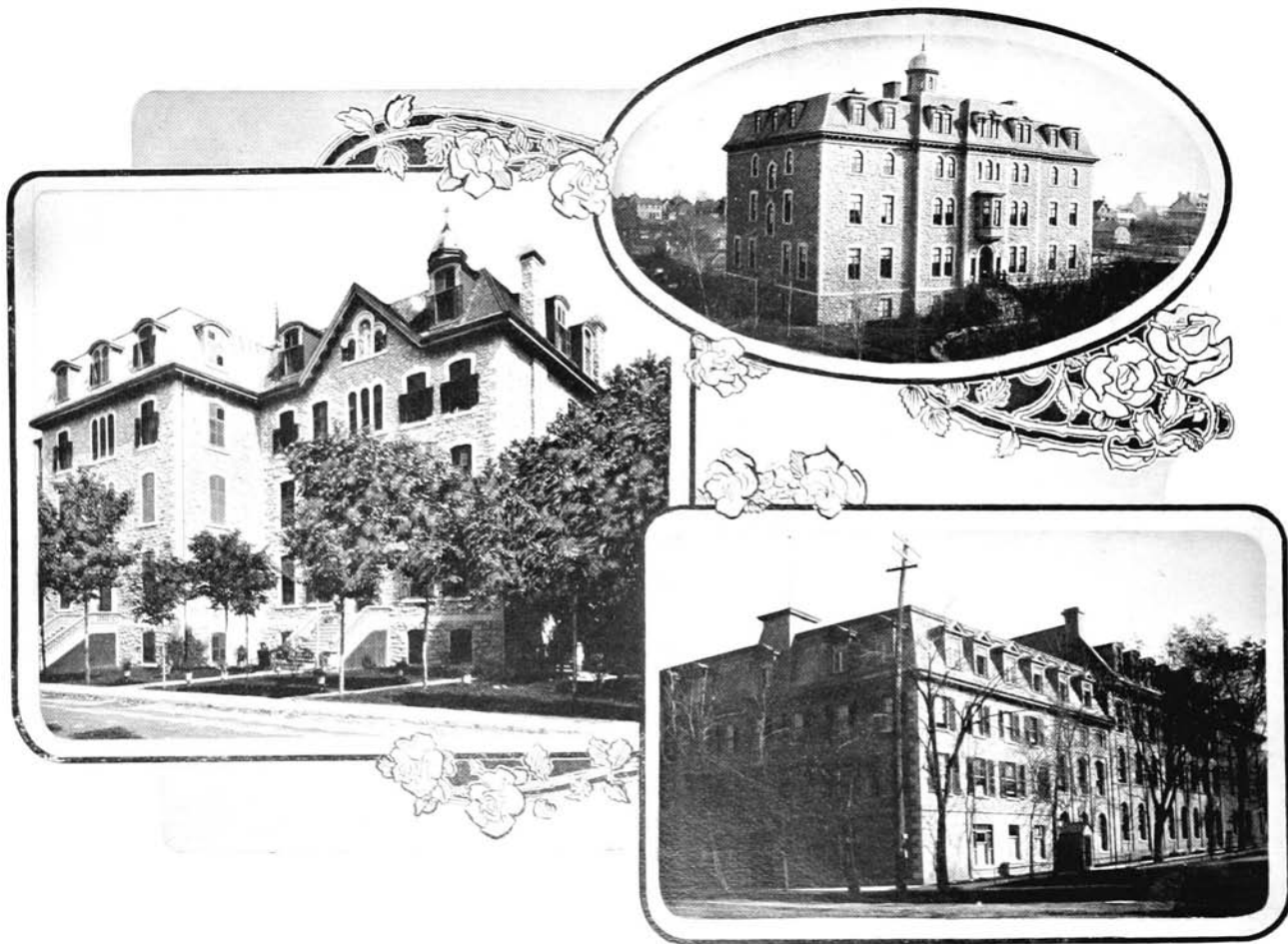
Scenes on Somerset and Cartier Streets, Centre Ward.



Jacques Cartier Square.

This is the military parade ground in connection with the Drill Hall. It is also a central recreation ground for the boys of the city.

Ottawa Ladies College (Presbyterian).

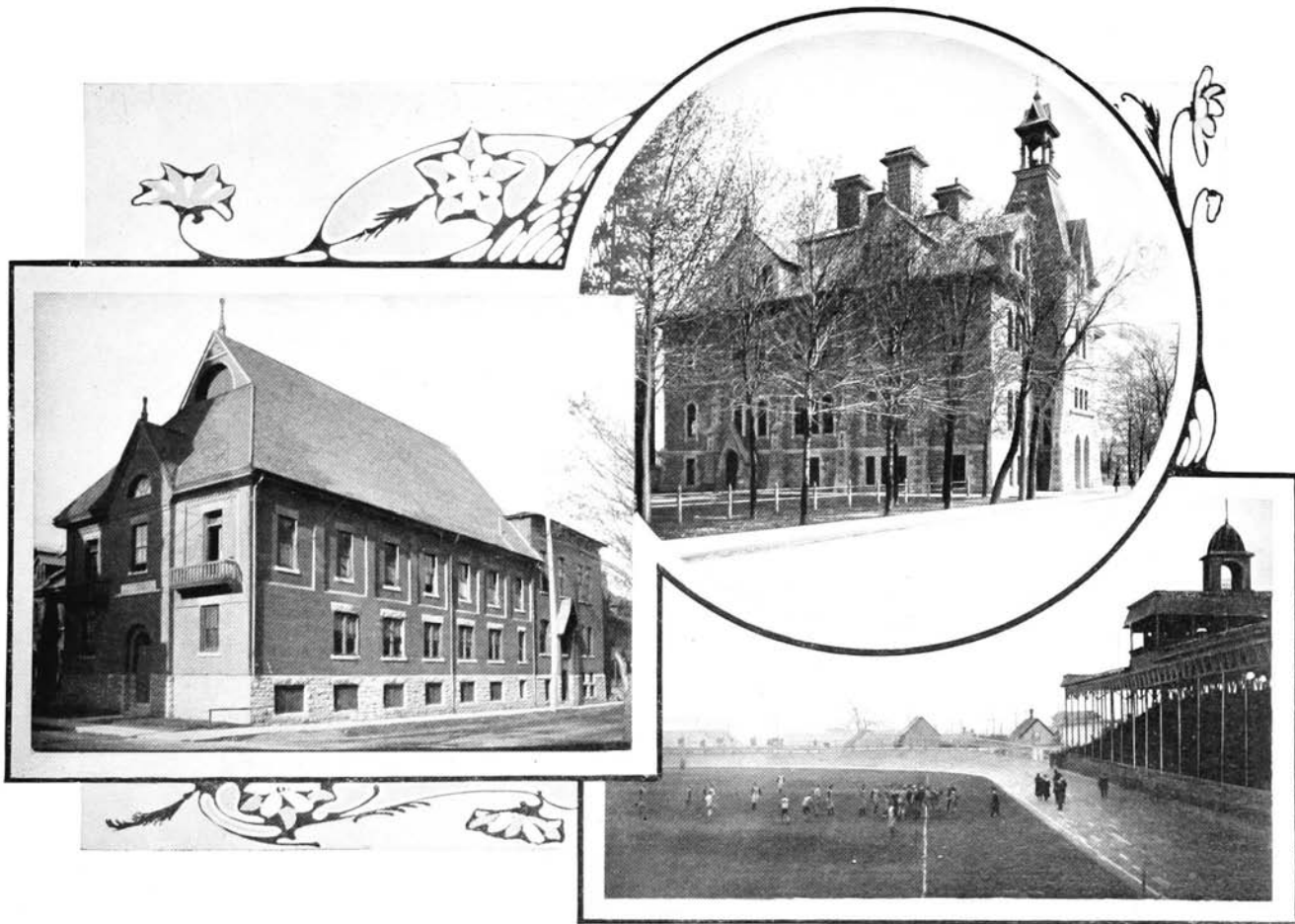


Convent de Notre Dame.

Convent of the Sacred Heart.

Three of Ottawa's Many Educational Institutions for Young Ladies.

Ottawa Collegiate Institute.



Ottawa Amateur Athletic Association Building.

Thoroughly equipped for its purpose. Laurier Avenue, corner of Elgin Street, 6

Ottawa University Oval.

Most of the great athletic games take place here.

Roman Catholic Cathedral.

