

THE COUNTY RECORD

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England receives about \$400,000,000 a year from the amounts it has loaned to foreign countries.

On July 1 over \$9,000,000 in interest was due in Philadelphia, the city interest alone being \$1,289,576.94. This is an age of debt, exclaims the Boston Globe.

Where all the bottles and pins go furnishes a subject for wonder. Powerfully, while at the head of the Knights of Labor, declared that he destroyed every bottle after its original contents had been used, and advised all to follow his example in order to aid the glass industry.

The "effete East" can, it seems, indulge in the extravagance of destructive storms as well as the "wild and woolly West," observes the New York Tribune. The hailstorm of a fortnight ago in England utterly desolated an area of a hundred square miles in Essex. The hailstones killed poultry and game, seriously injured cattle, cut branches from trees and riddled roofs of corrugated iron. Cyclone and flood accompanied the hail, and in an hour or two damages of more than \$2,500,000 were inflicted. Truly, an anti-Jubilee storm.

Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, in an address before the Yale Law School, stated that he believed of all documents in American history he would have preferred to have been the author of George Mason's bill of rights. This was the first instrument upon earth defining that principle which underlies every free government to-day—the separation of the three functions of government, executive, legislative and judicial. He took occasion also to express his disapproval of Americans who are ashamed of their Government by saying that "there are those among us who affect to believe that no government without royalty can be enduring. They affect the manners and ways of those they see abroad, and express disgust at the simplicity of all that is American. It would be well for them to stay permanently abroad. They are Americans in name only and deserve our pity rather than our contempt."

A Berlin paper prints some facts regarding electric railways in Europe, which suggests to the San Francisco Chronicle that the people in the Old World are slow to take up a good thing. According to this paper, Germany has 252 miles of electric railway, France 82 miles, Great Britain and Ireland 66; miles, Austria-Hungary 44 miles, Switzerland 29 miles and Italy 24 miles. Serbia, Russia, Belgium and Spain have but from 6 1/2 miles to 18 1/2 miles each. Contrasted with the 12,000 miles of electric railway operated in the United States this is a very sorry showing, and the disparity is emphasized when it is stated that European countries are almost as deficient in other methods of getting about as they are in electric railways. The United States may learn some things from the people of Europe, but the latter might derive some excellent pointers from us on the subject of moving passengers in big cities.

The statistics of accidents furnished by some of the insurance companies disclose some odd facts. Out of 4000 given accidents 681 were caused by falling on the pavement, while 142 were from slipping down stairs, with 157 due to miscellaneous causes, making a total of 981. Accidents from riding in carriages and wagons are given at 421, which is closely followed by that new form of accident on the bicycle, coming up to 413. It is shown that 264 persons were cut with edged tools, while 195 suffered from the falling of heavy objects. Kicking horses were the cause of 134, while nothing is said about mules, probably because the mule does not exist in the section of country from which these figures were collated. The whirring of intricate machinery, from which one would expect an immense number of accidents to occur, really has but a small percentage to its credit, being only 107—seventy-two eyes were hurt, sixty-nine fingers crushed, fifty-five people stepped on nails in their stockings, and, singular to relate, out of 4000 accidents only forty-three were due to railroads. The list all the way through shows, comments the Atlanta Constitution, that more accidents come to the man who walks upon his feet than to the one who rides on railroads, sail on a steamboat, or coasts around on a bicycle.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Durability of Fence Posts.

Fence posts of the wooden kind have least durability in sandy soil which moisture and air alternately penetrate. It might be supposed that very wet soil, or where the posts stand in stagnant water, would make them decay more quickly. But in such positions less air comes in contact with the wood. When set in the ground fence posts usually decay first just where the post enters the soil, as this has most changes from wet to dry and gives the air most chance to work on the wood. Charring the surface of the post where it enters the soil greatly increases its durability.

Too Loosening.

Where shallow cultivation has been practiced during the earlier stages of growth, and dry weather prevails, it is ruinous to change to deep culture at the later workings. We once saw this tried on potatoes in a dry season. The first workings had been frequent, with sweeps running about two inches deep. As the season advanced the ground became quite hard below the depth of cultivation. Early in July it was cultivated deep with double shovel in order to "loosen up the ground." Up to this time the crop was fairly promising; but now the plants wilted at once, and, though rain fell, they never recovered, the crop being almost an entire failure.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Charcoal For Gardens.

