



## DEEP JOY AND THANKSGIVING GREET ANNOUNCEMENT OF V-E

One of the most momentous days in history was Monday, May 7, when shortly before 10.00 a.m. the news was flashed to a waiting world that Germany had capitulated in unconditional surrender to the Allies. At Port Colborne Refinery the ill-fated Mosquito bomber, "F for Freddie", by an unusual coincidence was "shooting up" the plant as a Victory Loan publicity stunt when the great news broke. As if by special arrangement, "F for Freddie" zoomed low over the Refinery just as the first whistle blast proclaimed total defeat of the Germans.

Monday afternoon the largest parade in Port Colborne's history paused at the Humberstone Cenotaph where a brief service was held in memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice, and then proceeded through packed streets to the Port Colborne Cenotaph in Lakeview Park where another service was held. In the evening, after church services, a huge crowd gathered at Elgin Field where massed choirs of the churches led in community singing, fireworks were set off, and effigies of Hitler and Mussolini were burned.

In Sudbury the news of V-E was tumultuously received. Mayor Beaton went on the air at the noon hour to request that business places remain closed for the rest of the day, and that Tuesday be observed as a holiday. Crowds packed the streets and an atmosphere of great joy and thanksgiving was everywhere. Church services in the evening drew capacity congregations.

The Sudbury Daily Star "hit the street" with a noteworthy special Victory Edition containing a review of highlights of the war.

Victory messages appeared in it over the signatures of industrial and business firms, the International Nickel Company's full page being typical of the sentiments expressed:

"Today the Dawn of Peace glows warmly along the horizon of humanity. It is a time for great joy, but, more than that, it is a time for prayers and thanksgiving.

"Our minds and hearts turn in humble gratitude to Divine Providence for blessing our cause and strengthening our arms toward Victory.

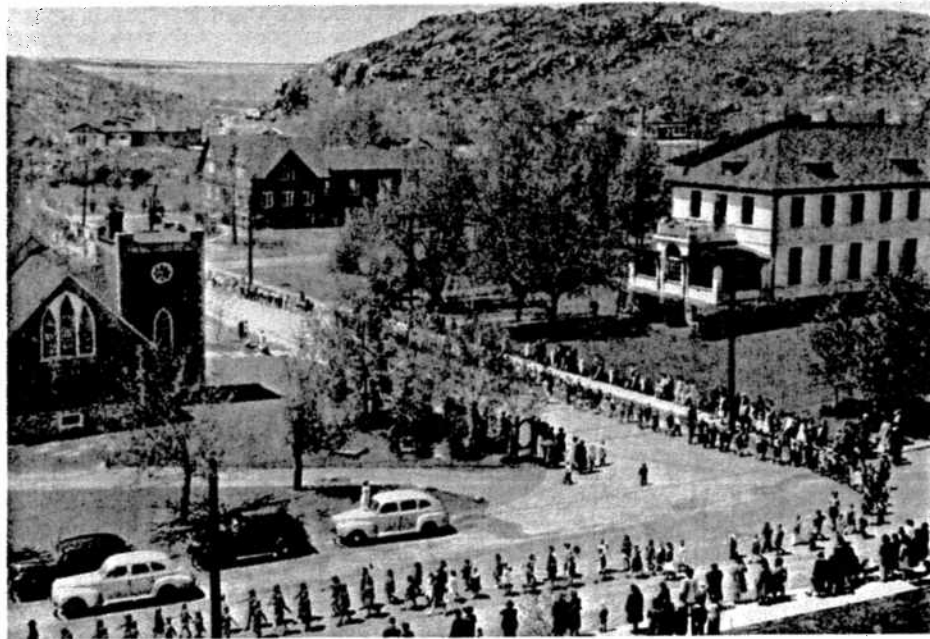
"Our hearts are filled with compassion for those whose loved ones will not return from battle, and with pride in the heroism and skill of our Armed Forces.

"We feel a deep satisfaction in knowing that

### TO THE RESCUE



Once again the cheque-writing machine at the General Office was unable to cope with the situation when it came time to issue the cheque for outright purchase of 8th Victory Bonds ordered by INCO employees. So Dina Minardi, pretty head stenographer, rattled it off on her typewriter. It isn't every day a gal gets to write a cheque for \$1,458,150.



Public School pupils, Brownies, Girl Guides, Cubs, Boy Scouts, Highland Cadets with bugle band, and Sea Cadets with their bugle band, marched smartly in the Parade which was routed around Nickel Park under sunny skies on May 24. Part of the procession is pictured here. Cadet drills and races for the children were part of the annual celebration in the park.

the efforts of our Home Front have been a vital factor in the triumph we share with our brave and noble Allies.

"We cannot yet relax in the full warmth of the Sunshine of Peace . . . there is still Japan.

"So let us now go forward together, firm in the righteousness of our cause and confident in the might of our arms. Let us, with our Allies, conquer Japan as we have conquered Germany—completely and unconditionally. Then let us unfurl the bright banners of the Brotherhood of Man, and sow in the broad, rich uplands of Tomorrow the seeds of lasting Peace."

On Tuesday, the official holiday, more than 2,000 people marched in the Victory parade which proceeded to Queen's Athletic Field, almost all civilian and military units being represented. En route to the park the parade paused at the Cenotaph for a brief memorial tribute to those who will not return from overseas, and at the park speakers lauded all branches of the war effort. A massed band and a massed choir led community singing. It was estimated that 10,000 people were in the park for the opening of the ceremonies, although many left early on account of the raw wind.

V-E did not stop the industrial heartbeat of the nickel industry. Co-operating with the request of Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of Munitions and Supply, that war production be maintained in the all-out drive for a quick victory over Japan, INCO kept its plants running, although with a reduced force.



Published for all employees of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited.

Don M. Dunbar, Editor

EDITORIAL OFFICE COPPER CLIFF, ONT.

VOLUME 5 JUNE, 1945 NUMBER 3

## Thoughtfulness Vital in Assisting Returned Heroes

"Army life," Major R. C. A. Radcliffe of the Army Welfare Services said recently, "consists largely of considerable spells of comparative inactivity followed by spells of very rapid and strenuous activity, whereas the average factory worker maintains a much more even tempo of steady work day by day. The change from army to civilian life is bound to make men restless for a time, and occasionally out of sorts, if not actually ill."

This and kindred thoughts are much in the minds of INCO people these days as they prepare to welcome hundreds of fellow-workers back from the services to their jobs in mine, mill, smelter and refinery. If, in the first few months after his homecoming, the repatriate is sometimes nervous or jittery, or inclined to "blow his top," or frequently the victim of "civvy street blues," his pals should understand and do their best to be thoughtful and helpful.

Thoughtfulness will also go a long way toward easing the difficult assignment of the man who takes up civilian life again minus an arm, a leg or an eye lost in the service of his country. The Company is conducting a careful survey to list jobs which these boys will be able to handle, and there will be many of them treading the hard road back to complete self-confidence and usefulness to society.

The other day Pete Laberge was good enough to tell The Triangle some of the things which are in a man's mind when he looks life in the eye after losing part of his body in battle.

Pete, who was born at Levack in 1918 and was a rigger in the mine there prior to his enlistment in the Armoured Corps in January of 1942, landed in Sicily on the morning of July 10, 1943. Twenty days later, when he and six others of his troop were standing beside a tank studying a map, the Germans threw a shell right in their midst.

Four were killed, two very seriously wounded. Pete, most fortunate of all, lost the lower part of his right arm and had bits of shrapnel in his legs and body. Holding the stump of his arm with his left hand to check the flow of blood, he walked a mile to an advance dressing station, rode all night in an ambulance to hospital at Syracuse, underwent an operation the next day, was evacuated by air to Africa, and was hospitalized there until October.

As his wounds healed, Pete did a lot of thinking. He says he began to dread coming home more than he had dreaded the prospect of being killed in battle. He was afraid of how people would receive him. Then he tried to kid himself by joking about finding a busy corner in Montreal or Toronto where there would be a good market for shoelaces, but he knew there was bitterness and despair beneath his kidding. The padre, Father LaSage, straightened him out on that. One day he made a crack to the padre about lining him up a busy corner, and the padre sat him right down on the edge of a cot and said, "Look

here young fellow, you forget that sort of stuff right now. There's absolutely no reason why you can't go back home and live just like you lived before." Pete says nobody will ever know how much that helped.

When he arrived home early last December, Pete says the thing he dreaded most was sympathy or pity. Above everything he wanted people to receive him naturally, making no mention or fuss about his loss. He was desperately anxious to get to work, and to show he could make his own way. He didn't want to hear anybody say, "He can't do very much, but we'll find him some sort of a spot where he can get along." He wanted to prove himself, and regain his confidence, and give full value for what he received.

In May he went to see Clarence Harrison, chief of the Company's Personnel Department at the Sudbury Employment Office. Clarence told him there was a regular job for him, and that if he made good at it he would be in line for promotion like anybody else. That was exactly what he hoped to hear, because he didn't want to be treated differently.

Pete started out as warehouseman's helper at Copper Cliff. He worked with Bob Duncan, and he says Bob treated him perfectly. He did the same work that everybody else did, and gradually he became sure of himself. He was a mighty proud boy last month when he was promoted to full-fledged warehouseman and transferred to Open Pit. Within the next few months, if all goes well, he will be married to Bernice Hodgins, popular Copper Cliff girl whom he met while he was working in the Cliff warehouse. His cup of happiness, he says, is just about running over.

There'll be a lot of lads like Pete Laberge, asking only to make their own way back to normal life. Their chances for success and happiness will depend a great deal on how naturally and sensibly society receives them.

### REASON ENOUGH

"There's no need for you to shout," said the dentist. "I haven't touched your teeth yet."  
"No," said the patient, "but you're standing on my corn."

### GETTING ORGANIZED

New maid: "Yes, madam, I will accept your conditions—five pounds a month; no washing done at home; my own room, with radio; every Sunday free all day; one outing in the week. By the way, ma'am, are you jealous?"

## MAKING GOOD



Pete Laberge, on the job in the warehouse at Open Pit, is an INCO man who is making good after losing part of his right arm in the war in Italy.

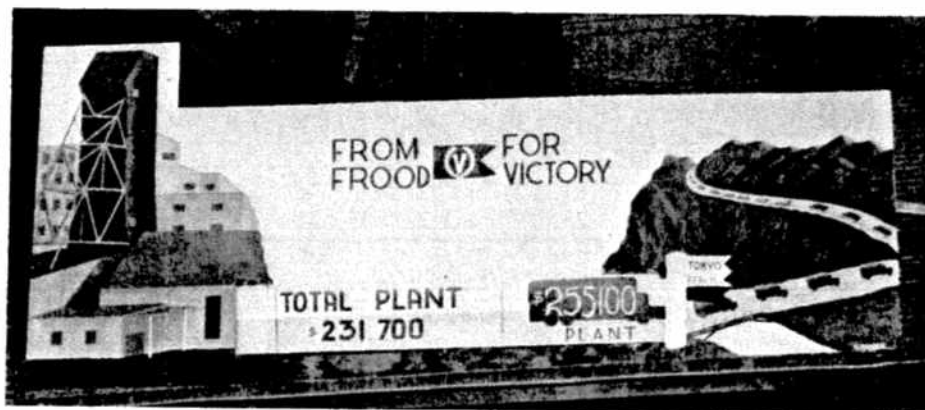
### ANNUAL DINNER DANCE

At the annual dinner dance of the INCO Club, held May 12 at the Hotel Biltmore, New York City, employees of the Company's New York office enjoyed a varied program of entertainment including dancing to Bob Cronin and his orchestra.

