

# PRINCE EDWARD

NOW PLAYING

Matinee 3.15 .... 16c, 26c.  
Night 7 & 8.45, 26c, 37c, 45c.

THE YEAR'S JOY TREAT  
A RIOT OF FUN AND  
MUSIC.

STEP THIS WAY TO THE BIGGEST LAUGH  
HIT OF THE YEAR. A TREAT FOR THE  
WHOLE FAMILY WITH

THE "SUNSHINE SUSIE" COMEDIAN

Jack HULBERT  
in  
"The Happy Hit"  
"Jack's the Boy"  
with  
CICELY COURTNIDGE

SHORT TALKIES  
METROPHONE NEWS  
AND TRAVELOGUE

# REAPED HIGH WITH HILARITY!



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# CAPITOL NOW

AN OUTCAST FOR LOVING TOO WELL!



Carroll, the emotional vixen! Frederick, drama's trump queen! Arlen, handsome, manly, sincere — as the neighbor boy we all know, torn between the bride of his heart, and a fortunate marriage planned by a proud mother!

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The deep channel of Hillsborough river, were planted on it early in October. When examined later that autumn the oysters were still in good condition but nothing definite is indicated until the survival over a full year is known.

The deep channels of Hillsborough and of West rivers were explored by dredging with the Ostraea II. It was found that the presence of the small oysters in the deep water was limited to the upper parts of the inlets, and that it was only in Hillsborough river that large supplies existed. In an area from Scotchfort for about three miles down the inlet — not more than 125 acres — there was found an abundance of small oysters in the channel. It is hoped that further exploration will reveal other places in the channels where oysters occur in abundance, but it is believed that there cannot be other large areas. In spite of the limited area covered with oysters in the channels, there is a supply sufficient to be of value in development of oyster farming in the north shore bays if transplanting is found to be successful.

A preliminary examination was made of the Shediac Bay area, on the basis of which plans were made for an extended investigation of its oyster culture possibilities in 1932. The jurisdiction over the oyster grounds of this area being made over by the Government of the province of New Brunswick to the Dominion Government, the department contemplates an investigation of the conditions relative to oyster culture. These differ somewhat from those in Malpeque bay and other areas in Prince Edward Island, owing to a much greater inflow of fresh water and other factors, and further knowledge of local conditions is needed to direct the course of development.

Leasing Areas for Oyster Culture in Prince Edward Island

In October the department offered for lease for oyster culture grounds in the Malpeque Bay area and in certain other bays in Prince Edward Island where the conditions are similar. In Malpeque Bay (for more detailed information regarding the conditions in this area see Bulletin XXII, Biological Board of Canada, The Oysters of Malpeque Bay) experiments commenced by the department in 1928, and investigations by the Biological Board since 1929, have indicated that the conditions are suitable for oyster culture. It has been shown that sufficient spat can be obtained near the heads of the inlets to serve as the basis of profitable oyster farming and that with proper care a good survival for the early years occurs. Believing that the prospects are sufficiently good to warrant the encouragement of oyster farming, and believing that only through the latter can the oyster industry be re-established and be made to yield its greatest possible production, the department offered oyster areas for lease as the means of initiating oyster farming in the area.

At present oysters occur in this area only towards the heads of the inlets and in a narrow zone. The old beds and the deep water generally are practically barren of oysters. The shell bottom has almost all acquired a coating of silt since the death of almost all the oysters in the disease of 1914-16, which effectually prevents the setting of spat. It is only in or near the open bay where the colder conditions and absence of oysters in any numbers preclude good production of spat that the beds have remained clean. Except for beds cleaned and seeded by the department or others, none have more than a very few oysters. On the other hand, sufficient oysters are present at the very heads of the inlets and in a narrow zone to produce sufficient spat to re-establish the beds. It is by oyster culture operations only that the production can be extended to the beds and to the deep water.

