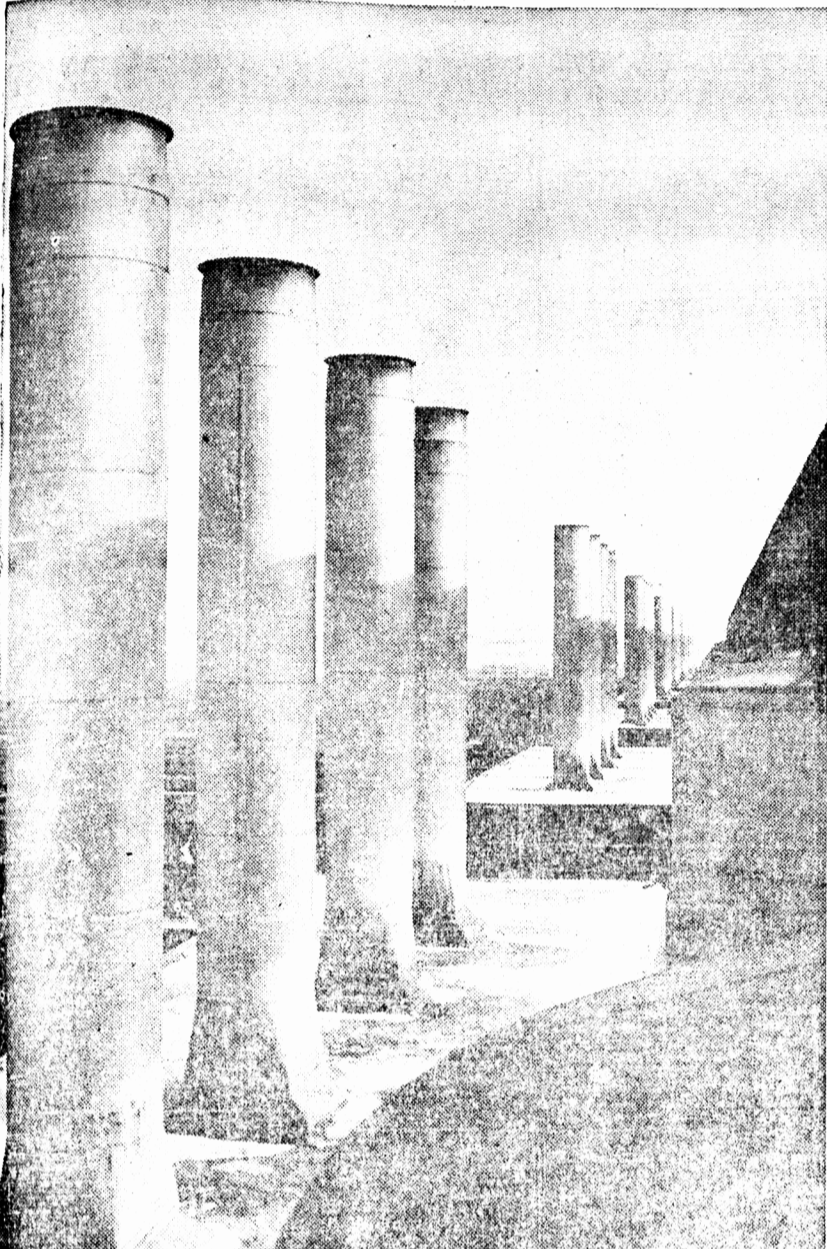
