

Enlarged Series.-Vol. V.
TORON'O, APRIL 18, 1885.
No. 8.

## CLIMBING.

415 Y boy, are you fond of Would you scale the lofty hill 9
Those on the far-off summit Were men of steadfast will Often their feet grew weary And worn in the toilsome war, But they never got discouragad And stand at the top to-day.

You have read what a poet tells us-
The we gain not at a bound e heights; but life is like a ladder-
We must climb up round by round.
So the hill that is steep before t may
It may take you long to climb, But one step after another
Will lea Will lea i to the top in time.
He who would reach the summit Must turn not left or right ; He must keep up heart and courage,
And keep the heights in sight. Little by little the summit
Grows bright in Grows bright in his steadiast And at last nd at last he stands with the victors
As you may, if you try
-Eben Rexford

BRAZIL.

DRAZIL is one of the largest countries in the world, being 2,600 miles in length by 2500 in breadth, larger than the whole of Europe Yet this great empire is but sparsely peopled, having only about ten mi lions of inhabitants, including Whites and negroes. Its principal characteristics are its vast forests and its immense river system. The Amaz on is the largest river in the world, being two hundred miles wide at its mouth. Under the equatorial sun the fertile soil produces the greatest profusion of fruits, flowers and useful plants. Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, spices, drugs and horns from the cattle on its vast pampas or plains are its chief exports. Its diamond mines are the richeat in the world. The central part of the large picture shows the process ot washing the dia glittering stones. The lower part sho


Brazil

I refer took place out on my front veranda. The verandas here are not built of wood, like most of those in America, bit of hard pakhau (pucca) work, a sort of stone softened with water and then beaten down firmly and smoothly. I had just risen from my breakfast, and had gone out on the veranda, when I espied these little creatures. Now, it is a very common sight to see ants. One can go out at any time of the day and see myriads of them of different species, marching to and fro, generally in a straight line and in the most perfect order, from their houses to their fields of labour. But at this time, these particular little black ants attracted my especial attention. I do not know whether their wee noses had smelled breakfast or not ; at any rate, I found them hard at work moving a dead wasp, three times larger than any one of them, across the pucci floor of the veranda. It was a very interesting sight. I was anxious to know what they would do with the lifeless animal with a stinger. On and on they went, tugging and pulling away as if they really were hungry. No matcer if there did chance to be a little unevenness in the floor, still somehow the wasp would move. There were thousands of ants running about, but only about a doz?n were at work at one time, six on one side pulling, and six on the other side pushing. The wasp's whiskers and legs seemed to be their favourite hold, because their minutepincers could clasp them more exsily than the body. There was the wildest excitement all about. Multitudes seemed to show their military tactics in reconnoitring the surrounding country to keep off any enemy that might be around. In ten minutss of some ants I saw a few days ago they had their trophy across the verI do not propose to weary you, chil- anda, and were soon edging their way dren, with a long article all about ants; around to the outside of one of the Eng ish preacher, writing
the rich vegetation of an island planta tion, and above is seen one of the primitive villages of the inferior, with form the of cart in the foreground. from India, says:
"Our youthful readers will at your leisure you can find out about large veranda pillars. They soon ac-

be glad to hear about a little feat pe
heir strang ways in some encycio- complished this, and I immediateiy

