er bureau summary for that year, Chart XIV:

	Highest.	Lowest.
Victoria	84	23
Winnipeg	87	—39
Toronto	92	— 6
Montreal	87	—12
Quebec	90	—19
Sydney	88	—13
Boston	94	3
New York	95	0
Washington, D. C.	95	— 2
Norfolk	95	12
Atlanta, Ga.	93	3
Jacksonville, Fla.	85	17
New Orleans	95	18
Oklahoma	88	—11
Phoenix, Arizona	116	25
St. Louis, Mo.	96	—18
Chicago	95	—18
Salt Lake City	97	— 4
Sacramento	110	18
Portland, Ore.	99	17
Seattle	90	20

It will be noticed that all other cities mentioned have a higher temperature than Victoria, and with the exception of Phoenix, Arizona, have also a lower temperature.

The following table affords a comparison of Victoria's average rain and snow fall with that of other Canadian cities for a 20 year period:

	Rain.	Snow.
Victoria	30.2	17.6
Winnipeg	15.2	49.4
Montreal	30.1	123.4
Sydney	42.6	83.6

From the above it will be seen that the average rainfall of Victoria is similar to that of Montreal, Winnipeg's being less and Sydney's greater and that the snowfall of Victoria is one-seventh that of Montreal, one-fifth of that of Sydney, and one-third of that of Winnipeg.

The following table gives the absolute rain and snow fall in inches during 1905 in:

	Rain.	Snow.
Victoria	23	5
Winnipeg	16	42
Montreal	25	130
Sydney	36	125
Boston	28	45
New York	38	58
Washington, D.C.	47	41
Norfolk, Va.	31	12

With the exception of Winnipeg, the rainfall in Victoria is less than that in any other city mentioned, and Victoria's snowfall is the least of all.

To go still further into detail, the following table gives the rain and snowfall in Victoria for each month of 1905, and up to December 19th, 1906:

	1905		1906	
Month	Rain	Snow	Rain	Snow
January	2.89	4.50	2.27	2.90
February	2.27	..	1.66	..
March	1.89	..	.67	..
April	.21	..	.46	..
May	2.81	..	1.81	..
June	1.06	..	.65	..
July	.10	..	.16	..
August	1.21	..	.53	..
September	4.03	..	3.14	..
October	2.81	..	5.60	..
November	.91	..	6.13	..
December	2.82	..	2.40	.30
Totals	22.51	4.50	25.48	3.20

These remarkable conditions are so startling that one at once looks to the geographical features surounding Victoria for the answer to the question: "Why is the climate different from that of any other place that we have ever seen?"

A glance at the map shows high mountain ranges at a distance of 40 to 100 miles from Victoria, with an opening to the Pacific between the Olympic mountains and the mountains of Vancouver Island. In this opening

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

lies the Strait of San Juan de Fuca (20 miles wide), with low lying lands and foothills on both sides of it. Through this gap in the mountain, the prevailing southwest, west and northwest winds, modified by the temperature of the ocean (60 degrees F. in summer and 45 degrees F. in winter), have free access to Victoria. They give a temperature comparatively cool in summer and warm in winter, and carry much of their moisture beyond the city to be precipitated on the distant mountain ranges.

The south winds from the Pacific in passing over the Olympic mountains drop their moisture there in the form o frain or snow and come to Victoria as cool and dry winds.

The following table will afford comparison between the precipitation at Victoria and at stations nearer the mountain ranges upon Vancouver Island and the mainland:

Precipitation during 1905 in inches.

Victoria, B. C.	22.51
Tatoosh, U. S. A.	63.74
Bamfield, B.C.	53.43
Nanaimo B.C.	42.80
New Westminster, B.C.	52.87

Southeast, east, northeast and north are not prevailing winds, and have comparatively little influence on the climate, but when they do have a northeast wind blowing from the mainland in winter or spring, as they had for a week or ten days in January of this year the temperature drops several degrees below freezing, and the change is felt keenly. In summer the north wind, blowing over a heated land surface, is their warmest wind. There has been an occasional cold winter with considerable snow, notably 1893, but it is unusual and has little effect on the average temperature of a number of years.

