THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND SHAREHOLDER Saturday, Aug. 16, 1913

AMERICAN PIG IR ON PRODUC. TION.

The Bureau of Statistics of the American Iron and Steel Institute has received from the manufacturers complete statistics of the production of all kinds of pig iron in the United States in the first six months of 1913. Every furnace company has been heard from.

The production of all kinds of pig iron in the first half of 1913 amounted to 16,488,602 gross tons, against 15,654,663 tons in the last half of 1912, an increase of 833,939 tons, or over 5.3 per cent. In the first half of 1912 the output was 14,072,274 tons. Comparing the output in the first half of 1912 shows an increase of 2,416,328 or over 17.1

The production of pig iron in the first half of 1913 was 552, 584 tons greater than in the whole of 1908, when the output amounted to 15,-936,018 tons.

It is worthy of mention that in the first half of 1913 the output of pig iron in this country was considerably greater than the total output in Germany and Luxemburg as late as the calendar year 1911, when the production of these countries amounted to 15,574,039 metric tons. Next to the United States, Germany has in recent years been the largest maker of pig iron in the world.

McGIBBON &

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EFFECT OF CHILD LABOR.

Child labor is the bulwark of the illiterate vote. More than one in ten of all the native white American voters in seven States cannot read their ballots, according to the latest census figures. The National Child Labor Committee points out that ten years ago nearly one-third of all the native white American working boys under sixteen were found in these seven States, that lead the country today in illiteracy of native whites.-The Living Church.

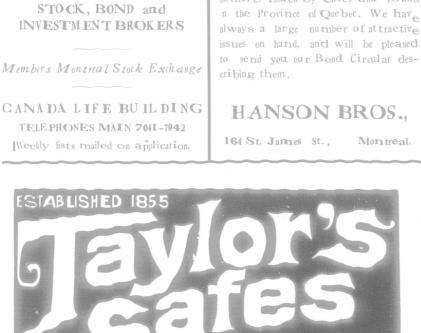
PROSPERITY AND QUARREL OVER SPOILS.

"It is to be presumed," writes the London STATIST, of the financial situation of South-eastern Europe "that there will be no improvement in the economic condition until peace is restored in the Balkans. Even then the belligerents will be so exhausted that it can hardly be hoped they will be able to carry on a very large trade for a considerable

THE CHANGE IN CALLINGS. In years 1696-1700 college graduates of United States entered various professions as follows: ministery, 65. 6%; law, 1.6%; medicine, 3.1%; education, 4.7%; business, 1.6% and public service, 9.4%; from 1896-1900, ministery, 5.9 %; law, 15.6%; medicine, 6.6 %; education, 26.7%; business, 18.8% and public service, 1.0%.



Correspondencesolicited with Mill and Factory Owners in Province of Queber



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