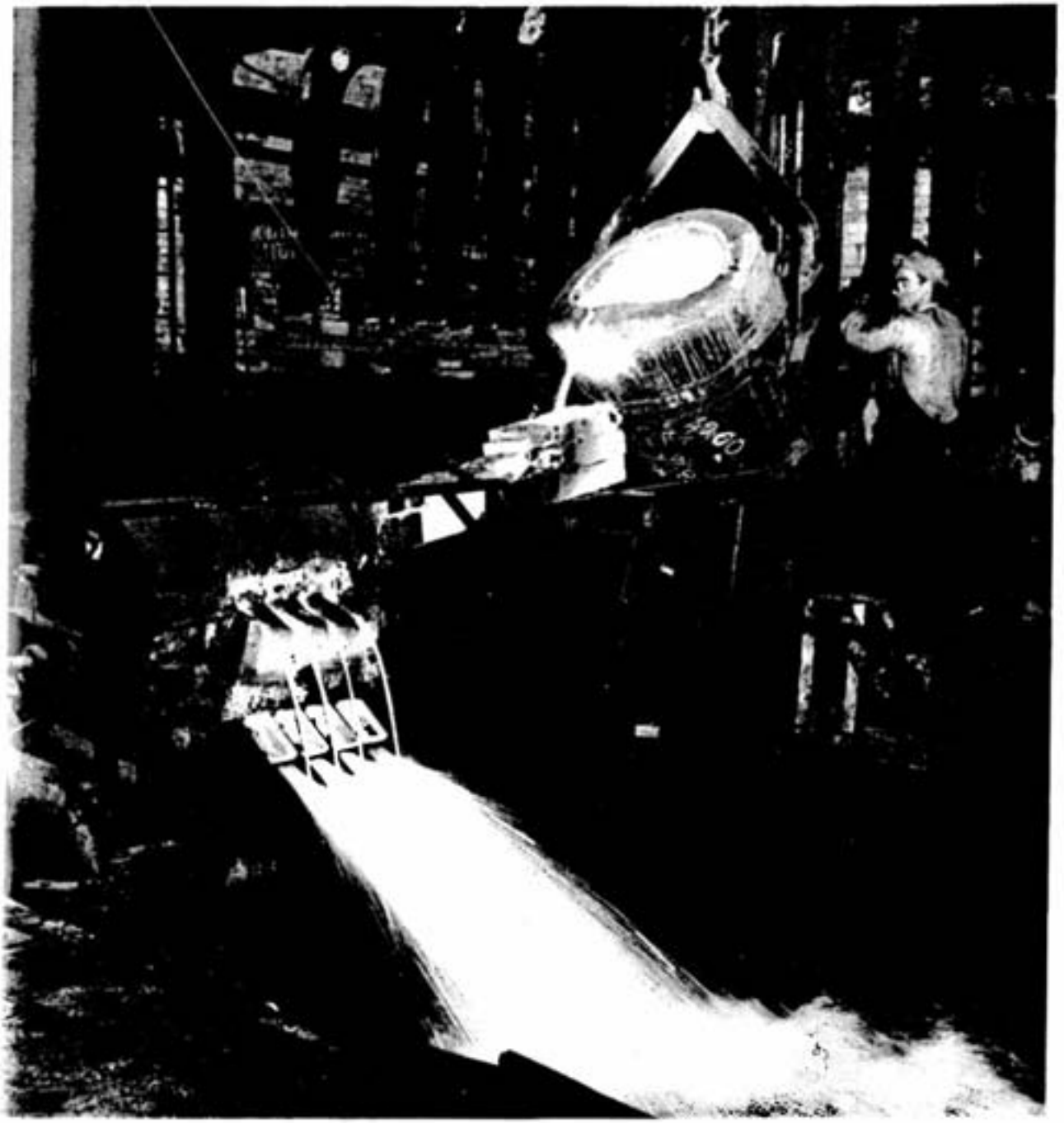
INCO TRIANGLE

VOLUME 6 COPPER CLIFF, ONTARIO, MAY, 1946 NUMBER 2

Making F Nickel Shot at Port Colborne



INCO TRIANGLE

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Don M. Dunbar, Editor
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VOLUME 6 MAY, 1946 NUMBER 2

Where Do Our Products Go?

Some Uses of

MONEL METAL

BOTH rolled and cast Monel contain approximately 2/3 nickel and 1/3 copper. The markets in which rolled and cast forms of Monel are used are summarized below under 19 general headings.

AIRCRAFT: Monel is used for instrument parts, shock mountings, fuel pumps, filters, primer and injector tubing, rivets, galley equipment, and lube oil coolers.

ARCHITECTURE: The popularity of white metals for interior ornamental work has led to the use of Monel because of its pleasing silvery color, amenability to the arts and crafts, and its strength.

BUILDING: Monel roofs, gutters, and flashings have been employed for many years, particularly for monumental buildings.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY: The resistance of Monel to a wide variety of corrosives, with consequent long life and freedom from contamination of products, together with its excellent mechanical properties, accounts for its use in all kinds of durable processing equipment, from thermometer bulbs to large kettles, stills, condensers, heat exchangers and evaporators.

