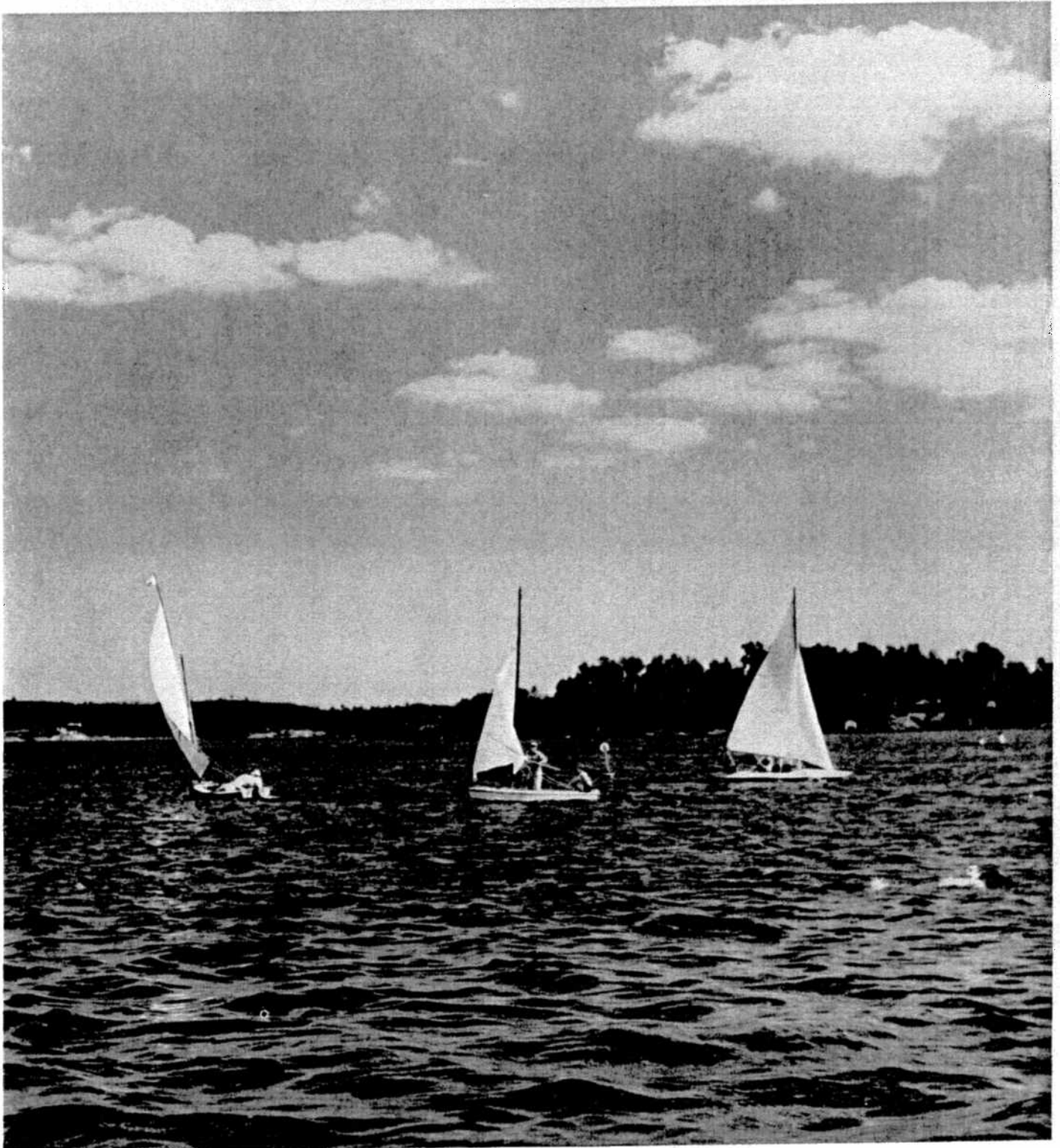




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NUMBER 5



Summer Idyll on Lake Ramsay

(STORY ON PAGE 4)



Published for all employees of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited.  
Don M. Dunbar, Editor.

EDITORIAL OFFICE COPPER CLIFF, ONT.

## Discovery is the Big Thrill for The Prospector

"McConnell, you must be daft. You're fired!"

With these frank and somewhat uncere- monious words ringing in his ears, Rinaldo McConnell emerged from the head office of Smith Brothers Lumber Company at Ottawa, one afternoon back in 1887.

Employed by Smith Brothers as a timber estimator, McConnell had just returned from one of his long and difficult pilgrimages into Northern Ontario, sizing the huge timber tracts in the wide-flung forest areas.

While estimating the growth of pine in McKim and Snider townships, he had been struck with indications of mineral deposits, and had carried out a superficial investigation which convinced him that his observations were sound. Going back to his company at Ottawa, he filed his routine report on forest reserves, and then called the attention of his superiors to what he had seen as mineral indications.

Smith Brothers took McConnell's suggestions lightly, because it was then the prevailing opinion that ores in the Sudbury area were worthless. When he urged them to make tests, they smiled at him. When he insisted that some action be taken, they firmly refused him. And when he forgot his status as an employee and told them they were a flock of fogies who were passing up the chance of a lifetime, they promptly fired him.

Smith Brothers lost a cracking good timber estimator. But Northern Ontario won a colorful champion whose vibrant stimulus to its development has never been fully appreciated.

McConnell blazed across the mining frontier like a meteor. A man of tremendous energy, a reckless plunger, and a lavish spender where large sums were concerned, he was one of the most vivid personalities of the old prospecting days. He loved the spectacular. He radiated enthusiasm and confidence. Other early arrivals caught the germ of his optimism and threw themselves into exploration of the great treasure house which had been uncovered.

He startled the North into consciousness of its future. He precipitated the rapid, wide-scale development which has brought it world recognition and importance. Next to Samuel J. Ritchie, "father" of the nickel-copper mining industry, Rinaldo McConnell was perhaps the most important factor in its birth and early growth.

Too little is remembered, in the triumphant rush of progress, of the fine, rugged, pioneer figure of the prospector, wandering through the unknown wilds of Ontario's northland with his pick on his shoulder and faith and hope and courage written on his face. Too little credit is given the contribution he made toward spilling this "pot of gold at the foot of the rainbow."

Names which ring down the halls of mem-



Drawn for The Triangle by Orest Andrews.

### The Thrill That Comes Once in a Lifetime

ory in connection with the discovery of the claims from which have sprung the colossus of the nickel industry are Rinaldo McConnell, Robert Tough, James Stobie, Thomas Frood, Charles Crean, Henry Ranger, Thos. Baycroft, Aeneas McCharles, John Cryderman and his son Russ, Albert Harvey, Robert Woods, Foster Shields, F. J. Eyre, Wm. McVittie, and George Jackson. There are dozens of other names written in the log of the northland, but these are the pioneer prospectors who gave nickel its start.

Prospecting in the early stages of the Sudbury field was entirely a matter of searching for outcrops, and the prospectors, many of whom had little or no previous experience in the work, soon mastered such rudiments of geology as they found essential. Their favorite rock was "diorite" — now known in the Sudbury parlance as "norite" — and the unfailing surface indication was a "burn" or gossan-covered area. Prospectors quickly established the rule that ore bodies were to be found at or near a "diorite" contact, and by their untiring efforts during the first three or four years located most of the important deposits that have yet been found.

The region was not mountainous, and the numerous waterways, made up of lakes, rivers, and creeks, enabled the prospectors to penetrate with their canoes to almost any quarter and in almost any direction; but, on the other hand, there was the disadvantage that the surface of the country was rough and broken and covered with forest growth. Rocky ground was plentiful, but in the majority of cases a deep and deceptive mantle of moss had to be removed before the formation could be inspected.

Oddly enough, the first deposit of nickel ore actually found was not the reward of a pioneer prospector's search. It was the Murray Mine, revealed when the Canadian Pacific Railway construction crew was cutting its way through to lay the steel.

Noticing the "red mud" on the wagon road near by, and struck by appearance of mineral in the rock-cut, Thomas and William Murray, Henry Abbott, and John Loughrin applied for and secured the lot at the statutory price of \$1 per acre. Later they sold it to the H. H. Vivian Co., and when that firm ceased operations in 1894, it was bought by J. R. Booth, the lumber king, for \$75,000. Booth sold it to the British America Nickel Co., and it is consequently now the property of International Nickel Company, Limited, which ab-

(Continued on Page 5)

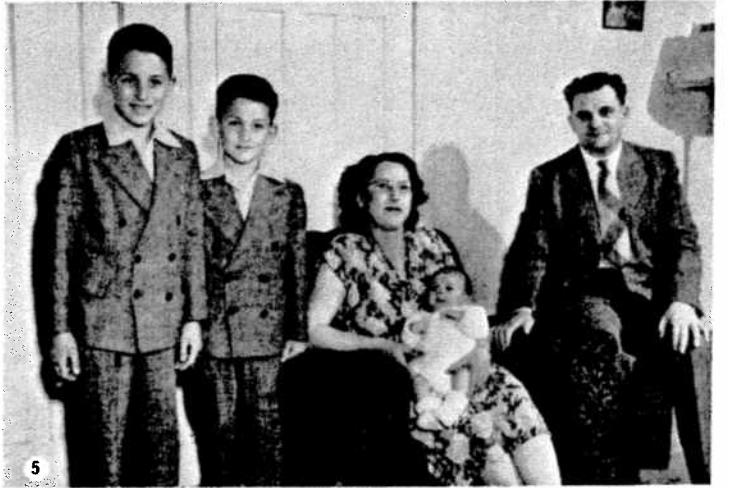


### LONG-SERVICE BEARING

Gazing with pride almost bordering on affection is Eddie LeBreton, mechanical foreman at the Concentrator, as he regards one of the babbit bearings responsible for the smooth operation of 25A conveyor. It is one of more than a dozen which have been in service 24 hours a day in the mill for 20 years without giving any trouble whatever. This could be a plug for the maintenance efficiency of the mechanical gang at the mill — and why not?

