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WANTED — MALE BOARDERS. Dial 5221.

ACCOMMODATION FOR A MALE student near P. W. C. Dial 8148

BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED, near P. W. C. 171 Dorchester Street. Phone 8987.

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FOR SALE — 12 PIGS, 8 WEEKS Old, Boyd Dixon, Clyde River.

FOR SALE—USED PIANO IN fairly good condition. Mrs. S. R. Pendleton, Kensington. Phone 65-5.

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PASSENGER DESIRES TRANSportation to Halifax by car Friday or Saturday. Return trip if possible Monday or Tuesday. Phone 9595.

Wanted

WANTED — ONE MALE COLlege student. Phone 7454.

WANTED — ALE BOTTLES, Pints or quarts. Dial 8595 Michael Bros.

Work Wanted

YOUNG MAN QUALIFIED IN meat cutting, desires position. Apply Box P. J., Guardian.

WILKESHIRE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

NOTICE

Under the provisions of the Companies Act, Canada, as amended, WILKESHIRE INVESTMENTS LIMITED, hereby gives notice that it will make application to the Honourable the Secretary of State of Canada for acceptance of the surrender of its Charter and its cancellation on and from a date to be fixed by him.

MONTREAL, P.Q., 22nd December, 1955.

W. P. CREAGH,
Secretary.

INVISIBLE BOUNDARY

Of the total area of Lake Superior, 20,710 square miles are in the United States and 11,110 in Canada.

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—ON—

ALUMINUM STORM

DOORS and WINDOWS

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1 WEEK ONLY—$59.50

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EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

(Civil Service Of Canada)

Examiner—Board of Transport Commissioners (With thorough knowledge of Railway Accounting) Ottawa, $7,500-$8,500. Time Limit Extended to January 3.

Propellants and Explosives Specialist (Chemical Engineer) Ottawa, up to $7,900.

Director of Education (For children of service personnel) National Defence, Ottawa, $6,900-$7,800.

Medical Officers, Immigration Medical Service, Starting Salaries: Overseas $6,120 plus allowances; Canada—up to $6,700.

Bacteriologist, Laboratory of Hygiene, Ottawa, $5,400-$5,820.

Land Surveyors (with a Dominion and/or Provincial Commission) Ottawa, up to $5,820. (For details, write to Civil Service Commission, Ottawa. Ask for Circular 56-1301).

Translators (English-French) Ottawa. $4,680-$5,400. Time Limit Extended to January 9.

Aircraft Ground Equipment Technical Officer, Ottawa, $4,560-$5,280. Time Limit Extended to January 9.

Administrative Officers (Accounting and Auditing) Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy, Ottawa, $4,660-$5,230.

Auxiliary Vessel Construction Technical Officer, National Defence (Navy) Ottawa, $4,170-$4,920. Time Limit Extended to January 9.

Construction Administration Officer, National Defence (Air) Ottawa, $4,170-$4,920. Time Limit Extended to January 9.

Bacteriologists, Food and Drugs Division, Ottawa, Starting Salaries up to $4,680.

Economists (Manpower) Department of Labour, Ottawa, Starting Salaries up to $4,680.

First Class Machinist, Royal Canadian Mint, Ottawa, $3,460-$3,840.

Hydrographic Field Survey Staff (With Certificates of Competency for Foreign-going vessels) Ottawa and Victoria, Starting Salaries up to $3,450.

Except where otherwise specified, details and application forms at nearest Civil Service Commission Office, Post Office or National Employment Office.

CIVIC ELECTION

In order to vote in the Civic Election in February, all taxes must be paid on or before December 31, 1955.

Those in arrears are urged to make payments immediately. This will assure you of a vote, and save action and extra costs in collecting taxes.

J. A. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

Canadian Christmas Tree Industry Has Banner Year

By THE CANADIAN PRESS

The chips are flying in Canadian forests and woodlots as cutters hack their way toward what looks like a banner season for the Christmas tree industry.

Street-corner prices in most Canadian cities and towns will be about the same as last year—from $1.25 to $1.50 for small trees and ranging upwards, a Canadian Press survey shows. In some areas prices may be higher because of heavy demand by United States buyers.

Manitobans still get the cheapest trees. On payment of 25 cents residents can chop down a tree on crown land. The provincial government laid out an area 50 miles east of Winnipeg where prospective buyers can cut their own spruce trees.

