

THE SPORT REVIEW

WHAT THE CHAMPION PUGILISTS ARE DOING.

Johnson to Meet Laing—Wolgast is Anxious to Get Into the Ring With Knock-out Brown.

Ad. Wolgast is now ready for Freddy Welsh, Packey McFarland, and Knock-out Brown, but he is particularly anxious to get into the ring with the last-named, according to reports from Frisco. Ever since the East Side Dutchman outpointed the champion in the bouts at Philadelphia and New York the Cadillac boy has been longing for a chance to even things up.

New York boxing fans are still discussing the Walgast-Moran fight of Tuesday. A great many of them had believed that Moran, with his superior skill could stand off the champion for the twenty rounds of the contest, and the British's overwhelming and comparatively speedy defeat was something of a surprise.

The Eastern baseball league race is not yet half over. Rochester has played seventy-nine games and has eighty-four yet to play. Toronto, Baltimore, and Providence have played seventy-two games and have eighty-two games yet to play. Jersey City has played sixty-five and has eighty-nine to play. Montreal and Newark have played sixty-four games and have ninety yet to play, while Buffalo has played only sixty-three games and has ninety-one yet to play. A lot of things may happen before the league championship is decided.

"Jack" Johnson, the negro pugilist, has signed an agreement to meet Bill Lang at Sydney, N.S.W., on Easter Monday, 1912.

Racing men have circulated a petition in New York favoring the Gittins bill at Albany and have secured the signatures of thousands of persons. The petition will be forwarded to Governor Dix. Within the past week 10,000 letters have been mailed to the governor asking him to favor this legislation. These petitions were employed to offset the letters and postal cards mailed at the instance of a professional reform organization.

Cleveland Uhlman, the world's champion trotter, stepped a mile in 2.031 in a workout, the last half being made in a minute flat. Uhlman last season trotted in 1.58 without aid of a wind shield or a runner in front. His world's time is 1.57. Uhlman is the only two-minute trotter.

The El will endeavor on the opening day of St. Thomas races, next Tuesday, to lower the Canadian half-mile track record of 2.051 set by himself at Stratford.

Cobb, of Detroit, hit safely in forty consecutive games before Walsh, of Chicago, stopped him last Tuesday.

Construction work will be commenced within ten days on the new arena rink to be located on the old Mutual street rink site, Toronto.

Belmont's Watervale set a new Canadian record for 11 miles at Fort Erie in 12.5. He beat the mile in 1.37, and was not extended.

The challenge of William Fogwell of New South Wales has been accepted by the Sportsman's cup trustees, and

he will row Ernest Barry for the English title.

Julia Marquard is now the best dividend-paying pitcher the New York Giants have. Although the Rube is away over six feet tall, it took McGraw some time to "fix" him.

The New York Giants have won only three games out of twelve from the Phillies and the Chicago Cubs have lost only one game out of eight to Doolin's men. Yet the Cubs lead the Giants by only half a game. Funny, is it not?

James Cofroth, the San Francisco man, has offered Packey McFar-

land a guarantee of \$8,000, with a

privilege of thirty per cent. of the

gross receipts, for a twenty-round bout

with Wolgast on Labor Day in his

Coliseo Arena. McFarland says he is

willing to fight them, but the weight

question, which has kept the fighters

apart, may again interfere.

If Ottawa had won at Henley, Eng-

land, it would have been the first

time the Grand Challenge has been

won by a Canadian crew. Last year

Winnipeg won the Stewards' Cup for

four hours.

This delirious ravaging of a baseball

fan affected by the heat appears in the

Toronto Star: "Tyrus Cobb, an out-

fielder, Americans on account of his

inability to hit the ball. He has been

signed as utility outfielder by Chas-

Elliott, who thinks that he will be a

valuable man to have on St. Thomas'

bench."

Baseball Record.

Eastern League—Toronto, 4-9; Buffalo, 3-8; Jersey City, 4; Providence, 3; Baltimore, 1; Newark, 0; Montreal, 2; Rochester, 6.

National League—Boston, 5; Cin-

cinnati, 4; New York, 5; Chicago, 0; St.

Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4; Brooklyn,

7; Pittsburgh, 6.

American League—Chicago, 5; New

York, 3; Boston, 6; St. Louis, 1;

Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 1; Detroit,

6; Washington, 3.

Canadian League—Berlin, 12-4; St.

Thomas, 6-6; Hamilton, 11; Guelph,

9; Brantford, 5; London, 2.

News From Selby.

Selby, July 7.—A number from here attended the lawn social at G. Col-

lins, on Tuesday night. Misses Hudgin and Wood left, on Monday, to attend summer school at Wellington.

