

### Value of Canada's Field Crops Down 4 P.C. This Year

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—(CP)—Canada's principal field crops, on the basis of a preliminary estimate, were worth \$1,482,001,000 this year, a drop of about four per cent, the Bureau of Statistics reported today.

The 1950 gross dollar value of the crops, due for revision upward when anticipated participation payments are paid on Western grains, was exceeded only in 1919, 1947, 1948 and 1949.

The quality of frost-damaged Western wheat and barley, the lower initial price for Western wheat and a lower average price for potatoes were factors mainly responsible for the decrease in the value of the crops.

The wheat crop of 465,000,000 bushels—about 95,000,000 bushels greater than in 1949—was valued at \$491,000,000 compared with \$566,114,000, a drop of 13 per cent. The average farm value dropped from \$1.54 a bushel in 1949 to \$1.06 this year.

The 1950 value of other principal crops follows, with the 1949 figures in brackets:

Barley	\$16,547,000	(\$12,294,000)
peas, dry	\$2,615,000	(\$2,653,000)
peas, dry	\$5,549,000	(\$6,092,000)
soy beans	\$6,655,000	(\$5,887,000)
barley	\$1,865,000	(\$4,422,000)
mixed grains	\$72,014,000	(\$55,627,000)
flaxseed	\$14,911,000	(\$7,370,000)
shelled corn	\$19,871,000	(\$17,552,000)
potatoes	\$80,788,000	(\$83,253,000)
turnips, mangels, etc.	\$22,037,000	(\$23,938,000)
hay and clover	\$241,823,000	(\$237,744,000)
alfalfa	\$60,982,000	(\$55,031,000)
fodder corn	\$35,673,000	(\$34,615,000)
grain hay	\$14,500,000	(\$11,301,000)
sugar beets—total payment except for Alberta where initial payment only is included in 1950—	\$13,821,000	(\$11,750,000)

By Provinces in order of magnitude, the total values of 1950 crops were as follows, with the 1949 figures in brackets: Ontario \$388,257,000 (\$339,236,000); Saskatchewan \$369,214,000 (\$405,083,000); Alberta \$249,823,000 (\$256,653,000); Quebec \$218,429,000 (\$192,761,000); Manitoba \$162,864,000 (\$204,042,000); British Columbia \$27,916,000 (\$34,469,000); New Brunswick \$25,380,000 (\$33,120,000); Nova Scotia \$23,413,000 (\$22,472,000); Prince Edward Island \$17,825,000 (\$25,526,000).

### The Provincial Bank of Canada

The annual statement of the Provincial Bank of Canada for the financial period ended November 30, 1950, shows total assets at a new high of \$179,137,194, being an increase of more than \$10 million over the 1949 figure of \$169,544,327.

The gross profits, after operating expenses but before providing for federal taxes, depreciation and pension fund, amount to \$732,629, as against \$718,711, last year. Net profit after such provision amount to \$336,494, against \$389,685, in 1949, being 0.84 cents and 0.95 cents per share respectively. The charges for depreciation, computed on a new basis as per new income tax regulations, amount to \$146,153, in 1950 against \$79,026, in 1949 or a difference of \$67,127, which is equivalent to 0.16 cents per share, which, added to the actual net profit of 0.84 cents, would make a net gain of \$1.00 per share on the 1949 basis.

Quarterly dividends at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent and a special dividend of 1 1/2 per cent have been distributed to shareholders. The Profit & Loss Account shows a net balance of \$338,514, and \$502,020, for 1950 and 1949 respectively.

For the fourth consecutive year, a sum of \$100,000 has been contributed by the Bank to the employees' pension fund, or in all \$400,000 up to date. The income tax provision is the same as last year's i.e. \$150,000.

Total deposits have also reached a new high in the Bank's history.

### New Job, Fresh Hope Aim Of \$13,000 Grant

HAMILTON, Dec. 18.—A grant of \$13,000 from The Atkinson Charitable Foundation for a demonstration program in the field of rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, was announced today by J. W. Ostler, president of the Amity Rehabilitation Centre.

