

currents, "the need has been felt for a tide gauge more portable and more easily installed than the large standard model, for which an elaborate platform is necessary. The new type, which is only 11 by 10 and a half inches on the base and 11 inches high, is expected to fill this need. It will aid us in obtaining tidal observations covering short periods of time."

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#### MANY GOOD SEA FOODS NOW NEGLECTED

Many forms of sea food now considered of scant value have great possibilities and in view of the depletion of supplies of shad, sturgeon, salmon, lobsters, crabs, and other forms that are now used, the neglected ones may come into importance, according to Lewis Radcliffe, deputy commissioner of fisheries, of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

"An examination of our fishery statistics reveals the absence of some sea foods and a very small catch of others which reach a considerable magnitude in the fisheries of European countries," he says.

"For example, the 1924 landings by fishing vessels in Great Britain include over 6,000,000 pounds of anglers or monk fish, valued at \$230,000. Our Atlantic coast fishermen annually throw overboard about 10,000,000 pounds of this fish which has a higher nutritive value than the "sacred" cod. There were also landed in Great Britain 20,000,000 pounds of cockles, valued at \$200,000; nearly 23,000,000 pounds of mussels, valued at \$130,000; 77,000,000 pounds of sharks, skates and rays valued at \$3,657,000, and 5,300,000 pounds of periwinkles and whelks valued at \$100,000. The aggregate of the products listed exceeds 65,000 tons. Although in many of our waters, these products abound, the volume used for food is comparatively small and is consumed chiefly by those of foreign birth."

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#### LARGE HEALTHY NEW DEWBERRY INTRODUCED TO PUBLIC

A dewberry that is larger and more resistant to disease than the ordinary berry now grown in gardens has been rediscovered and made available to the public through the efforts of U.S. Department of Agriculture horticulturists. This is the Young dewberry, a new hybrid variety which is wine colored, somewhat darker than the Loganberry, but sweeter than this favorite of the Pacific coast region. The new berry is suited for culture south of the Mason and Dixon line and west of Texas and Arkansas, and it should prove especially satisfactory in the South.

This new fruit owes its origin to B.M. Young, an electrical engineer, who lives in Louisiana. As a hobby he indulged in plant breeding and produced the superior Young dewberry by a hand cross between the Phenomenal and Mayes varieties. The new berry was thus created in 1905. It was not destined to take its place in the world at once, for Mr. Young was so busy in following his profession that his creation was nearly lost when the original plants were destroyed. However, he gave some plants to a friend who moved to Pennsylvania. This friend sent some to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and to a sister living in Alabama and it was in her garden and in the Department's grounds that the superior fruit was rediscovered only two years ago. So important did government officials consider the size and disease-resistant properties of the berry, that they sent George M. Darrow, horticultural expert, to examine all plantings of it. Sufficient stock of the new fruit has been propagated to release the new variety to the public through nurseries. It is believed that there is a possibility that the Young dewberry may even replace the Loganberry on the Pacific coast.

Dewberries and blackberries are very similar fruits and are practically the same botanically. The dewberry is a trailing blackberry, unable to stand erect because of its less woody stem.

#### SUPPOSED COMET A MINOR PLANET

The Tempel-Swift comet is still far away from the earth, and the object sighted on June 28 by M. Delporte, a European astronomer, and supposed to be the comet, is in reality a tiny planet, Amphitrite, which has been known to astronomers for many years. This statement was made by Dr. Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory, as a result of photographs made of the object by Dr. George Van Biesbroeck of the observatory staff.

"Delporte probably photographed the moving object while searching for the Tempel-Swift comet," said Dr. Frost. "Later computations which we have received from England, however, indicate that perturbations by Jupiter will delay the return of that comet until next year."

#### CENSUS SHOWS MANY TYPES OF INSANITY CURABLE

That nearly fourteen out of every hundred patients admitted to hospitals for mental diseases recover, and that more women are cured than men, is shown by an investigation of all hospitals for mental diseases in the United States which the Federal Census Bureau has just completed. The recovery rate for insanity due to drugs was about forty-three for every hundred cases, the highest recovery rate of any type of insanity. Next comes alcoholic insanity with thirty eight and a half of all cases curable. Women recover twice as often as men do from insanity due to physical injuries, but they should stay away from alcohol, for only thirty women recover from alcoholic insanity to forty men. The most hopeless of all types of insanity is general paralysis or paresis, of which only five out of a thousand recover.

#### YEAR'S SECOND SOLAR ECLIPSE

The second eclipse of the sun during 1925 occurred July 20-21, but unlike its now historic predecessor last January which was observed by millions of people, those who saw the second one could probably be numbered in the hundreds. Scientists did not travel to see it, for it is what astronomers call an annular eclipse, and scientifically of slight value.

The apparent diameter of the moon, as seen by earth dwellers varies slightly. When nearest the earth, it appears larger, and when an eclipse occurs at such a time, the sun is completely obscured and the eclipse is total. However, when the moon is at its greatest distance from the earth, and then comes between the earth and the sun, that orb is not completely covered, and a brilliant ring of light, called the annulus, is seen around the dark disc of the moon.

The annulus can only be seen over a narrow strip of the earth's surface, which corresponds to the path of totality for a total eclipse. In the recent eclipse this path was about 180 miles wide and extended from a point between Australia and New Zealand across the southern Pacific Ocean, ending several hundred miles west of the southern end of South America. The only land crossed was