The farmers are busy in the hay fields and report a good crop. A number attended the painting exhibition in the former Hall last Saturday. Misses Doun left, on Tuesday to visit at Trenton. A number of the villagers spent a pleasant evening at the rectory, on Wednesday last. Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. Denison, daughter, Mrs. B. Denison and grand-daughter spent last Sunday at Bath with her father, Mr. Cunningham. Visitors: Mrs. English, at L. Anderson's; Mr. Doun, at Rev. Doun's; Miss Thompson, at L. Fitzpatrick's; Misses Dawson, at R. McCormick's; Mrs. Alexander at Mrs. Henderson's.

Last March he was earning \$8 per week clerking in Eaton's store. Last week we placed him with the H. W. Petrie Machinery Co., at \$12 per week. On May 28 his elder brother enrolls for a thirty-day course

with Moon College. Still some will

sneak at thirty-day shorthand.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1911.

UNIVERSITY AND SCHOOLS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
sonality and virility in the student, and that its readiness to permit of adaptations is not altogether a weakness. These elements of strength that are inherent in the system need not be sacrificed in making adjustments that will eliminate, in part at least, the wastefulness and lack of purpose that is places detract from the worth of the educational process as it is now carried on.

Considering, for instance, the distribution of studies which occurs at the matriculation stage, the university or college can materially help the schools by having regard to a systematic study course that will involve continuity and definiteness of aim. In prescribing the various examination requirements there seems to be a tendency to overlook the effect of the whole upon the student's mental training and to emphasize subjects and departments. This is not in conformity with good educational practice. To get away from this method of doing things is not quite so easy as it seems to be, because in the undergraduate course itself there is a manifest weakness due to lack of co-ordination among the various departments of study. While, then, the underlying principle has not always been prominent among the more advanced classes, it has naturally become the custom for individual instructors to recommend details of work and of examination that may have an injurious effect on the educational worth of the secondary school course.

The university has two services that it must render to the civilization of the period to justify its existence and privileges. One of these is commonly referred to as the conservation and distribution of the knowledge of the past. The importance of this cannot be overrated because the wisdom thus garnered is the crystallized human experience of the ages, the essence of all progress, which enables each generation to build on the work of its predecessors. The other function, that of inspirer, guide and inciter to effort, is equally important. On the one hand, the institution is concerned to make knowledge available and capacity effective; on the other its duty is to induce activity and conserve energy. It is questionable if this latter aspect of university work is put so prominently forward as the other, yet this duty of guidance and stimulation is undoubtedly a function due to the nation and the race. The bearing of this upon the problem under discussion is, that the influence of the university should be felt for good through all grades of schools, and that the lower institutions should be strengthened through their relation with the higher one. Clearly the benefits would be mutual, for maturity of mind is dependent on training and cultivation as well as upon years.

As has been intimated, the curriculum should be a scientific whole with parts related and proportioned to secure the end desired; it should, therefore, be far removed from any mere fortuitous grouping of subjects, and any changes should be made with this unity of design in view. If it is assumed that the purpose of education is to adjust the individual to the conditions of civilization as will encounter them, and this is a quite adequate definition—it is possible to select the more important elements that determine a choice of subjects suitable for a school and college course. These must have regard to (1) the mental characteristics of the individual who is being educated, including his capacity, experiences and changing attitudes of mind as years advance; (2) the purposes of the education, including the outlook upon life, the ideals to be reached and the relationships to be sustained; (3) the agencies available for educational purposes, including knowledge, institutions and instruments. Any enumeration of this kind would be incomplete if it did not at some point draw attention to modern developments depending upon the contributions of psychology and child study to the bases and methods of educational work; to the change of emphasis from the learning of subject to the nature of the individual, and to the displacement of mere knowledge content of studies by acquaintance with the social and industrial aspects of living.

If the view is held, as is generally the case, that the human race has progressed by very gradual development from a condition of mere animal to the highly specialized and complex life of the present day; and if education is a process of purposive adjustment by which individuals, as yet immature, are trained and taught to live effectively, within that civilization then it seems only reasonable that those agencies which have been most prominent in bringing about the changes of the past will be those most elective for preparation for the future. This is only treating the unfolding and extension of human capacity in a rational scientific way by regarding it as a phase of the great biological scheme of development. It has the further merit of using the instrument to form the individual, not making the student secondary to the subject. On this basis studies for educational ends may be grouped in a general way into language for communication and thought expression; quantity studies, dealing with space, number and computation; nature studies, that have to do with matter, life and the laws of the universe; constructive studies, that relate to the adjustment of materials to man's convenience and necessities; and human studies, embracing those subjects that relate to man's progress, pleasure and advantage, as history, aesthetics, morality and religion. The proper grouping of these at any one period of the student's life constitutes a curriculum, which gradually passes from simple to complex as the unfolding powers of mind become capable of dealing with the more abstract and generalized forms of knowledge.

