

CANADIAN LADY RIVETTING CHAMPIONS NEARLY DOUBLE SPEED OF UNCLE SAM'S BEST



Champion Riveters at the Massey-Harris aircraft plant in Weston, Ont., makers of wings for Mosquito, one of the war's greatest planes, Mrs. Jean Simpson and Mrs. Margaret Carnahan can throw

rivets into the wings at the rate of 80 a minute. Mrs. Carnahan's husband is with the 48th Highlanders overseas and two brothers are in the army.



NOT QUITE AS FAST, apparently, but still plenty speedy are Virginia Foster, left, and Vivian Chlumsky of Consolidated Aircraft at Fort Worth, Texas. Speed is 45 rivets a minute.

the 'sixties and early 'eighties. One can't recall discovering a 10 penny black. Perchance someone else had cleaned this stamp, which had already been valuable for many years, but I remember with a pang two unperforated American stamps of the 1846 issue. Bluish in shade, they bore Washington's head and the figure 5 cents. Being a pal I was offered the twin for 10 cents—which I lacked. A day or two later, having earned that sum by cleaning off our snow, I went back to purchase. Alas, they had been lost. Today the catalogue shows seven variations of this stamp—ranging in price from \$50 to \$500.

Collect Albums, Catalogues, Etc.

In the "gay nineties" few young Toronto philatelists knew much about such refinements as "laid paper," "wove paper," "watermarks" and the fine differences in shading which sometimes make vast differences in values. The cult of collecting "covers"—leaving the stamp on the entire envelope to add authenticity—had not started. So we just tore the stamps off and scissored out the envelope stamps. Where, oh where are those stamps today?

A few evenings ago I had occasion to call on a friend who started collecting when I did and has kept it up. He is one of the best-informed philatelists in Canada and his collection is so valuable that he keeps it somewhere in a strong steel safe. He loves stamps for their own sake and was feasting his eyes on some rarities when I arrived. He has many albums and reserves one, for instance, as the habitat of his "Big" Queen Victorias. He told me

Next Sunday, May 14th, to be Observed as Mothers' Day

Next Sunday, May 14th, is to be observed as "Mothers' Day" throughout Canada and the United States. "Mothers' Day" appears to be increasing in popularity, though in recent years there were those who suggested that it had been commercialized to such an extent that it would be likely to die out. War conditions were also thought to work against this special day's observance, but all who had these forebodings in the matter overlooked the fact that mothers today are more appreciated than ever before in the world's history, and so the observance of the day seems to be more popular than ever it was. Perhaps the observance does not take the forms that some expected and hoped for, but Mothers' Day seems to be established now as a day on which to show special remembrance of Mother, perhaps by a little gift, maybe by a letter or other message, but in any case to show love and remembrance. Special services or special reference in the service on that day also help to carry out the spirit of Mother's Day.

A WEEKLY EDITOR LOOKS AT Ottawa
Written specially for the weekly newspapers of Canada
(By Jim Greenblatt)

An interesting sidelight on price control is one which crops up in the Annual report of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and which we pass on as food for thought, not propaganda. Just how do family budgets fare when war hits this country? In this household we are directly concerned. Without a control organization during the last war, consumers found that in March, 1919 it took \$1.54 to buy what one dollar bought in 1914. Today, with price control, it only takes \$1.18 to buy what a dollar bought in 1939. Each taxpayer's share in the operation costs of this government Board amounts to about 10 cents a month. Total administrative expenditures from April 1st to December 31st, 1943, were \$9,901,439.

Canadian householders will be able to toast their toes in comfort next winter if they co-operate as they did last, says Canada's coal controller, who has given out a tentative forecast of what you can expect for the 1944-45 heating season. Canada will get about the same amount of U.S. anthracite as last year, but incoming Welsh coal will show a reduction and maybe they'll have to divert some U.S. anthracite, normally used in Ontario and Quebec, to the Maritimes for consumers whose equipment is not suitable for burning Maritime coal. Supplies of Canadian and U.S. coke will be about the same, but lower quantities of low volatile bituminous (Pocahontas type) in household sizes, is predicted. In New Brunswick Nova Scotia and P.E.I., enough Maritime coal will be handy for those using bituminous, and sufficient anthracite and coke will be available to tide them over the colder months of the year.

With the final estimates out now for the 1942 wheat crop of Canada a lot of folks will be surprised to know that it wasn't the biggest crop in history ever produced in Canada, but second best, for in 1928 the total harvest was 566,726,000 bushels. Final figure for 1942 is 556,684,000 bushels. Of this amount 529 million bushels was produced in the three Prairie Provinces. Most of the "writing down" was done in Saskatchewan where the crop failed to entirely measure up to indication as of harvest time, 1942.

