

moment forget that the road to nationhood which Canada is travelling now, started from the same point and at the same time as responsible government. This is our reason for saying with Sir John A. MacDonald, and with more certainty than he did that: "Canada will be a great British monarchy in connection with the British Empire and under the British Queen . . . recognizing the Sovereign of Great Britain as its sole and only head!" That is the logical development of our responsible government.

L. PH. CORNELIER, '13.

The Factors of Roman Literature.



N discussing Roman literature and its development we must consider the factors which form the literature of any nation and apply them to Rome. These factors have been thus named: the race which produces the literature and the land which it inhabits, its religion, the family relation and its form of government or state.

The Roman race was composed of three branches of the Aryan family and one branch of the non-Aryan family. In the south of the Italian peninsula were the Greeks, a non-Italic race. In the north were the Gauls, also non-Italic. Near the Greeks were the Japygians who had a remote but real relationship to the Italian tribes,—Latin, Umbrian, Isabellian Oscan,—who occupied the centre of the peninsula. These are the Aryan elements which entered into the composition of the Roman race.

The non-Aryan element were the Etruscans, a people whose origin is a baffling mystery to ethnologists. Their language was guttural, their religion gloomy and wild, and their art massive. They were a nation of merchants, at one time dominating all Northern Italy. Even when assimilated by the Romans, they did not entirely lose their native characteristics, and left a deep impression on the Roman language and religion.

When Rome had spread over her seven hills, she began to extend her possessions. First she conquered Latium and Picenum,