

# INCO TRIANGLE

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NUMBER 9



The Night Before Christmas



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

Don M. Dunbar, Editor.  
Editorial Office Copper Cliff, Ont.

## “And It Came to Pass”

And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria). And all went to be taxed, everyone into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem (because he was of the house and lineage of David) to be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife, being great with child. And so it was that, while they were there, the days were accomplished that she should be delivered.

And she brought forth her first born son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

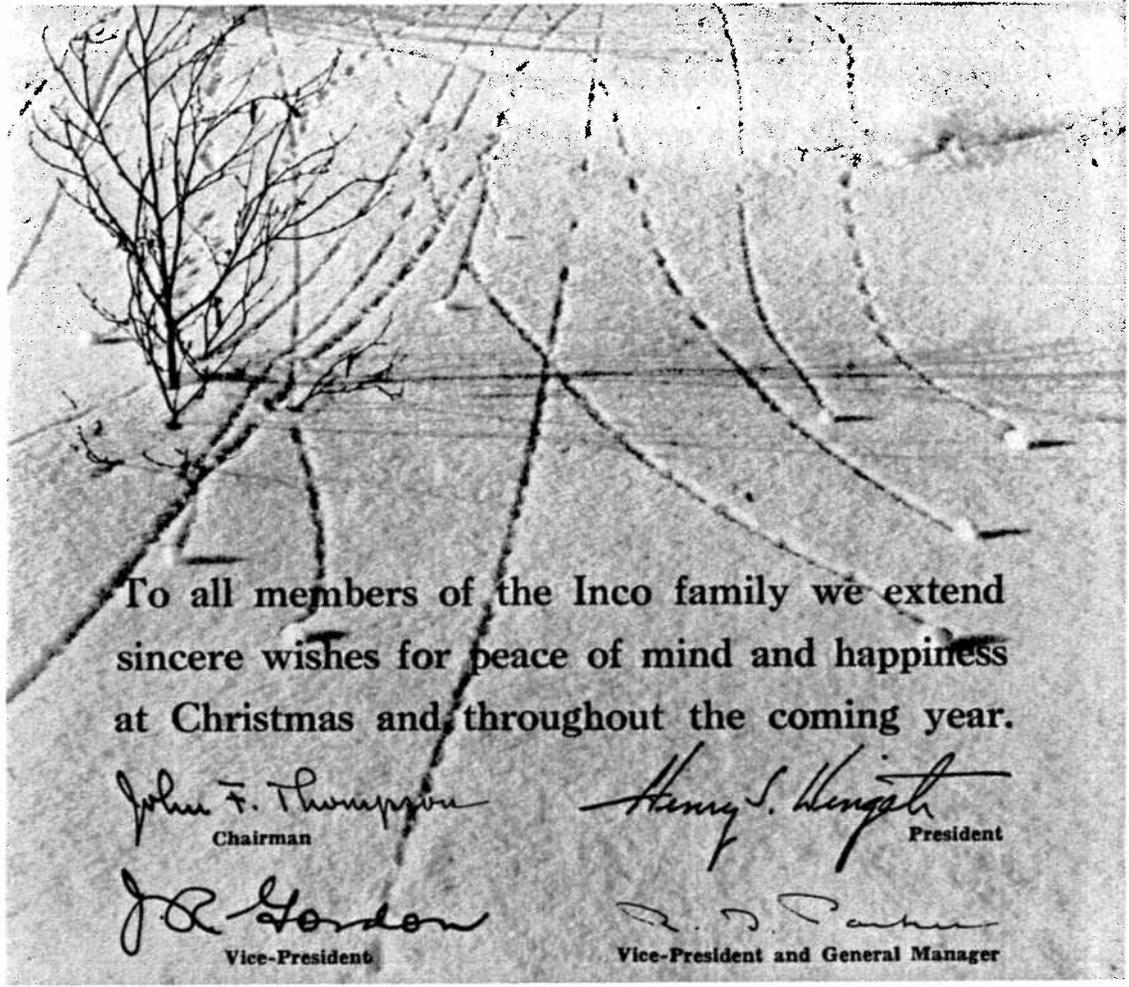
And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night, and lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them and the glory of the Lord shone round about them and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you. Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men. And it came to pass as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said unto one another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

And they came with haste and found Mary and Joseph and the babe lying in a manger.

Luke: Chapter 2, Verse 16.



To all members of the Inco family we extend sincere wishes for peace of mind and happiness at Christmas and throughout the coming year.

*John F. Thompson*  
Chairman

*Henry S. Hingst*  
President

*J. A. Gordon*  
Vice-President

*R. J. Paine*  
Vice-President and General Manager

## Season's Greetings

Of the hundreds of contacts the Triangle makes in the course of a year, none brings keener pleasure to the members of the staff than taking the pictures for the Inco Family Album.

Going into the homes of Inco employees and finding there happiness, security, and every evidence of the good things of life, is a satisfying experience. It speaks even more eloquently than huge plants and mighty machines of the stability and permanence of our Company, and the enduring contribution it is making to the Canadian way of life.

So it seems particularly appropriate to us that our cover picture this month should show an Inco family, mother, father, and three bairns, drawn close together under the wondrous spell of Christmas.

To all Inco families, to all our friends everywhere, to all men of good heart and good will, the Triangle sends its best wishes at this most joyous season.

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

## Joe Takes Riddle Into Retirement

“What has always puzzled me is where all the heat from those slag pots goes in the winter time,” mused big, happy Joe Tierney as he relaxed on pension in the comfort of his home on Balsam Street in Copper Cliff. Having

worked some 20 of his 27 Inco years at the slag dump, Joe's opinion on such matters might well be considered an authoritative one. “There is always a wind out there,” he said, “and when it's 20 or 30 below zero you just can't believe that those pots really do give off so much heat.”



Mr. and Mrs. J. Tierney

Born and raised in Pembroke, Joe worked in a brickyard there for many years, 11 of them as foreman. In 1928, with the brick business anything but booming, he decided it was time to explore more fertile fields, and having had the good fortune to hear of Inco he decided that Copper Cliff sounded like a good bet for a steady job. Arriving on a Monday morning he was at work that same night. In 1930 he transferred to the roasters and later became a tapper on the reverbs. In 1936 he transferred to the slag dump where he remained until his retirement, the last six years being spent as slag dump boss.

It was in 1916 that Joe first met pert and pretty Janet Ferguson,

whom he married in 1925. They have two children, Ellen (Mrs. Bruce White) of Minnow Lake and Aileen (Mrs. Leo Marcon) of the Soo. There are five grandchildren.

During their early days in Copper Cliff they lived in the last house out on the Clara Belle Road, and Joe well recalls the long walks home on winter nights as well as the daily trips down to the lake for water. Today they have their own smart home and there Joe intends taking it easy with his slippers and television. Come spring he hopes to devote more time to gardening.

### CHICKEN CHOW MEIN

A Dutch woman, an expert knitter, always looked for unusual sweater patterns to try. One evening at dinner in a Chinese restaurant, she became intrigued with the Chinese characters on the menu.

She took the menu home and set about her knitting. The result was a black sweater with white Chinese characters running from shoulders to waist. With her blonde hair, she looked quite attractive in it and was delighted with the results.

Then one day she met a friend who read Chinese. He roared with laughter, then translated what she had so skillfully worked in wool. “This dish is cheap but most delicious.”

Wisdom is in knowing what to do next, skill is in knowing how to do it, and virtue is in doing it. —The Gilcrafter.

# INCO FAMILY ALBUM



A Merry Christmas to Mr. and Mrs. W. Vancoughnett (Creighton mine) and Alvena, 14, Doug, 12, Jimmy, 4 months, Ivan, 5, Judy, 6, Barbara, 7, and Betty 3.



Happy New Year to Mr. and Mrs. Wally Cresswell (Garson mine) and Bryan, 6, Judy, 3, and Timmy, 5 months.

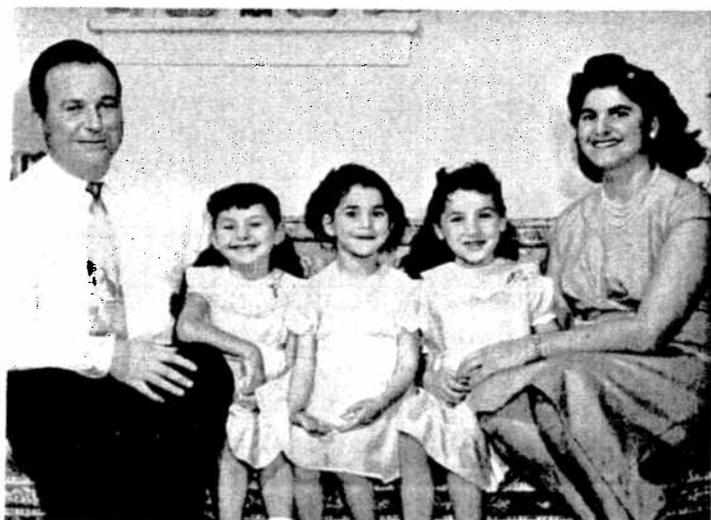


A Joyous Noel to Mr. and Mrs. Aldeo Vaillancourt (copper refinery) with Donald, 8, Patrick, 6, Paul, 5, Robert, 2, and Linda Ann, 4 mos.