BUY SIX-FOOT TREES

The season's most expensive trees are probably 1,000 scotch pine now en route to Venezula from Ontario. North Americans and Europeans living in the South American country paid $35 each for the six-foot trees which are individually boxed. The whole lot is refrigerated.

Canada exports an estimated 10,000,000 Christmas trees to the United States each season. Sales have grown rapidly since the end of the Second World War.

Quebec is one of the biggest producers. Officials said last year 4,300,000 trees were cut, 3,719,000 being shipped out of the province. Most exported trees went to the United States.

Government officials estimate the export of trees earns Quebec operators more than $3,500,000 annually.

Prices are expected to be about the same as last year in most sections although they are up 25 cents in Montreal.

SHIPPED ON TREE

Newfoundland holds the title for the smallest number of exports. Exactly one tree was shipped privately to Cincinnati this year. Most selling is done by farmers who cut trees and sell them from door to door. Average price is $2.50.

Ontario exports 2,000,000 trees a year but no figures are available on domestic sales. Prices this year start at $1.25 for small trees, as in 1954.

British Columbia producers are looking for heavy demand from the northwestern United States. Freezing temperatures in Washington state have done an estimated $1,000,000 damage to the evergreen industry.

The B.C. forest service estimates value of the annual Christmas tree business at $1,000,000. Th average street-corner price is $1.50, about the same as last year.

MARITIMES INDUSTRY

Steps have been taken to end wholesale tree chopping in Nova Scotia which last year exported 2,500,000 trees, most going to the United States. More than 3,000,000 trees went from New Brunswick for a take of $2,000,000. Most went to the United States, but Mexico was also a buyer. The 1955 trade is expected to equal that in 1954.

Manitoba cutters will chop 30,000 to 40,000 trees both for sale in the United States and to those in the home market who do not want to cut their own.

Trees now are scarce in Saskatchewan but shipments from the Alberta foothills are expected to improve the market. Prices are unchanged from last year, ranging tree industry is small.

Balsam is the favorite Christmas tree in eastern Canada and many parts of the United States. Spruce has been the most popular in Ontario although pine is catching up. Douglas fir is the first choice of many persons on the west coast.

Officials say there has been a growing demand for younger, smaller trees by apartment dwellers.

By Airborne Radar Pilots Can See Track Of Storms

By BORIS MISKEW
Canadian Press Staff Writer

MONTREAL (CP) — Airborne weather radar has been perfected to the point where pilots can "see" storms and locate and follow air paths having the least turbulence.

The advances made in the last few years have been put on film and were shown recently in Montreal to a group of newspaper men, electronics officials and representatives of air organizations.

The radar—known as AVQ 10—was developed after years of experimentation and testing both in Canada and the United States.

STANDARD EQUIPMENT

Ed Morris, an excutive with RCA Victor Company, said the radar now is being installed as standard equipment by several United States and European airline companies.

It enables pilots to see storms and identify troubled areas. It also measures the distance and extent of storms and helps pilots estimate the magnitude of the storms.

With the use of radar, passengers are given a more comfortable flight, Mr. Morris said. The radar reduces the strain and wearing effects on aircraft caused by turbulence and reduces flight cancellations.

Wartime research into airborne weather radar at McGill University attracted considerable attention outside Canada.

Sevral years after the war a study contract was awarded McGill—under the joint sponsorship of several aviation organizations—to determine the wavelength best suited for weather mapping.

BEST FREQUENCY

McGill reported in February, 1953, that C-band—5.5 centimetre—radar could penetrate heavier intervening rainfall better and "see" targets beyond the rainfall area with less distortion than radars operating on other frequencies.

RCA and United Airlines then undertook a joint program to develop and evaluate equipment designed to meet this specification. Further engineering produced AVQ-10.

United Airlines, which conducted 40 technical and operational flights involving 133 hours of flying time, found that pilots can avoid moderate to heavy turbulence by detours of as little as three miles from their original flight route.

The company also found that the radar can penetrate more than 15 miles through rains of more than 90 millimetres an hour as well as indicate the position of hail shafts.

The complete AVQ-10 unit weighs less than 125 pounds. The radar screen diameter is five inches. The scope has thr rangs—20, 50 and 150 miles.

"BLIP" ON SCOPE

When a storm is within range, it appears on the scope as a "blip" or patch of light and its position on the scope gives its distance and bearing from the aircraft. The brighter the "blip," the more severe the storm.