A great dust control campaign is being carried out in Canadian Army camps, following the highly effective experiment carried out in Camp Borden, Ontario, last winter. It proved so successful in immobilizing germs of airborne diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, tonsillitis, mumps, that Respiratory Diseases dropped 50 to 65 per cent. This should have far reaching effects in peace-time preventative measures. "R.D." casualties in Canadian military hospitals in Canada alone, have been averaging 35,000 a year, costing the taxpayer about nine million dollars annually. In 1942 alone the loss to the army amounted to 500,000 man-days, enough to fight the whole Canadian part of the Sicilian campaign and 200,000 man-days left over.

Full time sugar rations are not coming back immediately after the war, according to Sir William Rook, British sugar controller who was in Canada conferring with Wartime Prices and Trade Board officials recently. The view that all that is lacking is enough shipping space to transport sugar, he takes as erroneous. He warns that

world supplies of sugar are so short that the present supply is insufficient to meet essential needs without strict rationing.

Whenever you see bananas these days—we said, whenever—you can rest assured there is a ceiling price on them. Now the retail price is set at 15 cents a pound for the West, Northern Ontario, northern Quebec and the Maritimes provinces; 14 cents for southern Ontario and Quebec.

Here is an interesting breakdown of the chief racial origins of the Canadian people, a grand total of 11,506,655: There are 1,267,702 of Irish origin; Scandinavians 244,603; Indian 118,316; German 464,682; French 3,483,038; Netherlands 212,863; Jewish, 170,241; Ukrainian, 305,929; Asiatic 74,064; English 2,968,402; Russian 83,708; Scottish 1,403,974; Polish 167,485; Italian 112,625. Of the total 5,715,904 hail the British Isles, 5,526,964 European and 267,787 listed as "Others."

The Department of Labour at Ottawa makes it clear in the plea for teachers to take essential work during vacation time that there's no intention of interfering with those rarrying on further courses to qualify for their profession. It is the others. Many have had experience in farming, which would help the situation greatly, but there also other essential jobs available through Selective Service.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding about the incorporation of cost of living bonus in basic wage rates. Employers subject to Wartime Wages Control Order have to establish a new wage rate inclusive of the cost of living bonus previous paid, commencing with the first payroll after or on February 15, last. These same are also required to pay a cost of living bonus of 60 cents a week starting with first payroll on or after August 14, 1942, to all the adult male employees and other employees earning \$25 or more a week and 2.4% of the weekly wage rate to male minors and female employees receiving less than \$25 a week; and that beginning with first payroll on or after November 15, 1943, it became obligatory for employers to increase this bonus to 95 cents a week or 3.8% of the weekly wage rate.

What happens to all the men examined for military duty? The Minister of Labour had to answer that question in the House of Commons. Canada has had 1,014,498 men medically examined and of this number 452,348 were "A", or fit for front line duty. 123,364 were "B" men, fit for general duty; the C's fit for home service numbered 130,316 while 23,415 were graded D, temporarily unfit for duty, and 285,055 were categorized "E" unsuitable for service anywhere in any capacity.

Of course the war has made for the bettered business conditions. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics Report showing that 1943 saw a new low in commercial failures in Canada since records were first kept from the beginning of the century. There were only 314 failures reported under the Bankruptcy and Winding-Up Act as compared with say, 1,392 in 1939, the year the war started.

Canada shipped a lot of merchandise out in export during March, a total of \$282,682,000 in value. Where did it all go to? We found the analysis to be approximately this: The United Kingdom got \$110,362,000 in supplies this month; to Italy went \$25,350,000; China, \$3,671,000; British India \$6,339,000; British South Africa \$2,703,000, Egypt \$9,565,000 and Russia \$2,968,000. It is interesting to note that shipments to Russia doubled over the same month last year, and that a year ago exports to China were nil.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture warns farmers everywhere against high pressure salesmen who allege to have gilt-edged stocks and bonds to sell, a number of these co-operative in setup, as bait. Closest scrutiny is advised, and that's good advice.

Put Victory First and buy your share of bonds; bring our lads and lassies home sooner.

Germans Collecting Stamps for Safety as Well as Hobby

Post Stamps Have More Possible Value Than Their Paper Money.

So many people have collected stamps as a hobby that it is difficult for them to think of it as anything else. Of course, there are a few who have made a business of stamp collecting and perhaps some have even attempted to make it a racket, though stamp collectors are not usually gullible. It is safe to say that the average boy at one time or another has been a stamp collector. At one time there was so much interest in Timmins in stamp collecting that The Advance considered it necessary to run a special weekly column for stamp collectors, just as similar columns were given to the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides and other institutions, and to health, good food, beauty hints, household affairs and so on.

