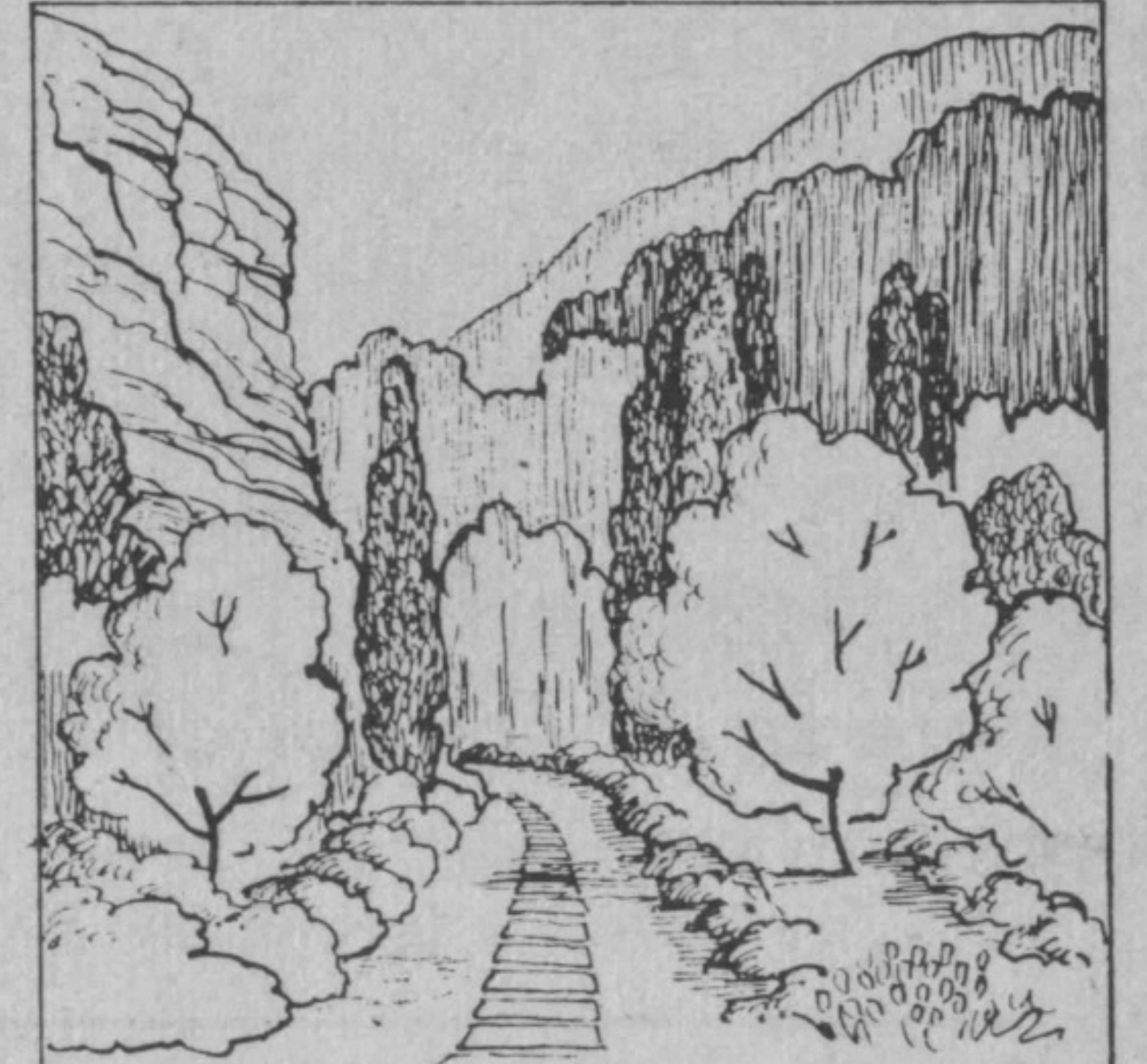


DIFFERENT COLOR... BUT IT FITS

**SIGHT-SEEING QUIZ**  
*Can You Name This Spot?*



*Murine Co. Feature*  
**Clue** • TWENTY-FIVE ACRES OF SCENIC BEAUTY AWAIT VISITORS TO THIS FAMED CANADIAN LOCATION.

*Answer* • VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 BUTCHART GARDENS  
*Good eyes mean good memories.  
 Care for your eyes at all times.*

**BY-PRODUCTS OF POWER**

Necessity is the mother of invention and it looks as if Hydro's most pressing disposal problem may soon be converted into a flourishing industry.

In the past decade it has been necessary to dump millions of tons of fly ash, a residual powder extracted before it reaches the stacks at coal-burning generating stations, into hard-to-find disposal areas at considerable cost. Recent developments suggest that today's waste may be tomorrow's wealth.

The announcement that a new firm will produce beneficiated (refined) fly ash and lightweight aggregate for the concrete industry at a pilot plant adjacent to Hydro's Lakeview generating station could be the breakthrough. Initially the plant will handle 150,000 tons of fly ash a year.

If markets develop, this sintering plant will be expanded and a companion concrete products plant, also privately operated, will be built in about two years. Full-scale operation of the two plants could involve an investment of several million dollars.

Hydro anticipates immediate savings in trucking and dumping charges at Lakeview but the over-all potential is enormous since its generating stations will produce an estimated 4.6 million tons of fly ash in the next five years. Fly ash is formed in the burning of pulverized coal and it is collected by electro-static precipitators to minimize air pollution. It's extremely light and must be carefully buried to prevent its blowing about.

Marketing will be the key to success. Fly ash has been

used successfully as a cement additive to make concrete with highly desirable qualities for special purposes such as power station construction.

Light aggregates are being used increasingly in the U.S. and Britain to make lightweight concrete and for such purposes as pre-cast concrete, concrete blocks, road cinder, land reclamation and highway embankments.

It's notable that the Lakeview sintering operation was made possible through the co-operation of private and public enterprise including General Concrete Products of Hamilton, the federal Department of Industry, the Ontario Research Foundation, a private U.S. sintering company and Hydro's research facilities.

Such a generous marriage of public and private thinking is bound to produce progeny of benefit to all. In this instance, they're turning a plague into a profit with fringe benefits in the form of improved pollution control.

**WHO'D WANT TO GO HOME?**

**LIFE**, if the bargaining committee has its way, will be a lot easier for some members of the Wire Service Guild of the American Newspaper Guild.

In the contract will be a requirement for fresh air and less noise in the work room. The employer, the United Press International, would be required to hire experts to make annual surveys as to air pollution, noise level and lighting. The Guild also wants a four-day week of 28 hours.

Things certainly have changed since Mark Twain was a cub reporter and editorial writer.