However, black areas—the core of a storm—appear within the "blip" when the signal return reaches a certain intensity. Pilots can fly the non-turbulent paths between the storm centres after positioning them.

The AVQ-10 can be used in terrain mapping. Prominent terrain features, including mountains, rivers, lakes, coastlines and even bridges, are clearly identified on the radar scope.

The radar unit can also aid pilots determine the best direction to use in take-offs and landings if the airport is in a storm area and planes equipped with the unit can inform radarless aircraft of storm centres.

ARMY APPOINTMENT

OTTAWA (CP) — Lt.-Col. John E. Brawn, 44, of Vancouver will become assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters administration directorate in February, the army announced Thursday. He will succeed Lt.-Col. Harry W. F. Appleton, 45, of Toronto, who will take a post in the finance division of the works directorate here.

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Canada's Reindeer Herds Hit By Strange Weakness

OTTAWA (CP) — Nearly half Canada's reindeer herds are being affected by a strange weakness, believed due to inadequate nutrition on their Arctic coast rangelands east of the Mackenzie river.

It contributes to bone fracturesmainly of legs and back —and leaves them easy victims of wolves and other predators. And apparently it seriously impairs reproduction among the reindeer which the government has been trying to foster for 20 years.

The weakness was described in an announcement by the northern affairs rdepartment that the annual roundup of the domesticated animals starts this week on their vast preserve near the Mackenzie delta.

It said their numbers dropped to about 6,500 from more than 7,700 which were counted last year. The reindeer are in five herds. Two of them are affected by the weakness.

DIET DEFICIENT

Tests of forage and specimens from the animals have shown a dietary shortage of needed minerals. Last summer four tons of mineral supplements were shipped to the reindeer station in an effort to reduce losses in the hardest-hit herd. Next summer an intensive survey of the ranges will be made.

The story of reindeer in Canada began in 1929 when herdsmen began bringing a group of the animals from Alaska. The Alaskan reindeer came originally from Siberia. The trek to the Northwest Territories from Alaska took six years. A 16,700-square-mile preserve was set aside for them.

Reindeer produce milk, meat and leather. They are the basis of the economy of Lapland in northern Finland and the Canadian government hoped they might be as valuable here. Their numbers generally have been increasing.

"We've had reverses before, but the reindeer have made comebacks," one official said, referring to the present problem.

25 IN ROUNDUP

Out of this week's roundup by some 25 Eskimos 500 mature male reindeer and surplus females will be picked for slaughter —a reduction from last year. They will produce nearly 70,000 pounds of meat exclusively for native residents of the area. Most of the meat is disposed of through a trading company, mission schools and hospitals.

Of the five herds, one is owned and managed by the government. Three others are under native management and one is owned outright by Eskimos. Trapping is allowed on the range, but killing of reindeer is forbidden to all but the herders and their families.

DAILY CROSSWORD

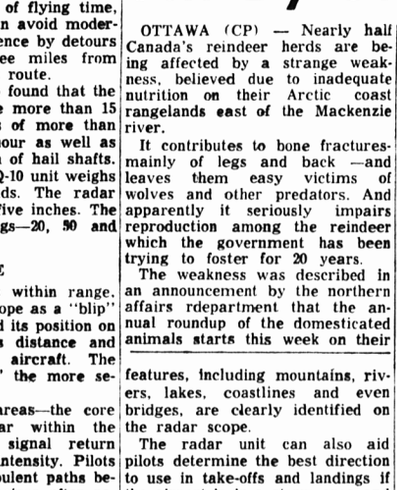
ACROSS
1. Part of a chair back
4. Call out
11. Leave off, as a syllable
12. Concise
13. Goes
14. Not asle
15. Perched
16. Little children
18. Hindu garment
19. Wooden pin
22. Walk through water
25. Enclosure for cattle
27. An abrasive
29. Rope with a running knot
30. Took off, as clothes (obs.)
32. Fruit of the palm
33. Timid
34. Waste
36. Soared
37. Male adult
40. Capital (Egypt.)
43. Semblance
45. Permit
46. Undershot waterwheel
47. Mild, as weather
48. A lively dance

