

OVER SIX MILLION FARMERS IN STATES

Of These 5,440,619 are White Farmers and 920,883 are Coloured-- Total, 6,361,502

GREATEST NUMBER IN EAST

But the Largest Farms are Found West of the Mississippi--From 100 to 175 Acre Farms Rated as the Most Numerous.

Washington, August 21.—The age of farmers in the United States, and the relationship existing between the age of the farm operators, the size of the farm operated, and the character of tenure, by sections, geographic divisions, and States, for 1910, are given in a bulletin issued by William J. Harris, Director of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This is the first publication of such information by the Census Bureau.

Data for 6,361,502 farm operators of all ages in the United States are given in the report. Of these 5,440,619 were white farmers, and 920,883 colored. Of the total of 6,361,502 farmers, 419,399 were twenty-four years of age and under in 1910; 1,413,876, twenty-five to thirty-four years of age; 1,371,469, thirty-five to forty-four years; 1,482,707, forty-five to fifty-four years; 947,524, fifty-five to sixty-four years; 554,570, sixty-five years and over, and 22,026 of unknown age.

By percentages, the corresponding figures show that 6.59 per cent. of all farmers were twenty-four years of age and under; 22.22 per cent., twenty-five to thirty-four years of age; 24.70 per cent., thirty-five to forty-four years; 14.89 per cent., forty-five to sixty-four years; 8.72 per cent., sixty-five years and over; and 0.25 per cent. of unknown age.

Three Age Groups.

The distribution of farmers by age, for each section of the country, shows that in each of the three age groups, twenty-four years and under, twenty-five to thirty-four years, and thirty-five to forty-four years, the South contained the larger proportion, but that after forty-four years of age the percentages in the North were greater. In every age group the percentage of farmers in that portion of the country east of the Mississippi River was greater than that to the west of it.

Owing to the number of colored farmers in the South, where they constituted over one-fourth of the total, the percentage of white farmers was greater in the South than in the North in the youngest age group only. Among colored farmers in the South the percentage falling in the "sixty-five years and over" group was nearly as great as that in the "twenty-four years and under" group.

"A wide difference was shown," the report says, "in the financial status of the farmers in the New England and West North Central divisions, especially those in the younger age groups. In the West North Central division 70 per cent. of the farmers twenty-four years and under and 50 per cent. of those twenty-five to thirty-four years of age were tenants, the corresponding percentages in the New England division being twenty-four and seventeen, respectively. That these young men were tenants for financial reasons is sufficiently evidenced by the rapidly with which they graduated into the younger age groups with increasing years of age."

"Probably the most important feature of the survey," says the report, "is the fact that the owners, mortgaged, who were twenty-four years and under were in these cases through inheritance either of the farms or the means for their purchase. In view of this, the fact that these two owner classes formed 64 per cent. of all farmers in this age group in the New England, and only 21 per cent. in the West North Central division, is significant of the times of settlement of the two sections of the country."

"For the United States as a whole, on farms up to forty-nine acres in size, the twenty-four to thirty-four years age group of farmers was the largest, on farms of 50 to 174 acres, the thirty-five to forty-four years group, and on those of 175 acres and upward the forty-five to fifty-four years group.

"The relatively large percentage which farmers sixty-five years and over formed of the smallest farms in comparison with the larger sizes may be due to the desire to give up the care of large farms (renting them in many cases), while at the same time they do not wish to give up active life entirely, and so retain a small portion under their own management, sufficiently large, however, to be considered a farm for census purposes. The lessening importance of the large farms after forty-five to fifty-four years on the large farms may be due in some degree to the same cause, but probably to a much greater extent to the division of the farms into smaller holdings in the settlement of estates and to the tendency to break up the large plantations of the South and the great ranches of the West.

Numerically Most Important.

"In the country as a whole the 100 to 175-acre farms were the most important, numerically speaking, although the next two smaller sizes were but little less so. The 175 to 499-acre class ranked fourth, and those under 19 acres fifth. In the two age groups 24 years and under, the largest number of farms were from 20 to 49 acres. In the next three age groups the 100 to 174 class ranked first, while in the 65 years and over group it was the 50 to 99-acre class.

"The great importance of the large farms in the West was shown in the percentage of farms of 500 acres or over, being more than three times that of either the North or the South, and that of farms of 1,000 acres and over more than five times as large. In the North and the West these large farms (500 acres or over) reached their highest percentages in the 45 to 64 years group, and in the South in the next older, 55 to 64 years group.

