











## BARRINGTON REVIEW

ESTABLISHED 1885

M. T. LAMEY, Editor and Publisher  
LESLIE B. PADDOCK, Managing Editor  
Published every Thursday afternoon at the Barrington post office.

All copy for advertisements must be received two Tuesdays prior to issue publication in that week.

Cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence and all other printed forms for pecuniary benefit must be paid for.

Advertising rates made known upon application.

All communications should be addressed to the

BARRINGTON REVIEW

BARRINGTON, ILL.

## THE AUTO'S GOOD SIDE

The good which the automobile is said to overestimate. It is a superlative medium for self-expression. Driving, conversation, self-reliance, decision and confidence are all within the operator who masters his machine. Besides, his latent powers of mind and body are developed and quickened.

By the very mystery of his motor vehicle, man becomes a better all-round person. Statistics show that about eighty-five per cent of all operators have qualities which make them desirable drivers. Capital citizens are developed by the automobile, and the automobile develops their general business ability; by the fact that latent processes in them have been called into play by the extension of driving in traffic. Many acquire driving skill and the ability to express themselves in their driving. Many are educated in the use of the automobile, which is made available for other things also.

The good which the automobile does in giving air and recreation to people which might otherwise have to go far and seeing the beauty of the country, the sea, the mountains, the woodlands and the cities cannot be under-estimated, although it is often lost sight of in the daily evidences of the harm that an automobile can do.

On the other hand, the automobile provides a number of thoughtless and irresponsible people to make misers of themselves. Dangerous parking, trespassing, littering up picnic spots, tearing up shrubs and flowers, failure to take proper precautions against the animals, and failing to leave their suffering when hit, leaving check-coupons in the highway after fixing punctures and starting forest fires by carelessly throwing cigarette or cigar butts into trees, are a few of the many sins of the automobile which are mentioned. In the long run, however, a man of good character, who is thoughtful and considerate of others in his general daily contracts, is invariably a thoughtful, reasonable driver.

**PROGRESS IN MENTAL TREATMENT**

In view of the activities of the Rockefellers, Foundation, George E. Vincent, its president, calls attention to the fact that trained students of mental life are replacing the charlatans, cults and physicians of the past, whose personalities were more potent than their talents. During recent years the study of the insane has been undertaken with more intelligent methods, the study has been carried forward to include special behavior classes for young children, clinics for bad boys, popular lectures on mental and nervous diseases, with various mental and nervous disorders. In other words, child interest has been centered upon prevention rather than upon cure, and under the name "mental hygiene," a new epoch has been ushered in by which to a considerable extent early habits may be controlled, delinquency forestalled, abnormalities of behavior and attitude corrected, and even many forms of insanity avoided.

On the comparatively recent history of medical science come to realize that insanity and mental disorders are a form of disease, not just diphtheria or scarlet fever. Today medical treatment of mental illness as much as physical disease, treatment, frequently effecting a cure.

The idea that insanity may be avoided or foreseen by proper preventive measures will be new to the public. Yet, bearing in mind the successful accomplishment of preventing in all its other branches, few will doubt the ultimate ability of science to accomplish its task for the frozen condition is concerned.

## CAMP MEETINGS

Camp meetings originated in Kentucky. The first held was at Red River, a settlement of that state, in 1799, and was the outgrowth of preaching by itinerant preachers. McGee, Morris. His exhortations affected his audience so strongly that crowds came from the surrounding country to hear "confessions" and "testimonies," and the meetings originated from a desire to hear stories of salvation. The meetings were protracted for days, and was followed by persons in different places. The number of persons attending one camp meeting in Kentucky was estimated at 20,000.

Methodists and Baptists united with the Methodists in holding these meetings, but they soon came to be confined to the Methodists and the Evangelicals, which meet in Barrington tomorrow.

Lorenzo Dow, a New England meeting master, in 1801, but the Western Camp

conference refused as it still does, to sanction them and to this attitude was partly due the organization of the Primitive Methodist denomination.

