

GET A PRIZE

SIX PRIZES

will be given for the six best Essays on "THE WINTER BIRDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK."

FIRST—A splendid Book of the European War.

SECOND—The two next best each a leather bound volume of the poems of his or her favorite poet.

THIRD—For next three, each a book of prose written by some standard English Author.

CONDITIONS.

1. Essays to be handed in before March 20, unless the time is extended by our announcement.

2. Each essay accompanied with a statement of full Name, Age and address of pupil. The name of his or her teacher and an affirmation that the work was done by pupil alone.

3. Each essay to be accompanied by one new subscription to the Dispatch.

The essay that wins the first prize will be printed in "The Dispatch."

School Psychology Among The The Reflex Action Blond Eskimo

By V. Stefansson

In the two previous articles we have noticed that man is a thinking being and is distinguished from the brute in that he is capable of understanding his existence and realizing his position as an integral part of our complex world. We also commented on the heritage that man enjoys from ages of wisdom and learning, and arrived at the conclusion that education should be largely of a social character. Such discussions, however, tend rather to the sociological phase of psychology, as we shall now turn for a time to the more purely physiological side of the question, but still keeping in mind as much as possible the problem of educational values. We shall begin with the reflex action, the simplest activity of the nervous system.

In the body of an animal any organ which serves as a terminus for nerves leading to the brain or to a nerve centre is known as an end-organ; thus in the higher animals the ear is the end-organ of hearing while the eye is the end-organ of sight. Sensory or afferent nerves are those which convey impressions from an end-organ to a nerve centre, while motor or efferent nerves carry impressions from a nerve centre to an end-organ. By a nerve centre is meant any spot in the nervous system where impressions are conveyed from one kind of nerve to another, and this need not necessarily be in the brain.

A reflex action may be defined as a muscular adjustment performed involuntarily or in other words without the intervention of consciousness, as a result of an external stimulus. It is due to the stimulation of some end organ, this being carried by a sensory nerve to a nerve centre and transferred to a motor nerve which causes the appropriate muscle to make an adjustment. For example, a child puts his hand on a hot stove; the sensory nerve carries the stimulation to a certain nerve centre in the spinal cord; here it is transferred to a motor or efferent nerve leading to the hand, and this nerve causes the muscles of the arm to remove the hand from danger. The complete path of a reflex action, including an afferent nerve, a nerve centre, and an efferent nerve, is known as a reflex arc.

The reflex action is very simple and is common to all animal organisms. Consciousness is never necessary for its performance and we sometimes never know that a reflex has taken place. For instance the size of the pupil of the eye is often increased or decreased owing to a change in the intensity of the light and the person may never know of it. In the case mentioned where the hand was removed from the stove, the child knows what has been done, but consciousness did not enter into the actual movement.

We have noticed that the nervous stimulus for a reflex is not carried to the brain, but that the necessary transference is made in the spinal cord, which is, however, closely connected with the brain. In very low animal forms where there is no brain proper all movements partake of the nature of reflexes. As we ascend the scale of ani-

Private ownership applies to all made articles and to raw materials that have been picked up or carried to a distance, but all sources of raw material and all food are in common. Skins of caribou and small seals [foetida] belong to the man who killed them, but the skins of large bearded seals (barbata) are shared among the men within sight at the killing. The flesh of the bearded seal is divided between the same families that get the portions of the skin. While they keep the skin, they give away a large part of the meat after it is cooked so that the successful hunter's wife has the work as well as the honour of preparing the food and giving it away, while all share alike in the consumption of the food.

The clothing is preferably caribou skin at all seasons, but some of the tribes notably those who hunt on the south of Dolphin and Union straits, are short of deer skins and have to use seal, muskrat (spermophilus parryi), wolf, fox, and hare. Special rain-coats are made of seal skin for summer wear and boots coming to the knees are also sewn of this same material. The shoes worn at all seasons on snow, ice, or dry land are of seal skin. The skin of the bearded seal is used for stout things and that of the small seal for more slender ones. The best lines, such as fish lines and bow strings, are of braided sinew, preferably of the hind legs of caribou, while the back sinew of caribou is used for ordinary sewing.

