

height of four or five logs, and putting on a new roof, with three dormer windows to light the attic rooms above; but where are the two or three hundred dollars to come from to do it with? We have not a farthing for such a purpose, necessary though it be, and hence Mr. Renison is going to content himself with spreading a few strips of cedar bark on the top of the split and broken shingles! I cannot believe that the friends of Neepigon will allow its faithful, self-denying Missionary, his wife, and five children to continue housed after this fashion.

#### DIOCESE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

##### SOUTH SHORE, TRINITY BAY.

By the Rev. C. E. Smith, of *Heart's Content, Newfoundland.*

It is a common subject of remark in Newfoundland that the Colony, which is at once the oldest and the nearest of England's daughters is the least known. Not more than a week's journey from Liverpool, the island which Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of in the name of good Queen Bess, but the existence of which had been known almost a century before, is less enveloped in the fog which belts its steep and rocky coasts than it is by the hazy notions of the English people. So little is known of its inhabitants, the descendants of the men of Devon and Dorset, that they are commonly supposed to bear a closer resemblance to the sons of Ham than to the sons of Japheth. "Why Joseph you are white! was the astonished exclamation of a relative when a younger brother of one of the Newfoundland horn clergy arrived at the home of his fathers. And yet, mirabile dictu, the sun is thought to seldom or never shine here, that it is but a land "lost amidst the fogs."

Much of the misconception which prevails so far as the climate is concerned is probably due to the reports of passing strangers on an Allan steamer, who may spend a couple of hours in St. John's, or see from the steamer's deck the low lying northern coast as they pass through the strait of Belle Isle. Information derived from such a source is not more to be relied upon as trustworthy than was that of the old woman, who, having spent half an hour in the city of Glasgow during a shower of rain, ever afterwards declared "that that Glasgow was a terribly rainy place."

The fact is that Newfoundland is like most other countries in this respect, that it must be lived in before it can be faithfully described. Even a few months residence is not sufficient for this purpose. The climate is a good one, says a recent visitor from England to our shores, on the whole far better than ours. During a two months' sojourn there was not a single wholly wet day.

Had his visit been in the year before it is probable that his description would have run thus: "The climate is a bad one, and on the whole far worse than ours. During a two months' sojourn there was not a single wholly fine day." At all events this he certainly might have said. But we can hardly compare the climates of England and Newfoundland together. That of Newfoundland is not only much more changeable than that of the Motherland; but the extremes of hot and cold never experienced there are common enough here. In the same summer day there may be warm and balmy weather, and have frost and snow. If we bear this in mind it may be somewhat easier to realize how, that one day not many years ago several persons left their houses early in the morning whilst the sun was shining brightly, although in the winter time, and that same evening many of them lay frozen corpses upon the bleak hills near their homes. Yet, this actually happened not more than twenty-five miles from the parish of the writer.

To describe this parish is the writer's chief

object in contributing this paper to "Mission Life." It is situated on the southern shore of Trinity Bay, one out of several magnificent bays or arms of the Atlantic Ocean, with which the whole coast line of Newfoundland is deeply indented, but which are more particularly a marked feature of the eastern than of the western coast. For more than sixty miles the Bay runs inland east and west, opening out at its head into a broad sheet of water, which looks like some great inland sea. The shores well wooded with the fir and spruce are evergreen, save in the winter—when the light snow has found a temporary resting place upon their dark green branches. Boldly raising its crest overlooking the expanse of water stands Spread-eagle Peak, which appears to the distant spectator like some massive figure head hewn by nature's hand to finish the scene.

All along the shores are the settlements of the fishermen. Wherever a safe harbour or cove is to be found there are to be seen the white cottages, each with its little garden standing a short distance from the water's edge, whilst all around the harbour projecting some way into the water are the wharves where the fish are landed, and the stages and slakes elevated on long piles above high water mark, which are used in the making and drying of the fish before it can be shipped to the far distant markets of Brazil, or the West Indies, and Spain or Greece.

By far the most important of all the settlements in Trinity Bay is that of Heart's Content. It has a character of its own. Once it was only a fishing village, but now it is also the terminus on this side the Atlantic Ocean of the Anglo and American Telegraph Company. Here the Leviathan steamship, "Great Eastern," found a Canadian harbour and safe anchorage ground in the days when Ocean telegraphy was but an experiment. With what wondering awe must the fisher folk of these shores, who had never seen anything larger than one of the smallest of Her Majesty's cruisers, have gazed upon the huge steamer plunging the waters of the Bay.