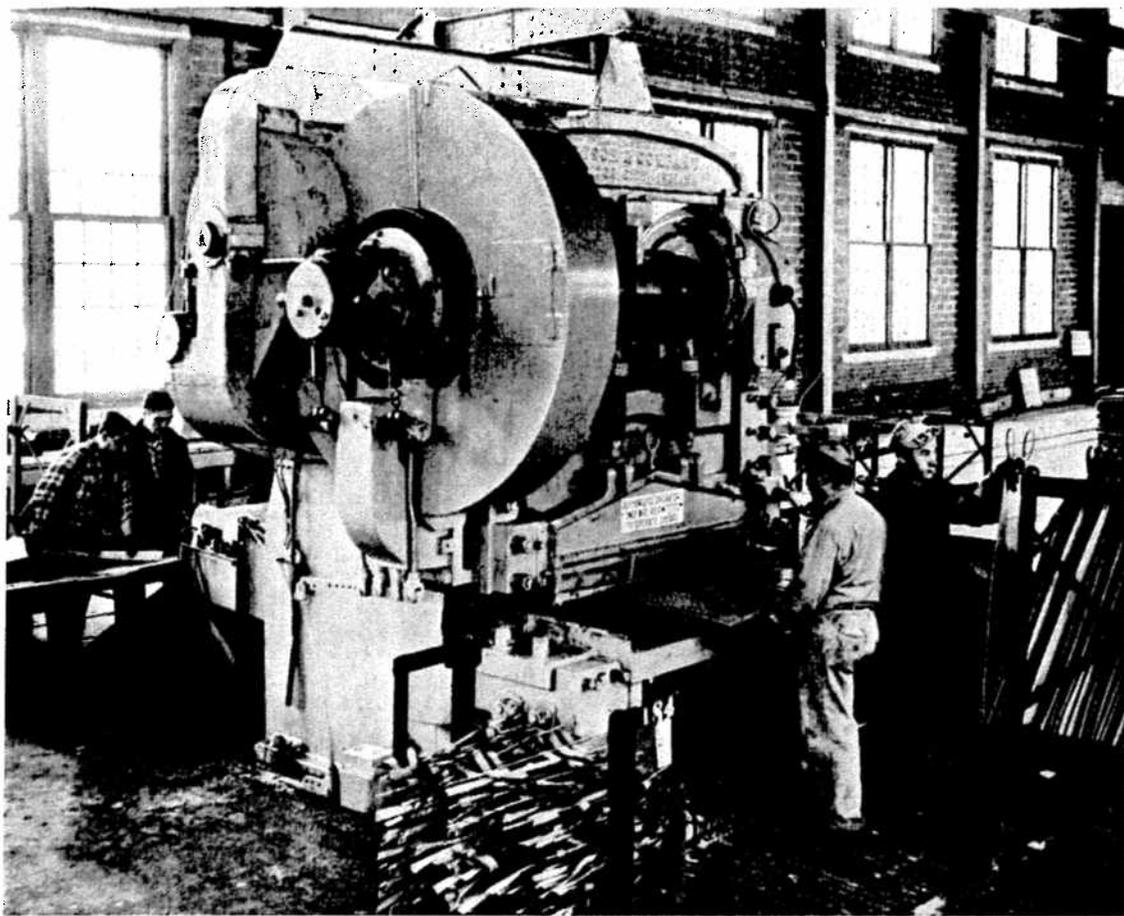


**THE FRONT COVER**  
"Borrowed" from our Family Album for the front cover of this Christmas issue is the attractive family of Mr. and Mrs. Ron Taylor, Copper Cliff (geological department) and Stephen, 4½, Anne, 3, and Chris, 15 months.

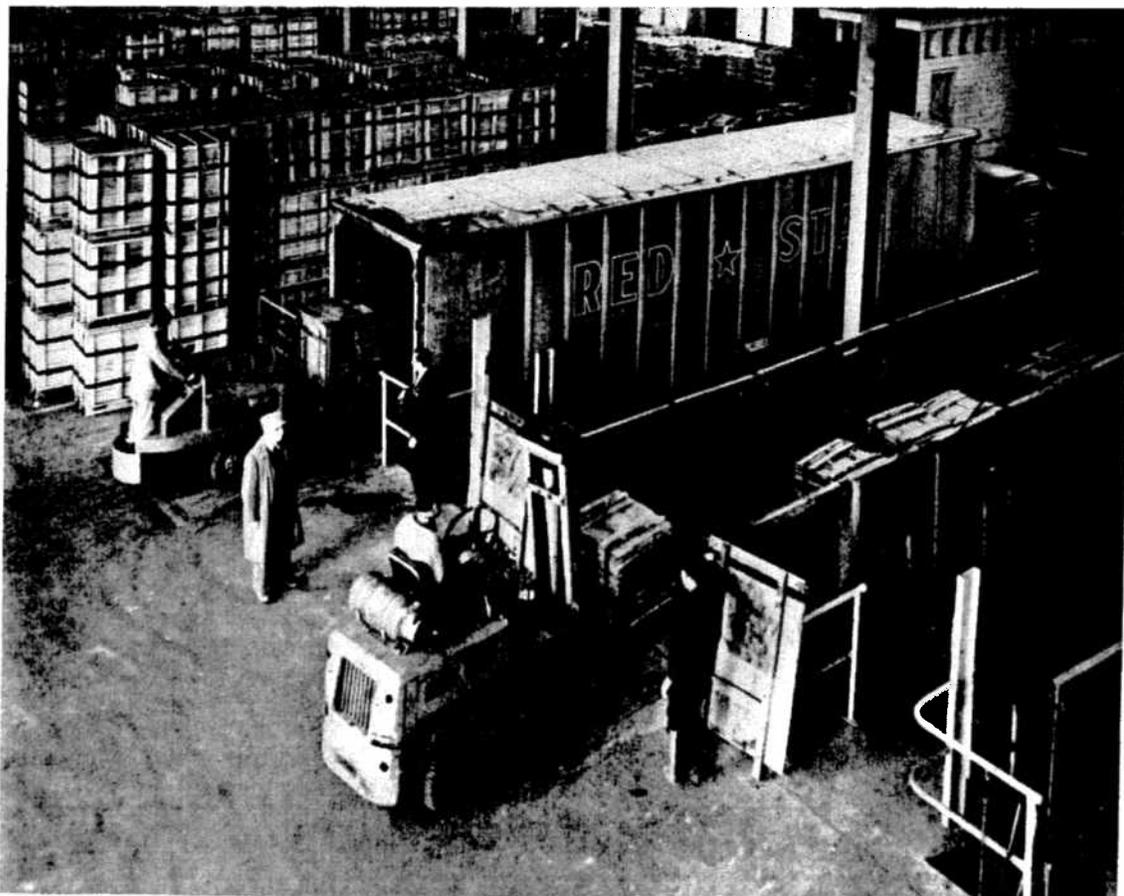
Yuletide Greetings to Mr. and Mrs. Henry MacDonald (Port Colborne nickel refinery) and Keith, 1, Cheryl, 5, Kevin, 7, Lynn, 4.



Health and Happiness to Mr. and Mrs. Ibro Alsich (Frood-Stobie mine) with Rosemary, 6, Vera, 4, and Amy, 5.



One of the five huge shears with which cathodes of electrolytic nickel are cut to the customer's specifications in the warehouse at Inco's nickel refinery in Port Colborne. Driven by a 40-h.p. electric motor, the powerful machine weighs 60,000 pounds. A cathode is seen being fed to its 4-foot blade.



Two of the three trucks that can be accommodated at one time on the inside ramp of the nickel refinery's warehouse are seen in this picture being given their cargoes of nickel, the one in the foreground receiving 4,000-pound skid bundles and the other loose nickel which is being loaded by a special dump truck.

## Service to the Customer Is Inco Tradition

Final stage in the long and complicated journey of Inco nickel from mine to market is the shearing and shipping department of the Company's nickel refinery at Port Colborne.

Here, in a huge warehouse 600 feet long, the gleaming cathodes of pure electrolytic nickel,  $28\frac{1}{2} \times 38 \times \frac{3}{8}$  inches and weighing 145 pounds each, are sheared in the many different sizes requested by the Company's customers and, along with shot, ingots, and other commercial forms of cathode nickel, are packed and sent off by truck or train.

Inco's tradition of service to its customers, in tailoring metals to their measure and in plant and process efficiency which guarantees the quality of those metals, is evident too in the operation of this important department. The size and shape of the nickel, the way it's packed, and the transportation by which it is shipped, are all just as the buyer specifies. "We lean over backward to see that the customers get what they want" is the way the department superintendent, Charles Ott, sums it up.

Modern civilization depends, in large measure, upon the ability of the metallurgist to produce better materials. To meet these un-remitting demands, many special alloys have been developed. No alloying element more versatile than nickel, in its capacity to provide the answer to engineering and industrial requirements, has been made commercially available.

To cater to the widely varying requirements of this modern metallurgical mart and protect the proud position it occupies, Inco regularly ships electrolytic nickel in more than a score of different sizes ranging from the big strips measuring  $12 \times 28\frac{1}{2}$  inches and weighing 45 pounds each, down to the little 1-inch squares. Some of the popular sizes in between are  $2 \times 2$ ,  $4 \times 4$ , and  $9 \times 9$ .