DRY CLEANING: Dry cleaning machinery employs Monel for washing wheels, filters, piping, presspads, and other parts that must be strong, smooth, rustproof, and resistant to corrosion by the chlorinated solvents used for cleaning.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY: Monel pole line hardware and electric signal equipment assist in the safe and uninterrupted transmission of electrical energy under severest climatic and atmospheric conditions.

FOOD INDUSTRY: Monel processing, handling, freezing, and packaging equipment is used for the packing and canning of fish, vegetables, fruits, and ice cream, to maintain the high standards of purity required by public health regulations, especially in the new freezing process.

FOOD SERVICE: Because of its attractiveness, low maintenance cost and long life, Monel has been selected by a great many owners and managers of modern hotels, restaurants, hospitals, ships and trains, for cooks' tables, plate and food warmers, dish washers, steam tables, and counters.

HOUSEHOLD: The same qualities of appearance and durability that account for the widespread use of Monel in industry are responsible for its popularity for household hot water heaters and tanks, sinks, tables, cabinet tops, range tops and trim, dish washers, and washing machines, and domestic pot cleaners.

HOSPITALS: Because it facilitates the maintenance of cleanliness over a long period of time, Monel is used in operating room equipment as well as in laundries and kitchens of hospitals.

ICE CREAM, FOOD AND BEVERAGE DISPENSING: Monel ice cream cabinet tops, back bars, beer piping and cooling coils, and glass washing and sterilization sinks attract customers; are durable and easy to maintain in pleasing appearance.

LAUNDRY: Monel is a standard material of construction for washers, extractors, and finishing equipment in laundries. Its high structural strength, smooth surface, and resistance to corrosion are all important practical requirements in removing dirt from the family wash and returning the laundered clothes in a clean, spotless condition.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION: Monel has many important uses in all types of craft, from outboard motor boats to ocean liners, including such diverse uses as galley equipment, propellers and propeller shafts, anchors, hull fastenings, davits and winch parts, pump rods, and "Anchorfast" nails.

METAL PICKLING: Strong, rugged and corrosion resistant Monel chains, crates, and tank tie rods give long service in the cleaning of large tonnages of steel by acid treatment.

PETROLEUM: Monel gives dependable service for parts of pump valves and gas-lift control units in oil production; for pump rods, filter cloth, condenser tubes, bolts, alkylation equipment because of good resistance to hydrofluoric acid, and equipment for by-product manufacture in oil refining, for pumps, filters and measuring devices in transportation and at service stations.

POWER: High pressure steam at high temperatures is controlled by Monel valves and trim, and is measured and regulated by Monel instrument parts. There are also important Monel uses as turbine blading, pump liners and pump rods.

PUBLIC UTILITIES: High strength and resistance to corrosion account for the uses of Monel in dam and lock operating equipment, valve stems and faces, bolts, studs, pinions, power plant turbines, pumps, valves, and control instruments.

PULP AND PAPER: Monel cylinder molds, filter cloth, winding wire, jordan fillings, beater bars, save-all trays, covered rolls, stock chests, paper machine rolls and other parts, are used in the production of paper to maintain or improve its quality and lower maintenance expense.

TEXTILES: Monel is used extensively for tanks, vats, reels, and other dyeing and finishing equipment because of its resistance to a great variety of dyeing solutions and the protection it affords to the material being dyed.

Have Total of 117 Inco Years

Although the number of its personnel naturally cannot compare with that of major operating departments like Mining or Smelting, the Purchasing and Stores Department takes a back seat to no other section of Inco in point of length of service. The three well-known veterans pictured above have a total of 117 Inco years between them: Left to right, W. T. Waterbury, General Purchasing Agent, 36 years; R. C. Crouse, Storekeeper, Copper Cliff, 37 years; J. W. Gallagher, Assistant Storekeeper, Copper Cliff, 44 years.

ON SNAKES

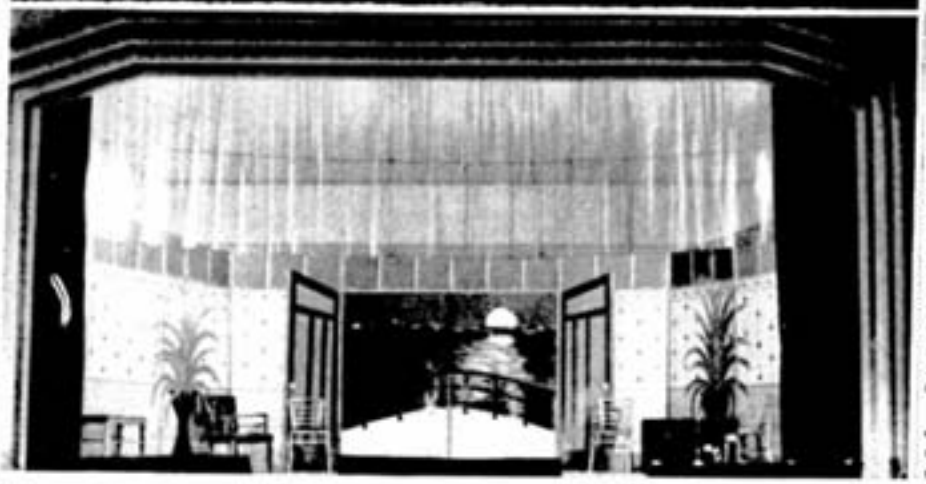
A popular monthly recently ran this whimsical little joke but perhaps some people didn't see it, so we repeat it. When the ark finally arrived at dry land, Noah chased all the animals out and they went gladly, if not willingly, into the new land to carry out his edict "to multiply." Finally the ark was cleared of animals with the exception of two snakes who seemed loath to leave. Turning to them, Noah said, "Why don't you go on dry land like the rest of the animals and multiply?" "We can't," replied one of the reptiles, "you see, we're adders."

