

SUPERSTITION

It has been estimated that nearly 50 per cent. of the inhabitants of the United States confess a full or partial belief in superstitions. The belief may be faint hearted in some cases, but it is there. There are some 3,000 superstitions, and in a recent statistical investigation conducted by Professor F. B. Dresslar, of the University of Alabama, it was found that 45 per cent. of intelligent students preparing to be teachers believe in one or more of these 3,000 superstitions.

Is there any truth in these superstitions? The scientific man is likely to laugh at them an answer: "No; they represent merely the relics of ancient beliefs; they are superstitions pure and simple." And yet, only lately, Professor Sigmund Freud of Vienna, one of the most eminent psychologists of the day, asserted that there is a basis of truth in many of these beliefs. If we spill the salt, or drop a knife this action is not the result of pure chance; we are entitled to believe that there is a psychological basis for the action which caused us to drop it.

The dropping of objects or the overturning of the same are very frequently utilized as the expression of unconscious streams of thought, but more often they serve to represent the superstitions or odd significances connected with popular sayings.

In order to understand the scientific basis for many of these beliefs we must comprehend that, besides our wake-a-day consciousness, there is another mind constantly active within us—the subconscious mind—which is constantly trying to express itself in various ways. If it is contrary to a person's instinct or innate belief to do a certain thing he may try to and indeed actually performs the action, but the unconscious mind is always trying to prevent it. It tries to prevent the action by checks, hesitations, errors, slips of speech, action or writing, and in a thousand ways tries to prevent the individual from carrying out the intended action. These unconscious impulses show themselves in various errors on our part—careless actions, forgetfulness, etc., which form the basis for many superstitions.

Thus, it has always been considered "bad luck" for a woman to lose or mislay her wedding ring on her wedding tour. There is a true foundation for this belief. We do not lose what we really want as easily as we lose other things. Hence, if a woman mislays her wedding ring at this time its significance is that she does not think as much of it as she should—the obvious inference from which is that the future married life will not be a happy as it should be. Hence, the foundation for this belief.

If a married woman signs her maiden name constantly this also signifies that she is subconsciously discontented, and these slips of the pen betray that fact. Unconsciously, she wishes that she was not married, and this wish comes out in the automatic writing. It betrays her inner feelings.

Instead of ringing the bell at the door of a friend's house, you unconsciously take out your own house keys this shows that you really feel at home there. Your actions have betrayed this. Similar instances could be multiplied in which the unconscious actions really betray feelings of the inner life.

Professor Freud says, however, that he differs from the superstitious person in his interpretation of the observed facts. Instead of believing that some external, malign influence brings these results to pass, he sees in their fulfillment (when they are fulfilled) the realization of the subject's own unconscious wishes. Thus he says:

"I, therefore, differ from the truly superstitious person in the following manner:

"I do not believe that an occurrence in which my mental life takes part can teach me anything hidden concerning the future shaping of reality; but I do believe that an unintentional manifestation of my own mental activity surely contains something concealed which belongs only to my mental life—that is, I believe in outer (real) chance, but not in inner (psychic) accidents. With the superstitious person the case is reversed; he knows nothing of the motive of his chance and faulty action; he believes in the existence of psychic contingencies; he is, therefore, inclined to attribute meaning to external chance, which manifests itself in actual occurrence, and to see in the accident a means of expression for something hidden outside of him.

"There are two differences between me and the superstitious person—first, he projects the motive to the outside, while I look for it in myself; second, he explains the accident by an event which I trace to thought. What he considers hidden corresponds to the unconscious with me, and the compulsion not to let chance pass as chance, but to explain it as common to both of us.

"Thus I admit that this conscious ignorance and unconscious knowledge of the motivation of psychic accidents is one of the psychic roots of superstition. Because the superstitious person knows nothing of the motivation of his own accidental actions,

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and because of the fact that this motivation strives for a place in his recognition, he is compelled to dispose of them by displacing them into the outer world. If such a connection exists it can hardly be limited to this single case. As a matter of fact, I believe that a large portion of the mythological conceptions of the world, which reaches far into the most modern religious, is nothing but psychology projected into the outer world. The dim perceptions of psychic factors and relations of the unconscious was taken as a model in the construction of the transcendental reality, which is destined to be changed again by science into psychology of the unconscious."

Thus we are led into a purely scientific view of mythology, as well as of many superstitious beliefs. By believing that things exist as causes in the outer world, while, as a matter of fact, the true cause lies in the mental life, we are enabled to explain all these facts scientifically and satisfactorily.—New York Herald.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Imprisonment for Debt.