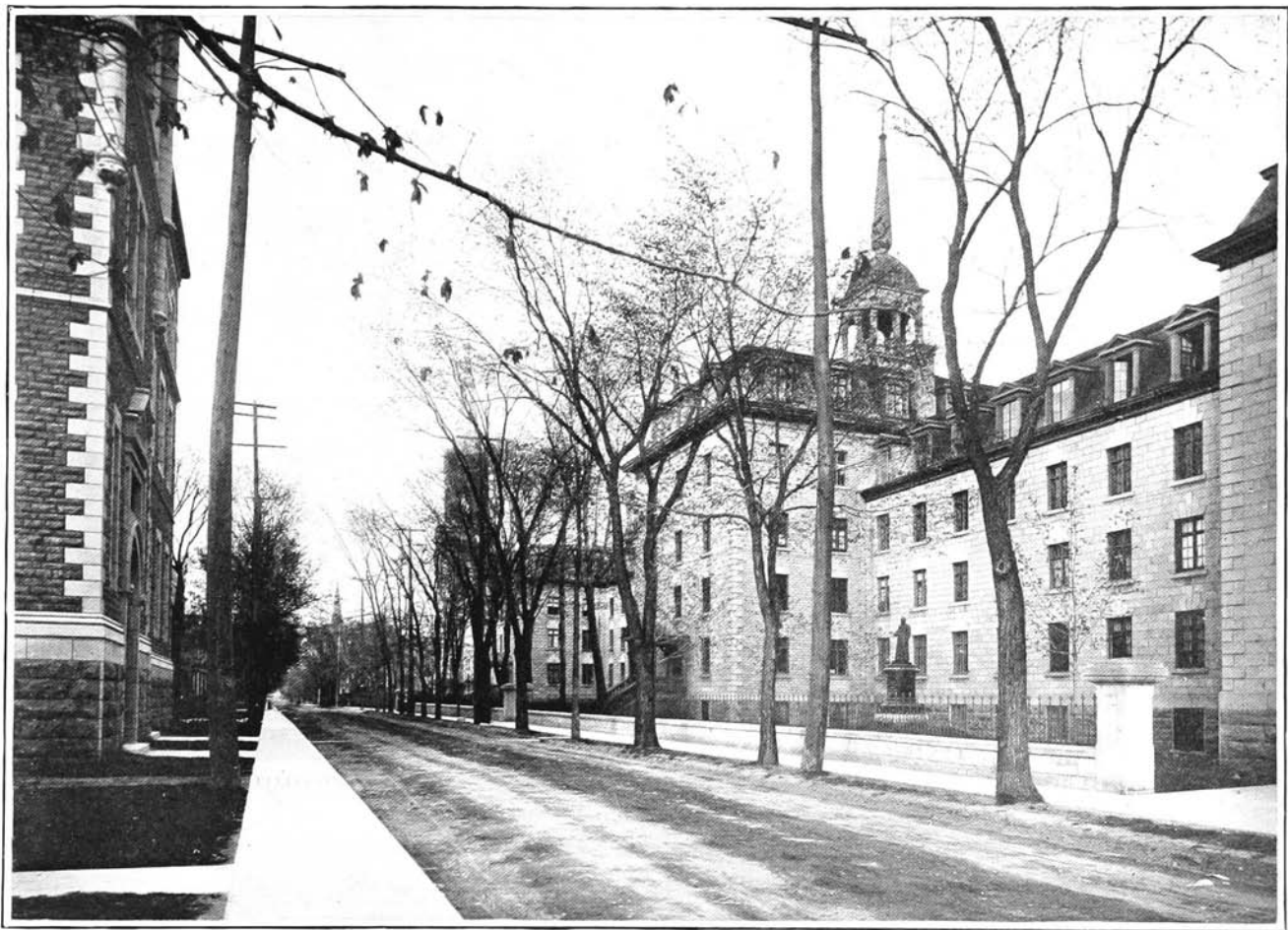
St. Andrews Presbyterian Church.



Christ Church Cathedral.

Dominion Methodist Church.

Some of the Churches of the City.



University of Ottawa. Wilbrod St.

The buildings of the University of Ottawa cover a large area and cannot be shown in one picture. Hundreds of students attend from every direction of the compass. The staff and appointments of the institution are of the very best.



Provincial, Normal and Model Schools. Elgin Street.

This institution of the Department of Education for the Province of Ontario is attended by teacher students from all over the Province.
The Model School in the rear is also used by them in the course of their studies.

First Congregational Church.



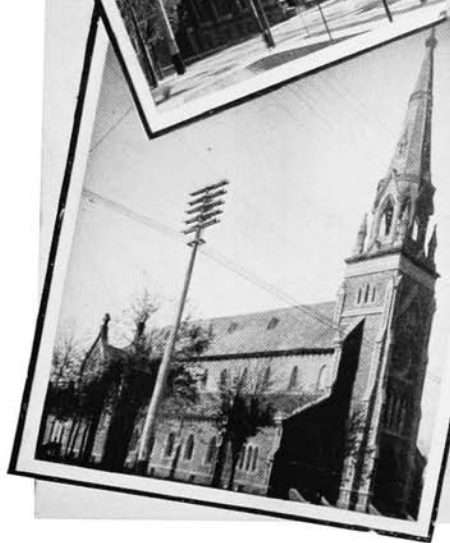
St. Paul's (Presbyterian).



First Baptist Church.



St. Patrick's Church,
(Roman Catholic).



Church of The Sacred Heart,
(Roman Catholic).



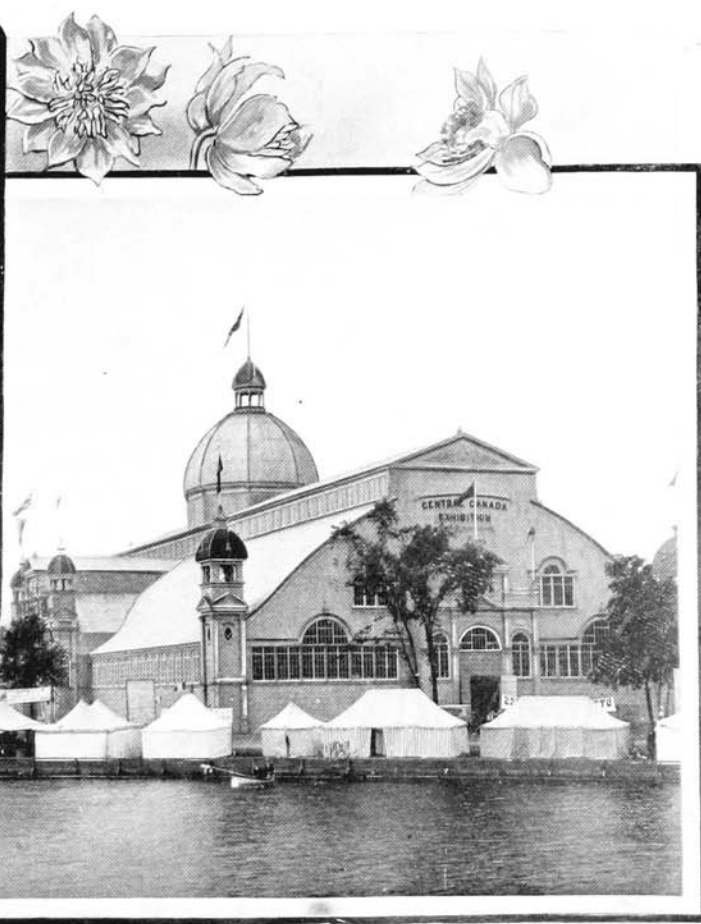
St. George's Church,
(Anglican).





Court House, Jail and the Market.

Ottawa is the County town of the County of Carleton and therefore the Court House and Jail are in the city. The City has very large Markets for Country Produce and with their respective open areas are also shown on this page.



Main Building at Lansdowne Park, the Home of the Central Canada Exposition.

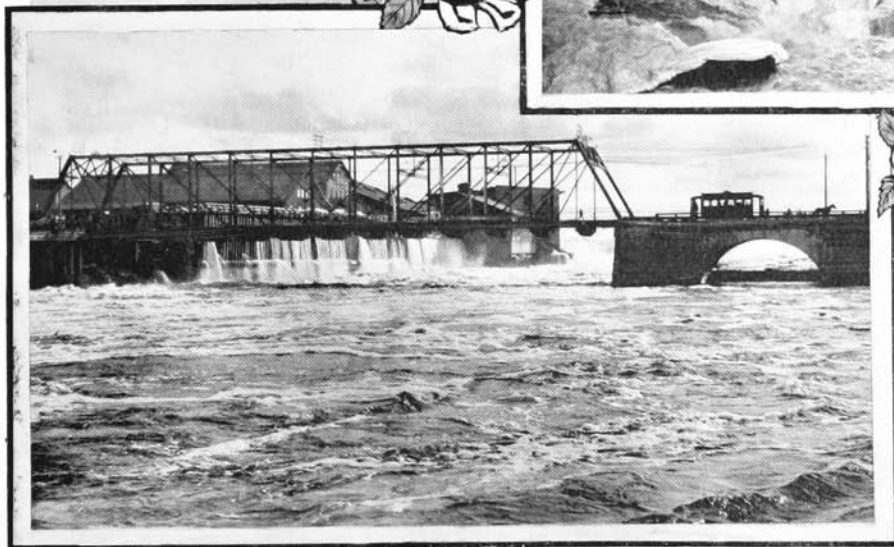
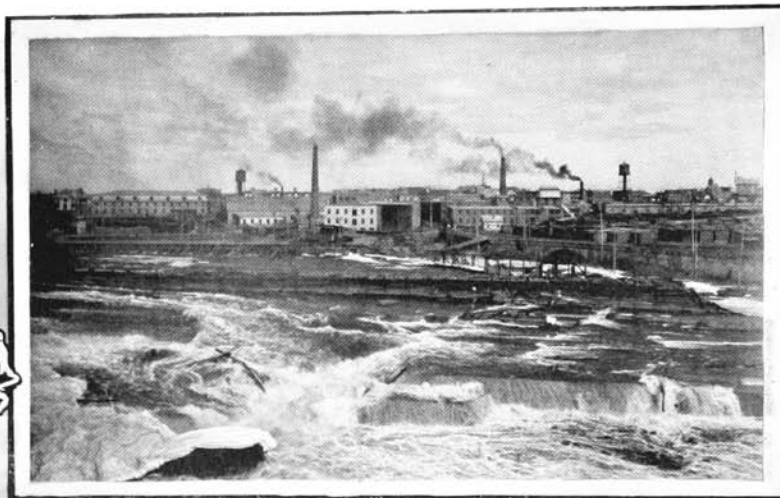
The Park is situated in the extreme southern part of the city on the Rideau Canal.