Creighton Kiddies Patriotic Group

A report tabled last month by Miss Ursula Black, principal of Creighton School, reveals the splendid war record of Creighton school children.

Through the sale of apples, bingo parties in the school, raffles, and the sale of articles made by themselves, the pupils raised $667 for the Junior Red Cross between 1939 and 1945. Also forwarded to the Junior Red Cross, through the school inspector, was $128. The children sent $76 to the Milk for Britain Fund, $30 to the Hospital for Sick Children, and $7.00 to the I.O.D.E. for literature. They raised $86 for the Poppy Day Fund, $133 for the Navy League, $147 for the Cigaret Fund for Creighton boys overseas, and $61 for the Creighton Veterans' Presentation Fund. Sale of War Savings Stamps in the school totalled $5,703, and sale of Victory Bonds reached $9,675. Out of all these activities there is still $90 left which is being turned over to the fund for starving European children.

The total? Just $16,803—a mighty fine record for the Creighton boys and girls.



Showboat Minstrels Draw Full Houses At Levack's Club

Never a group to do things by halves, the Levack Social Committee gave bumper audiences full measure for their money when they presented "The Showboat Minstrels" at the Employees Club on April 4 and 5.

With Rev. Fr. O'Neill as director, Guy Innes as producer, Lloyd Davis as stage manager, and Miss V. Gauvreau and Mrs. L. White as assistants, a talented cast of local people went through long and arduous months of rehearsal and came up with a winner.

Action took place aboard the showboat "Annabelle Lee," the first and third acts being devoted to a capably handled plot in which the captain got his bankroll back, the colonel got his daughter back, the hero got the girl in his arms, and the villain got it in the neck (and properly so, too, the cad!).

The second act was turned over to the minstrel troupe, which presented several most enjoyable musical selections, both orchestral and vocal, along with the usual barrage of darkey humour. Some of the jokes were surefire and some were strictly from corn, but the crowds ate 'em all up and roared for more.

The show company could be well satisfied with its initial effort, and the community could hope that another "home talent" production would be ready for the stage before winter comes around again.

Cast of the showboat troupe, seen in the top picture, were, left to right with the parts they played: Front row, Guy Innes (producer), Joe Ribic (Toby), Lloyd Davis (stage manager); middle row, Joan Dean (Mrs. Lindsey), Betty Morin (Rosalea Lindsey), Evelyn Jenkinson (Cynthia, the captain's wife), Ethel Koski (Sylvia, the Colonel's wife), Edo Lively (Lillian Durant); back row, Percy Yuill (stage designer), Ed. Kauppinen (Ross Ashcroft), Frank Jenkinson (Captain Peppercorn), Bill Lawton (Colonel Danby), Stan Snider (Vernon Jeffers), Fr. H. A. O'Neill (director).

In the second picture are members of the minstrel group: left to right, first row, Betty Adam (Violet), Norah MacCoy (Petunia), Ida Gobbo (Rose), Louise Innes (Clematis); second row, Alfie Mallette (Terry), Norm Hawke (Henry), Joe Ribic (Toby), Fred Dolci (Erasmo), Jim MacCoy (Buck).

In the other two pictures of the layout are shown the extremely effective stage settings designed and painted by Percy Yuill, principal of Levack school. To the great majority of the audience who had no idea of Mr. Yuill's gift along these lines the professional touch to the two backdrops came as an added surprise. The community is indeed fortunate to have an artist of this calibre.

SWAN-SONG BONSPIEL

Before the crowd had left the rink after the final performance at the Skating Carnival on April 11, curlers were swarming over the ice in Stanley Stadium to score and yarn rings for five sheets on which Copper Cliff Curling Club's annual swan-song bonspiel would be played.

Don Groom skipped his Sudbury rink to victory in the main event, defeating Doug Jarrett in eight ends. The latter had eliminated Gordon Henry's quartet in a semi-final. Charlie Roffey of Sudbury was winning skip in the consolation final, taking the measure of Sum Wilson. The Jim Hudson rink of Copper Cliff reached the semi-finals of this event.

Thirty two rinks were entered, and play concluded the following Wednesday evening, both the Sudbury and Cliff clubs also winding-up some of their club events.

Mine Rescue Squad Practice Is a Dramatic Performance

WHETHER or not the men who take part in it would agree, a practice run of an Inco Mine Rescue Squad is a dramatic performance. The swift precision and "know how" with which they carry out their work, the Martian appearance their oxygen masks give them, and realization of the dangers which might beset them if they were embarked on the real thing, are some of the features which impress a visitor.

Confidence is Inspired

You come back to surface after this underground adventure in deadly serious make-believe, and you have a feeling of deep confidence in the ability of these specially trained miners to cope with any emergency which might befall their comrades. Mine Rescue men know their stuff.

