

VICTORIA THE BEAUTIFUL

THE CANADIAN VENICE

Centre of Art, Wealth and Culture
on the Pacific Coast

It has been the custom up to the present to point to the cities of the east as the fine residential cities of Canada, in a recent issue. But with the ever onward march of population and civilization westward even this distinction will have to be conceded to the west, and to the very farthest west. An ex-Winnipegger said in the Free Press some time ago that Victoria was the finest residential city in America. If this were true years ago, what may be said of it in five years' time, when all the potential influences that are now shaping its destiny have had time to produce their natural results.

So said Mr. Herbert Cuthbert at the Royal Alexandra hotel last night upon his return from Brandon, where the Victoria exhibit had caused an immense amount of interest in that city and its environs and of which Mr. Cuthbert had charge.

The past year, continued Mr. Cuthbert, will have a greater influence upon Victoria than any year in its history.

It was the year of discovery. It was discovered in this year by outsiders. Five years ago it was discovered by some of its own citizens, who had taken a trip to other tourist resorts and residential cities, and who came home with a new idea and a new appreciation of the city. Why, they said, there is nothing we have seen away from home that equals or can compare with our own city. From that time an effort was made to attract the attention of outsiders to the advantage of the city and the association I represent has carried on a vigorous advertising campaign, until the city has now been discovered by people in other parts of the world. In five years there will be a new Victoria.

The new Victoria will be something that even its own citizens scarcely foresee or even yet appreciate. It will be a city of which Canada will be proud. The old Victoria to a certain extent will remain, but there will be in one new addition a Pasadena, only more beautiful by the presence of the ever beautiful salt blue sea and, the everlasting alps of the Olympian range. In another addition there will be an Oakland; in another, a Berkeley; in another a Redland; in another, a suggestion of Brighton, and in another a Southport all combining to make such a city of wealthy homes, a well to do business community, and ideal workmen's dwellings that will be unique, not only in Canada, but on the American continent.

Asked as to the causes that were likely to bring about such results Mr. Cuthbert said that there were not hard to seek.

The temperate nature of its almost perfect climate, the charm of its wonderfully beautiful bay, and the delightful ease of the life led by its citizens, all will have their effect in attracting a large number of people of wealth and refinement to the city. Capitalists have already flocked to it and some of the most beautiful country around the city is being laid out by the most expert landscape gardeners in the world. The winning of the new palatial hotel by the C.P.R. will attract hundreds of wealthy people to the city who will have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with its attractions and advantages. The establishment of the "all-red line" will have the same effect only in a more marked degree. Hundreds of the best class of tourists, artists, retired business men, writers of fiction, and correspondents of leading magazines and periodicals will pass through Victoria who never dreamed that there was such a city either on this continent or any other, many of whom will become permanent residents. As the home of the Lieutenant-governor of the province, the government of the province, the heads of the various churches and of many retired naval and military officers there is now a social life that is in itself attractive. To the financier it will also appeal. The opportunities for the profitable employment of capital in the development of the virgin natural resources of Vancouver Island will induce many capitalists to make their homes in the city. As an instance of that I may point out that some ex-residents of Manhattan have already made small fortunes from their investments on Vancouver Island.

It naturally follows that the influx of such an increased population will mean more work for the working men and more business for the business man. And yet the causes that lead to a greater Victoria have not been stated. All the farms around the city, consisting of 100 acres and upwards, are rapidly being cut up into five and ten acre lots and are being devoted to fruit culture. Where we had one family on 100 or 200 acres of land we shall now have from 10 to 50, all of which means more business and more prosperity.

Therefore, said Mr. Cuthbert, you will see why I call it the coming city of the Pacific. A city of outdoor sports and games, with fifteen miles of water frontage, the home of rich men, handsome women, artists, authors, naval and military officers; situated in the midst of glorious scenery with the Mediterranean of the Pacific at its feet, and possessing a summer climate equal to any—nay surpassing that of any in the old world and with its glorious sunsets and prolonged twilight surely no other title is so appropriate as "the Canadian Venice."