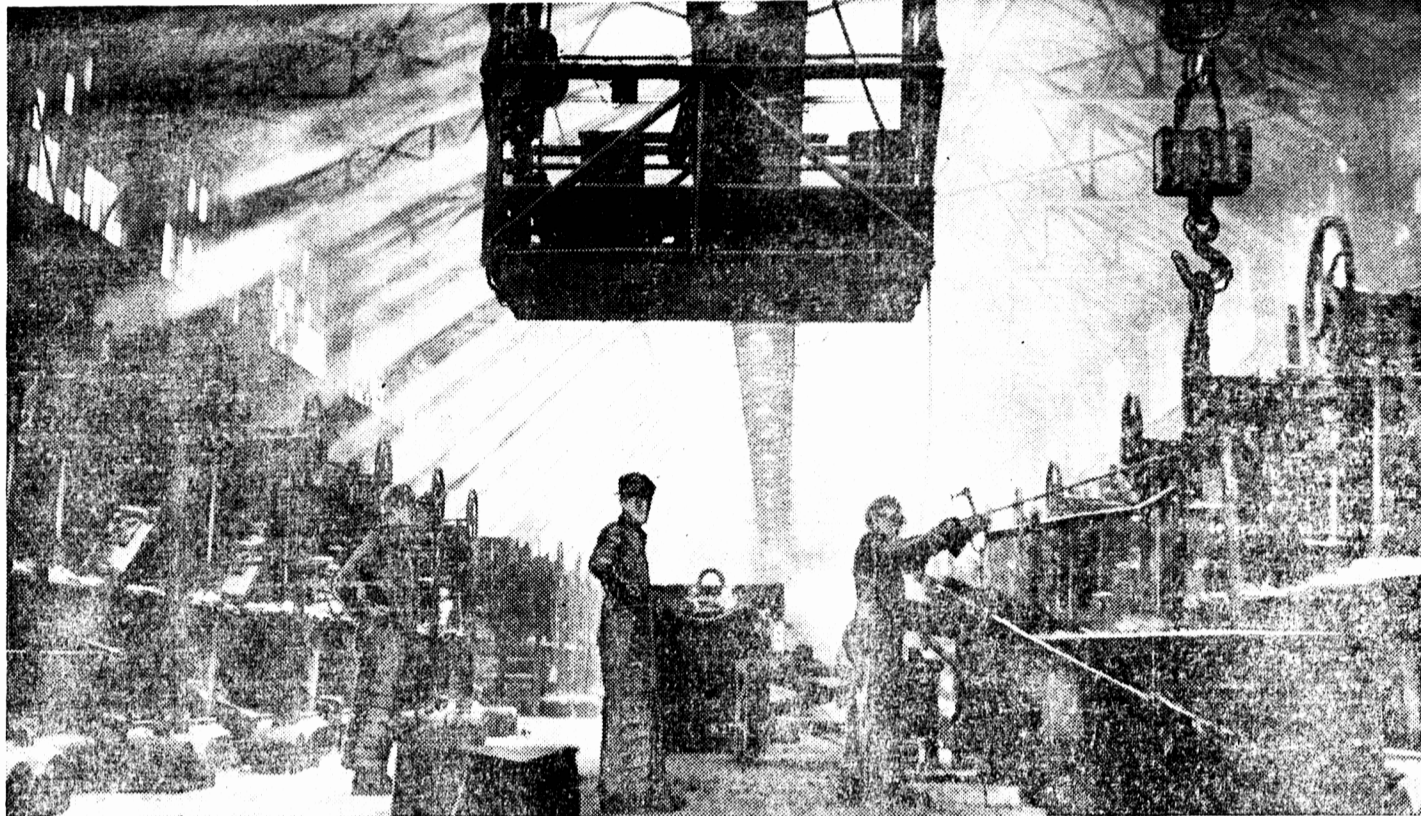


