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CURTIS DRUG COMPANY

14 Pine Street North, Timmins

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Timmins Stamp Club Column

Here is what may be termed a regular postal zoo. Some stamps from New Zealand give the illustrations. They represent some "rare birds."

The Kiwi
After looking long and hard at the wingless, tailless kiwi bird in the zoo, the old farmer exclaimed indignantly: "Dern it all, there ain't no such animal." But the old farmer was wrong, and to prove it, here is a picture of the kiwi bird on a postage stamp issued by no less an authority than the government of New Zealand!

New Zealand and Australia are filled with dozens of queer animals that are found nowhere else in the world, or else have long since become extinct. Prominent among them is a curious family of ostrich-like birds that have lost the power of flight. The largest member of this family is the rare Australian emu, who has achieved international fame as a handy three-letter word for crossword puzzle makers. The smallest member is the lesser-known but even more remarkable apteryx, or kiwi, so called by the Maori natives of New Zealand from its characteristic call of "kee-wee, kee-wee."

The kiwi is about the size of a hen, and to compensate for the loss of its wings and tail, Nature has provided it



with a pair of large and powerful legs that enable their owner to scuttle over the New Zealand countryside at great speed. It also possesses a long, flexible bill with a pair of sensitive nostrils conveniently located at the very tip. It is said that when searching among the underbrush for its dinner of earthworms, the kiwi makes a loud sniffing noise that can be heard at some distance!

Unable to roost in a tree like other birds and having no nest worthy of the name, the kiwi sleeps standing up, with its long beak stuck into the ground in front of it—a position which aviators would describe as "a perfect three-point landing!" The ungainly body of this strange little creature is covered with long, coarse feathers, which are much used by the Maoris in making ceremonial capes. This has resulted in the kiwis being widely hunted, and today there are very few of them left except on New Zealand's postage stamps.

The Kea and the Kaka
For over two thousand years parrots have been highly esteemed for their remarkable ability to imitate the human voice. Instead of being killed for their brilliant plumage or hunted as game birds, they have always in most parts of the world enjoyed the privileged position of a family pet. The kea parrot of New Zealand, however, who is shown at the left of the above postage stamp, is far from sharing this general popularity, and instead of being tamed as a pet, it is actually classed as vermin and large bounties are paid for its destruction!

For, strange as it may seem, the kea parrot is an incorrigible sheep-killer! Flocks of these fierce little birds will worry a sheep until it is exhausted and then bite deeply into the rich fat over the kidneys, causing the unfortunate animal's death. Just how the keas acquired this unnatural taste for mutton has never been satisfactorily explained. Some authorities say that the parrots originally mistook the woolly backs of the sheep for huge masses of lichen, common to New Zealand, of which the birds are very fond, and then found a meat diet far more attractive than a vegetable one. At any rate, so many sheep-killing keas have been shot by irate farmers in recent years that the species is now almost exterminated.

The parrot shown at the right of the above postage stamp belongs to a more law-abiding family than the kea, and is sometimes actually used as a decoy in capturing its bloodthirsty little neighbour. This bird is called the "kaka," which is the Maori word for "parrot," and it is said to be an exceptionally good mimic. Another interesting New Zealand parrot, which has not yet been postally honoured, is the kakapo, or "owl-parrot," so called from the owl-like appearance of its eyes. Like the wingless, tailless kiwi bird, the kakapo is unable to fly, hunts its prey at night, and utters deep grunts of satisfaction when it finds an exceptionally toothsome, or rather beaksome, morsel.

The Zebra
No Postal Zoo would be complete without a specimen of that interesting wild horse with the brilliant black and white stripes that is called the zebra. A postage stamp issued by the Nyassa Company of Portuguese East Africa carries an exceptionally fine engraving of one of these handsome creatures, the variety known as Burchell's zebra, which is widely found throughout East Africa.

Zebras roam in large herds over the vast East African plains, and there are three main varieties of the species. Besides Burchell's zebra, which is shown on the stamp, there is the so-called mountain zebra of the Cape Colony region, and Grevy's zebra, which is the largest member of the family and is found in the mountains of Abyssinia. It is interesting to note that the word "zebra" is an Abyssinian word meaning "anything with black and white stripes," and is also applied by the indiscriminating Abyssinians to guinea hens! The Dutch settlers of South Africa always called the zebra the "bonte quagga", from the animal's peculiar, bark-like neigh that resembles the sound of "qua-ha-ha-ha."