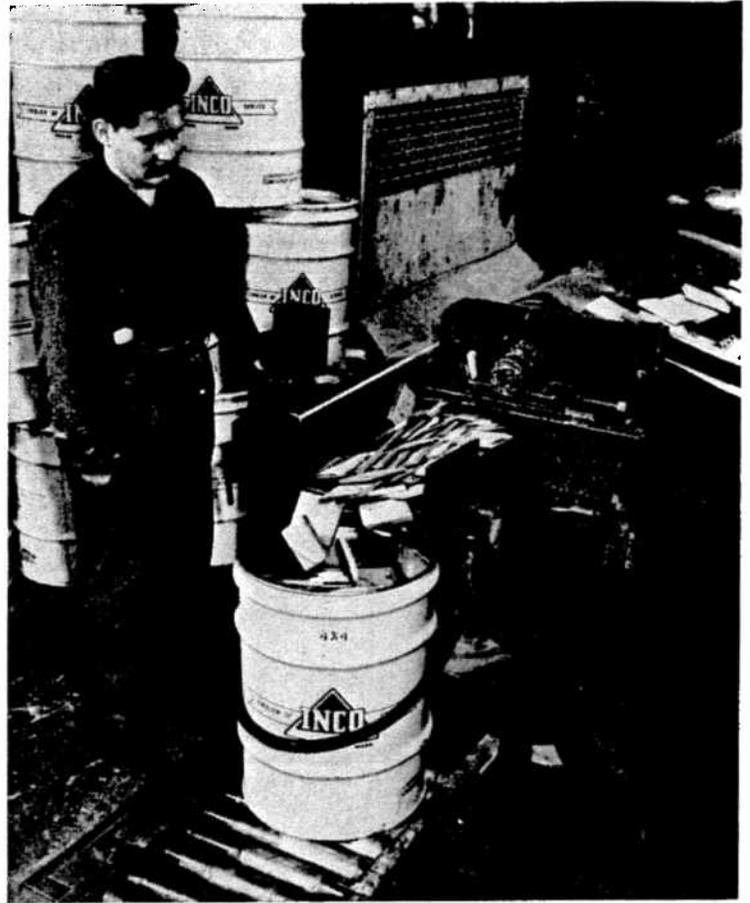
The size of nickel requested by a customer is usually determined by the size of the heat to which the nickel is to be added in the making of an alloy. Taking one extreme, for instance, the melt could be contained in a crucible in which the total amount of metal would be only a few hundred pounds; in this case the nickel to be added would be required in small pieces for close metallurgical control. On the other hand, in an open hearth furnace at one of the big steel mills, the melt might involve as much as 200 tons of metal, to which might be added 10 or more tons of nickel, in which case the large-sized pieces of nickel would be used.

An example of the specialized forms in which electrolytic nickel is supplied are QM squares, which are sheared from cathodes pulled from the plating tanks before they are fully grown. Thinner and thus providing small size with maximum surface area per unit of weight,

(Continued on Page 13)



Charles Ott, superintendent of the department, and Jim Williams, a veteran employee, are shown here with a cathode of pure electrolytic nickel, ready to be sheared for shipment.



Coming off one of the shears in this picture are 4-inch squares, one of the score or more sizes in which Inco nickel is shipped. It is being packed here in steel drums holding 500 pounds.



Steel straps are being tightened here on a 2000-pound bundle of strips of sheared nickel which are piled on two hardwood skids for ease of handling when they arrive at one of the big steel mills.



This 3000-pound box of nickel is being marked for shipment by Fritz O'Neil after being weighed out by Charlie Misener on one of the department's four 20,000-pound beam scales.

# Inco Launches \$175,000,000 Nickel Operation in Manitoba

## Two Mines and New Town Of 8,000 People are Planned

Plans for the development over the next three to four years of a \$175,000,000 nickel project in the Mystery-Moak Lakes area in northern Manitoba were announced at Winnipeg on December 5 by Premier Douglas Campbell of Manitoba and Henry S. Wingate, president of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited.

Participating in the decisions were members of the cabinet, deputy ministers and senior departmental officials, as well as D. M. Stevens, chairman and general manager of the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board, and J. Roy Gordon and Ralph D. Parker, vice-presidents of Inco.

International Nickel will open two new nickel mines in the area, to be known as the Thompson and the Moak mines. The project will constitute the biggest nickel-producing operation in the world next to Inco's operations in the Sudbury District of Ontario and will be the largest single investment of any kind in Manitoba.

By arrangement with the Manitoba government, the new town and the plant site, as well as the immediate adjacent mine, are to be named Thompson in honor of Dr. John F. Thompson, chairman of the board of Inco, who this year completed 50 years of service with the company.

The project in Manitoba together with the progress under way at Sudbury, will lift Inco's regular 1955 annual nickel-producing capacity by approximately 130,000,000 pounds to 385,000,000 pounds, or by 50 per cent, of which some 24,000,000 pounds will be regular production to replace existing temporary premium-priced production for the United States national stockpile.

### To Build Power Plant

The joint announcement was made with the conclusion of an understanding between the province and Inco, including an agreement for the establishment of a new local government district of Mystery Lake and an agreement with the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board. The hydro agreement provides that the board will undertake construction, at an estimated cost of \$32,000,000 to \$38,000,000, of a large power plant at Grand Rapid on the Nelson River to supply power for Inco's new facilities. The arrangement reflects the long-standing desire of the Government to develop this site. Premier Campbell said that the capacity of the hydro-electric plant will be sufficient to supply Inco's initial and subsequent power needs, with reserves for other new industries, thus playing its part in the broad development of northern Manitoba.

The Company will assist the province in financing the power plant by way of a four-year \$20,000,000 loan during the construc-

percent. Thereafter the loan will be converted into debentures repayable in instalments over a period of 20 years.

### Co-operating on Defense Program

Mr. Wingate said that in setting up its expansion program Inco had taken into account the published invitation by the office of defense mobilization of the United States government to companies inside and outside the United States for the development of plans for new and expanded nickel production facilities. He said that in response Inco had submitted a proposal to the United States government covering the expansion projects now announced and the circumstances under which a portion of the nickel from Inco's new and additionally expanded facilities might be supplied, at market prices, to the United States government.

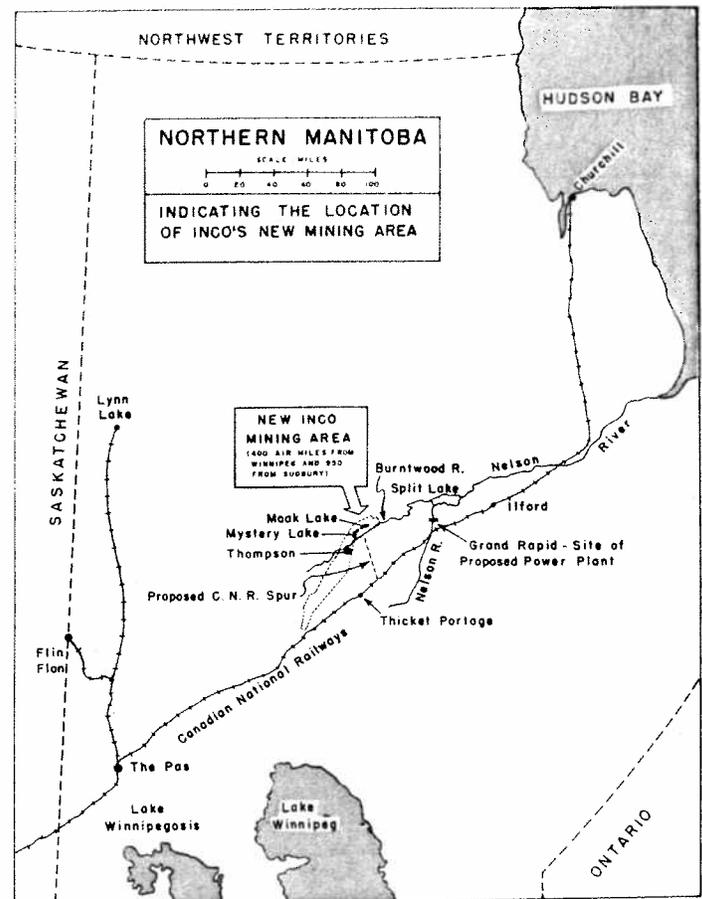
He stated that while Washington had not accepted Inco's proposal, it had confirmed that if it determines to enter into contracts for new nickel production in Cuba in connection with its invitation for proposals for expanded production, consideration would also be given to providing Inco with the right to deliver some portion of its new Canadian production to the United States national stockpile. With this confirmation, Inco is proceeding immediately to initiate these extensive expansion projects, Mr. Wingate said, in order to avoid substantial delays by taking advantage of the winter freeze-up for transportation of construction equipment.

