

# A NEW IRRIGATION PROJECT

It Will Make the Now Arid Lands Near the City of Denver of Great Value—Colorado an Agricultural State.

The writer remembers to have heard a prominent wholesale merchant—of Chicago's mercantile prizes—say, 15 years ago, that if the Creator of the universe had turned Adam and Eve loose in North America and told them to find the Garden of Eden, they would have stopped content when they reached the site of the present city of Denver.

If this could be said of it by a visitor to these early days of its development, for it is not yet 50 years old, that shall be said now as we direct our gaze at its magnificent buildings, its beautiful streets and its palatial homes?

But Denver has been noted also for the substantial character of its industries and for the marvelous growth of its commerce, as it has progressed



Colorado State Capitol Building, Denver.

from the frontier town of 35 or 40 years ago to its present metropolitan position; the greatest railway center between the Missouri river and the Pacific coast.

It has been said that "Denver is built upon a foundation of gold" and true it is that the men who found gold in the hills built the first houses.

But while the treasure stream has been flowing in ever increasing volume from the mines to the city, so that the total contribution of the mines of Colorado to the upbuilding of Denver and the commonwealth has been estimated at more than \$900,000,000, it is nevertheless true that the great resources of the state today are found in its agricultural and mineral development and possibilities.

The true development of agriculture in Colorado began in 1870 and since that year there have been constructed



Flock of Colorado Sheep.

some of the finest and most extensive systems of irrigation that the world has known, for irrigation is the bond of union between the arid climate of Colorado and its luxuriantly rich soil.

The evidences of popular interest in the development of agriculture by irrigation were never more pronounced than at the present moment. The recent decision of the supreme court of the United States in the litigation between the states of Colorado and Kansas, relative to the right of Colorado to appropriate the waters of the Arkansas river for irrigation purposes, has confirmed the strategy of Colorado to the use of such water. This has stimulated not only eastern capital, but also the farmers and townfolk of the middle west so that new enterprises for the irrigation of lands are being developed and there is a continual migration of settlers from the eastern and central states to these lands.

One goes immediately out of Denver upon arid plains, and the city today, on many sides, has a fringe of tin cans and cactus. But it is, nevertheless, unexpressed by no city on the continent in the strategy of Colorado to offer to those who have the desire and the means to enjoy both city and country life.

Two things have been lacking: Adequate transportation facilities and an ample and reliable water supply for the irrigation of this land. Excellent transportation facilities are now being provided. Trolley systems are projected to Boulder and Greeley, and to various other towns in the neighborhood, and the extension of these interurban electric lines will make points 15 to 40 miles from Denver practically as accessible to the business man as any points within the city. It will mean a matter of a few minutes travel only.

What is now needed is to improve the country traversed by these trolley lines, making it a continuous suburban district, where men can have from one to five acres of land each, and where they will have all the attractions of the country, the cheapness and comfort of country life, and every advantage of the city.

Such a development requires, as a first requisite, an assured water supply. The investment in houses is so large, and the acreage value of crops grown under such conditions so great, that these must not be jeopardized by the vicissitudes of seasons.

One reason why this requisite has not been supplied, and why so much of the land immediately adjacent to Denver has never been improved, is that land values would not justify the expenditure required to provide a water supply. Those lands which could be irrigated at small cost have been under irrigation, but the limit of cheap irrigation does not cover half the lands that surround the city.

The great increase in land values which has taken place all over the United States in the last five years has now made practicable an outlay for water which ten years ago could not have been considered. This enhancement in land values is shown in Colorado by the increase from \$25 to \$2,000 an acre at Grand Junction, and from \$100 an acre to \$1,000 and \$1,500 an acre at Canyon City.

No section of city equals Denver in the extent of its local market or in its transportation facilities for reaching distant markets, and the time has now come when the values of the lands around Denver and the possibilities for their extensive cultivation will warrant an expenditure for water in almost any amount.

It is, therefore, with great satisfaction that Denver contemplates certain irrigation projects now launched by some of its own leading citizens for the establishment of a reservoir system which shall assure a sufficient supply of water, during the entire growing season, to a large area of semi-arid lands lying within 25 miles of the state capital building, and extending from just within the city limits of Denver to points north and northeast of the city where the lands are owned by Dagmont, Greeley and Brighton townships.

