

(*The Bookseller*—London).

As the present year, besides being the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, is the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Island by John Cabot, it is very appropriate for the publication of this useful and interesting account of this Colony, which was the first Colony that England planted on the American continent. Dr. Harvey, who has resided in the Colony for forty-five years, gives the reader a complete and comprehensive view of its discovery by John Cabot, of its history, and of its present material resources. Of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the Colony Dr. Harvey gives a very optimistic account, and he also devotes considerable space to the important fishing industries of the Colony. Indeed, the impression he conveys is very different to that current here a year or two since, when the future of Newfoundland seemed to be rather under a cloud. However, after making all necessary deductions, there can be no doubt that the Colony has a future before it, and Dr. Harvey's volume, which is well illustrated with excellent photographs, deserves to be carefully read by all who have any interest in the well being of our North American possessions.

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Newfoundland is at present engaging special attention on several grounds. The Jubilee year has brought all the colonies into unusual prominence, and Newfoundland claims peculiar notice on account of its being the oldest of all. But, in addition to that, the Jubilee year, as readers are reminded on the title-page of this book, is the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Island by John Cabot. Moreover, within quite recent years greater efforts have been made than ever before to develop the resources of the interior of the Colony. Lastly, the present *modus vivendi* with regard to the claims of the French on what is known as the French Shore comes to an end at the close of next year. With respect to this last matter the author concludes with an expression of the sanguine belief that if only the colonists will be "patient and wise, while firmly holding on to their rights, the day is not distant when all present difficulties will admit of an easy solution." But he gives no hint as to how this solution is to be reached, and states the obstacles that lie in the way of a solution with a frankness that makes it difficult for the reader to be equally sanguine. While England, he says, cannot disregard her treaty obligations, the national sentiment of France will not permit of her statesmen accepting a money compensation or even a territorial exchange for her treaty rights. On the history and natural resources of the Island and the recent measures taken to develop those resources the information given is sufficiently full though compact. The author is specially anxious to dispel the prevailing idea that Newfoundland consists mainly of extensive wastes doomed to perpetual barrenness by a foggy climate. The prevailing fogs do not extend far inland, and though it is admitted that wide tracts in the Island are irreclaimably barren, there are at least seven thousand square miles available for