

THE FIRST
75
YEARS

A HEADLINE HISTORY OF
SUDBURY, CANADA

By
CHARLES DORIAN

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P R E F A C E

WHY Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, survived the formative years of its existence to become a great metropolis, often has been asked. Surrounded by a range of black, metallic hills, with stunted wood growth, and creeks habitually overflowing their banks, it provided the most impossible site for a growing city.

This volume is intended as a Who's Who of the community which grew up in such a setting ; telling of its progress year by year, in arts, music, education, business, religion, government, and sports, which add up to a civilization with the best traditions.

It is a chronological history, not only of the City of Sudbury, but of contiguous municipalities which have contributed to its growth. It has been compiled from printed records taken from the *Sudbury Journal*, *Sudbury Mining News*, *Sudbury Star*, and other sources. My thanks go to those who made the research possible.

The book is arranged into chapters, dated consecutively, with a supplementary name index at the back of the book for doubly selective research.

The need of a volume of this kind as a reference medium has been felt for some years by people in varied occupations, and students of local history, in particular.

It has been endorsed by the *Sudbury Daily Star* publishers ; the Corporation of the City of Sudbury ; and the Sudbury and District Chamber of Commerce, all of whom have my sincere thanks.

CHAPTER ONE

FROM CAMPSITE TO TOWN

IF THE ORIGINAL survey, by Sir Sandford Fleming in 1871, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had been followed, the site which became Sudbury would have been bypassed entirely. The line was to run from Callander direct to Lake Nipigon and to Winnipeg via the north shore of Lake Superior.

It was not until the summer of 1879 that whisperings were heard by bush rangers in Nipissing and Algoma Districts, that a railway to run from the Atlantic to Pacific, had been started. The plan by then had the junction with the Soo branch near the Whitefish Lake Indian Reserve, where the Hudson's Bay had its headquarters, and whose trappers roamed the whole district, quite conceivably catching muskrat and beaver in the forest streams which became Nolin and Junction Creeks. The main line was to cut through to Chelmsford and go west from there.

William Allen Ramsey became chief of the survey party from Callander to Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie. He was born in Fredericton, N.B., on January 16, 1849, and was married to Florence Ellen Pope, aged 29, on December 31, 1879, in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bury, Quebec. His father, Thomas Ramsey, was also an eminent engineer, in Belfast, Ireland, who came to Canada and married a lovely girl named Coulter.

The revised survey in the vicinity of Sudbury was south of the body of water, dubbed "Lost Lake" because the survey party became lost in a fog. When the new route was surveyed it was on the north side of the lake. James Worthington brought the right-of-way cutting crews through, and had only praise for Ramsey for using "good judgement", and named the body of water, Lake Ramsey, to honor him.

The axe which had been used by John Miles Boland to slash through the forest and blaze the location of Sudbury, has been preserved. Although born of Irish parents, Abraham Boland and Mary McBride, he preferred to be called Bowland.

In 1883, the C.P.R. were operating a mill on Lake Ramsey at the foot of what became Annie Street. It later became Potter's

mill, who had their home insulated with sawdust. The Nolin and Junction Creeks were used to drive logs to that and other mills, notably McCormick's, about a mile out on the Soo branch of the railroad.

In 1883 McKim Township was surveyed by provincial land surveyor, Francis Bolger. The map was not printed until 1890 and at that time it showed the railway main line and Algoma branch with the terminal at Sudbury Junction, just north of Lost Lake. The township was named for an Irishman, Robert McKim, M.P.P. for Wellington North.

Bolger found the hills in that vicinity badly denuded of trees by a forest fire. Then when Worthington's rock cut gang sliced through, the blacksmith, Thomas Flanagan, noticed some of the rock covered with gossan, a word he had never heard before. He dug some holes and found what turned out to be copper sulphide.

A little later John Loughrin, who had a contract for cutting ties there, was also attracted by the peculiar formation. He told Thomas Murray, of Pembroke, about it, and on February 25, 1884, lot 11, Con. V. McKim was sold to him by the Crown Lands Department. It was patented in the names of William and Thomas Murray (brothers), Henry Abbott, of Brockville, and John Loughrin, of Mattawa. That holding became the Murray Mine, which the Vivians of Wales, bought in 1889 and began operating in 1890. The British America Corporation acquired it later, and finally the International Nickel Company.

Sudbury Junction was named by James Worthington for his wife, whose birthplace had been in Sudbury, Suffolk, England. That was a name he had reserved for a station on the line he deemed likely to become important, and only for the fog it might have been at Naughton. That place was named first McNaughtonville, after Andrew McNaughton, who had gone for a stroll one day and also got lost in one of those ubiquitous fogs, winding up at the Hudson's Bay post. The name was shortened to Naughton.

John Frawley, first merchant, pitched his tent-store on the main street, later called Elm. His brother, P. S. Frawley joined him later, and the Frawley Block stands as a monument to that name.

Also in 1884, came on the scene prospector, Rinaldo McConnell unlike a bushman in his patrician manner. He had been a timber cruiser when the railroad surveyors were coming through near Sturgeon Falls. Thomas Froot, a widower of 41, was a typical bewhiskered prospector ; James Stobie and Francis C. Crean trekked from the Soo, and all four converged on Sudbury about the same time.

Henry Ranger, working for Rinaldo McConnell re-discovered Creighton Mine. It had been discovered as early as 1856 by A. P. Salter, Dominion Geologist, but not named.

James L. Morris, of Pembroke, a close friend of surveyor, Wm. Allen Ramsey, surveyed the townsite in 1887. In that year a public school had been built on Elm Street at Lorne to replace the log school, once a C.P.R. office and store, moved from the corner of Durham and Elm to Durham and Cedar Street, after the railway gangs pulled out for Biscotasing.

A separate school was built the following year.

On December 24, 1888 the first furnace was blown in at Copper Cliff, but owing to a fault in construction, regular work was not commenced until February, 1889. That smelter cost \$250,000 to build.

Now Sudbury was the queen bee in a big hive. It was the center of mining and strategic junction point for the railroad. It had all the requisites for town status. A "company of 100 associates" was formed in McCormick's Hall on Elgin Street North, and a petition praying for incorporation was prepared and addressed in the proper form to the Lieut. Governor of Ontario. In due course "all rights, powers and privileges" were granted and machinery set up for the 1893 municipal election.

The hundred citizens represented about forty occupations according to this run-down : Agents ; A. W. Wolter (general) ; J. H. Petit (real estate) ; T. J. Ryan (crown lands). Bailiff, W. J. Powell. Banker, A. L. Macdonell. Barbers : Leger Cardinal, John Bidgood, and Joseph Labbe. Barrister, F. F. Lemieux. Bartender, C. MacDonald. Blacksmith, H. Zionvielle. Bookkeepers : James Connolly, R. Groulx, Michael J. Reid. Bricklayer, Adam Romain. Brickmaker, Abel Bouchard. Butchers, : James White ; Max Rothschild.

Carpenters : (joiners), Leonard Soubliere, Simeon Roy, J. R.

Vincent, and Charles Laronde. Carters : Samuel Robillard, Camille Quenville and Oniseme Frappier. Chemist, James B. Hammond. Clerks : J. M. Frawley, M. McCormick, and F. Perras. Collector, J. W. Carmichael. Constable, Frank Gagne. Contractors : F. A. Noble, William Aird, Oliver Frappier, and Louis Laforest.

Councillors : Joseph Anctil, A. Gallagher and J. C. McCormick. Cutter, J. H. Filteau.

Engineer, Terry Keaney. Farmer, Peter Berthiaume. Hotel and boarding house keepers : D. O'Connor, Andre DeGrange, J. A. Doyle, D. F. Flannery, A. Mondoux, Joseph Boulay, and Charles Landers.

Jewellers : Alex H. Beath, and Damase Cote. Livery keepers : Robert Johnstone and G. B. Coughlin. Laborer, Edmond Migneron.

Manufacturers : L. J. Jodouin (ginger ale) and D. Alfred Rioux. Mason, A. Jurenette. Missionaries and Priests : Charles Piercy, L. Lussier (S.J.), L. S. Cote, and H. Hamel (S.J.) Merchants : M. M. Hulse, John Henry, Wm. Chalmers, M. Allard, Mrs. T. C. McEvoy, Raphael Perras, Stephen Fournier (Reeve), D. Rothschild, Omer Roy, P. S. Frawley, Alexander Paul, J. Kettle, J. P. Armstrong, S. Johnson, John S. Miller, John Frawley, F. Cochrane, James Rowat, James Purvis, and Mrs. D. Beff.

Painter, Ed. Loney. Physicians : W. H. Howey and William Mulligan. Prospectors: W. J. Skynner and C. W. Jessop. Ranger, John Cunningham. Sawyer, A. B. Grenon. Saddler, Lawrence Curley. Section Foreman, F. Ricard. Shoemakers : Auguste Michaud, and Hector Tremblay. Tailors : P. H. O'Meara and Z. Mageau. Telegraph Repairer, Paul Raff. Woodsman, John Grandbois.

The first name on the list was that of the genial Reeve, Stephen Fournier, who became mayor of the new town, in 1893. His council were D. O'Connor, Robert Martin, Dr. R. B. Struthers, Edmond Migneron, D. A. Rioux, Andrew Gallagher, Dr. W. H. Mulligan, Alexander Paul, and T. M. Kirkwood.

The first meeting held in McCormick Hall dealt with cleaning up debris caused by blocked drains and bad housekeeping. Stores were to close 6 to 10 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during June, July, August, and September, the first

attempt at "early closing" in Sudbury. The mayor was ex-officio head of the board of health.

The railway station was getting decrepit, and the meeting was in accord about "getting after" the C.P.R. about a new one. Thirteen years later their wishes became a reality !

CHAPTER TWO

DOWNTOWN SUDBURY

1894

ALREADY THE 25 merchants who derived the benefits of a changed civic status, were augmented by several others. Some of the originals were enlarging old premises, or building new blocks.

Starting at the corner of Elm Street and Frood Road (then Monck Street) you saw the saloon-like facade of the National Hotel, with the "Soo Block" between it and the White House (Nickel Range Hotel). That corner block became the Star Publishing Co. block. At the corner of Elgin a grocery and restaurant were in the McCormick Block (later Sterling Bank, then Bank of Commerce). Crossing Elgin you passed the Balmoral Hotel on the corner and took a look at H. M. Hulse's dry goods store, next to Turner's grocery, in what is now the New Laberge Block. Stephen Fournier's big residence was next, housing the post office and Ontario Bank, in what is now the Kresge Block. On the corner of Durham Street was a large boarding house converted into stores, later to become the Comtois Block.

On what is now the Mackey Block corner was Dan Dunn's boarding house, with a vacant lot between it and the Montreal House (Ramsey Hotel) traversed by trains on the Stobie Branch of the C.P.R. Across the street was the hotel, Sudbury House, (Stevens Building) and John Conway's livery stable where the stone post office was later built. You might see men digging for Jim White's butcher shop, near Lisgar Street, since torn down for a new federal building (completed in June, 1958).

On the United Cigar store corner was William Chalmer's furniture store, with P. S. Frawley's store next in line at 37 Elm Street ; the Ford Furniture Store at No. 35 ; Purvis Brothers, hardware at 33 ; Paul & Pentney's general store at 31 ; Dr. Mulligan's Pharmacy at 27, and Keetch Bros. Jewelry at No. 25. A livery stable, beside the "Golden Ball" general store, had entrances on Elm and Elgin.

On Elgin was the Palace Barber Shop, now a part of the Christakos Block ; Bob Horne's Hardware ; and Burns' Liquor Store, where Imperial Oil has a service station.

Rothschild Brothers also had a liquor store across on Cedar Street which grew into the Rothschild Block. A step farther on Elgin and you were at Max Rothschild's butcher shop, with Elliott & Gibbons' general store and Brown's restaurant to the south, and across on the Larch Street corner you saw the Russell House Hotel (afterwards King Edward).

Turning up on Larch Street you visited the Hudson's Bay Company's "department store"; with a vacant lot between it and Robert Martin's shoe store, now occupied by T. Eaton Co. Dept. store. At Durham and Larch Streets was the Revere House (now Coulson Hotel). Walking around the corner you could see Martin's Rink, and on the next corner, Cedar, the Johnson-Washburn brick block under construction (where the Toronto-Dominion Bank came in later).

Looking across the street you saw Cochrane's new block, and beside it on Cedar Street that old nuisance and necessity, the Stobie track. Then came the "Ark," that Kirkwood—Lennon general store, which became National Grocers. What is now the Royal Bank corner was then occupied by Tough and Frawley, general merchants, with the Bon Marche, at 55 Cedar Street run by P. J. Loughrin. It had been Warren's Butcher shop. William Warren was Sudbury's first murder victim.

The highlights of 1894 were, first, the fire which completely destroyed Ste. Anne's first R.C. Church, on Good Friday, March 23. Rebuilding was started immediately, and the new church was blessed in November, 1894. Second, the separation of Algoma and Nipissing into two judicial districts; third, the opening of a steam-powered electric light plant on David Street and a system of waterworks and sewage started.

A daily stage was started by R. A. Waite, to Chelmsford, because of a rush to stake claims in a new "coal" discovery. The Ontario government talked of drilling out there. The find was actually a mineral called anthraxolite with too much quartz and too little carbon to make it marketable as coal.

1897. Sudbury was celebrating Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee on June 20. A new stamp had been issued and local philatelists were happy about it.

1898. Postmaster General Mulock introduced postal reform, which meant penny postage, something which every municipality accepted with gratitude.

The Hudson's Bay Co. took their business away from Sudbury, and Purvis Brothers, hardware merchants, moved into their old store on Larch Street.

John Loughrin was re-elected as Liberal member for Nipissing in the Ontario legislature, from June 5, 1890.

The town council warned householders to save doctor's bills by cleaning up their premises. Sanitation was of prime importance.

Dr. Mulligan moved his drug store to the back shop formerly used by the Purvis hardware on Elm Street. His old store was to be made into a brick block.

When the Lake Superior Corporation purchased the Gertrude Mine, west of Creighton, it was just another mining deal, which in the aggregate, boomed the new town of Sudbury.

1900. F. F. Lemieux and DeMorest and Silvester bought the Stephen Fournier residence east of the Balmoral Hotel and named it Huron Chambers.

Mayor Ryan, ex-Mayor Cochrane, Messrs. A. McCharles, W. A. Quibell, J. McCormick, and J. S. Gill, made up a deputation to Ottawa to hasten the building of a railway from Toronto to Sudbury. The first passenger train arrived in Sudbury on June 15, 1908.

J. R. Gordon addressed the council and offered to supply power to run the light system and waterworks for \$5,000 a year, with the sole right to erect poles and supply other concerns as well. Judging from the increasing cost of wood, that proposition would save the town about \$1,500 a year.

The bioscope machine was a novel contraption for showing moving pictures. Scenes of battle in South Africa were shown on a screen at McCormick Hall, with comments by Captain Holcombe.

Sudbury and district products were exhibited at the Paris Exposition; free milling gold from Wahnapiatae; samples of nickel-copper bearing pyrrhotite from the extensive deposits which had been worked for some time by the Canadian Copper Company, Copper Cliff, and the Vivian Company at Murray and

adjacent mines ; attractive samples of " peacock " copper ores from Parry Sound, running as high as 65% copper and a small quantity of gold.

Townships contiguous to Sudbury which were contributing to the fortunes of Sudbury at that time, were :

Creighton Township, surveyed by J. McAree in 1884 and named for a Scot, David Creighton, M.P.P. for North Grey. The great Creighton Mine is partly in that township and partly in Snider, adjoining, surveyed by I. L. Bowman P.L.S. in 1887, and named for a Swiss, Elias Weber Bingeman Snider, M.P.P. for Waterloo.

Waters Township to the south of Snider, surveyed by W. R. Baker, in 1883, and named for a Canadian, John Watters (corrupted to Waters), M.P.P. for Middlesex West.

Graham Township west of Waters named for an Englishman, Peter Graham, M.P.P. for East Lambton. Early prospectors had a field day in all those townships.

Chelmsford (named after a place in England) is in the township of Balfour. The township was named for a Scot, William Douglas Balfour, M.P.P. for South Essex.

Adjoining that township to the east is Rayside, where the growing town of Azilda functions. It was called after the township for a time and changed to honor the first white girl to settle there. She was Azilda Belanger (née Brisbois). The township took its name from a Scot, James Rayside, M.P.P. for Glengarry,

Blezard, just north of McKim, was the site of the old Blezard Mine of 1889 operated by the Dominion Mineral Co. It was surveyed in 1883 and also named for a Scot, Thomas Blezard, M.P.P. for East Peterborough, where, he declared the roads were bad, but not so terrible as the roads he jounced on between Murray and Chelmsford.

CHAPTER THREE

EARLY FAMILIES

1883

ON DOMINION DAY, Dr. and Mrs. William H. Howey were the first permanent settlers to arrive in Sudbury. She was Florence Roseltha Ward and they had been married in Delhi, Ontario, on September 23, 1879. She was born on October 4, 1856 and her husband-to-be, two days later. They ate their first meal in Sudbury at Henry Smith's log "Sudbury Hotel," on the site of the present city hall.

A baby at the Hudson's Bay post was born on January 13, 1886, and the Howeys became the lad's godparents. He was christened Arthur Howey Ross (Art Ross) and learned to skate on Simon Lake, using skates made from old files by the Indians, and a hockey stick fashioned from a birch branch. It was he, who, in 1924, launched the Boston Bruins Hockey Club.

The doctor was called in a hurry one time to attend a man who was in terrible pain. It turned out to be a toothache, and the doctor was not equipped for dentistry. However, he pulled two teeth—using a corkscrew! It took a lot of explaining that the corkscrew had been handed to him by a bystander. Dr. Howey never lost a case where there was a fighting chance. He died on March 20, 1929.

Florence wrote a book, "Pioneering on the C.P.R." When she was on her deathbed in November, 1936, her doctor prescribed a spoonful of brandy to keep up her fighting spirit. She smiled but firmly refused to take it. Finally he persuaded her. Perking up, she said to him: "I wonder what St. Peter will say when he smells my breath!"

On the same day the Howeys arrived, came the McCormick family. The head of that family, James, was born in Ireland in January, 1830, and came to Canada the same year. He became the first reeve of McKim Township. Susan McGuire, born at Lotbiniere, Quebec, in 1832, became his wife on August 28, 1850. They built a log home in Sudbury, enlarging it later to a boarding house, and then the Balmoral Hotel. There they celebrated their

diamond wedding anniversary. The grand old man died on September 22, 1910 ; his wife, in November, 1913.

Individual white men had appeared in Sudbury as early as 1879, with early survey parties, and the odd trapper. One of them was John Miles Boland, who blazed the trail into the hamlet of Sudbury, and then went up to establish Boland's Bay, with the strongest log dam ever built in the north. Another was Dan Rothschild who, in 1882, sold merchandise from a packsack.

1884. There was a controversy over the identity of the first French-Canadian family to settle in Sudbury—the Boulays or the Belangers. The Boulays arrived at Stinson Pit in February, 1884, and it was said that Joseph Boulay slipped into Sudbury on snowshoes to arrange for the purchase of a lot on Spruce Street to build a home.

The Marcel Belangers found a stopping place on a farm, where Pioneer Manor is now located, some time in 1884—no record of the month being available.

Joseph Boulay, born on January 3, 1837, and his wife, Beatrice Rouleau, born on January 1, 1836, were both natives of Anackat, Quebec, and were married on February 28, 1859. Their farm was not paying and they started to move westward in 1882, with six of their seven children. At Montreal, C.P.R. agents, who were scouting for workmen to go to Mattawa, gave Joseph a job as an axeman.

Settling in Sudbury, he hewed a lot of timber on contract, but failed to make it pay, and after losing many of his fine horses, built a large boarding house beside his cottage at 158 Spruce Street. The boarders payed a good income while Joseph went to other jobs. He died on September 10, 1916 ; his wife on November 27, 1919. Many descendents are living in Sudbury.

Marcel Belanger was married in a little church in Renfrew in 1869, when he was 20, and his wife, 21. They lived to reach almost 67 years of married life. He died on April 28, 1936 ; his wife, on April 13, 1941.

He had spent most of his life in the bush and was a great hunter. Once, while preparing to start on a hunting trip, he was standing with the point of his gun on one foot. One of the children accidently pulled the trigger. He removed the boot, hacked off the dangling toes, and started off as if nothing unusual

had happened. A diptheria epidemic took several of their children, and with many other hardships, it is amazing that the family lived so long. Many descendants of that family have a heritage of which they may well be proud.

Actually the first French-Canadian family to make the grade right into Sudbury was Jean Etienne Fournier and his wife, Vitaline Oulette whom he married in Pembroke in 1879. They and their family of three arrived in Sudbury on March 4, 1884. The Boulays beat them as far as Stinson Pit, but lingered there, while Joseph helped finish building a bridge.

John Stephen Fournier, as he was later known, was born at Trois Pistoles, Quebec, on December 27, 1852. In 1878 he was in Pembroke working as a clerk for the Canada Central Railway. He carried on in that position until after reaching Sudbury, when the line was known as the C.P.R. He was the first official postmaster of Sudbury, although Robert Burns did handle mail and stores in the old log commissary. Stephen was officially appointed on August 5, 1884.

He carried on the postal work in his new store at Elm and Elgin Streets, where, in 1891, through liberal and benevolent credit given to customers, he dropped \$18,000. In 1894 he contested a seat in parliament and lost to John Loughrin. Then, in 1897, with the change of government, he lost his job as postmaster to Jeremiah M. Kelly.

Better days were ahead, however, and he was able to build a large residence on Elm Street where Kresge's now hold forth. He was one of the founders of the Sudbury Boating Club in 1902 ; a member of the Sudbury Curling Club ; one of the committee founding the Sacred Heart College in 1913 ; and promoter of St. Louis Club, in 1923. He became registrar of deeds and master of titles in 1907, a job he held until his death on February 11 1929. Fournier Ward remains as his monument. His widow followed on January 10, 1940.

Jules Collin was born on March 10, 1839 at Rimouski, Quebec, where his parents tilled the soil. He married Anna Labrie on May 3, 1874, and in the autumn of 1880 was a cook on the Canada Central Railway.

On December 27, 1882 he joined the C.P.R. construction outfit at Mattawa ; later at Sturgeon Falls he worked for Dan Dunn, superintendent. Dan became a boarding house keeper in

Sudbury where the Mackey Block stands. There Jules was the cook in February, 1883, and on March 17, 1883 he joined the staff of the first hospital on "Pill Hill" as an orderly and first-aid man for Dr. Girdwood, for whom Dr. W. H. Howey became assistant in July of that year.

On April 1, 1884, Anna Collin came as a nurse in that hospital, leaving the children with Jules' mother. They arrived later and all lived in the hospital until a house was built for them.

Jules assisted in the promotion of a separate school in 1887 in the Stephen Fournier home on Ignatius Street. His son, Nazaire was the first Sudbury boy to serve mass for Father Nolin in 1884. Jules died on March 28, 1904; his wife, Anna, on May 24, 1920. Their son, Jacob died on April 23, 1930.

Now for the name Gravelle. There was one in Sudbury as early as 1882, when Rev. Father Specht, Jesuit missionary, administered last rites to a girl of that name on March 13, of that year.

Ferdinand Gravelle was born at Vaudrieul in 1866; came to Sudbury in 1885; and died in 1942, at the age of 72. His son, Joseph Camille, went into gold mining on the Wahnapiatae, notably at the Crystal mine.

Joseph Camille Gravelle was born at Papineauville, Quebec, on January 13, 1876. He arrived with his mother in Sudbury in 1887. He studied in the Separate school in the Stephen Fournier home. He worked for Zotique Mageau, merchant; for Dr. W. H. Mulligan in his pharmacy; and in 1894 went to Chelmsford to work in the store of M. Groulx. He returned to Sudbury in 1895 and started to learn barbering from Leo Croteau; then ran his own shop until 1907. He married Annie Gallagher from Papineauville, on June 2, 1902.

He was on the volunteer fire brigade in 1897; he played lacrosse with the Bill Dorsett-George Fensom boys in a game at North Bay, where they brought home a trophy in 1897. He played hockey, too, in the days before it became lacrosse on ice.

He was a good chorister, being at Ste. Anne's almost all his life, and latterly president of the choir. He played in the Sudbury brass band which became the Citizens' Band. He was named inspector of the Children's Aid Society on November 1, 1944; deputy grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, one of the first in Sudbury; and was one of the founders of the St. Louis Club,

in 1922. He died on November 10, 1951 ; his widow following, on March 12, 1952.

Daniel Nicol was the first child born in Sudbury, October 8, 1883, baptized October 11th by Rev. J. B. Nolin, S.J., Parish priest of Ste. Anne's. He was a son of Jules Nicol and Vitaline Galicher ; godparents, Raphael Melanson and Justine Roguez.

The first marriage was solemnized on September 12, 1883, by Rev. Louis Cote, S.J. between Jean Castaldi, son of Joseph Castaldi and Marie Gaetean Ramissa, of Italy, and Marie Louise Aubry, daughter of Henri Aubry and Louise Cousineau.

CHAPTER FOUR

FIRST PROSPECTORS

1879 — 1900

THE DIGGING OF the Suez, Welland and Panama Canals, and the spanning of Canada with the Canadian Pacific Railway, have been cited as the greatest achievements toward world industry in their time. To these can be added the discovery of nickel in the Sudbury district.

Prospectors generally did not know that nickel existed in 1879 to 1886 when surveyors were blazing a trail through the forests of what was known as New Ontario. Even Thomas Flanagan, when he picked up that piece of rock shot full of yellow colouring, thought he had found a gold mine! And indeed he had, in a sense.

It took Rinaldo McConnell, Thomas Frood, Francis Charles Crean, and James Stobie to perform the persuasive acts which brought others into the field after them. Some came and staked claims and hiked off to other prospects; some to live at ease on their profits.

Within a decade, in the wake of this "Big Four" came many other prospectors, notably Henry Ranger, Thomas Murray, Thomas Baycroft, John H. Metcalf, Henry Totten, W. B. McAllister, F. J. Eyre, Richard S. Donally, Michael Corrigan, Alex McIntyre, Benjamin Boyer, James B. Miller, Ralph Gillespie, Robert McBride, Albert Harvey, William McVittie, John McAree, and George Jackson. Aeneas McCharles, Newton and Russell Cryderman headed another band after 1893. Of the early prospectors, Ranger Baycroft, McVittie, Eyre, F. Dennie, and the Crydermans remained in the district to establish families.

Though McConnell's name has not been deeply engraved in the places he discovered (the McConnell Mine was changed to Victoria Mine, in honor of the reigning queen), his enormous energy and keen business sense put him in the vanguard of all the early promoters of the vast nickel industry. McConnell Township, however, was named for him.

McConnell came from sturdy stock originating in the Ottawa Valley, His father, Renaldo, who failed to dot his I's, was a great

bushman. His wife was a daughter of Rev. Meech, a Presbyterian minister, whose great-grand-daughter, Marion, lives in Ottawa. The elder McConnell went to Mattawa on a lucrative timber deal, but lost his life in the river. Rinaldo, not Renaldo, his son, was born on May 25, 1852.

Next to S. J. Ritchie, founder of the Canadian Copper Company, he was able to negotiate with men high up in the mining business, to bring capital into the district on a large scale. On May 16, 1884 he applied, on behalf of Joseph Riopelle and himself, for the South half of Lot 1, Concession 4, of Snider Township and an adjoining piece of the south-east quarter of Lot 2, receiving a patent in July, 1884. The rock had been exposed by forest fires which made prospecting easier, but dirtier. Canadian Copper Company's Nos. 4 and 6 mines resulted.

Rinaldo McConnell introduced his friends, J. H. Metcalf and W. B. McAllister, of Pembroke, financial partners, to the mineral wealth lying beneath the Copper Cliff rocks.

Thomas Froid with his brother, Alex, scouted the ground for them and in November, 1884, the McAllister mine, later No. 2, and the No. 5, afterward Lady McDonald Mine (named for the wife of Sir John A. Macdonald, prime minister of Canada), came under control of Metcalf and McAllister.

It was 1887 before it became known that Sudbury ores were high in nickel. Some of it sent from Copper Cliff to the Orford Copper Co. at Constable Hook, N. J. for testing, baffled the smelter men. Upon analysis it was found to contain an element comparable with the New Caledonia ore.

Thus a copper company found themselves endowed with something far richer than they thought. Price of Crown lands increased from a dollar to two dollars an acre, in 1890. At that time, speculators were urging the British Government to get hold of some of it, before the United States gobbled it up. By 1895, due to Canadian competition, the price of nickel fell to 21 cents a pound, and New Caledonia was in eclipse. Their ore was easier and cheaper to refine, but transportation costs favored the Canadian market.

Mines worked by the Canadian Copper Company, at the start, were the Evans (discovered by F. J. Eyre, and named for the C. C. Co. chief engineer, John Dunlop Evans, native of Goderich, who died on November 5, 1930 aged 88) ; No. 1, or Copper Cliff

Mine ; No. 2, McArthur (named for manager James McArthur, who was said to have introduced the small mine cars, called Jimmie cars) ; No. 3, Frood ; No. 4 ; No. 5, Lady Macdonald ; No. 6, Clarabelle ; and its sister, Lady Violet.

The first one worked was actually No. 6, though No. 1 was the first to ship matte. Francis Sperry (for whom the mineral, sperrylite was named) was C.C. Co. chemist, and he vouched for samples containing as high as 10% nickel.

Another Ranger find, in the name of McConnell, on October 12, 1886, was in Lot 6, Concession 4, Denison Township supported by affidavits of an Indian named Wabumaki and Joseph Faille. He relinquished rights to that lot and the south-west quarter of Lot 6, Concession 5 in favor of the C.C. Co. who through its president, S. J. Ritchie, had included them in an application at an earlier date.

That application also included parcels applied for by Robert John Tough, but they allowed Tough to retain them. Tough was not a field man but operated at a distance. He and John Frawley had been in business from 1886 at Cedar and Durham Streets.

Though the Canadian Copper Co. had been acquiring properties all over McKim, Snider and Denison Townships, they were for the copper content. Ritchie had bought some 30,000 acres. McConnell scored him for his greed and exclusion of small prospectors. "All right," offered Ritchie, "you take your choice of the Denison and Creighton groups". McConnell, who thought the surface indications in Denison were superior, chose that group. Creighton became by far the more valuable, but Rinaldo did not kick ; he received \$225,000 for his Denison claims from Mond, after a long delay.

Richard Watson DeMorest, a surveyor, came to Sudbury in 1890 and stayed until 1951, when he died on March 31. He had surveyed claims all over the district, prepared exhaustive reports from diamond drill cores, in support of McConnell's discoveries in Denison, and accompanied him, in 1901, to London, England, for the historic interview with Dr. Ludwig Mond, which resulted in the construction of the Mond's smelter at Victoria Mine, and established that company as a financial power in the district.

After much correspondence Mond agreed to send engineers to look at the property. McConnell offered to put up his claims

as security if Mond would build a smelter, though he preferred to make an outright sale. Hiram W. Hixon, of London, supervised the building of the smelter, and DeMorest remained on their payroll until 1904. Once, in 1902, DeMorest visited McConnell's graphite properties at Port Elmsley and made a heroic rescue of two of his friend's family from drowning, for which he received the Humane Society medal.

McConnell bought the Isaac Whistle property at Nickel Lake in 1899, and picked up other lots along the Northern Nickel Range. He sold the whole package to Messrs. Chapin, McFadden, Glidden, and Shuler, who in turn sold to J. R. Booth. That became part of the \$20,000,000 British America Nickel Corporation. McConnell cleaned up \$750,000 altogether.

Some of his ventures were of doubtful success and his early fortune became gradually depleted. He sold his grand home in Ottawa, fit for a senator, which at one time was mentioned as a probable government award. He and his family moved to Toronto about 1912, and there he died on May 24, 1931, one day short of 79.

Mr. G. C. Gardner, of Ottawa, who did business with him, 1905 to 1910, kindly furnished data about the McConnell forebears. Mrs. Sabiston, a daughter, of Vancouver, B.C. furnished his portrait, both of whom I thank.

Rinaldo was a liberal spender and when "in the money" made gifts to old friends and to charity. He was a supporter of the Methodist church before the Union.

It was McConnell who told S. J. Ritchie about the cliffs of copper in 1882. Ritchie had come up from Akron, Ohio, to develop iron ore in Hastings County, which made necessary the building of the Central Ontario Railway. His charter allowed him to build the line right up to Algonquin Park, so why not extend it to reach that cliff of copper? The result was the formation of the Canadian Copper Co. and the name of the town built around it became Copper Cliff.

James Stobie was born in Perth, Scotland, June 29, 1840. He was one of a family of five boys and three girls who came to Canada on a sailing vessel. Little James was three years old when the ship sailed and five weeks older when it docked in Montreal.

When they reached the village of Ashton, in Goulbourne

Township they were hungry and must be fed. With small resources, they could afford but little of the milk and honey which abounded in the Ottawa Valley. They were healthy and sturdy though, a combination which had led other pioneers to success. After the usual odd-job life in a small community, James in time was able to qualify as a school teacher, and \$150 a year was riches at that time.

Now, Bruce Mines was the first active source of copper in New Ontario. Mining began there as early as 1846. It held out promise to Stobie's adventurous nature. A concentrating plant had been set up to handle the 8% ore, and the treated product was sent to England, via Buffalo and New York or sometimes Baltimore. Sir William Logan, Provincial geologist, looked it over in 1848, and made a glowing report on it.

When, in 1875, Stobie saw that Bruce Mine was on the decline, he and some of the royalty (contract) miners looked over an iron ore outcropping near Gordon Lake, 40 miles north-east of the Soo. Their ore was hauled to Portlock harbor for shipment to Detroit. Stobie worked the property until 1882, by which time the railroad was starting construction to join the main line of the C.P.R. Tailings, or skimpings, from the old Bruce Mines dump were being used as ballast, on a portion of that new line.

In late 1882, Stobie paddled a birch bark canoe from his home in Portlock (it is still there) and walked from the wharf at Algoma Mills to a place vaguely known as Sudbury. That winter he slept in a tent at temperatures as low as 50 degrees below zero. He would spend four or five weeks in the bush alone, carrying his tent and canoe, some flour, salt, sugar and tea in his pack. Tobacco was taboo with James Stobie and he preferred to set a new style for prospectors. Otherwise he was a bushman of recognized type, and covered an average of thirty miles a day.

Considering that he was 44 years of age when he found the Stobie Mine and continued to prospect for many years after that, he had remarkable powers of endurance. He never knew what it was to be sick until 1902 when the 'flu laid him low. He was a very religious man and the only time he ever took whiskey was when Sir Alfred Moud sent him two one gallon stone jars of Heather Dew to "scotch" that flu!

Stobie mine was in the south half of Lot 5, Concession 1, Blezard Township. He and McConnell applied for the location

and a grant was issued to them on March 18, 1886. It was opened in that year by the Canadian Copper Co. and operated until 1901.

He travelled from the east to the west of the Nickel Range and he was with the Vermilion Mining Co. of Ontario, Limited, in February, 1888. That was operated as a gold property, and on December 31, 1911, the Canadian Copper Co. acquired it. Shortly after that he returned to his home in Portlock, and on July 26, 1914 went to live in London, Ontario. He moved to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where part of the family had emigrated, and he died there on February 12, 1919.

He was married to Jean Cameron on St. Joseph Island. They raised a family of five girls and three boys, giving them a splendid education. George Stobie, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S., and F.I.C.S., is living retired in Toronto. He visited the old mine site in 1954.

Frood Mine, when called No. 3, was not opened until 1899. It was kept running until 1903 and then shut down, except for diamond drilling, until 1914. The C. C. Co. after erecting a surface plant and dwellings, kept it idle, while Crean Hill and Creighton supplied all their needs. At one time during the Frood shut-down, the houses were moved on railway flat cars to Crean Hill, via A. E. Ry, and set up there for use, until that mine, too, was closed in 1919—later to be re-opened and deepened.

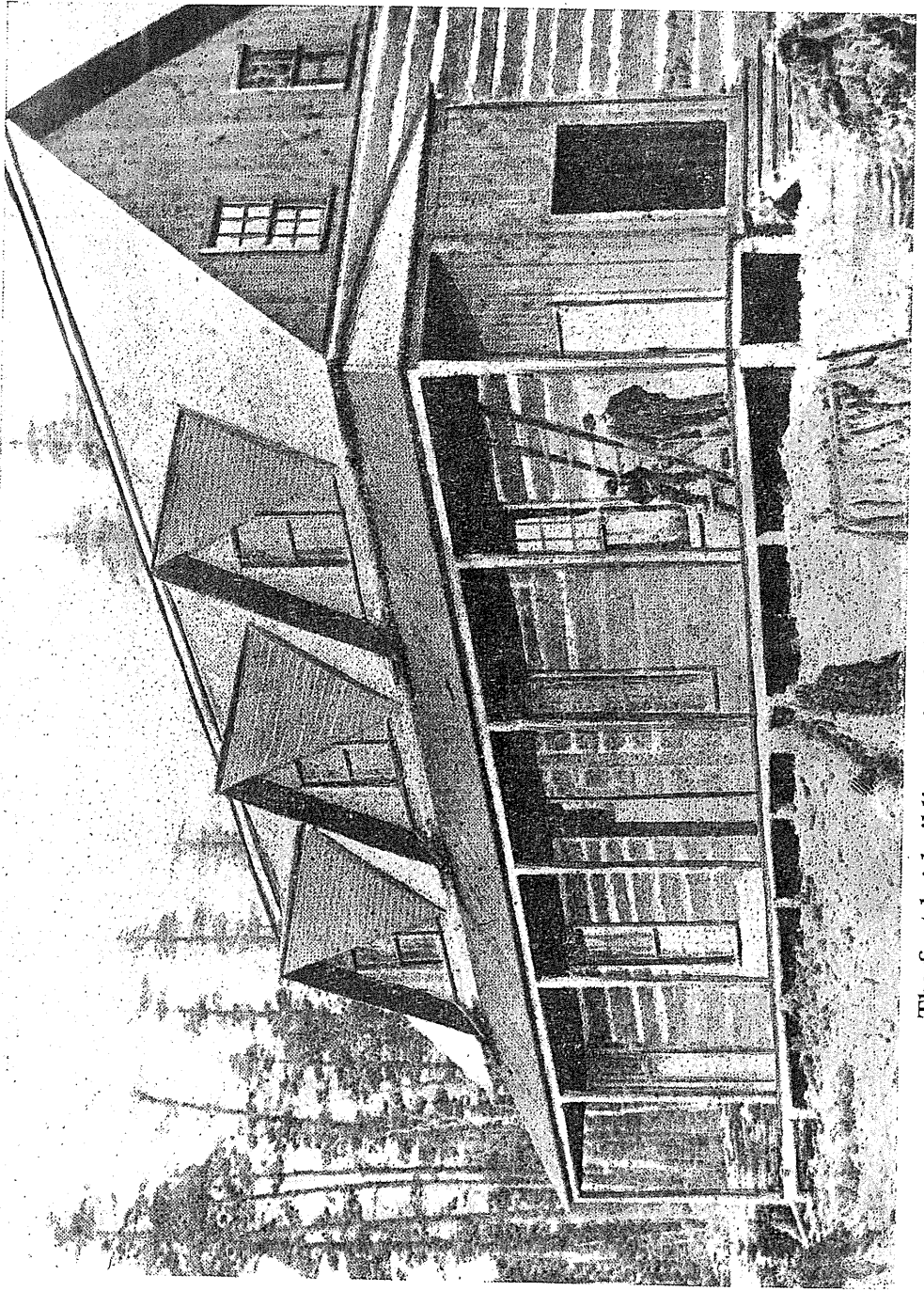
Thomas Frood was born in Renfrew. The exact date has been erased from known records. He was the oldest son of Thomas, senior, and Barbara Forrest who were married in Montreal on arrival from Scotland. They went to McNab Township, with other settlers organized by Archibald McNab.

Young Thomas grew up amid turmoil caused by the Laird McNab autocracy and, like Stobie, studied to be a school teacher. He taught at Burnstown, Gillen's Springs, and other places. He travelled on horseback to and from his charges. He had a fine flair for writing, and his lucid style was appreciated by mining journals. While in Burnstown he was a member of the Free Kirk, and in politics a Liberal.

While teaching in Hamilton he met Mary Matilda Biggar and they were married in 1865. At the time of the Fenian Raid he served with the 13th Battalion Medical Corps, of Hamilton. For his services he was given a silver medal. He qualified as a chemist



A typical prospector, Henry Ranger, 1886



The first log building, priest's house and chapel built in 1807

and druggist and carried on business in Southampton. He also taught school between 1880 and 1884 near Kincardine, where his wife passed away in 1886.

In 1889 he married Christine McKay at Kincardine. He had a beautiful home built at the mouth of the Whitefish River. He died there on May 5, 1916.

In the community of Goshen, McNab Township where the wonderfully pretty Barbara Forrest Frood commenced house-keeping, still stands the log house which the young couple built with their own hands.

The family consisted of Thomas, Andrew, John, Samuel, Alex, Marian, Janet, Jessie, and Belle. John's full name was John Forrest Frood, and was the grandfather of Kathleen (Mrs. Percy Pierce, of Renfrew). John had married Marian Wallace. Here is the succession of the Thomases for the record :

Thomas, from Scotland ;

Thomas, who found Frood Mine ;

Thomas (John Forrest Frood's son and Mrs. Pierce's father ;

Thomas Wallace Frood, Mrs. Pierce's brother ;

Thomas Wallace Frood, the second, now 20

five generations which should keep the name Frood from extinction, even if the mine should reach that unlikely state.

There is a Frood village at the mine, and a Frood Lake on highway 68 near the old Frood retreat.

Charles Francis Crean was a native of Hertfordshire, England, and came to Canada as a boy. It was the fashion for boys of 12 to 16 in those days to do men's work, and Francis got into the boat transport service on the Upper Ottawa River, between Ottawa and Pembroke, carrying provisions for the C.P.R. construction camps.

He left his steamboating for dry land when the railroad reached Mattawa, and followed it as far as Sudbury. The first time he set shoepacks on Sudbury hills, which had been ravaged by fire, was in 1883.

Discovery of the Worthington Mine, south part of Lot 2, Concession 2, Drury Township, came about in a peculiar fashion. He had gone into the C.P.R. store on what became the central corner of the village of Sudbury.

He noticed a heavy nugget being used as a paper weight, and asked the clerk, Robert Burns, what it was. Iron pyrites, probably, he was told. He got permission to take a piece of it with him, which he sent to Dr. Hoffman, resident chemist in Toronto. Back came the report that it was an excellent sample of copper. The hills looked as if they were loaded with iron, so black were they. It was on May 9, 1884 that he found, not iron, but copper, which was the Elsie Mine in McKim Township, near Murray. It was in the south half of Lot 12, Concession 5, and it was not until March 2, 1888, that it was patented by Henry Totten.

Meantime Crean applied to the Ontario Department of Crown Lands, June 14, 1884 for the south-eastern section of timber berth No. 93, and a grant was issued on November 25th of that year.

He found what became the Howland Mine in the north half of Lot 1, Concession 2, of Drury Township, in 1884. Henry Totten applied for a grant on May 27, 1885, based on Crean's affidavit of discovery, and received a patent on March 11, 1886.

Another Totten prospect, found by Crean, in the first Concession of Drury Township was patented on May 29, 1885. Only experimental work was done there. Then Crean discovered a good prospect in the fifth Concession of Denison Township. He applied for and obtained a grant in the name of his wife, Ellen Crean, on November 25, 1885. That passed into the hands of the C.C. Co. but was not opened until 1905, becoming the famous Crean Hill Mine.

The C.C. Co. found the Crean Hill ore particularly suited for mixture with its Creighton ore, for the silica it contained. It was higher in copper than nickel and balanced nicely with the Creighton product for smelting.

The records appear blank as to the time of his first marriage and the death of his beloved Ellen. His second marriage was solemnized by G. Osborne Troop, rector of St. Martin's Episcopal Church in Montreal, on March 28, 1906. Quoting from the Superior Court record in Montreal we find that "Francis Charles Crean, of Montreal, Mining Engineer, a widower, son of John Francis Crean and Sarah Barlow, his wife, now both deceased; and Annie Adams, also of Montreal, widow of the late George Bott, in his lifetime of Leicester, England, cutter, daughter of

Alfred Adams and Julia Noon, now deceased, his wife, were married by authority of license, both parties of full age, in the presence of Charles Schley and Stewart Reed”.

He had an office in his Union Avenue in Montreal, where he handled the business end of important deals. He had prospected in Quebec province after leaving the Sudbury scene. He went into inner Labrador, where he saw the possibilities of iron, gold, and molybdenite. Up to the time of his death at the age of 87, on October 11, 1936, he had been negotiating with important British interests for the discoveries he had made there.

He always was a friendly fellow and everybody who came in contact with him loved him like a brother.

Herein should be mentioned Aeneas McCharles, who headed the second group of early prospectors. He was of Highland Scotch parentage, born in Cape Breton in 1844. He taught school before going to Winnipeg during its early boom of 1881. Coming east to Whitefish, via Sault Ste. Marie, he settled there for some years.

He was on the board of directors for a customs smelter near the present Creosote Plant site, which, in February, 1892, was capitalized for \$75,000. It never reached the production stage. His associates were James McConnell, M.P.P., president; A. J. Macdonald, treasurer; James Stobie, vice-president; and F. L. Sperry, secretary.

He settled in Sudbury in 1895 and joined with J. B. Hammond, a kindred soul, in becoming famous for their “Pro Bono Publico” letters to the press. Their main subject was secession from Old Ontario and the forming of a New Ontario province to be called Algoma, as a protest against unfair mining laws.

In company with Thomas Baycroft, of “Tam O’Shanter Mine” fame, in 1898, he found the North Star mine, near Creighton in Snider Township. He named Russell Cryderman as the best bush man he had ever met.

In March, 1899, he moved his office and bunk from the Borbridge Block, where the new Toronto-Dominion Bank stands, to the old log school building on Cedar Street which stood on the site of the Capitol building.

In the bush he never drank swamp water, but tapped birch trees for their sap, which he used for making tea and porridge. He carried his tin cup into the social life of Sudbury, scorning

public drinking cups, some of which were made of bronze. When away from his office, he left a sign on the door, "Gone Into Infinite Space."

He died on August 5, 1906, leaving his autobiography, "Bemocked of Destiny" to be published by his old friend, James B. Hammond.

CHAPTER FIVE

BANKING AND BUSINESS

1885

TIMBER OPERATORS WERE cutting along the Spanish River, and in adjoining townships, and the Lake Wahnapiatae region.

1886. The post office at Wahnapiatae was opened on July 1, with Donald McLaren, postmaster. It has retained its Indian spelling, though the lake, the river, and the railway station were later changed to Wanapitei. The town was showing signs of competing with Sudbury for supremacy.

The Hudson's Bay Co. opened a new store in Sudbury, operated by T. B. Ross of the Whitefish post.

1890. The Ontario Bank opened its first branch in Sudbury, to show that financiers had faith in the men doing business in a growing community. It became the Bank of Montreal, in 1906.

1891. The bank balance for McKim Township, including Sudbury, at the end of that year, was a modest \$1,080.

1892. L. V. Rorke entered the scene as a surveyor and became secretary-treasurer of Sudbury's first literary society.

1894. Under the heading "Downtown Sudbury" the picture presented suggests the development of business up to about 1900.

1899. Traders' Bank came to the Cochrane corner, Durham and Cedar Streets. The name was changed a few years' later to Royal Bank, and moved to the corner known as the "Tough" site, where a new building now stands.

1901. H. J. Purvis & Co. brought the "staff of life" in a new Model Bakery. Bakers had been on the scene as early as 1887, notably Benjamin Sweezey, Robert Johnston, and Daniel Blue.

1902. W. A. Evans secured a franchise for a telephone company and transferred it to the Bell Telephone Company, which started with a switchboard to serve 25 subscribers, handled by Emily Johnston. It was located in H. S. Young's drugstore on Durham Street next door to the Tough Block (Royal Bank corner).

The Bank of Toronto, with J. W. Gilmour, manager, opened a branch in the Johnson-Washburn Block, Durham and Cedar Streets.

G. H. Lennon sold cured meats ; A. McIntyre, nuts ; McLeod & Co. drygoods ; R. S. Mitchell, merchant tailoring ; D. Jacobs & Co., drygoods ; John Anderson, had an employment agency ; A. R. Morris & Co. continued as ladies' tailors ; and Lawson and Busby were brick makers and contractors.

L. Soubliere, had a carpenter shop and moved buildings ; Robert Horne sold hardware ; Lockerby & O'Sullivan, farm implements ; J. G. Henry, contractor, undertaker, and auctioneer. They all contributed to the additional needs of the place.

The Wahnapiatae Power Company was incorporated, with Wm. McVittie and Frank Cochrane at the helm. Power was to be developed on the river of that name, and on the Spanish and Vermilion Rivers.

J. G. Henry built a three-storey brick block just west of the Johnson-Washburn Block on Cedar Street. To be neighborly, Frank Cochrane put up a large brick warehouse beside it. They were later joined.

Leonard Soubliere, official house mover, raised the Perras store on Elm Street near Durham and enclosed it with brick, making a block of it.

1903. H. Russell Halton saw possibilities as an architect.

Dr. W. H. Mulligan, D. Baikie, and J. S. Gill, let a contract for a 50 by 60-foot solid brick block on Elm Street. The doctor was to have the east half. The Frawley "Blue Front" store, built in 1890, was torn down and another new block erected beside Mulligan's.

J. D. Taylor opened a wholesale and retail grocery on Cedar Street east of Durham. He was later joined in the business by R. O. Hunter, a traveler with McPherson, Glascoe & Co.

1904. McKinnon and Davidson purchased the grocery and

provision store of J. S. Fournier & Co. one door east of the White House (Nickel Range).

Another brick block went up across the street from the Mulligan-Baikie-Gill block, concealing the handsome Stephen Fournier residence, going under the name of Huron Chambers.

1906. The Sudbury Foundry and Machinery Co. Ltd. was incorporated, with A. B. Gordon, L. O'Connor, O. R. Smith, of Sudbury ; Captain Lawson and Dave Haight, of Copper Cliff, as directors.

The Ontario Bank business collapsed. The Bank of Montreal took over without any loss to depositors.

1907. The new Jacobs Block "Golden Ball" on Elm Street cost \$30,000 ; a brewery, \$40,000 on Lorne Street.

John McLeod bought H. S. Young's old drug store on Durham Street next door to his own dry goods store, and made an archway between them.

1908. A brick registry office was built at Lorne and Elm Streets ; work commenced on the Bank of Montreal next to Martin's store on Durham Street ; the foundation of the new Grand Opera House was dug ; a two-storey block was built on the gore at Elgin and Durham for J. A. Mulligan, occupied by plumber, Wm. Grant ; and a one-storey building erected on Mrs. Burns' lot on Elgin to replace one burned. In that year a new courthouse was built.

T. E. Smith disposed of his diamond drill property at Kenora and started up in Sudbury.

George Burrough's four-storey cement block building was erected between the White House and Gagne Block. It is still there as a part of the Nickel Range Hotel, which replaced the White House. The Gagne Block became the home of the Sudbury Star.

1909. The Sterling Bank made the fourth financial institution in town. It was located in the McCormick Block, corner of Elm and Elgin—still a bank corner. Commerce.

J. E. Cooper started building a new block on Elm Street East beside his old one.

In May, ninety old boys held a reunion banquet for people who were in Sudbury before 1893. One hundred and eighty-five of those still here at the time were invited, with five hundred non-residents on the list. The oldest "old boy" was Dr. W. H. Howey.

George Burroughs moved his frame building, corner of Lisgar and Elm, and started erection of a fine brick block on the corner.

1910. Another planing mill was planned by F. C. Crawford, to operate on C.P.R. land at Lorne Street.

The Ontario & Manitoba Flour Mills acquired some property on Notre Dame Ave., North, and started construction of the largest mercantile building so far attempted, a seven-storey brick mill with six massive concrete elevators.

Sudbury Construction and Machinery Co. on the Copper Cliff Road, was enlarged to handle locomotive repairs.

Cochrane Hardware, Limited, with head office in Sudbury, started an expansion program, with \$250,000 capital.

New Ontario Bottling Works, in business from 1904, started to operate on Minto Street, with W. A. Wilson, manager. D. L. Brown put up the concrete block building.

1911. A three-storey brick block began to make its appearance on Mrs. Burns' property, on Elm Street, to cost \$30,000. It became known as the Burns-Silverman Block.

The Gordon, Ironsides and Fares cold storage plant was purchased by the Harris Abbatoir Co.

Lindsay & McClusky built a warehouse on the C.P.R. industrial spur, to handle coal, wood and lime.

A fifth bank made its appearance, the Bank of Ottawa, located then on Elgin Street North (later absorbed by Bank of Nova Scotia).

The Sudbury Construction and Machinery Co. on the Copper Cliff Road, erected a new building and had the C.P.R. run a spur into the site.

D. L. Brown, who first brought concrete blocks to Sudbury building construction, received a big contract to lay concrete sidewalks. He came to Sudbury from Deseronto in 1907.

The three-storey brick warehouse of the A. J. Young Co. Ltd., on Cedar Street was burned ; loss \$125,000. It was erected in

1894 by Robert Kirkwood, and went under the name of the "Ark" for many years. Rebuilding started immediately.

A syndicate bought the property, owned by Dr. Mulligan and used as his office and residence, at Durham and Larch Streets. The price was \$20,000.

1912. F. M. Stafford, lessee of R. Martin's store across from the Mulligan corner, bought the property to erect a brick block, with stores.

Martin brickyard, established in 1908, had a daily output of 16,000 bricks, employing twenty-five men, with a payroll of \$1,000 monthly. Another brick-making outfit, Sudbury Brick Company, had a payroll and personnel of double that amount.

John J. Mackey parted with \$40,000 for a frontage of 100 feet on Elm Street East, near Lisgar.

There was a boom in the sale of lots in the O'Connor Park, Nickel Park, and the Donovan subdivision.

The Laberge Lumber Co. built a new mill across from the Flour Mills, with ten acres of land abutting on Notre Dame Ave.

The Candian Bank of Commerce, on June 21st, was the sixth bank to come to Sudbury, and Traders' Bank became The Royal Bank of Canada.

The new C.P.R. city ticket and telegraph office at the corner of Elm and Elgin cost \$25,000.

1913. The New Ontario Pressed Brick Company was a new arrival, with plans to make 22,000 bricks a day, in a place two miles west of town.

1914. The new Laforest Block was built at the corner of Elm and Lisgar.

The Bell Telephone Co. occupied its new building on Cedar Street where Sudbury's first hotel had been (city hall now). There was no interruption of service. The plant was considerably more complicated than that set up in 1902 when they obtained the franchise for twenty-five subscribers.

A three-storey brick block was built for S. Jessop and Wilson and Greenwood, on west Cedar Street (now Masonic building.)

A solid brick block of stores and offices was built at the corner

of Cedar and Elgin Streets known as the Rothschild Block, at a cost of \$32,000.

A new office and warehouse building was built by Cochrane Hardware.

1915. The Woolworth Stores leased the Pastime Theatre property on Durham Street to open a 5 and 10-cent store. It was not the first one in Sudbury. A. J. Rogers and W. D. Leeper had one on Elgin Street, N. in 1913, known as the R. & L. Fair.

An imposing stone federal building and post office was completed after six years of planning. The Union Jack flew atop the clock tower which faced the four sides of the compass, 90 feet above the basement. The clock rang out the hour of 5 p.m. on April 14th, though the formal opening was not held until November 13. John McLeod was postmaster.

Sudbury Flour Mills received an order from The Hague, Holland, for 117,000 sacks of flour.

Four new stores were built in the American Hotel block (now Coulson).

1916. A new concrete bridge was built over Junction Creek near the C.P.R. station at Riverside Dr.

A lighting system was installed on the Copper Cliff Road.

The Co-Operative Creamery Co. broke all records of its short life, by manufacturing 30,000 pounds of butter.

1918. The Sterling Bank built a brick structure at Elm and Elgin.

The Sudbury Industrial Co-Operative Society was formed.

1919. The Borbridge Block property was sold for \$800 a foot. The first Victory Loan campaign was launched.

A three-storey brick block, with five stores, was built at the corner of Elm and Lisgar Streets.

The Imperial Oil Co. established a distributing plant. Cost \$200,000.

Sudbury Woollen Mills, Ltd., a new industry, opened on Minto Street with \$9,000 capital, to manufacture wool from sheep raised in the district.

A new municipal warehouse was on the agenda. Cost \$25,000.

A housing commission was formed with Mayor Morrison, J. E. Moyle, and W. F. H. Tanner directing its affairs.

1920. An addition to the courthouse, to cost \$18,000, and to the registry office to cost \$7,000, were planned.

Canada Creosoting Company bought a site on the Copper Cliff Road, for a plant to handle 2,000,000 ties a year.

Penny banks were a novelty for Sudbury schools.

1922. The Board of Trade was in the doldrums. Tours were planned to outside points, to carry home to Sudburians the need of a brighter picture of industrial progress.

The Laberge Lumber Co. built new offices and a warehouse at Louis Street and Notre Dame Avenue, at a cost of \$40,000.

1923. A house building boom was apparent, with an expenditure of \$360,000.

The year ended with a coal strike, aggravating the existing coal shortage.

1924. The Canadian Creosoting Co. extended its plant on the Copper Cliff Road.

1925. The Bank of Toronto was erected on the site of the old Borbridge block, Durham Street S.

1926. Canadian Department Stores, a subsidiary of T. Eaton Co. settled at the site of the Stafford store, Durham Street S.

The five-storey Mackey Block, corner of Elm and Durham Streets, a \$100,000 building venture, was started.

1928. In January, the Canadian Bank of Commerce absorbed the Sterling-Standard Bank with business located at Elm and Elgin Streets.

In a big merger, the Cochrane-Dunlop firm was established.

Loblaw Groceries opened at 18 Elm Street East on November 23, followed by the arrival of the Eaton Foodateria at 23 Elm Street, across the street.

The Co-Operative Trading Association were well away with a \$15,000 dairy on Spruce Street.

1930. Eight banks were conducting business—the Royal, Commerce, Dominion, Imperial, Montreal, Nova Scotia, Toronto and Nationale.

1931. In June, Sudbury businessmen advocated a highway to Timmins, via Capreol and Shining Tree.

Townships opening up in that direction were Capreol, Dryden, Falconbridge, MacLennon, Neelon and Garson. Capreol was surveyed by James S. Laird, P.L.S. in 1893 and named for an Englishman, Frederick Chase Capreol, who came to Canada in 1828 for the Northwest Fur Co. He promoted the first steam railway in Ontario, Toronto to Aurora, and the first to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Falconbridge was named for William Glenholme Falconbridge, Justice of the High Court of Ontario, 1887, Chief Justice in 1900. In 1928 it became the site of the smelter town of the newly-formed Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited.

MacLennan was the scene of large lumbering operations in the nineties. It was named for a Scot, Hon. James MacLennan, B.A., LL.D., judge of the supreme court of Ontario, 1888 to 1909.

Garson surveyed by Joseph DeGurse P.L.S. 1887, was named for an Orkney Islander, William Garson, M.P.P. for Lincoln. The famous Garson Mine (formerly Cryderman Mine) was established there.

Dryden was called after an Englishman, Hon. John Dryden, M.P.P. for Ontario South, Minister of Agriculture in 1890.

Neelon, surveyed in 1883, was named for a Canadian, Sylvester Neelon, M.P.P. for Lincoln.

Dill, on a connecting highway, where uranium was found by Tom Saville, of West Shining Tree, in 1954, was named for a Canadian, Jacob William Dill, M.P.P. for Muskoka and Parry Sound, 1885.

The Board of Trade had J. A. Laberge for president ; B. K. Kidman, vice-president ; H. P. McKeown, secretary-treasurer ; T. D. Edward, W. A. Evans, Dr. F. C. Fraser, A. J. Samson, Dr. W. C. Morrison, W. A. McLeod, J. J. Ferry, T. Travers, P. Fenton, B. S. Leak, A. Lafrance and J. A. Dorrance, councillors.

Copper Cliff opened a new \$36,000 post office and customs department : Norman C. Kilpatrick was post master ; Albert

Perras, customs officer, who was later to celebrate his 35th wedding anniversary and 35th year with the customs. Kilpatrick was a son of a former boss of the first smelter operations.

Harold F. Ritchie, of Little Current, was described as Canada's greatest salesman. He sold only by carload lots.

R. P. (Peter) Ross opened a deluxe laundry called the Cascade.

William Arthur Evans, 42 years a citizen of Sudbury, died on Christmas Day, aged 59. He was born at Trenton and came to Sudbury at the age of 17, where he entered the house building business started by his father, Thomas. Their first mill near Primeauville built in 1899, was burned in 1903. A second mill was put up near what became the site of the C.N. Railway station, and it, too, burned, in November, 1907. The third mill has met with better luck.

He married, in 1899, a girl of wholesome charm, Annie Taylor, who had taught in Sudbury's first public school, and was beloved by the youngsters. She became to "Arthur" a true partner, aiding in his plans for betterment, building up a social background, and encouraging religious endeavours. He was a past master of the Nickel Lodge, AF and AM of which his friend, Jimmie Orr was also a past master, and who had died just before him. His wife survives him and is still active in the affairs of the Church of the Epiphany,

1932. Sturgeon Falls and Chelmsford went on the egg standard-barter and trade.

Bank clearings amounted to \$26,470,130 ; customs returns, \$199,141, to the end of 1932.

1933. The outlook for farmers and settlers was the best in three years, declared P. A. Dorion, Ontario government agricultural representative.

The blueberry crop was yielding 4,500 baskets a day, worth \$5,000. For the season 94,248 baskets had been shipped to Toronto.

Sudbury rents declined 17%, then started climbing.

Peace time uses of nickel were greatly enlarged during the depression years.

Customs returns for the year were \$277,303, a considerable improvement.

235 retail houses, 17 wholesalers, and 46 industries were operating in Sudbury.

1934. Beer and wine could be sold with meals on trains, steamships, and at certain tourist places, so ruled the Liquor Control Board.

A large order for junk was placed by Japan with Sudbury automobile wreckers.

L. S. Clarke and Company, Sudbury and North Bay stock brokers, went bankrupt after F. O'Hearn & Co. failed in Toronto.

Central Supply Warehouse, operating a store for distribution of relief clothing only, at 10 Durham Street was ruled as a "transient trader", and would owe the city a \$250 fee. It closed its doors three months later.

City of Sudbury bank loans were reduced \$200,000.

Crawley and McCracken Company, Limited, railroad, mining and lumber camp caterers, put up a \$25,000 warehouse and office building.

1935. Five hundred and fifty families were on relief the first of the year.

The blueberry crop from Sudbury was over 25,500 baskets, with a revenue of \$37,000.

Sudbury came under the Ontario Milk Control Board for milk production, transportation, and pricing.

1936. A new warehouse for the Ontario Department of Highways was erected on Regent Street at a cost of \$10,000.

Lake Ramsey's ice harvest amounted to \$50,000.

A \$10,000 alteration job was done on the Frawley Block to provide a show window on Durham Street.

Copper yield was valued at \$43,000,000, and precious metals, \$11,000,000 from the Sudbury district in 1936.

A ski manufacturing industry was opened on Copper Cliff Road.

The Sudbury Hydro Commission built a 6,000-watt substation on John Street.

1937. Lake Ramsey's ice crop was 35,000 tons.

Restaurants boosted price of meals from 25 to 35 cents.

Eaton's Foodateria on Elm Street was remodelled. Black and white glazed tile distinguished the store front.

\$409,900 of 6% debentures held by the Royal Bank as collateral was retired, and replaced with an equivalent issue at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ which the bond holders of the city agreed to take up at par. They were redeemable at par any time within 15 years. Thus, with civic affairs strictly budgeted, and collection of tax arrears on a sounder basis, the city's solvency was assured for the future.

The Dominion Bank leased the Johnson Block corner and spent \$10,000 on alterations. The bank was formerly on the Balmoral Block corner.

Metropolitan Stores, Limited, opened a branch on Durham Street S.

Sudbury's industries, stores, factories, and government services, had an aggregate payroll of \$2,079,032 with 15,780 persons employed.

The Burroughs Block was sold to Alphonse and Emile Charette for \$47,000.

1938. Sudbury's first and only milk bar was opened on Durham Street.

Sudbury contractors were paying \$50,000 monthly in wages on new home building. Gatchell and Minnow Lake suburbs were booming. Telephone subscribers had passed the 5,000 mark.

The annual picnic in Bell Park, held by C.P.R. employees along the line, was attended by over two thousand persons in July.

Operators from St. Louis, Mo. took oil drilling options on 10,000 acres of Manitoulin Island. Seventy-two wells had been drilled in a period of 70 years before that!

The Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission started work on a \$250,000 dam at Coniston.

Wesley Hall was sold to the Bell Telephone Co. for \$37,500.

The "Big appeal assessment" for 1938-9 was \$15,864,740, an increase of \$2,703,174 over 1937-8. George Proctor, expert appraiser, spent 226 days on the job. Another Toronto expert was brought in by a citizens' committee to check on Proctor. He found some 40% errors. There were 1,500 appeals.

The blueberry crop in the district continued to pay dividends.

Bank clearings were \$50,746,396.

1939. The market building on Borgia Street was extended. Transient traders were banned.

A produce shipper in Toronto was fined \$50 and costs for selling under-grade eggs in Sudbury.

A store in the Coulson Block put in a \$25,000 soda fountain and lunch counter.

The new Copper Cliff Dairy was said to be one of the finest in Canada.

1940. Sudbury businessmen were urging the adoption of town planning.

Birks-Ellis-Ryrie planned a business block at the corner of Durham and Larch Street, on the property of George Winsor, once the home of Duncan Blue, popular baker.

The city bought the Bell Telephone building on Cedar Street for \$25,000. Their new building on the corner was under construction.

Grade "A" turkeys were selling for 28 to 35 cents a pound ; butter, 39.

1941. Dominion Brick, Tile and Supplies, Limited, erected a plant on Douglas Street.

Fresh fish from Manitoulin and fresh maple syrup from Blezard Valley were on the Sudbury market.

Sudbury district cheddar cheese factories produced 69,834 pounds in six months.

The two-storey McLeod building on Cedar Street was started.

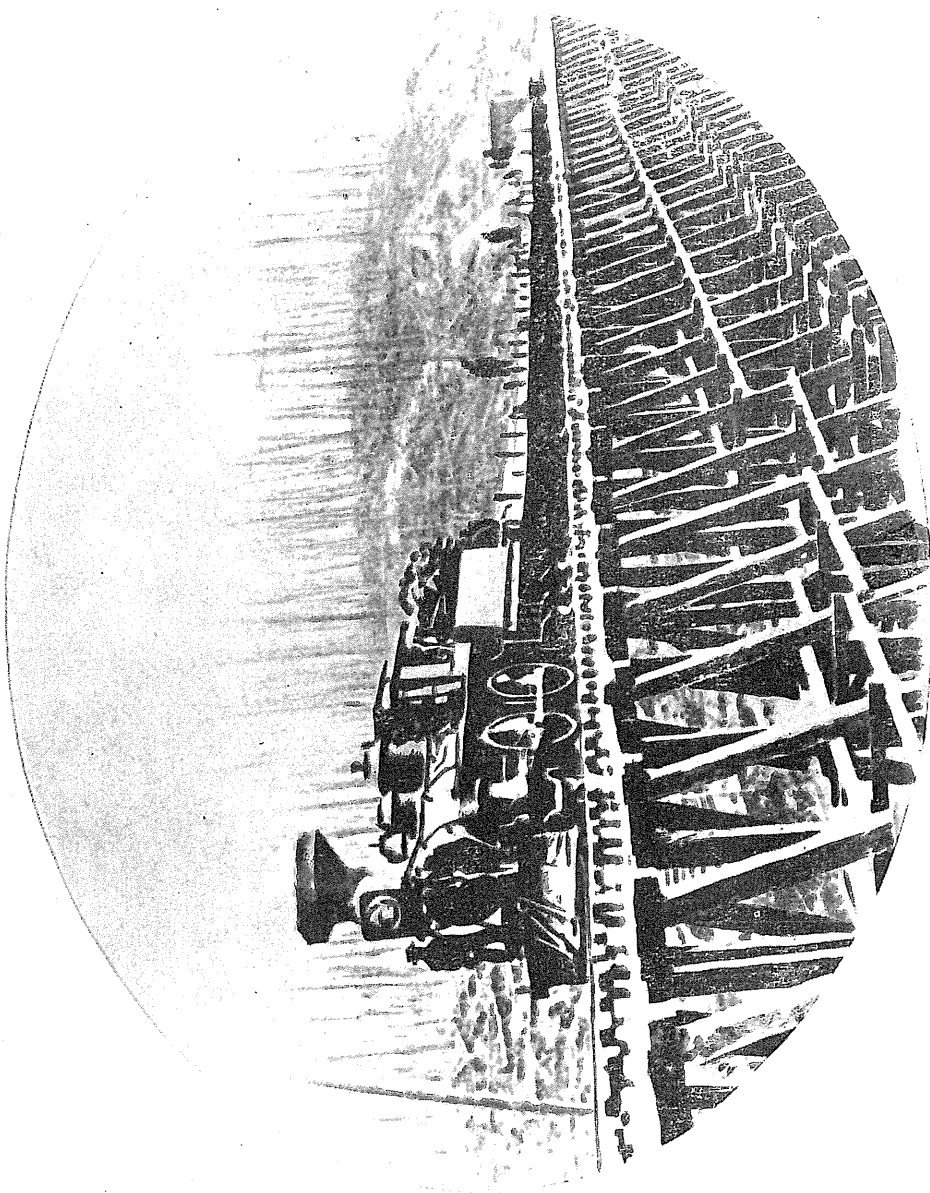
The unemployment insurance legislation took effect, with R. Hall as regional manager.

