

Division of Mineral Dressing and Process Metallurgy.—This unit maintains up-to-date laboratories and mills for the treatment of Canadian ores and ceramic materials, and the development of recommended processes. This service is available to all Canadian producers. In addition, research investigation of special problems is carried out.

Division of Physical Metallurgy.—This Division provides scientific metallurgical services to the Canadian metal-fabricating industries. It carries on research for improving existing alloys, developing new alloys and conserving strategic minerals. Its facilities for work on both ferrous and non-ferrous metals include experimental foundry and die casting, rolling and extruding equipment, also mechanical testing, metallography, corrosion, metal physics and welding laboratories.

Radioactivity Division.—This unit provides services to aid development of radioactive ore deposits in Canada. Its services, available to producers and prospective producers, include developing ore-treatment methods for extracting uranium. The Division carries on research into chemical and physical means of determining radioactivity and on developing instruments to detect radioactive ores.

Division of Fuels.—This Division investigates the methods of exploring, developing, mining, recovering, processing, utilizing and marketing domestic fuels. It maintains laboratories for research on solid, liquid and gaseous fuels including preparation, beneficiation, combustion, carbonization, briquetting and coking of coals; investigations on petroleum, bitumen, natural gas, and concerning hydrogenation of fuels.

Explosives Division.—This unit, in addition to administering the Explosives Act, 1946, and regulations thereunder, carries on research for improving the testing of explosives and assisting manufacturers in their methods and controls. The Explosives Testing and Research Laboratory is maintained jointly with the National Research Council.

Section 5.—World Production of Metallic Minerals and Fuels

World production figures are available only for gold, silver and certain fuels. Tables 36 and 37 give historical figures of world production of gold and silver. These figures are the official returns from foreign countries but in Table 38 estimates have been included where complete data are lacking.

36.—Quantities and Values of World Production of Gold¹, 1936-47

(Source: The Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint)

NOTE.—Figures for intervening years from 1900-25 are given at p. 335 of the 1946 Year Book and 1926-35 at p. 463 of the 1947 edition.

Year	Quantity	Value	Year	Quantity	Value
	oz. fine	\$		oz. fine	\$
1936	32,930,554	1,152,569,390	1942	29,858,342	1,045,041,970
1937	35,118,298	1,229,140,430	1943	20,903,289	731,615,115
1938	37,703,334	1,319,616,690	1944	20,903,289	731,615,115
1939 ²	31,122,723	1,089,295,305	1945	20,205,964	707,208,740
1940	33,678,608	1,178,751,070	1946	21,224,784	742,867,440
1941	33,685,199	1,178,981,965	1947	20,761,643	726,657,505

¹ Valued at \$35 per oz. fine.

² Estimates for those countries not reported were included prior to 1939 but for 1939 and subsequent years they are not contained in the totals.