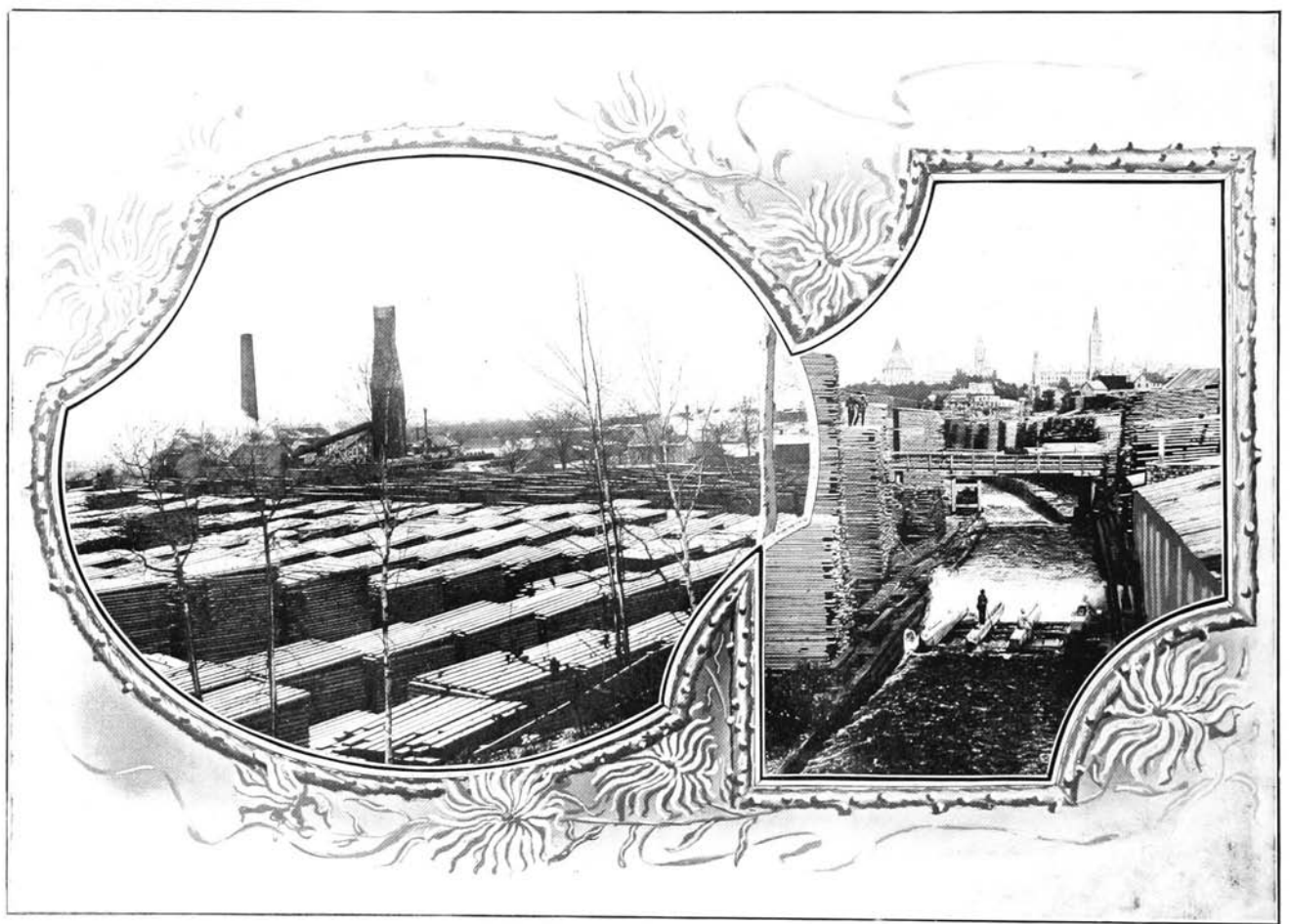
Close View of the Chaudiere Falls.

Visitors can easily get close beside these falls on the Ottawa side, and it is well worth while to go up through the lumber mills, to do so.

General View from Ottawa of
The E. B. Eddy Coy's Works, Hull, P. Q.



Union Bridge Connecting Ottawa and Hull.
J. R. Booth's Lumber Mills and Chaudiere Falls in the distance.



Views in the Lumber District.

Large stacks of lumber are to be seen surrounding the mills and in other sections of the City. In this way the wood is dried before delivery.

Running the Timber Slides.

In this way the obstruction caused by the Chaudiere Falls is overcome by the lumbermen who export square timber.

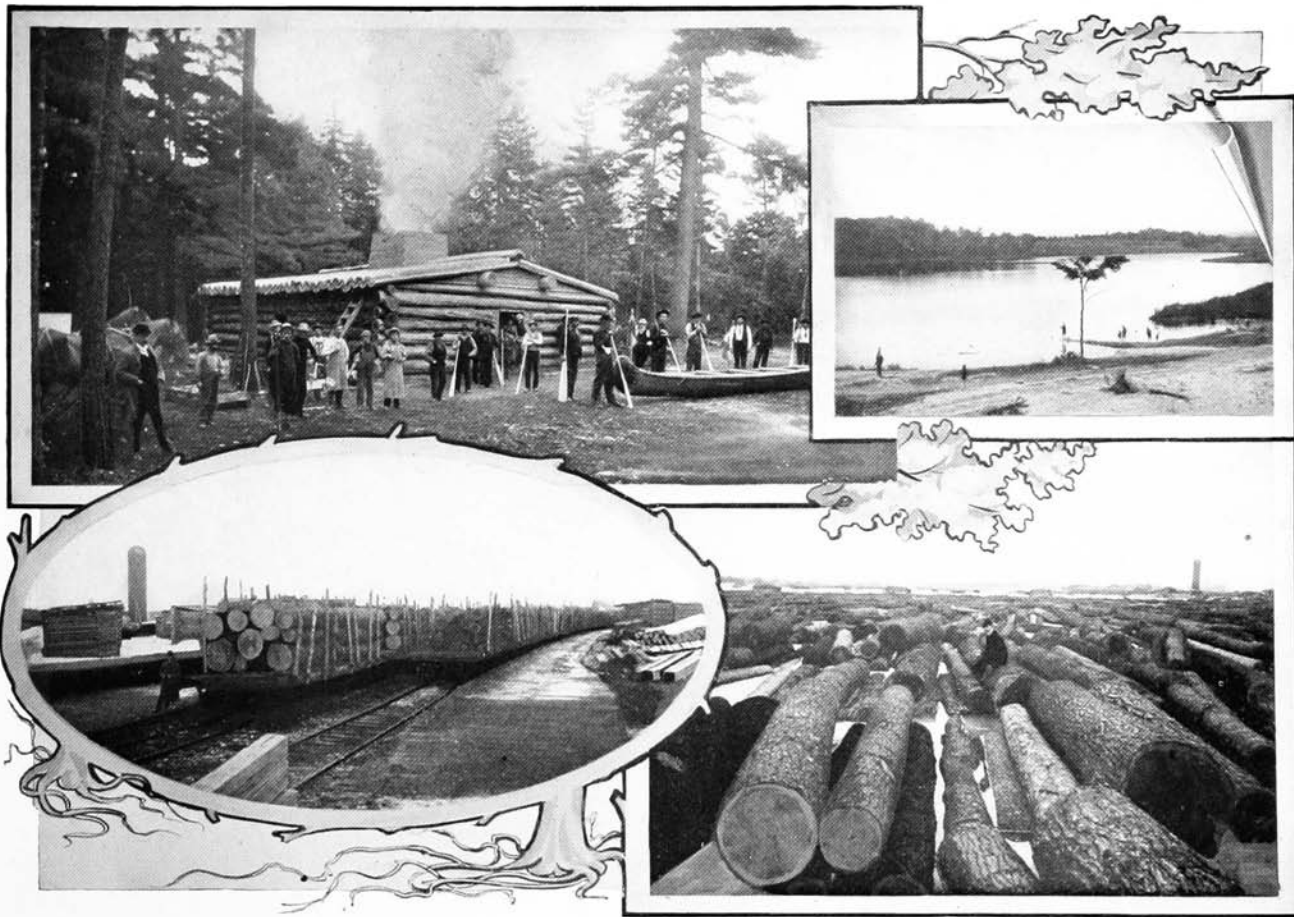


J. R. Booth's Lumber Mills at the Chaudiere Falls.

The incinerator on the right burns all the wood refuse. The interior of the mill is a very interesting and busy hive of industry.



The Chaudiere Falls from Union Bridge in Heavy Winter Weather.