There are Mine Rescue Squads at Frood, Garson, Levack and Creighton. They are trained in co-operation with the provincial government Mine Rescue Station established in 1930 in headquarters located opposite Frood Mine.

Once every month each squad has a workout, covering a different phase of the work each time. Lifeline practice, getting men out of stopes, building bulkheads, mucking, and practising with their special equipment are some of the assignments, all carried out underground wearing complete mine rescue kit.

To see a Mine Rescue Squad in action, the Triangle went to Creighton Mine the morning of April 18. It was an experience we wouldn't have missed.

Two Types of Masks

The big truck from the Govt. Mine Rescue Station had pulled right into the collarhouse, and Station Supt. Tom Fee was issuing masks to the men. Masks were of two types: McCaa Breathing Apparatus, a 35-lb. outfit supplying sufficient oxygen to last a man for two hours; Burrell All-Service Masks, which purify the air breathed through them and are satisfactory under any conditions except where there is a deficiency of oxygen.

The Mine Rescue Squad, composed of four teams of five men each, posed in front of the Govt. truck for a picture, No. 1 in the layout on the opposite page. In the front row, left to right, are Charlie Drennan, Vino Lindholm, Marco Jalsich, Joe Craigen, Scotty Goodward, Cliff Briggs, Bobby Pascoe; standing, Don Robson, Harlow Smith, Frank O'Connor, Tom Dickie, Jerry Saunders, George Briggs, Tom Gillespie, Don Marion, Bidou Cayen, and Station Supt. Tom Fee. Permanent captains of the four teams are Pascoe, Saunders, Jalsich, and Dickie.

Other equipment carried in the Govt. truck includes life lines, oxygen, telephone, mask repairs, inhalator, Hoolamite gas detector, etc.

Special Emergency Truck

Ready to proceed underground, the squad moved to the shaft with the special emergency truck provided by the Company and containing an elaborate range of "on the spot" mine rescue equipment such as carpenter tools, rescue rope, power jacks, jack bars, air drills, chain blocks, caulking gun, chipping hammers, boring machine, etc. They would push the emergency truck ahead of them on the mine tracks once they reached the level of operations.

In the shaft station on 21 level, while they puffed on a final cigaret, Safety Engineer Wilf Moore gave the men their "problem" for the day. They had to imagine, he said, that the mine was filling up with gas from a fire. A man was known to be in the No. 3 Shaft workings, probably gassed and possibly injured. They were to get him out as quickly as possible and give him whatever treatment he required.

The squad proceeded at once to 11 crosscut, No. 3 Shaft, to establish a fresh air base from which rescue operations would be conducted. The men had donned their masks although Pascoe and Saunders, captains for the practice, remained without masks for convenience in giving instruction.

Build Fresh Air Base

Working swiftly and surely, with lumber they found in the workings and tools from their emergency truck, they built two bulkheads in the crosscut to form a small room, cut a door in each bulkhead, left small air holes in each door, and chinked the walls with clay. Then they tapped the fresh air line inside the small room formed by the bulkheads. This was their fresh air base. In the second picture of the layout one of the bulkheads is seen in the course of construction. Behind it is Saunders; in the foreground are George Briggs, Smith, Lindholm, Jalsich, and Marion.

While one group remained on duty at the base, another commenced exploring for the missing man. Pascoe held the receiver of a special vibrator telephone which requires no batteries; the other end of the line was plugged into a "telephone gas mask" worn by Saunders, leader of the search party.

"We've Found Him!"

No. 3 shows the scene inside the fresh air base a few minutes later as word comes over the line from Saunders that the missing man has been found, overcome by gas but otherwise apparently uninjured. At Pascoe's left, in McCaa Breathing Apparatus, is Bidou Cayen.

In No. 4 the camera switches to 9.5 pulling station, about 50 feet below 21 level, where the rescue party found Scotty Goodward overcome by gas. While Saunders kept in constant touch with the base by telephone, his men went back and got a wire stretcher. Goodward has been placed in it, face down to prevent his tongue from interfering with his breathing, planks have been laid over the ladder for the first lift, and the stretcher is being pulled up the manway. At the bottom of the ladder are Saunders, Jalsich, and Lindholm. Others of the party are seen on the landing above, carefully hoisting the stretcher. Had Goodward been injured, his injuries would have had to wait until he was removed from the gassed area.

In No. 5 we're back in the fresh air base. Closely examined and found uninjured, Goodward is receiving artificial respiration and encouragement from fully qualified First Aiders, who have gratefully removed their masks now that they are in pure air again.

The practice is over, and, in No. 6, Station Supt. Tom Fee and Safety Engineer Wilf Moore are checking equipment as it is placed in the special emergency truck for return to surface where it stands by in the collarhouse.

GORDIE ALCOTT LEAVES

Nickel Belt sport took a blow on the end of the beak last month when Gordie Alcott departed the district for greener pastures.

Since joining Inco in 1938 Gordie was a valuable leader and booster of all branches of sport but made his greatest contribution in developing midget hockey and baseball. Fruits of his labors will be seen in the sportsmanship and character of the rising generation, who will long honor his name as coach and friend.

Wherever he is Gordie will always be a wholesome and constructive influence.

THE KINGS OF PERU

The kings of Peru were the Incas,
They were widely known as drincas,
They worshipped the sun,
And had lots of fun,
But the peasants all thought they were stincas.