# Canada's Aluminum Production Keeps Pace with Swiftly Mounting Needs of War



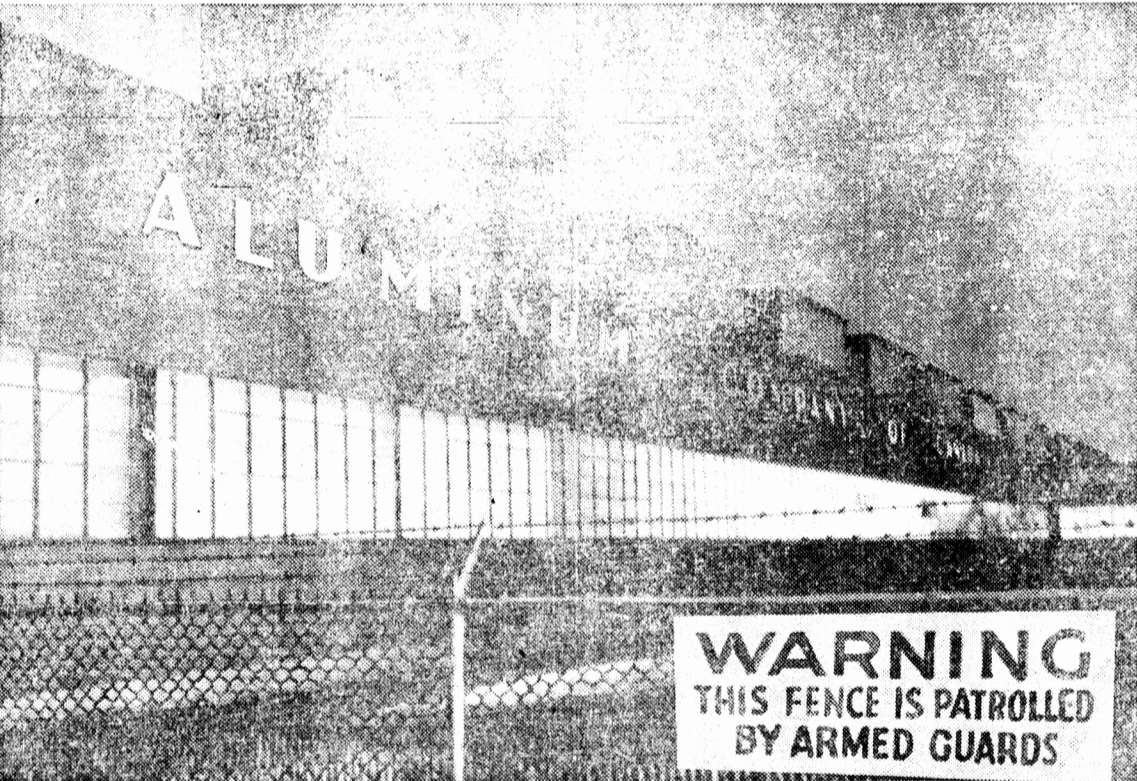
At Arvida, where the aluminum is extracted from Bauxite ore, the chimneys of the potrooms stretch endlessly into the distance. Canada produces 40 percent of United Nations aluminum supply, ships metal to Britain and United States.



Sunlight streams into the dusty potroom of the Arvida plant in the dramatic picture above. Crane operator is just moving up to transfer molten metal from large furnaces to the smaller pots at right hand corner. Joe Tremblay (lower left) is typical aluminum worker. Germain Huard (centre) unloads bauxite from cars. Mask protects him against dust. L. Arsenault (right) is expert pourer.



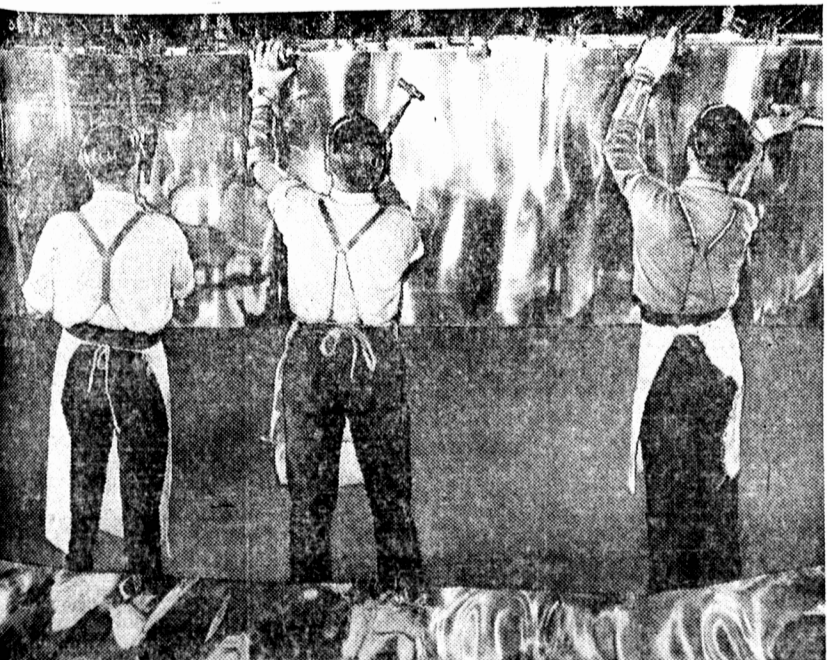
Pouring ingots. The silvery liquid spills from a furnace into moulds that move on a revolving table. Then they are sent on to Kingston for processing.