Although charcoal has no fertilizing properties in itself, it is an excellent thing to apply to gardens, to manure heaps, and, indeed, to all rich ground. It is indestructible, though its lightness causes it to be easily washed from the soil, when it will be broken into very fine particles, and deposited in the black mud of ditches and ponds. This is very rich, because the charcoal is an excellent absorbent of ammonia from the air which it readily gives to the roots of plants. Hence though the charcoal be not itself fertile it is an excellent gatherer of fertility. In fresh charcoal there is a slight trace of sulphur, which makes it repellent to insects. A mixture of sulphur and charcoal is the best means of repelling cucumber and squash bugs when it has been dusted on the vines.—Boston Cultivator.

Seeding Thin Patches.

As having progresses every farmer will notice thin patches where the grass might be a good deal better. On a small scale it is an excellent idea to sow on the seed as though the ground were plowed and follow with a good dressing of manure from the cattle barn, and in two or three days or a week even follow with a good heavy white birch brush and you will be surprised at the increase in the hay crop the following year. This plan, if well carried out under favorable conditions, will prove fully as successful as the more expensive method of plowing and reseeded. Do not conjure up the idea that there is no time now for this kind of work. Plan for it and do an unusual amount of thinking on behalf of the old farm and it will be a genuine surprise to note the result.—A. A. Southwick, of Massachusetts, in American Agriculturist.

Care of Young Turkeys.

Until they are nearly half grown, young turkeys are very sensitive to the wet. They should be kept in the coop until the dew has dried off the grass, and especially if they run with a turkey hen. The common domestic hen is a much better mother for the young turks than is the turkey hen. The latter is too early a riser in the morning, as it finds while the air is cold and the grass is wet with dew that the insects it is looking for are torpid and easily caught. But while the turkey hen is running through the grass her draggled brood are chirping farther and farther behind until their chirp can no longer be heard. After the birds are half grown, the wider range that the turkey hen takes makes what chicks she succeeds in raising larger and thrifter than those that the common hen has cared for, though both were hatched about the same time. The turkeys should be fed before being allowed to wander in the morning. That will keep them busy until the dew has dried from the grass, and will prevent the hen turkey from wandering too far.

Potatoes Among Quack Grass.

It is, we think, impossible to kill quack grass by growing a potato crop among it, no matter how carefully the potatoes are freed from the weed. It is impossible to either hoe or cultivate where the potato hills are, and with any chance to get to the air and light by growth above ground, the underground roots will be kept alive. The best way to check quack grass growth is to cover the top with wet soil, putting enough salt on the green leaves to increase their natural tendency to rot when thus buried. In this way we have known good potato crops to be grown on fields abounding in quack grass. But after the potatoes begin to set cultivation must stop, else it will check their growth, and cause a new set of potatoes to form in the hill. The result was that though the potato crop was fair, it had at harvesting time to be dug out of a bed of quack roots. There is great danger of spreading quack grass by growing potatoes among the quack. Its roots will often penetrate the potato, and if such potatoes are used whole for seed, there is likely to be a quack bud on some part of the quack root attached to the potato, which will start a new plantation of this weed. All the cultivating implements used among quack grass should be searched for quack roots before they are used in any other field.—American Cultivator.

About 30,000 families make their living in Paris in connection with the cab industry and taking care of horses.

BILL ARP'S WEEKLY LETTER.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES ON CRIME NORTH AND SOUTH.

SHOWS SOME STARTLING FACTS.

William Calls Census Reports to His Aid in Refuting Charges of Lawlessness in the South.

I have just received the third volume of "Compendium of the Census of 1890." Eight years have passed since the people made their returns and the time is nearing when they will be called on again. It takes a long time and costs millions of money, but it is a big thing and diffuses knowledge among the people. It is better that the money be spent that way, for there are no private schemes nor corporation swindles in it and it gives employment to thousands of needy people. The census is the only mode of getting at the true condition of the nation's affairs and a comparative view of the wealth, resources, education and morality of the people of the different states.

