

attracted public interest, but, like all the others with the exception of football, were not self-supporting financially.

The universities and colleges provided facilities for physical exercise, physical training and interclass competitions, but could not—and were not asked to—afford the funds, from the educational budget, to stage large contests free of charge.

In other words the principle which really governs today, but which no longer receives recognition, is as follows: the alumni, students and public (wanted in preference, in some cases, to more expertly played professional sports), to witness good amateur contests which would yield the associations sufficient revenue to enable them to balance their year-round budgets, with a little left over for additions to seating and playing facilities.

The spectators became contributors to an extensive national program for the development of the native physical and mental talents of young men of sound, agile bodies and alert minds in a wide variety of sports, these young men becoming the heroes of all ages, and an inspiration to the growing boys and girls of the nation to become better physical specimens and better citizens.

#### USE OF ATHLETIC REVENUE.

That these contributors demanded a fair return in the form of increasingly better, evenly-matched and more hotly contested spectacles was only natural, but there is the situation as it really is today; a range of admission charges and attendance varying with the interest in the different sports contests and an attempt on the part of various collegiate athletic bodies to meet the alumni, student and public demands, within the restrictions of administrative and faculty regulations—made for the good of the participants, the colleges and sport itself—and cover the costs of the entire extra-curricular sports program out of the gate receipts from all contests, in the various sports, staged during the academic year.