MAILS GOING TO EUROPE

Washington, August 21.—Mail for Europe is being dispatched several times a week now, the Post Office Department announced.

Mail for Germany and Austria-Hungary is sent by steamers landing at ports in Italy, Norway, Holland or Denmark.

The American Line steamer Philadelphia has just taken mail for all parts of Europe except Germany and Austria-Hungary.

London cable says that attendance at music halls and theatres is undiminished, and many Americans spend afternoons and evenings at play houses. English seaside resorts face a ruined season. Food prices are lower, except sugar. Grain cargoes from captured German vessels were sold Tuesday at current prices.

AMERICA SHOULD REDEEM OBLIGATIONS TO BRITAIN

Boston Bank Points out That in 1867 Mather Land Lent the United States \$100,000,000 in Gold—Not Once Were Bars Raised Against that Country.

Boston, August 21.—A Boston banker and close student of economics says:

"To maintain her own integrity the United States should redeem her obligations to England and settle them at once in gold. It is not a case of loaning to England, but of owing, for mercantile credits represent the balance against the United States.

"At the height of the 1907 crisis England lent this country \$100,000,000 in gold and not once were the bars raised against this nation. How can New York ever aspire to the position of clearing house center of the world if at the first signs of disturbance she 'ties down' on her just obligations.

"The natural solution of the problem has already been suggested by England itself through the proposal to establish a credit balance at the Bank of Ottawa to which gold might be shipped. This would entirely obviate the heavy expense and danger incidental to shipping gold abroad.

"The important fact to be borne in mind is that within six months all this gold should be back in New York again in satisfaction of the enormous balances built up by the United States through the shipment of grains and foodstuffs and the elimination of foreign tourist expenditures, which are no inconsiderable item.

All Europe is now virtually a consumer of the United States alone is the big producer of the world. That fundamental fact alone means the creation of an enormous credit balance abroad in a short time. We can well afford to spare England some gold in the meantime."

BRITAIN'S TRADE WILL BOOM DURING WAR

Motherland has not Recruited Her Army at the Expense of Her Home Industries

SLACKNESS ONLY TEMPORARY

American Railroader Says That Farmers Has Great Chance to Reap Big Profits on His Crops and Expects Cheap Labor Influx After Hostilities Are Over.

New York, August 21.—Anyone who thinks that England even in the midst of war will relinquish her strongholds of foreign trade to the United States without a struggle is going to be sadly fooled, in the opinion of the head of one of the country's largest railroads.

"Don't think for a minute that England will recruit her army at the expense of her home industries," he said, "unless it becomes absolutely necessary. England's manufacturing plants will be kept running, and England's foreign trade, at least that important part of it, with South America, the Far East and the United States will be as active as ever. In fact, I look for a boom in England's trade during the war.

With the continental workshops closed, and manufacturing in the great producing countries, Germany and France, almost at a standstill, England has an opportunity to cut in, and actually increase her business with those countries not involved in war.

Decided Turn in Trade.

"In the United States there may be an animated suspension of business lasting for six weeks or so, but after that trade and industry should take a decided turn for the better.

"If the farmer is financially able to hold his grain, he ought to make a 'clean up' on his year's crop. It is largely a question of whether the station and terminal elevator facilities are sufficient for storing the grain until its free movement can be assured. England and Japan should be large purchasers of our cotton. Incidentally, Germany is not likely to want our wheat as much as our rye. A few years ago when the German rye crop was almost a failure, the government attempted to substitute wheat bread for rye in the army. There was almost a mutiny. The German fighting man is accustomed to rye, and he won't take anything else.

Savings Swept Away.

"While the destruction of capital, with the large C, is being discussed as one of the inevitable results of the war, don't forget that the savings of the little investor in Europe are going to be quite swept away. Savings that have taken years and years to accumulate by dint of hard and arduous labor will go into the maw of Mars. Following the war I believe that there will be a big influx of cheap labor into this country. The continental workingman, when peace is made, will return from the field to find many instances that his trade, his industry and his resources have practically been wiped out. He will turn to the United States as a refuge, and I look to see big jumps in our immigration figures.

