

That Company produce ores and mattes on that Island in the Southern Hemisphere on the opposite side of the globe.

It had refineries at Havre in France, at Iserlohne in Germany, at Birmingham in England and at, or near, Glasgow in Scotland.

The pamphlet tells you "Recently, however, they have seen fit to change their place of smelting to the site of the mines, namely, New Caledonia. This fact will materially lessen the cost of reducing their ores, and will make them more than ever the competitors of our Canadian Companies in the markets of England and Europe, as well as the United States."

If the placing of the refineries of the New Caledonia Company beside the furnaces in New Caledonia, and closing them all up in Europe, so much cheapens the product of that Company, why would not the placing of the refineries beside the smelting works in Canada cheapen the finished product of the Sudbury Mines?

If the new Caledonia Company are unable to bring their nickel mattes to their own refineries in England, Scotland, France and Germany, and to sell their product in these countries in competition with the refined product of the Canadian Copper Company, but must abandon and close up all these refineries and erect new ones at the mines and the place of the production of the ores and mattes, how in the name of common sense are they to be able to ship these mattes to the United States to be refined by an American Refinery and to be sold in the market of the United States in competition with the Canadian Copper Company?

What has prevented the New Caledonia Company during all these years from shipping mattes to New York in competition with the Canadian Copper Company, if they are such dangerous competitors? So far as the United States tariff law is or was concerned, they have had just as full access to the United States market as the Sudbury products have had.

The Island of New Caledonia is located in the Southern Hemisphere. In 165 degrees east longitude, and 23 degrees south latitude.

Sudbury is located about 75 degrees west longitude and 46 degrees north latitude. The two places are thus, by way of Europe, 240 degrees of longitude apart, a distance of 14,400 geographical miles or nearly 17,000 land miles. New Caledonia is 4,140 geographical miles or 4,800 land miles south of Sudbury. The great markets for the products of both Sudbury and New

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