I WAS NERVA

ANEEMIG, SLEEPLESS

LOOK AT ME NOW AND SEE WHAT A WONDERFUL OURE FER-

"So ill and miserable was I for nearly two years," writes fire J. E. Nimmo, of St. Annes Bay, "I began to look upon my life and its future as a sort of living death. I tired so easily I could not go anywhere. Even the thought of slight exertion made my heart flutter and excited me to trembling. Then came the misery of the long nights, with their dreads and forebodings. Medicines and toures seemed truitless to help me. Nothing did me any good until I used Ferrozone. At first I think Ferrozone must have made my blood richer and redder. My ears began to lose their thin waxy look which had been a sign to everybody that I had been a sign to everybody that I was sick. My weight increased steadily—I got stronger, and at last began to sleep better and become less ner-vous. Look at me now—a stronger, heartier, more vigorous energetic wo-man you can't find."

The one tonic that will build up everyone in poor health is Ferrozone try it-just one or two tablets at meal time, 50c per box, six for \$2.50, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Canada.

WOOD DECAY IS SERIOUS PROBLEM

Preservative Treatment Would Save Millions of Dollars

Washington, May 6.—Millions of feet of timber and finished lumber rot every year in railroad fies, bridges, trestles, piles, farm buildings, fences, poles and mine props. The lumber consuming public of the United States pays perhaps thirty to forty million dollars a year to make good the losses from wood decay.

from wood decay.

These great drains are a source of more and more concern each year. Chemists and engineers who have to chemists and engineers who have to do with the uses of wood are working unceasingly on the problem. The United States Forest Service has men who devote their whole time to it. The importance of the problem cannot be over estimated. Millions of explained some of her theories.

away the solid parts. Timber is artificially preserved by forcing into its calls and pores certain substances which prevent the growth of fungi. As long as this substance is present in sufficient quantity the germs of decay—the threads and spores of fungus—cannot enter, and the wood is preserved. This often means doubling and sometimes trebling the life of the

The United States government considers the investigation of the pre-servative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one office of the United States Forest Servtee—that of wood preservation, with new headquarters in Madison, Wis. w headquarters in Mauson, given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with rail-road companies and other corpora-tions and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission

timbers, fence posts and transmission poles.

The South, with twanty-seven per cent of the total aren of the United States, contains about forty-two per cent of the total aren of the United States, contains about forty-two per cent of the total dorest area of the country. The forest area by states is as follows: Alahama 20,000,000 acres; Arkansas, 24,200,006; Totalda, 20,000,000; Georgia, 22,300,000; Kentucky, 10,000,000; Louislana, 16,500,000; Maryland 2,200,000; Massisppi, 17,500,000; North Carolina, 13,000,000; South Carolina, 12,000,000; Tennessee, 15,000,000; Texas, 30,000,000; Ternessee, 15,000,000; Texas, 30,000,000; Triginle, 14,000,000 and West Virginia, 2,100,000.

The South it will be seen, has still much of the virgin farest of the country. This forest must be used, of course, in order to mest the steadily expending wants of this section. It must be used in such a manner, however, that the very most may be made from its annual cut, while at the same time this cut is being replaced by new growth. In this way its timber will remain a source of perpetual wealth. The importance of forest conservation to Southern interests is clearly understood by the people of the South. The future of the South is more nearly bound up in the plan af forest preservation, with its accompanying protection to watersheds, power streams and woodworking industries, than is anything now before the people of this part of the country.

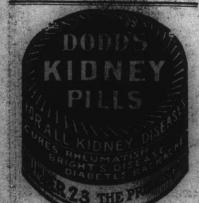
CATTLE-DRIVING 15 RENEWED IN IRELAND

Form of Political Agitation Breaks Out Again in the Emer-

London, May 6.—Cattle driving, that aveel form of political agitation, has been resumed in freland, int county Westmeath, where wiftly the passage of the Liberal Government's Land bill of a year or two ago it had been rife. The plan asually followe d is for a party of peasants to descend on the ranch of a landholder who by letting his land for pasturage has incurred the ill-will of his neighbors, most of whom favor the abolition of this system. Then the cattle are collected and driven for miles across country at night. Usually they are recovered but occasionally they can not be found. None is ever stoken.

fone is ever stolen.

