The Barrington Review

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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TELEPHONE, BARRINGTON NO. 1

CAPABLE SUCCESSORS

The owner of the Barrington Publishing Co. for the last eight and one-half years is pleased to announce sale of the company to capable successors who will be a credit to Barrington and will publish newspapers of which the community may be proud. Don Sorenson and R. E. Bixler have had successful publication and sales experience.

Both men have been highly recommended to the retiring publisher of The Review. We know they will continue to build up and develop a newspaper and business that already had the reputation of being outstanding among the better weekly newspaper businesses of Illinois.

The writer will in many respects regret stepping out of the publishing field in Barrington. Coming here early in the depression, we have had the satisfaction of seeing business growing and sound business. For the last five successive years The Review has enjoyed steady expansion with every indication that it will continue to develop in the future. The fact that The Review has won four successive Illinois state association awards in state wide newspaper contests and three National Editorial association awards in national newspaper competition in the last four years is proof of satisfaction to the publisher as well as the staff of men and women who write, edit, solicit and print the newspaper. Of deeper satisfaction is the cordial, friendly, business and social reception we have had in Barrington. We shall be sorry to quit a job working with a superior staff and to leave this community of fine neighbors.

Specimen of Famous Dodo Is Field Museum Exhibit

The long extinct dodo—in many ways the most famous bird that ever lived, although no complete specimen exists of its skeleton to make its existence—is the subject of an exhibit at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago. The bird, whose name has become in the modern world almost universally a symbol of obsolescence and grotesqueness, is represented in the elaborate sculptured model. This model represents the dodo in a lifelike, poetic, accurate and up-to-date revelation of its appearance arranged in the belief of museum authorities. In addition to the model, the museum displays a series of drawings and paintings which provide a fairly supplementary data on the dodo.

Despite the fame of its name, few people realize that the dodo is any thing but fictitious, and fewer still know that there were two species of dodos, and a third bird—the solitaire—which was much like the dodo and flourished in a limited way in the Seychelleans archipelago. Although all that remains in the world today of the dodo family of one or two incomplete skeletons, a few mummified specimens, a few heads and a couple of feet in European museums, there are authentic records that at least the dodos were brought to Europe alive and one of them was shown in 1626.

The birds became completely extinct about 1681. They were all large birds, about the size of turkeys, and lived only on islands of the Mascarene islands, southeast of Madagascar. A gray species of dodo lived on Mauritius, of white dodo on Bourbon, and the solitaire on Rodriguez island. All three were flightless, but no doubt their ancestors had been able to fly. Their the family of birds to which the dodos belonged is closely related to the pigeons, constituting with them the order Columbiformes.

Sing and Dance Honoring Dead Is Celebed Custom

Typical of such dances in Celebes is the so-called war badong ceremony, meaning literally to sing mourning for the dead. In this dance, writes Claire Holt in Asia Magazine, people sit in a circle and, while chanting in solemn chorus while a leader or praise for the deceased, slowly stretch forward and back, occasionally making a step sideways. The leader stand in fold in shoulder of the next dancer and sway back and forth in front of the slowly brought forward and then slowly sideways to the rhythm of the song. This dance is usually performed in front of the house where the corpse is lying and, later, also at the place where the war-entitled bulls are being slaughtered—for slaughtering of bulls is one of the most important features of all big Toraja celebrations. The higher the rank of the person who died, the greater the number of slaughtered bulls.

Death festivities offer to the Toraja people an opportunity for developing their art of dancing and singing. Even more guests come to the house of mourning have to be entertained than at weddings. Little troupes of dancers specialize in funeral dances. For example, there is the ma-marakka, a dance danced by boys and girls, in two rows, with accompaniment of long flutes, for the consolation of the relatives of the departed one and the entertainment of the guests gathered at his house.

Seaweed Is Used as Food Also for Healing Wounds

Most of the edible seaweeds contain valuable properties such as iodine, iron and other useful, curative marks. Iodine, for the time in Fifty onwards they have been extolled for their nourishing and healing powers, according to an authority in London Answers Magazine.

On the west coast of Ireland a seaweed called dulse, after being chopped up fine, forms the basis of a meal made with dulse, milk, potatoes and oatmeal.