# INCO FAMILY ALBUM

The Triangle camera thoroughly enjoyed itself picturing these fine people for posterity: (1) Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sauerbrei (Frood-Stobie) with Darlene, 12, Telford, 10, and Eric, 2. (2) Mr. and Mrs. Earl Benner (Port Colborne) with Wary 15, and Gary, 12. (3) Mr. and Mrs. Onezime Gosselin (Coniston) with Anita, 10, Diane 4, Cora, 2 mos., Edna, 20, Jeanine, 17, Annie May (Mrs. G. Landry), Alice, 15, Mona, 12, Dennis, 2, and Adrian, 7. (4) Mr. and Mrs. Jim Fynn (Copper Cliff) with Joyce, 20, June, 20, Mervyn, 18, Roberta, 10, and Eleanor, 12. (5) Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Bouclin (Levack) with Albert, 10, Norman, 8, and Donald, 5 weeks. (6) Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fraser (Murray) with Bruce, 5, and David, 2. (7) Mr. and Mrs. Alex Campbell (Copper Refinery) with Carolyn, 7, and Rae, 5.







## Lake Ramsay Sailing Beckons As Major Thrill

One of the most enjoyable summer sports (according to those who indulge in it) and one of the most picturesque (according to camera fans and others ashore) is skimming over the sparkling waters of Lake Ramsay in a sail boat.

Members of Sudbury Yacht Club, understandably hipped on their favorite recreation, would like to see a lot more of the district's boating enthusiasts taking part in their regular Sunday sailboat races. Commodore of the club is Bill Luke, vice-commodore is Ross Ferguson, and secretary - treasurer is Ely Edwards.

Pictured above is the start of the weekly racing event on July 9, with five smart craft passing the starting buoy on a broad reach. In the lead is Doug Woodliffe's Leda B, and next in order are Arabella, skipped by Art Townhend, Bar Fly, skipped by Bob (son of Dave) Duncan and Ely Edwards, Waratah, built and skipped by Ross Ferguson, and Wildfire, skipped by Joe Lauzon. Bringing up the rear, and not in the pic, was the notoriously slow-starting Dolphin, skippered by Commodore Luke.

After four races to establish handicaps, the yachtsmen compete in a series of Sunday events over the season for the Percival Trophy, presented by Alex Fournier in memory of one of Sudbury's first and most ardent sailing devotees, which was won last year by Ross Ferguson by a one-point margin. Another trophy donated by aquatic-minded Mayor W. S. Beaton, and a special prize at the annual Sudbury regatta, are other awards for which the club members compete. But the big thing is the thrill of the spanking breeze, the billowing sail, the splash and the spray.

### THE COVER PICTURE

In the cover picture of this issue are Wildfire, Waratah, and, on the right tacking into the fresh south-west breeze, Operation Zero which Larry Gerwig and associates built in the Algoma Club basement at Copper Cliff and launched at long last that day. Operation Zero, whose construction was reported in the June issue of Triangle, took to the water reluctantly, almost breaking her mast and snapping a turnbuckle so that she was late for the start of the race, but she more than exceeded the fondest hopes of her skipper once he got the canvas up by manoeuvring very quickly and moving along



at a great gait when the wind was right.

In the second picture above George Cummings, Sudbury recreational director, is ready to fire the signal which started the big race. The neat little starting cannon, designed and built for the Yacht Club by Walter Ibbotson, fires 12-gauge shotgun blanks repacked with black powder by Adam Watson, the well-known Copper Cliff gun expert. Behind George is the signal mast on which colored cans are hung to advise the skippers of the day's sailing course. The yellow can is hoisted as a one-minute warning before a race; the green can signals that all buoys must be

passed to starboard but the red can means they must be passed to port; the white can calls for a windward-leeward course, which means that the skippers must tack into the wind and then run down-wind.

The Yacht Club made a very sound contribution to boating on Lake Ramsay this year by setting out 11 reef markers to warn of stones and shallow water, as well as four course buoys for the use of its members. It has received many expressed of appreciation from owners of pleasure craft on the lake for its public-spirited project, many of them accompanied by cheques.

# One of the Early Prospectors



Thomas Bayeroff, an old field-pro prospector for the Canadian Copper Co., with a real "nose for ore."

## The Prospector

(Continued from Page 2)

sorbed the entire British America holdings.

At least five major discoveries of nickel ore in the district are credited to the versatile Charles Francis Crean, who commenced his prospecting career in 1884 with the finding of the Elsie Mine, adjacent to the Murray. This property was taken up by British America. The following month Crean discovered the Worthington Mine, which was worked by Dominion Mineral Co., and eventually fell into the hands of the Mond Nickel Co. The Howland Mine and the Totten Prospect were other of Crean's finds. In 1885 he discovered Crean Hill Mine, which was worked by Canadian Copper Company, its highly siliceous ore making an excellent mixture with that from Creighton.

A former wood ranger in the employ of the Crown Lands Department, Thomas Frood was familiar with the physical features of the Sudbury area. In 1884 he picked up information from a trapper to the effect that there were indications of mineral on a creek in the northern portion of the township of McKim. He and James Cockburn located and staked the deposit, which now bears Frood's name, and is proven to be the largest of the great ore bodies of Sudbury so far developed. It was worked by the Canadian Copper Company. Also, in 1884, Frood was responsible for the discovery of McAllister and McArthur No. 2 Mines, and the following year he found the Copper Cliff Mine, all of which were developed by Canadian Copper Company.

F. J. Eyre discovered the Evans Mine, and it was taken up by his father, Samuel B. Eyre, who kept a boarding house at Chap-leau. It was named after the general manager of the Canadian Copper Company, by whom it was worked.

While prospecting in the midst of a tract of standing pine in April of 1891, John Cryderman came across a large showing of gossan which resulted in the discovery of the Garson Mine, later the property of Mond

Nickel Company. The latter also recovered ore from the North Star, found by Aeneas McCharles in 1898, and probably overlooked by earlier prospectors since it is right in the neighborhood of a number of older mines.

Albert Harvey and Robert Woods were active in the vicinity of Wahnapiata Lake, that is, the Blue and Moose Lake area. Their Blue Lake claims were sold to F. H. Clergue of Sault Ste. Marie, while William McVittie purchased the Moose Lake property.

"A natural-born gentleman" is the description old-timers attach to Henry Ranger, chief scout of Rinaldo McConnell. Ranger and Thomas Bayeroff, the latter prospecting for Metcalf and McAllister and later for S. J. Ritchie, had developed the prospect instinct to a marked degree, and could literally "smell" ore.

Ranger discovered the McConnell Mine and the Denison Group for Rinaldo McConnell, the latter eventually being sold to Mond's for \$225,000 and developed as Victoria Mine. He was also the discoverer of the Creighton Mine. An interesting story is told in this connection.

S. J. Ritchie, founder of the Canadian Copper Company, had purchased the entire holdings of Metcalf and McAllister, two well-known "middlemen." This enabled him to blanket about 30,000 acres in the heart of the ore area, although only a small portion of it had been explored. McConnell went to Ritchie to protest against this, claiming it gave the other prospectors no chance.

"All right," said Ritchie, "tell you what we'll do. You take your choice of the Creighton or the Denison Group."

McConnell, deceived by the richer surface indications of the Denison Group, made them his choice. Although both properties were very valuable, the Creighton turned out the better of the two.

McConnell, Tough, and Stobie made many important discoveries and handled the largest deals in the history of the early days. Stobie founded the Stobie Mine, which he and McConnell sold to the Canadian Copper Company.

A couple of Indians in 1888 led Rinaldo

McConnell to the spot in Levaack township where considerable ore was in evidence, and shortly afterward Stobie found another deposit nearby. McConnell, Stobie, and Tough later sold the Levaack Mine to Mond Nickel for \$640,000.

McConnell purchased the Whistle Mine from its discoverer, Isaac Whistle, and the Nickel Lake property from Foster Shields. Then he picked up the balance of what was known as the North Range from other parties, and sold the whole lot to Chapin, McFadden, Gildden, and Shuler, a group of promoters who ultimately turned them over to J. R. Booth. This property was later developed by the ill-fated British America Nickel Company, whose \$20,000,000 layout, financed chiefly by Norwegian capital, was eventually dismantled. The North Range became the property of International Nickel Company, Ltd.

And what did they make out of it for themselves, these hardy forerunners of fortune?

It's a logical question, and an oft-repeated one.

Most of the pioneer prospectors turned over fortunes in their time, but few had much of it left when they came to the end of the long, long trail. They spent freely. They speculated recklessly. Money ran through their fingers, as quickly dissipated as it was quickly made.

For instance, Rinaldo McConnell received, in actual cash, at least \$750,000 during his career as a prospector and mining man. Nickel, copper, gold, silver, graphite, timber, and even horses, were some of the interests into which he flung himself with breathtaking versatility. And when he died about four years ago, his personal estate was valued at less than \$25,000 in scattered bits of property.

It was something deeper and finer than mere personal gain that sent the pioneer prospector wandering into the uncharted wilderness of the northland.

It was the spirit of adventure and courage which knows no price-tag.



### WEARS AN \$87 GRIN

Harold Carrier of Copper Cliff Concentrator wears a happy grin because he has just opened an envelope containing a cheque for \$87.00 from the Employees Suggestion Plan committee. He collected on an idea for reducing maintenance on the sump motors by installing splash guards made of salvaged rubber. Another nice thing about Suggestion awards is that they're exempt from income tax.