GETTING THE DOPE AT GARSON

Just to vary the procedure a little, here's a picture of a fellow making a picture, and underground at that. To find out how Garson "got that way" in winning the Ryan Award for the Dominion safety championship, Managing Editor Norman Hull and Photography Chief Mel McMillan of the Sudbury Star "covered" the mine April 16. Mel is seen focussing for a shot while Norm interviews Motorman Hugh Rorison and Switchman Hec Charette on 1400-level. Back to camera is Shift Boss Bill Regan.

1-2—Staged Concert

Playing to a capacity audience the evening of April 17, the first concert of the recently organized Garson Recreation Club was an outstanding success.

A variety program of clever local talent which drew enthusiastic applause was topped off by a play, "A Ghostly Evening," and gales of laughter swept the crowd as the plot of this highly amusing presentation was unfolded.

In the first of the accompanying pictures are members of the cast of "A Ghostly Evening." Their names, left to right, and the positions they fill on the Recreation Club executive, are: Norma Jarmovitch, entertainment; Ruth Mills, publicity; Jimmy Armstrong, vice-president; Judy Morawiks, treasurer, who directed the play; Phyllis Brodie, membership; Peter Jack, entertainment; Carole Gomoll, editor; Violet Jussilla, sports; John Brodie, sports.

In the second picture are other members of the executive: Matti Jouppi, president; Barbara Jack, miscellaneous; David Brady, entertainment; Mary Kelly, publicity; Jean Gregg, canteen; Mike Guglik, transportation; Pat Tamplin, secretary.

Organized in March, the Recreation Club is for the Garson younger set and to date has 50 enthusiastic members. With the proceeds of concerts, dances, etc., it plans to purchase recreation equipment for the use of the community.

3—A Novel Gift

Certain to remain one of John W. Garrow's most cherished possessions is the novel presentation which was made to him at a banquet given in his honor by the foremen of the Mechanical Department at the Nickel Range on April 17.

On behalf of the gathering, E. A. Collins presented the retiring master mechanic of smelters with a mantel model of a standard C.M.C. lathe, of which there are eight in the Copper Cliff shops. Complete in every detail, and beautifully machined in Monel Metal, the model is about 10 inches long. It was made by two crack machinists, Bill Kuhl and Pat Bombardieri, and now occupies the position of honor on the Garrow mantel.

Seen in the photograph made after the presentation are, left to right: W. J. Ripley, successor as master mechanic; E. A. Collins, J. W. Garrow, J. R. Gordon, and W. T. Waterbury.

About 125 attended the dinner, arrangements for which were in the capable hands of Fred Lumley, Bill Beaver, Tom Strong, and Charlie Brownlee.

4—Brother Teams

Brother combinations are by no means unusual at Inco plants but Frood Mine takes the spotlight in this connection with two teams of three brothers each—the Lennie lads and the Hortness boys.

Standing in the picture are, left to right, John Lennie, surveyor assistant, recently discharged from the Navy after three years' service, who started with Inco in August of 1940; Dave Lennie, shift boss on 800, 1,000, and 1,200 levels, who has been with the Company since August of 1935; Andy Lennie, who started in the Concentrator at Copper Cliff in 1941, transferred to Frood in April of 1942, and then joined the Navy; he's a timberman's helper.

Seated are: Ernie Hortness, shoveller, who worked one year at the Copper Refinery, transferred to Frood in July of 1941, served in the Army from August of 1942 to January, 1946; Art Hortness, timberman, started with the Company in January, 1940; Reuben Hortness, timberman, who joined Inco in March of 1940.

enlisted in the Army in March of 1942, and received his discharge last August.

At present there are five of the Hortness boys on the Inco rolls, Lawrence and Albert of Garson Mine making up the quintet, but back in 1940 after the urgent call went out for husky Westerners to speed the war output of nickel, there were eight of them working for the Company. In addition to the five already mentioned, Dan was at Frood, Harold at Copper Cliff, and Enoch at Garson. These three have gone into other work since serving with the armed forces. There were 11 boys and two girls in the Hortness family, all born on a farm near Alida, Sask.

RESCUING PAL FROM BLAST WON HIM THE CARNEGIE MEDAL

MANY acts of stark red-blooded heroism have become legend in Northern Ontario mining lore, and of these none is more thrilling or impressive than the brave deed for which Tom O'Reilly was awarded the Carnegie Medal back in 1909.

Resident of Levack for the past 30 years, Tom O'Reilly came out from Ireland in 1907, worked for a couple of years at Mond Nickel Co.'s Garson Mine, and then went north to Cobalt to take a shaft-sinking job at the Nova Scotia Mine.

Defective materials, makeshift equipment, and mining practices which appear primitive in comparison with the carefully planned

MR. AND MRS. O'REILLY

methods in use today, made shaft-sinking a highly hazardous occupation in those times, one to turn a modern safety engineer's hair white overnight.

Tom O'Reilly was a big man, well over six feet, and strong enough to toss one of the old 450-lb. Rand piston machines around like a sack of cabbages. He and his partner, Dan Sullivan, had gone down to light a round of holes at the bottom of the new shaft, which was then about 90 feet below the 350-foot level.

