

Despite these facts, the American Meteor Society is organizing a campaign to cover all parts of the country, so, if it is cloudy in some states, we will still have chances of getting good observations from our members in others. More particularly we are concentrating on the observation of those meteor trains which endure for more than a minute and show some movement or drift in the interval. Accurate drawings on star maps of the same train as seen from two distant stations will permit the calculation of its height, and, if series of drawings are made, of the wind velocities higher than any sounding balloon can penetrate—far higher than Prof. Piccard recently was able to go.

For the casual untrained observer, we ask that they make half-hour counts of all meteors seen, each person, if several are present, making *his count separately* and quite irrespective of his companion—in other words, counting what he sees, even if his companion also notes the same meteor. Those who know the constellations well enough should also plot the paths of very brilliant meteors and particularly of long-enduring trains left by them. For such observations, it is essential to record the time accurately,

as well as the color and magnitude of the meteor.

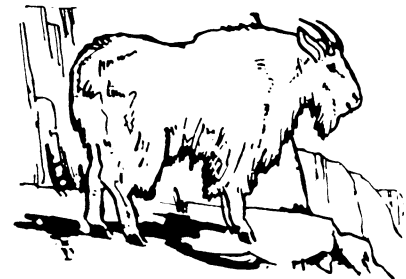
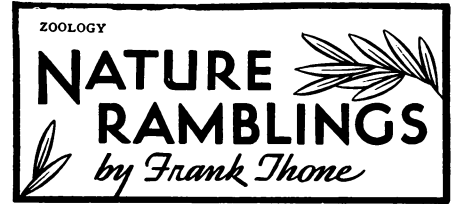
Eleven o'clock is about as early as there is hope of seeing these meteors, and their numbers usually increase steadily up to four or five o'clock in the morning.

In closing, let me once more assure my hearers that if the Leonids return even as well as in 1866 and if the sky is clear on the critical night, they should furnish a spectacle which will richly repay everyone who takes the trouble to watch it.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Olivier's article was written as a radio talk for delivery through the Columbia broadcasting system.

Science News Letter, November 5, 1932

Mercury and iodine disinfectants were the most effective for killing fungus growths similar to the one suspected of causing athlete's foot, Dr. Chester W. Emmons of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City, found from studies which he reported to the American Public Health Association. Dr. Emmons reported the action of a number of other disinfectants, among them copper and sulphur ones, which were surprisingly ineffective on funguses he studied.



Mountain Aristocrat

SNOWSTORMS are already swirling down the canyons of the Rockies, and the tourists ride along the roads no more until next spring. Little concerns the mountain goat his shaggy head about that, however. Winter is a better time than summer, so far as he is concerned, provided only that the snow does not get so deep that he cannot get at his food. Within his thick coat of wool he is secure from the cold, and there are no insects, tourists in smelly gasoline cars, or other troublesome pests to annoy the solitude over which he reigns.

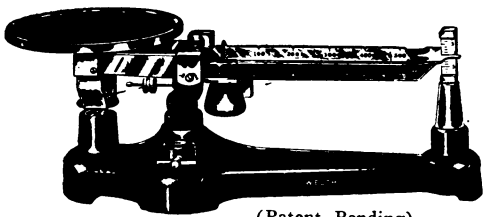
The white mountain goat is the sole American representative of the wild goat tribe, whose species are more numerous in the old world. Though he goes alone, however, he need not go ashamed. He is as fine a specimen of the animal which Solomon once ranked even with the lion as "exceeding majestic" as can be found anywhere in the world, with his high-humped, powerful shoulders and his short but beautifully polished black horns.

Our mountain goat is decidedly an animal of the North. He is common in Alaska and British Columbia, but does not get farther south in the United States proper than the region of Mount Rainier and Glacier national parks. Even there he haunts the skyline during the summer and descends into the lower valleys only when the snow fills them.

The mountain goat is a really big animal, as goats go. Walter P. Taylor of the U. S. Biological Survey, states that an average male specimen stands about three feet high at the shoulder, and is more than five feet in length.

Science News Letter, November 5, 1932

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