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A 'CROSS COUNTER TALK



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OYSTER INDUSTRY.

Canadian Beds Are Being Revived on Eastern Coast. corous effort is being made to the Canadian oyster industry

revive the Canadian oyster in the Maritime Provinces. in the Maritime Provinces.

An agreement has been reached between the Dominion Government and the Maritime Provinces regarding the title to shore fisheries in the latter, Mr. Frost says, and already the most famous and most productive areas, those of Prince Edward Island, have been surveyed and are now being leased for private oyster culture. Sites for these oyster beds are open to foreign as well as Canadian oyster companies, and Government instruction and assistance will be given to those who undertake to build up leased oyster beds.

and assistance will be given to those who undertake to build up leased oyster beds.

The species of oyster found in eastern Canada is the same as that of the entire Atlantic coast of North America. The Canadian beds are confined almost wholly to the extreme southern shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The Maritime oyster matures somewhat more slowly than that of the southern regions, requiring four to five years before being of best marketable size, while more southerly oysters require but three to four years. Its shell is comparatively heavy and rough, moreover, and with irregular laminations, which make it difficult to open. It is said to stand shipment and storage better than the more southern oyster.

The adverse conditions which have brought the oyster beds of these provinces to their present condition have been numerous.

been numerous.

The most influential factor in the destruction of the Maritime oyster beds, is authoritatively stated to have been the practice by farmers of dredg-ing for so-called mussel mud, in real-ity oyster mud, for fertilizer. This material consists of a deposit of dis-integrated mussel, clam and oyster shell, and contains many of the shells themselves, and even live crustacea. Under the belief that the shells constitute its most valuable portion the stitute its most valuable portion the diggers have sought to operate where the shells were most numerous, often upon the very oyster beds themselves. The value of mussel mud as a fertilizer is problematical, since if used without copious animal or other nitrates its lime extract the nitrogen from the land disastrously. It is unquestionably a soil stimulant, however, and for many years the farmers disputed with the fishermen on the contention that the oyster industry was less important than the mud digwas less important than the mud dig-ging. In 1877 Governmental experts recommended that no mud be dredged within 60 yards of a living oyster bed, and in 1892 a regulation was put in force prohibiting digging within 200 yards of cyster beds. This restric-tion has now shown itself beneficial to

A good measure of success for Canadian oyster culture is foreshadowed not only by the experience of oyster farmers in the United States, France, Expland and Jean but also by the England and Japan, but also by the experiments conducted here by the Dominion Government and by private enterprise. Capt. Ernest Kemp, the oyster expert of the Canadian Government, has built two large artificial oyster beds which, although dating but from the summers of 1910 and 1911, but from the summers of 1910 and 1911, give every promise of being highly successful and productive. In 1910 an area of four acres in the outer portion of Richmond Bay was planted with 363 bushels of small oysters obtained from the bars off Ram and Curtain Islands in the same bay. This bed is at present in excellent condition. In 1911 another four-acre tract was prepared near Caribou Island, off Pictou pared near Caribou Island, off Pictou County, in the Straits of Northumber-land, and was planted with about twenty-five barrels of Richmond Bay

the industry."

From the quantities of oysters formerly produced in island waters, how-ever, it is evident that there must be sufficient food matter present there to large a yield as the current one, if

the proper sites are chos 1. Houses Built Without Nails.

In Alberta there is a village of houses which have been constructed houses which have been constructed without nails. As a matter of fact, little or no hardware of any character has entered into their construction. There houses have been built by Ruthenian immigrants and their architecture is quite novel. Their first attempts at house-building are usually of the kind they had been accustomed to over in Europe, and their buildings are of the typical Ruthenian stylelog, pitch-roofed, thatched and wide in the eaves. In many cases these buildings are put up without a dollar's worth of hardware. Even the door, an affair of slender twigs woven and laced together, swings on homedoor, an affair of slender twigs woven and laced together, swings on homemade hinges and is latched with a wooden hasp. The floors are of hewn logs, unnailed. The roof, as the favorite Russian roof always is, is a wonderful fabric of poles and crosswoven wheat straw, 10 inches thick, packed tight and solid, and laid with such care that it will shed the weather for twenty years.

James Murray, Oceanographer. James Murray, an oceanographer of Glasgow, who has been selected by Vilhjalmur Stefansson to join the staff of his Canadian Arctic expedition, was of his Canadian Arctic expedition, was an important member of Sir Ernest Sancked a Antarctic expedition, and in selecting him Stefansson said he had in mind the importance of scientific comparison between the north and south polar regions.

His program of work on the Canadian expedition will include biology, miscroscopic investigation and oceanography, the latter including soundings, observations of tides and currents, and observations of tides and currents, and the study of the chemistry and tem-perature of the sea water.

is artistic gifts. To Study Ice.

The Government marine survey is ending a party to James Bay to make a study of the ice movement in con-nection with the establishment of a port for the new Hudson Bay Railway.

1,200 MILES FOR MATCHES.

Explorer Stefansson's Story of Awkward Mishap In the Arctic.

ward Mishap In the Arctic.