Quarter Century Club buttons were presented by President Robert C. Stanley to Hugh M. Reed, Edward W. Moore, Margaretta Doyle Hansberry, Thomas F. Smith, John V. Sohn, Shirley H. French, Paul M. Plumb, Theodore H. Dauchy, John C. Gregory, Lars R. Larson, William A. Mudge, Walter R. Beling, Thaddeus D. Anglemeyer, Frederick C. Kretzmer.

President of the Club for 1944-45 is Warren W. Ball and Chairman of Entertainment is Frederick C. Allgeier, both of whom are well-known in Copper Cliff.

## Frood Mine's Victory Loan Display



Frood Mine's Victory Loan spirit, like that at other INCO plants, always finds expression in a smart display sign. The 8th Loan was publicized by this cleverly designed and constructed setup in which moving trucks followed the signpost over the hill to Tokyo and Berlin, carrying financial aid to Canada's warriors in the front line. Frood workers who know his artistic genius well don't need to be told that the name in the lower right-hand corner of the display is that of A. Kaskela.

## Coniston Guides Have Made Steady Progress



The spotlight turns this month on the First Coniston Company of Girl Guides, which has made rapid progress since its organization two years ago by Miss Rose Gobbo, popular and efficient captain of the group.

Ten girls have won their Second Class badges in the Coniston Company. Miss Gobbo, who had no previous experience in Guide work, also holds this standing. Social events to raise

money for equipment, and many outings to various points in the district, have been features of the Company's activities.

Seen in the photograph, which was made in the Coniston Community Club where the Company has its headquarters, are:

Front row, left to right, Evelyn Copps, Julietta McKerral, Shirley Gagnon, Lucille Gosselin, Lorraine Gosselin, Joyce McLean, Mar-

garet Barbe, Margaret Ladurante.

Second row: Betty Brown, Jeanine Quesnel, Ethel McLean, Martha Barbe, Mary Curlook, Anita Prevost.

Third row, Libera Alberton, Margaret McKerral, Jacqueline Renaud, Mrs. J. Forrestell (Lieutenant), Jean Pugliese, Mae Olivier, Irene Lalonde, Mary Geoffrey, Miss Rose Gobbo (Captain), Pearl Chicquen.

## He Manufactures His Own Menagerie

Miles Tokarek, reagent operator in Copper Cliff Concentrator since he was discharged from the Army three years ago, has an interesting hobby which he is confident could be turned into big business if he were to hang out his shingle in a large tourist centre like Niagara Falls.

First by carving a likeness in wood, then making a wax mould of it, and finally pouring plaster casts which he touches up with his paint brush, Miles produces startlingly lifelike reproductions of birds and animals. In the picture he is seen with a pair of parrots on a perch which are complete in every detail except perhaps a few cusswords to prove their nautical upbringing. On the table beside him (he made it too) are a hen and a rooster which would easily sell for \$10.00 a pair. Sudbury retailers have often urged him to turn out souvenirs like this in sufficient quantity to build up a market, but he hasn't the time. This summer he plans to make a life-size plaster cast peacock which he thinks would bring about \$60.00, judging by the offers he has received for other similar novelties.

In his workshop behind his home at 65 Clew Ave., Gatchell, Miles has a complete set of woodworking tools including lathes, chisels, drill and planer, band saw, table saw, and



circular saw, grinding and other equipment.

It is in painting, however, that he is really interested. He has patented an arrangement for painting a scene on a series of panes of glass which are then enclosed in a box frame. The effect is a clever illusion of perspective. Before he came East from his native Saskatchewan he did a mountain village scene on 12 sheets of glass which was displayed at the Provincial Exhibition at Saskatoon and subsequently sold for \$180. For his next assignment he has chosen the slag dump at night with the smelter in the background and he plans special lighting effects which should prove very realistic.

And if all this doesn't show what a versatile

sort of a chap he is, our readers may recall that the Plymouth sedan which was raffled at the Legion Field Day in Sudbury last year was won by two brothers, Miles and George Tokarek. The fellow just can't go wrong.

Married seven years ago to Marie Remus of Gronlid, Sask., Miles is the father of two children, Joan and Jim. They're the real thing, though—no plaster casts about them.

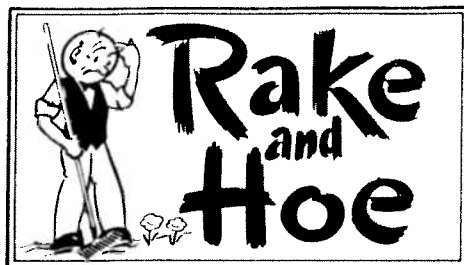
### CHIMNEY CLEANING

For efficient and safe operation of heating apparatus it is extremely important that both the chimney flue and the smoke passages in the heating device be free of soot. A chimney fire endangers the dwelling in three ways: sparks may ignite the roof outside, sparks may penetrate cracks in chimney walls and set fire to the building, and, finally the fire is liable to crack the lining and damage the chimney.

A common method of cleaning a chimney is to sweep it with a properly weighted bundle of rags or a brush attached to a rope and worked from the top. Each year the Company provides for the cleaning of furnaces in its houses and householders may, where necessary, have their chimneys cleaned by the same contractor for a small sum.

### SURREY WITH A FRINGE

"Well, my little man," said the barber, "how do you wish to have your hair cut?" "I'd like it cut just like my daddy's and please don't forget to leave that little round hole on the top where his head comes through."



By C. A. Y.

Br-r-r and the north wind doth blow. Here a month has come and gone since our last column, and growth is just about where it was then. It's been too cold for even weeds to grow. Reports from southern Ontario tell us of 10 degree frosts and rain something like 13 days out of 15. Some early planted crops have been literally drowned out. Here in this northern clime we at least have our seeds. It has been too darned cold to plant them—Now aren't you glad you live up here?

While on the subject of weather I heard a discussion the other day that is well worth repeating. One party was lamenting that the warm weather of late March and early April should have been saved for now. The other party who studies weather a good deal pointed out that the same good weather we enjoyed earlier extended across the northern hemisphere into Germany and at that time was of tremendous help in our getting across the Rhine. One of the classic military manoeuvres of the war. Knowing this we shouldn't complain too much. Perhaps we are straying from our subject but Uncle Zeke's: "It's an ill wind that doesn't blow somebody good", still holds.

Despite the cold weather the little Russian almond is coming into full bloom (May 17). It is the low bush with the mass of delicate pink flowers. Quite a few people ask each year about this extremely hardy shrub.

We were afraid that the heavy frosts had ruined the lilac bloom but it appears now that there will be flowers after all. The French lilacs are the tree-like bushes with the pure white, deep rose or dark purple blooms. The common lilac on the other hand sends out a myriad of shoots or suckers and in colour is mostly varying shades of mauve or light purple tints. Peonies will be blooming shortly after this issue appears and if you are interested in large blooms try cutting them just as the buds are about  $\frac{1}{4}$  open and placing in cold water in the basement. The water should be changed frequently and the stems cut back  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch each day. You will be amazed with the size of blooms.

We are hearing quite a lot just now about starter solutions and deep fertilizing, and while I haven't tried either method there is quite a lot of experimental evidence in favour of both. Starter solutions are simply ordinary commercial fertilizer (4-12-6) dissolved in water in the ratio of one cup fertilizer to 12 quarts water. Allow to stand 24 hrs. stirring frequently. At this date it will be too late to use except as side dressings for leafy crops and the various set out plants e.g. tomatoes and cabbage, etc., but experimental evidence shows it to be a safe and very efficient way to use fertilizer. Use at rate of 1 quart for 3 feet of row or 1 cup for each plant. Most garden crops will respond to 2 applications during the season with the long season crops, brussels sprouts and broccoli, taking three.

Deep fertilizing on the other hand is using the dry commercial fertilizer placed as much as 18 inches under plants. This seems to induce deep rooting. In the mid southern United States where soil temperatures go quite high, deep rooting is very important in that it reduces mid-day wilt. In this latitude I question if deep rooting is as important. Tomatoes seem to respond best to this treatment.

In another week or ten days we will have our first meal of garden asparagus. Being the first crop of the season from the garden it is much

appreciated and like corn it is at its best cut just before cooking. This will be the fourth year for our few plants and we expect a heavy cut this year. Being slow to get established it requires 2-3 years after planting to be at its best. For those who can give this crop a well

drained location and are willing to plan a little ahead it is well worth considering. For best results asparagus must be kept free of grass and weeds and heavily fed. We will go into this more fully at another time; as for me I am off to get my garden planted by the 24th.

## W. J. McPhail Retires June 30 after 34 Years as Copper Cliff Principal



THREE "CUSTOMERS" FOR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS, DINAH MAY LANGILLE, KENNETH HILDEBRANDT, AND LOUISA BUCK, POSE WITH PRINCIPAL W. J. MCPHAIL.

W. J. McPhail, who retires at the end of June after 34 years as principal of Copper Cliff Public School, has one particular bit of advice to pass on to parents, teachers, or anyone else who might be interested. This is it: "Never inflict punishment on a child in the heat of temper."

It's old advice, he admits, but as far as he is concerned it is still the cardinal rule in successfully handling children. And after 34 years as principal in a smelter town, a man ought to know whereof he speaks where children are concerned.

Copper Cliff's public school system was a "two-ring circus" when William James McPhail arrived in 1911. Two of the eight rooms were located in a building where the dairy now stands, and the other six were at the corner of Union and Rink Sts. The present school building, then 13 rooms, was occupied in 1914, two rooms were added in 1919, and two more rooms are now under construction, including the kindergarten.

W. J. McPhail was born on a farm in Lanark County. As a boy he played hockey from his farm chores to fish for bass and pickerel in the Mississippi River, walked a mile to a country school where his first teacher was the late Dr. James Naismith who became famous as the inventor of the game of basketball. He doesn't remember ever getting the strap in school—"Not that I didn't deserve it, maybe," he adds with a smile.

He attended Almonte High School, walking the two miles into town every day, and will always remember his principal—"one of the finest men I ever met"—the late Dr. P. C. McGregor, a Highland Scot who had graduated from Queen's University under Dr. Grant. Then, after a term at Perth Model School, he taught school for four and a half years before enrolling at Ottawa Normal in 1902. His first school was in the country, No. 9 Dalhousie Township, and there he knew the loneliness of the new teacher in a strange community, but soon he was heart and soul in his work with neither the time nor the inclination to be homesick.

He was married at Maberly on December 24, 1902, to Miss Mary Briggs, and they have a family of seven, of whom three stalwart sons

are members of the Services. Members of the family are: Jack, of the INCO police force, at present stationed at Froid; Capt. Chris, at Army Headquarters in Ottawa; Pte. Donald, in Germany with the Ordnance Corps; Mary of Toronto; Ina (Mrs. W. H. Armstrong) of Copper Cliff; Billy with the Dept. of Lands and Forests at Chapleau, and Cdr. Allistair, R.C.N. V.R., overseas. Five of his own grandchildren are among the pupils at his school.

W. J. McPhail has had his full share of a teacher's duels with obstreperous children and



Donald, Chris and Allistair McPhail

indignant mothers, and has survived them all with his sense of humor intact. He recalls with a chuckle one hectic experience during one of his first visits from the school inspector. The two were strolling along the street after school, the young teacher anxious to make a good impression, when out of one of the houses sailed the mother of a student who had been severely disciplined that day. In front of the inspector she loosed a blast of indignation which left the teacher limp and speechless, then flounced back into the house. As is usually the case, when tempers cooled and the facts were explained, the teacher was vindicated, the inspector satisfied, and the child straightened out into an exemplary scholar. But it was a gruelling session for young McPhail.