WHERE TROUT LURK

Prof. Prince Recites Some Facts for the Fisherman

"More money has been sunk in mines than will ever come out of them, and even after our lumber is all gone and our forests have been cut down our fisheries will still supply labor and food. They are our most permanent natural resource." Thus speaks an eminent British Columbian; but to be fair it may be well to say that the words are recorded by Prof. Edward E. Prince, general inspector of fisheries for the Dominion and an enthusiast on the subject. The quotation occurs in an able paper on the Pacific Fishing Industries of Canada, which the professor has prepared for the department of marine and fisheries, and which is printed in the last report of that department. It is needless to say that the views taken are optimistic, yet

An Anticipatory Glance at the City Which Is to Be—Photographs of Two Typical Beauty Spots—What We Offer the Fishermen

It is to be hoped that the valuable information conveyed will not remain buried between the covers of a blue book.

Prof. Prince includes in his review the fisheries of the Yukon as well as those of British Columbia. On this vast stretch of island dotted coast the inland waters are comparatively unimportant as compared with those of the sea, when viewed from a commercial standpoint, yet the rivers are of the highest value as the breeding grounds of salmon, while nowhere can the angler find trout of finer game qualities.

The sea-fisheries already well developed along the coast of British Columbia are still capable of enormous expansion. The amazing feature of these fisheries is that they may be carried on in waters perfectly land sheltered. Hecla Straits, Dixon Entrance, Queen Charlotte Sound and the Straits of Georgia, with innumerable deep inlets, bays and arms, are so shielded from the open ocean as to furnish splendid shelter conditions. Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Islands form a barrier against storms, while the shores of these islands are themselves penetrated by extensive channels, arms and bays, abounding like the adjacent ocean waters, in the most valuable economic species of fish.

The greatest spawning and feeding grounds in the world for herring, halibut, flat-fishes allied to the plaice and sole, and numerous other food fishes occur within the vast sheltered area, covering nearly 30,000 square miles extending from the international boundary line on the south to the Alaskan limits in Dixon entrance on the north. The number of large rivers which take their rise on the Pacific slope of Canada is astonishing, including with one or two exceptions, all the great salmon rivers on the western watersheds of America. The Fraser, Columbia, Thompson, Skeena, Neas, Stikine, Liard, Yukon, Pelly, Porcupine, Peel and other large streams all have their source in British Columbia or the Yukon district.

It is an axiom amongst fishery authorities that food fishes improve in quality in cold northern waters, and must be admitted that these Pacific fishing grounds for that reason have an enviable reputation. But the very plenitude of the fishery resources prevented a proper appreciation of them for years, and they are still under-estimated. The prolific salmon absorbing masses of the attention of the fishermen.

The incoming of vast numbers of settlers into Central Canada and the growth of new towns and settlements east and west of the Rocky mountains is already creating a market of great proportions for Pacific sea fishes. Fresh halibut will soon be in large demand.

This, like codfish, and other Pacific fish products are readily canned, smoked, etc. Certain Seattle fish firms are developing a business on these lines already. New enterprises of this nature are capable of rapid growth in British Columbia.

The salmon industry, however, may be said to have reached a full degree of development with its annual production nearing in some years the

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cans and place them on a conveyor where they go through the crimping machine. As they pass through this cans are scrubbed until they fairly shine. After this it is a mechanical process pure and simple. The filled and topped cans drop on an incline through the soldering machine, and then they are allowed to cool, preparatory to being taken to the retort. The first hot bath last 30 minutes. The

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Recently there have been signs of a movement northward of canners, who regard the Fraser river as in peril, owing to excessive fishing in the Straits of Georgia and Puget Sound, which cannot be regulated except by an international agreement with the United States. At the same time more attention is paid to the inferior

grades of salmon, even the export of dog salmon to the Japanese market having become a branch of the industry. The halibut fisheries, valued at a half million a year, are of much more recent origin than the preceding. This fish, which weighs an average of 100 pounds and more, are scattered all over the straits, especially Hecla straits, and along the coast of Vancouver Island.

can be then pierced by a small hole to allow the vapors to escape. After a few minutes the cans are again mechanically sealed and placed in steam main for an hour and a quarter, during which the fish becomes the rich, tender, well-flavored article of commerce. Every essential ingredient which nature implants in the sockeye is retained, while the process makes abso-

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These fisheries are largely in the hands of Americans, who with modern boats make enormous catches. The steamer Manhattan has a record of 170,000 pounds of halibut in a single catch.

