

the northern tip of New Zealand and a few small islands. A curious feature of this path was that it crossed the International Date Line, where it is Tuesday on the west side and Monday on the east. On this account the eclipse began Tuesday, July 21, and ended Monday, July 20, apparently the day before it started.

As the outer rim of the sun that remains visible is so bright, the corona, the chief feature of a total eclipse, to see which astronomers often travel great distances, was not visible.

ARE WE FISHING THE OCEAN EMPTY?

By Lewis Radcliffe,
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We have cut down almost all of our forests, and killed almost all of the wild game they once sheltered. We are rapidly exhausting the fertility of our soil, and emptying our mines and oil wells. Will we do the same to the food resources of the sea? Many look upon the sea as a vast untapped storehouse of food. While it is not as barren as it looks, its supplies are by no means inexhaustible as some would have us believe. This has been quite forcefully demonstrated in the fisheries of the North Sea, Iceland and other areas. From 1906 to 1913, the average catch of a British trawler per day's absence from port ranged between 1,837 - 2,027 pounds. As a result of the restrictions on fishing operations during the Great War, the fisheries were afforded an opportunity to recuperate. With the renewal of operations in 1919, the average daily catch increased to 3,483 pounds, or 80 per cent. greater than the pre-war average. In 1921 it had declined to 2,173 pounds, and in 1923 to 1,568 pounds. Thus within a five-year period of fishing, the increment gained during a five-year closed season was wiped out and new low levels reached. The record of British trawlers operating in Iceland waters is similar. The average daily catch per day's absence for the years 1906-1913 ranged within the limits of 4,883 and 5,376 pounds. In 1919, it increased to 7,638 pounds, falling to 4,872 pounds in 1923.

The story of Dutch trawlers operating in the North Sea is corroborative. In 1905 the average catch per voyage day was 1,965 pounds; in 1913, 1,738 pounds in 1918, 5,744 pounds; and in 1923, 1,723 pounds.

As a result of the impoverishment of the nearby fishing banks, the present trend is to build larger fishing vessels, capable of making longer voyages. No less than thirty such vessels are being built at Hull, England. The White Sea is being drawn upon, and several expeditions have been sent to Greenland waters, even as far as Davis strait, to ascertain the abundance of fishes. The great numbers of fishes found in these areas will undoubtedly lead to their exploitation.

African fisheries are also being exploited on a much larger scale than ever before. This depletion of certain areas and expansion of operations emphasizes the need of extensive studies of the life histories and habits of the important marine fishes to prevent their ultimate exhaustion. Fortunately the nations are beginning to realize the importance of such work and to expand their program of scientific research.