### 400 Miles North of Winnipeg

The new Inco mine sites are located about 400 air miles north of Winnipeg and 950 miles northwest of the company's operations in the Sudbury District. They are in an area from 30 to 50 miles north of Thicket Portage, which is on the CNR line between Winnipeg and Churchill, on Hudson Bay. The power plant will be located about 50 miles north-east of the mining operations and approximately 10 miles northwest from the present CNR Hudson Bay line. Moak mine and the Thompson mine and townsite will be linked together by a 20-mile Company-operated railway, and a new 30-mile CNR spur line will connect the Thompson townsite with the CNR Hudson Bay line from a point north of Thicket Portage.

### Financing of Project

"In order to get the program under way immediately, Inco with its own funds will finance all of the initial capital costs of the undertaking but expects ultimately to be reimbursed for its advances for the construction of the power plant and for advances which may be made for the new 30-mile CNR spur line," President Wingate



## Map Shows Location of Inco's New Project

"As presently projected, Inco's capital investment in Manitoba, not including expenditures already made for exploration and preproduction items, will approximate

\$115,000,000. This will include the cost of opening and developing two mines, of constructing a concentrator, smelter, refinery and transportation facilities and of provid-

## A Group from the Circle 8 Square Dance Club



These good-looking people are typical of the 250 members of the Circle 8 square dance club, which holds its weekly funfests at the Canadian Legion hall in Sudbury. Left to right are Hugh and Myrle Allan, Copper Cliff; Jimmy and Esther Currie, Creighton; Eileen and Andy Greenwood, Sudbury; Ida and Maurice Laplante, Sudbury. Another class of 110 recently completed the 6-week course of instruction given new members, and were welcomed into the club's main group, which is representative of all points in the district. Circle 8 members also serve as leaders of several other thriving square dance groups. Next special event for the Circle 8 will be the performance at the January 16 dance

ing certain townsite installations. The \$115,000,000 is exclusive of the \$32,000,000 to \$38,000,000 power plant costs, of approximately \$5,000,000 of costs for the new CNR spur line, and of some \$20,000,000 estimated costs of homes and buildings at the townsite."

#### 8,000 People at Thompson

The Thompson townsite will be located within the local government district of Mystery Lake, which will be established under Manitoba law and governed by a provincially appointed administrator. Inco will supply school and hospital facilities and other services for the town, which is being planned to accommodate an initial expected population of some 8,000 persons, inclusive of the expected working force of approximately 2,000.

In planning the Thompson town development, Inco will have the benefit of its own past housing and new town building experience, as well as that of municipalities which have been established in other mining areas of Canada in recent years. It is anticipated that an employee-owned home program will be financed principally through provisions of the National Housing Act with certain co-operative assistance by Inco.

#### Decision Now Saves a Year

"Decision to proceed at the present time means a major saving of time in getting the project under way," Mr. Wingate stated. "A month's delay in initiating the project could have postponed the entire program for one year through inability to take advantage of this winter's freeze-over in order to haul in over the ice by tractor train much of the necessary heavy equipment required to push the construction forward vigorously in the spring. Pending construction of adequate transportation facilities this is the only method of moving in such equipment and supplies."

Mr. Wingate expressed his appreciation for the co-operation and enthusiasm of the Manitoba government authorities in expediting the project. In this respect he mentioned the inspection trip in early August by a 35-member group of the Manitoba legislature led by Premier Campbell.

He said that officials of the CNR had been urgently studying all aspects of the new 30-mile spur line with Inco engineers.

#### Initial Production in 1960

President Wingate said the new mining development will contribute greatly to the very much larger supply of nickel which the free world can expect by 1960.

He announced that the opening up of the Manitoba project in 1960 is part of a major expansion program through which Inco expects to attain an annual over-all regular nickel production capacity of 385,000,000 pounds from its operations in the Sudbury district of northern Ontario and in Manitoba. In 1955, total Inco Sudbury district nickel production from its own ores was nearly 280,000,000 pounds, consisting of approximately 255,000,000 pounds of regular production and 24,000,000 pounds of special production from high-cost ores for the United

## "The Greatest Day in Manitoba's History"



Made at the time of the Company's historic announcement of its huge development program in northern Manitoba, this photograph shows Inco's president, Henry S. Wingate, Manitoba's premier, Douglas Campbell, and Inco's vice-president and general manager of Canadian operations, Ralph D. Parker. The spot on the map where Inco is now launching nickel mining second only to Sudbury is indicated by Premier Campbell.

Mr. Wingate emphasized that since the Manitoba ores carry very small copper values, Inco's copper production capacity will not be increased correspondingly with the large increase for nickel. Heretofore the copper production has been nearly as large as nickel production. In view of the costs of separating and refining the copper from the Manitoba ores, the copper content is not regarded as a commercial asset. Minor quantities of cobalt, platinum, palladium, gold and silver are present to assist in making the project successful.

#### World Production Increase

The Inco president forecast on the basis of Inco's program and the announced expansion plans of others that total free world nickel capacity some four years from now may be of the order of 600,000,000 to 625,000,000 pounds, or an increase of about 175,000,000 to 200,000,000 pounds from all sources above the total of 427,000,000 pounds for 1955. The forecast is exclusive of the prospect of increased Cuban output beyond the 50,000,000-pound annual capacity which the United States government will shortly have available at its own plant in Cuba.

He said that "with the achievement of this world capacity the total free world capacity for nickel supplies should exceed the entire free world civilian consumption of nickel during the 12 months ended September 30, 1956, by more than 325,000,000 pounds. This large amount will be available for the unsatisfied and expanded needs of civilian industry and for whatever the defence requirements may be at that time.

"It is evident that a huge demand must be provided in order to sustain the projected enlarged capacities of Inco and other

He commented that therefore "hand in hand with our extensive production project and continuation of our active exploration for still further sources of nickel, we are going forward energetically with our work of market development and research so as to do everything possible to stimulate the growth of further markets and uses for nickel. In the face of the need for greatly expanded future demand for the metal we hope that other producers will not confine their efforts solely to the production of nickel but will make a major contribution also by actively pursuing long-range research and development of uses and markets."

#### Climaxes Decade of Exploration

The new mining project, Mr. Wingate said, climaxes 10 years of exploration in Manitoba. As part of its continuing effort to strengthen the free world's supply of nickel for industry and defence purposes, Inco started in 1946 to actively explore for nickel in northern Manitoba. In this search the Company has given particular attention to the Mystery-Moak Lakes region, believing that this area could be the most likely and strategically situated location for the development of large new nickel supplies. In 1952 the activities there were stepped up further in response to United States government request in connection with its consideration of the possibility of assisting in the development of this and other areas.

Airborne geophysical exploration, in which as many as 24,000 miles have been flown in a single year, eventually led Inco geologists to the Moak Lake district after a trapper - prospector's find had brought them to neighboring Mystery Lake, where subsequent

mineralization. The total cost which Inco has incurred in its Manitoba exploration is some \$10,000,000.

#### Investment Fully Justified

"It is too early to make a definite estimate of the final ore possibilities but sufficient ore has already been found to fully justify both the money we have already spent in exploration and the large amounts which we will have to spend to open these properties and put them into production," President Wingate continued.

"Our current exploration activities have shown that there are fairly wide variations in the grade of ore in different parts of the deposits. By mining these ores on a schedule based on the policy of continuous operation over many years, it will be possible to mine an average grade of ore which will compare favorably in nickel content with the ores we have been mining in Sudbury for some years. However, these deposits differ from our Sudbury ores in that they contain very small quantities of copper while the Sudbury ores are high in copper content."

"The territory over which favorable mineralization has been found is some 75 to 80 miles in length, with the width averaging approximately five miles. Further extensive exploration work will be necessary within the limits of the area which we have outlined. In the interests of the nickel industry and the future of Manitoba, the Company's objective is to develop tonnage and grade potentials sufficient to maintain large nickel production and the longest possible future life of this area in the same way that these have been possible at Sudbury.

#### Inco's Experience Important

"In the past 10 years prospecting and investigation of this area by



Mrs. Mervyn Dickhout confers with Nurse Mary Willis at the Lively Well-Baby Clinic on the care of her 17-day-old daughter Joan, a very relaxed young lady. Also shown are her big brothers, Roger, 2, Dennis, 4.



"Okay doc, let's get this over with," says Joan, languidly submitting to an examination by Dr. John Marlow while Inco public health Nurse Lydia MacLean and her mother stand by for emergencies.



At the Chelmsford clinic petite Colette St. Onge, 2, regards with some misgivings the vaccinating needle with which Dr. Tessler will protect her from smallpox. Her mother and Nurse Leppanen comfort her. On the right, however, Miss Kathy Andrews, 5 months, seems bothered not a whit by the big syringe full of triple antigens Dr. McKay and Nurse McElroy are giving her at the Levack clinic.

## Well Babies Are Mission Of Inco Clinics

Developing healthy children through preventive measures rather than cures is the mission of Inco's Well-Baby Clinics, which are held regularly at seven convenient locations in the Nickel Belt.

Thousands of youngsters of pre-school age are examined, innoculated and vaccinated by Company doctors annually at these health centres. Mothers are also advised on matters of nutrition and other phases of child care, and a variety of up-to-date child health literature is distributed.

The clinics are administered by Inco's two public health nurses, Mrs. Kathleen MacDonnell and Mrs. Lydia MacLean.

Originated in 1945 the clinics have grown steadily in popularity, with incalculable benefits to both



Getting the physical checkup required before entering kindergarten is Vianne Trezise, 5, shown at the Copper Cliff clinic with Dr. Trevor Beckett and Mrs. MacDonnell, Inco public health nurse, and her mother.