A double row of excavations was the first visible sign of the new town which is to be constructed for Inco workers

## New Town Under Construction Two Miles from Creighton

A brand new town—so new it's still unnamed—is springing up beside the highway about two miles from Creighton Mine. Part of the big Creighton development program, which includes sinking of a new shaft and construction of a concentrator, the town project is an outstanding feature of Inco's over-all capital expenditures of \$22,000,000 in 1950.

From 100 to 150 houses will be erected in the initial development of the new townsite. Ten different architectural styles will be used to give a pleasing variety; some will be bungalow type, others storey-and-a-half; 20% will be of insul brick, 40% of stucco, and 40% of wooden sheeting. The dwellings will be of from four to six rooms and will have hot air furnaces, hardwood floors, all modern facilities, insulated walls and ceilings, and full concrete basements.

Streets of the townsite have been laid out attractively in a semi-circular pattern to fit the contours of the land. There are enough slopes and valleys in the terrain to provide opportunity for effective landscaping.

### Will Be Like These

Houses on the new townsite now being laid out two miles from Creighton Mine will be similar to these attractive homes built by Inco last year at Levack.

#### To Have Six-Room School

In the central part of the town will be erected a six-room school equipped with the last word in educational facilities. Adjoining ground has also been allotted for churches

and such other community services as may be developed.

The business section will include stores and offices, and in all likelihood a beauty parlor. Parking space will be provided all around the business section, with streets leading into it.

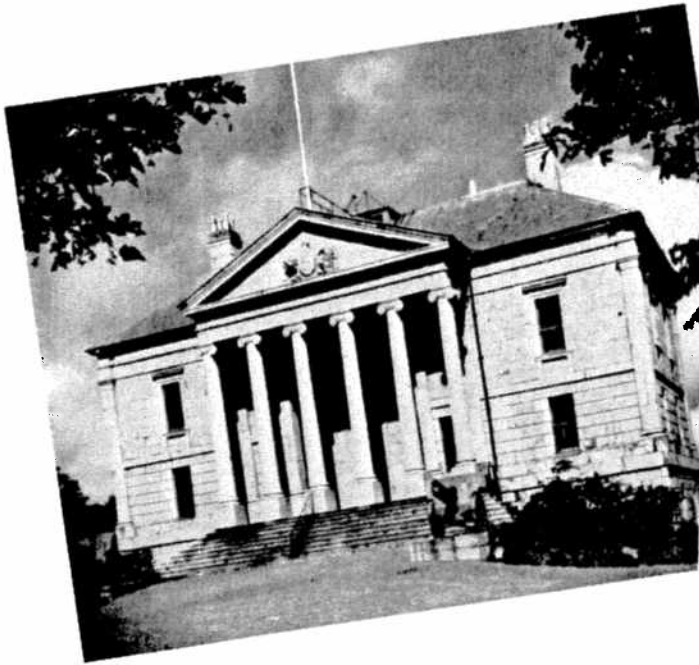
Provision has been made for several small parks in the town for children's playgrounds, and also for tennis courts.

Land on the west side of the highway has been allotted for a secondary school and an enclosed ball park.



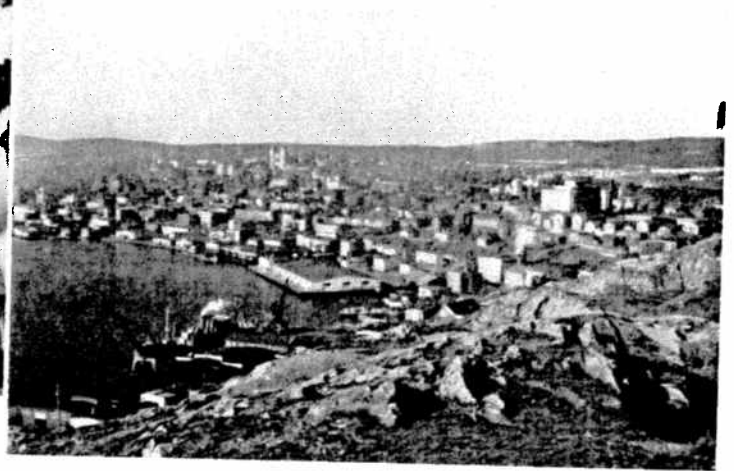


# *This Canada of Ours*



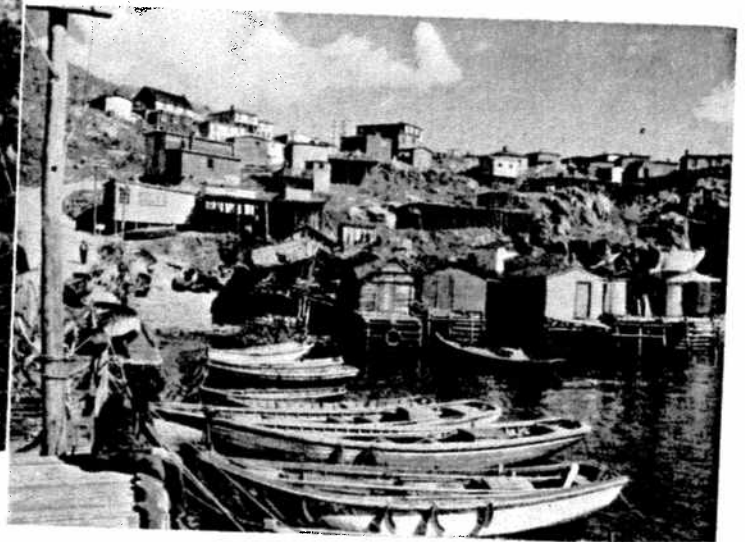
Left: The Colonial Building, seat of Newfoundland's government.

Below: A view of St. John's, oldest city in North America.



Left: A guide leads a satisfied customer to a salmon pool near Corner Brook, Newfoundland.

Below: Quaint fishing dories are part of the centuries-old industry around the rocky shores of Newfoundland.



## NEWFOUNDLAND

By BYRON GRANBY — Creighton Mine

Since last year, when Canada acquired her tenth province, I've been a Canadian. What I've seen of Canada, I like, and I think you would like Newfoundland.

Financial troubles and geography have held back much of the development that other provinces have enjoyed, but Newfoundland is finally starting to come into its own. It is probably the only place in the world that has reduced its public debt during and since the war. Its new status should open up great possibilities.

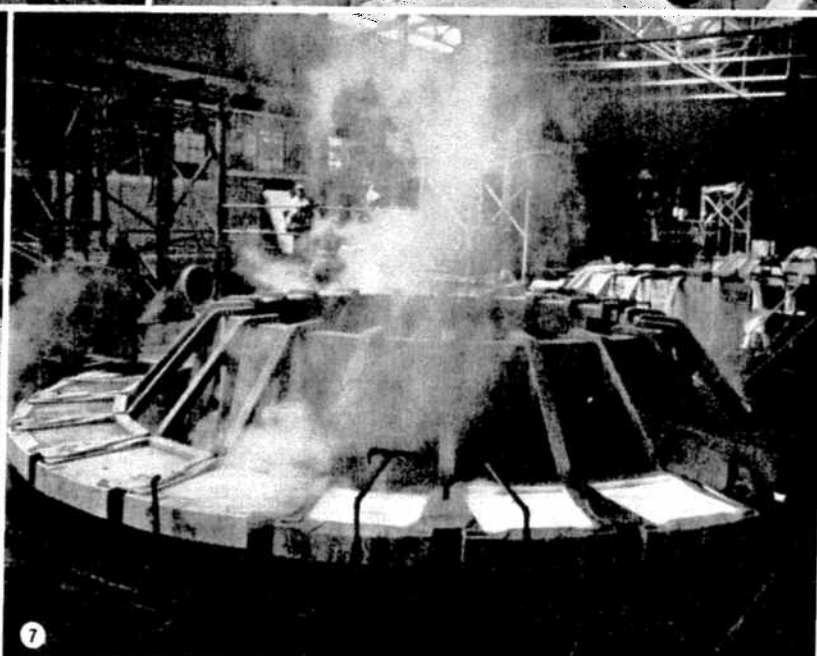
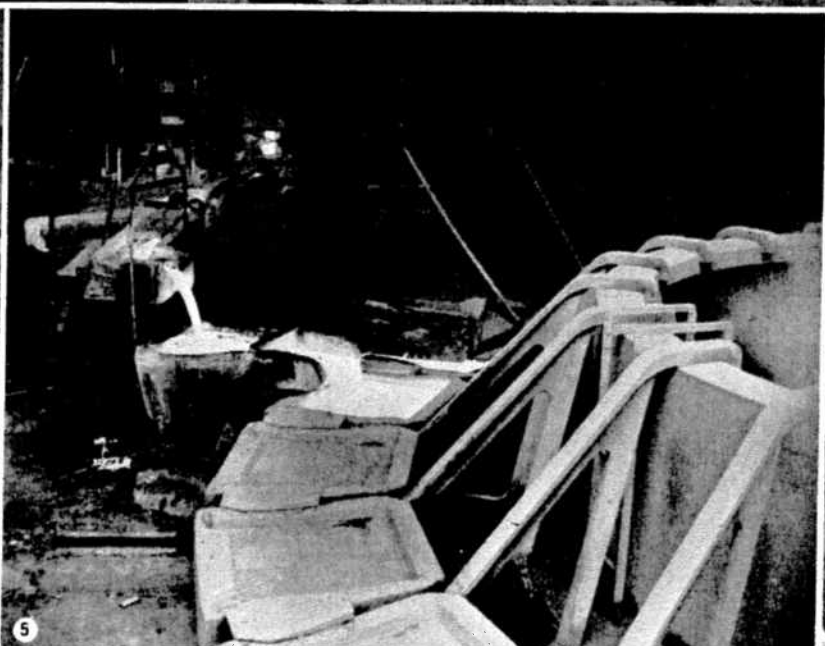
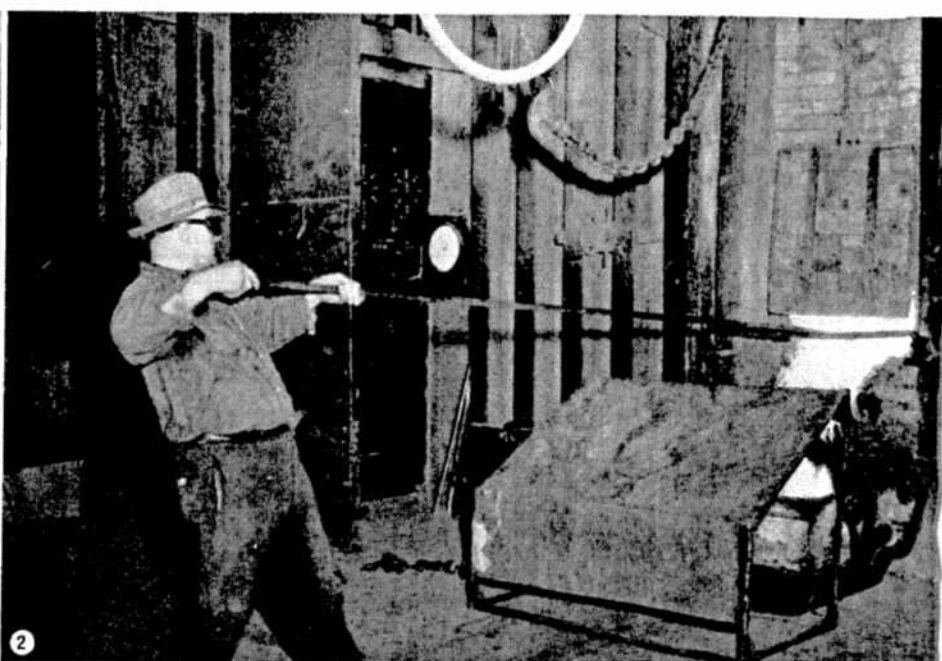
Newfoundland's character stems from the fact that most of her people live in small coastal settlements of less than 500 population. The sea is the only transportation for these communities.