DOWN
1. Works with needle and thread
2. Entreaty
3. Fluff
4. Affix
5. External seed coating
6. A depot
7. Cuts, as wood
8. Openings (anat.)
9. River (Wales)
10. Small pin used in golf
17. Grampus
18. Peasant
19. Malayan boat
20. Point of the compass
21. Merriment
22. Marries
23. Nurse (Orient)
24. Challenge
26. Measures of length
28. Yellowish
31. Female deer
35. Oscillate
36. Out of
37. Kind of fertilizer
38. Exchange premium

BAGS EPIC
AESOP LOCAL
TASTES SAVE
ARE CLAY ON
TOKEN ERI
SO OLD MOTE
CRAZE RISEN
RIPE LEE DT
AGE AISNE
PI EDDO LEO
END SUPERB
DARED NACRE
LENA DOTS

12-26

Saturday's Answer



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R
is L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this example A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophies, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation

B K G D X V H N M E V C B M S , K F G S H R G
W P M H X X N M H V H K M X H W F D C T H
S G F S Q M H K T H N M E W F C C F Q W
S X F Q — T F Q O M G .

Saturday's Cryptoquote: WHAT EXPIATING AGONY MAY FOR HIM, DAMNED TO POESY, SHUT IN THAT [illegible]

DAILY CROSSWORD

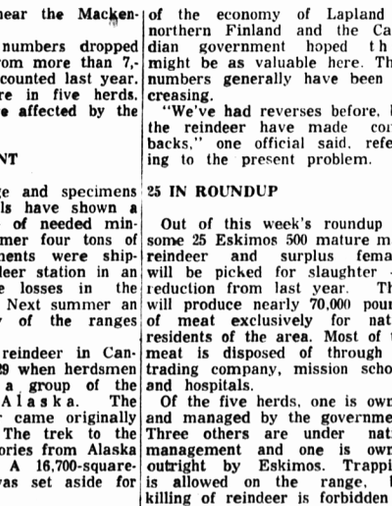
ACROSS
1. Competent
5. Stop
9. Marsh bird
10. On the ocean
11. Affirmative votes
12. Iranian coin
13. Past
14. A constellation
15. Pound (abbr.)
17. Fatherland
20. Gazelle (Tibet)
21. Half an em
22. Blunder
23. Mandates
24. Prairie wolves
26. Thin
28. Opposite of "no"
29. Tantalum (sym.)
31. Abounding in ore
32. Chin whiskers
34. Italian river
35. Man's nickname
36. Writing fluid
37. Apportion, as cards
39. Undeveloped flowers
41. Man's name
42. Toward the lee
43. Exposes to sun's rays
44. Prickly envelopes of fruit

DOWN
1. An old Spanish kingdom
2. Outlet of a lake (South. U. S.)
3. Recline
4. Elevated trains (shortened)
5. Annoy
6. Largest continent
7. Marshy meadow
8. Candle ingredient
13. One-spot card
14. Deep, dry gullies
16. A bet in roulette
18. A gaseous element
19. Attempt
20. Fuel
23. For fear that
24. A coast reef (Gulf of Mexico)
25. Beverage
26. Cut off, as the tops
27. Eats away
29. Becomes taut
30. Question
32. Sea birds
33. Kind of duck
35. Win
38. Ostrich-like bird
39. Diminutive for Barbara
40. Eskimo tool

SPLAT SHOUT
ELIDE TERSE
WANDS AWAKE
SAT TOTS
SARI PEG
WADE CORRAL
EMERY NOOSE
DAFFED DATE
SHY LOBS
FLEW MAN
CAIRO IMAGE
ALLOW NOBITA
BALMY GALOP

12-27

Yesterday's Answer



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:

A X Y D L B A A X R
is L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this example A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophies, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

A Cryptogram Quotation

S K S R I J V D N L B A N J L N P R K R A I
C N P P W N B N I W J D N L J S Q L N U
V L P V D J — Q L S B B N .

Yesterday's Cryptoquote: INDULGE THY GHOST, NOR FEAR TO TELL THE GENTLE SOURCE FOR WHENCE [illegible]

Recall Death Of Proposed Indian Saint

VATICAN CITY (AP)—L'Osservatore Romano has called Roman Catholic attention to the approaching third centenary of the death of Tekakwitha, an Indian girl on her way to becoming a saint.

It was the first time in years that the Vatican newspaper has mentioned the girl who was known as "The Lily of the Mohawks".