At the Creighton clinic Dr. Boyd McGruther prepares to examine Tommy Cutler, 2 months old and ready to lick his weight in wildcats, while his mother confers with Nurse Lemni Stevenson.

## "It Makes You Feel Very Proud That You Are Not Forgotten"



Each year representatives of the Company visit the pensioners in their homes to convey Inco's Yuletide greetings and present the Christmas bonus cheque as a reminder to the old-timers that though no longer on the active list they are still "part of the team". On the left above Jack Cullen and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Zoporyniuk are talking over old times at Frood mine, where the two men both worked for many years. In the other picture Louis Chonka and his wife of Port Colborne are



enjoying a chat with an old friend, W. J. Freeman (left) of the nickel refinery. How much the pensioners appreciate these visits was mentioned to the Triangle recently in a letter from Ralph C. Crouse, formerly of Copper Cliff but now residing in Waterbury, Conn.: "I was honored today by having Mr. Walter L. Gilfillan from the New York office, who made a special trip to Waterbury just to spend the day with me. It makes you feel very proud that you are not forgotten."

individual and community. Sick children are not accepted, that being the field of the child's regular doctor, and no inoculations are given before the age of three months. At this time immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough and lockjaw is given in the form of an injection of triple antigens each month for three months. A fourth dose is given after a period of six months and the child also receives a certificate of immunization. One year later a booster injection is given which is the last before the child enters school. Vaccination for smallpox is performed at the time of the first inoculation. This is usually repeated at some time during the grade school years. Kiddies about to enter Kindergarten receive the required pre-school medical check here also.

Weekly clinics are held in Copper Cliff, Lively and Sudbury, the staff at the latter centre handling arrangements there. Creighton and Coniston have monthly clinics, and Levack and Chelmsford each have a series of three clinics in spring and fall. A doctor is in attendance at each clinic to administer, with one magic plunge of the needle, the antigens that hang out the "no vacancy" sign to any infectious pests that might have permanent lodging ideas.

Records are kept on each child visiting the clinic showing age, weight, inoculations and any findings the doctor may make. This is useful in reminding the young mother whether her child is due for a second, third or booster shot.

Attendance records show that during the first 11 months of 1956 3,122 children were registered at the Inco clinics, and 2,780 triple antigen inoculations plus 612 smallpox vaccinations were administered to the citizens of tomorrow.

What a wonderful investment in good health is represented here!

## Lawson Quarry's First Retirement

Crushing plant operator Bill MacDonald's retirement recently on a disability pension was the first for Lawson Quarry in its 15-year history. The distinction was suitably noted when a large gathering assisted Superintendent Tilston in the pleasant chore of presenting Bill with best wishes and a well-lined wallet.

Bill's heart had been misbehaving lately so his doctor advised him to spend a good deal more time catering to its whims. This he intends to do, for the winter at least, but come spring he'll just have to get a little fishing in somehow.

Now a retirement pastime, fishing was for many years Bill's means of livelihood. Born in Algoma Mills, he was raised at

Blind River, his father being lighthouse keeper at the Missisauga Island light for many years. Bill took to commercial fishing with an uncle rather than to lumbering, which was the other main industry of the town, and a fisherman he remained until 1941 when he retired for his final session with Inco. Prior to that he had made several seasonal appearances in the crushing plant and smelter at Copper Cliff but always returned to his fishing. Trout, whitefish and pickerel were the main catch, and in open boats, Bill recalled, things could get pretty interesting, especially in late fall or early spring.

His recollections of Blind River during the roaring '20's are vivid ones. With five hotels doing a land office trade there was never a dull moment, especially when a trainload of new lumberjacks would land in town — that was the signal for both open and guerrilla warfare to go into high gear.

No little Lord Fauntleroy him-

self, Bill also turned in a pretty rugged game of hockey in his younger days, and recalls when the great Cyclone Taylor played through the area. The Soo, Blind River, Sudbury and Bruce Mines were keen hockey centres in those days of stout competition when a team was allowed only one substitute and then only when someone was hurt — badly that is!

Bill was married in 1920. His youngest son was killed in World War II and the other, Donald, is a churn driller at the Quarry. His daughter Eleanor is married and lives at Malton. Bill has resided at Whitefish Falls since coming to the Quarry and expects to stay on in that angler's paradise.

A capable workman who, foreman Jack Kilby says, would nurse the crusher like a baby rather than chance punching a plate, Bill will be missed on the job, a feeling that will be mutual. With so many old friends nearby, however, it is doubtful if he'll ever be lonely.



Superintendent Bill Tilston makes the presentation to Bill MacDonald.



The station manager of CHNO, Rene Riel, confers with Joe Spence, sportscaster, on details of the Inco hockey broadcast.



The announcer, John Marett, gets the go-ahead signal from the studio technician, Dick Ranger, and the show is on the air.



Dick Ranger plugs in the direct line from the studio to the CHNO broadcasting booth at the Sudbury Arena, where the game has started.

## “THIS IS YOUR INCO HOCKEY BROADCAST . . .”

Nickel belt hockey fans can follow the fortunes of the Sudbury Wolves in both their home and away games through the Inco hockey broadcasts over CHNO.

Of course nothing can equal the thrill of being part of the crowd at the Community Arena, roaring encouragement to the home team and revelling in the color and action of Canada's greatest sports spectacle. But for those who like their hockey lazy-boy style, the graphic play-by-play descriptions by the popular sportscaster, Joe Spence, make a very satisfactory substitute.

In addition to providing first-class radio fare, the Inco hockey broadcasts are used to further a cause which the Company has always regarded as an integral part of its operations — safety.

Safety not only on the job, but at home, at play, and in every sphere of human activity, is the theme of the brief well-phrased public service messages featured on the program. A thought on which everyone may reflect to their advantage, and one that may save someone weeks or months of need-

less suffering, is the slogan that is repeated through each broadcast: “Inco reminds you . . . Safety is always in season . . . the time to be careful is NOW.”

With the co-operation of the CHNO staff, plus an assist from arena manager Guy Lemieux, the Triangle went behind the scenes of an Inco hockey broadcast, and was much impressed by the way the production is handled.

First step in getting the show on the go is a conference between the station manager, Rene Riel, and his ace sports announcer, Joe Spence, to make sure that no detail of the broadcast has been overlooked and that all production arrangements, time checks, station breaks and so forth, are in order.

The studio announcements and safety messages are given by John Marett who, as the public well knows, has a very pleasing radio voice and personality. Technical arrangements are made by Dick Ranger, who, prior to the 8.30 p.m. broadcast time, plugs in the station's direct line to the arena on a panel which also carries hookups



This is the view from the gondola at the Arena, as seen by Joe Spence (right) and Nick Evanshen, during one of the Wolves' games.



Snuggled up to the hot stove, George DeFelice, Joe Spence and Nick Evanshen review the play in a between-periods cracker-barrel conclave.

with several other Sudbury centres such as churches from which broadcasts frequently originate. He makes contact with Joe Spence in the gondola at the arena and establishes a level of sound and voice volume which is carefully checked on a meter, after which amplification is adjusted and the program is switched over to the regular control panel in the studio.

From his vantage point high above the ice surface at the arena sportscaster Spence follows play like a hawk as he sends his colorful but accurate word-picture to his far-flung radio audience. Sitting beside him are members of the Hot Stove League, and between periods they retire to the country store setting provided for them by the arena management to discuss the tide of battle, pick the stars, and gossip generally about hockey here and there. Nick Evanshen, George DeFelice and Red Hamill are the three former Nickel Belt greats whose opinions, backed by a wealth of experience, round out this popular sports feature.

All the Wolves' games, including those in the interlocking schedule with the southern Ontario teams, are to be covered by the Inco hockey broadcast. Through it the Company hopes to provide pleasant listening, especially for shut-ins, support hockey, and make people more safety-conscious in their daily lives.

## Eyeful of Soda Cooled Them Off

"The bar was 50 feet long and kept three of us going steady," recalled Hugh Simpson as he related some of his experiences in connection with one of his early and more exciting jobs in Mattawa.

That was around 1910, he said, and the Trans Canada hotel was the payday rendezvous for most of the lumber camps in that area. "Fights?" replied Hugh to the Triangle's query, "They was always fighting, but we fixed them quick. Always kept a charged syphon of soda handy and gave the boys an eyeful. Good thing to chase bums away too," he added.



Mr. and Mrs. H. Simpson

"When the boys got rolling," Hugh continued, "you daresn't turn your back or somebody would clobber you, just for the fun of it." A drink of whiskey was 10¢, and that meant a liberal three fingers in a tumbler, not jiggers. Good whiskey, Hugh sighed wistfully, was \$1.25 a bottle.

On leaving school Hugh's first job was with the C. P. express,



A coincidence of interest to many Incoites at both the Port Colborne and Sudbury District operations was noted recently, involving an exchange of medical personnel.

