

INCO TRIANGLE

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Company for Dinner

(Story on Page 9)



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I Am Canada

Written for the Inco Triangle by
ISABEL McLEAN

Chief Librarian, Sudbury Public Library
With Acknowledgment to
Norfolk and Western Railway

I was born on July 1, 1867, and the British North America Act is my birth certificate. I grew to maturity with the Statute of Westminster in 1931, and received the full mantle of nationhood on my seventy-ninth birthday, with the Canadian Citizenship Act.

I am 17 million peoples of many racial stocks. I bring together the cultures of the Old World and the New. While I speak many languages, my predominant culture is a dual one, a happy blend of the two great nations which gave me birth.

I am Sir John A. MacDon-ald and Sir Wilfred Laurier. I am Count Frontenac and Joseph Howe, Sir Charles Tupper and Samuel de Champlain. I am the Cavalier de LaSalle and Lord Selkirk, John Graves Simcoe and William Lyon Mackenzie.

I am Lionel Conacher, Marlene Stewart, Lucille Wheeler, and Rocket Richard.

While still a stripling I learned to defend myself. I proudly remember Louisbourg, Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane. In the cause of world freedom my valiant young men earned immortality at Ypres and Vimy Ridge, Arnhem and Dieppe.

I am a voice at the United Nations, a partner with half a hundred other countries working to create a peaceful world. I am part of the great British Commonwealth of Nations, linked with 631,000,000 peoples in far-flung corners of the world by a common loyalty to the Crown.

I am the Peace Tower of

Steel, Stack and Sky in Northern Manitoba



Reaching for the clouds, the top of the 500-foot chimney is seen here through the skeleton of smelter steel at the International Nickel Company's great new plant at Thompson. Steel workers can be spotted several places in the picture, two of them fixing a block to the top of a flimsy gin pole and others straddling lofty girders with the supreme scorn for height traditional of their trade.

Ottawa, the atomic plant at Chalk River, the gushing oil wells of Alberta, the bulging grain elevators of Saskatchewan, and the tall stacks by Sudbury.

I am 3,851,000 square miles of youth and vigour, standing at the crossroads of the world. "A mari usque ad mare". I dip my left hand into the Atlantic, my right into the sparkling Pacific, rest my feet confidently upon 4,000 miles of unguarded border to the south, and stretch eagerly to the unknown northland.

I am a nation of contrasts. I am quiet villages in Quebec, bustling towns carved from the Canadian shield, the smiling farmlands of Prince Edward Island, the spreading ranches of Alberta, the grandeur of mountain peaks in British Columbia. I am forest-clad hills, rugged sea coast, windswept prairies, mineral-laden rocks, turbulent rivers, a million lakes. I am the whispering pine and shimmering birch, the stalwart Douglas fir and the graceful maple.

Turning the pages of my past you may see the Fathers of Confederation in their wide Prince Albert coats and flowing beards, observe Count Frontenac as he strides the streets of walled Quebec, imagine you hear the rustle of a black soutane as Father Lacombe and Father Brébeuf carry the cross into the nearby forest. You imagine the splash of a paddle as a fur-laden canoe slips into the river, see the beginnings of agriculture, the schools, and the hospitals, with Louis

Hébert, Marguerite Bourgeoys and Jeanne Mance.

I remember the Boer War, the rush for gold, the coming of the United Empire Loyalists, the finding of uranium.

I am the railway builders who forged links of steel to weld my people together. I am the intrepid explorers who crossed the trackless wilderness, La Verendrye, Samuel Hearne and Pierre Esprit Radisson. I am Simon Fraser and David Thomson, Alexander Mackenzie and Adam Dollard. I am Gilbert LaBine and Charles Camsell.

I am the men in the laboratories dedicating themselves to the service of mankind, Frederick Banting, and William Osler, William Saunders, and Alexander Graham Bell.

I am the music, the art, the literature of my people, Marie Chapdelaine and Sam Slick, Ned Pratt and Stephen Leacock. I am Emily Carr and Clarence Gagnon, Ernest MacMillan, Gratien Gélinas and Yousuf Karsh. I am the Shakespearean Festival, the ballet, the symphony orchestras, the free press.

Yes, I am Canada. I am the vigour of my people. I am the hardship, the self-denial, the valour and the faith which have hewn a nation out of the wilderness. I am the ideals and the aspirations which have shaped my history.

I have esteemed freedom for myself and have shared that freedom with those fleeing from racial intolerance, religious prejudice, intellectual bondage. God grant that I may not only preserve my own liberty and democratic way of life but that I may have the integrity and the resolution to respect the rights of other nations. May I not become so effete with economic prosperity that I dwindle in spiritual stature and intellectual vigour.

This is my prayer and my pledge as I observe my ninety-second birthday on July 1, 1959.

Thompson Armada Officially "Opens" Burntwood River



There are many "firsts" in Thompson, Manitoba, these days as the new town neighboring Inco's great nickel project gets into stride, and one of the most enjoyable was the expedition of a group of power boat owners up the Burntwood and Manasan Rivers. Purpose of the trip was to acquaint boaters with any hazards that exist and to demonstrate safety measures in boating. The seven boats of the armada are shown above with their passengers: boat 1, Roland Banville and son Raymond; boat 2, Mrs. Jim and Edna Jaegar and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Duncan; boat 3, RCMP constables Joseph Dittick and Elmer Cutts; boat 4, Linda, Bill, Janet and Brian Clace; boat 5, Bob Whelan, Marcel De Jonckheere, Fred Mullins; boat 6, Jimmy Hill, Polly Drohomereski; boat 7, Admiral George Firth, Frances, Tanis and Sherry Smith. Not shown, Charlie Drohomereski, cameraman, and Al Smith, who covered the event for the Triangle.



Starting on the Burntwood, right in Thompson's "front yard", the happy voyageurs travelled up this scenic river, past the 25-foot Manasan Falls shown in the above photograph, and then on up the Manasan River. They found excellent fishing where they called a halt, eight miles from home. Three of the boats proceeded to big Ospwagan Lake and also reported fine fishing of both pike and pickerel, as did one party which went on through to huge, rambling Paint Lake.



The party was well organized, being provided with maps of the waterways on which points of interest, shallows, swirls and currents were clearly charted. The armada passed Walter Johnson's homestead and beaver ranch, and farther on the site of a winter diamond drill camp, and browsed around an old prospector's camp when they made the short portage around the rapids on Manasan River. In the above group at the camp are Roland Banville, Kenneth Duncan, Linda Clace, Edna Jaeger, Jim Jaeger, RCMP constable Joseph Kittrick, Mrs. Edith Duncan, Frances and Alan Smith, Tanis and Sherry Smith.

Erkki Heikkila

Stope miner, shaft inspector, skiptender and all-round good man, Erkki Heikkila has retired on service pension. Starting with the Mond at Garson back in 1928 he returned to Finland in 1930 but within a matter of months was back working at Garson. When that mine closed down he was moved to Frood where he worked until retirement.



Mr. and Mrs. Heikkila

"When I started in the stopes at Frood on 2800 level, Jack Cullen was shift boss," said Erkki. In 1936 he joined the late Steve Yawney's construction gang, working as a shaft inspector for 15 years. He then went as skiptender at No. 4 shaft, a job he faithfully performed until retirement.

Born on a farm in Finland in 1894, he came to Canada and Sudbury in 1927. Despite his several friends in this area it was almost a year before he was able to get a job in the mines. Erkki likes mining and said he would do the same thing again if he were a young man.

Lempi Peltomaki became his bride in 1918 and they have one son Paul, and two grandchildren.

Taking things easy and enjoying his retirement suits Erkki just fine, and if he gets bored there is always the house to paint or the garden to tend.

"Money Minters" Wins Canadian Film Award

A Canadian color film produced for The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, has won an award of merit in the 11th Annual Canadian Film Awards, it was announced recently.

Entitled "Money Minters," the 10-minute 16-mm film traces the manufacture of coins from the time the metal is extracted from the mines to the actual production of pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters, fifty-cent pieces and silver dollars.

Designed as a general interest informational film, "Money Minters" is the first and at present the only film devoted to the story of the Royal Canadian Mint. In addition to the above award, it was selected to be shown at the 1958 Stratford Film Festival, Stratford, Ontario.

Produced for Inco by Crawley Films Ltd., the film was cited by the Canadian Film Awards "For excellent animation in a colorful and well-photographed film." The Canadian Film Awards are sponsored jointly by the Canadian Association for Adult Education, The Canadian Film Institute and the

Levack and Copper Cliff Branches of Legion Open Handsome New Homes



LEVACK AND COPPER CLIFF

An "Appreciation Night" during which Levack branch of the Canadian Legion expressed its thanks to those who helped in various ways to build their fine new hall, was a very enjoyable feature of the official opening festivities. It followed by one week the formal ribbon-cutting ceremony.

