

ment that such a decline were possible; but the experience of Lepreau was but the experience of many another of the earlier settlements of our province where lumbering was the principal if not the only industry.

It is said that above the Falls, Lepreaux river affords rare sport to the lover of the rod, and that "speckled beauties" of goodly size are frequently drawn from beneath its surface. On the veracity of this remark we make no comment; it suffices to say that if pursuing one's way along a river bank, at one time becoming mired in bogs and morasses, at another of clambering over granite or sandstone boulders, or of becoming entangled in a thicket of young cedars, alders and shrubs, constitutes "rare sport," then most assuredly Lepreau is a fisher's Elysium.

On the grounds the greater part of the day was occupied in disposing of the previously arranged programme of sports, many of which were heartily entered into and closely contested, while in others the number of entries was not over large, and they materially failed to excite the enthusiasm they might otherwise have done. We can hardly give credence to the intimation that any refrained from competing because, in witnessing their competitors, they had reason to believe their chances of obtaining a prize were but small; nor do we believe that the "professional" element has taken such hold upon our scholars as to restrain them from competing where no material reward was to be received. But we do know that there is a positive feeling of humiliation which invariably takes possession of an athlete when he discovers during a race that he is unable to maintain the pace of his comrades; and many of the more sensitive who perhaps know they cannot win, unless by accident, are unwilling to compete lest they should be compelled to experience these rather undesirable sensations. This we regret, and it is for us to combat, by whatever means we can, the false impression that any attending disgrace accompanies the position of last in a race. If a spirit of chivalrous rivalry would be developed among athletes to such an extent that each would eagerly enter the contest solely for the purpose of exhibiting and having recorded his athletic powers, and would do so neither expecting or hoping for reward other than the honor attending worthy effort extended in any direction, we would then witness an ideal athletic contest. Such a spirit it was—devoid of "professionalism,"—which prompted the ancient Greeks in preparing for their great Olympic, Pythian, or Isthmian games, when, before entering the contest, the contestants placed their hands on a bleeding victim and swore to use no fraud or guile in the contest; and where the prize consisted of either a garland of wild olive cut from the sacred tree which was "a shelter common to all men and a crown to noble deeds," a chaplet of parsley, or a wreath of pine leaves, and to attain which all men, including even kings and tyrants strove. It was of these men striving without reward in the cause of honor that Greek writers loved to write; they would with pride dilate upon the magnanimity of a race who for nothing but honor were content to struggle for a corruptible crown.

It is evident that in most of the athletic contests of modern

times more than honor is sought, the prize must be of material value, and in order that all contestants may possess equally good chances of obtaining it, resort is had to the rather ignoble method of "handicapping." The proclamation made of old by the heralds of the Olympic games, "let the runners put their feet to the line," would necessarily need to be transformed to meet the ideas of modern times, and would be heralded, "let the runners put their feet to *their lines*." While we unhesitatingly say we believe the system of handicapping, whereby a committee will before the contest arbitrarily decide upon the disadvantages under which the more active persons must compete, to be incorrect; yet so long as public sentiment in this respect remains as at present, it might be advisable for committee on sports to adopt the system on similar future occasions, and it would undoubtedly have the effect of augmenting the number of contestants.

[As each boy could obtain but *one* prize, the first prize in some of the contests went to the second or even the third name.]

The winners in the different events were as follows:—

100 Yards.—First class—1st, Gerow; 2d, H. Sancton. Second class—1st, Payne; 2d, Roach; 3d, Hare. Third class—1st, G. Sancton; 2d, Price; 3d, Wilson.

250 Yards.—First class—1st, Gerow; 2d, Sancton; 3d, Cleveland. Second class—1st, Payne; 2d, Roach; 3d, Hare. Third class—1st, Sancton; 2d, Price; 3d, A. Golding.

Three-Legged Race.—First Class—1st, Sancton and Gerow; 2d, Addy and Cleveland. Second class—1st, Berton and Waterbury; 2d, Payne and Roach. Third class—1st, Golding and Sancton; 2d, Short and Short.

Long Distance (substituted for Hurdle) Race.—First class—1st, Gerow; 2d, Roderick; 3d, Sancton. Second class—1st, Payne; 2d, Roach; 3d, H. Allison.

Bantam Race—1st, Seely, 2d, Berton; 3d, Frost.

V. M. A. Race.—1st, C. H. S. Knodell; 2d, H. C. Tilley.

Long Distance (handicap).—1st, Gerow; 2d, W. Hare; 3d, R. Price.

High Jump.—First class—1st, Gerow; 2d, Roderick; 3d, Sancton. Second class—1st, Payne; 2d, Berton; 3d, Allison.

Broad Jump.—First class—1st, Gerow; 2d, Roderick. Second class—1st, Payne; 2d, Roach; 3d, McGinley.

Throwing Ball. First class—1st, Waterbury; 2d Roderick; 3d, Gerow. Second class—1st, Swann. Third Class, 1st, Short; 2d, Emerson; 3d, Frost.

Strangers' Race—1st, R. Watters. Prize presented by J. G. Keator.

Champion Cup—presented by Rector for most marks gained in all contests—R. Gerow.

GIRLS' CONTESTS,

Walk—First Class—1st, Miss Payne; 2d, Miss Knodell; 3d, Miss Pheasant. Second class—1st, Miss Johnson; 2d, Miss Edmunds.

FLOWER PRIZES.

First (presented by Mrs. deSoyres)—Miss Addison.