Two former members of the Copper Cliff Hospital staff, Miss Isobel Mitchell and Dr. Murray Stephenson, who are seen on the

but he soon gravitated to bartending, spending several years at the art in Mattawa and North Bay. The year 1913 found him in Hollinger working as a carpenter and playing goal for the hockey team. In 1914 he came to Creighton where later he and Alex Affl framed all the timber for No. 3 shaft during sinking operations. Except for an unfortunate break in his service in 1927 Hugh remained at Creighton as a carpenter until his recent retirement.

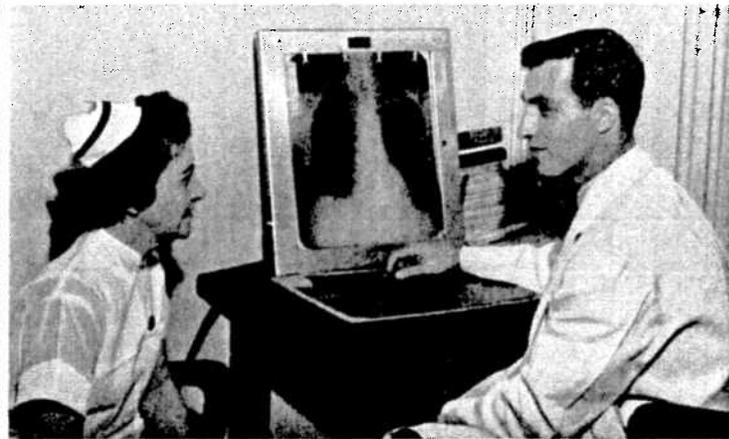
That episode in 1927 was a black chapter in Hugh's life and one that made him very leery of relatives with propositions. A distant cousin approached Hugh with news of a fabulous uranium prospect north of Toronto. So good did it sound that our boy quit his job and sank his savings in it. Two months and \$800 later, a much wiser Hugh Simpson was back at Creighton carpenter shop, and woe betide anyone mentioning cousin or uranium for many months thereafter.

Hugh was married in Mattawa in 1915, his wife dying in 1947. He remarried in 1951, Mrs. Frank Mahon (mother of the well-known Jerry Mahon) becoming his wife. Between them they have 17 children and 42 grandchildren, which would make for a nice little community all of its own. Trying to seat 39 of them for a New Year's dinner a few years back convinced Hugh and his wife that the catering business is not for them.

Always active, Hugh has recently finished building a new home just east of Naughton on highway 17, and has plans for additional landscaping next year. Demonstrating his community spirit he is engaged these days in brushing out some of the neighbours' lots, freeing them to spend their time working on the inside of their new homes, and this winter will probably see him helping finish the trim on those same houses.

Watching TV and attending the

## Interesting "Trade" of Medical Personnel



left above, are now in Port Colborne, the former in charge of the operating room at the Memorial Hospital and the latter a member of a medical clinic.

On the other hand Dr. Ken Mustard, of the Inco Medical Centre staff in Sudbury, is a Port Colborne boy whose father, George Mustard, was one of the new

members joining the nickel refinery Quarter Century Club this year. Dr. Mustard, shown discussing a diagnosis with Miss Eileen Tobin, head nurse at the medical centre, worked in the nickel refinery during four summers of his years as a medical student. So it's a small world after all, as the fellow said.

odd hockey game will add to Hugh's pleasure, as also will helping around the house. All indications are that a very happy retirement is in store for him and everyone agrees that he is definitely entitled to it!

## Inco Launches

(Continued from Page 7)

others has resulted in only limited interest in its possibilities. Inco's pioneering methods of exploration and its determination, in spite of repeated disappointments, to take major risks and to leave no stone unturned in seeking workable deposits of nickel to add to the world supply, culminated in making this project possible."

"The development," President Wingate continued, "will result in no change in the Company's extensive exploration program for nickel, not only in the area outlined by Inco's claims in Manitoba but elsewhere. Thus the Company does not rule out the possibility, as progress is made with the present project, that further expansion may be initiated before the Thompson and Moak mines come in with the presently scheduled production."

Mr. Wingate said that 18 diamond drills are in action at present in the Mystery-Moak Lakes area, operating both underground and on the surface. Additional driving is in progress on the 1300-foot level in order to explore the orebody at deeper horizons. It is planned to use the exploration shaft as an entry for the development of the orebody. About 235 men are currently employed at the shaft or on diamond drills in the area.

### Opening a Frontier

"Apart from its importance as a new producing area, which will substantially increase the free world's supply of nickel for industry and defence, we are enthusiastic about the part Inco will be playing in opening up what may

well prove to be one of the greatest remaining frontiers in North America," Mr. Wingate stated. "Today some 150,000 square miles in northern Manitoba surrounding the site of Inco's operations are almost totally devoid of industrial production. This entire area will feel the influence of Inco's great industrial project and the future changes will be far-reaching in their effect."

## QUICK QUIZ

- Five years ago the average wage in Canadian manufacturing plants was \$48.82 a week. What is the present figure?
- What proportion of Canada's area is in the northern Territories? What is the total population of the Territories?
- Do Canadians now own one passenger car for every 15 people, every 10 people, every five people?
- What proportion of Canada's present population is not native-born?
- How many Canadian women now hold paid jobs — 400,000, 800,000, or 1,200,000?

ANSWERS: 3. One car for every 5.3 persons. 1. \$62.91 at July, 1956. 4. At the time of the 1951 census 14.7 per cent were not native-born. 5. 1,200,000 women now hold paid jobs. 2. 1.39 per cent of the country's total area, population 25,000.

### HE WAS SO RIGHT

The late Dr. Einstein once explained how, under his relativity theory, time is not absolute.

Said he: "When you sit with a nice girl for two hours, it seems like only a moment. But when you sit on a hot stove for a moment, it seems like two hours. That's relativity."

Depend on the rabbit's foot if you will, but at least remember that it didn't work for the rabbit.

# These Artists to Entertain on Inco Christmas Radio Hour



The International Nickel Company will wish its employees, one and all, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year with an hour-long program of Yuletide music over radio station CKSO on Christmas Day commencing at 1.30 p.m. Three very popular Sudbury artists, shown above,

will be heard: Ella Minkkila, the distinguished young pianist; Ray VanBerkel, gifted organist; Chrissie Nemis, whose lovely voice has been featured on many Sudbury radio programs. The Company cordially invites the families of its employees and friends to listen in.

## Machinist for Half Century

To celebrate a half century as a machinist is a great distinction in itself, but to be blessed also with a fine family, a host of friends, and a full appreciation of the privileges of life in Canada, and a man's cup truly runneth over. At least that's the firm opinion of the gentleman involved, none other than wee Davie Duncan, who now has ample time to reflect on such things, having retired as machine shop foreman at the copper refinery to take his ease on a comfortable Inco pension.

That famous "Johnny Walker" town, Kilmarnock, was Dave's birthplace in 1891, and it was there also that he indentured as a machinist in 1906, at a wage measured in shillings. In those days, Dave relates, an apprenticeship consisted of six years' training, five on the lathe and one as a fitter, after which for the next eight years he worked at naval construction on the Clyde.

During the slack period following World War I, the promise of work with Canadian General Electric brought Dave and his young family in 1920 to Peterborough, where they remained four years. Then he yielded to an attraction for the north country, and gave up his comfortable job to come to the Sudbury district. This he now realizes was the turning point of his life.

The following eight years he spent working as a machinist, first for Mond Nickel Co. at Coniston, and then in Sudbury and Espanola, until finally he arrived at the copper refinery. During his nomadic years he accumulated a wealth of knowledge, skill and

experience that was to make him an invaluable member of the refinery mechanical department, and one who was frequently called on to carry out special research assignments.

Declaring the refinery by far the most interesting of all places he had worked in, Dave says he was happy there and has nothing but high praise for the many men who worked for him. He took over as foreman upon Matt Bell's retirement in 1947. Asked his opinion of the comparative merits of training a machinist here and in the old country Dave felt, contrary to many, that the apprentice in Canada has a slight edge since he handles a wider variety of machines and jobs during his training period. This is particularly so at Inco, he added.



Mr. and Mrs. Dave Duncan

Dave was married in 1918, but his wife died. In 1942 he was married to Mrs. Annie Holman. Of his family of three, his son Dave is chief draughtsman at Copper Cliff engineering office, his son Bob is a furnaceman at the copper refinery, his daughter, Jessie, is Mrs. Leslie Paul of Sudbury.

Some 30 years and more ago, Dave recalls, he organized the first Coniston football team, remaining its manager and star roofer for several years. He still retains an interest in soccer.

What with lodge work, garden-

ing, social interests, daily walks with Matt Bell, and the time to really enjoy his seven grandchildren and his friends, Dave looks forward to an active life in retirement. And to this happy little Scot go the best wishes of a host of friends and acquaintances for a full measure of all that is good in life.

## The Enchanted Season

By Lewis Milligan

The season of enchantment comes again,

When we can to that mystic realm return,

Where childhood's dreams immortally remain,

And friendly fires of home forever burn.

An old, old story, yet the flight of years

Its magic and its beauty cannot mar;

The torch of knowledge flares and disappears,

Serene above the East still shines the Star!

Come, let us gather for a little while

Here in the sacred circle of its beams,

Where all our phantom cares we may beguile,

Building again the palace of our dreams:

A happy child shall lead us in the way,

The child we used to be on Christmas Day.

