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OTTAWA

CANADA'S CAPITAL



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DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

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THE CAPITAL CITY
OF CANADA



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THE PEACE TOWER

CANADA'S CAPITAL

HAVE you noticed how closely the history of many of the world's capitals is interwoven with the history of the rivers on whose banks they stand? London and the Thames, Paris and the Seine, Rome and the Tiber, Washington and the Potomac—divorce each of them from its river, and how much, how very much, is lost. So also of Canada's Capital. Visitors from overseas may be inclined to smile at the idea that Ottawa has a history, either with or apart from its river. Certainly compared with the hoary antiquity of London and Paris, and still more of Rome, Ottawa is a thing of yesterday. But time is relative. A century in the Old World is quite a different thing from a century in the New. Go back three centuries and you have pretty well reached the beginnings of settlement on this continent. For something over one hundred years Ottawa has been spreading gradually over its hills, high up above the waters of the river from which it got its name; and for three hundred years the river itself has been part and parcel of the history of Canada. The history of the town grew out of the history of the river, and the two are inseparable.

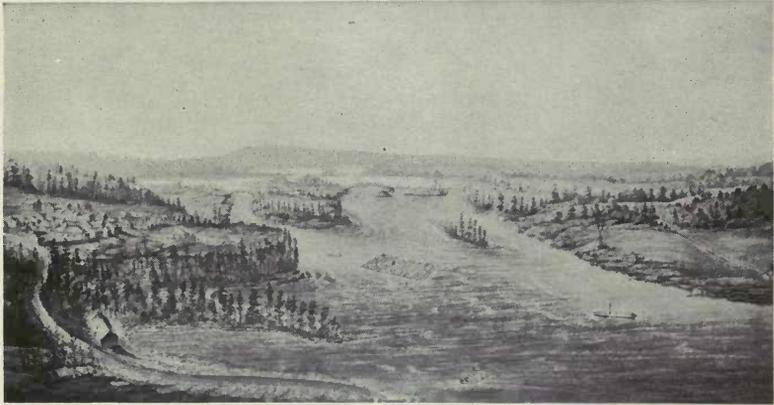
THE FIRST WHITE MAN

ONE of the most brilliant of modern historians, Francis Parkman, who had the rare gift of making history both accurate and fascinating, has described the arrival of the first white man on the site of Ottawa. The year is 1613, and the man is Champlain. He had left his infant town of Quebec, founded five years before, and with two or three white companions and a party of Indians was making his way up the Ottawa—the first white man to travel that way. They had camped on its banks, and were about to resume their journey.

"Beneath," says Parkman, "the glossy river slept in shadow, or spread far and wide in sheets of burnished bronze; and the white moon, paling in the face of day, hung like a disc of silver in the western sky. Now, a fervid light touched the dead top of the hemlock, and creeping downward, bathed the mossy beard of the patriarchal cedar, unstirred in the breathless air. Now a fiercer spark beamed from the east, and now, half risen on the sight, a dome of crimson fire, the sun blazed with floods of radiance across the awakened wilderness.

"The canoes were launched again, and the voyagers held their course. Soon the still surface was flecked with spots of foam; islets of froth floated by, tokens of some great convulsion. Then, on their left, the falling curtain of the Rideau shone like silver betwixt its

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Courtesy of Public Archives of Canada

THE CHAUDIÈRE IN 1840

bordering woods, and in front, white as a snow-drift, the cataracts of the Chaudière barred the 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 cauldron, 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."

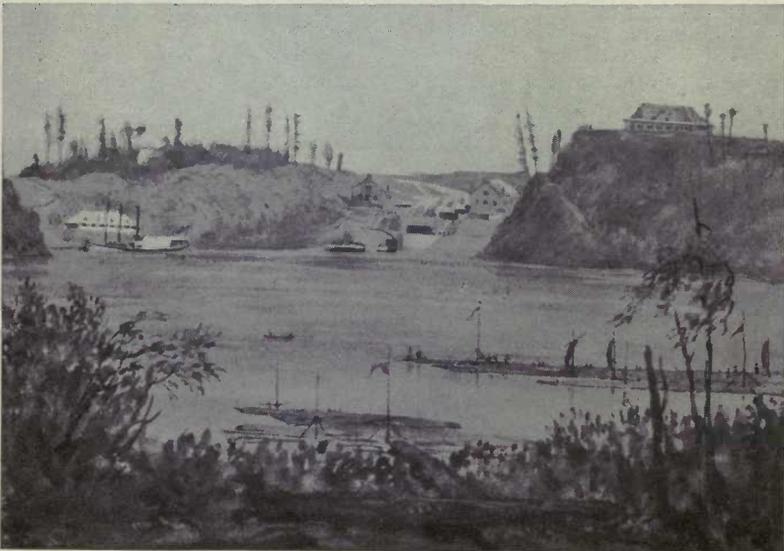
CHAMPLAIN ON THE OTTAWA

CHAMPLAIN himself named the Rideau, that picturesque stream that brings the waters of the Rideau Lakes down to the Ottawa, and that near its mouth divides from the rest of the city that part of it known locally as New Edinburgh. The river was so called because of the curtain-like appearance of its falls, and the explorer mentions that some of his men walked under the waterfall. Evidently in his day the rocky shelf over which the river flows down into the Ottawa extended out much farther than it does to-day. The name of Ottawa's other waterfall, the Chaudière, has a more ancient origin. Long before the advent of White Men this place where the Ottawa, now harnessed to the wheels of industry, once rushed tumultuously over a rugged ledge, was sacred to the Manitou of the Indians, and because of a curious formation produced by the action of the water below the falls the natives gave it a name which

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signified kettle, or as the French translated it, Chaudière. Into this sacred kettle, as Champlain has described, the Indians whenever they passed the place were accustomed to throw offerings to the God of the waterfall. And Chaudière and Rideau the two waterfalls remain to this day.