I have been very much interested in these comparisons and feel prouder than ever before of my state and section. For more than half a century the partisan and sectional literature of the north has overshadowed and humiliated us with unfair, untrue and slanderous statements. By these unchristian methods of their press and pulpits their own good people have been poisoned against us and immigration influenced in northern channels. Personally, I do not complain of this, for I esteem it a blessing that neither northern fanatics nor foreign paupers have to any alarming extent infested our fair lands. The natural increase of our own people will soon enough occupy the south and secure to us a homogeneous citizenship that will continue to be the most moral and the most patriotic of any this side of the Atlantic. Not long ago an Ohio man had the cheek to publish a letter about our lawlessness and said it was amazing impudence for Georgia or the south to invite northern people to settle here. Well, we don't invite him nor any of his kind. An unknown friend writes me from Nebraska and says: "Call off your dogs. Let the yankees alone and blow your horn for Germans. I have lived for thirteen years right here where both abound and I will take the Germans or the Swedes or the Swiss every time. The yankees have hated you for generations. They are born hating you and raised up in schools and churches to hate you. They can't help it. But these foreigners have no such prejudices. They don't like your negroes, but have got nothing against you. They are a fair-minded, industrious people and I have found them honest and kind and good neighbors whom you can depend on in time of trouble."

But to the census. Look at these figures on crime and criminals in some of the states north and south in 1890: Massachusetts, convicted criminals in prison..... 5,277 New York, convicted criminals in prison..... 11,668 Ohio, convicted criminals in prison..... 2,509 Illinois, convicted criminals in prison..... 3,336

Total..... 23,540 Now deduct the negroes..... 1,735

Leaving whites..... 21,745 Now let us take four southern states: Georgia, whites..... 242 South Carolina, whites..... 123 Mississippi..... 119 Virginia..... 382

Total..... 866 Now the total white population of the four northern states is 15,477,000, and the total white population of the four southern states is 3,000,400, being about one-fifth.

The negro has been eliminated in both statements, and as the population of the four northern states is five times that of ours we will multiply our convicted white prisoners by five, which would give us 4,330 against 21,745. I said in a recent letter that there were 50 per cent more of felons in New York or Massachusetts than in Georgia. I was mistaken. There are five times as many, which is 500 per cent, and this is the ratio according to white population. I tell you, my brethren, this census compendium proves an alarming condition of things up north, and it is high time our southern churches were organizing boards of missions and sending missionaries up there. We send them to Mexico and China and Brazil and to the Indians in the west; why not to Massachusetts and New York and Ohio, where crime and immorality prevail to a greater extent than in any civilized country? That is just what Mr. Stetson said—the statistician of Massachusetts. His language as published was: "There is no country upon earth where crime is so flagrant and so frequent as in Massachusetts." Her population is about double our white population, and yet she has fifteen times as many white criminals in her prisons—and what is worse than all, my brethren, 748 of them are women. Just ponder over it and, like the prophet, exclaim: "How are the mighty fallen!" Only one white woman in the jails or chaingangs of Georgia and 748 in the Puritan state of New England. What shall we do about it? What can we do? But this is not all that the census tells. In addition to this vast army of prisoners, Massachusetts has 700

juvenile prisoners, while New York has 3,676 and Ohio 1,530. Then there are over 8,000 paupers in the four states, besides the thousands that are in private benevolent institutions. How in the world do those states up north support such a vast army of criminals, paupers, tramps and non-producers? No wonder they want protection and pensions; no wonder they plunder the public treasury. They are obliged to do it. Ninety per cent of all the money that goes into it comes out into their pockets in some way or other, and still they are not happy; they want the other ten.

But what is the relative condition of the common people of the sections? How about homes and mortgages and debts? It is the common people who constitute a state or a nation. They support it with their labor and defend it with their arms. In numbers they are as 500 to 1 of the aristocracy. They all deserve to have homes—homes of their own, unencumbered. A home means more than shelter. It means roses and vines and shade trees and fruit. Ask the poor renter who is bumped about from place to place every year. Ask his wife and daughters what they think of home. The census puts down 99,890 white families in Georgia who have homes, and says that 96 per cent of these are paid for and have no encumbrance. Virginia has 97 per cent paid for; Mississippi and South Carolina 93 per cent each.

