The total value of the production was $10,649,923, as against $8,082,264 for the first six months of 1908.

There were shipped from the silver mines of Cobalt during the above period, 15,360 tons of ore, including concentrates, as against 9,209 tons in the same period of 1908. The increase in the quantity of silver contents being about 45 per cent. Nickel increased 26 per cent. in quantity and pig iron 44 per cent. Iron ore remained about the same, and there was a slight decrease in copper.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., ore receipts at Trail smelter for week ending September 18th. and year to date in tons.

	Week.	Year. to date
Company's Mines—		
Centre Star	3,022	121,335
St. Eugene (concentrates)	353	16,402
Snowshoe	4,366	99,295
Other mines	1,224	46,864
Total	8,965	283,896

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, Trail Smelter, issues the following statistical statement for the month of August, 1909.

Tons ore received.	Month.	Year.
Company's mines	33,908	65,798
Other mines	6,762	12,392
Total ore received	40,670	78,190
Tons ore smelted.		
Copper furnaces	39,721	70,717
Lead Furnaces	4,457	9,733
	44,178	80,450
Metals produced:		
	Ounces.	
Gold	10,517	$215,611
Silver	256,202	131,957
	lbs.	
Copper	431,560	56,167
Lead	3,834,019	103,250
Total gross value	......	$506,985
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
Value of gold	42.53	45.23
Value of silver	26.03	23.43
Value of copper	11.07	11.64
Value of lead	20.37	19.70
	100.00	100.00

TORONTO MARKETS.

Metals.

Oct. 7.—(Quotations from Canada Metal Co., Toronto.)
Spelter, 5¾ to 6 cents per lb. (stronger).
Lead, 3.75 cents per lb.
Antimony, 8½ to 9½ cents per lb.
Tin, 32 cents per lb.
Copper, casting, 13¾ cents per lb.
Electrolytic, 13.75 cents per lb.
Ingot brass, 9 to 12 cents per lb. (metal market very strong).
Oct 7.—Pig Iron (quotations from Drummond, McCall Co.).
Summerlee, No. 1, $24.00 (f.o.b. Toronto).
Summerlee, No. 2, $23.50 (f.o.b. Toronto).
Midland, No. 1, $22.50 (f.o.b. Toronto).
Coal, anthracite, $5.50 to $6.75.
Bituminous, $3.50 to $4.50 for 1¼ lump.

Coke.

Oct. 5.—Connellsville coke (f.o.b. ovens).
Furnace coke, prompt, $2.75 to $2.85 per ton.
Foundry coke, prompt, $2.50 to $2.75 per ton.
Oct. 5.—Tin (Straits), 30.70 cents.
Copper, prime Lake, 13.00 to 13.10 cents.
Electrolytic copper, 12.90 to 13.00 cents.
Copper wire, 14.50 cents.
Lead, 4.37½ to 4.40 cents.
Spelter, 5.90 to 5.95 cents.
Sheet zinc, 8.00 cents.
Antimony, Cookson's, 8.50 cents.
Aluminium, 23.00 to 24.00 cents.
Nickel, 40.00 to 49.00 cents.
Platinum, $26.50 to $30.25 per oz.
Bismuth, $1.75 per lb.
Quicksilver, $43.00 to $44.00 per 75-lb. flask.

SILVER PRICES.

		New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
September	23	51¼	23 11-16
"	24	51¼	23 11-16
"	25	51¼	23 11-16
"	27	51⅛	23⅝
"	28	51⅛	23⅝
"	29	51¼	23 11-16
"	30	51⅜	23¾
October	1	51⅜	23¾
"	2	51⅜	23¾
"	4	51⅜	23¾
"	5	51½	23¾
"	6	51½	23 13-16
"	7	51⅜	23¾
"	8	51¼	23 11-16

MARKET NOTES.

In a circular, dated October 1st, D. Houston & Co., N.Y., have this to say concerning the copper market:—

"The supply and demand problem as it relates to copper is a complex and far-reaching one. The hope for market improvement does not lie so much in the curtailment of output as in an expansion of demand. The modern mining and smelter equipments contemplate operations at high pressure, and if demand lags it must be stimulated by every means possible until it equals production and licks up the surplus stocks. The law of the land, the law of economics, and the necessity of keeping the full complement of labour constantly employed all stand in the way of reducing output. The sensible plan would be to let the development of new properties wait until they are needed. As for the copper mining properties now in the field the world must regard them as permanent factors while ore lasts, organized and equipped to produce up to their capacity irrespective of manufacturing requirements. Shut-downs at mines are expensive remedies, being followed by depreciation of machinery, disorganization of labour forces, and a loss of revenue too heavy for any probable immediate compensating gains likely to accrue. Partial restriction of production also has its drawbacks owing to the increased cost of turning out a smaller product. With the remarkable activity in iron, and the flood of orders pouring into the steel companies, demand for copper will eventually broaden out greatly in a way that will perhaps surprise the entire trade. Copper will yet come in for its full share of the industrial and business prosperity to which the country is looking forward."