(To be continued.)

#### DIOCESE OF NASSAU.

NASSAU.—This is quite a health resort, and we hear that there is a scarcity of clergy there. It would not perhaps be a bad idea if volunteers would offer themselves to Bishop Churton, and thus have a pleasant and beneficial change, while helping the Diocese of Nassau over its present difficulty. It is surely time that Bishop's Letters Dimissory were considered positively necessary for the removal of clergy from one Diocese to another. Even the S. P. G. at home has, we have been told, erred in this respect; but Bishops themselves would surely not employ men who got off with French leave and make no communication to their Diocesan authorities. We hope that Newfoundland will be careful in these matters. A case from Nassau, thither is rumoured abroad.

#### COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

[From the "Canadian Gazette," London, England, August 5th, 1886.]

##### CURRENT NOTES.

The dull sky and frequent showers that characterised the early part of Bank Holiday brought a great crowd to the Colonial Exhibition. The total attendance reached no less than 81,516. On no previous occasion have so many passed through the turnstiles. Last Whit Monday was the nearest approach, and then the total was 1,222 short of the present number. The attendance last week was 188,622, making 2,169,020 up to that time since the opening day.

It is understood that Professor Wm. Saunders, who recently returned to Canada, is making

good progress in preparing for the shipment of autumn fruit to the Exhibition for display, and also for the Colonial Market. He is arranging to obtain from local exhibitions and fairs throughout the Dominion specimens of the choicest fruit and vegetables for the purpose. Inquiries are also on foot in regard to the cold storage of the fruit during the ocean transit. An exhibition of the new fruit will, it is hoped, be made about the middle of October, in connection with the show of the Royal Horticultural Society, which is to be held in the Conservatory of the Exhibition, and from that date to the close of the Exhibition it is intended to make a continuous display.

An interesting paper was during the week contributed by Mr. J. S. Jeans, on "Railway Extension in the Colonies," the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella presiding. Mr. Jeans rightly insisted upon the material service of railways in the development of the countries. The immense development of the trade of the United States he largely attributed to railway extension, and expressed the opinion that England should in her own interests endeavor to assist the Colonies to take the place of the United States in the import trade of Great Britain. Comparing the railways of the various Colonies, he showed that the railways so far built in Canada were equal, on the basis that a railway contributed to the opening up of a country for twenty square miles on each side, to opening up about 400,000 square miles, or little more than one-ninth of the whole. The railways of India provided for opening up about half a million square miles, or rather over one-third of the whole; and the railways of Australia provided facilities for 280,000 square miles, or one-eleventh of the whole Continent. The freight rates of our Colonies were generally higher than those of Europe, but in India and China they were lower.

##### MANUFACTURES.

Not many months since, though before it was known to what extent Canada would be represented at the Colonial Exhibition, a leading journal of the Dominion expressed itself in this wise as to the effect of the display—"Not that Canadian goods are likely to find an important market in England, or that Englishmen for a century to come will be impressed with the idea of Canada becoming England's rival in foreign fields. We do not expect that even a glimmering of such a prospect will present itself to the average English mind." How modest was that journal, and how far afield in its modesty! As to the "important market" for Canadian goods, that we have shown in these columns to be already in a fair way of attainment, and as to the "century" of weary waiting, if we are not much mistaken less than a decade will bring Canada very near the desired goal. Listen, for instance, to the testimony of one who speaks with no possible bias in favor of the Dominion or its products, whose feeling might, in fact, be supposed to run in an opposite direction. Everyone has heard of Dr. Brantis—at least, one every engaged in forestry, and wood and kindred manufactures, for he is a leading spirit in the Department of Forests in the Government of India, and an undoubted authority upon that branch, as well as upon manufactures generally. Dr. Brantis visited the Canadian Section last week, and thus expressed himself after a careful inspection;—"As to your manufactures and natural productions, you Canadians are a nation already—not a nation a generation or even a decade hence, but fully a nation to-day. You have woods of the most magnificent kind and variety for commercial purposes; and as to the minerals and manufactures, I can only say they more than astonish me." The accomplishment of the heart's wish of our Canadian contemporary is thus well "under way;" let him not lose courage or be despondent; the desired end is much nearer than he ventures to hope.