## SLOT MACHINE FOOD

The Government mints, located in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Denver, and San Francisco, produced \$100,000,000 worth of domestic coinage during the fiscal year just past, with a total value of more than \$102,600,000, according to a report of the Director of the Mint. The total value of \$38,000,000 was in \$10 and \$20 gold pieces, \$10,000,000 in dimes, and \$176,000,000 worth of pennies. The coinage of gold pieces increased 33 per cent over the output of last year, but the total domestic coinage fell off from the record of 1926.

The one question which will become of the 100,000,000 dimes, and particularly of the 176,000,000 pennies. Time was when the coinage of pennies was necessitated to take care of payments and necessities of children. Today an honest honest man no longer is satisfied with pennies, for which, when one considers how little a penny will buy, they can not be blamed. Children probably will receive a great many of the 50-cent pieces, leaving the pennies for the adults to use in the purchase of newspapers and stamps.

Pennies and nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars—\$50,000,000 fewer coined in 1927 than in 1926. Not only is the value of the coinage down, but the reach of a pocket which is possible for every one to possess currency. Are coins to pass gradually from the American picture? Surely not as long as the honest believes that \$3.98 marks a greater barrier than \$4.00.

## THE GREAT SUMMER DASH

The one constant industry, which, while consuming but 3.8 per cent of the milk produced in the United States, employs more than 60,000 persons and pays out in salaries more than \$75,000,000 a year, did probably well over 125,000,000 gallons of milk to the public last year. This is equivalent to the consumption of an average of 2,000,000 gallons more than in 1925, although the consumption per person fell off 43 gallons from the 1925 record of 2,500 gallons.

The reason for this, says the Department of Agriculture, is that during six months of 1926 the weather as a whole was cooler than in 1925.

It is interesting to note that in 1910 the estimated production of milk was 150,000,000 gallons. The latest later production had reached 360,000,000 gallons. Last year there was manufactured nearly 325,000,000 gallons, which represents an increase of 240 per cent in sixteen years.

The United States is a leader in the creation of cream.

Of recent years the phenomenon is particularly noticeable. Everybody eats it plain—cooked with syrup or fruit, encased in a jacket of chocolate, perched in a pastry or even stuck on the end of a stick. Men, women and children are alike, so far as their taste for the frozen confection is concerned.

## EARNINGS BY WRITING

Many half-wits who think that manual labor is the only form of work, will not as yet have seen the public, which believes that money can be earned by writing. The "earned" income basis on which they receive the royalty on the circulation of a book or a signed article is classified as "unearned."

Whether books are sold on a royalty or a flat basis depends upon the same amount of effort and time spent in research to write and why a difference is drawn could only be explained on the ground that the income tax and prohibition divisions of the Internal Revenue bureau appear to have been consolidated.

## AMERICAN SPANISH DEBTS

At intervals the Americans and we old stod—ah! heat their old vertebrates are fancy, while ours are plain. The Spanish, however, are a people that say: "Now More Than Ever We Want to Buy American Goods." There follows a series of facts about Spanish, which is in the same language as English, and is accompanied by a picture of a man and a girl, each in an American suit, with a box of get-togethers, which they have been given.

This kind of thing wouldn't have my big speech, but it is not quite as good as the one in which the people make aware of a universal language—Hanshin, in London.

## Songs of Plain Folks

By James Lewis Hays

## The River

Songs folks call me a "dumb old man,"  
But I'm not a worried schmier.  
Slaving old age away,  
My hair is grey.

And often I wonder why  
They have the clattering city—  
I have the river city.

It's the sun bathed in the dark,  
The water down the bank.  
Flowing, like Time, forever,  
While fragrance of the musk  
Of the river, forever.

Steals through vine-clad trees  
With the fragrance of the river,  
With the fragrance of the river.

It is the great, gray water,  
Flowing from dusk till dawn.  
The sun and silvered water  
The clouds—moon—dawn—dusk.

With the wizard's face,  
The river, forever.

A whispering, holy place.

—James Lewis Hays

James Lewis Hays



