

several great poets of antiquity, is assigned a *modus vivendi*, fairly endurable, although attended by few joys.

In the so-called satires of Horace there is no acrimony or malignity, and to these, together with the two books of poetical epistles which precede them, historians have in a great degree been indebted for their pictures of Roman society at the period of Horace's decease, B.C. 8. Although Lucilius, whose satires are now lost, certainly preceded him in point of time at Rome, it was Horace who to all intents and purposes founded in general literature a school of poetic writers on social, or rather as the phrase now is, society topics, of which school Pope in English, and Boileau in French are familiar examples.

Finally, in the poetical fragment commonly spoken of as "The Art of Poetry," Horace has furnished all literary men, writers of prose as well as writers of verse, with a stock of hints and rules of the greatest practical use to them in their treatment of the innumerable problems daily coming before them for solution.