The cattle-driving campaign was riginated by Mr. L. Ginhell, a Nationalist member of parlament, who a warm supporter of the aboli-of the present from land-tenure



KITCHEN MAID SHINES

New York, May 6 .- Lawyer, linguist, suffragette, fresh-air apostle, anti-meat crusader and buttermilk adterms that have been applied to Mrs. Alma Webster Powell, the "busiest woman in Brooklyn." And now social reformer must be added. Mrs. Powell has begun to deserve this last title in her usual strengous style, with the

One of Mrs. Powell's pet theories that the social barrier consists simply given the wealth and raiment of a social leader, a poor girl can gain as much prestige in society as a millionairess. To that end Mrs. Powell went down on the East Side some days ago selected two comely young women for experimental purposes, decked them out in her most costly Parisian finery, and introduced them to her unsuspect-

ing guests at a masked ball at her home on Washington's birthday. The two East Side girls proved such entire evening.

Maid's Social Success "Mary had the most stunning figure and made the best impression of any one in the room," said Mrs. Powell last "Count Frederick Strensch of Austria: another man whose fortune is estimated at \$8,000,000 and many other men and women of culture and refinement were much taken with her. They thought she was the daughter of an Irish landowner, and not a single per son suspected her identity.'

Mrs. Powell paused a moment, then she pressed a button in the drawingroom of her home in President street. A demure Irish girl in cap and apron, with black, sparkling eyes, and the and figure of the typical Emerald Isle

not be over estimated. Millions of dollars are annually saved by preservation treatment of fimbers, but much yet remains to be learned.

Wood decay is caused by fungus, a vegetable growth sometimes so small that it can be seen only with the microscope. Its roots or branches, like minute hairs, force their way into the wood tissues and absorb or eat away the solid parts. Timber is artificially preserved by forcing into its Carroll and Union streets by the canal and talked with the people down there mixing with them and trying to get in touch with them. Then I have come nome and dressed myself in a ball gown and gone to some brilliant func-tion. The contrast between the two

lives is slekening. Mistress and Maid

"I don't know what the solution of the social question is. I have no remness of one earth yields enough for everybody's needs, and it was never intended that some of us should revel in luxuries

Mrs. Bowell broke off suddenly a shimmering vision in a velvet and jet gown, trimmed with rose point lac girl looked the well bred woman, from the little suede shoes that peeped from beneath the crinkly nown to the coron-et of diamonds that prowned her well owned her well shaped head. Mrs. Powell, wearing a costume of due satin, heavily brocaded trimmed

with turquoises, ranged herself along-side the maid. "Now." she smiled, could you tell which is mistress and The reporter was obliged to admit that there wasn't much difference at least externally

Mary was asked.
"Not a bit," answered Mary frankly. "It's much too hard work. I'm much more comfortable in my own clothes. I don't worry about getting dressed every time I want to eat: I

smiling and nodding at Mary, 'simply a lack of opportunity and noth-

"It is curious what a tempe teapot a little experiment like this has raised. These society people seem to think the whole social fabric is threatened just because they associated with these simple, unaffected girls. I have een getting phone calls all day, probeen getting phone cans an day, pro-testing against my so-called lack of dignity. Count Strensch, who was one of those who paid marked attention to Mary and the other two girls—whose names, I think, were Miss Weinborg and Miss Pulsky-called me up this morning and was furlous that I had-used his name. But I hope a little ex-perience like this will do them good." The Count, who is a member of the high nobility of Austria, was so vexed over the publication of his part in the affair that he disappeared from the Hotel Majestic.

