

mined on Vancouver Island and in the Crowsnest, Telkwa, and Nicola areas. Lesser quantities of sub-bituminous coal are produced, mainly in the Princeton field. In 1951 coal was followed in order of production by sand and gravel, cement, stone, and clay products.

Foremost among post-war developments is the huge project of the Aluminum Company of Canada Limited at Kitimat, in the Prince Rupert area. This project involves the development of over 2,200,000 h.p. of hydro-electric energy through the construction of a dam on the Nechako River and includes also the construction of an aluminum smelter at Kitimat with a planned capacity of 500,000 short tons of aluminum a year. Output is expected to commence in 1954 at an initial rate of 100,000 tons a year. As in the case of Canada's present output of the metal, all the aluminum from the Kitimat project will be produced from imported ore. Cost of the project when completed is estimated at \$600,000,000.

Next in importance is the \$65,000,000 expansion program by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company. This includes modernization of the lead smelter at Trail at an estimated cost of \$12,000,000; construction of an addition to the electrolytic zinc refinery at Trail at a cost of \$3,200,000, mainly to handle increasing tonnages of custom ore as well as concentrates from the Bluebell and other properties the Company is preparing for production; construction of a fertilizer plant at Kimberley to have a capacity of 70,000 tons a year and to cost an estimated \$9,000,000 with completion scheduled early in 1953; construction of a \$30,000,000 power plant on Pend d'Oreille River, also scheduled for completion in 1953; and rehabilitation of the Company's Tulsequah Chief, H.B., Bluebell, and Big Bull mines.

Though other developments are on a smaller scale they are nevertheless impressive. The recent disclosure of large tonnages of much-needed tungsten ore in the Canadian Exploration Company's Dodger property in the Salmo area has resulted in great activity. The Company has been treating the tungsten ore of the Emerald mine for the Federal Government, which owns the tungsten section of the property, and capacity has been increased to 500 tons a day to permit handling of the Company's tungsten ore also. As a result, Canadian production of tungsten will be well in excess of domestic requirements by the end of 1952. The Company's nearby Jersey lead-zinc mine is also developing into a major operation and ore is being milled at a rate of 300,000 tons annually. In the same area, the Reeves MacDonald lead-zinc property which entered production in 1949 has since doubled its output of ore and is now handling about 1,000 tons a day. In the northern coast area the Tulsequah Chief and Big Bull copper-lead-zinc mines were brought into production by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company in 1951, and preparations to start production of lead and zinc concentrates at the Company's Bluebell mine on Kootenay Lake at 500 tons a day and at its H.B. mine near Salmo at 1,000 tons a day are well advanced. A property near Spillimacheen, one at Ainsworth, and another near Cranbrook entered production in 1951 and a zinc-lead mine in the Revelstoke area is nearing production. As a result of these developments, a sizable increase can be expected in the Province's output of lead and zinc.

Most of the iron ore developments are on a small scale as yet but interest in the search for deposits and in the re-examination of properties has been increasing. Argonaut Company Limited, which took an option on the Iron Hill mine near Quinsam Lake on the east coast of Vancouver Island in 1949, commenced shipments of magnetite concentrate from the property in September 1951. The ore is mined