Massachusetts has 175,000 families owning homes, but 37 per cent of them are mortgaged. New York has 490,000 homes, and 41 per cent are mortgaged; and the compiler says that more than 90 per cent of all the home encumbrance of the United States is in the north Atlantic and north central divisions—only 41 per cent is on the homes of the South Atlantic states. The mortgages on Massachusetts homes amount to \$102,948,196. Just think of it—ponder it—ruminate over it—over one hundred millions of debt against the common people of one little state having about double the white population of Georgia. Can they ever pay it? New York is but little better, having \$245,000,000. In fact, the whole north is covered with a blanket by debt, and the millionaires are the owners of it. Deit! What a hard, unfeeling word it is. My old partner was wont to say it has a harder alternative following, viz: debt, death, damnation and the devil. Is it any wonder that such exponents as Debs and George and Coxy rise up and plead for the people—the common people—the toilers who have no homes at all? Is it any wonder that strikes are made and the people carry blood in their eyes and desperation in their hearts? Put yourself in their place, if you can, and then you will feel as they feel.

But, while we sympathize with them, and pity them, let us be grateful that we live in this southern land, and are in the peaceful enjoyment of so many rich blessings. May the good Lord preserve us from their crimes and their debts in my prayer.—BILL ARP in Atlanta Constitution.

Wars Growing Shorter.

With the exception of the Franco-Prussian war, the greatest war which Europe has seen since the days of Napoleon was the Crimean war, which took place more than forty years ago, and lasted about two years. The campaigns of Napoleon, of course, while they were considered short as compared with some previous wars in Europe, were certainly long as compared with the wars of the past few decades. A distinct movement in the direction of the shorter duration of wars is to be noticed in the past few centuries.

The campaign in the Spanish Netherlands lasted forty-two years. Then followed the thirty-years war in Europe, ending in the peace of Westphalia. Civil war in England lasted from 1642 to 1660, although hostilities were not in progress all that time. The wars of the Spanish Succession, of the Austrian Succession, the Swedish-Russian war, and the Seven Years' war followed, averaging about ten years apiece. The Napoleonic campaigns covered nearly fifteen years. The Crimean war lasted from 1854 to 1856. In the war of the rebellion, in this country, the world saw the latest war which extended over four years of time.

Since 1865, with the general introduction of the telegraph, the electric cable, and the modern system of railways, war has become a matter of a few months at most. In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in seven weeks. Prussia defeated France in about two months. The war between Russia and Turkey began in April, 1877, and was practically finished by the close of that year. The war between China and Japan began about midsummer, 1894, and ended in March, 1895. The present war between Turkey and Greece seems to be practically ended in about four weeks from the outbreak of formal hostilities. It seems to be shown by experience that two important civilized nations in these days of telegraph and railway cannot conduct wars for any length of time unless the contending countries are separated by the ocean or some other natural barrier.

Artificial Rubies.

Although minute diamonds can be made with the aid of the electric furnace, none large enough to be employed in jewelry have yet been produced. But rubies of large size, and as fine in color and appearance as the best natural gems, have been made. A certain method of detecting artificial rubies is by examination with a microscope. The natural gem is always filled with minute cracks, invisible to the naked eye, but perfectly discernible with a high magnifying power. The artificial ruby has no cracks, but, on the other hand, is filled with minute bubbles, or gas bubbles.

STRONGEST KNOWN IN YEARS

Says Bradstreet's Report of the Condition of Wheat.

ALL STAPLES RULING HIGH.

Cotton Promises the Largest Total Yield on Record, and Better Prices Than for the Crop of 1894-5.

Bradstreet's Review of Trade for week ending Aug. 28th says: The general trade situation continues to improve, and aside from the unnecessarily prolonged strike of the soft coal miners, there is little in sight to cloud the outlook. The features of the week are the advance in prices of almost all leading staples, bringing an upward movement all along the line in iron and steel. Steel billets are now \$1.50 above the lowest figures, bars \$1.50, rods \$3 and plates \$1. Bessemer pig is up 25 cents, and Southern irons are very strong on a continued active export movement. Where wire mills have not advanced prices they have withdrawn quotations. Some Western steel mills are sold up to January list, which, with the demand for earlier deliveries from furnaces than had been arranged for, are quite significant. Lead, too, and soft coal are higher, as is wheat, notwithstanding one or two reactions.