"The small American workingman, now living in the cities and towns, and spending practically all that he makes—might think about this possible competition and turn his attention to the 'back to the farm' idea."

"STATIST" ON WAR LOANS

American Told It Would Do Service to the World by Refusing to Lend Belligerents.

The London Statist, of August 8, in an article entitled "How America Can Save Mankind," has this to say:

"What we would suggest very respectfully to our American readers is that they would do a service to themselves and to mankind in general, even including all the belligerents, if they would extend their neutrality so far as to refuse to lend to any of those engaged in the war while it lasts. The sooner it is brought to an end, the better it will be for all the parties engaged. Therefore, those who refuse supplies that may be used for warlike purposes will really be rendering a service, even to those to whom they deny assistance."

The Argentine House of Deputies has approved a bill creating an embassy at Washington.

It is estimated that American consumers have \$60,000,000 of orders in France which have been held up by war. American commercial interests are urging resumption of French industrial activity, especially in silk, lace, muslins, and dressmakers' goods.

NOTES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES

Improved gas service for Sag Harbor, Southampton, Bridgehampton and East Hampton, L.I., is assured by an order of the New York Public Service Commission permitting the Long Island Gas Corporation to purchase the works, system franchises and property of the Sag Harbor Lighting Co., gas franchisees of Harry P. Cook in the town and village of Southampton and to issue securities to make extensions and improvements throughout the territory.

An issue of \$200,000 of the 5 per cent twenty-five year first mortgage bonds, \$75,000 common and \$125,000 preferred stock of the Long Island Gas Corporation is authorized; \$85,000 of the bonds must be sold for not less than \$75,000 with which the Sag Harbor property will be purchased. The rest of the bonds must not be sold at less than 85 and the stock at not less than par.

With this sum high pressure trunk lines and equipment will be installed from Sag Harbor to Southampton and from Bridgehampton to East Hampton. Distribution lines will be installed in these communities and improvements to generators and existing lines throughout the territory will be made.

Vice-Chancellor Backus at Trenton, N.J., has appointed James Kerney of this city receiver for the Interstate Telephone Co. His bond was fixed at \$50,000. Application for the receiver was made by Edward S. Green of New York, a bondholder, who alleged insolvency. He placed the liabilities of the company \$1,000,000 in excess of its assets. The Interstate controls most of the independent lines in New Jersey, operating in conjunction with similar lines in Pennsylvania. Mr. Bell charged that it had fallen under the practical domination of the Bell system.

The American Gas and Electric in the last few years has been purchasing a number of electric plants in Ohio and now controls, through the Ohio Light and Power Company, to which the Chillicothe Company undoubtedly will be assigned, properties at Fremont, Fostoria, Tiffin, Canton, Mt. Vernon, Logan, New Straitsville, New Lexington, Belleaire, Shawnee, and a number of other small towns in the State. These plants at present are supplied from central stations at Wheeling, W. Va.; Canton, Newark, Mt. Vernon, Fremont, and Fostoria.

The Southwestern and Columbus Railway Company for June, 1914, reported gross earnings of \$110,025, a decrease of \$1,574 from June, 1903. As there was an increase of \$1,448 in operating expenses, net-earnings decreased \$3,022 and net income for the month was \$12,378, a decrease of \$3,715. For the six months ended June 30, 1914, gross earnings were \$596,845, an increase of \$8,513. Net income after charges and deductions was \$38,128, an increase of \$2,853.

In a brief filed with the State Public Utilities Commission, in support of the Bucyrus city ordinance fixing rates for the Bucyrus Light Heat and Power Co., whose appeal from the ordinance is pending before the city solicitor that the interest of consumers is paramount, and that no public service corporation has the right to plead that it is entitled to any definite return on its investment. The case is being watched with interest by utility companies and municipal officers.

The Ohio Cities Gas Company has issued a consolidated balance sheet of date of August 1. Current assets are shown as \$941,487, of which \$717,417 are in cash, with current liabilities of \$155,099. Property, plant and equipment are carried at \$15,568,019, comparing with a value placed on the property by the Ohio Tax Commission, exclusive of oil and gas producing properties in Ohio and West Virginia, of \$8,321,930.

The Commonwealth Edison Co., of Chicago, has bought 24 acres of land in South Chicago on which to erect a large power plant. The location is in the center of the immense factory district. It is also tributary to the right of way of the Pennsylvania, "Panhandle," Lake Shore and Baltimore and Ohio lines. The track is bounded by Lake Shore tracks the Pennsylvania and the Calumet River.