For years hunters and naturalists, not the least of whom was Theodore Roosevelt, wrangled bitterly over the reason for the zebra's exotic colouring. One school of thought argued that the brilliant black and white stripes acted as a sort of camouflage and enabled their owner to blend imperceptibly into the landscape. Others scoffed at this theory of "protective colouration", as it was called, and said that it would be difficult to imagine a more conspicuous animal in an open plain than the African zebra. The truth of the matter seems to be that the zebra's remarkable stripes serve no other purpose than that of ornamentation. During the daytime the zebra's fleetness of foot saves it from its natural enemy, the lion, but at night (when the stripes are no longer visible anyway) the King of Beasts exacts a fearful toll from these unfortunate creatures as they come down to the water to drink. In fact the zebra constitutes the lion's staple diet, and the great cat's deep, coughing roar (which he artfully magnifies by holding his muzzle close to the ground) will cause zebras that are miles away to stampede wildly in helpless circles.

Since the zebra is immune to the tsetse flies and other deadly pests that kill off European cattle and horses throughout Africa, it has often been suggested that they be tamed and used as draught animals. Many successful experiments of this nature have been made, but generally the cost is prohibitive, and zebras are always nervous, highly strung animals that fight savagely among themselves on the slightest provocation. Stamp collectors might be interested to learn however, that for some years zebra teams were actually used to draw the mail wagons of Southern Rhodesia!

The Cobra
One of the few postage stamps which pictures snakes is the French India issue illustrated in this column. Its strange design represents the four-headed Hindu god Brahma riding on a swan, but if you look very closely in the lower left-hand corner, you will also see a coiled Indian cobra, the deadly serpent whose bite is always fatal and who causes over five thousand deaths annually in India alone.

The cobra first received its name from the early Portuguese explorers, who called it the "cobra de capello", or "hooded snake", from the curious faculty that it has of distending the ribs of its neck until the loose skin assumes the appearance of a hood. It seldom does this unless it is seriously annoyed, and then the slowly swaying hood, together with the fixed, hypnotic stare of its large copper-coloured eyes are alone enough to paralyze its victim with fear. The deadly venom of its fangs acts directly on the nervous system, causing death within thirty minutes.

In spite of the cobras evil reputation no high-caste Hindu will kill one of these snakes, since they are superstitiously supposed to be under the protection of the great god Brahma himself. An old Hindu legend says that the cobra once spread his hood over Brahma to protect him from the sun as he slept, and in gratitude the god placed his own seal upon the serpent so that none might harm it. This distinctive mark appears on the hood in the form of a pair of spectacles, so that the cobra is often referred to as the "spectacled snake".

Cobras are usually about five or six feet long, although the great hamadryad, or giant cobra of the Malay Peninsula, attains a length of twelve or thirteen feet. The young are hatched from small, spherical white eggs, and they generally live in the walls of old abandoned buildings. Cobras are good swimmers and can even climb trees, but they are of a sluggish disposition and will not attack humans unless molested. The lightning-like speed with which the snake can strike makes them dreaded by other animals, but there is a little Indian weasel called the mongoose that is even quicker than the cobra. An interesting story about a fight between a mongoose and a cobra is Kipling's "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi" in his famous Jungle Book.

Another Paris Exposition Stamp
The attractive stamp pictured above was issued by Algeria in commemoration of the World Exposition at Paris this summer. The design shows the oriental building that was erected to house the Algerian exhibit at the exposition; and there are four values: 40c green, 50c rose red, \$1.50 French blue and 75c French sepia.

Only One From Timmins at Normal School This Year

This year there are only 63 students attending the Normal School at North Bay to study for the teaching profession. This is a noticeable decrease from last year's attendance, there being 87 students last year—a decrease of 24.

