

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1998

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming are checked below.

- Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps / Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available / Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.
- Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming / Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below / Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10x	14x	18x	22x	26x	30x
12x	16x	20x	✓	24x	28x

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

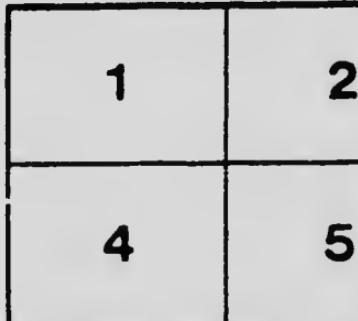
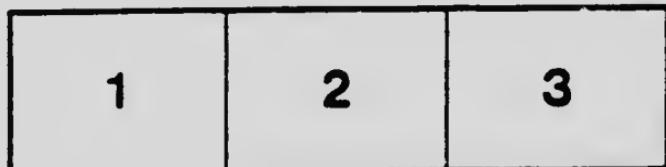
British Columbia Archives and Records Service.

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

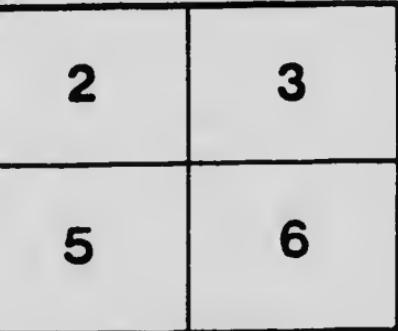
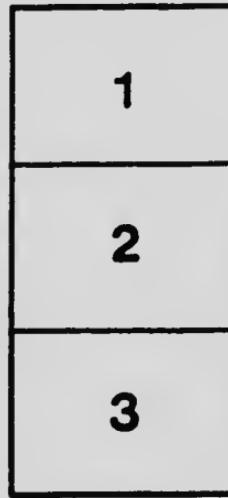
British Columbia Archives and Records Service.

Les images suiventes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plié et en terminant soit par le dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plié, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

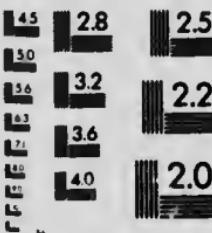
Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



APPLIED IMAGE Inc

1653 East Main Street
Rochester, New York 14609 USA
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

N.W.P.
271.1 V.ii
D396 ✓

VICTORIA



"The City of Sunshine"

CAPITAL OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND ITS

2-OBSERVATORIES-2



The Meteorological Observatory, Victoria, B.C.

This is a subject of interest not only to residents, but to visitors and others abroad who are anxious to learn the truth respecting our unique and almost ideal climate.

Taking first the question of temperature, it is most misleading to compare the annual average temperature of one station with another; for instance, that of Victoria is 49.6 degrees, while in the Prairie Provinces there are districts where the annual average temperature is the same, that is, the greater heat in summer counteracts the cold in winter. We must, therefore, compare the range of temperature between the hottest and coldest periods of the year.

Prepared by

F. NAPIER DENISON

Director British Columbia Meteorological
Observatory, Victoria, B.C.



*One of Victoria's Many
Modern Schools*

The following table gives the average typical stations throughout Canada, also the seasonal range and the number of degrees each station is above Victoria.

	Av. Temperature January Degrees	July Degrees	Annual Range Degrees	Above Vic- toria Degrees
Victoria . . .	39.0	61.0	22.0
Vancouver . . .	36.0	63.0	27.0	5.0
Kamloops . . .	22.0	69.0	47.0	25.0
Calgary	13.0	61.0	48.0	26.0
Winnipeg	-2.0	66.0	68.0	46.0
Toronto	22.0	68.0	46.0	24.0
Halifax	24.0	64.0	40.0	18.0

Victoria possesses the smallest seasonal range, viz.: 22 degrees, while inland, away from the influence of the sea, the extremes between summer and winter increase, until we find them reached at Winnipeg where the extremes go up to 68.5 degrees. Passing eastward through Toronto the moderating influence of the Great Lakes is pronounced in winter and finally at Halifax which, like Victoria, is situated on the sea, we find the seasonal range has greatly decreased, but is still more than in this locality.

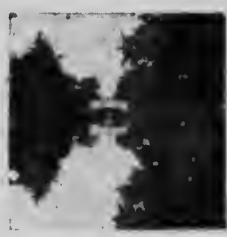
The question naturally arises, why is this portion of our fair Dominion so favorably endowed climatically?