EFFECT OF OTHER WARS ON PRICES OF SECURITIES

Low Level is Reached Soon After the Outbreak—Second Stage One of Uncertainty and is Followed by a Peace Discounting Movement.

Lacking the barometers of stock markets to determine the effect of the present great struggle upon security prices, investors may derive a morsel of comfort from the study of other wars and their effects during the last half century. It is true that the present titanic clash of arms is without precedent in the world's history, but as it is conceded that the world is not coming to an end, it is not unreasonable to assume that the security markets will move in a general way as they have in the past, under conditions approximating those now obtaining.

Declaration of war has always been accompanied by a severe decline in security prices, the extent of the decline depending largely upon the importance of the countries engaged. On the day of the declaration of the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870, New York Stock Exchange prices declined from 2 to 5 points, but within a fortnight the New York and London markets had seen their worst. Previous to the declaration of war against Spain on April 19, 1898, the stock market here had been in a semi-panic condition, and the war declaration saw a further break of 4 to 5 points; but by the middle of May the lost ground had nearly all been recovered. The stock market here was indifferent to England's war declaration against the Boers, but sympathized to a considerable degree with the intense depression in London in the latter part of 1899. After that the great commercial prosperity in this country permitted security markets to disregard foreign bearish influences.

Within a month after the declaration of the Russo-Japanese war, Feb. 8, 1904, the stage of acute depression in securities here had passed. In the case of the Balkan war, which started in October, 1912, the market here continued advancing until foreign selling drove it down from 5 to 10 points. The low point in security prices was not reached until the following June, but the depression here was due as much to adverse internal conditions as to outside influences.

If there is anything in precedent as shown by the foregoing illustrations, it would appear that the low point in security markets in war times is reached, as a rule, shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, and that after a period of uncertainty of varying length, the markets begin to discount peace.

DETERMINE WHEN SHIPMENTS OF GOLD BECOME NECESSARY

Foreign Exchange Authority Would Have a Body Constituted to Settle a Problem That Has Long Agitated the Money Market.

New York, August 21.—A foreign exchange authority who was fortunate enough to, on or before July 26th, purchase all the cable exchange on London he needed, says: "The position of the national banks and trust companies against any unnecessary movements of gold is a sound one. Nevertheless some way must be found to insure whatever movement of gold is necessary.

"The problem is, therefore, to establish somebody, or a group of financial men, that would determine in all foreign exchange transactions whether a shipment of gold was necessary or not.

"I would suggest a clearing house for foreign exchange transactions, that all rates for gold to satisfy legitimate commercial credits be referred to a clearing house and that, in case of necessity, shipment of gold be permitted. I would suggest, further, the scrutiny and ratification of all foreign exchange transactions with a requirement that they be revised by some disinterested authority.

"The foreign exchange position reveals that there are proper commercial credits that can only be satisfied by a shipment of gold and for payment of such items a way should be found.

"I would suggest further that any houses which requested permission to ship gold for the sole purpose of making a profit, and without the backing of a commercial transaction, should be black-listed and prevented from any shipment of gold."

CEMENT EXPORTS TO ALL PARTS OF GLOBE

Output in United States has Grown Over 1,000 Per Cent. in Twenty-Three Years

LESS TAKEN BY CANADA

Production Across the Line Rose From Eight Million Barrels in 1890 to Ninety-three Million in 1913—American Imports Have Fallen Off Greatly.

Washington, August 21.—An increasing share of the rapidly growing consumption of cement in the United States is being supplied by the domestic industry, production having risen from 8,000,000 barrels in 1890 to 93,000,000 in 1913, while imports of cement have fallen from 21,000,000 barrels in 1890 to 3,827 barrels in the fiscal year 1914, with one exception the lowest total reported in many years.

The United States, according to the latest information received by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, leads the world in the production of cement, its output being approximately four times as much as that of England and nearly three times that of Germany.

Is Strikingly Illustrated.