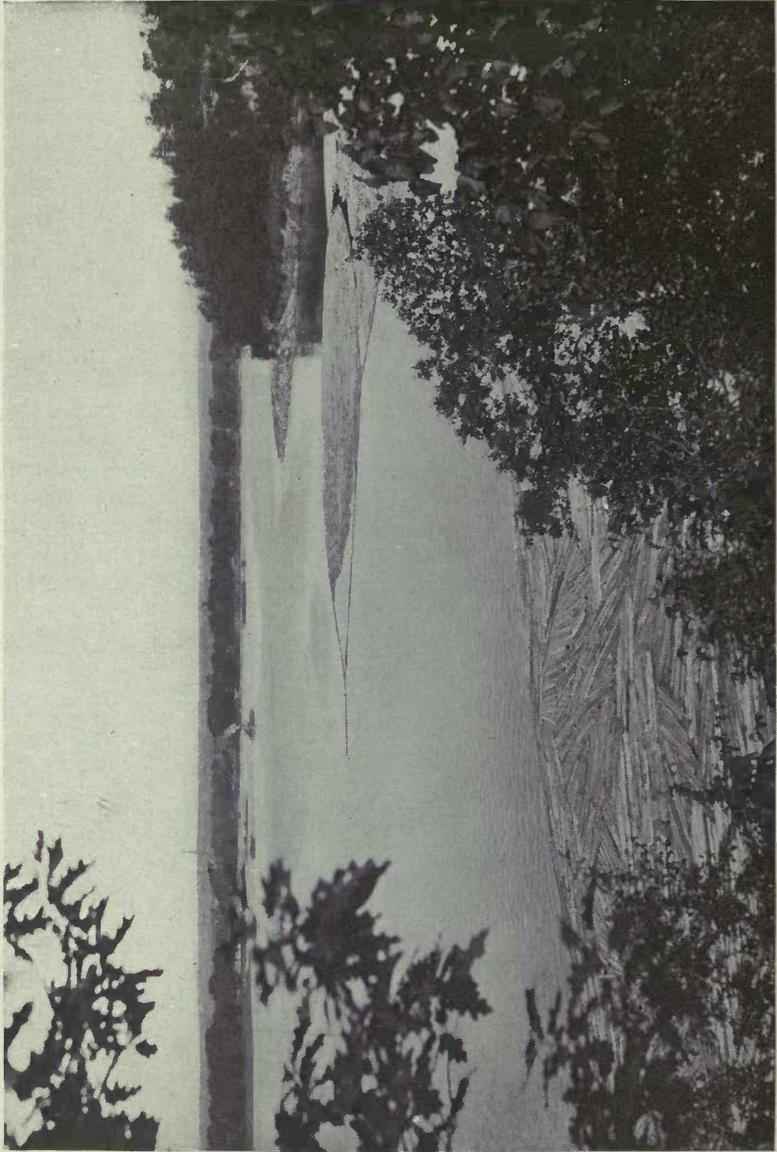
It was on this journey of discovery that the dramatic incident occurred of which Champlain tells in his narrative. A few months before he had met in Paris a young man named Nicolas du Vignau, who fired the imagination of the explorer with an extraordinary tale. Vignau said that a year or so before he had made his way up the Ottawa, and from its upper waters had arrived at the sea coast, where he found a ship manned by white men. Champlain, who would have learned in Paris of the last tragic voyage of Henry Hudson, and his discovery of the great bay that bears his name, naturally must have assumed that Vignau had seen Hudson's ship the "Discovery". He took Vignau with him in his expedition of 1613, and all went well until they met the Algonquin chief Tessouat, at his Indian village on Allumette Island, some miles above Ottawa. Tessouat, when he heard Vignau's story, looked with scorn on the young man. Turning to Champlain, he denounced Vignau as an outrageous liar, and proposed that his warriors should punish him



Courtesy of Public Archives of Canada

SEVENTY YEARS AGO

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THE OTTAWA RIVER

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with death. Champlain, although bitterly disappointed—he had built much upon Vignau's story, believing that he had found the way to the long-sought Western Sea—would not consent to this, but contented himself with taking Vignau back to Quebec and forcing him there to make a public acknowledgment of his guilt.

HIGHWAY OF THE FUR TRADE

THE Ottawa River also became the great highway of the fur trade. French traders knew the Rideau and the Chaudière long before Wolfe defeated Montcalm on the Plains of Abraham and after the Conquest, British fur-traders were accustomed for many years to carry trading goods from Montreal up the Ottawa and through the Great Lakes to trading posts all over the west, and bring back the same way brigades of canoes laden with rich furs. One of these brigades, that was nearly captured by the Americans during the War of 1812, carried furs valued at half a million dollars. This was the route of the North West Company, and after it of the Hudson's Bay Company, who at one time had a number of small posts on the Ottawa. A few years ago it was still possible to distinguish the portage paths of the fur-traders around the Chaudière Falls and the rapids between the falls and Lake Deschenes.

DAYS OF SQUARE TIMBER

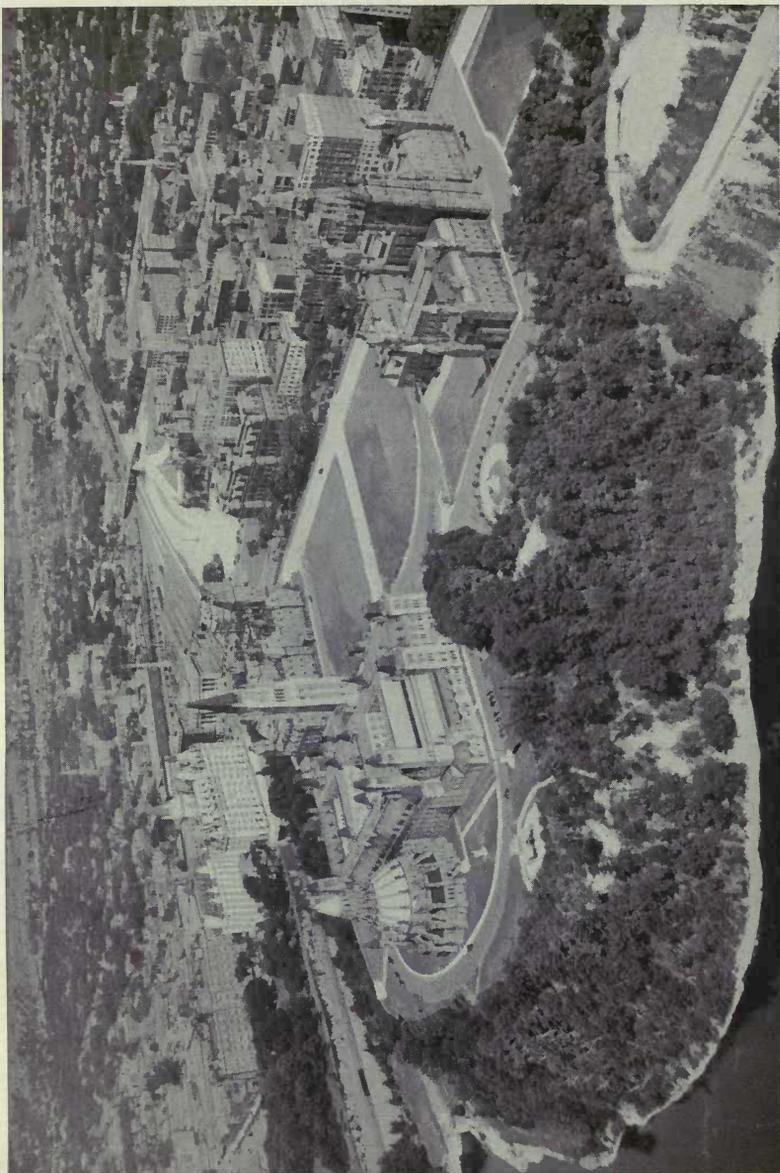
AT a later date, when lumbering operations formed the principal industry of the Ottawa Valley, it was a familiar sight to see vast rafts of square timber sailing in their slow, dignified way down the broad bosom of the Ottawa, and the writer remembers as a small boy standing in the dusk of the evening on Nepean Point, where Champlain is supposed to have stood nearly three hundred years before, and listening spellbound to the French lumberjacks on their raft out in the middle of the river, singing in unison the delightful folk-songs of French Canada:

*“Derrier chez nous, ya-t-un étiang,
En roulant ma boule.*

*Trois beaux canards s'en vont baignant,
En roulant ma boule.*

*Rouli, roulant, ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule roulant,
En roulant ma boule.”*

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PARLIAMENT HILL FROM THE AIR

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THE FIRST SETTLER

IN the year 1800 Philemon Wright, of Woburn, Massachusetts, one of those restless spirits that make the pioneers in every new country, travelled up to the Chaudière by much the same route that people travel to-day, except that instead of coming by train or automobile in a few hours he journeyed by stage and boat and took several weeks. His route was up the Hudson to Lake Champlain, down the Richelieu to the St. Lawrence, and up the Ottawa. He liked the look of the country around the Chaudière, and decided to make his home there. Not being one of those people who prefer to live alone, he went back to Woburn and persuaded a number of his neighbours to join him in making a settlement on the Ottawa. Out of this visit grew the city of Hull, across the river from Ottawa. Philemon and his friends set to work, cleared the land, built homes, and sowed grain. The big timber they had cut down was made into rafts and taken down to the St. Lawrence and Quebec. This was the beginning of the far-reaching lumber industry of the Ottawa.

