

# TUNE IN

## on Science Service's Radio Talks

Every week a radio talk on science, prepared by Science Service, is given from each of the stations listed below at the times mentioned. Times are in standard time of the locality.

- KFMX** NORTHFIELD, MINN.; Carleton College; 1250 kc., 1000 watts. Monday, 11:00 to 11:15 a. m.
- KFRU** COLUMBIA, MO.; Stephens College; 630 kc., 500 watts. Tuesday, 5:00 to 5:15 p. m.
- KGBU** KETCHIKAN, ALASKA; Alaska Radio and Service Co.; 900 kc., 500 watts. Wednesday or Friday, 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.
- KGU** HONOLULU, T. H.; The Honolulu Advertiser; 940 kc., 500 watts. Irregular times.
- KGW** PORTLAND, OREGON; The Portland Oregonian; 610 kc., 1000 watts. Sunday, 5:00 to 5:15 p. m.
- KOAC** CORVALLIS, OREGON; Oregon State Agricultural College; 560 kc., 1000 watts. Friday, 7:30 to 7:45 p. m.
- KUOA** FAYETTEVILLE, ARKANSAS; Roy E. Burton; 1390 kc., 1000 watts. Monday, 8:30 to 8:45 p. m.
- KVOO** TULSA, OKLA.; Southwestern Sales Corporation; 1140 kc., 5000 watts. Monday, Tuesday or Thursday, between 12:45 p. m. and 1:30 p. m..
- WCAD** CANTON, N. Y.; St. Lawrence University; 1220 kc., 500 watts. Tuesday, 12:30 to 12:45 p. m.
- WCAJ** LINCOLN, NEBRASKA; Nebraska Wesleyan University; 590 kc., 500 watts. Friday, 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.
- WDAE** TAMPA, FLORIDA; Tampa Daily News; 620 kc., 1000 watts. Irregular times.
- WEAO** COLUMBUS, OHIO; Ohio State University; 550 kc., 750 watts. Friday, 12:50 to 1:05 p. m.
- WGBF** EVANSVILLE, INDIANA; Evansville on the Air, Inc.; 630 kc., 500 watts. Sunday, 5:30 to 5:45 p. m.
- WGR** BUFFALO, N. Y.; W G R, Inc.; 550 kc., 1000 watts. Thursday, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.
- WHAS** LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY; Courier-Journal and Louisville Times; 820 kc., 6,500 watts. Tuesday, 10:00 to 10:15 a. m.
- WHAZ** TROY, N. Y.; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; 1300 kc., 500 watts. Monday, between 9:00 and 11:00 p. m.
- WHBY** WEST DE PERE, WISCONSIN; St. Norbert College; 1200 kc., 100 watts. Friday, 7:30 to 7:45 p. m.
- WHO** DES MOINES, IOWA; Bankers Life Co.; 1000 kc., 5000 watts. Tuesday, 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 m.
- WMAL** WASHINGTON, D. C.; M. A. Leese Radio Co.; 630 kc., 250 watts. Thursday, 7:15 to 7:30 p. m.
- WMAQ** CHICAGO, ILLINOIS; Chicago Daily News; 670 kc., 5000 watts. Saturday noon or Thursday afternoon.
- WSM** NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE; National Life and Accident Insurance Co.; 650 kc., 5000 watts. Wednesday, 5:45 to 6:00 p. m.
- WWVA** WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA; West Virginia Broadcasting Corp.; 1160 kc., 250 watts. Thursday, 6:00 to 6:15 p. m.

If none of these stations are within reach of your radio set, write to the Program Director of your favorite radio station, suggesting that he add Science Service's radio talks on "Science News of the Week" to his schedule. Full information from

**SCIENCE SERVICE**  
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## Experiments in Evolution

<sup>Biology</sup>  
E. C. WILM, in *The Theories of Instinct* (Yale Univ. Press):

I cite, in conclusion, some experiments reported by two eminent biologists, the Swiss Pictet, and the Frenchman Marchal, which clearly point to the inheritance of acquired functions. Other instances are reported here and there, and a number of investigations are now in progress, the results of which are not yet fully available. The following cases have to do with inherited modifications of the nutritive instinct.

Pictet fed to caterpillars of different species food other than that on which they normally subsist. In the case of several night-flying moths the taste for the new diet was transmitted by heredity, individuals whose parents had come to tolerate the unaccustomed diet eating it with much greater readiness. The caterpillars of the gypsy moth, which live normally on the leaves of oaks and birches, were fed on walnut leaves, which they ate under protest. The moths which issued from this rearing were less highly colored and smaller; but the fourth generation had become accustomed to the diet, and had resumed the size of the insects living on a normal diet.

Marchal's experiment consisted in forcing the scale insect of the peach (*Lacanium corni*) to live on honeylocust, and certain of the larvae adapted themselves to this food. The following year the insects reproduced upon the locust, and their young had become so thoroughly adapted to their new host that it proved impossible to rear to sexual maturity those which had been transplanted again to their original host, the peach.

A well-known example of the apparent heredity of acquired habit is the mulberry silk worm, cited by Darwin, which has, in its evolution from a wild to a domesticated state, gradually adapted itself to conditions which would earlier have been fatal to it.

*Science News-Letter, July 20, 1929*

The Chinese peanut crop traces its history back to four quarts of American peanuts carried to China 35 years ago by a missionary.

One-half of the men and one-fourth of the women in colleges and universities in this country work while gaining their education.

Kerosene is used as fuel for more than 80 per cent. of the tractors in South Africa.