

This has been a point of conflict ever since, but, according to the fundamental idea, there should be no doubt as to the proper attitude toward this feature of basket ball.

In two weeks from the time that the task was undertaken, the game was ready for its trial, and it was with a good deal of anxiety that I anticipated the outcome. The first exclamation by a bystander upon seeing the baskets was far from encouraging—"Huh, a new game!"—and under this caption it appeared in the *Triangle*. It was not until some time later that, in a conference with this same man, it was decided to call the game basket ball, and in the first issue of the "Guide" it was so called.

ITS DEVELOPMENT.

The development of basket ball has been along three main lines. First, the rules were adapted for amateur teams, in an attempt to make the game beneficial to the players, while encouraging legitimate competition for the interest of the men and the organization, rather than for the benefit of the spectators. For this class there have arisen two sets of rules, the A. A. U. and the Collegiate, differing only in one essential, namely, that in the latter the player may make a play after dribbling, while in the former he is restrained. There was need for a divergent set of rules so long as there was a difference in the size of the courts, but as soon as the fields are large enough to admit of the dribbles, there will be no reason why there should be two sets of rules covering the same field.

The second group is that of the purely professional, where the rules are made for the spectator rather than for the player. This has been developed in and around Philadelphia, which is the home of professional basket ball. The professional game was developed through the reluctance of the Y. M. C. A.'s to give time and space to the sport, in the regular work of their gymnasiums. The players who had become expert and were enthusiastic over the game organized teams outside of the Associations, and thus the professional teams began. The aim of their rules was to make the game as fast as possible, for the sake of the spectators; the players are enclosed in a cage so that the ball never goes out of bounds, at the same time giving more space for the spectators. However, this has had the effect of slowing the game, as there are so many occasions for a held ball.

A third line of development was the introduction of changes to adapt the game to the characteristics of girls. The game was played at first according to the rules used by boys; but a misinterpretation of the diagram, illustrating the floor, by some of the Western institutions, gave them the idea of dividing the court into three parts. This avoided the danger of overexertion and exhaustion, which would naturally result when running from end to end of the field was permitted.

A second change was one intended to prevent any opportunity for a struggle over the possession of the ball. Therefore, a rule was formulated that whoever first got possession of the ball with both hands was allowed three seconds in which to dispose of it.

Thus at the present we have these four sets of rules. It seems to me a good provision that the different classes of players should have a game adapted for their own needs; but where the condition of the players and the grounds is similar, there seems little use for more than one set.

ITS DISTRIBUTION.

The distribution of basket ball has been along several lines. The first organization to take it up was the Y. M. C. A. This was natural since it originated in their Training College, and it was carried by the students to their home Associations, thus attaining an international scope. One of the players on the first team went to India, another to China, another to Japan, while others carried it over the United States and Canada. The first team was scattered over the world, carrying the game with them. The drawings for the first copy of the rules were made by a Japanese, who later went to his home country. Ever since, the Associations have been the great exponents of the game, and to-day it is played in most of the Associations of the world.

According to statistics supplied by Mr. Ball, one of the international secretaries, there are in the United States 1037 representative teams playing the game. There are a total of 5773 organized teams reported, which would make about 40,000 persons playing organized basket ball. And, if we include the Associations that use basket ball as an adjunct to the regular physical work, the estimate of Mr. Ball is 150,000 members who play the game.

In February, 1892, just one month after the first appearance of the game in the school paper, we find that it had been adopted as a part of the physical work in the Elmira Reformatory, and was used as a recreation and development for the inmates. It is, to-day, recognized as a useful adjunct to the physical and moral education of the youth in these institutions. Hon. H. W. Charles, of the Kansas Industrial School, writing of the game says: "Inasmuch as the inmates are usually lacking in physique and control, much stress is laid on those exercises which will correct these defects. I do not hesitate to commend basket ball as one of the most valuable factors in remedying these conditions."

The first educational institution to introduce basket ball was Carroll Institute, of Washington, D. C., as it was played there in February, 1892, or less than one month after it appeared in