Down payments on merchandise were fixed at one-third purchase price.

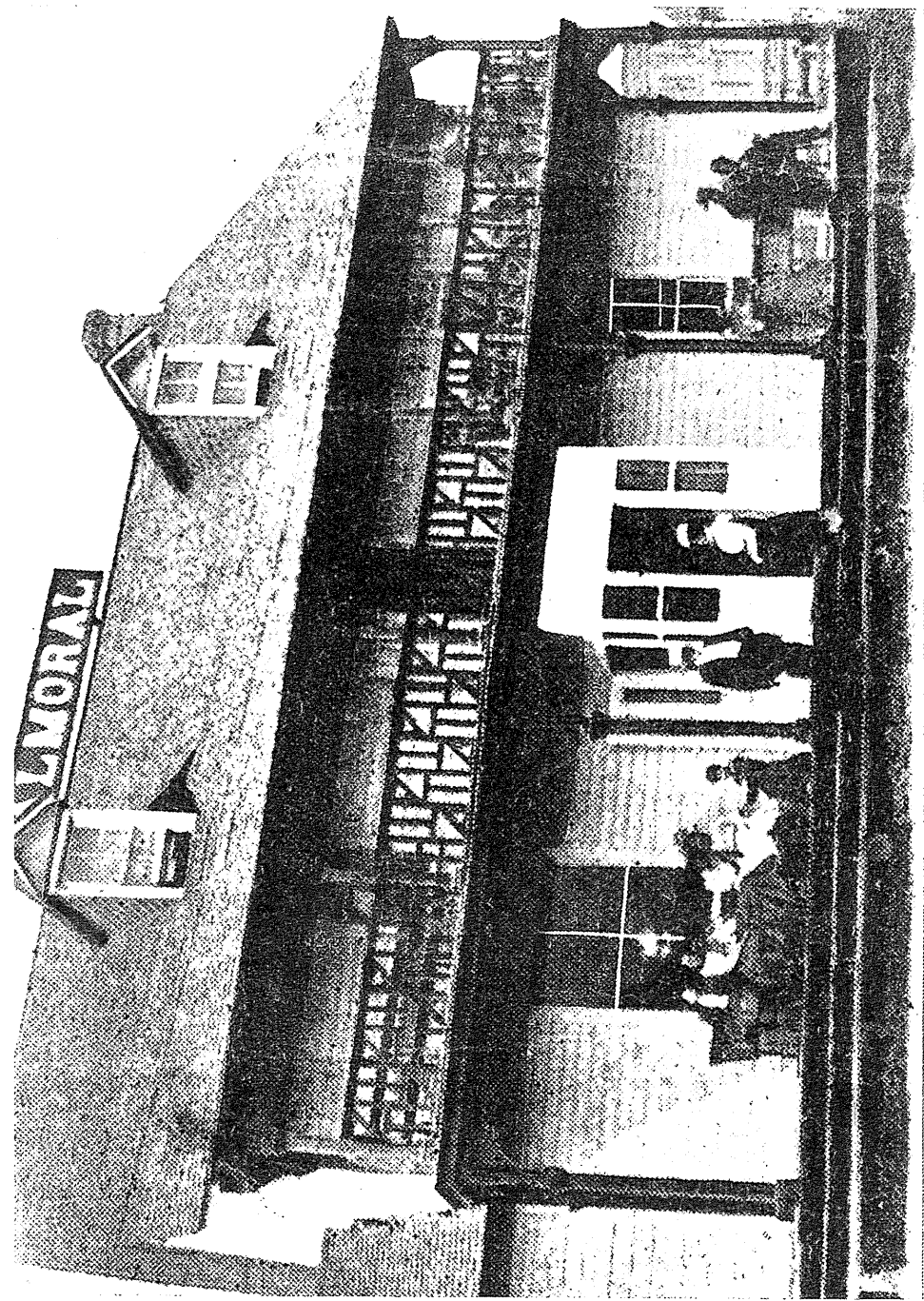
A new \$9,500 store was built on the site of the first log house in Sudbury, the John Carmichael place on Elgin Street S.

The Palace Rink, built in 1913, was to be taken over for garage use.

1942. In January, the Sudbury Board of Trade was re-named Sudbury and District Chamber of Commerce, approved a year later by the Secretary of State, with Gerald Foot, president. It first saw the light of day in October, 1895, with Frank Cochrane



Trestle construction of native timber, 1883



president ; Dan O'Connor, first vice-president ; D. L. McKinnon, second vice-president ; James Purvis, treasurer ; M. Allard, secretary. The original council were S. Fournier, J. Orr, G. H. Lennon, T. J. Ryan, A. Paul, J. S. Gill, and P. S. Frawley.

No meetings were held for several years and in August, 1903 the board was reorganized. D. Baikie presided at that meeting, with J. A. Orr acting as secretary. Officers then elected were W. J. Quesnel, president ; James Purvis, first vice-president ; J. S. Gill, second vice-president ; Alex Fournier, secretary ; and G. H. Lennon, treasurer.

C.P.R. station was being modernized at a cost of \$21,000.

Diesel tractors were introduced in logging camps. One machine would do the work of 10 teams of horses.

The Northern Motors building on Elm Street near Young, was turned into a bowling alley.

Cost of living bonuses were being given in lieu of wage raises.

The first district seed fair was held. Grains and potatoes were shown.

A large 21-apartment \$100,000 building was being erected on Cedar Street by Randolph Peter Ross.

Six hundred more homes were required for Sudbury workers. The Chamber of Commerce handled the problem.

Two apartments, besides the Randolph, valued at \$30,000 each, and one business block, the Wagner, were constructed.

Sudbury butter was being sent to Toronto to relieve shortages there. Butter rationing hit the district just the same.

Sudbury district led Northern Ontario in potato growing.

1943. The Espanola mills were being put in order for a new paper industry from Kalamazoo.

Lake Ramsey was stocked with 18,000 black bass from Manitoulin hatcheries.

1944. Canadian Packers, Limited bought the brick premises on Elm Street West, then occupied by the rural division of Hydro.

A new \$60,000 brick block was planned to replace the old burned out Olympia Cafe, corner of Elm and Elgin Streets.

Sudbury Chamber of Commerce started a drive for new members to promote tourist trade.

The new \$15,000 Serbian Hall on Bloor Street was opened.

Minnow Lake had a volunteer fire brigade, with Ron McLaren, chairman.

Karl Lehto, in business in Sudbury for 28 years, sold his store on Durham Street S. for \$70,000.

William Elliott, timber cruiser for 56 years, received a presentation from Tom Thorpe on behalf of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, upon his superannuation.

Hon Dana Porter advised the Sudbury Planning Board to go after more diversified industries.

Cesare Paci, of Copper Cliff, bought, for \$200,000, from John Conway, the property facing 88 to 94 Durham Street S.

1945. W. J. Bell, district lumberman since 1896, died January 12, at the age of 96. He was born July 29, 1858 in Pembroke; became a timber scaler 1876 to 1881, then bookkeeper for E. B. Eddy & Co., 1881 to 1889; worked on dock construction in Nova Scotia to 1892. On July 27, 1886 he married Katherine, the daughter of Hon. James and Mrs. Skead, and came to Sudbury in the interests of Hale & Booth, eventually becoming a tycoon in lumbering operations; his church, Presbyterian-United; fraternity, A. F. and A. M.

He took charge of the Sable and Spanish River Lumber Co. from whom he bought control in 1924 and reorganized the company. (Mrs. Bell joined him January 9, 1954, both being buried in the family plot in Pembroke).

Sudbury accepted a tender of \$48,900 to extend sewer services to the Harry Johns subdivision.

An 8-lane bowling alley was opened in the new Christakos Block corner of Elm and Elgin Streets and operated by Sudbury-born Peter Kyrzakos.

Baxter Richard was president of the Chamber of Commerce; Gerald O'Reilly, vice-president; Roy Thompson, secretary; and W. E. Clow, treasurer.

Keyes Supply Company opened a branch in Sudbury.

1946. A new apartment block on Howey Crescent was to cost \$35,000.

The old frame Tim O'Connor home at Elgin and Beech Streets was being replaced by the large DeMarco Block.

The Rothschild Block at Cedar and Elgin Streets erected in

1913, was sold for \$80,000 to Dr. G. M. Murphy and Dr. M. V. J. Keenan.

The C.D.S. (T. Eaton Co.) bought the McLeod Garage property (once the Hudson's Bay Store) on Larch, near Elgin.

McKim building permits included a hotel at Gatchell, \$45,000 ; a soda bar, \$20,200 ; a furniture and appliance store, \$20,000.

Ontario Department of Lands and Forests opened an office in the Rothschild Block with Charles Bibby Jr. in charge of wildlife data.

Bert Kidman, 25 years with C.N.R. Express, and a past vice-president of the board of trade, was promoted to North Bay.

1947. A Joliat, of Chelmsford, raised 673 bushels of potatoes to the acre.

Refrigeration Sales and Service, C. F. Chapman, president, started making stainless-steel cocktail bars, producing the largest one in Canada.

The Laforest Block, corner Elm and Lisgar Streets was sold to Banque Canadienne Nationale for \$115,000.

Doing an \$850,000 business daily, Sudbury was Canada's greatest industrial community, on a population basis.

Sudbury's largest food market introduced wheeled baskets.

Canada Bread Co. started building a \$25,000 bakery on King Street.

The city was growing westward ; a \$26,000 apartment was being erected on Lorne Street ; also a \$10,000 cleaning plant and Laundry, as well as many homes radiating from that street.

Sudbury's rich blueberry crop had select pickings stored in the public frozen-food locker.

The C.P.R. was building a new \$50,000 concrete coaling plant ; Delongchamps, a \$12,000 bus depot ; and McLeod Bros. a \$35,000 garage (on Larch Lane).

The three Despatie brothers, Lucien, Louis, and Roger, from Hanmer, grew the best Chippewa potatoes in the district.

22,621 employees in the Sudbury area earned \$4,309,000 monthly.

A federal bonus of \$7 an ounce for fine gold helped small producers.

Hydro was rationed during the winter period to conserve power. One light in each store window during Christmas, was the rule.

1948. The \$150,000 brick structure of Edward Oil & Rubber Co. on Elm Street West, was opened.

A brewers' warehouse, \$175,000 ; Granite Curling Club, \$125,000 ; High School addition, \$640,000 ; Minnow Lake Public School, \$70,000 ; Gatchell Public School, \$75,000 ; St. Albert Separate School, \$130,000 ; addition to Sacred Heart College, \$500,000 ; C. G. E. Building at Elm and Young, \$90,000 ; Christ the King Church \$100,000 ; St. Matthew's Finnish Church, \$15,000 ; Park Lane Hotel, \$15,000 ; St. Jean de Brebeuf rectory, \$45,000 ; Caruso Club, \$50,000 ; Pioneer Construction Plant, \$40,000 ; all in modern brick construction, and two cinder block buildings, a garage, \$80,000 ; and store \$30,000, were all included in a building boom.

A sixth post office substation was opened, on Martindale Road. The other five were on Montague and Regent Streets, Notre Dame Avenue, Gatchell, and Lockerby.

Two \$45,000 apartment buildings on Bloor Street and O'Connor Street were planned.

A \$75,000 Union Hall was under construction on Regent Street.

1949. William (Bill) Huntington, marked his 50th year as a barber in Sudbury.

Chelmsford had a Chamber of Commerce, with S. A. Gauthier president.

Wellington Heights was the largest apartment block yet undertaken.

Sudbury Credit Union was formed, with Msgr. J. H. Coallier, Honorary president and Henri Lapalme, president.

The Ontario Government gave \$10,000 towards a building for Hanmer Co-Operative Society.

People in Sudbury were put on their honor to reduce hydro consumption by 15%.

Nickel Belt Coach Lines started building a large terminal at Elm and Young Streets, razing the brick Idle Hour Club, built in 1913. It was once the Orphans' Club.

Theodore Despatie, father of three famous potato growing sons, at Hanmer, won the world potato-growing championship at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto.

Armand Blondin opened a glass-blowing business on Queen Street.

The building, known in the old days as the C.P.R. doctors' office (Drs. Arthur and Struthers) which had been moved across Elm Street, was torn down to make room for a \$700,000 super market on Elm Street and Froot Road.

The North's largest and most modern bakery, capacity 1,000 loaves an hour, was opened on Fir Lane.

A new wholesale grocery with 20,000 feet of floor space was built on Notre Dame Avenue.

1950. S. S. Kresge opened their enlarged store on Elm Street E. Their first store was opened in 1937.

A terminal building valued at \$70,000, for the street railway, was built on Clinton Street.

The Ontario Liquor Board built a store on Hemlock Street, 30 feet by 100 feet.

Wartime Prices and Trade Board offices closed in Sudbury.

The modern three-storey Tate Block was to occupy the site of the old Rowat and Jones houses, built in 1902 and 1905, on Elm Street W.

Meredith-Connelly Motors were building a \$200,000 garage on Froot Road.

Dominion Stores, Limited, paid \$50,000 for a lot at the corner of Riverside Drive and Regent Street for a supermarket, and an extra \$2,500 to the Riverside playground adjoining to buy recreation equipment.

1951. Smith & Travers were spending \$34,000 for a warehouse on Walnut Street ; the Hydro Commission, \$51,000 for one on Cressey Street, and D'Aloisio Hardware, one on Regent Street S. \$25,000.

The 40-hour week was becoming general in industries.

The Launderette came to Sudbury, in the new Tate Building on Elm Street W.

A 7-apartment block, on Howey Crescent, was to cost \$35,000 ; a five-apartment one on Douglas Street, \$20,000.

An Italian Hall, of modern architecture, was built in Copper Cliff.

1952. The new Dominion mammoth market, with space for 3,000 cars to park, was formally opened, on Riverside Drive.

The district had 20,107 workers with a weekly wage of \$66.05, average, highest in Canada.

Thirty years in the undertaking business, J. B. Ducharme sold out for \$75,000.

Noront Steel Co. put up a \$40,000 cinder block building, on Dell Street.

Permits were issued for McLeod Motors new warehouse, showroom and offices on Larch Street ; another \$200,000 for a Y.M.C.A. addition ; and \$150,000 for the Cochrane-Dunlop warehouse on Douglas Street.

Sudbury Motors offered the city \$45,000 for a lot on Regent Street beside Dominion Stores, on which to build a \$200,000 garage.

Wages for surface laborers were \$1.48½ an hour ; miners, \$1.71½. Bus fares in the city were increased to 10 cents.

A 9-apartment building to cost \$30,000 and a 5-apartment one to cost \$24,000, were planned for the suburbs.

M. U. Bates, of Metagama, was made the first president of the new district Tourists Outfitters' Association.

1953. An addition to the Inco Club building was to cost \$50,000 ; a 14-apartment block on Cartier Avenue, a similar amount ; and an addition to the Ukrainian National Home, \$35,000. Scales & Roberts put up a \$50,000 warehouse on Lorne Street.

Neelon-Garson proposed building a \$30,000 pumping station on Lake Ramsey.

Building exceeded the \$5,300,000 mark, including the \$500,000 psychiatric wing of the General Hospital ; \$285,000 for another Dominion Store ; and \$100,000 for rebuilding the Ledo Hotel.

City of Sudbury bonds, \$814,634 at 4% sold at par for the first time since 1947.

Canadian Tire Corporation's new three-storey distribution center, with 15,000 square feet of space, was opened in December.

Sudbury District Chamber of Commerce reported a surplus of \$14,000.

Sudbury district benefits from tourist trade amounted to \$8,000,000.

Building for the year in McKim Township, reached \$2,500,000 : three new churches ; two schools ; a drive-in theatre ; and 200 homes.

1954. Sudbury's Ontario Rental Administration office was closed, to end rent controls.

Nickel production in the district hit the 4,000,000 pound peak.

Wavy Industries built a steel tank to hold 55 carloads of cement.

4,000 sets were sold since television came to Sudbury.

Taylor Hardware built a one-storey \$80,000 office and warehouse, in New Sudbury.

Chain stores handling a minimum of five items : dry goods, hardware, groceries, toys and magazines, were to be assessed as department stores, for business tax.

Building permits reached \$366,000 in one month, of which \$70,000 was for Evans Lumber Company's offices ; and \$200,000 extra on Sudbury Motors' building construction.

A spare diesel engine and pump was needed at David Street pumphouse, to prevent sewage from going into the lake, in the event of a break.

In May, building permits of \$685,650, were half a million less than May, 1953. Homes from \$8,000 to \$25,000 were the order. A top was put on the Inco Club for \$8,000 ; and a third storey on the Tate Block, for \$20,000.

Foundation Co. of Canada started a \$50,000 office building on Douglas Street.

Sudbury Hydro appropriated \$25,000 a year for ten years, to lay feeder lines below surface of city streets.

Opening of a second brewers' warehouse on Coniston Road marked the trend to establish industries where parking facilities were a factor.

Guaranty Trust Co. commenced to build a \$200,000 office on Elgin Street.

Export price of nickel was 64½ cents a pound.

Natural gas was to be piped to Montreal from the west, via Sudbury.

1955. Dr. George Walker was elected president of Sudbury and District Chamber of Commerce for the year of 1955.

The Association of Bridge Workers accepted a 10-cent-an-hour increase in pay, on February 7, and averted a strike of steel workers on the new Inco \$48,000,000 iron recovery plant.

A 30-store shopping plaza in New Sudbury, undertaken by Principal Investments, Limited, was to cover 28 acres and have

parking space for 2,000 cars (It was nearing completion in June, 1957).

Hugh Doig was elected president of the new Junior Chamber of Commerce on March 11 ; Howard Deitch, vice-president ; Pat Legris, second vice-president ; Bob Jewett, secretary ; and Al Frankish, treasurer.

" Big City " frenzy hit Sudbury stock exchange in April, when employees were swamped with orders, particularly uranium stocks.

A multi-million dollar sulphuric acid plant, to supply the Blind River uranium field, was mooted for construction on the Soo Branch.

The lowest tender, \$245,232, was accepted on June 18 for construction of the two and a half storey glass and masonry Hydro Electric building on Larch Street, at Young.

Building permits in McKim Township neared \$1,700,000 in the first half of 1955, mostly in houses valued at \$5,000 to \$12,000.

Straightening township roads brought a Department of Highways grant of \$79,460 to McKim Township.

A house on Lisgar Street made from Sudbury's virgin forest of 70 years ago, with logs 15 inches thick, hand hewn and put together with hand-wrought spikes, was being dismantled, in July, to make room for the new post office building.

On September 10th, a \$3,000,000 synthetic lumber plant was scheduled for an early start at Sturgeon Falls, for the Abitibi Power & Paper Co.

A new \$23,000 post office for Lively was under construction in October.

It was a record year for building in Neelon-Garson with an expenditure of \$3,016,639, almost double of 1954.

The largest cattle sale in North America opened at Little Current, on September 19, when 110 cars of cattle were handled in five hours.

Bank clearances for the year 1955 were \$32,000,000.

1956. B. Perini and Sons, Toronto contractors, bid \$1,681,000 to erect a new post office and federal building in the city.

Toronto-Dominion Bank planned to raze the building at 16 Durham Street S., and put up a new modern structure.

The Royal Bank of Sudbury opened a fully-equipped new branch bank on Regent Street South, in January.

A Belgian-backed company planned to build several service stations in and around Sudbury. Called the Canadian Petrofina Company it was expected to make an outlay of \$750,000, with each new station to cost \$80,000. Four 20,000 gallon tanks on LaSalle Blvd. were placed to initiate the project.

The Huron Chambers property was sold to the S. S. Kresge Co. by owners Mayor Leo Landreville and Judge J. M. Cooper, Q.C.

A new Bank of Montreal building at Regent and Ontario Streets was scheduled for construction.

Harry Waisberg started to build an office building at Elm and Young Streets to cost \$30,000. Another office building on Cedar Street near Carleton, for \$150,000 was given Acme Construction Co. to handle.

The Port of Sudbury (which includes Copper Cliff), customs revenue for the 1955-56 fiscal year, was \$2,247,186—a record.

Sudbury's average annual retail sales per store, in 1951, were \$20,000 greater than Kitchener ; \$19,000 more than Toronto ; \$25,000 above Oshawa's ; and \$26,000 ahead of St. Catherines.

Chelmsford Board of Trade was organized on May 19, with A. DeFinney secretary.

John E. Birney, Copper Cliff born, became a bachelor of business administration in labor management during March, the newest degree on college curricula.

A new funeral parlor, Cedar Court, one of the most modern in Northern Ontario, the fourth in Sudbury, was opened, June 9.

A \$75,000 plant at Gore Bay was built to process Manitoulin turkeys, close to producers.

The official fur catch in the district, during the winter, was 7,025 beaver ; 128 fisher ; 1,578 mink ; and 231 otter ; and by farmers from their own land, 1,115 beaver ; 5 fisher ; 348 mink ; and 17 otter. The total catch was said to have been higher than usual, but prices 10 to 15% lower.

\$100,000 of the city's bonds were bought by the president of Arcadia Nickel Mines, the first of several local investors.

Following a meeting with J. W. Turnbull, of the Ontario Department of Planning and Development, Mayor Fabbro favored formation of an industrial commission, embracing the district from Capreol to Lockerby, and Wahnapiatae to Lively.

The value of district crops exceeded \$2,400,000. Potatoes continued to bring fame to Blezard Valley. Land under cultivation

exceeded 72,000 acres ; 43,000 of it in hay and 29,000 in grain and vegetables.

Customs revenue for the year showed a large increase over 1955.

Price of run-of-dairy milk rose one cent a quart, while special grades went as high as six cents.

The price of nickel went up to 70 cents in Canada, and 74 cents in U.S.A.

Parking revenue to the city in 1956 was \$50,197. Coppers were still being used, though a number of meters had been equipped to take two nickels for two hours parking, with a possibility for a 10 to 25-cent toll in the future.

Permits for McKim Township for 190 homes were issued. Value of the buildings was \$3,993,480, with the Nickel Range Shopping Center using \$1,290,000.

A privately owned parking lot, to handle up to 200 cars, was opened by J. Walter Tate, on what was to have been the McLeod Hotel site, on Cedar Street.

In Neelon-Garson, 141 homes were built. A record value of permits, \$3,306,750, included the Nickel District Collegiate \$1,100,000, and the Ingersoll Rand Office building at Barry-Downe Road.

City Council approved purchase of the Palm Dairies property between Minto and Drinkwater Streets for \$55,000, to be used for off-street parking until such time as it may be needed for a civic center.

1957. Canadian Bank of Commerce acquired contiguous land to enlarge the premises on Elgin Street N.

On April 13, the Hon. C. D. Howe, laid the corner stone for the new post office at Lisgar and Elm Streets.

After seventy years of operation, the Balmoral Hotel, at Elm and Elgin Streets, was sold for \$400,000 to Zeller's, Limited, to be re-constructed into a department store, to open in August, 1958.

The new \$250,000 Hydro building on Larch and Young Streets was officially opened and J. D. McInnes honored for his 21 years of continuous service to the Commission, receiving a desk plaque to match the one mounted in the administration room. The building was free from debt and is an outstanding landmark of rare beauty.

Metropolitan Stores on Durham Street, S., picketed by strikers

since September, 1956, decided to close out their lease of the premises.

A new million-dollar plant to manufacture steel grinding balls began construction in Neelon-Garson Township, called Neelon Steel, Limited. A similar plant at Chelmsford had closed after an explosion.

The Parking Authority advertised that purchase of properties for parking purposes would be financed from parking fees, freeing taxpayers.

A new area of industrial development embracing the North Shore from Sudbury to Sault Ste. Marie was agreed upon at a meeting of Chamber of Commerce heads ; Gordon Browning, L. W. Luke, and J. R. Meakes (Committee chairman) of Sudbury ; R. J. Leach and Jack Adams, Sault Ste. Marie ; Ralph Sneyd and Paul Young, Blind River and Stan Kurisko, Elliot Lake. The object was to get industries, lateral to mining and smelting, established.

Birks jewelry business at Larch and Durham Streets leased the stores recently vacated by Metropolitan Stores.

Some 400 construction workers and 100 miners were affected by work stoppage at Consolidated Sudbury Basin Mines, near Chelmsford.

August building permits amounted to \$627,443, which included \$384,845 for the Zeller department store ; \$30,000 addition to the New Ontario hotel, on Elgin Street ; \$15,000 addition to O. W. Eaton Co. and \$14,700 remodelling the Birks jewelry store in the Coulson Block. New dwellings took up \$139,500.

The Barry-Downe industrial area was to have a \$100,000 bottling works for Nickel City Beverages ; a \$50,000 warehouse for W. J. Bell Paper Co. ; and a \$22,000 one for Rayvor Construction Co.

The price of copper dropped to 23 cents a pound from a high in March, 1956, of 55½ cents.

Cedar Court Mortuary was sold to Canadian Tire Corporation.

In October, Dominion Stores obtained a permit to build a third supermarket, and the Shell Oil Co. one for \$18,000 for a service station on LaSalle Blvd.

INCo. of Canada, Limited was awarded a silver "Oscar" for the best 1956 annual report by a Canadian company. 500 companies were judged

Bank building expansion had reached a million dollars ; the Royal with \$350,000, in a complete new structure, and renovations to the Toronto-Dominion, Nova Scotia, Imperial, Montreal, and Commerce.

Lots in the Park Ridge Subdivision (mostly rock) went on auction to raise money for sewers and water service. One lot sold for \$5,500. A minimum of \$15,000 was restricted for dwellings.

1958. On February 27, Bob Hollywood succeeded Bill Luke as Secretary-manager of the Sudbury and District Chamber of Commerce. President George Spencer took Gordon E. Browning's place ; A. E. Goring was first vice-president ; Alvin G. Dickie, second vice-president ; Carl Juyn, third vice-president ; and J. W. A. Jorden, treasurer.

Total building permits for February came to \$237,700, of which \$286,000 was for the Bell Telephone building extension on Cedar Street.

A second bank was opened in the vicinity of the New Sudbury shopping centre, the Bank of Montreal.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce new addition on Elgin Street was formally opened on March 27.

A convention of Junior Chambers of Commerce members was held in Sudbury, Stan Richmond, president.

Total customs revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31, was \$2,926,421, compared with \$2,790,098 the previous year.

The Sodi Land, Limited, was prepared to invest a million dollars in a 7,000-lot Garson subdivision, south of the University of Sudbury site, complete with sewers, etc.

The town of Copper Cliff gave second reading to a bylaw to bring natural gas to the community, and INCo. was expected to sign a contract, the biggest in Canada, with the Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co. subject to approval by the Ontario Fuel Board.

On May 23, A. J. Samson was feted upon the fiftieth anniversary of his association with Sudbury Brewing and Malting Co.

On June 2, the post office at Elm and Lisgar Streets was declared open for business with John C. Miller, postmaster of twelve years standing, and a postal employee for 37 years.

CHAPTER SIX

CIVIC GOVERNMENT

1893

WHEN JOHN STEPHEN FOURNIER switched from village logging teams to a fast town pacer in 1893, he set a mark for speed in municipal growth.

That the first mayor of the new town settled in Sudbury, instead of going on to Biscotasing and points west, could have been the dictate of a sixth sense.

When, as postmaster and reeve he received a letter addressed to "Mrs. Hudson Bay, Sudbury," he chuckled and passed it on to the wife of the local factor.

1894. Dan O'Connor proprietor of the White House (Nickel Range), and sawmill operator was holding the reins of municipal government. Dan was at heart a prospector who was quite satisfied with one term as mayor. He went to Temagami to open a swanky summer hotel and look for buried wealth. He actually found diamonds !

His councillors were L. Laforest, A. Gallagher, E. Mignerou, M. C. Bigger, R. Martin, George Tuddenham, T. MacEwan, Alex McIntyre, and Dr. R. B. Struthers. Arthur Ferris was town clerk, succeeding John Frawley.

1895. Murray Clement Bigger, a notary since 1890, having been called to the bar in 1894, honorary president of a newly-formed agricultural society, was elected mayor for 1895, supported by councillors James A. Orr, James C. McCormick, Lawrence O'Connor, A. Ouelette, Richard Dorsett, Louis Laforest, Wm. Chalmers, A. Gallagher, and R. Martin.

M. C. Bigger became known as the "missing mayor". Two years after he held office he was thought to have drowned in Ramsey Lake, but investigation proved that the clues left behind were meant to cover up a trip to the Klondike. Though he was written off as drowned, he actually turned up in California, and later was alleged to have gone to South America.

1896. The Stephen Fournier year of 1896 dawned with a promise of fertility that the snows and rains had prepared. His councillors were George Elliott, Frank Cochrane, George Tuddenham, Dr. R. H. Arthur, James McCormick, James A. Orr, M. Allard, A. Gallagher and J. Kennedy.

1897. Frank Cochrane, mayor, was perhaps the major optimist of the times. He was a mild-mannered man with twinkling blue eyes. When someone remarked that his new hardware store was too big for a small town, he replied, with positive assurance, that he was afraid it was too small for the big city Sudbury was going to be.

He was born in Clarenceville and his education became what was known as "common school". He went to Pembroke and worked in the hardware store of Hunter Brothers. He married Alice Lavina Dunlap on August 16, 1882, and they moved with the C.P.R. to Mattawa, then on to the site of Sudbury, where he opened a hardware store on Elm Street, in the "Soo Block", next door to the White House (Nickel Range), moving, in 1891, to the McCormick Block, on the corner of Elm and Elgin Streets. He met the late Charles McCrea in 1901 and from that time politics became an absorbing duty. From 1905 to 1911, he was Provincial Minister of Lands and Mines, then federal minister of railways, until 1917. He died in Ottawa, on September 22, 1919.

His council, in 1897, was composed of Dr. R. H. Arthur, J. S. Gill, Robert Martin, J. Kennedy, A. Ouelette, Dr. Struthers, L. Jodouin, W. McVittie, and M. Rothschild.

1898. In 1898 Mayor F. Cochrane was re-elected with councillors John McVittie, J. H. Rowat, and F. F. Lemieux, in Ryan Ward ; T. J. Ryan, Dr. W. H. Howey, and R. Dorsett in McCormick Ward ; P. S. Frawley, A. Gallagher, and Alex Fournier, in Fournier Ward.

1899. The dapper T. J. Ryan, whose red crown and beard, proclaimed him a spirited individual, became mayor in 1899. He came to Sudbury in 1887 as a Crown Land agent. He became a justice of the peace and treasurer for McKim Township. He sold insurance and showed the town how to improve their coverage at a lower rate. Ryan Ward was named for him, although he

lived in McCormick Ward and J. C. McCormick lived in Ryan Ward ! Dr. Helen Ryan was the first lady doctor in Sudbury, and one of the first in all Canada having graduated from Queen's in 1885. She was born Nellie Elizabeth Reynolds, at Mount Forest in 1861. She died in Victoria, B.C. in July 9, 1947 ; her husband T. J. Ryan, had predeceased her on May 23, 1921.

Councillors for 1899 were J. H. Rowat, J. McVittie, L. O'Connor, F. F. Lemieux, A. Fournier and J. Purvis. From that date only six council members, instead of nine, were elected in the interests of economy.

1900. Thomas J. Ryan was mayor again in 1900, with J. Frawley replacing F. F. Lemieux on the council.

1901. In 1901 progress continued under the banner of the dynamic T. J. Ryan. The Wahnapiatae Power Co. contracted to sell power to Sudbury.

1902. After eleven years in business as a hardware merchant and already a twice-elected mayor, Frank Cochrane had the driver's seat again for 1902. J. S. Gill, Dr. Arthur, M. Allard, and R. Kirkwood were new on the council.

Granolithic sidewalks and pavements were laid in the business section.

1903. A comparative newcomer to Sudbury (1889) Francis Foley Lemieux, barrister, achieved mayoralty honors, with councillors L. O'Connor, J. S. Gill, R. Kirkwood, John McLeod, M. Allard, and Dr. R. H. Arthur.

1904 The 1904 civic slate was made up of F. F. Lemieux, mayor ; L. O'Connor, W. Munns, R. Horne, A. H. Beath, J. Frawley and J. A. Orr, Councillors.

1905. Now the inimitable and jaunty Larry O'Connor took the spotlight as mayor of 1905, with councillors W. J. Quesnel, John Frawley, A. H. Beath, George Tuddenham, Charles McCrea, and J. A. Orr.

Frank Cochrane was sworn in as minister of mines in the Whitney government, May 30. All mining leases not paid up by October 1, were to be cancelled, by his order.

1906. Larry O'Connor found the mayor's chair too comfortable to vacate and was returned to it by acclamation in 1906.

1907. Larry O'Connor dusted off his favorite chair again in 1907. S. J. Maloney and L. Soubliere succeeded T. J. Ryan and R. Kirkwood on Council.

Sudbury town became the capital of the new judicial district of Sudbury.

1908. The year 1908 had a new personality in the mayor's chair, that of John McLeod. He was born in Caledon East, Ontario, in 1866, spent his early days in Barrie, and went into the selling of dry goods at various places, and, inquiring about Sudbury, decided to open business here. When Herb Young moved out of his old drug store on Durham Street South, John moved in, beside the one he opened in 1899. He had bought the F. B. Chapin dwelling on Mill Crescent, which ran parallel with Worthington Crescent, until the C.P.R. wanted more yard room, and bought his home, to wreck it.

On Sunday, March 24, 1918, after attending service in the Methodist Church, and visiting his son-in-law, E. A. Henderson, he retired, and next day was dead.

His council for 1908 was composed by C. V. Price, John Frawley, A. H. Beath, R. Martin, J. G. Henry, and J. B. Laberge.

1909. John McLeod was returned as mayor. Councillors John Price and J. S. Davidson replaced John Frawley and J. B. Laberge.

1910. The irrepressible Larry O'Connor bobbed up again as mayor, and was destined to repeat in 1911—the first mayor to have a triple and a double (actually two doubles). Larry, brother of Sudbury's second mayor, Dan., and of Tim, proprietor of the Balmoral Hotel for many years, was born in Pembroke on May 2, 1870.

He was educated there and at the age of fifteen worked for Murray & Loughrin, of Mattawa. Then he went to Algoma Mills for P. J. Loughrin during early railway construction, and later was accountant for the Chicago Mine at Worthington. He came to Sudbury in 1887, where he handled dry goods in the

store, on Elm at Elgin, vacated by S. Fournier. Wet goods came next in his repertoire 1897 to 1905, in what became the Rothschild Block.

He was a Laurier supporter and became a candidate in 1917 for East Algoma. While campaigning he came down with pneumonia and had to convalesce in Florida. He was married, in 1896, to Sarah Ellen Vasey, who died in 1918.

The Star building was for a time the "O'Connor Block" (Gagne Block built for him). He died December 12, 1928, at 58.

Perhaps his colorful personality was his greatest asset. He was sort of formal-informal. He was often seen going to church in a morning coat and striped trousers, and wearing a straw hat, or topper as the mood struck him. Sometimes he wore grey spats with that ensemble.

His councillors in 1910 were Munns, Rowat, Bell, Tuddenham, Regimbal, and Henry.

Architect Thompson submitted plans for a new council chambers, to cost \$25,000. It was soon started in 1910.

1911. 1911 was another O'Connor year, with Orr, Cooper and Smith replacing Bell, Munns, and Henry on the Council.

More granolithic sidewalks were laid, some in the lake section and some in the Donovan (once Paddy Donovan's farm) area.

Local improvements, water mains, trunk sewers, sewage disposal, permanent roads, were undertaken, to cost \$150,000. Elm was the first street paved with tarvia in 1911; Durham Street in 1912.

1912. A big, strong, sandy-haired man who had been keenly interested in the development of Sudbury since 1888, J. G. Henry, squeezed into the mayor's chair in 1912. His councillors were J. A. Mulligan, T. E. Smith, R. Martin, F. A. Ricard, G. Tuddenham and W. J. Bell.

John G. Henry was born in Meadville, Penn., in 1868. The C.P.R. attracted him in 1885 when the end of steel was at Brandon, Man. In 1888 he was pushing logs and building barns at North Bay, and naturally heard about an active little place to the west, and hied here fast. He spent two years with J. H. Rowat in the grocery business, and, in 1892, sold his share to Rowat, and managed the Ford furniture store. He built a hotel and a church

on the Soo Branch and, in 1895, went into the business of contracting.

Then he started a furniture and undertaking business with D. A. Gough, in 1897, which he bought out. He built the calcining plant for the Orford Works at Copper Cliff, and ore bins for A. P. Turner, of Canadian Copper Co. Back in Sudbury, he built the Mulligan-Baikie Block ; J. R. Bisset's home (torn down in 1958) his own store and home on Cedar Street. He married in 1891 an attractive girl from Burk's Falls, named Lillian Finch, who survived him until December 27, 1957. He died on July 9, 1930.

Mick Meehan had a white horse. John Henry was an Orangeman. He somehow convinced Mick that his forbears were as Irish as his. Thus he got the loan of the white charger, to ride in an Orangemen's parade.

That Sudbury was steering cityward, in 1912 became apparent with \$377,000 in building permits. In that figure was included a new fire hall with offices and council chambers, to cost \$12,000.

1913. The year 1913 opened with a similar set-up in council to that of 1912. In June, a farmers' market was set up on Borgia Street paralleling the C.P.R. tracks. It was a 24-foot platform, 500 feet long, half of which was covered. It cost \$500. In November, 1919, so great was the rush for stall space that the rest of it was enclosed.

1914. The year 1914 came in with Larry O'Connor, brisk as ever, in the new oak chair, in the new council chambers at Elgin and Beech Streets. His councillors were A. P. Lefebvre, Z. Regimbal, G. A. Loney, Calvin F. Carmichael, H. H. McNairney, and Thomas Travers.

1915. Lawrence (Larry) O'Connor liked the new municipal offices and decided in 1915 to carry on, for his seventh term. Ainslee, Orr and Tuddenham were new on the council ; Loney, Carmichael and McNairney dropped out.

A water chlorination plant was installed in David Street pumphouse.

1916. Cooking by wire was introduced by the hydro department.

Oil sprinkling of streets was undertaken.

Thomas (Tom) Travers, the popular boss of the Gertrude Mine west of Creighton in the nineties, and later recognized as a diamond drilling expert, became mayor in 1916. His councillors were Adam, Ainslee, Magder, Morrison, O. Sabourin and Wilson.

Tom Travers was born at Traverston, Grey County, April 30, 1860. He was only 17 when he struck out for himself. In 1889 he was at the Travers, or Inez, Mine. He married a graduate nurse, Nora Vasey, of his home town, on July 23, 1892. In 1907 he joined with Tom Smith in the drilling business. He died January 3, 1944 at 83. He had patented an invention for the use of pine wedges, to keep drills running in a true straight line. He was an exponent of the tax on profits idea, rather than taxing ore in the mine, on a valuation basis.

1917. From plumber's helper to a power in local politics and sports was the story in brief of Percy Morrison, mayor in 1917, 1918, and 1919. On his council of 1917 were C. Carmichael, M. Mulligan, W. A. Wilson, N. L. Adam, Wm. Matheson and J. E. Cooper.

The town bought 35 lots from the C.P.R. for park purposes, bounded by Minto, Brady and Gray Streets and Larch Lane, to be used solely for the public interest, and seven acres of lakeside part were reclaimed by a newly created parks board. "Parks for the people" could have been a suitable slogan by which to remember Percy Morrison.

He was born in Simcoe County and went to school in Painswick and Barrie. He was with the Dominion Foundry in Barrie before coming to Sudbury, 1904. He handled the books for Purvis Bros., hardware merchants, and then he and another Purvis employee, J. R. Wainwright, went into the plumbing business themselves. After four years, they separated and opened shops individually. Percy was secretary of the Sudbury Hockey Club which won the Gordon cup in 1908, becoming its president from 1923 to 1925. He died December 20, 1948.

1918. In 1918, the mayor faced a coal shortage which threatened industry. Trains were cut off and a civic woodpile was created. Councillors were Carmichael, Matheson, Fenton, Terrell, Wainwright, and Wilson.

1919. Councillors for 1919 were D. Burbridge, R. A. Dorling, Peter Fenton, Wm. Matheson, Charlie Taylor, and W. J. Wilson.

Mayor Morrison launched the Nickel Belt Glee and Musical Society—to assist morale.

1920. J. A. Laberge, son of J. B., one of Sudbury's pioneer lumbermen and mill owner, became mayor in 1920. His councillors were Lauzon, Adam, Morrison, Wilson, Matheson, and Dorling.

Joseph Alfred Laberge was born in Sudbury on February 16, 1893, and was married at Ste. Anne's Church, August 11, 1913, to a lovely lady, Marie Amenabar, who was born at Saint Pierre (Miquelon).

Laberge was the first Sudbury-born mayor, and for best man, he had W. J. Laforest, who became the second native-born mayor, 1939-40. The Laberge offices were furnished with desks, and other furniture made in their own mill. J. A. was president of the Sudbury Horticultural Society in 1921. He had an experimental farm at Azilda where he raised pure bred cattle, and was known to have imported partridge from India.

1921. In the whole history of Sudbury as a town, no other mayor was slated to face two depression years, as was J. A. Laberge, who was returned in 1921. A. Bell replaced N. Adam on council.

An austere gentleman of the early days, Dr. Robert H. Arthur, became mayor in 1922, by acclamation. His councillors were Peter Fenton, J. S. Gill, A. P. Kutchaw, J. H. Lauzon, J. R. Vincent, and T. C. Young.

Dr. Arthur was born in Bloomfield, near Picton, Ontario on April 11, 1861. The family moved to Brighton where he spent his boyhood days. He married twice. While an itinerant physician, he and Dr. R. B. Struthers in 1891 were on the medical staff of the C.P.R., the Canadian Copper Co., and the Dominion Nickel Co. He rode the ill-fated train which plunged into the Spanish River, January 21, 1910, but had dropped off to see a patient, before the train reached the fatal spot. He was rushed to the scene, on a freight locomotive, a short time afterwards.

Dr. Struthers, his friend and associate, died in May, 1908 and

Dr. W. J. Cook took over his interests in a private hospital in which Dr. Arthur was co-owner. They sold out to the Balmoral Hotel on June 1, 1913, whose company used it for a hotel annex. They were owners, with R. Martin, of the Herb Young Block at the corner of Durham and Cedar Streets. In 1919 Dr. Arthur contested the Sudbury riding in the provincial election, but was defeated by Hon. Charles McCrea, conservative. In March, 1935, he retired from active practice, after 50 years of it. He had served in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He died December 19, 1941, aged 80.

The story which gave him the most chuckles, before he left Sudbury in 1939, was about a woman who won a turkey at bingo. On the way home, carrying the bag of fowl she was followed by a man, so she told the doctor. He was right at her side when she gained her home on David Street. Swinging around fast, to let the pesky brute have a taste of the bird he had not bargained for, she felt faint. No one was there. What she thought was a follower was the bird itself whose head and neck had slipped through the bag, and was thump-thumping on the sidewalk.

About \$1,000 a week was being spent on relief, T. K. DeMorest was relief officer. Civic salaries were cut 10%. The housing commission was forced to stop building because of vacant houses. The town was feeding 200 unemployed.

1923. In 1923, Dr. Arthur, who had weathered the storm of depression, rode the rainbow of better times, as mayor. In his council R. A. Dorling replaced T. C. Young.

1924. Many people wore diamonds because of a man who became mayor in 1924. He was Joseph Sutherland Gill. He came to Sudbury in 1894 with his wife, Jessie Jupp whom he married at Orilla in 1890. He bought A. H. Beath's jewelry business on Elm Street east of Elgin, and, in 1923, sold to Wm. H. Dorsett, and retired. Gill and Dan Baikie formed a partnership in the early days and built the Baikie-Gill Block. He died March 23, 1947, at age 80.

His councillors were A. J. Samson, J. Lauzon, P. Fenton, A. P. Kutchaw, D. Drybrough, and R. A. Dorling.

The council urged road development to Froad and Murray.

1925. Mayor J. S. Gill gracefully refused a \$1,000 honorarium from council, and the whole body was re-elected by acclamation for 1925.

Control of police force was taken out of the hands of the police commission, and vested with the town council.

A bylaw, passed in the absence of the mayor, voted \$1,000 salary for mayor, and statutory wages for council.

1926. A native of Lambton, Quebec, born on December 23, 1885, educated at Levis College, Levis, Quebec, A. Joseph Samson, who came to Sudbury in May, 1908 as manager of the Sudbury Brewing Co., became mayor in 1926, after two years in council. His councillors were D. W. Jessup, A. Lafrance, L. J. Robert, C. Bibby, D. Drybrough, and G. M. Miller. He was married to Rose Acquin on September 1, 1921.

Samson was trustee of the high school board for many years. He was an old-time curler and a ball of dynamic action. Was president of the Sudbury Curling Club, and later, president of the Red Cross, and president of Northern Ontario Curling Association.

Council appropriated \$175,000 to build an electrical substation ; the College Street bridge ; Primeauville sewers ; and permanent roads and sidewalks around the town.

1927. A. J. Samson was mayor again in 1927 with no change in council.

1928. A man who came to Sudbury in 1911 as chief accountant with the C.P.R. in their new offices, became mayor in 1928, by acclamation. He was Charles Bibby, Senior Councillor James Newburn replaced him on council.

The mayor and members of the Sudbury Branch of the Canadian Legion, unveiled the war memorial at Elm and Lorne Streets.

Over \$1,000,000 was spent in the town, some 150 houses being built.

1929. Charles Bibby was accorded an acclamation in 1929. Peter Fenton, L. Robert, P. Lanthier, J. Newburn, D. W. Jessup, and F. Muirhead, won council seats at the polls.

Charles Bibby was born in Manchester, England on September 16, 1880. He married Mary Swain there, on March 10, 1902, and

a year later, came to Canada. His first experience was on the "Drive" near Ottawa, which he quit because there were no horses to handle, as he had been led to believe! After a stint on railroad construction with the T. & N.O. Railway at North Bay, he joined the accounting staff of the C.P.R. in 1909, going to Sudbury in 1911, when the executive offices were moved to their new building there. In 1918 he became assistant superintendent, later promoted to that of general manager, for the new Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway, and later handled accounting for several Sudbury firms. He was a soccer fan and did some boxing in his younger days.

During the year, \$2,500,000 in building permits were issued, which included four large apartment houses; an \$80,000 addition to the Nickel Range Hotel; \$50,000 for Lester Burton's garage at Elm and Lorne Streets and 150 houses.

1930. Unique in the history of Sudbury, was the honor bestowed upon a mayor and council, as heads of a town, and of a city, in the same year. A Scot from Dumferlme, who was a builder by trade, Peter Fenton, became mayor in 1930. The council who shared his tasks, were J. W. Brownlee, Fred Davidson, J. B. Ducharme, F. C. Muirhead, James Newburn, and L. J. Robert.

Peter was born on May 12, 1886. He came to Sudbury, in May, 1907, with a pair of overalls, a kit of carpenter tools, and an ambition that he would write to the folks back home that he was lord mayor of Sudbury. When Peter Fenton came to Canada in 1905, he started at Hamilton, but had to know why Sudbury was growing so fast.

He became a building contractor and many dwellings and business premises he erected still dot the city. About 1913 he went into the insurance business and was, in his later years, an insurance adjuster. He served eight years on the council, which prepared him, adequately for the top spot. He often recalled that Sudbury had a population of less than 4,000 when he arrived, and over 20,000 when he became mayor.

He was married in Scotland on January 28, 1909 to his boyhood sweetheart, Jennie Gibson. He was a member of Knox Church and Oddfellows Lodge. He had been president of the Sudbury District Football Association. He died October 5, 1953.

Some of the outstanding events in the town of Sudbury, in 1930 were the opening of the new giant smelter at Copper Cliff, the Acid plant of Canadian Industries, Ltd. Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, taking over all power supply by first purchasing control of the Wahnapiatae plant, from William McVittie, for upwards of a million dollars ; the Abitibi power project just started that year ; and purchase made of the race track on the Capreol Road.

New building construction amounted to \$1,904,000, of which \$1,244,000 was for 491 residences and apartments ; the balance for a sewage disposal plant ; Idylwylde Golf and Country Club-house ; Northern Ontario Building ; Benjamin Block, McAndrew Block ; Dominion Store on Durham Street ; Canadian Department Stores extension ; Capitol Theatre ; and annex to the technical school.

To show in figures how Sudbury grew from 1911 to 1930 the following table is illuminating :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Assessment</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Assessment</i>
1911	4,293		1924	9,568	\$6,253,361
1914	7,061		1925	9,607	\$6,510,306
1919	9,088	\$2,505,909	1926	9,748	\$6,544,601
1920	8,699	\$5,334,911	1927	10,302	\$6,620,547
1921	9,067	\$5,487,255	1928	12,300	\$6,680,384
1922	9,076	\$5,518,629	1929	16,307	\$7,099,523
1923	9,600	\$6,189,430	1930	20,099	\$8,000,681

On August 4, 1930 Sudbury was officially declared a city when Hon. Charles McCrea, presented Mayor Fenton with a charter bearing the seal of the province.

1931. Peter Fenton was re-elected mayor for 1931, with aldermen E. A. Martin, F. Woods, James Newburn, D. W. Jessup, W. J. Cullen, A. Gustiana, J. B. Ducharme, W. L. Laforest, and P. Savard—three in each ward, McCormick, Ryan and Fournier.

A. J. McDonell, organizer of Sudbury District Credit Association, was appointed city treasurer.

The biggest contribution to the city's progress was made by International Nickel Co. and Ontario Refining Co. with their \$50,000,000 program of construction ; Canadian Industries, Ltd.,

and Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. ; the C.P.R. spending \$500,000 on a new roundhouse and yard facilities in the city ; and the municipality having a modern sewage disposal plant built by San-Dis Engineering Co. at a cost of \$192,000. That plant, however, became a "White Elephant," because of the maintenance costs, which caused its shutdown.

Council asked for \$25,000 for additional relief, from J. A. Ellis, controller of provincial relief appropriations. The city was spending \$1,700 daily, for relief labor.

Merger of civic departments, public works, and light, was planned. Lighting rates were cut by 25%—from 8 to 6 cents per kilowatt hour.

Tax rate was 37 mills for public school supporters, and 43 mills for separate school supporters.

Local improvement work involving \$250,000 got started, with 50% of the cost being shouldered by the Ontario government's unemployment relief fund. The government made ready to spend \$1,000,000 in the province. The Trans-Canada highway in the district was a part of the project.

1932. Mayor Fenton was re-elected by 13 votes in a hotly-contested campaign. His aldermen were W. Marr Brodie, J. McInnes, C. Carrington, D. W. Jessup, D. H. Address, W. J. Barager, W. J. Boivin, Paul Savard, and O. Noel DeTilly.

E. A. Collins was again mayor of Copper Cliff, by acclamation ; D. Butchart, mayor of Frood Mine ; P. Robinson, mayor at Capreol. There the mayor and council voluntarily took a 20% reduction in pay.

Abuse of purchases by persons on relief resulted in reform. A list of approved groceries (no maraschino cherries) was adopted. A family of two adults and four children received a voucher for \$5.50 a week. No money was allotted for clothing.

Sudbury had \$220,000 unpaid taxes outstanding. Council planned to save \$36,000 on the payroll cut. Shades of the 1922 depression were falling.

The tax rate was set at 49.1 and 60 mills.

City employees were ordered to punch a time clock, on arriving and leaving work.

A farm relief plan took effect. The government and city were to share in the cost of placing married men and families on land

in the district. Sudbury's relief bill was \$90,000 less than in 1931.

The council again tightened relief measures. Applicants became open to scrutiny covering three years of their past life. Home owners were required to reimburse the city for relief obtained.

88,000 quarts of blueberries were harvested, as the jobless went a-picking. How Nature does help things out !

Second-grade fruits were being peddled here from old Ontario.

With economy in every department, civic expenses fell below the 1932 estimates.

The year ended with brighter prospects in mining. Nickel was on the up-swing, and there was a strong demand for gold shares.

Salary cuts were made in all municipal departments. Federal and provincial employees accepted a 10% cut, while teachers were "satisfied" with 20%.

Sudbury district population was 55,000 in 1932—an all-time high !

1933. Another two-term mayor was William Marr Brodie. He was born in Massey in 1900, and when two years old moved with his parents to Sudbury. His father, D. M. Brodie, had been police magistrate for a number of years and singularly, when his son was elected mayor, he was appointed administrator of the city of Windsor. "Marr" spent two years at Osgoode Hall, after having been articled at law in the office of G. E. Buchanan, K.C. Returning to Sudbury he entered partnership with his boyhood chum, James M. Cooper (who became a member of parliament and then judge of the Sudbury district). In August, 1930, he married Ethel Hyland, of Copper Cliff, served a year as alderman and then was elected mayor by the highest majority ever recorded. He was ex-officio member of the police commission, board of health, library board, parks commission, housing commission, and other civic bodies. (He died on May 6, 1937.)

His aldermen were J. Rudd, J. D. McInnes, C. Carrington, J. H. Simpson, W. J. Cullen, Ed. White, P. Savard, W. J. Boivin, and O. Noel DeTilly.

Sudbury had 11 miles of streets paved with a 30-year bithulithic material. All streets in the business and main residential sections were illuminated with ornamental lights. It had one of the most efficient fire departments of any city its size ; and an alert police department kept crime at a minimum.

Coniston, after 22 years' a Neelon-Garson municipality, became incorporated as a town.

W. J. Ross, former town clerk was given a pension of \$500 a year after many years of service.

Thirty-five cents an hour was the set scale, for men working out their relief pay, for the city.

A delegation from Sudbury asked the government to pay the full cost of relief, instead of 85%. That 15% meant a cost of \$125,000, or a 10 mill addition to the tax levy. The government decided to back the city's debenture up to \$60,000 to cover that cost. A welfare board, with G. E. Buchanan, K.C. as chairman, was formed. 5,000 people on relief had to be re-registered.

Six hundred married men on relief struck in protest against the new system, which required that a man's work card be punched before any relief was given. The strike petered out in five days.

An increase in copper price brought cheer to the unemployed.

The city population was 19,708, a decrease.

Snow shovelling cost would be about \$2,320 as against \$3,000 for 1932.

Snowplowing on district roads cost \$35 to \$40 a mile for a winter season.

400 men on relief were hired at 20 cents an hour by Northern Development branch, for highway labor.

The auditors' report showed a book surplus of \$44,095 for the city.

Building permits amounted to \$66,235.

1934. Aldermen supporting Mayor Brodie in 1934 were J. D. McInnes, John Rudd, C. Carrington, J. H. Simpson, W. J. Cullen, Edward White, W. J. Boivin, P. Savard, and O. Noel De Tilly.

E. A. Collins was mayor of Copper Cliff, and William Gibson was re-elected mayor of Capreol.

J. B. Hammond, 35 years clerk and treasurer for Nairn Township, who in the nineties, was a resident of Sudbury, was re-appointed.

A discount of 5% was offered by city treasurer, A. J. McDonell, for prepayment of 1934 taxes.

A complete survey of the watershed of Lake Ramsey and Nepahwin (Trout Lake) was authorized. F. C. Lane, former city engineer, offered to make the survey for \$900. R. H. Martindale had advocated that move, originally.

The city set up a fund to carry its own insurance (subject to approval by the Royal Bank).

The tax rate was 48.2 and 59.3 mills.

2,900 out of the 5,000 population of Sturgeon Falls, were on relief. Mayor J. P. Marchildon advised them to seek employment in other centres, but not in Sudbury, where relief was also rife.

J. F. F. Lemieux was in charge of relief for the district. Costs dropped \$4,000 in one month.

A hydro reduction of rates, on a graduating scale to cover a five-year period, was started.

Building permits amounted to \$133,670 ; fire loss \$29,300.

The population was 20,078.

A new civic relief plan was announced. The single unemployed would be maintained in private residences at the provincial government's expense. The idea was to get away from the barracks-like existence.

1935. Mayor Wilfred Joseph Cullen, known as "Bill," was born of Irish parents at Gatineau Point, Que. in 1890, moving to Almonte to start his education. After graduating at Ottawa college, he learned telegraphy. During T. & N. O. Railway construction, in 1908, he was operator at Nellie Lake, near Cochrane. In 1910 he joined the C.P.R. at Mackey, near Chalk River, and came to Sudbury in 1912.

In 1913 he married Sarah Perrier, of Mattawa. By 1931 he was so imbued with civic pride that he became a councillor, repeating in 1934. While mayor in 1935 and 1936 he carried on his trick as night dispatcher for the C.P.R. In 1941 he became chief dispatcher at Schreiber. After suffering a stroke, he retired in 1942, to convalesce.

His aldermen in 1935 were George McVittie, J. Rudd, John Vanderburg, John Simpson, H. Claridge, Bert Carr, J. F. F. Lemieux, O. Noel De Tilly, and Isaac Bradley. City clerk was H. P. McKeown.

E. A. Collins was again mayor of Copper Cliff ; Edgar T. Austin of Coniston ; and William Gibson of Capreol.

William Marr Brodie, mayor in 1933 and 1934, succeeded J. A. Ellis as vice-chairman of the Ontario Municipal Board.

Road camps at Wahnapiatae and Markstay, with 500 men, shut

down. The unemployed returned to Sudbury to be eligible for relief. The city was faced with the task of providing shelter for 300 persons. 56 relief families were evicted.

Premier Hepburn announced a revised relief schedule, which would add \$10,000 a month, for Sudbury taxpayers to liquidate.

Sudbury's new schedule of electric power and light rates, on a meter reading basis, went into force. No adjustment of rates had been authorized by the Hydro Power Commission.

Rates for power were 4 cents for the first 100 hours ; 2½ cents for the next 100 ; and one cent after that. For light, 7 cents for 75% of consumption and 1½ cents for the balance.

Coniston celebrated its second year as a town with 2,000 population.

The year 1935 closed with renewed activity in mining. Lumbering was up 25% and the fur industry improving. The city had a surplus of \$80,375. Population was 22,000.

1936. King George V died on January 20th. All officials took oaths of allegiance to King Edward VIII.

Wilfred J. Cullen was again mayor.

The aldermanic slate had George McVittie, John Vanderburg, Hubert J. Cullen, E. C. Facer, Bert Carr, J. H. Simpson, Isaac Bradley, J. A. Lapalme, and W. J. Laforest. J. A. Laberge was hydro commissioner, a newly-created job.

E. A. Collins was mayor of Copper Cliff, William Gibson had his fifth term at Capreol Louis Roy was mayor of Chelmsford.

City council took over the assets of the Sudbury Housing Commission which was abolished.

The offices of sanitary inspector and welfare, and district relief administrator, became one.

The order, "no work—no relief" was made necessary, to get men to open culverts and storm sewers, to avoid a devastating flood.

The tax rate was 47 and 59.5 mills.

A further cut of 15% was made in power and light rates.

After much agitating Gatchell was to get water services from Sudbury.

Assessment of city property was \$5,355,950, or \$199,668 more than 1935. McKim Township had the highest tax rate in Ontario, 92.3 mills.

Tax sale of city property brought \$22,755.

Shooting galleries were licensed at \$40, to prevent racketeering.

Water consumption was 627,429,000 gallons for the year.

Customs revenue was \$809,000. Fire loss was \$13,950.

Relief costs were \$122,722 ; government grant \$85,254. Telephone subscribers numbered 4,650.

Building permits passed the million dollar mark.

1937. By taking extensive lectures at McGill under Stephen Leacock, a bank employee became proficient in commerce, banking, and finance, and came to Sudbury, in 1929, as part owner with the Oscar Smith Diamond Drilling Co. He was John Rudd, born in Highbridge, Somersetshire, England, in 1892, and after attending schools in his native country, came to Canada in 1910. In 1911 he joined the Bank of Montreal's head office and remained with them for 18 years. In July, 1913 he married Laura Gladys Harvey, of Montreal. After a year on Sudbury city council, he became mayor in 1937 and 1938.

Aldermen elected for 1937 were : W. S. Beaton, H. J. Cullen, J. Newburn, E. C. Facer, J. H. Simpson, Edward White, I. Bradley, J. A. Lapalme, and Roger Trahan.

J. D. McInnes was Hydro Commissioner. Lorne Fowler was on the McCormick Ward public school board for the 15th year.

Tax prepayments were allowed interest at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, instead of 5% in 1936.

Sudbury was to receive \$110,000 as a grant from the province for welfare.

Sudbury had an anti-smoke bylaw which was seldom enforced !

Licensing bowling alleys, theatres and dance halls, would give the city \$7,000 annually.

The tax rate was 50 and 60.3 mills.

A procedure bylaw, to govern decorum at meetings, was introduced in city council.

Debenture principal in arrears, amounting to \$600,000 was paid from the savings account which had accumulated in four years, \$525,802.30. The balance was to be a bank loan against arrears of 1937 taxes.

Mayor John Rudd conferred with A. J. B. Gray, supervisor for the department of municipal affairs, for a town-planning program.

McKim Township planned a poll tax on single men.

George Proctor, Toronto expert, was engaged to appraise Sudbury's assessable properties.

Building permits for eleven months amounted to \$1,323,300. Population, 26,315. Tax collections for 8 months were \$753,780 out of \$830,590 levied. Assessment was \$13,380,255 with \$3,035,320 exempt from taxation. The relief charge for nine months, for 845 persons was \$56,000.

A new intake was laid in Lake Ramsey for city's water supply.

Total construction in the city was valued at \$1,475,395. including three large apartment houses.

1938. Mayor Rudd's council for 1938 were : W. S. Beaton, R. H. Towns, James Newburn, E. C. Facer, Ed. White, J. H. Simpson, W. J. Laforest, E. A. Whissel, and Osias Lapalmé.

J. D. McInnes was returned as Hydro Commissioner. Colonel A. H. Smith headed the Parks Commission for a second year. E. A. Collins was mayor of Copper Cliff, E. T. Austin, mayor of Coniston ; A. F. Brock, Frood ; and J. E. Coyne, Capreol.

Council failed to agree on banning slot machines.

Tax bills included 5½ cents a foot frontage for dust laying on streets. Tax payers protested against it as a "local improvement".

George Proctor, expert appraiser, completed six months on the job. Assessment was \$11,134,914.

The city was drinking 285,855 quarts of milk monthly.

A civic probe into the rat menace on the garbage dump resulted in a Niagara Falls firm being engaged to dust the dump with cyanogas.

Extension of water mains to Gatchell streets, to cost \$32,000 was assured.

Sudbury district's 1938 mineral yield was worth \$100,000,000.

Population of Sudbury, 30,100, gave it seventh place in Ontario. Building in 1938 amounted to \$1,354,115 ; bank clearings, \$50,788,260.

Hydro electric consumption was 8.032 horse power. Tax collections showed an increase of \$18,724. Fire damage cost \$22,895.

The "big appeal" assessment for 1938-39 was \$15,864,740.

1939. A native son of Sudbury, William J. Laforest, was elected mayor in 1939, and acclaimed in 1940. He was born on March 24, 1896 ; educated at Sudbury and Ottawa college. He was on the executive of local baseball and hockey clubs ; conservative in politics. He brought parking meters to Sudbury, the second city to get them. In 1930, he organized a " back to the land " movement with 250 people. Was a councillor in 1935 and 1936. He took control of the street railway and arranged financing in 1942 to handle war workers to and from plants. He died August 24, 1947, survived by his third wife, the former Bessie Quigg, whom he married February 17, 1941.

E. A. Collins was again mayor of Copper Cliff ; J. E. Coyne, of Capreol.

Creek drainage was to cost \$306,813. A survey was started to re-route Frood Road. A bridge was built across Junction Creek at Murray Street.

Tax rate was set at 48 and 57 mills.

Parking meters on trial, though satisfactory, did not solve the parking problem. A central lot was advocated.

J. A. Lemieux was replaced as city assessor by H. P. McKeown, who was required to double as city clerk.

Cribbing along the Lake Ramsey water front began, as a step in beautifying that extension of the park area.

The unsightly boathouses and shacks along the lake shore were condemned. An order for their removal was contested.

For the first time in a year, the monthly relief budget of \$4,500, was not exceeded.

City assessment was increased to \$15,908,402.

Twenty miles of streets were paved in 1939. Forty-nine of the new street lights were installed, saving \$1,500 a year in operating costs ; 636 building permits were granted for a value of \$1,406,355. Debenture debt was \$2,665,867, two million less than in 1938. Assessment was \$15,908,402. The Hydro Commission spent \$200,000 on extensions out of capital.

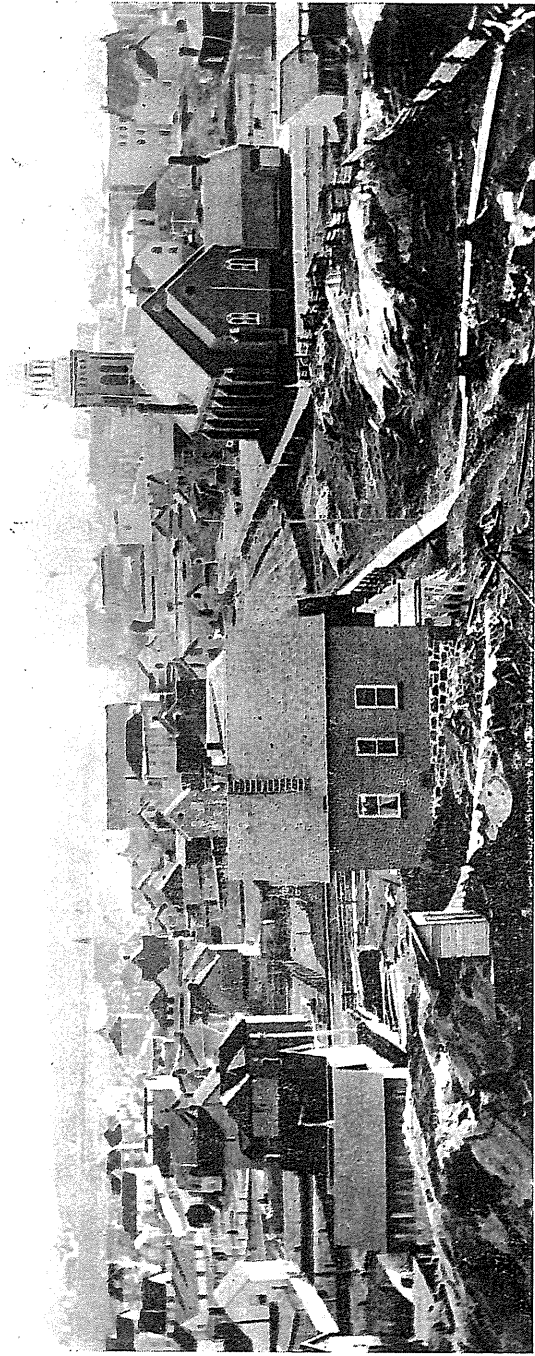
Prepayment of taxes was down to 4% premium. Sudbury received a 1½ mill subsidy from the province, or \$24,810. A snow loader was bought by the city for \$4,710.

McKim Township population was 283 in 1932 ; 3,339 in 1939. The year was the most constructive in its history.

The city had a surplus of \$5,000 at the end of the year.



**James C. McCormick, first Reeve of McKim Township in 1884,
which included Sudbury**



Sudbury downtown section in 1894

W. A. Orr, Toronto municipal supervisor, looked over Sudbury rocks, with a view to having them removed where they encroached on streets.

A collapsed storm sewer on Beech, Elm and Elgin streets, was to be replaced at an estimated cost of \$11,000. The job was done for \$7,500. Instances like that were rare !

1940. Aldermen elected to support Mayor Laforest were Warren Koth, Percy Morrison, Alex McKinnon, Kenneth McNeill A. B. Carr, Ed. White, E. A. Whissell, Laurier Lamoureux, and Osias Lapalme.

E. A. Collins was again mayor of Copper Cliff on a two-year term. James Coyne was re-elected at Capreol. Lucien Durant was new to the mayoralty in Chelmsford.

The city renewed public liability insurance with Lloyds of London, with a premium of \$4,475.

The Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs thought Sudbury was paying too much to cultivate potato patches. Also \$14 a month per person for patrons of the hostel, was too high.

A private bill introduced by J. M. Cooper, M.L.A. was to give Chelmsford hydro extension.

Sudbury Hydro Electric Commission set up a building reserve of \$45,000, half of it in war bonds. They also had an employees' pension plan.

Ian N. Campbell reported a decrease in relief costs for 1940, of \$14,200.