It is suggested, therefore, that among the factors which modify the climate of Victoria, giving it the mild winter, warm summer days and cool summer nights, and a minimum precipitation, are the following:

1. Its insular position.
2. The very uniform temperature of the Pacific to the west.
3. Prevailing westerly winds with free access to Victoria.
4. High mountain ranges situated at such a distance that but little of the precipitation caused by them extends to Victoria.
5. The Olympic mountains modifying the south winds, and precipitating their moisture so that these winds reach Victoria cool and dry.
6. Slight precipitation throughout a large portion of the year permitting abundant sunshine during those periods.

The ideal summer temperature is one where the mean maximum for the month of July during a long period of years is not in excess of 65 degrees Fahr.

The ideal winter temperature is one where the mean minimum for the month of January over a long period of years is as high as 35 degrees Fahr.

The ideal all the year climate is the one where both of these conditions obtain.

There is only one such spot in the world and that is in the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, a few miles from Victoria, B.C.

By the mean maximum temperature of July is meant the average during the month of July of the highest temperatures obtained on each day of the month.

By the mean minimum temperature for January is meant an average of the coldest temperature attained each day in the month of January.

Victoria never suffers from extremes of heat or cold; its climate is about the most uniform on the globe.

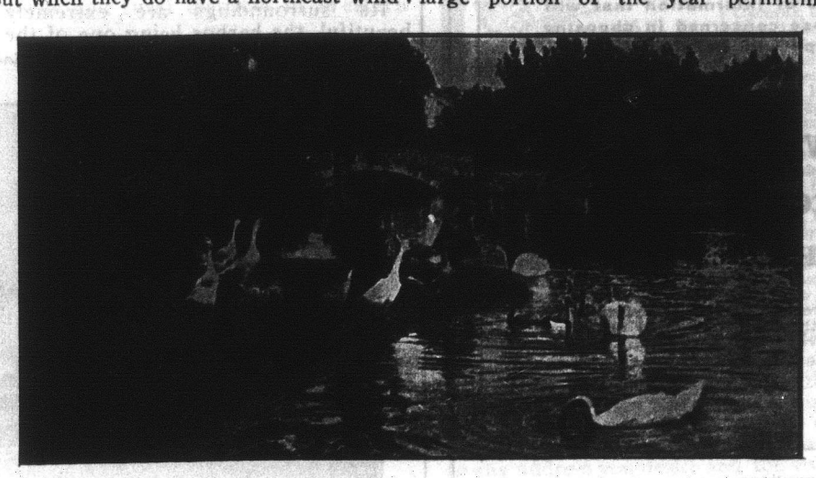
Victoria and Vancouver Island for the past few years has been the resort and pleasure of the people of the Pacific Northwest whose object was to get real substantial enjoyment from their outing. Within the next few years it is destined to be the centre of the greatest summer tourist business in the West. Now the city has been discovered by the continental tourist and the pleasure-seeker from afar, who will carry away pleasant recollections and make known to his acquaintances and friends, on the other side of the globe perhaps, the beauties of this temperate place. The Canadian Pacific Railway and its capable far-seeing first vice-president, Mr. Wm. Whyte, is alive to the importance of Victoria as a tourist resort, and as a result of their astute observation a magnificent new C. P. R. hotel in Victoria is nearing completion and will be open to receive guests at an early date this summer.

Post Office | New C. P. R. Empress Hotel | St. James Embankment | Government Buildings | C. P. R. Wharves

A View of the Inner Harbor, Victoria.

This magnificent hotel is admirably situated, overlooking the harbor, where the C. P. R. boat from Vancouver and the coast lands, and it is also adjacent to the beautiful Parliament buildings of which Victoria's citizens are so proud. Victoria at present boasts of a population of some 30,000 inhabitants. It is a well laid out city, its business centre containing some fine substantial business blocks of brick and stone. The residential portion especially has so many charms for the visitor. The well-kept lawns and gardens, with holly, laurel, sweetbriar, roses and all shrubs, plants and flowers that are peculiar to old England are to be found in profusion around Victoria, now known as the "Evergreen city of Canada."

Victoria's greatest attraction, that all visitors should take every opportunity of seeing, is the revelation of the Almighty's conception of the beautiful as exemplified in His work in the wonderfully enchanting natural scenery which entirely surrounds the city. No great attempt has been made by man to improve or adorn this perfect work. It is almost as it came from its Maker, centuries ago; centuries upon centuries be-



The Swan Pond, Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C.