

# THE RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VOLUME 2.  
No. 10.

VICTORIA, B. C., DECEMBER 1, 1884.

PER ANNUM \$2 01  
PER COPY, 25 CTS.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publisher of this journal to issue as the January number a special edition, of which it is guaranteed one copy shall be mailed free to every man or woman whose name is to be found in the British Columbia Directory. The approaching completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the competition from the eastern centres consequent thereupon, render it imperative that the manufactures and industries of British Columbia should be emphasized and made known. This it is intended shall be done. Its enterprises, industries, manufactures and commercial capabilities shall be graphically and faithfully described. To our advertisers we would say: We are fully aware that it is easy to falsify and deceive in the extent of an edition, and know that obtaining advertisements under the plea that so many thousand copies will be issued, is not entirely new. Now, *unless* our canvasser in making his collections is able to produce a *postal receipt* of weight of matter mailed, thus satisfying our advertisers as to the genuineness of the edition, and the consequent enhanced value as an advertising medium, we shall not expect them to pay for any advertisement it may please them to give us.

**NOVELTIES.**—The charming collection of *recherche* Christmas novelties at C. Morton's, Government street, is well worth a visit of inspection. Messrs. Ferguson, Hibben & Co., and Waitt & Co., have also varied and beautiful selections of Xmas and New Year's goods.

**SALMON.**—Latest advices show the state of the salmon trade to remain unchanged, the glut in the various markets show no indications of moving. The total pack of last season's British Columbia fish is estimated at 150,000 cases, or 50,000 cases less than the season of 1883. It is extremely probable that several canneries will not run next year.

## NEEDED.

The grand jury during the last November session, touched upon an all important point in referring to the need for a reformatory, of which, no such institution at the present time exists in the Province. Our judges, have only two courses open to them either to discharge the juvenile offender with a solitary caution, or to condemn to the damning influences of the common gaol, the poor wretch who for the first time in his life, and often for a really trivial offence, finds himself within the clutches of the law, a course diametrically opposed to the law of political economy, repugnant to the dictates of common sense, and foreign to the better feelings of humanity. The necessity for such institutions have not been recognized in the past. The rush and turmoil of new life in a new country have not allowed the want of it to be felt. But now conditions are changing. Chaos has departed. Order reigns. The individual peculiarities which distinguished the early comers are fading away. A new generation has arisen upon whom depends in a great measure the future welfare of the land. The boy of the present in time becomes a member of society privileged to cast his vote to elect the countrys representatives, or to stand for election himself. The girl, the future mother; under whose maternal care, the child's first glimmering ideas of the duties pertaining to existence are received. This is a problem which every nation has had and will have to solve, sooner or later. "The restriction of vice, the direction of virtue." At every step the progress of a new country reveals fresh responsibilities, other needs, and other wants, of which the necessity for the early establishment of a reformatory, is a pertinent and pressing example.

Placing new machinery in position and an unusual press of business has delayed us beyond our usual publication day.