In many of these isolated settlements, you can still hear the original dialect spoken by the first settlers who landed there. There has been little change in customs through generations.

Newfoundlanders are an imaginative lot. There is little repetition of Old Country names. Instead, we have such original ones as Heart's Content, Empty Basket, Mizzentopsail, Maiden Arm, Juniper Stump, Chimney Tickle, and Bread and Cheese. You can see the people's individuality shining through their place names like a summer sunset through the mists in an island cove. It and the sea are the soul of Newfoundland.



BYRON GRANBY





# Copper Refinery Anode Department

Basic Copper Refinery operations commence in the Anode Department, where blister copper and secondaries are subjected to a fire refining treatment and cast in anode form for subsequent electrolytic refining in the Tank House.

Three 300-ton capacity reverberatory furnaces, together with waste heat boilers, charging equipment and anode casting wheels, are located in the 403 ft. by 149 ft. building which houses the Anode Department.

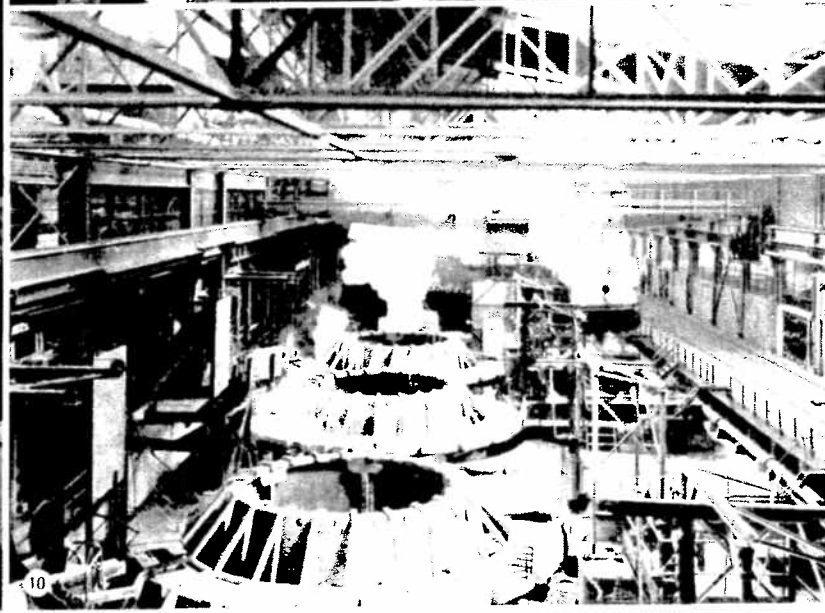
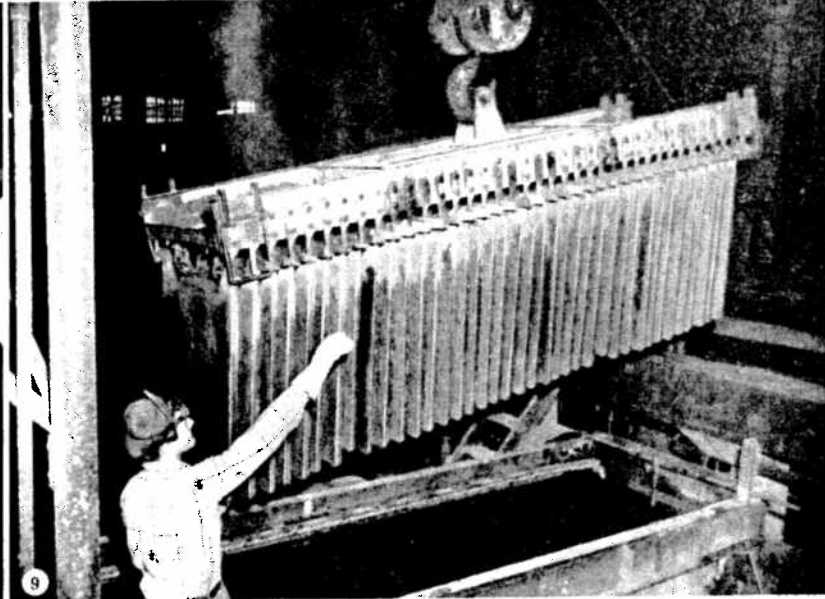
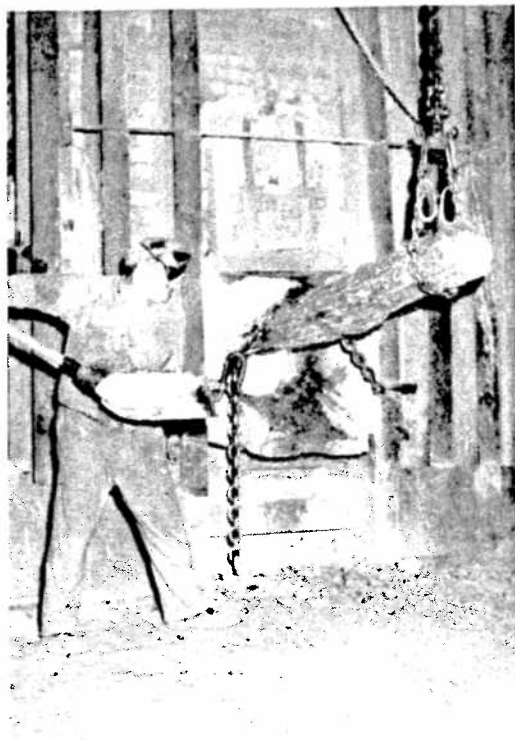
Pulverized coal is used for fuel in the furnaces. In practice, two of these furnaces generally operate on a staggered cycle — one furnace is being charged while a second is being refined or cast. The third unit is held in ready reserve. Primary feed to the furnaces is molten blister copper from Copper Cliff Smelter. This is transported to the Refinery in hot metal transfer cars. Photograph No. 1 shows one of these cars discharging into an intermediate ladle which projects through the charging bay into the anode furnace. Each furnace charge consists of five to six car loads of molten copper, plus customs blister or scrap, and secondaries from the plant circuit such as anode scrap, reverts, ladle skulls and slag metallics. Materials other than molten metal are charged to the

furnaces by means of 4-ton overhead charging cranes.

Oxidizing and scorifying reactions take place as the furnaces are being filled, since the metal received generally has an excess of cuprous oxide. When filled, slag is skimmed off and necessary final adjustment of the oxygen content of the metal, to effect volatilization of impurities, is made by blowing low pressure air into the bath through iron pipes inserted below the surface. Additional slag may be skimmed following completion of this reaction. (See Adam Goch performing this operation in Photo No. 2).