They ran into trouble in firing the fuse. O'Reilly saw it first, yelled a warning, and clambered into the sinking bucket, ringing one bell for up. Heavy smoke from the taped fuse, long since forbidden for use in shaft-sinking, obscured the view so much that the bucket had been hoisted 40 feet before Tom realized that Sullivan wasn't with him.

Grabbing the bell wire, he rang the bucket back down to the bottom. Just as it settled there the blast in one hole went off. Sullivan was knocked unconscious. O'Reilly, who was climbing over the edge of the bucket, received the impact full on his right side. His right arm was paralyzed and dozens of chips of rock were driven clean through his oilers and into his flesh.

The rest of the round was due to blast in a matter of seconds.

In an agony of pain O'Reilly nevertheless located Sullivan on the floor of the working place, hauled the 200-lb. man to the bucket, and then in some manner by using his left hand and his teeth, lifted him into the bucket, after which he got in himself and rang the bell.

Men on the 350-foot level had heard the single shot go and knew something was wrong. They were waiting at the shaft station and swiftly moved the injured men back to a safe place. The rest of the round, which would assuredly have killed both Sullivan and O'Reilly, went off below as they did so.

Lacking stretchers, the men brought two mattresses down from surface and on these Tom and Dan were taken up in the cage. The two lay suffering, their eyes blinded by flying muck and their bodies lacerated, awaiting a horse-drawn ambulance that had to come three miles from Cobalt, to remove them to the Red Cross hospital there.

But, tough sons of ould Erin, both Tom and Dan recovered, and four weeks later were back on their feet. O'Reilly was recommended for the Carnegie Medal for bravery, and the people came from miles around to dance in his honor the night the award was presented to him along with a specially struck medal made of silver from the mine in which he had performed his feat of heroism. The dance lasted for two nights.

The following year Tom took a trip home to Ireland and gave his two cherished medals to his old mother. It was a proud moment for him when he handed them to her.

Returning to the Cobalt district, O'Reilly worked at shaft-sinking until 1913, when he came back to Garson Mine. In 1914 he went to Levack as a shift boss under the late Frank Eager. He and the other shift boss, Pete Charron, used to split the 24-hour trick between them. He concluded his service with the Company in 1916, after which he was employed for several years by the Town of Levack.

He was married on Easter Monday of 1915 to Margaret Adams of Garson, who was the first bride into Levack. They have a family of three: Mrs. Paquet (Violet) of Toronto, Pat of Garson Mine, and Tommy, who is with the R.C.A.F. at Espanola.

Now 69, Tom O'Reilly is still hale and hearty, and bubbling with the rich Irish humour for which he is even better known than the selfless deed which made him a hero that day back in 1909.

BROCK SMITH

This handsome young fellow is Brock Smith, who will be four years old in July. He's the son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Smith of Copper Cliff and his dad is employed in the smelter as assistant to the reverb. superintendent.

WANTS HIS RIGHT NAME

Sweet Voice on Phone: "Clerk, there's a rat in my room."

Clerk: "Make him come down and register."

Coveted Shield is Presented

R. D. Parker, general superintendent, presents his shield to Captain A. Blanchard of the Copper Cliff Concentrator team following the inter-plant First Aid finals at Inco Employees' Club on March 28. Looking on are other members of the championship team, W. Cook, R. Dominic, F. Desotti, and A. Kauhanen.

Spectacular Operation Is Making F Shot

EMPLOYEES in the Anode Department at Port Colborne Refinery don't have to wait until the First of July to see nics are just part of the business when it a fireworks display. High class pyrotechcomes to making F Nickel Shot.

One of the many forms in which nickel is produced, F Shot is a special nickel of low melting point (approximately 2300 degrees Fahrenheit as compared with 2645 degrees Fahrenheit for pure nickel). Since 1923 it has been produced at Port Colborne for use by foundries in making cast iron, to which it imparts highly desirable properties like finer grain, increased hardness, increased resistance to wear, and better machinability.

The finished product, in the form of small pellets, has a typical analysis of 92% nickel, 2% iron, 5.5% silicon, and .5% carbon.

In the accompanying photographic layout are seen some of the steps in the production of F Shot. The smaller 12,000-lb. furnace is being used, and to it has been charged cuttings of pure electrolytic nickel from the shearing department. About 16 hours after charging, the furnace is ready to be poured. The metal has been brought to a temperature of approximately 2800 degrees Fahrenheit.

First the bath is poled to bring the metal to pitch. A spoon sample is then taken to examine the metal for carbon and temperature, the veteran furnaceman in charge being able to tell at a glance if these conditions are right. Seen poling the bath in the first picture is Johnny Kacur.

Next step is to tap the furnace by driving a bar through the clay bud in the tap hole. The clay used to stop the hole is very carefully prepared so that it will not shatter under the impact of the bar but will permit a clean

(Continued on Page 13)

Social and Pension Club Holds Meeting

Four Retiring Mechanical Dept. Veterans Honored

Members of Copper Cliff Mechanical Department Social and Pension Club and their guests honored four retiring members of their department at a banquet in Memorial Community Hall the evening of April 6. One hundred and twenty attended.

Following the regular custom of the Club, suitably engraved gold watches were presented to each of the veterans, John W. Garrow, John Cormier, Joe Polano, and William Blueman.

