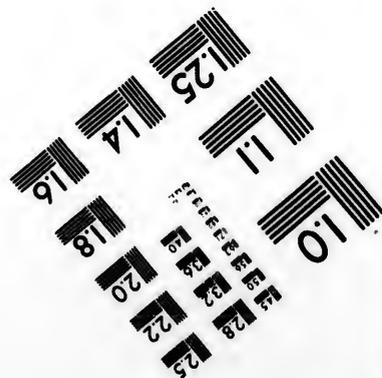
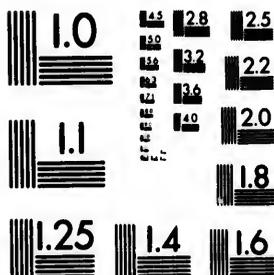


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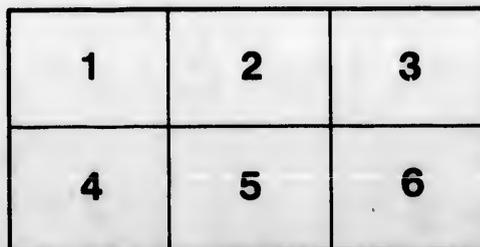
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# Newfoundland's Jubilee Tribute.

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## NEWFOUNDLAND IN 1897:

BY

THE REV. M. HARVEY, LL.D., F.R.S.C.

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SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., LONDON.

To be had at all the Bookstores; Price, One Dollar.

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### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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The following letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's Private Secretary, to Francis J. Hopwood, Esq., C.B., explains itself.

WINDSOR CASTLE, 26th June, 1897.

DEAR MR. HOPWOOD,

I am desired by the Queen to thank you for the copy of the book "Newfoundland in the Diamond Jubilee Year," by the Rev. M. Harvey, which you have been good enough to offer through me for Her Majesty's acceptance. It will be placed in the Royal Library here.

Yours very truly, ARTHUR BIGGE.

FRANCIS J. HOPWOOD, ESQUIRE, C. B., Board of Trade.

(*The Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In his "Newfoundland in 1897" Dr. Harvey lays very happy emphasis on the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the celebration of the discovery of the Island by Cabot in 1497. His story of the voyage of the 'Matthew' is very thrilling reading, and makes you feel once again in this year of inspirations that it is good to have been born an Englishman. Very excellent, too, is his account of the development of the Colony into, in the words of Charles Kingsley, "not the least bright gem in Queen Victoria's crown." The little volume is full of information, and of information which is good for us who are proud of our Empire to acquire—one of the "little loops to pull it by." So "a health to the native born."

(*The London Daily Mail*)—having the largest circulation in London.

“Among the many instructive books born of the recent quickening of public interest in our Colonies, that on *Newfoundland in 1897*, by the Rev. M. Harvey, LL.D., is certainly one of the best. Here we have a brief but most vigorous account of this our oldest Colony, which this year celebrates the 400th anniversary of its discovery by John Cabot. Together with its history, the author gives forcible descriptions of the Island’s natural beauty, and of its character and the character of its people. He discusses also its commerce past and present, its prospects in the future, its political condition and feeling, its political difficulties—mainly with the French on the subject of the fisheries—its climate, and the temptation it offers to the sportsman. For frontispiece the volume has portraits of Sir William and Lady Whiteway. Other illustrations help the reader’s imagination.”—(Sampson Low.)

(*The London World*.)

“A very interesting volume is ‘*Newfoundland in 1897*,’ by the Rev. M. Harvey. Too little is known by most people of this the oldest of our Colonies.”

(*The Scotsman*.)

“The Rev. Dr. Harvey, who has written much and often on ‘*Britain’s First Colony*,’ has prepared a brief and comprehensive account of ‘*Newfoundland in 1897*’ (London: Sampson Low & Co.), describing the condition, resources and progress of the Island in the year which marks at once the record reign of the Queen and the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot. The progress of the Colony has met with checks; but Mr. Harvey’s little book (which is admirably illustrated) shows how many elements of expansion and attraction it possesses.”