The relation of imports and exports to domestic production of cement is strikingly illustrated in the following table, which shows, in millions of pounds, the growth or decline in each during the past thirty years:

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
1885	1,577	236	28
1890	3,040	1,034	33
1895	3,318	1,339	32
1900	6,548	955	38
1905	15,239	339	390
1910	24,852	192	315
1914	93,169	38	909

*Data for 1913; figures for 1914 not yet available. Porto Rico in the last four years has purchased over 1,000,000 barrels (442,000,000 pounds) of cement from continental United States, or more than its total purchase in this line from all other sources in the decade ending with 1910. For 1913 the shipments of American cement to Porto Rico aggregated 378,862 barrels, compared with only 2,000 barrels in 1900, when the development of that island under American control had not actively begun.

Most Rapidly Decreased.

Germany, Belgium, England and France, in Europe, and Canada and China in other parts of the world, are the countries from which our imports of Roman, Portland and other hydraulic cement have most rapidly decreased in the last five years. Imports from Germany have dropped from 75,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 21,375,000 in 1913; those from Belgium from 56,000,000 to less than 250,000, and those from France from 20,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds. China is the only remaining country from which the imports of cement exceed 4,000,000 pounds in 1913. Our exported cement goes to all parts of the world, but chiefly to Panama, Canada and Cuba. Last year Brazil and Mexico offered large markets, and in general all of North and South America. Only negligible quantities go to Europe and Asia, while only 14,100 barrels went in 1913 to British West Africa and 3,222 barrels to Australia.

NEW YORK CITY MATURITIES

Temporary Gold Loan May be Floated to Meet Obligations Abroad, Due September and October.

Floating of a temporary gold loan by New York City to meet its obligations maturing abroad in September and October is reported to be under consideration. Comptroller Prendergast says, however, that no arrangements have yet been made.

New York City's obligations maturing abroad up to the latter part of January total \$82,623,000, of which about \$67,000,000 are held in England and the balance in France. The maturities by months are as follows:

Month	Amount
September	\$12,150,000
October	13,640,000
November	38,275,000
December	15,350,000
January	3,207,000
Total	\$82,623,000

On August 15, the city had outstanding \$78,000,000 revenue bonds and bills, issued in anticipation of payment of taxes, and \$25,461,500 corporate stock notes, issued in anticipation of the next bond sale.

Paris Matin declares Austria is beginning to ask herself if she has not been tragically duped by Germany. Germany has asked 150,000 men from Austria for assistance on the French frontier.

HE WOULD LIQUIDATE ALL DEBTS IN GOLD

Banker Holds That America Should Meet Obligations Unhesitatingly When Due

SCHIFF OFFERS EXPLANATION

Says That Course Indicated is Imperatively Called For Both by Good Business Policy and by Consideration of United States' Good Name Abroad.

New York, August 21.—Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, made a statement yesterday about part as follows:

"Such widespread and extraordinary misconception and misinterpretation has arisen as to Mr. Schiff's proposal at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that he deems it right to state concisely what he did say and propose.

"First, he advocated that such of our debts in Europe as are not covered by the provisions of the existing moratoria, and in particular, the maturing obligations of municipalities like the city of New York or of railroad and other corporations held by the public in Europe, should be paid unquestionably and unhesitatingly when due, and that, to the extent that the means for making such payments abroad cannot be obtained through exchange transactions, they must be provided through the export of gold, even if this involves some strain upon ourselves.

Good Business Policy.

"Mr. Schiff is convinced that this course is imperatively called for both by good business policy and by consideration of our good name abroad, and by preservation of those credit facilities for our merchants, and that market for our securities among some time come, as they have been in the past, and which any attempt to evade or delay the payment of our debts in Europe in the present emergency would seriously jeopardize, if not entirely forfeit.

"Secondly, he proposed, inasmuch as the necessary gold was not obtainable elsewhere, the banks should give it up (which, in view of the forthcoming movement of our foodstuffs, etc., to Europe, would be not at all likely to involve any serious drain), and to the extent needed should inquire upon their legal reserve, and that in order to keep such reserve up to the prescribed legal limit, nominally the banks should be permitted as an emergency measure to keep a moderate portion of their reserves in bank notes."

Legal and Orderly Form.

"This proposition would simply give a legal and orderly form to that which the banks under the stress of circumstances have already actually done. Whether the banks, as they have done in this and former emergencies, infringe upon their legal reserve without express legal authorization, or whether, as Mr. Schiff suggested, they infringe upon their reserve and, under legislative authority, make up the extent of such infringement by counting bank notes as reserves, makes, of course, no difference whatsoever in fact.