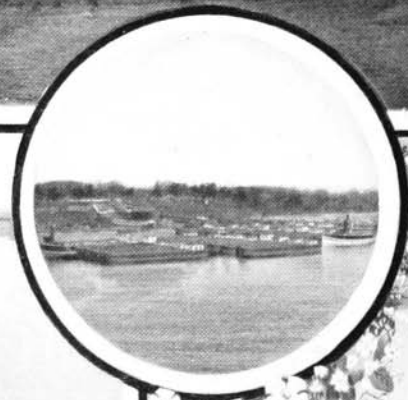
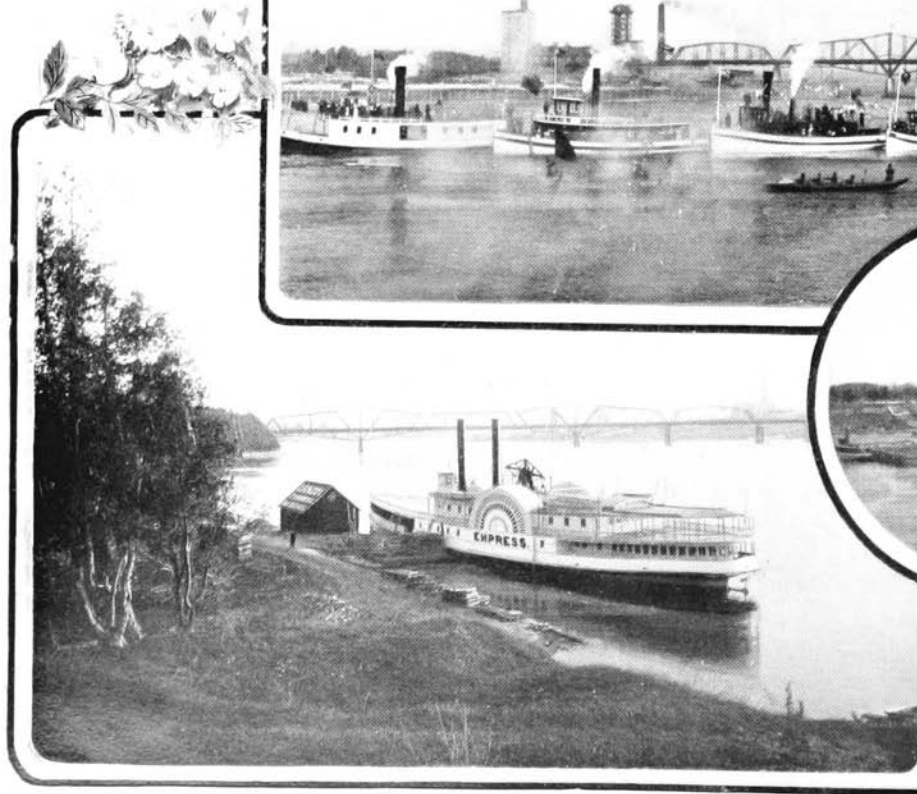
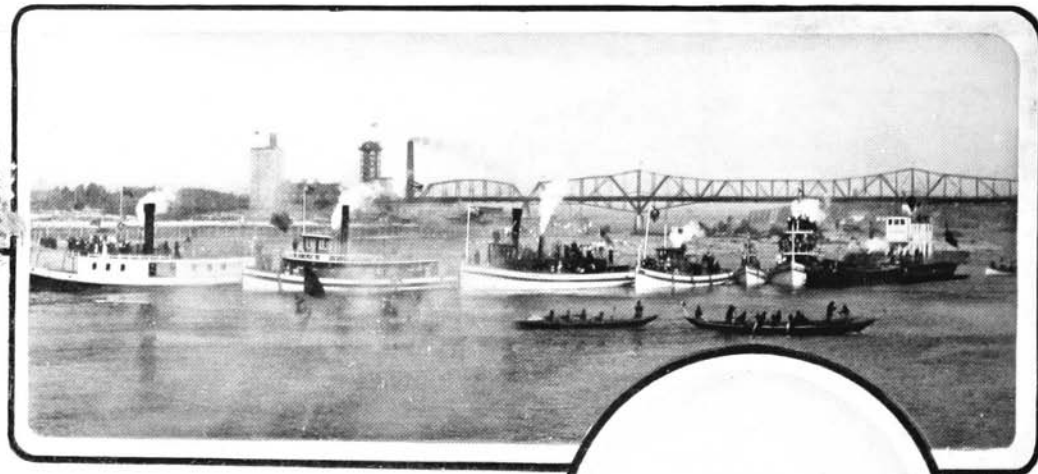


"The Royal Shanty" in Rockliffe Park and McKay's Lake near by.

Train loads of pine logs, and logs on the river ice, ready for the mill.

NOTE—The Royal Shanty was built in 1901 to show the present Prince of Wales what a back-woods lumber Shanty was like.

River Tow Boats Lined up Below Parliament Hill and Whistling a Salute.



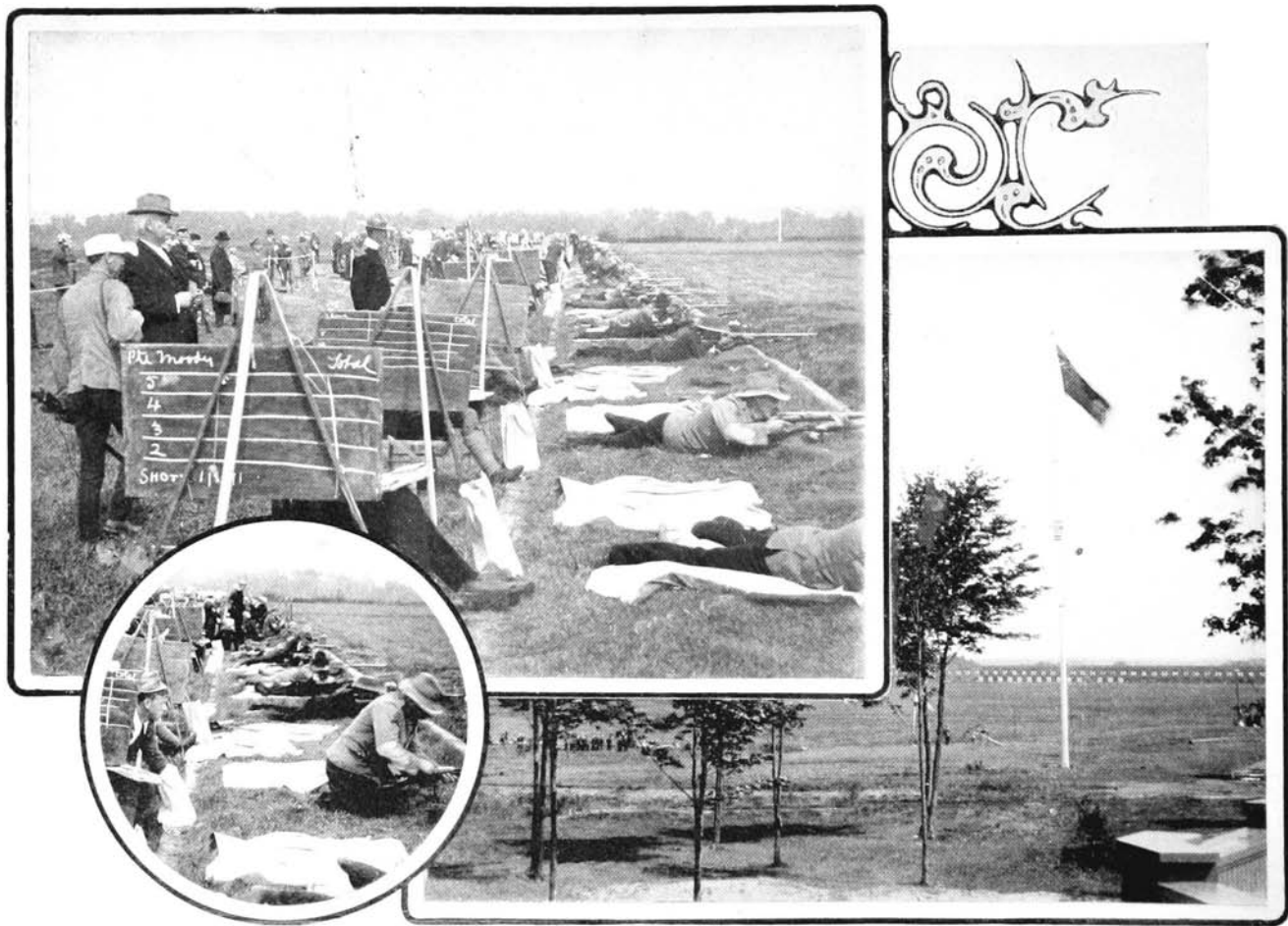
O. R. Navigation Co's. Steamer "Empress." (Day line to Montreal).

Fleet of fully 50 lumber barges awaiting opening of navigation.

Scenes on the River Front, Ottawa.

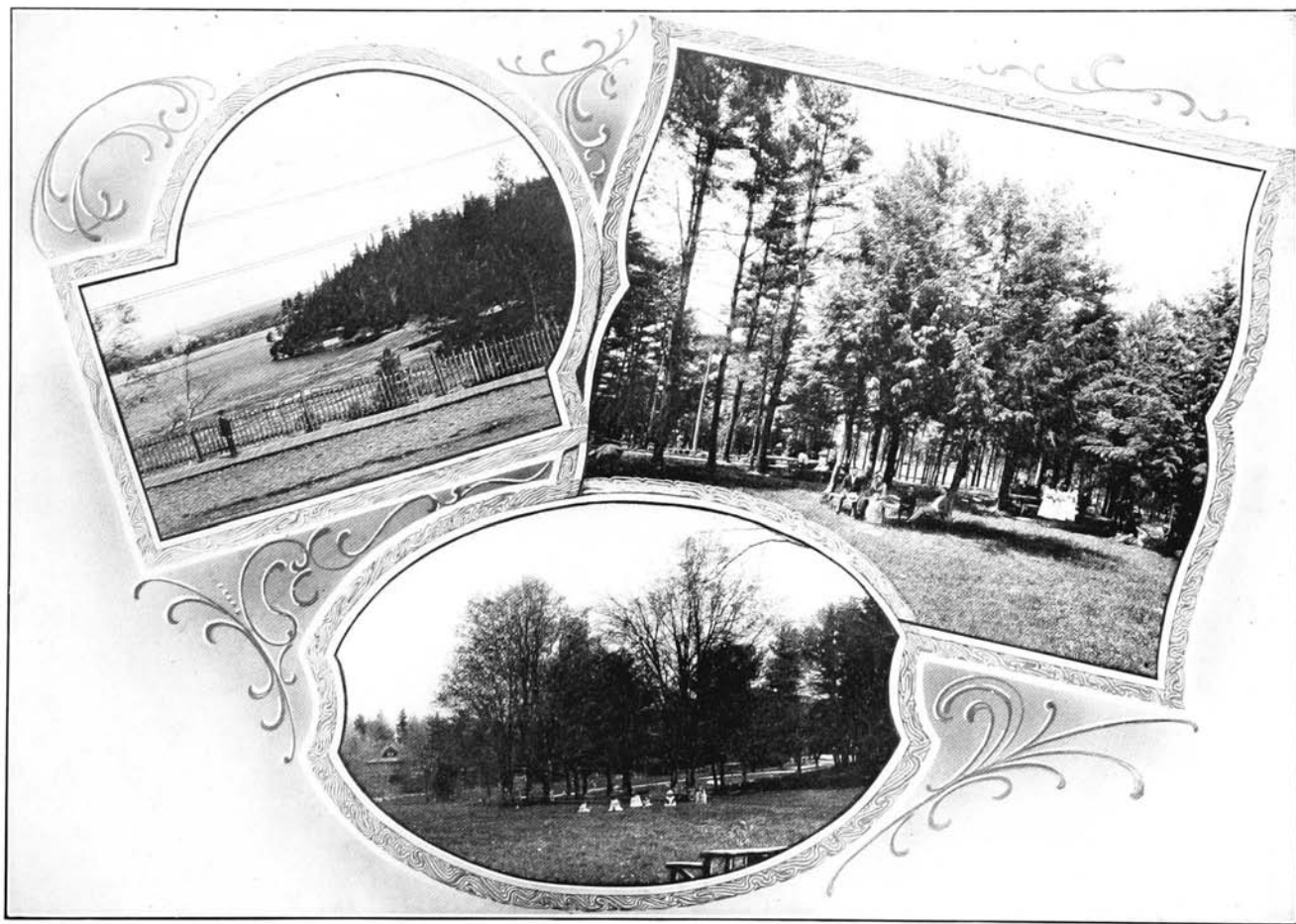


The "Alexandra" Interprovincial Bridge between Ottawa and Hull.
The city of Hull has a population of about 15,000. A glimpse of the city can be seen in this picture.



