

SCIENCE SERVICE 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., 1000 watts. Sunday, 4:45 to 5:00 p. m.
- KOAC** CORVALLIS, ORE.; Oregon State Agricultural College; 550 kc., 1000 watts. Thursday, 7:45 to 8:00 p. m.
- KOIN** PORTLAND, ORE.; New Heathman Hotel, 490 kc., 1000 watts. Sunday, 4:45 to 5:00 p. m.
- KUOA** FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.; Will S. Gregson; 1930 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. Thursday, 12:30 to 12:45 p. m.
- WCAJ** LINCOLN, NEB.; Nebraska Wesleyan University; 590 kc., 500 watts. Saturday, 10:00 to 10:15 a. m.
- WDAE** TAMPA, FLA.; Tampa Daily News; 620 kc., 1000 watts. Irregular times.
- WEAO** COLUMBUS, O.; Ohio State University; 570 kc., 750 watts. Friday, 12:50 to 1:05 p. m.
- WGBF** EVANSVILLE, IND.; Evansville on the Air, Inc.; 630 kc., 500 watts. Sunday, 5:30 to 5:45 p. m.
- WGR** BUFFALO, N. Y.; Buffalo Broadcasting Corp.; 550 kc., 1000 watts. Thursday, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.
- WHAS** LOUISVILLE, KY.; Courier-Journal and Louisville Times; 820 kc., 10,000 watts. Used for spot fills; not regularly scheduled.
- WHAZ** TROY, N. Y.; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; 1300 kc., 500 watts. Monday, between 9:00 and 11:00 p. m.
- WHBY** WEST DE PERE, WIS.; St. Norbert College; 1200 kc., 100 watts. Tuesday, 12:45 to 1:00 p. m.
- WHO** DES MOINES, IA.; Bankers Life Co.; 1000 kc., 5000 watts. Monday, 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.
- WJBL** DECATUR, ILL.; Commodore Broadcasting, Inc.; 1200 kc., 100 watts. Wednesday, 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.
- WMAL** WASHINGTON, D. C.; M. A. Leese Radio Co.; 630 kc., 250 watts. Thursday, 6:15 to 6:30 p. m.
- WMAQ** CHICAGO, ILL.; Chicago Daily News; 670 kc., 5000 watts. Thursday, 11:33 a. m.
- WSM** NASHVILLE, TENN.; National Life and Accident Insurance Co.; 650 kc., 5000 watts. Wednesday, 5:45 to 6:00 p. m.
- WWVA** WHEELING, W. VA.; 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
Washington, D. C.

Canadian Sulfur

Canada would like to stop buying \$3,000,000 of sulfur in the United States every year.

An experimental plant for extracting sulfur from the mineral, iron pyrite, has begun operation in the hope of producing sulfur at a cheaper price than the import cost, Horace Freeman, chemical engineer of Shawinigan, Quebec, told the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Canada must have sulfur to make the sulfite liquor used in her vast paper industries and to make sulfuric acid. Because the price of paper has risen, there is a demand for home produced sulfur.

Most of America's sulfur is now mined in Louisiana and Texas in a practically pure state. Combined with iron, as the sulfide of pyrite, it is found in large quantities very near Canadian paper mills, but in the past there has been no satisfactory method of extracting it.

Chemistry
Science News-Letter, March 15, 1930

New Neurosis—Cont'd

moved from the patients in the old hospital, Salpêtrière. This practically marked the beginning of the modern humane treatment of the insane. This was not, however, Pinel's greatest contribution to society. His greatest contribution was in telling the world that he was interested in the unfortunate insane not only in order to help to improve the conditions in which they were living but also to derive from the study of insanity information that would lead to a more intelligent understanding of human nature.

If the people who were responsible for the formulation and enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment had been familiar with Pinel's views and had known a little more about the condition we describe as insanity they would not have advised American citizens to adopt an emotional and mental attitude toward life that is characteristic of the insane and not the sane.

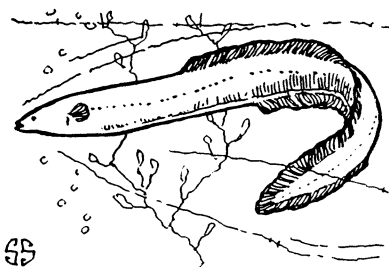
The emotional and mental disorders that were collectively described as shell shock in the World War threatened at one time to interfere seriously with the fighting efficiency of armies.

In time of peace emotional and mental disorders that may be described as "prohibition-shock" interfere with the attempts we make to adjust our lives on a temperate, sane, and reasonable basis.

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NATURE RAMBLINGS

By Frank Thone



"Irish Snakes"

"'Praties an' fishes are very good dishes

For Patrick's Day in the mornin'!"

So runs the rime that goes with the only Irish jig tune that most of us know. It is a good, lively tune, and there are other—and better—words for it; but the education of a lot of us has been sadly neglected in such matters.

And if fishes, why not eels? The good saint whose memory we shall celebrate next Monday of whatever race we be, is reputed to have driven the snakes out of Ireland, but fortunately he spared the island its eels. The slow rivers of Ireland have their good share of this toothsome though snaky-looking fish, and pronging for eels has had its practitioners there even before the days of St. Patrick.

Eels are among the strangest of fish in habits and life-history as well as in outward form. They are migratory fish, like salmon; but unlike salmon they descend to the sea to breed and ascend the rivers to live out their lives. Mature eels go down to the sea in vast numbers. All the eels from western Europe congregate in the southern part of the North Atlantic, produce their eggs, and die. The young eels—elvers, they are called—find their way back home without guides, and re-stock the waters. Our own North American eels make a similar migration, their breeding ground being somewhat to the north of that of their European brethren.

It is rather a pity that we Americans have not cultivated more of a taste for eel, for it is really very good eating. Our cousins "in the Old Country" appreciate it better. In some parts of Europe smoked eel is in high favor, and anybody who has ever tried it will tell you that smoked eel is just about all that could be desired in the way of *hors d'oeuvres*.

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