R. H. Martindale was chosen director, for Northern Ontario, of the Ontario Municipal Electrical Association.

H. L. Seymour, Ottawa town planning consultant, was to discuss plans. Traffic congestion was the worst problem.

A new brick and steel hydro substation was scheduled for Kathleen Street.

Daylight saving was extended indefinitely as a wartime measure.

City assessment was \$16,804,679, a new high.

Population was 34,695.

The city books showed a surplus of \$13,768 ; McKim Township one of \$4,122.

Tax collections were behind \$7,000, reported L. S. Houck, tax collector.

City building permits amounted to \$1,321,000.

Customs excise receipts were \$809,907 ; bank clearings, \$53,155,917.

1941. William S. Beaton, sturdy athlete and former boxing champion, fought his way to the mayor's chair in 1941, for the first 2-year term. He was born in East Gwillenbury, August 19, 1896, youngest of a family of Scottish immigrants. After a few years on the farm he moved to Huntsville where he began his education, completing it in North Bay, and entered a law office.

In 1912 he went to work for the T. & N.O. Railway and quit in 1915 to join the army. After four months he was discharged because of defective eyesight. He returned to the T. & N.O. and later joined the C.P.R. In 1921 he married Isla Robertson at North Bay, and was transferred to Sudbury as assistant chief clerk. In September, 1925, he organized The Sudbury Canoe Club and in 1926 he and McCubbin won the tandem canoe race at the Toronto Exhibition. In 1927 he resigned from the C.P.R. to go into the insurance business.

After four years in council, he was to break all records holding down the mayor's job. (He died on April 1, 1956).

The 1941 aldermen were Alex McKinnon, Warren Koth, Percy Morrison, Ken McNeill, Ed. White, A. B. Carr, Larry Lamoureux, A. J. Leonard, and L. Robillard, all for a two-year term.

Acclamations were accorded Mayor E. A. Collins, Copper Cliff ; E. T. Autin, Coniston ; and A. F. Brook, Froot.

J. B. Coyne was re-elected at Capreol ; William Barry became Reeve of McKim Township.

The old Bell Telephone building was being remodelled for civic business, where hydro bills could be paid. Hydro had a surplus of \$77,866.

The perennial problem of how to make residents use covered garbage cans was again before council.

Town and city solicitor for over 30 years, George E. Buchanan, K.C., died on January 30. He was born in Huron County on December 12, 1875. Upon graduating from Osgoode Hall he worked for a time with Mulock & Co. in Toronto, coming to Sudbury in 1901, where he teamed up with J. H. Clary, crown attorney. In 1905 he became town solicitor for Copper Cliff and the Canadian Copper Company.

In 1916 he married a Pembroke girl, Elizabeth (Lilla) Frances Clarke. He was president of the Sudbury Liberal Association ; past president of the Sudbury Bar Association, and a charter member of the Lions Club. In court his manner was quiet and dignified, not given to showmanship. He was succeeded as city solicitor by James M. Cooper, M.L.A.

The city was authorized to spend \$369,150 over a period of ten years on creek improvements and drainage.

The tax rate was 47 and 57 mills. Relief costs were dropping. Junction and Nolin Creeks at Young and Elm Streets were to be channelled through a concrete culvert.

City auditors recommended keeping waterworks accounts separate from other civic business.

Forty-eight appeals against taxation for creek drainage marked its unpopularity. The tax was upheld by the Municipal Drainage Act. The city was forced to buy properties to aid the drainage scheme.

Reductions in staff of city departments was recommended by W. A. Orr, municipal supervisor.

Sudbury salvage committee was collecting scrap material for the war effort. Morgan Wighton was chairman.

The Ontario municipal subsidy for Sudbury was \$18,336.

Sudbury population was 31,875. The books showed a surplus of \$8,635.

Assessment for Sudbury was \$19,043,904.

The city bought W. J. Bell's property between Long Lake Road and Ramsey Lake, for park purposes. The price was \$2,224.

McKim Township assessment was \$666,052.

Customs returns for the port of Sudbury were \$1,416,986—a record.

Tax prepayments made it possible to do civic business without borrowing.

Sudbury was relieved of the financial supervisor of the Ontario Municipal Board.

1942. The mayor and council started their second term.

Victor Belanger was elected Mayor of Chelmsford ; George Turner, Reeve of McKim Township.

McKim's assessment was \$675,000 ; Sudbury's nearly \$19,000,000 ; population 34,184.

Restaurants were not permitted to have sugar bowls on tables—sugar was rationed.

Government aid to the city for unemployment relief was cut one-third.

Council blocked a plan to convert the F.M. Stafford residence (formerly the J. A. Holmes estate) into an apartment house, and subdivide the lots. The area was deemed restricted.

1943. W. S. Beaton was mayor for the third term. His aldermen were P. Morrison, Warren Koth, James Newburn, K. McNeill, A. B. Carr, Ed. White, Leo. Landreville, E. Whissell, and L. Robillard.

E. A. Collins was mayor of Copper Cliff; Edgar T. Austin, Coniston, and Allan F. Brock, Frood, Inco towns, were returned. J. E. Coyne was again mayor of Capreol, and Victor Belanger of Chelmsford. George Turner was again Reeve of McKim.

George M. McCormack was appointed city treasurer when A. J. McDonell retired. R. L. O'Connor became deputy.

Sudbury council drafted a 10-year expansion program; a subway under the C.P.R.; an airport; an artificial ice rink; a house of refuge; new municipal and hydro building; buses to replace trolleys; a University of Northern Ontario; a permanent government clinic and laboratory; a highway from Toronto to Timmins, passing through Sudbury; national housing; and a \$1,330,000 municipal works scheme.

McKim tax rate was 34 mills.

Sudbury's population was 35,312; assessment \$19,731,542; debenture debt, \$1,522,657.

373 permits were issued for building, valued at \$520,215. In that amount were included \$75,000 for Wembley Public School, and \$12,000 for the blood donor clinic, on Elm Street East.

The 1942-43 cost of snow removal was \$32,400 for Sudbury.

Property valued at \$272,775 was threatened by fire during the year, with a total loss of only \$26,435.

Water consumption was 774,223,000 gallons.

1944. After taking time off in an unsuccessful bid for a seat in the Ontario legislature, W. S. Beaton was re-elected mayor. Elected aldermen were: P. Morrison, Warren Koth, Ale:

McKinnon, T. George Thompson, Ken McNeill, John P. McCool, Leo Landreville, A. Whissell, and A. Marcotte.

E. A. Collins continued as mayor of Copper Cliff ; E. T. Austin of Coniston and A. F. Brock of Frood. William Gibson was elected mayor of Capreol ; Emil Montpeillier of Chelmsford ; and George Turner again Reeve of McKim.

Barbara Hanley, after eight years as mayoress of Webbwood, retired.

The Sudbury civic planning committee was becoming active, with W. S. Beaton, Percy Morrison, and Leo Landreville taking part.

Sudbury took sixth place in the province, with a population of 35,812.

The provincial municipal subsidy was raised from one to two mills, making it possible to keep the tax rate at 44 and 54.8 mills.

Another water consumption record was made, when 3,300,000 gallons were pumped in one day ; 863,340,000 in the year.

Chelmsford, with 850 population, paid off a deficit of \$30,000 accumulated since 1937. The village was incorporated in 1909.

The last exemption in the home improvement loan plan, was dissolved after six years in which the city lost \$50,000 in taxes.

More homes were built in Sudbury than in any previous year.

The debenture debt, \$1,440,000 was the lowest since 1928.

City coffers held a surplus of \$30,000. Tax arrears were about \$135,000. The subway fund held \$113,000.

In 89 fires, with a property risk of \$175,000, the actual loss was \$35,000.

City's tax rate was 44 and 54.5 mills.

Four miles of water mains were laid during the year, in twelve different areas.

The city started a quarter century club. Oldest employees honored were R. H. Martindale ; W. L. Andrews ; Amedie Bouffard ; Miss Angeline Acquin ; Lorne G. Bennett ; Albert E. Collier ; and Frank Rothery.

Assessment was \$20,268,325. There were 7,897 telephones in the city.

Population of the city was 36,724 ; building permits in seven months, \$685,115.

1945. It was "Bill" Beaton for two more years as mayor. Alderman elected were : P. Morrison, Alex McKinnon, Warren Koth, T. G. Thompson, J. McCool, Ken McNeill, E. A. Whissell, Leo Landreville, and L. Robillard.

E. A. Collins was again mayor of Copper Cliff, and A. F. Brock of Frood. In the first independent election at Coniston, E. T. Austin was mayor. William Gibson was returned at Capreol, and J. F. Gratton at Chelmsford.

Reeves in contiguous townships were : McKim, Wm. Barry ; Neelon-Garson, Ben Scagnetti ; Drury-Denison-Graham, W. S. Gemmell ; Hanmer, A. Deschenes ; Rayside, Wm. Belanger ; Waters, Roy Hill.

Ontario Department of Planning and Development began a survey of McKim Township.

A new weather bureau was established in the city.

City council endorsed a gift of rings, to returning service men.

Sudbury, one time well forested, had to contract for 4,000 cords of wood for fuel, to come from sixty miles distant, for civic needs.

Assessment was \$20,735,515.

Fire damage during the year was \$92,640 ; water consumption, 922,496,000 gallons.

13,000 feet of sidewalks were laid, at a cost of \$25,000 ; road oiling cost \$20,000 ; creek drainage, \$249,576, nearly completed. Debenture debt was \$1,201,783. The city had \$55,000 on hand in bonds.

1946. Supporting Mayor Beaton, the aldermen were : P. Morrison, A. McKinnon, Warren Koth, T. G. Thompson, J. P. McCool, K. McNeill, L. Lamoureux, and E. A. Whissell. A bylaw for a civic grant of \$30,000, to build a Legion hall ; and one for a contract with Hydro for power supply, were carried. The two-year term for mayor and council was defeated.

E. A. Collins, for the 17th time was mayor of Copper Cliff ; E. T. Austin of Coniston ; A. F. Brock of Frood ; and J. A. Gratton of Chelmsford.

Reeves were : Balfour Township, W. Montpelier ; Blezard, Olivier Fournier ; Dowling, Dorilla Beaudry ; Drury-Denison-Graham, Welland S. Gemmell ; Hanmer, A. Deschenes ; McKim,

Wm. Barry ; Neelon-Garson, D. Jodouin ; and Waters, R. Hill.

\$881,550 was earmarked for public works, \$60,000 of which was for the Dell-Bruce-Tedman sewer project.

Debenture sales set a new record, 1.52% interest. In 1930, it was 6%.

City engineer, W. B. McMullen resigned ; Malcolm D. Stewart succeeded him.

A new tureen steel water tank on stilts, capacity 500,000 gallons, 115 feet high, 70 feet in diameter, costing \$50,000, was erected on Ash Street.

J. B. Sutton was architect for the proposed community auditorium. Soundings were made on Central School property.

Over \$1,500,000 in building put Sudbury highest in Northern Ontario. An outfall 48-inch sewer was to cost \$218,600 ; a hydro warehouse on Kathleen Street, \$38,000.

Sudbury's population was 38,122 ; assessment \$21,263,445. McKim's population was 6,402 ; assessment \$957,413.

Tax collections were \$1,159,975 out of \$1,213,416 levied, the best in Sudbury's history. Debenture debt was \$1,027,481 ; hydro consumption for the year was 129,894,232 K.W. hours ; water consumed, 973,930,000 gallons.

1947. Again it was W. S. Beaton, mayor for two years. Aldermen elected in 1947 were Percy Morrison, R. A. McKinnon, Warren Koth, T. G. Thompson, J. P. McCool, Ken McNeill, L. Lamoureux, E. A. Whissell, and E. D. Eaton.

W. T. Waterbury succeeded E. A. Collins as mayor of Copper Cliff ; H. J. Cullen became mayor of Frood ; and Roy Snitch of Coniston. Allistair MacLean was mayor of Capreol, and H. J. Gratton of Chelmsford.

Reeves elected were : Balfour, W. Montpellier ; Blezard, O. Fournier ; Dowling, D. Beaudry ; Drury-Denison-Graham, W. S. Gemmell ; Hanmer, A. Deschenes ; McKim, Wm. Barry ; Rayside, R. Belisle ; and Waters, R. Hill.

City Council sent delegates to Toronto, in quest of a share of mining taxes. Result, a \$100,000 annual grant.

Creek straightening cost \$8,000 for "extras."

The "City Manager" idea was proposed by the Chamber of Commerce.

Mc-Kim population was 7,302 ; assessment \$1,189,437.

Memorial Park was torn up for a width of 70 feet to lay the new 48-inch out-fall sewer.

The civic budget called for an expenditure of \$520,000 on education, and on waterworks, \$336,351.

The city bought 18 lots from the C.N.R. in the Ash-Ethelbert-Park-Poplar Street area, held by the railway since 1930, at which time they had planned a main line through it.

A 36-foot wing was added to the police station and firehall, at a cost, to the city, of \$25,000.

Sudbury population was 39,781 ; assessment \$21,612,039. District population was 88,055.

Snow removal cost \$32,000 ; street cleaning, \$14,000 ; pavement and sidewalk maintenance, \$6,000 ; road oiling, \$20,400 ; equipment purchased, \$52,430 ; sanitation and waste removal, \$70,000.

City council sanctioned an employees' pension fund, at an annual cost to the city of \$13,000.

Sudbury had 44 miles of water mains ; 13 miles of unpaved streets, 61 miles paved ; bank clearings were the highest ever, \$105,150,235. Water consumption, for the first time, exceeded one billion gallons. Customs and excise collections were \$2,198,174 ; recreational expense, \$9,500 ; park maintenance, \$22,000. 798 licenses were issued for dogs. Business assessment was more than tripled, \$1,742,750. Parking meters brought in a revenue of \$15,000.

1948. Supporting Mayor Beaton were aldermen R. A. McKinnon, P. Morrison, Harry Meades, T. G. Thompson, K. McNeill, J. Anderson, L. Lamoureux, E. A. Whissell, and E. D. Eaton.

W. T. Waterbury was mayor of Copper Cliff ; H. J. Cullen of Frood ; and Roy Snitch of Coniston, all unopposed. A. MacLean, Capreol and J. A. Gratton, Chelmsford, were acclaimed.

Lorne Fowler had 25 years' service on the public school board.

Reeves were : Balfour, A. Montpellier ; Blezard, O. Fournier Dowling, David Averall ; Hanmer, A. Deschene ; McKim, Geo F. Miller ; Neelon-Garson, D. Jodouin ; Rayside, Rheel Belisle and Waters, Lauri Hill.

Tax rate was 56 and 67 mills, highest in Sudbury's history. In 1946 it was 51.3 and 60. But higher rates were to come !

Relief costs were budgeted at \$24,690.

Ontario government granted \$15,000 towards creek drainage in Sudbury.

Sudbury gave annual grants of \$12,000 to local societies. The \$100,000 grant in lieu of mining taxes from the Ontario government was to continue for ten years.

Population of Sudbury was 41,741 ; assessment, \$23,479,640.

There were 10,737 hydro consumers, using 36,138,000 K.W. hours. The city's debenture debt was \$1,552,400. There were 11,161 telephones. 166 new dwellings were built and 82 new businesses opened.

Building permits exceeded \$3,000,000, which included an addition to the brewery for \$225,000, and many dwelling in the \$10,000 class.

1949. Though W. S. Beaton lost another race for a seat in the provincial parliament, he was elected mayor in 1949, repeating in 1950.

The 1949 aldermen were : R. A. McKinnon, George Collins, W. Bruce Martin, K. McNeill, J. Anderson, Robert Brydges, E. A. Whissell, L. Robillard, and E. D. Eaton. Mayors for Copper Cliff, Coniston, Froot, Capreol, and Chelmsford were unchanged.

The vote on a \$700,000 debenture issue for a new community auditorium, with \$500,000 to be carried by public subscription, was carried.

Township Reeves were Balfour, W. Montpellier ; Blezard, O. Fournier ; Drury-Denison-Graham, A. Falzetta ; Hanmer, A. Deschene ; McKim, George Miller ; Neelon-Garson, Dan Jodouin ; Rayside, Rheal Belisle ; and Waters, L. Hall.

Michael Starr, born in Copper Cliff, became the mayor of Oshawa.

William Duncan, parks commission chairman, was assisted by Sam Rothschild, H. L. Meredith, and L. Lamoureux.

Alice Cushnir and Bobby Kane chose the name "New Sudbury" for the growing northeast subdivision.

McKim Township received \$20,000 mining grant from the Ontario government.

The city planned to spend \$427,459 on civic improvements.

Taller standards and broader light beams gave downtown street lighting the "new look".

Gerald Monaghan built Perrault Avenue, off Riverside, for \$400, one-third the city engineer's estimate.

The Bond Street concrete bridge was under construction.

Parking meter revenue was \$22,459.

Building permits, issued for housing, went over \$5,000,000. City debentures were \$1,472,180. Total fire losses amounted to \$778,124, with insurance recoveries of \$154,590. Over a billion gallons of water were consumed.

Tax rate was 58 and 67 mills ; assessment, 25,343,771 ; population 43,662.

A new hydro frequency changer station, to cost \$3,000,000, was under construction on the Garson Road.

1950. Aldermen supporting Mayor Beaton in 1950 were : R. A. McKinnon, W. B. Martin, F. H. Barlow, T. G. Thompson, K. McNeill, J. Anderson, L. Lamoureux, O. J. Godin, and E. A. Whissell.

Voters sanctioned a \$700,000 debenture debt for the new community arena, and \$300,000 for a new library. The street railway was given a franchise to operate bus lines.

Inco town mayors were unchanged, as were Capreol, and Chelmsford, except that Stephane Rheame was mayor of Chelmsford, after June.

Township Reeves were : Blezard, O. Fournier ; Drury-Denison-Graham, Tony Falzetta ; Hanmer, A. Deschene ; McKim, George Miller ; Neelon-Garson, Garnet Fielding ; Rayside, Rheal Belisle ; and Waters, A. L. Gagnon.

City Engineer, M. D. Stewart resigned, and W. B. McMullen came back to his old post.

Building permits included \$189,000 for an addition to Wembley public school ; \$50,000 for Holy Trinity Church ; \$44,000 for Berean Baptist Church ; \$50,000 for additions to T. Eaton's Store ; \$40,000 for the LaSalle Theatre ; \$30,000 for an apartment block on Albinson Street ; \$20,000 for one on Cartier Avenue ; \$30,000 for a cinder block warehouse and store on Elm Street W. ; one for Hobbs Glass Co., \$25,000 ; and several houses from \$8,000 to \$14,000. Over \$7,000,000 total.

Sudbury was to get an extra Ontario government subsidy of \$66,666 for city roads.

A planning survey of Sudbury was started by Harold Spence Sale and John Land, consultants, of Montreal.

The city bought the Jewish Synagogue on Dufferin Street as a start to building a subway.

City planners recommended expansion of city boundaries ; more parks ; a main highway through the Lake Section to the South ; and the purchase of the Boulay farm at west end, for housing.

The Parks Commission budget of \$61,000 included \$4,700 for preparatory work on the city stadium on the Capreol Road, and \$1,140 for a floating dock on Lake Ramsey.

Parking meter revenue was \$28,425.

1951. Mayor for eleven consecutive years, W. S. Beaton established an enviable record. His aldermen in 1951 were Mrs. George Hartman, F. H. Barlow, G. J. Monaghan, T. G. Thompson, J. E. Coe, J. Anderson, L. Lamoureux, Faustina Kelly Cook, and O. J. Godin. For the first time in Sudbury's history, women gained aldermanic honors.

Three bylaws were defeated : a two-year term for mayor and council ; Sunday competitive sports ; and civic ash collection.

There was no change in the Inco towns mayoralty, nor in Capreol. Dassiese Chevrier became mayor of Chelmsford. Leo Landreville was voted hydro commissioner.

Township Reeves were : Baldwin, George Miron ; Balfour, Leo Huneault ; Blezard, Neil Legault, Drury-Denison-Graham, A. Falzetta ; Hanmer, J. Ross ; McKim, M. E. Somers ; Neelon-Garson, Garnet Fielding ; Rayside, P. Rainville ; and Waters, Charles Jacobson.

The latest warm issue was annexation of McKim Township by Sudbury. The Ontario Municipal Board granted 700 lots (210 acres) on February 13 to Sudbury.

Civic employees were granted a 44-hour week.

McKim Township received mining tax profits of \$30,000 ; Sudbury \$100,000.

Street railway tracks were being salvaged for \$2,400 and the route paved.

McKim tax rate was 42.9 mills—2.9 mills more than 1950.

City Council asked the Ontario government for a million instead of the \$100,000 yearly, in lieu of mining taxes.

Customs and excise receipts for the fiscal year, 1950-51 were \$1,338,850, against \$1,151,910 the previous year, and a high of \$2,162,520 in 1947-48.

Council accepted a tender of \$8,955 for a new market building.

The city was sporting a new \$13,000 street sweeper.

A triangular lot at Paris, John and David Streets, owned by the city, was turned over to the parks commission for a park site. (It later was formed into a widened roadway).

The boulevard on Elgin Street, near Elm, leased by the C.P.R., was given back to the city, for parking meters.

The long-awaited subway, under the C.P.R. at Lorne Street, was opened.

The 1951 assessment was not acceptable to taxpayers. The city council ordered a complete re-survey of city properties.

Ontario government subsidies \$788,468 were compared with the 1944 figure, \$117,152. McKim Township got \$6,518, compared with \$1,090 in 1948.

Net revenue from parking meters was \$19,212.37.

Inco's total deliveries of nickel were 243,865,030 pounds for 1951 compared with 256,410,543 in 1950.

City council agreed to hand over to W. E. Holditch, 198 city lots at \$100 each, in return for relinquishing claim to lots in the Alexandra Park subdivision.

1952. For 1952 the Beaton mayoralty chain of eleven links, was broken by the "friendly grocer" of thirty years' standing, Dan W. Jessup, in an all-time high vote. He was born on a farm at Clear Lake, near Eganville, in 1890.

His first job was at the George Gordon mill, Cache Bay. He then went to Cobalt to prospect, later returning to Copper Cliff, where he worked in the grocery store of Charles Parry. He married Florence Cressey, who died in October, 1924.

In 1919 he went to the Abitibi store in Iroquois Falls. In 1920 he was back in Sudbury and opened his own business. He joined the Lions Club in 1925, later becoming president. He spent many years on the High School Board and was a councillor for 1926, 28, 29 and 32.

He was king of the Winter Carnival, Chapleau, in 1944, a

which he was seen to jitterbug with the younger set. His associates say he played a quiet game of poker !

He married again, Lucy Margaret Tate, of Paris, Ontario, on June 7, 1952.

Aldermen for 1952 were Frank Barlow, G. J. Monaghan, James Cormack, Gene Coe, T. G. Thompson, Gene Biondi, E. Savard, A. Theriault, and O. Godin. That was the first year for a Board of Control, composed by L. Lamoureux, J. W. Tate, S. Silverman, and W. E. W. Cressey.

The only new mayor of Inco towns was E. W. Gilchrist, at Levack.

Reeves were : Balfour Township, Edgar Bradley ; Blezard, Neil Legault ; Drury-Denison-Graham, A. Falzetta ; Hanmer, Rene Gauthier ; McKim, M. E. Somers ; Neelon-Garson, Garnet Fielding ; Rayside, P. Rainville ; and Waters, Lauri Hill.

Sudbury tax rate was set at 76.5 and 91 mills.

21 out of 27 municipalities contributed to the cost of the new home for the aged.

Block " F " at the foot of Elizabeth Street was acquired by the city for \$11,000, for park purposes.

Debentures were issued for \$600,000 to pay for hydro improvements for two years.

Sudbury assessment was over \$27,000,000 ; McKim over \$4,000,000.

Minnow Lake, McKim Township, was required to spend \$295,000 on water supply.

Sudbury received \$235,066 in government mining taxes.

Budget for 1952 road work was \$557,575 ; for police, \$219,163 ; city building maintenance, \$33,000.

That awesome word " extras " cropped up, when the city was asked to issue debentures for \$95,000, to complete the new Arena.

Controller S. Silverman wanted Sudbury classified as an industrial center—not a " mining town."

1953. D. W. Jessup was again mayor in 1953. His aldermen were, J. Cormack, H. Waisberg, Grace Hartman, Gene Coe, J. Fabbro, Ken McNeill, E. Savard, A. Thereault and Vic Whalen. Board of Control, L. Lamoureux, G. Monaghan, R. Jessup, and J. W. Tate.

Inco town mayors, were W. T. Waterbury, Copper Cliff ; Walter Kilimnik, Coniston ; H. J. Cullen, Frood ; A. Gilchrist, Levack ; and R. A. Elliott in the newly incorporated town of Lively.

William Gibson was mayor of Capreol ; J. A. Gratton of Chelmsford.

Debentures for \$34,000 and \$37,000 were authorized, for concrete bridges on Douglas Street and Riverside Drive.

Township Reeves : Balfour, E. Bradley ; Blezard, N. Legault ; Drury-Denison-Graham, A. Falzetta ; Hanmer, R. Gauthier ; McKim, Carl Nesbitt ; Neelon-Garson, John Donnelly ; Ray-side, S. Langis ; and Waters, L. Hill.

The city was charged \$30,285 by Hydro, for a street lighting deficit, accumulated since 1936.

After many frustrating years, a home for the aged was opened, the \$1,335,412 Pioneer Manor.

A 16-inch water main, an \$80,000 project, on Elgin Street from Riverside Drive to Elm Street was to be paid for from water revenue. Hugh McKinnon succeeded "Rex" Martindale as head of the Hydro Electric Commission, July, 1953, to allow the latter to devote his time solely to managing the city waterworks.

Reginald H. Martindale was born on a farm near Alliston, on March 18, 1880. In 1902, he came to Sudbury to take over the management of the pump house and power plant, on David Street. He made many improvements in the waterworks and electric light systems. On May 30, 1908 he married May Boydell, daughter of Canon Boydell of the Church of the Epiphany.

He saw many changes in the layout of the municipality, its industries and its sports. On July 1, 1903 he sailed a boat in the first regatta of the Sudbury Boating Club. He acquired many honors during his lifetime, and as this is written will have been 55 years a public servant. He was an early member of the A.F. and A.M. ; the Association of Municipal Electrical Utilities ; Society of Professional Engineers ; American Waterworks Association ; and civic employees' Quarter Century Club.

Sudbury's re-assessment was set at \$40,000,000.

Assessment commissioner, W. J. Boivin, supported a university course for assessors.

Sudbury had 106 miles of sidewalks ; 86 miles of streets

requiring \$500,000 a year for upkeep. Maintenance and construction cost \$2,000,000 annually. Debenture debt was \$6,121,248.

City council approved building a \$75,000 terminal at the new airport near Falconbridge, to serve T.C.A. passengers.

Water consumption for 1953 was over 1,200,000,000 gallons ; population, 46,059 ; Hydro consumers, 13,012-K.W. hours 71,121,505 ; telephones in the city, 16,101 ; fire losses, \$260,685, with insurance recoveries of \$247,850 ; debenture debt, \$5,136,728.

Dominion government offices paid \$37,690 for rentals in the city.

Pat Murphy was appointed clerk-comptroller for the city at \$10,000 a year.

1954. One of the closest elections in years gave the mayoralty to D. W. Jessup for his third year. Board of Control were : L. Lamoureux, G. Monaghan, Ray Jessup, and S. Racicot. Aldermen : James Cormack, Grace Hartman, S. Rothschild, J. Fabbro, Gene Coe, K. McNeill, Vic Whalen, A. Theriault and Albert Gravel.

Gibson and Gratton were again mayors of Capreol and of Chelmsford.

In the Inco towns, the mayors were : C. O. Maddock, Copper Cliff ; Wm. Kilimnik, Coniston ; Frank B. Learned, Froid ; and R. A. Elliott, Lively.

Township Reeves were : Baldwin, A. Dominic ; Blezard, N. Legault ; Drury-Denison-Graham, A. Falzetta ; Hanmer, W. Portelance ; McKim, Carl Nesbitt ; Neelon-Garson, J. Donnelly ; Rayside, S. Gauthier, and Waters, L. Hill.

4,000 were out of work with 1,000 monthly swelling the total. The federal government began acquiring land for a new post office on Lisgar Street, to cost approximately \$3,000,000 altogether.

The new Sudbury Municipal Airport, near Falconbridge, was opened in January, with Russ Alexander manager. J. M. Sinden was in charge of the Sudbury office.

McKim's budget for repairs and construction of roads, was \$265,000.

A road grader, to cost \$15,000, was ordered.

Interest on prepayment of city taxes was again 3%.

The city started a re-assessment of land.

A new bylaw made it compulsory to provide off-street parking facilities for new, or improved, buildings.

Road improvement budget was slashed to \$285,685, of which \$77,650 was for new equipment.

The city's tax rate was set at 54 and 61 mills; assessment, \$44,770,236.

Sudbury was rated tops in Canadian purchasing power.

George McCormack, city treasurer, was elected president of Municipal Clerks and Finance Officers, of Ontario.

Inco towns of Copper Cliff and Coniston, had their assessment boosted to \$49,540,824, and \$5,041,788 respectively, by government assessors.

Garbage disposal, by dumping and filling method, was adopted by the city.

A check of Lake Ramsey's shores was initiated, to study perennial pollution causes.

Under the supervision of department of municipal affairs officials, city land was re-assessed. In one ward alone the assessment was boosted 100%, some lots getting a six-fold increase.

McKim Township was to get \$197,474 in mine profits revenue from the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs.

36 years a policeman, retired Deputy Chief, Ed. Pyle, decided to throw his hat into the municipal political ring.

Sudbury and McKim Township, saved \$125,000 in a redistribution of cost of the home for the aged.

City Planning Board was organized with E. C. Facer, Q.C. chairman. Pat Murphy, Frank Orange, D. W. Jessup, Walter Maund, W. C. Jarrett, and Louis Fabbro, the personnel. The bylaw was passed September 29.

Building permits totalled \$414,700 for one month, and were lower than September, 1953.

The city appointed Civic Arena trustees for one year only.

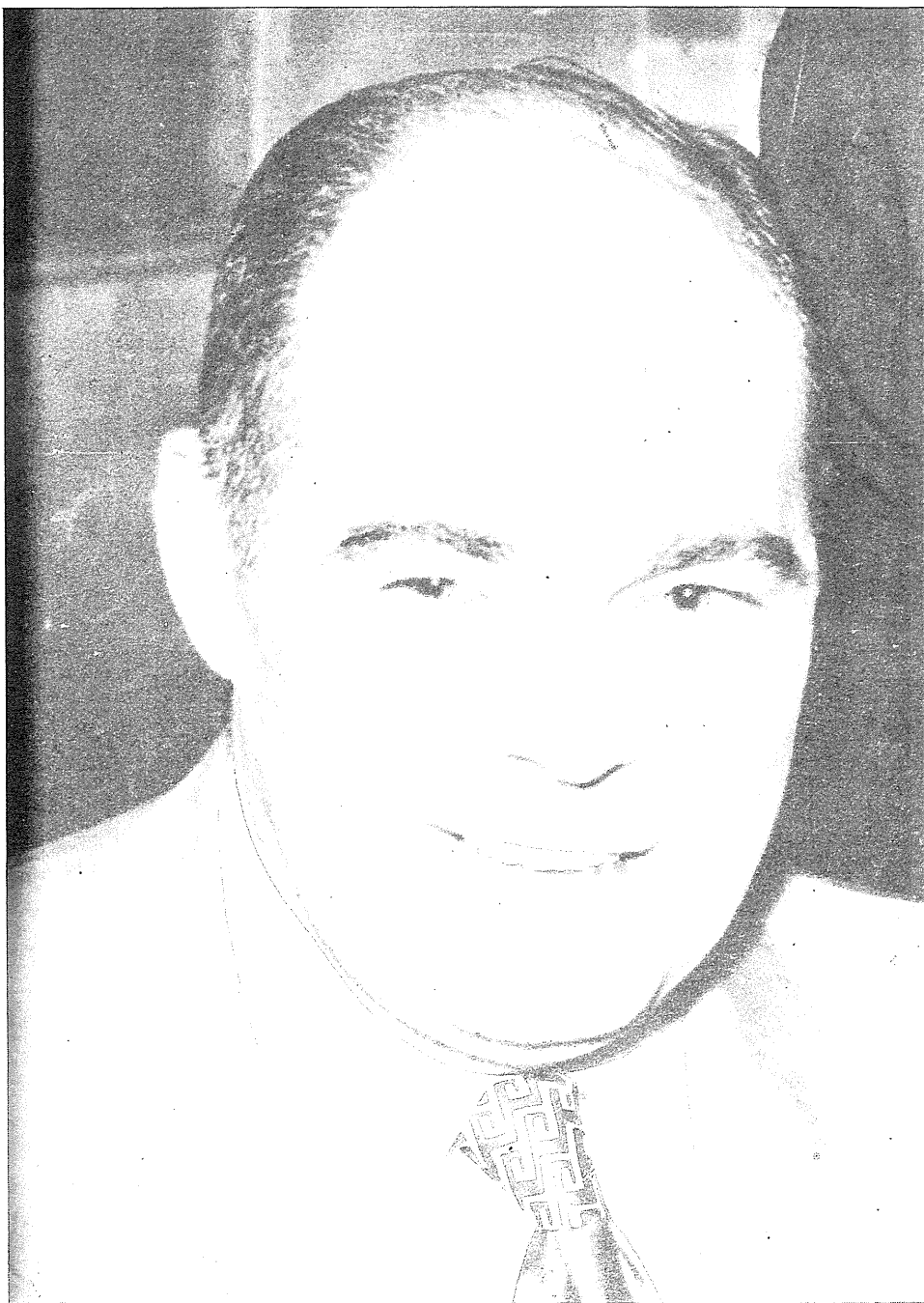
City's assessment was expected to reach \$55,000,000. Water mains covered 54 miles.

Council O.K.'d \$17,000 expenditure for a 15-ton tractor and shovel, to crush garbage for the land-fill scheme.

A bylaw was forwarded to the Ontario Municipal Board supporting amalgamation of the area embracing the present



John Stephen (Jean Etienne) Fournier, Reeve of McKim Township prior to 1892 and mayor in 1893 of the newly-incorporated town



William Ellis, Reeve in 1957-1958

of Sudbury ; towns of Frood, Copper Cliff and Coniston ; and townships of McKim, Neelon, Blezard, Dill, Creighton, and Waters.

Some 140 acres of rock west of Bruce Street and north of Ethel Street was the latest effort to use rocky ground for housing, to cost \$1,000,000 for sewer and water service and accommodate 500 houses. The city would be bankers for the Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation, and collect through taxes, to pay for the subdivision.

Board of Control agreed to a "test audit" of civic books to cut cost of a complete audit.

1955. The election held on December 6, 1954, for the 1955 mayoralty was interesting. With 55.81% of voters going to the polls in a three-man race, Leo A. Landreville, B.A., LL.B., LL.D., was elected by a narrow majority.

He was the fourth lawyer ever to be mayor of Sudbury. The first was M. C. Bigger, in 1895 ; second F. F. Lemieux, 1903-04 ; third, W. Marr Brodie, 1933-34. From the first he displayed an aptitude for the job, having had experience from 1943, when he was the youngest member on council.

He was born on February 23, 1910 at Ottawa ; educated at Ottawa and Dalhousie colleges, graduating in law. He joined a large law firm to gain experience, and later in Sudbury was with J. A. S. Plouffe (who became a judge) ; then with Cooper and Brodie, which in 1939 became Cooper and Landreville. When his partner was made senior judge in July, 1950, the firm became Landreville, Hawkins and Gratton.

He married the vivacious and charming Gracia Potvin of Sudbury, on July 22nd, 1939. His favorite recreations are badminton, skiing and hunting. An exciting incident occurred in 1950 when the plane he was piloting crashed and dived in to a Northern lake, from which he escaped unhurt.

The Board of Control for 1955 were : W. S. Beaton, G. Monaghan, Ray Jessup, and Harry Waisberg. Aldermen : James Cormack, Grace Hartman, S. Rothschild, J. Fabbro, W. Edgar, Ralph Connor, A. Theriault, Vic Whalen, and Peter Guimond.

The mayor started a practice of opening council meetings with prayer. It had been done previously in Capreol.

Authority was given to build a bridge over Junction Creek, at King Street for \$39,000.

Mayors of Inco towns were : Copper Cliff, C. O. Maddock ; Coniston, W. Kilimnik ; Lively, R. A. Elliott ; Levack, W. Gilchrist ; and Frood, F. B. Learned.

Reeves : Baldwin, A. Dominic ; Blezard, R. Chenier ; Drury-Denison-Graham, A. (Tony) Falzetta ; Hanmer, W. Portelance ; McKim, Carl Nesbitt ; Rayside, S. Gauthier.

City Council was sworn in at a special meeting in the courthouse, before Judge J. M. Cooper, first time in Sudbury history that legal aspect was bestowed.

Parks Superintendent, Dave Butchart, resident of Sudbury since 1906, retired.

On January 12, 1955 a new scale of unemployment insurance was adopted : \$4.20 to \$17 a week for single persons, and \$4.80 to \$24 to those with dependants. The fund had \$830,000,000 in it.

City engineer, T. L. Hennessy was given charge of the building department, upon retirement of Inspector H. E. Roseborough.

The Buchanan and Purvis houses on Larch Street were torn down, to make way for the modern hydro building.

An underpass at Elgin Street, near Riverside Drive, with extension of Worthington Crescent, came under the consideration of city council.

No provision in plans for off-street parking were contained in the specifications for the new federal building.

The estimate to supply sewers in Lockerby, was \$3,375,000.

Through a province of Ontario "unconditional grant" for education and unemployment relief, Sudbury was to get \$69,100 ; McKim, \$19,847 ; Copper Cliff, \$40,086 ; Coniston \$3,947 ; Levack, \$3,322 ; Chelmsford, \$2,983 ; Neelon-Garson, \$11,640 ; Lively, \$3,252 ; Blezard, \$2,560 ; Drury-Denison-Graham, \$1,280 ; Hanmer, \$1,306 ; and Waters, \$1,599.

A new city bylaw provided that a permit would not be granted to build a dwelling behind another, on the same lot, nor for the building of a dwelling on an unopened street.

Sudbury's tax bill was \$2,845,000, with rates of 47 and 59 mills.

The city's consumption of water was 5,200,000 gallons on June 8th, a record.

Sudbury's average annual family income was reported the highest in Canada, \$6,289. The average weekly wage was \$79.11.

Ontario Government subsidy for Sudbury road work for 1955 was \$500,000, the highest to date ; McKim Township received \$150,000.

Edgar Laframboise, a former councillor of Waters Township was elected Reeve to replace Lauri Hill, who was killed in a traffic accident.

The new \$211,000 pumping plant for Neelon-Garson Township started supplying water from a 71-foot deep well, capable of supplying 250 gallons a minute, with a maximum supply for 7,000 people.

Temperature rose to 95 degrees, the hottest since July 15, 1937, when it was 97. In 1936 a record of 106 was set.

A zoning bylaw to ban erection of frame buildings in all the city, except Little Britain, and Harry Johns subdivision, was drafted.

Council disapproved of the erection of an apartment building and store block on Cedar Street, East, in a residential area.

Sudbury's water consumption almost reached 6,000,000 gallons on July 22. The Pearl Street reservoir was almost empty at times. The site was to be landscaped and a loop road built to provide a beautiful lookout.

On August 10, Board of Control authorized purchase of a new steel tank of 1,000,000 gallons capacity, for Pearl Street to cost \$169,000.

The city ruled that new subdivisions be assessed full cost of local improvements. By-law No. 55-130, known as a "Freezing by-law" specified that only single dwellings be built outside the business zones, and only one house to 3,500 square feet. Special cases were subject to approval by the planning board.

Sudbury city and McKim Township separately started proceedings to annex the town of Frood Mine, for tax benefits.

City council approved the use of a composite ballot, for the first time, for the December, 1955 elections.

Council also approved elimination of dirt strips between curbs and sidewalks downtown.

A new by-law gave home owners the privilege of handling the plumbing in their own homes, with the aid of plumbing contractors. That plugged a controversy which had been going on for months.

The average earnings of Sudbury and Copper Cliff residents shown by department of revenue figures, was \$3,687, compared with the national average of \$3,386 for the latest taxation year for which figures were available, 1953.

The Sudbury Planning Board of six members, resigned in a body, as a result of alleged non-support of their decisions by city council.

The largest age group, in Sudbury city, was placed at between 25 and 34 years, with the sex proportion, 113 men to 110 women. That was the highest percentage of any city of comparable size, in Canada.

It took 55 miles of water mains to supply city homes with water. Population estimates were : Neelon-Garson, 11,000 ; McKim, 17,000. Housing construction costs : Neelon-Garson, \$2,842,684 ; McKim, \$2,461,881. That was up to the end of October, 1955.

Parking meter collections were \$44,718, or \$2,000 more than in 1954.

1956. The election for mayor and council, 1956, was held December 5, 1955. Leo A. Landreville was re-elected by acclamation. Only 37.6% of the electorate turned out to vote, the lowest in seven years.

Aldermen were F. H. Barlow, W. C. Jarrett, A. Les McDonald, Bill Edgar, Ralph Connor, Fred Dubery, A. Theriault, Peter Guimond and Vic Whalen.

Board of Control : W. S. Beaton, Joe Fabbro, Harry Waisberg, and Grace Hartman, the first woman controller in Sudbury's history.

J. D. McInnes was elected to the hydro commission for the 20th time.

By-laws voted on : Two-year term, approved ; Sunday competitive sports, defeated ; Riverside underpass to cost \$800,000, approved ; McLeod Street bridge, approved.

Mayors of Inco towns were : Copper Cliff, R. R. Saddington ; Lively, R. A. Elliott ; Levack, Earl Gilchrist ; Froid, R. J. Hall ; Coniston, Walter Kilimnik.

Harold Prescott was returned mayor of Capreol ; Leo Vaillancourt, of Chelmsford ; Gerald Taylor of Parry Sound ; Albert Bourgeault of Sturgeon Falls ; John Arcand of Cache Bay ; (14th term).

Township Reeves : Balfour, Edgar Bradley ; Blezard, Romuald Chenier ; Capreol, Jules Ross (first in the township, seven times reeve of Hanmer) ; Drury-Denison-Graham, A. Falzetta ; Hanmer, Ted Despatie ; McKim, Carl Nesbitt ; Neelon-Garson, Donald Gillis ; Rayside, Stan Gauthier ; Waters, Edgar Laframboise.

In February, Reeve Anthony Falzetta, of Drury-Denison-Graham was elected president of the Sudbury District Municipal Association embracing 29 municipalities.

City council voted to prohibit full-time employees from holding part-time jobs as well.

In his inaugural address, after taking the oath of office, Mayor Landreville urged completion of amalgamation plans, and civic beautification, among 14 points discussed.

Mr. Justice Treleven ruled that town auditors have to be appointed by council, in a by-law, not by council resolution, to have absolute right over other auditors, who may be employed. Coniston was a case in point.

McKim Council approved debentures of \$80,000 for a new four-room public school in New Sudbury, to be the first unit of a 12-room structure.

R. H. Martindale ruled that water service to any property, whether used or not, involved payment of the minimum charge.

A question often asked is what our civic representatives are paid. The mayor got \$5,000 annually ; controllers, \$1,500 ; aldermen \$750 ; with an \$8 deduction for every council meeting missed, except two.

Substitutes for salt were sought by city council for melting snow without damage to pavements, persons, or property on wheels.

Among directors elected to the Ontario Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting in London, Ont., was Gordon Browning of Sudbury, honorary treasurer.

The Kilborn engineering report of 75 pages on sewage disposal for the metropolitan area of Sudbury and district, prepared at a cost of \$10,000 provided for two disposal plants, with feeder installations to cost a minimum of \$6,000,000. One treatment plant in the New Sudbury area and one at Kelley Lake would be expected to take care of all sewerage from Neelon-Garson and McKim, as far west as Copper Cliff. It did not provide for a possible filtration plant to insure safer water supply.

A man in McKim Township had been operating a food handling business without a certificate, not knowing he had to have one.

A city zoning by-law was being prepared; departmental amalgamation in the city was forecast.

The city was to revamp building by-laws to employ a standard code controlling fire hazards, based on a recommended one for fire prevention, published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

The opinion of Sudbury planning board was accepted, in refusing a permit to build a frozen custard stand, in a residential area.

Some city rock lots were in demand for use as rock gardens. It became necessary to include in the deeds of such purchases that no buildings be put on such lots.

Some 225 trees ordered for planting on city streets became 425 when the order was investigated. 200 were held over for shipment in 1957.

In April, J. R. Walker, Toronto parking expert, recommended a parking board for the city to study all angles of the problem.

Neelon-Garson had tax increases ranging up to 87 mills, with some residents having as high as 239 mills. This called for re-assessment.

Sudbury's re-assessment for 1954 was supposed to make assessments higher and the mill rate lower—but it did not work out that way.

The controller's seat left vacant by the death of W. S. Beaton was filled by Alderman Vic Whalen, whose seat in turn went to James Cormack.

City solicitor's position vacated by J. J. Kelly was given to John Ryan, graduate of St. Michael's College and Osgoode Hall, in August, at a salary of \$7,000 annually.

Alderman W. C. Jarrett's study of the Kilborn report on sewage disposal resulted in a suggestion for rock drifting as in mining, to carry the trunk sewer without pipe, at a saving of \$215,000, out of an estimated \$568,000.

City council O.K.'d a grant of \$4,470 for civil defence.

The \$58,000 in the December elections for the McLeod Street bridge, was short by \$12,000, to get the kind of structure desired. One tender was for \$46,932 on the original estimate, which, it was hoped, would fit the revised one.

City council had a medal struck for any citizen who wins a national or international award in competitive arts, science or sports. The first went to paddlers Don Stringer, Louis Lukanovich, and John McMorran, and girl guide Frances Ann Evans.

Two municipal engineers were hired for \$7,200 a year, and when one refused to stay at that figure, he was replaced at \$6,900.

A plan whereby Neelon-Garson and McKim townships could combine to develop adequate deep-well water supply was being seriously considered. It would involve spending \$30,000 to dig a well, and \$65,000 to erect a million-gallon tank, yet cheaper than tapping Sudbury's water services.

Sudbury Airport was granted \$21,382 to cover part of the deficit in construction of waiting room space.

Mayor Landreville was making an effort in July to have the federal government make up the loss of revenue from parking meters which had to be removed from in front of the new federal building, under construction.

Door-to-door mail delivery started at Lockerby on 19 streets.

Racial origin of the city's population gave the British nearly 39%, and French, 36%. The next largest group were Ukranian, 6%; Italian and Finns, 3½% each; Poles, nearly 3%; German 2%; Czechs 1%; and miscellaneous, 6%.

Assessment of McKim Township reached the million mark in 1946, and increased steadily until it touched a high of \$8,000,000 in 1956, with a population doubling in that time to reach over 18,000.

The Ottawa census as defined by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed metropolitan Sudbury with a population of 93,755, a one-third increase over 1951. In the Greater Sudbury region from Skead to Lively, and Levack to Coniston, the population might reach 100,000. Sudbury proper had 46,025 (assessment figures 47,057) against 42,051 in 1951. The city was the fastest growing community in 19 areas of Eastern Canada.

150 homes were erected in and around Azilda during 1956, and a large expansion involving \$140,000 was slated for Chelmsford.

The event of L. A. Landreville's resignation as mayor, in September, to accept a supreme court judgeship, was marked by a large banquet at Idylwyld Golf Club on October 11, and the presentation of a silver tray. Mrs. Landreville and Mrs. Fabbro each wore an orchid grown in the Sudbury greenhouse.

In November, Ralph K. Harris, president of Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co. sat in at a meeting of the Sudbury and District Chamber of Commerce. His company, called NON Co., had the franchise for distributing natural gas, not only to Sudbury, but to the whole of Northern Ontario, from the lakehead to Orillia. Mr. Justice Landreville, also present at that meeting, said the contract was a good one.

City council gave its sanction, and approved a by-law to accept an improved contract to provide the city with the western gas.

A 65-acre McFarlane Lake site for the provincial buildings, was being developed for the accommodation of several departments.

Neelon-Garson re-assessment reached \$8,000,000, with the usual forecast of lower taxes.

Vice-president Bob Price of Minnow Lake Ratepayers' Association proposed to drain and dry up Minnow Lake and make a community center of it.

\$1,500 was approved for purchase of new equipment for the hydro building at Larch and Young Streets.

City tax rate was 55 and 65.6 for 1956, a new high.

Residents of Laforest Avenue were shown a costly duplication of city storm sewer construction which was checked by Mayor Fabbro, before it had gone too far.

McKim tax rate varied according to water areas 1 to 8.

Public School basic rate was 98 mills, separate, No. 1, 107 mills ; No. 5, 103 ; and No. 5, 91 mills.

McKim Township building values topped the total for all 1955, \$3,700,000, in eight months of 1956. 32 new dwellings were to be completed, ranging in value from \$6,000 to \$15,000.

Better than 30,000 were added to its district population between 1951 and 1956.

1957. Voting in Sudbury was held on December 3, 1956, for the 1957 council, and resulted in a two-term mandate for all concerned.

Joseph J. Fabbro was elected mayor by a large majority. He was the third Sudbury-born man to hold that office. The first was J. A. Laberge, 1920-21 ; the second W. A. Laforest, 1939-40.

Fabbro was born on June 4, 1914 at 253 Hazel Street in Sudbury, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fabbro. He attended St. Thomas

and St. Aloysius Separate Schools, and graduated from the Sudbury Mining and Technical School in 1931. His father died in 1918, and his mother opened a grocery store in 1936, which young Joseph was managing, while taking a hand in local politics from 1952.

He is an active Conservative. Upon Mr. Landreville's resignation to become a justice of the supreme court on September 25, 1956, Joseph Fabbro became mayor, to finish out the term, and is a member of the Canadian Association of Mayors.

On October 11, 1936, he married the Italian beauty, Rosita Laura Pezzola, at Timmins. He is endowed with a good memory ; he has never been known to forget a wedding anniversary !

His aldermen for 1957-58 were : James Cormack, W. C. Jarrett, Colin Caswell, Gervis W. Waddell, Hector McDonald, Wm. Baby, Peter Guimond, A. Therriault, and J. A. Lapalme.

Controllers : Wm. R. Edgar, Wm. Inch, Ralph Connor, and Vic Whalen.

Mayors for Inco towns : Copper Cliff, R. R. Saddington ; Coniston, Walter Kilimnik ; Frood, Robert Hall ; Lively, Len Turner ; and Levack, Earl W. Gilchrist.

Mayors for outside municipalities : Capreol, Harold Prescott ; Chelmsford, Phil Trottier ; Sturgeon Falls, Jack Marleau ; and Little Current, Fred Sagle.

Reeves : Baldwin, Elmer Labelle ; Balfour, Edgar Bradley ; Blezard, Romauld Chenier ; Drury-Denison-Graham, Anthony Falzetta (7th term) ; Capreol, J. Ross ; Hanmer, Medric Legault ; Dowling, A. Bass ; McKim, Wm. Ellis ; Neelon-Garson, Don Gillis.

Neelon-Garson council forwarded a brief to the federal government, proposing exemption of all municipal taxes in excess of 2% of net income, before computation of taxpayers' income taxes.

Final figures on population issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics gave Sudbury district 141,975, an increase of 32,385 in five years.

Ottawa revision of tax policy for federal properties in the city, would bring added revenue, when the new federal building was completed, possibly \$66,000.

Fred Dubery, former alderman, was appointed to the Arena Board, along with F. L. Gratton, Wes Edwards, R. R. Jessup,

Warren Koth, Ralph Connor (controller), and Pete Guimond (alderman).

The "Gordon Commission Report" was being discussed by motor vehicle owners in all municipalities faced with a larger payment of road maintenance.

City's building permits in 1956 reached an all-time high, \$6,458,902.

Mr. Justice Dalton Wells, on February 13, 1957, ruled that the International Nickel Co. was not liable for assessment of \$2,800,000 by Waters Township, on the new iron recovery plant, in effect classifying it as a mine. Area amalgamation, under consideration for six years, had been based on the hope of gaining revenue from taxing smelting properties as industries. Mines were already taxed by the government for ore taken out at its source. This was appealed.

Inco towns, Copper Cliff, Frood and Lively wanted no part in Amalgamation with Sudbury, their solicitor revealed, when a hearing of all issues was postponed for two months by the Ontario Municipal Board.

Gerald Monaghan, Conservative M.P.P. for Sudbury, told the legislature that the present law should be changed to permit Northern municipalities to tax the surface facilities of mining and allied processing industries—to make amalgamation possible.

Parks Commission agreed to turn over part of Bell Park to the High and Public school boards to be developed as a campus for two projected schools, on 37 acres of city property. The park property had been deeded for use as a public park only.

Sudbury city's tax rates were set at 61.48 mills for public school supporting residential property owners ; 71.4 for separate school. Non-residential property owners would be expected to pay 65.8 and 75.7 mills respectively.

Mayor Joe Fabbro turned thumbs down on construction of the Riverside subway this year, because it would cost more than \$500,000 to taxpayers who were already saddled with a one-seventh increase.

Minnow Lake Ratepayers Association of McKim Township petitioned to separate from the township and join the city.

The use of salt in snow removal was the cause of much damage to concrete curbs and sidewalks, requiring replacement.

City Council approved the sale of 15 acres of city-owned land

near the new water tank on Pearl Street, to the University of Sudbury, for educational purposes ; also a lot 34 by 105 feet on Druides Street, to supplement land already sold, for the proposed Loyola Retreat.

Council also recommended having the board of control give the parks commission authority to extend the present greenhouses at a cost not to exceed \$30,000.

The city made a call on the big mining companies to buy debenture bonds, to help out in the sale of them.

McKim Township dropped their bid to annex the town of Frood, at a meeting before the Municipal Board.

The Ontario Municipal Board approved the incorporation of the unorganized township of Falconbridge, and threw out the Neelon-Garson application to annex it.

City council approved a car allowance schedule of \$70 a month, for the mayor, city engineer and building inspector.

A plebiscite taken in McKim Township to decide about annexation of Minnow Lake and New Sudbury with Sudbury, was lost by the secessionists.

McKim Township council asked the provincial government to change the Municipal Act, to prevent annexation plebiscites approval by the Ontario Municipal Board.

Warren Paving Co. of Toronto, who put down the College Street and other pavements in 1914, received a contract of \$197,355 to carry out the 1957 program for the city.

City of Sudbury and Local No. 7 Union of Public Service Employees, agreed on a two-year contract, which gave an average monthly increase of \$25 to male, and \$16 to female employees.

In July, civic taxpayers were informed of a possible saving of \$150,000 when the Mud Lake reservoir should be completed. The Conservation Authorities Act offered that relief.

Plastic marker discs made an appearance on city streets, as a move to save in costs for painting.

R. H. Martindale, superintendent of the city waterworks department, handed over his duties to D. McKinty.

Chief engineer of the Ontario Water Resources Commission, A. E. Berry, met with municipal delegates to advise on the \$5,000,000 problem for sewage disposal.

In August, the board of control approved payment of \$8,216 to Clarkson & Gordon, for their report on amalgamation.

The city raised salaries of several department heads ; the total increase being \$8,042.

A start was made to strip parking meters from downtown thoroughfares to better the traffic flow.

A newly-formed Sudbury Housing Standards Board adopted a standard used by Ottawa, which included the demolition of condemned buildings.

Canadian Industries, Limited, contracted for an executive office building on the Copper Cliff Road, to cost \$44,000.

A million-dollar civic centre was envisioned, in October, for the block bounded by Larch, Drinkwater, Brady, and Minto Streets.

Sudbury Board of Control approved spending \$8,700 to improve carpark No. 1 at Beech and Elgin Streets.

Harold Prescott, mayor of Capreol was returned by acclamation for a fourth term, on November 19th. Reeve William Ellis of McKim was also returned by acclamation. At Copper Cliff, Mayor Saddington, also was acclaimed for 1958. William Evershed was the new mayor of Coniston.

Reeves of contiguous townships were, Donald Gillis, Neelon-Garson ; E. Labelle, Baldwin ; Anthony Falzetta, Drury-Denison-Graham ; Mederic Legault, Hanmer ; Rene Guillet, Blezard ; Jules Ross, Capreol ; Bill Hrinivick, Dowling ; John Franklin, Falconbridge ; Tyne Castonguay, Rayside ; and Charles White, Waters.

Erection of billboards at a commercial parking lot on Elm Street between Lisgar and Young, was subject to control by civic authorities.

1958. In January, the newly constituted township of Falconbridge held its first meeting and passed a bylaw to borrow \$50,000. Reeve John Franklin had as deputy, Don White.

Lennox T. Lane was appointed chairman of the Sudbury Parking Authority, succeeding H. B. Wood.

Copper Cliff decided to go ahead with their share of water purification plans approved by the Gordon Commission, and not wait until Sudbury got started.

On February 19, City Council authorized M. G. Dillon & Co. consulting engineers to prepare plans and final estimates for the Elgin-Riverside underpass.

On March 12, the highest public works budget in Sudbury's history \$601,767, was passed by city council. The tax rate was slightly higher than in 1957.

A horde of mice might be the deciding factor in getting rid of the dilapidated and unsanitary market building.

Sudbury Board of Control boosted Mayor Fabbro's salary from five to seven thousand dollars. Alderman were given a \$250 increase or \$1,000 salary each, with a loss of \$20 for each meeting missed. Controllers' salaries were left at \$1,500.

Three tennis courts and a clubhouse were being prepared at Queen's Athletic Field to replace those in Memorial Park turned over to the Parking Authority.

On April 17, the Battelle Memorial Institute of Columbus, Ohio, were engaged, at \$9,600, to make a survey to determine what areas were available for new industries.

On May 1, Board of Control approved salary increases for seven department heads, from \$300 to \$500 each.

On May 28, it was reported that repairing and replacing parking meters would cost \$2,200.

Mayor Fabbro cut the ribbon opening construction by Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co. of pipe lines along Jean Street.

Reassessment of McKim Twp. properties resulted in a mill rate drop ; 44.75 public school, and 47.20, separate school.

On June third representatives from six municipalities agreed, at Hanmer, on formation of the Chelmsford and Blezard Valleys Municipal Association.

Neelon-Garson tax rate was increased five mills.

Council members were asked to study the question of allowing all persons over 21 to vote in municipal elections.

On June 9, the hearings on amalgamation were again postponed.

Public works projects to be undertaken, starting June 19, amounted to \$4,489,843, embracing the Riverside-Elgin underpass ; Sudbury High and Technical school addition ; pavements, sidewalks, municipal parking lots, watermains, storm sewers, etc.

On June 20 it was revealed that five building projects had been undertaken without permission, one a body repair shop without a permit, without a license, and in the wrong zone.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CHURCHES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

1883

FATHER JEAN BAPTISTE NOLIN, S.J., for whom Nolin Creek was named, preceded the C.P.R. rail-laying gangs into Sudbury in August, and established Ste. Anne's Church of the Pines parish. Father Joseph Specht, S.J. was a missionary who had arrived six months ahead to prepare the way.

With the help of woodsmen from the railway's bridge and building crews, Father Nolin cut pine trees right in the settlement, and built the first chapel.

Other lumber and building supplies, personal and household effects, came by freight as far as the train could bring them—to Romford. He dragged the material to the edge of Ramsey Lake, and lashed it to an improvised raft, which he sculled from the east to the northwest end of the lake, and toted it up the hill to the site of the chapel, the log building, which ten years later, was bricked over and used as a rectory.

That log chapel was opened for worship on Christmas Day, 1883. In 1885, Father Nolin returned to Montreal. He died at Midland on November 16, 1914, where he had built the Martyrs' Shrine, known all over Canada.

By October, 1883, the Anglican missionary from Algoma Mills, Gowan Gillmor, conducted services in any building available, starting at Larrimer's logging shanty down on Junction Creek. On November 11, he was in Dan Dunn's boarding house on Elm at Durham Street. Then, on February 3, 1884, he used the old frame jail. He chose the site for the Church of the Epiphany on August 20, 1886, on land deeded by the C.P.R.

On May 31, 1899, Rev. C. Piercy took charge in Sudbury and parts adjacent—Cartier to Algoma Mills. On November 9, 1890, a funeral service was held for the pastor's daughter.

1886. The Methodists had a regular place of worship on Beech Street. It was a small log building, where the minister was obliged to use the vestry as a kitchen, and spread his bed in the church aisle, to be taken up every time service was held.

The Presbyterians sent a student missionary to Sudbury, later followed by an ordained minister, to hold services in the old jail, until they were able to put up a small building on Larch Street, the forerunner of the present substantial St. Andrew's stone edifice. When Church Union came, some of the Presbyterians preferred to stay out, becoming known as "Continuing Presbyterians".

1890. One of the first fraternal societies in Sudbury was the A.F. & A.M. Some of its pastmasters were : Dr. W. H. Howey, 1892-1893 ; James A. Orr, 1894 ; A. Hoffman Smith, 1895 ; Richard Dorsett, 1896 ; Chris. R. Reid, 1897 to 1903 ; J. R. Gordon, 1898 ; D. L. McKinnon, 1899 ; Dr. R. H. Arthur, 1900 ; J. S. Gill, 1901 ; L. V. Rorke, 1902 ; W. A. Evans, 1905. Other lodges flourishing shortly afterwards were the A.O.U.W., I.O.O.F., I.O.F., L.O.F., C.M.B.A., R.T. of T., R.A.M., L.O.L. and S.O.E.

1895. It was in April, 1895, that Captain Harvey Banks came to reconnoiter the battlefield and formed the first Salvation Army Corps, in the basement of McCormick Hall. There was good music and all were invited to join in the singing. That appears to have been their first appearance in Sudbury to "open fire". Ensign Anne Taylor, Cadet Mattie Watt and Captain Mary Lott were the officers then.

In 1896 they had ten members. In 1897 they had a self-denial week and an annual harvest festival which have always been a feature of their activities. The Christmas ringing of a bell and the iron pot on a tripod to catch pennies from passers-by started in 1898.

They visited the hotels to recover the skid-row characters to be found in the "snake rooms". By 1902 they had their own barracks on Durham Street furnished, without cost, by a local merchant.

1896. The Agricultural Society organized in April, 1895, met with a spirit of optimism, with Stephen Fournier as president ; F. Cochrane, vice-president and treasurer ; D. L. McKinnon, second vice-president ; T. Fournier, secretary. R. Findlay, J. S. Miller, J. C. McCormick, R. W. Trest, A. Chenier, X. Pilon, R. H. Carmichael, Con. Hayes, F. Belanger, and L. Laforest, directors.

1905. A fish and game protective organization had J. A. Orr as chairman, and J. F. Black, secretary. They aimed to stop the dynamiting of fish in Lake Ramsey, at one time the finest black bass lake in Ontario.

The Club Canadien took up quarters in the basement of the new Jubilee Hall on Beech Street. J. R. Vincent was president ; F. Reeves, vice-president ; P. Grenon, secretary ; L. Frenette, treasurer ; E. Loisselle, manager. Committee members were J. Poitras and J. B. Laberge.

1907. The Baptists were originally a band of only fifteen people. They held their first services in the rink about 1907, their congregation consisting of only four adults and three children. They then rented the white log building on Beech Street, from the Methodists. R. L. M. Weeks was Pastor.

He purchased the church and moved it to the Larch and Minto Street corner. Their first baptisms were somewhat public—down on Lake Ramsey, until the baptistry was provided in a new church replacing the tiny one.

The \$10,000 Methodist Church had its corner stone laid by Hon. Frank Cochrane that year, with ritual by Rev. R. N. Burns, D.D.

1909. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, built of native stone, similar to material used in W. J. Bell's residence at an earlier date, was started. The cornerstone of the church was laid in August, and the building cost \$20,000.

The Knights of Columbus received a charter on April 21. The oldest living knight was E. A. Lapierre (92 in 1958)

1910. Buena Vista Conservatories, promoted by J. F. Black, started bringing flowers and plants in abundance, to the town, and a horticultural society was organized.

1912. The old Church of the Epiphany was dismantled and the corner stone laid for a new one, on August 1. That corner stone was moved in December, 1956 and the contents examined and replaced in a new narthex—the most unusual event of half a century.

1916. A handsome \$80,000 club building was opened formally May 5th at Copper Cliff with J. C. Nicholls president.

1917. The Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire was born in Montreal, Canada, in 1900. It came to Sudbury during the first World War in 1917. Mrs. W. C. Morrison was the first regent, assisted by Mrs. G. E. Buchanan, Mrs. H. C. Duncan, Mrs. G. M. Miller, Mrs. A. H. Smith, Mrs. E. A. Martin, Mrs. G. Brunton, Mrs. A. J. Fraser, Mrs. W. A. Webster, and Mrs. W. Greenwood. It was named the "Nipissing Chapter."

The public library was moved from Huron Chambers to the second floor of the new federal building, corner of Elm and Durham Streets.

1918. Tag days came into being as a war measure by the Red Cross in January.

1919. St. Joseph's Church started building on the site adjoining Ste. Anne's.

In December, a Canadian Club to foster Canadian art, culture, and authorship, was endorsed by 100 members of a social organization, known as the Sudbury Club, in a move to combine the two. Charles McCullough, of Hamilton, founder, addressed a meeting here and Charles McCrea became president, with C. W. Morris, secretary. The Sudbury Club adopted a new constitution and kept running until 1922. The men's Canadian Club never functioned.

1920. In February, 1920, a Women's Canadian Club was started and is still active. Mrs. D. H. Andress was president ; Mrs. H. C. Duncan, first vice-president ; Mrs. C. V. Corless, second vice-president ; Mrs. J. A. Mulligan, third vice-president ; and Kathleen Rose, secretary. In September, 1956, Mrs. H. S. Meades, president, issued an invitation to men as well as to women to become members.

1923. The Methodist Church burned, with a loss of \$40,000. It was rebuilt.

The Rotary Club came to Sudbury on October 22, with D. M. Brodie, president ; B. S. Leak, vice-president ; G. M. Miller, secretary ; and directors W. J. Bell, A. H. Beath, and J. A. Laberge. Charter members were Harry Husson, P. J. O'Gorman, L. H. Hillary, P. Morrison, W. J. Cook, T. S. Wilson, B. M.

Breen, W. E. Mason, J. J. Ferry, A. Elliott, J. G. Henry, T. H. Trainor, D. M. Morin, R. H. Stewart, F. M. Stafford, L. O'Connor and D. H. Bowen.

1924. A Baptist Church was built at Minto and Larch Streets.

The Lions Club was started on September 29. Dr. J. O. McDonald was president ; H. R. Grant, treasurer ; Gerald Weller, secretary ; K. Stewart, first vice-president ; C. A. Eby, second vice-president ; J. P. Taillon, third vice-president ; Committee, Gerry Grogan, W. B. Tate, J. S. McKessock, C. Tate, Brodie Brown, Dr. H. M. Torrington, A. C. Edward, and M. Irving.

1925. Methodists and Presbyterians formed the United Church.

1927. Continuing Presbyterians started to build Knox Church on Larch Street.

1928. St. Joseph's parish laid the corner stone for a \$100,000 church.

Children's Aid Society started to build " the Sudbury district home for little children ".

1931. Rev. J. C. Cochrane, superintendent of home missions in Northern Ontario dedicated All People's Mission Church in the spring of 1931, with Rev. F. R. Maybloom as its Finnish pastor.

In that year the United Church came out strongly for a home to support the aged.

The public library moved to brighter quarters at the corner of Elm and Elgin Streets, in the new \$25,000 C.P.R. telegraph building.

The Canadian Chautauqua came to Sudbury in the summer of 1931. Vilhjalmer Stefansson, the explorer was with them.

1932. T. D. Edward headed the Horticultural Society.

Elizabeth Fry Chapter of the I.O.D.E. received a charter in June. Miss Jessie Martin was regent. Mrs. D. H. Andress, regent of Nipissing chapter, greeted the organization delegation. Membership was limited to 35.

Captain Jules J. Ferry, president of the Sudbury branch of the Canadian Legion, became president of the Ontario Command, in the fall of 1932.

1933. Ste. Anne's parish commemorated 50 years of service and advancement.

1934. Mrs. Fred Woods headed the Red Cross, with the aim of increasing activities.

1935. Sudbury flowers, grown by W. C. Gardner and Dave Butchart, received an award of merit at the Toronto exhibition.

The Y.M.C.A., after almost a year raising funds, had its beginning in Sudbury on December 12. Harry Ballantyne, of the National Council presided at the first meeting. Temporary officers were : G. Metcalf, chairman ; R. Macauley, secretary ; and G. H. Ross, treasurer. On March 19, 1936, F. Stanley James became president ; G. Metcalf, first vice-president ; R. J. Macauley, second vice-president ; A. Corbeil, recording secretary ; and G. H. Ross, treasurer. Meetings were held in the Piccadilly Inn, 10, Cedar Street.

New churches building were : Finnish Lutheran, with Rev. E. A. Kyllonen, pastor ; Trinity Catholic, Rev. Father Nictupski and Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Rev. J. J. McCann, parish priests.