Leasing Areas Limited

In leasing areas for oyster and other mollusc culture the department has limited the area granted to each application to five and one-half acres and where conflicting applications are received the preference is given to those of shore owners first and then to local residents, thus preventing any monopoly and insuring that the ground be obtained by a large number of local individuals. The leasing of ground in the inlets, where the temperatures are higher and more favorable to reproduction of the oysters, has been encouraged but, in addition to an experimental area reserved in Bideford river, it has been the policy of the department to reserve from leasing the uppermost parts of the inlets where the quality of the oysters is low, where the production of spat is most certain from year to year, and where the greater part of the present scanty oyster population exists.

Old Beds Treated

About seven acres of old bed were treated. The work was done chiefly by tongers, as was necessitated by the broken nature of the ground. The operations included removal of silt and washing of surface shells, removal of mussels if present and hardening of soft portions by the addition of sand or shells. The beds varied greatly in the amount of work necessary to make their use possible and in the quality of bottom resulting after the operations.

Transfer of Oysters from Shallow Water.—As in 1930 oysters were collected from the shallow water along the shore and transferred to deeper water. In the shallow zone where wave wash had prevented the accumulation of silt there is now the greatest natural production of oysters in this area. In this zone the oysters are exposed to crushing and removal by ice and a high mortality results, with consequent waste of part of the existing small stock of oysters on which the development of the region depends.

In 1931, 427 1/2 barrels (of 2 1/2 bushels) were collected, in a shore zone marked off by stakes, by tongers who were paid \$1.50 per barrel for the collection. These oysters were of all sizes and of greatly varying shape. The oysters of legal shipping size and of good shape were culled and of these sixty-seven barrels were sold at \$3.25 per barrel. Of the remainder, consisting of under-sized or poorly shaped oysters, 225 barrels were sold for panning purposes only at \$1.50 per barrel and the remaining 135 1/2 barrels were planted on the department's areas. In this way the sale

# CENTRAL GUARDIAN

CITY TAXES.—Last day for discount on City Taxes, Wednesday, November 30th, 6740-11-25-41

VALLEYFIELD-ORWELL Head services, Dec. 4th: 11 a. m., Orwell Head; 3 p. m., Kilmuir; 7, Valleyfield. Rev. D. M. Sinclair, Minister.

"PRINCE OF LIARS" in 3 Acts, St. Peter's Hall, Rochford Square, Thursday at 8.15 p. m. Admission 45 cents. 6769-11-26-smwt-41.

CANADIAN NAT. FUR DEPT. will receive Furs at Revere Hotel, Charlottetown on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. These will be the last receiving days by Paris and Montreal Sales. 6798-11-29-11.

GYRO CLUB DINNER.—The weekly dinner of the Gyro Club was held last evening at the Canadian National Hotel. A business meeting followed the dinner. Gyro R. C. Chandler was in the chair.

FUR BUYERS IN CITY.—Alfred Eisenbach, Inc., New York, have established themselves in Charlottetown for the buying season. They are making their headquarters at W. K. Rogers Agencies where they will buy a large quantity of furs. They are also located in Summerside at the office of R. E. Ellis.

Mr. Herbert Walker, of St. Peter's, is pleased to report, has sufficiently recovered from his recent operation for appendicitis in the P. E. I. Hospital, to return to his home.

# Souris

The Norwegian S. S. "Thyra" arrived in Souris on Wednesday evening to load a cargo of potatoes for Associated Shippers Inc. It is not expected the ship will be ready to leave port before Monday night. Other large shipments of potatoes this fall included S. S. "Bauta," 20,000 bus.; S. S. "Heire," 23,000 bus.; S. S. "Ida," 37,000 bus.; S. S. "Dorin," 20,000 bus.; S. S. "Cyta," 26,000 bus. Shipments of potatoes in smaller vessels was well up to that of other years.