The grant will be used for staff, equipment and materials to train citizens who, through illness or accident, are unable to resume their normal occupations.

"This splendid gift will enable us to fit persons back into industry who, through no fault of their own, have lost their earning power and their confidence in themselves," Mr. Ostler said.

Under the program thus made possible the centre will admit a limited number of victims of accidents, polio, convalescent tuberculous cases and other handicapped persons. The aim is not only to help this group, but to prove the feasibility and public need for such a training course for all those in the same plight.

**Start Eight Occupations**

"We have the facilities to train these people in one of eight occupations," Mr. Ostler said. "Now we can go ahead and hire instructors, buy the necessary raw materials, and give these people a small wage to tide them over until they can get back into private industry."

The only centre of its kind in the Hamilton area, Amity's training facilities include carpentry and repair, electrical repair and sewing.

The rehabilitation program was begun in 1946 but lack of funds prevented it from turning out more than a trickle of trainees, Mr. Ostler stated.

While the job training process is the basic function of the centre, he said, the mental rehabilitation of trainees is equally important.

"A trainee usually arrives here in a morose frame of mind, bitter, insecure, and with no confidence in himself," Mr. Ostler said. "Here, learning a useful trade, seeing the progress made by other persons with worse handicaps, he gradually regains his confidence, becomes more cheerful, and learns to be independent."

**Non-Profit Group**

A non-profit organization, the centre was founded in the depression days of 1933 by public-spirited citizens. It began as a group of social clubs designed to offset the monotony and depressed morale of the unemployed. Gradually it broadened its scope to include garden plots in which jobless persons grew vegetables for the use of their own families.

The steadily increasing membership—more than 8,000 families responded—led to the establishment of a small workshop where unemployed persons repaired furniture discarded by Hamilton families. By exchanging labor for household goods, jobless persons were able to obtain household necessities.

In 1935, the organization was incorporated under a provincial charter as the Amity Association of Hamilton. A larger workshop was opened and salvaged goods were repaired in such quantity it became necessary to open a retail department where needy families could buy reconditioned household goods at low prices.

**Post-War Program**

Need for Amity's welfare work was reduced after the beginning of World War II and in 1940 the organization turned its resources to collection of salvage for Canada's war effort. By the end of the war, the centre had turned over \$58,000 to war services and had collected more salvage than any other centre in Canada. By this time, the centre had moved into a four-storey building on John St. South and its

figuring for \$172,034,986, against \$153,328,070, in 1949, the increase being felt in both savings and commercial. Liquid assets represent 68.95 per cent of current liabilities, being approximately the same percentage as last year. Short and long term government bonds show increases of \$3,230,651, and \$7,175,007, and current loans \$3,473,202, over 1949 period.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at head office on Wednesday, 10th of January 1951 at 11.00 a.m.

### U. S. Casualties In Korea 33,878

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(AP)—Announced United States casualties in the Korean war rose to 33,878 today, an increase of 1,436 in a week. Today's weekly summary reported 5,870 deaths, of which 5,258 were killed in action, 607 died of wounds, and five are now known to be dead after previously being reported missing in action.

It listed the wounded at 23,477 (including the 607 who later died). Missing in action: 5,143.

The new totals are based on notifications to next-of-kin through Dec. 8, but probably reflect few of the losses suffered when United Nations forces were hit by the huge Chinese Communist offensive.

Hamilton's mayor, Lloyd Jackson, an active supporter of the centre described the Foundation's grant as a "great boon" to the Amity centre.

"I know of nothing that enlists one's sympathy more than a crippled human being trying to carry on under difficulty, to be independent and to find his way in the world," he said.

"Amity has been doing a grand job for the people of Hamilton in this important field and this generous gift will give added impetus in this great work."

Outside the Amity building is a large sign. On it are inscribed the words, "A non-profit organization founded on the principles of human understanding."

**More Than Charity**

To T. H. L. Gallagher, secretary-treasurer of the centre and one of its original directors, these words embody the philosophy behind the project. "We are not just a charitable organization," he explained. "There are any number of welfare groups that can do that type of work. Our main purpose is to help people help themselves."