The development of an enterprise of this magnitude requires large capital, and the best business judgment. That not only the initial steps have been taken, but that the enterprise has been fairly lauded and is a going concern, and that these men have

had sufficient energy and capital to do it, and to do it quietly and without publicity, is worthy of remark. The people of Denver have been pleased to learn that this enterprise is in the hands of a company able to effect the completion of these works upon the growth and prosperity of Denver will be felt immediately by every business interest in the city. For the project which has now reached a stage where the actual work of construction is beginning on a reservoir to be completed in two years, which will probably be the largest irrigation reservoir ever constructed by private capital.

Not less noteworthy than some of the other unique features of this mammoth scheme is the fact that its promoters are doing it all themselves. They are not asking any subscriptions or bonus assistance from Denver capital.

They have put up their own money for the purchase of some large systems of canal work, for many years, been irrigating successfully, for early crops, large tracts of land, with water taken from the streams during the flowing season.

They have acquired large bodies of land which is to be irrigated by slides sites for reservoirs, rights of way for main canals, laterals, etc. The union or merger of all these interests in order to secure a maximum amount of result at a minimum cost may be accomplished which, after many months of patient and involved negotiations has brought about the organization of the Denver Reservoir Irrigation company.

The effect will be seen in the rapid development of small farms, within the riding of Denver, devoted to the raising of high-priced crops—potatoes, tomatoes, sugar beets, fruits, etc.—So that, almost before we realize it, Denver will be the center of a boom of market gardens of 10 to 40 acres each, whose income will be enjoyed by thousands of families formerly slaving away their lives to raise a crop of grain on the uncertain farming lands of the middle and eastern states.

## ARE PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS NOSTRUMS?

To one not qualified, and few laymen are to discriminate intelligently between physicians' prescriptions, proprietary medicines and nostrums, it may seem like short of a crime to the great physician prescribers of nostrums; nevertheless, an impartial examination of all the facts in the case leads irresistibly to the conclusion that the great majority of prescriptions compounded and dispensed by a physician is, in the strict sense of the word, a nostrum, and that the average, ready-made proprietary remedy is superior to the average specially-prepared physician's prescription.

What is a nostrum? According to the Standard Dictionary a nostrum is "a medicine the composition of which is kept a secret." Now, when a physician compounds and dispenses with his own hands a remedy for the treatment of a disease—and it is authoritatively stated that probably 90 per cent. of all physician's prescriptions in this country are so dispensed—the names and quantities of the ingredients which constitute the remedy are known to the patient. Hence, since its composition is kept secret by the physician, the remedy or prescription is unquestionably, in the true meaning of the word, a Simons' nostrum. Furthermore, the prescription compounded by a physician is more than likely to be a perfect jumble—replete with therapeutic, physiologic and chemical ingredients, and being all the earmarks of pharmaceutical incompetency; for it is now generally admitted that unless a physician has made a special study of pharmacy and passed some time in a drug store for the purpose of gaining a practical knowledge of modern pharmaceutical methods, he is not fitted to compound remedies for his patients. Moreover, a physician who compounds his own prescriptions is not only deprived of the benefit of his just-mentioned, but he endangers the lives of patients; for it is only by the detection and elimination of errors in prescriptions by clever, competent pharmacists that the safety of the public can be effectually shielded from the criminal blunders of ignorant physicians.

Not can it be said that the average physician is a chemist, or a pharmacist, or from some textbook or medical journal, the prescription may be all that it should be. It is only when the physician is required to originate a formula on his spur of the moment that his incompetency is distinctly demonstrated. Seemingly, however, the physicians of the United States are little worse than the average British physician, for we have in the person of Dr. James Burnett, lecturer on Practical Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Edinburgh, lamenting in the Medical Magazine the passing of the prescription and branding the fact that seldom does he find a "final man" able to derive a prescription even in "good contracted Latin."