P. A. Dorion, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture representative, was succeeded by Romeo Leroux.

1936. The Lions Club donated a news stand for the use of John Charron, a blind man.

Rev. S. Cote, popular priest of Blezard in 1903 and Chelmsford in 1906, was elevated to the rank of Monseigneur.

1937. Y.M.C.A. directors received the deed for a building site between Elm and Cedar Streets, from the McKessock estate.

Rev. T. A. Desautels, S.J. of Sudbury celebrated his 50th year in the Jesuit order.

St. Andrew's Church and manse were cleared of debt.

A beautifully designed R.C. Church, St. Clements, was built on Eyre Street. Rev. C. J. Salini was rector.

1938. The new \$40,000 Y.M.C.A. building was officially opened, on October 3. F. Stanley James was president.

The Kinsmen Club began on November 17, with A. E. Goring, president, S. Martin, vice-president ; James Weller, secretary, and Dr. J. Shappert, historian. Among charter members were A. DeDiana, F. Reid, Dr. L. Hubbell, Dr. R. V. Sheppard ; A. Marling, and Morgan Wighton.

1939. All People's United Church were building an \$8,000 addition.

A beautiful new organ, with chimes, was dedicated at Knox Church.

1940. In September, a shelter for wayward girls was being built on a 25-acre plot four miles east of Sudbury to cost \$50,000, sponsored by the Order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

1941. Red Cross was salvaging waste paper and aluminium. Sudbury merchants were cutting out deliveries, to save gasoline.

Canon G. Prewer completed 50 years as a missionary to the Indians. He was retiring from the Anglican ministry.

St. Luke's new United Church at Coniston was built with volunteer labor.

1942. Rev. L. Cadieux started the Sudbury Historical Society.

A blood donor clinic was wanted by the Red Cross.

Mrs. D. H. Andress, first president of the Women's Canadian Club, in 1930, was given an honorary life membership.

H. P. McKeown was given a ninth term as president of the Children's Aid Society.

The Baptist Church marked its 35th anniversary in Sudbury.

Flt. Lt. Rev. Anderson preached.

1943. The Kiwanis Club was organized on March 8th, with D. W. Stewart, president ; Baxter Ricard, first vice-president ; B. E. Bainard, second vice-president ; F. S. Barry, treasurer ; Vern Tupling, secretary ; Directors : G. H. Furchner, C. McMillan, D. J. James, M. Robinson, A. R. Hogarth, A. Duncan, and X. Ducharme.

Sudbury's only deaconess, a missionary in British Guiana for

four years, Thelma Martin returned to her former position with a local bank.

J. H. McDonald, president of the Y.M.C.A. burned the mortgage on the building.

The mortgage was also burned for the Children's Aid Society Shelter on Pine Street, built in 1929 at a cost of \$40,000.

1944. On Rotary Club Day, Miss Lillian Ruel was voted Miss Sudbury of 1944.

The I.O.D.E. received a charter for the Elizabeth Barrett Browning Children's chapter, for girls 14 to 18. Miss Frances Moore was regent. Mrs. Mae Hamilton, regent of Marjorie Price chapter, organized in 1942, assisted in the ceremonies.

1945. The Red Cross drive netted \$87,000, \$4,000 less than 1944.

C. C. Tait was named president of the Children's Aid Society.

Provincial Council of the I.O.D.E. held a convention in Sudbury, of all Ontario chapters. Mrs. W. N. Smith was made a life member. Mrs. D. C. McKechnie represented the Sudbury chapters.

1946. A service organization with chief purpose of developing a community spirit among Jewish youth, the B'Nai B'Rith lodge was started in June, 1946, with Joseph Lesser, president. Supported by the Hillel Foundation, the society was established, in Illinois, in 1923. Irving Greenspoon succeeded Lesser as president, in April, 1949.

J. S. Jones started his fourth year as president of the Red Cross, at the 32nd annual meeting in March ; Robert Brown, first vice-president ; Dr. H. M. Torrington, 2nd vice-president ; Mrs. E. A. Young, 3rd vice-president ; Mrs. H. R. Grant, secretary ; and S. R. Brunton, treasurer.

George E. Collins succeeded J. S. Jones as president of the Red Cross Society.

Mrs. Edwin McKerrow, Copper Cliff, won the A. E. Hodge Trophy for the outstanding garden in the district.

1947. St. Andrew's United Church marked its 37th building anniversary. Rev. James Terry assisted Rev. Earl Lautenslager, a former pastor, who promoted the building of the new \$80,000 auditorium which opened February 2, 1941.

The 20 year old mortgage on Knox Church was burned. Mrs. Charles Kerr, a worker during that time, was given a life membership.

Sudbury Arts and Crafts Club, Miss Nellie Keillor, president, held an annual exhibition, of high value.

Ten-year-old Katie Smarke was president of the Red Cross, junior group, formed originally by Margaret Stubbs.

The Ukrainian National Federation, of Sudbury, crowned Olga Kobylnek their queen.

St. Andrew's Church, Coniston, marked the 40th year of its founding. Mrs. Frank Johnson was one of the first members.

1948. St. Mary's Ukrainian Church marked 25 years in Sudbury. Rev. B. Dzurman was parish priest.

Fred Roach and Fred Palmer became life members of the Sudbury Horticultural Society.

A new Italian Club, the Caruso, opened activities in the Ukrainian Hall with a Mardi Gras.

Mike Goya received the Canadian Humane Association parchment for rescuing Patricia Hall, her sister, Judy (who died later from shock), and Eddie Haapala, from drowning in Junction Creek.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning chapter of the I.O.D.E. received a charter, with Miss Lynn Vance regent.

1949. Rev. J. J. O'Leary became Right Rev. Monseigneur O'Leary.

Kenneth S. Clarke received a cup for most outstanding work in the provincial conservation field.

Sudbury Red Cross bought the Dr. Mulligan residence at Drinkwater and Cedar Streets for \$28,000. The doctor bought the land from the C.P.R. in 1906 and had the spacious house erected.

St. Paul's United Church was built, October 23. Rev. J. A. O. McKennitt, minister.

Nickel Chapter, I.O.D.E. at Copper Cliff, received its charter. Mrs. R. L. Beattie was regent ; Mrs. W. E. Gillespie, standard bearer.

Sudbury Lions Club, with Wilfred Salo as president, opened the quarter century celebration.

1950. Two girl guides from Canada were chosen for a world friendship camp tour in Switzerland, one of whom was Sudbury's Roma Porter.

Mrs. Russell Jennings, of Copper Cliff, a Dutch war bride, received a friendly letter from ex-Queen Wilhelmina.

Red Cross members receiving Dominion recognition, and badges were Mrs. Lorne Douglas ; Dr. H. M. Torrington ; and Mrs. Hilda Callaghan.

350 Masons congregated in Sudbury for the 67th assembly of the Masonic Great Priory of Canada and United States.

A frame garage built on Eyre Street in 1917 was razed to make room for St. Eugene's \$60,000 Roman Catholic Church. Rev. L. Cote was pastor.

The Mason Foundation provided \$35,000 for an addition to Knox Church, W. E. Mason's place of worship during life.

Mrs. Wm. Culley received a charter for the Lest We Forget Club, for welfare work.

A second Chinese women's organization was started at Knox Church, under the supervision of Miss Thelma Martin. Mrs. Harry Young was president.

Holy Redeemer Roman Catholic Church at Minnow Lake, costing \$40,000 was the first Redemptorist church in the North. Anglican Church of the Resurrection was opened at Gatchell.

1951. Clarence Buck, Copper Cliff, was awarded the Morse Conservation Trophy for fish and game preservation work.

The Children's Aid shelter on Pine Street was sold to St. Charles Catholic College.

1952. Minnow Lake Lions Club was given a charter ; Perle Love, president.

Self-supporting St. Mary's Ukrainian Church, Coniston, was opened.

A United Church of gothic design, costing \$150,000 was dedicated at Copper Cliff, with Rev. J. A. O. McKennitt in charge.

1953. St. Anthony's Church, Gatchell, and St. Matthew's Church, Lockery were dedicated in one day by Most Rev. Bishop R. H. Dignan.

A branch of the Y.W.C.A. was established, on March 27, by

Mrs. R. J. Callaghan, for the purpose of helping young women passing through the city, to secure rooming accommodation, Mrs. Graham Dick became president, succeeded by Gertrude Running ; with Mrs. G. Hartman, first vice-president ; Mrs. D. Fenney, second vice-president ; Estelle Marshall, recording secretary ; and Mrs. C. Hubbs, treasurer. A drive to raise \$80,000 to buy a home was begun in May, 1957.

The new Ukrainian \$60,000 Hall on Frood Road was officially opened.

Donations of \$163,000 were given to forward building plans for the Y.M.C.A.

500 delegates attended a Rotary convention in the city.

A sixth I.O.D.E. chapter in the district was formed at Minnow Lake, Mrs. Ron McLaren, regent.

1954. The new Calvary Baptist Church on Ontario Street was opened in January.

The Sudbury Field Naturalists Club was organized, with Wm. Morris, president.

St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Greek Orthodox Church, to cost \$75,000, was begun by voluntary labor, in July.

St. Paul's United and St. Augustine's Roman Catholic churches were opened at Garson, by Rev. James Young, and Rev. L. A. Villeneuve, respectively.

The "Y" camp, 29 acres on St. John's Island, Georgian Bay, was officially opened, in July. It was made possible by donations from the Mason Foundation and Mrs. W. J. Bell.

Parishioners of the Church of St. Paul, the Apostle, helped to erect a building of haydite at Coniston, in August.

Ronald Girouard, 18 years old, captured 37 first prizes and seven trophies at the Sudbury Horticultural Society's 33rd annual show.

Bruce Martin and George Tate were co-chairmen in the organization of the second annual Rotary Club exhibition, at the Arena, on September 16.

A bible distribution unit, 100 strong, rallied in Sudbury on September 18. It was known as the Gideons, organized in 1905 to place a bible in every hotel room.

Northern Ontario Art Association executive met in Sudbury at the home of Miss Nellie Keillor on September 20. Bes

paintings by northern artists were to be sent to Southern Ontario on tour.

The Eucharistic Congress was held at Sudbury Arena, October 3. There were present, one bishop, 60 priests, 70 sisters, and 7,000 worshippers.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Church of the Epiphany, had a long dream come true when they saw a memorial window they had worked to obtain, unveiled by Rev. E. F. Nock, assisted by Mrs. E. L. Alein, diocesan past president, and Mrs. D. H. Andress, senior member of the auxiliary.

Delegates from 414 I.O.D.E. Groups met in Sudbury.

Lions Club marked their 30th charter night on October 5. A. J. Samson, one of the "originals" greeted 30 clubs from Ontario and Quebec, at the Granite Club.

The Acadian Club, with Alban Gatten as president, was organized. Mr. Levin Lanteigne was vice-president, and his wife Marie, secretary.

1955. On January 11, Mrs. Joe Clarke was given one of the highest awards of the Orange Lodge, the long-service jewelled collar.

Rev. J. S. Roe was appointed delegate for the Y.M.C.A. to the world meet held in Paris.

Creighton-Lively received a charter for the newest Lions Club in the district, D. J. Dixon, president.

Gatchell Lions Club at its third annual meeting initiated 11 new members in February.

On March 11, the Lions Club and Sudbury branch of Canadian Legion, jointly planned to beautify Memorial Park, and move the cenotaph there.

At a convention in the city of the Ukrainian National Youth Federation of Canada, the first beauty to be named Miss Ukraine was chosen before 3,000 Ukraine-Canadian spectators. She was a girl of 17, Oksana Hrycenko, born in Sudbury.

Ronald Girouard, for the second time, won most points in the Sudbury Horticultural Society exhibition. Mrs. Roy Day, of Wembley Drive won the A. E. Hodge trophy for the outstanding home garden lot in the district.

The new Evangelical United Lutheran Church was opened, with Rev. H. A. Gram, pastor.

Jan T. Laba designed the new "U" shaped St. Casimir's

Roman Catholic Church, to be built on Drinkwater Street for New Canadians.

The General Women's Association of St. Andrew's Church prepared turkey dinners, on September 15, for 1,000 I.N. Co. Quarter Century Club members and guests at the Arena.

For the second time in two weeks the same organization put on a huge dinner, serving more than 1,000 at one sitting, this time their "loyalist" dinner held in Memorial Hall, in a campaign to raise \$360,000 for church expansion and suburban building construction.

Established October 1946, with 25 members, St. Paul's United Church on Regent Street, started a campaign to raise \$60,000 to complete their church building, and double its seating capacity to 700.

All Saints' Anglican Church, at Coniston, was dedicated November 6. Seating capacity was 120; cost \$23,000 for the main portion of the church, leaving the basement and parish hall to be completed later.

The Royal Canadian Humane Association recognized the bravery of Donald Pierce, 17, of Minnow Lake; Fred Teed, 16 and G. Leishman 16 of Gatchell, for saving the lives of two seven-year-old children from drowning, one in Minnow Lake and one in Gatchell pond.

A. J. "Joe" Samson, charter member and past president of the Lions Club, and mayor of Sudbury in 1926-27, was honored by a dinner on his 70th birthday, December 2, 1955.

A society called Finnish Canadian Historical Society, founded in 1944, held regular meetings in the Copper Cliff Finnish Lutheran Church Hall. Heading the organization were Mrs. Helge Tenhunen, John Luoma, Rev. L. T. Pikkusari, John Konthari, Mrs. Lempi Johnson, K. G. Asiala, Einari Wilson, Nillo Niemi, Kustaa Kahilin, and Arne Ritari.

Six Knights of Columbus received honorary memberships: P. T. O'Gorman, R. Leake, W. J. Killoran, J. M. Regan, M. G. Trainor, and P. J. Scully.

The suburban United Church at New Sudbury was to come within the St. Andrew's expansion plan. It was located at the corner of Carmen Street and Lasalle Blvd.

1956. After 26 years as a basement church, a superstructure costing \$325,000 was started on June 25 on St. Jean de Brebeuf's stone foundation.

Mrs. Ronald (Helen) MacLaren became administrator of a proposed blood bank sponsored by the Red Cross. They set aside \$10,000 for a blood donor clinic.

Wm. Bradley, I. N. Co. pensioner taught art to paraplegics in his spare time, as a member of the Arts and Crafts Club, of Sudbury, at which Nellie Keillor Lowe won top honors for two of her oils.

The 35th annual exhibition and awards of the Sudbury Horticultural Society on August 24 brought to light the increasing interest in beautification of home surroundings. Mrs. Roy Day won the Hodge trophy for the third time for the outstanding garden of the district.

The Church of the Epiphany launched the largest campaign in its history for funds with a "loyalty dinner" at Memorial Hall, in September. Seventy canvassers were appointed for the drive. The diocese embraces 70,000 square miles.

An exhibition of 29 oil paintings of high calibre, painted by Terence Cuneo, member of the Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts, portraying with fine skill, scenes of I. N. Co. plants in Canada, United States and Europe, was held at Copper Cliff Club and I. N. Co. Club in October.

The Sudbury Horticultural Society, Mrs. W. E. Chaddock, president; Mrs. W. A. Morris, secretary, initiated a get-together dinner, November 21 at Memorial Hall to hear of the society's achievements for 1956, and plans for the future.

The Sudbury and District White Cane Club, started in 1946, elected Mrs. Louise Pickering president; Les Jones, field secretary; with thirty members on the roll. There were 65 sightless people in Sudbury, and 110 in the surrounding area. They held an annual square dance and sing-song at Legion Memorial Hall in December.

1957. The Roman Catholic Ste. Anne's parish started a campaign to collect money for building a religious retreat on Cartier Avenue in January behind Our Lady of Lourdes grotto, to accommodate 50 residents, and cost \$300,000. It will be called Villa Loyola Retreat House, with a meeting room, a chapel, and fifty bedrooms. The grotto had been built by Count Nicholas Julien Frederic Romanet du Caillaud, of Isle Haute-Vienne, France, who, in 1902 invested in a large acreage of Sudbury, McKim, and Neelon-Garson property.

St. Paul's United Church on Regent Street had money to loan. The city borrowed some at $4\frac{1}{2}\%$. A permit was granted to spend \$90,000 to complete the church building.

An old courthouse in Hamilton was moved to Sudbury, stone by stone, to be used in the outer walls of St. Jean de Brebeuf Church on Notre Dame Avenue. It became the handsomest church in the north as well as the largest, 156 feet long and 69 feet wide, and with seating for 1,200.

A lounge-recreation room was secured in the Kresge Block (formerly Huron Chambers) by the Y.W.C.A., to accommodate young women desirous of gathering during lunch hour or in the evenings.

The Sudbury and District Children's Aid Society prepared to celebrate their 50th anniversary. The first president was Mrs. P. S. Frawley, October 21, 1907; the 1957 president, Oliver L. Coley; vice-presidents, J. A. Tilley and Steve Garland; secretary, Mrs. Don Stickles; treasurer, Art Quesnel, managing director, Dan. B. Fenny; and executive assistant, Mrs. Grace Wigg, former superintendent.

William Zinkie, of Copper Cliff, received a 50 year jewel from Odd-fellows Lodge No. 455. He retired from I. N. Co. in 1942 after 49 years' service.

Between 600 and 800 Shriners convened in Sudbury, in June, in a Northland Ceremonial of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, accompanied by their 75 piece brass band. Downtown traffic was completely blocked for 20 minutes.

Eulalie Martin, widow of William, pioneer of Copper Cliff, charter member and past noble grand of the Copper Cliff Rebekah Lodge, life member of the Women's Missionary Society of Knox Presbyterian, Copper Cliff and Sudbury, received the degree of chivalry at a ceremony held in Toronto.

The Sudbury and District Council of Friendship, to help New Canadians, had Mrs. George Hartman as president, and Mary Whalen as head of the public relations committee.

In July, Arnie Ritari, who helped establish a Lions Club at Helsinki, Finland, in 1950, was installed as governor of an area from Mattawa to Sault Ste. Marie, with jurisdiction over forty clubs.

Hon. Michael Starr, Dominion labor minister, was awarded a plaque in September, as "Ukranian of the year". He was born in Copper Cliff.

Several members of Holy Trinity Church, planned to form a house building co-operative and buy a block of lots in the Donovan section.

The Sudbury Rotary Fair had 18,773 paid attendance, highest in its five years of operation.

An Ontario regional So-Ed conference, first ever held in Sudbury, brought delegates from seventeen cities in the province and were welcomed by Lloyd Simpson, chairman of the Y.M.C.A. board of directors.

Sudbury and District Horticultural Society honored three veteran members, Fred Roach, Phil Goddard, and George Hartman.

In October, Joyce Villeneuve, 16, of Minnow Lake, won an all-Canada essay contest on Canadian progress, against 150 competitors.

Peter Hallsworth, from London School of Librarianship, became Sudbury's first male librarian since Thomas Fournier, in 1896.

The Canadian Society of Painters in Water Color, chose a picture painted by Nellie (Keillor) Lowe, for inclusion in a Dominion-wide show.

Most Rev. Giovanni Panico, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, the first in 25 years was welcomed on October 17 by the Roman Catholic churches in Sudbury.

A Copper Cliff beauty, Dorothy, wife of Joe Zorica, noted hockey player, was crowned Miss Credit Union at a banquet attended by 2,000 members.

One of Sudbury's finest artists, and vice-president of the Sudbury Arts and Crafts Club, John Watson, held a one-man show in the Public Library.

Pioneer members for fifty years with the Children's Aid Society, were Mrs. R. S. Mitchell, Mrs. J. Burgess, and Mrs. W. T. Crawford, as well as Mrs. W. M. Martin, 47 years with the society.

York Street was to have a St. Peter's United Church of unique design, one with three peaks to the roof.

In November a three-day convention was held by Jehovah's Witnesses, when V. White, of Toronto, spoke to 744 persons.

During the Christmas candle-lighting service held in Knox Church, Mrs. Hugh Rose was presented with a life membership pin and certificate.

Marian Miller was winner of a \$300 bursary, donated by the Elizabeth Barrett Browning chapter, IODE, and Elia Minkkila was awarded a music bursary.

1958. Miss P. R. McAdam became regent of Nipissing Chapter, I.O.D.E. in February, and Mrs. D. H. Mulligan, regent of Elizabeth Barrett Browning chapter.

The German-Canadian Club was refused permission to operate its club-rooms at 547, Howey Crescent.

Fred Roach, Sudbury's 87-year-old active horticulturist, received a certificate of merit from the Ontario Horticultural Association.

A contract was let for the building of a modern \$110,000 Anglican Church of the Resurrection on Regent Street, and the demolition of the old church. Rev. Gordon Honour remained rector.

Rev. Lorenzo Cadieux, founder and director of Northern Ontario Historical Society, won the annual Champlain prize for the best historical book written in French, in Canada, during the year. It was based upon the life of "Flying Priest" J. M. Couture. A grant of \$2,000 from the Canada Council was given to the society to prepare indexes and reprint their publications.

On May 21, the University Club of Sudbury, with ten executive members, was formed. Father Alphonse Raymond was president; Dr. Pierre Chalifoux, treasurer; and Gaston Paquette, secretary.

In June, Rev. Earl S. Lautenslager was installed as president of the Hamilton Conference of the United Church of Canada.

On June 19, R. C. (Bert) Cooper was elected president of the Lions Club.

On June 30, directors of Sudbury Retail Merchants Association recommended that the Chamber of Commerce approach city council to have flower pots placed on downtown light standards as they have in Montreal and Victoria.

CHAPTER EIGHT

ELECTIONS, FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL 1905

THE FIRST SUDBURIAN to win an election was Frank Cochrane, Conservative, who contested Nipissing West riding for the provincial seat, on May 30th. He became Minister of Lands and Mines, and was re-elected on June 8th, 1908. He went to the federal house, in 1911, as Minister of Railways in the Borden cabinet, a post he held until 1917. For biography see Civic Governments under 1897, when he was Mayor of Sudbury.

1911 — 1929. In a provincial by-election, when Frank Cochrane's seat was vacated, Charles McCrea, Conservative, won, and became Minister of Mines, on June 25th, 1923, having won two elections in between June 29th, 1914 and October 20th, 1919. He repeated on December 1st, 1926, and October 30th, 1929. He handled the cabinet post of Minister of Mines from 1923 to 1934 ; and that of Minister of Game and Fisheries, as well, from 1923 to 1932. As a member, he never failed to extol the possibilities of Sudbury and district. He was on the directorate of several mining and industrial companies.

He was born in Springtown, Renfrew County, in December, 1877. In 1901 he came to Sudbury to manage the law firm of McGarry and Devine, and in a short time became owner of that law business. In that year, he was a special guest at the Hop Club, in Lennon's Hall, to welcome Thomas Edison, and gave the great inventor a glowing account of Sudbury's future.

In 1903 he married Edith Louise Dent, of Renfrew, and leased the whole second floor of the new Baikie-Gill Block for living quarters and offices. His fine brick residence, which he acquired later, at 62 Monck Street (which was torn down to make way for the I. N. Co. Club, Froot Road, the new name for Monck Street), was his last Sudbury home. He went to Toronto in 1934, in retirement. Those who knew him and followed his campaigns for the Conservative party, can attest to his aptitude for winning friends, Catholic and Protestant, Conservative or Liberal, giving

him a record-breaking career as a politician of the north. He died on October 30, 1952.

1934. In a fiery provincial election contest, Edmund A. Lapierre, a commercial traveler serving the north, with headquarters at Sudbury from 1895, won for the Liberals, on June 19th, polling the largest vote ever recorded in the Sudbury ridings. That victory was a spectacular one, considering that Hon. Charles McCrea had been a perennial favorite.

Lapierre was born in Montreal on January 25th, 1866, son of Jean Baptiste Lapierre and Marie Gauthier. He started work in the big S. Charley department store, when 14. It was in 1911, that he entered politics in support of Wilfrid Laurier. On December 17th, 1917, he was defeated on the conscription issue. He persisted and won a seat in the federal house on December 7, 1921, repeating on October 29, 1925. A party division gave the government a majority of only eight seats, which a coalition threatened to disrupt. Another election was held on September 14, 1926, and Lapierre won from J. A. Laberge.

That was his last bid for political honors until he tried his luck in the provincial parliament in 1934 and won. He was given a resounding ovation by the crowds, which he acknowledged from atop a truck on which was mounted a brass band. Somebody in the crowd shouted, "Vive le Roi, Lapierre!" predicting that he would now be king of Canada. The Lapierre family is entrenched in traditions of sturdy succession, having emigrated from Brittany to Montreal in 1667, when Louis XIV was monarch. In January, 1958 he entered his 93rd year, and lives in Sudbury.

In June, 1930, the Liberal party trotted out a dark horse for the federal contest with four opponents. He was Dr. J. R. Hurtubise. His opponents were K. A. Stewart, Reconstruction; A. T. Smith, Communist; Ben Levert, C. C. F. and J. N. McNamara, Conservative. Hurtubise won, and repeated in 1935 and 1940.

Joseph Raoul Hurtubise was born at Ste. Anne de Prescott Ontario. He graduated in medicine at Queen's University after an honor arts degree from Bourget College at Rigaud, Quebec. He came to Verner in 1906, and opened a practice, coming on to Sudbury, in 1910. He attended the Postgraduate Hospital in New York in 1917, and the Mayo Brothers Clinic in 1925. Mor



The last mayor of the town and first mayor of the city of Sudbury,
August 2, 1930, Peter Fenton

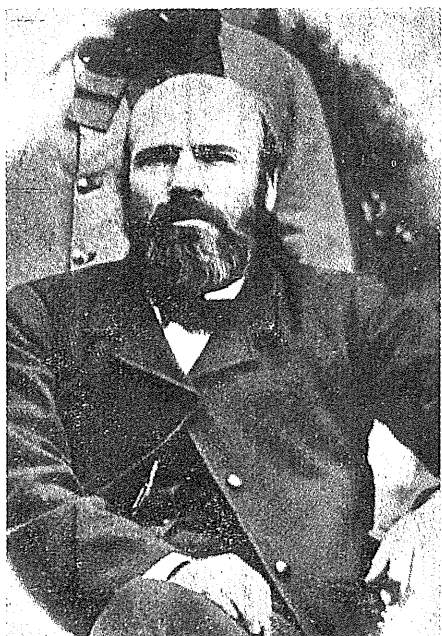
THE FOUR FIRST PROSPECTORS IN THE SUDBURY AREA PRIOR TO 1884



RINALDO McCONNELL



JAMES STOBIE



THOMAS FROID



FRANCIS CHARLES CREAN

post graduate courses were added in London and Paris. He gained a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons.

He was president of St. Joseph's Hospital medical staff, 1914 to 1916, and 1928 to 1932. He was one of the originators of the Sudbury District and Northern Ontario Historical Society, serving as president. He was chairman of the Sudbury Separate School Board and vice-president of the French-Canadian Association of Education. He never married.

He lost his first bid for parliament in 1923, but served from 1930 to 1945, when he became Senator Hurtubise. He was vice-president of the Sudbury Broadcasting Co. for a number of years. He died on January 31, 1955.

1937. Native son, James Maxwell Cooper became Liberal member elect for the Sudbury riding on October 6. He was born on June 17, 1900, was educated in Sudbury schools, and was a member of debating societies. He was good at track and field sports, and in 1918 entered University of Toronto, where he became a member of the Gladstone Debating Society. His father, James, had founded the first Liberal Association in Sudbury, in 1898.

In 1923 he was at Osgoode Hall, and while there became goalie for the O. H. A. team, the first time the Hall indulged in extramural activities. In 1926 he graduated, and with a boyhood friend, Marr Brodie, formed the law firm of Cooper and Brodie. He was married on November 12, 1934 to a popular Copper Cliff girl, Ann Henderson. He became a K.C. in 1943, and Judge on September 1st, 1950. While M. P. he replied to the speech from the throne, stressing the need for better highways, and more of them—and particularly that contentious Parry Sound Highway.

1943. Labor Union organizer, Robert H. Carlin, was the C. C. F. candidate for the Sudbury district, who won the provincial election of August 4. He was re-elected on June 4, 1945.

1945. In a Dominion by-election in the summer of 1945, J. Leo Gauthier, native son, became Liberal member for Nipissing on the same day his predecessor, Dr. Hurtubise became a senator.

1948. Welland S. Gemmell, Conservative won a seat in the provincial parliament against four opponents, on June 7.

1949. J. Leo Gauthier was returned to Ottawa with a record vote, in June.

1951. Welland S. Gemmell was re-elected to the Ontario house on November 22, with a majority of 2,257 over Leo Landreville. He had held the portfolio of Minister of Mines, from May, 1949.

He was born at Whitefish, Ontario on September 14, 1910, and was educated at public school, there and the high school in Sudbury ; then at the University of Toronto Victoria College, from which he graduated, in 1934, as B.A.

As a youngster, he helped in his father's store, and then went to Toronto, Oshawa Whitby, and Fenelon Falls where he gained more grocery store experience. He came back to Whitefish to run the store and post office upon the death of his father, in 1938. In February of 1943 he married Freda Hamilton, at the Dominion United Church in Ottawa. He was Reeve of Drury-Denison and Graham Townships for eight years before entering politics. He died on June 18, 1954.

1953. Rodger Mitchell, Liberal, was elected to the Dominion parliament for the revised Sudbury riding ; J. Leo Gauthier, who, in 1945 was M.P. for Nipissing, and in 1949 for Sudbury, became member for the new Nickel Belt riding without changing residence.

1955. On June 9th the Ontario elections gave Leslie Frost a bigger majority than in the previous election. Nickel Belt ; Algoma-Manitoulin ; Parry Sound ; and Nipissing, all elected Conservative members.

In the re-organized Sudbury riding, Gerry Monaghan was elected, and Rheal Belisle became the first member of the newly-created Nickel Belt riding. In that election, Indians voted for the first time.

Gerald J. Monaghan was born in Thurso, Quebec, in 1915. In 1940 he married Dora Menard, a Sudbury school teacher. In 1944 he left the employ of I. N. Co. to become a trainman on the C.P.R.

He was an alderman in 1950 and 1951 ; controller in 1952 ; and deputy mayor in 1952 and the latter part of 1953, after the retirement of Larry Lamouroux. He was on the public library board in 1953-54 ; organizer and president of the Sudbury Civil Defence Organization, and Sudbury Planning Board in 1954. In 1956, he bought a garage, which he operates.

Rheal Belisle was born in Blezard Valley, July 3, 1919 ; educated at Blezard public school and Chelmsford high school ; and followed a commercial course from the University of Toronto for two years. He worked at the Levack mine before joining the army in 1940, and when discharged went back with I. N. Co. at Frood. In 1948 he worked as inspector with the Department of Agriculture, resigning in 1952 to establish his own wholesale business.

He was married in August, 1941, to Edna Rainville. He was reeve of Rayside Township from 1946 to 1950 and then clerk-treasurer for two years. The Belisles have a family of three sons and three daughters.

1957. In the federal elections of June 10, D. Rodger Mitchell was re-elected in Sudbury riding, and J. Leo Gauthier in Nickel Belt, both Liberals. The Conservatives, however, won 110 seats ; Liberals, 104 ; with John Diefenbaker becoming prime minister of Canada.

J. Leoda Gauthier was born in Copper Cliff, son of Alexandre Gauthier and Euphasie Bazinet. He was educated in a Sudbury primary school and at Sacred Heart College. He was married on December 21, 1926 to Anna Clairoux. As a boy, he was a "newsie", and became a lumberman. He was president of the Victorian Order of Nurses, 1940 to 1945 ; chairman of the Sudbury Parks Commission ; and president of the St. Jean-Baptiste Society, 1942 to 1944.

D. Rodger Mitchell was born in Owen Sound on March 26, 1898. He attended public school there, and took an apprenticeship in pharmacy. He graduated in pharmacy from the University of Toronto in 1921. He first worked in Sudbury, with Lorne Douglas in the Sudbury Drug Co., then became known as "Mitchell, the Druggist," taking charge of the Regent Pharmacy, in 1937.

He married Greta Beryl McElroy in 1927. In 1949 he was president of The Ontario Retail Druggists' Association. He is

a member of the A. F. and A. M. and was first returned to parliament in the election of 1953.

1958. In the March 31st, 1958 Federal election, Rodger Mitchell was re-elected. Osias J. Godin won in Nickel Belt riding, J. Leo Gauthier having retired because of ill-health. The Right Hon. John Diefenbaker's Conservative government was returned with a record-breaking majority of 209 seats.

Richard Leake, aged 102, who had cast his first ballot for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, turned out to vote.

CHAPTER NINE

HOLIDAY MOODS

1885

ARBOR DAY WAS held in Sudbury on Friday, April 24, 1891, at Bailey's farm, 1½ miles east of the village of Sudbury, while another group were in the direction of McCormick's mill a mile west on the Soo branch. They were looking for swamp elm to plant on school grounds and around town. Those arbor days began in 1885, and provided a short week for school children.

1893. One of the first carnivals was held in January, 1893, in Martin's rink on Durham Street, South, west side near Larch Street. M. McCormick was a "broken down alderman," Mrs. Veach, a "Spanish Queen," and Miss Nefey, "fortune". An exciting hockey game was headed by Don Frood and Dave Humphrey.

The first recorded three-ring circus came to Sudbury in June, 1893, Leon W. Washburn's Great European Railroad Show, with a \$5,000 steam calliope and a steam horse. The town let them in for \$25, though the regular fee was \$50 for a license. By 1897 it went up to \$150 and Washburn's Circus passed the town by.

Quoiting was a favorite outdoor pastime of that period held in front of the White House. W. Chalmers and C. Carmichael were its chief devotees.

1894. In June, the Cook and Whitby Circus came to town.

In October that year, Lord Swansea accompanied by his daughter, Miss Violet Vivian, visited Murray Mine, with the directors of the Dominion Mineral Company.

1895. In August it was Sells Brothers Enormous United Big Show with 1,000 people and 500 horses and ponies which provided the holiday mood.

1896. The Ka-No-Ta Medical and Concert Co. appeared at Martin's Rink in September, with a novelty show. They held a

ladies' wood-sawing contest, giving a prize to the lady who sawed three pieces off a stick, first.

1897. There was a bicycle club headed by W. P. Martin, Mr. Glidden and P. S. Frawley. Mrs. Frawley was the first woman cyclist.

June 20 was the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, which called for a celebration.

1900. The relief of Ladysmith and the surrender of the Boer general Cronje, were celebrated on February 15, by a large parading crowd who settled down at the grounds in front of the White House—built a bonfire, and burned the effigy of Oom Paul Kruger.

T. J. Ryan, mayor, addressed the crowd and other patriotic speeches followed, delivered by Rev. Pelletier, Rev. Boydell, and Rev. Johnston ; A. McCharles, Jas. Purvis, Alex Paul, T. N. Kilpatrick, W. A. Quibell ; D. Baikie and J. R. Gordon. J. B. Veach provided refreshments.

That was the most spontaneous expression of patriotism for the British Empire ever held in Sudbury.

1904. In October, the Grenadiers' Band of London, England; 61 pieces strong, appeared at the Palace Rink. That became a precedent for the appearance of famous British bands in Sudbury,

In 1908 the Kilties Band, of 42 men, en route to Australia, stopped off here.

1909. Circuses continued to come. In June, it was the Norris & Rowe aggregation.

1918. Armistice Day, November 11, caused a riotous uproar which started at 3 a.m., gaining momentum at daybreak. A monster celebration and parade kept up all day and night. Fire Deputy Chief, William Andrews, rode his charger to the top of the new post office steps !

1919. Peace Day was held on July 19th.

1935. On May 6th one of the largest crowds in Sudbury

gathered at the athletic field to celebrate King George V's and Queen Mary's silver jubilee.

1937. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were crowned and 10,000 people turned out to celebrate, in Sudbury. Many colourful floats added to the gaiety of the occasion.

1939. Royalty was received by cheering Sudbury, June 5, in one of the most glorious events in local history. Mayors and councillors from outlying municipalities ; the clergy ; religious orders ; judges ; magistrates ; members of parliament ; ex-mayors ; and special guests, assisted the municipal officials of Sudbury in welcoming their Majesties, King George VI and his gracious queen, Elizabeth.

Mayors Laforest and E. A. Collins, opened the ceremonies.

The Salvation Army Citadel band, of 28 pieces gave an open air concert, to entertain the multitude at Athletic Field (re-named Queen's Athletic Field, in honor of the royal visit). Introductions of local dignitaries were made by Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

A pilot car with the commissioner of the R.C.M.P. ; Scotland Yard officers ; and Sudbury chief of police, headed the procession. Behind was the royal car, flying the royal ensign. Cars following bore the royal retinue and officials.

The welcoming committee had prepared a clear schedule which was followed with precision. Part of the visit was a trip down into Frood Mine ; the first time royalty had donned the standard safety regalia in the history of the mine. Rosemary Ovens and Rita Price were " ladies-in-waiting " to the queen for that ceremony.

Thousands went to Coniston to get a last glimpse of the Royal train. Many still cherish the thrilling memories of that historical visit, so replete in highlights that would take a book to describe adequately.

1943. Sudbury's Diamond Jubilee was celebrated with a parade, headed by the Lions Club Boys' Band, directed by Michael Moore, followed by a sing-song led by A. H. " Bert " Cooper, with Mrs. Lenore Worthington accompanying at the piano. Miss June Holnuty was acclaimed " Miss Sudbury " for 1943.

1947. The Northern Ontario Outfitters' Association, with H. A. Heineman as president, opened the Winter Carnival with a log sawing contest. The trading post motif in decorating the city was the use of "log cabin" lumber.

Mayor Beaton invited Premier George Drew to start the activities, at the head of a parade containing floats, which surpassed in design anything ever seen before in Sudbury. Directors of the week-long events were general manager Wally Armstrong ; Baxter Ricard ; J. R. Meakes ; Gerald O'Reilly ; D. Groom ; W. E. Goodearle ; Percy Morrison ; W. E. Clow ; W. E. Mason ; D. R. Moore ; A. J. Samson ; C. J. MacMillan ; M. Silverman ; A. B. Baker ; E. A. Martin ; W. S. Gemmell ; C. Carrington ; A. Corbeil ; F. Reid ; H. Claridge ; W. B. Plaunt, Jr. ; Ken Semour ; Joe Lesser ; Rev. E. M. Skillen ; Fred Sheridan ; Michael Ryan ; Vic Corbeil ; Mrs. Fred Anaka (fashions) ; and Miss Marguerite Boyle (pictures).

The Chinese float "Goddess on the Lily" designed by Harry Young, assisted by W. K. and Bill Lum, for the Chinese Community Clubs, was a masterpiece.

Germain Tessier was crowned Carnival Queen, by bewhiskered Mayor Beaton. Wilf Salo was "Whiskerino King".

Most typical Northern Ontario children judged by Miss Boyle and Miss Mary Ainslee, were Paul Thanase and Janet Stewart, in the 2 to 5-year-old group ; Denise Desilets and Joe Shaw in the 6 to 9-year-old group ; and Phyllis Clarke and Frank Douglas in the 10 to 14-year-old group.

1951. Though Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, en tour in Canada, did not stop at Sudbury, they started a flair for square dancing which captivated the young folks of the district—and old ones too.

1953. A grand ball in Memorial Hall was held on the eve of Queen Elizabeth's coronation, followed next day by a two-mile parade, and a school children's show at the Arena.

The first annual Exhibition was held at the Arena by the Rotary Club, E. J. Wiley, president.

1955. A record of 16,716 paid attendance at the Rotary Fair, excluding thousands of children admitted free, was established at the Arena, on September 21 to 23.

CHAPTER TEN

HOSPITALS AND HEALTH

1883

THE FIRST HOSPITAL was built of logs by the C.P.R. building crews, without regard for possible street surveys. It was in the middle of the road, which was only bush then, at what became Lorne and Elm Streets.

1887. After the street survey the building was moved to Dufferin Street, and later became a private hospital operated by Dr. Hart, followed by Dr. Goodfellow, both of Huntsville.

1891. The Board of Health was made up of Dr. W. H. Mulligan, John Frawley, and A. DeGrange.

The water supply was the main problem, the drinking water pool at the spring in the gravel pit, where Queen's Athletic Field is now, was becoming a public laundry tub.

Hogs were forbidden, except in pens, 70 feet away from any dwelling.

J. Carmichael was sanitary inspector.

In November, S. Fournier, R. B. Struthers, M.D. and Rev. Charles Piercy composed a committee to have a "general hospital," which, in 1892, was opened on Elm Street, West, near the Hart Hospital.

1895. The first convent was established by the Grey Nuns, of Ottawa, founders of St. Joseph's Hospital.

1898. St. Joseph's Hospital was formally opened on December 1, and was a marvel of architecture of the time.

1901. In February, sixteen cases of smallpox were reported. To local citizens it was like a war scare. The grocery business of Sam Johnson, of the Johnson-Washburn Block, was hit hard when he was the victim of isolation on suspicion of having the disease.

George Hicks operated a "steamship on the street" in front of the King Edward Hotel, and all baggage of travelers had to be put through a steaming process to kill smallpox germs. He became known as "Stewpot George". Women complained because the process caused colors to "run".

1905. The old frame and log hospital on Dufferin Street caught fire and was reduced to ruins. It had been occupied by Italian and Assyrian laborers for some years. It was at that time owned by the Birbeck Loan Co. of London, Ontario, and had cost the town more than it had paid in taxes.

1911. Dr. W. J. Cook was appointed medical health officer, a post he held for 33 years.

1918. An influenza epidemic closed all public places, schools and churches, in September.

1920. Twenty-six cases of smallpox were reported, and less drastic means were taken, than in 1901, to stamp out the disease.

1921. A public health nurse was appointed in March, and a year later the Victorian Order of Nurses received representation in Sudbury, with Mrs. W. J. Bell as president. That order was founded by Lady Aberdeen in 1891.

1923. Sudbury council spent \$7,000 for 9½ acres of land in the southwest section of town, for a sewage disposal plant.

1925. Pasteurization of milk became law.

1926. Building permits included \$150,000 for a new wing to St. Joseph's Hospital.

1931. Bruce Amm was the best developed baby for its age (8 months) in Sudbury district. He was a grandson of the late Colin Campbell, who had died on February 28. At one time he was with the Sudbury Journal, and in 1910 was appointed mining recorder for the district.

St. Joseph's Hospital opened the new wing which would accommodate 250 more patients.

1934. The Victorian Order of Nurses had ushered in 2,162 healthy babies since its organization in September, 1922, reported Beth Aylward.

Birth of quintuplets at Callander gave Sudbury a thrill. Dr. A. Dafoe and Miss Clouthier, Red Cross nurse; Mrs. Legras, and Miss Yvonne Leroux, R.N. were with the patient, Mrs. Ovila Dionne from May 28.

Three died in a heat wave exceeding 103 degrees.

There were 977 births and 309 deaths in the district.

1937. David McKee was appointed sanitary inspector for Northern Ontario.

F. A. Ricard was chairman of the Board of Health for his 16th term.

Medical costs for persons on relief were \$2,200 for the year.

1939. Sanitary Inspector, Frank Rothery, claimed that many suburban wells were not fit to use.

Dr. Jack Fowler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Fowler, was awarded the McPhedran Fellowship in clinical medicine, at the University of Toronto, and continued his research work with the Banting Institute.

1940. An isolation hospital was a part of the proposed St. Joseph's extension.

The new Sudbury Medical Clinic was being constructed on Elm Street, East.

1941. Chlorination of city water supply was ordered by the Ontario Department of Health. Two chlorinators for the David Street pumphouse cost \$3,324.

The open outfall sewer was to be extended 500 feet beyond Copper Street.

Dusty highways in the district, as a menace to health, evoked a strong complaint from the mayor and council, directed to Premier Hepburn. The department of highways took prompt action.

1942. Beth Aylward, Victorian Order nurse, in Sudbury for 20 years, left for Nova Scotia. Mrs. W. J. Bell made a departing presentation.

1943. Captain Kenneth Tilton Reed, of the French River district for 20 years, fell down stairs on his 99th birthday, without serious injury.

Miss Gladys Clements became the first Sudbury-born laboratory technician, a war-born occupation.

1944. Dr. John McCullough, at 38, was the youngest medical man to become president of the Medical Staff Association of St. Joseph's Hospital.

Dr. R. V. Chapple, Chapleau born, succeeded Dr. F. M. Lively as president of the Sudbury division of the Ontario Medical Association.

Dr. W. J. Cook resigned as medical health officer, after 33 years of service.

Dr. T. C. Young, horse dealer and veterinary surgeon, retired after 35 years in business.

1945. Dr. R. M. Mitchell received two titles ; F.R.C.S. and F.A.C.S.

1946. Plans were out by Louis N. Fabbro, for a million dollar general hospital on the F. M. Stafford property facing Lake Ramsey.

Dr. Ronald C. Nash, young Sudburian, was one of four doctors, in Canada, to win a \$10,000 scholarship for cancer research.

Dr. P. E. Laflamme became president of the Sudbury Medical Association.

The Victorian Order of Nurses was rejuvenated in a drive for funds, with O. Godin, president.

1947. Corunna Bolduc, first blind person on the North American Continent to become a dark room operator, was employed at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Miss Patricia Campbell won the Florence Heustis award for operating room technique, at a Toronto hospital.

1948. Dr. W. J. Cook, L.C.R.P., M.R.C.S., retired medical health officer, a Sudbury resident for 45 years, died on July 19. He was born at Marmora in 1877 ; taught school to pay his way through McGill ; and upon graduating as M.D., came to Sudbury in 1903. He practiced for a time at Sturgeon Falls and on St. Joseph Island. Returning in 1908, he was appointed surgeon for the C.P.R. and in 1911 made M.H.O. for Sudbury, a position to be held until July 7, 1944, when he retired. His second wife, who was Dr. Faustina Kelly, survives him.

The "Hollow Log" Club composed of professional men which used the old log schoolhouse in 1888, was revived in the "Back Room" of the Acme Block in 1907. There Doctors Howey, Arthur, Cook and Dales with Dr. McCauley, of Copper Cliff, as a frequent guest, established a headquarters for relaxation.

Dr. H. W. Feldhans, upon retirement was presented with a gift, by the first baby he delivered in Copper Cliff, 36 years before, Mrs. D. Valentini.

1949. Work was started on a \$1,000,000 St. Elizabeth School of Nursing at St. Joseph's hospital.

Polio cases numbered 50 in Sudbury and McKim. A post-polio clinic was established by the Red Cross.

The new eight-storey Sudbury General Hospital received a \$30,000 gift from the W. E. Mason Foundation.

Dr. M. J. G. Lynch opened Sudbury's first pathology laboratory in connection with St. Joseph's and the General hospitals in Sudbury.

Dr. Vivian Fournier was made president of the Northern Ontario Dental Association.

1950. Dr. Tom Dixon was appointed psychiatrist at the General Hospital.

Dr. R. V. Chapple, chairman of the Sudbury Rotary Polio Clinic, devised an original aluminium brace for patients.

The 60-acre Cook farm at South Regent Street was secured for a new "Memorial Hospital" by the Mason Foundation, for \$25,000.

The new \$2,600,000 General Hospital was officially opened. Dr. J. E. McCullough became chief of staff ; Mother Superior, Sister Mary Alice ; and assistant administrator, Rev. Sister Mary Joan.

George B. Wooten, optometrist, and T. G. Stark, high school physics teacher, invented a new type of deep convex lens. An outbreak of trichinosis, pork disease, hit the district. City doctors were refused free parking privileges.

1951. Acme Building and Construction Co. had a contract to build a \$1,050,000 sanatorium overlooking Lake Ramsey.

The cerebral palsy clinic, first in Canada, was opened by the Red Cross in Sudbury.

The St. Elizabeth School of Nursing, was formally opened.

Fluoridation of Sudbury water supply was recommended by Dr. Frank A. Kohli, director of dental service for Ontario, and put into effect.

International Nickel Co. donated \$100,000 to the sanatorium, while the Mason Foundation gave \$50,000, plus \$100,000 to the Sudbury Memorial Hospital.

An iron lung was donated to the Board of Health by the Union of Mine-Mill and Smelter Workers.

1952. A polio center was planned for Sudbury General Hospital.

Dr. Robert Orange became the only Canadian to be named Fellow of the International College of Surgeons (anaesthetic branch).

The 155-bed \$1,474,000 Sudbury-Algoma Sanatorium was opened to the first patient, Mrs. Nellie Hrynkeiv. Dr. C. J. Doherty was medical director.

Mr. and Mrs. David Young were the proud parents of triplets, the second trio in its history, to be born in St. Joseph's hospital.

An addition to Sudbury General Hospital was to have a 30-bed psychiatric ward.

1953. Lockerby sanitation was denounced by residents in the Pike Lake-Nepahwin (Trout) Lake area.

A \$2,000,000 contract was let to The Foundation Co. Ltd. for construction of Sudbury Memorial Hospital on Regent Street South.

The Marymount School of Nursing, was opened.

James Sandul, graduate of Ryerson Institute of Technology, was made city sanitary inspector, in place of Frank Rothery, retired.

1954. Total grants to date for the new Sanatorium were \$850,151, from Ontario Government; \$337,651 from the Dominion Government; \$200,000 from Inco; public subscriptions, \$113,000, of which \$50,000 came from the City of Sudbury; and \$50,000 from the Mason Foundation.

Sudbury General Hospital started building a \$100,000 addition to the maternity ward.

Dr. J. D. McInnes performed an emergency operation, with a jack-knife, on the heart of Hughie Bennett, aged 8, which had stopped beating.

A Sudbury Humane Society was organized, with George McEwan president.

The Sudbury Memorial Hospital was named beneficiary in the will of Mrs. W. J. Bell, the net amount being about \$100,000.

Ontario government grants to Sudbury hospitals were \$114,300.

Dr. R. M. Mitchell became president in May of the 4,000 member Ontario Medical Association, an event witnessed by his mother, the former Dr. Jenny Hill, and his father, Rev. Dr. Robert A. Mitchell.

Some 300 doctors met at Memorial Hall, in September. Dr. Stanley Pollock and Dr. Bruce Wilson were co-chairmen of the convention, which was sponsored by the Ontario Medical Association.

Dr. A. E. Berry, director of sanitary engineering for Ontario, ordered Sudbury, in August, to have complete plans for an approved sewage disposal plant by 1957, to cost tentatively \$1,000,000.

Shades of sailing days! Nine cases of scurvy were reported in the district during 1954.

Boracic acid, banned as an antiseptic by Sudbury doctors some years ago, was dropped by Toronto Sick Children's Hospital, for use on babies of under two years.

Concrete septic tanks were required by a new law in Neelon-Garson townships. Steel tanks were taboo, because of lake pollution by them.

Three medical staff houses at the Sudbury-Algoma Sanatorium cost \$70,000.

Four bottles of oxygen were used by the fire department inhalator to bring around an asthma victim, Joe Grenier. Several calls to doctors had been fruitless.

The Ontario government set aside an annual grant of \$5,000 toward salaries of the staff at Sudbury-Algoma Sanatorium, in addition to the federal grant.

A \$9,000 cancer-fighting drive was on.

The Dr. Salk vaccine, to combat poliomyelitis, was received in Sudbury during April, for use on school children.

Sudbury General Hospital's Marymount School for Nursing, opened in 1951, planned to include psychiatric teaching in its curriculum.

Mr. Justice Treleaven awarded \$5,000 damages to Louis Fabbro, in his suit against the Sanatorium for illegal use of his plans for its construction.

May twelfth was Hospital Day, when the new psychiatric unit of the Sudbury General Hospital was officially opened.

Some 150 medical delegates held a council in the city, the first one outside of Toronto. Dr. M. C. Harvey, of Kitchener, was chairman. A ten per-cent increase in doctors' fees was authorized.

In June, Mrs. D. H. Humphrey participated in the cornerstone ceremonies for the Sudbury Memorial Hospital, made possible by the gift of the late W. E. Mason, of over \$600,000 towards the construction of the \$2,750,000 building.

Dr. Walter Dales was given a life membership in the Ontario Medical Association at Toronto. He graduated from the University of Toronto in 1905, and came to Sudbury in 1915.

A woman headed the Sudbury Board of Health as chairman—Mrs. R. J. Callaghan.

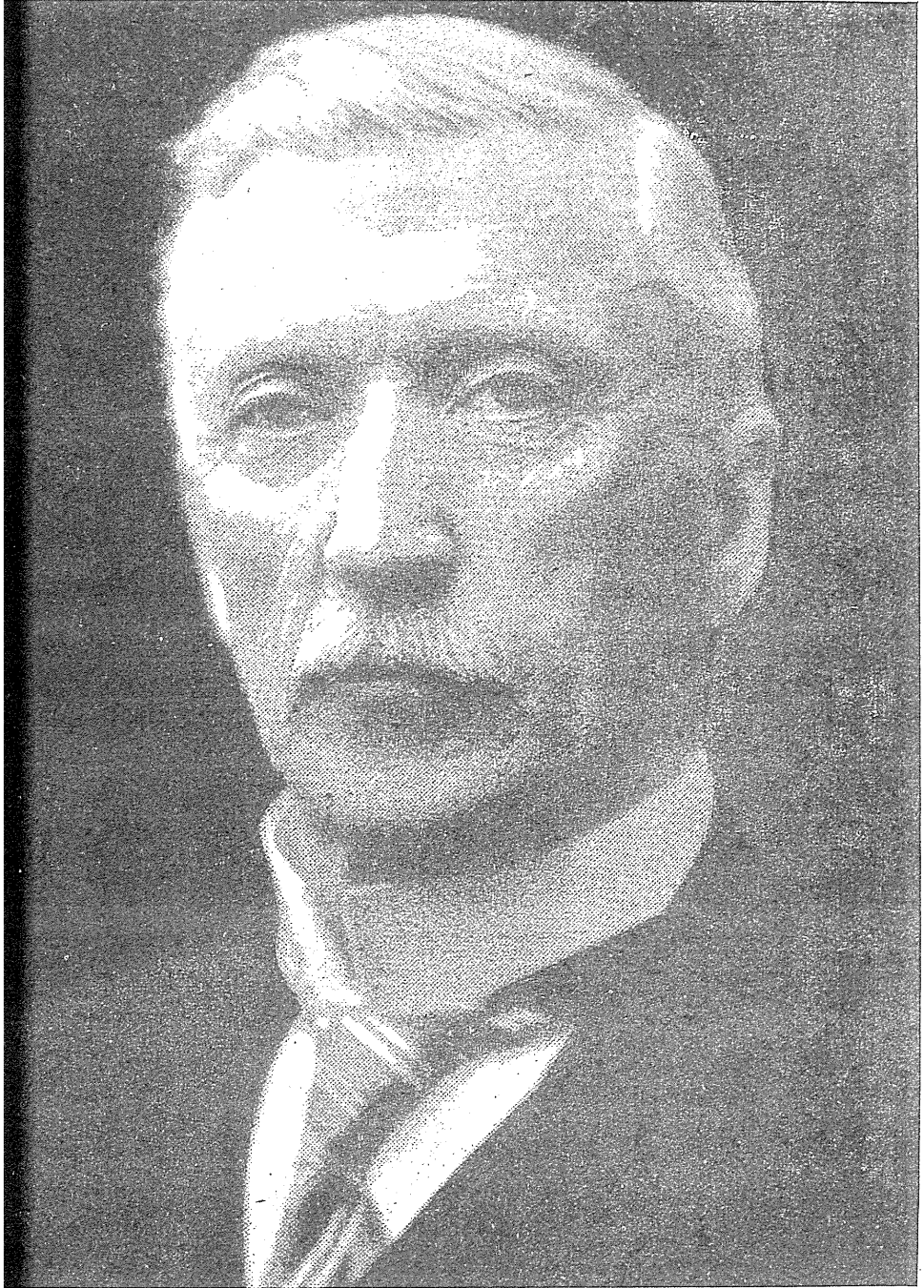
Dr. H. F. Mowat, Copper Cliff, was appointed head of the Memorial Hospital medical staff, in September.

200 delegates and their wives were in the city, taking part in the 15th annual convention of Northern Ontario Dental Association.

J. J. Doran presented a cheque for \$1,000, in aid of dental research, to Dr. C. H. M. Williams, chairman of the University of Toronto Research Committee, and professor of periodontics.

Sanitary inspector James Sandul proved that tests at Minnow Lake water showed a count of 100,000 organisms in 10 cubic centimetres, whereas a thousand is considered dangerous. Need for a filtration plant was stressed.

In November, Sudbury Board of Health placed an immediate ban on construction of septic tanks and private sewage disposal systems serving all new commercial, industrial and institutional



Frank Cochrane, mayor of Sudbury, 1897-98-1902; Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, 1905-11; Dominion Minister of Railways, 1911-17



Charles McCrea, successor to Frank Cochrane in the Ontario legislature in 1911,⁵ becoming Minister of Mines, 1923 to 1934; and Minister of Game and Fisheries as well in 1932

buildings, in the Ramsey Lake watershed, because of increasing pollution, and the possibility of sewer construction within two years.

During three days in December, 1955, seven sets of twins were delivered at the Sudbury General Hospital ; four sets being boy-girl pairs.

In December, Dr. Jack L. A. Fowler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Fowler, of Sudbury, was elected president of the medical alumni association of Toronto University. He graduated in 1937 and, during the war, spent four years with the medical corps.

Vaccination against rabies had extended from Sudbury to Cochrane; with 75 clinics handling the serum for some 15,000 dogs.

1956. Plans for a central blood bank for Sudbury hospitals put forth by the Red Cross ten years ago, and its necessity stressed from time to time, became the subject of wide discussion among Sudbury and district medical men, supported vigorously by the Sudbury Daily Star.

The Ontario Water Resources Commission was expected to assist Sudbury in their proposed water purification plan.

George D. McLaren, of Bell Telephone Plant department, was awarded a silver salver in recognition of 30 years' service in first aid work.

In the new Memorial Hospital, the Buchanan Memorial Chapel, contributed by the widow of George E. Buchanan, former city solicitor, was dedicated two days before the hospital was officially opened. Some 15,000 people toured the new premises, January 14th and 15th.

In January, funds were raised by public subscription to provide life-saving equipment at Pointe au Baril, and Still River districts, where four drownings occurred in 1955.

Dr. C. Ross Ferguson on the Copper Cliff Hospital staff, was appointed a coroner for the Nickel District, replacing Dr. H. C. Nash, deceased.

Nine leap-year babies were born in the three Sudbury hospitals.

Two blind girls were employed in the new Memorial Hospital, Yvonne Robinson, technician, and Shirely Anderson, laundress.

No water service until sewers installed, was the dictum in May for Lockerby property owners. Otherwise lake pollution from septic tanks was feared.

The five-man Nickel Belt division of the St. John Ambulance Corps, won the Viscount Bennett trophy as best first aid team of any brigade in Canada. They won the provincial trophy in 1955 and 1956.

Dorothy Jarrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Jarrett, Copper Cliff, was gold medallist in a class of 54 nurses graduating from Toronto East General Hospital, in June.

In downtown Sudbury the temperature reached 97 degrees on June 13th ; next day it reached 100, a record for the month of June, and that just a month after freezing temperatures. No prostrations were reported.

Dr. Ian Davidson, president of Sudbury Medical Association was elected to the national executive of the Canadian Orthopedic Association.

In August, Board of Health agreed to pay the J. P. Miller City Ambulance, \$300 a month subsidy as long as ambulance service was continued. It had been forced to stop the service because of failure to pay its way.

In August, Dr. F. H. Flowers, assisted by Dr. A. H. Brightwell, operated on a fawn for pulled tendons, and sent it back to the bush at Paradise Lake.

Sudbury District Health Unit, with 70,000 population in its area, got approval from the provincial cabinet in September. The unit covers Sudbury, Drury-Denison-Graham, Nairn, Dowling, Louise, Dieppe, Broder, Dill, Cleland, Snider, Falconbridge, Fairbank, Creighton, Cartier, and MacLennan.

Dr. Ford Dixon was elected chairman of the Sudbury District Health Unit at its inaugural meeting. Dr. J. B. Cook was medical officer of health of the unit ; Anthony Falzetta, vice-chairman P. H. Murphy, treasurer (with auditing to be done by the city's auditors), Miss L. Johns, recording secretary ; Florence Tomlinson, supervisor of nursing ; Wm. A. McDonald, senior sanitary inspector ; and Dr. A. B. Sutherland, public health dentist.

Apartment heating must be kept to 70 degrees, or a fine of \$300 levied, was a legal ruling in October.

Sudbury-Algonia Sanatorium received \$25,000 from the Mason Foundation for a much needed second elevator.

Dr. S. C. Webster and Dr. J. A. Pidutti were appointed coroners for Sudbury district, to fill vacancies.

Saving in dental care amounted to \$20 a year for each child since fluoridation was started in October, 1952, according to authorities in Sudbury District Dental Society.

Dr. Luigi Pancaro, of Sudbury, a physician and surgeon with an appetite for research, had developed in June, 1934, one of the greatest discoveries of the times, a clear, colorless fluid having the property of stopping bleeding, inestimable in the treatment of haemophilia. The new haemostatic helped the doctor perform an operation a few days later. He went to Foggia, Italy for six years and came back to Sudbury in 1956.

Harry Rider, of Copper Cliff, a 39-year old amputee, invented an artificial leg made of fibre glass, for a Gatchell boy.

Landscaping of grounds at the Sanatorium and doctors' residences cost \$25,000, contributed by the Mason Foundation, in October.

Government bonds worth \$190,000 and a cheque for \$50,000 were presented to the Sudbury Memorial Hospital board, bringing the amount contributed by the W. E. Mason Foundation, to \$955,000.

The Sudbury and District Humane Society chose a new executive: Frank Fielding, Copper Cliff, president; Dr. F. H. Flowers, educational chairman; John Stephens, vice-chairman; Mrs. C. McAfee, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Peter Guimond, treasurer; J. P. Kirwan, shelter manager; and Mrs. Helen Evans, chairman ways and means committee. A civic grant was awarded. An \$8,000 shelter was to be built.

During 1956, 103 cases of polio had been admitted to Sudbury hospitals. Several deaths were recorded.

1957. \$18,000 was collected in a "March of Dimes" one-night "blitz." Mrs. James E. Moyle was in charge, representing the Polio Foundation of Canada, Sudbury Branch.

Sudbury Memorial Hospital received \$82,272.49 being the final payment from the Ontario Government.

A physiotherapy department was opened in Sudbury Memorial Hospital under the supervision of Angus MacLean, graduate of Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

Ivan Gerylo tried unsuccessfully to swallow a whole pickled egg in a local hotel, and was dead on arrival at hospital.

The city sold five acres of land in the Beaton Subdivision to the Sudbury General Hospital as site for another nurses' residence.

In July, the need for a city morgue was expressed by McKim township board of health, as a result of the finding of a body in a box by children playing near the cemetery.

In September, a number of cases of influenza had been reported in the district, none of them the Asiatic variety.

Mobile T.B. X-Ray stations were running into the fifth week in an attempt to examine the chests of all in the district, before October.

Lorne S. Douglas was awarded a certificate for fifty years of membership in the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He came to Sudbury in 1916.

Edith H. Chapman was appointed director of nursing at the Sudbury Memorial Hospital.

Salvation Army bandsmen from Sudbury, North Bay, and Toronto, combined their talents to give inspiring concerts in the Public Library auditorium, at Memorial Hospital, and Pioneer Manor, in November.

1958. New regulations governing slaughter houses and meat processing plants as set out in the Public Health Act, called for veterinary inspection.

Azilda was to get a 50-bed hospital, it was forecast on April 11.

The R. D. Parker shield was presented by R. H. Waddington, general manager for Ontario operations, to the sinter plant first aid team of G. Burns, H. Gladsby, R. Wiggins, A. Burns, W. Bassio (coach) and E. Norquay.

March water consumption for Sudbury was 129,900,000 gallons—ten million more than in March, 1957. On one day, March 3rd, 4,600,000 gallons were pumped.

James A. Young, of the Bell Telephone Co., passed first aid examinations for the 20th consecutive year.

On June 18, Women's Institutes in the Sudbury District recommended that poison bottles should bear printed labels with antidotes.

Mary Ivy Reynolds, retired matron of the Copper Cliff Hospital, was guest of honor at the golden jubilee of the Sault Ste. Marie School of Nursing, from which she was the first graduate on June 18, 1908.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

HOTELS AND HOSTELS

1883

THERE WAS A log building on Cedar Street about where the city hall now stands, known as the Sudbury Hotel, Henry Smith, proprietor. It was there that the Howeys dined when they first came to Sudbury on July 1, 1883. It was but a short time in business, but has come down in the records as the "first" hotel. The Balmoral Hotel, beginning as McCormick's log boarding house, was a close second.

1887. Mrs. Ross' log boarding house became the Montreal House in 1892.

The frame Russell House became the brick King Edward Hotel in 1904.

1888. The Revere House, a rambling frame building, changed name and ownership in 1892, as The American Hotel. Sam May was the first owner.

1893. Another Sudbury House, Alphonse Mondoux, proprietor, was licensed under the name Canadian Hotel, on Elm Street, east of Durham, south side. It burned on September 29, 1898 and was not rebuilt.

1900. Foster Shields, promoter from Mattawa, bought the Balmoral Hotel with the idea of bricking it over, to modernize it.

1904. In June, the National Hotel operated by "Jack-the-Ripper" Bidgood, and owned by F. Gagne, originally promoted by Dan Rothschild in 1890, burned down, and a new Gagne Block was built on that corner of Elm and Monck Streets. Monck was changed many years later to Froad Road.

1905. A new hotel, called the Queen's was added to the town's accommodations, at the corner of Lisgar and Borgia Streets.

1911. Business was so good that the Balmoral Hotel had to rent ten rooms in the Huron Chambers nearby, for extra guests.

1915. The new six-storey Nickel Range Hotel, of Renaissance architecture, replaced the old frame White House which was built in 1886, and was formally opened in May. That was the first downtown "skyscraper."

A food resources committee was created by the Ontario government to assist in food production, and stimulate thrift.

1923. In July, more than 1,000 tourists visited Sudbury, thus helping the hotel trade.

1934. Sudbury hotels were painting up and enlarging certain rooms to get ready for the Hepburn 4.4% beer vending.

1937. For the third time in its existence the New American Hotel was destroyed by fire, on January 11, with a loss of \$250,000. A new fire truck was added to the fire brigade as an aftermath, and six more men hired.

1938. The new Hotel Coulson, replacing the burned American Hotel, was opened in January.

1940. The Salvation Army hostel had served 32,145 meals to the homeless in seven months. A new \$8,000 hostel was started by Major C. T. Chapman.

On New Year's Day, the new Frontenac Hotel was opened. It cost \$100,000.

1943. Major and Mrs. C. T. Chapman, 33 years with Salvation Army, retired. They helped in the erection of a hostel and served 128,786 meals while there.

1944. Sudbury Community Hostess Canteen was opened in a frame building on the Central School grounds, corner of Elgin and Minto Streets.

"Ma" Culley's Service Club at the Gray Street armories was popular with returning service men.

1945. The old men's hostel on Jean Street was condemned. A better place was sought for the 30 inmates.

W. G. Flanagan, manager of the Coulson Hotel for eleven years, bought the Hawk Junction Hotel near Michipicoten.

A. J. Rouleau, a former bellhop, after 28 years in the hotel business bought the Nickel Range Hotel for \$250,000.

1947. Queen's Hotel, for 35 years had encroached a foot on municipal property ; now they were assessed a dollar a year rental !

1948. Karl DeMorest, Sudbury-born, marked 26 years of hotel management, when the Laurentian 1,110 room palatial new hotel in Montreal, was added to his chain.

Park Hotel on Notre Dame Avenue was opened.

1949. Chapleau Indian School was put forward as a possible district haven for the aged ; second choice, the Algoma Hotel at Chelmsford.

The Montreal House had a \$200,000 face lifting, and name changed to Ramsey Hotel.

Sudbury and District House of Refuge Board acquired the 18-acre tract known as the race track property, for \$12,000.

1950. A \$60,000 hotel at Minnow Lake was completed ; two at Lockerby, under construction, to cost \$50,000 and \$70,000.

1952. Ledo Hotel, opposite the C.P.R. station had a fire loss of \$150,000. Hector Saumer, owner, arranged for re-building.

The Laurentian Hotel in New Sudbury, ultra modern, cost \$150,000.

1953. After many frustrating years of effort, a home for the aged, costing \$1,325,412 was officially opened as Pioneer Manor.

The city's newest hotel, the 40-room Belton on Spruce Street was opened.

1954. Salvation Army planned in May to build a \$375,000 social service center on Larch Street opposite Minto, to mark their diamond jubilee.

1956. A beautiful garden of 2,000 blooms, brightened the grounds fronting Pioneer Manor. It was an especially brisk season for gardeners.

1957. Hairdressers engaged by the Women's Auxiliary, gave a party at Pioneer Manor, home for the aged, and curled the hair of several residents (ladies, of course) and then served tea.

1958. A \$100,000 addition to Pioneer Manor, which included a chapel, was planned.

CHAPTER TWELVE

IN MEMORIAM

Mentioned here are those who served the community well, and kept in touch with its progress, through life. This record closes July 1, 1958.