For people like Ivan Roper, 47, that philosophy is translated into practical use. A former steelworker, Ivan fell on an icy sidewalk several years ago and fractured his hip. The bone refused to mend. After long months on his back Ivan recovered, but with a steel pin in his side, a permanent limp, and no hope of returning to his arduous job in the steel mill.

"I found out about Amity and got accepted as a trainee," he said. "I've always been interested in woodwork and so I was attracted to the training offered in cabinet-making. I'm happier doing this type of work than I ever was working in the mill. If it hadn't been for my injury and for Amity, I might never have found my natural vocation."

**Training Time Varies**

While some trainees stay only a few months before moving on to outside jobs, others may remain for a year or longer. "There is no fixed period of training," Mr. Gallagher explained. "All applicants are carefully screened by doctor and two of our directors before they are admitted. Some have severe handicaps, others are less severe and so need less training before they are qualified to take permanent jobs."

In addition to job training, trainees receive free treatment from the Occupational Therapy Association of Canada which rents space in the Amity building.

From its beginning, the centre has been directed by a group of public-spirited businessmen who receive no remuneration for their efforts, except the satisfaction derived from the work of the centre.

Background of the directors is varied. President Ostler is general manager of the Canadian Meter Co. Mr. Gallagher is Hamilton manager of Dominion Securities Corp. R. H. Bissell, a vice-president of the centre, is president of Vi-Tone Products Ltd. The other vice-president, C. G. Pirie, is secretary-treasurer of Vallance-Brown Hardware Co. J. M. Pigott, president of Pigott Construction Co., is on the advisory board.

Other directors are: G. V. Rayner, Standard Paving Co., Toronto, and one of Amity's founders; A. P. Kappel, former city welfare commissioner; Gordon Mann, general manager of American Can. Co.; Dr. Hugo Ewart, medical director of Hamilton's Mountain Sanatorium; J. M. Gage, lawyer, and James Loveys, public relations executive.

### Montreal Man Proves To Coroner He's Alive

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—(CP)—Victor Lord triumphantly proved to his friends that the skeleton they identified nearly four years ago as his wasn't his after all and that he is still alive.

Coroner Richard L. Duckett was convinced too. He declared an error had been made in identification and sent the case back to police.

Lord, a 72-year-old blacksmith and veteran of both world wars, came from the bush north of Pembroke, Ont., armed with documents. He had discharge papers from both wars, a birth certificate and a Canadian Legion membership card.

On Jan. 29, 1947, a skeleton was found hanging in a little-used shed on Sherbrooke Street East. Mrs. Rene D'Aoust, Lord's landlady when he lived in Montreal, appeared with three friends at the inquest.

They testified that as far as they could tell the skeleton was Lord's. They hadn't heard from Lord for some time and based their identification on the stature of the skeleton and parts of clothing.

A note found near the skeleton indicated the man had committed suicide and wanted his body to be used in the interest of science. Mrs. D'Aoust testified Lord had

told her that when he died he wanted science to get his body. Officials were satisfied and closed the case.

Lord's reappearance for a pension brought him word of his "death."

Back in August, 1948, Lord's wife died while they were living at Mrs. D'Aoust's boarding house. Lord remained for a year, then decided to move on and "start again." He turned over one insurance policy to Mrs. D'Aoust and another to J. A. Bellefleur, an undertaker, because "I didn't have a soul in the world and I wanted to be sure I got a decent burial."

He left for Ontario without telling anyone. He didn't return and didn't communicate with friends here.