In the whole 63 attendance there is only one name with Timmins given as the address. This one is Gertrude Aho, there are others from various parts of the North, but the chief part of the North represented is Northwestern Ontario. The following is a list of the students, with the towns from which they registered:

Freda Aedy, Fort William; Gertrude Aho, Timmins; Flora Antilla, Port Arthur; Kathleer Arthurs, Espanola; Nellie Bain, Port Arthur; Dorothy Blanchard, Port Arthur; Isabella Bowlers, New Liskeard; Lottie Burnett Sheguldandah; Edith Florence Burnside Parry Sound; E. Verna Campbell, Fort Frances; Ca'harine Cullis Sturgeon Falls; Christine Cushman, Port Arthur; Dorothy Darling, Callander; Bernice Delaney, Chapleau; Verna Elliott, Nipissing.

Dorothy Fielder, Kenora; Agnes Glover, Fort William; Gladys Hamilton, Capreol; Eliena Violet Hardiman, Fort William; Kathleen Joan Hebben, Fort William; Signe Ilkka, Sioux Lookout; Ethel Jeffries, Bracebridge; Mona Johns, Kirkland Lake; Tine Kamstra, South Gillies; Annie Kidd, Sundridge; Bernadette Lapointe, Sault Ste. Marie; Teresa Lapointe, Sault Ste. Marie; Carla Larsen, Cobalt; Shirley Legge, Sault Ste. Marie; Jean Leppanen, Sudbury.

Azaela Lundy, Emo; Edith Madden, Thessalon; Vieno Miettinen, Port Arthur; Olive Montgomery, Warren; Margaret Morrison, Fort William; Gertrude MacDonald, Sudbury; Jean MacGregor, Burks Falls; Margaret McGibbon, Powassan; Edith McNally, North Bay; Jean McQueen, Sault Ste. Marie; Jeanette McTavish, Fort Frances; Opal Paul, Chapleau; Bernadette Perpele, Chapleau; Elsie Popiel, Fort William; Mona Proudfoot, Dryden; Edna Richardson, Devlin; Evelyn Winnifred Roberts, Sault Ste. Marie.

Gwyneth Searles, Nahma, Cochrane P.O.; Muriel Sutton, Sioux Lookout; Lillian Ten Eycke, Cochrane; Kathleen Thibault, Mattawa; Hilda Thomson, Sudbury; Jean V. Walker, Guthrie; Margaret Welch, Thornloe; Irene Wicks North Bay; Ralph Aceti, North Bay; Leslie Angus, Fort William; George Giguere, Thessalon; Charles Hodgson, Port Arthur; Arthur Nelson, Dymont; Harvie W. Stuart, Burks Falls; Keith Wilson, Warren; Fex Woolgar, Burks Falls.

Two Thousand Life Agents to Attend Big Conference

Two thousand Ontario life insurance agents will convene at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, October 29th, to attend a special Ontario and Provincial Sales and Educational Congress which has been arranged by the Life Underwriters' Association of Toronto.

This undertaking—the first of its kind ever held—will bring together life insurance agents of all companies to hear internationally recognized speakers discuss important educational and selling phases of the business. The programme includes such well-known men as C. Preston Dawson, Chairman of the Educational Committee, New York Life Underwriters Association; Thomas Bradshaw, President of the North American Life; J. E. Kavanagh, Vice-President of Metropolitan Life, New York; G. Fay Davies, Superintendent of Agencies, National Life; O. Sam Cummings, Dallas, Texas, President of the National Life Underwriters Association and Past President International Kiwanis; Sheldon F. Muter, Metropolitan Life; Lloyd J. Lynch of Minneapolis, General Agent for the John Hancock Mutual.

A feature of the gathering will be the "Leading Producers' Clinic," composed of the most successful salesmen in each of four large Canadian Companies:—T. H. Dickinson, C.L.U., Mutual Life; Kenneth Brown, C.L.U., Canada Life; L. M. Montgomery, Sun Life; J. B. Nettelfield, Great West Life.