WHAT MEN DES.RE IN WOMEN.

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch) Men most desire to find constancy nen selected that quality of ever from the test recently conducted. One hundred chose fidelity, which in many minds is probably confused with constancy. Fifty chose good nature, fifty chose health, fifty chose kindness as the most desirable excellences in their wives. Only twenty chose beauty and exactly the same number chose wealth. One man wanted a clever wife; one man wanted her ssess wit above all other excellences. Then desired courage to be her dominant trait; ten desired frankness. Only one wanted tact, that great solvent, and only one wanted talent. If we take this test as properly indi-cative of man's attitude toward woman her excellences may be stated

nstancy,

AT FASHIONABLE BALL

lyn.

a success that Mrs. Powell decided to experiment further. A few days later, at another function at her home, she decked out her maid, Mary Corrigan, in her choicest raiment and gave her the range of the drawing-room during the

"How did you like playing the lady?"

don't have to fuss and fume about my servants, or wonder who's breaking into my home and robbing me. I'm

"The difference is," added Mrs. Pow-

Constancy Leads the List With Fidelity a Close Second.

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Open Evenings

Do You Want to Sell Your House?

and insert an ad in the Albertan classified columns STRANGE BELIEFS OF INDIANS IN ONTARIO Admixture of Christianity and Sur vival of Ancient Tribal Customs

Among the Pagans.

Toronto, May 6.—Perhaps not veryone is aware of the existence of this interesting people, Pagans or Deists as they prefer to be called, as they worship one God, the Creator, while in other respects their religion is a mirture of old Indian beliefs and customs, some ways such as pouring ashes or the head in sign of repentance and telling wampum beads, which appears to be remains of the teaching of the early Jesuit Fathers, and a supposed divine revelation vouchsafed to an Indian who is sald to have died and risen again a hundred years or so ago. In their "long houses" or places of worship they give thanks to God at certain seasons of the year, perform correctly the ancient Indian dances with accompaniment of rattles and drums, express contrition for their sins and give Indian names to the children, dancing up and down the room with the child in their arms. Their custom of irregular marriages and separations at will brings them little happiness, and is a source of trouble to the Indian superintendent in tracing such matters as descent of

property. Latterly some have seen the advantage of lawful marriages. Of late years, too, their manner of dress and household habits have become more like those of the Christian In-dians, though a few old ladies may still be seen wearing stockings or trousers, and the young women are fond of smoking a pipe. The game of snowsnake in winter has great delights for the present is a crucial time both

for Paganism and the Six Nations Reserve generally, as the Indian department at Ottawa is understood to contemplate abolishing the ancient order of hereditary chiefs and substituting elective ones. This would apparently take considerable power away from the Pagans (numbering 800 out of a population of 4,000) and place it in the hards of the Christian majority.

hands of the Christian majority.

The Pagans object to the change, and held a meeting of protest at the Ononda a long house on April 13. At the new year the Methodist Missionary soclety opened out a special work among the Pagans or Deists, believing that at this crucial juncture they might be won over to Christianity and brought into line with their neighbors. Rav. William Kendall, formerly missionary in Muskoka, was placed in charge of this task, aided by his wife, an Iro-The Pagans have taken an encour-

aging interest in the meetings held and some are about ready to be baptized into the Christian faith. Their chiefs attend these meetings and speak at them, which is quite unusual. At a recent meeting something of a sensation was caused by a speech by sensation was caused by a speech by Mr. Tom Longboat, a chief of the Cay-uga long house, and uncle of the cele-brated runner. He declared himself gratified at what he had heard at the meeting, condemned lying and drunk-enness, also his people's habit of sep-arating from their wives, recommend-ed his hearers to practice in their lives what they heard at the meetings, and unexpectedly invalve. unexpectedly turning the tables on the Christian, rebuked a prominent Christian Indian sitting in the choir for quarrelling with his wife.

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