It is interesting to remarked of the roots of the sea holly that if added to Mulmsey wine in which the yolks of eggs had been beaten, "such dulcet will strengthen the back." Candy made with the roots of the plant in the Seventeenth century by Robert Burton, an authority on melancholy.

Moke is a popular seaweed in South Wales, large quantities being consumed in the form of laverbread. It also possesses remarkable healing powers when applied over an open sore or cut.

Holiday-makers on most of our coasts are familiar with the bladder wrack, the coarse seaweed which litters the beaches after a heavy gale. The bladders with which the plant is studded are full of a glutinous substance much used as an external embrocation after being steeped in spirit.

"Holy Mountains" in China

Four mountains in China are designated by the Buddhists as "holy mountains". Wu T'ai Shan in Shansi province, Omei Shan in Szechwan, Chiuhua Shan in Anhwei and Putu Shan in the Chusan Islands. Some of the temples on Wu T'ai Shan date from the First century, A. D.

This WEEK IN WASHINGTON

By
RALPH E. CHURCH
Representative, 10th Congressional District, Illinois

Washington, D. C. July 29.—On August 15th the thirty-fifth conference of the Interparliamentary Union will be held at Oslo, Norway. On that day delegates from practically all the parliaments of the world assemble for a friendly exchange of views on the important international problems of our time. It is expected that 51 countries will be represented.

The assembled delegates will be without power to commit any respective parliaments or to bind any respective countries. It is not a conference for treaty writing but rather a conference to lay a basis for common understandings upon which treaties or agreements for the promotion of peace and security may be formulated. The Interparliamentary Union conference is essentially an international forum of the representatives of the world problems and possible solutions. Even though resolutions may be adopted, they have no binding effect.

In many respects the Interparliamentary Union is similar to the congress to the Pan-American conference. There are no treaties. There are no agreements signed. There are simply discussions of mutual problems and ways to cooperative solution.

At no time could there be greater need for good will and understandings between nations for peace. The present world situation makes the conference one of the most important held in the 39 years of existence of the Interparliamentary Union. It is a happy fact that this particular conference will be held in the quiet, peaceful country of Norway inhabited by Ibsen's Peer Gynt people.

Twelve important questions will be discussed at this conference: (1) world peace and neutrality, (2) ethnic, colonial and minority problems, (3) overpopulation, emigration and raw materials, (4) the calling of a new Hague conference, (5) procedure, courts of arbitration, judicial settlement and international law, (6) the control of bombing of defenseless cities and safeguarding food ships, (7) reduction and limitation of armaments, (8) economic and financial questions, (9) international tariff negotiations, (10) intellectual cooperation, (11) representation of representative and parliamentary forms of government, and (12) possibility of holding the next conference in the United States.

The delegation representing the United States congress will be headed by Congressman Hamilton Fish, of New York, ranking minority member of the committee on foreign affairs. Six have been selected from the United States senate and nineteen from the house of representatives, equally divided between republicans and democrats and representing the various sections of the country.

It has been my honor, if I may be pardoned a personal note, to be selected as one of the delegates to the United States Interparliamentary Union conference committee which will deal with the question of "reduction and limitation of armaments." As in war, I will be able to accept the assignment is, of course, contingent upon the date that congress adjourns.

Even so, it would perhaps not be wise for me to indicate in a general way what duels I expect to develop as a member of the committee on armaments. While the United States is spending large sums of money on armaments, the governments of the world should understand that we seek no more than is needed for an adequate national defense for our people. We will spend millions for defense but not one cent for aggression. We seek no territory. We desire nothing but peace and peace, and our people are preparing to defend our liberty and peace. And we believe that can be best advanced by refraining from any alliances and keeping our country strictly clear of entanglements of other countries.

It is my conviction, and I believe it is shared by the entire delegation of the United States to the conference, that "The cement of societies is liberty, together with mutual kindliness not imposed by law." Those are the words of a distinguished French statesman of many years ago. In the words of Jefferson we express, which will be the language of the conference: "Let reason and man be free to liberty, arise is blessedliness mutuelle non imposee par la loi."

