

GOSSIP.

THE BIGGEST DITCH IN AMERICA.

"I stopped at Calgary, just in the eastern shadow of the Canadian Rockies, to see the digging of the biggest irrigation project in America, excelled only by one in India and one in Egypt," writes Mark Sullivan in "The Boston Transcript." "I expected to see an army of men with shovels, and saw not one shovel. Instead, three colossal steam giants, with monstrous arms, which dipped down, took a huge bite out of the earth, rose slowly and dropped the earth to one side. Dipping and biting, these three machines advance just about 100 feet a day, leaving in their wake a ditch which is the size of a small river, sixty feet wide and from twelve to twenty feet deep. This ditch begins at the river, and crawls in a curving course something over a score of miles into the country. The biggest irrigation ditch on the continent is simplicity itself. There is nothing complicated about an irrigation plant. It's just an old-fashioned mill race on a big scale. You tap the river at a high level, run your ditch along that level, with just the slightest drop that will make the water flow at all. Then from the big ditch you run smaller lateral ditches, and from these still smaller ones, till every few acres has its little rivulet. The ditch at Calgary will supply an area of about 150 by 50 miles, and water nearly 2,000,000 acres—more territory than is included in some Eastern States. When the work is done—but what irrigation will do for a semi-arid country, is an old story. And yet, just the elements of it may bear retelling. Farming with irrigation is as different from ordinary farming as hot-house gardening is from raising wheat. Farming with irrigation comes very close to being an operation in chemistry. You have your sunlight, you have your soil, in fixed quantities and of known chemical constituents. You add your water in quantities as needed. And if you wish, you can put fertilizing elements, salts of potash, for example, in your water, and then farming is a matter of chemistry, indeed. And the results to the farmer are as different as a chemist's operations must be from the results to a farmer who lets the caprices of the weather govern the supply of one of his principal ingredients. If a piece of ground which depends for water on rain will raise a hundred bushels, the same piece irrigated will raise five hundred. Twenty acres irrigated will support a family in ample comfort, and forty acres irrigated is as large a farm as one man can well manage.

When one seeks for the broader significance of this big irrigation project here on the western plains of Canada, one wonders at first why such work should be done at all. Canada has literally millions of acres of fertile land which does not need irrigation. Canada is so rich and prodigal with fertile land that she gives it away—160 acres to any man who will merely settle upon it and improve it. The Canadian Pacific Railway is almost equally rich in land. It has millions of acres which it sells at \$4 and \$6 an acre. Why, then, this costly irrigation of waste land, as if land were scarce? It suggests, instead of the very sparse population, a country that teems with people—a land like India—where every square inch must be utilized, that life may be kept in the people. The explanation made by people here, which may be true, is this: The Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railroad are absolutely sure of Canada's future. They are laying the foundations broad and deep for a population as dense as our own. They are preparing for the time when their free land will be all gone. The situation is like this: Winnipeg, with about eighty thousand, is Canada's Chicago; Vancouver, with about half as many, is Canada's San Francisco. In all the vast country between these two—it takes three days to cover on a railroad train—in all that country there is but one town of over ten thousand people. It is as if we were at home, had no Denver, no Omaha, no Minneapolis, no one of a score of cities. That, in a few decades Canada will have its Denver, its Omaha, its Kansas City, is as certain as the co-operation of Government, railroad and a tremendous stream of eager immigrants that jostle each other for an early chance can make it.

# We Will Buy

## A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

### We Paid \$100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving, in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease. Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are ex-

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There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

### Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

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|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma             | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abscess—Anemia     | Kidney Disease      |
| Bronchitis         | La Grippe           |
| Blood Poison       | Leucorrhea          |
| Bright's Disease   | Liver Troubles      |
| Bowel Troubles     | Malaria—Neuralgia   |
| Coughs—Colds       | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption        | Piles—Pneumonia     |
| Colic—Croup        | Pleurisy—Quincy     |
| Constipation       | Rheumatism          |
| Catarrh—Cancer     | Scrofula—Syphilis   |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases       |
| Dandruff—Dropsy    | Stomach Troubles    |

Dyspepsia  
Eczema—Erysipelas  
Feyers—Gall Stones  
Goitre—Gout  
Gonorrhea—Gleet  
Throat Troubles  
Tuberculosis  
Tumors—Ulcers  
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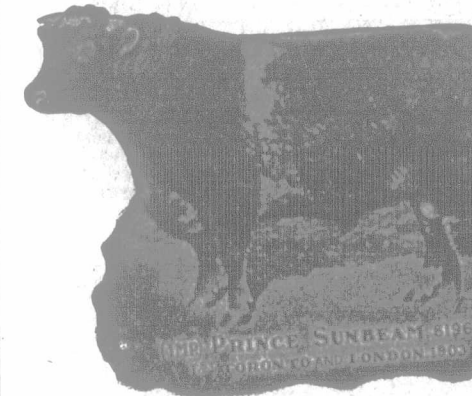
If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

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