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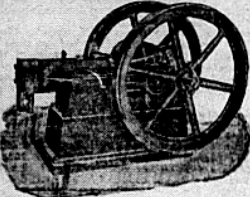
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FOR VETERINARY ART

School To Be Established Under Direction of the University of Illinois.

LOCATED NEAR STOCK YARDS

New Law Which is Calculated to Improve Inspection and Protect Shipper and the Public.

Springfield, Aug. 6.—A state veterinary college under the direction of the University of Illinois is to be established in Chicago. The Forty-fifth general assembly, on recommendation of Governor Deneen, made an appropriation of \$30,000 for the University of Illinois for the maintenance of this college. Prominent business men in Chicago have subscribed \$250,000 for buildings and the Union Stock Yard & Transit Company has donated a building site, fronting east in the West side street at 43d street. The work of this college has been organized by President Edmund J. James and the trustees of the university in an informal way as follows:

First.—The preparation of men for the practice of the profession of veterinary surgeons.

Second.—The preparation of candidates for the profession of meat inspectors in this and other states.

Third.—Scientific research and investigation into the problems of nutrition, human and animal, and problems connected with the preparation of market and meat products.

The formal organization of the college will be undertaken by the trustee of the University of Illinois within a short time, the donation of money for the building and a site having been placed the responsibility upon the state of perfecting the organization.

In making an appropriation for the maintenance of the college, the legislature placed the stamp of legislative approval upon the governor's recommendation and provided for this new department. The packing interests of Illinois in Chicago, East St. Louis and other cities are second to none in the world, so the organization of the college will prove of international interest and of immense value to the people of the State of Illinois.

Improves Inspection Law. Besides making this appropriation for the new veterinary college, the Forty-fifth General Assembly passed improved inspection laws, recommended by the governor, and gave to Illinois inspection laws that are second to none in the United States. The enforcement of these laws devolves upon the state board of live stock commissioners—A. W. Sale, P. S. Hauer and H. J. Beers—and their state veterinarian, Dr. J. M. Wright of Chicago. The board has begun the new work in an energetic way and the new law promises to be universally effective.

The new law provides that the board of live stock commissioners, at its discretion, may make, or cause to be made by the state veterinarian, his assistants, or duly authorized live stock inspectors in the employ of the state, an examination of any animal intended for human food which it is suspected may be afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, or any disease which would render the carcass of said animal unfit for human food. Upon examination, if the carcass is found to be unwholesome or unfit for human food, the same shall be labeled by the authority "inspected and condemned." The law provides a penalty of \$100 or a jail sentence not exceeding one year, for failure to comply with the provisions of the law.

The legislature also passed an amendment to the act providing for transportation of live stock. This amendment provides that no railroad or other common carrier in the transportation of animals shall allow the same to be confined in any car more than thirty-six consecutive hours unless delayed by storm or accident, when they shall be fed and watered as soon after the expiration of such time as may be reasonably done. When unloaded, they shall be properly fed, watered and sheltered during such rest by the owner, consignee or person in charge of the same, and in case of their default, then by the railroad company transporting them; and such company shall have a lien upon the animals until the same is paid. A penalty of \$2, not more than \$200 is provided for violation of the law.

It is everywhere conceded that meat packing animals suffering from certain diseases should not be allowed to get into the general food supply. At the same time there are many instances where the outward and visible signs, when the animal is alive, bear no really close relation to the wholesomeness of the meat after slaughter. Nevertheless, common prudence demands that great caution be observed and that the consumption of the carcass be permitted only after the closest post-mortem examination by thoroughly competent men.

Protects Shipper and Public. Under the old methods the protection was not sufficient by any means. Some animals which should have been "tagged" got away altogether and others which had been "tagged" brought to the shipper a mere fraction of their real value. No one was particularly blame for this. The law was not adequate. Now under the new law protection is nearer perfection for consumer, producer and

shipper. As it is at present administered the live stock commissioners the guardians of the shipper's interests and he gets what is coming to him. The consumer gets clean, wholesome meat to eat and the producer profits in similar measure.

It is an accepted maxim that most men would like to do what is right. The ideal law is the one which points the way to rectitude in dealing, provides for the spread of education and enables the authorities to lay upon the wrongdoer a hand heavy enough to jar him so effectively that he is willing to cease his dangerous practices. At the same time this law must protect. The new live stock inspection law of Illinois fills this bill.

Gives Value to Owner.