Vice President R. L. Beattie and other guests joined in tribute to the long and faithful service rendered to the Company by each of the popular old-timers. Among the other speakers was K. S. Clark, whose work had brought him into frequent contact with them all, and his personal observations on their contributions to the success and progress of the Company were much appreciated.

J. W. Garrow, retiring master mechanic of smelters, had the longest credited service record of the quartet, a total of 41 years. Born at Oshawa he spent most of his boyhood at Lachine, P.Q., and then joined the staff of the Canadian Copper Co. in 1901. Almost as famous for his practical jokes as he is for his mechanical genius and his Churchillian smoking habits, "Jack" Garrow has been a colorful and capable character, and has to his credit several unique inventions and improvements which have resulted in much greater efficiency of plant operations.

Another with many years of service is John Cormier, of 42 Riverside Drive, Sudbury. Mr. Cormier chalked up 30 years and five months of unbroken service with the Company from August 17, 1915. A native of Bathurst, New Brunswick, he first came to the Smelter Town in 1906 as an employee of the old Canadian Copper Company. He was sent with a crew of men on a special contract job to the Crean Hill mine. Prior to coming to Copper Cliff, he was engaged in lumbering around Three Rivers, Quebec. For a short period in 1914 he was employed elsewhere, but returned to the International Nickel Company in 1915.

Another of the four was William Blueman, of 307 Long Lake Road, with more than 20 years of service. He had been a steady employee since October 3, 1925. Mr. Blueman began his mining career away back in 1899 when he put in the first shift at the old Stobie Mine. A native of Manitoulin Island, Mr. Blueman has divided his life fairly evenly between railroad work and the mines and smelter. Prior to coming to the Copper Cliff smelter, he was employed with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Algoma Eastern Railway. Having reached the retirement age, he put in his last shift with the Company March 1.

Smith M. Mills, who has 12 years in the books to his credit, was unable to attend the presentation as he is living in Smiths Falls at the present time.

Joe Polano, of 412 Douglas St., Sudbury, was next with 10 years and eight months of continuous service to his credit. His period of employment ran from December 13, 1934, to August 1, 1945. Although Mr. Polano had an unbroken service record of slightly more than 10 and a half years, he put in his first shift at the Copper Cliff smelter in March, 1913, a few months after coming to Canada from his home in northern Italy. For eight years he worked at the mines and on various building contracts throughout the Sudbury district. In 1921 he returned to Italy. Five years later he was again in Copper Cliff and secured employment at the Coniston smelter. In 1934 he returned to Copper Cliff and was employed as a carpenter and did general repair work until his retirement.

In the first of the accompanying photographs is seen the head table group: left to right, John Cormier, W. T. Waterbury, Evan Jones, Joe Polano, W. J. Ripley, J. W. Garrow, R. L. Beattie, William Blueman, I. J. Simcox, and E. C. Lambert.

In No. 2, J. W. Garrow receives his presentation watch and sincere wishes for happiness in retirement from I. J. Simcox, technical assistant to the vice president.

In No. 3, W. J. Ripley, succeeding Mr. Garrow as master mechanic, makes the presentation to John Cormier, and in No. 4 to Joe Polano.

In No. 5, William Blueman receives his watch and congratulations from Evan Jones, assistant master mechanic of the Concentrator and Crushing Plant.

A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools. —Spanish Proverb.

Copper Cliff Skating Club Stages Another Successful Carnival

10th Annual Carnival Was A Triumph

SOCCER REVIVAL UNDER WAY WITH FOUR TEAMS ENTERED

DORMANT for six years, soccer football is to undergo a revival in the Nickel Belt this summer. Four club entries are ready to swing into action in an effort to put the grand old game back on the sporting stage once enjoyed in the district.

HOW IS YOUR BRAIN-POWER?

WHAT IS THE NAME OF MARY'S MOTHER?

FROOD CABARET PARTY

be made during the evening.

Inter-City Fellowship at Athletic Meet

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Atlas Steel People Entertained By Port Colborne Inco Groups

A SPIRIT of fine neighbourliness prevailed at the Inco Recreation Club at Port Colborne the evening of April 11 when athletic teams from Atlas Steels Ltd., Welland, competed with star performers from Inco ranks in a series of events.

The meet was made possible through arrangements engineered by Alex McNab, superintendent of recreation at Inco, and M. Cameron, [illegible] of [illegible] and sports at Atlas. [illegible]

[illegible] badminton and basketball were played. A lunch was served at the conclusion of the meet.

John Black, assistant general manager of Atlas Steels, R. C. McQuire, superintendent of the Inco Refinery, and J. R. O'Donnell, president of the Recreation Club, were among the spectators.

[illegible]

The basketball encounter was the highlight of the evening. [illegible]

[illegible]

The picture spread on the opposite page shows most of the people taking part in the meet.

[illegible]

Vigorous Leadership

Vigorous optimism characterized the address of President Robert C. Stanley to the shareholders of International Nickel at the annual meeting in Toronto on April 24.

[illegible] leadership which permeated Mr. Stanley's remarks.