Mr. Augustus Aylward, of Charlottetown, recently purchased a dwelling house in Souris and has had it completely remodelled. The work was in charge of Mr. P. Mulhally. Electric wiring by A. Lavie & Son, and interior painting by Angus McCormack, Jr.

The R. C. M. Police, Souris detachment, have established barracks in the McQuaid Block. Constable Lines is in charge here.

A case of illegal salmon fishing against a party near Morell was prosecuted by Fishery Officer P. A. McEellan on November 19th. Conviction was obtained.

The P. E. I. Grass Seed Growers' Association recently transferred all equipment from Charlottetown to Souris, as the latter town is in the heart of grass-seed growing district. The Association has now under construction a suitable building 26 x 40 feet to house the plant, the tender having been let to Mr. H. Mallard of Gowan Brae. The power plant will be supplied by R. A. Lister & Co., through their local agents A. Lavie & Son.

Souris, unfortunately needs a rink, and although several attempts have been made to erect one, all failed seemingly to gain popular support. With the right spirit, however, three young men recently rented space from the Exhibition Association and are at present constructing an outdoor rink, one hundred by sixty feet. Good luck boys!

On November 21st, a delightful shower was held at the home of Mrs. A. T. McDonald, in honor of Miss Matilda St. John, who is soon to take part in an important event. Upwards of fifty guests assembled after which little Miss Gloria McClellan dressed as bridesmaid, entertained a baby carriage in which were the many and lovely gifts. Refreshments were served by the hostess, after which a delightful social evening was enjoyed by all present.

The annual masquerade dance of the St. Bernard's Society, was held in the B. I. S. Hall, Souris, on Friday.

These areas will be open to all for spat-collecting.

The areas leased are now practically barren of oysters, with few exceptions, and even on the latter no considerable quantities can be obtained. There is little or no prospect of a profitable yield in less than three to five years. On the other hand, the lessee has the opportunity of collecting spat and of cleaning and using ground where the conditions for the production of oysters are favorable.

Many applications were received by the department and about thirty areas were surveyed in the winter.



day evening and was the best attended since this yearly dance was commenced some years ago, upwards of two hundred and fifty attending. Prizes for ladies were awarded to Misses Ronalds McDonald and Sally LaVie, of Souris and Miss Mildred McDonald, Line Road. Gentlemen's prizes to Messrs. John D. McIntyre, Harry McDonald and Neil Doucette.

Mr. Ted Bayer, of Buntain, Bell & Co., and Mr. Ken McDonald, Stevedore, are at present in Souris in connection with loading the S. S. "Thyra."

The Lewis Bus Service continues to operate daily from Souris to Charlottetown and return. Mr. Lewis and Mr. Farby, who have operated the bus will be long remembered for their many acts of kindness throughout the season.

# Legislative Assembly

58. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

59. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

60. No Bill shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated, The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

61. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

62. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land is given in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly, November 21, 1932. 6793-11-29-tue-fri-81.

# Loss of Grain Boat Subject to Inquiry

WINNIPEG, Canada, Nov. 28 — When the British freighter "Bright Fan", bound from Chouhill for England over the new Hudson Bay route with a cargo of wheat, struck an iceberg in Hudson Strait and sank within three hours, there was some concern in Western Canada lest the incident be held to the discredit of the route itself, then in its first season of commercial operation.

The Dominion Government promptly ordered an official inquiry into the sinking, which was conducted by Mr. Justice Humphrey Mellish, of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. Evidence was taken from members of the "Bright Fan" crew and others, and at the end of the court held that a proper lookout had not been maintained on the freighter, that the master and chief officer by their failure to have such a lookout kept had contributed to the loss of the vessel.

# RELIABLE HEAT

Anthracite—Hard Nut. Readings Famous Anthracite for base burner. Welsh Anthracite Egg size double screened for furnaces. Welsh Anthracite Nut size for jacket heaters, ranges, etc. Scotch Anthracite Egg size highest quality double screened.