Prof. Prince has high esteem for the black cod of British Columbia, which is not yet marketed in large quantities. It is found along the western shore of the Queen Charlotte Islands, and is said to be far more appetizing than the drier and firmer true cod. The fish is of a delicate flavor, and is well prepared by broiling or steaming. It is also introduced to the oolachan, a fish the size of smelt, which crowd the entrance of the rivers from early in March to the middle of April. In a freshly caught condition, the oolachan is delicious, and its flesh is stated to be as great a restorative to the wasted human system as cod liver oil, and besides it gives a large yield of pure oil which might be turned to commercial use. No doubt some satisfactory method of preserving these delicate and esteemed fish will soon be found. The real smelt are also found in abundance in B. C. waters, before by shipping them in some form which will retain their flavor, a large and profitable export will be carried on. There is a great opening in the Orient for dried smelts, and the Americans are already in the field.

The herring fisheries are already important, but Prof. Prince looks forward to a great development. Herring are caught on every part of the British Columbia coast, and in the north they reach a size almost equaling the large Labrador herring. In 1893 a tug navigating the Straits of Georgia passed for three hours through a continuous mass of migrating herring. There seems to be little doubt that if the movements of the schools could be ascertained, which is possible by a scientific survey, herring could be captured in enormous quantities during the whole year, as in Scottish and English waters. Until the present time, the fishermen have been content to await the arrival of the herring in the bays and inlets. The principal centre of the fishery is Nanaimo, and the vast schools, as a rule, move in about the middle of November. Here also the great difficulty has been in the methods of packing the fish for export. At the suggestion of Prof. Prince, a Scottish expert, with a staff of fisher girls who gut and coopers who attend to the barreling, have been imported, and sample shipments of Scottish cured "British Columbia herring" will be made in the near future. Already three or four enterprises, backed up with adequate capital, will embark immediately in the business. There is no reason why the province should not put up a large pack of the best herring as Scotland, which yields annually

250,000 to 350,000 tons of herring, valued, when ready for market, at no less than \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000. A very extensive trade has recently been developed, which is also capable of great developments.

Many species of whales occur off the British Columbia coast, and have been at no value whatever to the province in the past, but the action of the Dominion government, by its encouragement of whale fishing, in modern principles, will create in a few years a vast and remunerative industry along the coast. The whales already known to exist furnish enormous important products which are valued by the most recent mechanical and chemical methods. Oil, fertilizer, bone glue, canned "beef," which is well prepared whale flesh put up in beef cans, and even condensed milk from the female whale, are among the articles yielded by these creatures. Pickled whales' tails are regarded with favor in Canada, has already begun to supply this demand.

ITS SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS
Some Facts Which Will Appeal to Host of Tourist Visitors

Herewith are presented two very typical of the various attractions of Victoria and Vancouver Island—both involving the scenic beauties, the other representative of the haunts of the sportsman. This being the height of the tourist season, it is timely to reiterate that Victoria has always been recognized as a city in which life is well worth living. Its situation is ideal, surrounded as it is on three sides by the island-studded Straits of Juan de Fuca, leading out into the great Pacific ocean, the shore-line broken by huge, rocky bluffs, sheltering innumerable small bays and coves, and from which superb views of the snow-capped Olympian range of mountains and of the lordly Mount Baker are always obtainable.

During the last few years, the tourists, and the health and homesick, have discovered for themselves this favored city, and hence it has, in a very short time, become one of the great resorts and residential cities of America.