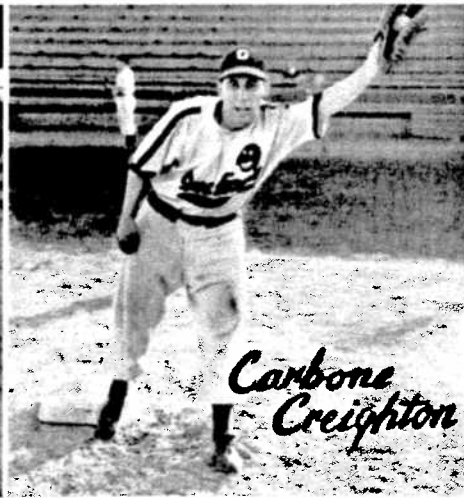
Poling with green hardwood is then started in order to reduce the cuprous oxide content of the metal to the proper casting "pitch". This operation, in which the butt end of the green pole is forced below the surface of the molten bath, is illustrated in photo No. 3. John Ilijanic is also seen shovelling coke into the furnace skimming door to prevent re-oxidation of the metal. Poling proceeds as the destructive distillation of the green wood results in liberation of highly reactive gases which reduce the cuprous oxide in solution to copper. About 11 tons of poles are consumed in each charge. The progress of oxide

(Continued on Page 14)





Gobbo  
Coniston



Carbone  
Creighton



Galloway Carson



Moulaison  
Coniston



Jordan  
Carson



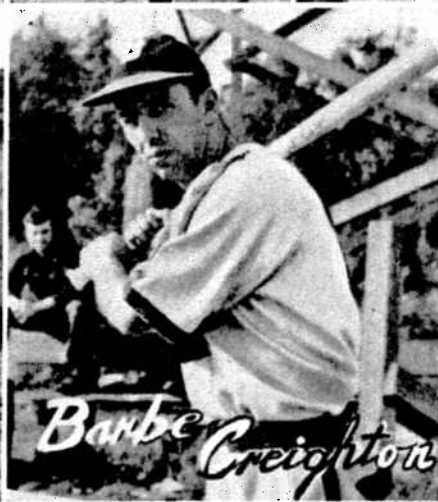
Soliski  
Coniston



Core  
Coniston



McCarthy Carson



Barbe Creighton

## More Closeups Of Nickel Belt's Baseball Stars

Picking up where we left off last month (space considerations dictated splitting the story into two parts) we mosey out on the diamond during pre-game warm-ups for a gander at another dozen of the Nickel Belt Baseball League's brightest stars this season:

**Andy Barbe**, Creighton centre field, was born in Coniston on July 27, 1927 and rates with Toe Blake and nickel among the famous products of the smelter town. Played one year of junior ball and then graduated to Coniston's senior team on which he played for five years and twice won the Walmsley award as the league's hottest hitter. Moved to Creighton this year, and if the Indians win the championship his mighty bat will be one of the main reasons why. Has gone south to play hockey the last four winters, three with Los Angeles and one with Pittsburgh, to which he expects to return next fall. Despite his slightly unorthodox style at the plate his superb eye and timing make him the best hitter in the loop, and for a big guy he's exceptionally fast on the bases. No slouch as a fielder, either. Single, and a great man for his family.

**Art Carbone**, Creighton first base and probably the most under-rated player in the loop, maybe because he's a local boy who has quietly and without any fuss developed himself into a first-class ball-player. Steady at



Luck Creighton



Vallacourt  
Carson



Brandy  
Creighton

all times, not flashy, but solid. And an extremely dangerous man with the bat because he's a wrong-field hitter — gives opposing teams the jitters every time he comes up there. Born in Italy in 1927 and a Creighton boy since 1935. Worked his way through midget and juvenile ball and was called up to the seniors in 1945; had a fling at pitching and shortstop and then found his niche on the initial sack in 1947. Single and glad of it.

**Bill Soliski**, Coniston pitcher, is another Coniston boy who has done a lot for Nickel Belt baseball. Born in the smelter town in 1922, he hit senior ball in 1945 and has toiled often and very effectively on the mound. Strictly a control pitcher and awfully hard to beat when he's on the beam. Has had 14 strikeouts in one game. Hasn't tackled matrimony yet, figuring that baseball is enough trouble for one guy.

**Art Gobbo**, Coniston catcher, was born in Port Arthur on July 11, 1913, but has been a Coniston man for 28 years. In 1944 he thought it might be a good idea if he took up baseball, so he took it up, and nobody will deny that he has a wealth of natural ability and is one of the greatest competitive players in the league. Even in the twilight of his baseball career he stands up to the best as a handler of pitchers, and his peg to second is a deadly thing. He was married in 1941 to Evelyn Murray and they have one son, David, 8½, who is being groomed to wear his old man's spikes.

**Paul Moulaison**, Coniston shortstop, was born on June 23, 1929, at Abrams River, N.S., but came from Digby to the Nickel Belt in April of this year with his brother Lou, who is one of the Buzzers' pitching mainstays. In the big leagues a shortstop isn't really expected to hit better than .275, but Paul whacked 'em for .365 last year and is equally effective at the plate this season. He's a good all-around solid player at his position, and a man to be respected on any ball club. Single and somewhat of a movie type in the D'Aragnan manner, as his picture suggests.

**Bill Core**, Coniston second base, is very steady, both offensively and on the defensive. An effective pinch hitter, he has been right up there with the batting leaders most of the season, and was clipping .367 when we went to press. He was born in Windsor on March 8, 1930 and came up to the Nickel Belt in 1948. Single, young, and a smoothie. What d'ya say, girls?

**Vernon Jordan**, Garson shortstop, was born in Florida and tips the calendar at 24 years, although he doesn't look a day over 23. Philadelphia Giants (as playing manager), Florida Stars, and Pittsburgh Crawfords are part of his baseball background. Has a fine pair of hands and a good throwing arm, and is solid with the bat. Did a turn at coaching Garson until Charlie Cerre took the load off his shoulders. A good import and it will be a fine thing if he sticks around these parts.

**Red McCarthy**, Garson centre fielder, was born in Sturgeon Falls in 1930 but has been a Sudbury boy most of his life. Rates with Ray Puro as one of the best prospects the game has produced locally in the past decade. A very good hitter (.348 as we button up this issue) and a real student of baseball who is shooting for the top. Had a tryout with Ottawa Nationals, away out in front in the Class C Border League; made a fine impression and reports to them next spring. Big things should be heard of this boy.

**Johnny Vaillancourt**, Garson catcher, and the kind of an operator who can see to it that hitters like Gerry Wallace go begging in six trips to the plate. Smart, and knows the hitting weakness of every player in the Nickel Belt. A local boy who has been able to hold his own in senior ball, he was born in Copper Cliff in 1927, played four years with Frood, and is in his third year with Garson. Married in 1950 of this year to Clara Peterson of Sudbury, and very pleased about it, too.

**Harvey Galloway**, Garson right field, is one

## Murray Hot in Royal Trading Loop



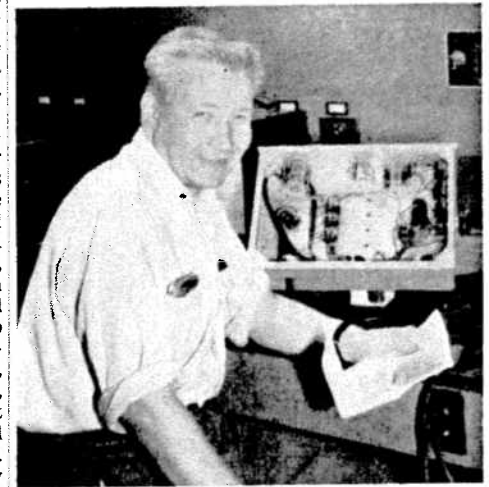
Hottest thing in Nickel Belt softball so far this season is the Murray Mine lineup which leads the Royal Trading League with 8 wins against 2 losses. Back row, left to right, Jim Dolan (coach), John Shewchuk, Adam Borovich, Mickey Smrke, Ron Rubie, Joe Weitowich, and Gregg Scully (manager); front row, John Burnell, Joe Palladino, Len Thompson, Angus MacDonald, Steve Borovich, Bill Daoust, and Randy Beland. Mascots in front are Junior Scully and Peter Borovich. Absent: Larry Rubie (asst. coach), Clare Oullette, and Joe Bratanich.

of those Western boys, God bless 'em. Born in Alida, Sask., he played senior ball in Vancouver and Winnipeg before coming to Sudbury in 1948. Is rated by many as the best right-fielder in the league, both as a ball-hawk and a hitter. Steady, smart, and dependable. Had trouble with his legs last year through refusing to humour a couple of charley-horses, but is right up on the make this season. Married in Winnipeg to Gela Wilkie and they have two daughters, Maureen, 2½, and Janice, 1½.

**Gordie Luck**, Creighton pitcher and outfielder, is one of the best things that ever happened to Nickel Belt baseball. Always smart, always tough to beat, he is one of the more gentlemanly players in the league and has won a great following over the years. A strong man wherever you find him — mound, field, or at bat. Born in Guthrie, just north of Toronto, in 1917, he broke into senior ball with Toronto Kiwanis in 1936, and came to Creighton in 1940. Took the Walmsley Trophy in 1945 for leading the loop's batters, and has twice been third for the Roffey, awarded the most valuable player; with eight wins and one loss he won the Frood Hotel Trophy in 1949 as the league's leading pitcher. Married in 1939 to Norma Baker and they have four sons: Geoffrey, 9, Brian, 5, Michael, 3, and Timothy, 6 mos.

**Earl Brandy**, Creighton pitcher, is called the best right-hander in the league and is certainly one of the main reasons the Indians are atop the heap. He throws a lot of breaking stuff that is extremely allergic to hickory and has lovely control; it's very seldom he sets up a fat one. Also rates as one of the most hard-headed players in local ball for his ability to cut-skull everybody in an exchange of noggin-knocking. Born in Stratford in 1927 he hit the senior ranks in Windsor when he was 15 and has been a ball of fire ever since. Took spring training with Pittsburgh in Florida in the spring of 1947 and joined Creighton that summer. A powerful competitive player who inspires his team with his fighting spirit, and a bear for mound work. Single, but says "Maybe" when you ask him if he has current intentions

## So Education Pays After All -- Leo Says



A fellow who is glad he learned to read is Leo Kilpinen of the Electrical Dept. at Copper Cliff. Leafing through a magazine one evening while waiting for a call on his "ham" radio set, he noticed a war assets advertisement offering thyatron tubes like those being purchased by the Company to build rotary magnetic separators. Why not buy them at the bargain price and save some money, thought Leo, and next day wrote out his idea and dropped it in the Employees Suggestion Plan box. Next thing he knew he was getting a sweet little old cheque for \$560.00. What with building a house and going on a vacation, Leo found this kind of dough very useful.

"I guess I've lost another pupil," said the professor as his glass eye rolled down the sink.