The Triangle's photograph shows part of the gathering, which numbered 115 and included the assistant vice-president and general manager for Ontario of Inco, R. H. Waddington; the vice-president — production of Falconbridge Nickel Mines, R. C. Mott; the federal member of parliament for Nickel Belt, O. J. Godin; representatives of the Dominion and provincial commands of the Legion, and the presidents of the Legion branches in the district; the mayor of Levack, Mr. Gilchrist, and the chairman of the Onaping Improvement District, Mr. Jarvis; the members of the ladies' auxiliary of the Levack branch, and other leading citizens of the community.

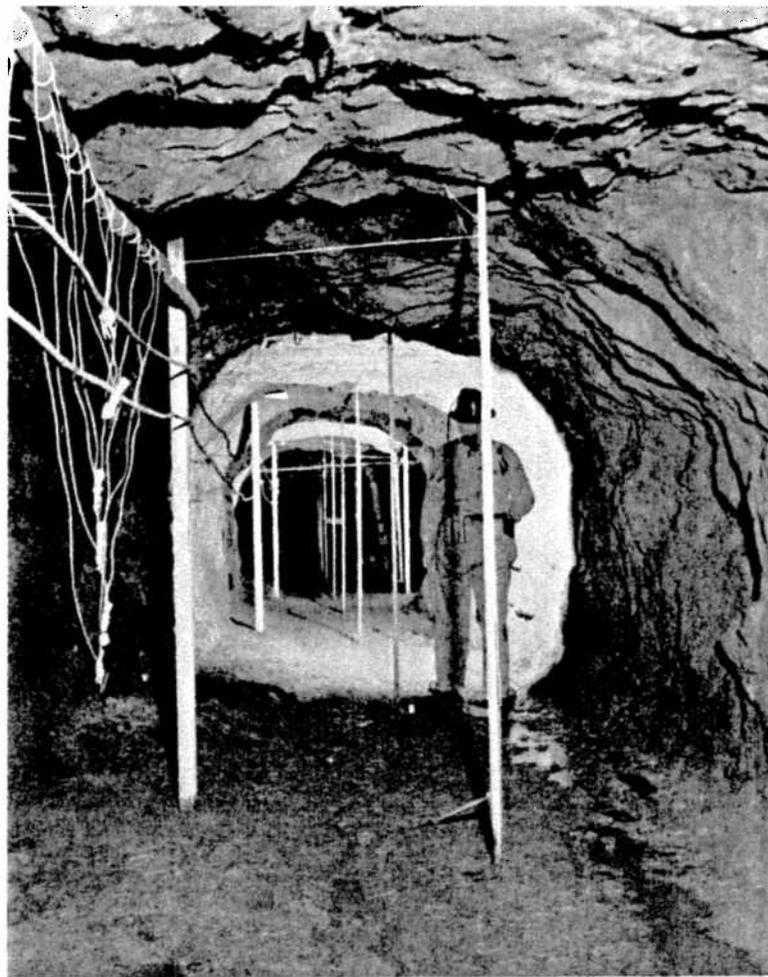
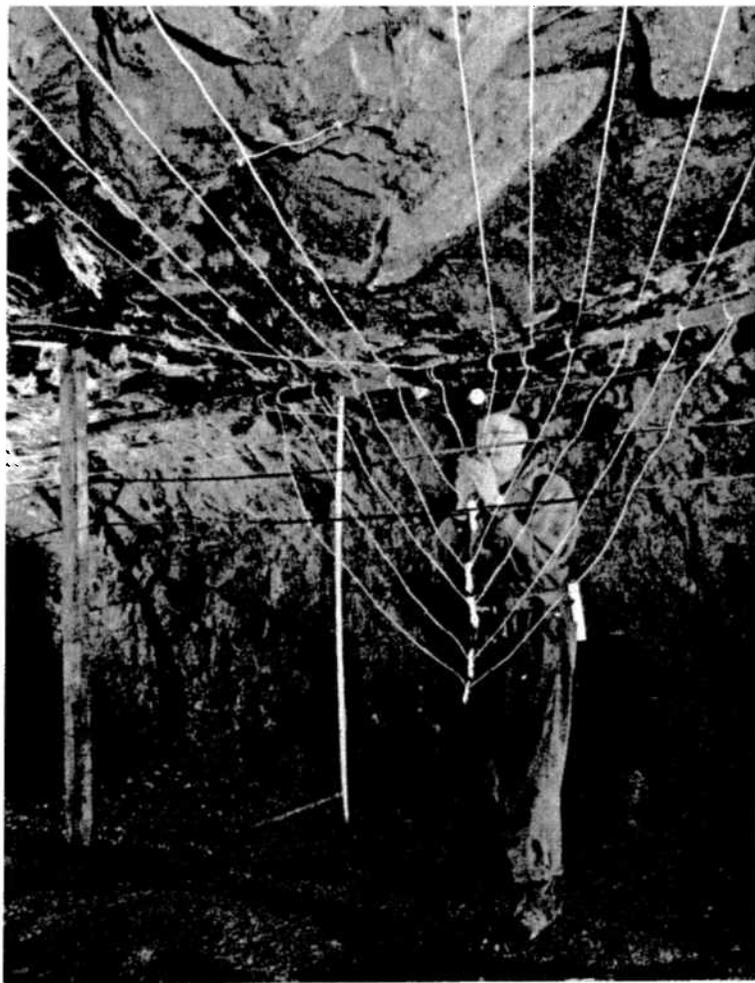
The excellent dinner, served by the Onaping Anglican W.A., and other features of the program all went off without a hitch and were much enjoyed by the guests.

Canada Foundation.

"Money Minters" is available to any interested person or organization free of any charge except prepayment of return shipping to Inco. Booking dates may be arranged by addressing a request to The Library, The International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., 55 Yonge Street, Toronto.



Officially opening the handsome new home of Copper Cliff branch, Canadian Legion, Mrs. Beattie, wife of the late R. L. Beattie in whose honor the branch was named, is seen about to cut the ceremonial ribbon at the main entrance to the building. Holding the ribbon in place are R. H. Waddington, assistant vice-president and general manager for Ontario of Inco, and (back to camera) R. G. Dow, mayor of Copper Cliff. Escorting Mrs. Beattie is the Legion branch president, Richie Dopson. Guest speaker at the banquet served by the Legion ladies' auxiliary in the new building that evening was O. W. Weichel, member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee of the House of Commons, who spoke on the duties and responsibilities of legionnaires as Christian citizens.



Intricate Electrical Hookup Involved in Making Pillar Blast

The amount of careful preparation involved in making a pillar blast in an Inco mine is indicated by these photographs, taken at Murray. For this particular blast 895 holes were drilled, a total footage of 65,274 feet; 1664 cases of powder were used, and 250,000 tons of ore were broken.

In the first picture the holes have all been drilled and loaded in the large area to be blasted, the circuits have been hooked up, and the main leads brought back to central terminal points. Bill Mottonen, the electrical foreman, is shown at one of these terminal points, checking the circuits for continuity prior to making the final hookup to the main blasting cables. Using a galvanometer he reads the resistance on each circuit, to make certain there will be no impeding of the electric current to each drill hole.

In the second picture Walter Sokoloski, the divisional foreman, is shown in one of the nine drill crosscuts involved in the blast. He is inspecting the setup of wooden supports designed to keep the circuits clear of any obstruction through grounding.

When the final check is completed and the mine is clear, the switches are closed, after which the main blasting switch on surface is energized, firing the blast.

Eli Vukobrat

"The plate shop was the best place I ever worked," said Eli Vukobrat. "Good boss and good bunch of fellows. I liked it." Retired now on disability pension Eli misses the old gang at the Froid plate shop more than anything else.

Born in Yugoslavia at the turn of the century Eli came to Canada in 1929. After working a short time at Temiskaming he came to Sudbury and started with Fraser Brace at the new smelter.

That same year he hired on in the timber yard at Froid. From there he went to the carpenter shop and then spent 10

years in the steel shop before moving to the plate shop in 1941.

Always active, Eli already has a job as a school crossing guard. He may also don a white apron and put in a few hours at a local estaminet as a part-time dispenser of the frothy brew to many of his old cronies. In this way he figures he'll get all the latest news first hand.

WHAT IS SAFETY?

