

THE DISPATCH.

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School Psychology

Illusion and Hallucination

Sensations can be neither true nor false, for as mere sensations they simply exist. For example, as far as the simple sensation of redness goes, it makes no difference whether it is produced by external stimulation as a result of gazing at some red object, or is caused by a rubbing of one's eyes. Sensation is always sensation, and is always real no matter what may be the cause. We have learned, however, that perceptions are interpretations of sensations and these may obviously be false. In general there are two forms of false perception, known as illusion and hallucination.

On a foggy day objects viewed through the mist often assume large proportions. This is due to the fact that on a clear day objects casting the same sized image in the eye would be much farther away; and since we interpret the matter according to ordinary conditions, we judge of the object as being farther away and hence believe it to be much larger than it really is. This may be taken as a typical example of the variety of false perception known as illusion. As examples of hallucination we may take the effects of certain mental diseases in which the patient sees figures not visible to other eyes or believes he hears strange voices. Another example is found in the delirium tremens produced by an over indulgence of alcohol in which the victim usually believes he sees small reptiles moving about him.

Illusions and hallucinations are some times distinguished by saying that the former are a result of external stimuli while the latter are due to the particular mental or subjective condition of the individual. This distinction, however, is hardly valid. No doubt the person who sees a mirage on the desert and believes it a city near at hand has an objective stimulus; yet the unfortunate victim of alcoholic mania has a stimulus no less real, which is to be found in the abnormal condition of his nervous system. And in the latter case the reptiles appearing by the bedside seem no less real than do ordinary physical objects to normal persons.

In so far as both illusions and hallucinations are false perceptions they differ in degree rather than in kind. An illusion is a normal false perception one which ordinary persons would experience under similar conditions, but which is not agree with the more extended observations of the persons who experience it. An hallucination on the other hand, is an abnormal false perception, one which the mentally sound person would not experience, and which does not agree with the experiences of healthy minded individuals. The test for an illusion is within the circle of individual experience while the test for hallucination lies within the experience of the group.

While the relation of false perception to school life is very important it is mainly with illusion that we are concerned, since persons affected with hallucinations are not usually to be found in school houses. There are in general two forms of illusion to be met with in the school. (1) Due to an unusual combination of circumstances. Thus in experiments carelessly performed an absurd result may be obtained in many cases; this may be avoided by care and recapitulation. The point is that no conclusion should be drawn without a fair amount of certainty. (2) The illusion of the second type is to be found when the person is expecting something. How often on answering the telephone we believe we recognize the voice of a friend whom we were expecting to put in a call at about that time. This form of illusion must be carefully guarded against in the school; the pupil should not have an undue amount of expectancy or he will slight his work, and in case of error achieve disastrous results.

Kaiser's Family In Danger

Paris, May 13.—An infernal machine was discovered recently in the Bellevue Palace, in the Tiergarten in Berlin,

where the Imperial German family is now residing, according to a correspondent who sends German news to L'Humanite. The machine he says, contained enough dynamite to completely wreck the palace and the adjoining buildings.
"It is probable the German government will declare this news a pure invention," says the correspondent. "Nevertheless I can affirm that my information is accurate."

British Make More Progress

British Headquarters in France, May 14.—Via London.—From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.—British troops have just about completed the absorption of two important villages to which the Germans have clung desperately ever since the battle of Arras began. One of these villages is Roeux, on the north bank of the Scarpe, and the other is Bullecourt, which lies directly in the Hindenberg line just to the west of Queant.

As a result of steady fighting during the last 48 hours, the Germans foot hold in Bullecourt has been reduced to two isolated posts, where bombing fights are continuing. A virtually similar situation exists in Roeux, since the British victory on Saturday, the German counter-attacks have lacked much of their recent fierceness. The number of prisoners taken during this time has been exceptionally large for the character of the operations and the number of troops involved.

These may merely be coincidences, or it may be that the Germans have become tired of sending so many of their troops to their death in massed fighting. The German soldiers have been fighting very stoutly since reserves were thrown into the Arras area.

The heat wave in the fighting district has been temporarily broken by a series of thunderstorms.