BITUMINOUS—Genuine Old Sydney Screened Springhill Screened. Inverness Screened. Albion Nut, Stove, and Round.

COKE—Dominion household Coke. You cannot go wrong on buying any of the above well known brands of Coal. Low new prices. Special prices in Car lots. Prompt deliveries. Try us on your next order.

W. D. GILLIS & CO. PHONE 176.

# IN MEMORIAM

J. FRANKLIN JENKINS

A shadow of sorrow and gloom passed over Millview on Saturday morning, November 19, 1932, when it was announced that Mr. J. Franklin Jenkins had passed on. Although he had attained the full age allotted to man, being in his eighty-first year, yet his death came as a sudden shock to his many friends. Mr. Jenkins had only been confined to his bed three weeks, having always been blessed with an excellent constitution.

This beloved man possessed a most amiable disposition, always firm, yet soothing in his manner. He was a man of exceptional good judgment.

As a neighbor, he was obliging and endeared himself to all who came within his influence.

This was strongly in evidence by the large number in attendance at his funeral. The deceased was converted to God when in his teens and for over fifty years served his Master faithfully.

His home was open and welcome to all clergymen and no one enjoyed the pastoral visitations of the Minister more than he. He was a great lover of the Bible and was a prayerful student of it to his last.

His funeral service which was held on Monday, November 21st was conducted by Revs. Messrs. Elliot and Pierce, both at the house and church. At the home a quartette, sang, "Calvary" very impressively and "In the Sweet Bye and Bye." At the church Mrs. W. J. Mutch sang "The Old Rugged Cross" very feelingly and the choir sang "Asleep in Jesus." Mr. Elliot delivered the address at the house and Mr. Pierce at the church. Both spoke words of comfort to the family.

There are left to mourn a sorrowing widow (nee Esther Shaw) three daughters, Mrs. Irving Beaton and Mrs. Belle Brown, Brighton, Mass.; Mabel, Millview and two sons, Milton and Lawson, Millview and Russell who predeceased him five years ago, four sisters, Wealthia, Millview; Mrs. Catherine MacEachern, Cherry Valley; Mrs. A. B. Weatherlie, San Diego, Calif.; Mrs. Douglas Turner, Hollister, Calif.

The pall bearers were: Messrs. M. J. Donnelly, Wm. Cain, Shaw MacMillan, Joseph Acorn, Jr., Wm. Smith and Henry Wood.

All that was mortal of our departed friend was laid to rest in the Vernon River cemetery, there to await the glorious resurrection morn.

The following were the floral tributes: Pillow—The family. Wreath—Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Lea. Double Sheaf—Babe, Bob and Lou.

Spray—Sunday School. Spray—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burhoe and Kelsey. Spray—Smith family. Spray—Harry Jenkins. Spray—Mr. and Mrs. George Butherland.

Spray—Montague Furnishing Co.

It's almost impossible to make a girl believe that a good-looking man won't make a good husband.

EYES TESTED AND GLASSES FITTED

J. S. TAYLOR E. W. TAYLOR Optometrists 142 Richmond Street

# Hilarious Scenes In "Jack's The Boy"

London's funniest policeman is—Charlottetown's favorite dancing man in "Jack's the Boy," major attraction on the Prince Edward Theatre program starting to-day.

The boy Jack, of course, could be no other than Jack Hulbert, the dancer, singer, and comedian. "Sunshine Susie" accomplishes to him in the hit of that memorable sunshine film that broke all Canadian records.

The longest ladder, the funniest situations, the catchiest tunes, the loveliest dances, and the wittiest dialogue are to be found, you will agree, in "Jack's the Boy," and the picture will please the whole family.

Jack Hulbert divides his time between social and traffic duties—that is to say, he is an attractive man about town—in part of the film and an extremely funny policeman in other scenes—taking time, of course, to sing "Flies Crawl Up the Window" and "I Want to Cling to Ivy," two hits already popular on the radio.