Among the young men who had returned with Philemon Wright from New England was Nicholas Sparks. Nicholas, being a man of independent mind, was not content to settle down with his friends on the north side of the river. He liked the look of the high banks on the other side, and spent much of his spare time wandering about the wooded hills shooting partridge or fishing in the Rideau. Presently he found a natural clearing or meadow, somewhere south of where the street now runs that bears his name, and decided to build his home on that spot. That home of Nicholas Sparks, built while the nineteenth century was still young, was the first beginnings of what was to become many years afterwards the Capital of Canada. The first sod of Ottawa was turned by an adventurous young New Englander, and there is much in its story that reminds one of the spirit of enterprise and sturdy independence that drove the first New Englanders to the New World and carried them triumphantly through all the dangers and discomforts of pioneer days.

RIDEAU CANAL

ONE of the first things that catches the attention of the visitor to Ottawa, as he comes out of the Union Station, is the series of locks that connect the Rideau Canal with the Ottawa River. Canals are no particular novelty to most people. They are found in many places throughout both Eastern Canada and the eastern half of the United States. What gives the Rideau Canal unusual interest is that it was built originally as a military work, by the Royal Engineers. It seems rather amusing nowadays to think that this waterway was intended to be used as a means of getting

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British gunboats—they would have to be pretty small craft, as the canal has a depth of only about eight feet—from the St. Lawrence into Lake Ontario, without having to travel through the international section of the St. Lawrence above Cornwall, where they could be attacked by guns on the American shore. Of course it must be remembered that in 1826, when this canal was begun, the bitterness created by the War of 1812 still poisoned the relations between Canadians and Americans, and measures of defence that would be thought absurd to-day were then considered reasonable. In any event, the British Government, acting on the advice of the famous Duke of Wellington, spent \$4,000,000 building the Rideau Canal, and the Royal Engineers, under the direction of Colonel John By, made a good job of it, though it was never needed for war purposes and has been of very little commercial importance for many years past.

BYTOWN

IT took five years to complete the Rideau Canal, and as the headquarters of the undertaking were at the Ottawa River end a settlement gradually grew up there, to house and feed the little army engaged on the Canal. Barracks were built for the military work-



ALONG THE DRIVEWAY

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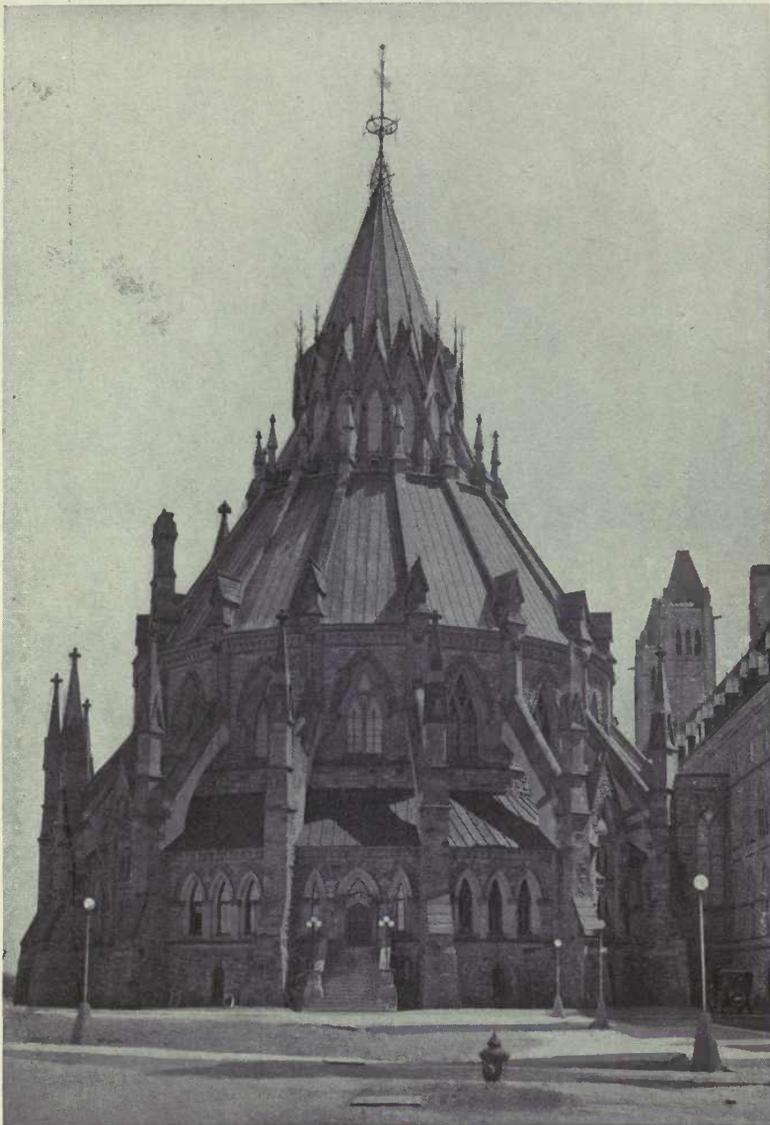
A CORNER OF MAJOR'S HILL PARK

men on what is now Parliament Hill, and Colonel By had his home in what is to-day Major's Hill Park, where he had a wonderful view through the trees of the noble river below, the mist-crowned Chaudière, and the distant Laurentian Hills, and where he entertained such famous visitors as Sir John Franklin, who stopped over in August, 1827, on his way back from one of his expeditions to the Arctic, to lay the corner-stone of the canal locks. As is always the case, the military camp in this remote spot attracted the butcher and the baker and the candlestick-maker, and all the tradesfolk who make their living by supplying the wants of others. Thus a town grew up about the farm of Nicholas Sparks, and not inappropriately was named Bytown. First the seed planted by Nicholas, and now the growing plant tended and watered by John By.

BYTOWN BECOMES OTTAWA

BY the time the Rideau Canal was completed and the Royal Engineers taken away for military undertakings elsewhere, Bytown was able to stand on its own feet, a town of several thousand people, with a number of small industries. In 1854 the town was incorporated and the name changed to Ottawa. It was

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THE LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

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now the centre of a number of small settlements on both sides of the Ottawa River, one of the most singular of which was Richmond. This picturesque little town—it is still hardly more than a village, although considerably more than a century old—was named after the unfortunate Duke of Richmond, who died there in 1819 of hydrophobia, and enjoys the local distinction of having once been a rival of Ottawa as chief town of the district.