Safety is not eye protection, rubber gloves, a divided highway, a signal light or a law enforcement. Safety is a state of mind under which everyone, realizing the imminence or the consequence of accidents, is willing to accept those restraints necessary to prevent accidents on the job, in the home and on the highway. Safety is, in effect, a way of life. Carelessness is an invitation to be maimed, lose property, or die prematurely.



In this picture the division foreman, Walter Sokoloski, is checking the circuit layouts with the assistant layout engineer, Don Obonsawin. Every detail of the blast is carefully planned by the mine engineering department before the operating and electrical departments do their work.

The entire operation of blasting this pillar, from the commencement of ring drilling until the main switch was closed, took approximately six months.

The same careful procedure, on a reduced scale, is followed throughout for the smaller, more frequent ring blasts in which a quantity on the order of 65,000 tons of ore is broken.



ABOVE: Jim Donald of the insurance and retirement section at Copper Cliff with his wife and their daughters Bonnie, 12, and Judy, 16. They live in Sudbury's west end. **RIGHT:** Vic Baldisera, who was born in Coniston and works in the carpenter shop at the smelter, with his wife and their daughters Jean, whose husband Ron McNair works at the Iron Ore Plant, Elaine, 12, and Eleanor, 19.



ABOVE: John Boggio, who recently transferred to the iron workers in the Nickel Refinery, Port Colborne, with his wife, Larry, 1, Bernice, 3, Leonard, 4, and Bonnie, 17. John is a second-generation Inco man. **LEFT:** Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dore, Coniston, with Denise, 16, Francis, 17, Claire, 13, and Donald, 11; Edgar works at the Iron Ore Plant, and Francis is in training for nursing.

BELOW: Here are some nice looking Inco people at Thompson, Manitoba: Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rutherford with Michael, 8, Janie, 6, Jim, 4, and Neil, 2. They formerly lived in Lively.



RIGHT: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Palmer of Garrison with their fine big family, Michael, 11, Linda, 6, Irene, 7, Pat, 18, Terry, 20, Gary, 19, and Frances (Mrs. Frank Kehoe).



BELOW: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boyd, Spruce St., Sudbury, with Anita, 8, Sharon, 9, Jo Ann, 4, Alfred, 16 months and Ricky, 12. Fred is a well-known Stobie miner.

BELOW: Harold Maloney of Creighton with his wife and Jim, 13, Martin, 6, Madelyn, 11, Jean, 16, and Mary Queen, who was named after Queen Mary, 2.





Four Seconds from Certain Death

Diving at 1,140 ft. per second with his controls jammed, George Smith, inspection test pilot for North American Aviation, had to bail out.

At 6,500 ft., allowing 2½ seconds for the seat to disengage and another 2½ seconds for the parachute to open, he had a "cushion" of only 4 seconds before it would have been too late. The instant he shot out of the cockpit, a force greater than 35 hurricanes slammed him unconscious. As his flailing body hurtled through the air, a tiny instrument that would fit into the palm of your hand automatically pulled the ripcord and saved his life.

A fishing boat, piloted by a former Navy air-sea rescue man, happened to be cruising very close to where he landed. Within 50 seconds he was picked up and turned over to a Coast Guard cruiser nearby. Five days later, Smith woke up in hospital, blinded and battered, but alive. The last thing he remembers before he jumped was a reading of a supersonic 1.05 on his machmeter.

Today he is back testing jets for North American Aviation — thanks to a tiny set of Ni-Span C capsules that triggered his automatic parachute release in time. The important thing about the nickel alloy Ni-Span C is that its elasticity (or to put it in more everyday language, its "springiness") is not affected by temperature changes to the same extent as most other materials. It is therefore used for springs and other parts of precision instruments which must perform accurately over a range of temperatures.

In the automatic parachute release referred to here, which Smith holds in our photograph, tiny capsules of Ni-Span C are used to sense altitude and trigger the mechanism which pulls the ripcord and opens the parachute at any pre-set altitude between 5,000 and 20,000 ft. The operation of the capsules is virtually unaffected by any changes of temperature which may occur during the pilot's fall. The second dial sets a time-delay switch to allow the pilot's body to get clear of the plane.

Armas Anderson

Armas Anderson has retired from Creighton mine on an Inco service pension and will now be able to devote all the time he likes to his homestead camp at Whitewater lake. He has 40 acres there and when not out on the lake fishing is busy in his vegetable garden.

A true outdoorsman Armas can't remember the fall he didn't get his deer as well as lots of good fishing. Some of his true tales are better than most fishermen's whoppers. An invitation several



years ago from a trapper friend to do a little ice fishing took Armas on a 75-mile cross-country ski trip north of Chicago mine. Travelling alone he made it in two days and hit the camp right on the nose too. On the return trip, Armas ex-

plained, "I hurried going back; left camp at 8 o'clock in the morning and got home at 5 o'clock next morning. I ski steady, ski all night. I was pretty good on skis when I was younger," he concluded with a masterful understatement.

Born in Finland in 1889, he came to the United States in 1910. After a year in the iron mines of Minnesota and a couple of years at Duluth, Armas came on to Copper Cliff. He was hired at Mond in 1914, then went to Creighton. He moved to Worthington in 1921 and worked there until the closing of that mine; he was one of the last to leave the mine the night it went down.

He next helped sink no. 4 shaft at Creighton and later no. 4 shaft at Froot. In 1933 he was rehired at Creighton as a level timberman. The last five years he has worked as a toolfitter.

In 1916 he married Hilma Vatauen and they have two sons, William of Montreal and Rein at home. Their two grandchildren recently had a visit from them.

A home just off the Creighton road near a fine summer camp are more than enough to keep this resourceful Finn happy and occupied.

The future may be gloomy but we can still marvel at the past and present.—Lincoln Barnett.

Adelarde Sauve

Enjoying a comfortable service pension Adelarde Sauve gives it as his opinion that this is really living, particularly after a half century of work.

It was in 1908 that he had his first job in a bush camp near Espanola. He was 14 years old. Born near Montreal in 1894, he was raised on a farm near Renfrew.



The Adelarde Sauves

After five years of axe and saw work Adelarde got a job at the paper mill in Espanola and apprenticed as a machinist. He came to Froot as a machinist in 1929, transferred to Copper Cliff in 1932 and worked in the shop there until retirement. "That's a real good shop," he said. "They can make or do anything there." Taking a keen interest in his work, Adelarde was recognized as a capable and reliable tradesman.

In 1919 he married Exilia Carriere and they have a family of five: Roly operates a well-known grocery store in Copper Cliff, Leonard works in Sudbury, Valieda is Mrs. L. Gagnon and Fabiola is Mrs. B. Paquette, both of Sudbury, and Noella is at home. They have 10 grandchildren.

Helping his wife with the house-

hold chores, enjoying the summer sun at his son's camp, and playing Mr. Fixit for the married members of his family adds up to a life that Adelarde is really enjoying.

Otto Salo

With a fine camp on Little Penage Lake in which to spend half the year, and a fine house in Sudbury for the other half, Otto Salo finds this new life suits him just dandy. Retired from Froot on an early service pension he is in excellent health and really enjoying his leisure.

Otto first came to this district in 1925 where his boyhood friend, Eino Kanerva (father of the Copper Cliff electrical department's Andy) was working. He put in two years on construction at Erington mine and then alternated in season between the Creosote plant and the bush until 1929 when he went to work at Froot mine.

At Froot he worked as a timberman building chutes and manways for many years. During the last 12 years he was a tool fitter, keeping the miners' tools in shape.



Mr. and Mrs. Otto Salo

In 1930 he married Mrs. T. Makinen. They have no children. A trip back to Finland in 1953 was so pleasant that they are planning another, possibly next year.

Scouts and Cubs Get Going at Thompson



One of the first steps in getting community life on the go at Thompson, Manitoba, was the organization of a Boy Scout troop and Wolf Cub pack. So far there are nine Scouts and 20 Cubs in the new town, and these numbers will grow quickly from now on. A charter has been applied for. Picture taken at the community centre shows the secretary of the group committee, Mrs. Agnes Bradbury (who also will be a Girl Guide leader); three of the Cubmasters, Derek Pass, Alfred Ford, and George Blair; two Scouts, Wayne McDougall and John Nesbitt, and five of the Cubs, Dayle McDougall, Owain Ford, Jack McDougall, Larry Williams, and Buddy Rohne. The Scoutmaster, not shown, is Matt Perih.



Like some ruin of ancient Rome stand these foundations of the old British America Nickel Company smelter, west of Murray mine. This plant, at Nickelton as it was called, was abandoned in 1924 when the company went into liquidation. Shown amid the still sturdy abutments is Joe McFarlane, who helped to build and run the plant, is now a maintenance mechanic at the Murray mine.

