

crooked leg of the chair. He was finally expelled for non-payment of rent.

The house lizard is very common, tame and harmless. His color varies from a dark brown to a silvery grey. Sometimes he is spotted. His eyes are very black and shiny. The pupil is oval and notched on the inner edge like the teeth of a saw. His movements are quick and graceful. He prefers the walls and ceiling to the floor. Sometimes he falls and breaks off his tapering tail, but this is a small loss; it quickly grows again.

The lizard's food consists of such winged insects as come indoors at night. Hiding behind some convenient picture he waits for his prey to appear. Then, running out quickly, he seizes it with his sharp tongue. If the insect be small it is swallowed at one gulp. If large, the captor returns to his shaded nook to dispose of it at leisure. Large or small it is swallowed bodily. I have seen lizards attack the cockroach, grasshopper and praying mantis. Sometimes the last makes him run off by sawing him across the head with his spiny legs. The process of swallowing a two-inch grasshopper is no easy one. I have known it to extend over a quarter of an hour. To facilitate the process the lizard raps his lower jaw on the wall with a sharp, quick motion. The size of his mouthful can always be determined by the loudness of this noise. My attention was once attracted by a loud rapping behind a door. It was made by a lizard in the act of swallowing a large centipede.

One day a cooley, who was digging up white ant-hills in the grounds, brought in a "queen" for my inspection. The grub was as large as my little finger. I laid it upon a sideboard and left the room for a moment. On returning it was nowhere to be found. Puss was blamed for the theft. Shortly after, as we were sitting down to dinner, my attention was attracted by a tapping sound behind the sideboard. On looking closely I discovered a large lizard with the grub half swallowed, and evidently enjoying his "find" very much. J. R. H.

## OUR INDIAN STATIONS.

### Ten Years' Work.

From the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Ontario and Quebec.

*Origin of the Mission.*—For the first seven years of its existence this Society served as an Auxiliary to the American Baptist Missionary Union, and contributed both in men and money to the work of that body. This is not the place to give in detail the providential circumstances which led us to undertake a mission of our own amongst the Telugus, with Cocanada as its centre. Suffice it to say, that late in the evening of October 16th, 1873, at the house of T. S. Shenston, Esq., Brantford, there were laid before the Board of this Society letters from the Rev. John McLaurin, then at Ongole, and the Rev. A. V. Timpany, then at Ramapatam, setting forth the needs and the advantages as a mission field of the Telugu country surrounding Cocanada, and on either side of the great Godavery river. These brethren earnestly recommended us to undertake this field as a mission of our own, and to accept heartily a work which seemed almost thrust into our hands by the Lord of the harvest. Before the Board adjourned that night it was unanimously resolved to obey the leadings of Providence, and to enter upon this independent work. The Missionary Union cordially agreed to this action, and consented to release Mr. McLaurin for the new enterprise. Accord-

ingly, on October 28th, just eleven years ago, the late Dr. Fyfe telegraphed from Boston to Mr. McLaurin at Ongole, "Go to Cocanada on basis of your letter." It was five months after that memorable telegram was sent before Mr. McLaurin could leave his work at Ongole, and accordingly, in March, 1874, he made his way to Cocanada, and under the auspices of this Society, took up the work which a native Christian, Thomas Gabriel, a man of true apostolic spirit had already begun. Of the honored brethren who then constituted this Board and assumed this responsibility, the Revs. John Bates, R. A. Fyfe, James Cooper, T. L. Davidson and Mr. A. R. McMaster have since gone to their reward.

*Ten Years' Work.*—What then have these ten years accomplished on this Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission field? As to the *Workers*.—Mr. and Mrs. McLaurin arrived at Cocanada in March, 1874, and in February, 1876, were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Currie. In January, 1878, Mr. and Mrs. Craig were added to their number, and in December of the same year Mr. and Mrs. Timpany. And finally Miss Frith joined them in November, 1882. To these who have gone forth from our own Christian land we rejoice to add the following, won from heathenism, viz.: 17 Native Preachers, of whom 3 are ordained, 3 Colporteurs, 6 Bible-women, and 23 teachers in the day schools. Taken altogether, surely a band of workers whom we may deem it a privilege to sustain.

As to the *kinds of work*.—Let us remember that the Telugu people in all number about 17,000,000, and that of these at least 1,500,000 are entirely dependant on this Society for their evangelization, and for all the blessings of the gospel. With this vast work before them, our missionaries and their helpers, as far as it is in their power, continually engage in chapel and street preaching, in conducting boarding schools at their stations, and village schools scattered over the field; in distributing tracts and portions of the Scriptures; in reading and singing of our Saviour; in Sunday-school work, in holding meetings for prayer, in endless conversations with visitors and inquirers. And added to all this is the far-reaching work of the Samulcotta Seminary.

When we enquire about the *Results*, we have to report that three distinct stations or centres of missionary operation have been established, viz., at Cocanada, at Tun, at Akidu. On the entire field there are seven regularly organized churches; and into these churches have been gathered 1,352 converts, baptized on a profession of their faith in Christ. This number does not include the baptized converts who have already passed away to a better land. It is not easy to gain an approximate estimate of the numbers of children who are continually coming under Christian influence in the schools, and in other ways; nor can any eye of man trace all that is done by the constant scattering of the good seed, and by the daily life of the missionaries in the midst of that people. As to the Seminary, its power for good must resemble that of the truly Christian school or college in our own land.

Passing on now from the spiritual and mental to the *material*, we find that this Society has become the possessor of property in that far-off land to the value of about \$17,500. This property consists of station chapels, homes for the missionaries, dormitories for the station schools, village school-houses, the seminary building, boats, tents, etc., and the ground by which all these are occupied. It is a cause for thankfulness that so much has been accomplished in this way for the carrying on of the work; and since so much has been done already, the estimates for building purposes will naturally be less in proportion hereafter.