And what, it may be asked, is the status of the written prescription—the prescription that is compounded and dispensed by the physician? It may be contended that the patient, with the written formula in his possession, may learn the character of the remedy prescribed. So, possibly, he might if he understood Latin and were a physician or a pharmacist, but as he usually possesses no professional training and practically a total lack of secret knowledge, the average prescription is so badly written and so greatly overvalued that even the pharmacist, skilled as he is in deciphering medical hieroglyphs, is constantly obliged to interview prescribers to find out what actually has been prescribed. It may also be contended, that the formula is known to both physician and pharmacist, and that the prescription cannot therefore be a secret. But with equal truth it might be contended that the formula of any so-called nostrum is a secret since it is known to both prescriber and pharmacist; for it must not be forgotten that, according to reliable authority, 95 per cent. of the proprietors of so-called patent medicines prepared in this country have their remedies manufactured by them by large, reputable manufacturing pharmacists. But even should a patient be able to recognize the names of the ingredients mentioned in a formula he would only know half the story. It is seldom, for instance, that alcohol is specifically mentioned in a prescription, for it is usually masked in the form of tinctures and field extracts, as are the great majority of other substances. It is evident, therefore, that the ordinary formulated prescription is, to the average patient, little less than a secret remedy or nostrum.

On the other hand, the formulae of nearly all the proprietary medicines that are exploited exclusively to the medical profession, as well as those of a large percentage of the proprietary remedies that are advertised to the public (the so-called patent medicines) are published in full. Under the Food and Drug Act, every medicinal preparation entering interstate commerce is now required to have the proportion or quantity of alcohol, opium, cocaine and other habit-forming ingredients printed on the label. As physicians' prescriptions seldom or never enter interstate commerce they are practically exempt under the law. And if it be necessary for the public to know the composition of proprietary remedies, as is contended by those who through ig-

norance or for mercenary reasons are opposing the sale of all household remedies, why is it not equally necessary for patients to know the composition of the remedies prescribed by a physician? Does any sane person believe that the opium in a physician's prescription is less potent or less likely to create a drug habit than the opium in a proprietary nostrum? As a matter of fact, more opium-addicts and cocaine-fiends have been made through the criminal carelessness of such physicians than by any other means.

Unquestionably, there are a number of proprietary remedies on the market the sales of which should be prohibited, and no doubt they will be when the requirements of the Food and Drug Act are rigidly enforced; many are frauds, pure and simple, and some are decidedly harmful. Of the average proprietary remedy, however, it may truthfully be said that it is distinctly better than the average physician's prescription; for not only is it prepared for the proprietor by reputable manufacturing pharmacists in magnificent equipped laboratories and under the supervision and advice of able chemists, but it is prepared by a skillful pharmacist, and is, therefore, considered safe, therefore, that many physicians prefer to prescribe these ready-prepared proprietary remedies rather than trust those of their own devising.

## JUST THE SAME AS CURRENCY.

Third Son Felt He Had Nothing to Reproach Himself with.

William Knoepfel, of St. Louis, has invented and hopes to patent a secret powder method for the cure of baldness. "A genuine cure for baldness," said Mr. Knoepfel the other day, should make a man very rich. Why, then, should I risk on fake cures. It is amazing, it is true, that so many of these cures are. Yet there is no secret here. Mr. Knoepfel gave a loud, scornful laugh. "In their crookedness they remind me," he said, "of the three young men who were electrocuted. Perhaps you have heard the story? Well, an old eccentric died and left his fortune equally to his three sons. But each contained a strange provision. Each had to place \$100 in the coffin immediately before their interment. A few days after the interment the three young men met and discussion of the queer proviso and its execution. 'I put my money in the coffin,' said the oldest son, 'my conscience is clear.' 'I put my money in the coffin in clear, too,' said the second. 'I put in my hundred in gold.' 'I, too,' said the third, 'I put my money in the coffin in clear, too.' 'I wrote out a check for \$300 in poor old father's name, placed it in the coffin and took the \$300 in currency that I found there.'"

## PUSHED THE BEAR ASIDE.

Surveyor Tells of Experience He Does Not Care to Repeat.

To walk right up to a monster bear and try to shove it out of the way and then escape without a scratch is an experience of a lifetime. Harry I. Engelhardt found it so a few days ago in Diamond canyon, above Washington, in Nevada City corporation of the Sacramento Standard. The young man, son of Congressman Engelhardt, has just returned from the upper country, where he has been doing some surveying, and relates his thrilling experience. "It was a close call, at the close of the day's work. In the brush-lined trail he saw protruding from the woods a bear's head. He walked up and gave the bear a short that made his hair rise and caused him to beat a hasty retreat. The bear came to the woods and then he either asleep or else so busy eating ants from an old log that it failed to see the young surveyor, whose footsteps were heard by the thick carpet of pine needles. Later, the bear learned that the same bear, a monster cinnamon, had killed a dog earlier in the day. The dog ventured too close and with a roar it saw the big beast sent it hurtling yards away, dead as a doornail."