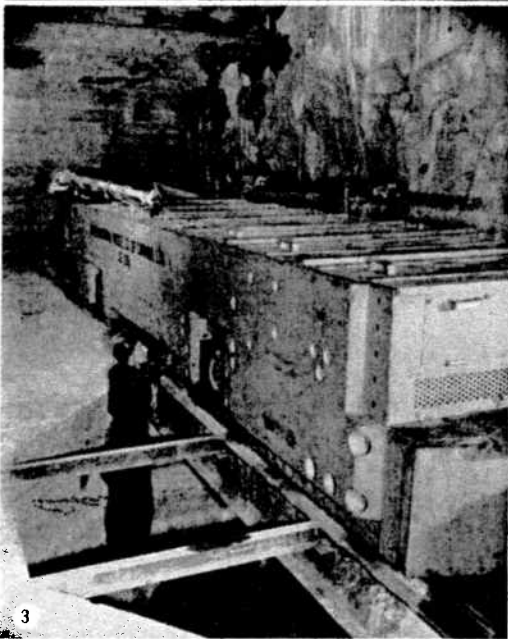




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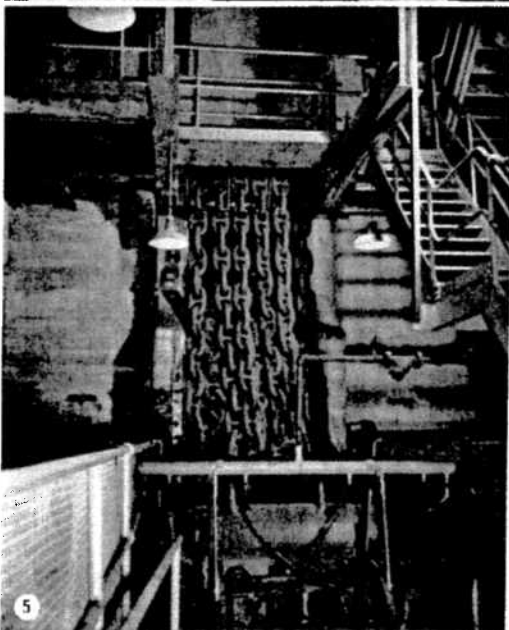


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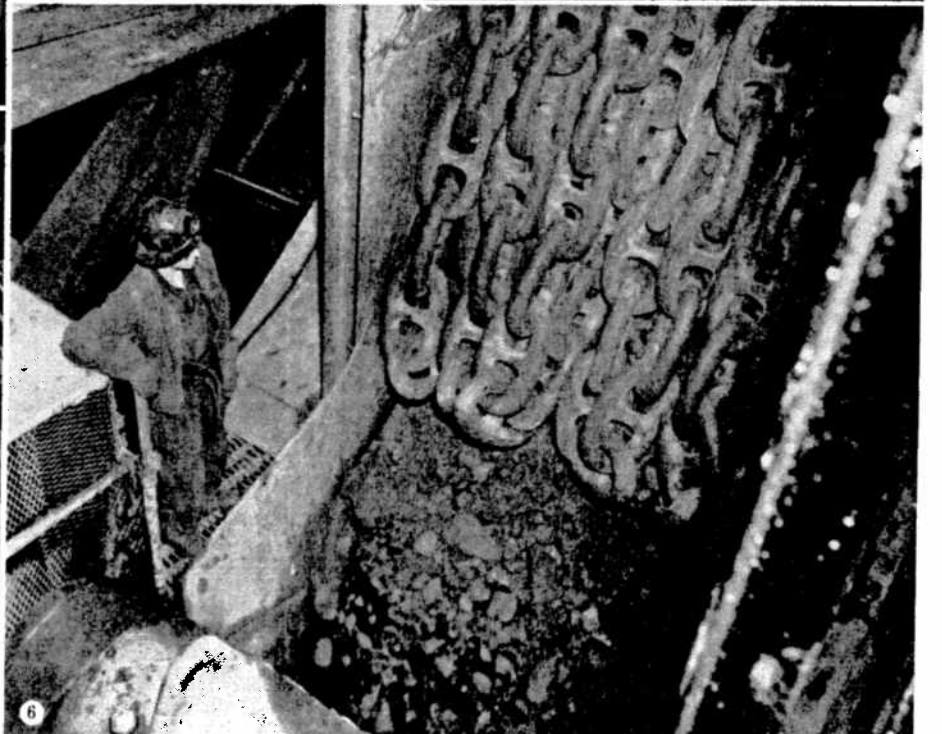
## Massive Equipment Installed at Murray



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# Murray Still A Place Where Things Happen

In nickel-speaking circles Murray has always been a name to conjure with.

In the first place it was the site where in 1883, workmen unfolding toward the west the steel ribbons of Canada's first transcontinental railway were responsible for the original discovery of Sudbury District's copper-nickel heritage. In succeeding years it was the scene of a full-scale mining venture which cracked up on the shoals of circumstance. In 1943, as Inco commenced a program for development of the old property, it was marked by erection of a monolithic concrete headframe which is regarded as a model of beauty and utility.

Now, to Incoites at least, Murray continues in character with the installation underground there of massive equipment, twice the size of what heretofore has been considered standard in the Company's mines.

In the picture layout on the opposite page is seen some of the impressive equipment which has been placed in service to handle Murray ore.

1. Here is the type of chute from which blasthole ore is loaded into cars for tramming. The chute opening is 6 ft. wide by 5 ft. high. Flow of the ore is controlled by an undercut air-operated gate and a chain baffle. The chute puller has just opened the air valve operating the gate, and ore is flowing into a 10-ton Granby-type car spotted on rails in the drift below.

2. The first car in the ore train, hauled by a 20-ton locomotive, is being dumped at the ore pass grizzly. These cars are 13 ft. long, centre to centre couplings, 7 ft. wide, and stand 6 ft. 8 in. above the top of rail. They have a free swinging type of door, hinged at the top to allow free passage of large chunks of ore, and are tipped when a wheel at the side of the body engages a ramp. The ore, which in this case is being dumped on 1050 level, tumbles through the ore pass to the crusher on 1,500 level.

## An Underground Garage

3. Because lugging a 20-ton locomotive up and down a mine shaft is a tiresome business at best, repair shops have been installed on each of the three levels at Murray where these mining mastodons are operating. Picture shows one of them spotted over the repair pit for greasing and inspection.

4. Replacing a motor generator set, with consequent elimination of maintenance, is this mercury arc rectifying unit which converts 2,200 volt a.c. current to 250 volt d.c. for operation of the big locomotives. A comparatively new development for underground use, it is ideal for large installations the size of that at Murray. Picture shows two of the four tubes in the unit; each tube is about 4 ft. 6 in. high and 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter. Three of these units have also been installed at Frood-Stobie.

5. Now we're down in the 1500-level crusher station at Murray where the ore is reduced in size to minus 8 in. In the foreground is seen the top of the Traylor jaw crusher, 62 in. by 40 in. In the background is the chain feeder controlling the flow of ore from the slide to the crusher. Each of the six chains consists of 34 links of 3 1/4-in. stud link anchor chain welded continuously and passing over a rotating head drum. Each link measures 11 1/2 in. by 18 3/4 in. outside.

6. And here's a closeup of the bottom of the chain feeder, movement of which is electrically controlled by the operator. The ore, seen falling into the crusher, finally drops

into a loading pocket holding 750 tons, and from there is loaded into 12-ton skips for hoisting to surface.

## Nickel Saluted by 1951 Canadian Coin Of Special Design

Commemorating the 200th anniversary of the isolation of the element nickel, the 1951 Canadian five-cent piece will feature a nickel refinery and a cluster of maple leaves. This original design, chosen from more than 10,000 entries in a government-sponsored contest, was submitted by Stephen Trenka, 40, of Thornhill, Ont.

Mr. Trenka will receive a \$1,000 prize offered by Finance Minister Abbott. Four other Canadians won honorable mention and prizes of \$250.

A Toronto furniture store employee and a highly respected sculptor, Mr. Trenka came to Canada 21 years ago from Hungary. He is a member of the Ontario Society of Sculptors, having studied six years under a scholarship at the Royal School of Design in Budapest, and two years at the Ontario College of Art. During World War II, he served three years overseas as a draughtsman with the Royal Canadian Engineers.

"It feels good to know I have done something for Canada," he said, "because Canada has done a lot for me. This is a great country which gives an opportunity to all immigrants."

The 1951 nickel will be 12-sided like the present one, and this particular design is to



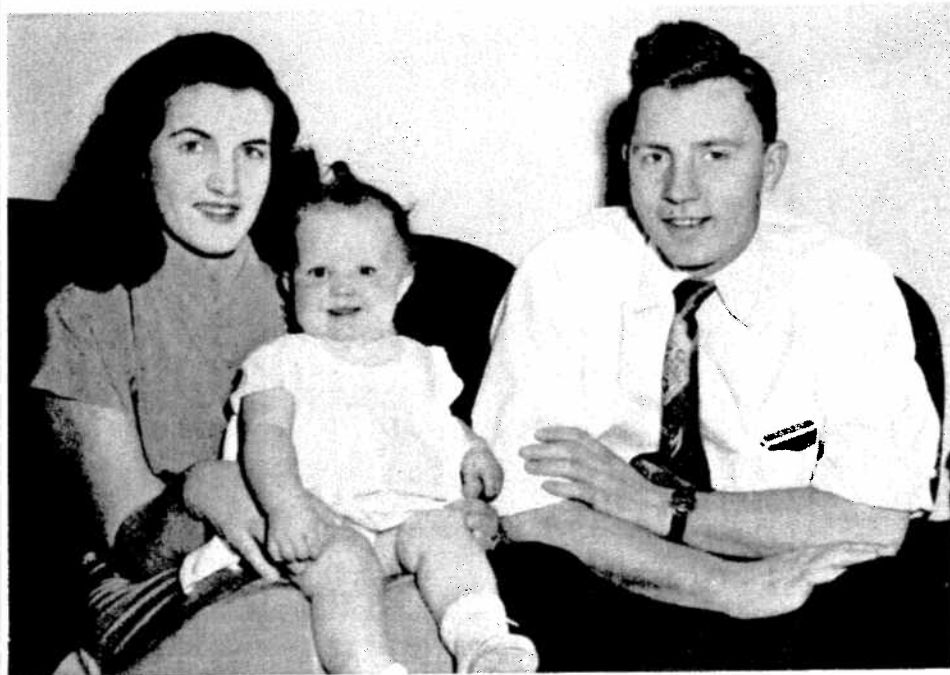
be minted next year only. The front of the coin will bear a likeness of King George VI. Announcing the results of the contest, as a model of beauty and utility.