Bradstreet's points out that the statistical position of wheat is the strongest since the United States became a considerable exporter, and that its price, as well as that for bread, is likely to materially exceed the present week's advance. Following that of wheat, prices are higher flour, corn, oats, lar, potatoes, butter, eggs, beans, cheese, leaf tobacco, wool and live stock. Advances for leather, hides, lumber and linseed oil are also reported.

Cotton, which is up 3-16 cent, reports the smallest world's stock for seven years past; at this period, an improved tone and higher prices for the manufactured products. In spite of crop damage, the tenor of it is toward the largest total yield on record, but with probabilities favoring much better process than those obtained for the crop of 1894-5, the out-turn of which was 9,873,000 bales. Advances are also backed for reorders of woolen goods at mills, but print cloths, petroleum and sugar are unchanged for the week, while pork is reported slightly lower than a week ago. No such general or pronounced upward movement of prices of nearly all leading staples has been witnessed within a week for many years.

Wheat exports are of large volume, aggregating (flour included as wheat) 5,149,658 bushels for the week, against 5,312,908 bushels last week, 3,281,854 last year, 1,871,928 in this week two years ago, 3,420,000 in 1894, and 5,092,500 in the corresponding week of 1893. With the exception of last week, this week's shipments are the largest since the third week of September, 1893. Corn exports show a considerable falling off, being 2,682,452 bushels, against 3,233,035 last week, 2,610,309 a year ago, 1,121,532 in 1894, and 1,116,800 in 1893.

There were 210 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, against 221 last week, 330 a year ago and 190 two years ago, 193 three years ago and 389 in the like week in 1893.

MILLIONS FOR THE FARMER.

They Will Receive \$400,000,000 More Than Last Year.

Assistant Secretary Brigham, of the Agricultural Department, today expressed the opinion that the American farmer this year would receive in the aggregate from \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000 in excess of what they received last year for their farm products. This, he says, means much to farmers, as they have learned in the season of hard times through which they have passed to economize where they could, and to be careful in buying. They will use the money that they receive for their crops to pay off their debts, cancel mortgages and in making improvements on the farms and farm buildings. This seems like a vast sum, but statistics sustain the claim.

Colonel Brigham also predicted that the increase in the price of farm products would benefit the laboring element. The price of labor, he said, did not decline with the price of farm products, and for some time the farmers were forced to pay as much for the services of those who did this work as ever, which this year were cut in two. "Inasmuch as wages did not decline, I see no reason why they should be expected to rise with the advance of farm products, which are now bringing only fair prices," he said. "Still, the laboring man will be benefited by the advance in prices. The farmer will discharge his indebtedness and will make improvements which will require labor. He will purchase more of the products of labor, putting a vast amount of money in circulation, and this will create a demand for labor in all lines, and men who have been without employment or only partially employed will work full time at fair wages."

Mountain Railroad in San Domingo.

United States Consul Grimke, at San Domingo, has informed the State Department of the completion of a railroad from Puerto Plata to Santiago, about forty miles, over two mountain ranges. American and British capitalists invested in the road, and several American engineers have been engaged in its building.

Tillman on the Stump.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, on August 30th delivered a speech at Troy, N. Y., on the subject of silver, the tariff and the general cussedness of politics. On the 31st he also spoke in Brooklyn, his subject being "Duty of Democrats." The Senator goes from New York State to Pennsylvania, where he begins a series of speeches in the mining districts. His flight in New York, so he says, is to keep the Hill crowd from beating the Chicago platform.

ENCHANTING LAND, FAREWELL!

Rabbi David Marx Writes of His Visit To "The Land of The Sky."

It is a relief to leave the busy haunts of men; the cities crowded with humanity, sweltering beneath the burdens of toil and the hot mid-summer sun and send our course to the lofty summit of mountain.

How invigorating are the breezes that ramble through the cloud-kissed regions, sweet with the frankincense of fresh-leaved forests. The soul undergoes transformation. A new freedom possesses body and mind. The voices of the mountains stir to the quick every latent energy; and nature, unfolding within, breathes new life.