The climate of Victoria is the city's greatest asset, notwithstanding its beautiful environs. For fully seven months in the year, there is a daily average of seven hours of bright sunshine, a temperature never over 18 degrees, even in the height of summer, and an average rainfall for seven months of not more than eight inches. The winter climate is the mildest in Canada; roses and other flowering plants and shrubs, having been in bloom during the whole of the winter of 1902-1904. The air is invigorating and never enervating. Aquatic and field sports are indulged in very freely by the young people of the city. In fact, there are few cities of its size on the continent that compare with it in this regard. Splendid driving and cycling are other features of life in this city of the Canadian Far West.

Beacon Hill Park, with its zoological collection, fine recreation grounds, beautiful walks and drives; the Parliament Buildings, a stately pile costing over one million dollars and the most beautiful structure in Canada; three splendid museums with their fine collections of animal, mineral and agricultural specimens; Oak Bay, with fine sandy beaches beloved of campers; and the far famed Gorge at the head of Victoria Arm, a natural reversible waterfall—all are places of interest to those who visit Victoria. During the summer months there are daily excursions in steam launches, by rail, steamer and by trolley to the numerous islands and resorts which surround the city.

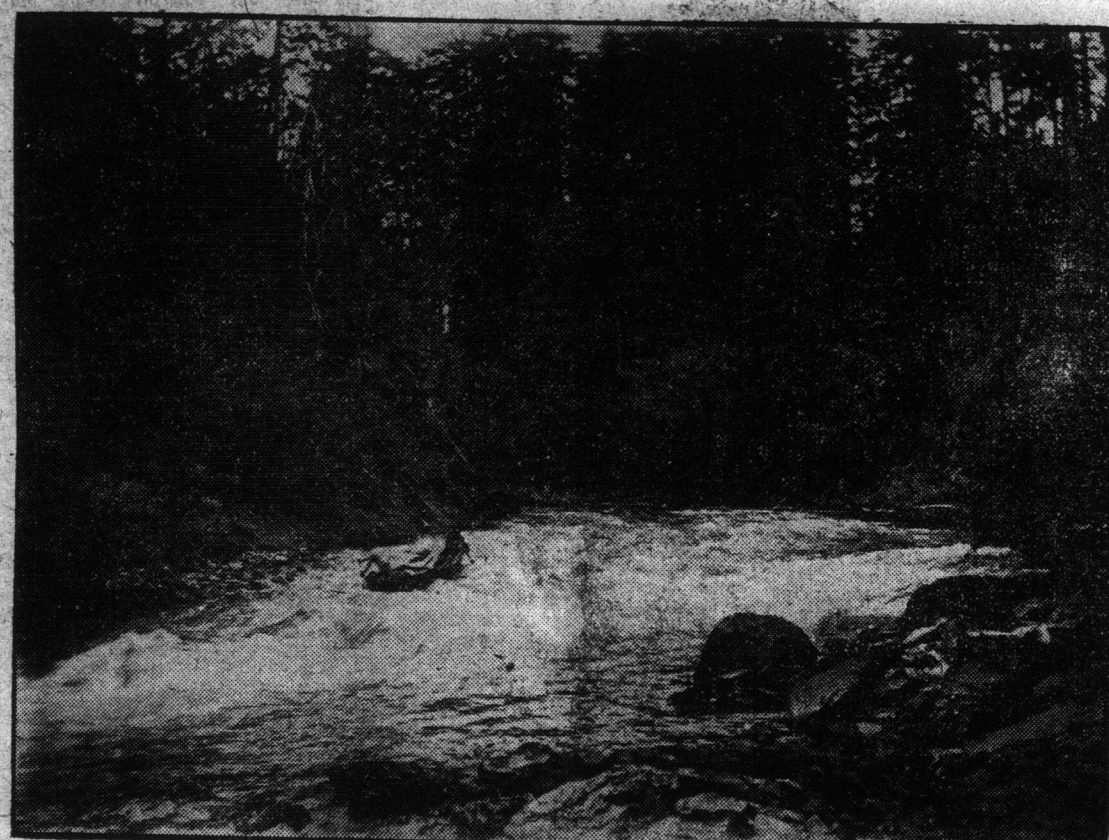
The Victorians are a progressive people, and are doing much to make this "Out post of Empire" a modern city. It has now a population of nearly 30,000 people. There are some very important public works under way, and the Canadian Pacific railway, realizing the great future, is building a superb hotel that will be one of the finest in the West, and which will cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000.