Moldering Ruins Recall Early Days of the Nickel Industry

"Here stood their citadel, but now grown over with weeds . . . now only an undistinguished heap of ruins."

Oliver Goldsmith's lament for the splendor of the past comes often to mind here and there in the Nickel Belt, where many moldering ruins can be found that recall the early trials and tribulations of the nickel industry. But they wear a cloak of dignity and honor rather than a pall of melancholy, for hard by those ancient foundations has risen one of the world's great enterprises.

Mute testimony to the vicissitudes that beset the nickel industry in its fledgling days are the concrete foundations of the extensive smelting operation launched by the British American Nickel Corporation. Located a short distance west of the present Murray mine, today the structural outlines resemble some ancient Roman ruin.

A common sight to Levack road travellers are the foundations of the old No. 1 shaft and rockhouse of British American. Located between the old and new Levack roads, they provided the ore for the

smelter. At one time that company had mineral land which included the Elsie, Lady Violet, Gertrude, Whistle and Wildcat mines (to name a few) in addition to Murray. Previously, as early as 1890 in fact, the H. H. Vivian and Company had operated a blast furnace at Murray mine and produced a copper nickel matte.

In 1917 with World War I at its height, plans were made to erect a smelting operation at Murray and a refinery in Quebec. The recently demonstrated importance of nickel in making armor plate

induced the British government to back the venture.

The British American Company blew in their first furnace at Nickelton, as it was called, in January 1920, despite a marked reduction in nickel demand with the war over. There were then three smelters in the area, the Mond, International and the British American.

Early in 1921 the British American closed down all its operations. They were reopened briefly in 1923 but in 1924 the company went into
(Continued on Page 12)



In the picture on the left are remains of furnaces of the old Cobalt plant, originally the Ontario Smelting Company works, located at the foot of Cobalt Street in Copper Cliff. The young man philosophically surveying the scene is Peter MacNeil, a leading citizen of the neighbourhood. On the right are shown foundations of the first Mond Nickel Company smelter at Victoria Mine, which stood midway between Whitefish and Worthington on the old Soo highway. In the background is the huge heap of granulated slag that came from the plant, which was later moved to Coniston.

Softball Wizard Is Apprentice at Copper Refinery



A 20-year-old pitching prodigy from Windsor is standing them on their heads in Royal Trading League softball in Sudbury this season. International's are well out in front in the five-team loop, largely through the brilliant mound work of Metro Szeryk, lanky import who came originally from Saskatchewan. To date (June 25) he has won nine and lost one, having pitched three one-hit games and struck out 188 batters. It's not hard to guess what the conversation is about in the above luncheon shot at the Copper Refinery, where Metro works as an apprentice lead welder in the tankhouse; the pitching ace is seen on the left with Jim Morrison, Jim Smith, Joe Burns and Andy Martin.



Mr. and Mrs. Kambich

Plenty of walking, helping friends do home improvements and landscaping, keep John in good health and good spirits. "I feel good and I'm happy," declared John, and his looks certainly confirm this statement.

Much has been said about the relative value of happiness; but write it on your heart that happiness is the cheapest thing in the world — when we buy it for someone else.—Fleming.

country. He plans a trip back this year for that purpose and also to visit his six grandchildren that he has never seen. He has two daughters, Ivana and Maria, and one son, Ivan.

John Kambich

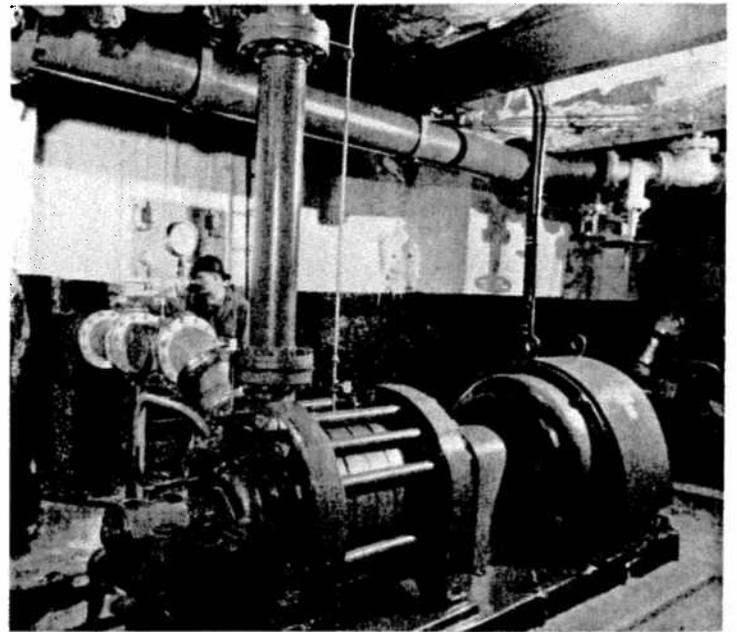
Hearing that they needed good strong men for the mines in Sudbury, John Kambich came north in 1929 and is mighty glad today that he did. He was employed by the late Martin Horne at Frood No. 4, and worked the stopes there for several years.

In 1932 he went back to his sister's farm at St. Catharines but mining was in his blood so back he came to Sudbury in 1933. He

started at Frood on 2600 level where Joe Ressel was captain. After working in the stopes for a couple of years he went chute blasting. Later Norman Anderson made him a level timberman and so he remained up until his last shift, and retirement on an early service pension.

Born in Jugoslavia in 1896 he came to Canada in 1929. He was married in 1920 to Maria Skala and they have not seen their children since leaving the old

Mines Use Stainless to Fight Corrosion



Nickel-containing stainless steel dominates this underground pump-room, located just below 3600 level at Levack mine. Maintenance mechanic Sid Kemp is seen inspecting the stainless steel suction line, which contains a stainless steel pump suction strainer, all of which connects to an almost all-stainless steel main line pump. In the other picture John Johnsen checks the flange bolts on a recently installed 10-inch stainless steel pump discharge column also on 3600 level at Levack mine, which is equipped with stainless steel discharge columns right through to surface. Frood and Murray mines also make extensive use of stainless, as will Thompson mine, to fight corrosion. In addition to pumps and pumping equipment stainless steel is also being used in mine cage walls.



THE FRONT COVER Company for Dinner

How a mother robin has the time, let alone the energy, to find food for and feed three baby robins is one of nature's mysteries.

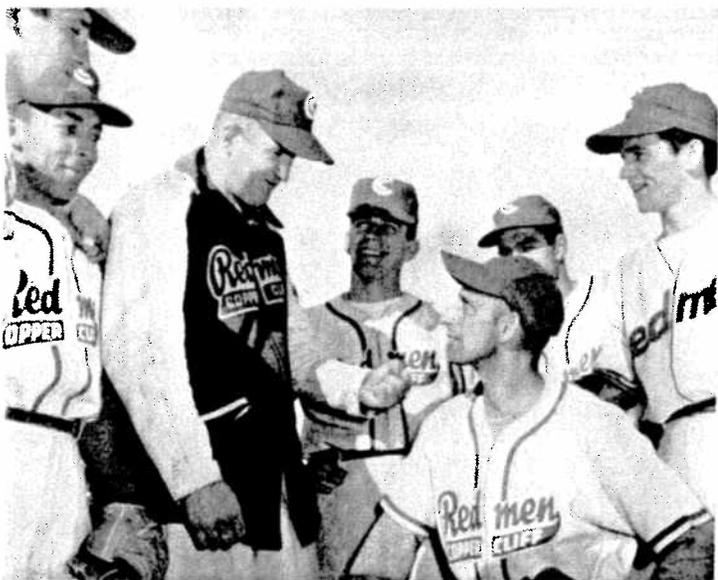
If you doubt this ask the Norman Ripley family of Power street in Copper Cliff. On June 5 they took in four baby robins that had fallen from a nest, and started feeding them pabulum and other baby food with an eye dropper. This, they soon discovered, became an almost continuous task for the entire family, although for young Marian (9) and Peter (12) it was an especially pleasant and amusing one.

Regularly morning, noon, after school and at night they tended their robins. Their reward came in many ways — in the genuine satisfaction of watching the young birds grow, in being the envy of most kids in the neighbourhood and finally, in the button-busting feeling of pride when their very own robins made their first solo flight!

Tragedy struck shortly after that great event, however, when three of the robins died, within a few days from whatever it is little robins die of. The fourth, however, is still healthy and makes regular sorties around the town, but returns each evening to his home on Power street. At night he sleeps in a covered box indoors. He has of course grown out of the eye-dropper stage. He shows no fear of any of the family, perching readily on head or arm, and appears generally to have taken over the Ripley home and family as his very own.