The weapons of the people consist of the harpoon similar to the ordinary Eskimo type and made in some cases of native copper and sometimes of iron. The spears used from the kayak against caribou at the swimming places are usually headed with copper. The fish hooks are always of copper and the arrow points generally, although both stone and iron occur. The knives are double edged with the handle of antler long enough for grasping with both hands, while the blade of copper or iron may be anything from 3 to 10 inches long. These are the hunting, house building, or snow knives, while the ordinary form of crooked knife for whitening is not used. Most individuals had been able to secure iron for this very useful tool, although we found a few who were able to get nothing better for the blade than native copper. Much of the iron in use had come from McClure's ship, the Investigator, which the Eskimo discovered apparently a year or two after she had been abandoned in the Bay of Mercy on the north coast of Banks Island. For something like thirty years the Eskimo of western Victoria Land used to make visits to the Bay of Mercy to secure iron, but at the time when men now barely full-grown were babies the supply of iron had given out, for the ship had been carried off to sea and broken up and nothing was left except the anchors and chains, which were unworkable with the primitive tools of the Eskimo. Pieces of the wreckage of the ship were found scattered, we were told, along the shores of Prince of Wales strait as far south as Pimentoialet, which throws an in-

Important Announcement

\$10. VALUE FOR \$1.00

We have set apart this page of OUR PAPER for a SCHOOL and FARM Section. It will contain SPECIAL INFORMATION along the line of work prescribed for the public school as well as the general principles of agriculture as outlined by the specialists at work on its different branches.

A column will be devoted to questions and answers on points that may arise in school work.

CONTESTS in ordinary school work with SPECIAL PRIZES will be arranged for later. We will make a SPECIAL OFFER to any school applying with a club order of six pupils or upwards.

Here is an OPPORTUNITY to secure the ADVANTAGE of a local paper, and a store of useful information beside.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS and ALL making inquiries respecting this section.

ADDRESS— THE DISPATCH

Box 296

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Interesting side-light on the ocean currents in this quarter. The bows use in the hunting of all game except seals are of three pieces (Tartar type); the wood is spruce, but pieces of antler are used to strengthen the bow at the joints and most of the springiness is furnished by a rope of twisted sinew on the back

Continued on page 5

THE DISPATCH.

Published by

The Estate of Charles Appleby.

E. Appleby - Business Manager

Subscription \$1.00 per year, in advance

United States Subscription \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Advertising Rates on application.

PUBLIC HACK

PRICES REASONABLE for TOWN and COUNTRY work

H. H. JONES

PHONE - - - 30-11

Learn Bookkeeping

The Undersigned is prepared to give private instruction in bookkeeping - Evenings.

W. R. JONES

Woodstock, N. B.

REPRESENTATIVE

WANTED

at once for

WOODSTOCK

and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES

Spring 1917 list

now ready

Splendid list of hardy fruit and Ornamental Stock suitable for the Maritime Provinces, including,

MCINTOSH RED APPLE

St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry and many other leaders

New illustrated Catalogue sent on application Starting at best selling time liberal Proposition

STONE AND WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries.

(Established 1837)

TORONTO - - - ONTARIO

Notice to Water Takers

Notice is hereby given that all persons owing Water Rates must settle the same on or before 18th day of November next or the Water will be turned off.

Per Order Chairman

Water Committee,

H. W. Bourne, A. G. Fields,

Collector. Supt.

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 28, 1916.

TO RENT

TO RENT, - Rooms to rent in the Vendome, Queen Street.

Apply to

Mrs. E. W. Williams

Maple Shade Farm

River Road

House For Sale

Large House 16 rooms with woodshed and barn situated on Broadway near Valley Railway Station. Land freehold, one and one half extra lots adjacent suitable for gardening.

ROBERT L. SIMMS

SOLICITOR

Sentinel Building King Street,

Woodstock, N. B.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE

AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,

OCTOBER 26, 1916.