Canada's Postal Service

Canada's first postal service dates back to the French regime, when letters of the governor and the intendant were carried by an accepted messenger, who was also permitted to carry other mail addressed to him by private persons. The rates charged were 6 sols for the intendant commission was 10 sous for a letter between Quebec and Montreal, and 3 sous to Three Rivers, with proportionate charges for greater or shorter distances. The first two postmasters were Pierre de Silva, known as "the Portuguese" who received the appointment from Raudot, the intendant, in 1705. When Canada came under British rule the first regular postal service was established in 1763 by Benjamin Franklin, then deputy postmaster general for the American colonies, who opened a post office at Quebec with subordinate offices at Three Rivers and Montreal.

Oshkie Used as Canoe

The dress, an inflated oshkie, is used as a canoe on the waters of the upper Belle Coola, in British case with which this curious craft can be carried is a great advantage, on the other hand, it is so easily punctured that it is only used going cars and skill are required in its manipulation. The canoe is then across the dress, which he propels with hands or with a short paddle, and steers with his feet. If a passenger is carried, he sits astride of the "crew," which serves to keep the balancing of the vessel still more steady.

"Lot" Traced to Flipper

"When the Pilgrims landed," says Sir William Craigie, editor of the Dictionary, "they found the Indians "they drew lots for the division of ground. Each man's share of ground came to be referred to as his 'lot.' After that, any piece of ground was called a 'lot,' as it is today."

THE POCKETBOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

Church News

ST. MATTHEW EV. LUTHERAN
Coolidge and Lill
9:30 a. m. Graded Sunday school Adult Bible class.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship. Nominating committee meeting. The pastor will continue with a series of sermons on Old Testament texts.
REV. A. T. KRETZMANN, Pastor

FIRST BAPTIST
Rev. Charles Scott is vacationing for about three weeks. There will be no Sunday services during his absence but Sunday school will be at 9:30.
REV. C. R. DRUSEBL, Pastor

ST. PETER EVANGELICAL
Lake Zurich, Ill.
9:30 a. m., Sunday school.
10:30 a. m., Worship service.
REV. H. F. FRESEE, Pastor.

ST. ANNE
Franklin and Ela Streets
Sunday masses at 8, 10 and 11 a. m.
Daily Mass at 8 a. m.
Devotion in honor of Sacred Heart, first Friday of each month.
Confessions: 7:30 to 8 a. m. Mass at 8 a. m.
Confessions, Saturday, 4 to 5 and 7:30 to 9 p. m.
REV. P. J. HAYES, Pastor

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
Meets every Saturday morning in Sunday school room of First Methodist church, Dunton and Lincoln avenues.
9:45 a. m. Sabbath school.
11:00 a. m. Morning worship.
Tuesday, 8 p. m. Mid-Week prayer meeting.
Dorcas society meets every other Wednesday at 2 p. m.
A. STABLER, Local Elder

METHODIST
9:30 a. m. Sunday school.
10:35 a. m. Divine worship. Sermon by the pastor, Newton H. Nesmith, son of the pastor
GEORGE T. NESMITH, Minister

SCIENTIST
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST
Main and Wool Streets
Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.
Church service, 10:45 a. m.
Subject: "Mind"
Golden Text: 1 Corinthians 2 : 11 "What man knoweth the things of a man, save the spirit of man which is in him? even so the things of God knoweth none, but the Spirit of God."
Wednesday evening testimony meeting, 8 p. m.
The reading room, 114 E. Station street, Lilpopular building, is open to the public from 2 to 4 p. m. each week day. Wednesday, 7 p. m. to 8:45 p. m. and from 10 to 12 noon Saturday.