1928. Lawrence O'Connor died on December 12, at age 58. He was a popular councillor and mayor.

1931. Alexander Murdock McLeod, transportation man from 1889, died on March 18, at age 64.

Colin Argyle Campbell, twenty years mining recorder, died on May 2, at age 67.

1932. Celina Charbonneau, pioneer school teacher, died on February 6, aged 88.

Walter J. Quesnel, lacrosse player of 1891, died on July 9, aged 65.

1933. Daniel O'Connor, second mayor of Sudbury, died on March 29. Mrs. O'Connor died on November 18, 1940, at age 88.

Mrs. Ferdinand Proulx (Clare Boulay), in Sudbury from May, 1884, died on June 24, aged 60.

1934. D. H. Bowen, telegrapher, died on July 21. Mrs. Bowen died on August 8, 1939.

Thomas Simpson Camidge, locomotive fireman and engineer with Canadian Copper Co. from 1901, died on June 30.

1935. Rev. George Edwards, ordained a Methodist minister in 1879, celebrated his 91st birthday on March 14, and died in September.

Harry Johns, pioneer hotelman, died on March 14, aged 75.

F. C. Busby, prominent merchant, died on June 30th, aged 79. Mrs. Busby died on August 8, 1944, at age 84.

1936. J. R. Bisset, pioneer merchant and theatre manager, died on January 10, aged 71. Mrs. Bisset died on September 10, 1937.

John Haig Clary, who died on March 1, was born at Thornhill, Ontario, in 1862, where he received his early education ; then at Richmond Hill high school, and Galt Collegiate. He received a second class certificate from Toronto Normal in 1883 ; his B.A. in 1894 ; LL.B. in 1896 ; and was called to the bar in 1898, coming to Sudbury to practice. He was crown attorney in 1907, the first in the new judicial district. From 1912 he devoted all his time to law practice, and stumped for Conservative political campaigns.

James Windle, pioneer bushman, died on May 25, aged 71.

Christopher Robert Reid, early sportsman, died on March 9, aged 66.

1937. Katherine M. Nefcy, early milliner, died on January 18, aged 78.

Alexander Irving, sheriff, died on February 8, aged 78.

J. B. Hammond, 47 years in the district, died on May 17.

Mrs. James Purvis (Annie), died on May 30, on the tenth anniversary of her husband's death.

1938. Robert H. Carmichael, the town's first fire chief, and stage operator, died on February 2nd, at age 79.

Richard (Dad) Gardner, who came from Oxford, straight to Sudbury, a sports enthusiast, died on March 18, aged 86.

James Harvey Rowat, merchant, died on April 18.

William B. Tough, carpenter, arriving in Sudbury in 1887, died on May 10, aged 84.

W. J. Hambley, mining boss at Copper Cliff, died on June 1 ; his brother, Thomas, railway superintendent, on June 26. Both came to Copper Cliff in 1888.

John Ferguson Black, in district from 1898, prospector, florist, and president of the Board of Trade, died on June 29, aged 87.

Edward Dubreuil, prospector, died on October 18, aged 81.

Dr. W. G. Switzer, dentist, died on October 23, aged 64.

William Kelly, railroader from the early days, died on November 28, at age 81. Mrs. Kelly died on September 6, 1941.

1939. Thomas Stoddart, magistrate, died on August 11, aged 73. He came to Copper Cliff in 1890 and was with the first band, in 1895. Mrs. Stoddart died on December 3, 1943 at age 68.

Robert Martin, merchant from 1890, died on July 17, aged 82.

1940. John Frawley, merchant of 1884, died on April 14 ; his brother, ~~John~~ **R** Sinon Frawley, on November 27, 1930.

Mrs. Stephen Fournier, one of the first settlers, died on June 10.

George Thomson, brother of one of the first school teachers, died on September 3rd, aged 74.

Mrs. William Chalmers, née Caroline Elizabeth Cowest, married in 1885, coming to Sudbury in 1890, died on July 6th. Wm. Chalmers died in 1918.

Alexander (Sandy) McNevin, Copper Cliff shoemaker from 1902, died on September 27, aged 90.

Lawrence Curley, harness maker, died on October 18, aged 87.

1941. Thomas N. Kilpatrick, smelter boss in the 'nineties, died on January 3, aged 73.

Joseph Lauzon, prospector, died on February 28, aged 78.

Aaron Silverman, department store founder in 1890, died on July 22, aged 79. Mrs. Silverman died on November 22, 1956.

Alexander Fournier, Senior, insurance broker, died on August 7, aged 69.

Mrs. J. B. Pilotte (Eugenie Gagnon) died on November 9. Her husband was one of the surveyors for the C.P.R., through Sudbury in 1881.

1942. Steve Fortin, railroader, died on January 21, aged 84.

Mrs. Azilda Belanger, for whom Azilda was named, died on March 26, aged 79.

Leonard Soubliere, carpenter and building mover from 1886, died on July 5, aged 89.

Napoleon Adam, merchant, died on August 20, aged 61.

Newton Cryderman, prospector from 1890, died on October 31, aged 67.

1943. Colonel A. Hoffman Smith, veteran of the Riel Rebellion resident of Sudbury for 54 years, customs collector, horticulturist, and insurance broker, died on March 8, aged 92. He was born in Port Neuf, Quebec, in 1850 ; came to Sudbury in 1888. He

had a number of military decorations including the General Service Medal earned in the Fenian Raid of 1866. On April 21, 1910 he was gazetted colonel.

J. K. MacLennan, crown lands agent for thirty years out of the 46 spent in Sudbury, and oldest member of the legal profession, died on March 19, at age 73. He married Lily Duncan, in June, 1907, who survives him.

Benjamin Legace, a resident for 56 years, died on August 6, aged 72.

Thomas Mulvey Kirkwood, early merchant, died on December 6 aged 84.

Charles W. Jessop, early merchant, died on December 22, aged 84.

May Johnson, born on April 2, 1844 ; married to Charles Smith in Quebec ; lived at Sudbury and Massey from 1883, and whose husband died in 1899, died on Christmas Day, 1943.

George Ernest Silvester, early surveyor, died on November 20, aged 71.

1944. Thomas Travers, mayor in 1916, and for over 50 years associated with diamond drilling, died on January 2, at age 83.

John Carmichael died on April 18. He was born on July 13, 1858, at Bonnchere Point, Renfrew County, and married Jessie Rankin Dopson at Mattawa on April 22, 1882. (She died on February 6, 1936). A log cabin he helped build for the C.P.R. in 1882, became his home in 1886, when he enlarged it into a boarding house. He fired the first passenger engine on November 14, 1885, through Sudbury. He was a councillor for McKim Township before and after it became the Town of Sudbury. He retired in 1934.

A florist in Sudbury for over 35 years, Francis Fulton Rowan died at age 69. He had the only holly tree growing in Sudbury.

John Bell, Copper Cliff, died on June 16, at age 87.

Joseph Russell Cryderman, a prospector for 55 years, died on October 8, at age 71.

1945. A Sudbury painter and decorator from 1891, Richard Dorsett, died in January, at age 88.

John Omer Schofield, in Copper Cliff from 1904, died at age 90 on January 26 ; his wife four hours later.

Zotique Regimbal, who helped build the C.P.R. platform which served as a station in Sudbury in 1883, and was first postmaster at Azilda, died at age 89, on February 17.

Francis Varieur, died on March 9, aged 80. His wife survives at 92.

J. S. Davidson, noted welfare worker, in Sudbury from 1891, died at age 71. He was 38 years in the grocery business.

Mrs. Milany Davis, mother of two sons who founded a jewelry business, died at age 96.

John Arthur Bidgood, born in Bristol, England, in 1851, came to Sudbury via Algoma Mills, in 1880, but kept on going west with the C.P.R. He reached the Crow's Nest, and then Dawson City, where he set up a nail keg as a barber's chair. Besides cutting hair he dabbled in prospecting, and came back to Sudbury with \$30,000 in his poke. That was quite enough to buy the National Hotel (at that time on the corner of Elm and Monck Streets).

There, he called himself "Jack, the Ripper", but a milder-mannered man never lived. When bar-room fights broke out, he reached into a box of old billiard balls, and let fly. Those fights ended abruptly without any bodily contact. Whenever Jack was solicited for charity he always helped, but generally excused his generosity by saying he'd get it back in the next poker game! His wife was kind and unselfish, and she died ten years and one day before him—his demise came on November 9, at age 96.

Herbert Sparling Young, early druggist, died on November 4, aged 69.

John Andrew Bell, prominent railway man and a member of the War Labor Board in 1918, died on November 12.

David Paul Turpin, in district from 1900, died on November 16, aged 73.

1946. Joseph Fowler, solicitor for over fifty years, and the oldest practitioner in Northern Ontario, died on June 24. He was called to the bar in 1895. He was a son of Rev. and Mrs. Robert Fowler, of Orillia, and came to Sudbury in 1896. In 1899 he was chief of the volunteer fire brigade. His wife, the former Minnie Thomson, died when she was a young woman. At his death, the flag at the court house flew at half mast for a good lawyer, a good citizen, and a gentleman.

E. Tuddenham, died on June 19, at age 91, Cochrane's oldest employee.

Mrs. J. H. Clary, formerly Florence Lillian Orr, of Cookshire, Quebec, came to Sudbury in 1899 with her husband, and for nearly 48 years was active in community work. She died on November 5, at age 81.

1947. John Robert Vincent, Sudbury, pioneer building contractor, and prominent in civic politics, died on January 12, at age 94.

David S. Humphrey early business associate of Frank Cochrane, and active in sports, died on March 6.

Jean Baptiste Pilotte, in Sudbury 61 years, died on March 17, aged 95.

Joseph Sutherland Gill, jeweler, and mayor in 1924 and 1925, died on March 23, at age 80.

Mrs. W. J. Ross, widow of a former town clerk, and resident for 34 years, died on April 10, at age 87.

Dr. Helen R. Ryan, one of the first lady doctors in Canada, and the first in Sudbury, died on July 9, at age 87.

1948. W. J. McPhail, ex-principal of Copper Cliff School, 34 years a teacher, died at age 74. His wife survived him until 1956.

Dr. William Cecil Morrison, one of the first physicians at Copper Cliff, and later in Sudbury, for a total of 42 years, died at age 91. In 1940 he celebrated his golden jubilee as a practicing physician.

A Sudbury booster for 44 years, many of them as alderman, and mayor in 1917, 1918, 1919, Percy Morrison died on December 20, at age 61.

1949. Mary A. Kehoe, widow of J. J. Kehoe, first judge of the district court in Sudbury, died on April 19, aged 98.

David L. Brown, contractor, who helped pave Sudbury sidewalks and built bridges during 42 years, died on June 3, at age 78.

Margaret Taylor, widow of Charles who died in 1935, mother of Clarabelle, born in Copper Cliff, died on February 15, at age 83.

1950. Dr. William Mulligan, physician and pharmacist from 1891, died on February 28, at age 85. He was born on March 5,

1864, and twenty years later was with C.P.R. construction west of Biscotasing. Once he paddled a canoe half way to James Bay to amputate the leg of an injured Indian. That trip took four days.

He rode to patients on horseback, on railway jiggers, and on lumber wagons, over corduroy roads, as company doctor for the Drury Nickel Co. and the C.P.R. He was also physician to the Whitefish Indian Reserve and Hudson's Bay Co.

Once, in November, the water in the marshes got over the tops of his rubber boots, and froze. That was once the doctor needed a doctor, or a nurse. He stopped and made a fire and stayed all night, expecting to continue in the morning for Sudbury. At daylight he started out, and before long he was back at Worthington!

In 1891, he opened the first pharmacy in Sudbury, on Elm Street. In 1898 he was resident physician at St. Joseph's Hospital. He was married on August 9, 1897 to the beautiful Elizabeth MacNeil, whose charming personality survives the man she worshipped, and lived with for over 52 years.

William Frederick Tanner, contractor, died on March 2, at age 72.

Findlay D. McNaughton, a booster of Sudbury for sixty years, and builder of Little Britain, died on May 8, at age 84. Mrs. McNaughton died on July 6, 1955.

Moses Gatchell died on September 10. He was the founder of Gatchell Ward in McKim Township, a fast-growing subdivision. He was born at Fenelon Falls, on June 16, 1861, and by 1886 was with the C.P.R. construction near Port Arthur. In the course of his travels he was camp cook, bush worker, and river driver.

He married Mary Jane McBride in 1899, at Kingston, and came to Sudbury, acquiring a lot in the Bancroft subdivision. He and his brother opened the Gatchell Dairy, which boasted of 146 milch cows at one time. In 1911 the dairy business was sold, and the farm rented out. About 1916, Moses re-possessed the farm and opened a subdivision, with Wm. Dickie and Dave Haight helping to develop it by bringing in electric light and building a block of homes. By 1930 it was a growing village.

He was Reeve of McKim Township, from 1929 to 1933, and active in municipal politics until 1940. At that time the old silo and barn were landmarks to be viewed with curiosity by passers-by on the highway. His wife died on March 12, 1941.

Sudbury's oldest resident, Mrs. Thomas Hennessy died on September 11, at age 95.

On November 12, Mrs. Jeremiah (Mary) Kelly, well-beloved pioneer, and for years postmistress, succeeding her husband, died at 79.

1951. Albert Valentine Forsyth, died on February 3, aged 75. He left an interesting autobiography.

Richard Watson DeMorest, one of the earliest surveyors, died on March 31, at age 85. Mrs. DeMorest died in 1934.

William Martin, Copper Cliff pioneer, died on June 14, aged 77.

Druggist and optometrist for 40 years, William T. Crawford, died on July 25, at age 70.

On October 6, George Alexander Lockerby died at age 77. His second wife, the former Laura Grant, of Warren, Ontario, whom he married on October 1, 1940, survives him. Lockerby post office, established on May 25, 1928, and Lockerby Ward, in McKim Township, from July 24, 1948, were named after the Lockerby family which came to Sudbury in 1890, from Scotland. George succeeded his father, R. H. Lockerby in the farm implement business, and was Reeve of McKim Township from 1934 to 1938 inclusive.

A Sudbury resident since 1886, early organist, teacher, and librarian, Agnes Thomson died on October 15, at age 81.

J. Camille Gravelle, town bandsman in 1895, fireman, lacrosse player, bailiff, and court interpreter in his career, died on November 10, at age 74.

1952. David M. Brodie, of Massey, who came to Sudbury in 1903, becoming police magistrate, died on February 1, at age 83.

Alexander Skene, hydro superintendent, died on February 11, aged 81.

Fredrick Martin Strafford, former department store owner died on March 17, aged 83. Mrs. Stafford died on November 12, 1937.

Charles McCrea, Northern Ontario's ambassador, an able debater in parliament, and a great personality, died on October 30, at age 74.

Thomas Harkins, smelterman at Copper Cliff from 1899, died on December 18, at age 83.

1953. Moses Potvin, prospector, died on April 19, aged 99.

A. J. McDonell, logger from 1892, and late city treasurer, died on April 3, aged 79.

A resident of Sudbury district for 47 years, created member of the Canadian Medical Association in 1950, Dr. H. M. Torrington died on May 12, at age 73. He and Mrs. Torrington, the former Margaret Pritchard, had celebrated their golden wedding in January, 1951, at the Copper Cliff Club. He was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto.

In 1944, at a library board meeting, he charged that salacious literature was being circulated. When told that the library was merely meeting a demand, he retorted: "Our complexions are not improved by washing in muck!" He was honored in that year, by the Ontario Medical Association for his contribution to the advancement of medical methods in Northern Ontario, and was elected president of the Ontario body. His widow died in July, 1958.

W. Poupore, noted lumberman, died on July 31, aged 83.

Charles Draper, of Copper Cliff from 1898, died on September 15, aged 86.

George Elliott, a former town clerk and assessor, and a resident of Sudbury since 1891, died on December 18. Mrs. Elliott died on February 10, 1953.

A resident from 1895, J. H. Langdon died at age 80.

J. J. McFadden, lumber king for over 60 years, died, on December 1, at the age of 90. He was born at Aylmer, Quebec, on June 18, 1863. He was twice married, first to Mary Seymour. His second wife was Frances Devine, of Renfrew, who died in 1939.

Noted Copper Cliff bandsman in 1895, at Copper Cliff, and longest district employee with Inco. as cashier, and associated during his long life with music, John Gribble died on December 22, at age 80.

1954. For 58 years an ardent church worker and humanitarian, Mrs. W. J. Bell passed away on January 9, at age 90.

Phil Malone, for 40 years a shack dweller near Coniston, died on St. Patrick's Day, aged 78.

Arthur J. Manley, second sheriff and treasurer of the Sudbury district, died on April 27, aged 65. He was born at Brighton,

England, in September, 1888, and after coming to Sudbury, became secretary of the late Charles McCrea, and was intimately associated with him throughout his legal and political career. He was married to Dollena Gibson of Sudbury, who survives.

Mrs. William MacLeod (Florence Northrup), pioneer, poetess, and artist, died on May 17, at age 82. MacLeod Public School, in Lockerby, was named for her. It had succumbed to a \$300,000 fire shortly before and has been rebuilt.

Mrs. Raphael Perras (Clarisse Roy), widow of a pioneer merchant, died on May 25, at age 92. She was married in Hull, Quebec, in 1887, coming to Sudbury that same year.

Thomas J. Birney, one-time top sculler in Toronto, baseball player for Copper Cliff, and Nickel Belt baseball executive, died on June 10, aged 63.

Welland S. Gemmell, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, native of Whitefish, and a champion of the North's interest, died on June 18, at the age of 43.

Kenneth W. McNeill, thirteen years an alderman, popular Ryan Ward representative, died on June 19, at the age of 49.

Jack J. Silverman, Sudbury born merchant, died on June 28, at age 50. His father founded the first department store in Sudbury.

80-year-old Pierre Poitras, who contracted to cut the first right-of-way for the C.N.R. through Capreol, died on June 28.

Don Cameron, M. C. of 1917, survivor of the Boer War, and city purchasing agent for 25 years; later clerk of the division court, died on July 2nd, at age 78. He was married in 1919 to Eva Mary Kent, who survives.

Nearly forty-six years a miner in Northern Ontario, and honored by having a model Inco town named after him, Charles Lively died on July 20, at age 67.

Son of a Sudbury pioneer, and himself one, Frederick J. Eyre died on August 10, at age 73. He was cutting wood in Sudbury at 14, and opened up Minnow Lake as a settlement before he died. He was married to Lillian Leister in 1906. She died on December 6, 1950.

William N. Allan, 28 years a Canadian Legionnaire in Sudbury, died on August 27, at age 57.

Mrs. Thomas Jenkins (Ann), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, in Sudbury from 1886, died on October 14.

Henri H. Regimbal, 25 years secretary-treasurer of the separate school board, son of Mr. and Mrs. Zotique Regimbal, died on October 21, at age 56. He had lived in Sudbury 47 years.

T. A. "Spike" Hennessy, star in sports, high school hockey, and amateur player for Cleveland, in 1913, formerly of Sudbury Wolves, died on November 13, at age 65.

W. J. Golden, magistrate since 1938, first at Little Current, later in Sudbury, died on November 15, at age 55.

Isla May, wife of W. S. Beaton, former mayor, died on November 18.

Henry Vigneault, furniture dealer in Sudbury in the early days, died on November 19, at age 79. His wife died in 1933.

Mrs. G. Henry Massicotte died on December 7, in her 88th year. She was born in Midland in 1866, and 20 years later went to Massey to live.

On December 15, Mrs. Sam Jessop (Frances Lavinia Fensom) died at the age of 88.

Mrs. N. Leduc (Marie Louise Fournier) died at age 72.

John Dillon, one of the first forestry department scouts, died on December 24, at age 88.

1955. A long-time resident of Sudbury, Alice Marion Collier, widow of Colonel A. Hoffman Smith, died on January 16, at age 79.

Rev. William McDonald, Sudbury St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church minister, 1912 to 1926, died at Peterborough on January 18, aged 82.

Joseph T. Doyle, aged 79, husband of Georgina Fortin, a Sudbury resident for 65 years, died on March 8.

On November 11, a hunting party of four men were injured, when a Seabee airplane, piloted by Jack Rumball, crashed near a dwelling in Lo-Ellen Park, Lockerby, completely wrecking the plane. Jack died of his injuries on November 25.

Sudbury pioneer, Mrs. Albert (Alexina) Whissell, one of the original members of the committee to establish the Sacred Heart College, died on December 2, at age 76.

1956. On January 17, Nicholas Perkovitch, 46 years in Sudbury, died at age 63.

On April 1, William S. Beaton, who had established a record of 11 consecutive years as mayor; a courageous fighter for his

principles ; and a sportsman of splendid character, died at age 59.

On May 3, a resident of Sudbury for 48 years, Mrs. W. L. Andrews died at age 68.

Kenneth Clarke, Inco. pensioner, famous for his exploration of Northern Ontario, and exponent of conservation, died on May 3, aged 70.

A resident of Sudbury for 54 years, Janet Ross, who married John G. Lowe on July 19, 1905, died on May 10.

On May 14, Mrs. Albert Caswell, who spent 40 years of her 53 years of wedded life in Sudbury, died in Sundridge, while visiting relatives.

William Fredrick Palmer passed away on May 19, within a week of his wife's death. He was 79.

Another old-timer, Joseph B. Fyfe, former Inco. superintendent at Murray Mine, and active as boss of shaft sinking operations in the district for 49 years, died on May 24, at age 72.

A resident of Copper Cliff and district since 1900, Anna Edna, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton, and wife of Frank Learned, died on May 25, at age 65.

Joseph G. Eldridge, married nearly 50 years and all that time a resident of Sudbury, died on June 3, aged 71.

John Milden, with 40 years residence, died on June 3, aged 61.

Mrs. William Desloges, of Minnow Lake, most of her life spent in the district, died on June 4, aged 56.

Ferdinand Kingsley, a Sudburian for 46 years, died on June 4, aged 80.

Henry P. McKeown, M.B.E. city clerk for twenty years, died on March 9, at age 77. He was noted for his kindness, loyalty, and a sincere devotion to duty. He was secretary of the old Board of Trade for eleven years ; president of Children's Aid Society for ten years ; and secretary-treasurer of the Victorian Order of Nurses for 17½ years. He was a native of Ireland, and came to Canada as a young man, in 1907, and to Sudbury in 1918.

Mrs. Dubois (Sophie) formerly Mrs. Ben Legace, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Belanger, in Sudbury from 1884, died on April 6, at age 77.

Elizabeth, widow of D. L. Brown, 47 years in Sudbury, died on April 6, at age 85.

Mrs. George Fensom, the former Jessie Dorsett, died on March 15, at the age of 76.

On May 28, James R. Gill, son of a former mayor of Sudbury, assistant mines manager at Falconbridge, sixty years a resident of Sudbury died. His aunt, Clara Gill, had died, at 85, the day before.

One of the earliest residents of Copper Cliff, there since 1886, Mrs. John Owens died on July 9, at age 82.

William J. Hunter, a pioneer of sixty years ago in Sudbury, died on August 20, at age 91. He was born on November 17, 1863, near White Lake, and in 1892 was driving logs on the River Wahnapiatae. He married on January 28, 1903, Eleanor Wilson, who survives him.

One of Sudbury's most colorful citizens, Dr. Thomas C. Young, a horse racer, fancier, and trader, died on October 15, at age 85. He was born on October 1, 1872 in Pontiac, Quebec. In 1892 he graduated from the Toronto College of Veterinary Surgeons. He gained national attention in 1949 when he assisted in exposing cruelty to horses at Rocky Island Lake, in which 35 of 70 horses were beaten to death with wire whips and clubs, and the others emaciated to the verge of starvation. He married Mary Woods, of Kildare, Quebec, on March 2, 1898. She died on January 6, 1945. Dr. Young's best pacers were Prince Rupert and Texas John. He examined more than 100,000 horses in his career.

Son of a judge, J. J. Doran, brewery tycoon, who founded his business in Sudbury in 1907, and which spread to other Northern Ontario centers, died in California on June 26, at age 77.

A son of the famous prospector, Henry Ranger, Adrian (Andy) Honore Ranger, was killed in an automobile accident on Highway 69, on June 30, at age 74.

Alexander Prete, an Italian immigrant who arrived in Sudbury in 1904 and made a success in business, died on July 2, at age 87.

Robert Spence Mitchell died on July 7, at age 83. He was a native of Glasgow and came to Canada in 1878, and to Sudbury in 1892, as a tailor. Soon he had his own shop and carried on until 1938, when he was named vendor of the Liquor Control Board, which position he held until he retired in 1945. He was a past master of A.F. and A.M. ; a member of the Board of Trade ; original member of the Onaping Hunt Club ; an outstanding cricketer and football player ; and a loyal church

worker, Methodist-United. He was married on June 16, 1909 to Catherine Williams, who survives him.

Mrs. Felix Ricard, aged 79, died on July 17, in Ottawa. She had been a long time resident of Sudbury. Her husband survives.

On July 21, a son of W. W. Stull, one of Sudbury's early surveyors, and Mrs. Stull, Edward Walter (Ted) Stull, who pioneered in Northern Ontario flying, and became manager of Trans-Canada Air Lines' western region, died at age 52.

O. A. Leduc, for 36 years in Sudbury as a printer, founder of Graphic Arts, died on July 30, aged 69.

Mrs. H. D. Evans, one of Sudbury's pioneer residents, died on August 5, at age 75, while on a holiday trip to Kent, England.

Mrs. Luke O'Connor died on August 9, at age 85. She lived ten years in Larchwood and 58 in Sudbury, one of the grand old ladies of the district.

Mrs. Alexander D. Fournier, born Minna Laura Levitt, who came to Sudbury from Jamaica in 1898, died on September 5, at age 88.

A former merchant of Sudbury, Isaac Benjamin, attributed his worldly success to religion, Jewish Orthodox, so said his will. He died in October and requested that he be buried in Israel.

Mrs. Thomas Ritari, oldest Finnish woman in the district, died at Long Lake on November 4, at age 95. She was the former Hilma Makela, married in Finland to David Hanninen in 1881. He died in 1911, and she married Thomas Ritari in 1914. He died in 1935.

On November 27, Joseph Cassio died at age 81. He came to Canada from Italy in 1902, and settled in Copper Cliff later. In 1909 he married Eva Watier, of Chelmsford. He was an outstanding musician.

Ontario's oldest Jesuit priest, Rev. Ernest Comte, died on December 11, at age 78. His first charge was among the Indians at Wikwemikong in 1908, where he was headmaster of the Roman Catholic Industrial School.

Grace Campbell, widow of George Montgomery, celebrated her one hundredth birthday on June 19, and died on December 18.

1957. One-time sulky racer and lumberman, William A. Tait, in Sudbury and district over 50 years, died on February 4, at age 89.

Delia Stipcich, widow of Mark, died on March 11, at age 78, having spent 66 of them in Sudbury. She helped establish D'Youville Orphanage, converted from the 1894 school.

Arthur Riley died on April 23 at age 61. In 1940 he won the amateur golf championship of Northern Ontario, and in 1952 made the lowest score on record.

John David McInnes, on Sudbury Hydro Commission for 24 years of his 50 in Sudbury, died on May 13, at the age of 67. He was born in Winnipeg, in 1889, coming east with Tom Smith's diamond drilling-outfit in 1906. In 1911 he married Margaret Horne, in Sudbury. He had been signally honored on April 3, for his long service.

Thomas James McBride, husband of the late Elizabeth Rummey of Gatchell, died on May 20, aged 86.

On July 1, James Regan died at age 79. He was one of the early residents of Copper Cliff, Creighton and Sudbury.

Mrs. Frank Kilimnik, mother of the mayor of Coniston, 44 years a resident of that town, died at age 64.

Wilfred J. Cullen, 45 years in the district, a former mayor of Sudbury, died on July 3.

Grace Clara Merwin (Mrs. David Haight), died on July 6, aged 72.

Duncan MacKinnon of Copper Cliff, died on July 7, aged 74.

Mrs. Edward Dodd, the former Ethel Nora Collier, fifty years in Sudbury, died at age 74, on July 9.

Giovanni Cecutti, 50 years a Sudbury baker, died at age 75.

William Matheson, 51 years in Sudbury, town councillor from 1921 to 1924, died on July 10, aged 98.

D'Arcy Olivier, clerk-treasurer of Coniston town for its first seventeen years, died on July 18, aged 86.

Francis Henry Aurie, husband of the late Jennie Smith, one of Sudbury's oldest residents, died on July 28, aged 90.

David J. Bannon, 35 years in the furniture business, died on August 1, aged 70.

Madison Todd Lee, retired employee of inco. died on August 14, aged 69.

Malvina Lariviere, aged 75, widow of Jacob Collin, died on September 1.

Eugene Grenon, in Sudbury district 57 years, died on September 18, at age 88.

Mrs. J. A. Lemieux, 36 years in Sudbury, died on September 23, aged 81.

George Olscamp, who staked Falconbridge Nickel Mines claims after Thomas Edison had abandoned them, died on September 25, aged 91.

The district's oldest woman, Mrs. Hormidas Lahaie, formerly Murielle Cousineau, a Noelville resident for 54 years, died at 99 years and four months on September 25.

Leo McLaughlin, baseball star at Creighton, 30 to 43 years ago died at 63 on September 27.

Angeline Methot, Mrs. Edward Charbonneau, died at age 70, on October 6.

Joseph Aza Paiemont, retired Blezard Valley farmer, died on October 18, aged 80.

Philomine Marie Raymond, Mrs. Thomas L. Jones, married on November 25, 1907, died on October 21, aged 73.

Margaret Stubbs, a teacher for forty years, died on October 27, aged 77.

Sara McClure Morrow, widow of David Humphrey, whom she married in 1907, died on October 27. She was known as "Mrs. Memorial Hospital," due to her untiring work in support of that worthy institution.

Elmer J. McNamara, native Sudbury man, died at age 61, on October 29.

John Burgess, resident of Copper Cliff for 53 years, died on October 31, aged 82.

Alfred Belanger, who came to Sudbury in 1884, died on November 3, at age 92. In 1892 he had married Amanda Boulay who died in 1941.

Christina, widow of "Barney" Breen, who came to Sudbury a bride in 1910, died on November 17, aged 74.

Another link with Sudbury's early days was broken with the death of Margaret Harriett Leckie (née Potter) on November 26.

Solomon Herrmann, district resident from 1899, died at age 81, on December 2. He and Emma Leblanc had celebrated their 55th wedding anniversary on September 29.

Mary Morrison, wife of the late Patrick Morrison, nearly 50 years in district, died on December 4, aged 80.

Claudia Belanger, who married Adolphe D. Ranger, son of the

famous prospector, Henry, on June 4, 1906, died at age 68 on December 16.

Mrs. A. Judson (Cressey) Webb, died on December 22, at age 79, after 52 years in district.

Lilian Finch, widow of John G. Henry, mayor of Sudbury in 1912 and 1913, died on December 27, at age 85.

1958. Annie Stapleyhurst, widow of James MacKay, died on January 4, 1958, at age 82.

A resident of Sudbury for 66 years, Rene Joseph Allard, son of Mose Allard, died on January 13, aged 73.

Robert Connell, who had celebrated his 98th birthday at his native Manitowaning, died on January 21.

Alphonse Charette, resident of Sudbury since 1891, died on January 23 aged 91.

Caroline Purvis (Mrs. A. D. Meldrum) one of Sudbury's earliest residents, died on January 25.

Frank Rothery, veteran sanitary inspector, died on January 27, aged 70.

Annie Masger, early resident of Sudbury, wife of Hascal Moses, died in Toronto, on January 28.

Sudbury-born Jessie Carmichael (Mrs. Victor MacAlpine) died on January 29, at age 65.

Lucy Tucker, wife of Fred Roach, in Sudbury 53 years, died on February 1, at age 87.

Arnold Pomeroy, Boer War veteran, died on February 8 at age 74.

Theodore Despatie, former world potato king, died at Hanmer on February 13, at age 69.

A native of Manitoulin Island, James Newburn, magistrate, and former Sudbury alderman, died on February 18, at age 65.

Matti N. Lahti, sixty years a resident of Copper Cliff and Sudbury, died on March 8, aged 74.

Matthew (Matt) Moroney, in district 42 years, died on March 19, aged 73.

Jack Niemi, district resident for 56 years, died on April 12, aged 82.

Christina Mularchuk (Mrs. George Baby) who celebrated her golden wedding anniversary on February 16, died on April 12, aged 72.

Mrs. John L. McCullough (Catherine Flynn), pioneer, and mother of two doctors, died on April 18, aged 84.

Caroline Pitt, of Oxfordshire, England, who came to Sudbury as the bride of William Meakes, died on April 20, at age 69.

James Roy, born in the district in 1890, died on April 28.

On May 3, Bridget Alice Delaney, widow of James C. Kelly, died at 76.

Fred Homsy, long time resident, died on May 13, aged 87.

Andrew Greig Templeton, former owner of the Sudbury Mining News, died on May 22, at Renfrew, aged 90.

Ferdinand Proulx, 66 years a resident of Sudbury, died on May 29, at age 86.

Mary Irene Lawson, widow of Richard Coleman, died at age 65.

On June 9, Mrs. Lazare Lauzon, née Alexine Charbonneau, 55 years a resident, died at age 83.

Joseph Picard died on June 17 at age 93. He was born Joseph Euchariste Chatnicy at LaBaie St. Paul, Quebec, and at age 13 when applying for work as a bushman, changed his name because he could not spell it. He worked forty years in the Sudbury area, and never married.

On June 25, Joseph Narcisse St. Denis, resident for fifty years, died at age 82.

John Henry Mantinen, more than sixty years a resident, died on June 28, at age 87.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

LAW ENFORCEMENT

1883

THE FIRST MAGISTRATE of Sudbury, was Andrew McNaughton, who came with the C.P.R. construction outfit, and maintained law and order and kept liquor out of the camps, assisted by constable Frank Moberly. He died on April 28, 1892.

1891. Frank Gagne was chief constable.

1894. F. F. Lemieux, H. D. Leask and M. C. Bigger were the barristers resident in Sudbury. Bigger went west in July, 1898.

1897. Joe Fowler joined the legal fraternity.

In August, robberies were reported in the summer camps of F. F. Lemieux, T. J. Ryan, Dr. W. H. Howey, Dan O'Connor, and W. Chalmers. The thief was sentenced to three years in Kingston penitentiary.

1898. J. K. MacLennan and J. H. Clary, barristers, came to town.

1899. Nathaneal Bailey was constable.

1900. In August, M. Keaney, Jailer at "Castle Keaney", dug a hill of 31 potatoes, in his garden.

1901. In those days, the Clerk of the Peace was A. G. Browning, at North Bay, for the District of Nipissing.

George Buchanan, A. D. Meldrum, Charles McCrea and J. A. Mulligan hung out their shingles as lawyers.

1903. W. A. Quibell who became magistrate in April, 1892, left for S. S. Marie to hold a similar position there, and David M. Brodie succeeded him on April 16.

1908. The first grand jury to be empanelled in the new district, opened court in Lennon's Hall (National Grocers now) with his Lordship, Mr. Justice Clute presiding.

1911. A board of police commissioners was appointed, with Judge Kehoe, first Sudbury district judge; D. M. Brodie, magistrate; and L. O'Connor.

1921. The Sudbury police force moved into quarters in the new municipal building at Elgin and Beech Streets.

Sheriff Irving was appointed arbitrator in sulphur fume claims.

1922. A New Year's event was the accolade of King's Counsel bestowed upon town solicitor, George E. Buchanan, a good man as well as a good lawyer, whose charitable deeds were many.

1923. The police department was granted a flivver, but no more personnel.

Thirty minutes parking was permitted on downtown streets.

An addition to the courthouse, to cost \$46,000 was started.

1927. The liquor control board took effect on May first, ending prohibition.

A liquor vendor, R. S. Mitchell, was appointed.

In the first month of liquor control the police revenue was the highest in four years!

The police "Black Maria," bought in 1925, was replaced by a better car.

1928. Tenders were called for the building of a \$200,000 jail.

1929. Edmund Proulx was appointed judge, succeeding Judge J. J. Kehoe.

1930. E. D. Wilkins succeeded R. R. McKessock as Crown Attorney.

The new district jail was completed in November.

1931. George M. Miller was among Ontario lawyers honored as "His Majesty's Counsel, learned in the law."

Chief Constable David Loudon reported that the police force had restored property valued at \$24,000 to owners ; Fire Chief William Andrews claimed that his fireman stopped \$800,000 fire losses.

Constable Albert Nault, aged 34, was murdered in the winter of 1931, at the C.N.R. freight shed yards, while on duty.

1932. Communists rioted on May Day. Sgt. G. Campeau and Mayor P. Fenton were injured. Eighteen disturbers were arrested.

Arvo Vaari, editor of "Red" Vapaus, was ordered deported. He had a previous conviction, in 1929, which brought a \$1,000 fine. He was held at Halifax deportation shed, while he fought for an appeal.

Arthur J. Manley, in Sudbury since 1905, was appointed sheriff, succeeding Alex Irving, retired, who had held the post from 1907 when the judicial district of Sudbury was formed.

1933. E. D. Wilkins, George J. Valin, and T. Murray Mulligan were on the King's birthday list for the K.C. honor.

Chief constable D. Loudon and members of the R.C.M.P. led the May Day parade, with Union Jacks flying. The ensign of Red Russia was forbidden to be flaunted. All was serene.

Charged with conspiracy to defraud the City of Sudbury, seven men were placed on trial, as a result of relief investigations.

1934. Magistrate Thomas Stoddart, of Copper Cliff, resigned.

J. S. McKessock of Sudbury was appointed chief magistrate of Sudbury district (No. 15) comprising Sudbury, Manitoulin, and the western portion of Parry Sound, with a population of 55,530.

1935. George E. Buchanan, Sudbury city solicitor, served Chapleau and Copper Cliff in the same capacity.

1936. Willard M. Cooper, of Sturgeon Falls, was appointed magistrate for Sudbury and Algoma districts.

1937. The police department was to spend \$1,000 for a 10-watt radio transmitter.

Sergeant Fred Davidson, on the city police force since 1928, was shot down. He died eight days later. Tom Pornomanenko was caught with Davidson's revolver and 50 rounds of ammunition, arrested, tried and hanged. With him was Victor Syzmonski, alias Victor Gray, who was killed opposing police.

1938. A hold-up of the Bank of Nova Scotia yielded the "bandit" \$1,500 for about five minutes. Loretta Silvester helped apprehend him by clever sleuthing. The same man had held up the Banque de Hochelaga the previous November.

Crime was up, with 5,700 court cases and 3,308 convictions.

1940. Carnivals (fairs) were banned from entering the city. A provincial police patrol was inaugurated for Sudbury district.

John Galbraith became governor of Sudbury district jail, succeeding W. H. O'Leary, deceased, who was governor from 1928.

1942. Judge Edmund Proulx was rentals adjudicator. Rentals for 1942 could not exceed those of October 1, 1941, it was ruled.

Speeding taxi drivers ran a risk of losing licenses. Non-essential driving was to stop. Only 300 to 380 gallons of gasoline per car per year were allowed. Ration books were issued and cost a dollar. Stickers were applied to inside of windshields, indicating possession of licence.

A landlord of an apartment building was hauled to court for failing to provide a tenant with the same laundry privileges he had on October 1, 1941.

1943. No license would be granted a taxi operator having over 14 cars.

While the city council refused to legalize pin-ball machines, the provincial police came along and seized some, to prove they were illegal.

1944. Having loose gasoline coupons led one man to court and a fine of \$50.

E. Cecil Facer was named judge of the juvenile court.

1945. T. Murray Mulligan, K.C., son of Judge J. A. Mulligan, became junior judge of Thunder Bay. He came to Sudbury in 1901 at the age of twelve.

Chief of police L. Evans resigned and R. Jarvis became the new chief.

1946. The Sudbury curfew bell was being rung every night at nine, by the fire department.

Lloyd Valin, Sudbury-born, joined his father, George Valin, in the law firm founded by Charles McCrea.

The Board of Railway Commissioners made a survey of twelve level crossings in Sudbury, for safety recommendations.

1947. The police force of 37 cost \$92,000 to maintain. Police recovered 68% of stolen goods.

Liquor control violations were 1,257, increasing yearly.

1948. A police training school was opened in Sudbury for Northern Ontario.

1949. A tall two-way radio aerial appeared on the roof of the fire hall and police station.

Manitoulin Island voted for liquor control.

Two policemen, Ed Terrell and Gerry Dault, were killed by Clarence Brosseau, hiding in his home on Lorne Street. In the gun battle, a spectator, James B. Germa, was also killed by the crazed gunman.

Luminous tape on bicycles was featured in Bicycle Safety Week.

City police had tear guns in their equipment.

1950. On September 1, J. M. Cooper, K.C., was named senior judge to succeed Judge Edmund Proulx, retired (Judge Proulx died on December 26, 1956).

1951. Two bank employees were held up on the Copper Cliff Road by armed men and \$3,500 taken. Three men were arrested.

The first radio-equipped motorcycle for the police department was in use.

J. A. Laberge's life was threatened in an extortion note demanding \$10,000. An arrest was made.

Jack McLaren, police chief, resigned.

Two armed men were captured, after holding up the Donovan branch of the Bank of Toronto.

1952. John D. Burger, former R.C.M.P. officer, became Sudbury's chief of police.

Gold bricks, valued at \$80,000 were stolen from a baggage truck on a Sudbury railway platform.

Ontario Provincial Police opened their new headquarters on Young Street, said to be the best equipped in the province. Their radio system served 430 cruisers and two patrol boats for District 13.

Citizens' Safety Association (T-Men) was organized, to assist city police.

Mrs. David Mulligan and Mrs. Geraldine Morley, replaced two men temporarily in Ontario Supreme Court hearings ; one as sheriff ; the other as registrar of the court. Mrs. Percy Coates had assumed magisterial duties, when required, for five years.

Forty-seven jaywalkers were fined for violating a traffic bylaw.

1953. Electric speed traps were being replaced by radar instruments.

Plans to make Memorial Park a parking lot, were frustrated. John J. Kelly was appointed full-time city solicitor.

The first woman grand juror in Sudbury was Joyce James.

1954. Police Department struck a budget of \$283,356 for 1954. Salaries took up four fifths of it.

Why do police cruisers average only nine miles to the gallon of gasoline ? That was the question.

W. F. Woodliffe was re-elected president of Ontario Magistrates' Association in April.

Brian Spikes, adult probation officer, was new to the Sudbury and District court system.

Mrs. Welland Gemmell received an appointment in August as clerk of the First Division Court of Sudbury.

Dominion Bank at Cedar and Durham Streets was robbed on September 15, at noon hour, by Lorrie Jarvis Smith. \$2,500 was recovered, but \$1,000 remained missing. Smith was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

An automobile sedan was presented, in October, to Chief of Police, J. D. Burger, by City Motors (Richard Coggin, president) for use in safety education. A loud speaker system was installed in the car.

McKim Township set up its own police force of ten to twelve men.

In October, Laurier Lamoureux succeeded Arthur Manley (who died April 27) as sheriff of the judicial district of Sudbury.

James Newburn, for several years a councillor in Sudbury, was appointed magistrate for Manitoulin Island.

A man was fined \$50 and costs or 30 days for driving a motorboat recklessly on Lake Ramsey, in October.

On December 4, Patrick Joseph McAndrew was appointed Provincial magistrate. He was born at Buckingham, Quebec, January 23, 1908, and came to Sudbury when five. He won a Knights of Columbus scholarship in 1926, attended St. Michael's College, and graduated from Osgoode Hall.

Eight persons had received free legal aid in 1954, through the Sudbury and District Law Association. Persons earning less than \$900 a year were eligible.

1955. Matt Moroney, detective, with ten murder cases in his experiences, retired from the city police force in February.

The Salvation Army started "adopting" juvenile delinquents in March.

Homemade firearms were found in possession of a 12-year-old Garson boy, in May.

Burwash prisoners were being employed in the planting of 55,000 red pine in the Nairn forestry reservation, burned out in 1954.

Motorboat jockeying was criticized after a swimmer was struck by a boat on Lake Ramsey, in June.

Mob rule in Tilbury was duplicated in Chelmsford, in August, when bystanders blocked the arrest of a man by Chief Constable Langlois, while 200 people looked on. Sudbury city and provincial police quelled the incipient riot.

The 23rd Ontario Police Association convention of 300 delegates held in Sudbury for three days was given the freedom of the city.

A 57-year-old tractor mechanic, walking from Chelmsford to Azilda on the previous new Year's Day had his leg broken by a motorist who failed to stop. He received \$5,000 compensation on

October 20 from the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund, awarded by Mr. Justice R. W. Treleaven.

Attorney-General Kelso Roberts favored building a new jail in Sudbury.

Two McKim bus drivers were fined \$20 and costs for running overloaded buses—46 passengers over the legal limit of 44.

A motorist drove his car into a telephone booth in Gatchell, having skidded over the sidewalk. The impact injured the person making a call, who happened to be a policeman. A careless driving charge, and doing \$200 damage, was laid. The policeman was just roughened up a bit.

On December 9, Mr. Justice Treleaven presided over one "impaired driving" accident suit for \$4,923, in which a 21-year old engineering student was the plaintiff, knocked down by a car on Elm Street ; and in another case he awarded \$12,398, being half the total claimed, because the plaintiff was judged 50% to blame. He was negligent in not anticipating the danger of striking somebody with his car on Kathleen Street hill. If left to the Unsatisfied Judgments Fund, all he would get was a maximum of \$5,000.

Male lawbreakers outnumbered females 11,180 to 178, during 1955. Crimes included 115 autos stolen, 114 of which were recovered.

E. D. Wilkins, Q.C., Crown Attorney, attained his quarter century in office and was honored by the Sudbury legal profession, on September 14.

1956. One of the honors coming to Sudbury that New Year, 1956, was a Queen's Counsel for Mayor Leo Landreville. Of all Queen's counsels in Ontario, Sudbury had 11 ; Judge Edmund Proulx (since deceased) ; Judge St. Aubin ; Judge J. M. Cooper ; Crown Attorney, E. D. Wilkins ; Magistrate P. J. McAndrew ; and lawyers G. M. Miller, G. J. Valin, E. C. Facer, Harry Waisberg, and J. N. Desmarais.

An amendment to the Highways Traffic Act, February 1, required motorists to stop on approaching a parked school bus.

In March, it cost McKim police department \$127 to send a constable to Quebec where a man had been arrested for stealing articles in McKim. The constable returned with a stolen motor

and the thief went to jail. The bill was rejected by the attorney-general's department because it had not been authorized. McKim taxpayers were stuck !

Honorable Justice E. G. Moorhouse in supreme court allowed \$30,250 in favor of Mrs. Lauri Hill and daughter, Susan. The driver of the car which struck her husband, Rudolph Joseph Richard, had his license withdrawn until the full amount could be paid.

A basement apartment, where five children were found left alone in March, when police answered a call, was found not to conform with sanitary and fire protection requirements, and was condemned.

Robert Bruce Duscharm, of Hamilton, died on Sudbury jail gallows at 12.12 a.m., June 15, for the murder of Steve Klapouschak, a 21-year-old school teacher at Dalton, Ontario.

A Burwash farm inmate, who escaped, was captured by provincial constable Calvin Van Zant—from a helicopter.

Neelon-Garson council took a step towards legalizing steel septic tanks, though the medical health officer, Dr. J. L. Kirk, would not approve.

On June 28, for the second time in nine days, the Soo train struck a car at the protected crossing at Lorne and Regent Streets. In the first crash Mrs. Kanko Ujanen, driving her car, was killed ; in the second, Mrs. Walpas Jarvinen was killed, while her husband who was driving, was injured, and Mrs. Arnold Bath, a passenger, died of her injuries. City council wanted a slow order put out for trains at that point, but the C.P.R. rejected it, since, they claimed speed of the train was not a contributing factor to the accident.

Some 325 immigrants became Canadian citizens in an impressive ceremony at Memorial Hall.

In July, a New Sudbury market gardener was awarded \$2,389 damages caused by silt and water flooding his garden soil from an adjoining new subdivision.

On September 8, the Sudbury and District Police Pistol Association ran off a championship meet, at Burwash, at which the Copper Cliff team retained the Sudbury Daily Star trophy, with an aggregate of 748. Sgt. Bert Hague, captain ; Inspector Adam Watson ; Constable Lloyd Davey, and Constable Chuck Greenough made up the team.

On September 12, it was announced that Mayor Leo A. Landreville was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, succeeding Mr. Justice Arthur Mahony LeBel, who was named to the Ontario Court of Appeal, formerly held by Mr. Justice E. R. E. Chevrier.

In December, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Whitford, of Garson, were awarded \$15,245 damages against the owner and driver of a 4-ton truck which demolished their car and caused serious personal injuries on September 3, 1955.

1957. Inspector Stan Wilson was appointed deputy chief of police to succeed Alex McLaren, retired. Tom Temple was made Inspector in charge of detectives.

On January 2, a strike of fireman against the C.P.R. for trying to eliminate firemen from diesel locomotives in yard and freight service, threatened to disrupt the heavy industry of the district, before the men agreed to go back to work pending a better settlement.

In January, a dance hall in Neelon Township was raided because coffee was served spiked with whiskey.

A. W. H. Kerr, Toronto lawyer, was appointed assistant crown attorney for Sudbury district.

On January 10, Camp Bison at Burwash Industrial Farm was to have a new \$2,000,000 building to replace the old worn-out one. A herd of buffalo is kept in a compound there, hence the name. One large bison wandered on to the highway and attacked an automobile carrying four passengers—an unexpected experience for all.

In March, W. Cleve Kidd was elected president of the Ontario Federation of Labor, representing some 500,000 trade unionists. His brother, James Kidd, of Sudbury was general representative in Northern Ontario, for the Canadian Congress of Labor. Their father once taught school in Coniston.

In April, Mr. Justice Aylesworth of the Ontario Court of Appeal, ruled that the Department of Municipal Affairs can go beyond the town's assessment rolls in making an equalization of assessments.

A record of 410 "New Canadians" took the oath of allegiance in May, before Judge J. M. Cooper, on the tenth anniversary of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

In May, Mrs. (Kay) Percy Coates, associate grand conductress of the Easter Star, was honored upon having served 30 years in the society. She had been secretary to the crown attorney for 40 years, and a justice of the peace.

1958. On January 31, Ontario Appeal Court confirmed the decision that Waters Township had no legal right to assess INCo's iron property. That left the township with the option of appealing to the supreme court of Canada, or to the legislature of Ontario for an amendment of the Assessment Act.

A meeting of magistrates was held in Sudbury to discuss the application of uniform principles of sentencing.

Maurice Lacourciere became president of the Sudbury Bar Association.

On May 24, a resolution was passed at a convention in Chatham to adopt Chief John Burger's recommendation that all weapons capable of firing a projectile of any kind, be registered.

Stan Gauthier, 1956 reeve of Rayside Twp. and four councillors, were charged on May 28, before Mr. Justice E. G. Thompson, with illegal spending of township funds, specifically a municipal building, but were let off with court costs only.

On June 20, Mrs. W. H. Downe of Sudbury was one of a Citizens' Committee in Toronto, who released a report to be sent to Justice Minister Fulton, requesting a ban on indecent literature importations.

CHAPTER FOURTEEN
MINES AND SMELTERS

1885

S. J. RITCHIE, of Cleveland, Ohio, bought up several claims, among which The Lady MacDonald was the first opened.

The railroad had moved on to Biscotasing, leaving Sudbury in the throes of a depression.

1886. On January 6, the Canadian Copper Company was incorporated with \$2,000,000 capital, and operated the Copper Cliff, Evans, and Stobie mines. Those three produced all the ore required until 1898. The C.P.R. helped the venture by building the Stobie Branch.

1893. Sir Charles Tupper, with directors of the Dominion Nickel Copper Co., Murray Mine, visited Sudbury, and the Copper Cliff band turned out to serenade them.

1898. The Canadian Copper Company opened up the McArthur No. 2 mine at Copper Cliff. J. G. Henry of Sudbury had the contract to build the 1,300 foot trestle, averaging 14 feet in height and using 400,000 feet of timber.

1901. The closing down of the Stobie Mine, early in 1901 was not a serious drawback. Creighton had begun to ship ore to the smelter at Copper Cliff. Moose Mountain iron deposits were being explored.

Thomas Edison, of Orange, N. J. and Mrs. Edison ; his brother-in-law, J. V. Miller, and C. M. Chapman, of the same place ; also Luther Stierneger, an electrical engineer from New York, rented Mr. Scully's building on Larch Street (the Eaton annex now) to be used as an office while exploring the district for nickel. It was an exhibit of Sudbury nickel at the Pan American Exposition in Buffalo, that gave him the idea.

1902. The International Nickel Company, of New York, was incorporated as a holding concern for the Canadian Copper Company, and another subsidiary to be known as the Huronian Company, handling a power development plant on the Spanish River, the first hydro-electric undertaking in the district.

1903. The mines and smelter at Copper Cliff were electrified.

1904. The Ontario Concentrating plant at Copper Cliff, owned by the International Nickel Co., was destroyed by fire, loss \$175,000. It had been erected by the Orford Refining Co. of Constable Hook, N.J. The Mond smelter at Victoria Mine was used, pending rebuilding of the Copper Cliff plant.

1910. The Mond Nickel Co. bought the Froid Mine (later No. 4 shaft and Open Pit) from the Hon. Frank Cochrane and Louis Laforest, for \$100,000.

1911. Sudbury opened a branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, with Major Leckie, president ; R. W. DeMorest, vice-president ; C. Carmichael, secretary ; and a committee composed of Messrs. Jordan, Corliss, Brown, Silvester, Brigstock, Stull, Handley, and T. E. Smith.

1912. The Canadian Copper Company started developing a mine near Sudbury called No. 3 (Froid). A shaft was sunk 200 feet and surface buildings erected.

1913. Mond closed their Victoria Mine plant and opened a large smelter at Coniston, complete with townsite.

1914. The International Nickel Co. planned a profit-sharing scheme in which employees could buy stock in its subsidiary, the Canadian Copper Co.

The British Admiralty had a contract to take the whole Sudbury nickel output. The Ontario Department of Mines started a survey of the entire nickel area.

1915. On September 9, the Ontario Royal Commission started to investigate the persistent report that Sudbury nickel was

getting into Germany. That inquiry developed into an exhaustive study of the whole nickel-copper industry, including the possibility of refining in Ontario.

1917. The International Nickel Company took over all Canadian Copper Company's holdings, and started on a \$1,500,000 power project at Big Eddy, north of Turbine.

The British America Nickel Corporation was organized to operate Murray Mine. This townsite was called Nickelton.

1919. A big influx of labor due to the proposed expansion of the British America Nickel Corporation, reminded people of the days of C.P.R. activity in 1883, '84. The expansion did not take place, and unemployment became rife.

The International Nickel Co. offered all its employees the privilege of group insurance, in the closing days of 1919.

1920. Inco. announced a 15% wage cut, with no reduction in the force.

1921. They closed down their Canadian plants indefinitely in September, affecting two-thirds of the force.

1922. Hope revived just a year later when Inco. re-opened. Mond Nickel Co. started shipping matte in large quantities to Swansea, Wales.

1923. The British America Nickel Corporation blew in one furnace as a comeback in late 1923, employing 700 men. The Mond Nickel Company's output was doubled, 35,000 tons of ore being smelted monthly. Mond Mine, near Crean Hill, was abandoned and Froid No. 2 opened. In late 1924 the B.A.N. Co. went into liquidation.

1925. Mond Nickel Co. built a sulphuric acid plant at Coniston, on May 15, Inco. bought the assets of BANCo. for \$5,000,000.

The International Nickel Co. made a fine annual statement and announced the development of Froid Mine. They requested Sudbury to take care of the housing of employees.

1928. The International Nickel Company merged with, and managed the Mond Nickel Co., and they adopted a revised pension scheme.

At that time, the tallest smoke stack in the British Empire was toppled to complete the demolition of the British America Nickel Corporation's plant, at Nickelton. Some of the small houses were moved to Sudbury.

That was a "boom" year, with lead and zinc companies on Sudbury's threshold; the expansion of Inco. in a large smelter at Copper Cliff and a surface plant at Frood to handle ore from the new No. 3 shaft.

The Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, began the third nickel smelter in the district.

While the immediate district was at the peak of prosperity, reverberations of a depression were heard when the Espanola paper mills closed down. But it did not affect the nickel industry.

The Ontario Refining Co. started building a large copper refinery at Copper Cliff, a mile from the smelters.

1929. Canadian Industries, Limited, started building a sulphur recovery plant at Copper Cliff, to use Inco. converter gas and sell it back to them as nitre cake, used in the separation of nickel and copper.

1930. By the end of 1930 Treadwell-Yukon Mining Co., a copper-lead-zinc property at Chelmsford was still working; Inco. was committed to spend \$100,000 on road work in relief of unemployment, while a soup kitchen was opened on Beech Street to feed the hungry. Be it remembered that \$100,000,000 in world stocks had dropped in that year, plunging many businesses into bankruptcy, yet the Sudbury district kept going on a reduced scale.

1931. A new mine rescue station at Frood was officially inspected by D. G. Sinclair, with T. J. Fee in charge.

Inco announced a new alloy of iron and nickel called hipernik.

A Frood Mine team won the Ontario first aid championship and the McCrea trophy. P. C. Smith was captain of the team.

John L. Agnew, vice-president and general manager of the International Nickel Company of Canada, died on July 9, at age

46. He was born in Pittsburgh Pa. and came to Copper Cliff, February 15, 1904, and wheelbarrowed matte, easily doing the work of two men. An associate twenty years later said he could perform the mental work of ten men. He rose rapidly to become head of Canadian operations. In 1910 he had married Mary Millward, of Lexington, Kentucky. Their three children were Harriett, Mary Lyons and John Lyons III.

John Lyons Agnew was active in the preliminaries which led to the purchase of the British America Nickel Corporation's property at Murray and the merger with Mond Nickel. Under his leadership and energy the great expansion program of Frood, Copper Cliff, Levack, Coniston, Big Eddy and Port Colborne, was pushed to completion. Even with the additional power development at High Falls, Nairn and Wabageshik, more power was needed, and he undertook to get it from the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission, to be transmitted over aluminium wire from Abitibi Canyon. (His wife died December 18, 1956).

John L. was a self-styled coffee connoisseur. He had trained the steward at the Copper Cliff Club, John Greig, just how to make it to suit him. One evening at a regular Friday night dance, from the Agnew table came a bellow, "John!" The steward came out of the kitchen with a look of anxiety on his face, expecting a typical Agnew bawling out. "Yes, Sir," he said. "This coffee is—" and J. L.'s face looked as black as the beverage, "the best d—d coffee I ever drank," and they both grinned.

J. C. Nicholls was appointed assistant to the president. Donald MacAskill succeeded J. L. Agnew as general manager, with John F. Thompson of New York elevated to the vice-presidency.

Inco. had a new coal pulverizing plant, largest in the world, and clean as a kitchen.

The Fraser-Brace Engineering Co. Limited, withdrew from Copper Cliff after their \$40,000,000 contract with International Nickel Co. was completed.

1932. The Orford separation plant was opened by Inco. at Copper Cliff in the spring.

In June, Lord Weir, of the Federation of British Industries and director of Inco., brought a party of British delegates, who had been at the Imperial Economics Conference, to visit Frood mine,

as guests of president R. C. Stanley and J. C. Nichols. A trade revival was predicted. Lord Weir presented the Copper Cliff Club with two beautiful 5 × 7 foot oil paintings.

Falconbridge added a 200-ton mill and sintering plant, at a cost of \$400,000.

Nickel coinage, adopted in 1921, reached an issue of five million nickels, in 1932.

1933. The golden jubilee of the nickel industry, was being observed. Robert C. Stanley, president, called it fifty years of achievement. The discovery of Murray, in 1883, was the beginning of Sudbury's strategic importance. From the earliest days, wages paid by the copper-nickel industry were higher than those paid in lumber camps, sawmills and construction camps, and as a rule, hours were shorter. Only once was there a strike, and that in 1898, lasted but one day. It was organized by itinerant I.W.W. agitators, who skipped with the strike funds!

Inco. reopened Creighton and Coniston after four years of applying the brakes. Frood production increased 20 to 40%.

Three hundred men at Inco returned to work on a part-time basis. Two refining units at Port Colborne were reopened.

Inco. obtained control of O.R. Co. stock (Ontario Refining Co.)

Nickel stock was selling at \$23, the highest since 1930.

Inco. was to spend \$1,000,000 for installation of four more converters at Copper Cliff.

The company's profits for 1933 were \$9,662,585, giving them a good start for the current year. Frood had a \$700,000 mine development program.

1934. The Coniston plant was again operating at capacity.

Going into June, International Nickel Co. owned 90% of O. R. Co. stock; American Metals had the other ten per cent.

Inco. started erection of residences at Frood for key workers.

Robert C. Stanley, Inco. president, reported a new peak for world nickel; a 40% increase in Monel.

1935. Inco. smelters were again at peak production.

The base-metal venture in Sudbury Basin, near Chelmsford, started in 1925, was abandoned. Power lines and railway spurs were removed.

Inco. took more power from the Hydro Power Commission. The contract covered up to 10,000 horsepower.

They planned a \$6,000,000 smelter and eight converters, along with another 500-foot chimney. The smelted copper, in the molten state, was to be transported across to the refinery over a new viaduct. More nickel was being needed, since the Italians started invading Ethiopia.

1936. Donald MacAskill became vice-president and general manager of Inco.

On May 13, the C.P.R. lifted the Stobie tracks.

The old Stobie Mine was abandoned in 1901.

The Copper Cliff concentrating plant, largest unit in the British Empire, with 670 electric motors, using 7,500 horse power of energy in a building 1,000 feet long, was to be enlarged.

Copper Cliff's new \$160,000 changehouse (or dry) for Inco. workmen was in use.

Falconbridge smelter was processing 1,050 tons of ore daily.

Garson sand pit was opened by Inco. to provide flux for their converters. The big shovel handled 7,000 pounds at one bite.

1937. Inco.'s Levack mine was re-opened, and a 10% raise given all employees.

Garson Mine was re-opened after six years of idleness.

Enlarged facilities at Falconbridge mine increased output 25%.

A new \$275,000 research laboratory building was under construction for Inco. at Copper Cliff.

Inco.'s record dividend of 50 cents a share went to 90,000 persons.

1938. The magnificent clubhouse called Inco. Club on Froid Road was turned over to the use of their employees.

A \$10,000,000 crushing and sorting plant was started at Froid.

Two Froid Mine heroes, Reginald Burkitt and Robert Murray, received medals for bravery in rescuing three miners, when a blasting charge was prematurely fired.

1939. Inco. was to spend \$2,500,000 on a 2,215-foot shaft, headframe, and other surface buildings at Garson.

Vermilion River, north of Capreol, was the scene of a revival in placer gold mining.

Frood Open Pit was scheduled to produce 12,000 tons of ore daily.

1940. The proposed capital expenditure for 1940 by Inco. was \$8,325,000, on mines and mill, to bring capacity up to 30,000 tons daily.

Rockbursts in mines at depths of 2,000 feet or more, were reported.

The C.I.L. plant at Copper Cliff, was awarded the safety shield from the National Safety Commission of Canada, for having no lost-time accidents in 2,091 days.

1941. Nickel Offsets mine, north of Chelmsford, started shaft sinking.

Fred Benard won the Inco. medal for his work in copper refining.

Oliver Hall had won it in 1939.

Inco. launched a \$26,000,000 expansion program to increase output. Murray and Stobie would have new surface buildings. Falconbridge began spending \$1,000,000 on expansion.

Mining circles were agog over news of staking eight claims each, by Frank Gallant and James Irving, close to Creighton municipality. M. A. Story, mining recorder, had shown that mining rights were open. Inco. was granted a license in mortmain, to cover an oversight in protecting their rights.

Smaller mines in the district were arranging with Inco. to do their smelting.

Falconbridge mines were hampered by priorities, in getting their building program under way.

They showed a profit of \$993,986 for 1941.

1942. J. R. Gordon, Copper Cliff, was elected chairman of the Sudbury branch of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, succeeding J. R. Gill.

Inco. let contracts for a staff house and five dwellings at Murray, and a new school at Creighton. Houses at Garson were about completed.

"United Copper Cliff Workers" was the name of an Inco. employees' Union.

Inco. made plans to start a weekly payroll.

Duncan John MacKinnon, 35 years with Inco. retired as paymaster. He once foiled a \$40,000 payroll robbery. (He died in 1957).

In December, Robert Leslie Beattie succeeded Donald MacAskill, retired, as vice-president and general manager of Inco. and was elected a director of the parent company. After a time as works auditor in Copper Cliff, to which job he arose from the accounting department's rank and file, he became assistant to the general manager of Canadian operations in February, 1935, and assistant vice-president five years later.

In 1952 he became president and director of several Inco. subsidiaries, also of the Bank of Toronto and General Trusts Corporation. Since the war of 1939-45 he directed the planning and research required for production of more nickel. His sincerity and faith in the future of the industry were an inspiration to all who worked with him.

He was born on May 11, 1891, on a farm near Caledonia. He joined the Canadian Copper Co. at Copper Cliff in 1911. In the first world war he served with the Royal Canadian Engineers and was awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the face of enemy fire. On September 12, 1922, he married Amelia Edna Allen, of Stayner.

He was noted for his warm approach to human relations and was regarded with deep affection by his associates. The annual dinner of the Quarter Century Club was always a happy occasion for him. His passing, on June 10, 1953, was felt with regret by all who knew him.

International Nickel Co. nickel production to end of December, 1942, had increased to 50,000,000 pounds.

Thirty new houses in Creighton were occupied.

1943. Inco. pension plan, operative for the past fifteen years, was sustained for the future by a \$4,000,000 trust fund.

A brick and tile Inco. community hall, costing \$75,000 was built at Creighton.

Stephen Yawney, with Inco. for 34 out of 44 years in the district, retired. He supervised the sinking of shafts at Creighton, Frood, and Levack.

1944. By a majority of 78% Inco. workers chose C.I.O. as

bargaining agent, known as International Union of Mine, Mill, & Smelter Workers ; Falconbridge workers threw in their support.

Russia's offer to pay \$20,000,000 to compensate Inco. for the seizure of Petsamo Mines in Finland, was accepted.

1945. J. Gordon Hardy, president of Falconbridge Nickel Mines, retired after 50 years of mining.

Frood Mine won the J. T. Ryan award for supremacy in safety methods, highest in the world.

Martin Story, mining recorder, reported 403 claims registered in Marion and Heenan Townships.

1946. Nickel, mined during the war, equalled the total of the previous 54 years. A \$7,500,000 pilot mill was under construction for Inco. at Copper Cliff, while the Canadian Creosote plant doubled its capacity to treat 1,000,000 ties.

Garson Mine won the Ryan safety award. Foster Todd was superintendent.

Inco. employees received a 10% raise. City employees had theirs later.

The new Geiger-Mueller counter was introduced to mining.

Material shortage delayed building the \$8,000,000 nickel oxide plant at Copper Cliff.

1947. Inco. started a million dollar building program to erect 100 to 125 new modern houses in Copper Cliff, open new streets and enlarge the school.

Nickel sales promised to hit a peak over previous peacetime years.

Inco. was spending \$50,000 yearly on smoke damage claims. The problem was turned over to the Ontario Research Foundation.

E. A. Collins, of Inco., became an LL.D. at Queens.

1948. A revolutionary plant to produce fuel from sulphur gases for smelting, to cost \$5,000,000 was under construction at Copper Cliff, for Inco.

That company was to spend \$2,000,000 on houses in Creighton, Garson and Levack.

The Falconbridge-Murray Mine shaft was down 1,440 feet, and surface buildings were taking shape.

1949. Inco. was to spend another \$18,000,000 in the Sudbury area. 1,621 employees were added to the payroll, and profits were up.

Soon they announced a \$50,000,000 building program, sinking a new shaft and building a 9,000-ton-a-day concentrating plant at Creighton, and erecting a 6-mile trestle to Copper Cliff to convey the concentrates through a 20-inch wood stave pipe line.

They donated \$100,000 to the Sudbury Arena building fund.

The directors planned a new town on Reeve L. Gagnon's 325-acre farm in Waters Township to be known as "Lively," named for Charlie Lively, mine captain.

Their new recreation club opened at Garson.

1950. Inco. planned underground operations to replace the Frood-Stobie Open Pit work nearing completion. Murray and Levack shafts were to be deepened.

Export nickel in three years returned \$168,000,000. Inco. was still studying recovery of high grade iron.

They raised the price of nickel from 40 to 51.4 cents a pound.

Native-born J. R. McGinn was appointed mining recorder, when Martin Story resigned.

A total of 275,000 pounds of ingot copper was shipped by truck, as return loads for trucks arriving with merchandise, during a 9-day national emergency, caused by a railroad strike.

Inco. began developing the old Crean Hill mine, sinking a shaft and putting up new surface buildings.