Testimony to his success as a teacher are the letters and visits he receives from former pupils who have kept in touch with him since he left the school. A constant source of pride and pleasure to him during the years of his retirement will be to watch their careers in the life for which he helped to equip them.





## Pit Lineups Are Honored

Frood Open Pit hockey team, 1945 all-Ontario senior hockey champions, were banquetted and presented with individual prizes by their Athletic Association at a pleasant function held at Idylwyld Golf and Country Club.

Also honored was the First Aid team captained by Ray St. Pierre and coached by Mike Malloy which won the B. F. Crandall Memorial Shield and medals in competition with other Pit teams.

"I am proud of the Open Pit Club this year," Supt. C. H. Stewart said in his address. "It was one of the most unusual seasons on record. There was no competition in the local league, which meant that you boys had to develop your team play in practice sessions. The fact that you carried on in spite of this handicap, and won the championship, is a tribute to your skill and interest in hockey."

Photos of the function show:

1. The head table group: left to right, Max Silverman, representing the N.O.H.A.; Coach Frank Graham, Supt. C. H. Stewart, Vic Corbeil, president of Frood Open Pit Athletic Association, who was a genial chairman; Jim Miles, Grant Campbell, secretary of the Athletic Association; Asst. Supt. E. P. Reed, Bob Murray, Safety Engineer.

2. On behalf of the N.O.H.A. Max Silverman presented Frank Graham with the handsome trophy emblematic of the Northern Ontario hockey title, and also individual prizes to the players.

3. A very happy guest at the party was Mascot Leo Larocque, who refused to break training even for one evening despite the fact that it was his hero, Jim Dewey, who proffered the fag for a camera gag.

4 and 5. C. H. Stewart presents prizes to Al Kehler and Morris Vaillancourt. Others in attendance who received a hearty handshake and a memento were Morris Gerth, Wilf Lemieux, Andy Barbe, Oscar Clouthier, Bill Lahti, "Pep" Kelly, Alf Webster, Dan Linton, Alex. Singbush, Mitch Stahan, Pete Kelapacca, A. Lemieux, and Joe Halvorson; absent, Rollie McLenahan.

6, 7, and 8. E. P. Reed presents B. F. Crandall Memorial Shield medals to "Lige" Beaver, who came in for a rib and took it with his usual good-natured grin; Mike Malloy, First Aid man who coached the victorious team; Ray St. Pierre, captain. Also receiving medals were Tony Mahon, Ed Peel, and J. H. Brassard.



## J. C. Nicholls Recalls Eventful Days In Development of Nickel Industry

The story of J. C. Nicholls, who was born in the Grass Valley District of California on February 16, 1879, gives some idea of the opportunity which beckons to any young man in the mining profession. It also gives some idea of the responsibilities which must be carried by men at the head of a company like International, of the great decisions which must be taken, of the expert knowledge required, of the constant study and experiment and exploration necessary in the development and successful operation of an industry upon which depends the livelihood of thousands of people.

It was in the family tradition that Jack Nicholls should be a mining man. Along with other "Cousins Jacks" his grandfather had come from Cornwall to California about 1850 to join the quest for placer gold. His father was engaged in mining before going into the banking business. He himself graduated from the University of California in 1900 with a thirst for knowledge of the mining industry in all parts of the world, and this he proceeded to get.

After a couple of years in gold dredging work at Oroville, Calif., in the foothills of the Sierra Nevadas, he took a job as assayer with the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and set out for Korea in 1902. It was a long and tiresome trip culminated by a three-week odyssey in a lazy little coastal steamer and a 40-mile jaunt overland on horseback, but the young Californian finally arrived at his destination.

He found his new employers operating a group of gold properties spaced about 20 miles apart. The mining was all underground, sometimes going down to a depth of 1,500 feet. The climate was much like that of Sudbury district with the notable exception that when spring came it came to stay.

After two or three months he had picked up enough of the language to get by with the coolie laborers, and when he left at the end of six years he was proficient in the distinctive dialects used by the three strata of society in the country.

After a year and a half at his assaying assignment, and a year examining the dredging possibilities of gold gravels which the Koreans had been working by hand, he took a step up the ladder. He was placed in charge of a mill and cyanide plant for extracting gold. Eventually he became superintendent of three mines in the group. But although his prospects were excellent there, he felt it was time to move on.

So in 1908 he hopped a boat for Australia and spent the next six months studying mining operations there, in New Zealand, and in Tasmania. Then he crossed the Indian Ocean to South Africa, landing at Durban, and headed straight for Johannesburg. There he bumped into an old acquaintance who promptly enlisted him to handle some special mine sampling work, mostly at New Modderfontein. He decided to stay for a while, became a shift boss, then a mine captain. Two years passed. It was time to move on again. Up the east coast past Zanzibar he travelled to Cairo and the Suez, then across to Italy, Paris, London. For the next five months he toured the British Isles and Germany, observing mining where he found it and enjoying a well-earned holiday. He saw the end of an era in British history with the funeral of Edward VII.

Returning to New York en route home to California he paused to do an exploring assignment on some mineral properties in Virginia, then went on to San Francisco. With a university classmate, W. W. Mein, who was later a consulting engineer for INCO, he went into mine examination work and in the course of the next year studied properties ranging all the way from Salvador to Alaska.

In 1911 he came to Canada as an engineer

at Dome Mines, where a 1,000-ton mill was under construction and the underground workings were being put into shape for production. This work accomplished he spent three months working for the Canadian Mining and Exploration Co., helping weed the winners out of the hundreds of claims staked in the feverish rush which followed discovery of the Hollinger, McIntyre and Dome deposits in 1909, and the Wright-Hargreaves in 1911.

Early in January of 1913 he switched his allegiance from gold to copper and nickel. He became an engineer at Copper Cliff with the Canadian Copper Co. In those days, he remembers, Creighton Mine, which had commenced production back in 1901, was the chief source of ore, producing 1,200 tons a day; the inclined shaft at Crean Hill was turning out about 800 tons a day, No. 2 Mine on the Clarabelle Hill was good for another 200 tons a day, and Frood, which had been opened in 1899 and reopened in 1911, was producing between 600 and 700 tons a day.

The open pit, or "glory hole", at Creighton was down about 270 feet. The ore was loaded into 2-ton cars at the bottom of the pit and then dumped into 2-ton skips in No. 1 Shaft for hoisting to surface. In the underground workings the men were using the old type piston drills, cumbersome machines weighing about 275 lbs. and requiring two men to set them up. It was not until about 1916, when Creighton No. 3 Shaft was being raised from 6, 8, and 10 levels, that the newer and lighter hammer drills were introduced. Jack Nicholls recalls the event with amusement. At first the men were suspicious of the new-fangled contrivances, despite the fact that they weighed about half as much as the piston machines. Two of the lads were finally persuaded to try out one of the new drills, however, and they got so much better footage on their raise work, with a consequent boost in their bonuses, that soon everybody else was clamoring for the new equipment and it couldn't be bought fast enough.

Creighton was a great place for "firsts". Hoisting in balance was first started there by the Company about 1914; prior to that three skips were operating out of balance with a three-drum hoist and it took a top-notch juggler to do the hoisting. The first underground crusher in Canada was installed on 6 level at Creighton in 1914, and the time required to load a skip with ore was reduced from 15 minutes to 10 seconds. The first 50-ton flywheel to be used with a motor generator set by the Company to cut down excessive starting load demand on the power plant was another Creighton innovation in 1916.

In 1911 it looked as if the Creighton orebody might pinch out about the 10th level, and it was decided to start operations at the Frood, where the orebody accordingly was outlined to the 1,200 level. But then a drilling campaign revealed plenty of ore to the 20th level at Creighton so the Frood was shut down in 1914. This was probably something of a relief to the Company's smelting department, which was viewing with considerable alarm an increase in shipments of Frood ore which, with its higher silica content, was not so well suited to the direct smelting process then in use. Today, of course, it's another story.

The demand for nickel was steadily on the increase. Jack Nicholls went to New York with plans for a new No. 3 Shaft at Creighton. President Ambrose Monell, after whom Monel Metal was named, studied the proposals, listened to his Mines Superintendent. Then, "Go ahead," he said, "I'll get the approval of the directors." The interview had taken 20 minutes. The financial outlay was a million and a half dollars. Vision which reached far beyond the prospects for the immediate future, and courage to make prompt decisions in-



J. C. NICHOLLS

volving huge investments of money, were warp and woof of the nickel company's policy then as they had been in the infancy of the industry and as they have been ever since.

At the end of the Great War there was no eager industrial market waiting to turn swords into ploughshares as there is today. He recalls that two of the three mines which had been operating during the war, Crean Hill and No. 2, were shut down and finally, in September of 1921, the entire operation was suspended for a year.

Robert C. Stanley moved into the presidency of the Company. Under his keen and vigorous direction a great research program was launched to seek new uses for nickel. Demand for the white metal picked up. Stock piles diminished. The wheels began to turn again.

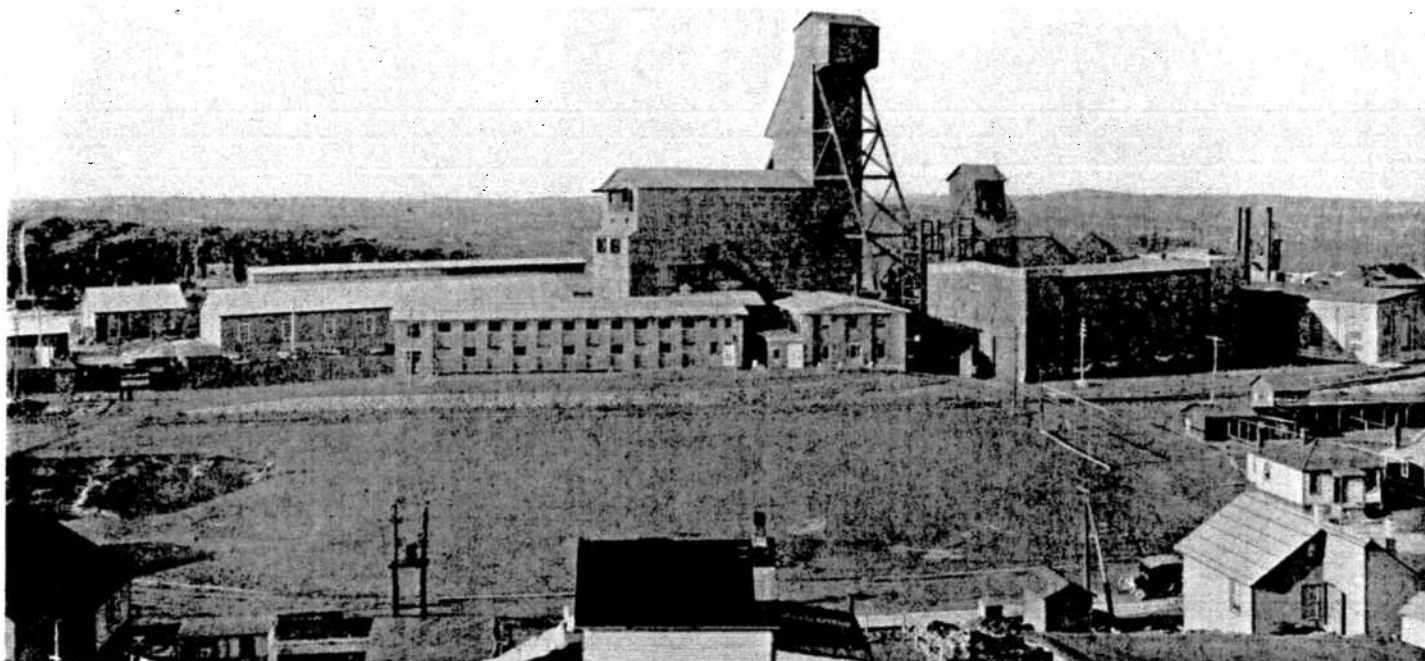
Creighton Mine was the first to be re-opened. Jack Nicholls, who had been made General Superintendent in 1918 and Assistant General Manager in 1922, was convinced that the Creighton was good for at least another 15 years; others thought five years; actually Old Faithful has more ore showing now than it had 25 years ago.

