

APPENDIX No. 5

holes (55,000 feet), and this with other development expense would amount to a quarter million dollars. I cannot tell you how far the development of other nickel deposits has gone. I do not know that.

Mr. GOODEVE.—Is the increase in the use of Canadian nickel due simply to the fact that you have an exclusive control of the American market, or what proportion of Canadian nickel is used in the British market?

Mr. TURNER.—About one-half of our nickel is sold in the United States and about one-half goes to Europe. I cannot tell you how much we sell direct to Great Britain. Perhaps I should explain that the sales department of the nickel business of my company is handled by the Orford Company of New York, which is another subsidiary company. I am not acquainted with the details of the sales department. Mr. Wood, who represents the International Nickel Company of New York, probably could answer that question better than I can.

Mr. CONGDON.—I understand that no increase in your production would affect this question of refining under existing conditions?

Mr. TURNER.—I do not see how it could.

Mr. CONGDON.—Unless some new process of refining was discovered or there was some change in the conditions at Sudbury you think this must continue at present?

Mr. TURNER.—I should say that ten years ago when this matter of nickel refining was being agitated, we were then making in Canada forty per cent matte. That was the best we knew how at that time. Since that time we have increased from a forty per cent matte to an eighty per cent or eighty-two per cent matte. What the next ten years will bring I cannot say.

Mr. CONGDON.—Without some change in the present conditions, the mere change in your production would not affect it?

Mr. TURNER.—No.

Mr. NESBITT.—I was going to ask some questions that I think the members of the committee want to know, because going about the country and having talked with perhaps every federal minister and with every provincial minister in the last three administrations in Ontario, I know just what the average public representative wants to know. It was stated that this company has a monopoly of the areas. Now, I wish you would tell the committee what the areas are and who are the various companies that own properties with which you have no concern.

The CHAIRMAN.—I do not think that was stated.

Mr. GORDON.—As I happen to be the representative of the locality in which those works are situated, and after this thing was brought up the other day I took the pains to investigate the matter of area, and I found on looking this up that the Canadian Cooper Company own or control about 25,000 acres, or, I think, about six per cent of the lands that have been patented or leased by the government. There is the Mond Nickel Company, and if I remember rightly they have about 6,000 acres. Then there is a nickel company which is controlled principally by Mr. J. R. Booth of this city, and I think they have got between 3,000 and 6,000 acres. And then there is Mr. McConnell here, and others I might mention who have the balance of 175,000 acres which is patented.

Mr. NESBITT.—There is the Lake Superior Corporation.

Mr. GORDON.—There are several I have not mentioned at all.

Mr. NESBITT.—And the McIntyres of Montreal have a very large area.

Mr. GORDON.—The Sudbury nickel belt is composed of about 400,000 acres and about 200,000 acres have been patented or leased.

The CHAIRMAN.—You hold the opinion that that belt contains all the nickel deposits there are?

Mr. GORDON.—No, but that is what is called the Sudbury area.

The CHAIRMAN.—Could you give us an idea of what percentage your company does control or own and every particular company?