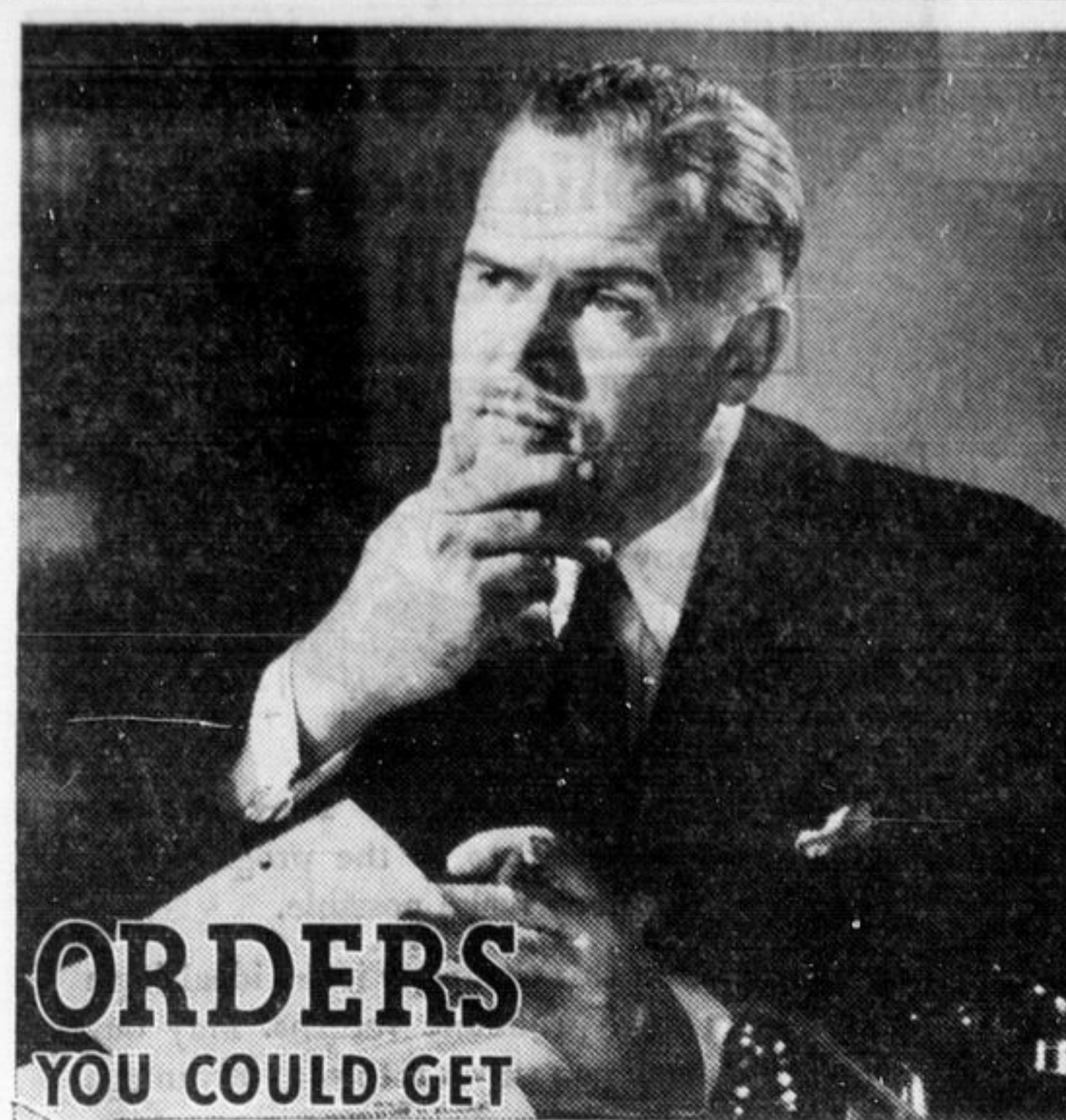
The convention will be conducted under the chairmanship of J. S. P. Armstrong, President of the Life Underwriters Association.

Think Too Much Red Tape in the Securities Acts

(From Globe and Mail)
Even the National Association of Securities Commissioners is giving serious consideration to criticisms that in trying to prevent and punish frauds in security transactions, they were "well intentioned weavers of unnecessary and burdensome red tape" which caused great expense and delay to the men engaged in buying and selling securities. President Edward B. Hall of the Investment Bankers' Association presented the case of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at the recent meeting of security commissioners from forty-seven states at French Lick Springs, Ind.

In offering full co-operation of the association in their work and in praising their effort to get uniformity of showings for the qualification of new issues in the states that have that type of law, Mr. Hall indicated how important progress in this program could be in saving a vast amount of time, trouble and expense.