Cicely Courtneidge, the comedy queen (and what a queen) is the funny window-washer and lady funster. She is riotously funny. Winifred Shotter as Ivy is a new charm and a delightful foil.

One of the highlights — among the many highlights of "Jack's the Boy" — are the scenes in Madame Tussaud's famous "Chamber of Horrors" and these are perhaps the funniest ever filmed.

# Training Makes Women Efficient

WINNIPEG, Nov. 28.—(C. P.)—The present day girl is capable and dependable, according to Mrs. J. Obed Smith, of London, England, who is spending a few days in this city on a trip around the world.

Mrs. Smith found that in England nearly all the young girls want to do things. They are not satisfied any more to sit at home and do nothing. They are taking courses and training to fit themselves for some position in life.

And what is more there are positions open for girls who are highly trained and capable. Mrs. Smith asserted. One great trouble with some girls is that they wait until they are too old to take any training and then are not fitted for positions of importance. Even if girls do get married they never lose their training and always have something to fall back upon if it is necessary for them to do something in later years.

Mrs. Smith has two daughters. They are both married but they have both had good training to fit themselves for positions. One daughter used to teach child dancing and her other, although she is married, has an interesting position, she is secretary to Margaret Kennedy, the well-known authoress and playwright. Mrs. Smith comes from Winnipeg, but left here 24 years ago for London, where she has resided ever since. She has had a very interesting life and has done a great deal of travelling.

For the third time within a week the housewife found the same tramp on her doorstep.

"Look here, my man," she said, "will you please inform me why you've come begging at my door again? Why don't you try some of the other people in the road?"

"Can't," replied the tramp, "Doctor's orders!"

"Doctor's orders!"

"Yes, ma'am. My doctor told me that when I found the food that agrees with me I should continue with it."

# OYSTER CULTURAL

(Continued from Page 3)

that both these methods are practical means of increasing the production of seed oysters.

The spat collected on the shells in wire bags was planted in the latter part of October and in November on areas previously prepared in the upper part of Bideford river and on the "Copper bed." The plantings were utilized for trials of various sorts of bottom from the point of view of survival of the planted spat.

(b) Starfish.—Mopping for starfish was continued to protect from damage the experimental beds planted by the department. The removal of starfish is an important step in oyster farming as they may cause high mortalities, especially among spat and young oysters. Starfish represent one of the chief difficulties to be surmounted in oyster farming in the Malpeque Bay area, and in the experimental work their removal is especially needed in order to assess the mortality caused by other factors.

(c) Improvement of grounds in the department's experimental areas in Bideford river was carried on with the dual purpose of trying various methods of improvement of various sorts of bottom and of utilizing these areas as fully as possible for the production of a stock of oysters for use in further development of the Malpeque Bay region by oyster farming. Special attention was paid this year to the use of old oyster beds, which offer the best opportunities for development. In the interval since the disappearance of the vast majority of the oysters in the disease of 1914-1916, the old oyster beds or shell bottoms have deteriorated, especially in the inlets, through the accumulation of silt and of mussels and other competitors of the oysters. The majority of the beds sufficiently well sheltered to have favourable temperatures for the production of oysters are so silted as to be useless without improvement and are as yet entirely barren of oysters. As these beds comprise a large proportion of the bottom firm enough to be suitable for development, their improvement is necessary as a first step towards re-establishing the production of oysters in the area, and their present condition makes imperative oyster cultural activity.

Old Beds Treated

About seven acres of old bed were treated. The work was done chiefly by tongers, as was necessitated by the broken nature of the ground. The operations included removal of silt and washing of surface shells, removal of mussels if present and hardening of soft portions by the addition of sand or shells. The beds varied greatly in the amount of work necessary to make their use possible and in the quality of bottom resulting after the operations.