In any event the die was cast for great developments. Faith and determination inspired the men at the head of the nickel industry and plans were laid in 1925 for expansion of the Frood. Back in 1912 they had known it was a big orebody and they scheduled the new No. 3 Shaft to go to the 2,000 level when they started sinking in 1926. Then deep drilling revealed still better prospects in the lower part of the mine so the original plans were revised to send No. 3 Shaft to 3,000 feet.

It was 1929 before the 1,800-ft. crosscut from the shaft had been driven to make contact with the orebody on the 2,800 level. The public, watching the expansion program with great interest, could not understand why it took so long to bring the new shaft into production. They did not appreciate the work involved in opening a mine at that depth, drifting and crosscutting, getting the stoping started, moving in heavy equipment and developing enough working places. It was a tremendous program but eventually it was completed. The railroad line to Copper Cliff Smelter, torn up during the war that the steel might be sent overseas, was laid again, and the Frood swung into action.

Then General Manager of the Company,

## After the Building Program at Creighton in 1917



Picture of the surface plant at Creighton Mine after the building program to handle production from No. 3 Shaft. The photo was made in 1917, shortly before the fire which destroyed the rockhouse at No. 2 Shaft, seen on the right of the larger 3 Shaft rockhouse. Note the ancient jallopy at lower right.

Jack Nicholls pushed the big expansion program at Copper Cliff Smelter to keep pace with the mining developments. Originally this program called for an increase in the number of blast furnaces, he recalls, but considerable interest was attracted by the performance of a single reverberatory furnace which had long been in use for smelting fines, with three Wedge multiple hearth furnaces for roasting instead of the outdoor pyres of firewood and ore in general use. Finally it was decided to install reverbs instead of more blast furnaces, with dry crushing of the ore in ball mills. Further experiment proved wet crushing more efficient, and from there the natural step was to concentrate before smelting, and that's how the decision to build the big Copper Cliff Concentrator was reached.

The year 1929, truly a momentous one for Sudbury District, also saw the merger of the Mond and International Nickel Companies. Properties acquired by INCO through this transaction were the Levack and Garson, then operating; the Victoria, which had been shut down since 1915; the North Star and Worthington; the Frood Extension, and of course, the Coniston Smelter. The following year the buildings at Levack were destroyed by fire and the mine was not operated again until 1935.

In 1931 Jack Nicholls was appointed Assistant to the President, with offices in Toronto. He left Copper Cliff with a rich store of memories which this article can only briefly sketch. He had seen the nickel industry through its first real growing pains, had watched it swiftly attain maturity. His own broad experience and sound judgment had been of inestimable value in these eventful years.

Although he retired in 1944 he still makes his headquarters the Toronto office and frequently serves as an ex-officio counsellor on Company affairs. His advice is also often sought by the many mining and metallurgical societies of which he is a member.

Married in 1921 to Miss Alma R. McKeen, a Copper Cliff girl who saw overseas service as a nurse in the Great War, J. C. Nicholls has

two sons, John C., with the Canadian Army, Robert W., at school, and one daughter, Ann E., attending the University of Toronto.

Of the many distinctions which have come to him in his long mining career he singles out one for mention because it has such a wealth of happy associations: he was the first president of the Copper Cliff Club.

### New Agreement Signed May 1

Officials of Local 598, International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, and The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, announced that a new agreement was signed at Copper Cliff on May 1 between the Company and Local 598, the certified bargaining agency for 10,000 hourly paid employees of the Company's mining, smelting and refining divisions in the Sudbury area.

The agreement, which became effective immediately, and is for a period of 12 months, establishes a procedure for negotiation of any difference of opinion which may arise as to interpretation of its provisions, with either party free to require arbitration should that become necessary. The number of stages involved in this procedure has been reduced from six to four. All basic conditions of employment are covered.

New regulations are set up with respect to seniority in promotions, layoffs, and rehiring after layoffs. The agreement also allows for collection of union dues from employees' wages through voluntary assignment by those who desire it. This assignment is irrevocable during the life of the agreement. The agreement further provides for discussion of changes in individual wage rates in November, 1945.

Negotiation of the agreement commenced on February 26 last, and proceeded until March 31, when the union applied to the Ontario Labor Relations Board requesting the board to intervene to assist in the completion of an agree-

ment. On April 23 F. J. Ainsborough, the conciliation officer appointed in this case, arranged further meetings between the Company and Local 598 and 637 which resulted in an amicable settlement within 12 hours. After that date the members of the union ratified the action of their negotiating representatives by a vote of approximately three to one, and the agreement was formally executed May 1.

By arrangement between the Company, Local 598 of Sudbury and Local 637 of Port Colborne, the negotiations also covered a new agreement for the Port Colborne refinery employees which is similar in form. This agreement was formally executed at Port Colborne on May 9.

International Nickel Company representatives taking part in the negotiations were H. C. F. Mockridge, a director of the company; R. D. Parker, general superintendent of the mining and smelting division; H. J. Fraser, assistant vice-president; R. H. Waddington, general superintendent of the copper refining division; F. Bernard, assistant to the general superintendent of the mining and smelting division; H. J. Mutz, general superintendent of mines; and for Port Colborne, H. W. Walter, general superintendent of the nickel refining division, and W. J. Freeman, assistant general superintendent of the nickel refining division.

Representing Local 598 were: Mel Withers, president; Lawson Rae, vice-president; Jack McCool, financial secretary; Nels Thibault, recording secretary; George Pelletier, warden; Carl Neilsen, conductor; the following trustees, Cliff Mathieu, William Johnston, Bart Hunter, William Whitehead, Eldon Stobo; the following members of the union negotiating committee, T. Tammi, S. G. Harrison, H. Martin, Michael Solski, William Santala, George Black, H. Shebeski; the following International representatives, H. A. Lachance, Joseph Rankin, Thos. F. McGuire; and R. H. Carlin, board member. District 8. Representing Local 637 were W. Lloyd Howser, president; Gavin R. Cowper, financial secretary; A. S. Murray, trustee.



# CHAMPION MAPLE-SPILLERS AT SUDBURY CLUB



Last month it was payoff time in the six highly successful bowling leagues which kept the alleys hot all winter at INCO Employees Club in Sudbury. Championships were decided, trophies awarded, and the decks cleared for another season. Most of the champion trundlers faced the Triangle camera, as follows:

1. "Chuck" Bronson's winning lineup in the 18-team Copper Cliff loop. They won the

second half of the schedule and went on to trim the first-half winners, Mel Edwards' team, in the playoff. Sadly holding the trophy is "Chuck" and behind him are L. Smilanich and T. Hanninen; in the back row, C. Rivers, A. Hannan, and A. Desotti; absent, N. Carriere.

2. Winners of the Frood Welfare Cup for the "A" Section playoff series in the Frood Mine League: Seated, "Spike" Boal, captain,

and O. Cyr; standing, C. Mason and R. Shields, absent, P. McGuffie and D. Beauchamp. Honors in the regular schedule for "A" section went to Hughie Munro's team of J. Watkin, J. Oke, R. McIntyre, P. Dowes, and L. Depatie.

3. Olive Zinkie's quintet, which finished second in the eight-team major section of the Ladies League and then defeated Gerry Pappin's league-leading lineup in the playoff. Left to





## Noted Toronto Band is Booked

Announcement that Trump Davidson (Johnny's brother) is bringing his top-flight Toronto orchestra to the Nickel Belt for two engagements, has dance-lovers of the district all agog. On June 18 Trump's band will play in the Community Hall at Creighton and on June 19 they will perform at INCO Employees Club in Sudbury. On those evenings there'll be many happy parties like those above, snapped at an Employees Club cabaret dance last month. Top left picture: Jack Newton, Terry Shaw, Dorothy Hawke, and Ted Flannigan. Top right picture, Gordon Merriam, Mickey and Mary Moroney, and Doug Wilson. Bottom picture, LAC Saul Davis, Clair Moses, John Saganiewicz, June Calford, Leading Steward Ray Cottrell, Verna Thorpe, Bill McAlpine, and Cecelia Mornan.

right, Julie Choma, Margery Faddick, Aletha Bertuzzi, Wilma Greenwood, and Olive Zinkie. In the minor section, with 10 teams entered, Hattie McCrea's team was tops.

4. The Lab lineup, which showed the way to seven other teams in the Copper Refinery League: left to right, Bill Tolek, George Furchner, Kay Jennings, Jim Bryson, Mike Shamley, Grant McDougall, Ab Mallett. The Tankhouse Terriers, captained by George Smith, last year's champs, were runners-up. Other teams: Yard, Engineers, Stores, Shops, Office, and Outlaws.

5. Winners of the "B" Section playoff series in the Froid Mine league: left to right, D. Lennie, A. Sten (captain), W. Armstrong, and E. Lang. They received the Froid Athletic Cup. Winners of the regular schedule in "B" section were Jack Witty (captain), A. Wright, E. Dubriel, B. Hagerty, J. Armsden, F. Levert. All Froid trophies and medals, including individual awards, were presented at a big banquet and dance held on May 6 in the Slovak Hall with E. Dickie as master of ceremonies assisted by hard-working Albert Stone, secretary-treasurer of the league.

6. Nine teams were entered in the Open Pit loop, winners of which were, left to right, E. Racette, P. Bosnak, L. Burdett, D. Dickson, O. Charbonneau, and E. Richert (captain). This team had an outstanding record in the season's schedule, winning 55 games and losing only nine.

### SKATING CLUB PARTY

The cast and members of Copper Cliff Skating Club were entertained at a party on May 4 in the Community Hall at which Joyce Salo, outstanding figurina, was presented with her silver medal and her third bronze medal by W. T. Waterbury. Mrs. D. Aubin, Mrs. C. D. Ferguson, and Mrs. H. Rowe received gifts of silver compotes for their artistic work on the Carnival costumes, and Wm. Bradley a gift for his painting of the Carnival scenic effects.

G. S. Jarrett, chairman, announced that there had been an attendance of 3,852 at the 1945 Carnival.

## Garson Guides Take Trophy

The 1st Garson Girl Guide Company walked away with the coveted Webster Cup at the annual Girl Guide rally held in the Grey St. Armories, Sudbury, on May 12. The company qualified for the award by a display of Polish folk dancing which was voted by members of the Sudbury Local Association to the top performance of the afternoon. The cup was presented by Mayor W. S. Beaton.

Approximately 400 Girl Guides from all parts of the Sudbury district crowded into the armories during the afternoon when unfavorable weather prevented the use of the Queen's Athletic Field, as originally planned.

