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tell us what other companies are handled by that company and how it is handled by them.

Mr. TURNER.—You mean the subsidiary companies of the International Nickel Company? There was combined in the International Nickel Company the Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff, the Orford Copper Company of New Jersey, the American Nickel Works at Camden, New Jersey, the Anglo-American Iron Company of Canada, the Vermilion Mining Company of Canada, and the Huronian Company of Canada. In addition there were two Caledonia companies, one known as the Nickel Corporation, and the other The Society de Menier. As you all know, the Canadian Copper Company was the property that had the nickel mines; the Anglo-American Iron Company had some nickel lands, but also had large iron beds in Hastings county. The Huronian Company is the water-power company. It is the concern which built and operates the power plant on the Spanish river. The Orford Company was the refining company in New Jersey. The American Nickel Works had been a refiner of nickel in times gone by, and it was taken in because Joseph Wharton, who was the parent of the nickel industry, was at its head. The two Caledonia companies were not active companies. They were land companies in New Caledonia.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. What companies existed outside of that group you have mentioned? What other company existing outside of that group is an active producer of nickel? We know that the Mond Company is running at Sudbury, but outside of the Mond Company and the ones you have mentioned can you give us the names of others?—A. The Mond Company of Victoria Mines, the large French organization and ours are the three largest in the world, but there are many small companies operating. There is a small amount of nickel produced each year at Fredericton, Missouri. There are now two concerns operating in North Carolina and the ore they are getting is similar to New Caledonia ore. In addition there is the Société Le Nickel, a large French organization in New Caledonia. There is a concern known as L. Ballande which is refining New Caledonia ore in Belgium. Last year the Krupps at Essen brought large quantities of ore from New Caledonia which they used in their works. Then there is the Pappenburg, another German company, who obtain their ore from New Caledonia; also Basse & Selve, Altena, and Frankenstein, of Hamburg, who secure their ores from New Caledonia. Then there is what is known as the Société Métallurgie Caledonie, headed by Mr. Singer, which is doing refining in New Caledonia to-day. So far as other deposits are concerned, as already stated, New Caledonia and the Sudbury district have the largest deposits that have been discovered so far. But there is nickel at Lovelock, Nevada, at Riddles, Oregon, at Custer county, Idaho. It is known that there is a large deposit of ore similar to that of New Caledonia in Patagonia, South America. Mr. Gray, who writes to different metallurgical papers, tells us that there are now large finds in Tanganika, South Africa; iron ore in Cuba contains nickel and large low grade deposits are found in Norway. These deposits we know have been looked over and we know they exist.

*By Mr. Congdon:*

Q. Practically then the International controls the nickel?—A. No.

*By the Chairman:*

Q. What would be the production of those companies, leaving the Mond Company of Sudbury out of consideration? What quantity of nickel would those other companies produce?—A. I cannot tell you that, because the German companies buy from mine owners in New Caledonia. There are a great many mines there. The ore is easily mined and those companies obtain their ores there.

Q. I suppose you gather from that that there is a movement to impose an export duty on nickel ore?—A. I know of no such movement myself.