Transfer of Oysters from Shallow Water.—As in 1930 oysters were collected from the shallow water along the shore and transferred to deeper water. In the shallow zone where wave wash had prevented the accumulation of silt there is now the greatest natural production of oysters in this area. In this zone the oysters are exposed to crushing and removal by ice and a high mortality results, with consequent waste of part of the existing small stock of oysters on which the development of the region depends.

In 1931, 427 1/2 barrels (of 2 1/2 bushels) were collected, in a shore zone marked off by stakes, by tongers who were paid \$1.50 per barrel for the collection. These oysters were of all sizes and of greatly varying shape. The oysters of legal shipping size and of good shape were culled and of these sixty-seven barrels were sold at \$3.25 per barrel. Of the remainder, consisting of under-sized or poorly shaped oysters, 225 barrels were sold for panning purposes only at \$1.50 per barrel and the remaining 135 1/2 barrels were planted on the department's areas. In this way the sale

of large and of the under-sized and poorly shaped oysters was made to cover the cost of the collection with a slight profit to the department.

(e) Results of Operations in Previous Years.—Oysters resulting from operations in 1929 and 1930 were under observation.

An estimation was made of the oyster population of an area planted in 1929 under the supervision of Mr. D. R. Dodge. The area was cleared of mussels and mud and improved by the addition of shells. Spat collected on wire bags of shells in 1929 were planted on the bed that autumn. In 1931 it was estimated that the area—about one third of an acre—had about 190,000 oysters two years old, the majority of which were expected to reach marketable size in 1932, in addition to many which had settled as spat in 1930 and 1931. This means a probable production in 1932 of about 200 barrels or 600 barrels per acre.

The 1930 operations had resulted in the planting of spat collected on shells in wire baskets, of oysters fished in the shore zone and in the collection of spat on shells broadcast on prepared beds. Of the former about 2,000 bushels were collected and used in trial plantings on various sorts of bottom and at various times. The spat was collected at the head of Bideford "river." The survival of this spat varied according to the conditions under which it was planted. The results of the trials emphasized the necessity of hard clean ground for planting spat. Spat transferred from the head of the inlet to the Copper bed towards the mouth just after setting, and at two successive dates, survived only from the latest planting.

The oysters from the shore zone at the head of the river were planted on a near-by bed and on the Copper bed. The survival in both places was very good, indicating that the transfer of older oysters from the heads of the inlets in this area to beds farther down can be made successfully.

The spat collected by broadcasting shells on prepared beds was left in place and showed a survival and density of production comparable to that on the area planted in 1929.

# Hillsborough River and Savage Harbour

In Hillsborough river and the other inlets tributary to Charlottetown Harbour there exists a considerable oyster population which supports a public fishery near the head. The bottom topography of these inlets is characterized by fairly wide flats, bare or almost bare at low tide, and a sudden descent from these flats to a deep channel. Near the heads of the inlets the channel becomes sufficiently shallow for tongers to fish oysters even in the middle, but farther down the depths reach as much as forty feet or more. From observations in 1929 it was learned that the bottom of the channel of Hillsborough river just below the limits of the tonging supported a very dense population of oysters which were small and apparently stunted. Experimental transplanting of these oysters to shallower areas farther up the inlet, carried out in 1929 and 1930, had shown that they survived well and grew rapidly in their new environment. In 1931 the problem of how best to use the stunted channel oysters was considered.

The topography of Hillsborough river and the other inlets about Charlottetown is such that there is very little level, firm ground suitable for planting oysters and a large part of what there is supports a public fishery at the present time. Neighboring bays of the north shore of Prince Edward Island offer better opportunities, being in their bottom topography and in their hydrographic conditions closely similar to Malpeque bay. It was believed, therefore, that the small channel oysters might be used for the development of oyster culture in these bays where there is at present practically no oyster fishery but where oysters were obtained in the past.

A clean, hard bottom was selected in Savage Harbour and about 100 barrels, fished by the Ostraea II from