

Informal inter-collegiate contests aroused a small degree of alumni interest, and incurred expenses which were defrayed by passing the hat among the few alumni and public spectators who came to attend these games.

Comparisons as to the quality of play and the character and adequacy of uniforms suggested the need for coaches and matched playing equipment, and popular subscriptions augmented the game receipts with improvements resulting. Then came "big games" and "games" and the growth of athletic alumni—the pioneers who had by now graduated. These latter offered to aid the students in the various problems attending the increasing scope of the new inter-collegiate sport of football, and, with official sanction still withheld in some quarters, alumni-student associations began to spring up.

These associations often found, in time, that surpluses remained in their treasuries at the end of the football season, as the result of the growing alumni and public demand for admission to the games played. These left-over funds were applied to the maintenance of other sports and inter-collegiate competition therein; and, with grants by the various colleges of playing space and the erection thereon of wooden stands, all sports drew their quota of patrons and produced some revenue, though football still remained the principal producer.

SPECTATOR INTEREST.

Athletic-minded alumni and citizens wished to foster the students' athletic endeavors, and wished to see their contests in as much comfort as possible. Organized team sports were urged—practically forced—to cater to this demand for more contests and more comfortable seats, and the admission charges were gladly paid.

In the meantime the principle of physical training or physical culture for school and college students became recognized as a proper educational function, and through the efforts of trained directors new competitive sports were developed for the inter-collegiate program and immediately