(*The Colonies and India*.)

It is rather an opportune moment for a work of this description, when our Colonies are occupying such a large share of public attention, more especially as this Diamond Jubilee year is the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland. A good point in connection with the Queen’s long reign is the advance made by the Colonies and the strengthening of the tie which binds them to the Mother Country; and the author has done well in presenting an account of England’s first Colony, in which a marked feeling of loyalty has been and always will be plainly visible. Was it not in Newfoundland that England made her first attempt at planting a Colony, while the fisheries there have largely helped to increase our commerce. The above volume forms a capital eye-opener to those interested in Newfoundland as it is to-day. The author devotes the main portion of the book to a description of the natural resources and capabilities of the Island, which he says have been overlooked or misrepresented, and, as a consequence, undervalued and neglected. Therefore, the account given of the agricultural and mineral resources of the

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

on our premier Colony, for he has lived for the respectable space of forty five years on the Island, and people who are accustomed to consult the "Encyclopædia Britannica" are acquainted with his succinct and masterly article on the subject. The area of Newfoundland is one-fifth less than that of England, and lying, as it does, at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it has well been described as the stepping-stone between the Old World and the New. Its strategical importance is obvious, for it commands the St. Lawrence, and therefore the Dominion. Its fisheries laid the foundation, far back in the seventeenth century, of the maritime supremacy of England, but the waters which surround the tenth largest island in the world have been, in the metaphorical as well as the actual sense, troubled, for Spain and Portugal, and in more recent times the United States, have sent their fishermen to dispute with natives the harvest of the seas. Lord Salisbury once spoke of the "historic misfortunes" of Newfoundland, and the phrase was justified in the eyes of all political students. How far Newfoundland has stood in its own light is another matter, and one about which these pages are discreetly silent. Dr. Harvey's book, though written with enthusiasm, is valuable. We know not, indeed, where else to turn for so minute a picture of the actual conditions of life in that part of the world, or for so luminous a summary of the manifold activities of the people, and the resources by land as well as by sea which are within their grasp. We have not space to deal with a wide array of facts and statistics regarding the fisheries, which are, of course, the staple industry, and the same reason deters us from laying stress on the agricultural and mineral wealth of the Island. The book has its drawbacks, we admit, in the direction of partial statement; but when allowance is made for such limitations, enough remains in the way of new and minute information to make it worthy of notice as a convenient and able work of reference.

(*Glasgow Herald.*)

It is not a little interesting, from the Imperial point of view, that the Queen's so-called Diamond Jubilee should have fallen in the four hundredth year since the discovery of our oldest Colony. It affords a reminder of the age of our Colonial Empire, the extent of which has been lately brought so strikingly before stay-at-homes. *Dr. Harvey has done well to issue this small but beautiful volume of Newfoundland, where Britain achieved her first success in maritime discovery, planted her first Colony, found a training ground for her seamen, and began her career of commercial greatness from the fisheries.* The story of Newfoundland has many peculiar claims to interest, and Dr. Harvey tells it well. He begins with John Cabot's adventurous and comparatively unnoticed voyage in the 'Matthew,' of Bristol, and does full justice to that mariner, whose great achievement has been too long eclipsed by that of Columbus. Of course it is not by any means clear that Newfoundland was really the first land sighted by John Cabot, but he discovered the island in which came to be planted our first Colony, although the mariners of Normandy and Brittany first became alive to the value of the fisheries. They were followed

