

country will be a welcome surprise to many. The fisheries are also dealt with at some length, together with the conditions of the finances, trade, education, Government, the railways, public institutions, and the characteristics of the people, while the scenery, climate, and sporting capabilities have their share of attention. The author has shown himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject of his work, and the comprehensive and accurate way in which it is written adds an additional charm to what is at once a most interesting and instructive volume. There is not a page which is not full of solid fact and history, and we have little doubt that, as a result of a perusal of its pages, closer attention will be directed towards Newfoundland. To add to the value of the book, there are several excellent illustrations from photographs, including portraits of Sir William Whiteway, Premier of the Colony, and Lady Whiteway. A good map of Newfoundland is also given.

*(Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.)*

The history of Newfoundland is in many ways one of unique interest, inasmuch as it was there that England achieved her first success in maritime discovery, and also made her first attempt at planting a Colony. In prosecuting the fisheries of Newfoundland, Mr. Harvey points out that English sailors first learned to rule the waves, and that for many years its fisheries were the best nursery for British seamen. A better knowledge, therefore, of the rise and progress of the Colony cannot fail to prove of interest to all students of Colonial history. This Mr. Harvey supplies in a thoroughly intelligible manner, commencing with the discovery of North America by John Cabot, and following the course of events up to the present time. He gives a description of the natural resources and capabilities of the Island, of its agricultural and mineral resources and forest wealth. He dwells at some length on the grand staple industry of the Colony—the fisheries—and refers also to the finances, trade, education, Government, railways, public institutions, and the characteristics of the people. The scenery, climate, and sporting capabilities are set forth, and the improvements of the past twenty-five years are pointed out. Mr. Harvey, who is well-known as a writer upon the history of Newfoundland, has resided there for forty-five years, and is so able to bring to bear a considerable amount of personal experience in dealing with various questions affecting the history, trade, and resources of the Colony. The work is of convenient size, and appears to have been carefully compiled and revised. It is well illustrated, and contains a map of the Colony brought up to date.

*(The Leeds Mercury.)*

The pride of Empire which the Diamond Jubilee has evoked throughout the widely scattered possessions of the Queen is responsible for a good many books, some of which, it must be confessed, are as superficial and pointless as they are perfervid and rhetorical. Amongst the rest, but with more substantial claims, is Dr. Harvey's monograph on "Newfoundland in 1887." Dr. Harvey is well entitled to speak with authority