

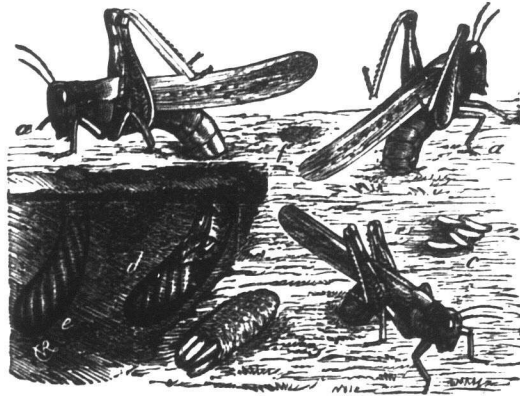
the occupation of the teacher was pursued in obscurity, and when, in the estimation of the general public, the insignificance which characterized him and his work fitted them only for oblivion. But all this is now much changed. No one now complains of want of publicity, or that he or it is undervalued by those members of the community whose good opinion is worth having. States are now vying with each other in their efforts to educate their people. The example of Germany has awakened the rest of Europe to exertion, and educationists proceed thither from all parts of the world to study her system and methods. Professor Hoffman, to whom the late emperor sent a patent of nobility on his birthday, once said to an eminent English minister of education, "That whatever the Germans were in arts or arms, they had accomplished all through their system of education." But a system is not enough. There must be men thoroughly qualified to work it out—men, gifted with the ability to quicken and enlarge the minds of their pupils, and without impairing the native virility of their natures, to stimulate their intellectual alertness and strengthen their moral force—men penetrated with an exalted professional spirit, whose minds are cultured, and whose hearts are sound—men of force of character, and of accurate and liberal scholarship.

THE government of India is taking a remarkable new departure in reference to education. With a view of extending its benefits throughout the country it has resolved that, wherever possible, government schools shall be substituted for private ones, and that the educational staff in these schools shall be strengthened by the engagement of specialists in Great Britain. Technical education is also very fully dealt with in the resolution, and the very sensible suggestion is made in reference to this matter that, as a beginning, an industrial survey should be made of each province. We at home incur much wasteful expenditure annually by the overlapping of our educational organizations and institutions, and an industrial survey would be of no mean utility to us as a preliminary to a well planned scheme of technical instruction.

But the most pregnant and striking proposal of the Indian government is that moral training should be provided by a moral text-book founded on natural religion. Having regard to the solvent action of western ideas on the old beliefs of India, and the great moral dangers attending a period when the intellectual portion of a nation shifts its religious moorings without finding anchorage elsewhere, this action of the Indian government is as wise as it is courageous.—*Educational Times* (England).

FERNDALE SCHOOL.

No. XVI.—THE ORTHOPTERA.



ROCKY MOUNTAIN LOCUST,
(*Caloptenus spretus*) depositing its eggs.

T. Did you ever see the insect sketched here?

CHORUS. Yes. It is our grasshopper.

T. Not altogether. You have made two mistakes. It is not exactly the same as our insect, nor is it properly called the grasshopper.

S. Some people call them locusts.

T. Very good. Our sketch is of the locust which plays such havoc in Canada and the United States, on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Its scientific name means the *Hateful Locust*.

S. It is very much like ours.

T. Well, you have specimens of our own which you have collected for this lesson. I may tell you that there is but little difference in color. The principal difference is in the wing covers.

S. The wing covers of the *Hateful Locust* are longer, according to the drawing.

T. Correct. Any other difference?

S. The end of the wing covers of the *Hateful Locust* is rounder. Our grasshopper—I mean our locust—has the end sloping, instead of rounded, just as if one-quarter of the length of the *Hateful Locust's* wings were cut off with the scissors, slanting, instead of square across.

CHORUS. What is the name of our locust?

T. The red-legged locust is the translation of its scientific name. Is the name correct?

S. Yes. And there is a row of fine teeth on the sides of these long, red, jumping hind legs.

T. You are right. And if you can only watch them cautiously when they are at home you can see the use to which they put them. They draw this toothed leg rapidly against the stiff veins of their wing covers, as a bow is drawn over violin strings. This is how they produce their part of the music which can now be heard in the fields. How many have noticed the insect chorus in the fields?