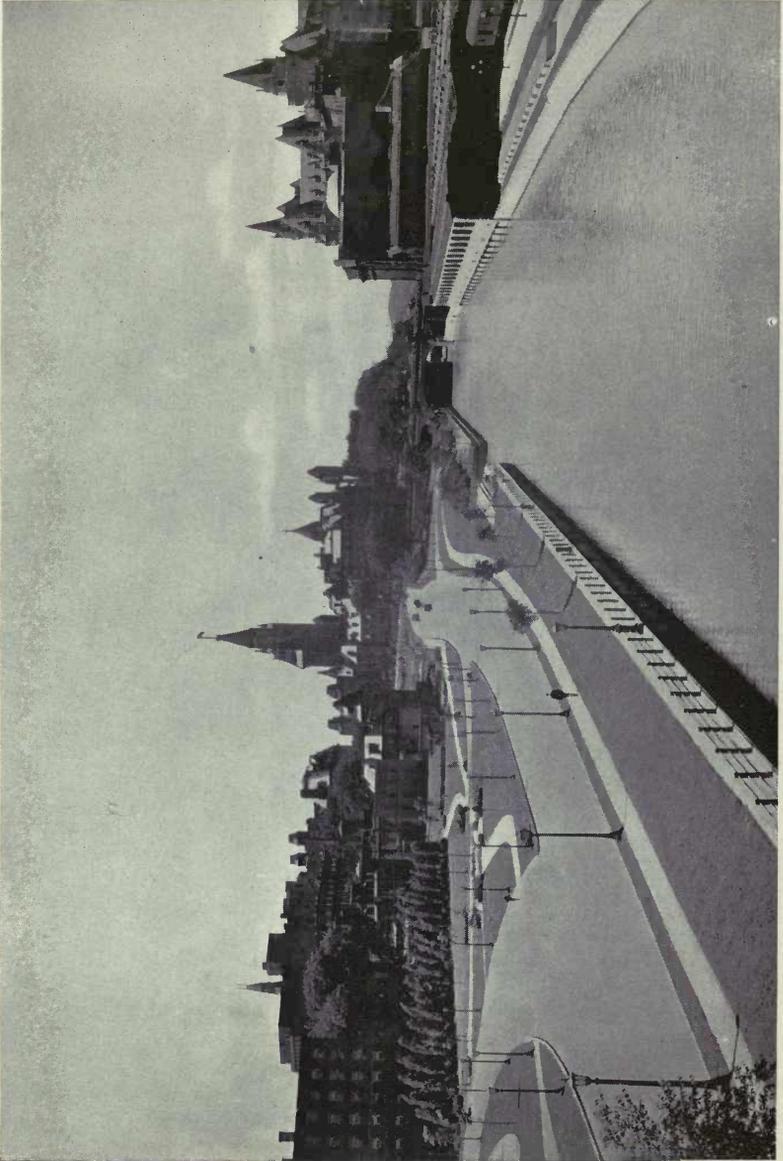
OTTAWA THE CAPITAL

IN 1858 Ottawa was selected by Queen Victoria as the seat of government. It had now grown to a city of 20,000 people, but had much more serious rivals than Richmond in the larger contest for the Capital. Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto had each of them been for a time the Capital of Canada, and each aspired to become the permanent centre of government. They were all at that time more important places than Ottawa, which was somewhat off the track, the main line of travel and commerce then following the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie. No one knows exactly why the wise old Queen chose Ottawa. Possibly one consideration was its distance from the international boundary and the possibility of attack; perhaps another was the fact that the four older cities were fighting like dogs and cats to secure the honour, and it may have been felt that less ill-feeling would be created if a dark horse were selected than any one of the rival towns. Anyhow, Ottawa became the Capital of Canada, which of course in 1858 consisted only of what are now the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In 1867 it was made the Capital of the new Dominion.

A variety of reasons may influence the visitor who comes to Ottawa for pleasure rather than for business. He may be attracted by its picturesque setting, by its exhilarating climate, by the manifold opportunities it offers of outdoor sports and recreations, by its historical associations, by its priceless collections of national documents and pictures; but most of all he will be influenced by the fact that Ottawa is the Capital of the Dominion. Canadians have been somewhat behind their American neighbours in recognizing the National Capital. For many decades the people of the United States have flocked to Washington, not as to what was merely another American city, but as to a National Shrine, a place that was almost sacred as representing to every citizen of the United States the fame and honour and glory of his country.

Canadians are beginning to recognize that same national appeal in Ottawa, and the sentiment will grow with the years. One evidence of it is found in the fact that, as in Washington, national organizations are more and more making Ottawa their headquarters. The

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THE HISTORIC RIDEAU CANAL

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Canadian Capital is now the administrative centre of the Royal Society of Canada, the Canadian Historical Association, and the Canadian Geographical Society; of the National Council of Women, the Trades and Labour Congress, the Canadian Forestry Association, the League of Nations Society of Canada, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the Association of Canadian Clubs, the Boy Scouts Association of Canada, and many other national organizations. More and more Canadians are learning to regard Ottawa not as merely a rival city, but as the centre of national life and ambition and dignity, a place which may be locally the home of a certain number of citizens of Ottawa, but nationally is the home of every Canadian.