How to confuse everybody, including yourself: have four, or even five, Smiths in your lineup, like Frood Tigers. Here Henry Dunn and Bill Demkiw try to get things straight; on the left is Pepper Smith and on the right Don and Steve, who are brothers. Frood's two other Smith brothers are George and Pete. In the second picture are four Red Sox stalwarts who are helping keep Coniston in the running: Pitcher Moe Bartolli, second baseman Ron Zanutto, and slugging outfielders Tubby Halverson and Noel Price.



Giving the boys the signs before the game, Copper Cliff coach Moose McQuarrie shows flashy Bub Jewitt the steal signal for the evening. Other Redmen in the picture are Dino Moroso, Randy Paris, Eddie Giacomini, Tommy Acheson, and Oscar Corelli.

Some New Faces and Lots of the Old Spirit in Nickel Belt Baseball Show

The same five teams as last year are active again, with Frood the only one sporting a coaching change. Henry Dunn has taken over the helm for the Tigers with Bill Demkiw assisting.

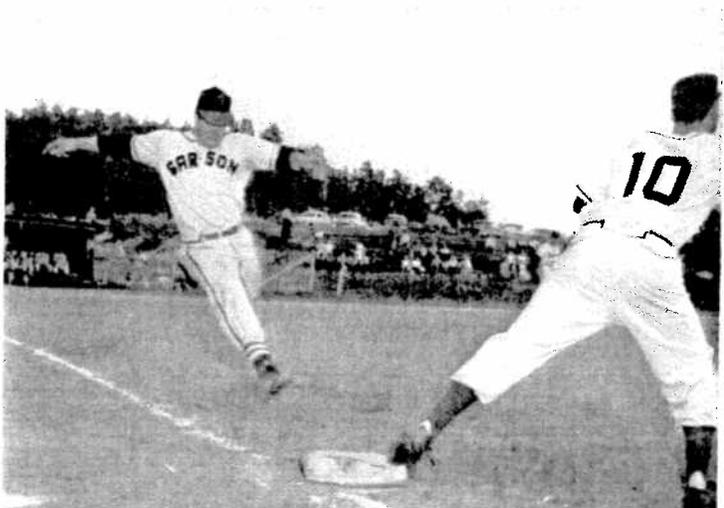
Four of the clubs are showing new or different faces, some imports, some oldtimers fresh from a brief retirement, and several ex-juveniles up for a chance in senior ranks.

A Creighton hard-hitting Ev Staples is back behind the plate while two of his badminton proteges, Eddie Hreljac and Wally Saffic, are members of a snappy young infield that also includes Lou Fazekas at second and Larry Gonnella at first. A new pitcher, Frank Marintette, hails from Windsor. In the outfield, coach Bill Kasepчук, Gerry Girard and Frank Hreljac are still considered a triple threat by opposing pitchers. Snug Mynerich is still on mound duty and in utility roles are

Ed Pagan, Gene Bryan, Ronnie Rheault and Cap Capelletti.

Copper Cliff Redmen boast two imports this season in Randy Paris, an outfielder from Nova Scotia and Art Houle, a first baseman from down Leamington way. Coach Moose McQuarrie is still the ace member of his mound staff but is getting good service from Bob Wein and two youngsters, Jim Hann and Jim McIvor, both sons of former nickel belt players. Young McIvor travels from Levack, as do Tommy Acheson and young Bobby Sabourin. Three Hockey Wolves are also in the lineup with Joe Malo being added this season, to Zorica and O'Grady. Other regulars are the irrepressible Bub Jewitt, Dino Moroso and Mauno Taus.

Coniston's line-up shows a generous sampling of younger players, including catcher Pete Daypuk, Bryan Cresswell, Ron Zanutto, (Continued on Page 16)



Creighton's lanky Larry Gonnella reaches to make the putout a whisker ahead of Garson's racing Roger Cote. The Creighton first baseman got paid back moments later when Garson lefthander Mel Petrant struck him out; catcher in the second picture is Tommy Byers, the man in blue is Albert Prete, and the hitter in the circle is Wally Saffic.

Inco Club's Mixed Bowling Loop Champs Pick Up Loot at Closing Ceremonies



Originally launched by the Copper Refinery in 1956, and carried on last season by the Inco Club, the mixed bowling league ran out a keenly enjoyed schedule and is already making room for a record entry next fall. More than 100 bowlers attended its closing banquet and dance at Legion Memorial Hall and applauded the presentation of trophies and prizes. In the picture on the left are the winners of the playoff for the Inco Club rose bowl, which was presented to them by Val (Red) O'Neill; Jen McNichol, Mary Price and Hattie McCrear, Sven Rautio, Mel McNichol (captain) and Tony Hebert; not shown, Ruth Martin and Joe Price. In the second picture are the winners of the league with the Stan Dobson trophy, presented to them by the genial Stan himself, who was master of ceremonies for the evening: Lorraine Poulin, Dot McIntyre, Mayme Gorday, Gert Hughes, Sandy McIntyre (captain), Johnny Killah, Joe Hughes and Fred Fiorotto.

Muskie Is Highly Prized Game Fish

The big, wary, fighting maskinonge (Ontario record, 61 lbs. 9 ozs., length 59 in., girth 31 in.) will challenge the skill of a good many fishermen in the province again this summer. Two in one day is the limit of catch, and they must be not less than 28 inches in length. Fishing for the big ones opens June 20 in the north and July 1 in the south, except for the St. Clair River, Lake St. Clair and the Detroit River where the opening date is June 25.

The June 20 to October 15 season is in the area north and west of and including the French and Mattawa Rivers and Lake Nipissing and that part of Georgian Bay north of a line from the northern extremity of Fitzwilliam Island northeasterly to the southeasterly limit of Travers Township.

Distribution range of the maskinonge is Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes basin, north to Lake Abitibi, west to Lake of the Woods and south to Iowa and Illinois. The maskinonge is predacious and essentially a fish eater. It preys upon a wide variety of fishes, for example perch, suckers and shiners. It also feeds extensively on frogs and crayfish. Its appetite is almost insatiable, and it has been estimated that 10 to 15 pounds of food are required to add one pound of fish flesh to it or any other member of the pike family.

One of the most highly prized game fish, a 20- to 30-lb. muskie is a tough fighter, exhibiting almost



Eldred Dickie, perennial promoter of Inco Club bowling, gave out the trophies to the individual stars of the mixed league: Frank Chirka, high average, 226; Frank McKain, high single, 367; Ingrid Dobson, who won all three for the ladies, high average (220), high single (330), high triple (786); and Frank Fiorotto, high triple, 856.

a bull-like tenacity when hooked, making furious dashes for liberty and, if not stopped in time, will take to the weeds. It exhibits great powers of endurance in its efforts to escape, depending chiefly on its strength. A black bass rod of 8 or 9 ounces is regarded as sufficient for the largest maskinonge one is likely to encounter, and answers all emergencies in skilled hands, according to officials of the Ontario department of Lands and Forests.

Heavy casting tackle, they say, is invariably used because of the great strength of the fish. Large wooden plugs, spoons, combination spoon and feather, huge bucktail bait and surface lures are employed, and large bass plugs have been used with success.

The largest maskinonge ever recorded was caught October 20, 1949 in Chippewa Flowage, Wis-

consin, U.S.A. — weight 69 lbs. 11 ozs., length 63½ inches, girth 31¼ inches. The record Ontario muskie, 61 lbs. 9 ozs., was caught in Eagle Lake in the Kenora District in far northwestern Ontario in 1940.

Bishop Lafèche, a recognized authority on Indian customs and dialects, and in his early life a devoted missionary to the Northwest, stated that the name "maskinonge" was derived from mashk (deformed) and kinonje (a pike), because it appeared to the Indians as a different kind of pike from that to which they were accustomed.

The original spelling of the Indian name was undoubtedly "maskinonge," and this is the official spelling given in the statutes of Canada, in which country the fish was first known and the name originated.

Dan Sajatovic

One of the elite of Froot's old time raise and drift drillers, Dan Sajatovic, has retired on service pension. An expert miner, Dan was liked and respected by partners and supervision alike.

Dan came to Canada in 1925 — "I had three kids and I needed the money." He went all the way to Trail and back to Schumacher before landing a job. That was at the Hollinger where he worked until 1928. He returned to the Old Country,



then came to Canada again in 1929 and became a Frootman.

Said Dan, "I started driving stope drifts on 2800 and I worked drifts, raises and boxholes on every level up to 1000." About 10 years ago the doctor suggested that Dan relinquish this type of work to some of the younger bucks and Dan, rather reluctantly, took a job as fireguard. Today he is sleek as an otter and brimming with health.