British Naval Men Expect Germany to Send her Fleet out for Grand Engagement

London, May 14.—Whether Germany may be making ready to pit her battle fleet against England in the naval engagement which all England and the world have looked for since the start of the war is a question recent destroyer raids has brought forward today. The belief is strong among naval authorities that these frequent and apparently aimless destroyer raids on the British coast may be "feelers out" for such a great sea battle. There have been a dozen or more destroyer and cruiser raids of late on the English coast.

The way the British naval experts look at it, Germany is certainly up to some game in rushing her night cruiser quadron out of Kiel and engaging in ap

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parently futile attacks against defenseless towns, manoeuvres which have in variously cost her more heavily than the British.

The theory on which this hypothesis of Germany's plan for a great sea battle is based is evolved from the idea that Germany may be trying to draw the British watch dog in the North Sea off their guard and distract attention from a major operation which they intend to spring as a surprise. Also the raids may be merely a "testing out" of the watchfulness of Britain's patrols seeking a weak spot in the navy armor.

The Testing Time!



WHEN the test of the world-conflagration called for every ounce of strength in every available man to stem the tide of destruction, one of John Barleycorn's greatest friends, Russia, was the first to abolish the Traffic because it could not meet the test. In good time, when her hour of test arrived, New Brunswick banished the great Drink curse let us hope forever!

After the war, in his turn, John Barleycorn is going to put New Brunswick to the test. Prohibition may again be voted upon after the war.

Every bit of lax enforcement and indifference is just so much ammunition for him to use against us. How does Prohibition meet the test?

Russia—

Some idea of the enormous effect of Prohibition is afforded by the wonderful example of Russia. In spite of the fact that millions of producers are in the army the savings of the people enormously increased. In 1912 and 1913 they were saving, per year, about \$20,000,000. In the first five months under Prohibition they saved \$30,000,000. In 1915 the banks took in \$265,000,000. For the first half of 1916, the Russian people saved \$300,000,000!

The Dakotas—

Town and city population in South Dakota under License increased 168 per cent. in 20 years. In the Prohibition State of North Dakota it increased 434 per cent.!

In "dry" North Dakota, for the year 1909, 2,789 men produced \$19,137,000 worth of manufactured goods. In the "wet" Dakota it required no less than 3,602—813 more men—to produce only \$17,870,000 worth of manufactured goods, or \$1,267,000 less!

In 1890 commitments to Insane Asylums in "dry" North Dakota were 40 persons per 100,000 more than South Dakota. After twenty years of Prohibition they were forty less! And the Prohibition State began the period with only about half the population of its neighbor! South Dakota has since adopted Prohibition.

Help to Enforce Prohibition

Permanent Prohibition in New Brunswick demands strict enforcement between now and the day when Prohibition may again be voted upon after the war. The whole task of enforcement must not be left to the officers of the law alone. Everyone should help. Eternal vigilance is the watchword.

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Sends 600,000 More Troops West

New York, May 14.—A news agency despatch from Petrograd, published here, to-day, says:—

Germany has withdrawn forty divisions (approximately 600,000 men) from the Russian east front and hurried them to France to oppose the Franco-British offensive, according to information from Russian headquarters, featured to day in Petrograd newspapers.

Petrograd, May 14, via London.—The semi-official agency to-day gave out the following:—

The report that the Council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates has called for an armistice is denied. The question of an armistice has never been raised by the Council, which, on the contrary, is engaged at present in drafting an appeal to the soldiers at the front pointing out the inadvisability of a separate peace or of fraternizing with the enemy.

London, May 14.—The Times' Odessa correspondent telegraphing under date of May 9, says a great impression has been created by a recent speech of General Alexis Brusiloff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, complaining of the serious shortcomings of the army and deploring the agitation for a premature peace, the relaxation in discipline, the number of desertions from the army and the tendency of the Russian soldiers to fraternize with the enemy.

General Brusiloff says, the correspondent declared, that the enemy had tempted the Russian soldiers by offering them vodka and had tried to deceive them with proclamations. He added that the desertions were having a baneful influence in the army's rear, and that the lack of discipline was continued it must entail the ruin of Russia.

Petrograd, May 14, via London.—General Guchkoff, Minister of War, has resigned.

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