About the middle of the last century the power of imprisoning a debtor for life was taken from the creditor, and it fills one with amazement to think that a system so ridiculous should have continued as long as it did. The three principal debtors' prisons in England were the King's Bench, the Marshalsea and the Borough Compter. In the year 1759 there were 20,000 prisoners for debt in Great Britain and Ireland. The utility of the system was quite as great as its barbarity. More than half the prisoners in some of the prisons were kept there solely because they could not pay the attorneys' costs. Many prisoners had their wives and children with them. There was no infirmary, no resident surgeon and no bath.—Dundee Advertiser.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Permanently Cured

NEW BRUNSWICK LADY GIVES FULL PARTICULARS OF HER RECOVERY.

There are many types of rheumatism, but none worse than inflammatory.

It was this kind that almost killed Mrs. Edward Warman, of Kent Junction, N. B.

Every known remedy she tried, different doctors gave their advice, but the disease increased. Weak and despairing, she was at her wits' end when the remarkable case of Thos. Cullen was published. This gentleman was cured of rheumatism by "Ferrozone." Consequently Mrs. Warman used the same remedy. Here is her statement:

"For five years I have been rheumatic. I tried various forms of relief, without success. The disease increased, settled in my joints and muscles; these swelled, caused excruciating pain and kept me from sleeping. My limbs and arms stiffened, my shoulders were lame and prevented me from working. Week by week I was losing strength and despaired of finding a cure. It was a happy day I heard of Ferrozone. Every day I took Ferrozone I felt better; it eased the painful joints, gave me energy and a feeling of new life. Ferrozone cured my rheumatism, cured it so that not an ache has ever returned. Even damp weather no longer affects me."

Ferrozone has power to destroy lactic acid, neutralize and enrich the blood, and therefore do away with the worst cases. Mrs. Warman's statement proves this.

By removing the cause of the disease and building up a reserve of energy, Ferrozone is certain to cure. Sufferer, isn't it about time to stop experimenting? Ferrozone is a CURE. Order to-day, 50c. per box, or six for \$2.50, sold by all dealers or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Madagascar.

The great island of Madagascar, in the Indian Ocean, lying off the east coast of Africa, was officially recognized as a French colony in 1896 after a war of occupation. The majority of the natives are not Africans, the Malayan element predominating in their greatly mixed blood. Of the total population of more than 2,500,000 by the last census, the Hovas, the dominant race, numbered about 850,000, and they are regarded as belonging to the Malayan stock.

The Sakalavas, whose negro affinities are strongly pronounced, rank next in numbers, and besides other indigenous races there are many persons of Arab and Indian descent. The seat of the government is at Tananarivo, which has a population of about 60,000.

"I'll bet money that woman is the wife of a golf player." "What makes you think so?" "She looks so sad and lonely."—Detroit Free Press.

CHANGED IRON TO COPPER.

Curious Transformation Wrought by Nature's Alchemy.

Not so very long ago a curious field was made in one of the copper mines at El Cobre, Cuba. These mines, once among the richest in the world, were abandoned for a long time on account of the insurrections in Cuba against the Spanish rule. In 1888 the coal supply was cut off by the insurgents, and consequently pumping became impossible, and the mines became filled with water. After the Spanish war an American company bought the mines and proceeded to pump out the water. In one of the shafts thus made accessible was found what once represented an iron pickaxe as well as some crowbars. The metal in these implements had, it is said, turned to copper. Extraordinary as this may appear, it can be scientifically explained. The water, filtering through the rock and the copper ore vein dissolved some of the copper, the solution containing sulphuric acid. As soon as the sulphuric acid in this solution touched the iron it at once dissolved the iron and deposited copper in its place. The sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than copper. In the process certain impurities which had existed in the iron were left behind undisturbed. The wooden handle of the axe was in good condition. The metal was porous and irregular in shape, but in the general outline preserved the form of the axe somewhat enlarged in size.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I can recommend MINARD'S LINIMENT for Rheumatism and Sprains, as I have used it for both with excellent results.

Yours truly,

T. B. LAVERS
St. John.

HISTORIC BRENNER PASS.

This Alpine Gap is a Famous Pathway for Great Armies.

The mighty Brenner pass is the Thermopylae of Tyrol. From times immemorial the northern tribes have sought the refinements and culture of the south over this wonderful Alpine saddle, first in fame among all the gaps in the rugged Alpine defences against the north, and a way which has echoed to the dying cries of warriors and clashing accoutrements of myriad Roman legions and to the noisy disorder of the passage of many armies through more than 2,000 years of restless history.

