

phen to be at or near the wrist, the different fingers will then represent, tolerably, the relative position of the different ridges. The little ridge will be represented by the smallest finger, the next will represent the Pomeroy ridge, the third the Scotch ridge, while the fourth and thumb may stand for the Old and the Bass wood ridges. Baillie again is beyond the thumb.

Altogether these ridges make up a fine breadth of farming country. The hay crop at the time was mostly secured, and the harvesting of the grain crops was going on, and no complaint heard either as regarded quantity or quality. The fields were covered with oats, barley, buckwheat and potatoes, the raising of wheat being far from general. Orchards were not uncommon, and we were pleased to see that ornamental trees added to the attraction and comfort of a large proportion of the farm houses. The pendant branches of the elm overhang many a door step and afford a most agreeable retreat for the gathering of old and young in groups when the toil of the day is past. A more general use of paint would make the appearance of the farm houses of St. James such as would command the admiration of the passing traveller.

At the little ridge we met a part of Mr. Turnbull's congregation with a sprinkling of other denominations. This was on the evening of a harvest day and after short notice, but the congregation was most encouraging. We explained the various missionary and educational schemes of the church, and recommended the *Record* as a means of gaining fuller acquaintance with the progress of the body to which they belonged, having noticed that the interest taken by congregations in the advancement of Christ's kingdom corresponds with the means of information enjoyed. The place of worship was new and well finished, with comfortable pews filled with an earnest audience.

On the Lord's day we met the congregation assembled at its central and main church on the Scotch ridge. This place of worship has been used for forty years, but many a precious meeting was held and

many precious discourses delivered in this place before it was built. Fifty-one years ago my father had preached here, and godly men had both preceded and followed him. The preaching of the gospel in Gaelic in St. Stephen was one of the circumstances which led to the settlement of the Highlanders in St. James. The Gaelic preacher was Rev. Duncan McColl, an officer of a regiment disbanded at the close of the revolutionary war. He felt the power of divine truth while attending the services of a Wesleyan minister, while in garrison at Halifax, probably Rev. W. Black, and settling at St. Stephen was a pioneer of Wesleyanism there.

The Highlanders who settled St. James were from Sutherlandshire, had left in May 1803, were upwards of two months, and nearly three, when they touched at Shelburne, N. S., short of provisions, and being relieved, proceeded to Boston where some remained, and others proceeded to Wilmington, N.C. Disappointed there, some tried Kennebec in Maine, and others Digby and Annapolis in Nova Scotia, but eventually they were found congregated at St. Stephen, where they heard the gospel in their own tongue. In 1804 they came to St. Stephen, and in 1805 moved out to the ridges already referred to. Here they encamped in an unbroken wilderness, and the usual hardships of first settlers were met, endured, and overcome.

So soon as they found themselves protected by a log or a birch shanty, they began to meet regularly on the Lord's day for the public worship of God. We met with two persons who shared in those meetings sixty-three years ago, and the statement of one of them was, "We met in a shanty covered with birch bark. We met also on every alternate Monday. Our meetings were friendly and social, and devoted to prayer and christian fellowship. People then would not stay home and say, I will read my book. They would come when it was wet and when it was cold."

These men served their generation while serving their God. The very aspect of the congregation at this day indicates that they are a God-fearing people, and their upturn-