"Land of the sky!" Whoever named thee so, spoke no idle word, but truer were the thought: "Gateway 'twixt earth and heaven." This region is most charming. Pelion is not piled on Ossa, but banked against each other; like the huge waves of ruffled sea, mountain succeeds mountain, dense with luxuriant foliage, until lost in the haziness of the distant blue, a veritable sea of mountains threatens to engulf the verdant valley that nestles below us, quietly resting, securely guarded by its hoary sentinels of thick-veined cliffs. Here earth looks to heaven with smiling countenance, and heaven rejoices at the gladness of earth. The very clouds, that "rise like exhalations" from the valley, and uninvited enter our apartments, wear an air of fellowship. Phantomlike, as a breath they pass and array their battalions of cumuli to glorify the departure of the day's sun.

And when night majestically spreads her star-studded mantle over the bosom of earth, and one by one the many pointed constellations twinkle with roguish friendliness, how much more brightly appear these silvery decorations from our mountain retreat than when obscured and dimmed by clouds of valley or smoke of city.

Here the lover of natural scenery finds undying satisfaction. Every step shifts the slides of the marvelous panorama and throws before the eye a dissolving view of blending shades, color, outline and background, an entrancing picture, a view that is never the same. Here nature charms by her creative powers. With unflagging zeal she constantly retouches her handiwork, lest the eye grow weary and the soul become satisfied. Here heaven and earth meet in a kiss of such gentle tenderness that vision cannot discern the touching of their lips.

Softly, almost unconsciously, a spirit of pride enters our heart, and with the beneficence of a school lad, we claim partnership in this grand country. A patriotic impulse seizes us. Our soul harmonizes with nature. Our being thrills with a new love for this "sweet liberty."

As we wind our way over roads carved through stubborn rocks, we marvel at the works of man and confess our obligations toward the skillful and daring engineers and surveyors who have wrestled from nature royal highways.

Gratitude and recognition are due those whose brain and brawn devised and accomplished the wonderful winding mazes of these mountain paths over which we travel with ease, comfort and pleasure. Neither man nor beast seems to tire as mile upon mile of labyrinthian county pike is covered.

What a wonderful necromancer is this gaunt old mountain. Every bend of the road jingles with our senses and the grand orchestra of nature plays suitable accompaniments to the dexterity of the conjurer. A low murmur as the Philemons and Paucises vow to one another love eternal; a soft rustle of the lowly plants, eager to make their presence known; a soothing sound from the contesting waters that in gentle rivalry precipitate each other over the steep, rock cliffs amidst the plaudits of their moist friends, destined to fall into the rock-hollowed basin worn by centuries of battering—all these sweet melodies of the mountain hymn a psalm to the Maker of all, a glorious soul-stirring hallelujah. They lift the soul of man above the worries and burdens of life. The nebulae of cares are dissipated by the gentle wootings of nature, beautified by the land of deity.

Beautiful mountains of North Carolina, so calm and majestic; so lofty and inspiring! Would that mankind might behold ye, noted in the tints of woodland, the hazy blue of atmosphere, the soft shadow of clouds and the benign radiance of heaven! Upon your summits, the king of day smiles with warm-hearted geniality, and the full-faced orb of night sheds her softest beams of silvery brightness. Round you play the storms of heaven, terribly majestic! Amongst you dwell the peace of sunshine and the grace of beauty!

With regret we leave your hallowing presence and the abode of your hardy sons filling the steep slopes of your stout ribbed sides. Back to the haunts of men we wander, our vacation ended. Homeward we turn our reluctant step, but with a new born strength to assume the duties of life; richer in health; wealthier in activity; nobler in thought.

Enchanting land, farewell!
DAVID MARX.
Atlanta Constitution, Aug. 11.

Grand Army of the Republic.

The Grand Army of the Republic met at Buffalo, N. Y. It was the largest meeting ever held. President McKinley and Governor Black were in attendance. A resolution approving the project of the late Gen. Wm. B. Hosten to establish a sanitarium on Castle Pinckney Island, at Charleston, S. C., harbor, was unanimously adopted.

At the request of the citizens of Buffalo, President McKinley rode at the head of the line in the G. A. R. parade as far as the reviewing stand, where he taken the seat previously assigned to him, and revisited the veterans as they passed by.

Millions in a Fishery Combine.

Edwin Corbin, of Chicago, Ill., has closed a deal amalgamating the United States and Canadian Lakes fisheries companies, whereby the control of twenty companies passes into the hands of a British company with \$5,000,000 capital. Mr. Corbin, who is in London, sails for the United States next week, accompanied by a staff of British accountants to initiate the consolidation.