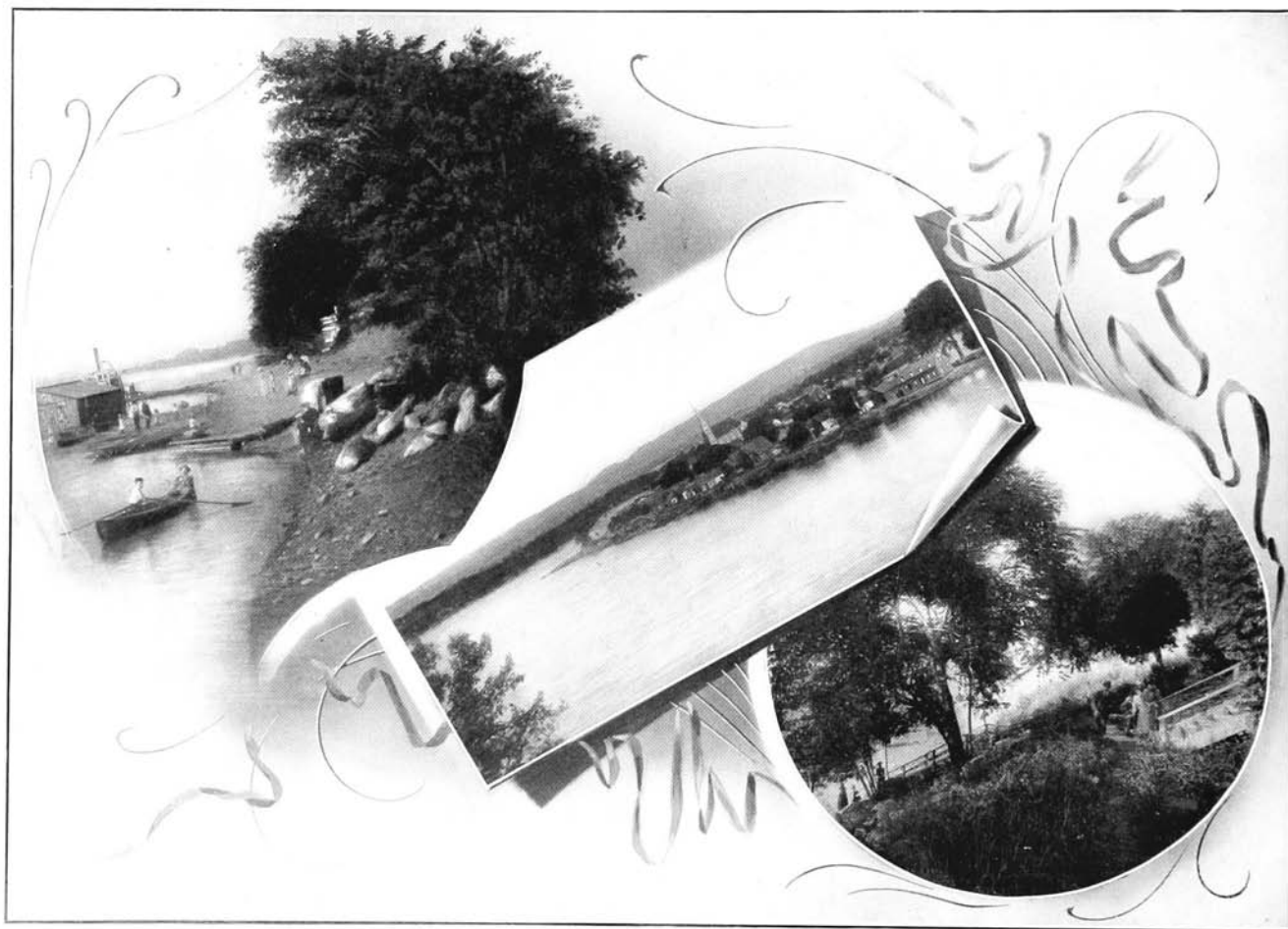
Scenes at Rockcliffe Rifle Range.

The range is situated on the bank of the Ottawa river beyond Rockcliffe Park and is reached by electric railway. All summer long volunteers of the Canadian militia practice rifle shooting on this well appointed range, and every autumn, Dominion and International matches take place here.



Scenes in Rockcliffe Park.

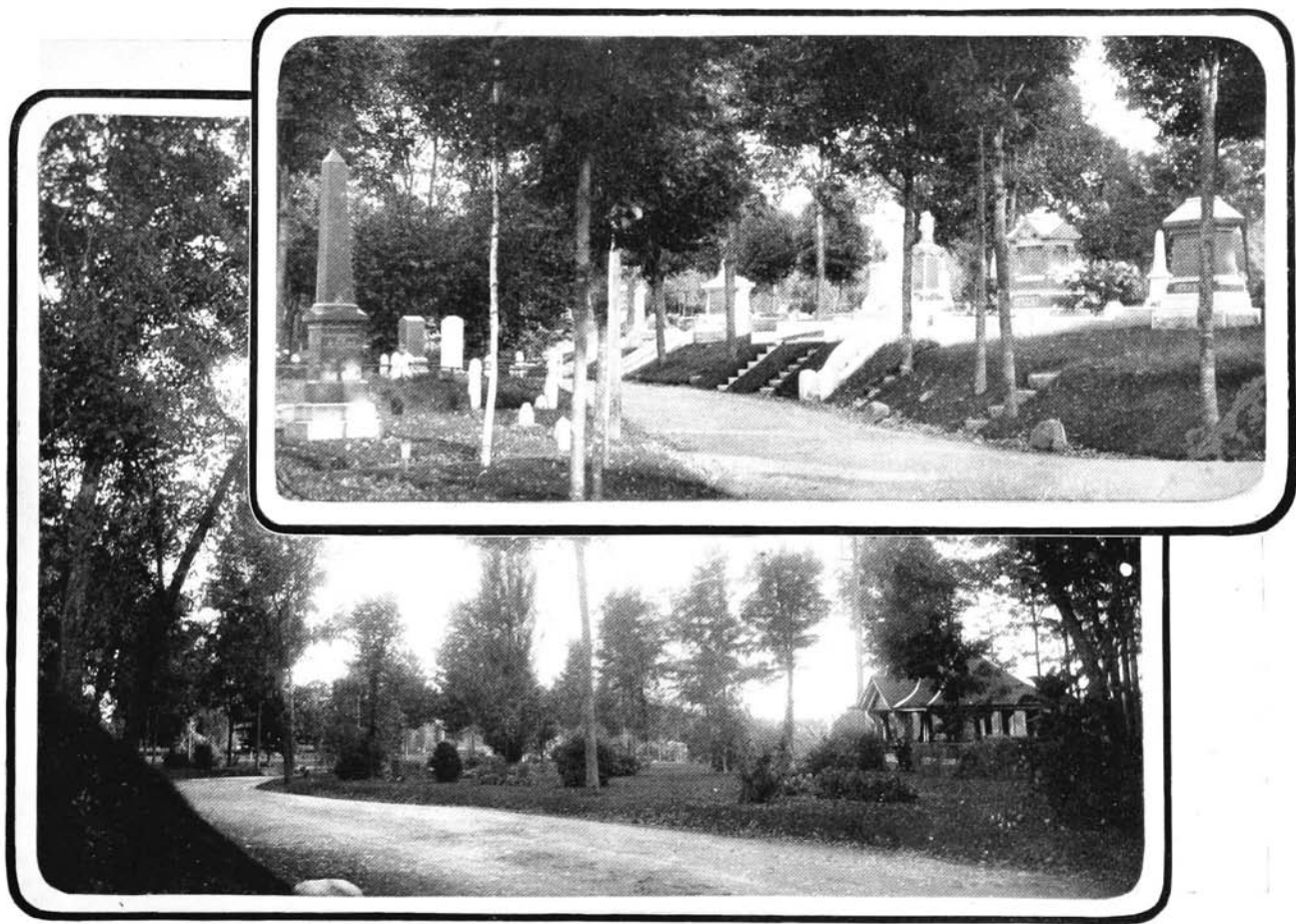
A beautiful park of over 40 acres facing the Ottawa River and back of the Governor General's residence. Electric cars run throughout the park.



