

make up their own and their husbands, garments.

After you have made up some of the style and shape I have suggested, then you cannot err in sending the following:—Grey calico (unbleached cotton), printed cottons, muslins, buffs, grey and blue drills, N. S. homespun (grey, white, brown or plum colour), thin and undressed. All the above to be sent in webs. Of the first two,—the grey calico and the printed cottons,—too much cannot be sent. The unbleached calico had better be sent narrow, as it is almost altogether used by the men for *lava-lavas* (a strip of narrow calico tied around the loins of the men), and hence it is only a waste to have it wide. About 30 inches is sufficiently wide for *lava-lavas*; and by attending to this it will be found to cost less money than the wider, and be better suited.

Cheap summer shawls are of much use for the women, so also are large coloured handkerchiefs and broad white or coloured hats.

Again, for the men, white duck pants, light vests, white and coloured shirts, white or coloured hats, common cotton coloured handkerchiefs, cheap scarfs used as girdles, as they do not wear shoulder straps. A few single or double blankets are often of great service.

Now I have given a pretty long and varied list of clothing necessary for the natives, and some may think them pretty well civilized if we can get them to wear such *nice* clothing all at once; and they would judge correctly; but they cannot be induced to wear any clothing at first, not they. Then it may be asked, why send them clothing? Well, we answer, every thing must have a beginning, and, as all great and lasting changes are slow, so also is this great and important change of a nation from heathenism to Christianity. Although heathen natives will not wear clothing as soon as their missionary lands and commences his work among them, still, it is well to have clothing for them, as some of them soon begin to put on clothing on Sundays, even before they have the most remote notion of putting off the old man. And some of them, out of respect to the feelings of the Missionaries and Christian natives, desire clothing that they may wear it. Chiefs, out of sheer pride, at times come out with their odds and ends of European clothing.

Besides these, a missionary going on to a heathen island requires some articles of a general nature for gifts and barter. The present even of a hatchet and a string of beads to a chief at times gains his good will. I don't mean to say a missionary is

to give away the mission goods entrusted to his care by the church in presents to the natives, neither do I presume to lay down a rule which should guide him in this matter. Each missionary must be guided by his common sense and the exigency of the case. There are circumstances of a peculiar character occurring almost daily when the missionary, in order to break down that feeling of timidity and suspicion characteristic of savages, will bestow some article of property upon one or more of the tribe by way of introduction, no matter whether it is his own private property or that of the mission. Therefore it is that every missionary should have by him a promiscuous lot of mission goods which we will designate *barter*, as follows: assorted beads, clasp and sheath knives, scissors, harps, fishing-hooks, pins, needles, thread, buttons, hooks and eyes, adzes, augers, chisels, gimlets, saws, planes, picks, spades, hoes, common tin or zinc, oil lamps, lamp wicks, steal rat traps, nails, hammers, soap, grey calico in webs, prints, buffs, drills, striped shirting, blue and grey drill made up into men's pants, women's hats (broad rim), men's hats and caps, cotton shirts, singlets, scarfs and belts. No description of cloth is so much in demand among the heathen natives as common red cotton. They wear it round their heads in narrow strips of about two inches in width. As much of the cloths and cottons as possible should be sent out in webs, that is not made up. It packs to better advantage than made up garments. All mission goods for our mission intended for this year should be in Halifax certainly not a day later than the first of September. We should get some gentleman of either St. Matthew's or St. Andrew's who understands how goods should be packed, to put up our mission goods. Let him be the authorized general Agent, to whom all mission goods from our Church for the New Hebrides' mission shall in future be sent, and we will then find that we will have more mission goods, better put up, and with more economy and greater satisfaction, than could otherwise be expected. Many would send in goods if they knew of such an agency. I am quite sure our good Foreign Mission Board will attend to this. I would not think of suggesting these arrangements but for the following reasons:—

1. As I have had perhaps more personal and practical experience in the mission than some who may read these lines;
2. I am quite sure my suggestions will be received kindly by every member of the F. M. Board;
3. Our Church is yet in its infancy in missions, and cannot have all things of this nature at once arranged;
4. By having