by Portuguese and Spanish fishermen, and there is no evidence of English fishermen there before 1517. When they went they did not mean to stay, but got the Government to keep the Island as a place for drying fish, not for settlement, by decreeing that all fishermen should return to England at the close of each fishing season. It was further decreed by the Star Chamber that the master of the first ship entering a harbor in the Island was to be admiral and magistrate for the season. Thus began the grotesque system of government by "Fishing Admirals" that was confirmed by Act of Parliament even so late as 1689. It was not until 1729 that the first governor was appointed by the Crown and the way prepared for constitutional freedom, which was at length obtained in 1854 by the grant of responsible self-government. Newfoundland has been popularly, but somewhat unjustly, regarded as a backward Colony, yet what a contrast between her position to-day and that under the rough, ignorant, and often unscrupulous "Fishing Admirals"! Seven hundred miles of railway now traverse what was then the undisturbed haunt of deer and wolf and fox; in what was believed to be the desert interior coal-beds and copper, iron and asbestos deposits have been discovered; lumbering and agriculture have been steadily developed. Practically the making of modern Newfoundland has been the work of the Queen's reign. The mineral wealth of the Island is not yet appreciated as it seems to deserve. How many people, for instance, know that the copper mines have already yielded ten million dollars' worth of ore, and that one of the most valuable iron mines in the world has been recently opened near St. John's? Less than a year ago a gold-bearing quartz reef was discovered at Cape Broyle, which yielded three ounces of gold to the ton. It is yet too early to say whether Newfoundland is to take permanent rank among the gold-producers of the world, but it is worth recalling that since the first geological survey under Mr. Murray, geologists have, from the character of the formations in many districts, predicted the discovery of gold in the Island. Recently, too, a discovery of petroleum has been made, and the deposits are believed to extend over a large area. As to agriculture, Dr. Harvey says that if we take the whole area of the Island at 42,000 square miles, and deduct one-third for water, there will remain 28,000 square miles, of which about 7,000 are available for culture or grazing, the rest being in forest, etc. The greatest source of wealth to the Colony, of course, is in the fisheries; and it may be said that its prosperity rests upon a foundation of cod fish bones. The products of the fisheries constitute four-fifths of the entire exports, and over one-fourth of the population are engaged in catching and curing fish. Touching the commercial disaster and political crisis of 1894, Dr. Harvey says the Colony has now got over its troubles, and that the crash was by no means an unmixed evil. It was, indeed, a blessing in disguise, as it compelled reform of the commercial system, swept away abuses, introduced improved methods of trade and finance, and placed the business of the Colony on a sounder basis than it had ever been. And hereafter, Dr. Harvey thinks, the Island of Cods, Dogs and Fogs will be the happy haunt of tourists, hav-

ing a wealth of natural beauty, entitling it to be called the Norway of the New World. *Some very attractive illustrations (from photographs) of the scenery are given, and, altogether, the volume is a pleasant and interesting one.*

*Cigarette Papers.* —By JOSEPH HATTON. “More valuable than all the mines of Peru.”

Having been lying in the shade of darkened windows, with only faint echoes of the outer world filtering in, I may have missed the name of Newfoundland as one of the Colonies we have been honoring and shaking hands with. I have always had a sneaking kindness for this Cinderella of the Empire, this poor neglected little waif. Perhaps much has been made of her and I have not heard of it. The fairy godmother may have taken her to the Mansion House in her coach and everybody have been enamored of her, so many things happen that one does not hear of in an ordinary way; but when you have been laid up and dreaming of the Elysian fields, of course you may for the moment look to be outside the news a good deal. Newfoundland is the oldest British Colony. She is very much in evidence just now in connection with the discoveries of the Cabots. We who sit about this round table and roll cigarettes once a week for after-dinner smoking have discussed John Cabot and the Bristol Venturers many a time and oft, and the recently much-emphasized story of his greatness has been no new thing to us. We heard in imagination the cry of “Land, ho” from the look-out of the ‘Matthew’ on May 2, 1497—only this very year celebrated in England, and very properly at Bristol—and it almost seems to have needed the remembrance of the discovery of the Island to have awakened public interest in that Newfoundland which has for all these years been to England a treasure island of never-failing value. Lord Bacon was alive to the importance of the Island, whose fisheries, he said, “are more valuable than all the mines of Peru.” So the English Government of that time handed this first British Colony over to a set of marauders and thieves called the Fishing Admirals. They beat and starved her. If she built a little hut and made a fire to warm her, they tore down the hut and damped down the fire. They committed every kind of devilry against her. There is not in history such an instance of damnable persecution as these bandits permitted themselves. Later, when the Government took charge of her, they bartered bits of her property to the French, gave other belongings to the Americans, forbade her to settle; but in spite of all the Island lived, became a Colony, and should to-day be petted and made much of, not only as some compensation for the past, but as a selfish policy in the present; she’ll pay for good treatment. If you want to learn more about her “Newfoundland in 1897,” written by her oldest inhabitant, the Rev. M. Harvey, and published by Sampson Low & Co., will enlighten you. This is not a book published with any hope of profit, except to profit the British public in giving them knowledge of a treasure.

