

all with whom he came into contact. After his father and family had removed from the southwest of Ireland to Swansea, Wales, the son was taken into Vivian's laboratory, where he had the advantage of being under Dr. Suchsland, chief assayer. He diligently improved his opportunities there until, in 1897, Dr. Suchsland was instrumental in securing for him an appointment in Vancouver. Ere long Mr. O'Sullivan opened an assay office for practice of his profession on his own account, and during the comparatively long period that has since elapsed he built up a connection and established business relations over a large area of country in the Pacific North-West. In private life, too, he was held in very high esteem, having a wide circle of friends who greatly deplore his death.

HEINZE ESTATE MUST PAY TAXES.

The Supreme Court of Canada has dismissed the appeal of the Heinze estate against the Province of British Columbia in the matter of the taxation of lands in that province. In 1895 the British Columbia Smelting and Refining Co. was organized with F. Augustus Heinze as president and H. C. Bellinger as general superintendent. By this time the Le Roi, Centre Star, and War Eagle mines had been established as ore-producers, so Mr. Heinze, who was at the head of a smelting works in Butte, Montana, turned his attention to the new mining camp, which had been shipping gold-copper ore to the Colorado smelting works, Butte. After much negotiation, he made a contract with the management of the Le Roi mine for 37,500 tons of ore on the dump, which he would pay for after the shipment and sampling of each lot, deducting \$11 a ton for freight and treatment charges; also for a second similar quantity on which the charges should be at the lowest rates obtainable in the open market. With that quantity of ore contracted for, a land grant secured from the Provincial Government, and a bonus promised of \$1 per ton smelted from the Dominion Government, the smelting company was organized, the smelter at Trail built and equipped, a narrow-gauge railway constructed from the reduction works twelve miles to the mines, and in February, 1896, the first furnace was blown in, followed by four others later in that year. In 1896 Mr. Heinze obtained a charter for the construction of the Columbia and Western railway from Trail along the Columbia river about 30 miles and thence westward into the Boundary district, where large bodies of copper ore—those since developed by the Granby, British Columbia Copper, Dominion Copper, and other companies—were known to occur. As a bonus or subsidy for the construction of this railway, the British Columbia Government made a grant of approximately 600,000 acres of land situated in Kootenay and Boundary districts. After construction of the railway had been commenced, Heinze, in 1893 sold his smelting works and railway interests to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., except that he retained an undivided one-half interest in the railway-subsidy lands. Under the terms of the Railways Aid Act, by effluxion of time the lands eventually became taxable; meanwhile the C. P. R. Co. had sold to the British Columbia Government all its interest in the lands. Prior to this the C. P. R. Co. had unsuccessfully brought suit against Heinze in the courts to compel him to choose his half of the lands. None of the lands having been registered in Heinze's name, all became the property of the Crown, subject of course to Heinze's half-interest. The situation having thus

become complicated by the reversion to the Crown, the position being that the government could not tax the lands because they were registered as Crown Lands, an act was passed, in 1913, by the Provincial Legislature giving power to tax and sell all such lands, and thereafter the government proceeded to assess Heinze's interest in the Columbia and Western railway lands. In July, 1914 a judge of a court of revision was appointed to hear Heinze's appeal against such tax assessment, and judgment was in due course given in favor of the Crown. Then Heinze appealed to the Court of Appeals, Victoria, B. C., and having failed in that court the Heinze estate, Heinze having meanwhile died, carried the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada, which, on May 4 dismissed the appeal, which means that the estate will now have to pay a comparatively large sum as taxes on the lands so long held free from taxation.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL.

The belief is held in some quarters that the current three months' period will set a record for any three months in the history of the International Nickel Co. The company's fiscal year began April 1 with a record demand for nickel and prices for copper that had not been attained in many months. The use of nickel steel in the construction of automobile engines and nickel in the manufacture of cartridges has brought about an increase in the consumption of the metal, due to the heavy demand for both of these commodities.

The recent declaration of a 5 per cent. quarterly dividend from the earnings of the fiscal year ended March 31 is an indication that business in the last quarter of the fiscal year was exceptionally good as the dividend is the largest quarterly disbursement which the company has made since it was incorporated in 1902.

Last year the company had a large amount of nickel on hand which it held in anticipation of the present higher prices.

An official of the company recently said that business is "extremely good" and in view of the fact that the present war has precipitated an abnormal demand for nickel, the company's earnings are reflecting this increase in business. Another factor favorable to the company is the high price of copper, of which metal the company produces a large amount. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, the company produced approximately 18,000,000 pounds of copper and were it not for the lower level of copper prices the company would have set a new record year for earnings.

The following table gives the record of earnings which shows 1913 to have been the best previous year. Interests closely allied with the company, however, freely express the belief that the forthcoming report, for the year ended March 31, 1915, will set a new record while the current year gives every indication of even greater earnings. Results in past years follow:

Year	Total Income \$	Net Income \$	%	Year's Surplus \$
1914	6,566,786	6,128,974	11.1	454,759
1913	6,929,106	6,386,799	*11.7	994,501
1912	5,088,965	4,866,412	26.3	902,798
1911	5,256,938	5,028,874	27.9	2,432,074
1910	3,348,681	3,144,734	17.2	1,044,805

*Common stock increased from \$11,582,626 to \$38,031,500.—Wall St. Journal.