Innsbruck, the Tyrolean capital, is at the northern terminus of this way, while Bolten, the largely Latinized metropolis of the south, lies 3,600 feet below. Innsbruck is exclusively of the northland, surrounded by pines, apples and fir trees, and Bolten, like Italy beyond the mountains, is in the midst of a region of vines, figs and olives.

Historic points crowd one another along the Brenner. Guildstones of the time of Caracalla and Septimius Severus have been found buried here. Some of the world's greatest generals have traveled this path, north and south, and here the Tyrolean peasant, Andreas Hofer, the simple, untaught Austrian hero, proved himself greater than one of the best officers of Napoleon.—National Geographic Bulletin.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

Gait of the Gorilla.

The gorilla has not only a crouching habit, but he walks on all four of his legs and has the motion of most quadrupeds, using his right arm and left leg. It is not exactly a walk or a trot, but a kind of ambling gait, while the chimpanzee uses his arms as crutches, but lifts one foot from the ground a little in advance of the other. He does not place the palm of his hand on the ground, but uses the back of the fingers from the second joint.



As age advances the blood gets thin, the nerves exhausted & vitality runs low. By building up the nerve force of body and mind Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an unbounded blessing to people of advanced years. 50 cents a box, all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

HUMAN VISION.

Farsight, Nearsight and Method in Testing the Eyes.

Farsight or nearsight—which is better? We must remember that he who has unusually acute vision for objects at a great distance can rarely thread a needle or read small print without glasses, while the person whose near vision is so acute as to serve him almost like a microscope sees distant objects as a blurred mass.

The Medical Record comments on "how little is known as to the extent of vision of the farsighted and still less of the nearsighted." We have two eyes in order that our vision may be stereoscopic, and it is thus that we are able to judge of the relative distances of objects, and it brings a greater field before the retina at one time, but the sight of two eyes is no keener than that of one. Indeed, if there be required a greater intensity in a given field it is a natural tendency to obscure the vision of one eye. That is why most women close one eye when threading a fine needle and why men in firing a rifle at a target shut one eye.

The Medical Record doubts the value of uniform tests for eyesight, urging that tests be made in relation to definite occupations. For example, a very nearsighted man would be totally incapacitated from work in the field of transportation, yet admirably fitted for each work as engraving. A very far-sighted man, on the other hand, who would be utterly useless as a proofreader or a gem setter, might be a prize as a field surveyor, a forest ranger or even a locomotive engineer. "Many misfits," says the Medical Record, "can be prevented by determining the kind of occupation the individual will be best fitted for. In the latest analysis it should be the aim to educate the vision one has to greater powers by calling to aid all sources of orientation—to educate and train visual perception so that one may perceive more of the objects within the field of one's vision."

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER

More little ones die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, infantum and stomach troubles come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give promptly the short delay too frequently means that the child has passed beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in homes where there are young children. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent stomach and bowd troubles, or if the trouble comes suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will cure the baby. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Blowing Flowers.

When amateurs speak of flowers "blowing" they are not using a mere vulgarism. They are speaking real old English. In the early tongue the verb "blowen" was used to indicate the opening of flowers. Instead of "blow" being a corruption of "bloom" it is the other way about. "Blossom" comes from the same root.

We do not grow the costard apple nowadays, but our forefathers set eagerly by the sort and bought it from the streets from the "mongers."

From costard monger to costermonger is a short step. Hawthorn, too, has its interest. The old form of hawk was hagen, which means hedge. Hawthorn is therefore simply hedge thorn.—London Graphic.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

The Way He Excused Her.

It is said that a French ambassador at Vienna once bitterly complained to Metetrich of the tongue lashing he had received from the wife of that great diplomatist. Metetrich sighed then shrugged his shoulders, as one who would say, "Well, what are we to do about it?" Finally he declared: "My dear friend, I loved the young lady; married her; I continue to cherish her with the same affection as before, but remember this—I had nothing to do with her educating or bringing up!"

Submarine Wonders of Hawaii.

Nowhere in this wide world are there such rainbow fish as in Hawaii, of every color and shade and hue. If there is any tint or grandeur of tints in the prism that is not reflected in the scales of the finny tribes in the waters around the islands I should like to see it. A visit to the Honolulu aquarium (far superior as it is to the world famous one in Naples), or to the Coral gardens, where we see the fish through a glass bottomed boat, disporting themselves in their own front yards, so to speak, is well worth while.

When a man tells a girl his first thought is of her, she isn't apt to remind him that second thoughts are best.

A Peasant Boy Philosopher.