Capital expenditures of the Company during 1945, the president said, amounted to [illegible] compared with [illegible] in 1944. [illegible]

[illegible]

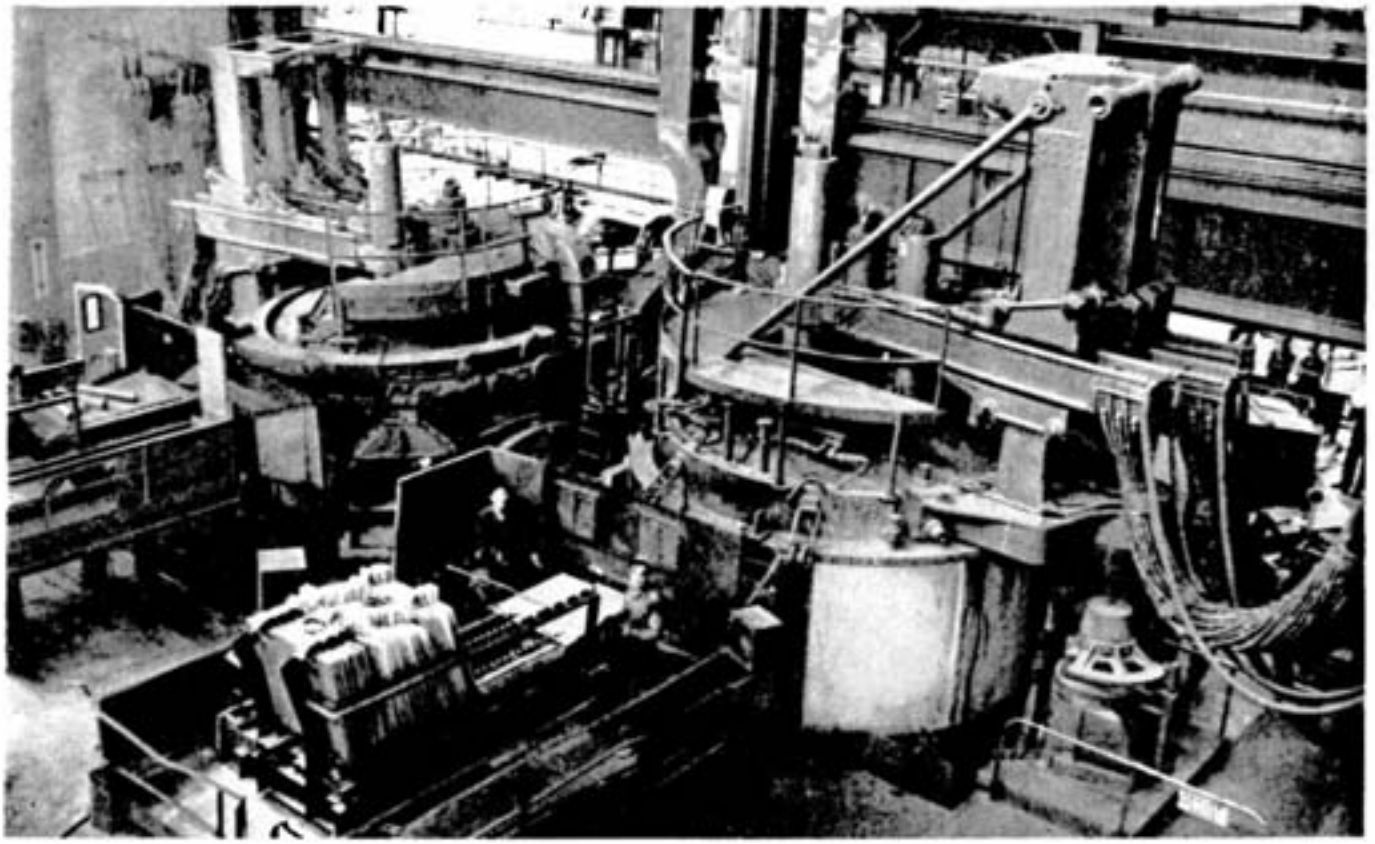
Making F Shot

(Continued from Page 8)

[illegible]

POST-WAR PROSPECT

[illegible]



Top picture is a view of the charge side of the arc furnaces at the Copper Refinery. The two men seen charging copper cathodes to No. 2 Furnace are Paul Dufour and L. Larrett. In the bottom photo is a view of the casting side of the furnaces, with one of the casting wheels in operation. On the extreme left, at the furnace control panel, is W. Twardy. The foreman, E. Beaudry, stands at the left on the casting wheel, supervising operations. J. Kirkpatrick is shown "fishing" in the stream of metal for bits of charcoal or refractory chips. H. Kallies is taking the temperature of the metal pouring into the mould, using an optical pyrometer. At the pouring control desk is seen P. Slnepevich, while H. Bisson is pounding charcoal in the ladle in order to control the "set" of the copper. H. Lavallee is ready to observe the mould temperature and F. Hanson is preparing to spray mould dressing on the mould. At the mixing tank on the right D. Williamson is checking the density of the mixture of bone ash and water used for mould dressing.

Refinery Electric Furnaces Described to Institute

Believed to be the first and only installation of refined copper shapes, the electric furnaces of arc furnaces for the large scale production at Inco's Copper Refinery were described in a paper presented at the metallurgical session of the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, at Montreal on April 10.

The paper was prepared by R. H. Waddington, General Superintendent Refineries, and J. C. Bischoff, Copper Refinery Works Metallurgist, and was presented by the latter.