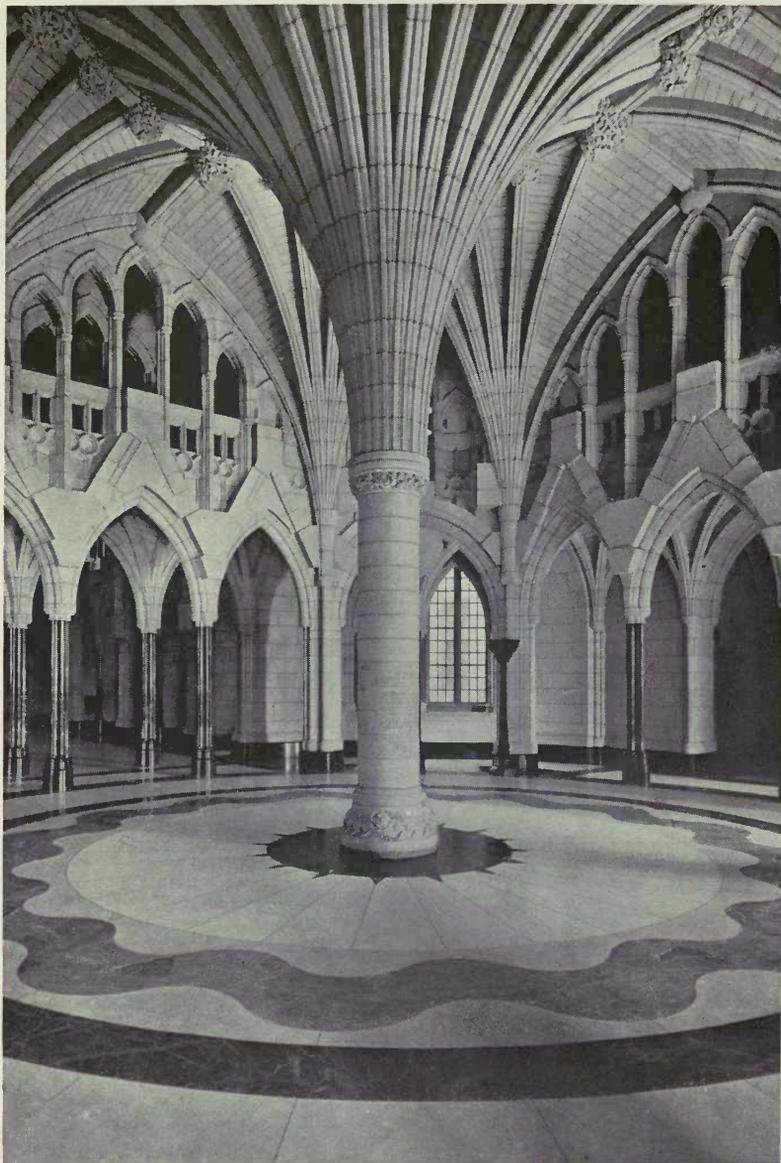
THE CONVENTION CITY

THE same combination of natural advantages and national sentiment that makes Ottawa the almost inevitable headquarters for national societies and other organizations, marks it also as the ideal place for annual conventions. Every advantage that makes its appeal to the individual tourist, such as accessibility by reason of excellent railway service and good roads for automobiles, a climate that could hardly be improved, adequate hotel accommodation, unrivalled opportunities for sport and entertainment, and facilities for obtaining first-hand information from government bureaux on every phase of Canadian life and development, history, trade, industry, transportation, statistics, etc., applies with equal force to conventions, whether they be local, provincial, national or international. Ottawa has demonstrated its ability to handle even such huge meetings as that of the World Poultry Congress, and offers a warm welcome and all the resources of the National Capital to those organizations at home or abroad that may choose to hold their annual conventions here.

PARLIAMENT HILL

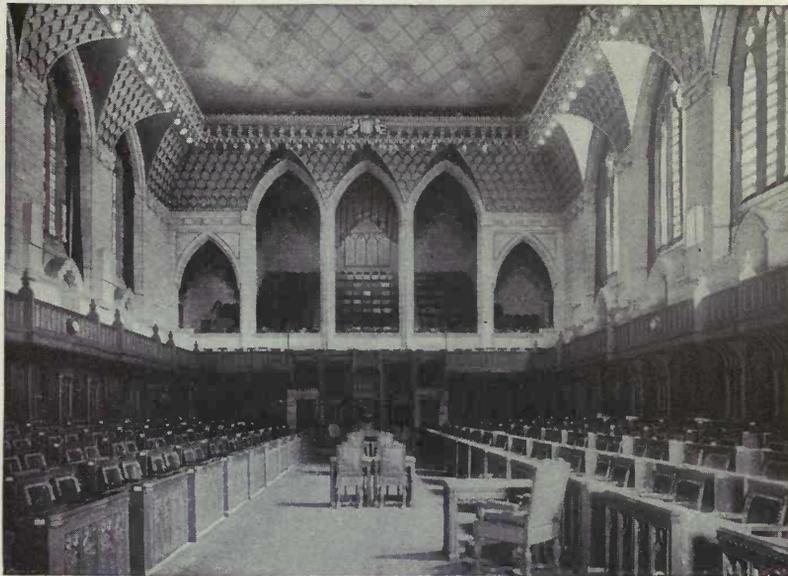
FROM every point of view Ottawa is dominated by the splendid Gothic pile of buildings that stand like everlasting sentinels on the summit of Parliament Hill. Approaching the city by railway or automobile from any direction, the sky-piercing Peace Tower of the Houses of Parliament catches the eye before any other part of the city is visible. Built originally between 1859 and 1865, the three buildings remained unchanged for a decade, when the Mackenzie Tower was added to the West Block. Thereafter the passing years saw no material change except the rich "weathering" that in course of time gave to them the added dignity of age. In the winter of 1916 the Central Block, with the exception of the beautiful octagonal Library of Parliament, was burned to the ground. It was

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ENTRANCE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT

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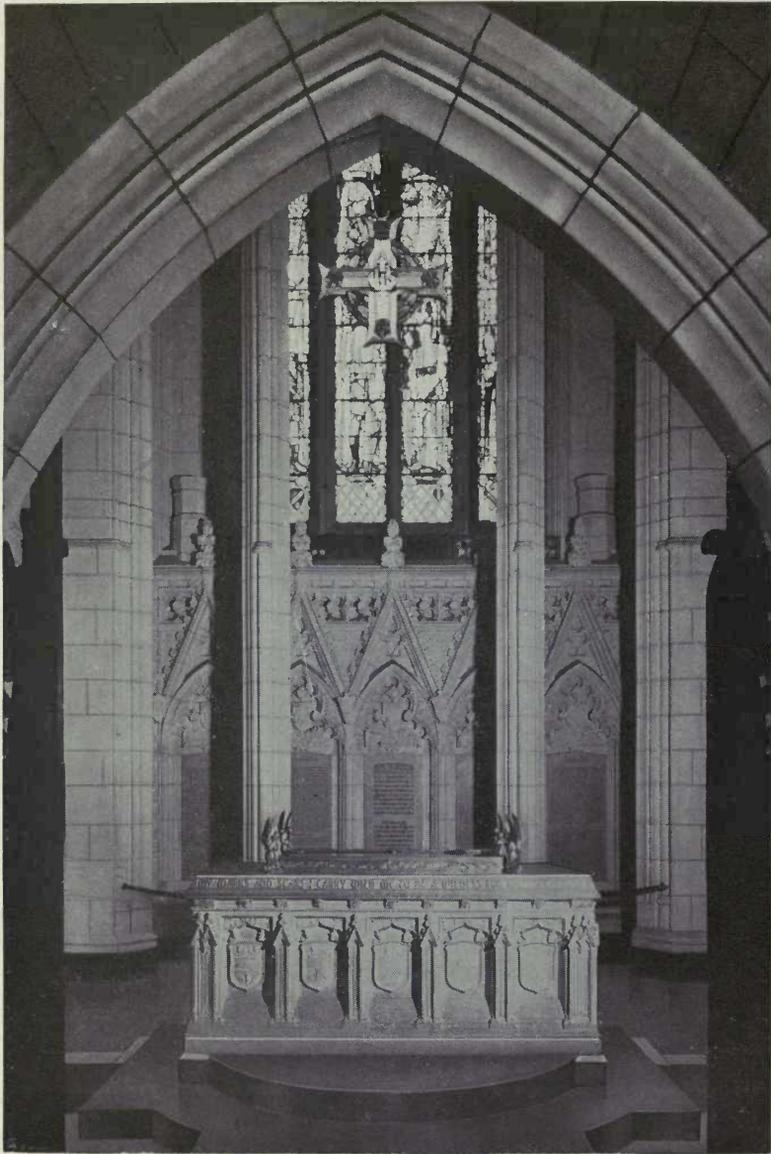
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

rebuilt on a somewhat larger scale, and with a higher tower, now known as the Peace Tower. In this tower hangs the famous carillon of 53 bells, whose exquisite music rings out over the city. Here, also is the Memorial Chamber, the nation's tribute to its heroic dead, with its Altar of Remembrance within which is to be preserved a book containing the names of all Canadian men and women who gave their lives for their country during the Great War.

Stone for the floor of the Chamber was brought from those parts of France and Belgium where Canadian soldiers fought and died; the marble border was the gift of the Belgian Government, and the beautiful white stone from the Chateau Gaillard was presented by the Government of France. Great Britain supplied the huge block from which the altar was carved. Years of rare craftsmanship have gone into the relief work and carving which tell the story of Canadian valour and sacrifice. The general effect is one of most impressive dignity and simplicity.

