

At Cornell (1874-77) the average of the rowing men is 70 per cent, of the baseball men 73 per cent, of the athletic teams 76 per cent.

We would suggest the appointment of a committee to enquire into the whole subject of athletics at McGill and other Universities, and that they have power to regulate our athletics as they think advisable.

Professors McDonald, M.D., McLeod, and Moyses would represent the varied interests concerned.

The members of McGill football team probably spend more time on athletics than any men in the University, and we might expect that these men would have the lowest places in the examinations. The following are the results:—

## ANALYSIS.

The following table is an analysis of the McGill University Football teams as they appear in the photographs in the Arts and Science Reading Room. The standing is taken from the annual calendars:—

Year.	Total number picture.	Medals by members teams.	First honours exclusive medals.	Second rank honours.	Number holders two McGill degrees.	Number holders one McGill degree.	Did not graduate.	Faculty.			
								Arts.	Science.	Medicine.	Law.
1880...	15	4	1	1	8	7	4*	7	5	1	2
1881...	15	1	3	1	3	11	1	7	6	1	3
1882...	14	3	4	2	5	7	2	4	5	4	2
1883...	13	5	4	1	6	8	2	1	5	5	3
1884...	16	3	3	4	3	12	1	4	6	5	1
1885...	16	3	4	3	3	12	1	5	6	4	1
1886...	16	2	1	4	0	11	5	6	7	3	0
Total...	105	21	20	16	28	68	16	34	40	33	11

\* One died in his third year.

We make the following quotations from an admirable paper on "College Athletics," by Russel A. Beglow, Esq., New York City:—

"The rapid growth of cities, so much commented on of late, the tendency of city life to too little physical activity, and the fact that College men are constantly coming in increased numbers from the cities of the land, and that even larger numbers go to cities after their studies are completed, make it indispensable that they should obtain at College the greatest possible physical development."

That the athletic class in College is greatly benefited is shown by Dr. Sargent in *Scribner* for Nov. 1887, from measurements of 2,300 Harvard students.

"Dr. Morgan's careful and minute enquiry into the after-health of 294 men, who rowed on Oxford and Cambridge crews down to 1869, shows very conclusively that the lives of these oarsmen were longer by several years than those of the average men, and that an overwhelming majority of them considered their health greatly improved by their early devotion to athletics."

"Athletics prevent dissipation. Men in training are kept from various excesses, by many considered inseparable from a College career."

"Athletics foster manly virtue. They give their devotees rare mastery of self, teach them prompt obedience to law. Courage, coolness, resolution, perseverance, unselfishness, presence of mind, executive power, prompt decision, manliness, must all be at the command of the athlete. Without any one of these qualities he will be incapacitated for his work. The utmost mastery of all his powers is especially required by the man who engages in the modern games of baseball and football. There is no better training ground than the athletic field for many of the qualities that enable men to do good, faithful work in the world."

"The man who had two hours a day of active, eager exercise, is better fitted for work with his books than the man who spends those hours in lazy idleness, or than the weary toiler whose mind becomes sluggish by constant effort without relaxation."

"Prof. Richards claims much virtue for athletics, in that by increasing the physical vigor of the athletic class in College, a better breed of educated men is produced."

"Athletics furnish a stimulus to exertion, and teach men the value of earnest, active work."

"Athletics promote cordiality between different Colleges, and arouse a desirable competition, which cause the undergraduate to attain broader views than those