Dan's family have remained in Yugoslavia and he plans on making a trip there later this year. He married Dragica Kekic in 1918 and they have three sons, Dan, John and Eli.

With plenty of walking to keep him in shape and visits with old cronies to keep him in good humour Dan is putting in a pleasant time.



Superintendent Fred Murphy of Coniston smelter stands beside abutments of the old sinter plant built by Mond Nickel Company during its 1911-1913 Coniston construction program. In the background is the new main stack, 400 feet high, which Inco built at the Coniston plant in 1955. In the picture on the right Grace Watanabe, a visitor from Kamloops, B.C., poses above a well-preserved monument to the old East smelter at Copper Cliff. The corner of what appears to be a brick chimney was uncovered at the slag dump on the Copper Cliff Road. Supervising removal of slag from the dump for railway ballast, Mike Popolinski, general superintendent of Fisher Construction Company, says he noted many places where the slag bore the imprint of brick foundations of the old smelter, in which the first furnace was blown in the day before Christmas in 1888.

Ruins Recall

(Continued from Page 8)

liquidation and its plants abandoned. Shortly after, dismantling began.

One of many Inco men who worked for the British American at that time was Joe McFarlane, now a maintenance mechanic at Murray mine. Joe helped with the construction of the smelter, worked in the plant as an apprentice and a locomotive engineer, then when the plant closed helped the wrecking company salvage the steel and machinery from the buildings.

Joe recalled that when he worked in the smelter Jack Latreille (now general foreman at the Copper Refinery) was his shift boss. Three other Incoites he well remembers are Jack Black (retired), Steve Smith and Pete Stewart of Froid. The operation then had a steam power plant, Joe said, with a steam hoist and compressors. They had three locomotives to haul ore and slag and the smelter boasted two converters.

"Cobalt" Plant

In 1900 the Ontario Smelting Company, a subsidiary of the Orford Copper Company, erected a new plant to treat and upgrade the Canadian Copper Company matte before shipment for refining at the Orford Company refinery at Constable Hook, New Jersey. In straight line calcining furnaces and cupola smelting furnaces the matte was upgraded at Copper Cliff from 35% to an 80% copper-nickel content.

Located at the foot of what is now Cobalt Street in Copper Cliff, the plant is now familiarly referred to as the old Cobalt plant, although it never did produce cobalt.

After the formation of the International Nickel Company in 1902 this plant was taken over by the Canadian Copper Company, a predecessor company of Inco. Later, in 1904, it was partially destroyed by fire, the same year that the old West smelter suffered a similar fate.

In 1905 silver ore from the Cobalt camp was purchased and smelted in the then restored Ontario Smelting works, which became known as the silver plant and had a daily capacity of 30 tons of ore. It continued to treat Cobalt ores until 1912 when arrangements were made to discontinue this operation.

Victoria Mine Smelter

On the old Soo highway at a point about midway between Whitefish and Worthington, there is a right angle turn in the road where once was located one of the district's early smelting operations, Victoria Mine. Today's small piles of black, granulated slag and the footings of the old Mond smelter are all that is left of this once flourishing enterprise.

It was way back in 1899 that Dr. Ludwig Mond started clearing a site for his smelter there and it was in May of the year 1901 that it went into operation. Ore was transported via aerial tramway from Victoria mine to the smelter, which at that time had two blast furnaces and two converters. The plant produced a Bessemer matte of about 80% copper nickel which

was shipped to England for refining.

The aerial tramway station at the roast yard was destroyed by lightning in 1901, and later operations were greatly curtailed pending completion of a new refinery at Clydach, Wales. This was completed in 1902 and operations were resumed at Victoria Mine but suspended later that year.

In 1904 the Victoria Mine smelter was leased for a time by the Canadian Copper Company after fire had partially destroyed its Copper Cliff smelting works.

The capacity of the smelter was considerably increased in 1909 and that same year electric power from the newly completed power plant at Wabageshik was used to operate the plant.

The death knell of the Victoria Mine smelter was first sounded in 1911 with the start of construction of the Mond Nickel Company's new smelter at Coniston. When this plant went into operation in May 1913 the Victoria Mine smelter was abandoned.

At that time Victoria and Garson mines provided the majority of the ore treated by Mond, the Worthington was developed for mining, and the Levack mine had been bought and explored.

Coniston Smelter

The old foundations at Coniston smelter date back more than 45 years to the time when a new plant was opened and smelting operations were moved from Victoria Mine. That was between 1911 and 1913. Later, after the Inco-Mond merger of 1929, a new six-unit sinter plant was located on a more convenient site. A new 175-

foot brick stack was also erected at that time to serve this plant, that stack being supplanted last year by a new concrete stack rising 375 feet above its base. This was the second new stack to be erected recently at Coniston, the concrete chimney shown in the accompanying picture having been completed in 1955.

The Old East Smelter

A small corner of brickwork, almost engulfed by the mountain of slag surrounding it, is all that remains visually of the nickel district's first smelter. This was known as the East smelter. Driving along the Copper Cliff road one may see this interesting landmark which in 1888 heralded a bright new day for Sudbury, for Canada and for the world.

It was in 1887 that the Canadian Copper Company decided to build a smelter. J. D. Evans, the Company's first engineer, supervised the construction and Dr. Edward Peters, an experienced copper smelting metallurgist, was engaged as general manager.

The first furnace was blown in the day before Christmas in 1888. It had a daily capacity of 100 tons when operating satisfactorily. The following year a second furnace was erected and blown in, and between them that year the two furnaces smelted about 41,000 tons of ore and produced about 5,000 tons of matte. Now Inco reduction works handle in one day what that early smelter processed in one year.

In 1891 a Bessemer plant was added to the smelter. This process removed a large percentage of the undesirable iron from the matte. At this time ore for the smelter was being produced from several properties including the Evans, Copper Cliff and Stobie mines.

In 1897 a third blast furnace was added to the East smelter, giving it a capacity of some 350 tons of ore per day. The following year two more furnaces were added.

Construction was almost continuous in those days and in 1899 a new smelter with three furnaces was erected near where the oxygen plant now stands. It was expanded to four furnaces in 1901, the same year that ore shipments from Creighton commenced. The new plant was known as the West smelter.

When the International Nickel Company was formed in 1902 plans were commenced for a huge new smelter, and a start was made at dismantling the old East Smelter. The enlarged West Smelter, now with eight furnaces, carried most of the load during that time. The following year construction started on the new smelter and demolition of the East smelter continued. It did continue to live for a short time, however, with two of its furnaces being used in experimental smelting tests.

All operations gradually ceased shortly thereafter and the old East smelter, its pioneer work done, finally gave way to a new and modern slag dump.

The great problems of the age, international, national and corporate, have to do with the relationships of people. One must be skilled in getting along with others.—Robert N. Hilbert.

It's All Over for Another Successful Year in Garson Employees' Club Bowling



To top off their 10th consecutive season of bowling at the Garson Employees Club with a proper flourish, the men's and ladies' leagues held a fine banquet, with trophy presentations at the Club Allegri, Coniston. Pictured above are the winning teams in the ladies' section: left, winners of the Roy Groceries trophy for the playoffs, Mary McFarlane, Grace Brankley, Hilda Ashick (captain), Liz McKinnon, Anita Morrow; right, winners of the Garson Employees Club trophy for the league, Stella Reid, Jean Zimmerman, Doris Laking (captain), Alice Brethauer, Theresa Malin. President of the ladies' section was Jean Zimmerman, who had executive help from Hilda Ashick, Alice Brethauer and Grace Brankley.



Cecil Ace was president of the men's section this year, Ollie Matson secretary-treasurer, and Tom Scanlon vice-president. Despite the short season the league had a dandy run, with six teams in the A section and seven in the B. Shown above on the left are the winners of the Garson Mine Athletic Association trophy, Don Teahan, Dave Lennie making the presentation, Lloyd Morrow, Ford Dittburner (captain), Matt Laking and Ray Ceaser, with Wally Dittburner not shown. On the right are the winners of the A section receiving the F. F. Todd trophy from Ollie Matson: Cecil Ace (captain), Dick Durocher, Elde Durocher, Jack Laking, Jim Armstrong and, not shown, Noel Durocher.