Our cool summers and remarkably mild winters are due to Victoria being situated on the southern extremity of this vast Island, surrounded almost on three sides by the everchanging tidal waters, in conjunction with the prevailing westerly winds of this latitude, which prevent oppressive heat in summer and moderate the cold of winter.

The presence also of the vast areas of low barometric pressure which hover over the adjacent ocean during the winter months tend to keep this season mild.

When a cold wave, which usually sweeps southeastward from the Yukon, across the Prairie Provinces on its way to the Atlantic, spreads southward over this province the cold northerly winds from the Mainland are tempered in crossing the inland tidal waters of the Strait of Georgia.

Respecting the annual average precipitation (rain and snow) at Victoria and certain stations, the following table shows some interesting facts:



Bridge in Beacon Hill Park

	Inches
Victoria	27.46
Beaver Lake	34.46
Goldstream Lake..	65.70
Nanaimo	38.66
Vancouver	59.34
Halifax	56.26



One of the Many Entrancing Views
From the Meteorological Observatory
Gonzales Hill



Typical Water View

Victoria

Victoria holds a remarkably favorable record of only 27.46 inches, while at Beaver Lake, only five miles distant, the amount rises to 34 inches and at Goldstream, at an elevation of over 1,700

feet, and only thirteen miles from Victoria, the average amount is 66 inches.

The figures for Nanaimo show an increase for that portion of the Eastern coast of Vancouver Island, while those for Vancouver represent in a general way the average annual amount on the lower Mainland. Halifax represents an Atlantic Coast station.

The heaviest amounts of precipitation in Western British Columbia are brought to our shores from the Pacific in the great atmospheric disturbances which spread inland over this province in winter. The moisture-laden air first meets the mountains of the West Coast where heavy rain is general. The same air in passing the comparatively low land and open country about Victoria loses a remarkably small amount of precipitation, while at the elevation of Goldstream Lake much more is recorded, and the heavy fall to the west of the Mainland mountains prove the presence of vast quantities of moisture still in the air.

The remarkable absence of fogs in this vicinity, which is due to the open country about us and the almost constant movement of the air, is a great factor in connection with the building up of an important shipping port such as Victoria is rapidly becoming.

The large amount of bright sunshine enjoyed here is remarkable. The average yearly amount is 2,068 hours, that is, NEARLY SIX HOURS PER DAY.

Throughout the summer months visitors are struck by the steady fine weather enjoyed and the absence of thunderstorms. Although the local precipitation is so light ample quantities occur within a short distance which insure the best of water supplies for all purposes, including power and light.

As the average lowest temperature of the coldest month here is decidedly above the freezing point, Victoria is indeed the "Evergreen City of Canada." The general appearance of our winter foliage and green grass proclaim this most emphatically.

VICTORIA'S CLIMATIC CONDITIONS BROUGHT THE ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY HERE

The selection of Victoria as the location for the great new Dominion Observatory was due solely to this city's splendid climatic advantages. For more than two years investigations were carried on throughout the whole of Canada for the purpose of choosing the best site, and finally Victoria was decided upon, because it is the best site available, not merely in all Canada but on the entire continent, owing to the low range of temperature and the steadiness and clearness of the atmosphere.

GOVERNMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

When the decision to locate the Dominion Observatory at Victoria was reached in 1914 the following announcement was made by the Government:

"The Dominion Government has reached the important decision of installing on Little Saanich Mountain, a short distance from Victoria, an Astronomical Observatory carrying a 72-inch reflecting telescope, which will be larger than any in use at the present time in any part of the world.

"After the most exhaustive expert investigation, covering practically every part of the Dominion, Victoria has been chosen as the site because of its superlative climatic and atmospheric conditions. As soon as our data had been compiled respecting this locality, all doubt vanished as to where the choice should be."

VICTORIA



THE HOME OF THE LARGEST
TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD



The Astrophysical Observatory

TO REACH THE OBSERVATORIES

The Dominion Astrophysical Observatory may be reached by motor car from the city or by electric train via the B.C. Electric Interurban Line, alighting at Observatory Station.

The Meteorological Observatory may be reached by street car No. 6 (Foul Bay), alighting at the terminus of the line.



Issued With the Compliments of the

*Victoria & Island Development Assn.
Free Information Bureau*

VICTORIA, B.C.

CANADA