Transformation into food of some sort is the ultimate destiny of all meat-making animals—the steer, the cow, the hog, the sheep, for instance. When their time comes they must be used. All have some value—some where. They may not be good for human food, but their hides make excellent leather, the bones good knife handles, the soft parts of the carcass good fertilizer and so forth, for all of which the processor or shipper should have full value. And this is the way the new law now works. If, let us say, a steer or a cow is condemned for food, a number is given to the animal by which it is afterwards known. This beast then is under the sole care of the state veterinarian or his inspectors and a complete history of it may afterwards be traced through the official records which are public property and subject to investigation by any citizen of the state.

Properly "tagged" the animal is slaughtered and dressed. A rigid examination, microscopic and otherwise, is then made and if the meat is fit for human food, the carcass is passed, in which the shipper gets full pay. If, on the other hand, on post-mortem examination, the carcass should be condemned as unfit for human food, it is tanked and an account rendered to the commissioners for the hide and other products of value. A merely nominal charge of 97 cents is made for slaughtering and the yardage does not need to be paid. These are deducted from the total value of the non-edible products of the animal and the consignee gets the balance. Thus under the present administration, the action from start to finish stands good to the consignee for every cent—less the insignificant charges noted—which is included in the market value of the products of the carcass.

Thus, to use a trite phrase, is inspection which inspects, which is in line with the federal laws, and which grants protection which protects. Suppose a notoriously badly diseased shipment of stock from some point in the state should be condemned. Under this new law the state veterinarian has ample power to follow it back to the point of origin and there impose such measures as will insure a more or less general house-cleaning. This makes for the improvement of the common health of the commonwealth's farm animals and for the elimination and prevention of disease.

Taking advantage of these large powers a campaign of education has been inaugurated which will enable farmers and breeders to see for themselves and start the cleaning-up process on their own account. Just as quickly as it may be done with the present facilities and means at hand—and it is proposed to enlarge them whenever it may be done—this very necessary education will be carried to the four corners of the state.

In selecting a man to fill the responsible post of state veterinarian, Governor Deneen emphasized the claims of all the graduate practitioners in the state with a view to choosing one of recognized merit and honor in the profession. Under the state veterinarian there are 35 assistant state veterinarians and 15 state agents. The assistant state veterinarians must be graduates of recognized veterinary colleges, but not necessarily so with the agents.

No farmer wants diseased animals about his place if he can help it. He can learn much along this line that will be of material benefit to him by enlisting the aid of the state veterinarian or his assistants. If animals are condemned he will get full value for their products, under this wise law.

Diseases Watched by Board.

The diseases that give the board the most trouble are glanders among horses, Texas or tick fever and scabies among cattle and sheep. While reports of cases of glanders come from various parts of the state, the large majority of these cases are found in Cook county. The disease is considered incurable and is readily communicated from one animal to another. When an animal is found to be infected with glanders, the owner is notified and the premises placed in quarantine. If the owner of the animal is willing to have it killed and will agree to a valuation, not exceeding \$100, the board will issue a voucher for one third of its appraised value. This sum is paid only after proofs have been furnished that the animal has been killed and the carcass buried, buried or tanned and premises disinfected. If the owner should not agree to this, the premises are quarantined and he is not allowed to use the diseased animal on a subsequent day, or permit any other animal to be exposed. The board also has made stringent rules in dealing with all diseases affecting cattle and sheep and is endeavoring to prevent their spread. These diseases have not developed to any extent in Illinois and the board has had little difficulty in maintaining control over them.

New Stock Dress Goods

We bought some special values in spring and summer dress goods. Pretty Organzaes, Lawns, White Goods and Linens that range in price from 10c per yd. upwards. We also picked up some good values in figured dress goods at prices of 30c per yd. up. You will find our store gives you a choice selection and is the place to buy dress goods.

Corsets

Every lady should wear our Paris new model Corsets. \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair. New stock spring and summer Underwear.



Come to Us We sell Talking Machines so it makes it easy to buy one.

Wall Paper

A big lot of new Wall Paper at special prices for this sale, 4, 5, 6, 8, 7 and 7 cents per roll upwards.

Carpets

We sell good bed room carpets at 25c per yard. Other patterns in cotton and wool carpets 45, 50, 55, 60, 65 cents per yard. Matting 20, 25, 28, 30 cents. Window Shades for any size windows.

Best Stove Gasoline 44c per gal. Good Dairy Butter 25c per pound. Occident Flour is the best flour. Just a little better than other flour.

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The REVIEW.

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