Only three of the winners in the B section were on deck to receive the DeMarco trophy, Tauno Perala, Charlie Rollings (captain), and Bob Lehto; the other members were Herb Rollings, Fred MacWilliams, and Gaylord Cull. In the centre picture is Edith Matson, the gal who picked up all the chips in the ladies' section individual awards: high average (211), high single (328) and high triple (797). Shown on the right are the individual stars of the men's section: Jeck Laking, high single B (367); Joe Cull, representing his son Gaylord who scored high triple A (1016) and high average B (236); Vern Kallio, who had high single A (393) and high triple B (860); Tom Rollins, who had the high average A (238).

JOE KURCK

Joe Kurck worked with the mines mechanical department at Creighton from the day in 1929 when the late Charlie Lively hired him for the rockhouse. Later he worked 13 years in the steel shop, and then with the riggers, before moving into the new No. 7 shaft concentrator on maintenance. He remained there until the doctor suggested that retirement would be the best medicine for his heart trouble.

Born in Austria in 1894 Joe worked in a furniture factory be-



Mr. and Mrs. Kurck

fore coming to Canada in 1926, and tried both railroading and farming before signing on at Creighton.

Joe married Joanna Sikora in 1921 and their two sons are very eligible Inco bachelors: Louis works at the Creighton concentrator and Joe at the Iron Ore Plant.

The Kurcks built a new home in the Salo subdivision near the Creighton road and this year should see the completion of the landscaping. For the present Joe

is taking things easy and getting in all the rest he can.

NICE PLACE TO REST

When Mrs. Grey called for Ellen after her first day at school, the little girl beamed proudly at her. "Mommie," she announced, "now I know why they build schools so close to playgrounds."

"Why is that?" her mother asked. "So that when the children get tired," the youngster explained, "they can all go back in and learn a little."



After their trip to the underground workings at Frood on June 5, 1933, the Royal party visited the hoisthouse and saw the hoist which gave them a smooth ride down the shaft. In the left foreground, above, His Majesty King George VI is seen chatting with Donald MacAskill, then vice-president of Inco, and in the centre of the picture Her Majesty

Queen Elizabeth hears a description of the hoisting operations from Ralph D. Parker, then general superintendent of the mining and smelting division and now vice-president of the Company. Second from the left is Frank Eager, then superintendent of Frood mine. Manning the hoist was Tommy Joyce, now a hoistman at Garson.

Visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to Frood Is Recalled

When Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip go underground at Frood on July 25 to see a modern Canadian metal mine in operation, they will retrace the footsteps of the Queen's father and mother 20 years ago.

It was on June 5, 1933, that King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were guests of International Nickel at the famous Frood, then the largest producing nickel mine in

the world. It was the only mine or industrial plant visited by Their Majesties during their tour of Canada and the United States. It may well be that the present Queen is thought to have had this sentimental association in mind when she requested that Frood be included in her itinerary on her current visit to Canada.

The quiet, gentle King George

and his radiantly beautiful Scottish queen, on arrival at Frood, entered the mine changehouse with their party to prepare for the trip to the underground workings. Her Majesty donned a white slicker, goloshes, and of course the regulation safety hat, which she wore at a jaunty angle. She carried a flashlight. His Majesty and the men of the party wore coveralls, safety hats and battery lamps.

Crossing the collarhouse they entered one of the cages regularly used for transporting men and supplies underground. The cagetender shut the steel door, the bell signal for the hoistman was given, and slowly the cage with its Royal occupants commenced the descent. Down through the solid rock it went, travelling 1500 feet per minute.

At the 2,800 level the cage slowed



Of the Inco employees who were on duty during the first Royal visit to Frood mine, the majority are still with the Company. The above picture from the Triangle files shows Louis Relf, motorman, and Leo Bourgeois, switchman, with the locomotive that hauled the Royal train on 2800 level. Louis still works at Frood. Leo at Stobie. In the other picture Miss Rosemary Owens (right), now cashier at Copper Cliff, tells the other girls of the Inco office staff about the thrilling experience she shared with Rita Price of being ladies-in-waiting to the Queen at Frood, assisting her when she slipped on a silk waterproof coat and



safety hat prior to going underground. Others in the group, and their present whereabouts, are: back row, Eileen VanAllan (Mrs. Andy Greenwood, Sudbury), Stella Watson (Mrs. Sid Pellet, Montreal), Olive Lee (Mrs. J. I. McNeill, Sudbury), Norine Regan (Mrs. H. Woodroffe, Ottawa), Mary Hickey (Mrs. Garnet Milks, Sudbury), Naomi Perras (Mrs. L. J. Ryski, Sudbury); front row, Emma Kennedy (Mrs. Linus Tackney, New Orleans), Lyla Trezise (Mrs. Terry Bradbury, Burlington), Jean Bell (paymaster's department), Rita Price (Mrs. M. K. Dennis, Sudbury), Betty Jenkins (Mrs. C. Rogers, Tilbury).

Nurses of Copper Cliff Hospital, Past and Present, Dine at Idylwyld Club



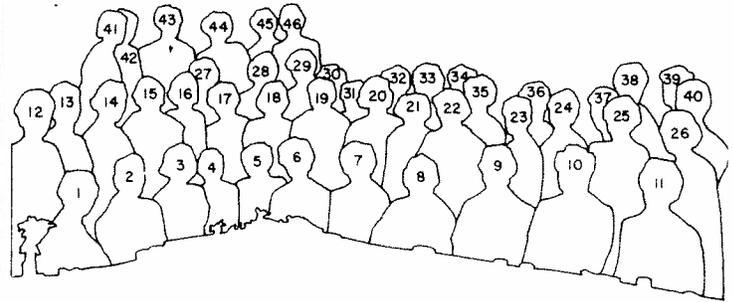
Almost 50 past and present members of the nursing staff at Inco's Copper Cliff Hospital attended their fifth annual dinner at Idylwyld Golf Club, thoroughly enjoying the pleasant opportunity to renew old friendships. Bessie Linington and Phyllis Carley were in charge of arrangements, which everyone agreed were just about perfect; Marg Longfellow and Betty Hazleden were appointed to plan next year's party.

Those shown in the Triangle's group photograph can be identified by the numbered key at the right; names of present members of the Inco nursing staff are marked with an asterisk:

1, Mrs. Marie Mulligan, Copper Cliff. 2, Mrs. Janina Saar, Lockerby. 3, Mrs. Virginia MacMaster, Lively. 4, Miss Nell Shames.* 5, Mrs. Jo-Anne Coulter, Lively. 6, Mrs. Lorraine Saville, Port Colborne. 7, Mrs.

Barbara Mellow, Lively. 8, Miss Barbara Marshall.* 9, Mrs. Phyllis Carley, Sudbury. 10, Miss A. A. Walker, superintendent of nurses.* 11, Mrs. Bessie Linington, Sudbury. 12, Miss Susan Sullivan.* 13, Miss Simone Blais, Garson, Garson medical centre.* 14, Mrs. Ruth Simard, Chelmsford medical centre.* 15, Mrs. Verlie Umpherson, Sudbury.

16, Mrs. Audrey Saville, Sudbury. 17, Mrs. June Ganton, Sudbury. 18, Mrs. Muriel MacEwan, Copper Cliff. 19, Miss Mary MacLoughlin.* 20, Mrs. Barbara Cramer, Lively. 21, Mrs. Betty Leclair, Coniston. 22, Mrs. Dorothy Nolan, Lively. 23, Miss Madeline Armstrong.* 24, Mrs. Frances Muraska, Coniston medical centre.* 25, Mrs. Beverley Martin, Copper Cliff. 26, Mrs. Pat Sudbury, Sudbury. 27, Mrs. Ruth MacMillan, Sudbury. 28, Mrs. Dorothy Foster, Copper Cliff. 29, Miss Barbara



Smith.* 30, Mrs. Molly Bright, Sudbury.

31, Mrs. Bea Stephens, Lively. 32, Mrs. Leona Ritchie, Garson. 33, Mrs. Lee Acheson, Levack. 34, Mrs. Margaret Longfellow, Copper Cliff. 35, Mrs. Norma Darrach, Copper Cliff. 36, Miss Clothilde Bergeron.* 37, Miss Beverley Beattie.* 38, Miss

Rita Lalapme.* 39, Mrs. Noreen Scheuer, Copper Cliff. 40, Mrs. Elaine Ettinger, Copper Cliff. 41, Mrs. Dorothy Tuttle, Lively. 42, Mrs. Beryl Dunn, Lively. 43, Mrs. Betty Hazleden, Copper Cliff. 44, Mrs. Corinne MacConnell, Sudbury. 45, Mrs. Mary Wing, Lively. 46, Mrs. Gladys Dand, Elliot Lake.

to a smooth stop and the party stepped out to find themselves in the concreted, whitewashed, brilliantly lit shaft station, which must have reminded them of a London underground railway depot.