72 Grenville Street, Toronto.

## SYMPATHETIC

"It says here in the newspaper," said the old gentleman, "that a man is run over in New York every half hour."

"Dear me!" said the old lady: "the poor fellow!"



## Enthusiasm Keen In Swim Classes

With an enrolment of 30 junior girls, 22 junior boys, 23 senior girls and 24 senior boys, plus another 79 in the advanced group, swimming and lifesaving classes for children of members at the Copper Cliff Club are hitting the high-water mark in enthusiasm. Miss Mary Nelan, the instructor, says she is greatly pleased with the progress of her pupils.

In the picture above Rhea Bennett is competing in the breast stroke in the club's recent annual swimming meet, which was largely attended.

The club's swimming pool will remain open during the winter months, which will be an attraction for many adults as well as for the young fry.



Giving his baby daughter Giselle her first lesson in making a Christmas cake is the master chef of the reverb furnaces, Johnny Laframboise.

## There's No Cake Like Your Own Says John Laframboise

Cracking and blending an egg as neatly as he would bud up a tap hole, reverb furnaceman Johnny Laframboise gave quite a demonstration when host to the Triangle at his fifth annual Christmas cake baking session.

While there may be some members of the fairer sex who will raise more than a pencilled eyebrow at his assertion, Johnny claims that men are the best cooks and bakers. But as long as he keeps on cooking, his wife Jeanette isn't arguing the point.

Ready at any time to stack his cake against the best of them, bought or home baked, he refers to the recipe he makes as "Johnny's double special", since it is twice regular size. Drawing from recipes by his mother, sister and a cook book, he has added a few touches of his own that, to his way of thinking, give the cake a little more "authority".

His "double special" gives him 12 to 13 pounds of delicious Christmas cake at a cost of about \$10. Between his own five children and the annual family Christmas dinner of some 20 people, he's lucky if his cake manages to see the New Year in.

Johnny comes from a family of six boys and two girls, and says they all helped Mom with her housework, so he just naturally learned to cook. Pies and cakes are his specialty, but the bread he bakes on occasion is also said to be real eating food.

The old saying that a cook doesn't appreciate his own food is knocked on the head by Johnny's extra large consumption of his own handiwork. Testimony to his love of eating is his daily lunch pail — many years ago they threw out the thermos to provide more

head room for the stacks of sandwiches and cakes he puts away each day. He lives at Minnow Lake, works at Copper Cliff smelter.

Presented with a brand new daughter at cake-baking time last year, Johnny thought it would be a good omen to have her present at this year's session since last year's cake was such a success. "Besides", said Johnny, moving the eggs out of Giselle's reach, "you can't start them too young at this business."

Lacking an electric mixer, batter beating on the scale he operates calls for a powerful pair of arms. "I keep in shape handling a budding bar," said Johnny with a grin, pausing to mop the perspiration from his brow for the fifth time. He thinks more men should try cake-making — says it's real fun.

Here is Johnny's recipe, with satisfaction guaranteed if properly followed. This recipe should produce between six and seven pounds of choice Christmas cake:

- 1 lb. seeded raisins.
- 1 lb. seedless raisins.
- 1 lb. currants.
- 2½ lbs. mixed fruits, orange and lemon peel, citron, pineapple, red and green cherries.
- 1 lb. chopped walnuts.
- 1 lb. chopped almonds.
- 2 oz. glazed ginger.
- 1 lb. dates.
- 6 cups flour.
- 1½ tsp. salt.
- 1½ tsp. cinnamon.
- 4 tsp. baking powder.
- ½ tsp. cloves.
- ½ tsp. maize.
- 1 tsp. soda.
- 1 tsp. nutmeg.
- 2½ cups light brown sugar.
- 7 - 8 eggs.
- ½ cup molasses.

- ¼ cup brandy.
- ¼ cup pineapple juice.
- 1 lb. butter or half shortening and half butter.

Cream butter well; add sugar and then cream; add eggs one at a time; add brandy and molasses to batter, stirring well; add dry ingredients to batter, stirring well; wash raisins to remove small stems and then dry well; add ready mixed fruits and raisins to batter, mixing real well; place in greased pan lined with wax paper and bake in oven at 300° for three hours.

## Inco Tradition

(Continued from Page 4)

this "quick-melting" form of nickel is supplied to non-ferrous foundries where it is readily dissolved by molten brass, bronze, and aluminum at temperatures substantially below the melting point of nickel.

Arriving by narrow gauge railway from the electrolytic department, the racks of nickel cathodes are fed to five electrically-operated 4-foot shears weighing 60,000 pounds each and driven by 40-h.p. motors. The building is served by four overhead cranes of 5-ton capacity.

To maintain the high purity of the product, all cut material is put through a "pickling" process in which it is lowered by crane into a bath of dilute sulphuric acid and then rinsed in hot water. This removes any traces of electrolyte or nickel salts remaining from the plating tanks.

All material in the building, which has a storage capacity of 10 million pounds, is weighed when it is packed and placed "in stock," and again when it is being labelled for shipment. Two dial scales of 10,000 pounds capacity and four beam scales of 20,000 pounds capacity handle the weighing.



## One-Shot "Hurly"

"Hurly" Hreljac, well-known Creighton mine sportsman, poses with the bull moose he shot near Gordon Lake, just back of Creighton, where he hunts each fall. With a .300 rifle he got the bull with his first shot at 400 yards.

For shipment the sheared electrolytic nickel is either sent in loose carload lots or is packed in wooden boxes weighing 3,000 pounds, skid bundles of 2,000 or 4,000 pounds, or steel drums with from 500 to 725 pounds capacity. The way it is packed usually depends to some extent on the customer's facilities for handling it when it arrives.

According to the customer's orders, the nickel is loaded from the warehouse floor directly into freight cars carrying up to 60 tons, or into huge trucks which are backed down the building's large inside ramp. Three trucks can be accommodated at one time, making the loading operation a model of efficiency.



## Popular Steve Zimany Honored by the Boys

Gifts from his workmates on the copper converters at Copper Cliff smelter were presented to Steve Zimany on his retirement recently by Harry Gilbert. Steve was born in Hungary, where his three sons and two daughters by his first marriage all reside. They are much in his thoughts of late. He was married again in 1950, and he and his charming wife have a little confectionery store in Sudbury that will keep him pleasantly busy in the years that lie ahead.



The friendship that lasts for a lifetime.

## Jack Latreille a Santa Man For More than 20 Years Now

Santa Claus, Saint Nicholas, Kris Kringle, Pere Noel, Joule Pukki, Weihnachtsmann, Miklos Bacci, Sw. Mikloai — a magic name in most any tongue is this, conjuring up visions of happiness, joy and excitement.

The sight of that so familiar red clad figure, with the flowing white hair and beard, always brings a smile and a glow to the faces of both old and young alike. A wonderfully durable character is Santa Claus, who leaves this mixed-up old world a happier and better place for his brief annual appearance.

Bringing the thrill of Christmas into the many thousands of hearts and homes in the Nickel Belt would be an almost impossible task for even this jolly sky-riding old gent were it not for the help he receives each year from the many local community-minded organizations and their dedicated workers.

Helping Santa make so many public appearances simultaneously, so that all kiddies may know for sure that there really is a Santa Claus, is the assignment for which there are always great-hearted volunteers. Outstanding among these is a fellow who, even minus the outer trappings, bears a remarkable resemblance to Santa, especially in his heart-warming friendliness. In the 20 years since he was first appointed a helper, the copper refinery's Jack Latreille has been one of Santa's best.

Many times each Christmas season Jack dons the traditional red suit and white whiskers of a deputy Santa and dispenses gifts, advice, comfort and cheer to many

thousands of children. At athletic association parties, the I.O.D.E., service clubs, the Canadian Legion, and hospitals, to name but a few, Jack appears as Santa's emissary and his appearance everywhere is the signal for a burst of applause.

From behind his snowy white camouflage Jack has observed the reactions of countless youngsters over the years and his nomination for the nicest and most responsive of all goes to little girls between 3 and 6 years of age. In contrast, some boys, hovering between fantasy and reality, may act boldly in order to bolster their own unsure thoughts, but regardless of who or how they act Jack knows how to approach them all.

The wonderful span of believing in Santa may extend up to 8 years, Jack has found, although it usually ends sooner — shortly after entering school in most cases. The most interesting years, in Jack's opinion, are between 4 and 5, in either boys or girls. With the tiny ones who are awed by Santa's presence, he has found that paying little attention to them at first usually helps overcome their fears.

The reactions of different children is a never-ending source of delight to Jack — the 3-year-old with lips aquiver giving such a smile of relief when Santa touched her and didn't eat her; the joyfully incredulous look on the face of the 5-year-old when asked, in his own familiar French tongue, what he wanted for Christmas; the nervous fingernail-biter who quit the habit cold at Santa's suggestion; the critic of last year's gifts learning a little consideration for others as Santa tells him of the many child-

ren in the world who get nothing.

Jack's nicest reward, of course, is the occasional hug he receives from some daring young heart-breaker who braves an encounter with his somewhat formidable whiskers to display her affection.

To some kiddies the realization that Santa, or his helper, is a flesh-and-blood creature is comforting, to others rather confusing. How he can be in so many places at one and same time is a frequent question, to which Jack explains that Santa simply has to recruit helpers who must needs be ordinary mortals.