SALEM EVANGELICAL CHURCH
9:30 a. m. Church school.
10:30 a. m. Morning worship. Sermon: "How Jesus Lived and Died."
4:30 p. m. Meeting of the Senior League.
7:30 p. m. Evening preaching service of worship. This is Youth Night. Young people will take some of the young people who were delegates to the Sunbeam Bands' institute.
Mid-week prayer services on Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock
REV. W. A. STAUFFER, Pastor

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL
Dundee, Illinois
Church School, 9:30 a. m.
9:30 a. m. Primary department.
9:45 a. m. Junior and senior departments.
10:45 a. m. Choral Eucharist and sermon.
6:30 p. m. Community young people's society Christian Endeavor. Questions asked by young people. Religious music and discussion.
REV. W. H. HILL, Pastor

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL
(Evangelical & Reformed Church)
9:30 a. m. Sunday school for beginners and primary.
9:30 a. m. Junior church for juniors and intermediates.
10:00 a. m. Sunday school for adults and adult class.
10:15 a. m. Morning worship. The sermon topic will meet this Thursday at 2 p. m.
The Ladies' Aid will have an outing in the form of a picnic this Thursday evening.
The regular meeting of the church council will be held this Friday at 8 p. m.
The annual church and Sunday school picnic will be held Saturday afternoon at Langhoff's Grove. Cars will leave the church at 2 p. m. Morning worship at the Grove at 10 a. m.
The pastor will be on vacation the second and third Sundays in August. Services will be held at the usual time.
REV. O. P. MELLEBREAKE, Pastor

ST. PETER EPISCOPAL
CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL
Of County Line Road, West
Every Sunday morning at 9:30 under the direction of The Rev. Albert E. Dunn, rector of the church, Dundee, a church school is held in the Country Day school and is open to children of Episcopal families and all those not having affiliation with other churches.

ST. JAMES
Dundee, Illinois
8 a. m., Holy Communion.
9 a. m., Morning service and sermon.
REV. A. E. TAYLOR, Rector

SALEM EVANGELICAL
Lincoln St. and Plum Grove Ave.
Palatine, Illinois
9:45 a. m. Sunday school.
11 a. m., Morning worship.
REV. DONALD LANDWER

"Too Cold to Snow," an Old Saying Not True

The majority of more or less heavy snowfalls are in connection with a general cyclonic storm, or a travelling atmospheric disturbance, usually extending many miles across, in which the barometer pressure is relatively low, and which the winds (in the northern hemisphere) blow in from a counter-clockwise direction around the center; the winds usually blow from east to toward an easterly direction, and bring in moisture from the general portion of the storm where the winds blow from southerly or easterly directions and are therefore relatively mild. In the western portion of the winds change to northwesterly and become relatively cold; in such a precipitation comes with relatively warm weather, usually in the form of snow, and clear weather follows, usually cold northwesterly winds. If, however, the winds blow from the northwest, it is cold, and at the time which it usually snows, (in the wrong part of the storm area) to give snow, and clear weather follows, weather lumens.

Snow, relatively, is the origin of the saying, "It is too cold to snow." Snow, relatively, is cold, but, relatively true, because light snows can occur at very low temperatures whatever below freezing at sea level, it happens that heavy snows occur when the surface air is quite cold.

Sherman's Message to Lincoln

When Gen. W. T. Sherman notified President Lincoln of the fall of Savannah, Ga., the following distinctive and characteristic message from Savannah on December 22, reached Lincoln on Christmas eve: "I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, also about 25,000 bales of cotton." (Signed by W. T. Sherman, major-general.) According to various authorities Sherman's message to Lincoln was not did not telegraph it. He had established communication with the fleet on his arrival in Savannah several days before, and had sent a message to Washington of his safe arrival, the exact word from him since November 12.

Salt Long in Use

The story of salt is as closely allied to that of civilization as the beginning of time that it is impossible to trace its discovery. Nearly two thousand years ago the Egyptians used it to preserve their dead and the Romans in the Roman empire soldiers were paid in salt—hence the word "salary" from the Latin "sal" meaning salt. An ancient superstition, still prevalent in some parts, is that once a man has eaten salt with another man or his other, he could never be his enemy. Salt is a mineral and also is a substance, a combination of sodium and chlorine, commonly known as chloride of sodium, combined with other mineral chlorides and the metal sodium.

"Plastic Steel"

A piece of solid iron or steel will sink in water. Shaped into a vessel it will hold a cargo, but a small amount of air, it will float on water. Just like a piece of "plastic." Though the steel in the ship is much heavier than water, yet the total weight of the ship as a whole that includes the weight of the steel, with its cargo and large air space, is less than the weight of an equal volume of water, the ship will float.