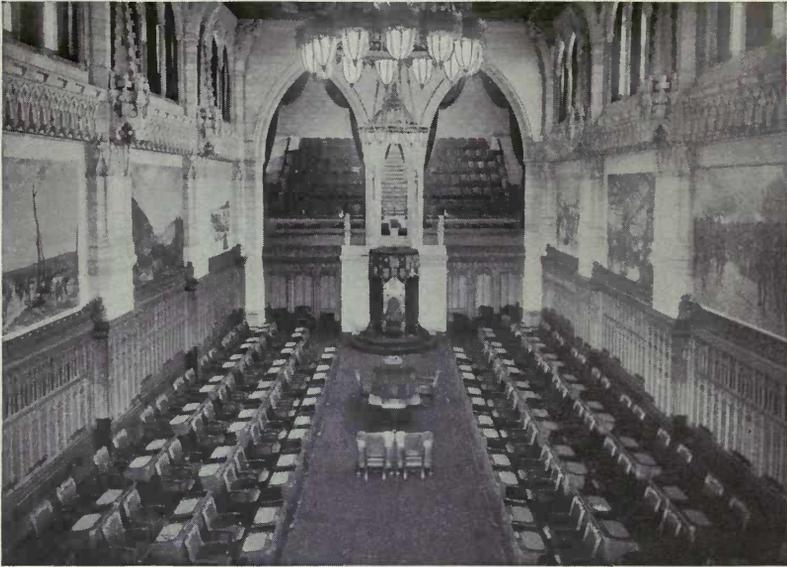
Much has been said and written about the grace and beauty and dignity of the Canadian Houses of Parliament, but to know how far short of the reality falls all the praise that has been lavished upon them, one must see them in the early morning from some such vantage point as the opposite shore of the river, the bridge

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THE MEMORIAL CHAMBER AND THE ALTAR OF REMEMBRANCE

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THE SENATE CHAMBER

at the Chaudière, Nepean Point, or perhaps from that spot in front of Rideau Hall which was the favourite 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 Horne'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 perfect symmetry of 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 old 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 Charles Dudley Warner was equally unstinted in his praise of the completed group of buildings. "The situation on the bluffs of the Ottawa River," he said, "is

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A NIGHT SILHOUETTE OF OTTAWA

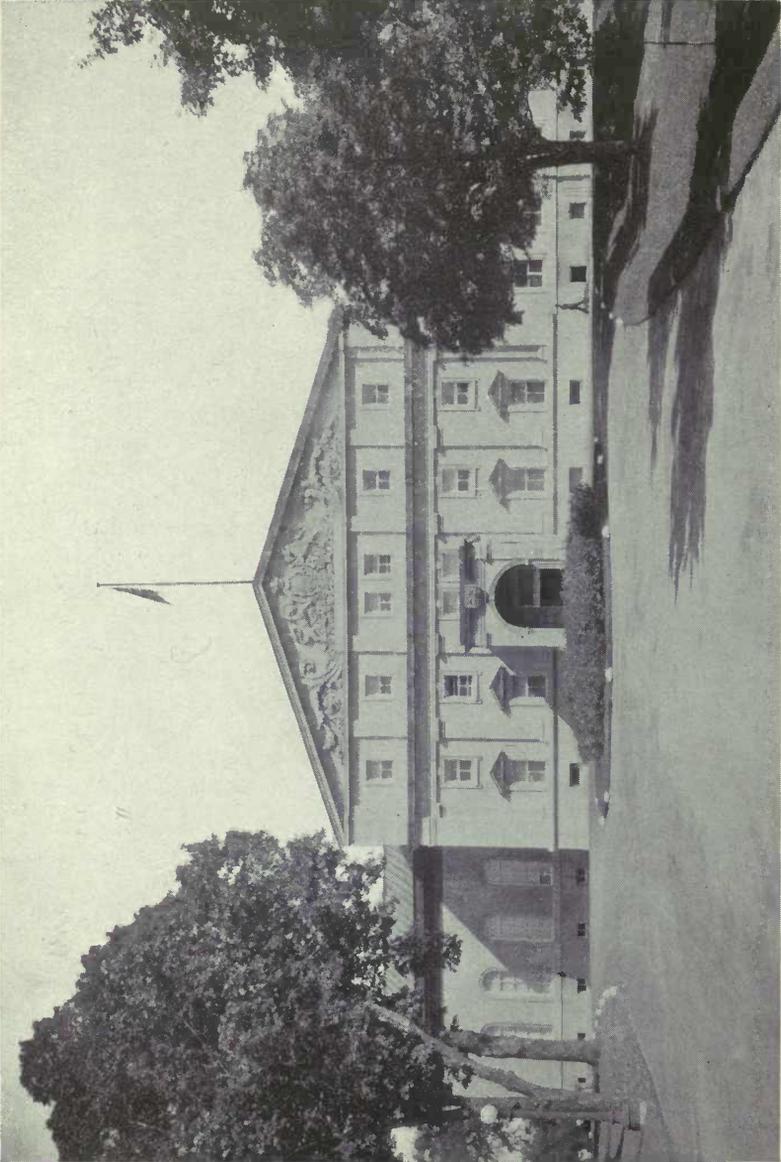
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commanding, and gives fine opportunity for architectural display. The group of Government buildings is surpassingly fine. The Parliament House and the Departmental Buildings, on three sides of a square, are exceedingly effective in colour, and the 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."

OTTAWA BY MOONLIGHT

WHEN the city is wrapped in sleep, and the light of a glorious moon lends a fairy splendour to river and mountain, forest and waterfall, roof, tower and steeple; or in the less mysterious, but more glorious, hour of sunrise, one can best recall Parkman's picture of 1613. Let the visitor make his way around the green terraces of Parliament Hill, to the little summer-house that stands on the edge of the cliff. The Chaudière, in daytime silenced by the noisy city, speaks again, as it did before the irrepressible white man invaded its realm and harnessed its waters to do his bidding. The Rideau, hidden from view behind the rocky promontory of Nepean Point, sends a majestic answer to the song of the great cataract. The broad and stately river, its surface foam-crowned and sparkling with a million eddies and ripples, flows swiftly between banks which even the presence of countless lumber piles cannot make anything but picturesque. The splendid sweep of the lofty southern shore, with the green-clad cliffs of Parliament Hill dropping sheer to the water's edge, many feet below, remains unspoiled by the ruthless hand of man. Pine and maple, cedar and hemlock, cling to its rocky face, as they did when Champlain gazed upon these heights from his frail and unsteady canoe, three centuries ago. Midway between hill-top and water's edge, just visible through trees and bushes, the Lovers' Walk circles the cliff, following the course of an ancient Indian trail, and the later path of pioneer raftsmen. To the north-east the Gatineau joins the Ottawa, flowing turbulently from its far-off source in the wild north country. In the distant background the Laurentians, still clothed in primeval verdure from foot to summit, lend an added dignity to the scene. These mysterious mountains, before whose vast antiquity all human traditions sink into nothingness; to which the beginning of animal and plant life are but as yesterday; beside which the venerable mountains of other lands are still in their infancy; possess an indescribable fascination. They carry one back, through ages of ages, to the very foundation of the earth, and seem to be as much out of place in this age as a mastodon or megalosaurus.