On the River Shore

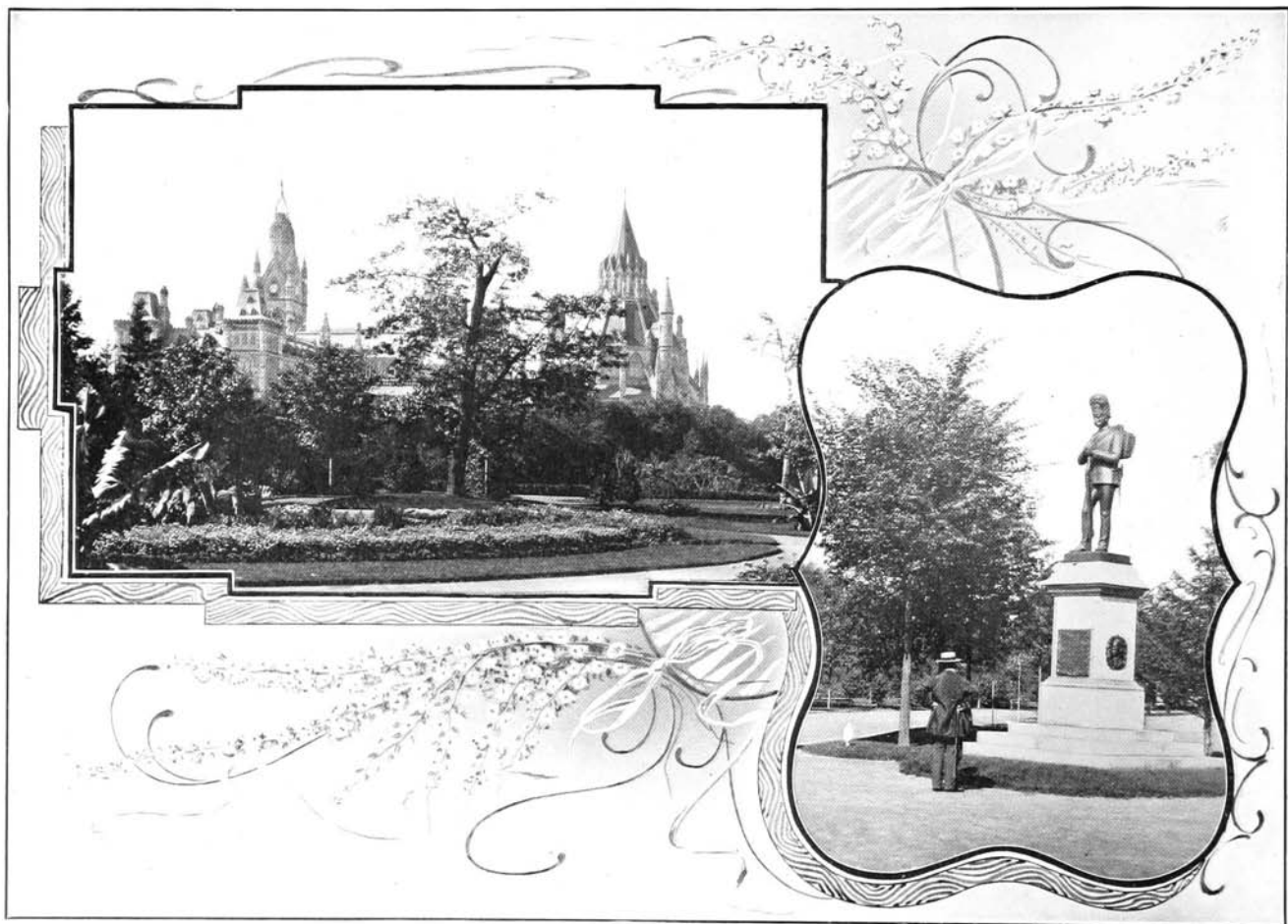
View from Summer House.
Rockcliffe Park.

Steps to River.



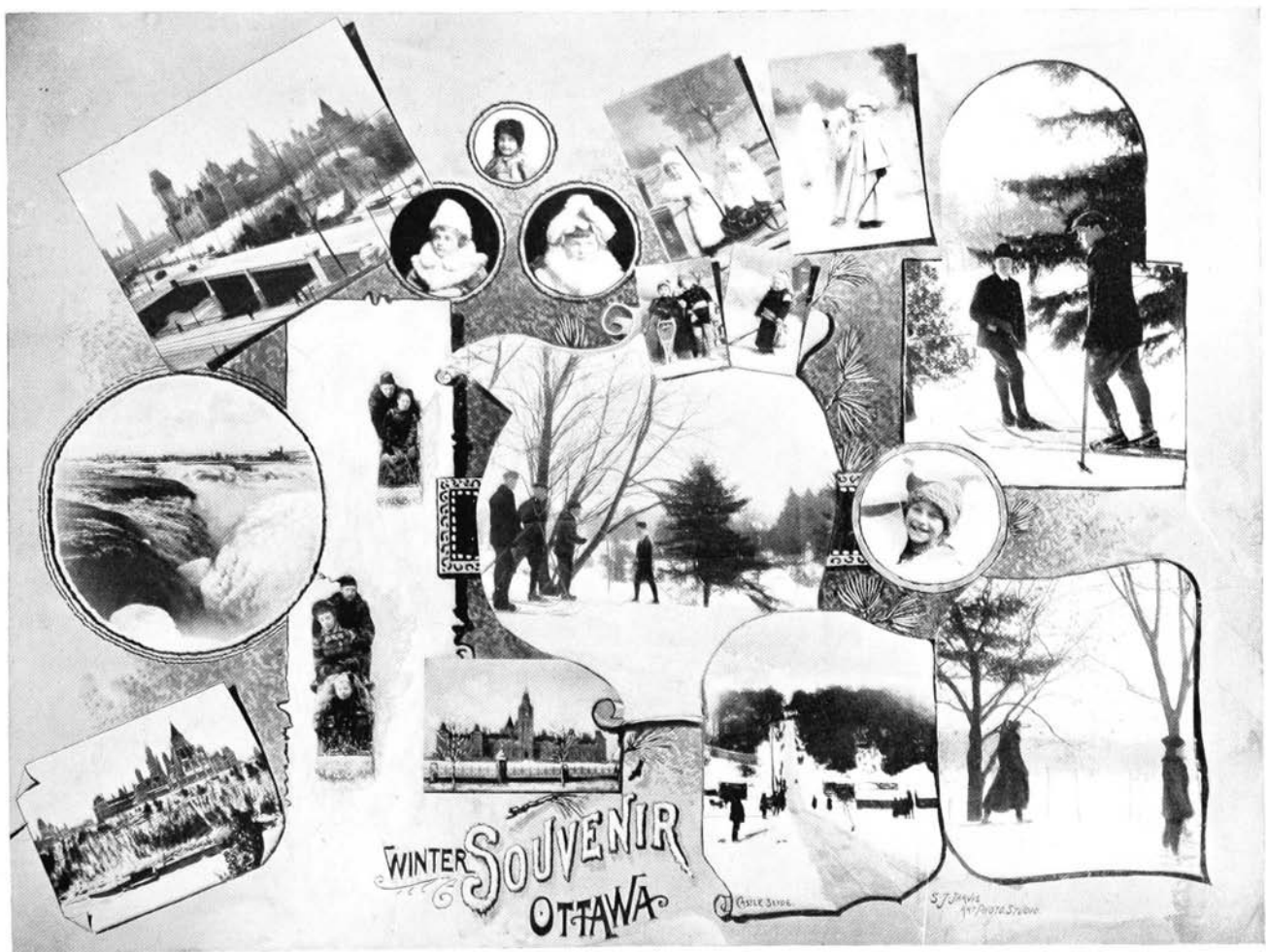
Two Glimpses of Beechwood Cemetery.

With its miles of well kept paths and delightful drives through the woods, "Beechwood" well deserves to be classed among Ottawa's parks.



Views in the Major's Hill Park.

Monument to the Volunteers from Ottawa who Lost their
Lives in the Northwest Rebellion of 1885.

