

mained for many years at about twenty per cent of the total number, while the percentage of those taking part in all the less strenuous forms of athletics, intercollegiate and intramural, has gradually risen from twenty to a little over sixty per cent. It also showed that athletics, well conducted, might be made to contribute significantly to the physical health of the students, but, as conducted at present, too few received benefits and too many incurred positive harm as the severe athletic practices in training and play jeopardize the well-being and may threaten the life of the participants. Still further, college athletics, as conducted today, definitely fail in many institutions to utilize and strengthen such desirable social traits as honesty and the sense of fair play.

The Foundation dealt with and studied about forty athletic conferences in the United States and Canada, and, while it reported that in an increasing number of the conferences the control of athletics by the faculty was demanded, it failed to understand the logic of a representative body which in one paragraph of its regulations emphasized the importance of upholding the status of the amateur in the university, in another countenanced the remission of college fees because of athletic prominence.

In an editorial in a recent number of *The Lancet*¹ complaint is made that in some universities, under the spell of personal proclivities or collegiate rivalries, a wrong sense of values in sport has been created, and a waste of time takes place which should be devoted to the more serious features of a future career. This statement applies, it considers, with special force to medical students to whom more liberty is conceded in respect

1. *The Lancet*, 1930, 2; 807.