The World's Production of Metals. ANON. (*Mon. Scient., Mercure,* v, 21.)—There were produced in 1909, 844,100 tons of copper, about 100,000 tons more than the previous year, and the consumption increased from 643,700 tons in 1908 to 728,800 tons in 1909. The United States consumed 318,900 tons in 1909, Germany consumed 179,100 tons, England 109,100 and France 73,100.

Of lead 1,052,500 tons were produced. Europe produced 505,800, the United States 339,700, Mexico 118,000, Australia 77,200. The United States used 365,200 tons, Germany 213,200, England 199,500, France 110,400 and Russia 38,300.

There were produced 108,300 tons of tin; 61,500 came from the Straits and 35,500 from Bolivia. Germany produced 8990 tons from Bolivian ores. The United States consumed 42,800 tons; England 17,500; Germany 17,100; France 8,750 and Belgium 1,300.

The United States produced 240,446 tons of zinc, Germany 220,100 and Belgium 167,100. The total production was 783,200 tons.

From a total product of 16,100 tons of nickel, 9,000 were from the United States; 3,100 from Germany and 2,800 from England.

While the consumption of aluminum has risen to 30,800 tons, the production was only 24,200 tons.

Of the 3,200 tons of mercury produced in 1909, England absorbed 1,445 tons and Germany 723 tons.

Commercial Silicon. ANON. (*Mon. Scient., Mercure,* v, 20.)—Commercial silicon is produced at Niagara Falls, by F. I. Tone's process. The furnace used consists of two electrodes plunged into a mixture of coke and sand. A furnace of 1200 h. p. yields 594 to 792 pounds for every five hours. Three qualities are produced containing 90, 95 and 97 per cent. of silicon. The first is used as a deoxidizer in the purification of steel. It is worth $120 per ton by the car-load.

Sical is an alloy of silicon and calcium formed by the reduction of lime by silicon; it is used in the purification of steel.

Commercial Metallic Uranium. W. P. JORRISSEN AND A. P. H. TRIVELLI. (*Chem. Weekblad.,* viii, 59.)—On exposing commercial metallic uranium to cathode rays a considerable quantity of nitrogen was evolved. It was found that the commercial product contained 13 per cent. of uranium nitride (U_3N_4) and 1.25 per cent. of carbon.

Phosphate Deposits in Montana. *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter,* Feb. 20, 1911.)—The U. S. Geological Survey reports extensive phosphate deposits in and near the canyon of the Big