Eleven companies took part in the display. A drill demonstration staged by the 1st Capreol Company emphasized the physical training aspect of Girl Guiding. The girls formed themselves into a precision squad and showed excellent timing and technique. Guides from Levack rendered several band selections which were very popular. In the pageant which followed, Canada's nine provinces and the importance of each were represented by Guides of the 1st Garson Company. The Sudbury Lions Club Boys Band provided the background for the pageant with "The Maple Leaf Forever."

One of the most finished performances of the afternoon was a marching demonstration by the 4th Sudbury Inco Company. The Guides were handicapped by the small space available but managed to go through their intricate routine without a mistake. Another unique performance which delighted the audience which crowded into the hall was the May Pole dance staged by the Minnow Lake company. Pink and white streamers fluttered from a tall pole as four couples wove intricate patterns around it.

Another exercise demonstration was given by

Guides from Coniston, and a display of folk dancing was staged by a company from Creighton, followed by tumbling and calisthenics demonstrated by the 17th I.O.D.E. Company. The tumbling proved a highlight of the show and was greeted with a wave of enthusiastic applause. The afternoon was climaxed by the dramatic pageant of 29 Allied Nations staged by the combined efforts of Sudbury's first and second companies, with the assistance of a number of Brownies.

Songs in French and English featured the performance of the 6th Sudbury Company of Guides. The Sudbury Lions Club Boys Band provided the incidental music necessary to make the program a success, entering into the spirit of the rally and featuring in several band selections.


The rally, the main purpose of which was to provide an opportunity for Guides of all parts of the district to come together, also provided the setting for an official farewell to the retiring divisional commissioner, Mrs. Hazel Duncan, who is giving up her post after 17 years. Mrs. I. J. Simcox, chairman of the Copper Cliff Local Association, voiced the sentiments of the members of the Local Association. She recalled some of the highlights of Mrs. Duncan's career with the Guides. The growth of Girl Guiding in this part of Northern Ontario had been largely due to the enthusiasm and energy of the commissioner, Mrs. Simcox said. From a starting point at which there was little interest, Mrs. Duncan had worked to achieve the present situations where there are 15 or more companies and numerous Brownie Packs under her jurisdiction.

A pigskin wallet containing a Victory bond was presented to Mrs. Duncan on behalf of the district local associations and Guide companies. Mrs. Duncan has left Sudbury to take up residence on Manitoulin Island.

## EXPERT TALKS ABOUT *Fish* AND HOW TO CATCH 'EM

It would not be difficult to find a man or woman who had never golfed, or who had never played badminton or chess, but it would be a much more difficult task to find a person who had never fished.

Perhaps the urge to hunt and fish is inherited from our very remote ancestors, although what is sport to us today meant survival in the primitive times. In any event, what better escape is there from the pressure of modern life than



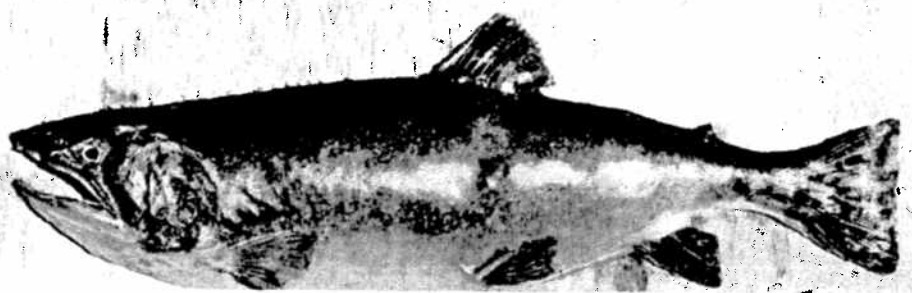
to get back to the environment of our ancestors where woods and water meet. There we hear the song of the birds, the whispering of the trees, and the murmuring of the brook; we see the dappled leafy glades, the glint of the sun on water, and the myriads of brightly colored flowers. Add to this the fascinated absorption and excitement of luring the wary trout with all our skill and patience, and it is not hard to understand why

fishing has so many dyed-in-the-wool devotees.

One of these is James Savage, of the Copper Cliff High School staff, who has long studied fish and their habits from a scientific as well as a sporting viewpoint, and to him the Triangle went last month for the following interview on a subject dear to the hearts of so many of its readers.

At this season of the year, Mr. Savage tells us, fish of the trout and salmon family are foremost in the thoughts of the angler. This family (The Salmonidae) is considered by many to be the most colorful and interesting of the families of fish. It includes all the salmon and trout, and thus embraces many of the best game and commercial species. The Salmon family includes the Atlantic Salmon and its two landlocked varieties, the Sebago Salmon common in New Brunswick and the Ouananiche (pronounced Wan-an-ish) found in the neighborhood of St. John in Quebec. Writing of the latter species, Henry Van Dyke said, "But the prince of the pool was the fighting Ouananiche, the little salmon of St. John. Let me here chant thy praise, thou noblest and most high-minded fish, the cleanest feeder, the merriest liver, the loftiest leaper and the bravest warrior of all the creatures that swim."

A close relative of the Atlantic Salmon occurs on the Pacific Coast. It is known as the Steelhead. The true Pacific Salmon, of which there are five species, all ascend to fresh water to spawn, after which they die. The Steelhead, however, like the Atlantic Salmon, spawns many times and returns to the sea after each spawning migration. In salt water it is a steel-blue colour with a light pinkish tinge along the side. In fresh water it changes to an olive green colour, black spots become prominent on the upper part and the tail, and the pink tinge is replaced by a broad red or purple band. The Rainbow Trout of Eastern Canada, always an elusive prize in the Sudbury District where many are planted but few are caught, is in reality a landlocked Steelhead introduced into Lake Superior in 1895 by the United States Fish Commission.



The world's record speckled trout, weight 14½ lbs., length 30½ inches. It was taken in Rabbit Rapids, Nipigon River, in 1915 by Dr. Cook of Fort William with live minnow bait.

Opinion differs, Mr. Savage says, as to which member of this noble family is the gamest. The Kamloops and Cut-throat Trout are held in very high regard by fishermen of the Western Provinces, while in the East the place of pre-eminence is held by the Speckled Trout. It is sometimes called the Brook Trout but this name is rather misleading because it is by no means confined to brooks; it is at home in the Great Lakes or in ponds of an acre or less, and where it has access to the sea it will feed in salt-water and return to fresh-water streams to spawn.

The largest Speckled Trout on record was taken from the Nipigon River in Ontario by Dr. J. W. Cook of Fort William. It weighed 14½ lbs. and had a total length of 30½ inches. On another occasion Dr. Cook took two trout on one cast in the same river. One weighed five pounds and the other over six.

Although every enthusiastic fisherman dreams of catches like this it must not be supposed that the taking of fish is the whole concern of the angler. He is equally interested in the schemes and appliances for outwitting his scaly adversary and Mr. Savage suggests that if he is to become a skillful fisherman he must study, not only his rod, line, hooks, and methods of casting, but also the habits of the fish and the insects upon which they feed.

There is probably no subject more controversial than that concerning fishing lures and methods of fishing. Every fisherman has his own ideas on the subject and is prepared to argue ad infinitum in support of his particular theory. A novice will set out with a great array of gaudy trout flies, try one after another until he finally catches a trout, and promptly conclude that he has at last found the proper fly, after which he will vigorously extol its merits to his fellow anglers. The sad truth is that an experienced angler probably could take his limit in the same water with almost any suggestive fly. It has been proven by experiment that, no matter how many times a fly is rejected by a suspicious trout, it will be taken when presented naturally. To accomplish this is the whole art of angling.

While bait fishing is more prevalent in Sudbury District, there are many anglers who prefer fly fishing for pure sport, and on this subject Mr. Savage is particularly well-informed.

Artificial flies used by anglers, he tells us, may be divided into four main groups—wet flies, dry flies, streamers, and nymphs. It is important with any type of fly fishing that the angler make himself as inconspicuous as possible and avoid all unnecessary movements and noise. The fly should be cast out as far as possible and should flutter into the water with a minimum of splash-and-drag from the leader.

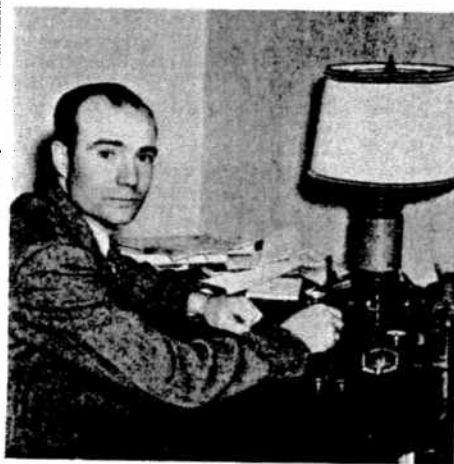
Wet flies are allowed to sink deep but should always be kept in motion as long as they are in the water. After making the cast and allowing the fly to sink, the tip of the rod should be lowered close to the water, and the line drawn in with short jerky motions.

In dry fly fishing the fly remains floating on the surface, visible both to the trout and the angler. This is probably the highest refinement of fly fishing, and to see the trout rise and take the fly on the surface gives the angler his greatest thrill. When fishing dry flies, a longer

leader with a fine tip is necessary. In making the cast the rod should be checked just before the end of the stroke. By doing this the momentum is checked, allowing the fly to flutter gently onto the surface. The fly should touch the water erect but, unlike the wet fly, it should not be agitated, but should be allowed to drift naturally due to wind or current. Anglers usually whip the fly through the air several times between casts so that the fly becomes dry at the same time as the line is being extended.

Streamer fishing is very similar to wet-fly fishing. The lure should be cast out as far as possible and allowed to sink, in fact should be allowed to touch the bottom if it is not too

### JAMES SAVAGE



James Savage, whom Triangle interviewed for the accompanying article on Fishing, has been Science teacher at Copper Cliff High School since it opened in 1937. He has had wide experience in biological research pertaining to fisheries, both marine and fresh water, undertaken for various government agencies, and has also studied propagation of various species of fish, and fish diseases.

More recently he has been experimenting with D.D.T., the powerful insecticide which our armies used successfully in Italy to combat typhus. Last summer, for the provincial government, he superintended tests in Algonquin Park in which D.D.T. was sprayed over the forests with an autogyro in an effort to wipe out the spruce budworm. Results were highly disastrous to the budworm, and Mr. Savage will spend the coming summer in the Nipigon forest area where six retired Air Force bombers will be used as well as the autogyro in the same type of work.

He is also supervising a unique experiment for the Sudbury District Fish and Game Protective Association, in which for the first time natural lakes are being artificially fertilized in an effort to stimulate plant growth and this provides better feed for the fish.



deep. It is then retrieved with as natural an action as the angler can produce. Many of the largest trout taken in recent years were taken with flies of the streamer type.

In spite of the popularity and success of fly fishing, however, Mr. Savage says that stomach analyses of trout reveal that less than five percent of their normal food consists of terrestrial insects. The great bulk of their food consists of bottom organisms, particularly the immature or nymph stages of aquatic insects. To this fact is due the very successful results reported from nymph fishing.

Nymph fishing gives good results in pond, lake or stream, but it seems to be especially well adapted to stream fishing. In stream fishing with nymphs, no water deep enough to hold a trout should be neglected. The back-water of rocks and logs and the eddies around projecting points are very likely places. It is advisable to cast the lure so that it hits the water upstream from the point where a trout may be lurking; this should be done so that the nymph is well under water by the time it reaches the likely spot. The angler then draws in his slack line (by hand) until he has almost straight contact with the lure. He then twitches the line and so creates a jerky, wobbly movement which is extremely life-like. It has been found that even in waters where trout have become wary of the ordinary artificial flies, they are invariably deceived by nymphs presented in the manner described above.