The opportunities for enjoyment and pleasure have had a great deal to do with making Victoria such a delightful residential city. The trains of the Victoria and Nanaimo railway are crowded almost daily with citizens and visitors who are making their way to the numerous camping and hunting places, within a very few miles of the city, where they know splendid salmon and trout fishing is to be had.

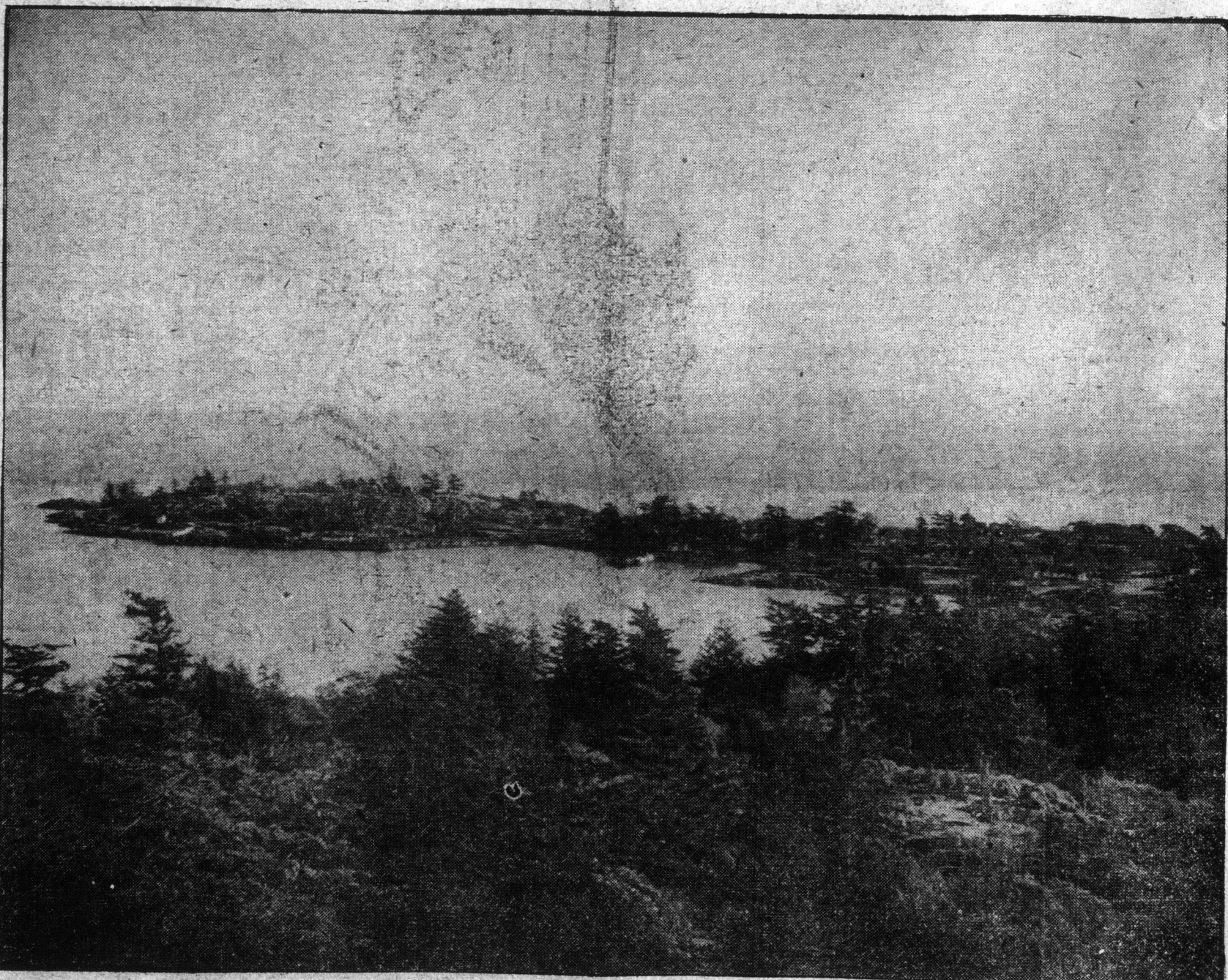
The people of Europe, of Eastern Canada and of the United States have really very little conception of the marvelous beauties of this portion of the Pacific Coast. The chief charm of this superb scenery is that it is the revelation of the Almighty's conception of the beautiful, as exemplified in this perfect combination of mountain, sea, sky, meadow, stream and headland in one everlasting, perfect picture—the wonderment of all who are privileged to behold it.

