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The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec, Canada) · 23 Nov 1934, Fri · Page 7

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REMAINS ARE FOUND OF SEA CREATURE

May Furnish Definite Proof of Existence of B.C.'s Cadborosaurus

BODY IS DECOMPOSED

May Have Been 30 Feet Long — Head Resembles That of Horse—Has Hair and Quills

(By The Canadian Press)

Prince Rupert, B.C., November 22.—Mariners tonight pondered the discovery of a strange sea monster's remains and wondered if definite proof of the existence of British Columbia's much publicized cadborosaurus had been uncovered.

The badly decomposed remains of a weird sea creature, approximately 30 feet in length, were brought here from Henry Island by Dr. Neal Carter, director of the Prince Rupert Dominion Fisheries Experimental Station. Dr. Carter estimated it had been dead nearly two months.

Confidence of skeptics who had scoffed at frequent reports from various parts of the British Columbia coast that a giant sea serpent had been seen was shaken by a sight of Dr. Carter's trophy, which in life must have been slender and sinewy, with rough skin decorated with hair and odd quills and terminating with a head resembling that of a horse.

Reports from those who claimed to have seen cadborosaurus or Amy, "Caddy's" mate, were that the creature had a horse-like head, some reports being that the head resembled that of a camel. "Caddy" was claimed to have had a serrated back—Amy had a smooth skin.

The Henry Island creature was first reported seen by a fisherman, H. Sundstrum. Dr. Carter experienced extreme difficulty navigating through rocks blocking the inlet behind which the animal was reported to be lying.

He found the remains on the beach, just below high water mark, and gathered the creature had been trapped by the rocks when the tide went down. Another theory is that the monster may have fled there for safety to escape some unknown enemy or that it had gone to die of old age.

"The creature was possibly 30 feet long when alive," Dr. Carter said. "Some of the tail appeared to be missing. I believe it had been there for six or eight weeks because of the advanced state of decomposition."

Seagulls had been feeding upon the flesh and about all that was left was the skin, sinews, hair and quills and an elevated backbone with what is believed to have been a head of somewhat horse-like appearance.

The skin resembles sandpaper, being rougher than that of a dogfish or shark. The upper part was covered with hair and the lower part with quills.

Except for the backbone, Dr. Carter believes there were no bones in the creature's body, such as ribs.

Flesh which still clung to the backbone was red and Dr. Carter declared this would put the creature definitely out of the fish class. He believes it was some sort of warm-blooded mammal. Discovery of the red flesh eliminates the early theory that the monster might have been a species of giant ray or skate.

The advanced state of decomposition made it difficult to tell whether the creature in life had been round or flat or what its diameter might have been. Dr. Carter believes it was a deep sea dweller, probably mammal.

Only evidences of external appendages are four fins or flapper-like projections of cartilagenous material about four feet long. One of these was found about four feet from the head and another about 10 feet back.

Dr. Carter and members of his staff were engaged today in reassembling the body for public exhibit.

Norman L. Freeman, representative on the International Fisheries Commission who returned here yesterday from Alaska, has been asked to assist in the attempt to classify the remains.

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Wed, Feb 2, 2022

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