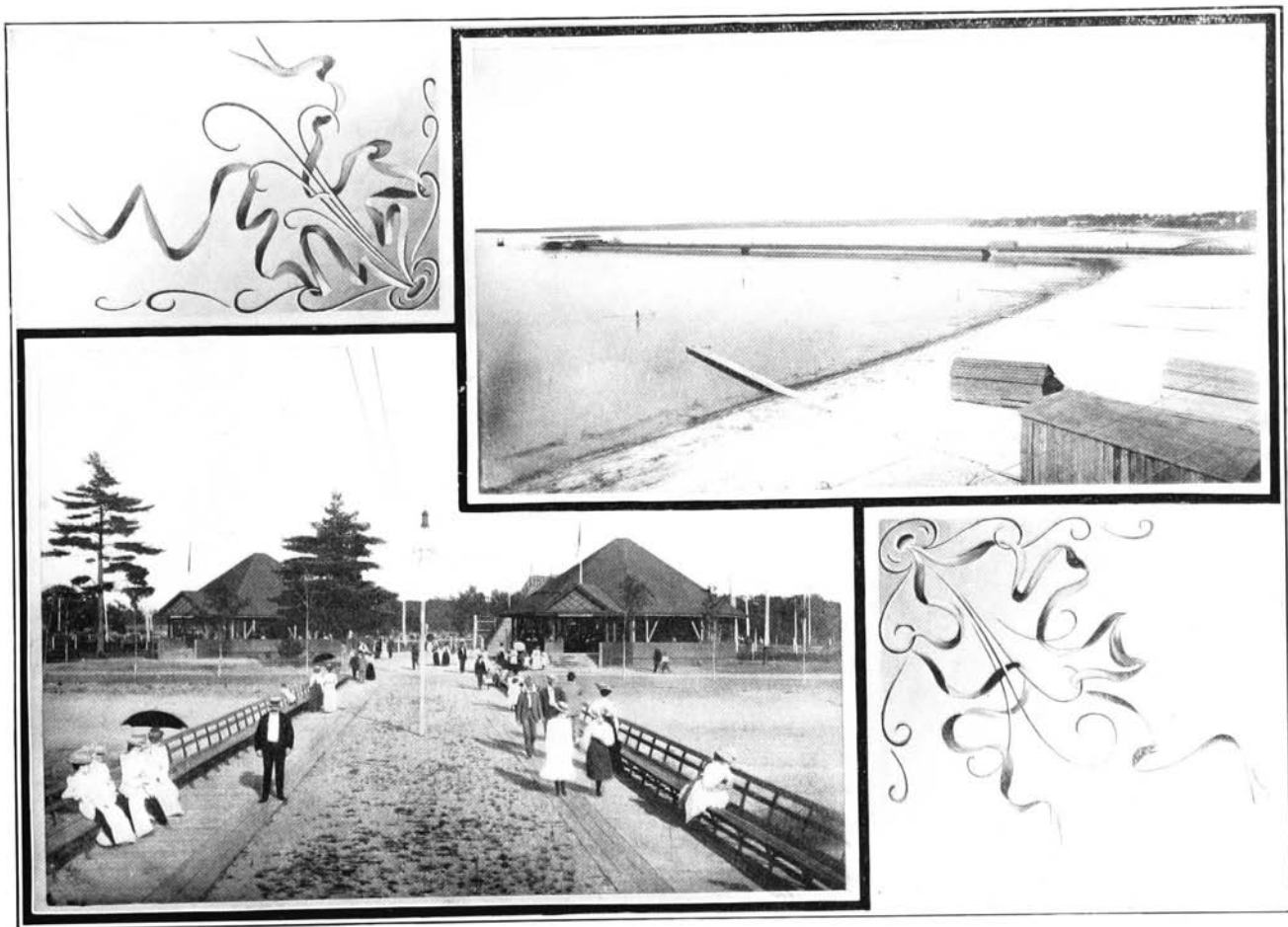


Tobogganning, Skeeing, Skating and Snowshoeing
Are the Popular Winter Sports indulged in by the citizens of Ottawa.



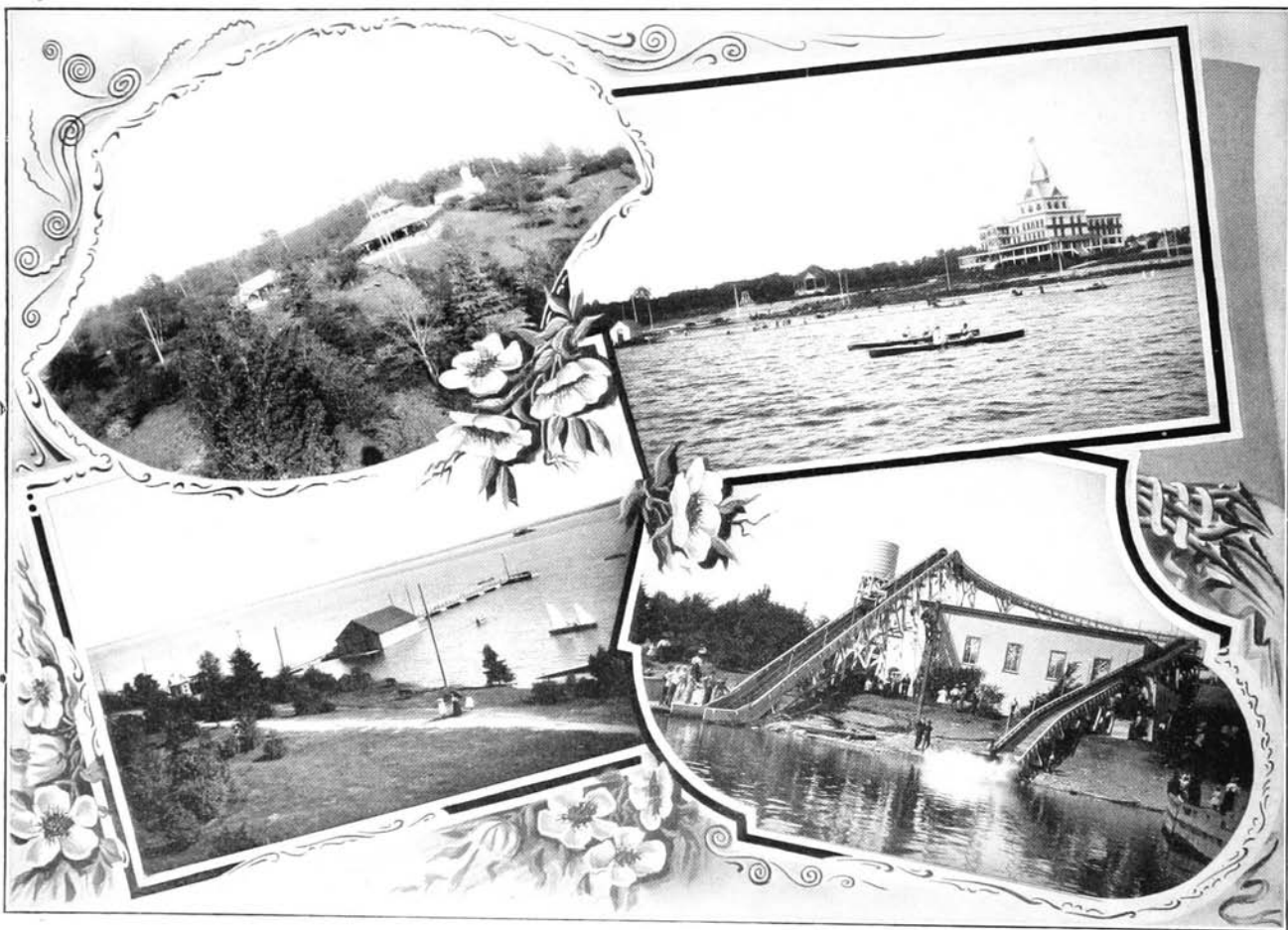
Residences on Laurier Avenue, East.

Rideau Hill, overlooking river and park of the same name, is a favorite residential section of the south-eastern part of the city.



Scenes at Britannia on the Bay.

Summer Park 5 miles west of Ottawa and accessible by electric cars.

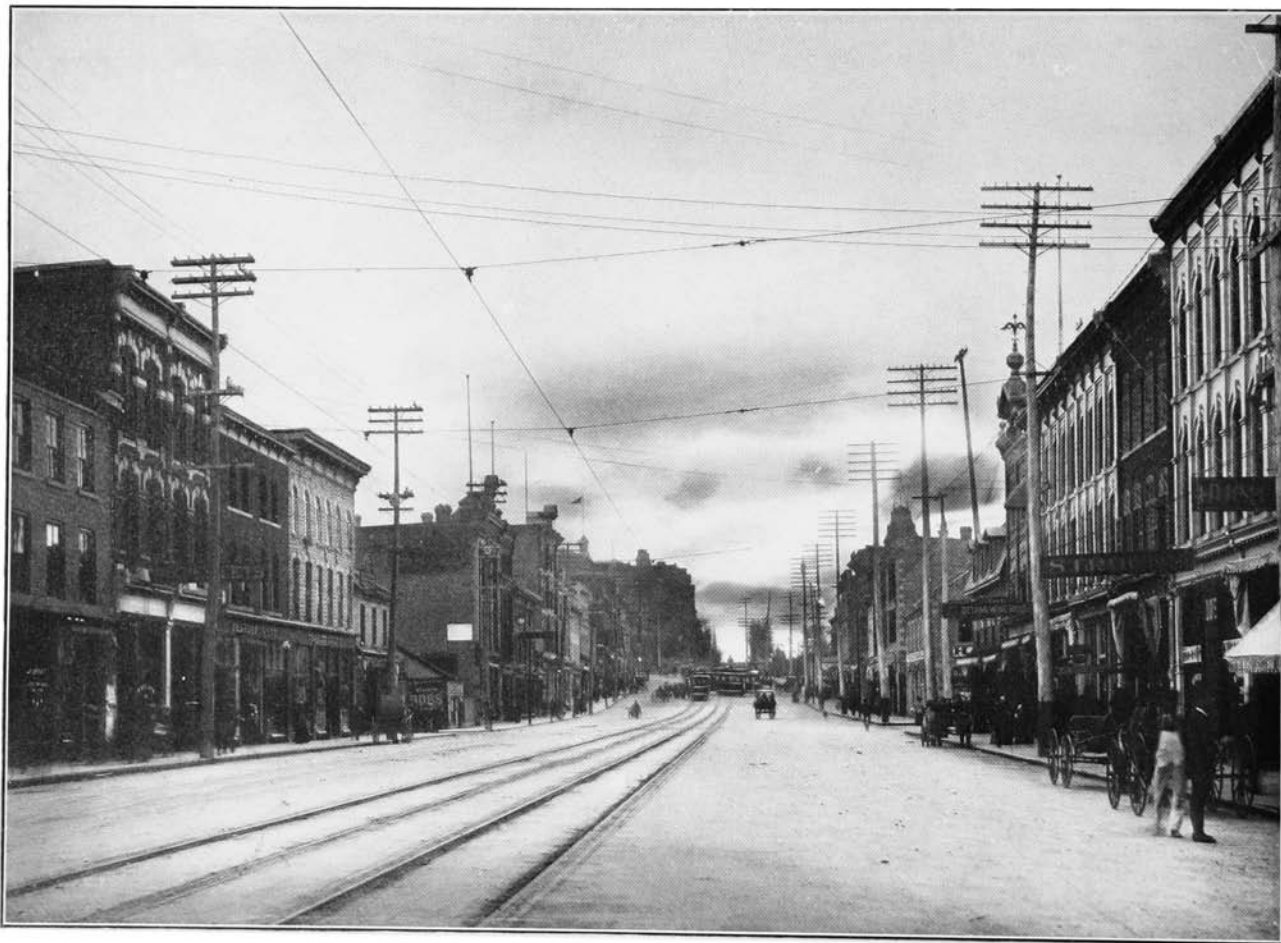


Scenes at Aylmer on the Lake.