(*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.

(*Manchester Guardian*.)

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

cultivation or for grazing purposes, these agricultural lands lying in belts mainly along the valleys of the principal rivers and round the heads of the great bays. Much of this land, it is expected, will be made accessible by the railway, which winds northwards and then westwards from Notre Dame Bay across the Island to Port-aux-Basque, and is to be completed within the present year. The mineral resources of the Island are also extensive. Copper has long been mined in large quantity. There are also large coalfields. Iron pyrites have been exported in considerable quantities to the United States for several years, and a little over two years ago "one of the finest deposits of iron ore in the world" was found on Bell Isle, in Conception Bay, about twelve miles from St. John's. Already a costly mining plant has been erected here, and the apparatus for shipping the ore forms the subject of one of the sixteen plates with which the volume is illustrated. Asbestos is also largely mined, and other minerals are found. The precise locality where the mineral deposits and workings are situated is always stated in the text, but in many cases cannot be found on the map accompanying the volume.

*(Montreal Herald.)*

"Newfoundland in 1897" is the name of a volume which has just been published in London by Sampson Low, Marston & Co. It is from the pen of the Rev. Harvey, LL.D., F.R.S.C., who is recognized as being the best authority upon the history of Britain's oldest Colony. It is by far the most complete account of Newfoundland that has yet appeared, every feature of the Colony's life and industries being dealt with by the master hand of its author. The book is intended as a joint souvenir of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee and the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Island by John Cabot, and is beautifully illustrated with photogravures of Sir William and Lady Whiteway, and of beautiful spots in the Colony, or characteristic specimens of its leading industry—the deep sea fishery. Dr. Harvey's latest volume will rank with Dr. Bourinot's recently published volume upon Canada. Nobody who is interested in the Ancient Colony should be without it, and its perusal would be a benefit to many who know too little about our fellow-kinsmen whose Island commands the gateway of Canada.

*(Halifax Witness.)*

No one can more skilfully present the resources, the romantic story, the picturesque attractions of England's oldest Colony than the Rev. Dr. Harvey. We have under our hand his newest book—"Newfoundland in 1897. Being Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Year and the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of the Island by John Cabot." The volume contains over 200 pages, is beautifully printed, and abundantly illustrated. It opens with full page portraits of Sir William and Lady Whiteway. It contains a useful map of the Island. It is published by Sampson Low, Marston & Co., London. We congratulate the people of Newfoundland upon

having among them one who can present their country's claims so effectively, and with such winning eloquence. Dr. Harvey comes out emphatically, as all our leading thinkers do, in favor of "the grand consummation of the federation of the Colonies with the Mother-land, by which they may become integral parts of one great whole linked by ties that coming years will render stronger and stronger." Dr. Harvey describes in this volume the natural resources and capabilities of Newfoundland—its forest wealth, its mineral stores still largely waiting the skill of the explorer, its inviting soil, and its teeming waters. The discovery of the Island by Cabot, and its history from that day are here given briefly but comprehensively and clearly. In fact Dr. Harvey adorns every subject he touches. The reader, we are sure, will find in this volume much to instruct him, and some things to create astonishment. It is amazing what treatment was accorded to colonists in comparatively recent times. We notice by statistics given by Dr. Harvey that the public revenue of Newfoundland has steadily increased from 1892 to 1896. Last year it was \$1,564,457. This is at the rate of \$7.44 per head of the population. In Canada the rate is \$5.81 per head; but in Newfoundland there is very little direct taxation. The debt of the Province amounted last year to \$13,000,000—\$62 per head of the population. In Canada our public debt is now very nearly, perhaps quite, \$50 per head. In the Australian Colonies the debt per head runs all the way from \$190 to \$35. The British national debt is \$86 per head, and that of France \$146. Dr. Harvey's account of the great crash of 1894 is edifying reading. The book is delightful; the people of Newfoundland may well be proud of it.