To register an issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission and in twelve states it was necessary to furnish 773 items of information. Of these, 184 items are in the Federal questionnaire and 314 more can be supplied from the same data, but over and above the Federal requirements there were 235 items to look up. To employ counsel on all these applications was very ex-



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Stocks and materials, employees' wages, new equipment—to finance these properly banking assistance is often required if you are to seize business opportunities when they offer. If you accept orders you should be able to fill them. Consult the Manager of our Branch near you. You will find him interested and helpful when you need a loan.

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pensive and caused great delays. It helped no investor to have such duplication and variety of regulation and the expense was a very serious burden to small companies.

The conclusion of Mr. Hall was that "it would be a great mistake for public officers seeking to protect investors against fraud to ask for or to exercise authority to apply their business judgment to the admission of offerings to the people of their jurisdictions, in addition to requiring full disclosure and honest presentation. Public bodies or officials should not attempt to serve as investment counsel." He felt most Commissioners agreed with that, but conscientious Commissioners were impressed by the fact that an investor can, and often does, lose just as much money in a legitimate but unsuccessful venture as in the purchase of fake securities from a swindler.

No one can remove the element of risk from business, pursued Mr. Hall, "whereas it is a proper function of the government to try and prevent fraud and to punish the frauds that are perpetrated." The punishment of one fraud is a most effective measure to prevent others. The Federal Securities Act was very sound in making it a criminal offense to represent that the Ex-

change had passed upon the merits of an investment registered for public offerings under its provisions. The new chairman of the exchange, Mr. Douglas, has reaffirmed that attitude.

D. G. H. Wright Managing Director Preston E. Dome

Preston East Dome Mines, Limited, has advised the Toronto Stock Exchange that directors of the company at a meeting held Oct. 21 decided not to extend the option on 240,000 shares at \$2 per share which was to have been exercised by Oct. 12.

Under an underwriting agreement dated Aug. 12, 1937, 10,000 shares were taken up in that month at \$2 per share, bringing the company's outstanding capital to \$2,760,000 shares out of an authorized 3,000,000. The company also advises the exchange that at the directors' meeting, D. G. H. Wright was made managing director and elected to the board of directors.

Sudbury Star:—The desecration of a new grave in the Streetsville cemetery by ghouls indicates that the Ontario Government is not enlarging its lunatic asylums any too soon.

Advertisement for Edison Mazda Lamps. Includes a checklist for room types (Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen, etc.) and a GE logo.

New Buildings For the Forestry Dept.

Work Now in Progress at Matachewan and Temagami

Reports from the district Forestry headquarters at North Bay show that there is considerable construction work in progress at the present time in Northern forestry work and in readiness for the work of the branch. At Matachewan and Temagami the signs of activity are especially marked.

At Matachewan the new quarters erected for the deputy chief ranger are being built and equipped. Rapid progress has been made on the headquarters building, which will provide facilities for the office and crew and Deputy Chief Ranger Jack Dependecier. A boathouse and storehouse are also being erected.

New headquarters buildings are also being constructed at Temagami, in-

cluding a garage and office. The new buildings are being erected on the mainland, while it is believed that the boathouse will be left on the island, former location of the buildings.

Assisting in this work at Matachewan and Temagami are several of the youths recruited for youth training projects in Northern Ontario. Other youths in the forestry branch unit are engaged at portage work, improving trails and telephone lines and other maintenance operations.

EXPECTED TO REPEAT

(Kapuskasung Tribune)
He was a new resident in the block of flats, and at one in the morning, just as he was passing her door, a woman rushed out, attacked him, scratched him, tore his hair, and left him almost a wreck. Suddenly the woman exclaimed: "Oh, dear, but I'm sorry—I thought you were my husband. I am sorry." "You ought to be," snarled the victim. "I'll have to go through all that again when I reach my own floor."



Nerves on Edge From loss of sleep

Sleeplessness is the most persistent symptom of exhausted nerves. You may have headaches or nervous indigestion. You may be restless and irritable and constantly worried over things that do not really matter. All these symptoms wear down the nerve force and if you cannot sleep, there is no chance to regain nervous energy and vigor.

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