Catherine Tekakwitha was born in 1656 at the Indian village of Ossernenon, which is the site of the present Auriesville, N. Y.

Tekakwitha's father was a Mohawk chief. Her mother was a Christian Algonquin, who had been captured by the Iroquois.

Tekakwitha died April 17, 1680, at Caughnawaga, Que. Her tomb near the St. Lawrence river today is a shrine for pilgrims.

The Roman Catholic Church councils of Quebec and of Baltimore originally petitioned for her beatification and canonization. The formal cause for her beatification was first introduced to the Vatican's Congregation of Rites on May 19, 1939. Four years later, Pope Pius XII, on Jan. 3, 1943, authorized publication of a decree proclaiming the Christian virtues of the Indian maid.

REPORT MIRACLE

Earlier this year, a member of the Congregation of Rites here said that evidence of a second miracle attributed to Tekakwitha's intervention had brought progress in the cause for her beatification. Evidence of miracles generally is a requisite for both beatification and canonization.

Tekakwitha was 24 years old when she died. She had told Jesuit missionaries she wanted to devote herself to religious life. In this she was opposed by an uncle who wished her to marry an Indian chief.

The girl fled through the forest to the village of St. Francis Xavier, which had been built by the Jesuits near Montreal.

L'Osservatore said Etkakwitha appeared after her death to the missionaries, suggesting to them ways of converting the Indians.

Record Steel Production Figure For Canadian Firm

HAMILTON, Ont. (CP) — The Steel Company of Canada became Wednesday the first steel company in Canada's history to manufacture 2,000,000 ingot tons of steel in a single year.

With 11 days still remaining in 1955, Stelco open hearth crews tapped "ton 2,000,000" at 10 a. m. at Hamilton works.

In 1953, Stelco's best previous year, the company rolled 1,894,742 ingot tons. In 1954, a comparatively slow year in the steel industry, production facilities were not pressed in making 1,556,921 tons.

The 2,000,000 tons is 21 times the production achieved in 1910. With Canada's total steel production for 1955 anticipated at approximately 4.4 million tons, Stelco's production will account for almost half the steel made in the nation.

Stelco, giant of the Canadian steel industry, reached its potential capacity in 1953 after investing more than $60,000,000 in new plant and equipment since 1950.

BUILD NEW DOCK

Included in the plant were a new ore dock; two batteries of 130 coke ovens; a blast furnace with 1,400 tons daily capacity of pig iron; a new open hearth shop with 650,000 tons of annual capacity and auxiliary equipment. In addition to those facilities which directly affected basie ingot production, Stelco has since installed a continuous galvanizing line; a continuous annealing line and the company is currently completing, in Hamilton, a wire and nail mill and a pumphouse capable of pumping 207,000,000 gallons of water daily.

Those expenditures and others have raised Stelco's capital investment since 1950 well over $1,000,000.

Not Break-Away From C. C. F. Party

MOOSE JAW, Sask. (CP)—Ross Thatcher, MP for Moose Jaw-Lake Centre, who resigned from the CCF party during the last session of Parliament, said Friday that a new organization, known as "the Commonwealth club," has not broken away from the CCF party.

The chairman is A. G. L. Villars, a vice-president of the Moose Jaw-Lake Centre CCF association.

The Moose Jaw Times Herald says the officers are all known supporters of Thatcher.

Mr. Villars said Friday the organization is "100 per cent CCF members and moderates and not breaking away from the CCF."

The reason for the existence of the club is opposition to the actions of the present provincial executive, he said.

BURGESS BEDTIME STORIES

By Thornton W. Burgess

TWO BLACK COUSINS

A coat of black may still enfold,
A tender heart of pure gold.
-Old Mother Nature.

This is not true however of Blacky the Crow. His coat is black. It could hardly be blacker. He is black all over. Some folks think he has a black heart, but this of course isn't true. However, he cannot be said to be tenderhearted. One who has to live as does Blacky the Crow, has very little room for tenderness.

But Blacky is not as black as a lot of hunters and other folks would like you to believe. His heart may not be tender, but it is full of courage. It takes courage, and a lot of it, to live through a winter of snow and ice and bitter wind. Blacky does just that. How he gets enough to eat no one but Blacky himself knows.

Of course Blacky, having two good stout wings, could have flown farther south where it was warmer as most of the other birds had done. But Blacky loves the Green Forest where he was born, and where year after year he has had his nest. So he kept staying on and on, hoping each day would be warmer, and hoping he would not have to fly so far and so much to find enough to eat.

