

## HE EDUCATION J()UR

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## Of Greek and Latin Verse-Composition As a **General Branch of Education.**

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(Concluded from our last.)

le triste rôle d'imitateurs, et celui non moins triste de créateurs de choses parfaitement inutiles."-NISARD, Poëtes de la Décadence, i. 334.

IV. "But boys must be made to produce something original." Argal, they must write Latin verses ! Will not a moment's consideration show to any one that such reasoning involves an immense non sequitur ? By "producing something" is meant, I suppose, that boys must give evidence of having thought for themselves. Now, without stopping to prove that few things have less claim to be called original than the crambe repetita of ordinary Latin verse, or that few exercises involve less thought as distinguished from mere memory and skill, I will ask whether it is seriously asserted that we can get no better evidence of a boy's of labour, and its infinite importance in the evolution of human having thought for himself than the limping and pitiable feeble progress? And was not such work a mere waste of organized ness of an average copy of Latin verses? Such an assertion would frivolity? Now we have been exactly imitating this philanthropist only provoke from most thinkers an exclamation of "Spectatum by degrading education into a mere discipline, and thus teaching

discovered and all that has been written on education since the days of Ascham and Milton, has been discovered and written quite in vain.

V. "But verse making has a disciplinary value: it gives boys some occupation, and it enables a master to look over very quickly what boys have done very slowly; and it can be taught successfully " (for, strange to say, this, too, is an argument which I have heard deliberately and repeatedly advanced), "taught even by stupid men, who can teach nothing else.'

Since these arguments seem to me to be abandonments of the question at issue, and mere confessions of defeat and weakness, I may be allowed to deal with them very summarily. Their truth is the worst condemnation of the whole system. Thev show how mechanical our teaching has become, and how completely it subordinates the interests of the pupil to the convenience of the tutor. And this low conception of what early education should be, involves its own Nemesis; for though little boys may be cheaply and easily kept out of mischief while they are thus being amused with a miserable semblance of production, they demand heavy arrears of labour from every conscientious tutor, when they have reached the higher forms.

And, as for the disciplinary value of verses, is it necessary that discipline should be so purely infructuous? Can we teach nothing in heaven and earth which shall be valuable as an end. no less than as a means? Is it not a sheer blasphemy against the majesty of knowledge to assert that there is nothing worth *teaching* which shall be also worth *knowing*? To walk on a treadmill, to dance on a tight-rope, to spin round and round like an Oriental dervish, may be practices which require skill and involve healthy exercise; but are they preferable to good honest walking? We are told of a certain philanthropist who, when work was slack, employed his labourers one day in dragging stones from one place to another, and the next day in dragging them back again. Well, he certainly kept them at work, and even such work is, I suppose, preferable to idleness. But would labourers, so occupied, be likely to conceive a high opinion either of the good sense of their employer, or of the high dignity admissi ...?" and would go far to prove that all that has been our boys to disbelieve that anything was worth knowing, since