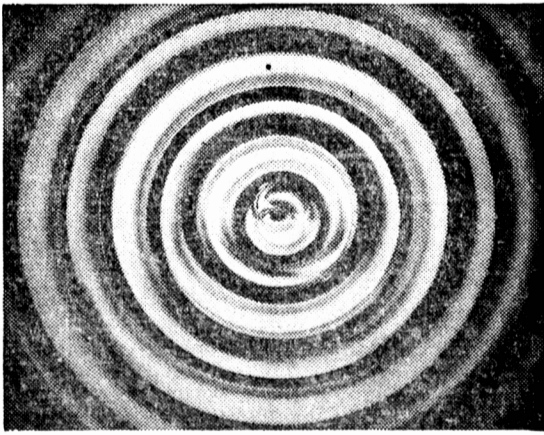
Kingston plant is a modern streamlined structure, probably the most up-to-date Aluminum plant in the world. Here raw ingots are received for processing into the sinews of war; into airplane propellers, sheet aluminum, bars and tubes for airplane parts for which most of factory's production is destined.



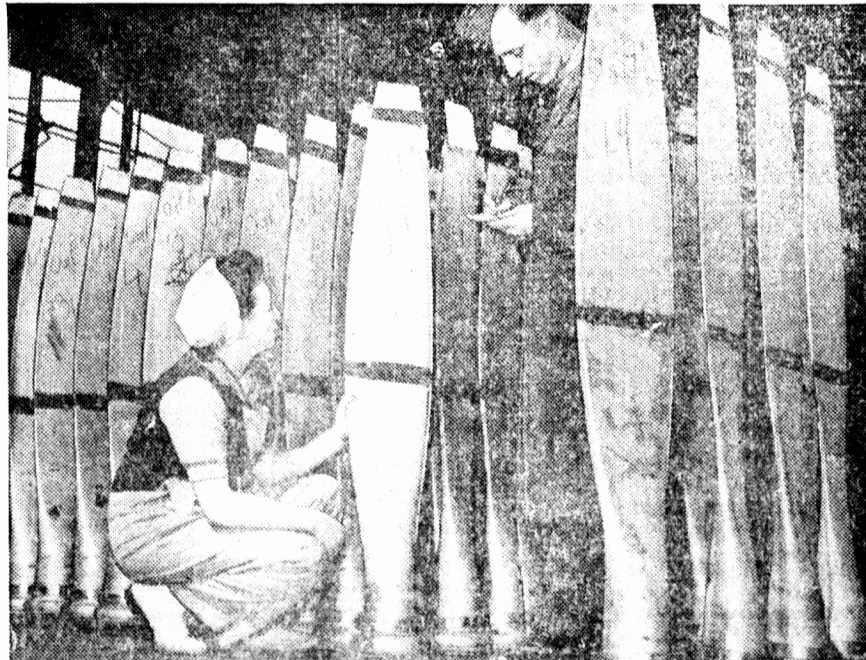
Floam inspection is the job of Dorothy McKay, who works at the Kingston plant. Every process of manufacture is rigorously inspected by trained staff.



Heat treating of aluminum sheets which have been rolled to wafer thinness.



This is Dorothy Partis' eye looking at you through an aluminum tube she is inspecting. Kingston plant works on round-the-clock shifts rolling out vital war material. Quebec's power plus British Guiana's bauxite, Greenland cryolite, Newfoundland fluorspar have given us greatly increased aircraft production.



The R.C.A.F. maintains inspectors at Kingston who check propeller production.