Since the drilling operation to be inspected was some distance along the main crosscut, the Royal party took seats on special cars while a battery locomotive drew them to a point opposite 23 crosscut, in which they watched two miners operate a drill.

The King and Queen stood for several minutes, listening to explanations of the mining system by their guides and examining the gleaming and glinting orebody from which, as the Triangle stated in its accounts of the historic visit, "no less than 11 different metals are recovered." As a result of Inco research in the interval, the Royal visitors will be informed this time that the number of elements recovered from the ore has been increased to 14.

Having seen the rotary tippie dump cars of ore into the crusher the party returned to the shaft station and then heard the roar of the mining operations fade away into the rock-bound silence as the cage whisked them noiselessly up the shaft to the collarhouse.

Entering the hoisthouse they paused to inspect the powerful hoists, and saw the man and ma-

chine responsible for their safe journey underground.

Those who guided Their Majesties on their tour of Frood were Donald MacAskill, vice-president and general manager; Ralph D. Parker, general superintendent of mines and smelters; mines superintendent H. J. Mutz, chief surgeon Dr. H. F. Mowat, Frood superintendent F. J. Eager, A. E. O'Brien, T. M. Gaetz, J. Cullen, H. Smith, G. M. Thorpe. With the exception of Mr. MacAskill and Mr. Eager, who have died, and Mr. Cullen, who has retired on pension, all are prominent members of the Inco organization today.

The visit of Their Majesties to Frood in 1939 was a surprise package. Few knew of it in advance. Since the day had been declared a mine holiday, a skeleton crew was quickly recruited. These men were at first keenly disappointed at the prospect of having to go to work when the King and Queen were coming to town, but when the word spread with prairie-fire speed that they would actually be helping to entertain the Royal guests, their gloom soon changed to grins.

Most of the men who were on the job for that great occasion 20 years ago are still with Inco. Danny Fitzpatrick, who was one of the cagetenders in charge of the cage in which Their Majesties travelled

down into the mine, has become an operating shaft boss at Frood. He'll never forget the charming way in which the Queen shook hands with him and said, "A lovely ride. Thank you so much." And he still gets a kick out of her laughing enquiry when they were going down in the cage, whether there were any Canadian mosquitos underground.

Tommy Joyce, who manned the hoist for Their Majesties, is now a hoistman at Garson mine. Louis Relf and Leo Burgeois, the motorman and switchman of the Royal underground train, to whom the standout of the visit was Her Majesty's smile, have also continued with the Company, Louis a level boss at Frood and Leo a surface switchman at Stobie.

On the pilot train which preceded the Royal "express" on its short underground trip, the motorman was Joe Morris, still at Frood, and the switchman was George Turner, now at the Copper Refinery.

Cagetenders of the second cage carrying the Royal party underground have both remained Incoites: George Hammond is now an operating shaft boss at Frood and Bill Snaith is a topman at Stobie.

One of the drillers who performed for Their Majesties, Bill Simpson, is now a truck driver at

the Open Pit. The other driller, D'Oyly Hadley, left the Company and is believed to have returned to his farm home in Saskatchewan.

Bill Gamble, who operated the rotary tippie, is now a rockhouse foreman at Murray, and Desire Martin, who was the ore pass tender was re-employed at Garson in 1947 after leaving the Company for a few years.

Wherever they are, and whatever they're doing now, it's a sure bet they'll always remember June 5, 1939, as their counterparts will soon be prizing the memories of an historic day in July, 20 years later.

One of the Hardest

Ni-Hard nickel abrasion-resistant cast iron is one of the hardest commercial products produced by the foundry industry. It is used extensively by the mining and cement industries for grinding balls and liners in grinding mills.

CHARLIE GETS HIS

(Catholic Digest)

The will of the eccentric millionaire was being read, and all the relatives were listening intently, especially the old tycoon's playboy nephew, Charlie. At long last the family lawyer came to that passage which read, "And to my nephew Charles Jones, whom I promised to remember in this, my last will and testament: "Hi there, Charlie!"

Lots of Fun As Gerry Mahon Emcees Distribution of Lively Bowling Loot



Lively mixed bowling league turned out in full force to their annual banquet at Sudbury's Caruso Club. Once again the presentation of trophies and prizes proved to be a real funfest with Lively's own Gerry Mahon as rhyming emcee. "Smoother than Hollywood's Oscar show, and a lot more entertaining," was the way Alex Godfrey described it.

Winners of the President's shield, presented by Wes McNeice on behalf of the athletic association, are shown in the top left picture: Pete and Liisa Dumencu, Al and Terry McCoy, and Jean (captain) and Tom Roy. In the top right picture are the winners of the James C. Parlee trophy, presented by Alex Godfrey, Breezy and Chubb Dodd, Ruth Roberts, Kay Martin, and Fern Roberts (captain); not shown

is Bob Seawright. The group at the left won the Archibald trophy, which was presented to them by Johnny Spec: Joe Moyle, Dolly Shoveller, Hilton (captain) and Anne Fowler, Herb Shoveller.

In the first picture below are the season's high scorers among the ladies, Jean Roy, high average (199), Helen Cassell, high triple (719), and Joyce Wulff, high single (313). On the right are the individual stars among the males, Alex Timeriski, high single (338) and Pete Dumencu, high average (223) and high triple (812). The Magill award for high triple was presented to Pete by Len Turner.

More than 200 attended the very lively affair. Alex Timeriski made a good chairman and Marion Marlow, the league's secretary-treasurer, was his charming assistant.

Bringing to a happy close another high class season of strikes, splits and spares, members of the

Fred Harvey Is A Vimy Veteran

"I missed only three battles in France during the first world war," Fred Harvey said, "and I came through without a scratch." Fred joined up in 1915 with the 2nd Pioneer Battalion and later served in the army of occupation in Germany in 1919. A life member of the Sudbury branch of the Canadian Legion, Fred served on the executive for many years. On Vimy night he

shares the spotlight with the small group of other Sudbury district veterans of that historic Canadian victory.

Retired last year from Froot mine electrical department on an early service pension, Fred is thoroughly enjoying life. Yarn spinning at the Legion is one of his favorite hobbies.

A true Sudburian, Fred was born there in 1895. His parents were married at Stobie village, his dad working in the old Stobie mine at that time. When Fred was nine they moved to Cobalt, which he recalls as being a tent town. His father built the first frame building there, Fred said, a hotel.

In the electrical field almost all his working life, Fred started with the Ontario Light and Power company and worked at several power plants including Niagara before giving farming a fling. He tilled the soil near New Liskeard from



1923 to 1929 but gave it up to move South and join the Froot electrical gang. He worked on many construction installations but liked maintenance work at the mine best.

In 1919 Fred married Cecile Belaire and members of their family are Adie (Mrs. S. Withers) of Pronto, Rita and Mariilda (Mrs. G. Patterson) of Barrie, Sylvia whose husband Frank Pruegger works at Copper Cliff, and Sandra at home. They have eight grandchildren.

Some New Faces

(Continued from Page 10)

John Price, Gino Caverson and Ed Santi. Coach Keith Boyd has himself alternating between the infield and the mound, and Tubby Halverson appears to be almost

converted to first base. Other regulars include Noel Price, Bill Morrison and Moe Bartoli, along with ex-Garsonite Gold Cull. Boyd hopes to have brother Burt back in action soon along with pitcher Ray Muise.

Garson are going along with almost the same club as last year, with coach Gil Benoit still a potent force at the plate. The pitching staff has Snider, Petrant, Desjardins and Cull, with Tommy Byers doing the receiving. Eldon Carmichael, Mentis, Cote and Benoit make up the infield and in the pastures big George Armstrong, Oscar Cole, George Holmes and Guy Bergeron hold forth.

Froot Tigers, with probably the youngest club in the league, have come up with a four-brother combination to outdo Creighton's three Hreljaes or Coniston's Boyd trio. The Smith brothers of Froot

(no beards on these boys) are Don and George who are pitchers and Steve and Pete, infielders. And just to keep things from getting dull, Froot also has a Pepper Smith (no relation) at third. A new second baseman from Windsor, Sammy Beaugrand, looks good to manager Dunn, and Leo Bertuzzi is another new addition this season. Last year's regulars include Bill Demkiw, Wayne Eadie, Eddie Marynuk, Nick Sosterich, Red Hill, Andy Paradis, Marty Puro and Don Stack.

With playoffs scheduled to get under way by the end of July at the latest, boosters for the short schedule argue for once the frost won't be on the pumpkin, the players or the fans when the crucial games are played. And for the many who have sat through those chilly late September contests this does have much to commend it.