Summer park nine miles up the Ottawa River, on the Quebec side, and accessible by electric cars.



Sussex Street, looking North. Geological Museum on the right.



Rideau Street, Looking Westward.

The street and Sussex Street running from it northward at right angles, constitute the main business avenues of "Lowertown," or Eastern Ottawa.



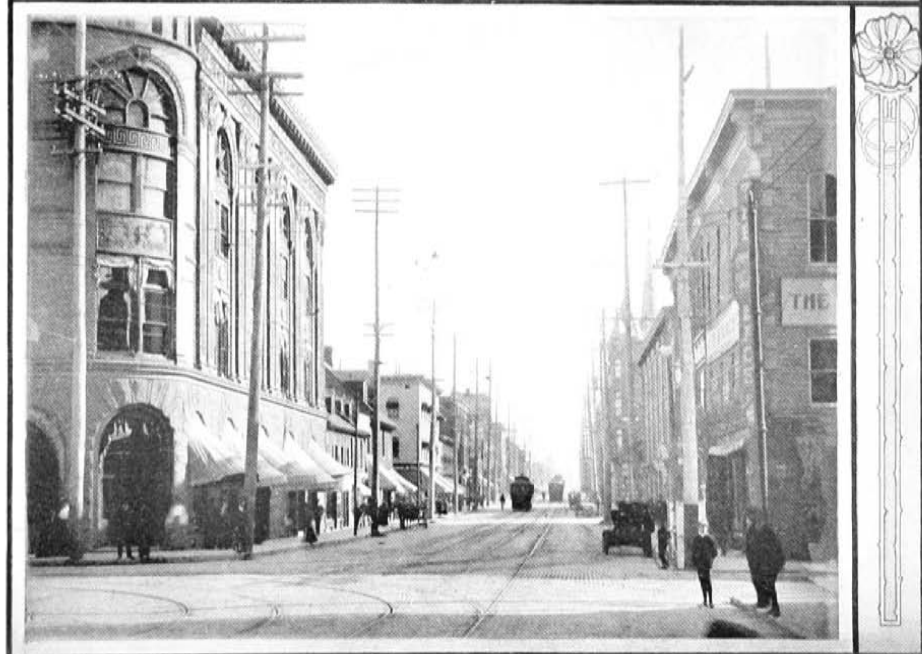
Sparks Street during Heavy Snowstorm.

As the Electric Railway is operated all winter the snow is immediately removed in large blocks.



Sparks Street Looking East from Bank Street.

Bank Street, looking North from Laurier Avenue.

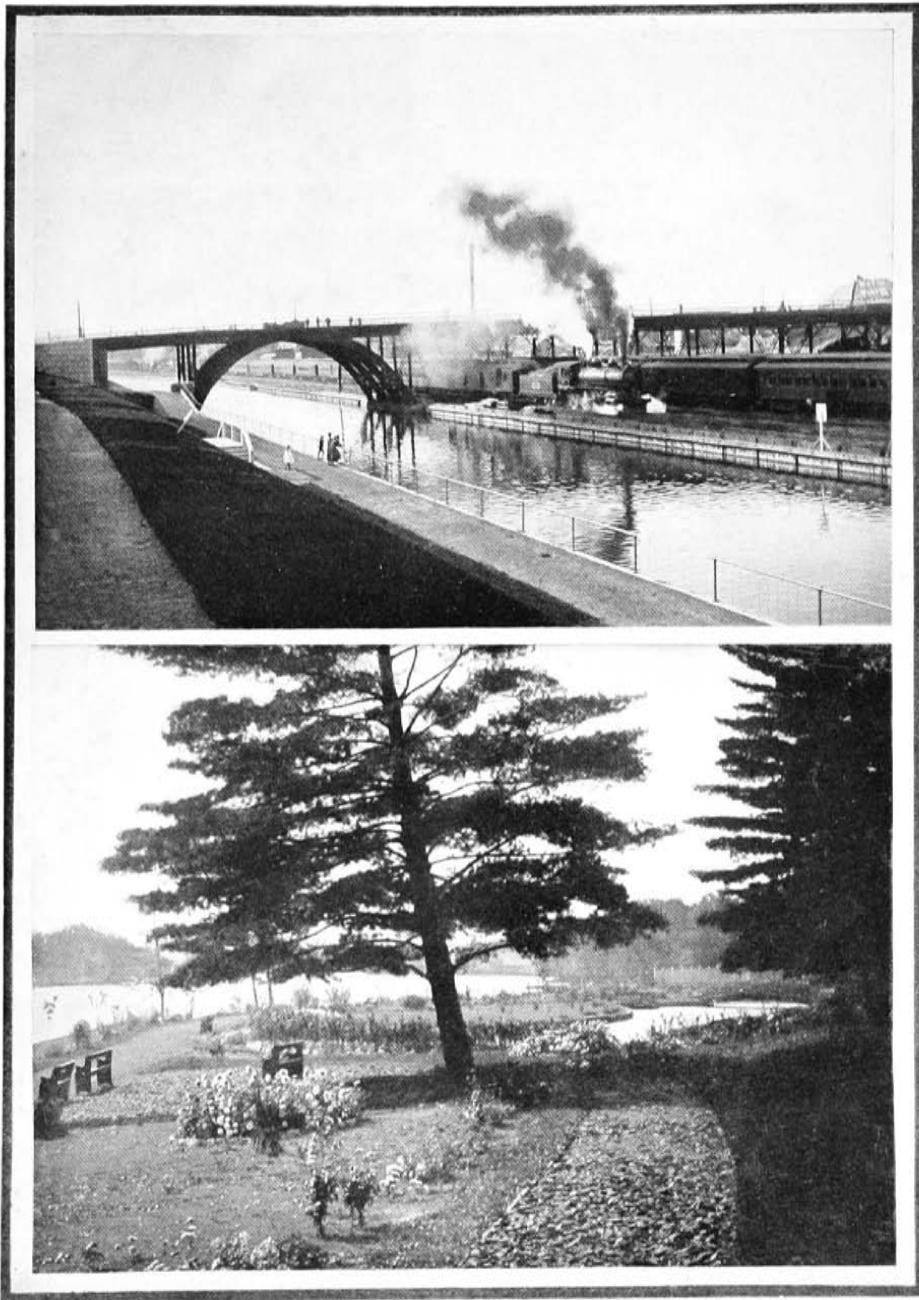


Bank Street, looking South from Sparks Street.

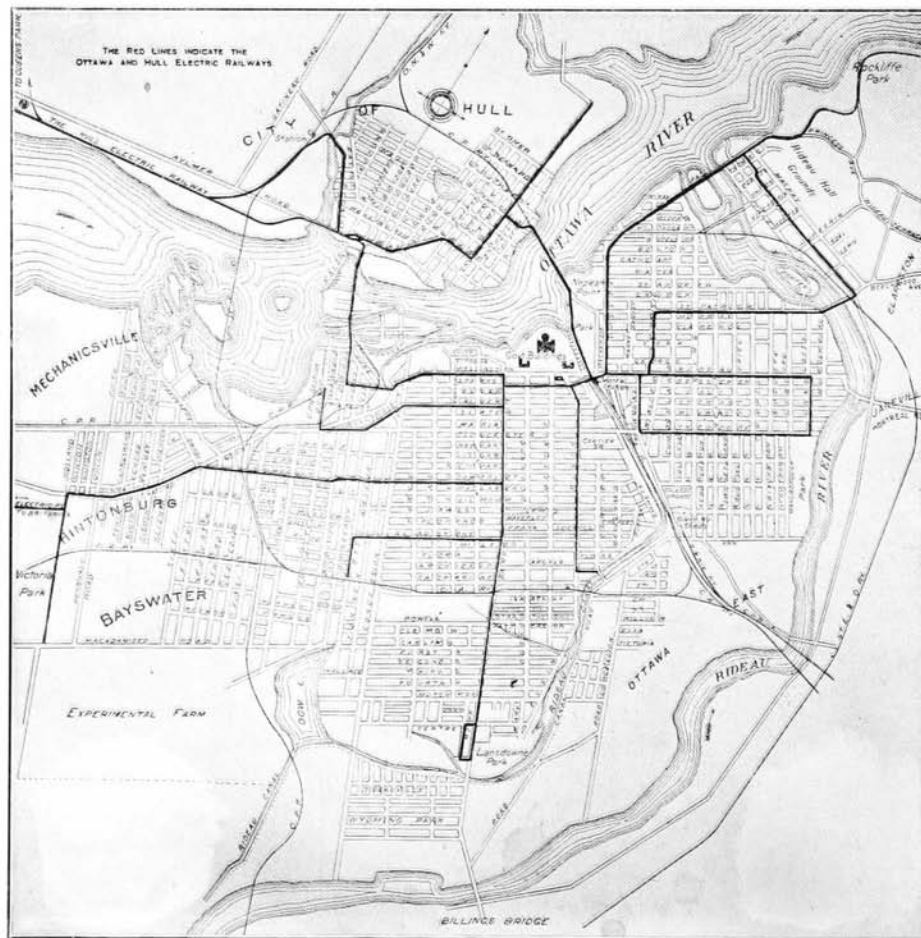


Protestant Orphan's Home.
Lady Stanley Institute for Trained Nurses.
County of Carleton General Hospital.

The Laurier Bridge, Showing Railway Entrance into Ottawa.



Scene Along the Banks of the Rideau Canal Within the City Limits.



Map of the City of Ottawa.

Note: Any photographic view herein represented can be obtained as a photographic print direct from the original negatives, from JARVIS, THE PHOTOGRAPHER, 117 Sparks St., Ottawa.

