

The game with the Athletics was fast and exciting, and decidedly inclined to be rough. Varsity lined up as follows: Goal, Cameron; Point, McQuarrie; Cover-point, Parkyn (Capt.); Forwards, Gilmour, Moss, Brock and W. P. Thompson; Referee, Mr. Cunningham, Captain of Queen's College team, Kingston.

During the first half the play was particularly close, the Athletics scoring the first goal. With about three minutes to play before half-time Varsity rushed matters, and succeeded in tying the score.

In the second-half our boys had much the better of the game, and succeeded in placing five more goals to their credit, while the Athletics only managed to shoot one, thus leaving the score at the end 6 to 2 in our favor.

For Varsity Parkyn played a fine game at cover-point, and Cameron made some good stops in goal. Gilmour shot five of the six goals scored; "Watty" placed the puck through for the other.

In the drawings for the second round, Osgoode Hall is to meet Varsity during the coming week. The Osgoode team is the strongest team in Toronto this year, and should our representatives make a fair showing against them the most enthusiastic supporters of the game at Varsity will rest satisfied for this year.

Mr. Parkyn, Varsity's Captain, filled the same position for the Queen's team last year.

A rink has been made adjoining the College Residence, and each afternoon a short practice is indulged in. The fee for membership in the Club is placed at \$1. Mr. C. S. Cameron is secretary.

### MR. W. DALE'S LECTURE.

#### THE GREATNESS OF ANCIENT ROME.

The important position of Rome in European history was pointed out and dwelt upon. All ancient history ultimately merges in the history of Rome, and all modern history begins from the history of Rome. For 800 years Rome was either the temporal or the spiritual capital of Europe. The great ideas of the middle ages, the ideas, viz., of an universal monarchy and an universal religion were based upon, and were the consequences of, the universal Pagan Empire of Rome. The city of Rome, the capital of that Empire, began from the time of Vergil to be considered as the eternal city. The Coronation of Charlemagne in 800 A. D. was the central date of European history, the end of the history of Ancient Rome, a coronation symbolising two great facts: (1) the union of the Latin and the Teutonic peoples, familiarised to us by the expression church and state; (2) that the Roman Empire was co-extensive with the world and that the terms Roman and Christian were convertible terms. It follows from this commanding historical position of Rome that the two great gifts of Rome to European civilisation are law and religion.

The position and work of Rome was clear from another consideration. The three constituent elements of civilisation are religion, culture and law. Judæa originated the first, Greece the second, Rome the third. But Judæa and Greece disappeared as nations. Their work was incorporated into the work of Rome and thus the organisation of the Roman Empire was the means by which religion and culture came to Europe.

What gave to Rome this unique position in history? In other words, what was the secret of Roman greatness? The conquering career of Rome was then briefly sketched, showing how, from the position of a frontier town on the Tiber, she became by 146 B. C. mistress of the civilised world: Rome's original preëminence was traced to the mutual combination and interaction of three features in her early history, her frontier position, her commercial character, her incorporating policy. The result was a nationality and a character unparalleled in history, a result most completely expressed in the Roman legion and the Roman

encampment. Her superiority in the art of war, i. e., in discipline, reacted upon her political character. The issue of the political contest between patricians and plebeians laid firm the foundation of Rome's greatness. Roman citizenship was gradually extended until in 215 A. D. all free men of the Empire became citizens of the state. The Empire was a continuation of the Republic, and Rome never really underwent a revolution, but her constitution gradually changed to meet the wants of an ever increasing dominion.

Finally the greatest feature in the Roman character was obedience to law, a divine gift. In virtue of this gift the Romans, and not the Greeks or the Jews, were the great civilising power in the world. Hence flowed all the excellences of that Roman character summed up in the expression *constantia gravitasque*. That character was impressed upon the language of Rome, a language whose concreteness and truthfulness prevented both law and religion from being lost in vague metaphysical abstractions. Rome was great in language and in war; in methods of government and in obedience to law. The early Romans were the Puritans of the ancient world whose belief produced the greatest nation of antiquity.

### UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

NOTE.—Contributions to this column must be received before Saturday night. The secretaries of the different societies are requested to furnish us with definite but very concise information as to the time and place of meeting.

#### TUESDAY, JAN. 26TH.

- Natural Science Association.—"Geology of the Rarer Metals," Dr. Coleman. Biological Lecture Room, 4 p. m.  
 Political Science Club of '93.—Debate: Resolved, "That the Methods of History ought to be applied to Economics." Affirmative—H. E. Sampson, D. R. Dobie; Negative—J. D. Shaw, P. E. Wilson. Room No. 5, 4 p. m.  
 Classical Association.—(a) "Socrates as represented by Xenophon," Mr. A. B. Cushing, '93. (b) "Socrates as represented by Plato," Mr. D. A. Glassey, '93. (c) "Trial and Death of Socrates," Mr. E. A. Wicher, '95. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.

#### WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27TH.

- Y.M.C.A. Bible Class.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p. m.  
 Y.W.C.A. Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.  
 Mass Meeting of students to appoint a delegate to the McGill College Banquet.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 2 p. m.  
 Political Science Club of '94.—"Rent." Miss Cross and Miss Mason. Class Room No. 3, 4 p. m.

#### THURSDAY, JAN. 28TH

- Y.M.C.A. Meeting.—"Korean Mission." Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p. m.

#### FRIDAY, JAN. 29TH.

- Literary Society.—"Mock Parliament." Y.M.C.A. Hall, 8 p. m.  
 VARSITY Editorial Staff.—VARSITY Office, 7-15 p. m.  
 College Glee Club.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.  
 Ladies' Glee Club.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 1 p. m.

#### SATURDAY, JAN. 30TH.

- "Social Evening."—Interesting programme, Class of '93. Y.M.C.A. Hall, 7-30 p. m.  
 Regular University Lecture.—"Tennyson," Sir Daniel Wilson, LL.D., F.R.S.E. University Hall, 3 p. m.

#### SUNDAY, JAN. 31ST.

- Bible Class.—"St. Paul at Corinth," Acts xviii. 1-17. Rev. J. P. Sheraton, D.D. Wycliffe College, 3 p. m.

#### MONDAY, FEB. 1ST.

- Modern Language Club.—"A Public English Meeting." Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.  
 S.P.S. Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 5 p. m.  
 Class of '92 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 9-40 a. m.

#### TUESDAY, FEB. 2ND.

- Philosophical Society of '94.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.  
 Political Science Club of '93.—Debate: Resolved, "That a long-continued general usage or custom is law, without any other recognition by the State, or the courts, than the fact of its existence." Affirmative, R. S. Strath, A. E. Bently; Negative, J. Scellen, W. J. Wotz. Room, No. 5, 4 p. m.  
 Class of '93 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 10 a. m.  
 Class of '94 Prayer Meeting.—Y.M.C.A. Hall, 4 p. m.

An examination in gymnastics is now required of Johns Hopkins undergraduates before a degree is conferred.