(*Montreal Gazette.*)

We have more than ordinary pleasure in thus accentuating the antiquity of Newfoundland in the mighty claim of Her Majesty's over-sea dominions, because they have been recalled to us by a writer to whom the readers of the *Gazette*, and especially those of them who for any reason are especially interested in Newfoundland, have for years been indebted for regular and trustworthy information and judicious comment on the affairs of our Island neighbors. The Rev. Dr. Harvey, F.R.S.C., who was one of the first proposers of the Cabot celebration, has just brought out a volume of characteristic excellence entitled, "Newfoundland in 1897; being Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee Year, and the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of the Island by John Cabot." Dr. Harvey is no longer young, but we would be sorry to accept his word (in a letter to the proprietor of this paper) that this attractive and instructive volume is to be "the last fruit from an old tree." Although he is in his 77th year, this, first of the Books of the Jubilees (for every part of the Empire has its own jubilee, as well as the great Mother City of the Queen's domain), shows no sign of intellectual falling off. It is an admirable complement to his previous works on Newfoundland. The Jubilee Book brings the record down

to the close of the jubilee month of June, and deals with welcome fulness on the Cabot controversy. It is published by the important firm of Sampson, Low, Marston & Company, but may be ordered from any bookseller in this city or elsewhere. It is well supplied with maps and illustrations, and should be in the hands of all who would know the condition and prospects (commercial, financial, industrial, etc.), of England's oldest Colony.

(*Canadian Gazette*—London).

Newfoundland is often spoken of as the most backward of British Colonies, and her public men are prone to heap all the blame upon negligent British statesmanship. There is much about Downing Street administration of which Newfoundland has good ground for complaint; but, after all, Cinderella was not herself blameless. She might have shown a little more self-pride and self-respect. At any rate, Cinderella had her day in time, and it seems as though Newfoundland was on the eve of a new life. Judge Prowse did her a great service by his history, and now we have to welcome another work from the industrious pen of the Rev. Dr. Harvey, who has lived forty-five years in St. John's, and worked more assiduously probably than any other living man to dispel the ignorance of the outside world as to England's nearest and oldest Colony. His "Newfoundland—the Oldest British Colony" appeared fourteen years ago. It was followed by his "Text Book" in 1885, and a second edition was issued in 1890. Then came the "Hand Book and Tourists' Guide" in 1894; and now we have "Newfoundland in 1897" (London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.), which brings the reader well in touch with the latest events in the Island.

There is, as Dr. Harvey shows in his preface, peculiar reason for keeping Newfoundland in mind in this year of Imperial ideals, for she was the cradle of British expansion:—"The story of Newfoundland, in many ways, is one of unique interest. Here England achieved her first success in maritime discovery. Here her first attempt at planting a Colony was made. In prosecuting the fisheries of Newfoundland, English sailors first learned how to rule the waves. The wealth derived from these fisheries helped largely to build up England's commercial greatness. For many years its fisheries were the best nursery for her seamen; and they ultimately led to the founding of English Colonies for their protection and prosecution. Great and heroic men took part in the early colonisation of the Island, and the glory which their names shed on its history should never be forgotten. A knowledge of the changes, struggles, and sufferings through which its people passed can never fail to be one of deep interest."