"But remember," Mr. Savage told us in conclusion, "I'm not guaranteeing a thing. The other day I went out after trout myself, and I didn't catch a solitary one."

## Doyle Doing Well In Fistic Career

The sports writers around Buffalo and Rochester have had a good deal to say of late about a 26-year-old named Irish Mickey Doyle, who has fought four tough boys in those parts within the last few months and has won every time.

In this picture Irish Mickey is seen massaging a training bag in the same manner that he has massaged the physiogs of Vic Belanger, Del Hawkins, and others of their ilk, all of whom are in the book as saying that Citizen Doyle is an extremely convincing sort of a bird, no matter which hand he hits you with.

When he was a boy of 10, back in County Wexford, Ireland, Mickey Doyle had his first fist fight, in which he absorbed a licking from a ruffian named John Hanrick. He was not much interested in fighting after that, the percentage seeming to be not entirely in his favor, but one night in 1937 at Kirkland Lake, when a boxer failed to show up for one of the bouts on an exhibition card, Doyle went in to fill the breach. Much to his surprise he took the decision from one Louie Nevin, who, it seemed, had trouble avoiding the Doyle left hand. A couple of weeks later Jimmy McKenzie ran into the same kind of trouble, and Mickey became definitely interested in boxing. In 1939 he won

the Ontario finals in the middleweight division at Massey Hall, Toronto. That same year he came to Sudbury.

Mickey has pushed a lot of leather since he fought an exhibition against Dooley Boivin at the INCO Club in 1939. He has scrapped against Cliff Beckett nine times, for instance, winning four of the nine starts, and also picked off two decisions against Cliff's brother Herb, who is a harder hitter, he says, but not as fast as Cliff.

Hardest fight of his ring career, Mickey opines, was against Alec Deschamp, the provincial heavyweight champ, who knocked him down five times and won the nod of the judges thus handily. But that was the only time Mickey has been floored in the hempen square. Once he got knocked cold in a baseball game, catch-



ing without a mask, and another time at Kirkland Lake somebody beaned him with a pop bottle while he was trying to settle an argument in a girls' softball game he was refereeing. But a fellow has to expect these things.

Mickey trains regularly at the INCO Club. He has never had a drink or a smoke, and usually runs four miles to and from work. He was employed at Creighton Mine for five years as cager, hoistman, etc., and then transferred in 1944 to Stobie Mine as shaftman, where Supt. J. B. Fyfe, an ardent ring fan, takes a fatherly interest in his successes.

He was married at North Bay in 1939 to Margaret Allen, and they have two children. Michael, aged four, and Catharine, aged nine months.

He is a quiet, likeable fellow, and after seeing him perform with the gloves on we have decided firmly that one of these days we are going to challenge him—to a game of checkers.

### WARTIME ROMANCE

A Dixon, California, newspaper ran a wanted ad: "Owner of a truck would like to correspond with a widow who owns two tires. Object matrimony. Send pictures of tires."

The true worth of a man is to be measured by the objects he pursues. —Marcus Aurelius

## WIN BOWLING AT CREIGHTON

Although the date for the annual distribution of the booty at Creighton Mine Employees Club had not yet been set as we went to press, the championship teams which will receive it are well and truly known.

In these three pix are shown the bowling wizards who carried off top honors in the season's schedules at the Club:

1. Winners of the Rose Bowl Trophy donated by Creighton Mine Athletic Association for the Mixed League: left to right, Lucy Simes, Helen Pera, Jack Simes, Edsel Johnson (captain), Emily Carrier, and Hector Carrier. Individual stars of the loop were: Ladies: high average, M. Dobson, 207; high three games, H. Pera, 814; high single, V. Franceschini, 371; Men: high average, H. Narasnek, 230; high three games, E. Johnson, 875; high single, J. Currie, 396.

2. Bob Brown's team won the Businessmen's Trophy in the Men's League. Left to right, Fred Bernier, Harold Moyle, Bob Brown (captain), Pete Dumenco; absent, John Stanich, J. Bardswick. Individual standouts were: high average, Bob Seawright, 242; high three games, Harold Moyle, 909; high single, Dolph Teahen, 403.

3. In the Ladies' League these were the winners: left to right, Jewel Connors, Chris. Brooks, Ann Hann (captain), Eileen Bailey, Florence Morbin; missing, Irene Seawright. Individual stars: high average, Helen Pera, 196; high three games, Helen Pera, 749; high single, Lena Flora, 359.

### CONISTON MEN HIT JACKPOT

Two popular Coniston workers recently clicked in no uncertain manner under the Employees Suggestion Plan. Bill Warwick of the Time Office, left, is seen turning over \$87.00



in War Savings Certificates to Alex Stalker (centre) and \$61.00 to Sante Belframe (right).

Alex suggested a new location for the plate shop's steel storage racks to save time and labour in transporting material to the shop. Sante's winning idea was to equip the converter hoods with wings to reduce the damage caused by the anchor when chipping.

What these boys did can be done by any other INCO employee. Turn in your suggestions now!



# ROLL OF HONOR

THESE HAVE DIED TO PRESERVE OUR WAY OF LIFE

## Cobalt Street Has Real Claim to Fame

When the historians get around to compiling the complete record of Canada's magnificent war effort, there ought to be a special paragraph for Cobalt Street in Copper Cliff.

No less than 30 soldiers, sailors and airmen, and one C.W.A.C., came from homes on this quiet little residential street in the smelter town. Of the 30 boys who entered the services, one, PO Duncan J. McKinnon of the R.C.A.F., made the supreme sacrifice. He was killed in aerial operations in India in January of this year. Another, WO David Small, was a pris-



oner of war in Germany and has only recently reached England.

At the home of Mrs. W. Boyle on the evening of May 12 every home on the street was represented at a V-E party. Photographs of all the service sons and daughters were on display, and miniature military equipment was included in the decorations. A roll of honor, draped with a Union Jack, hung on the wall. Music, dancing, and toasts were on the program.

Following are the names of those who enlisted from Cobalt Street, exclusive of the two already mentioned: Phyllis Duberry, of the C.W.A.C.; Robert Kelly, of the Navy; Lawrence Wolfe and Arthur Wolfe, both of the R.C.A.F.; John Wolfe, of the Tank Corps; Roy Longfellow, of the Navy; Laurie Armstrong, of the Army; Harvey Flynn, of the Navy; William Birney, of the Navy; Neil Birney, of the R.C.A.; Harry Crouse, of the Navy; Fred Duberry, of the R.C.A.F.; Lorne Kidd and Bernie Kidd, both of the R.C.A.F.; Onnie O'Neil, of the Army; Bernie Thomas of the R.C.A.F.; Richard Perras and Joffre Perras, both of the R.C.A.F.; William Barnes, of the R.C.A.F.; David Barnes and Morley Barnes, both of the Navy; Harold Keast of the R.C.N.V.R.; John Keast, of the R.C.A.F.; Desmond Morrow, of the R.C.A.F.; Bruce "Mac" Forsythe, of the R.C.A.F.; King Aldrich, of the U.S. army; Oscar Pelletier, of the army; Fred Hambley, of the army and David Ness, of the R.C.A.F.

## Gems of Thought

True glory strikes root and ever extends itself; all false pretensions fall, as do flowers, nor can any feigned thing be lasting.

—Cicero

No man can learn patience except by going out into the hurly-burly world and taking life just as it blows.

—Henry Ward Beecher

The way to bliss lies not on beds of down, and he that had no cross deserves no crown.

—Francis Quarles

Nothing worthwhile comes easily. Half effort does not produce half results. It produces no results. Work, continuous work and hard work, is the only way to accomplish results that last.

—Hamilton Holt

AUBREY A. RODGERS Frood Mine	ALBERT S. BLANCHARD Copper Cliff Mechanical	C. J. FISHER Copper Cliff
CLAUDE R. MOORE Creighton Mine—Mechanical	FRED GREEN Frood Mine	EURWEDD OWEN Copper Refinery
CHAS. M. COMPLIN Frood Mine—Mechanical	THOS. B. FORESTELL Coniston Electrical	LYOYD KIRSTINE Frood Mine
DOUGLAS C. FLESHER Frood Mine—Mechanical	WILLIAM GORDON Port Colborne	EARL DAUBNEY Port Colborne
JOHN D. DOUGLAS Frood Mine	ALEX STALKER Coniston Electrical	ROBERT L. ANDREWS Frood Mine
THOS. D. FOLEY Frood Mine	F. CAMPBELL BUSHFIELD Frood Mine	ARTHUR F. HOOD Creighton Mine
GEO. E. POSTLETHWAITE Frood Mine	PHILIP SOULIERE Levack Mine	RONALD H. FOX Frood Mine
HUBERT LAFRANCE Police	JOHN L. F. LOWN Coniston Electrical	RICHARD C. DAOUST Garson Mine
WALLACE IBBOTSON Copper Cliff Stores	FREDERICK KONIG Port Colborne	EDWARD F. KLEMMER Creighton Mine
DOUGLAS A. MAY Frood Mine	MORLEY P. LOYST Police	LEO BERNARD WALKER Frood Mine
GEORGE N. MOORE Frood Mine	HARRY MAKI Copper Cliff Electrical	ARMAND ETHIER Creighton Mine
CHARLES E. BROWN Port Colborne	DAN BERNARD Copper Cliff Smelter	KENNETH A. GREIVE Copper Cliff Smelter
CLARENCE NICKEL Copper Cliff—Mechanical	CLARENCE J. BAIN Copper Cliff Concentrator	LEONARD SMITH Copper Cliff Smelter
LESLIE R. SCOURFIELD Copper Cliff—Research	JOHN STEPHEN KITTS Open Pit Mechanical	MAURICE WILSON Creighton Mine
CLIFFORD G. GRAHAM Copper Refinery	CLARENCE L. STEVENS Frood Mine	CLIFFORD DONAHUE Frood Mine
LAWRENCE J. McHUGHEN Frood Mine	HARRY S. McINTYRE Frood Mine	THOMAS EASTON Frood Mine
WILLIAM T. LANE Copper Cliff—Electrical	GEORGE D. LEES Murray Mine Electrical	WALTER DAVID COOPER Copper Cliff Smelter
LESLIE BUTLER Port Colborne	DAVID SCOTT Port Colborne	JOSEPH P. HALL Coniston Smelter
THOS. F. HYNDMAN Copper Cliff Smelter	WM. BRODIE ANDERSON Creighton Survey	ELMER NEUMANN Levack Mine
BEATTY CAMPBELL Frood Mine	WILLIAM E. A. McMITCHELL Copper Cliff Smelter	HARRY FARR Copper Cliff Smelter
WILLIAM F. JORDAN Copper Cliff—Mechanical	GERALD ANDREWS Copper Refinery	WILLIAM MUNRO Copper Cliff Smelter
FRANK E. ANDERSON Garson Mine	ARCHIE FERGUSON Port Colborne	ERNEST TOORVILLE Frood Mine
JOSEPH H. EVELINE Copper Cliff Smelter	WILBERT A. HEALEY Open Pit	LEO WALKER Frood Open Pit
GRAHAM CHABOT Coniston Mechanical	EDISON MENZIES Levack Mine	HECTOR DESAYEUX Creighton Mine
JAMES ANDERSON Port Colborne	FRANK VID Creighton Mine	WILLARD DESJARDINS Garson Mine
MAURICE ONUSKI Copper Cliff Smelter	VICTOR RANGER Creighton Mine	HUGH D. PAWSON Copper Refinery
RUSSEL DAVID MATHERS Copper Refinery	LEN ROGERS Port Colborne	EDGAR GUTHRIE Copper Cliff
JOSEPH P. SULLIVAN Copper Cliff Smelter	ALBERT BRANKLEY Garson Mine	CARL WALTER STROM Frood Mine
FRED BUCK Copper Cliff—Mechanical	GEORGE A. MITCHELL Port Colborne	ANTHONY SMRKE Open Pit
ALEX ROY Port Colborne	C. A. McKINNON Copper Refinery	RONALD P. HUDSON Frood Mine
JOHN MARSH Garson Mine	PATRICK CRAWFORD Open Pit	ALFRED J. GALLOWAY Frood Mine
STANLEY J. DUBOWSKI Copper Cliff Smelter	DONALD A. AUGUSTINE Port Colborne	LEONARD H. SAVILLE Port Colborne
RODGER BRUNELLE Creighton Mine	JAMES SMITH Copper Cliff	ALFRED BALCOMBE Port Colborne
MICHAEL OWENS Copper Cliff Smelter	J. E. SOULIERE Copper Cliff	VICTOR A. HUFFMAN Port Colborne
HENRY GIPSON Copper Cliff Mechanical	J. A. MYRE Frood Mine	CHARLES LEWIS WEATHERBY Coniston
DUNCAN McKINNON Copper Cliff Mechanical	REGINALD GREENTREE Levack Mine	BRUCE S. CORBETT Copper Cliff
JOSEPH C. KANE Frood Mine	DAVID H. JONASSON Coniston	IVAN PAGE Port Colborne
LEE NASH Frood Mine	ARTHUR DIWELL Port Colborne	MURDOCK J. McLEOD Copper Cliff
ALEX. PHILLIPS Port Colborne	JOHN BECKETT Port Colborne	DONALD D. MacKERACHER Creighton Mine
ERIC TIPLADY Copper Cliff	EMMETT J. DILLON Copper Cliff	JAMES STANLEY HOWARD Frood Mine
WILLIAM POHO Levack Mine	WILLIAM S. LOGUE Copper Cliff	ALBERT E. CLARKE Levack Mine
HOWARD PETERSEN Levack Mine	CECIL GOODREAU Copper Cliff	WM. COLIN SOULE Copper Cliff
JOSEPH E. BOULET Copper Cliff	JAMES L. MORTIMER Copper Cliff	STEVEN MOLARCHUK Creighton Mine
FRED RANGER Frood Mine	JOE ANDREWS Port Colborne	PHILIP McINTOSH Open Pit
WALTER HUGH SCOTT Frood Mine	HENRY EDWARD LACELLE Copper Cliff	

