

ture and art had been carried to the utmost perfection of human genius.

But this great colonial empire had its weak side. It was not a nation in the truest sense of the word, for jealousy and strife among the city-states, especially between Ionian Athens and Dorian Sparta, destroyed all loyalty and union. Truly, this great empire rested on a foundation of sand. Too late had the mighty Greeks learned the meaning of the truism: "United we stand, divided we fall." The proud imperial power of Greece after centuries of almost unlimited sway was finally crippled and enslaved by Rome. Past is all the glory of Hellas, yet well is she deserving of our earnest consideration and interest. The words of our fiery Byron bespeak the student's regard for that glorious empire which from its mountain fastnesses ruled the world for many centuries:

"Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more; though fallen, great."

L. McMANUS.

(To be continued.)