The Passion Flower

The three leaves of the so-called passion flower from one stem, are to represent the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The stamens are the things with which Christ was bound, the five anthers are the wounds, the nimes, pistil, sepals and petals—represent the crown of thorns, the ovary is added to the symbolism, the three spears, the two clubs and the 360 lashes with which Christ was the Apostles, excluding Judas, who hanged himself, and Peter, who denied Him.

The Speedy Salmon

Salmon swim at a normal rate of speed of 7 miles an hour. In the British Fishery board report, and one mackerel traveled 30 miles during the past winter it might be that your fish, if you catch one, will be glad enough to know that you would be willing to spend such demonstration at your farm.

Decorations for Wedding Day

On the island of Papua (or New Guinea) the native decorate themselves gaily on their wedding day, using bright-colored feathers, bone ornaments, shells and beads. The bride and groom are the chief people action—the groom goes to the bride's village, takes her by the hand and leads her to the new home he has made ready.

Law on the FARM

ANIMAL PESTS

It has long been the policy of the Illinois legislature to encourage the destruction of predatory and economic loss to farm crops and livestock.

Through acts passed in 1877, 1879 and 1881, the legislature encouraged the destruction of crows, wolves and ground hogs by providing that county boards may pay such bounties as they consider advisable for the destruction of these animals. Several counties have at different times voted to pay bounties, particularly on wolves and crows.

These acts require that the person claiming the bounty present evidence that he has killed a certain number of animal pests, and that they were all taken in the county where the claim is being made. Wolf scalps, crow or crow heads, crow egs in lots of ten, and ground hogs are required and scalps constitute adequate proof. Fees, which are paid to the county clerk, who issues a certificate, are paid from funds in the treasurer to pay the claimant. It should be kept in mind that no bounty can be paid unless the county board has voted to do so.

In 1937 the legislature of Illinois decided an interesting case involving the constitutionality of a claimant who tried to defraud Perry county of bounties for wolf scalps from other counties. There was no proof presented on record involving the application of wolf scalps.

Under the game code of Illinois, English sparrows, European starlings, English pheasants, Hungarian, copper's hawks, goshawks, sharp-shinned hawks, duck hawks, pigeon hawks, great horned owls, cormorants and crows, domestic pigeons are in effect declared to be pests and are being included in the list of protected and predatory, noxious, and non-game birds.

It is illegal to pay a bounty on all types of wild animal life which have blessed the increase in cultivated acreage and destruction of insects and pests. It is illegal even if these laws have had a very great effect on the increase in the undoubtedly of significant value in preserving the game that is in earlier day. Bounty laws have been one of the inspirations for the wanton destruction of crows which have recently been blamed for the spread of crop pests by the setting off of dynamite in rookeries.

The laws referred to may be found in Illinois Revised Statutes, chapter 3, sections 113-123 and chapter 61, section 72.

Plan Poultry Culling Demonstrations Soon

At the last meeting of the board of directors of the Cook county Farm Bureau, Farm Advisor Cole Hughes proposed that a county wide series of poultry culling meetings be held the last part of the month of August or first of September.

This is the time of year to cull out the hens that have produced the most eggs during the year and not be profitable another season. It has been a number of years since any work of this kind has been carried on in Cook county. In each township some time ago, according to the director of the Farm Bureau, demonstrations were to be held. At this meeting poultrymen, farm and city people were to be given an opportunity to come to the place of demonstration of culling which are applicable at this time of the year.

"Culling of poultry is not a very complicated job," stated Farm Advisor Cole Hughes. "There are a few points to be observed which will be seen very clearly for the elimination of unprofitable hens. After a short period it is profitable to the extent that layers may be culled from the flock for the next. Flocks that depend upon laying hens one year and raising chicks for layers the next year can yield as good returns as flocks that have kept two years for layers in them. We feel that poultry can be culled to the extent of which Cook county to the extent of about 20 to 25 percent of the flock can be culled. During the winter months we have conducted a series of meetings to assist farmers who may be interested in increasing their farm income by the addition of poultry and this is another part of the farm work program. If perhaps you have a flock of poultry and during the past winter it might be that your flock is not paying you well, we are glad to know that you would be willing to spend such demonstration at your farm."