With a rifle and a sufficient supply of ammunition, said 'Ir. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, lecturing before the Royal Geographical Society in London, it is possible to go over the discovere. lands of the Arctic. In the course of an interesting lecture Mr. Stefansson told a remarkable story of a five years' sojourn in Arctic regions in search of a receim a factor regions in search of a race of Eskimos who had never before seen a white man. They left New York in April of 1908, and the small item that may upset the bestlaid plans was illustrated by the fact that they were relying upon a supple that they were relying upon a supply of matches at Herschell Island on the north Alaskan coast, and as these were not forthcoming Dr. Anderson had to retrace his steps a distance of 1,200 miles to Barrent Point for them. "The whole expedition cost only \$10,-000," said Mr. Stefansson, and quite 000," said Mr. Stefansson, and quite half that sum was spent in securing matches. From Herschell Island the party pushed steadily eastward and reached Cape Parry in the winter, and here they found a whale, which eked out their provisions fortuitously. "That whale," recalled the explorer with a dry smile, "had been dead four years." The Eskimos said so. It had frozen in the winter, and had thawed in the summer. It was after he had been two years in the Arctic that Stefansson set out upon his specific quest been two years in the Arctic that Stefansson set out upon his specific quest for the Eskimos who, to use his own words, "had not been contaminated by missionaries or traders—(laughter)—of course, I mean from the scientific point of view." After a long pursuit Stefansson, standing on a hut, saw the party he was searching for seal hunting about seven miles away, and went after them. The Eskimos thought they were spirits, and prepared to they were spirits, and prepared to defend themselves, but his (Stefansdefend themselves, but his (Stefanson's) Eskimos discovered that they spoke a similar dialect, and peace was secured and introductions to all the tribe—men, women and children—ensued. Intellectually these Eskimos were on a level with the inhabitants of Great Britain 10,000 years ago. It was on Victoria Island that he came across the blonde Eskimos, whom he preferred to call bronze or copper. They eyes were blue, their eyebrows and whiskers fair, and the formation of the head and face akin to Europeans. Sir John Franklin had recorded that he saw one such Eskimo in 1824 in the Coppermine district, and Stefansson said he lad come to the conclusion that they were descendants of an ancient race of settlers dants of an ancient race of settlers who, originating in Scandinavia, had traveled to Mackenzie by way of Ice-

Gave Wolseley Raspbetries.

Now that the British nation is la-menting the loss of one of her greatest warriors of modern times, it is inter-

warriors of modern times, it is interesting to meet with people who accompanied Lord Wolseley on the Red River expedition, which made his name a never-to-be-forgotten one to the Canadian people.

Such an one is Alexander Ritchie, of North Toronto. Mr. Ritchie, moreover, as far as he is aware, enjoyed the unique distinction of being the youngest member of the volunteers who took part in repelling the Fenian Raid in 1866. Raid in 1866.

Raid in 1866.

Mr. Ritchie was born at Kingston in 1850, and at the age of 4 he joined the volunteers. When the Fenian Raid took place in 1866, Mr. Ritchie, then only 16 years old, was sent with his regiment to Cornwall, where it was stationed till the trouble blew

In 1870 the Louis Rief rebellion, which led to the Red River expedi-tion, broke out, and Private Ritchie was one of the members of the exwas one of the members of the ex-pedition. Mr. Ritchie recalls how one day, at a wild spot away beyond Lake Superior, he and some of his com-panions-in-arms were picking rasp-berries when Col. Wolseley rode up on horseback. Mr. Ritchie. who had his linen hat cover full of the berries, offered them to his commander, and

Asked about the expedition, Mr.
Ritchie described how they went by
boat to Prince Arthur's Landing, now
Port Arthur, but at that time an unsettled wilderness, and of the ardrous

journey from there to Fort Garry.
Specially prepared boats, manning six oars and about 30 feet long, were used for transporting the men and supplies up the Red River. The first boat set off on the 4th of July and it was the 27th of August before the last boat reached Fort Garry.

Hair Turned Grey.

Two-thirds of the survivors of the Antarctic Polar Expedition, which was headed by the late Capt. Scott, have either their hair turned gray or become hald as a result of the hardships endured on the trip. In a letter just received by his father from C. S. Wright, the Toronto physicist, who was a member of the party, this tale is told:

"Came through the expedition un-

"Came through the expedition un-

"Came through the expedition unscratched, except for a few gray hairs. (Two-thirds of the expedition have turned grey or bald.)"

Though the letter does not state the reason for the men's hair turning grey or falling out, hair specialists in Toronto think it to have been caused by the excessive cold weather and not from the hardships suffered by the party. Intense cold often causes catarrh in the hair, which has the effect of turning it grey, or of looseneffect of turning it grev, or of loosening it at the roots, so that it falls

Antediavian Monsters.

The Government explorers, who spent last a mimer in the Canadian west, looking for fossils, returned with tons of pecimens. He is also taking colors and drawing materials for use in case opportunity should arise for the exercise of

Two monstrous skeletons of the dinosaurs, one 32 feet long and the other 40 feet long, were discovered in the bone beds of the Red Deer river, The remains of a horned plant-eat-

ing dinosaur and of the flesh-eating dinosaur were found.

These interesting specimens will be mounted and placed on exhibition at the museum in Ottawa.

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