

but wasted time and labour, and only think how they can avoid it, thus indicate a superficiality of view, which does not promise very valuable results."

With regard to converts who cannot enter the regular ministry and who yet desire to labour for Christ, Dr. Blaikie asserts that an institution for their training has become an imperative necessity. The only question is a little training or no training at all. There should be courses of popular theology for the benefit of lay preachers, colporteurs, &c. Street-preachers especially need training. A course of instruction would enable them to avoid ways that tend often to mar their usefulness. Lay-workers also would be led by a little training, to understand how little they know, and thus to learn what they sometimes lack—becoming modesty.

It is remarked that the Scottish revival has been mainly within the Church. The problem still remains, how the new life in the Church is to be brought efficiently to bear upon a world given up to covetousness, licentiousness, pleasure falsely so called. It is in this field that lay-workers will be specially needed.

### COOLIES OF TRINIDAD.

BY REV. JOHN MORTON.

The principal part of the Coolies of this Island come from the Northern Provinces of India. There are some Chinese and some Madras Coolies but there have been no new arrivals from China, and only one ship from Madras for some years.

The Indian Government takes care that the terms of indenture are explained to emigrants before they leave Calcutta. The terms of indenture are these: That the immigrant labour on one Estate for a period of five years with liberty to terminate his engagement at the end of four years by paying £3 stg., or at the end of three years by paying £6 stg. When the indenture is cancelled the labourer may return at once to India, paying his own passage—or take a premium on his labour, of from £10 to £15, and bind himself to labour as a bounty Coolie on some particular Estate for one

year: Or labour as unindentured Coolie till he has completed an industrial residence of ten years, when he is entitled to a free passage to India. Should he not wish to return to India he can receive a free grant of five acres of Crown land in lieu of a return passage for himself, and £5 stg., for his wife.

Indentured Coolies have to be paid at least 25 cents per day, or for a task if task work is given. If the unindentured labourers on an Estate are paid more than 25 cents per day or task, the indentured must receive the same. They are also entitled to food medicine and medical attendance free when sick.

Weeding, cutting canes, fork ploughing and draining are generally done by task. Brahams and the more enterprising Coolies generally terminate their indenture at the end of the third or fourth year. On the other hand a great many Coolies take bounty and re-indenture after their five years are up. A considerable number have taken free grants of land instead of a return passage to India. A large proportion remain long after being entitled to return with out either availing themselves of the privilege or taking a grant of land. Of those who return to India a considerable percentage return again to Trinidad. The range of Thermometer is from 65° to 92°. The rain fall is 108 inches. The wet season continues from June to January—with generally a month of fine weather as an Indian summer.

### TURKISH INTOLERANCE.

Mohammedanism, feeling the advance of an aggressive Christianity, has of late shown some of its ancient savage fanaticism. In India and Persia, but especially in Turkey this has been felt. The Turkish Government has, most faithlessly, thrown its influence in the scale of persecution. Dr. Bliss, an experienced missionary, writes from Constantinople that during the month of January, 2,276 copies of the Scriptures were sold from the depot in that city,—1000 copies of the Gospels having been sold to Mohammedans. This roused the fanatical