Will relatives or friends please forward to The Triangle names omitted from this list of INCO employees who have made the Supreme Sacrifice in the present war.

## Popular Teacher Leaving Willisville School



The schoolhouse at Willisville (Lawson Quarry) was built in the fall of 1942 and classes commenced six weeks before Christmas with Mrs. W. H. Roxborough as the volunteer in charge until a permanent teacher arrived at the turn of the year in the person of Mrs. Bertha Anderson. She was succeeded in the fall of 1943 by Mrs. Albert Conley, whose husband is one of the police officers at the Quarry.

Mr. and Mrs. Conley are leaving Willisville at the end of June to reside on a farm near Guelph. As a souvenir of Mrs. Conley's happy and successful term as teacher, Triangle caught this photo of her with her pupils, who greatly regret her departure.

Front row, left to right: Karlene Green, Shirley Anne Wagg, Myrnel Carlyle, Alice Martin, Clayton Golden, Lloyd Leach, Gordon

Golden, Billy Carlyle.

Second row, Connie Wagg, Reva Witty, Patsy Spry, Helen Golden, Patsy Alphonse, Eva Leach, Harold Golden, Jimmy Stevens, Stewart Carlyle.

Third row: Sheila Glanville, Madeline Witty, Mae Golden, Marjorie Glanville, Mrs. A. Conley, Frances Golden, Geraldine Bond, Billy Stevens.

## Creighton Staging Fishing Contest

Creighton Mine Game and Fish Protective Association, which boasts an actively interested membership of 100 although it was organized only recently, is conducting a Fishing Contest this summer.

Rules of the Contest are announced as follows:

1. The contest will be open to members of Creighton Mine Game and Fish Protective Assoc'n, their wives, and children up to 16 years of age.
2. Entrants are requested to bring in their catch for weighing in, and display at Fera-Celestini's Store.
3. Monthly Leaders of all classes will be announced at regular monthly meetings and in the INCO Triangle.
4. This contest will open APRIL 28th and continue to OCTOBER 1.
5. This contest shall consist of the six (6) varieties of game fish known as (1) Speckled Trout. (2) Lake Trout. (3) Black Bass (Small Mouthed). (4) Black Bass (Large Mouthed). (5) Northern Pike. (6) Pickerel.
6. Contestants must state waters in which fish was taken and Bait used.
7. The contest will be governed by fishing Regulations of the Province and the decision of Judges will be final.
8. In the event of ties, contestants will draw.

Prizes, donated by Creighton businessmen, are:

Speckled Trout, LEATHER JACKET, C. B. Johnston.

Lake Trout, MACKINAW JACKET, Fera & Celestini.

Pickerel, 1 Pair WOOLLEN BLANKETS, Cochrane-Dunlop.

Black Bass (Small Mouth), TACKLE BOX & BAITS, W. A. Magill.

Black Bass (Large Mouth), TACKLE BOX & ROOKIE SACK, Carlo's Store.

Pike (Northern) TACKLE BOX & BAITS, E. Fievoli.

Largest Fish Caught within 15 mile radius Creighton Mine, TRAY WITH GLASSES, A. Emblin.

Largest Fish Caught by Juvenile—Double Pass. For 2 weeks—Regent Theatre, Creighton.

### NO WONDER THEY'RE WILD

Captain Bowsprit was telling how he had been shipwrecked somewhere along the coast of South America and had come across a tribe of wild women who had no tongues.

"Mercy!" cried one of his listeners of the fair sex. "How could they talk?"

"They couldn't," snapped the old salt. "That's what made 'em wild."

## Copper Cliff Club Bowling Champs



With a total entry of 28 teams the fifth annual contest for the E. C. Lambert Trophy at Copper Cliff produced some hot competition before Gordon Harry's team emerged victorious in the finals on May 21. The winners appear here, left to right, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Harry and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bell. Other lineups in the finals were captained by Graham Mascar and Alex Crossgrove. It was a particularly sweet win for "Sparky" Harry, who now has his name on all the Club trophies: the P. F. McDonald Shield for 10 pins, 1943; the J. C. Nicholls 10-Pin Record Shield, which he won last fall with a three-game total of 653; the Copper Cliff Club Bridge Trophy, and now the Lambert Trophy.

## TITLISTS AT LEVACK CLUB

After a particularly good season, bowling laurels at Levack Employees Club have been awarded, and pictured here are the monarchs of the mining camp as far as maple-spilling is concerned:

1. Winners of the six-team Mixed Ten-Pin League: left to right, Mrs. Jean Ostap, Al De-Finney, Dave Lehto (captain), Mattie Hawryluk, Gerrie Fay; absent, Felix Palilunas.

2. There were eight teams in the Ladies' League, and the winners were: left to right, Marg Davey, Mrs. Flora Hart, Betty Morin (captain), Gerrie Fay, Mrs. Helen Sul, and June Sims.

3. The big action of the season, of course, was in the Men's League, in which a total of 20 well-balanced teams fought out the schedule. Finally declared champs were, left to right, Johnny Mihajic, Bert Mallette, Luke Fay (captain), and Alf Mallette; absent, Fred Dolci, Edwin Luomi.

Individual stars of the season's play were as follows:

### FIVE PINS

Ladies' high single, Mrs. Helen Sul, 307; also ladies' high triple, 696.

Men's high single, Tony Mihajic, 385.

Men's high triple, Johnny Mihajic, 848.

### TEN PINS

Ladies' high single, Lillian Mallette, 172.

Men's high single, Joe Lafleur, 206.

## "Back to Earth"

Some time ago we published the poem "HIGH FLIGHT" written by John Gillespie Magee Jr. We thought and still think of it as the best poem to come out of this war. Recently, in *The Saturday Night*, we came across a poem entitled "RETURN TO EARTH" by Robert Rutledge of the R.C.A.F. also. "RETURN TO EARTH" is a worthy successor to "HIGH FLIGHT."

In answer to the sonnet "High Flight," by John Gillespie Magee, Jr. R.C.A.F.

*I too have slipped the leash of earthly ties,  
And roamed the azure hallways of the light,  
On lawless wings, dipped into lonely skies,  
And sliced the silver beams of lunar light,  
I too have known escape, have swung and soared*

*Until my arm, lifted in sunlit air  
Has almost felt the presence of the Lord,  
That breathless, quiet peace, too rich, too rare.  
When this, an artificial life, is over,  
I'll take you to a place where grain is bent  
By a soft, ever-whispering breeze, and clover  
Grows all about with sweet and simple scent;  
Where, with our feet upon the country sod  
We'll more than touch, but walk, I swear,  
with God.*

—R. T. RUDD.

### DOROTHY DUMBRILLE

Dorothy Dumbille, who wrote the moving tribute to Franklin Roosevelt which appeared in the May edition of *Triangle* under the heading, "The Traveller", is a well-known Canadian newspaperwoman and authoress who resides at Alexandria, Ont. Her latest novel, "All This Difference," is to be published soon, a French-English love story written as a contribution to Canadian unity and understanding with the famous Glengarry country as the background.

"The Traveller" appeared originally in the *Montreal Daily Star* and since its publication Miss Dumbille has received many letters. One, she tells *The Triangle*, was from a man in Toronto who is crippled as the late President was, and who said it comforted and helped him. A request came from Hon. Leighton McCarthy for copies, one to be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt.



### THERE'S A LIMIT

Elmer, age 13, was puzzled over the girl problem and discussed it with his pal, Joe.

"I've walked to school with her three times," he told Joe, "and carried her books. I bought

her ice-cream sodas twice. Now do you think I ought to kiss her?"

"No, you don't need to," Joe decided, after a moment of deep thought. "You've done enough for that girl already."



# Current and Choice IN SUDBURY CINEMA

## "THE WOMAN IN THE WINDOW"

"It could happen to anybody" will probably be an average public reaction to the deadly web of circumstances which traps Edward G. Robinson and Joan Bennett in "The Woman in the Window."

In contrast to his usual "killer" roles, Robinson in this pic plays a mild-mannered psychology professor, devoted to his wife and children, who quite innocently gets into a spot where in self-defence he is forced to stab a half-crazed attacker. The drama of the story carries on from this point to reach exceptional peaks of tension before the surprise climax is reached.

Miss Bennett's role is that of an artist's model and girl friend of a wealthy but savage-tempered financier. A striking portrait of the model displayed in an art gallery window accounts for the title of the film. The trouble begins when Robinson, looking at the painting, finds Miss Bennett also watching it, immediately recognizes her as the original, and accepts her invitation to look at some of the artist's other work in her apartment.

