

time by Dr. J. Charlton Fisher, well-known in Quebec, and writer of the very graceful Latin inscription to be seen on the joint monument in honour of Wolfe and Montcalm in that city. At the head of the paper appeared its title, *The Albion*, enclosed to the right and left between two branchlets of oak leaves and acorns, with the Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock intermingled below, (the Maple Leaf was not at the time so generally recognized as now as an emblem of Canada). Beneath this appropriate device appeared in clear capitals the Latin words "Coelum non animus mutant qui trans mare currunt," without any indication of their source. *The Albion* had a considerable circulation in Canada, and from its motto on the first page many of its readers were made acquainted for the first time, perhaps unconsciously, with Horace's very truthful remarks. Finally, it may be noted that the words, "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori,"—"To die for fatherland is sweet and seemly,"—possibly seen on one or other of the memorial groups erected in Canada in honour of those who have fallen in the defence of their country, are also the words of Horace. They are to be found in the second ode of the Third Book, line 13.

Thus it will be seen that into the warp and woof of Canadian affairs, from the day of the first occupation of the country by the British to the time of its consolidation as a Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific not a few threads from Horace have been interwoven.

In a memorable passage in one of his odes, Horace predicts the future circulation of his own poetical works throughout all parts of the world as then known, tacitly perhaps attributing the fact to the patronage of his generous friend Maecenas.

"Born of parents obscure though I be, O Maecenas,
I who still from thy mouth hear the title, "Beloved,"
I shall not pass away through the portals of death;
Me the Colchians shall know, me the Dacian dissembling
His dismay at the sight of his victor the Roman;
Me Scythia's far son;—learned students in me
Shall be Spain's rugged child, and the drinker of Rhone."

(Lytton's translation, ode 20, book 2.)

Here again, interpreted by events, Horace's words are even more comprehensive than they seem to be. He names the child of Spain and the drinker of the Rhone, because Spain and that portion of Gaul through which the Rhone flows, were held at the time to be the extreme limits of the west, but he was destined to be known and studied farther west than this; in the far occident the drinker of the Canadian St. Lawrence far