The wonder and magic of Christmas are not reserved solely for those of young and tender years either, Jack has found. Even the most harrassed and preoccupied adult will stop and give Santa a quick smile, indicating a lifetime bond of affection.

No other community enterprise can compare with the miracle of kindness wrought each year at Christmas time. The goodwill engendered in so many by the mere presence of Santa or his helpers gives Jack Latreille his greatest lift in life, and his only regret is that it doesn't always last the year 'round.

To Santa and all those like Jack who work with him toward "Peace on earth, goodwill to all men," the Triangle extends an extra special "Merry Christmas!"

## Give Safety Rules For Space Heaters

By W. A. Humphries  
(Inco Fire Inspector)

Most of the troubles with oil burners are with the vaporizing oil burners commonly known as space heaters. The term vaporizing refers to the way the oil is prepared for burning in the heater. The heat of the fire changes the oil to oil vapour and this vapour burns. The more expensive oil burners in most cases have a high pressure pump to break the oil into fine particles with electric ignition to start these particles burning. In the notes which follow we are not speaking of these more expensive oil burners.

Space heaters are simple and when properly installed and serviced are just as safe or safer than other forms of heating equipment. But there are millions of these heaters in use and in many cases the installation and repairs are done by the owner.

Some general safety rules for operating space heaters are listed below:

1. Never light a hot burner.
2. Never use gasoline.
3. Never try to burn crankcase drainings or dirty oil.
4. Always transfer oil in a metal safety container and never in open buckets, cans, jugs or bottles. Don't leave oil around in open cans or dishes.
5. Never use the safety container for any purpose other than transferring oil.
6. Never allow the floor under the heater to become oil soaked. If oil is spilled it must be thoroughly cleaned up and all traces removed immediately. Floors should be scrubbed and rugs cleaned.

7. Keep curtains, draperies, furniture, etc., at a safe distance from the heater. The safe distance from the smoke pipe is 18 inches.

8. Never put paper, magazines, clothes, etc., on the heater.

9. Don't string clotheslines too near the heater.

10. Never attempt to convert a space heater or other unit into something for which it was not intended, such as trying to convert a space heater to a furnace or cookstove.

11. Only skilled men should be employed when adding outside tanks to heaters.

12. Children too young or people incapable of operating the heater properly should not be allowed to do so.

### Flooded or Pooled Burners:

Sometimes an owner will allow too much oil to accumulate in the burner before lighting. Once in a while the low fire may go out and result in the burner pooling. If this is not discovered for some time there may be a considerable accumulation of oil in the burner. Once in a while an owner runs out of oil and the fire goes out. Then he forgets the main valve is open and fills the tank. This of course floods the burner.

Burning off a flooded burner is not dangerous but it does cause homeowners sometimes to get panicky and call the fire department. Before the heater was approved by Underwriters' Laboratories it had to pass this same burn-off test satisfactorily. The danger in "burning-off" a flooded burner is not from the heater itself, but from combustible articles which might be too near it, or if the burner has been installed too close to wooden walls.

If a flooded burner is lighted follow these steps:

1. Turn the oil control valve handle to low and leave it there. **Don't turn it off** unless you want to wait until the burner is cool again, before relighting.

2. Keep the lighting door in the combustion drum (above the burner) partially open during the burn-off period. If this lighting door is below or at the same level as the burner, then keep it closed. The purpose of this is to partially reduce the draft and slow down the combustion during the burn-off period. Blocking the draft regulator open will also help. The fire will eventually die down to low fire rate. Then the valve may be turned to any desired setting. However, if the fire is allowed to go out entirely, **wait** until the pot cools down. **Never light a hot burner.**

If the flooded burner has not been lighted, you can remove the oil by taking out the cleanout plug and allowing the accumulated oil to flow out of the burner into a pan.

### A SLY IRISH TRICK?

First Christmas card to appear on the scene at Copper Cliff this year was a cheery little item of candles and holly. It was addressed to The International Nickel Company and signed "From all the Irish employees."

What might have been more than mere coincidence was the fact that the card arrived on November 30—St. Andrew's Day, which honors the patron saint of Scotland!

## Already Lonesome For Pals at Pit

On pension only a couple of months, Mat Miluniz is already lonesome for his friends at the open pit, making him wonder how long it will take before he really gets the know-how of this new life of leisure.



Mr. and Mrs. M. Miluniz

Mat's entire 26 years of Inco service were spent in the Frood area, first at No. 3 shaft, then No. 7 shaft, and since 1943 at the open pit. His underground experience consisted mainly of shaft

and construction work. He well remembers helping cut stations in No. 3 shaft, where two other well-known Company pensioners, Matti Lahti and Steve Yawney, were driller and leader respectively. That was in 1928, the year Mat hired on at the Frood. During his mining career he helped sink No. 5 and No. 6 shafts at Frood and also spent a short time on the sinking of No. 7 shaft before transferring to the Open Pit.

Born in Yugoslavia in 1895, he married Mandelina Somic there in 1913. They have two sons, Nikoli and John, both still in Yugoslavia. One is a farmer and the other a high school teacher. There are three grandchildren that Mat has never seen, so he is looking forward to his proposed trip to the old country next spring.

In the meantime he intends taking it easy and will try to keep posted on doings at the Open Pit. He is hoping that his friends out there will drop in on him now and then to give him the news.



## World's Largest Shovel Gets Strength from Nickel Alloy

Pictured above is "The Mountaineer", the world's largest mobile shovel, which was featured recently in an Inco advertisement. Its enormous size is shown by comparison with the man on the tractor in the little white circle.

Built by the Marion Power Shovel Company for the Hanna Coal Company, this mighty machine takes a 90-ton chunk at every bite. The dipper is as big as a two-car garage.

Dipper and dipper handle, as well as the crowd rack, which is the geared member that pulls on

the end of the handle, are made of T-1 steel, a tough, heat-treated alloy steel containing nickel.

A high strength-to-weight ratio is important in the design of any power shovel. Every pound of weight in dipper and boom must be balanced in the rear of the cab, and the power supply has to lift the dipper as well as the load, so an alloy that provides more strength with a minimum of weight increases the shovel's capacity and over-all efficiency. T-1 steel, three times as strong as ordinary structural carbon steel, fills the bill.



Karl Paxy, Creighton's pipeman-artist, holds one of his beautiful wood carvings, a mother and child. Other samples of his work shown are a madonna, Hungarian water girl, book ends, and a set of exquisitely carved chessmen, worked in maple.

## Creighton Mine's Pipeman - Artist Winning Fame for Wood Carvings

Turning from the pipe wrenches and pliers of his trade to a block of wood and a razor-sharp knife is the daily relaxation of Karl Paxy of Creighton mine, who has developed the carving of fine figures from a hobby to an art.

Noted for its woodworking craftsmen, Hungary's mountain province of Szekely was Karl's birthplace in 1916. As a young boy he displayed remarkable artistic ability, astonishing his teacher and his family with his gift for clay modelling.

After serving in the army during the last war he settled in Germany rather than return to a communist Hungary. Work and money were scarce, and Karl carved ladies' shoes of wood and traded them for food. Soon he produced other wooden figures—people, animals, scenes and crests, and finally one of his favorite carvings, the Hungarian peasant girl, was sold in Munich for cash.

A visit to Oberammergau, home of Germany's passion play, led him into the carving of religious objects, and orders began coming in from all over Germany for his work. One of his first crucifixes sold in Munich for 300 marks—enough, he recalls, to buy a couple of pounds of butter. He became established as a wood carver and had his own little factory.

Since becoming a Creighton miner in 1952 Karl has kept up his wood carving as a pastime, and a display of his work at a recent arts and crafts exhibition in Sudbury showed that he has lost none of his superb touch with knife and chisel.

Among the many fine samples of his skill is a set of exquisitely

intricate chess men that he carved in about five days. Maple he used for these, but frequently he works in apple or pear wood which, he says, make oak seem soft by comparison. He also uses gumwood and walnut, and basswood or linden, but these materials are expensive so when he's just whiling away the time he contents himself by doing quick studies in pine which he fashions with uncanny deftness and speed. In a couple of hours a 14-inch stick of 1 x 1 pine is transformed into a realistically poised figure with amazingly lifelike lines and features.

For casual carving Karl sits comfortably in his living room with an apron on his lap—and nary a shaving does he drop—but for hardwood figures he uses a bench and vise. His set of some 50 fine chisels he keeps scalpel-sharp.

Karl blossomed out as a painter a few years back, and has some very acceptable canvasses to his credit. He has also done clay sculpture, and some day hopes to work in bronze. Leather tooling is also one of the accomplishments of this pleasant Canadian, whose flair for artistic expression seems to know no bounds. A busy pipeman at the mine by day, an artist in his leisure hours, Karl finds life good to contemplate these days.

### APPOINTMENT ANNOUNCED

R. D. Parker, vice-president and general manager, on October 31, announced the appointment of Austin Smith as administrative assistant at Copper Cliff, effective November 1.



“Silent Night, Holy Night . . .”

*This photograph shows part of the beautiful Christmas decorations in the Inco window in the Chamber of Commerce offices, Loblaw building, Sudbury. These effects were created by paper sculpture.*