

MI Research Helps Clean State Streams

By WILLIAM SUMMERS

How many times have you been nauseated by the sight of the smell of a Pennsylvania stream, once clear, and a scenic and fishermen's attraction, now malodorous, disease-ridden, and an eyesore?

Some still remain in such a condition, but the state has given orders that streams are to be cleaned up. One hindrance has been the tremendous cost of installing filtering methods to prevent the waste from entering the water.

The state contributes \$70,000 and the coal industry \$35,000 biennially to the Fuel Technology department of the School of Mineral Industries here at the College. The money is allotted to develop uses for waste products to help defray costs of installing the filtering equipment.

Say, for example, that your favorite stream was ruined by anthracite coal silt.

Dr. Calvin C. Wright, head of the Fuel Technology department, lists at least three profitable uses for the silt, after experiments here.

Perhaps the power plant or lime or cement kiln in your town is using anthracite silt in its stokers or kilns. Or silt may be cleaned and dewatered. The cleaned product is combined with bituminous coal to make metallurgical coke. Over 200,000 tons of this type of coke were used last year.

The third, and perhaps most interesting, experiment is increasing the value of coal silts by pelletization.

Aid To Cities

Yours may be the Pennsylvania city in the near future that will derive its power for 24 hours from the use of black pellets, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and two to four inches long.

These pellets are made by mixing two common and certainly inexpensive materials, water and anthracite silt. The moist silt is placed in what is known as an extrusion machine and extruded from a die in the form of rods, which usually break into relatively short lengths.

This experiment is comparatively new, having begun in March of 1945 as a cooperative project among the state, coal operators, the College, and the J. F. Pritchard company, makers of the extrusion machine peculiar to this experiment.

At present, machines can produce only four to ten tons of pellets per hour. A machine is being built to turn out 40 to 50 tons in the same time.

When this is perfected you may find that your city is being run by waste coal silt pellets and that the stream dividing or rimming your city has lost a little of its odor, unattractiveness, and most of its germs.

Indictment --

(Continued from page three)

Allen said that it "is further agreed that Cabinet and the student body alike should know more of the reasons concerning policies and decisions made by the administration."

Pointing out that "Cabinet indeed responded to Mr. Keller's statement," Allen maintained that "Thursday night's meeting, which lasted three hours and 15 minutes, did not develop wholly from Keller's prompting."

"Headline actions don't occur at every meeting and never will. If an energetic student cares to campaign each week, as last Thursday, headlines will be made. But Cabinet isn't functioning necessarily to make headlines. It is acting for the student body, and justly so," he added.

Sandburg-

(Continued from page three)

American War, and on his return, he entered Lombard College in Galesburg. During World War I he was a correspondent in the Scandinavian countries.

In 1904, Sandburg published his first pamphlet of poems. Several volumes of poems followed, the "Cornhuskers" sharing the Pulitzer Prize in 1913. In 1926 "The 10 Years" appeared. This

Know Your College Health Service

Group Boasts 35 Years of Service

(This is the second of a series of articles describing the history, treatments, and services offered by the various departments of the College Health Service).

By ROY B. McHENRY

Officially opening its doors January 15, 1915, the College Health Service can boast a record of 35 years of service as an official part of the College.

Started during the regime of President E. E. Sparks with one doctor, two nurses, and a six-bed infirmary, the Health Service has grown steadily to its present size and capacity. Since college health services, as they are now organized, date back only to 1912, the College was among the early leaders in organizing a student health program.

A scarlet fever epidemic, which struck the campus in 1912, pointed up the need for a College-supervised health program. However, action was delayed because of lack of funds and it was not until 1915 that the College Health Service took its first official temperature.

First Director Named

Dr. Wayne Forsythe became the first director of the service and set up his offices and dispensary in a converted residence south of the tennis courts near Beaver Field, now known as the Beecher House.

The first College hospital was a frame structure cut from half of a barracks-like dormitory and located approximately where the Tri-Dorms now stand. It contained six beds and because it was used mostly to isolate cases of contagious diseases, was called the "Pest House." The staff, in addition to Dr. Forsythe, consisted of two nurses, Miss Ella V. Foreman and Miss Eula F. Forsythe, sister of the director.

In February, 1917, Dr. Forsythe left the College for Ann Arbor, Mich., where he organized a health service for the University of Michigan. He has served as director there since that time.

Served Alone

Dr. Joseph Ritenour succeeded Dr. Forsythe as director in 1917 and served as the only full-time physician until 1936 when Dr. Edgar S. Krug joined the staff. Dr. Krug was followed by Dr. Alfred H. Griess, who became the team physician in 1939.

In 1928 College trustees deemed the "Pest House" too small for the swelling enrollment and the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Associa-

Milholland-

(Continued from page one)

tion furnished the funds to build the present College hospital. It was occupied in January 1929, and at that time was considered the most modern college hospital in the country. It housed both the infirmary and the Dispensary. However, facilities at the hospital became overcrowded and in 1934 the Dispensary was moved to the basement of Old Main, where it has been located since.

Dr. Ritenour continued as director of the College Health Service until his retirement in 1946 when he was succeeded by Dr. Herbert R. Glenn, the present director.

The next chapters in the history of the Health Service probably will be provided by the building of a new addition to the hospital in the near future.

struction of dormitories generally has been financed through loans, rather than by state funds. Included in Milholland's request were: Completion of the mechanical engineering building; an additional section for the physical education building; completion of Buckhout laboratory; completion of Burrowes building; completion of the main library; a new chemistry building; a chemical storage building and an addition to Pond laboratory; greenhouses for agricultural research.

Mont Alto Aid

A physical education building for the Mont Alto Forestry School; an additional wing for Frear laboratory; completion of the main engineering building; enlargement of the power plant; completion of the general classroom building; a central extension building; buildings for the livestock center; a military, air, and naval sciences building; and a general engineering building.

Funds also have been requested for equipment of three new classroom buildings completed under a 1945 allocation of \$3,618,000.

No funds from the allocation remain because of rising costs, the College explained. The buildings to be equipped are Willard Hall, the plant industries building, and the mineral science building.

Costs of construction on campus have increased greatly during and since the war years. Although they house no more students, each of the new women's dormitories cost about three times as much as Atherton Hall.

biography of Lincoln was a work of startling proportion from one who was known as a poet, not a scholar of history.

Dirt Flies as New Gardens Are Prepared

A heap of dirt is flying around as the new site for the test flower gardens is being prepared north of Nittany Dorms. The purpose of the new location is to provide greenhouses handy to the newly-erected Plant Industries building.

The new site, according to Prof. Robert P. Meahl, of the Horticulture department, will permit a greater variety and number of flowers grown in the greenhouses. "Only the annuals are to be moved," Mr. Meahl said. "The roses and other perennials will remain in the old location."

The test gardens have been here since 1937 and are the only ones in the nation at a college or university which are used for All-America selections. In any season, flower-lovers can see comparative

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'Le Jongleur' Club Feature

The French Club, with the cooperation of the Modern Dance Club, will dramatize "Our Lady's Juggler," a short story by Anatole France at its annual Christmas program tomorrow night. Background music will be from Massenet's opera, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame."

The program also will include Christmas carols and interpretative readings from the works of Peguy and Claudel.

The meeting, scheduled for 7 p.m. in 405 Old Main, is open to all students interested in French, music, and modern dance.

tests of flowers made by national seed houses which will not be released to the public for two years.

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