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RIDEAU HALL, GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIDENCE

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HOW TO GET THERE

OTTAWA is easy of access from any point of the compass. It possesses unsurpassed railway connections. It is on the main lines of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways and is a terminal point of the New York Central Railway. From its portals radiate beautiful highways in every direction. Ottawa is just 60 miles on the Prince of Wales Highway from Ogdensburg, N.Y.; 48 miles on a provincial highway from Waddington, N.Y., 76 miles on improved highways from Rooseveltown, N.Y., and midway on the best route between Montreal and Toronto. From Ottawa, by way of Pembroke, leads the highway to Sault Ste. Marie, with the Ferguson Highway branching off to the North Country from North Bay. Motorists will find new delights in every mile as they pass through pastoral scenes of rare appeal, prosperous towns, quaint French villages, panoramas of verdant fields, pine-clad hills, tempting glimpses of river and lakes, a prospect of beautiful scenery. Or perhaps one would prefer a water trip. Easily planned. From the St. Lawrence River, through the Thousand Islands, to Kingston, along the Rideau River, through the Rideau Lakes, along the Rideau Canal, to Ottawa, then down the majestic Ottawa until it joins the St. Lawrence.

WHAT TO SEE

THE visitor having secured a comfortable room in the Chateau Laurier or in one of the various other hotels, he or she will probably first wish to see the buildings on Parliament Hill and particularly the Memorial Chamber, Peace Tower, the Senate Chamber, House of Commons and the Library of Parliament, and enjoy the matchless view from the top of the cliff out over the river and towards the Laurentians. Scattered about the grounds on Parliament Hill are statues, by Canadian or other sculptors, of Queen Victoria, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Georges Cartier, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, and other historic figures.

Wellington Street faces Parliament Hill, and carries on the tradition of national government. On the opposite side of it stands the Langevin Block, containing several Government Departments, the Rideau Club, the Legations of the United States and Japan. Farther west, and within the grounds of Parliament Hill, is the Supreme Court of Canada, and beyond it the new Confederation Building, the first of a series of magnificent public buildings that will eventually crown the high banks of the Ottawa from Parliament Hill almost to the Chaudière.

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THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN CANADA

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Going south from Wellington Street, along O'Connor, one passes the Hunter Building, which contains the Department of Marine and other Government bureaux, and eventually arrives at the National Museum and National Art Gallery. The former contains the most complete collection of minerals found in Canada, as well as a very interesting exhibit of material relating to the Indian tribes, and another of prehistoric animals particularly from the famous Red Deer District in Alberta; and the latter a very fair representation of ancient and modern paintings, and a most attractive collection of Canadian art.

Crossing the Canal, Rideau Street, one of the main thoroughfares of the city, takes one to a residential district known as Sandy Hill, much of which overlooks the Rideau River and Strathcona Park. Here is found the old home of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on Laurier Avenue East, now the official residence of the Leader of the Liberal Party. Here also, in the same block, is Stadacona Hall, once the home of Sir John Macdonald. Not far away is the home of Sir Robert Borden, on the high banks of the Rideau. In the Sandy Hill district are also found the residences of the Ministers for France and Japan, and of a number of men prominent in the public life of the Dominion. Here also dwelt many famous Canadians of the past, statesmen, judges, and military leaders, poets, novelists and historians. In spite of its homely name, there is much about this old residential district to attract the interest of the visitor, whether he is a Canadian or an American or a traveller from overseas.

Returning to the Chateau, and turning down Sussex Street, where several ancient stone buildings still survive from the early days of Ottawa, one passes the Roman Catholic Cathedral and finds on the opposite side of the street two important public institutions, the Archives and the Royal Mint. In the latter one may see the processes by which Canadian gold and silver and copper are transformed into Canadian currency, and in the former spend a delightful afternoon examining the priceless collections of documents and pictures relating to the history of Canada, under the guidance of the obliging archivist or one of his very capable assistants. American visitors are reminded, as they look over these manuscripts and pictures, how closely interwoven is the history of Canada and the history of the United States. Here they will find documents in the handwriting of early French explorers who made important discoveries in what is now American territory, of French generals who fought on Lake Champlain, of Canadian statesmen and military leaders and ecclesiastics who were born in the New England Colonies, of pioneers from south of the line who helped to build up this new nation of the North.

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SUNKEN GARDENS ALONG THE DRIVEWAY

Continuing down Sussex Street, the visitor passes on the left another old home of Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian statesman who more than any other was responsible for the creation of the Dominion. This fine old place, "Earncliffe", is to-day the home of the British High Commissioner. The British administrative offices are in the grounds surrounding this residence. Beyond them, also on the river side, are the great laboratories of the Research Council of Canada, standing beside the historic Rideau Falls visited and named by Champlain. Crossing the Rideau River, and driving on for a short distance, one comes to the entrance to Government House, or Rideau Hall, the Official residence of the Governor-General. Rideau Hall was originally the modest home of one of the pioneers of Ottawa. It has been added to from time to time until it is to-day worthy of the social activities of the King's representative in Canada. While it lacks the architectural beauty of a building constructed at one time upon a consistent plan, it has a charm of its own, the charm that inevitably clings about an old place that has grown up with the country, and is filled with the memories of eminent British gentlemen and their gracious wives who have made their homes here for a time, the Dufferins and the Lansdownes, Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise, the Derbys and the Aberdeens and the Greys, the Devonshires and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, as well as the more recent occupants of the Vice-regal Mansion.

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Or again, turning west from the Chateau, and driving out Wellington Street, with the English Church Cathedral high on its cliff to the left, and glimpses of the Chaudière on the right, one may visit the admirably planned and well-appointed Civic Hospital, the National Observatory, and spend a most interesting and informative hour or two at the Dominion Experimental Farm, where important experiments are carried out in grains and fruits and vegetables, and where some of Canada's world-famous varieties of wheat were developed. From there the visitor may turn either way on the Driveway built by the Federal District Commission, and travel for miles in and about the city over a perfect roadway flanked by parks and gardens and miniature lakes.