Life in Victoria has, perhaps, fewer drawbacks than any other Western city, and as one gentleman who has been there more beautiful places, but in my journey round the world it has never been my good fortune to find them."

During the recent visit to Victoria the members of the party of British journalists had many complimentary things to say about Victoria. As the steamer rounded the outer wharf to make her moorings in the inner harbor, Mr. Ernest Brain, of the London Times, said to a Canadian representative: "This is magnificent. It reminds me very much of Ryde or Cowes, the Isle of Wight. It is very, very pretty." And as the walk to the hotel was undertaken Mr. Brain continued: "Your city has a most magnificent approach. I have travelled very widely, but I have never seen anything to excel it in point of its most spectacular beauty." Mr. Brain was glad to know that here in the most westerly outpost of the Empire the feeling of loyalty to the British crown and the flag was as profound as at any other point in the kindred dominions. "I feel quite at home here," said he. "This is Old England over again."



Where the Trout Lurk—A Point on Cowichan River



A Typical View of Coast Line—Overlooking William Head Quarantine Station

The Hu

Now we all know a thing of great so know, something it is so is sufficient fact that it has a mean consideration is magnetic in and negative, and there. Have you yourself trusting ing that, according or harshness of not all know how depth of a w it is heard in one's sympathies of a charming course, a beautiful direct guide to a ciful face, but taken from what goes quickly to the attention for its ment which is cdered attractive ly, therefore, it try the effect of could probably o the friends who it is a real pie arc, as a rule. Take for exam cent, which spr one would least the London acc the Yorkshire a what would hap pecially if those America and A be introduced. ed to a preach who, provided a material for h tively and abso nerves"—by the dious notes? H after time, that iness which com to a striden and on in endle he possessed a aethetic quality have imagined t mon had a valu tually possess. simple pleasant great, best in a charm, yes, act teners, but ever wisdom of Solo quality of a ch after time, that ing pleasing, voic ing dubbed a b scope of every the voice in a Three qualities observation and —taste to discr in the qualities d notice this p perseverance to qualities in your ally the process but still it can a great deal of this ratte to which a ten prone. W the accents of it is an ab cent is one of the taken into consi to cultivate an ing is, we know the voice, but actor is either b or has had it t tent as to be a control. So speech is often which some pe effect of this is among the listi ing form of sp and in this dire rule the chief welcome is spirit of enthus don't overdo it should take the an early age. A ly is an abomin a credit to its p of culture, the us cultivate our

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Henley this y est on record, being the caus outing to whic ward each yea was, river enthr their spirits. A alas! even the the intervals b all they saw v chairs at the F on all the pla absolutely soak escaping from t get somewhere were immensely demand.

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The King h famous singer, the Victorian Class. The K him as a token clation of the an operatic ar said to be un Conrod, the Ar four years, at £40,000. Carer as a si church for a sa

Sir William London speak tion the other man who mar dam socks pro to be happy and one who was played and san Mr. Ruyard has been trans

The King h Buckingham P Cole, who is e life-size portra Prince Edward son of the Pa now a full-fled his thirteenth there was com love messages Windsor to m