## Magnifying Chief Leader's Voice.

In the old village of Brimley, in Northamptonshire, England, is a monster trumpet, five six inches in length, and having a bell-shaped end two feet in diameter. The trumpet is made up of ten rings, the first seven are made up of smaller parts. The use of this trumpet—only four of the kind are known to exist at the present day—is to amplify the voice of the chief in the choir, to give the people to the church service. At the present time neither the choir nor the service is in need of this extraordinary instrument, but the relic of the ancient relic is fond of showing it to all visitors.

## Painfully Exact.

A New England man tells of a prosperous Connecticut farmer, painfully exact in money matters, who married a widow richly possessing in her own right the sum of \$100,000. Shortly after the wedding a friend of the farmer, to whom he offered congratulations, at the same time observed: "I have a thing for you, a \$100,000 marriage settlement for you, \$100,000 to you." "Not quite that, Bill," said the farmer, "not quite that." "Why," exclaimed the friend, "I understand the \$100,000 to you for \$2 for a marriage license," said Malachi.

## VIOLENCE IN STRIKE

MOB SHOTS INTO POSTAL OFFICE AT ASHFORK, ARIZ.

LIVES OF FOUR IN PERIL

Vice President Nally Notifies Federal Government and Gov. Kibbey Promises Aid in Answer to Appeal.

Los Angeles, Cal.—An armed mob attacked the office of the Postal Telegraph company at Ashfork, Ariz., early Tuesday and broke every window of the building with a rain of bullets. The lives of four of the employees were endangered, but so far as known no one was injured. The last dispatch from Ashfork stated that the arrangements were being made by the manager of the office to run a special engine to Prescott, the county seat of Yavapai county, to bring the absent and a sufficient number of deputies to quell the riot. The shooting began at one o'clock in the morning. The Postal employees made no resistance. Vice President Nally, of the Postal Telegraph company, from New York that he had taken the case to the federal authorities at Washington. Appeals to the Governor. Superintendent Lewis, of this district, wired the following to Gov. Kibbey: "Last night an armed mob attacked our office at Ashfork, shooting into the office with revolvers and endangering the lives of our employees. They threatened to renew the attack tonight if I call upon you to protect the lives of our employees and the property of the company at Ashfork. Please act promptly." Gov. Kibbey replied that he would act immediately. Ashfork is a small town in Arizona on the Santa Fe and is the chief "repeating" station of the Postal company between Los Angeles and the east. Five men are regularly employed, but they rushed out when the strike order was given. One man has since been sent there from San Francisco to join the two operators who remained with the company. Small Issues Statement. Chicago—President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America Tuesday issued his first statement on the effect of his general strike order which took effect Thursday night. He gave extracts from reports that he received from several cities and said that new members are being enrolled in large numbers. President Small also announced that an agreement had been made Monday with the American Telephone and Telegraph company which establishes the eight-hour day throughout the company's system, and grants increases of from 10 to 25 per cent. to all telegraphers in its employ. The men did not strike. Urges Government Control. Chicago—The governments of the United States and Canada were urged to take over the control of the telegraph lines of the Western Union and Postal companies by President Small of the commercial telegraphers in a bulletin issued Monday. Mr. Small also started a campaign for a congressional investigation into the conduct of the companies. Coincidentally with the sending out of this bulletin the action of Monday in determining to call out the cable operators was countermanded by secret instructions which were sent out to these operators, telling them not to join the strike. President Small was to avoid possible international complications. Leased-Wire Men Out. The leased-wire telegraph operators were called on to strike at 1 p. m. Monday in the following broken offices, following refusal of the firms to sign the proposed union agreement: Sidney C. Love & Co., J. H. Wrenn & Co., A. O. Slaughter & Co., C. H. Cady & Co., Shearson, Hammett & Co., and Charles Minnesmeyer & Co. Federation Peace Committee. Washington—President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor reported to the executive council of the Federation that he had written to the Federation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Detroit, had been entrusted by United Labor with an attempt to bring about an adjustment of the telegraphers' strike at an opportune time. Railway Operators May Go Out. General Superintendent W. J. Capen of the Postal Telegraph company said that his company has received word of graphic communication with all points in Canada. At union headquarters it was said that if this was true it might precipitate the strike of railway operators which is due to start Monday. The Canadian connections of the Postal company are over the wires of the Canadian Pacific railway. Negro Brokerage Shop. New York—The success which has attended realty companies, mercantile enterprises and business institutions, which is due to the aid and money of their race, has now brought about the starting of a stock brokerage office in Wall street district. It will be opened for business on September 1. Robert W. Taylor, who for 14 years has been the financial secretary of Tuskegee institute, has leased offices and has issued an attractive pamphlet which has been extensively circulated among Afro-Americans.