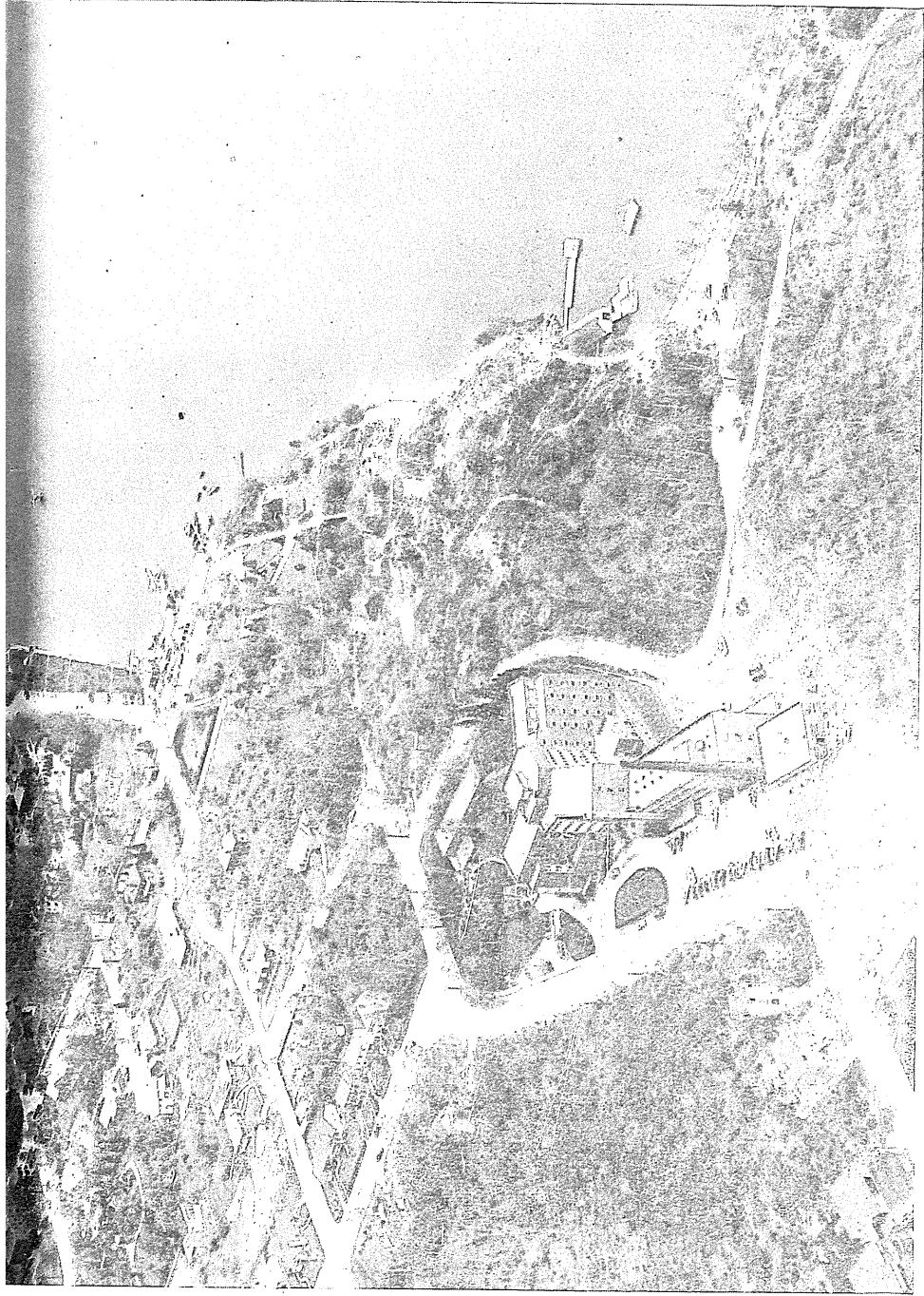
1951. George McVittie sold eight claims near Creighton, staked in 1899, to Inco. at a price said to be \$250,000 in January.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines started a \$7,000,000 expansion program.

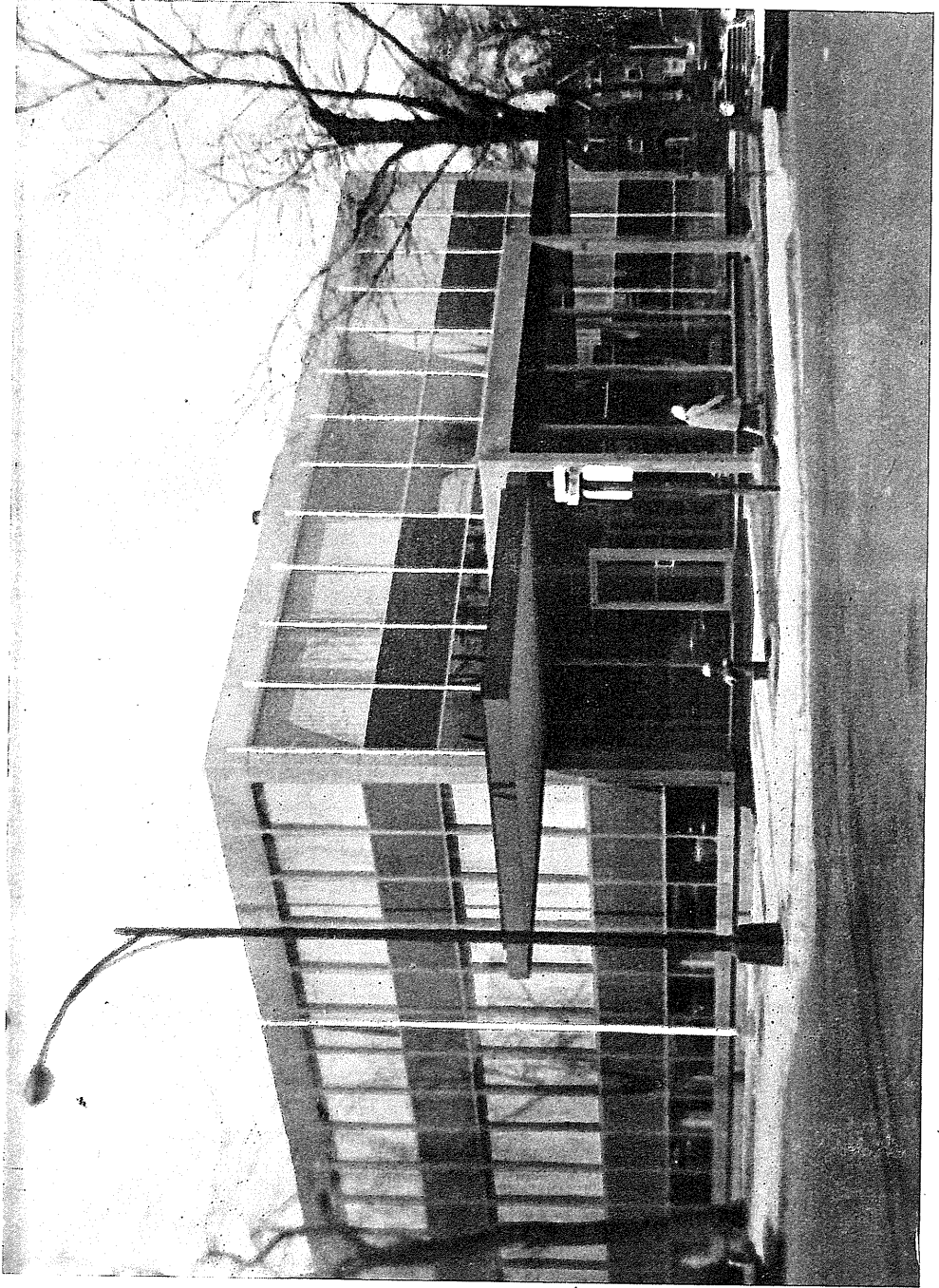
On the 200th anniversary of the discovery of nickel, Inco. offered three \$2,000 scholarships for students in Copper Cliff and Sudbury secondary schools.

Inco.'s capacity of 20,000,000 pounds of nickel monthly was to be boosted by a million.

The C.I.L. in Copper Cliff planned a new plant to produce 90,000 tons of sulphur dioxide a year.



Typical rock formation with houses built thereon—Beaton Subdivision, with Sudbury General Hospital, built October, 1950



A new type of construction in office buildings—the Sudbury Hydro Electric Co. 1927

1952. After 44 years' service in the accounting department of Inco., Earle C. Lambert retired in January. He was born at Ailsa Craig on January 6, 1887, and in April 1908 became a timekeeper at Copper Cliff and saw the payroll run from a few hundred to 15,000 names. In 1911 he married Bertha Sache, who had come to Copper Cliff in 1910 as a relieving telegraph operator.

Everett Alfred Collins, 17 years mayor of Copper Cliff; 35 years interested in the welfare of Sudbury and district, died on February 6.

He was born on a farm near Smithfield, Ontario, in 1879, one of a family of twelve. His father was Irish; his mother of United Empire Loyalist stock. He first came to Sudbury in 1900 and late in 1901 left to attend Queen's University, from which he graduated in 1905, with a B.S. degree. He spent from three to five years in and around Joplin, Mo. and in 1909 was Inspector of Mines for Ontario.

He then became safety engineer for International Nickel Co. and some time later was made assistant to the vice-president and general manager, serving with John L. Agnew, Donald MacAskill, and R. L. Beattie. From 1946 he had been active as Chairman of the Sudbury Memorial Hospital; Ontario Cancer Commission; life member of Queen's Alumni Association; on advisory board of Guarantee Trust Co.; life member of Idylwylde Golf Club; member of Canadian Legion, Copper Cliff branch; Shrine and Masonic organizations, and many others.

His first wife was Maude Walsh whom he married in 1909, and who died in October, 1935. His second wife, Beatrice M. Jacques, whom he married in September, 1946, survives him. He was buried in the family plot in Smithfield.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines reported the highest earnings in history.

A new headframe at Falconbridge, 185 feet high, replaced the old one, to hoist 200 tons of ore an hour, from 4,700 feet.

The old Errington Mine at Chelmsford was re-opened.

Ralph H. Waddington was made assistant to the vice-president of International Nickel Co. in December. He had been superintendent of refineries at Port Colborne and Copper Cliff, from January, 1946, having started as chemist in March, 1923, becoming assistant superintendent of the refinery at Copper Cliff, in

July, 1935. He was born in Leicester, England on August 30, 1900, and on August 27, 1924 was married to Jane Freeman, whose father worked for Inco. for 45 years.

A 7½-mile pipe line to carry concentrates of 3,650,000 tons of nickel-copper ore from Creighton to Copper Cliff, was completed.

1953. Ralph D. Parker was elected president of the Canadian Nickel Co., a subsidiary of Inco.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines formed a quarter century club, of which president Thayer Lindsley was one of 11 charter members.

Ontario mines survey showed Sudbury district leading in mining activity. Inco., Falconbridge, East Rim, Milnet, Hardy, and Ontario Pyrites, were all mentioned.

The initial unit of a \$16,000,000 iron recovery plant was started on Highway 17 just west of Copper Cliff, for Inco.

A messenger boy with the International Nickel Co. at Port Colborne in June, 1920, had the distinction of being one of two from the accounting division of the company at Copper Cliff, to reach an executive position. He was the youngest member of the Quarter Century Club in 1945.

He is Alex Godfrey, born in Edinburgh, Scotland in 1907. In June, 1935 he married Sudbury-born Betty Stull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Stull, who was one time a surveyor with DeMorest and Stull. Alex Godfrey became assistant to the vice-president in October, 1953.

1954. International Nickel Co. shipments of nickel to fill a U.S. contract for 2,000,000 pounds a month were begun. Production had reached a new high of 275,000,000 pounds annually.

The Creighton Mine concentrator was enlarged to handle 12,000 tons of ore a day.

They planned an expenditure of \$30,000,000 for 1954, for new plant and improvements. Ore reserves were 262,000,000 tons.

A 400-foot chimney was being erected at Coniston to replace two old ones ; one to be razed, the other capped.

In a cycle of Inco. promotions after the retirement of Paul D. Merica, Henry S. Wingate was made president ; J. Roy Gordon, successor to R. L. Beattie as vice-president was transferred to New York ; and Ralph D. Parker, in the district 29 years, became general manager of Canadian operations.

The loyalty of 29 first aid employees, that summer, prevented a general strike of some 14,000 Inco. workers.

\$5,000,000 worth of Sheritt Gordon nickel concentrates was earmarked for refining at the Copper Cliff plant, as part of U.S.A. defence requirements.

McLeod-Cockshutt six-man first aid team, won the Ontario mine rescue championship, staged at Falconbridge in September.

In October, the Duponts bought 37 mining claims in Blezard and Rayside townships, and invested in uranium developments at Blind River.

The general prosperity of the Chelmsford valley was enhanced by the Falconbridge Nickel Mines' Hardy townsite.

In November, Inco. reported the greatest ore reserves in its history, five mines producing 60,000 tons per operating day—Murray, Creighton, Froot, Garson, and Levack. Crean Hill was still in the re-development stage.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines had earnings of \$4,660,945 or \$124 a share, compared with \$100 for 1953. Their objective of a 55,000,000 pound annual production was almost reached.

George S. Jarrett, mining engineer with Inco., became administrative assistant, in 1954.

Falconbridge was spending \$1,000,000 in housing during 1954. Hardy, Fecunis, Mount Nickel, Stratchcona, McKim and East Rim, were going strong. Production of nickel set a new record, 390,000 pounds.

International Nickel Co. report for the year 1954 showed a record output. Total ore mined was over 14,000,000 tons; for underground only, 12,000,000 tons, and 2,000 tons from open pits. Net earnings were \$65,295,186.

Consolidated Sudbury Basin Mines, Limited was re-organized with a capital of \$3,250,000. They hoped to tap 20,000,000 tons of ore reserves of iron pyrites, lead, zinc and nickel.

1955. A \$41,000,000 expansion of uranium holdings at Blind River and Algoma Mills was the largest in Canada.

A man who fled from Petsamo, Finland, just ahead of the Russian invasion, Inco. executive Ivor J. Simcox died February 14, at the age 65. He was a native of Hubbard, Ohio, and attended Missouri School of Mines. He was with the Anaconda Copper Co., in 1914, as an iron worker. In 1920-22 hard times curtailed

work. In October, 1926 he was superintendent of Phelps Dodge Corporation in Arizona, later becoming general superintendent of all operations, located at Douglas. He came to Inco, as assistant superintendent of smelters, in November, 1931. In 1938 he headed an organization for Petsamo, and when in November, 1939 the Russians threatened, he and his family left. He was president of Copper Cliff Athletic Association ; Copper Cliff Club ; Inco. Quarter Century Club, and director of Sudbury-Algoma Sanatorium and Sudbury Memorial Hospital. He was technical assistant to the vice-president of International Nickel Co. In August, 1920, he married Jean McCrea, who survives.

In March, a new changehouse was planned for Coniston smelter, equipped for 725 men ; plant administration offices ; a large lunchroom ; and conference room.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines began remodelling premises at 158 Elgin Street, South, as an office, to cost \$40,000.

In the most liberal settlement ever made in July with the Mine-Mill union, International Nickel Co. reduced the pension age to 60 from 65, and increased base pay for miners to a minimum of \$1.96 $\frac{1}{4}$ and a maximum of \$2.28 $\frac{1}{2}$, depending upon employment.

The golden jubilee of the discovery of Monel metal, which had skyrocketed the use of nickel to an all-time peak, was observed.

Hoyle Mining Co., holders of the old Errington Mine property, had plans to build a new mill in the Vermilion Lake area, to handle 4,000 tons a day, proposing to change the name to Consolidated Sudbury Basin Mines. 3,000,000 tons of copper-lead-zinc were predicted.

Copper took a jump to 42 cents a pound.

The Earl of Bessborough visited Algoma Mills to inspect his uranium holdings, discovered by Franc Joubin, for the Hirshorn interests.

In a speech to the thousand members of the Inco. Quarter Century Club on September 15, 1955, Mr. Wingate told the gathering that 8,000 persons were working to keep nickel before the consuming public, and all the nickel that could be produced to the end of 1957 was spoken for.

Mr. Wingate won the applause of the large gathering with his popular approach to a business statement. It is fitting that something about the man should appear here.

He was born Henry Smith Wingate, in Talas, Turkey, of United States parents, on October 8, 1905. He earned his B.A. at Carleton College in 1927, and other honors at the University of Michigan in 1929. He was married to Adis Adeline Swenson, on September 11, 1929.

In 1931 he was admitted to the bar in New York, and in 1935 became assistant secretary to the International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, promoted to secretary in 1939. He was on the board of directors from 1944, and became vice-president in 1949. In May, 1954, he succeeded Robert Stanley as president.

A \$73,000,000 contract to build Canada's largest uranium mill, 35 miles north of Blind River, was awarded by Consolidated Denison, in October, to Perini & Sons (Canada) Limited. It is designed to handle 5,700 tons of ore a day ; 1,700 more than the other two mills of the Algoma Uranium Company, at Quirke Lake and Nordic Lake.

Inco. earnings for 1955 were \$91,566,586, or \$6.14 a share ; compared with 1954 earnings of \$62,295,186 or \$4.34 a share, common.

The 200th consecutive quarterly dividend on preferred shares of Inco. stock was paid in November, a total of \$1,934,000 for the year. Common stock dividends amounted to \$3.75 a share, highest for any year.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines profits for 1955 were \$8,072,000, double the 1954 figures.

Inco. pensioners who retired prior to 1951 were granted a supplemental amount, effective January 1, 1956, to equalize their pensions with those granted during and after 1951. A grand Christmas message that was.

Charles E. Michener became vice-president of the Canadian Nickel Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Inco., in December. He had been chief exploration engineer for Inco., whose place was taken by H. F. Zurbrigg. W. K. Sproule became consulting metallurgist, L. S. Renzoni succeeding him as superintendent of research. A. E. Prince became electrical superintendent in place of W. H. Soule, retired. R. L. Smiley succeeded J. C. Ferguson retired, as master mechanic of mines.

1955 was a big year for Inco, production, with peak deliveries of 285,000,000 pounds of nickel, the output being at capacity for the sixth consecutive year.

1956. With the new Inco. changehouse at Coniston opened for use, another big expenditure was scheduled—a third cross-flue reaching from the main converter flue to the new 400-foot stack, to cost \$4,000,000.

Iron pellets of 65% iron and less than 2% silica were produced in Inco.'s new iron processing plant, from pyrrhotite concentrates, in February.

The British Rio Tinto Company and J. H. Hirshorn, were to merge, and be re-named Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada, with a value of \$50,000,000.

Inco. received a satisfactory offer, in April, from Northern Ontario Gas Co. for a natural gas supply from the west.

High copper prices gave Inco. record earnings in the three months ending March 31.

A stope floor collapsed on the 2,600 level at Garson, claiming the lives of Earl A. Baker, Anicet Lemire, and Franz Lukanz. Stope boss, Emile Cleroux escaped, miraculously.

Shades of 1882 ! Sudbury may again abound in forest growth. Hon. Clare Mapledoram, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests, stated that a sulphur-resistant strain of plants is expected to bear out tests, under way at Coniston.

In June, some 4,000 Inco. smelter workers staged a wildcat strike, the first in the history of the company. It was said to have been in protest against suspension of 160 men, without pay.

Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada's subsidiary, Northspan, at Blind River, received in July, a contract for \$242,416,800 worth of uranium, the largest ever, which raised the total for Rio to over \$500,000,000.

A new 700-locker changehouse and laboratory, at the Inco. refinery in Copper Cliff, was started.

In August, L. J. Ryski, general foreman of Inco., reverberatory, and Grant Cranston, transport man at the coal pulverizing plant, while inspecting the bins above No. 3 reverberatory, were fatally burned in an explosion.

The first two-year contract ever negotiated between Inco. and the Mine-Mill Union, provided wage increases of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $17\frac{1}{4}$ cents an hour for the first year ; 9 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ cents the second year, at an estimated cost of \$9,000,000. A special premium of 15 cents an hour for Sunday work ; 10% increase in pension benefits for those retiring at 60 ; and an automatic anniversary date of January 1 for purposes of vacation ; plus other benefits.

George Gordon Co. strikers settled for a two-year contract with the owners (Inco.), getting a 3-cent-an-hour increase, plus another 3 cents in March, 1957. They were out from July 19 to August 24.

On September 27, more than 1,200 members of the Inco. Quarter Century Club, many of whom were pensioners, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the Sudbury Arena, and heard words of optimism about the nickel industry from president Henry S. Wingate. It was the largest gathering yet catered for by the women of St. Andrew's United Church and their assistants. The oldest pensioner on the Inco. roll, John O'Donnell, for whom O'Donnell Roast Yard, built in 1916, was named, and who retired in 1922, was at the banquet. That over-ninety grand old man had 25 years' service when he retired, and 34 years since that time, which is a record. Ralph D. Parker, vice-president and general manager, assisted by Ralph H. Waddington, presented the gold buttons to the men who had served 25 years with the company.

Lophos Ore, Limited, acting as agents for M. A. Hanna Company of Cleveland, Ohio, in September, arranged to open up the defunct Moose Mountain Iron Mines, near Sellwood, to produce 500,000 tons of iron concentrates, annually, from 1958.

The price of copper was reduced by Inco. to 35 cents a pound. In October, the Stobie section of Inco. mines, with a daily production of 14,500 tons, became the biggest underground producer in the history of nickel mining.

The first Inco. scholarship awards under their new aid-to-education program went to Susan Dunbar, Reginald Kusuerczyk, Horst W. Minr, Judith MacKinnon, Karl Sarlin, and Eugene H. Wasylenki.

Canadian Industries, Limited, planned a \$3,000,000 sulphuric acid plant close to the Inco. iron recovery plant, to convert waste sulphur dioxide gas into liquid sulphuric acid, used in leaching uranium concentrates from Blind River mines.

James C. Parlee was appointed in December, by Inco.'s vice-president and general manager, Ralph D. Parker, to manage the newly created Manitoba division of the company, with offices in Winnipeg. F. F. Todd, of Copper Cliff and S. A. Crandall of Moak Lake were named assistant managers.

Parlee was born in Edmonton and graduated from the University of Alberta in 1933, joining Inco. that year. Foster Todd

graduated from Michigan College of Mining and Technology in 1928, and worked a year with the American Smelting and Refining Co.'s plant at Baltimore. He joined Inco. in 1929, was promoted to general foreman at Levack, then superintendent at Murray. He became superintendent of mines in 1952. Crandall graduated from the same college in 1940 and has been with Inco.'s geological department from 1948, going to Moak Lake in 1953.

Creighton Mine boasted a "subway" on the 68th level, more than a mile below surface, and two miles long, one of the deepest in the world.

Inco. let a contract to sink a well in the gravel pit near Garson, for the municipal water supply, where a potential 575,000 gallons of water could be tapped daily.

A hearing by Hon. Philip Kelly, minister of mines, with G. J. Monaghan, M.L.A. for Sudbury, and Rheal Belisle, M.L.A. for Nickel Belt, was opened, to inquire into the Damage by Fumes Arbitration Act, with a view to extending its scope.

Warner Cryderman, formerly of Skead, was given the 1956 Blue Ribbon Mining Award by the Mining World, of California, in recognition of his mucking machine invention, which was adopted by mines from British Columbia to Newfoundland.

6,000 tons of ore from Inco.'s new iron recovery plant were shipped to Little Current and loaded on *S.S. Algoway*, for Chicago.

Coniston had a new \$90,000 community hall, property of the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, Canada.

One of the most interesting developments in the nickel industry at Copper Cliff, and probably the least known about, was the "Cast and Cool" method of separating the nickel from the copper, which for eight years had proved superior to the celebrated Orford process.

1957. Inco. proven ore reserves stood at the highest level on record by the end of 1956, 264,000,000 tons in the Sudbury area alone. 286,000,000 pounds of nickel in all forms, 271,000,000 pounds of copper, and 371,000,000 ounces of platinum and other precious metals had a sales value of \$447,740,000.

Nickel Rim Mines signed a contract for 2,100,000 pounds of nickel over 12 months, at \$2.00 a pound in the free market.

Ralph D. Parker became an Inco. director in place of J. S. Duncan, C.M.G. Besides his thirty years' experience operating mines, he

has had wide experience in the search for nickel, as president of the Canadian Nickel Co. subsidiary of Inco. for exploration.

He began his career as mining engineer in California gold fields after graduating from the University of California in 1920. The following year he was mining in British Columbia, and in 1922 transferred to McIntyre-Porcupine. He joined Inco. as superintendent at Creighton Mine in 1928. When big developments were being undertaken at Frood, he became superintendent of the new plant. From that position he was appointed superintendent of all mines, and in 1935, general superintendent of the mining and smelting division. In 1947 he became vice-president, and in May, 1954, general manager of Canadian operations, and a year later, vice-president.

He is on the executive of mining, smelting, and metallurgical associations, in Canada, United States, and South Africa.

On New Year's Day, 1930, in New York, he was married to Mina Bayne Todhunter.

In January, Inco. was preparing to develop a \$100,000,000 nickel prospect in Northern Ungava, with an initial expenditure of \$5,000,000. Murray Watts, of Toronto, was the discoverer of the property.

International Nickel production in 1956 was the highest on record, 286,000,000 pounds; Falconbridge, 43,000,000.

In February, Inco. awarded a contract for \$65,000,000 to the Foundation Co. of Canada, Limited, for construction of surface buildings in the Moak Lake area. Contracts for power lines and railroad had been let previously.

C. D. Ferguson, 40 years with Inco.'s agricultural department at Copper Cliff, 32 of them as head of the department, retired.

C. A. Young succeeded him.

An interesting new development of Inco. was their agreement, in March, with Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. for the erection and operation of a pilot plant at the Iron Recovery unit, to determine the possibility of producing elemental sulphur from district ores, which would assist other industries, such as paper mills and uranium mines in getting a product now imported from United States. The Canadian Industries, Limited, were to operate in conjunction with this venture.

Using the very latest prospecting methods, Inco. began manufacture of fibre glass "bombs" equipped with detection devices

to suspend from aeroplanes flying over areas said to be rich in nickel deposits.

In March, Horace J. Fraser, M.A., was elected president of Falconbridge Nickel Mines, taking the place of R. B. Anderson, who remains on the directorate. A graduate of Manitoba University in 1925, Mr. Fraser came to Inco. in 1932. In 1935 he went to Washington with the Department of Mines. In 1945 he became manager of Falconbridge, and in April, 1950 was named fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

Inco. spent \$23,021,000 for capital additions to plant, and set aside \$34,742,000 to retire the company's preferred stock. Employees of the company and its subsidiaries numbered 27,902 at the beginning of 1957; over 1,700 more than the year previous. 1,548 former employees and beneficiaries received pensions to the value of \$1,980,000.

With the report in May, that Inco. produced 371,000 ounces of platinum and related metals in 1956, Sudbury area was given credit for supplying over one-third of the world's consumption.

Drilling got under way for an \$8,000,000 plant to process the Moore Mountain iron ore, which is expected to boom Capreol and Sudbury.

In July, the Consolidated Sudbury Basin Mines, near Chelmsford shut down, due to falling prices of zinc, lead, and copper.

United Steelworkers of America and the Lowphos Ore Company, developers of the old Moose Mountain Mine near Sellwood, signed a contract.

Some 3,000,000 documents dating as far back as fifty years, were destroyed by INCo. after being microfilmed to conserve storage space.

Inco. president, Harry S. Wingate, said that the decision of the United States government to discontinue stockpiling nickel, would not alter the long view to look 25 to 50 years ahead, at all times.

Inco. closed the Smith and Travers diamond drilling plant which they had acquired. Surface drills were sold to Heath & Sherwood Drilling, Limited.

In August, Kelvin Sproule, formerly consultant metallurgist with Inco. was transferred to the Development and Research Division, New York.

Inco. was ready to cut in its new \$4,000,000 converter flue to reduce ground smoke throughout the plant at Copper Cliff.

Dr. H. J. Fraser, president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, was guest speaker at their meeting in Falconbridge. He revealed that in October, the output of pure nickel and matte reached 4,801,211 pounds, highest in Falconbridge mine's history.

Mike Solski was elected, for a seventh term, as Mine-Mill Union president, in November.

Ralph D. Parker, vice-president and general manager, of Inco. Canadian operations was preparing in December, to move to expanded offices in Toronto, and Ralph Waddington was appointed manager of the company's Ontario Division, with the title assistant vice-president.

James C. Parlee, Richard A. Cabell, and Paul Quineau were also made assistant vice-presidents; Frederic Benard, became assistant general manager of the Ontario Division; H. J. Mutz, Alex Godfrey, and G. Alan Harcourt, assistants to Mr. Waddington; T. M. Gaetz, manager of mines; Robert R. Saddington, acting manager of reduction plants; John A. Pigot, superintendent of mines; Clifford H. Stewart, assistant to Mr. Gaetz; and Harry W. Peterson, assistant superintendent of mines.

1958. On January 16, president H. J. Fraser, of Falconbridge Nickel Mines, and a group of company directors, were present at the blowing-in of the new blast furnace.

On March 17, Inco. laid off 1,000 men in a cutback, which was not to affect their long-term plans.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Limited, reported their 1957 net profits at 38% increase, \$9,953,000. Developed and indicated ore reserves rose to 45,775,900 tons.

The Canadian Industries, Limited, opened their new office building on the Copper Cliff Road.

Inco. net profits of \$12,213,000 for the first quarter of 1958 were about \$11,000,000 less than for the same period of 1957.

Nickel Rim Mines decided to close on May 31, due to no demand for nickel, their contract with Falconbridge having been completed.

I.N. Co. and Mine-Mill-Smelters Union had not renewed their contract, going into July.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

MUSIC AND DRAMA

1891

A BAND WAS organized in Sudbury, with Frank Opie, of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, as bandmaster. About the same time, a band was functioning at Copper Cliff. One played for skating in Martin's rink ; the other in Genno's rink. Both adopted the pleasant custom of serenading newly-weds.

Among the first musicians in Sudbury were the Misses Landers, McDonald, Cunningham, Chamberlain, Nelson, and Stoodley, Jean McNaughton, Minnie Thomson, Eliza Carson, Ethel Irving, Madge Findlay, Maggie and Bena Paul ; Messrs. Scott, Orr, Harwood, Ford, McKillop, Lothian, D. John and J. D. Evans ; also the Gravelle, Gallagher, Frawley and Vincent families.

Theatricals, of both outside and local talent, were held in the McCormick Hall on Elgin Street, North, where the Empire Block now stands. Previous to that, they were held in the churches. One of the first local plays was "Lady Audley's Secret."

1893. Another place, called Ark Hall, on Cedar Street, where National Grocers now operate, was similarly used.

1894. The band in Sudbury became known as the Citizens' Band, and, as such, serenaded the top athlete of the day, W. J. Quesnel, and his bride, in front of the National Hotel.

1895. A competitor in the theatre field was known as Warren's Hall, where travelling shows booked their offerings. That hall was on the site where Tom Linklater has, for many years, entertained old friends, in his tailoring establishment. Tom taught many a lad the secrets of the bagpipe.

1900. Existing places of entertainment were threatened with extinction, when local business men talked of a bigger and better show place.

1902. George Lennon nipped that threat in the bud by re-building the Ark Hall, making a three-storey structure of it, with the upper floor designed as a modern theatre. That became Lennon's Opera House, big enough to seat 650 spectators. The town authorities had an eye on it for a town hall !

1905. Then the Jubilee Hall on Beech Street came into being, where concerts were held for a time, but the demands for education had to be met, and it became the first high school in Sudbury.

1907. The Pastime Theatre, on Durham Street South in the Young Block, had almost a ten-year life. J. R. Bisset ran it for a company composed of himself, J. P. Coulson, and Herb Young.

In that year, a company was formed with J. H. Morin, president ; Max Rothschild, vice-president ; L. O'Connor, secretary-treasurer ; S. E. Wright, and D. Jacobs, directors. They enlarged upon their ideas of 1900 and planned a city-sized opera house.

Meantime, a small theatre called the Wonderland, occupied a portion of the Frawley Block, facing Durham Street. It featured spotlighted pictures on a screen, with a singer enlivening the scene. Another "store" theatre appeared in the Gagne Block. It had a short, but merry life.

1908. The Bijou Theatre, of a similar type, was opened in Jim White's building on Elm Street, E., where a corner of the new Federal building now exists.

1909. That dream of 1900 became a reality, when the Sudbury Grand Opera House started rearing its five storeys of brick and mortar. It still stands, occupied by two theatres. That company was capitalized at \$50,000, with shares held by W. J. Bell, H. W. Angus, J. H. Morin, L. O'Connor, T. Clemow, W. C. Cochrane, W. A. Evans, A. B. Gordon, J. Gregg, D. Jacobs, D. M. Morin, S. E. Wright, L. Laforest, and Max Rothschild.

By that time, the Misses Gallagher and Taillefer were gold medallist pianists, and held a recital in which J. F. Davies, R. Fee, J. W. D. Black, W. Sanders, F. Street, Pearl Croteau, Beatrice Frawley, and Grace O'Neill, carried on as a second generation of the musical-minded.

1914. The Princess Theatre opened on Lisgar Street, in the new Burroughs Block, principally for moving-pictures, with J. R. Bisset in charge.

1916. On February 12, the Woolworth Co. took over the property used by the Pastime Theatre in the Young Block on Durham Street and that was about all for Pastime.

1918. The Grand Opera House continued to get the best road shows and was good for many years to follow. Another movie theatre, however, came into use on Elm Street, west of Durham, called the Regent.

1923. Another Regent Theatre was opened in a fine new block called the Stevens Building, east of Durham on Elm Street and the old Regent became a grocery store.

1926. The Princess Theatre installed the first pipe organ in a Sudbury Theatre.

1930. In the fall another movie theatre was opened. It was the Capitol on Cedar Street.

1931. On June 6, the Princess Theatre closed its doors.

1932. Michael Moore, member of the Canadian Bandmasters' Association, headed the Sudbury Legion and Citizens' Band.

1937. The Rio Theatre was opened on Hazel Street. Some years later its name was changed to Park Theatre, and at last reports was to be a bowling alley.

1945. Sudbury Festival of Music, with adjudicators Sidney Harrison and Arnold Goldsborough, of Great Britain, brought out exceptional talent. Inez Patri had 87 marks for singing; Beth McClelland, of Copper Cliff, 90; Grant Boland, Creighton, 85; and Shirley Ann Bacon won the Canadian Club trophy.

Sergeant Dick Browning, of Sudbury Lions Boys' Band, became a unit commander of a troupe in the Canadian Army Show overseas.

1947. In the Sudbury Festival of Music, Miss Sheila Crosby received 92 marks in a piano solo ; young Raymond Regimbal was an outstanding vocalist ; Lions Boys' Band came first in their age group, while the Coniston Band, Dan Totino, conductor, was first in theirs.

Patricia Huard won honors at the Toronto Musical Festival.

A 13-year-old girl, Evan Gern Seigel, started the third year as organist in Christ United Lutheran Church, on Regent Street. Another Lutheran Church, St. John's, at Pine and Alder Streets was opened.

Claire Grenon attained highest rank in McGill University's intermediate singing examinations, 92 points. Her teacher was Mrs. R. Radik.

Sudbury's newest theatre, the Century, on Lisgar Street, was opened.

1948. Sudbury Operatic Society founded by Rev. T. Migneault, presented Cavalcade of Nations, a highly creditable pageant. Directors were, Father J. Dupas, Father A. Lalonde, Karl McKenzie, Mrs. Grace Gallie, Mrs. Lenore Brown ; secretary, Miss Germaine Tessier ; Archie Canapini, musical director ; Maurice Gravelle, vice-chairman ; and Ted Dash, master of ceremonies.

Grant Boland, baritone, was supervisor of music in suburban schools.

Sudbury's Elgar Choir, Mrs. Queena V. Hawke, director, took top honors at Ottawa, for the P. D. Ross and E. Norman Smith shields.

Leo Mascioli, of Timmins, bought the Grand Theatre property for \$150,000 from the W. E. Mason estate, and started re-modelling to produce the Empire and Plaza.

1949. Joyce Brown was adjudged best soloist, with 95 marks. "Three talented tots," so named by the adjudicators, were Duncan Tilly, Doreen Byers, and Peter Woolrich. Rev. J. L. Lalonde, of Sacred Heart College, was named best play director.

Jim Scott, B. Grant, V. Farrant, and L. Scoville, making up the Barber Shop Quartette, captured first place in the Music Festival.

A drive-in theatre became a novelty in New Sudbury.

The Sudbury Band, which succeeded the Citizens' Band in 1942,

again changed bandmasters, from Carl Sundholm to Gordon McAllister.

1950. The Ukrainian National Federation Choir led, in the New Canadian division at the music festival.

Mary Foys won first prize in a violin sonata, with Patricia Bolton as pianist, at the Kiwanis Festival in Toronto.

Nine-year-old Peter Woolrich won the highest marks (96) in all Ontario, and the Royal Conservatory silver medal for grade 6, piano.

1951. Over \$3,000 worth of awards were distributed in the Music Festival, the most since it became an annual event. Jan Mustard, a there-year-old pianist was highly praised.

1952. George Stelmack, aged 13, pianist, took 91 points in the Music Festival ; Les Gais Larons, Sudbury male chorus, with Maurice Gravelle, conducting, had 90 points ; while a choir of 48 school girls directed by Jeanne Mance, won 95 points.

Jan Mustard, piano marvel, played at Toronto Exhibition, for "her daddy," who was, at the time, being buried in Prospect Cemetery.

Pipe major Sam Laderoute, of the air cadet squadron, brought out his newly formed smart pipe band.

1953. LaSalle Theatre was opened on Notre Dame Avenue.

At the Music Festival, Cecil Reeves, with 91 marks, was styled a "born trumpeter" ; Stella Bachorski, Coniston, had 93 marks for singing ; Paul Ellis, Levack, also had 93 marks, for piano playing. The Pensionat Notre Dame de Bon Consul Choir of 50 girls from 14 to 18, who in 1952 held the first Matheson trophy, awarded by the founder of Canadian music festivals, had 95 marks.

Little Jan Mustard added to her piano laurels by becoming a gold medallist.

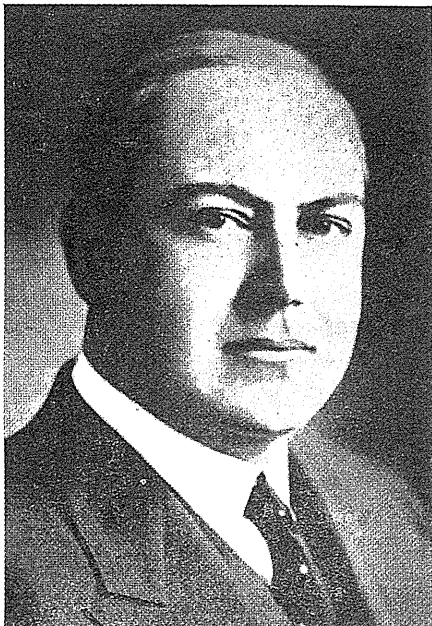
Sudbury Little Theatre Guild won the Northern Ontario drama prize. Joe Nichol, Wilf Davidson, Rita Dennis, Mary MacKay, and Ken Gardner, made up the cast of the winning play, Send Her Victorious.

FOUR OUTSTANDING OFFICERS OF INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY



SAMUEL J. RITCHIE

Founder of the Canadian Copper Company,
January 6, 1886.



JOHN LYONS AGNEW

President and general manager of I.N. Co. of Car
Ltd., May 6, 1922 to July 9, 1931, during the first
mammoth expansion.



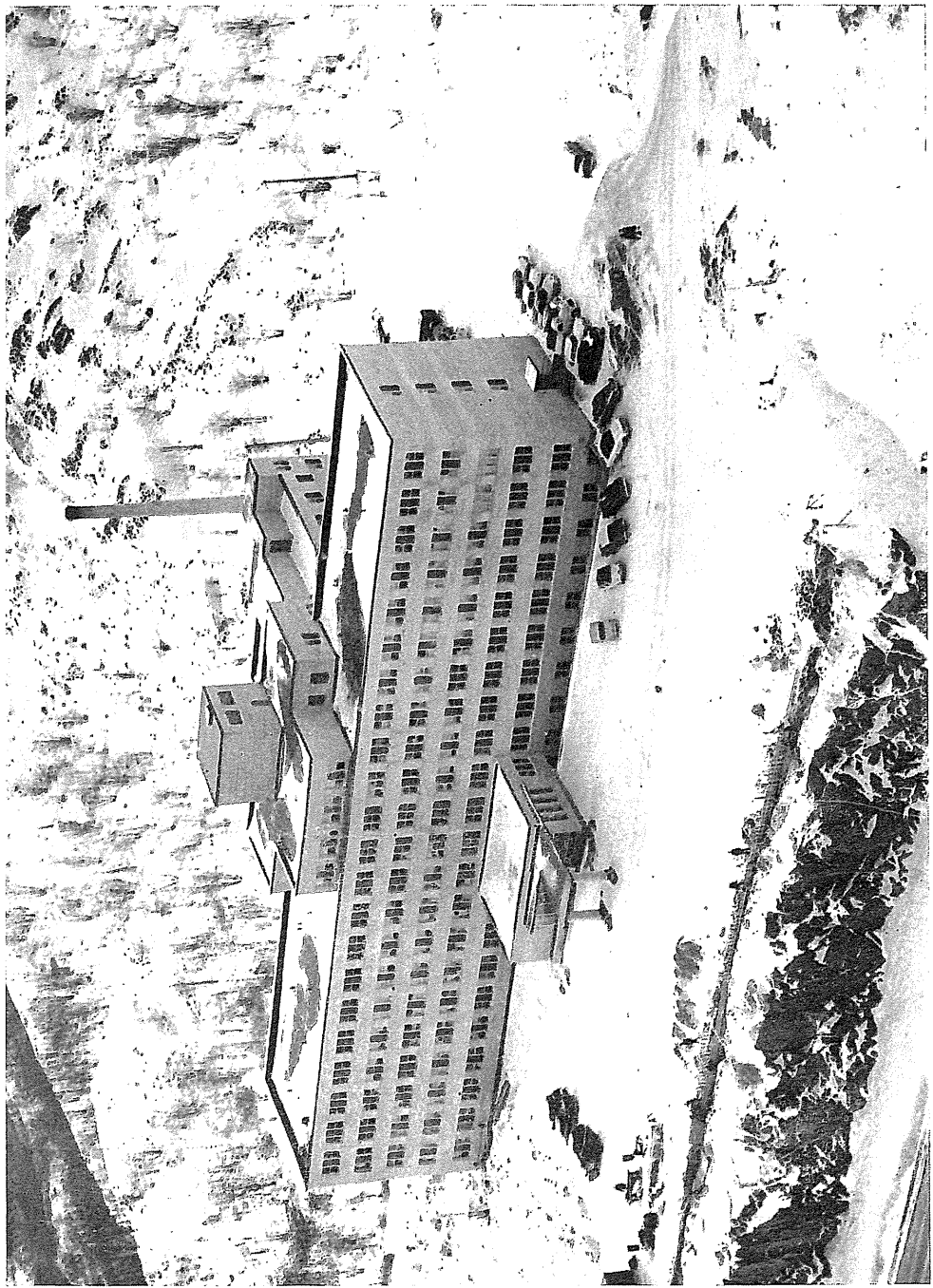
HENRY S. WINGATE

President of I.N. Co. New York, during its
biggest era of expansion, 1955 to 1957.



RALPH D. PARKER

Vice-president and general manager of I.N.
Co. Canadian operations during its peak of
prosperity, 1957.



Cudkovic's newest hospital, Cudkovic Memorial, opened January 14th, 1956.

1954. Outstanding contestants in the Music Festival were : Claire Grenon, with 92 marks for her violin solo ; Paul Ellis, in senior piano competition ; Eila Minkkila, intermediate piano ; and Barbara Thorburn, junior piano—all three with 91 marks.

Dr. J. D. Glidden presided at the formation of Sudbury Symphony Orchestra.

A choir of 180 children directed by Emil First, was selected to broadcast over C.B.C. Mrs. Joan Mitchell Smith was accompanist.

In July, three girls achieved 100% in grade 2, music theory, conducted by the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto. They were Mildred Istona, Rose Marie Barbeau, of Sudbury, and Joan Godin, Copper Cliff.

In October, Sudbury Male Chorus, winner of top choral awards, at Sudbury Music Festival three years in a row, started planning concerts. Grant Boland was conductor.

A \$6,000 Hammond organ was placed in the Arena, a gift from the Mason Foundation.

The " Wolf's Lair " was then converted into a Temple of Music, with Raymond Van Berkel, at the console of the new organ.

Billy Livingstone, Copper Cliff juvenile, won the piping contest of Northern Ontario, at indoor Highland games.

1955. Queena Hawke, widow of Dr. Mervyn S. Hawke, accepted a position as professor of voice in the University of Alberta.

The Sudbury and District Music Festival started on March 8, with adjudicators Lionel Salter and Gordon Clinton. There was an impressive list of winners.

Re-appointed for a three-year-term in May, was Mrs. Janetta Warnock Mustard with the Northern zone of the provincial executive on the Ontario Registered Music Teachers' Association.

The Copper Cliff Highland Cadet Corps' pipe band, headed by Col. Robin Swain, was in competition at Sault Ste. Marie centennial celebration July 16 with 11 other bands, and won top honors. The band was directed by Pipe Major Ronald Livingstone. Drum Sgt. Stewart Glover won the trophy for drum competition, and Billy Livingstone, Jr. one for individual pipers. Patricia Ewan, 17-year-old Sudbury girl (lately of Toronto) holder of 336 medals and 42 cups and trophies which she had won all over

the North American continent, won the three senior open classes for Highland dancing against 14 competitors.

Jack Campbell, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, born and educated in Sudbury, made a name for himself in musical circles in August. He had been studying at the Metropolitan Opera House ; had a successful debut in Town Hall and filled a number of engagements in night clubs and concert halls in New York.

On August 26, seven-year-old Jean-Pierre Lacasse, of Sudbury, won the Ontario highest award with silver medal, for singing in Grade 2, at Toronto Conservatory of Music.

On September 2, ten-year-old Bobby Spark, of Sudbury, had 91 marks in Grade 6, at the Toronto Conservatory, winning the silver medal and placing first as a violinist in all Ontario.

Mary Foys, talented violin player with the Enchanted Strings quartette at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, was invited, on December 10, to play on Arthur Godfrey's television show, bringing honor to Sudbury.

A "toys-for-Christmas" campaign for needy children was again handled by the Barbershoppers on December 12, which netted some \$6,000. One contribution of a pound note came from Bermuda. The sender was a former Sudbury man, Ross McPhee, 196 Pine Street.

1956. High School band conducted by Earl Simard, competed in the Toronto Kiwanis music festival. David Roe, son of Rev. and Mrs. Roe, in trombone competition for age 17 and under, won with 85 points. The band finished first for cities of 100,000 population or less.

The eleventh Musical Festival started on March 5, with 5,000 persons taking part. Morley Goddard was chairman of the Kiwanis Club committee, Dr. Leon Forrester and Dr. Havlock Nelson were adjudicators.

Two local violinists won scholarships at the Canadian National Exhibition. They were Mary Hrobelski, 15, and Richard Buyarski, 14, both students of Sudbury High School.

On September 15, Richard Wilson, age 14, and Eleanor Baldersea, 12, of Coniston won the silver medal for highest marks in Grade 6 piano, in the whole province. In addition, Richard earned the Frederick Harris piano scholarship. Eleanor received 100 marks for a perfect Grade 2 theory examination.

The Sudbury Symphony Orchestra of 55 instruments, with players aged 12 to 72, had the now famed Paul Helmer, 17, as piano accompanist, on December 7.

1957. The week-long twelfth annual Festival of Music, from February 18, with two, British adjudicators, Brian Boydell and John Churchill, was the most successful yet sponsored by Sudbury Kiwanis Club in conjunction with the Sudbury Branch of the Ontario Registered Music Teachers' Association. The most outstanding performer was Eila Minkkila whose piano solo won her a \$250 Inco. scholarship. She was a 3-time winner and, at sixteen, had won the A.R.C.M. title.

Bryan Boydell, classified the wistful Colleen Orr, of Copper Cliff, as a "natural" in winning the competitions for voice, piano, and violin, in the 6 to 10 year age group.

Sudbury Lions Club junior boy-girl band won top honors with 41 other bands competing, at Peterborough. Eddie Cross was bandmaster.

On May 4, the Sudbury Theatre Guild sponsored the formation of a Northern Ontario Drama Festival, with Mrs. Denis Roberts as convener.

On May 11, in a four-day Northern Ontario drama festival, Mrs. Pat Bruce-Lockhart, of Sudbury, was adjudged best actress.

The Sudbury High School band received 89 marks at the Toronto Kiwanis Festival of Music in competition with collegiate and high school bands from Ontario and New York State cities under 100,000 population. Earl Simard was conductor, his second year as recipient of the award.

Sandy McKee of Creighton Mine and Kathleen Dinwoody, Sudbury, 15 years old, earned 100 marks on a perfect theory examination at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto.

In August, Byron C. Grant, 11, won the Royal Conservatory of Music silver medal for highest marks in all Ontario, in grade 4, violin. Violet Jasiunas, 13, won hers in grade 5; and Mary Hrobelsky, grade 9 and 10.

In December, \$9,600 was pledged to the Barber Shop Quartette, which furnished Christmas gifts for some 900 families.

1958. On January 8, Stephen, son of the late J. J. Silverman,

was scheduled to appear in a National Film Board production over C.B.C. television network.

In February, four thousand contestants took part in the thirteenth annual Kiwanis Festival of Music. The Glendevon singers took 90 marks ; St. Albert separate school bilingual choir ; Mrs. Janetta Mustard, and her daughter, Jan-Marie, duo pianists ; Sudbury Male Chorus ; Wayne Gilpin, pianist ; St. Louis de Gonzague separate school bilingual choir ; Iona Reed, piano-accordionist ; and Mary Hrobelsky, violinist, all 88 marks. Dr. Leon Forrester, W. Stanley Vann and Greg Arnasen adjudicated.

On February 24, Sudbury High School Band, under the direction of Earl Simard, captured two firsts in competition with bands from 45 distant points in Ontario.

On April 14, Matt Zimmerman, a young Sudbury-educated actor, won a \$4,000 drama scholarship at London, Ont.

On May 5, William Smith, of Elliot Lake, was chosen best director of the Quonta region, by Robert Gill, director of Hart House, Toronto. Bert Meredith was named best actor ; Rita Dennis, best actress ; and the best play, "Suppressed Desire," of the Sudbury Little Theatre.

For the second consecutive year the Sudbury Lions Club Boys and Girls Brass Band took top honors, at a North Bay convention.

On June 11, Anita Wuorinen had the distinction of being the only girl trumpeter in the high school band. Eilien Heino was a tuba player, Carol Panake, trombonist ; and Sally Lewis blew the French horn.

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

NEWSPAPERS, LIBRARY, RADIO, AND TV 1879 — 1890

THE EARLIEST NEWSPAPER published nearest Sudbury is the *Manitoulin Expositor*, founded in Manitowaning on Saturday, May 24, 1879, by W. L. Smith, formerly of the *Whitby Gazette*. In that paper of February 16, 1884, the junction which became Sudbury Junction and later Sudbury, was first mentioned. The first issue of that paper published in Little Current, was on September 8, 1888, Stuart Jenkins, editor, replacing Smith.

The first newspaper to make an appearance in Sudbury was the *Star*, edited by J. J. Barton, which lasted only a few weeks ; in 1890.

1891. The *Journal* was brought out on March 5, by James A. Orr. It was a five-column, quarto, printed on a hand press, and graduated into a six-column, quarto, printed on a Wharfedale press run by a gasoline engine.

The first home of the *Journal* was in a small shack on Durham Street behind William Chalmers' crockery store, near where the north wall of Cochrane's hardware store is now. In less than a year it had expanded to larger quarters, in the Tough Block on Cedar Street, a bit east of Durham. On December 6, 1900 it acquired a property near the Huron Chambers on Elm Street, and later moved to Durham Street, south, near the "flatiron" corner.

There W. J. Cressey, who had worked with the *Journal* from 1893, bought it out in 1919, and soon stopped publishing a paper, but kept on with the job printing.

James Alexander Orr was born in Milton, on September 10, 1848. He had started a paper in 1877 at Madoc, called the *North Hastings Review*, where he was known as "Sandy." He was "Jimmie" to his Sudbury associates on the Sudbury Lacrosse Club, in 1892. One of his family, Florence Dickson, still lives in Sudbury. She was born on March 17, 1878. Had she been a boy, his name would have been Patrick, but Patricia as a middle

name was given the girl. Her father died on November 18, 1931, at age 83.

1894. The *Sudbury News* was owned and edited by H. S. French. It was operated as a Liberal party organ until 1896, and then was sold to Mr. Trought, of Gore Bay. It first occupied the premises of what became Rosseau and Vaillancourt's music store on Elm Street. The paper failed and Magistrate W. A. Quibell took hold of it. He, in turn, sold it to J. F. and A. G. Templeton, brothers, who moved the business to a store close to the post office site, corner of Durham and Elm. After the fire in January, 1899, it expired.

In December, 1905, it came back as the *Sudbury Mining News*, located in Jubilee Hall on Beech Street. In 1908, the plant was moved to the second floor of the new Young Block, corner of Durham and Cedar. From 1905 to 1919 it was a Liberal-Conservative paper; then Larry O'Connor made it out-and-out Liberal again. For several issues during 1920 it was a tri-weekly, reverting to a weekly, and in July, 1922 gave up the ghost. (A. G. Templeton died on May 22, 1958 in Renfrew).

1896. In March, Aeneas McCharles was the donor of books to the first public library in town organized in January, with one room in the Johnson-Washburn Block, T. Fournier, Librarian. They were twelve volumes, including Dr. Irving's great monograph on the copper regions of Lake Superior.

1897. In January, F. F. Lemieux was secretary of the Library Board. In June, S. P. May inspected the library, at that time in the Huron Chambers, and had the Ontario Government give a grant of \$90. The town council balked at adding half a mill to the tax rate for library purposes, but it had to be done, according to law.

1898. The ablest woman writer in Canada, Mrs. Kathleen Blake Watkins, known as "Kit," was the wife of Dr. Theobald Coleman, living at Copper Cliff.

1902. The *Copper Cliff Courier* was founded in April, 1902, by J. J. Pratt, and later appeared as the *Nickel Range Express* with

Messrs. Pratt and Yeomans, owners. J. A. Gillies was editor in 1918, and the plant burned in April, 1920, ending its existence.

1909. The *Daily Northern Star* appeared in Sudbury on January 11, after months of preparation, setting up modern machinery in the basement of the Burroughs Block beside the White House (Nickel Range Hotel).

George J. Ashworth, founder, failed in early 1910, and settled on Savary Island, B.C.

1910. The greatly reduced *Star* plant was moved to the basement of the new Grand Opera House on Elgin Street north. It was down to one press and one linotype.

The first book exchange in Sudbury was opened by Sam Jessop in his Cedar Street store.

1911. The *Star* plant was moved again, this time to the J. H. Morin Block, across the street from the opera house. It had been the McCormick Hall, moved from the opera house site.

1912. On April 18, the Sudbury Library Association met in the high school assembly hall. D. Baikie was chairman; D. M. Brodie, president; and directors, S. Fournier, Joe Fowler, R. R. McKessock, G. E. Buchanan, and Messrs. Berlanquet, O'Grady and Dr. Martin.

1917. On March 6, a Finnish language newspaper, *Vapaus* was founded by J. W. Alkqvist, first printed on the *Sudbury Star* press. It rode through a stormy period of "Red" infiltration to reach its 41st year.

The public library moved in April from the Huron Chambers to the post office, corner of Elm and Durham Streets. Agnes Thomson was librarian.

1918. The *Sudbury Journal* property on Elm Street was sold for \$20,000.

1919. The Library Board talked of getting a Carnegie Library for Sudbury.

1921. The *Star* moved again, this time to Monck Street

(Frood Road) and Elm Street, with large Hoe rotary presses marking a new era in publishing.

1932. The public library moved to the top floor of the C.P.R. Telegraph Building at 3, Elgin Street.

On February 12, The *Nickel Belt Sun* made a brief start, with J. N. Sisson, editor.

1933. In August, the *Star* brought out a 60-page, smooth paper edition, commemorating the golden jubilee of the nickel industry and the Sudbury municipality.

1934. The *Sudbury Spectator*, edited by James Y. Nicol, came out, for a brief stay, on August 9.

1935. From a semi-weekly, the *Star* came out as a thrice-weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, starting September 9.

Though the Ontario Government's C.F.C.R. had a broadcasting station in August, 1923, on the mezzanine floor of the Nickel Range Hotel, operated by the Laurentide Airways, for fifteen months, it was not until 1935 that commercial radio came to stay. The C.K.S.O. aerial, 95 feet high, on the Coniston Road, became the beacon of that achievement. The 1000-watt transmitter sent out waves at 6 p.m. August 19. Dave Miller voiced a welcome to all his listeners. H. H. Stevens, leader of the new Reconstruction Party delivered the first address of local origin. Official opening ceremonies were held on August 30. Mayor W. J. Cullen of Sudbury; Mayor E. A. Collins, of Copper Cliff; E. A. Lapierre, M.L.A.; and Dr. J. R. Hurtubise, M.P., all gave speeches of welcome. Sudbury's own Irene (Mahon) Vincent, sang; Frank Higgins gave impersonations; and radio was a great reality.

1939. C.K.S.O. had a 325-foot tower erected on the old Coniston Road to replace the original wooden one.

By September 1, the *Star* again became a daily paper, brought on by the start of World War II.

1940. Under the Ontario Libraries Act, Sudbury was entitled to fifty cents per capita to maintain a library. A new building was sought.

News dispatches were being received daily, by the *Sudbury Star*, in code via Transradio service, and transcribed for transmission on C.K.S.O.

1941. The *Star* began printing 14 comics daily.

On October 9, the *Sudbury Weekly News*, published by *The Northern Press*, made its appearance briefly.

1942. The Library Board took the top floor of the new McLeod Building on Cedar Street at a rental of \$3,500 annually. Its equipment was moved from the C.P.R. Telegraph Building at 3 Elgin Street South. Charlotte Douglas was librarian.

A photography prize went to W. R. Wilson, Sudbury, in the eighth annual newspaper award.

A French language newspaper, *L'Aime du Peuple*, was founded on June 11, by Camille Lemieux, and is still being published.

1944. National Newspaper Boy Day was observed in Sudbury.

1945. Three 325-foot towers and a 500-watt transmitter building were being erected at McFarlane Lake in October, for C.K.S.O.

1946. Miss Isabel McLean replaced Mrs. R. Fee (Charlotte Douglas) as public librarian.

1947. C.H.N.O. radio station was formally opened, with Rene Riel and A. Robinson, managers.

1948. Forty years a newspaper man and investor in Sudbury's expansion ; champion of good government, municipal, provincial, and federal ; owner of the *Sudbury Daily Star*, *North Bay Nugget*, and radio station, C.K.S.O., William Edge Mason, died on June 22, at age 66.

He was born on March 4, 1882, at Walkerton, Ontario. After a common school education, he passed his entrance examination at 13, with the third highest marks in Bruce County. He became an apprentice on the *Walkerton Telescope*, and on January 8th, 1900, graduated as a journeyman printer.

He was able to save from one to three dollars a week from his earnings, which he turned over to his mother. She made most

of his clothes, and when he left home in 1900 she gave him back his savings as a stake to start a new career. He went to the *Toronto Saturday Night* and from proofreader, handyman, etc. became assistant foreman at \$15 a week.

Later he secured a job as advertising manager in a St. Catharine's department store, and there he met Alice Maud Tinlin, who on October 31, 1906, became his bride.

And then the North beckoned him. In November, 1907 he came to Sudbury and worked as a printer on the *Sudbury Mining News*. In early 1909, he became associated with the New Ontario Publishing Co., of which George J. Ashworth was managing editor. The *Daily Northern Star* though organized in September, 1908, was delayed reaching the public until January 11, 1909, at which time the name of the publishing company had been changed to the Northern Publishing Co.

In June of that year publication was suspended. W. E. Mason persuaded some of the town's business men to invest in it and the paper came out again on July 16, 1909. In early 1910 it went on the rocks again and more capital was solicited. The guarantors asked Mason if he could handle all phases of the publication and he assured them that he could. So, on April 23, 1910, the new name became Sudbury Star Publishers, Limited, W. E. Mason, editor. It had become a semi-weekly on April 2, and from that date progressed satisfactorily.

Thousands attended his funeral, the largest ever held in the city. Friend of his early endeavors, Hon. Charles McCrea, was one of the honorary pallbearers. The net value of his estate was \$1,652,382, which was handled by a foundation set up to distribute it to charitable and welfare organizations. His wife had died in January, 1945.

1949. George Thomson succeeded H. H. Regimbal as chairman of the Library Board.

The Mason Foundation offered a \$20,000 property on MacKenzie Street for the library building site.

Tape recording was an innovation at C.K.S.O.

1950. The *Sudbury Daily Star* and C.K.S.O. radio station properties changed ownership on December 20, per terms of W. E. Mason's will. The price was \$1,460,000. The Hoe press

was replaced by the giant Goss presses, which required a two-storey brick addition to the building.

1951. Following the death of W. E. Mason in June, 1948, the *Star* was operated by the Mason estate until January, 1951. Its publisher, J. R. Meakes, organized a syndicate to purchase the newspaper. The new owners were G. M. Miller, Q.C., Judge J. M. Cooper, W. B. Plaunt, Sr. and James R. Meakes.

1952. Sudbury's new library on Mackenzie Street was formally opened, with George Thomson, board chairman ; Mrs. H. H. Grace, vice-chairman ; and Isabel McLean, librarian. All equipment was moved from the McLeod Building on Cedar Street.

News photograph by telegraph came to Sudbury, the eighth center in Canada to be linked in a worldwide service.

1953. A 120-foot radio tower on top of Sudbury's highest rock, was erected, to serve an industrial plant's two-way trucking system in the district.

C.K.S.O.—TV, with the assistance of the *Sudbury Daily Star*, became the first privately-owned television station in Canada. Wilbur (Wilf) J. Woodill was appointed general manager.

1954. The public library's budget for 1954 was \$100,230.

Failure to return borrowed books cost the public library \$1,000 in a year.

The *Sudbury Daily Star* came out with a weekly supplement known as *Week-end Magazine*.

Sudbury Safety League's keynote speech was made by James R. Meakes, publisher and general manager of the *Sudbury Daily Star*. Earl Meilleur was president of the league.

The National Safety Council's public interest award was given the *Sudbury Daily Star*, the only Canadian newspaper so honored, for outstanding safety educational promotion. This award was duplicated by the Ontario Safety League.

On November 2, the *Sudbury Daily Star* 92-page Review of Progress was a masterpiece of editorial planning and execution, most of it set up on the new teletype printing machine.

A "film workshop" was started in the public library by the district film council.

1955. The city gave the public library \$10,000 to complete building an auditorium.

The *Sudbury Daily Star* again won the public interest annual award of the U.S. National Safety Council.

On March 30, C.K.S.O.—TV started construction of an enlarged studio. "C.K.S.O. Radio, Limited" became the new name for the company, with G. M. Miller, Q.C., president; Judge J. M. Cooper and W. B. Plaunt, Senior, directors.

The *Sudbury Daily Star, Limited*, was purchased on May 10, effective August 5, 1955, by The Thomson Company Limited, publishers of newspapers in Canada, the United Kingdom, and United States, the 19th paper in Canada, to be operated by them.

Local autonomy of each newspaper in the chain is the basic policy of the Thomson Company, with their central organization at the disposal of all. Mr. Meakes was continued as publisher and general manager. W. E. Mason's wishes were carried out in the sale, which stipulated that it be run in the interests of the district and the management be placed in the hands of those personally interested in the welfare of Northern Ontario.

Thus James Richard Meakes, Sudbury-born, employed with the *Star* for 22 years from carrier boy through a circuit of all departments occupied an enviable position in the city's affairs. He was born September 23, 1916.

A smart, efficient stenographer, with a flair for reporting and feature writing, in the person of Elizabeth Joyce Powell, became his wife on June 30, 1939.

Michael Dudowich, supervisor of photography for the *Sudbury Daily Star*, was the first in Canada to use the electronic flash, on which subject he is a lecturer.

W. E. Mason Foundation chairman, G. M. Miller, presented a cheque for \$71,000 and a grand piano, upon the opening of the public library's new auditorium, September 29th.

Six Canadian cities were honored by the first Canadian conference on highway safety in Ottawa. Mayor Landreville brought the certificate to Sudbury.

1956. It cost the public library \$110,000 to operate for eight months of 1956, which included \$4,700 on auditorium construction and the purchase of a projector and screen.

Following rapid expansion of the Blind River area, the *Sudbury*

Daily Star brought out a semi-weekly supplement to serve that section, under the name *The North Shore Star*, to circulate in Blind River, Elliot Lake, Spanish, Cutler, Spragge and Algoma Mills.

The *Sudbury Daily Star's* Review of Progress of 100 pages had a press run of 29,000 copies. On its cover was a planned neighborhood by Oryst Sawchuk, indicating the design of subdivisions of the future.

"Live" television on a temporary hook-up with microwave facilities via a high tower at Falconbridge, was to bring the world series baseball and other sports, beginning a new phase in broadcasting.

1957. On February 18, the *Sudbury Star* and C.H.N.O. radio station made arrangements for complete and detailed handling of news reports for broadcasting, from the *Star* news room.

The C.B.S. board of governors approved for C.H.N.O. a 1,000-watt daytime French broadcast station.

Grace Hartman, former controller, replaced Mrs. H. H. Grace on the library board. Mrs. Grace had literary merit in her own right, chiefly in poetry.

Wally Greenspoon, winner of a \$1,000 crossword puzzle prize from the *Sudbury Star*, donated the cheque to the Sudbury Memorial Hospital.

1958. On May 2, the *North Shore Star*, circulating in the Blind River-Elliot Lake area, attained full 8-page size. The Thomson Publishing Company, proprietors of the daily, as well as the thrice-a-week *North Shore Star*, were planning a new million-dollar building in Sudbury.

The Public Library Board were considering the use of a photographic recording machine for books returned, to save time and make for greater accuracy.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

DISASTERS AND DEFENCE, FIRES, ETC.

1889

THE STEEL TRIANGLE, which had been used in the shanties to call bushmen to their meals, was being used in the new village to ring fire alarms.

1890. Robert H. Carmichael, was the first fire chief of the volunteer fire brigade, followed by Joseph Gibbons, who retired in February, 1894. In 1896, Alex McIntrye took charge, after a short period by W. J. Quesnel. In 1897, Michael Roddy became top man and held the post until 1899. Joe Fowler was chief from that year until 1919, when C. Gravelle took over. In 1921 he installed the first motor driven equipment. He became town bailiff in 1924, and William Andrews succeeded him as chief, retiring in 1954, when Robert Scott became chief.

1891. In May, the jail and jailer Irving's residence were burned. The fire engine had to use the water at the gravel-pit spring, which would not supply enough.

1894. On Good Friday, March 23, Ste. Anne's Church, built in 1887, was destroyed by fire. It had just been decorated for Easter services. The fire engine failed to shoot a stream far enough to save the structure, though the intake was in the creek at Beech Street 100 feet away. Later, Filteau and Bertram's tailor shop near Durham on Elm Street burned, but the new fire engine saved what might have been a disaster.

1899. C. Labelle's paint shop on Elm Street near Durham was destroyed by fire. In one part of the upper storey, the *Sudbury News* lost everything, and ceased publication. It came back six years later.

1908. The frame building between the White House and Gagne Block, known as the Soo Block, burned down in April. The four-storey Burroughs Block of concrete and glass was erected in its place, and later became a part of the Nickel Range Hotel, beside it.

1909. The Johnson Block, suffered a fire loss shortly before Christmas.

1910. The Palace Rink burned down on September 26, after a roller skating carnival.

1911. Destructive fires raged in Hanmer Township and as far north as the Porcupine Dome Mines. Many victims were treated for burns in Copper Cliff hospital and in Sudbury homes.

1913. On March 21, a terrific storm raged through the district, demolishing the C.N.R. concrete roundhouse, breaking plate glass windows in town, toppling trees and unroofing houses.

1918. On February 14, a terrific blizzard disrupted industry for three days.

The Canada Registration Board was in the field to register all persons over 16 years of age.

1919. DesRosiers Block, at Elm and Durham Streets, was burned with a loss of \$75,000.

American Hotel, corner of Durham and Larch Streets was also destroyed in another fire, with a similar loss. Both were rebuilt.

1920. Fire in the Laberge Block, December 20, caused a loss of \$50,000.

1921. A three-hour rain storm of deluge proportions, unprecedented in local history, was followed by a 99 degree heat wave, on June 28.

The Jodouin Block was destroyed by fire, with a loss of \$34,000. After that the fire department bought a chemical truck.

1922. The Borbridge Block on Durham Street burned with a

loss of \$25,000 on building and \$30,000 on contents. The Bank of Toronto put up a brick building on the site.

1923. The Harris-Abattoir building burned in early 1923, and Mrs. Wilfred Walker was suffocated. Property loss was \$45,000, and Gamble-Robinson, the lessees, lost \$30,000 in contents. Bill Andrews, deputy fire chief received the Royal Humane Society medal for saving the lives of Wilfred Walker and his three children.