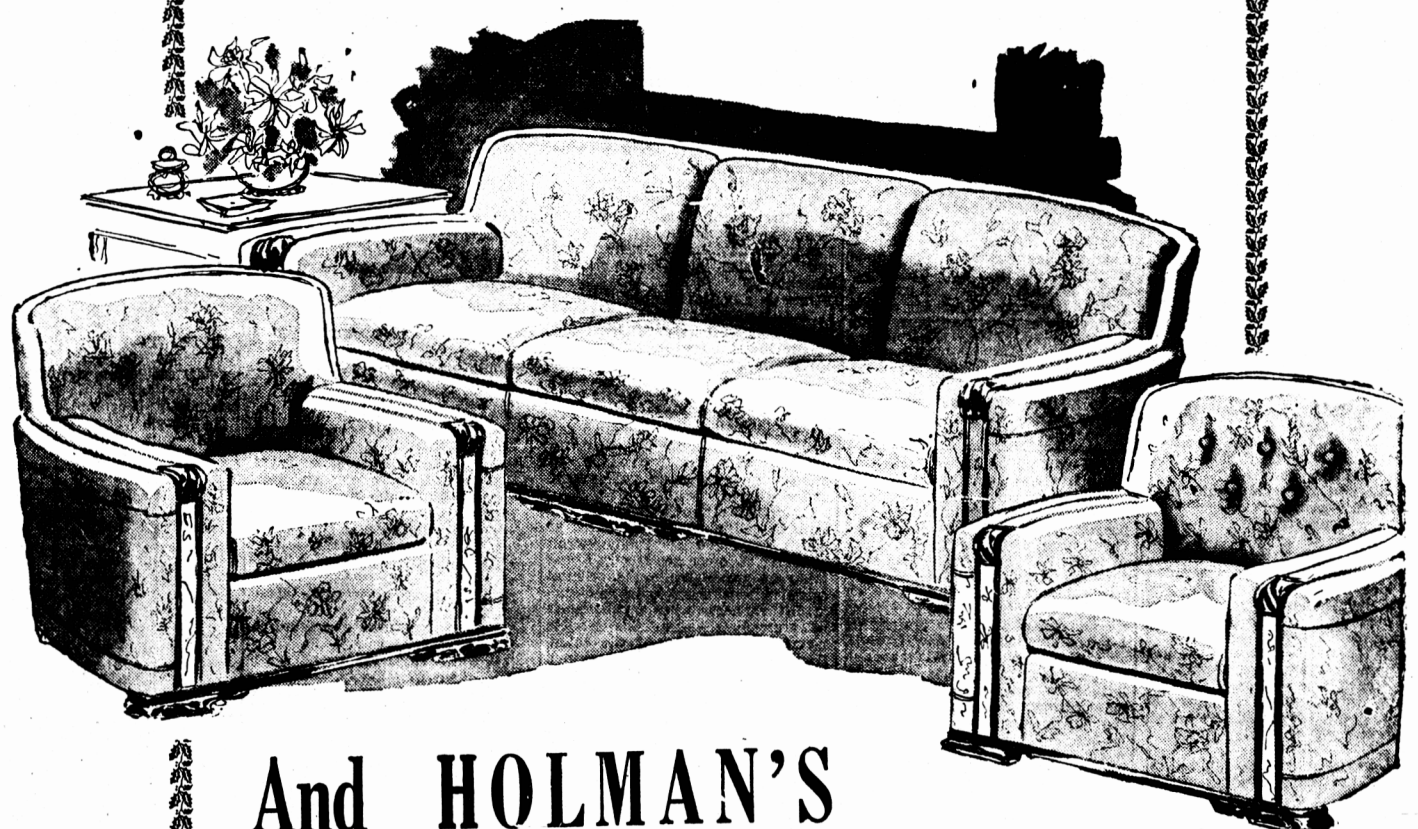
Two years ago he remarried. Later he decided to reapply for a Government pension which he had

cancelled before leaving Montreal. "I got the shock of my life," he said. "They told me I had committed suicide, that I dangled myself by the neck. That's no way to die, anyway. I would have preferred to shoot myself. That's a soldier's way to die."

Officially returned to the land of the living, Lord smiled broadly and said he now can go back to the bush happy.

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**OVER THE HUMP**—The first truckload of Marines rolls into Hungnam on the east coast of Korea after smashing their way through a blood-spattered gauntlet of Chinese Communist troops. Trapped and greatly outnumbered in the Chosin Reservoir area, they cut a 50-mile path through some six hard-fighting enemy divisions, to reach the coast where a huge armada waits to evacuate them. "We brought out all our wounded," said Maj. Gen. O. P. Smith. "We brought out all our dead. We are over the hump." (NEA-Acme radiophoto by staff photographer Jack Burby).