Finance Minister Abbott said:

"Since the beginning of this century, the world has been largely dependent on Canada for its supplies of nickel. Today, this country produces nearly 90% of the world's supply, consuming only about 5% of her own production."

"Accordingly, it was considered appropriate that Canada should commemorate this important anniversary in the history of the metal which has become so beneficial to her economy."

## Blue-Eyed Charmer Wins Baby Show



**SHE'S A CHAMPION—JO-ANN RAWSON WITH HER PARENTS**

A blue-eyed charmer with red curls and rosy cheeks won the grand prize for the best baby in the show at the annual Sudbury Lions Club celebration at Queen's Athletic Field on July 1. She was Jo-Ann, 10-mos.-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Rawson, of 116 Logan Ave., Gatchell, and her proud father is a motorman on 5,200 level at Creighton Mine. The competition was keen in the Lions Baby Show and the six Sudbury doctors who

volunteered to do the judging undoubtedly wished they were some place else long before their task was completed. But not even the most devoted mother could argue that little Jo-Ann wasn't a beautiful child.

The judges were Dr. R. M. Mitchell, Dr. S. S. Polack, Dr. J. B. Cook, Dr. Ian Davidson, Dr. Dave McCullough, and Dr. John McCullough.



## Lye Family Reunion

It's like a miniature convention when the three generations of the Lye family hold a get-together at the old family home near Garson: in the centre row are Mrs. Walter Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lye Sr., and Mrs. A. Muir; in the back row are Margaret Lye, Robert Lye, Arthur Lye Jr. holding Alan, 6 mos., James Lye holding Shirley, 5 mos., and Dorothy Lye; in the front row are Ruth Lee, 10, Ronald Lee, 2, Tommy Lee, 9, Kenneth Lye, 4, James Muir, 8, Sandra Muir, 5 and Dianne Muir, 3.

## Arthur Lye, Garson Old-Timer, Served 35 Years as Hoistman

A gracious and kindly gentleman, known to hundreds for his quiet appreciation of life and all that goes with it, is Arthur Lye of Garson, who was pensioned on July 1 after over 36 years of steady and conscientious service with Inco. His one regret is that a heart condition dictated his retirement before he had rounded out his full time, but his disappointment is tempered with satisfaction at being able to complete his years in comfort and security.

Arthur Lye was born at Cardiff, Wales, on Sept. 28, 1887; his father had been a sailor who later settled down as a coal tipper — hoisting coal into ships, and the son's life was to be an exact parallel for he too went to sea as a boy and then spent 35 years as a hoistman.

Arthur was 14 when he shipped for South America as a cabin boy on the Florence, a 5000-ton freighter which took 42 days to make the journey to Buenos Aires. On his last voyage in 1913 he was chief steward on the 6000-ton Beethoven with a cargo for Bombay; she was noted for her speed and was called the Black Sea Greyhound.

### No More Sailors, She Said

Because he wanted to get married and settle down, Arthur came out to Canada in 1913. His fiancée, Ethel Bell of Sunderland, had decreed that there were to be no more sea-going men in her family — her five brothers had all been sailors, and one of them, Jack Bell, was already established at Garson. So Arthur joined him there and signed on

with Mond Nickel Co. as a machinist helper. That fall he was promoted to the hoist and this was his job until retirement. He helped erect No. 1 Shaft hoist at Garson and 25 years later he helped to dismantle it. From 1942 he was on the cage hoist at No. 2 Shaft.

Quite a colony of Sunderland people was formed near Garson. Arthur Lye, Jack and Gordon Bell, Arthur Wilcox, Bill Smith and John Dixon all built homes in the settlement, which naturally became known as Sunderland Road. Mr. and Mrs. Lye still occupy their cosy home, but some of the others have moved away.

In the early days Sunderland Road was right out in the bush. Deer were a common sight, and once a wolf investigated the Lye front yard. Each Saturday afternoon Mrs. Lye went down the road to the little church to prepare it for the Sunday services, and one time she walked through the gate of the churchyard to be confronted by a couple of bears; the church was not cleaned that day.

One of the first things Mr. and Mrs. Lye bought for their home in 1913 was a second-hand Willis player piano; it has borne up nobly through the years, enduring the spirited assaults of their seven children, and more recently, although fully entitled to the dignity and prestige of a family heirloom, is submitting cheerfully to the vigorous attentions of their grandchildren. What stories these old pianos could tell!

Members of the Lye family are: James, of Falconbridge; Arthur, who succeeds his father

on the hoist at Garson; Edith (Mrs. Walter Lee of Falconbridge); Sarah (Mrs. Andy Muir of Garson), Margaret, at home with her parents; Dorothy, secretary to the Bishop of Algoma; Bobby, of Falconbridge.

### Cliff Hospital Booster

A heart attack on March 25 put Arthur in Copper Cliff Hospital for five weeks, and he has nothing but praise for the people who operate that institution. "It's a place to be proud of, is the Inco hospital," he says.

As a young man he played a lot of football, usually at outside right, and he remains an enthusiastic fan, not only of the Garson team but also of Sunderland in the Old Country. His support of Sunderland may be a matter of domestic diplomacy, though, because one time some years ago when news reached the hoist house that Sunderland had been soundly beaten by Cardiff City, Arthur let out a great cry of joy that could be heard at the bottom of the shaft.

That Mr. and Mrs. Lye may have many years of happiness in retirement, with their family close by them, is the sincere wish of their wide circle of friends and admirers.

## Copper Anodes

(Continued from Page 9)

reduction is followed by observation of the fracture of "say" ladle sample buttons and "set" of block samples which are taken at intervals.

When the cuprous oxide is reduced to the proper level, the molten metal is tapped and anode casting commences. Photo No. 4 shows Jerry Coupal at the tap-hole. Metal flows at a temperature of 2160° - 2170°F. to a mechanically actuated pouring ladle and thence to the solid copper moulds arranged on 36-ft. diameter Walker casting wheels. There are 22 moulds for each wheel. The moulds are cooled by external water sprays and are coated each round with a suspension in water, of finely ground alumina sand. Photo No. 5 shows the pouring ladle delivering metal to an anode mould; in No. 6 John Madar is seen at the pouring controls. With two casting wheels in operation 100 tons of anodes may be cast per hour. Generally, however, only one wheel is used and the cast is taken out in about 7 hours. A view of the wheel and arrangement of casting equipment is shown in Photo No. 7, the operator to be seen in the background.

As the casting wheel revolves, the metal rapidly solidifies in the anode form. Approaching the take-off point a hydraulically operated push-up pin, projecting through the bottom of the mould, lifts the anode for ready engagement by the take-off. This pneumatically actuated device is shown being handled by Ernie Duguay in Photo No. 8.

Anodes are suspended in a cooling water bosh and when a load is assembled the lift is engaged by crane rack and placed in a rack car. In Photo No. 9 Bob Lehto is seen directing the transfer. Each load consists of 38 anodes or the requirement for one electrolytic unit in the Tank House. Anodes weigh 580 lbs. each and approximately 1,000 pieces are produced from each cast.

Photo No. 10 is a general view of the casting aisle.

### THE WRONG QUESTION

"Last night," said the wife, "I dreamed I was in a large department store where they sold husbands. Some were in glass cases and marked at expensive prices, and others sold at less. Women were paying out fortunes and getting the most good-looking men I ever saw."

"Did you see any like me?" asked the husband.

"Yes, just as I was leaving, I saw a whole bunch like you lying on the remnant counter."



## 35,000 Theatre Tickets Given To Employees for Safe Shifts

If all the people in the Nickel Belt who have theatre tickets were in a waiting line, and you were the last person in the line, what a wait you would have, brother!

More than 35,000 tickets, good at Sudbury theatres, were distributed by Inco last month to employees who had taken part in completion of 100,000-safe-shift-records at their plants.

The new award, replacing buttons and bars, has proven an extremely popular one judging by the comments of the men lined up to receive their ducats at the various plants.

A. E. O'Brien, Safety supt., has asked the Triangle to extend appreciation to all who had a hand in the mountainous task of preparing and distributing the tickets. Wherever possible members of supervision assisted in handing out the awards, a nice way of saluting the teamwork necessary in safe workmanship.

"In recognition of your Safety achievement in working 100,000 safe shifts," said the printing on the envelope in which the theatre tickets were enclosed. And nothing could please the Company more than presenting that kind of award to its employees.



From Ray Forth, with Don McPhail also on the job, Alex Gregor receives his theatre-ticket award at Copper Cliff Smelter.



Checking in at the Capitol Theatre, Alex and his family get a cheery "Any seat in the house" greeting from the ticket-seller, Mrs. Vera Tramontini. The Gregor children are Helen, 13, Teddy, 11, and Charron, 3.

## Sports World Owes Big Debt To Tom Birney

One of the best-known sportsmen in the Nickel Belt retired on Inco pension last month in the person of Thomas John Birney, who called it quits after more than 33 years of valuable service to the Company.