Clearly some of these will be of greater value than others during the periods of secondary school and college education, if the individual is to be properly fitted for meeting the conditions imposed by the social order of the day. The first place must undoubtedly be assigned to language as the vehicle of all thought expression and acquisition, and among language studies, facile ability to use the mother tongue is the first great necessity. It is unfortunately necessary to emphasize the point that the English language meant is not that of the ex-

amination cram nor of the sporadic formal exercise of the classroom. Freedom, variety and virility are not characteristics that come by rule; they are far more likely to arise from a kindly encouragement to browse and rove amid literature, for capacity grows and ripens but cannot be manufactured by set rules and tasks. Mathematics that relates to the common business and occupations in which men engage should form part of the mental acquisition of every intelligent person. Here again formal prescription is likely to be detrimental both to the mental discipline and the use of knowledge which the subject is capable of imparting. Science also, which explains the phenomena, materials and natural laws that are always present and compose the universe about us, is a department of knowledge that must enter into all symmetrical educational courses. These three then, language, quantity, nature, as thus limited, should form the central core of the secondary and college curriculum, extending from the public school through the arts course. Additional subjects selected on the bases of natural aptitudes, future usefulness, and professional requirements, could be joined to this core to make up a complete curriculum, but these adjuncts should never either displace or dislocate the connections of the first main group. Some things that can be done in this connection to help the cause of education and to keep the university in sympathetic connection with the lower school work are: (1) to avoid minutiae and detailed prescriptions of small portions of work that tend to develop neither scholarship nor power in any general sense; (2) to treat acquisition of knowledge not as an end, but as an agency in producing mental capacity; (3) to choose work for college entrance which will have relation to the requirements of every day life; (4) to emphasize those subjects which have played the most important part in the past history of the race; (5) to act on the principle that university course is a fitting for present-day civilization of the highest type, as determined by the ideals that men have chosen as most worthy of attainment.

DETECTED BY A FRIEND

DONS MALE ATTIRE AND WORKS IN FOUNDRY.

Young Married Woman Spends Two Years of Her Life Posing as Man.

London, July 8.—A curious story comes from Chertsey. It is alleged that for two years a young married woman has donned man's attire and has masqueraded as one of the male sex. For several months she lodged in Chertsey, in the vicinity of which her husband and other relatives reside, and among various unusual occupations for a woman she was employed in the foundry of Herring & Son, Chertsey, for five months.

The woman, who is stated to be the mother of two children and the wife of an Addlestone cartier named Smithers, has, with cropped hair and attired in man's clothing (and indulging abundantly in cigarette smoking), apparently hidden her identity from all with whom she has come in contact. Before last October she was in Working. Then she went to Chertsey, earning a precarious living by selling boot laces.

She was given employment in the foundry of Herring & Son's establishment. She was usually helping the iron molders and occasionally did some light, youthful molding. Though she was of youthful appearance in her cloth cap and her man's gab, there was nothing to distinguish her from other young fellows, and it was not until beginning of March that she left the firm's employment. Subsequently, she hawked fish.

The identity is said to have been established through meeting a Chertsey man who "gave her away" at her wedding, and who had known her for years. When challenged by him, the person stoutly maintained that she was a man, and adopted the same attitude before the police. Subsequently, she was admitted to the hospital.

It is said that sometimes she was in the same public house at Addlestone as her husband without his discovering that his wife was present.

TAMWORTH HOTEL SOLD.

Tamworth, July 6.—Mrs. Edward Douglas, of Buffalo, is visiting at L. P. Wells'. Mrs. Dixon and family left on Wednesday last for her home in Darlington. Miss Miller left on Monday last for her home at Warton. Luke Bell, formerly of Sheffield, visited Tamworth on Tuesday last and left for his home in the North-West same day. Peter Carellan is quite poorly. Mr. Fitzgerald has sold his hotel property to Mr. Bradshaw, of Tweed, for \$8,000. Nicholas Phalen and sister, of Rochelle, N.Y., visited Tamworth, and Ermville for the past week. Seafus Black was taken with a sunstroke while working in the field one day last week. Mrs. R. Huckvale and baby, Toronto, are at Sampson. Shields & Suddell will have their brick kiln ready to burn in a few days. John Obrien and Michael Neville spent July 4th in Watertown, N.Y.

A Beautiful Complexion.

As a substitute for a beautiful complexion, some women resort to paint and powder. But the more sensible use Wade's Iron Tonic Pills, which produce a natural, healthy complexion, make new blood and a robust constitution. Price 25c, at J. B. McLeod's drug stores.

Was There Ever One?

"Pap!" "Yes, my son?" "What is accommodation train?" "Why, my boy, it's one a woman can keep from getting under a man's feet when she sees him coming her way."—Yonkers Statesman.

Woman Catle Dealer.

London, July 8.—For the first time in history a woman cattle dealer was seen, yesterday, in Leicester cattle market.

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