Columbia and tributary streams since before the construction of the Grand Coulee Dam. These observations were greatly extended this summer, and in addition extensive physiological studies were made of the salmon and other fish passing through the Rock Island traps.

During the latter part of August studies were conducted of glacial waters near Mount Ranier and Mount Shasta, investigations which are closely related to the Sacramento River project and its effect on aquatic life.

## THE MEDICOFILM SERVICE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY

ACCORDING to a statement by the librarian of the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army, Colonel Harold W. Jones, under the authority of the Surgeon General of the Army, microfilm copying from the medical collections of the Army Medical Library has been conducted for nearly three years by Bibliofilm Service, a non-profit agency having its headquarters in the library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Although this service has rendered valuable aid to many research workers, it is believed that a microfilm copying service operating within the Library itself, and specializing in the field of medicine, will be able to contribute even more to the advancement of medical science.

The new service has been established through the generosity of a group of "Friends of the Army Medical Library." It has been given the designation "Medicofilm Service."

The service described will be conducted on a non-profit basis solely for making the extensive medical literature collections of the Army Medical Library available to research workers who are unable to come in person to consult them. The library cooperates by providing the necessary space for the work and by supplying the publications from which the microfilm copies are made. The only cost to the user is for the actual labor and materials required in making and distributing the microfilm copies.

The photographic copies on moving picture film of the separate articles in the periodicals are made at 30 cents for each complete article not exceeding 30 pages in length and 10 cents for each succeeding 10 pages or fraction thereof. A pamphlet describing the service and also containing the latest list of the approximately 4,000 medical and related periodicals currently received by this Library will be sent to those desiring to avail themselves of this service. In addition to medical periodicals the library also possesses an extensive collection of manuscripts and incunabula of which microfilm copies may be obtained. Requests should be made to: Microfilm Service, Army Medical Library, 7th St. and Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D. C.

## THE SEALING OF THE TIME CAPSULE

CEREMONIES incident to the final sealing of the Time Capsule of the exhibit of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at the New York World's Fair took place at noon on September 23. The capsule was deposited in the ground outside the exhibit building before the fair was opened on Septembr 23, 1938.

Harvey D. Gibson, chairman of the World's Fair of 1940, welcomed the gathering, and A. P. Craig, Westinghouse Exhibit director, presided. Dr. Clark Wissler, anthropologist of the American Museum of Natural History, and David S. Youngholm, vice-president of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, took part in the sealing of the capsule. Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, made an address at a program "Youth Looks toward the Future," held in the afternoon under the auspices of the American Institute of the City of New York.

During the sealing-in ceremonies, 500 pounds of a special mixture of pitch, chlorinated diphenyl and mineral oil was poured around the capsule. This compound, because it resists electrolysis and is impervious to moisture, will provide a first line of defense against the destructive effects of time. It was developed by J. G. Ford as a seal for condenser bushings in circuit breakers.

The compound remains plastic over a 225 degree Fahrenheit temperature range, from 40 degrees below zero to 185 degrees above. This means that it will not crack open to enable the start of electrolysis. Its dielectric strength enables it to resist an electrical discharge up to 40,000 volts. It is one and one fifteenth times as dense as water, so that moisture can not penetrate to start corrosive action. It will adhere tightly to the metal for many hundreds of years through a wider variation in temperatures than that to which the capsule will be subjected. The capsule itself is made of cupaloy. This is an alloy of 99.4 per cent. copper, .5 per cent. chromium and .1 per cent. silver which can be hardened to the temper of mild steel but retains resistance to corrosion equal to pure copper.

David S. Youngholm, vice-president of the company, made a statement in which he said that more than forty articles used every day by people of the present are packed in the capsule.

Among them are a fountain pen and mechanical pencil, a watch, an electric lamp, a tobacco pouch with zipper, tobacco, pipe, cigarettes, cosmetics, a woman's hat, eyeglasses, toothbrush and powder, a miniature camera and