Born in Toronto on Feb. 4, 1891, son of a police inspector, Tom worked for seven years with T. Eaton Co. before coming to Copper Cliff on May 18, 1916, to join Inco's accounting dept. staff. In Toronto he had been an outstanding sculler and ball player, and it wasn't long before he was out on the diamond at the Cliff, lining up with such well-known stars as Bill Acheson, Bert Flynn, Bill Waterbury, and Charlie Cummings. Both on the mound



In later years, when his playing days were over, Tom continued to contribute to Nickel Belt baseball as an executive whose level-headed advice straightened out the kinks in many a desperate crisis. Both locally and in the Northern Ontario Baseball Association he was regarded as one of the solons of sport. He was secretary of the N.B.B.A. for 15 years and president for two.

As a curler too Tom has been one of the district's leading sportsmen, both on the ice and in the executive meetings. His left-handed draw shots have been the undoing of countless skips, and his services as secretary have been of great value to Copper Cliff Curling Club, which presented him with a travelling bag when he resigned in 1949.

Except during the shutdown in 1921, when he put in the time working for Ford Motor Co. down in Nebraska, Tom had an unbroken record with Inco. In the accounting dept. he was in charge of the distribution of accounts for many years and became known as a fast worker who could accomplish a lot. In 1937 he was promoted to the position of real estate agent for the Company, an assignment calling for the ultimate in tact and diplomacy. During his tenure of this important office the number of Company-owned houses increased by 750 to a total of more than 1600, each and every one ruled by a lady with the unwavering conviction that the back steps should be painted immediately if not sooner.

Tom was married in 1914 at Toronto to Margaret MacMillan, whose home was in Minneapolis, and they have three sons: Bill, of Capreol, Neil of Edward Oil Co. in Sudbury, and John, attending school. They have one grandchild.

At a well-attended party at the Copper Cliff Club Tom was feted by friends and associates in the General Office and he and Mrs. Birney were presented with a handsome dining table, Bert Flynn doing the honors. The choir of Copper Cliff United Church, of which he has long been a member, also paid its respects, presenting him with a mantel clock.

It goes without saying that people in all walks of life hope Tom and Mrs. Birney will draw a full measure of happiness from their years in retirement.

### ON POLITENESS IN YOUTH

If a youngster was comfortably seated in a movie or a baseball park, nobody, not even Emily Post, would suggest that he offer his seat to a late arrival, even though she was old and feeble, or young and expectant.

On a long train or bus ride, the same rule of conduct might hold.

But on short hauls, by subway, bus or street car, the custom in our early days was for gentlemen, young and old, to offer their seats to ladies who were standing. Slowly the rule seemed to change, and we now find ourself holding our seat if the unseated woman is young and able, although we are still disposed to give way to cripples, elderly women, and young mothers with children or burdened with bundles.

How does the young generation behave? In general they refuse to bestir themselves for anybody, even though their destination is but a few minutes off. They seem to have no consciousness that good manners demand a gesture of respect. We are not more critical of the young boys than of the young girls because we see no reason why a husky maiden of sixteen should remain stolidly seated while a grandmother cracks a rib.

Perhaps the new generation has this thing figured out to its own satisfaction. If so we'd like to know their reasoning.

### HELL GET HIS WISH

Patient: "I'm in love with you, nurse, and I don't want to get well."

Nurse: "Don't worry, you won't. The doctor's my husband, and he saw you kissing me this morning."

# Frood-Stobie Pioneers in New Method of Excavating Raises

The excavation of a 7-ft. x 8-ft. slot raise by means of rather unusual methods has recently been completed at Frood-Stobie mine. The accompanying sketch illustrates the methods used on this job. The work done represents a happy combination of underground and open pit mining techniques. Technically speaking the method is referred to as the "diamond drill method" of raising. It has, locally, been very aptly called "upside down" raising.

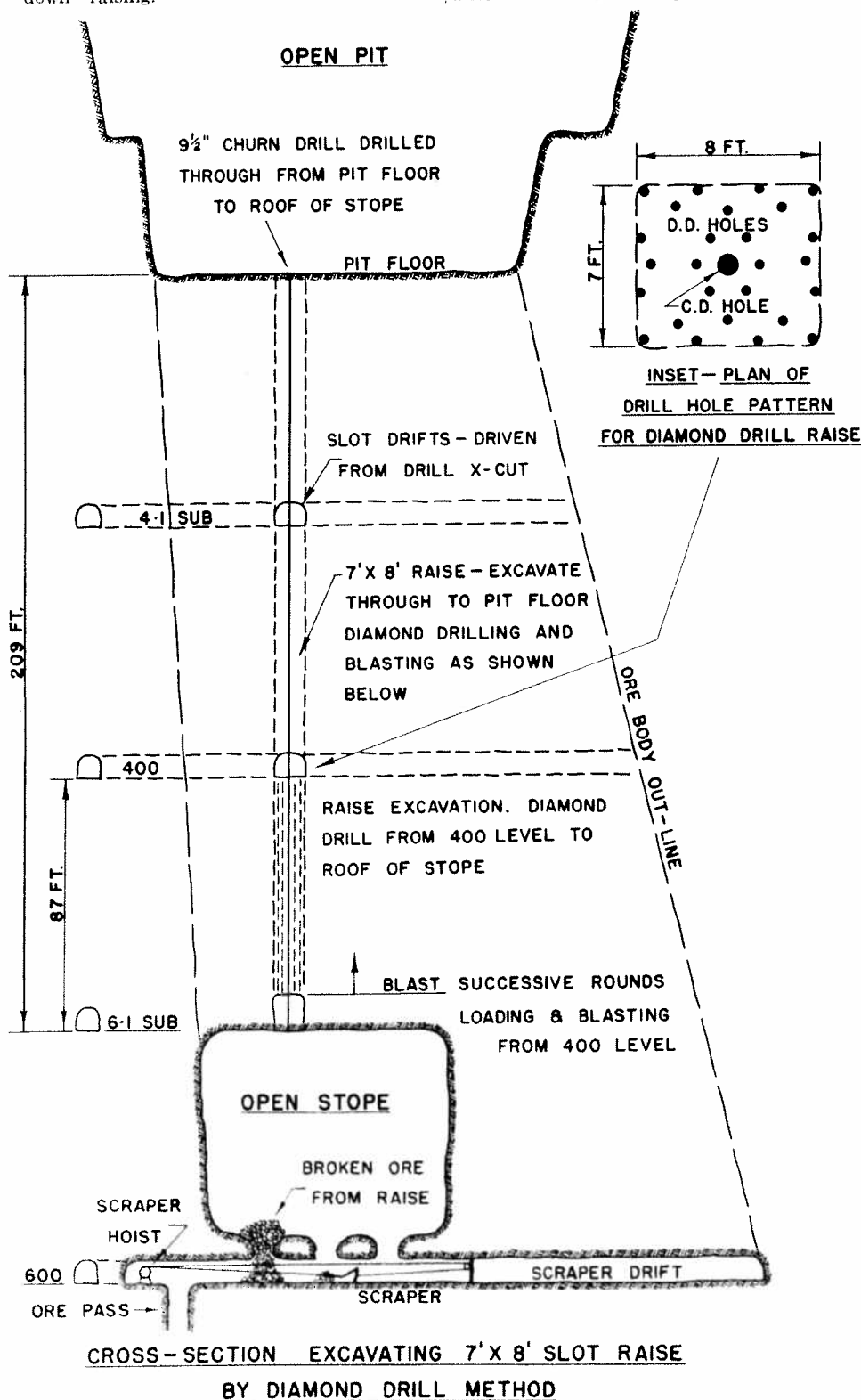
In brief, a 7-ft. x 8-ft. slot raise 209 ft. long was required to be excavated from the open stope, shown in the picture, through to open pit floor. The raise excavation was started by first drilling a churn drill hole from the floor of the pit through to the roof of the open stope. When the churn drill hole was completed a slot drift was driven on 400 level to intersect the churn drill hole. A diamond drill was then set up in the slot drift on 400 level and a pattern of drill holes

drilled around the churn drill hole. These holes were spaced and laid to make an excavation 7-ft. x 8-ft. in section when blasted. The churn drill hole formed a "free" face to blast the diamond drill holes to. All diamond drill holes were drilled down from 400 level through to the stope roof.

After drilling had been completed blasting operations were commenced. All loading was done from 400 level. The holes were plugged with clay tamping and loaded to the required elevation. The excavation was made in six rounds, blasted successively up from the roof of the stope through to the slot drift on 400 level.

The excavation required a total of 26 "EXT" diamond drill holes. The average round blasted was 14.5 long, and the longest round blasted was 25 ft. The best shift's blasting progress was 45 ft. All blasting was done electrically. After the raise excavation was completed an inspection showed the raise to have a very uniform rectangular section with clean vertical walls.

Further research on this mining method is being carried out at Frood-Stobie with the object of simplifying and extending the use of the diamond drill method of raising. It appears to have attractive possibilities both from the view point of mine efficiency and safety. The smooth, uniform walls of the resulting excavation suggest to the mining department the application of this method for excavating ore passes and air shafts where such characteristics are highly desirable.



## AWARDS TO OPEN PIT MEN

Carl Mason is in the Suggestion Plan news again out at Open Pit with an idea for installing reinforcing rings on the turntables of the 42-T churn drills, which netted him a neat \$50.00. Another recent Open Pit award was \$87.00 to Cecil Tyers for his suggestion on rebuilding haulage truck seats, but we couldn't get his picture because he got the cheque and promptly took off for a holiday on the Pacific Coast.

## A FOXY FABLE

Once upon a time, or it could have been a little later — I wouldn't know — a crow found a batch of summer sausage on a window sill. He ate it all.

He felt so good he began to crow, or should I say caw? His happy hollering attracted the attention of a fox.

You guessed it, brother. The fox pounced on the crow and ate him. The moral is: Keep your mouth shut when you're full of baloney.

## SOAKING WET, OF COURSE

One day a doctor borrowed an honest fisherman's scales to weigh a new-born baby . . . the baby weighed 36½ pounds.