The financier finds Robinson there, misunderstands his purpose, and violently attacks him. In desperation Robinson has to kill him to save his own life. About to call the police, he suddenly realizes that this will ruin his career, and he and Miss Bennett decide to take the body away and, if possible, avoid the blasting notoriety of investigation.



Edward G. Robinson and Joan Bennett in the June thriller, "The Woman in the Window".

But the police set about unravelling the mystery of the financier's murder and Robinson's best friend, a district attorney, keeps him informed of the progress of their search. Moreover the financier's bodyguard suspects Miss Bennett and proceeds to blackmail her and her partner. Caught in this web of fate, the two principals are driven to desperate measures which bring about the dramatic conclusion of the plot.

Of this film "Variety", pulse-beat of the show world, said, "Strong and decidedly suspenseful, with the slick entertainment factors certain to be reflected in big box-office returns—a topline."

## "I'LL BE SEEING YOU"

A so-called post-war problem, which is with us right now, provides the background for "I'll Be Seeing You", one of the top billings for June in Sudbury cinema. It is the problem which deals with the rehabilitation of the returned veteran, in particular the young fellow who is spiritually and emotionally wounded. He has a hard fight back to the normal, well-adjusted sphere he occupied before pushing into the maelstrom of modern war.

In "I'll Be Seeing You" Joseph Cotten plays the role of such a warrior—a hero of extensive action in the Pacific who is returned to an Army hospital suffering a severe psychoneurosis. Ginger Rogers, co-starring with Cotten, plays the role of a young girl who is endowed with the understanding that helps bring the boy back.

In the beginning they meet while each is starting on a 10-day furlough, the boy from the hospital, the girl from the state prison where she is serving a seven-year sentence for manslaughter committed in self-defence. They spend their leaves at Pinehill, where the girl has relatives, and, just before they depart, her young cousin (Shirley Temple, all grown up) inadvertently reveals what the girl hasn't told—the part about grey walls and iron bars. The sudden emotional shock is almost too much for the boy, and it looks as if the idyll will end in tragedy, but he recovers, finds himself completely normal, and all's well.



Joseph Cotten and Ginger Rogers in "I'll Be Seeing You".

The picture is hailed as another feather in the cap of Ginger Rogers, that determined young woman who started out at the age of 14 as a "hooper" after winning a Charleston contest, did time in vaudeville, caught Fred Astaire's eye and became the partner of that nimble artist in such hits as "Roberta" and finally achieved her lifelong ambition by winning an Academy Award as a dramatic actress (Kitty Foyle, 1941).

Ginger is married to John Calvin Briggs, a young actor now in the Marine Corps. In addition to her home in Beverly Hills, she maintains a 1,000-acre ranch at Eagle Point, Ore., where she raises Guernsey cattle, pigs, chickens, and other livestock. Her cows give sufficient milk daily to supply 2,000 soldiers at nearby Camp White.

The title of her current hit, Ginger relates, reminds her of less successful days when "I'll Be Seeing You" was what the casting directors often said—but never did.

Also in the book for June: "Here Come the Waves" with Bing Crosby and Barbara Hutton, in Technicolor; "A Song to Remember" with Paul Muni and Merle Oberon; "Nothing But Trouble" with Laurel and Hardy; "Counter-Attack," with Muni again and Marguerite Chapman; "Ministry of Fear" with Ray Milland and Marjorie Reynolds; "Frisco Sal" with Susanna Foster and Turhan Bey; "Hotel Berlin" with Fay Emerson, Helmut Dantine, and Andrea King; "Reckless Age" with Gloria Jean and Marshall Thomson; "This Man's Navy" with Wallace Beery; "Brewster's Millions" with Dennis O'Keefe, Helen Walker, June Havoc, and Rochester.

## PATIENCE DOES IT

"Do you mean to tell me," said the judge, "that you murdered that poor old man for a paltry three dollars?"

"Well, judge, you know how it is. Three bucks here, three bucks there, and it soon counts up."

The world is interested in the result, not the work behind it.  
—The Sphinx

# INCO WIFE

## REGARDING SUMMER AND SHORTAGES

Spring has been very coy in our north country this year. Perhaps the month of March spoiled us. At any rate, joking INCOites are saying "We've had our summer"—with their fingers crossed! With the storm windows off, the muffled privacy of winter has disappeared. Passing footsteps and voices sound very clearly, and we become aware of children playing and our neighbours gardening. We see our neighbours more often in the summer too. It is pleasant sitting on the front step chatting into the twilight. We are all looking forward to warm breezes, pretty gardens, and long evenings—more so this year with the return of prisoners-of-war, and our soldiers.

With the housecleaning done, it is soon going to be time to start canning. The other day someone remarked that she wasn't going to bother this year—not with the cut in sugar. I feel just the opposite. Perhaps for that very reason we will find grocery shelves emptier than ever of preserves. And those coupons are harder to stretch than canning sugar, at least in our household. Home canned fruit stored away can be mighty comforting, comes an emergency.

Speaking of coupons, butter becomes more like yellow gold every day. Have you tried stretching it with gelatine, or a custard mixture? It is much easier than forever repeating the old refrain: "Go easy on the butter!" The secret is in tinting it as you mix it. The stores sell a special food colouring for butter. My family didn't know the difference until we had been using it for some time, and I judged it safe to divulge the trick. Families are funny, anyway. They lay down the law regarding what they will NEVER eat, but, so long as you do not tell them that you are serving the banned food, they lap it up!

We in the Nickel District have been comparatively lucky during the war years. Shortages came later to us than they did to many other parts of the country. Can you remember five years ago? You were hearing on all sides predictions of just what was going to be scarce. You watched your supply, keeping ahead of it, but not hoarding. The stores remained well supplied. It was the day you set out to order more—the day you had none—that it disappeared! Gradually, so many things disappeared that I am sure there are some things that we have forgotten that we ever had. Many of our children will doubtless consider it a huge joke when bread comes sliced again! There will be other things that we will wonder at, too. Gingerbread mix—and can you remember the delicious date nut bread that used to come so conveniently in tins? We will be welcoming back electrical appliances, and wool, and children's wear with more heartfelt thanks, however. And won't our first new car be a thrill! We will feel like queens! If everything returns as gradually as it went away, we will find it creeping up on us as shortages did five years ago. It will be nice to see the Nickel District back to normal—in those still distant days when Japan is beaten—and our many "adjustments" have been made. There has been a great deal of oratory about these days until Japan is beaten—about peace—about the San Francisco Conference. There has been a good deal of pessimism, too, about future wars. Well, "where there is a will, there is a way." Haven't WE enough WILL to see that a way is found? I know we have!

*Nickellette*

# Here's Part of the Eighth Victory Loan Results . . . .

VOID IF DETACHED FROM VOUCHER OR IF ANY ALTERATIONS ARE MADE TO VOUCHER

**No. A66052**

**Copper Cliff, Ont. May 15, 1945**

**The Bank of Toronto**

**Pay** One Million, Four Hundred Fifty Eight Thousand, One Hundred Fifty Dollars?

TO THE ORDER OF THE BANK OF TORONTO

**Receiver General of Canada**

**MAY 15 1945**

**COPPER CLIFF, ONT.**

**The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited**  
Mining and Smelting Division

**COUNTERSIGNED**

**NEGOTIABLE WITHOUT CHARGE AT ANY BRANCH OF THE BANK OF TORONTO IN CANADA**

## TRIBUTE TO EFFICIENCY OF ORGANIZATION

Employees of International Nickel Company in the Sudbury District celebrated Victory in Europe by going over the top in the Eighth Victory Loan with the largest quota yet assigned them in war finance efforts.

Asked to subscribe a minimum of \$1,500,000 they rolled up a total of \$1,683,600, or 112.2 per cent of their objective. Lawson Quarry blazed the way by subscribing 167 per cent of

its quota; Nordale was close behind with 152.3 per cent; Coniston had 135 per cent.

Even more impressive than the success of the Loan was the manner in which the campaign was conducted. Due in part to the conviction of the employees that Victory Bonds are the soundest investment in the country today, in part to unflagging eagerness to hasten the complete triumph of the Allies over Germany and Japan, and in part to the smooth organization behind the drive, the Eighth Loan went over like clockwork. One got the impression that INCOites could put across a Victory Loan campaign on 24 hours' notice, so efficient is the system which has been developed.

The big cheque at the top of the page repre-

sents part of the Eighth Loan results. As usual, the Company purchased all bonds which were ordered by the employees on the Payroll Savings Plan, and will hold them for delivery to the subscribers when all instalments are paid. In this way the employee has the convenience of making his payments on the instalment basis without losing any of the interest on bonds which he might otherwise not be able to buy at all.

To officials of the INCO Victory Loan organization, to the salesmen who volunteered time and effort to make the canvass, and to every bond-purchaser who helped maintain the magnificent war-finance record of INCO employees. The Triangle offers sincere congratulations.



Here's a couple of reasons why Lawson Quarry raised 167% of its quota in the Eighth Victory Loan, with an average subscription of \$212. Supt. Jack McAndrew (left) handled the canvass and lined up 100% of his permanent force as buyers; men like Herman Bonas (right), churn drill operator who has been a buyer in every Victory Loan, again put their savings "on the line" for Victory and Security. Other good reasons for Lawson Quarry's splendid showing: Austin Stevens, "Roxy" Roxborough, Lloyd Spry, Mervin Sheppard, and, in fact, everybody else at the plant.

## And Here's How It Was Done . . . .

	Sales Last Loan	Quota 8th Loan	Sales 8th Loan	Percent of Quota	No. of Subs.	Avg. Sub.
<b>SUDBURY DISTRICT</b>						
1 Frood Stobie Pits	\$ 143,300	\$ 117,000	\$ 150,400	128.5	917	164
2 Frood Mine	259,150	230,000	270,400	117.6	1,778	152
3 Stobie Mine	21,750	10,000	12,600	126.0	90	140
4 Murray Mine	8,850	9,500	11,100	116.8	79	141
5 Creighton Mine	210,600	178,000	185,150	104.0	1,301	142
6 Levack Mine	121,600	97,000	115,250	118.8	648	178
7 Garson Mine	120,950	105,000	117,800	112.2	768	153
8 Lawson Quarry	5,550	4,700	7,850	167.0	37	212
9 Coniston	89,350	70,000	94,500	135.0	555	170
<b>COPPER CLIFF</b>						
10 Mill	86,200	65,000	85,100	130.9	497	171
11 Smelter	247,250	190,000	221,950	116.8	1,519	146
12 Mechanical	96,600	91,000	91,950	101.0	698	132
13 Electrical & H. Co.	33,300	27,000	33,050	122.4	230	144
14 Transportation	24,400	24,000	25,050	104.4	199	126
15 General	91,050	105,800	100,650	95.1	443	227
16 Town and Police	76,850	80,000	54,250	67.8	301	180
17 Nordale	15,750	13,000	19,800	152.3	142	139
18 Copper Refinery	85,350	83,000	86,750	104.5	694	125
<b>Nickel Belt Total</b>	<b>\$1,737,850</b>	<b>\$1,500,000</b>	<b>\$1,683,600</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>10,896</b>	<b>155</b>
<b>PORT COLBORNE</b>	<b>\$ 207,750</b>	<b>\$ 202,000</b>	<b>\$ 220,850</b>	<b>109.3</b>		<b>156</b>
<b>Grand INCO Total</b>	<b>\$1,945,600</b>	<b>\$1,702,000</b>	<b>\$1,904,450</b>	<b>110.7</b>		<b>155.5</b>