## He Was Not to Blame.

Little Bartholomew's mother overheard him swearing in a mile driver, says the Cleveland Leader. She displayed a decency that overwhelmed her. She took him to task, explaining the wickedness of profanity as well as its vulgarity. She asked him where he had learned all those dreadful words. Bartholomew announced that Caverly, one of his playmates, had taught him. Caverly's mother was straightway informed and Caverly was brought to book. He vigorously denied having instructed Bartholomew, and neither threats nor tears could make him confess. At last he burst out: "I didn't tell Bartholomew any words. Why should I know how to cuss any better than he does? He's my father got an automobile, too!"

Used Ink for Bluing. "One can never be too careful about apparently harmless articles about the house," said a housewife the other day. "Not long ago my husband brought me some of those big tall bottles of ink from the office. It had got to be such a nuisance buying one of the small five-cent bottles every time we ran out of ink, that he said he would buy some for me." "About a week after that I got a new maid, and when she did the bluing she took the big bottle of ink for bluing. Of course every stitch of our white clothes in the washing was ruined."

Laundry work at home would be much more satisfactory if the right starch were used. In order to get the desired stiffness, it is usually necessary to use so much starch that the beauty and color of the fabric is hidden behind a paste of varying thickness, which not only destroys the appearance, but also affects the true quality of the goods. This trouble can be avoided by using the new Defiance Starch, as it can be applied much more thinly, because of its greater strength than other makes.

Late Already. Five minutes after the tardy gown had struck, the principal of the school was walking through the lower hall when he saw a pudgy little fellow scampering toward the first grade room as fast as his fat legs could carry him. "See here, young man, I want to talk to you," called the principal to the late comer. "I had a couple to talk to you; I'm late already," replied the breathless beginner as he door of his classroom closed.—The Circle.

## Fresh Fuel.

The scrap behind the married couple had died down to a few listless mutterings, and the canary bird in the cage was beginning to think about singing again, when she remarked, as a sort of afterthought: "At any rate, everybody in my family thinks I am very intelligent." "Yes, by the side of them you are," he replied with a bitter snort. "After the scrap was renewed jubilantly."

## One to Reckon With.

There's a little girl who gave her folks a shock the other day. "Ma, I want a bathing suit," she said. "You shan't have any," ma replied. "I'll go building without one." "The bathing suit matter is now being arbitrated."

## Cause for Reassessment.

London Press suggests a new reason for Raulin's hatred for Caid McLean that it was the latter who introduced bagpipes in Morocco.

## FOOD FACTS

# Grape-Nuts

### A Body Balance

People hesitate at the statement that the famous food, Grape-Nuts, yields a much nourishment from one pound as can be absorbed by the system from ten pounds of meat, bread, wheat or sugar. To a person who might contain more nourishment than one pound of Grape-Nuts, but not in shape that the system will absorb as large a proportion of, as the body can take up from one pound of Grape-Nuts.

This food contains the selected parts of wheat and barley which are prepared and by natural means predigestion, transformed into a form of sugar, ready for immediate assimilation. People in all parts of the world testify to the value of Grape-Nuts.

A Mo. man says: "I have gained ten pounds on Grape-Nuts. I can truly recommend it to the few people. He had been eating meat, bread, etc. right along, but there was no ten pounds of added flesh until Grape-Nuts food was used."

One curious feature regarding true health food is that its use will reduce the weight of a corpulent person, with unhealthy flesh, and will add to the weight of a thin person who is properly nourished. There is abundance of evidence to prove this.

Grape-Nuts balances the body in a condition of true health. Scientific selection of food elements makes Grape-Nuts good and valuable. Its delicious flavor and powerful nourishing properties have made friends that in turn have made Grape-Nuts famous. "The Road to Health"—Read "The Road to Wellife," in pkgs.