Very remarkable was the boyhood of the celebrated James Ferguson, who was born at Keith, in Banffshire, Scotland, in 1710. His father, who was a day laborer, taught him to read and write and sent him to school for three months at Keith. At the age of eight he constructed a clock of wood that kept remarkably good time and afterward made a wooden watch, with a whalebone spring. He began to earn his first money by cleaning and mending clocks in the neighborhood. His astronomical pursuits commenced soon afterward, his father having sent him to a neighboring farmer, who employed him in watching his sheep. While thus occupied he amused himself at night by watching the stars and during the day in making models. In 1747 he published his book on the phenomena of the harvest moon, and this was followed by other astronomical works. His books received the approval of the Royal society, before which he frequently appeared.

ISSUE NO. 35, 1916

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON knit underwear—seamers and finished stitchers preferred. We also teach learners, any girl with good knowledge of plain sewing; good wages; ideal factory conditions. Zimmermann Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Aberdeen and Garth streets, Hamilton, Ont.

WANTED—HOUSEMAIDS AND waitresses. Previous experience not necessary. Apply, "The Welland", St. Catharines, Ontario.

WANTED—BY THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER—good competent general servant; no objection to child over 8 years. Apply, Mrs. Alex. Murray, 94 Duke St., Hamilton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GIRLS OF GOOD EDUCATION to train for nurses. Apply, Welland Hospital, St. Catharines, Ont.

GIRLS WANTED

Experienced knitters and loopers, also young girls to learn. Clean work and highest wages.

CHIPMAN-HOLTEN KNITTING CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

RABBITS FOR SALE.

RUFUS RED BELGIAN HARES; Grey Flemish Giants. Fully pedigreed. All ages. Call or write, 175 Jackson street west, Hamilton, Ont.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PLANING SAW AND Chop Mill; doing good business; also motor truck, 1 1/4 ton capacity, in No. 1 condition. Apply to John McCormick, Lawrence Station, Ont.

IMPORTANT TO WHEAT GROWERS

This is important to you because it means dollars to you.

In a short time you will be preparing for the seeding of your fall wheat, and it is necessary to keep in mind the danger of loss from Smut. Especially last year, Smut was very general in Ontario. Grain dealers advise me that it has meant a difference of as much as 10c per bushel for the grain delivered at elevators, aside altogether from making some of the wheat unmarketable. This means a loss of \$2 to \$5 per acre, while the cost of treating is only a few cents per acre. Be sure this year and TREAT YOUR SEED FOR SMUT. The method usually adopted is as follows:

Mix one pint of FORMALIN with 40 gallons of water, or two tablespoonfuls to one pail of water. Place the grain to be treated in a heap on clean canvas or floor. Sprinkle the formalin solution over the grain, then shovel. Repeat this UNTIL EVERY GRAIN IS MOISTENED by the solution; then COVER THE PILE WITH SACKING and leave for three or four hours. At the end of this time spread the grain out thinly to dry; shovelling it three or four times will hasten the drying. Forty gallons of the formalin solution is sufficient to sprinkle thirty or forty bushels of grain; smaller amounts in proportion. Bags, machinery or anything with which grain comes in contact before being put in the ground should be thoroughly treated.

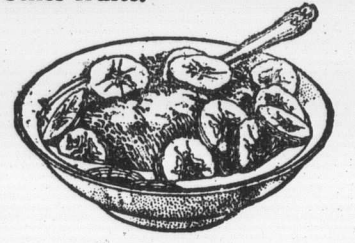
Immersing the grain on a bag is sometimes practiced and is equally effective.

Of course Smut is not as prevalent some years as others, being influenced to some extent by weather conditions. Treatment, however, is a form of insurance. You do not expect to have your barn burned down every year because you pay the insurance every year, and it is equally important to keep up your insurance on your wheat crop. This is important at the present time, not only on your own account, but on account of the Empire, which requires the maximum supply of high quality foodstuffs. The shipping of smutty wheat not only gives this Province a bad name, but reduces the price you receive for your wheat.

Further information on the subject may be secured for the asking, either from the local office of this department in your County or from the undersigned, Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto.

"Seeing is believing," quoted the Wigeo Guy. "Yes, but even the blind man may be convinced he is right," added the Simple Mug.

Keeping Cool and Happy in Summer is easy for the man who knows what to eat. Keep cool and comfortable by eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit with fresh fruit and green vegetables. Make Shredded Wheat your meat during the sultry days. It contains more real body-building nutriment than meat or eggs. Serve with berries or sliced bananas or other fruits.



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