"It is not for a moment sought to deny that banking bank notes as part of a reserve is unsound, but with withhold fulfillment of obligations in the exact manner in which they were originally entered into, is worse than unsound, and, of two evils, the lesser had better be chosen."

TENDENCY TOWARD CONCENTRATION SHOWN IN COAL DISTRIBUTION

This Trend in Direction of Large Operations is Characteristic of Both the Eastern and the Western Coal Dealers.

Washington, August 21.—For five years the United States Geological Survey has collected coal production statistics showing the distribution of output among five classes of mines, rated according to their productive capacity.

Comparisons of these complications indicate that even in this short period the tendency toward concentration into large unit operations is marked. In the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania such concentration was evident before 1908, and there has been further progress in the same direction.

In the bituminous mines in these five years there has been an increase in annual production of nearly 100 million tons, but practically no increase in the number of commercial mines.

There has, however, been a most significant change in the number and production of the mines of the first class, those producing 200,000 tons or over, the increase in number being 29 per cent, and the output of 694 of these mines in 1913, averaging nearly 250,000 tons, as contrasted with 300,000 tons, the average production per mine of this class in 1909.

The proportion of the total production contributed by the mines of the first class has increased in the five years from 42 1/2 to 50 1/2 per cent.

This tendency toward large operations is characteristic of both Western and Eastern coal fields, the six States showing the largest percentage of production from mines of the first class being Utah, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Mexico and Montana in the order named.

Table showing production by classes of mines and other details are included in the annual report on the coal industry by E. W. Parker, of the Geological Survey, which is now in press.

PANAMA CANAL LUMBER RATES

Established at \$19 Per 1,000 Feet For Rough 30-Foot Lengths.

Tacoma, Wash., August 21.—Thirteen dollars per 1,000 for rough 30-foot lengths and less, with weight based on board measurements in the rough, is the first lumber rate established for the Panama route between the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts, it was announced by W. R. Grace and Co., operating the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Line.

The announcement ends a long period of suspense for lumber interests. For lengths from 30 to 49 feet 1 additional will be charged; for lengths exceeding 40 feet and up to 50 feet the rate is established at \$17.

Thirteen-dollar cut of \$4 per 1,000 feet, as compared with the present rate via the Strait of Magellan. Lumbermen expect an eventual \$10 rate via Panama.

The ordinance prohibiting dogs in New York City streets unlicensed will go into effect on September 15.

UNSETTLED MARKET FOR ALL DRY GOODS

Market Situation is a Disquieting Factor—Supplies are Short—Mean Increased Use of Cotton

PRINT CLOTHS UNIMPROVED

Shortage of Dye-stuffs is Causing Trouble in Manufacturing Circles in the United States—Chemicals are Also Growing Short—Conditions are Settled—Prices Have Advanced.

Exclusive Leased Wire to The Journal of Commerce New York, August 21.—Conditions throughout dry goods trade remain very unsettled. Inability to procure sufficient supplies of dye-stuffs is causing no small anxiety among staple printers, as they have all exhausted their supply of certain important dyes such as reds and the fast dyes for delicate shades in the lace and embroidery trade the situation is very unsatisfactory for the narrow cloth trade which was based on the fear of a city of goods due to the cessation of exports. Even these goods have advanced rapidly, but even those who are willing to pay the prices will have difficulty in filling future wants unless shipments from abroad are resumed very soon. The domestic lace and embroidery industry has shown some expansion in the last few years, but it has not grown fast enough to take care of the present situation.

Another disquieting factor is the burlap situation. The acute shortage of this coarse fabric will not only increase use of cotton goods for bagging purposes. A shipment of burlap is now on the way from Calcutta, but it is stated that most of the good already sold. A ship recently arrived at Boston with 24,000,000 yards and the unsold portion of it quickly snapped up.

There has been no improvement in print cloth prices and many of the eastern mills are refusing to do more at existing price levels. Demand for cotton yarn is almost at a standstill, coming only from weavers and knitters to fill immediate wants. In most instances a low, so low in fact that manufacturers hesitate to accept them. It is stated that spinners can now buy new crop cotton at 9 1/2¢ which has induced some to accept business at low prices. Cable advices report some good classes of spot cotton at Liverpool which is the

Acute Shortage in Burlaps.

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