A SPORTING CENTRE

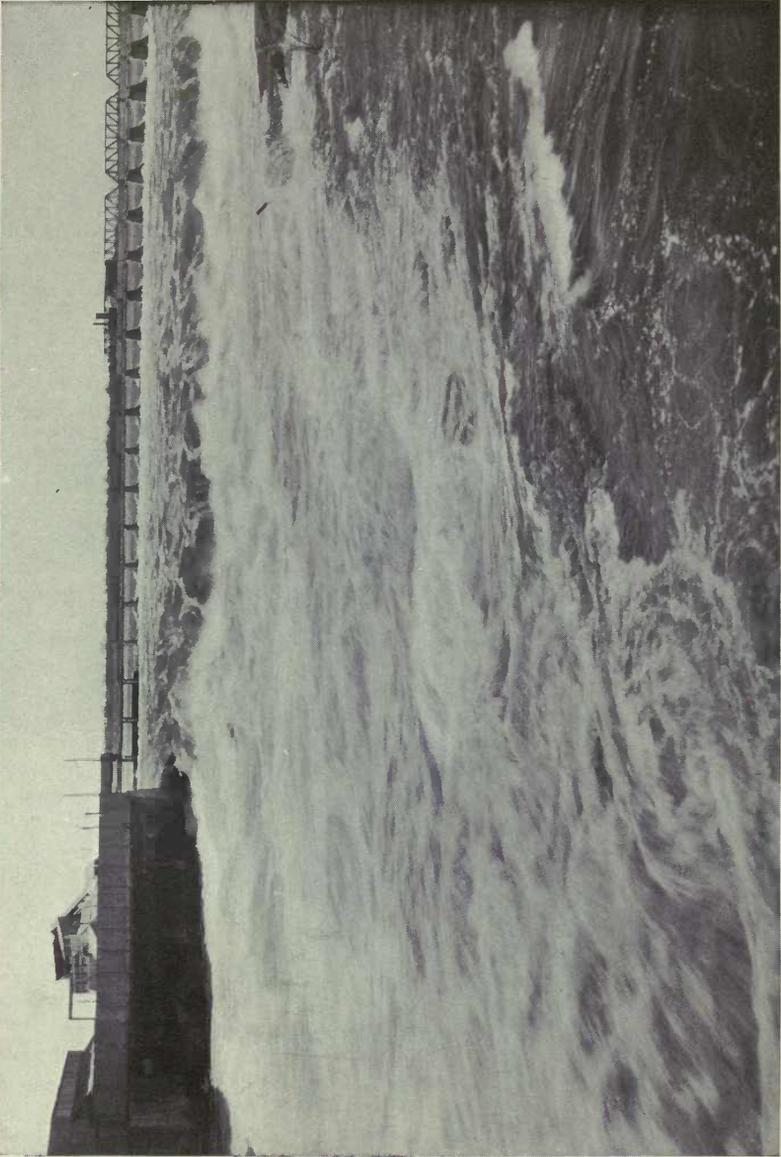
SOME eminent authority on health has pointed out that the ideal climate, for health and enjoyment, for pleasure and profit, is one that avoids the physical strain of severe cold and the enervating qualities of extreme heat as well as the monotony of too equable a climate all the year round. This happy mean is found in Ottawa, which enjoys the variety of well-defined winter and summer without the extreme temperatures of either, and with that a high percentage of sunshine, and an atmosphere that is neither too dry nor too moist. What more could any reasonable human being ask?

With such a climate, it is not to be wondered at that Ottawa has always been famous for the whole-hearted way in which its people throw themselves into outdoor sports, and the equally whole-hearted way in which they make these sports available for the entertainment of the visitor from far or near. Tennis clubs are found in every quarter of the city, and the place is surrounded by golf clubs, some on the Ontario and others on the Quebec side of the Ottawa River. Boating and canoe clubs on the Ottawa and the Rideau afford every possible facility for those who like to spend their leisure time on the water, or in it. Fishing clubs on one or other of the many small lakes in the Gatineau Valley or up the Rideau offer splendid sport to the angler; and in the autumn, hunting clubs farther afield lure the sportsman out onto northern streams and into northern woods to seek duck and partridge, deer and the mighty moose.

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

AN outstanding annual event in Ottawa is the exhibition conducted by the Central Canada Exhibition Association but which, in reality, is a civic enterprise. Commencing each year two weeks before Labour Day, six days and nights of information and entertainment are offered. Here one may see the best of live stock,

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WHERE OTTAWA GETS SOME OF ITS POWER

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poultry, agricultural products, the latest models in automobiles, a remarkable pure food show, attractive displays by merchants and manufacturers, and the hundred and one things which make the Ottawa exhibition the second biggest and most attractive annual exhibition in the Dominion. High class musical offerings, novel entertainment, striking educational features and a midway for fun and frolic are included in the week's programme. Exhibition buildings owned by the city are valued at \$2,000,000.

INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITY

INDUSTRIALLY, Ottawa as yet is largely a city of promise, a city of opportunity. Its unrivalled water power gives potential possibilities that one cannot dare to limit and the progress made in recent years is but an earnest of things to come. The seven seas have carried the products of Ottawa's great industrial plants, bearing the name of Booth, the lumber king, Eddy, the pulp and paper manufacturer, and more recently, Canadian International Paper Company.

Water power and the immense timber limits were the first inducements to the pioneer industries. Water-wheels operated saw-mills, the civic waterworks and other industries. Gradually the value of these powers was more fully realized and some of the untold wealth in power which was dissipated became harnessed and was converted into electricity.

The largest private enterprise in power developments is that of Gatineau Power Company, with plants at Bryson, P.Q., on the Ottawa River, and on the Gatineau River, within a short distance of Ottawa. The three large hydro-electric plants on the Gatineau River are Farmers, with a designed capacity of 120,000 horsepower, Chelsea, with 170,000 horsepower, and Pagan with 272,000 horsepower. The first two are within 10 miles of the city. Actually there is 472,500 horsepower installed at the present time on the Gatineau River. Much of this developed power was safeguarded for Ottawa by contracts made by the Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission and the Ottawa Electric Company. The latter also owns and operates hydro-electric plants at Chaudière Falls.

Right within the limits of the city, the waters of the Ottawa River, which cataract over the Chaudière Falls, produce from 75,000 to 80,000 horsepower, and hydro-electric plants at this point are furnishing some of Ottawa's power requirements. In the upper stretches of the Ottawa River are potential water powers, which may be harnessed, for future use. This will provide more white coal and insure a continuance of cheap power for industries. At the present time there is installed within 50 miles of Ottawa a total of 1,023,500 h.p.

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ONE OF OTTAWA'S MANY PARKS

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OTTAWA'S WELCOME

AUGMENTING the cordial welcome which Ottawa ever gives to visitors within its gates stands the Industrial and Publicity Commission, composed of members of city council and with a permanent office and staff located in the heart of the city. This commission invites correspondence from all who would know more of Ottawa and district. On request it will send road maps or any other information which will enable the tourist to make the best possible use of a summer or winter vacation. Those who come to stay for a day or two, or longer, will be able to secure from this office, 34, Albert Street, full information as to hotel rates, semi-private hotels, private homes, which are open to tourists, desirable lodges or rooming places for those who would enjoy fishing or a vacation among the hills, along the rivers or by placid lakes; the condition of the various roads, camp sites, bus routes, points of interest which may be visited in the time available—in fact the bureau is established to help in any way possible. The commission has supervision of the camp site maintained by the city at Lansdowne Park, a few minutes' drive from the centre of the city. Here every facility is offered tourists who prefer to spend their nights outdoors.

WINTER SPORTS

NOR does the coming of winter put a damper upon the enthusiasm of Ottawa. Her people simply turn from golf and tennis, hunting and fishing, to skiing and skating, hockey, curling and badminton. The Ottawa Ski Club has the largest membership in the world, and it is only one of several devoted to this splendid winter sport, whose cabins are found everywhere about the Laurentian Hills. The Ottawa Hockey Club has been the training ground for some of the finest players in practically every hockey club in America. The Minto Skating Club was the pioneer in figure skating in Canada. The strong Scottish element in Ottawa has kept curling a popular game from the earliest times. And badminton, worth while for its own sake, also helps to keep the tennis enthusiasts fit during the months when the courts are covered with snow. Nor are these sports, winter or summer, confined to a certain section of the community. Ottawa people have no objection to watching a tennis match or a golf tournament, a game of baseball or football, a hockey match or a skating carnival, but for the most part they prefer to take part in them rather than look on. And they are always delighted to make room for the visitor.

If You

would know more about Ottawa,
write the Industrial and Publicity
Commission, 34 Albert Street.



Tourists and other visitors
cordially welcomed. All
information as to roads,
hotels, camp sites, etc.
is cheerfully
given.



ADVANCE



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