Things were getting worse and worse. The days and nights were growing colder. It seemed as if there were more snow than usual. There had been one or two bad ice storms. Still Blacky couldn't make up his mind to go south. Then one morning, just at break of day, he heard a voice that filled him with something very like despair. It was a most unpleasant voice. It was a hoarse croak. He knew that voice instantly. It was the voice of his big cousin, Croaker the Raven, who lived up on the Great Mountain.

He had come down from the Great Mountain only because hunger had driven him down.

Blacky was upset. Yes, sir, he was upset. "Just as if I'm not having hard enough work to get enough to eat," muttered Blacky. "Now it will be twice as hard. That fellow eats everything. It doesn't matter what it is, if it can be eaten at all he eats it. I'm not fussy myself. I take what I can find in winter, even such things as I wouldn't touch in summer when better food can be found. Even so, I am having hard work to keep alive. Cousin Croaker is going to make it a lot harder for me."

Blacky was careful to keep out of sight of his big cousin. What he had said about Croaker was true. A bird as big as Croaker the Raven must have a lot of food to keep him warm, and to keep him active. So it is that Croaker long ago learned not to be fussy. He learned to eat whatever he could find. He is a hunter and kills any one who is smaller than himself. All the Mouse folk are afraid of him. But what he can catch and kill would not keep him alive long. So he is always looking for other things. He eats what other folks leave. He eats food that is completely spoiled for other folks.

He had come down from the Great Mountain only because hunger had driven him down. He would have much preferred to stay on the Great Mountain all winter. He knew he wasn't welcome in the Green Forest, but that didn't bother him any. He didn't care a black feather whether he was welcome or not. His smaller cousin, Blacky the Crow, had a very good reason for feeling as he did. It was going to be harder to live with his big cousin there in the Green Forest.

GOOD SHINGLES

British Columbia mills, using red cedar, provided 96 per cent of Canada's total of 2,610,000 squares of wooden shingles in 1953.

MINE MORE GOLD

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian gold mines produced more gold in October and the first 10 months of the year than in the corresponding period last year. The bureau of statistics reported Wednesday October output rose to 395,559 fine ounces from 378,887 last year while production increased in the first 10 months to 3,776,269 from 3,599,688 in the January-October period last year.

CONTRACT BRIDGE

By Josephine Culbertson

HIS PARTNER WAS ASLEEP

An unconventional but very shrewd opening lead by West in the following deal should have drawn a high reward, but West could not control his own partner.

North dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

North: ♠ 6 5 2 ♥ K Q 9 ♦ Q 9 8 6 4 ♣ 5 3
West: ♠ A K 10 7 3 ♥ 8 6 ♦ 7 5 2 ♣ K 8 4
East: ♠ J 8 4 ♥ 7 5 4 3 2 ♦ J 3 ♣ 10 9 6
South: ♠ Q 9 ♥ A J 10 ♦ A K 10 ♣ A Q J 7 3

The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	2 NT	Pass
3 NT	Pass	Pass	Pass

South's two-notrump opening was not completely sound, but even so, it was better than any alternative. Certainly, North did not have to supply much support to give South an outstanding chance for game at notrump. If South started off with one diamond, there was a fair likelihood that North would end up as declarer at notrump and with [illegible] hand expose the North-South chances figured to be reduced. (If there is a defense against a contract, it is much harder to find when the strong hand is concealed.)

According to all the rules and maxims, West should have led his fourth-highest spade, but he had a much better inspiration—he laid down the king of that suit. East offered encouragement with the eight and West hopefully continued with the ace of spades.

This must have been rather disturbing to declarer, who could see his hopes rapidly vanishing, but East rushed to his—declarer's—rescue. When the spade ace was played, East woodenly followed suit with the four-spot. South's queen fell, of course, but now the suit was blocked.

West, who could not wholly conceal his disgust, now led a low spade, hoping to get back in with the club King, but, having escaped destruction by a hair, South did not indulge in more gambling. He discarded a club on the third lead of spades and, when East returned the club ten, went right in with the ace. He then ran the diamond suit for five tricks, and the three hearts rounded out the game contract.

Considering South's two-notrump opening and the hand put down by the dummy, East should have been very glad to get out of the way with his spade jack!