1925. Sudbury was shaken by a mild earthquake in May.

1926. The Johnson Block had its second fire, with a \$12,000 loss.

The New American Hotel, rebuilt after its big fire of 1919, had another, with a loss of \$50,000.

A \$5,000 fire truck was purchased. Dobbin was doomed.

1927. For the third time the Johnson Block had a fire loss, due to the explosion of a gasoline stove in a dental office. \$10,000 damage was the result.

1929. The Gimpoli Restaurant block on Cedar Street between the Johnson Block and Cochrane's warehouse, burned down. Loss \$30,000. D. L. McKinnon & Sons' warehouse also on Cedar Street had a loss of \$40,000 by fire, in November.

1930. Fire destroyed the new Baptist Church at Larch and Minto Streets for a loss of \$30,000.

1931. The Sudbury fire department bought its No. 4 fire truck to serve Sudbury.

In the spring the worst electrical storm in many seasons broke over Sudbury, cracking plate glass, damaging transformers, toppling trees and billboards, while rain was driven under hoods of cars, forcing many motorists to stop.

The J. J. McFadden Lumber Co. mill at Spragge was destroyed in a \$200,000 fire.

1934. On Friday, December 29, the mercury dropped to 64 below zero, the coldest ever recorded unofficially in the district.

Dominion marksman, Investigator P. Hicks, Sudbury ; Constable J. W. McDonald, Toronto ; Captain W. E. Tingman, Sudbury ; Constable D. Prendergast, Sudbury ; and Investigator Ed O'Brien, were five times winners of police revolver shooting contests—1929, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1934.

1935. A Russian film, "Ten Days that Shook the World" was banned in January after all projection equipment had been set up.

The Sudbury police were augmented by the R.C.M.P.

Lt. Col. Frank Rothery, M.M., who took command of the Algonquin Regiment in 1913, was born at Leeds, Yorkshire, England on March 25, 1887. His early trade was that of plumbing and heating. He came to Canada in 1913 on a promise of employment at Stobie Mine. He found work at his trade with Cochrane Hardware more to his liking. He had served seven years as a territorial soldier before coming to Canada.

He became sanitary inspector for the town of Sudbury on October 1, 1919. In the smallpox epidemic shortly afterwards he saw that quarantined families were supplied with food and fuel. In the 1930's he was a director of relief work. He retired on December 31, 1953. (He died on January 27, 1958).

An earthquake played a Hallowe'en trick in the district. At the Copper Cliff Club dancers reported a waving of the dance floor ; the chef told of clattering dishes. 1,500 telephone calls were registered through the Bell Exchange, and reported varied experiences.

1936. Copper Cliff's new \$70,000 Memorial Community Hall was dedicated to the soldier dead. R. L. Beattie, secretary of the Canadian Legion of Copper Cliff, responded to eulogies expressed by Mayor E. A. Collins.

Lt. Governor Herbert A. Bruce unveiled a bronze tablet there which bore the names of 59 former Inco. workmen who lost their lives.

A bugle band for Copper Cliff Cadets was started by Harry Walker. He was selected to blow the royal salute to King George VI.

A miniature tornado hit Sudbury. Most damage was done in Waters Township.

Forty-two forest fires were reported to the Sudbury branch of the forestry department. Seven hundred men went out to fight one, in 10,000 acres of bushland surrounding the city.

The Forestry warehouse on Cedar Lane burned with a loss of \$10,000.

1937. Spring floods made a lake of the Sudbury flour mill section, followed by the worst storm in district history, which swept through the city with gale-like winds and poured rain to a depth of five inches. All creeks were flooded; cars submerged to their roofs; rowboats used on Beech, Durham, Elgin, Borgia, Elm Streets and Notre Dame Avenue. Nine claims for damages were filed against the city. Snow, driven by a gale, stalled 100 cars on Frood Road, and ripped off the roofs of several buildings.

Flood relief was to cost \$100,000 for straightening the creeks.

1938. Again Sudbury creeks overflowed after a heavy rain. There was one drowning.

The Coronation Club, a \$14,500 night club on the Copper Cliff Road, was burned.

A fire in the McCool Block claimed the life of Oscar Philion.

Seventeen new steel fire towers were planned for the Sudbury district by the Ontario Forestry Branch.

1939. Fire Chief Wm. L. Andrews became a director of the Dominion Association of fire chiefs.

500 acres of land near Worthington were flooded by beaver dams.

Bush fires in the Sudbury area caused \$1,729 damage, and cost \$12,000 to combat them.

Thirty men were sworn in as special police, to guard district power plants, as war threatened.

Car parking near hydro power stations was prohibited.

It was ten years after Wall Street collapsed—now WAR.

J. A. Laberge became president of the Sudbury Red Cross Society, to direct the wartime effort.

The war was being discussed as “phoney.” Russia was making demands on Finland for the nickel mine products of Petsamo, which were owned by Inco.

The Finns blew up the Inco. mines at Petsamo to prevent Russia from using them. I. J. Simcox and family; Miss Eva

Christilaw ; Walter Ibbotson and wife ; Mr. and Mrs. Norman Kearns, and three children, escaped safely.

Sudbury Finnish War Aid Association gave the Red Cross \$1,000. The reorganized Vapaus was in that organization but was no longer Communist. Enemy aliens were required to register. Their names were checked on relief rolls.

World consumption of nickel exceeded that of 1938 by 46,000,000 pounds, with 15% of it being used for armaments.

1940. Flood control was again before council. The cost of \$340,000 was to be borne by taxpayers.

“ Red ” leaflets were again circulated in Sudbury homes.

Sgt. Stan Wilson, of Sudbury police force, won the Dominion marksman shield, with a score of 5,959 out of 6,000.

A special force of 400 volunteers for civil defence was organized by the Canadian Legion, to combat fifth columnists. The police also started training a reserve force.

Seventy recruits of the Sault-Sudbury regiment were bound for training camp. Major Max Menzies and Capt. Arthur Cressey were in command. Capt. F. C. Lane had another 400 to get into shape.

War saving stamps were to be used as admission to theatres, to help the war fund.

Compulsory national registration for all over 16 was required by the Mobilization Act.

Sixteen Sudbury women received badges for the Women's Motor Service of Canada.

Men from 21 to 24 were being called up to serve 30 days in Canada.

The Levack Gun Club were champion marksmen of Canada.

The Creosote Plant was preparing wood for R.C.A.F. hangers in Canada.

Hydro Electric Power Commission crews volunteered help to fight a dangerous fire near Wahnapiatae, using their pumps. 500 men were fighting fires in the Sudbury area.

For the second time in its career, the fire department was given honorable mention by W. J. Scott, K.C., Ontario fire marshal.

1941. Fog mist for fighting fires caused by gasoline and oil, was introduced by the fire department.

Unmarried men, 21 to 45 were subject to call for a four-month compulsory training period.

H.M.C.S. Corvette *Sudbury*, was launched "somewhere on Lake Ontario" by Mrs. W. S. Beaton, wife of the mayor.

Sand-bags placed fort-like at the post office corner at the base of a tall thermometer with a Nazi plane on top, showed how citizens, who could not fight, might win the war. It was the Victory Loan drive and when the "mercury" hit the \$2,000,000 mark—the plane crashed!

Sudbury joined Canada to buy a "Spitfire" for Britain.

The city had its first blackout rehearsal.

G. R. Cottrelle, oil controller, issued orders restricting sale of gasoline and oil—no night selling; no Sunday service; and only three gallons of gasoline allowed a customer.

Moonlight Gardens "Club Frolics" Building was used as a barracks for recruits by the Sault-Sudbury regiment.

War savings certificates were being used as prizes.

Women of Sudbury were being offered jobs in munition plants.

Sudbury contributed an anti-aircraft gun; Copper Cliff, a bomber, toward ending the war.

Price control measures were adopted by Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Women drivers of taxis became an answer to the man shortage.

Steel controller sanctioned use of two markers for cars.

Tungsten was being sought in the district as a war material.

Air raids were being considered by council. Dr. F. N. Downe, head of the civic defence unit, was prime mover.

1942. Sudbury Kinettes Club was formed to aid Kinsmen in their drive for "Milk for Britain."

Articles containing steel were banned for sale. No skates, sleighs, electric irons, or toasters. The field of plastics was wide open.

Special permission, from the controller of civilian construction, was required for all buildings over \$5,000.

Prospectors' classes were held by noted mining experts, to acquaint men with what vital war minerals to seek.

G. M. Miller was the first chief air warden in Sudbury.

Thirty-one girls started taking machine shop work at the Tech.

Forty grocery items were subsidized by the government, to increase production.

W. B. Lothian was chairman of the Sudbury branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

A plebiscite gave a verdict for conscription of manpower in what was termed "a war of survival."

A rubber shortage threatened the conscription of tires on non-essential automobiles.

James R. Martin was the tire rationing officer. Used cars for sale were under ceiling price. Salvaged tires had a good market. Ersatz rubber was coming in.

The Olympic Restaurant block, corner Elm and Elgin Streets, constructed in 1886 for Stephen Fournier, first mayor and post-master of Sudbury, burned to the ground, with a loss of \$60,000.

Sudbury fire department received a new pumper from Ontario defence group.

Sudbury Construction Company's plant had a fire loss of \$25,000.

Bans were on for oil for home heating ; bananas ; typewriters, except for essential uses ; tin containers ; use of electricity, except where vital. Sugar was rationed and all tires had to be reported. A penalty for hoarding was imposed.

The Sault-Sudbury Regiment personnel were to be used, to replace casualties in the 159th and 227th regiments.

New taxes were levied on cigarettes, cigarette papers and tubes ; tobacco, candy, gum, sugar, spirits, Canadian brandy, entertainments, telephone extensions in homes, long distance calls, carbonic acid gas, furs, and a long list of personal effects, and on insurance. Income tax was to be collected at the source. Compulsory savings became a part of income tax, to be refunded after the war.

The Navy League, founded in 1914, and disbanded in 1925, was again a live organization, supported by service clubs and welfare bodies.

Reduced excursions on trains were stopped.

G. M. Miller, K.C., chairman of the Civilian Defence Committee, and Leo Gauthier, chief warden, convened a meeting of all organizations for an alert.

The first Sudbury boy to win the D.F.C. was P.O. Theo Doucette—later killed in action.

Registration of Sudbury women began, for national selective service.

Recruiting for the C.W.A.C. was strong.

An Air Cadet Corps was organized.

Copper Cliff Highland Cadet Corps observed their 25th anniversary. Captain R. C. Barnes, organizer of the unit, received the officer's efficiency medal from Military District No. 2.

The third Victory Loan was floated.

Bingo rights were given Kinsmen, to finance playgrounds.

P. J. McAndrew was treasurer of the Overseas Cigarette Club.

Gordon T. Hubbard was an officer of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

Miss (Sgt.) Kay Light of Falconbridge, was the first C.W.A.C. from the district to arrive in Britain.

Women began replacing men in district mines and smelters. Special changehouses and lunch rooms were required. Nearly every type of surface plant work, from truck driving to welding, was undertaken.

1,500 homes in Sudbury had men in the armed forces.

Calling up men, 19 to 35, for active service in 1942, did not affect Sudbury and Copper Cliff, where their jobs were considered vital to the war effort.

Squadron Leader John Clarke Fee, of Froot, was awarded the D.F.C.

The Northern Ski Factory, at Gatchell, was the second largest in Canada, and was making skis for our troops in Northern climes.

A new order allowed 17-year-olds to join the services, if parents agreed.

1943. The C.I.O. members were refused permission to hold a street parade on May Day.

Joe Gainey won the Dominion Marksman shield with a score of 600 bulls eyes out of 600. He came to Sudbury in 1902 and ran a shooting gallery in 1906.

The Fourth Victory Loan was meeting with success, right after a Red Cross Drive for funds.

Meatless Tuesdays were ordered, to save ten tons of meat a week.

Fats were being collected, by schools, for salvage.

Inco. issued the largest cheque in local history, \$1,000,000 to the Fourth Victory Loan, for 9,930 employees.

A blood donor clinic was established, with Mrs. O. McLeod as administrator. A. H. (Lal) Carmichael, war veteran, was the first donor.

Sudbury had twelve "conscientious objectors," but they had "essential" jobs.

H.M.C.S. Mountbatten Sea Cadet Corps was organised by W. G. Beaver.

Sudbury's first woman pilot, Lillian Rashau, 21, began ferrying planes across the Atlantic.

Frederick Ernest Carmichael, flying officer, won the D.F.C. as did pilot officer Fred Yackman.

Eight Finnish halls, seized in 1940 by the Custodian of Alien Property, were restored to the original owners—emergency over.

Seventeen Sudbury women's organizations united to form a war service group, with Mrs. George Hartman, as chairman.

Workers were asked to go to the coal mines to relieve a national emergency.

1944. Fire chief, Wm. Andrews became head of Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs.

Albert Collier, for 25 years bugler for Sudbury Branch of the Canadian Legion, received a certificate of merit from Capt. Jules J. Ferry.

The Nickel District Boy Scout movement, launched in 1909, climaxed 35 years of existence, with R. J. Steepe, president, and Walter Morden, district commissioner.

Sgt. Maurice Lacourciere was war correspondent with general headquarters staff, R.C.A.F. in England.

Sudbury Canadian Legion bought part of the Tough estate on Beech Street for \$10,000.

Flt. Lt. James H. Stephen, of Copper Cliff, earned a D.F.C.

Capt. Arthur Cressey was military landing officer on Normandy Beach, expediting movement of convoy troops inland, known as D-Day, June 6th.

Flight Engineer Larry Hotte, Sudbury, logged over 300,000 miles on a trans-Atlantic bomber ferry run.

"Slackers" were called "Zombies," but none appeared in Sudbury.

C.P.O. Vincent A. Laycock, of the merchant marine, aged 65, came home from convoying ships in the war zone.

F. O. Joachim (Jack) Jaworski, came home on furlough from piloting aircraft along the newly formed Northwest Air Command Route.

Mrs. D. S. Humphrey, convenor of salvage committte, reported 440 tons of wastepaper collected during the year.

F. O. George Barton, D.F.C. came home after 35 flights into enemy territory.

Flt. Lt. Jack Taylor, former Sudburian was with the City of Sudbury Squadron.

1945. The 25-year-old Moses Block and adjacent stores were burned in January, with a loss of \$100,000, half of which was a stock of furs.

Sudbury fire brigade bought an aerial fire ladder to bring their equipment up to a par with the best in Canada. \$50,000 was budgeted for the year.

The first Sudbury woman to join the Canadian Legion was Mrs. L. Kirkpatrick, of the C.W.A.C.

War veterans who had served overseas were to get free building lots, council ruled.

Flt. Lieut. Eric H. Mulligan and Flt. Lt. Cameron Shortts, of Copper Cliff were D.F.C.'s.

Dr. J. B. Cook, Flt. Lt., in the medical division of the R.C.A.F. became full-time medical officer of health.

City was held responsible for the injury to 13-year-old Marcelle Fortin by a "bomb" explosion in the V.E. Day celebrations, May 7th.

The end of the second world war, V.J. Day, August 18, marked rioting in Sudbury, with a property loss of \$40,000 in looting of liquor, beer and wines in stores. Thirty-nine hoodlums were arrested. Dropping bags of water from hotel windows on the heads of passing pedestrians was a feature of the witless demonstration. After that sort of insanity had subsided, the churches became jammed with thankful people.

A new townsite was started on the Garson Road by the Soldiers Settlement Board.

11,260 employees of Inco. subscribed \$1,737,950 to the seventh victory loan. Over \$31,000,000 were invested since 1940, and V.E. Day came to crown their faith in the armed forces. Memorial services wre held in Queen's Athletic Field, with parades and music following.

Curtaiment of war orders caused a lay-off in district mines.

R. S. Mitchell, 18 years with the Liquor Control Board, retired after being in business, first as a tailor, 52 years. Herb Browne, of the R.C.N. succeeded him on the Liquor Control Board.

In the ninth Victory Loan, Inco. wrote a cheque for \$2,043,000 from 7,399 employees.

H.M.C.S. corvette *Copper Cliff* was up for sale. The copper plaque from it was placed in the Memorial Hall, at Copper Cliff.

1946. Price ceilings were lifted on 300 luxury articles.

City clerk, H. P. McKeown was made a member of the British Empire for his services to the United Kingdom during the war.

The Davis Block, corner of Elm and Lisgar Streets, was destroyed in a \$40,000 blaze. Six business places and 14 apartments were wiped out.

All People's United Church was burned ; loss \$24,000. Rev. W. L. Cullis was pastor.

A \$58,000 fire gutted Sudbury Wholesale Groceries at Notre Dame Avenue.

While with the Royal Canadian Armed Corps, Cecil S. Raven, organizer of the Sudbury civil guard, was cited for bravery by the Department of National Defence.

The 69th Survey Regiment was organized with Lt. Col. F. Norman Downe in command. The first observation tower was on Pine Street.

Victory Park was opened in the Donovan Subdivision. In the early days there was a Victoria Park out that way.

Lord Rowallan, Chief Scout of the British Empire, reviewed Sudbury district Scouts. C. F. Chapman was president.

1947. Mrs. James Meakes was awarded a scroll signed by Governor General Alexander, Prior of St. John's Ambulance Brigade, for her war services. It was presented by Miss Mary Stanley, local corps officer. Mrs. Murdoch was divisional superintendent.

The Pioneer Construction Co. plant burned with a loss of \$30,000.

A \$10,000 fire swept through the Edward Oil and Rubber Co. on the C.P.R. industrial spur. It was rebuilt.

The new meteorological office in Austin Airways building was staffed by Fred Bember, N. H. Dobie, and M. A. Fyfe.

The Campbell Lumber Co. at Wanapitei, lost, by fire, 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

W. E. Mason laid the corner stone of the new concrete and brick Legion building, in October.

The Church of Christ the King was totally destroyed by a \$200,000 fire. It was rebuilt.

The city's fire protection was Ontario's cheapest, \$55,000, with a force of 26 men ; fire loss for the year, \$182,861, with insurance recoveries of \$115,660.

1948. The local W.P.T.B. office was besieged for forms permitting landlords to increase rentals.

A round-up of alien Reds in unions was made in Sudbury.

Theresa St. Jean of Waters Township was acclaimed Miss Canadian Legion.

McKim Township had a new \$18,000 fire hall. Dave Leclair was chief.

The C.I.L. plant at Copper Cliff figured in a million dollar fire, in December.

1949. A \$100,000 blaze damaged the St. Joseph building on Elm Street endangering the lives of 14 apartment dwellers, gutting law offices ; the City Drug Store ; Palmer Jewelers ; and Fashion Craft Stores.

Sudbury fire department got a new 85-foot aerial ladder and truck, which cost \$29,500.

Fire resistant paint was being tested in Sudbury.

The Mason Foundation gave the Legion a cheque for \$25,000.

Sudbury's No. 402 wing of the R.C.A.F. received its official charter.

Major R. C. Barnes, 35 years' commanding officer of Copper Cliff Highland Cadets, retired in favor of Major Robin Swain, in September.

A second \$50,000 was donated by Inco. for the Legion building.

A \$350,000 fire on Durham Street gutted four stores ; Levine's, Fairmount, Dominion, and Martins. Five persons were injured.

A Palm Dairy fire was fatal to fifteen horses.

1950. Under the Veterans' Land Act more than a million dollars had been spent in the district.

A radar station and fifty homes were under construction near Hanmer, a \$4,000,000 R.C.A.F. project.

1951. Sgt. David A. McCuish, Creighton, won the Distinguished Conduct Medal, in Korea.

Sudbury Civil Defence was organized in July. Dr. I. W. Davidson was executive chairman.

Inco.'s George Gordon mill at Cache Bay was razed by fire, with a loss of \$500,000. Rebuilding was immediately started.

Nickel Belt Airways on Lake Ramsey burned, with a loss of \$70,000. Granite Club, built in 1949, burned, with a loss of \$300,000.

A night fire badly damaged the Hotel Frontenac, with loss of \$100,000. A man in room 205 was smoking in bed, which was thought to be the origin of the fire. Many escaped in night clothes.

1952. Fire destroyed a block at 71 Beech Street, for the second time in three years. Loss was \$45,000.

Lightning struck the hydro station at Coniston, doing \$200,000 damage.

A fire in St. Joseph building on Elm Street caused \$70,000 loss.

1953. The old Sudbury Riding Club building on Garson Road formerly the brick home of James Frawley, built in 1906, was burned.

The new Tate building was burned, with a loss of \$400,000 : The A. & P. supermarket, a coffee shop, bowling alleys, and launderette suffered.

1,000 Legionnaires from all over Ontario, held their 18th biennial convention in Sudbury, officially opened by Gen. H. D. G. Crearer.

1954. McKim Township council passed a purchasing order for a fire truck for New Sudbury, as part of its \$43,270 fire protection budget.

Burnt out Lutheran Christ Church on Regent Street South was to be replaced by a \$77,000 structure.

On October 8, the warehouse at Hill-Clark-Francis plant, burned.

Fire ruined the Bank of Toronto building in Creighton Mine on October 12.

On October 16, Hurricane Hazel hit Sudbury with retarded force. Lake Ramsey was at spring level from the rain. Many streets were flooded; some basements were chest deep in water.

W. L. Andrews proposed supplanting fire alarm boxes with a modern telephone system. After 48 years as a member of the Sudbury fire department and chief for 30 years, he retired at the end of 1954. Deputy Chief Robert Scott succeeded him.

McKim's fire loss for the year just closed was \$307,750, double the cost of the seven previous years combined, owing to the \$300,000 fire in the MacLeod school.

1955. Civil Defence for Sudbury and district was estimated, in April, to cost six cents per head for Sudbury and Copper Cliff.

Waters Township women organized a fire fighting force, to be ready when emergencies arise.

A \$10,000 fire destroyed the Gamble-Robinson warehouse on the C.P.R. industrial spur in the city, on June 17.

In these days of high building costs, it is refreshing to hear of municipal employees public spirited enough to volunteer their labor, as in the building of a new firehall at Gatchell in August, and an addition at Minnow Lake—the same spirit employed in fire fighting.

On August 30, two inches of rain fell in three hours, flooding basement apartments, Lorne Street subway, public library children's room, and blocking sewers with debris.

August was the hottest and wettest month in the memory of any Sudburian.

On December 3, the interior of the stone mansion built for W. J. Bell, in 1907, was ruined by a fire of unknown origin. It was being used by the superintendent's staff of the new Memorial Hospital, to which it had been bequeathed. No one was in the house at the time of the fire. The loss was estimated at \$40,000.

The department of national defence was given the green light by city council, in December, to construct a new armories on a five-acre block of land donated by S. Silverman on York Street. Estimated cost was \$1,000,000. A controversy ensued over the location; residents there objecting.

Brigadier G. E. R. Smith, O.B.E. Central Ontario region of the central command, inspected Sudbury units with Lieut. Col. Carl Wilson, Rodger Mitchell, M.P.P. and Mayor Landreville, with an armories building in mind.

Chelmsford Canadian Legion Branch 553 received a charter. Chick McDonald was president.

The Mrs. James Christakos property, 150 by 200 feet, on the rocky hill back of Prince Charles' School was leased to the Bell Telephone Co. on which to erect a 120-foot microwave TV tower, of steel with concrete base, capable of supporting two channels.

1956. Fire Chief Bob Scott told city council's fire, water, and light committee that 18 more men were required, in his department, to bring it up to full strength. He also sought to have the oldest pumper traded in on the purchase of a new \$24,000 one, also the purchase of a panel truck for carrying salvage equipment.

On March 11, thunderstorms at 7 a.m. turned to a blizzard comparable in violence with some of the worst in the district's history. Winds up to 60 miles an hour prevailed.

The sole Northern Ontario graduate among 71 girls of R.C.A.F., University Reserve Squadron, London, Ontario, was flight cadet Emily McCormick of Creighton.

Civil Defence budget for 1956 was \$32,580, of which the federal and provincial governments were expected to pay 75%.

In March, Ted Smyth resigned as co-ordinator of the civil defence control committee to become director of the Ontario body. His position was awarded Mrs. L. (Velma) Donegan, former secretary, which placed her as the only woman co-ordinator in Canada.

Department of Lands and Forests planned to spend \$200,000 from May to October 31 for use of four helicopters to fight bush fires. Each machine, owned by Spartan Air Services, was rented at \$40,000 for the season, plus \$500 monthly for subsistence cost for each pilot, and another \$20 for each flying hour.

Norman Dobie was transferred to Hamilton city weather office, and John Richard Sherwood, from North Bay, took over the Sudbury bureau at the airport.

A pocket tornado hit Little Current and lifted a 40 by 50 foot hangar, dropped it in wreckage, and left the plane beneath intact.

A fire in Market Grill on Borgia Street in which three firemen

were injured, was said to have been caused by "over-fusing" of wiring, a habit which caused 15 fires in 1955, and drew a protest against dealers, in electrical supplies, selling fuses of higher than 15 watt.

On November 21, heavy rains carried by a 76-mile-an-hour wind, created less havoc than one of November 16, with a 70-mile wind, with sleet, and snow following a thunder storm.

Lt. Col. Carl Wilson, after five years as head of the 58th Light Anti-Aircraft regiment, handed over his command, in September, to Lt. Col. Bill Watt.

On November 29, fell the heaviest mass of snow in three years, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in 30 hours. In January, 1953, 14 inches fell in four hours !

Sudbury fire loss for 1956 showed \$1.92 per capita, much lower than anywhere else in Canada. Total damage was \$90,823, with \$86,373 insurance recoveries.

1957. On January 28, United States army weather balloons equipped with radio sound modulation, were found at Minnow Lake and at the R.C.A.F. station at Falconbridge.

Mr. Justice L. Landreville, former mayor of Sudbury, in a letter to the *Sudbury Daily Star* in January, supported charges that civil defence should not be an expense against the municipality ; if it had any merit, the provincial and federal governments should bear the cost.

On May 15, a snowstorm covered the Sudbury area to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and brought frost.

On June 29, the back-lash of hurricane Audrey brought winds of up to eighty miles an hour and torrential rains to the Sudbury district and eastward, causing floods and washouts.

Captain Elwin Dean Wilkins, Q.C. was appointed honorary colonel of the 58th Sudbury Light Anti-Aircraft Regiment, R.C.A. He was made crown attorney in 1930.

City controllers favored the purchase of a new Memorial Park monument, the Legion to pay for the foundation. It would have cost \$22,000 to move the cenotaph from its location on Lorne Street.

On July 18, the George Taylor large aluminium hardware warehouse on the Barry-Downe Road, was destroyed in a spectacular fire.

Two claims were filed against the city for damage caused by flooding between Cedar and Larch Streets, due to overflowing of Junction Creek.

A heat wave ended in a severe electrical storm and tornado between Walford and Spanish, sweeping over a 100-yard swath of farms, destroying several homes and causing about \$200,000 loss from wind and hail.

A float-equipped Piper Cub aeroplane crashed in the Blind River, in October, killing pilot Peter Roche, and a passenger.

In November, the new cenotaph in Memorial Park was unveiled by the minister of defence, Hon. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., C.D. The local branch of the Canadian Legion sponsored the Ceremony.

1958. On March 5, gas in the heating plant of St. Paul's United Church exploded, injuring two girls, and damaging building and equipment.

A special civil defence course to detect radioactivity was being conducted at the Arena, in May.

On June 7, a 40-mile-an-hour wind capsized a motor boat on Lake Wahnapiatae, drowning Thomas Bethune, his son, Donald, 16 ; and daughter 14, of Falconbridge. Another passenger, John Jewell, was saved by artificial respiration after clinging to the boat until it was swept to shore. Dr. Mitchell, coroner, questioned the types of life jackets used.

On June 23, a smoke ejector was tested by the fire department and found to be satisfactory. It could save time in fighting a fire, and possibly lives.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

SCHOOLS

1884

THE LOG OFFICE and commissary used by the C.P.R., where the stone post office now stands, was moved to Cedar Street, east of Durham and was put to use as a school, a church, customs office, and insurance agency. The first school teacher was Miss Smith, of Ottawa, followed by Miss Donahue, and Miss Green.

1887. A frame 4-room, two storey public school was built on an acre of ground at the corner of Elm and Lorne Streets, now occupied by garages and motor sales rooms. S. E. Wright, the first male teacher in Sudbury, became principal, followed by J. G. Lowe, in 1900. A separate school was formed about the same time in S. Fournier's house on Ignatius Street and in 1894, a brick building was erected nearby, which later became the D'Youville Orphanage. The first separate school teacher was Laura Ricard, who became the wife of William Kelly, C.P.R. track man and roadmaster.

1892. In December, the Sudbury Literary Institute was formed. W. A. Quibell was president ; John Frawley, vice-president ; L. V. Rorke, secretary-treasurer ; and directors, T. J. Ryan, A. J. McDonell, J. B. Hammond, D. Baikie, and James A. Orr. Resident clergymen were elected honorary members. That group held their meetings in the all-purpose school house.

1905. The Central Public School was built on the land used as a lacrosse field, now the Arena property. J. G. Lowe was principal, at a salary of \$1,400 a year.

1908. After two years in Jubilee Hall on Beech Street a new high school was erected in the summer, but not completed until September of 1909. It cost \$30,000 plus \$5,000 for the grounds.

1910. The first mining school in Canada was opened in Sudbury in the high school building, with H. G. Carmichael as principal.

1913. Sacred Heart College, on Notre Dame Avenue, was opened in September.

1914. The need for a larger and more modern building was felt by the Separate School Board, and a 12 room brick building was erected on Mackenzie Street to be known as the Central Separate School (St. Aloysius). It became the French language unit.

1921. A natural outgrowth of the mining school was the Technical School, which opened its doors, with seven teachers.

1922. St. Thomas Separate School was built on Drinkwater Street at Van Horne, at a cost of \$40,000.

Copper Cliff's Public School was destroyed by fire with a loss of \$100,000, which was the cost of rebuilding.

1927. The Separate School Board started spending \$80,000 on two new schools.

1931. By this time it was necessary to make plans for a \$170,000 addition to the high school.

1932. Helen Campbell, 18, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Campbell won the Charles McCrea medal for oratory, as champion of Northern Ontario.

1933. Staggered classes for Sudbury school pupils became the order. 490 students were enrolled at the high school.

The government stepped in to offset the cut of 20% taken by school teachers by reducing grants to the city 20%!

The high cost of education, stated J. B. Wallace, principal of Sudbury High School was due in part to "repeaters." It was proposed to charge those failures a fee of \$100 a year to repay the board for their schooling. There were 209 of them in the 1933 fall term.

Sudbury school grants amounted to \$17,796, and for the district, \$102,255.

1934. Two weeks were lopped off the school term and two

weeks' pay deducted from teachers' salaries, as an economy measure. School opened for the fall term on September 17.

The school board promised to make cuts in estimates to save \$8,000 in the year.

Staggering of classes at Sudbury high school was dropped.

1935. The B.A. degree at Sudbury Sacred Heart College was accepted on a par with the University of Toronto and other Canadian universities.

1937. A new high school was under construction at Copper Cliff.

Doreen Simpson, of Coniston, daughter of Canon C. C. and Mrs. Simpson, won the Northern Ontario oratorical championship.

1938. A six-room addition to Lansdowne and a four room one to Alexander schools were made.

1939. Plans were approved for a \$175,000 addition to the High and Technical school.

E. J. Wiley was made principal of Sudbury High School, succeeding M. J. O'Neill.

King George VI school on Regent Street opened its eight rooms. The two storey addition to the Minnow Lake School was ready.

Robert Jack, 25 years on the Garson school board, saw the opening of a new \$18,000 school.

1940. Sudbury's new mining and technical school was considered the most modern in the province.

1942. Sudbury had a college, a high school, a mining and technical school, six public schools and seven separate schools.

1943. Plans were out for construction of Wembley Drive school.

1944. A branch of the Ontario Federation of Home and School Associations had A. T. Grieve of Alexander Public School as chairman.

The new \$75,000 St. David's separate school was under construction.

1945. Margaret Kearns, Copper Cliff, won the Toronto Star cup for oratory, in the Northern Ontario finals.

1946. The George Edwards prize for highest marks for accounting in Ontario, was awarded to G. E. Browning, a chartered accountant in Sudbury.

1947. A new \$65,000 separate school was opened at Gatchell. Miss Veronica Drohan, 25 years a separate school teacher at Coniston, was honored by her pupils.

1948. A modern brick and glass high school was to be built on Mackenzie Street at a cost of \$900,000.

Mr. M. F. Watson was 28 years principal of Elm Street School, in December.

1949. A salvage firm paid \$2,500 for demolition of Central School.

Chosen from 8,000 contestants, Joan de Cou, of Garson, won the Navy League essay contest, as best in all Ontario.

Ontario's most modern school, the Prince Charles, was opened by Premier Leslie Frost.

An increase of \$214,800 in cost of building the new high school was approved by council.

The city bought ten acres on Gilman Street from Inco., for \$5,000. Half was to be used for recreation grounds ; half for a public school.

The Mason Foundation set aside \$4,300 for nine scholarships.

Fred Sloman, of Capreol, set a record of 22 years in his travelling school.

1950. A new 10 room public school for Horobin Street to cost \$260,000 was approved by council. MacLeod Road school was enlarged to ten rooms.

Wesley Thompson, Sudbury high school pupil, won the Northern Ontario oratorical competition.

Assumption Separate School on Wilma Street was to cost \$350,000.

A modern separate school in Neelon-Garson Township was to cost \$120,000.

1951. Joan Graham was chosen Miss Sudbury High, by classmates.

The entire lay staff of Separate school teachers, 88 of them, resigned—wage dispute.

St. Alphonse Separate School on Regent Street needed eight more rooms, to cost \$139,000.

Princess Anne Public School, on Horobin Street, was opened.

The 1951 Mason Foundation \$2,000 scholarship awards were received by Roma Porter and Peter Evans. That made three for Peter in one year.

Canada's most modern high school was formally opened. E. J. Wiley was principal ; J. G. Lowe, secretary-treasurer.

1952. Uniforms were donated to the city's school guards.

Alexander Public School was to have a two room addition.

A very modern school in a very modern town was opened at Lively.

Assumption, a 17-room separate school, to cost \$400,000 was planned for St. Charles Street.

Ted Donegan won the oratorical trophy at the C. N. E. to add a stripe to his Northern Ontario achievement.

An addition to a Separate school, on Jean Street, was to cost \$160,000.

Upper school teachers won a maximum salary of \$5,000 ; minimum of \$2,800.

1953. The first student in the history of Sudbury high school to obtain 11 firsts in upper school departmental examinations, Dolores Davidson, of Garson, did it to enter McGill University.

A 10-room Separate School to cost \$180,000 was being built in New Sudbury.

Construction began on the \$360,000 St. Charles College on Pine Street.

Queen Elizabeth II public school on Dell Street was opened ; M. Barnes, principal.

1954. A new \$160,000 public school on Lonsdale Avenue, Minnow Lake was to be built.

Elm Street settled for a one room addition, while the Dell Street school not a year old needed a four room addition, to cost \$60,000.

Catherine Mutsch, of Copper Cliff, won the Northern Ontario oratorical title.

J. G. Lowe retired in June. He taught school in 1899, and was public school principal in 1900, and first secretary of Sudbury high school in 1909, which position he held until he retired. He was born John Griffith Lowe in Welland, January 21, 1879, and was married to Janet Ross on July 19, 1905.

Wesley Graham, age 22, of Copper Cliff, one of the first students to earn the W. E. Mason scholarship, graduated with first class honors in Arts from U. of T. He was awarded an \$800 fellowship by the National Research Council for studies in statistics, also a teaching fellowship from U. of T.

36 lots of the Queen Elizabeth School property were offered to the city, after a controversy about selling to private individuals at a profit.

McKim Township had \$600,000 in school construction under way, rebuilding MacLeod Road school ; public school on Lonsdale Avenue, Minnow Lake ; 4 room addition to Ste. Therese separate school ; and a \$120,000 separate school east of Minnow Lake.

First sod was turned for Chelmsford's \$120,000 high school, October 9.

Garson Public School No. 7 was officially opened. The building, on land donated by Inco., cost \$142,000.

Lo-Ellen Park Public School Board applied to McKim Council for an \$80,000 debenture loan to build a school.

1955. The 3,300 pupils in Sudbury's public schools cost \$240 a year each to educate.

On May 4, E. J. Wiley, principal of Sudbury High School for 16 of his 25 years in Sudbury chose to go back to teaching, after retiring.

On May 19, Graham Scott Edgar, Grade 9 scholar, aged 13, won the Hector Andrew Fitzroy MacLean \$4,500 scholarship for a 5-year course at Upper Canada College.

A student in arts, modern languages, and literature at Toronto University, Roma Porter, a Mason scholarship winner, won a special award for honor Spanish, given by the Dominican Republic.

In June, sixteen Canadian universities sent 22 girls to represent

Canada at the sixth international seminar, among whom was Helen Maki, 20-year-old Sudbury girl, with high scholastic attainments, a student of the University of Western Ontario. With a choice of three tours, she took Japan.

An appointee to the Federation of Women Teachers' Association of Ontario, was Flora Macdonald, of Spring Bay, Manitoulin Island, who had a record of 46 years' teaching, and had a school named after her, in Timmins.

Nickel District Collegiate Board of Trustees fixed themselves a fee of \$5 for each session, plus 7 cents a mile transportation costs.

Contracts were let to a Gatchell contractor for \$266,000 for the construction of two new separate schools ; one on St. Nicholas Street at McNaughton, of 10 rooms to be named St. Michael's ; the other at Spruce and Travers Streets, St. Hubert.

On November 1, a contract was given Foundation Co. of Canada for \$1,336,086, to construct the Nickel District Collegiate Institute. Debentures had been issued for \$1,700,000.

Barlow & Sons got the contract of \$105,000, to build a six room addition to a Neelon Township public school.

The first sod was turned on November 4, for a new building called the Marymount Girls' High School, to be erected back of the D'Youville orphanage, to have 21 rooms, and accommodate 800 pupils.

George W. Thomson, head of the English Dept. of the Mining and Technical school, was appointed vice-principal, effective September 1.

Comparative costs per pupil for schools in the highest cost brackets, were \$855 for MacLeod school ; \$813 for MacMillan ; \$602 for St. Charles College ; \$500 for Chelmsford High ; and \$1,050 for the new Nickel District Collegiate.

1956. Val Caron ratepayers voted in favor of two new schools, one of them bilingual, to cost \$80,000.

The school for retarded children, using the basement of Calvary Baptist Church, sought aid to get a permanent school. Mrs. E. Pratt was president ; Miss Dorothy Thomas, teacher.

A new two roomed public school at Chelmsford was to cost \$40,000.

Neelon-Garson council rented five rooms in No. 3 public school for the 1956 elections. The bill was \$250 !

In February the Public School Board asked council to approve a debenture debt of \$215,600 to build a six-roomed school on Martindale Road, nearly \$36,000 a room. Cost of fixing up the grounds was equal to that of building one room.

The area school boards were planning additions and new buildings. Garson Separate School on O'Neill Drive was to have 8 rooms. Neelon Public School board was negotiating for a site for a new school. A six-room separate school slated for the Robinson Lake section of Lockerby, was to cost \$120,000.

In March, a five room school at Lasalle Blvd. and Capreol Road was to cost \$100,000. Two rooms were to be torn out of a 25-year-old school at Minnow Lake and four rooms added to St. Paul's Separate School, to cost \$80,000. A four-room addition was scheduled for Sacred Heart Separate School on Dollard Street, \$80,000 to make it a 10 roomed school. And debentures were to be asked for \$94,000 to build an addition to No. 1 public school at Lasalle Blvd. and Falconbridge Road.

A memorial to the late L. E. R. Stephens, a painting of Onaping Falls, by Dr. A. Y. Jackson, was unveiled in the auditorium of the mining and technical school, in which he was principal for twenty years.

Sudbury school principals and teachers were honored in a celebration of their 25-year record as teachers in the Sudbury district ; Bill Edgar, A. T. Grieve, Gladys Stewart, Mona Thompson, Ella Thompson, Elva Hupfer, and Margaret Stubbs. Two others, Ann Latimer and Irene Stewart, had taught for 36 and 35 years respectively.

Education grants to universities, totalling \$2,500,000 over a five-year period, were initiated by Inco., \$500,000 of it to go into scholarships, fellowships, and special projects, with assistance to teachers of science and mathematics.

Mr. and Mrs. Clovis Demers, of Sturgeon Falls, educated in Sudbury and at Laval University, flew to Addis Abbaba, where Mr. Demers had a teaching job at a commercial school.

In September, Susan Dunbar was awarded the University Women's Club scholarship for the highest average in Grade 13. That and an Inco. scholarship helped her major in history at McGill University. She had just received the Royal Life Saving diploma for her work as swimming instructor at Copper Cliff Club. Her father, Don Dunbar, was editor and publisher of

the Inco. Triangle, a masterpiece of popular writing and expert photography.

In 1956 and succeeding years, \$8,500 was to be paid annually by the W. E. Mason Foundation, to students taking specialized courses in school teaching. Since the nine scholarships were awarded in 1950 more than \$75,775 has been spent on teen-agers seeking scholastic training.

In October, part-time teachers in the Mining and Technical School received a \$3 boost, making the rate \$18 a day. Minimum salaries for teachers was fixed at \$3,600 a year.

With the Nickel District Collegiate not fully completed, a survey showed the need for two more collegiates within five years, with an expected enrollment of 2,000 students.

The University of Sudbury was established by the R. C. Jesuit Order, under the authority of the charter of the Sudbury Sacred Heart College, the second university in Canada to be established by the Jesuits. Rev. Alphonse Raymond, S. J. became its first president.

1957. Salary of building superintendent Donald Richardson, of Nickel District Collegiate Institute was set at \$5,500 annually. The salary of the complete maintenance staff was set at \$38,562.

For the fourth consecutive year, a Sudbury student and athlete, Albert Poutanen was awarded one of the Ontario Research Foundation scholarships for advanced study in science and technology, value \$1,400.

In May, Inco. announced an increase in 4-year scholarships to 18 universities. In addition to the 40 awarded for the academic year ending June, 1960, 25 more will be awarded in September, and each year until a total of 100 is reached. Each scholarship is worth \$1,200.

In May, J. B. Wallace in his seventies, one time principal of Sudbury Mining and Technical School, addressed the 1956 graduating class and presented his personal award, a bronze medal; a copy of his book "Languages and Letters," and a \$50 cheque, won by Donald Wright.

Inspector of Guidance Services, Department of Education, Toronto, W. C. Taylor, explained to Sudbury teachers the latest techniques in counselling.

In August, Copper Cliff High School grade 13 results showed Robert Kemp averaging 83 per cent in eight subjects. He had 93% in chemistry and 88% in algebra.

The Ontario Department of Education opened a summer course in the Sudbury high school for teachers, with Lewis Smith, of Scarborough as principal.

In September, Sudbury University bought a 500-acre campus on the Garson road for \$184,000.

Two girls, Nonie Kingston and Geraldine Kelson, were the first to occupy the new Y.W.C.A. centre at 124, Larch Street.

Wally Carr, president of the Association of Canadian Travelers, presented a cheque for \$1,500 to the Association for Retarded Children, Mrs. Enoch Pratt, president.

Marymount, \$1,500,000 College for Girls, was officially opened by Most Rev. Alexander Carter, coadjutor bishop of Sault Ste. Marie diocese.

In October, Right Rev. J. Henri Coallier left an estate of \$200,000, the bulk of which was willed for founding a home economics school.

L. C. Briggs, principal of Nickel District Collegiate Institute, reported that with 200 more students than last year, there were fewer pupils per classroom, due to using a partial shift system.

A convention of 500 bi-lingual school teachers from Verner to Sault Ste. Marie, and the Northern Ontario Principals' Association met in Sudbury.

The Ontario Municipal Board gave approval to hire architects and call for tenders to build a 30-room, 750-pupil composite high school at Lockerby, to cost \$1,180,000.

Over 250 members of the Northern Ontario Catholic Parents and Teachers Association, met in Sudbury on October 27, and were banqueted by members of Christ the King parish.

In November, the High School Board presented scrolls at a dinner dance to high school teacher, E. J. Wiley; Mrs. M. E. McKeever, teacher; R. G. McDorman, technical principal, and D. Younger, shop director, all having given 25 years or more to teaching.

In December, night school teachers asked for bigger pay. The rate of \$8 for an unqualified teacher; \$9 for a qualified one; \$10 for vice-principal; and \$12 for principal had been in vogue from 1955.

1958. Contract for a three-room public school at Robinson Lake was let to H. Barlow & Sons for \$70,912.

The all-male University of Sudbury admitted its first girl student, Sudbury-born Anita Cherrier, age 18.

In April, the C.W.L. voted \$1,500 to furnish one of the living rooms at Marymount College for girls.

On May 15, the site for a new school for retarded children, on McNaughton Street near St. Michael's school, was inspected by H. R. Beattie, superintendent of special services for the department of education.

On June 9th, Marsha Fabbro, 15-year-old daughter of Mayor and Mrs. Fabbro, received two certificates of merit from Sacred Heart Convent, Montreal. She had 96%, the highest marks for the year's work ; and one of 97% in logic.

Douglas Girdwood Gardner received his master's degree from the University of Toronto in Social work. He is also a bachelor of divinity from Emmanuel College.

An outstanding athlete and student, Allan Hotti, graduated with high honors and a degree in medicine. He held the Benjamin Cohen prize in obstetrics and gynaecology ; the E. J. Casey Memorial in Anatomy ; four dominion-provincial bursaries, and the University of Toronto Medical Alumni scholarship and bursary ; also his letter in athletics (football, lacrosse and basket ball).

On June 21 a high-school of eight rooms was planned for Val Caron, to cost \$40,000.

By July 1st a survey of school building projects, either in the planning stage or under construction indicated an expenditure of three million dollars. The main items were the new collegiate at Lockerby, an extension to Sudbury technical school, a new convent, addition to Chelmsford High School, a new separate school at Chelmsford, and a joint separate school project at Blezard.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

SPORTS

1889

LACROSSE HAD BEEN played in North Bay, Mattawa, Pembroke, and points east before it caught on in Sudbury. A team was organized, with Art Rankin and Billy Banner, from Montreal ; Don Froot, from Timmins ; N. Seymour, from Renfrew ; Jack Durill, from Ottawa ; and local boys, Alex Thompson, Dave Humphrey, W. Quesnel, Bill McCracken, and Ben McPhee.

1896. Dan Barkée was president of the Sudbury Hockey Club ; Joe Fowler, secretary. Players were Ernie and Charley Kearney, Jack Reid, R. C. Ward, J. Camille Gravelle, George and Art Fensom. Harry Heap was a referee. Games were played in Martin's rink on Durham Street from December, 1892. Boys had been playing in the swamps before that, without much organization.

1891. A baseball club was organized in Copper Cliff, in April, with J. Fairbairn, president ; D. L. McKinnon, vice-president ; Wm. Kilpatrick, captain ; and James Mooney, secretary. Their first act was to challenge the Sudbury club to a game on Victoria Day. That club had been organized in 1890 by Donald Froot, a relative of Thomas Froot.

1892. The Sudbury Curling Club was formed, with William Chalmers, president.

1900. A hockey club was organized in January, with G. M. Byers, honorary president ; S. E. Wright, president ; N. T. Hillary, vice-president ; R. H. Thompson, secretary-treasurer ; R. Landers, captain ; H. Sinclair, C. Gravelle and G. Bellegham, committee.

L. O'Connor & Co. donated a shield for curling competition.

1902. The Tye Lacrosse Club, called after a Vancouver

Indian, whose name meant "four men in one," had Will Dorsett, George Fensom, F. Muirhead, C. Gravelle, three Sinclair brothers, A. D. Cameron, W. Baird, C. A. Barker, L. Brennan, A. Porter, W. Weir, A. P. Maxwell, R. W. Hall, and F. W. Landers, presided over by A. H. Beath.

The C.P.R. gave land, 175 by 125 feet, at half its value, to the curling and skating club, to build a new rink, on a lane east of Durham and immediately south of Larch Street. R. Martin, James A. Orr, William Chalmers, and John McLeod, sold shares at \$10 each, and soon had \$4,500 subscribed. William Montgomery was treasurer.

Thirty gentlemen in town also subscribed toward the building of the Sudbury Boating Club boathouse on Lake Ramsey, with Mayor Frank Cochrane the prime mover.

S. J. Maloney donated a 40-foot flagpole for the boathouse, straight as a darning needle, to fly the glorious Union Jack on Coronation Day, June 26. A bioscopic picture of the coronation was later shown in Lennon's Hall.

1903. John McLeod, secretary of the curling club, asked for tenders to move the old curling rink on Young Street, which stood opposite John McVittie's cow shed and dairy.

1906. Martin's Rink on Durham Street was torn down.

1907. The Keenanites baseball team were town league champions in that year, also in 1908 and 1909.

1910. The Palace Rink was burned on September 26, right after a roller skating carnival. It was rebuilt.

1911. The Sudbury Driving Club began to attract attention from outside horsemen, for racing events.

1914. The first town hockey league in Copper Cliff, was formed in January. Sudbury girls had been playing the game from 1902 and had two teams in 1908. They were still going strong.

1918. The first organized junior hockey in Northern Ontario was played in Sudbury.

1920. In March, the Sudbury senior hockey club, after winning from the Toronto Granites in the Allan Cup playdowns (losing to Toronto Varsity) were hailed by a sports writer as "The Wolves of the North."

1923. Thirty rinks from outside points, including Scotland, curled in the annual bonspiel.

Idylwylde Golf and Country Club began playing on August 4, using the Dr. Howey camp on Lake Ramsey as a clubhouse. Charles McCrea was president ; J. L. Agnew vice-president. The Sudbury Golf Club had their first games on July 8, J. J. Mackey, president. Both clubs had been organized in September, 1922.

1924. The New York Americans, first professional hockey team, was built around W. T. (Shorty) Green, of the "Wolves".

1925. Copper Cliff Baseball Club won the Ontario championship, in a snow-storm, at Niagara Falls. Bert Flynn was the impressario.

1926. The Nickel Belt Hockey League was organized.

The 110 acres of land donated by W. J. Bell was officially accepted, and the new playground became Bell Park.

The Memorial Park "bowl" was dug out at a cost of \$10,000 (and filled in again in 1956) !

1927. Sudbury Canoe Club paddlers entered competition at Gananoque. Bill Beaton's intermediate four became Canadian champions.

1930. One of the first curlers of Sudbury, James A. Orr became president of the curling club for his 12th term, starting the season of 1930.

The High-Technical footballers won the coveted Poupore cup in that year.

Idylwyle Golf and Country Club house to cost \$25,000 was under construction.

1931. Jack Purcell, Canadian badminton champion put the Sudbury Racquets Club players through their paces.

The Nickel Belt Lacrosse League had its champion team at Creighton.

The C.P.R. sold the sand pit of 33 lots, for \$6,000, to the city for an athletic field. That pit, in the early days, was famous for its spring water hole, from which water was peddled by the barrel to the village folks. It became Queen's Athletic Field, and cost \$48,000 to prepare.

The Canoe Club girls won the Softball championship.

1932. The Sudbury Cub Wolves won a thrilling series to capture the Memorial cup, emblem of junior hockey supremacy in Canada.

Max Silverman was manager and Sammy Rothschild, coach ; with players Bob McInnes, "Red" Porter, "Ant" Healy, Max Bennett, "Nakina" Smith, Hector (Toe) Blake, Adelard Lafrance, Jack McInnes, Don Price, Lawrence Lafrance, and Ivan Fraser.

David McCullough, of the Sudbury Canoe Club, who later became the junior singles champion of Canada, won the Belrock trophy as champion of the Northland.

Alex Hurd, was point scorer for Canada in the Olympic speed skating tests.

Bob Tomlinson captured the Northern Ontario golf championship.

Falconbridge soccer team won the Ontario Cup. Players were, R. Brown, captain, F. Armstrong, T. Aird, J. Davidson, A. Wallace, H. Peterson, W. Inglis, V. McAllister, D. Day, Chris Sathrang, C. McMillan, D. McVie, A. Hill, T. Pritchard, and trainer H. Bloy. Winners of the John Anderson cup and the Sudbury Star cup, the Falconbridge Athletic Association teams had won a total of ten cups and a shield in sports.

Sudbury curlers won four trophies in the Northern Ontario bonspiel, almost a clean "sweep." Chapleau got the fifth.

1933. Falconbridge Birds won the Ontario soccer championship and the Ontario cup, for the second time.

The Sudbury Sitch, an Ukranian body, were in the finals for the Sudbury District hockey league title ; Falcons won out, to become Northern Ontario champions.

1934. David Komonen, of Sudbury, won the Boston 26-mile marathon in two hours, 32 minutes, and 53 4/5 seconds.

Miss "Jo" Walmsley threw a baseball 237 feet, to establish a record.

Bill Edward of Sudbury Golf Club won the Northern Ontario Golf Association championship.

At Lachine, Quebec, Sudbury's junior four paddlers, R. Scott, R. Lipscombe, O Boucher, and G. Lane, won the Canadian Canoe Association title.

History was made at Idylwylde Golf Club when Ralph D. Parker, the club president, scored a hole in one.

Falconbridge footballers won the Ontario cup for the third year.

E. A. Lapierre, M.L.A., a bachelor, presented a Canoe Club girl with a diamond ring. She was one of the softball players who had just won the Ontario championship. It was not a proposal gesture though, because he gave each player one to match !

1935. Stanley Stadium at Copper Cliff, with first artificial ice unit in the district, was officially opened. Exhibitions of speed skating were featured by Florence Hurd, North American champion, and her brother, Alex Hurd. Frank Stack, men's champion, showed what it takes to be a topnotcher on the long blades.

The most colorful event ever seen on ice in this district was shown there, later, at its formal opening. The Toronto Figure Skating Club, with members of the London and Minto clubs, gave a sparkling presentation of figure skating. Mayor E. A. Collins thanked the visitors who put on the show to aid the crippled children's fund, and for the rest of his life was a figure skating fan. The Copper Cliff Figure Skating Club came into being that year.

Sudbury Curling Club, after ten years' trying, won the Sheppard Cup, which had been in circulation since 1893 among clubs at North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Copper Cliff, Chapleau, and Sudbury. E. A. Fitchett was president of the Sudbury Club.

Sudbury Cub Wolves won the Richardson cup, emblematic of the junior hockey championship of Eastern Canada. Maxie Silverman was coach.

Miss Marjory Fee won the Northern Ontario golf honors for the second year.

At the Canadian Canoe Association's regatta in Ottawa, Sudbury senior fours won. The quad were McInnes, Wing, McCullough, and Eldridge.

The Sudbury girls won the Northern Ontario softball championship for the fourth year. They had speed, finesse and—glamor.

Frood Mine Tigers were belatedly crowned National Soccer League champions for 1935.

1936. Florence Hurd, Canada's greatest woman speed skater was wearing Sudbury colors. So was her brother, Alex, who retained his U.S. championship.

Tom Birney, after 15 years of association with baseball, and one of the board of governors representing Copper Cliff, became president of the Nickel Belt Baseball Association.

Bob Tomlinson, of Idylwylde Golf Club, won the Northern Ontario championship.

Bill Neva, of the Frood Athletic Association, broke a 25-year-old record in a 10-mile marathon run.

300 paddlers met on Lake Ramsey for a canoe regatta. Allen Eldridge and Jack McInnes won the junior tandem race, and A. Eldridge, the singles. The war canoe race was a memorable sight. The Grand Trunk won the team championship.

Coniston girls won the Northern Ontario softball championship.

T. Bert Flynn, little giant of baseball in the Nickel District, one time (1911) with the Toronto Strollers, and from 1916 with the Copper Cliff team, after 20 years' playing, chiefly shortstop, was honored by Mayor E. A. Collins and 1,000 Cliffites, with a purse of money and other gifts useful for the family. He played tennis with equal facility, but baseball was his favorite game. At one game in which he stole a base with amazing speed, a French Canadian fan was heard to remark: "Dat fello, she slick like a mice!"

"Gerry" Fitzgerald, pitcher for the Coniston softballers, was nominated for the Norman Craig trophy, presented annually for the outstanding girl athlete of the province.

1937. The Sudbury-Frood Tigers won the Allen Cup. R. H. Towns was manager; Red Stuart, coach. Players were Verdell Price, "Bingo" Kampman, Mel Hill, Jim Dewey, Don Grosso, Jules Cholette, Murph Chamberlain, George Hastie, Frankie Graham, Frank Lavigne, (captain), Charlie Teno, Steve Conick, Charlie Marshall, Bill Regan, and Dave Kemp. Kampman, Gross, and Chamberlain afterwards played with National Hockey League teams.



William Edge Mason, of the Northern Star, which became Sudbury Daily Star, through varied phases of growth, and founder of the Mason Foundation for philanthropic purposes, 1948



James R. Meakes, publisher and general manager of Sudbury Daily Star,
succeeding W. E. Mason

A new steel grandstand was erected at Athletic Park.

Copper Cliff Redmen won the junior hockey championship of Eastern Canada.

Sudbury girl softballers again won the Eastern Ontario Championship. Men's intermediate baseball players won the Northern Ontario title.

Speed skater Frank Stack won the North American championship.

1938. "Little N.H.L." hockey became a new incentive for junior aspirants.

Under the wing of Max Silverman, the Sudbury Wolves toured Europe and came back world hockey champions.

Falconbridge Falcons were Northern Ontario hockey champions.

The Copper Cliff Athletic Association intermediate baseball team won the McArthur cup and Ontario championship. The junior team won the Northern Ontario title.

For the first time in the city's history baseball was played under floodlights. The House of David won two games—by a whisker.

Alma Maga, 18-year-old Sudbury girl, won the Eastern Canada popularity contest, sponsored by Canadian Sich Association, of Toronto.

Marjorie Fee, twice lady golf champion of Northern Ontario won the Mrs. W. J. Bell trophy.

Basketball, broomball, and badminton were games reaching popularity.

1939. Paul Jansson, of Nepahwin (Trout) Lake, won the cross-country ski championship, of Northern Ontario.

John Dixon organized an archery club, made up of juveniles.

Sudbury all-star broomball team won the Northern Ontario championship.

1940. Inco. basketballers were champions of Northern Ontario.

Barbara Ann Scott, age 11, junior lady champion skater of Canada, performed at the Copper Cliff Skating Club's carnival.

Gordon Alcott's "pro" midget baseball league was taking shape.

Art Riley won the Northern Ontario golf championship.

The playground at Edmund and Marion Streets was to be sold to provide funds for the parks commission.

Mrs. James Pass was again lady golf champion for Northern Ontario, her second year.

Copper Cliff senior "B" softball team won the Northern Ontario title.

Ann Aubin, Copper Cliff skater, aged 7, was the first of her age in Eastern Canada, to win the bronze medal from the Canadian Figure Skating Association.

Mel Edwards and Edna Johnston won the mixed Canadian Bowling association championship.

A new tile bathhouse for Bell Park was built—cost \$3,300.

1941. E. A. Fitchett was elected president of the Northern Ontario Curling Association.

Falconbridge Junior B. hockey players were Northern Ontario champions.

Copper Cliff Redmen won the Northern Ontario senior hockey crown.

J. A. Thompson was elected president of Sudbury Lawn Bowling Club.

Inco. All-Stars intermediate "B" basketball team, won the Ontario championship.

A learn-to-swim campaign was instituted with vigor by the "Y" and *The Sudbury Daily Star*.

Mrs. W. Parkinson was the outstanding lady golfer of Northern Ontario.

The Frood junior baseball team won the Northern Ontario title ; the Sudbury United softballers also won ; and the Foamite girls came home with another crown.

1942. Northern Ontario badminton crown went to Ovide Gauthier of the Inco. Club ; with George Von Zuban, of St. Louis Club, he won the doubles ; and with Margaret Wilson of Copper Cliff, the mixed doubles.

Sudbury curlers observed their golden jubilee, with Charles Roffey president. The club was launched on January 1, 1892, with Wm. Chalmers, president. Frank Muirhead's rink had won the 1933 bonspiel and N.O.C.A. grand aggregate award.

A community rink was opened by the Y's men, adjoining their building.

1943. The Northern Ontario hockey trophy was awarded Frood Tigers, George Hastie, captain.

President F. D. Roosevelt made his historic visit to Birch Island. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chapman, of Copper Cliff, presented him with a 25½ pound trout which they had caught.

Margaret Giroux was the city's first girl pin-spotter in a bowling alley.

R. D. Parker repeated his golfing feat of tee-to-cup in one shot, and that after making a "birdie" at Idylwyld Golf Club.

Impetus was given speed skating with 200 boys and girls taking part. A boy-girl race was won by Marion Cliff.

1944. Copper Cliff Midgets won the Northern Ontario hockey title. In the playoffs at Toronto, Tod Sloan was picked as a possible recruit for the Maple Leafs, of the National Hockey League, April 1.

Sudbury Open Pit senior hockey team were Ontario champions, losing to Quebec Aces for the Eastern Canada title. Frankie Graham was coach.

Louis Travaglini made 12 strikes at five-pin bowling, a perfect 450 score.

1945. Bill McMitchell's rink won the Northern Ontario curling championship.

Frood Open Pit's senior hockey team, guided by Frankie Graham, retained their all-Ontario title.

1946. Canadian speed skating championships were run off at Queen's Athletic Field. Frank Stack added to his flock of laurels, doing the mile in 2 ; 58 : 1. He won the 440-yard event and Ab Hardy, the 880-yard. Jim Scott won the whiskerino contest.

T. Sum Wilson's rink, with Jerry Adams, Cliff Edey, and Howie Otten, won the N.O.C.A. curling championship.

Therese Barbeau, of St. Louis Club, was declared Winter Carnival Queen.

Copper Cliff hockey midgets won the Northern Ontario title. Gordon Alcott was manager ; B. McClelland, coach. The junior Redmen copped the Northern Ontario championship, with Barney Hamilton, manager and Jim Dewey, coach.

Water cycling became a new sport on Lake Ramsey.

1947. Ann Aubin and Joyce Salo, both 13, were the first in the district to get silver medals for figure skating skill.

Leo Roininen set a Canadian school record for the 12-pound shot put.

A ski slide built on Downes' Riding Club property for the Winter Carnival ski championships, cost the city \$6,000.

In the Sudbury Winter Carnival only one Sudbury boy, Robert Sabourin, won a Canadian juvenile speed skating contest. Frank Stack was senior point winner. Lauri Huuki finished first in the cross-country ski championship. Nick Peever won the boy's single dog derby.

Mrs. Walter Parkinson won the Northern Ontario golf title held by Mrs. W. T. Green in 1946.

1948. Alerts Athletic Club (Finnish), marked their 25th anniversary, honoring Lauri Huuki, who again won the Dominion cross-country ski championship at Banff. The club was first known as "Kisa".

Sudbury high school basketball champions of Northern Ontario, repeated their exploit.

A grandstand to seat 1,000 was erected in Queen's Athletic Field.

Two competitors from age six reached the top in their figure skating ; Ann Aubin and Joyce Salo became gold medallists.

1949. Touring Scottish curlers played in Sudbury for the third time in 21 years. Bill Duncan's artificial ice curling rink, the Granite Club, was christened during that speil. The Scots favored use of hair brooms.

Construction of a curling rink beside Stanley Stadium was started in Copper Cliff.

A Sudbury Recreation Committee was set up, as a branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

Sudbury girls' intermediate "A" softball team won the Northern Ontario title, with "Toots" Carmichael as coach.

Alex Mason, Sudbury, won the amateur welterweight boxing championship of Canada.

Barbara Ann Scott brought her own show to Stanley Stadium, where as junior figure skating champion of Canada in 1940, she skated in a Copper Cliff Skating Club carnival.

Coach Charlie Cerre's undefeated Sudbury High School football team represented Northern Ontario in a tournament of champions, at Toronto. Mike Kovac was captain.

Leo Roininen won the javelin throw for Canada, at the British Empire games in Australia.

1950. George A. Cummings, of North Bay, became first full-time director of recreation in Sudbury.

Falconbridge Canadiens captured the Ontario midget hockey title.

A \$35,000 wading pool contributed by the Mason Foundation, was being built in Memorial Park.

The shallows in Lake Ramsey were marked with buoys by the Sudbury Yacht Club.

1951. Don Groom, Don James, Ray Cook, and M. Robinson, captured the North American Life Association Curling Trophy, in Toronto.

George Panter was appointed manager of the Arena, nearing completion.

The basketball school championship came to Sudbury Tech. Wayne Eadie was captain ; W. A. McPherson, coach.

Noah Bertuzzi bowled 1109 for three games. The Canadian record was 1128.

In hockey, Sudbury High, with Charlie Cerre, coach, and Jack Campbell, manager, won the Ontario title.

Wally Johnstone, Arn Boyd, W. Flowers, and Bill McKay Copper Cliff rink, represented Northern Ontario in Dominion Curling finals at Halifax.

Don Stringer, 17 years old, won the single blade paddling honors at the 51st annual Canadian Canoe Association regatta.

Sudbury Wolves played Caruso Miners before 5,000 fans, in a hockey game which opened the Sudbury Community Arena.

1952. The Sudbury Figure Skating Club was organized ; W. C. Jarrett, president.

Mrs. Vernon Johnston and Mrs. Robert Crawford, Northern Ontario badminton champions in 1950, retained that title.

The new Granite Club on Riverside Drive was opened to curlers.

The new Arena clock was worth \$9,000 in advertising.

Joe Sharpe, Elna Wali, and Dick Ruff, Sudbury Tech team, won high marks in the Ontario Interscholastic ski championships.

The Nিকেlette basketballers won the girls' Northern Ontario championship.

Stock car racing on the Sudbury speedway, was introduced.

Blake Davis was another Sudbury Golf Club man to make a hole in one.

1953. At the Soo badminton championships for Northern Ontario, Harvey Nadeau, and Jerry Myers won the men's doubles; Helen Smith and Jean McCrea, the ladies' laurels.

Sudbury Wolves won the Northern Ontario senior "A" hockey championship ; Jack Stack, trainer.

Mike Berber was Northern Ontario and Northeastern Quebec's singles tennis champion.

Don Stringer, pride of Sudbury Canoe Club, Canadian and North American single blade champion, was the 1953's outstanding champion.

Tina Luoma became another candidate for the Sudbury Golf (Hole-in-one) Club.

Bob (Chucker) Ross won the Northern Ontario Junior golf title.

1954. The Northern Ontario Outfitters' Association advocated the branding of dogs for hunting, to establish ownership and prevent theft.

Snack bars with catchy names became a feature at the Sudbury Arena.

A Sudbury Sports Booster Club was formed to help local athletes who might bring honor to their city. One was Aubrey Ireland, coach of Sudbury Canoe Club, a Canadian champion in 1939, and international titlist in 1940-41.

Sudbury contestants won Northern Ontario ski championships ; Karl Martitsh, jump ; Arvo Ayranto, cross-country ; A. Kangas, slalom and downhill ; and Sally Floyd, the ladies' cross-country event.

E. Hreljac won the boys' Ontario badminton championship.

Don Groom's rink won the Northern Ontario curling championship. Ray Cook, Bob McInnes and Tommy Callaghan, made up the rink.

Dominion of Canada junior ski champions were Chuck Austin, Pete Scott, Bob Gray, and Gary Foy, of Sudbury's Nickelteen Club ; Jermo Tervo, of Voima Club ; D. Trussier and Paul Olscamp, were coached as a team by E. Hazen.

Winners of Northern Ontario badminton championships were, Gerry Meyers, men's singles, and with Harvey Nadeau, in the doubles. Sheila Keegan and Colette Potvin, took the ladies' doubles honors ; and Miss Potvin with Johnny Hartman, the mixed doubles.

Geoff Wilkinson, half back of the Garson Gunners soccer team, winners of Northern Ontario championship, received the Barlow award as most valuable player to the team.

Irene Atkinson represented Sudbury in the All-Ontario championships for bowling, and won.

Best skaters of the Sudbury Skating Club, tests held at the Arena, were Kathryn and Nancy Wilkins, senior ladies' pairs, who also won the 14-step and fiesta tango dances. Betty Peura and Kaarina Tulisalo of Copper Cliff, took the junior ladies' pairs ; Carlotta Orasi, the juvenile ladies' singles ; and Maurice Lafrance, the men's.

Sudbury skiers in the Dominion championships were : Cross-country, Arvo Ayranto, while Velho Ayranto took the Invitation veterans' title. Invitation ladies' title was won by Sally Floyd, whose club, the Voima won the team championships.

Northern Ontario Playground Hockey Association Cup was won by Elm West Pewees.

Sudbury Wolves, coach Max Silverman's hockey stars, won the Eastern Canada senior "A" title. The team : Goal, Millar ; defence, Kraiger, Speck, Barrett, Goegan, Lavall ; forwards, Milne, Heale, Tomiuk, Flynn, Kauppi, McClellan, Horeck, DeFelice, and Harrison. Spares were Anderson, Baby, Beaudry, and King. Boogie Meisenheimer was trainer, and Al Duncan manager.