Because of all this there will no doubt be special interest here in the underlying plans of the Germans in adopting stamp collecting on a large scale. All efforts of the German authorities to curb the plans have been in vain. The Germans, for once, have shown a determination to go on stamp collecting, despite all the "verboten" against it. The idea underlying this German adaptation of the stamp collecting hobby may be summed up in the idea that it is an attempt to save something from the wreck. The Germans apparently are convinced that there will be no normal forms of wealth after the war, and that the "paper money" of Germany will be worse than valueless in the markets of the world. In search for something of value that could be easily hidden and transported the Nazis hit upon collections of stamps as the ideal way.

Stamp Collecting Engages Germans (By D. S. R.)

People who have never felt the lure of stamp collecting are prone to wonder why adults especially can succumb to what seems such a senseless hobby. Such critics are unfortunate in never having experienced the joys of philately, which never quite die out. Even grownups who abandoned the hobby years ago are apt to hold it in nostalgic regard.

Stamp collecting, which had its inception about one hundred years ago, is world-wide today. In happier times French devotees and dealers used to foregather at a Sunday on the Champs Elysees in Paris. King Edward VII had a marvellous collection which he passed on to George V, an enthusiastic. Many famous folk have gloried in their stamp albums. Stamps can run into big money.

News comes that the Germans, losing faith in the value of the reichmark, are investing in stamps. They feel that whatever happens stamps will be valuable and perhaps at higher prices than today. Like gems, stamps can be easily concealed and, when the time comes, smuggled out of the country. The German authorities have had scant success in trying to control the traffic.

How Stamps Advance

"Millions Flee in Stamps" was the recent heading in a Vienna newspaper. The trade it said centred there and at Prague, the buying being done chiefly by non-collectors. The paper points out that stamps which sold at 150 marks in Bohemia and Moravia now cost 450 marks. Germany's 1933 commemorative "Winter Relief" souvenir sheet of four low-priced stamps, which sold in post offices originally for 240 marks the sheet, brought 500 marks last year. Today it sells for 1400 marks—or over 580 times its primary cost. Needless to say, stamp trading with the enemy is strictly forbidden among the Allies.

Once in the British Museum the writer accidentally came upon a magnificent collection which had been donated to the nation by a British

M.P. back in the early 1890's. It hangs in glass panels, as do the stamps in the collection at the Royal Ontario Museum. It is the envy and despair of philatelists who view it. Among the many items it contains a dazzling aggregation of rare Americans. Some of them are the local "postmaster" stamps issued in the 1840's. One can't recall the specimens shown but such stamps are quoted in the latest New York catalogue at prices ranging from \$500 to \$15,000 apiece.

Find in Toronto Attic

Its Canadian section is undoubtedly unique, for it contains sometimes several specimens of the early varieties. There are about four of the famous 10 penny blacks of 1851, perfect specimens. One such was sold in Toronto ten years ago for \$750—today they are priced at \$1,500. These stamps were once on sale at the Toronto post office, but the government, lowering the rates, called most of them in and destroyed them. Only 52 are known to exist.

I collected stamps in the days when boys sold them from sheets in Toronto schools "on commission." The hinge had just begun to supersede the crude pasting into albums. About that time

some boy friends discovered treasure trove in the attic of their Toronto abode. This philatelic gold mine consisted of two trunks crammed with old letters that had been addressed to their late grandfather, a distinguished public man in Ontario. It has been told before but the story seems worth repeating.

Gold Mine in Stamps

We spent delightful hours ransacking the treasure—ours was the sort of thrill that one cannot get in these days, when every hole and corner has been searched. Some of the old Canadians and Americans revealed were even then worth half a dollar, but today! There were unperforated Jacques Cartiers now selling at \$35 each. We gleaned a goodly crop of Prince Alberts in various colors and denominations—some of them now up to \$40. The green "sixpence sterling" Queen Victoria's head abounded. There were lots of beaver stamps, 3 pence and 5 cents unperforated and unperforated in several shades. Brown 10 cent and red 5 cent stamped envelopes were numerous and the "Big" Queen Victorias of several vintages between

You Read or Heard About the Case of "A" and "B"

Look This Over

It Will INTEREST You

VICTORY BOND	Bank Interest Year	BOND INTEREST YEAR
\$ 100.	\$ 1.50	\$ 3.00
200.	3.00	6.00
500.	7.50	15.00
1000.	15.00	30.00

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MUFFINS MAKE THE MEAL

MAGIC APPLE MUFFINS
2 cups sifted flour
3 tps. Magic Baking Powder
1/2 tsp. salt
1 tps. sugar
1/2 tsp. allspice

2 eggs, well beaten
1 cup milk
2 tps. shortening, melted
2 tps. shredded apple

Sift together dry ingredients; add eggs, milk, melted shortening and apple; mix all together quickly. Bake in well-greased muffin pans in hot oven (400°F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 12 muffins.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
CONTAINS NO ALUM
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