The 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of North America leads Dr. Harvey to make that the starting point of his treatise, and he welcomes the removal of the reproach that Newfoundland had neglected the memory of her first benefactor. Of the railway, Dr.

Harvey says:—"About the construction of the railway there can be  
"but one opinion. The most competent judges pronounce it one of  
"the best roads ever laid down in a new country. There is no flimsy  
"work on it; all is solid and calculated to last. The road-bed is un-  
"surpassed; the rails heavy and of the best material; the sleepers  
"excellent; and the bridges and culverts, of granite and steel, are of  
"the best construction. The passenger cars are of the same style as  
"those used on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Pullman cars are to  
"form part of the equipment. In short, Mr. Reid has left nothing  
"undone to make the line attractive and successful. The most lib-  
"eral arrangements will be made for the promotion of a large passen-  
"ger and goods traffic."

And Dr. Harvey is sanguine that this trunk line will pay:—"Is  
"this railway likely to prove remunerative? Few lines, in a new  
"country, present more abundant elements of success. In the valleys  
"of Codroy, St. George's Bay, Bay of Islands, the Humber, Exploits  
"and Gander, which are either traversed or crossed by the railway,  
"there are immense stretches of good land well adapted for settle-  
"ment. Where the land is not arable it is in many places admirably  
"adapted for cattle-raising, especially in the Exploits Valley, where  
"there is an abundant supply of nutritious grasses in summer. Its  
"proximity to English markets—only six or seven days' steaming—  
"its excellent harbor, and its facilities for growing hay and root  
"crops, all mark it out as a ranching district of great promise. An  
"extensive lumbering business has already sprung up along these  
"valleys. At Bay of Islands is one of the finest herring-fisheries in  
"the world, which, aided by the means of transportation furnished by  
"the railway, will be greatly enlarged. Extensive marble beds are  
"also found here. A coal-field of great promise is crossed by the  
"railway near Grand Lake, and iron is also reported to be found in  
"its neighborhood. The finest coal-field of the Island is in St.  
"George's Bay. Asbestos and other minerals are discovered at  
"various points, and as the country is opened up and settled these  
"mineral discoveries may be expected to increase. Fine harbors are  
"available on both the western and eastern shores. In fact, the rail-  
"way opens up the most valuable lands in the country. All these  
"advantages combined give ample assurance of future prosperity for  
"the railway. That a small Colony, by no means wealthy, has dis-  
"covered such spirit, energy and sagacity as to construct such a line,  
"and to make provision for payment of interest on its cost, is certainly  
"greatly to its credit; and it is now quite certain that it can shoulder  
"the burden of debt incurred by its construction without any undue  
"strain."

Other chapters deal in a most timely and useful way with the re-  
markable mining developments now in progress on the Island, of  
which full accounts have been published in the 'Canadian Gazette.'  
Of Newfoundland as an agricultural and lumbering country he has a  
high opinion, and speaks well of the climate. He rejoices over the

quick and "almost complete" recovery of the Colony from its commercial troubles; "in reality, its vital powers were untouched by the disaster that seemed at first overwhelming." A country that has so quickly recovered should, he justly says, have a future before it. He is even hopeful of a satisfactory issue of the French shore dispute:—

"The colonists, by their temperate presentation of their grievances, have won the sympathy of England and the respect of her leading statesmen. They may rest assured, then, that as soon as an opportunity presents itself their wrongs will be righted. But England cannot accomplish impossibilities. She cannot disregard her treaty obligations; and she has no power to compel France to forego her treaty rights. Surely, then, all right-thinking men will agree that the duty and interest of the Colony lie in co-operation with the Imperial authorities, both in securing a proper measure for the enforcement of the treaties, and also in the settlement of the whole question in the future. The present time calls for moderation, self-control, and the exercise of that good sense which will calmly look facts in the face."

"Be patient and wise, while firmly holding on to your rights"—that is Dr. Harvey's panacea for the diplomatic ills from which, to the shame of British statesmanship, Newfoundland still suffers.

