

lates itself to the darkness which it is sent to chase away. If christians are the light of the world, it is necessary that they be filled with fervent and holy zeal. If our light be dim and flickering how can we illuminate others; and just in proportion as our faith and love burn more fervently will we be able more fully and widely to disperse the surrounding darkness.

Missionary activity is thus inseparable from vital christianity. The christian holding forth a consistent example in his family and social circle, lets his light shine before men. Aiding in diffusing gospel truth among unbelievers around him, he is still acting his part as a light in the world. And it is but a

part of the same mission, when the rays which he has received from that light, which is to lighten the Gentiles are sent forth into the gross darkness of heathen lands.

How then does our light shine. Is it so dim that we can scarcely be distinguished from the obscurity around? Can we spare no friendly beam to guide a wanderer to the Saviour, or to cheer a brother who may be "walking in darkness?" Or if not so faint as this, does it shine as brightly and widely as it might? Have we not cause to pray, "God be merciful to us and bless us, and cause thy face to shine on us, that thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving health among all nations."

Some Missions.

PARRSBOROUGH.

During last autumn, by appointment of the Presbytery of Truro, I fulfilled a mission of a few weeks in Parrsborough and its neighborhood; and having been much interested in the people of that section of the country, I embrace the opportunity of bringing its claims as a mission station, under the notice of the members of our church.

This Township, so named after Governor Parr, lies on the North side of the Basin of Minas. Throughout the whole length from Harrington River to Advocate Harbour, the shore is steep and rugged; and there is little of the Dyked Marsh, which on the other side of the Bay and farther up, forms so abundant a source of wealth to the inhabitants. The surface of the country is more uneven than almost any part of Nova Scotia I have visited, being generally broken and hilly, in some instances rising to a considerable elevation, and in almost every quarter presenting scenes, highly attractive to the lover of the picturesque in nature.

As an Agricultural district its advantages are not equal to those of some other parts of the Province; but the soil, both on the summits as well as on the slopes of the hills, is capable of yielding all the vegetable and grain crops of our climate. Considerable quantities of agricultural produce are shipped to St. John, and across the Bay to Halifax, by way of Windsor.

This might be done to a larger extent, than it has hitherto; but the attention of the inhabitants has been much occupied by lumbering and ship-building, so that farming is yet in a backward state, and the country in general is far from having reached the state of advancement of many of the older settled parts of the country. There is good fishing in the Bay, but this branch of industry is not prosecuted here to any considerable extent. Its mineral resources, it is believed, may hereafter be of importance.

Throughout the whole Township are scattered small settlements, but in none of them is the population large. My labours were confined chiefly to the upper part of the Township, where it is somewhat more thickly settled, especially along the Parrsborough or Partridge Island River. At a short distance from its mouth is the village, sometimes called by the name of the Township, but more generally among the inhabitants, Partridge Island, from a bold bluff so called, here jutting out from the mainland. The situation is romantic, under the shelter of a hill which completely overlooks it. The only church here is one built by the late Mr. Ratchford, and by him left for the use of four denominations of Christians, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists.

From this the coast curves inward to the North East forming a convenient