Facing the Penticton V's for the Allan Cup, they lost the seventh game, 3 to 2, but received a resounding welcome home, after a mid-May series, with all games played in British Columbia.

Roy Pella, Sudbury athlete set a Canadian record in the discus throw—160 feet 9 inches.

A 24-year climb from stick boy to hockey manager and coach was climaxed in a tribute by 100 business men at a testimonial dinner, at which a Buick car was presented to Max Silverman.

A \$150,000 skating rink was planned for Levack by Inco, to be located beside the new curling rink.

Don Stringer, Louis Lukanovich, John McMorran, Rusty Hubbs, and Al Duval, won the individual team trophy for Sudbury Canoe Club at North American championships meet, in Washington, D.C.

The Northern Ontario soccer championship went to Sudbury White Eagles, Carl Fugeil, trainer.

1955. Little Current opened the largest skating rink on Manitoulin Island. It was 220 by 113 feet.

Bowlers in the Nickel Belt placed high in the Northern Ontario competitions. Mrs. Bertuzzi was high woman with 2,326 for ten games. Percy Dowse headed the men with 2,692.

Nickelteen Ski Club won the junior championship for the fifth consecutive year. Gary Foy, Pete Scott, Ron Moles, Larry Giambattista, and Bob Gray starred.

On February 21, the Ontario ski championships were held at Levack. Chuck Austin won the downhill and alpine events; Arvo Ayranto of the Voima Athletic Club, the cross-country; A. Kangas, the Nordic; Mary Jousku, the cross-country for women; and Barbara Malcolmson, the downhill and slalom.

In March, Tech basketballers won the Northern Ontario championship.

Eddie Hreljac, age 15, trimmed some of the best men at badminton in the district. This young Ontario junior champion and Dominion finalist from Creighton Mine, never lost a game against six of them.

Copper Cliff High School hockey team, Bert McClelland, coach, won the Northern Ontario Inter-scholastic championship.

The Sudbury Figure Skating Club put on its own ice show, which showed up the arena colored lighting effects to advantage.

Jean McCrea, winner in Northern Ontario badminton championships, with two titles, took the ladies' singles, and with Nellie Smith, ladies' doubles. Teamed with Eddie Hreljac (who won the men's singles) she won the mixed doubles.

In April, Joe St. Louis, of Cartier, aged 68, rolled a perfect game of 5-pins, score 450, probably a record for his age.

Tom Acheson and Ellis Hazen were elected to positions on the Canadian Amateur Ski Association.

John McGibbon, 6 feet 5 inches, aged 16, was the star of Sudbury St. Paul's United Church basketball team, in winning the Ontario "midget" league championship.

The Sudbury High School took top honors in Northern Ontario scholastic track games, for the fifth straight year.

Jimmy Cushing won the class "B" Northern Ontario golf championship.

On Dominion Day, Don Stringer, North American half-mile single champion paddler, again showed his mettle, at the Toronto regatta.

"Bert" Green of Sudbury Golf Club, wife of "Shorty" who played hockey in the first New York team, won the Northern Ontario championship; while Art Riley won the men's senior title and the Campbell trophy. "Shorty" Green was owner of the club.

George Harrison, of Idylwylde Golf Club, won the northern professional golf championship in a thrilling tournament.

The season's first hole-in-one at Idylwylde was made by Lloyd Simpson on August 5.

George Collins, of Idylwylde, won the amateur golf championship of Northern Ontario.

On August 8, Don Stringer won the Canadian paddling championship at the 55th regatta of the Canadian Canoe Association at Ottawa. He set a record in the 10,000 metre singles, and in the senior singles. His times were 56 minutes, 54 seconds; and 3 minutes 53 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds. Len Lukanovich captured the junior double-blade single in a kayak, by two lengths.

George McKee, of Falconbridge, aged 23, won the Canadian National hand gun championship in the centre-fire, timed-fire event at the Ottawa rifle ranges, with 195 out of 200 points.

Don Stringer won the North American single paddling championship for the third year.

The Sudbury Golf Club reported a shot from tee to cup by George Constable, on August 22.

John O'Flaherty (Peanuts) was chosen coach for the Sudbury Wolves hockey team.

Detroit Red Wings, National Hockey League champions, defeated Edmonton Fliers 8 to 0 in the opening game for the 1955-56 season at Sudbury Arena, on September 23.

Sudbury Hardrocks again won the Northern Ontario football

championship, by defeating Kirkland Lake Alouettes, 20 to 2, after winning the first of the series in Sudbury, 12 to 0.

The Copper Cliff Redmen's pitcher of 1945, Joseph Costigan, was appointed principal of Sudbury High School, to start January 1, 1956.

One player on the Goderich Dodgers ladies' softball team, who defeated the Garson Combines in the Ontario championship finals, turned out to be of the male gender, who had posed as a girl all his life. No protest was registered!

Eddie Hreljac, Creighton badminton star, added another championship to his growing collection, by winning the United States junior eastern open tournament at Baltimore.

1956. Nelson Belmore won the junior Northern Ontario figure skating championship at Timmins. Jaye Jarrett and Lyn Gladstone, ladies junior pair, were champions in their class.

Arvo Ayranto, of Sudbury Voima Club, was first in the cross-country ski race at Midland, with time of 58.31.

George Von Zuban's Granite Club rink won the Dow cup February 3, in Quebec curling competition.

Eddie Hreljac, of Creighton, successfully defended his Ontario badminton singles title. Teamed with Alan Massey, also of Creighton, he won the doubles; and with Marie Barbe, the mixed doubles.

Steve Kuzmaki and his curlers, George Burns, Bill Hudgins, and Al Rodin, won the Northern Ontario championship.

At Lake Placid, N.Y., a Sudbury rink led by Charles Jessup, won the third International bonspiel.

On February 18, Nickelteen Ski Club's Bob Gray tucked away Ontario championships—downhill, slalom and cross-country. He ran the last mile on a broken ski! The club led runner-up Fort William by 20 points. Bob later won the U.S. title.

Arvo Ayranto won the 30-kilometer, for the Canadian championship.

Sudbury Merchants basketball club won the senior "B" Ontario championship, and later the Eastern Canada title.

Tech. Bluedevils basketball team won the Northern Ontario championship in March.

The Sudbury Wolves hockey team, on April 2, lost to the

Chatham Maroons for the All-Ontario title, at the Arena, in the seventh game.

In April, Coniston's own Hector (Toe) Blake, born at Victoria Mine, coach of the Montreal Canadiens, guided his team brilliantly to capture the Stanley Cup. He was on the Sudbury Cub Wolves team in 1932 when they won the Memorial Cup.

The Merchants were awarded the All-Canada basketball championship by default.

Bill Catchpole was captain of a team of blind bowlers, who won the inter-city match.

Don Stringer was chosen best all-round athlete at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec.

Zellio Toppazzini, of Copper Cliff, forward with Providence Reds, finished the American Hockey League schedule as top scorer, setting a record of 20 points in the play-offs.

Sports facilities at Queen's Athletic Field may be moved to Sudbury Stadium on the Capreol Road, to be called Beaton Park, in honor of the late controller, who went on record February 6, to "preserve it as a park and no part of the property should be taken for road or any other purpose".

The Admiral Mountbatten Sea Cadet Corps erected a 40 by 30-foot one-storey boathouse, at the southwest tip of Ramsey Lake.

At the Dominion Day regatta, Centre Island, Toronto, in 1956, Don Stringer was acclaimed "paddler of the year for 1955", and was presented with a silver tray by Mayor Nathan Phillips. Louis Lukanovich won the double blade singles, and in the junior kayak tandem race John Bedell and Bob Gray were easy firsts.

Guy Lemieux was named Arena manager upon retirement of George Panter.

W. J. Patterson, Little Current publisher, proposed a special bow and arrow season for deer hunting.

The Carling trophy for soccer supremacy between Sault Ste. Marie, North Bay, and Sudbury (all-star) teams, was won in July by the latter, for the third year in succession.

The Voima Athletic Club track team swept top honors in the Finnish all-Canadian track championship at Montreal.

The Sudbury Wolves Hockey Club became a rolling puck in financial circles until September 15 when finally purchased by Harry Smith, local furrier, and associates, for \$17,500 from Max Silverman, who held an option for that amount.

While the Arena had the best sound system in the world, its acoustics were not. An engineer of acoustics was consulted about it.

The Toronto Maple Leafs were given the use of the Arena as a training rink, September 18 to October 11.

Kauppi Construction Co. had the contract in September for \$5,052 to extend the locker room for swimmers at Bell Park.

Garson Combines became Ontario softball lady champions for the second year.

1957. The Toppazzini family celebrate their Christmas in July. That is when the hockey playing sons, Zello, Jerry, and Ted, come home. The Archie Burton family have Marty, Cummie, and Artie, in the same category.

On January 19, Al Pontinen soared 93 feet, for the jumping championship at the Huntsville ski meet, though a leg injury in 1953 was supposed to have ended his jumping days. The temperature at that meet was 18 below zero.

Sudbury was host to the 29th Annual Get-Together of the Ontario Hunters and Anglers for a three-day convention, January 24 to 27.

Mrs. Rose Brunton made a "curling stone" out of cement, using a baking dish for a mould, and organized a curling club at the Kingsway playground outdoor rink.

The champion rink, of the Northern Ontario Curling Association school boys' competition, was composed of Johnny Bell, skip; his brother, Doug; Jim McIvor; and Bob French, Levack.

The Ontario junior ski championship went to Nickelteen Club for the 8th time: Don Dunbar, Brian Burnett, and Karl Kratz accumulated 23 individual prizes. Antero Raukanen of the Sampo Athletic Club, won the Northern Ontario championship, in the 15 and 30 kilometer events.

Karl Kratz won the cross-country ski finals in the Junior Canadian trials.

Sudbury Voima and Sampo Ski Clubs captured Canadian championships; Arvo Ayranto in the senior men's 18 and 30 kilometer events; Antti Suosala, the 10 kilometer; Uuno Rastas, the 10 kilometer veterans; and Mary Juoken, ladies' 7 kilometer.

In February, Eddie Hreljac, of Creighton Mine, won the men's Northern Ontario singles badminton championship; also the

doubles, with Gino Gonella, also of Creighton. In mixed doubles, John and Colette Hartman were best.

Don Dunbar, of Copper Cliff, captured the Ontario alpine and 4-way ski championship for secondary schools, in March.

Made out of old car wheels as pulleys, and a second-hand 15 horse power motor, a 600-foot ski tow was constructed by volunteer labor, with Flight Sgt. Ivan Willert, of the R.C.A.F. station at Falconbridge, in charge.

Sudbury Skating Club's first gold medallist, Verlyn Brown, aged 15, passed her eighth test at North Bay.

In May, Sudbury blind bowlers won the Northern Ontario championship, the first competition of its kind.

Sudbury's Hoboes won the All-Ontario Senior B Basketball championship.

In July, the Sudbury Club Richelieu donated a 40 by 40-foot wading pool for the Victory Playground, making \$15,000 donated in three years to the Sudbury Recreation Committee.

Jerry Spiegel donated three lots to McKim Township for playground purposes, at Gatchell.

The Canadian Canoe championship regatta at Ottawa awarded the senior single blade fours event to Doug McMorran, John Beedell, Joe Derochie, and Fred Johnstone of the Sudbury Canoe Club, in August. In the single blade tandems, John Beedell and Joe Derochie won over Toronto Island. The junior kayak tandem trophy went to Doug McMorran and Joe Sharp. Two trophies, the John W. Black and the Gowling, returned to Sudbury after a lapse of 23 years.

The first president of the Sudbury Archery Club was Ben Radley, from Sudbury, England ; Ross Smith, secretary ; Ken Hall, treasurer ; and Bob Hanna, field captain.

Also in August, at Schumacher, Joy Barnard, 17, won the gold medal for figure skating. That is the Association's highest award.

Northern Ontario skeet champions were the five-man team of Bill Munro, Bert Robinson, Harold McMaster, Ron Graham, and Frank Beaudoin. Secretary Robinson had a near perfect score of 99.

McKim township pistol champions were Ray Ahola, corporal ; Steve Tremblay, Norman Raiche, and Dave Sinclair, constables of the police force.

In October Maxie Silverman, once the toast of Sudbury hockey fans, established another "kid line" as coach for the Louisville Rebels.

In November Vic Lynn resigned as coach for the Sudbury Wolves and was succeeded by Nick Tomiuk, who later was supplanted by John (Peanuts) O'Flaherty, who was able to guide them to a play-off spot.

The Sudbury Wolves lost 7 to 4 in a game with the Moscow Selects, Russian champions. The Whitby Dunlops won the first game played on the Canadian tour of the Russians, who bowed to Whitby as world champions later.

In December another picture-of-the-month award went to Michael Dudowich. It was that of the goalie defending the Russian net in the game with Sudbury.

1958. Antero Rauhanen, of Sampo Club, won the North American cross-country ski championship in February. Other top-notch skiers were Bill Maki, Eino Marttila, Pentti and Seppo Oman, Willard Ruismaki, Don Dunbar, and Bruce Macdonald.

On Feb. 22, Maurice Lafrance and Gertie Desjardins won the junior mixed pair Northern Ontario figure skating championships. Winners of women's senior pairs were Jaye Jarrett and Lyn Gladstone; and the women's singles, Joy Barnard.

On March 3, Karl Kratz, cross-country skiing ace, and Brian Burnett, slalom, won the junior Canadian championship in British Columbia.

Creighton's Eddie Hreljac walked off with three titles in the Northern Ontario badminton championships; men's singles (fourth in a row), men's doubles, with Gino Gonnella, and with Marie Barbe, the mixed doubles.

Hockey fans banded together on March 7, and bought household gifts for Mrs. John (Kay) O'Flaherty, whose husband coached the Wolves from a nondescript team to play-off calibre.

Ann Kovalchuk, Sudbury's Miss Outdoors, won the Canadian title at the Sportsman's show in Toronto.

The Sudbury Skating Club's annual show packed the Arena on Sundays, March 16th and 23rd.

A Sudbury Granite Club ladies' curling rink skipped by Edna Johnston, won the Ontario championship. Supporting her were Lynn Beaver, Marnie Brunton, and Edith Ross.

On April 2, Eddie Hreljac won the Dominion badminton title at Vancouver.

On April 7, the Copper Cliff Midget Redmen won the N.O.H.A. title.

Sudbury's Kingsway bantams won the Northern Ontario Hockey championship in their class.

Controller Bill Edgar presented a city of Sudbury medal to Arvo Ayranto, winner of a Canadian cross-country skiing championship three out of four years.

On May 24, Sudbury High school romped home to its eighth straight Northern Ontario championship in track and field sports, at Kirkland Lake, with 94 points, against North Bay's 48. Star-ring were Riki Gougeon and Vaughan McPherson.

CHAPTER TWENTY

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

1883

SEVERAL SHORT LINES went into the making of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Canada Central from Ottawa to Pembroke was taken over by the giant "Syndicate", as it was called, before incorporation as the C.P.R. in 1881. It was 1883 before the grading and trestle building gangs reached Sudbury. Locomotive No. 227 was hauling cars of timber, cut from adjacent forests in the building of a trestle at mileage 81½, near Murray. It was later filled with rock.

1885-6-7. The first passenger train came along on November 14, 1885, and the first transcontinental train on June 28, 1886. The Soo Branch was opened in 1887 after some years of non-operation, while the Syndicate debated the feasibility of such a line.

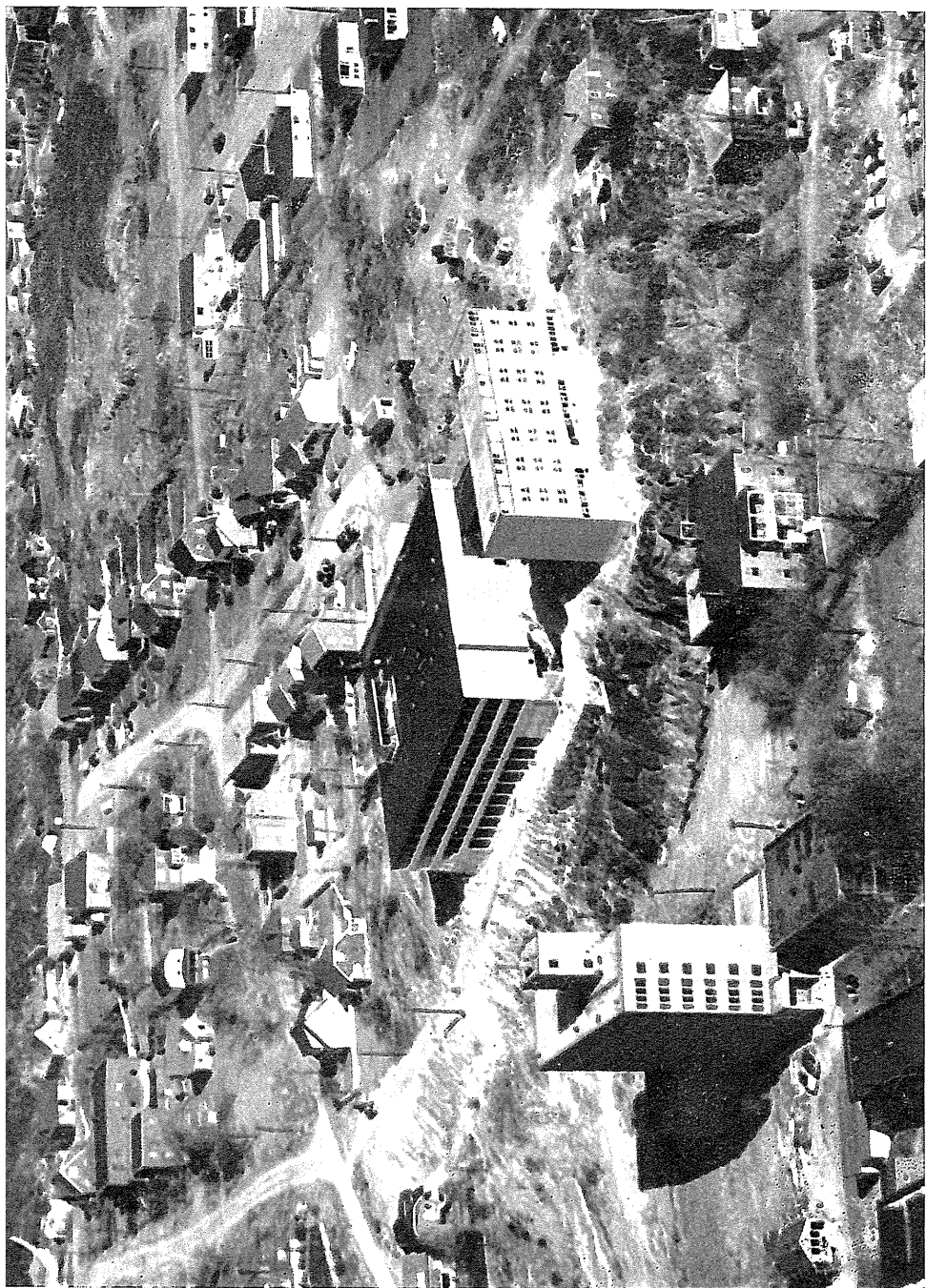
1898. George Silvester, of the firm of DeMorest and Silvester was appointed surveyor on the James Bay Railway between Parry Sound and Sudbury, which gave wide awake business men the vision of a C.P.R. branch into Sudbury from Toronto.

1899. The first telephone in Sudbury was placed in the Balmoral Hotel and connected with the power house on David Street, for fire calls. By 1902 some 25 people wanted telephones and W. A. Evans sold the franchise to the Bell Telephone Co.

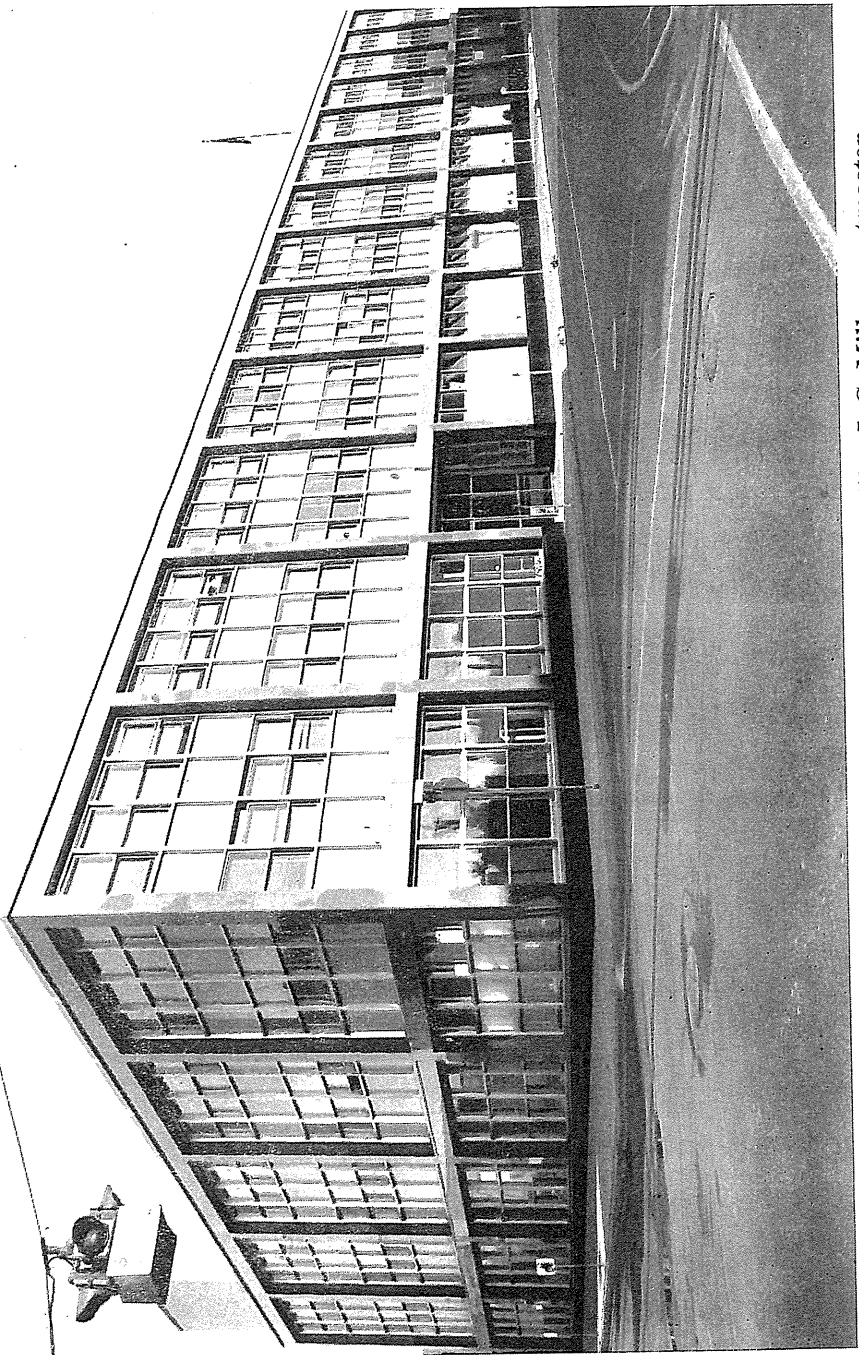
1900. Frank Dennie began a contract to get out 100,000 ties for the C.P.R. for proposed new trackage.

1901. The F. H. Clergue Co. opened offices on the entire second floor of the Johnson-Washburn Block on Cedar Street at Durham.

1904. Mayor Lemieux and George Silvester, Ontario land surveyor, represented the town at Ottawa in connection with



Marvmount girls' high school and surrounding buildings, built on solid rock. ©1957



... .. Type C 1058 I C Miller, nostmaster.

changes of C.P.R. tracks at the east end of the town. Council proposed to build a bridge on Louis Street (now Ramsey Road) and open Mill Crescent from there to Morris Street and give a level crossing on Elizabeth Street plus a grant of \$800 to open John Street or such other street as they, the council, might direct. Rumors of a second railway into Sudbury spread fast. Actually the Mill Crescent became Station Street which name was later changed to Elgin.

1905. A new railway station was to be built at the south end of the lacrosse field (Arena property now). The brick residences of J. McLeod, Thos. Evans, and J. D. Taylor, were purchased by the C.P.R. with a view to their removal, to allow levelling of a new yard. The town bridge over Junction Creek would be moved upstream farther east, and Mill Crescent, where the main line from the east enters the yard, would come out near Morris Street.

New freight sheds were to be built in front of the existing sheds, opposite the White House. An industrial section would be laid out alongside the Soo line. (That work took two years to complete.)

The specifications for the new station called for LaPrarie pressed brick, and was to cost \$35,000. Worthington Crescent was to be opened to a point near the proposed new bridge on Nelson Street (instead of Louis Street). A roundhouse was also in the plans, and the whole scheme to cost \$300,000.

1906. George Porter, in charge of the switch engine in Sudbury yard was given an assignment by roadmaster Euler on an inspection trip, to run the first C.P.R. freight train into Sudbury, on the new line under construction.

Meanwhile, the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway was undertaken in March, 1900, by A. P. Kilgannan, but he died before it was built. F. H. Clergue, the Sault Ste. Marie steel magnate, pushed the line through.

But only 13 miles had been built up to 1903, Sudbury to Gertrude, west of Creighton ; in 1909 it was extended to Crean Hill.

It later became the Algoma Eastern Railway, which ran its first passenger train from Little Current to Sudbury, on October 1, 1913.

1908. The first passenger train from Toronto came into Sudbury on June 15, at 5.30 a.m.

The Lorne Power Co. started to operate at Wabagishik Falls.

1909. By that time the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, were running a line into Sudbury, establishing a station and freight shed on the Evans Company's properties at Louis Street N. of Borgia, which the railway had bought.

1910. In 1910, the C.P.R. put up an office building close to their new station, and in 1911 moved their divisional headquarters there from North Bay.

Bell Telephone Co. installed a third line to Copper Cliff.

Some work was done on the construction of a highway to Sault Ste. Marie, and Alex McLeod promoted the first bus line to Copper Cliff. The highway was open to the Soo by 1912.

1912. J. B. Laberge received a contract to build wooden trestles, water tanks, and stations along the new Algoma Eastern Railway.

Another bus line was started by W. S. French, Sudbury to Copper Cliff.

A road was started to Murray Mine by A. Whitson.

The town was prepared to erect gates at the Elm Street railway crossing as a safety measure.

1914. The Board of Railway Commissioners decided that the C.P.R. would maintain the Nelson Street bridge—except the floor.

1915. Nickel Belt Motor League was organized as a branch of the provincial body.

Sudbury voted on a bylaw to guarantee the bonds of the Sudbury and Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway in the amount of \$75,000. The railway hauled 1,000 passengers the first day, which gladdened the heart of Mayor O'Connor, who was one of the board of planners. Its capital was increased to \$500,000 in 1919.

1919. The first airplane to visit Sudbury made 45 barnstorming flights.

1920. The railroads were retrenching, cutting their force 12%.

1923. The Ontario Forestry Branch laid out an air base at Lake Ramsey.

1924. In the summer, C.P.R. employees, 2,000 strong, held a picnic at Lakeside Park, in Sudbury.

In that year there were 2,783 motor vehicle licenses issued, compared with 12 in 1910.

1929. The C.P.R. appropriated \$300,000 for a 14-stall round-house.

1930. Bell Telephone Co. spent \$80,000 on placing underground and aerial cable.

The C.P.R. purchased the A.E. Railway, Fred Donegan, superintendent.

A new C.P.R. telegraph building was put up at the corner of Elm and Elgin Streets.

Postal delivery to homes was authorized.

The Ontario Power Service Corporation, Limited were building a new power line from Abitibi Canyon. Scarcity of copper made it necessary to use aluminium wire in that project, which saved \$300,000 on the cost.

1931. During the first quarter, Northern Airways Co. opened a flying school on Lake Ramsey. Pilot Herbert Gregg attained a speed of 80 miles an hour !

In May, the C.P.R. celebrated the 50th anniversary of its incorporation, featuring special trains, gaily decorated.

In that year Chapleau and Schreiber divisions of the C.P.R. were consolidated. Thomas Hambley became general superintendent of the Algoma District, from Chalk River to Fort William.

Paving was started on the Soo highway from Sudbury to Vermilion River.

Hydro was preparing for extension of power to rural communities.

1932. Hydro also announced a cut of 20% to 25% in power and light rates.

Northern Development Department relief road work was concluded.

The Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban Electric Railway was unable to pay its obligations by May. Citizens were required to continue the guarantee of the \$75,000 bond issue. People had been walking to save the five cent car fare, another indication of depression conditions. J. J. Mackey was president.

1933. An army of tent caterpillars held up a train on the Soo branch for two hours. And to add discomfort to disgust, the black flies and "skeeters" were the worst in 20 years. Old-timers said that an abundance of mosquitoes was a sure sign of bigger crops !

George H. Winsor reported 2,900 car licenses were issued. 325 new cars had been sold in the district.

1934. Sudbury was paying \$200,000 in automobile taxes and getting back \$145,000 in district road maintenance.

A survey party of fourteen was at work on the long-sought Parry Sound highway.

Trans-Canada Highway plans were held up by Ottawa, to examine other possible routes. It looked as if the chosen route would be Sudbury to Iron Bridge and Chapleau.

1935. W. Tiplady was postmaster at Copper Cliff.

The Eclipse Airways, of Chapleau, started a service between that town and Sudbury, with a Waco 3-passenger plane.

A new highway was under construction to Coniston by the Northern Development Branch of the Department of Highways.

Trans-Canada highway contracts were awarded, giving work to 2,000 men in Ontario.

5,025 automobiles were registered ; trucks numbered 600. Three fatal accidents were reported in the first half of the year.

Charles Bibby, as general manager of the street railway, told council that only one-third of the \$75,000 bonds could be retired, and asked for a guarantee for the \$50,000 over a period of 15 years. Council agreed.

Dr. M. T. Armstrong, M.L.A. for Parry Sound advocated relief labor to get on with the Sudbury-Parry Sound Highway.

Entrance gates of native stone surmounted by an arch of copper and nickel, placed at east and west entrances to the city were donated by the Rotary Club. (They were removed in 1950 when the road was widened.)

Eleven vehicles a minute were crossing the tracks at Elm Street.

1937. Bell Telephone's first aid team won the Central Northern Division shield, third time since 1924.

52 miles of district highways were being treated with calcium chloride to allay dust.

Baxter Ricard, of the Northern Ontario Flying Club, appealed to council for an airport on the Garson Road, on properties secured by the club.

B. J. Quilty succeeded Tom Hambley as general superintendent of the C.P.R. Algoma District. Fred Donegan became superintendent.

1938. A bridge crossing C.P.R. tracks from Beech Street to Pine Street was proposed by City Engineer W. B. McMullen to relieve Elm Street traffic. Council favored a subway.

Gasoline tax was boosted from six to eight cents a gallon.

1939. A concrete trestle connecting the smelter with the refinery at Copper Cliff was begun. The underpass at No. 17 Highway was designed to permit widening.

1940. The new Coniston highway was completed as far as the Falconbridge turn-off; beyond that it was only a one-lane concrete road.

Bell Telephone Co. changed over to dial method of calling, without any interruption of service.

1941. The street railway started a bus service to Copper Cliff.

1942. Forty miles an hour was the speed limit on highways.

10,146 automobiles were licensed in 1942. A taxi owners' association was formed.

1943. Charles Roffey issuer of motor vehicle licenses, felt the weight of the Hepburn government axe.

Buses were in short supply. A chassis could be had, so Marsh Transport devised a way to make two good buses out of three old ones !

Lighted by oil lamps for 35 years, the C.P.R. station at Copper Cliff changed over to electric lighting.

There were 7,701 Bell telephones in the city.

1944. Littleplane Air Service Co. Limited wanted an air field in the district. W. A. Eilson was local sponsor.

A new 80-foot wide road was under construction to Froot.

Nickel Belt Coach Lines paid \$30,000 for property at Elm and Young Street South.

1945. Forty cent taxi fares in the city were raised.

Dr. A. H. Duncan was the first chairman of Sudbury's newly-formed traffic commission.

Greyhound Bus Lines bought out the Nickel Belt Coach Lines.

1946. Mary Ainslee, Sudbury born, headed Ontario's new department of travel and publicity.

E. W. (Ted) Stull, Sudbury born, became operations manager of Trans-Canada Air Lines, western region.

The Champlain Council of Pioneers of the Bell Telephone Co. accepted the retirement of Jesse Smith, after 37 years' service.

9,173 telephones were listed.

1947. Tom Faught was appointed inspector for the Board of Railway Commissioners. He first entered railway service at Chapleau in 1909.

Nickel Belt Airways opened a base on Lake Ramsey at the dam.

Twelve C.P.R. truck drivers received scientific safety driving tests.

The street railway management started running a bus service in Sudbury, replacing trolleys.

1948. 11,253 license plates for automobiles and trucks were sold.

1949. Diesel locomotives were introduced in C.P.R. yards.

The army worm plague was the worst in ten years.

Narcisse Levesque received a certificate for 24 years of safe driving.

The Street Railway bought the City Bus Lines for \$85,000.

The C.P.R. rejected a proposal to re-route their main line, in lieu of having a subway under their tracks.

1950. The first diesel oil tank in the district, capacity 525,000 gallons, was erected at Cartier.

The street railway ran its last trolley and paid the last instalment of its debt to the city.

A new pension plan on the C.P.R. increased the minimum amount and allowed pensioners to retire at 60.

The district's worst tragedy occurred at Coniston, when the C.P.R. flyer struck a Nickel Belt Lines coach, in 47 below zero weather haze. Nine were killed and 30 injured.

Local Bus Lines, Limited took over the operation of the street railway.

1951. Street railway tracks were being salvaged for \$2,400.

New electric bells and lights, for safety, were operating at the Elm Street crossing.

A provincial grant of \$94,975 helped to pay for the new subway.

1952. In the summer, "Billy" Richards, formerly of Sudbury, wife of Alan Rosenson, of Miami, Florida, was the first to land a plane on Sudbury's unfinished airport.

Joseph Fortin, 50 years with the C.P.R. was given a pass over the C.P.R. and all connecting lines, the 56th such pass issued to that time.

Dr. A. J. Boyce had a lot at corner of Bloor and Lansdowne into which ten automobiles dropped over a period of years.

Bell telephones in Sudbury numbered 16,833.

A new wide highway between Sudbury and Copper Cliff, part of No. 17, was known as Gemmell Highway, in October.

1954. In January the new Municipal Airport near Falconbridge was opened with Russ Alexander, manager, and J. M. Sinden, in charge of the Sudbury office. Twin runways cost \$85,000.

Trans-Canada Air Lines inaugurated the first flight.

Bell Telephone laid a submarine cable through the ice from the foot of Annie Street to a point near the sanatorium, to serve "across-the-lake" customers.

\$1,000,000 was to be spent by provincial government to open up new mining roads.

A new dialling system, using code names, was begun by Bell Telephone.

A record in underground transmission was undertaken at Creighton Mine with a 48-inch belt conveyor, 1,820 feet long, on the 30th level.

A new modern Bell Telephone exchange was opened at Chelmsford.

One-way traffic on the Elgin-Durham loop was an advance in traffic control.

"Amble-Scramble" traffic signals were successfully tried out at downtown intersections.

Fred M. Donegan, C.P.R. general superintendent at North Bay, retired. He had a long career having been made superintendent in 1919 at age 30, with the Algoma Eastern Railway, and in 1931 became assistant superintendent for the C.P.R. after the purchase of the road by them. He was born at Smiths Falls, December 4, 1889, and on November 15, 1916 he married Beatrice Vincent in Ste. Anne's Church, Sudbury. On June 26, 1954, he became a director of K.V.P. at Espanola.

Ernest Bullock, 46 years with the C.P.R. ; Wm. F. Clarke, 42½ years ; and G. K. McGregor, 42½ years, retired.

1955. Blair Keown, of Sudbury Safety League, made 17 recommendations to Hon. James Allan, Minister of Highways, including an east-west by-pass of Highway 17 through the city.

In February, Blezard Telephone exchange added 500 subscribers, beginning with number OR-chard 4. Falconbridge became part of the Garson exchange, with dialling through OX-ford 3.

On April 25, Sudburians had a glimpse of new stainless steel (containing 7% nickel) C.P.R. train, the "Canadian", on its first run. Mrs. John Poupore, of Skead, was a passenger.

Over 300 Bell Telephone Co. employees and guests marked the 75th anniversary, with a banquet at the Caruso Club.

On May 13, a passenger conductor who started as a water boy

with the C.P.R. on the Algoma Mills coal dock, Joseph Metivier, received a 50-year long service pass from Sudbury superintendent, A. H. Salmon.

With 2,000 bicycles on Sudbury streets, in June, the safety league made a test of 700 young cyclists, which was a decided success.

On August 26, paving was completed from Long Lake Road to Idylwyld Golf Club, and widened from there to the Sanatorium.

R. N. Washburn, of Toronto was appointed, in September, manager of Bell Telephone Co. in the district, in place of A. T. Curliss, O.B.E., transferred to Windsor. G. F. Gibson became manager a year later. The company planned a \$200,000 warehouse building on Peter St. and an increase in tolls of five to ten cents.

The rapid growth of Bell Telephone business was typified by having to move the business office to a new building at Young and Larch Streets to make room for additional switching equipment at 93 Cedar Street.

In October, an experiment with 12-section mail boxes was being made in sparsely-populated sections of New Sudbury and McFarlane Lake, by the post office department, for rural mail delivery.

Cars and trucks in Sudbury and district were 21,753 passenger vehicles and 5,912 trucks.

1956. Rodger Mitchell, M.P. for Sudbury, spoke before the House of Commons about the blocking of crossings within the city, on the interchange tracks. He hinted at the abolition of the interchange service, and adoption by the C.N.R. of a better service into the city.

The handling of motor vehicle licenses in one office, was denounced as inefficient, causing inconvenience to the motoring public.

Bell Telephone Co. took over from Manitoulin and North Shore Telephone and Telegraph Co. their Island holdings, and built a new plant at Little Current, in May.

Sudbury Aviation, Limited, was scheduled to open a flying school at Whitewater Lake, near Azilda, in June.

Greyhound passenger buses, powered with diesel engines, started running, to give fewer changes on their routes.

Hydro Electric Power was to serve Gogama, before the end of July.

On July 10, Highway 69 was open from Gravenhurst to Capreol for general motor traffic—with a bridge yet to be completed.

In August, fourteen labor delegates suggested elimination of the Lorne-Regent crossing, by an underpass or bridge ; also the area bounded by Louis, Young, Elm, and Lisgar Streets and the Stobie branch, be designated as a "blighted area", and re-developed as a civic center, with financial aid from the Dominion government, through recent amendments of the National Housing Act.

In September, federal aid was expected for the construction of a freeway through the city. A proposed route was from Highway 17 and Kingsway to Brady Street over the rocky plateau, and through a new underpass, thence along the creek bed to Martindale Road where it would rejoin Highway 17 at the west, if undertaken.

Passenger cars in Sudbury district numbered 16,428 in 1952 ; in 1956, 23,575.

The C.N. Railway in the Sudbury area completed the change over to diesel power. W. H. Murray, Capreol, was division superintendent.

\$5,000,000 was earmarked for highway development in Nickel Belt riding and district, notably on the Azilda-Larchwood-Levack and Wawa-Chapleau roads.

1957. Out-of-town motorists could have 1957 licenses and plates mailed to them for twenty cents additional fee.

A traffic light system at Lorne-Regent-Riverside crossing was proposed by Dennis McKinty, city traffic and design engineer, to flash red at all approaches to the railway, when a train came along.

Tony Powell, aged 70, a Sudbury taxi driver, was given a free license by L. W. Luke, secretary-manager of the Chamber of Commerce, for two million miles of accident-free driving.

Motorists started on February 21, to pay 50 cents a gallon for gasoline, of which 13 cents was for tax.

By March 11, the subway at Riverside Drive had cost the city \$12,878 for consulting engineering, travelling expenses, etc. which added to cost of improving roadways to connect with Highway 17, would reach \$1,500,000.

On April 2, it was announced that car owners, when applying for 1958 licenses, would be required to produce insurance certificates, according to an amendment of the Highways Traffic Act.

63,250 motor vehicle licenses and permits were issued by the Sudbury and District Chamber of Commerce in the first three months of 1957, collecting \$606,000 for the Department of Highways.

1958. In May, Northern Ontario Natural Gas Co. were delayed laying lines through Neelon-Garson and McKim townships owing to a probe of stock sales to municipal officials. In June Mayor Fabbro cut the ribbon on the new line at Jean Street starting construction in Sudbury.

On June 10 an inner road circling the business section was urgently sought by the Planning Board. It was to be an extension of Lorne Street from the subway to a new street on the boxed-in Junction Creek, thence to Mackenzie Street.

On June 14, Joseph Fortin, retired C.P.R. conductor who had worked on the north end of the Toronto-Sudbury line in 1908, told of the work leading up to the arrival of the first passenger train from Toronto to Sudbury fifty years ago.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

UNCLASSIFIED

1934

SAID TO BE the only negro resident of Sudbury, William Copeland, operating a shoe shine stand for 21 years, died in January, at age 50.

One morning in July, while travelling to Creighton, Victor Chatelaine, and a party in his car, saw a meteor in the sky. Not having heard of flying saucers, the flight was regarded as nothing over which to get excited. The projectile dived into Meatbird Lake without a trace.

1935. Jack Jaworski drove a homemade skimobile built of old canvas, iron bedsteads, and an automobile motor, with a hand fashioned propeller. He attained a speed of sixty miles an hour on Lake Ramsey.

Ready-sliced bread was introduced into Sudbury.

J. Leo Gauthier, former city stores supervisor, became vendor at the Sudbury liquor store, succeeding R. S. Mitchell, retired. The liquor controller was Edmond G. Odette.

1936. The tent caterpillar scourge was the worst in years. Fish in lakes and streams were so gorged with them that they refused to bite bait !

1937. Lempi Pernu, Sudbury dancer, after six years in American cities as an acrobatic dancer, returned to the city.

1938. Black King, three-year-old dog, owned by V. L. Cameron, won first prize ribbons at the Canadian National Exhibition, in September.

Joe Laflamme, Gogama wolf man, led an all-wolf team through Sudbury streets, and was off to repeat in Boston.

1939. The army worm made its appearance in swarms, ravaging poplar growth.

The first soap box derby in Sudbury was won by Louis Martel.

Mrs. Kathleen Ferguson, wife of George A. Ferguson, of Copper Cliff, was aboard the Athenia when it was torpedoed. She was rescued.

1940. A premature baby born to Mr. and Mrs. John Salo, of Creighton, was kept alive in a homemade incubator.

Dr. J. O. McDonald's Kerry Blue terrier, Spitfire, of Tara, was the best puppy in the Philadelphia dog show.

1942. Cuffs on men's trousers were taboo. Cloth was scarce. Jitterbug dancing marathons were conducted for teenagers. While McKim Township outlawed pinball machines, Sudbury let them stay.

1943. The 12-sided nickel coin made its appearance. Only ten pounds per person was the sugar ration for canning. Bert Wilson, Sudbury's smallest adult, celebrated ten years as a working man.

1944. The city's first baby that leap year was Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Didur, a first in that family.

At a local dance, the door prize was a bag of onions, won by Mrs. Jack McEwan. Onions were thought to be extinct.

Windshield stickers, as car markers, were replacing steel plates, due to metal shortage.

Work dodgers were being fined \$25 and costs for violating selective service regulations.

Mary Irene Dixon was the first Sudbury girl to become an air line stewardess.

Hon Yick had 160 acres of market garden on the Garson Road, which he and five children worked at a profit.

Ration books were being issued for items of food for babies.

Sudbury had its first frozen food locker.

Niilo Basto, Copper Cliff, won a house and lot in a Lions Club draw.

1946. Verna, baby daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Holowanky, was Miss 1946.

Mrs. Roy Basso had the winning ticket in the Kiwanis bond draw, for \$10,000.

H. W. Whitehead retired. At 14 he was a midshipman with the Royal Navy Reserve ; in 1909 came to Sudbury and was made Postmaster in 1923.

On April 29, George D. McLaren and W. J. Ross were awarded the Order of St. John, oldest order for chivalry in the British Empire, for first aid activities with Bell Telephone Co.

Restrictions on tire buying were lifted, and a ceiling price placed on new cars.

Ice left Lake Ramsey on April 4, the earliest on record.

Gasoline sales restrictions were relaxed ; Sunday sales resumed. Automobile sales priorities ceased.

1947. Carmen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Poulin, was Miss 1947. Baby bonuses were the big news then.

Haircut prices were boosted from 50 to 65 cents.

People in Kingsmount were not allowed to keep chickens, pigeons, goats, or swine, and only two dogs per household, by a new bylaw.

1948. Traditionally a girl, Jeannine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Paquette, was the first New Year baby.

Allan Paivio, 23-year-old Sudburian, was chosen Mr. Canada of 1948, in Montreal.

Air cadet Len Bolger, represented Sudbury on a tour of Britain.

Margarine appeared in Sudbury for the first time.

William Didych foiled a holdup of his mother's grocery.

1949. The " always a girl " tradition was broken when Ricky Raymond, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rene Raymond, was the first baby of the year.

Lucille Pierette Scanlon, Miss Sudbury for 1949, represented Sudbury in the Miss Canada beauty contest.

The periodic yo-yo craze hit Sudbury.

A praying mantis was seen in the city. Tropical insects did drop in now and then !

1950. Within one minute after midnight two babies were born, each a Miss 1950 to put the women definitely in the running again.

They were Marie Claire Annette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Fex ; and Sophia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lisowski. Duplicate gifts were given by city merchants.

Floyd Cleary won \$31,000 ; Edith Ristimaki, \$15,000, in the Irish lottery.

Bottled gas became popular in the district.

Kauko E. Maki was appointed vice-consul for Finland.

Aunt Susan, of C.B.C. radio fame, was Sudbury's Adele (Evans) Sanganevicz.

Barbara Waller was crowned Miss Sudbury for 1950.

Mrs. O. Moland won a first, three seconds, and two thirds at the Toronto Exhibition, for fine needlework.

George McCormack, city treasurer, invented a machine for counting parking meter collections.

1951. Michel, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Paul Charron, was born " Mr. 1951 ".

Canada's older generation could now get a pension at 70, without a means test.

The district's largest pickerel was hooked in Otter Lake, by Dickie Felbaum of Minnow Lake in July. The fish weighed 15 pounds 5 ounces.

1952. Ian, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Delorey, was " Mr. 1952."

Sudbury and District Kennel Club (Harold Bruce, president) was a year old.

Cpl. Ken McOrmond won the military cross for bravery in Korea.

Sudbury riding was reduced in area to provide a new one—Nickel Belt.

Hank Vanklave dived into Lake Ramsey fully clothed to save W. Ooyen from drowning.

Kelley Lake was made a sanctuary for wild fowl.

A rare mineral, kyanite, for ceramics, was discovered near Stinson by Fred Chubb, Jack Cryderman, and Jack McVittie.

1953. Waerner, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Zahnveiter, was " Mr. 1953."

Queen Elizabeth coins circulated in Sudbury.

72,000 books were collected and sent to soldiers in Korea.

Tony Landry, Ontario dog derby champion, just trailed in the Canadian event.

Residents of New Sudbury were carrying water from the city because their wells ran dry.

Leonie Theoret, postmistress of Sturgeon Falls for 36 years, received the coronation medal from Queen Elizabeth II.

1954. Mitchell Bruce, baby son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Goldberg, was "Mr. 1954."

A picture of Toivi Kentalla, buried to his neck in a gravel cave-in won a picture-of-the-week award, for photographer Rene Dionne.

In April, auto windshields pitted by "space dust", were reported in many parts of Canada. Sudbury had some, too.

Lightning killed 18 head of cattle in a herd, at Bert Best's farm at Gore Bay.

Some 6,000 dogs and cats were reported humanely destroyed in the district during the past 1½ years.

1955. Joanne Bourgeault, the Stork's gift to Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bourgeault, arrived on New Year's morning, to win the annual "stork derby".

"Automation" became a word to be reckoned with in labor-employer relations.

Barbara Lewis, of Mindemoya, was named Miss Northern Ontario, in Timmins, at a beauty contest.

A London, Ontario man who defrauded several Sudbury citizens in a crap game, with loaded dice, was fined \$1,000.

Kurt Grund, driller at Creighton, won \$140,000 on the Cambridgeshire handicap in October, with a successful ticket on "Retrial". Mrs. Beverly Falby, drew "Turk's Blood" which finished second, giving her \$65,000.

1956. Garson had the first baby, Mary Carol, born at 12.02 a.m. to Mr. and Mrs. Dymitre Iwanow. The first boy was Maurice Guerette, of Gatchell, whose father was also a New Year baby.

A "welcome" key to the city took the form of a nickel-plated door lock opener, bottle cap lifter, and corkscrew.

A water color painting of the salvage ship "Sudbury", formerly a wartime corvette, was received from the captain, by Mayor Landreville.

A city dog owner, Wilson H. Nutall, refused \$1,000 for his Labrador retriever, Knave of Spades, which won top honors at the Canadian National Sportsmen's show, in Toronto.

With opening of Lake Ramsey, May 10, the Department of Lands & Forests scouting plane took off to inspect surrounding areas, and found most lakes still frozen—three weeks later than usual.

Lieut. John Moland was named commanding officer of the Admiral Mountbatten Sea Cadet Corps.

A Sudbury ex-mayor and head of a furniture factory and lumber mill, J. A. Laberge returned to his first love—farming, having secured a 1,000 acre tract of grassland for raising Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Yorkshire hogs, on a Quebec ranch.

Peter Brazzoni, Garson, invented housing units of four walls which could be erected in five hours. The federal minister of public works was interested.

Hungarians of Sudbury collected \$850 to aid refugees from Russian oppression in Hungary, in November.

Joining other communities across Canada, Sudbury received a quota of Hungarian refugees from tyranny, who were given a warm welcome. Mrs. George Hartman devoted much of her time to placing them in homes.

Playing against 17 opponents simultaneously, Henry Zizys, president of the Sudbury Chess Club, scored thirteen wins and two draws. Two losses went to Jack Ronean, former chess champion, and R. Mutt.

On September 1, Mrs. Sidney Sloss and Mrs. Tom Kerr were picking blueberries on a high hill beside Frood Lake, when Mrs. Sloss fell backward from the 65-foot cliff, bounding from rock to rock into the lake. Mrs. Kerr made a spectacular rescue, and the accident victim survived without a broken bone !

1957. Baby Monique Cote, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Cote, was Miss 1957, the 26th winner of the Sudbury Daily Star stork derby.

A 200-year-old turtle found by Ray Robillard near his house in New Sudbury went for a stroll with him on Elm Street on a leash. The cop on duty just grinned.

1958. The 27th Stork Derby was won by a son, Kenneth John, born to Mr. and Mrs. Vaito Kaltianen.

The Sudbury Archery Club were using the indoor range of the police force and undertaking tournaments by mail with other Ontario clubs.

In February the Income Tax Department moved into the new Federal Building at Elm and Lisgar Streets.

On March 25, Mrs. John Lafleur, of Cartier, gave birth to her 21st child.

On April 17, a Smelt Derby was run in carnival fashion at Parry Sound, when smeltburgers were selling like hot dogs.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

AMONG THE valued contributors to the social life of Sudbury are those who have lived happily married for fifty years or more. A list of those ideal citizens is given here, all with golden anniversaries except where noted :

- 1932.** John Stephen and Vitaline Fournier, 46 years in Sudbury. Fred and Mary Zinkie, of Copper Cliff had their diamond jubilee. Fred was with the old Stobie mine in 1889. He died on May 2, 1935, aged 89.
- 1934.** Mr. and Mrs. Marcel Belanger, were, up to that time, the longest married couple ever to live in Sudbury—50 of their 65 years.
- 1936.** Frank and Alice Variieur, in district for 38 years to February.
Mr. and Mrs. George Leck, pioneer residents of Creighton.
Stephen and Georgina Fortin, their 54th anniversary.
Mr. and Mrs. Charette, 40 years in Sudbury to November.
- 1937.** Napoleon and Celina Deschamps, in Copper Cliff from 1888.
Mr. and Mrs. Roger James Gegear, residents since 1889.
- 1938.** Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Laforest, in district 51 years.
Mr. and Mrs. Hermas Richer, Blezard Valley residents 45 years.
- 1939.** Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Grenon, in district from 1890.
Joe and Kate Guimond reached their fifty-third anniversary.
- 1940.** Frederick W. and Carrie Fleming, residents from 1908, when Frederick recalled paddling a canoe on Elgin Street to get to his hotel.
- 1941.** Mr. and Mrs. Oldenburg, in Sudbury from 1885.

Mr. and Mrs. Elie Olivier, Coniston and district 41 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Fortin, celebrated their 59th anniversary on May 9.

1942. On January 1, Campbell and Amelia Girdwood, 35 years in district.

In December, Mr. and Mrs. George D. McDonald residents for 53 years, had their diamond jubilee.

1943. In January Louis J. and Louisa Jodouin, nearly the whole 50 years in Sudbury.

In February, Mr. and Mrs. F. Perras, in district 66 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Charbonneau reached their diamond jubilee.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Collin, Minnow Lake ; and Charles and Sarah Draper, Copper Cliff residents for 44 years.

1944. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Guy, Chelmsford residents for the whole 50 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Armidas Pilon reached their sixty-second marriage year.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Paquette, 36 years in Chelmsford.

Nathaniel and Eliza Adshead received golden gifts from Fred Birbeck, president of the Canadian Legion.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goram, Coniston, were the last celebrants that year—with diamonds.

1945. David and Elizabeth Brown, 38 years in Sudbury celebrated on New Year's day ; and on February 6th, Colonel William J. and Edna Cressey and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Leake.

1946. Mr. and Mrs. Philius Gascon were the first Garson celebrants.

John R. and Alice Dillon, 30 years in Sudbury ; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Ganton, Falconbridge ; and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Trottier, in Chelmsford.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. McDonald, of Massey, were 65 years married.

1947. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Frechette, in Sudbury 35 years Mr. and Mrs. Julian Hrapzenski ; William and Emma Edmonds

on November 12, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Woodard, 52 years married ; and on November 17, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Euyler.

1948. On August 11, Mr. and Mrs. William Blake, in Coniston 35 years.

In June, Luke and Rita O'Connor were showered with happiness and diamonds.

In December, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Waram ; and Mr. and Mrs. John Lipp, long residents.

1949. Mr. and Mrs. F. Pacaud celebrated early in the year ; and in June, Mr. and Mrs. Fortuna Pilon, their 41st year in Chelmsford. Archibald and Ellen Guthrie, long-time residents of Copper Cliff ; and Fred and Lucy Roach, 42 years in Sudbury, reached the coveted goal ; as did Mr. and Mrs. George Kirwan.

1950. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Newman were January celebrants. Also in January, George and Jessie Elliott, in Sudbury from 1891 had reached the diamond goal.

Antoine and Augustine Raiche, 39 years in Sudbury ; John and Agnes Shannon, 27 years in Sudbury, had reached the golden state ; John Thomas and Annie Kidd, the diamond.

John R. and Margaret Clark, in Copper Cliff 37 years ; Mr. and Mrs. Nick Dechene, 50 years.

1951. Mr. and Mrs. John Lamothe had lived in Wahnapiatae 27 years ; Alcide and Mary Jutras ; Mr. and Mrs. C. Vaillancourt ; Mr. and Mrs. Elzear Robillard ; Alphonse and Georgina Pharand ; old-timers in Sudbury, accepted the golden state ; while Mr. and Mrs. Mose Potvin went them fifteen years better, having lived 55 of the 65 married years in the district.

1952. Matte and Fannie Sirkka were 37 years in Copper Cliff ; Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan, nearly that in Coniston ; Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bechamp, in Sudbury ; were all surpassed in point of residence by Onesime and Annie Turcotte, who spent all their married life in Sudbury, plus four years. Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Menard, Blezard Valley were celebrants, too.

1953. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwill, 38 years in Garson, reached the fiftieth year of marriage ; while Mr. and Mrs. John R. Staples, of Creighton, went to sixty.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Wilcox, 28 years in the district ; Mr. and Mrs. Simon Beauchamp, 45 years ; Mr. and Mrs. Feder, 40 years ; Mr. and Mrs. Blueman, 55 years ; Mr. and Mrs. T. Hood, 43 years ; all golden celebrants ; while Mr. and Mrs. David Payette, married on Manitoulin Island, were in the diamond category.

June anniversaries were held by Mr. and Mrs. Frappier who rode in a vehicle similar to the one in which they rode when married in 1903, at Chelmsford ; Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Larocque, of the same place ; Mr. and Mrs. Courtemanche ; Mr. and Mrs. Lazar Lauzon and Albert D. and Ruemanda Caswell, in Sudbury, from 1915.

1954. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Landry, spent their whole married life in Blezard Valley. John and Ida Whitelock, were in Sudbury 30 years ; Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Pilon, 32 years in Coniston ; while Mr. and Mrs. James Crossgrove, in Copper Cliff from 1909, were saying it with diamonds. Mr. Crossgrove was the first Inco. pensioner to have reached that envious state. He died on August 8, 1954.

W. Jack and Elsie Burgess, 48 years in Copper Cliff ; and up to September 28, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barker, 26 years in Sudbury.

1955. John H. and Edith Simpson, in Sudbury from 1912, had their 55th anniversary ; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dixon, Garson, their fiftieth.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Burton, Skead pioneers ; and Mr. and Mrs. Matti Huula, Lorne Township residents from 1899, had their diamond jubilees.

Alexina Charette and Albert Whissell were 59 years married in April.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Gagne celebrated on July 8th.

Delmer and Clara Andress celebrated on June 21st, and John G. and Janet Lowe, on July 19th.

On August 19th, Mr. and Mrs. E. Haystead, Capreol residents from 1905, were diamond jubilee candidates.

The most unusual golden weddings of the century were celebrated in Memorial Hall, Sudbury. On hand were Mose and

Dovina Pharand ; Adelard and Clothilda St. Marseille ; and Mr. and Mrs. David Henri. All had taken their marriage vows side by side, on July 10, 1905, at St. Rosaire Church, in Blezard Valley.

On August 22nd, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dunn of Capreol, were the longest married couple in the district—66 years. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson, Levack, were 60 years married ; Fred and Ellen Palmer, Sudbury 55 years. The Palmers had been married in Norwood, Surrey, England, where the bride was Ellen Jacob. They both died in May, 1956.

1956. John and Lily Rothery were married in May of 1906 ; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Henry, 40 years in Garson, celebrated their fifty-third anniversary, in June.

In July, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Asiala, 35 years in the district.

Joseph Pearson came to Canada from Yorkshire in 1904. In 1906, Catherine Pearson, of a different family, married him on August 1st, and they celebrated in Sudbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Dworark, 26 years in Sudbury ; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Easton, 49 years, were also celebrating.

Anna and Charles Martel were 56 years married on September 25, most of the time spent in Sudbury.

1957. Grace and David Haight on April 12, were married 54 years.

Ed. Pyle, born in Rothbury, England, on May 4, 1882, married Hannah Scott of the nearby village of Hepple on January 3, 1907.

On June 7, Julian and Julia Cheapzsynski, 30 years in the district, had a diamond jubilee.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kalyna, of Val Caron celebrated in Memorial Hall with a turkey dinner for 100 guests ; and Mr. and Mrs. A. St. Pierre, Noelville, pioneers, also had their golden jubilee.

On July 1, Annie Lindsay and Claude B. Deeks, of Coniston, both natives of London, England. 33 years in district.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dion, 34 years in Sudbury, married on July 10, 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Blais, married on July 15, 1907. Their attendants, Mr. and Mrs. William Laroque, helped re-enact the event.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wagg (Effie May Herron) of Mindemoya, July 17.

Eva Degge and James A. Lindsay on July 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Perras, of Azilda, August 3.

Margaret and Alphonse Arseneult, married on August 6, 1907, re-enacted the event.

Maria and Valpas Harininen, 50 years in district, August 31.

Margaret and William T. Baker, of Evansville, Manitoulin Island, celebrated their diamond jubilee.

Ethel and Lorne Fowler, September 10.

Ed. Burton a district resident for 65 years, and Mrs. Burton, of Garson.

Gracia Gauy and Joseph Charland, long-time residents of district, celebrated on September 14, at the Copper Cliff Club.

Ernestine and Philemon Leduc, surrounded by their twelve children, celebrated on September 23.

Bernadette and Osias Lapalme, Sudburians for 37 years, October 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Leduc, of Wahnapitae, October 7.

Mr. and Mrs. John McDonald, married on October 27, 1907 at Manitowaning, celebrated at Leamington.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Greenman, Barrie Island, December 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hewitt, 52 years in Copper Cliff, December 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Denomme, fifty years married on December 9.

1958. Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Martel, residents for fifty years, celebrated their diamond wedding on January 10:

Lea Fredette and William Coutu celebrated their golden wedding and her 68th birthday on January 25.

Mary Meakes and Arthur Bert Carr spent their fifty years of marriage in Sudbury and celebrated on March 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Blanchard, married in England on March 8, 1908, held a dinner and reception for 100 guests in Memorial Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Roe, fifty years married and 48 in Sudbury, were at home to friends and neighbors on April 20.

May Boydell and Reginald (Rex) Martindale, on May 30 had spent all their fifty years in Sudbury.



Joseph J. Fabbro, Mayor of Sudbury for 1957-58

BOARD OF CONTROL

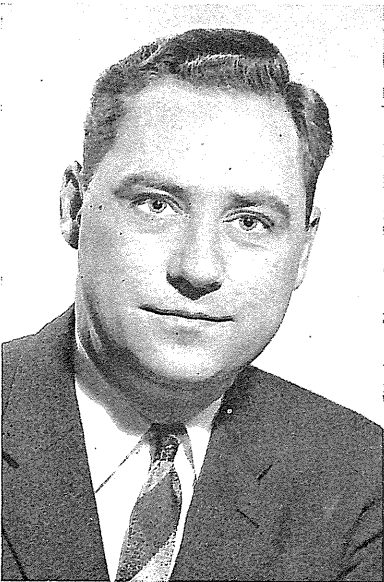
1957-1958



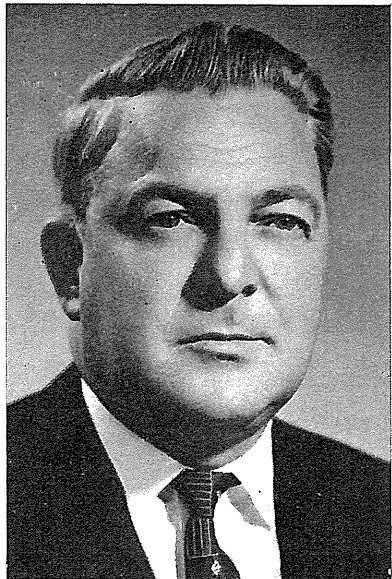
W. R. EDGAR



R. CONNOR



W. A. INCH



A. V. WHALEN

ALDERMEN • 1957-1958

FOURNIER WARD



P. GUIMOND



A. LAPALME



A. THERIAULT

McCORMICK WARD



J. GORMACK

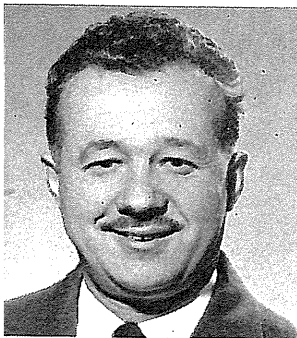


C. G. CASWELL



W. G. JARRETT

RYAN WARD



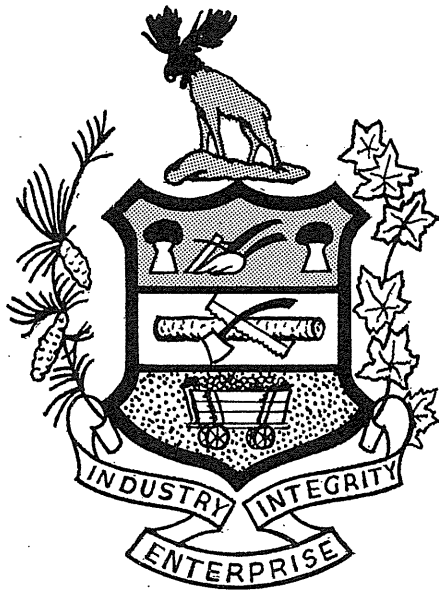
W. BABY



H. McDONALD



G. WADDELL



Maude Walker and William Greenwood celebrated on June 17, all fifty years spent in Sudbury.

Philomena Clement and Medric Bonin celebrated their diamond jubilee on June 18, and entertained some 400 guests at Memorial Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Loiselle, who stood up with them sixty years ago, duplicated the rite in a re-marriage ceremony.

On June 29, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lafleur had spent the whole of their fifty years of married life in Sudbury.

On Dominion Day, Julia and Peter Martel were 55 years married, all spent in the Sudbury district.

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

SOME STATISTICS

LOCAL BUSINESSES of early days still in Sudbury, are :

Nickel Range Hotel, from May, 1915, originally White House, 1886.

King Edward Hotel, from 1904, originally Russell House, 1887.

Ramsey Hotel, from 1952, originally Mrs. Ross' log boarding house in 1887 to April, 1892, when it became the Montreal House.

Coulson Hotel, from January, 1938, originally Revere House in 1888, then New American Hotel from February, 1892.

E. A. Martin, clothing, established in 1889 by Robert Martin.

A. Silverman and Sons, department store, founded in 1890 by A. Silverman.

Cochrane-Dunlop Hardware, Limited, founded in 1890 by Frank Cochrane.

Christakos, James, fruits and groceries, founded in 1890 by George Christakos.

Ontario Bank came to Sudbury in 1890 and was absorbed in 1906 by the Bank of Montreal.

Mulligan Pharmacy, from 1891, started by Dr. W. H. Mulligan.

The Journal Printing Co., established in March, 1891, by J. A. Orr.

Muirhead Stationers, Limited, was started in 1891 by Daniel Baikie.

A. Hoffman Smith, Insurance, started in 1892, by A. H. Smith.

A. Fournier & Sons, Insurance, originated in 1895 by A. Fournier.

Grenon Grocery, was started in 1895 by Algerie Benjamin Grenon, and conducted by his son, Eugene from 1905, now run by grandson, Rolland.

Evans Lumber & Builders Supply, Limited, was founded in 1896 by Thomas Evans.

In 1899 the Traders' Bank came to the Cochrane block corner and in 1912 became the Royal Bank, at Cedar and Durham Street.

Sudbury Steam Laundry was started in 1901 by J. R. Bisset.

In 1902, the Bank of Toronto established a branch in Sudbury. Queen's Hotel was built in 1905, to capture Canadian Northern Ontario Railway trade, then known as James Bay Railway.

Sudbury Construction & Machinery Co. Ltd., began as a foundry in February, 1906.

The Laberge Lumber & Supply Co. Ltd., opened as a wood yard in December, 1906, by J. B. Laberge.

Tom Linklater, merchant tailor, started in Wahnapiatae in 1906.

Sudbury Brewing & Malting Co. Ltd., was established in 1907 by J. J. Doran.

D. L. Brown, Co., Concrete Products, was started in 1907 by D. L. Brown.

Supplementing what has been written herein are some facts for future comparison. The area of the city is 2,890 acres, including 90 acres of creeks and a portion of Ramsey Lake. Area of McKim Township, comprising the four wards, Gatchell, Minnow Lake, Lockerby and New Sudbury, fast becoming suburbs, is 18,913 acres, including 2,210 acres under water.

There are in this area over 150 apartment houses ; an amphibian airway ; an airport ; an arena, community ; ten automobile dealers ; eleven banks ; 29 beauty parlors ; two public bowling alleys ; one brewery ; seven beverage plants ; and 23 butchers.

Churches include thirteen of Roman Catholic ; seven United ; five Anglican ; two Presbyterian ; four Baptist ; one Jewish ; three Lutheran ; a Salvation Army citadel ; and ten other places of worship.

There are 31 cartage companies ; six chiropractors ; 15 cleaning establishments ; a civic greenhouse ; over 100 confectioners ; two curling clubs ; four dairies ; 30 dentists ; seven department stores ; seven florists ; 15 druggists ; 20 electricians ; 70 grocers ; three hospitals ; 24 hotels ; 17 jewellers ; one library, public ; 8 photographers ; 50 physicians and surgeons ; six printers ; over seventy restaurants ; fifty service stations ; one district home for the aged, and one sanatorium.

Schools comprise one collegiate institute ; one high school ; one mining and technical school ; one college ; one university ; two nursing schools ; three business colleges ; 21 public schools ; 23 separate schools, and a high school for girls only.

All signs point to a greater Sudbury, taking in other communities adjacent to McKim Township, in which the city of Sudbury is situate ; with an aggregate population of 200,000 in sight. Centralization of services to reach the most distant periphery is the aim of its planning personnel.

This chronicle closes with the 91st birthday of Confederation, July 1, 1958, seventy-five years after the first permanent white settlers arrived in Sudbury. From that date onward, the chronological history of Sudbury district will be found in the Sudbury Daily Star's annual Progress Review.

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