

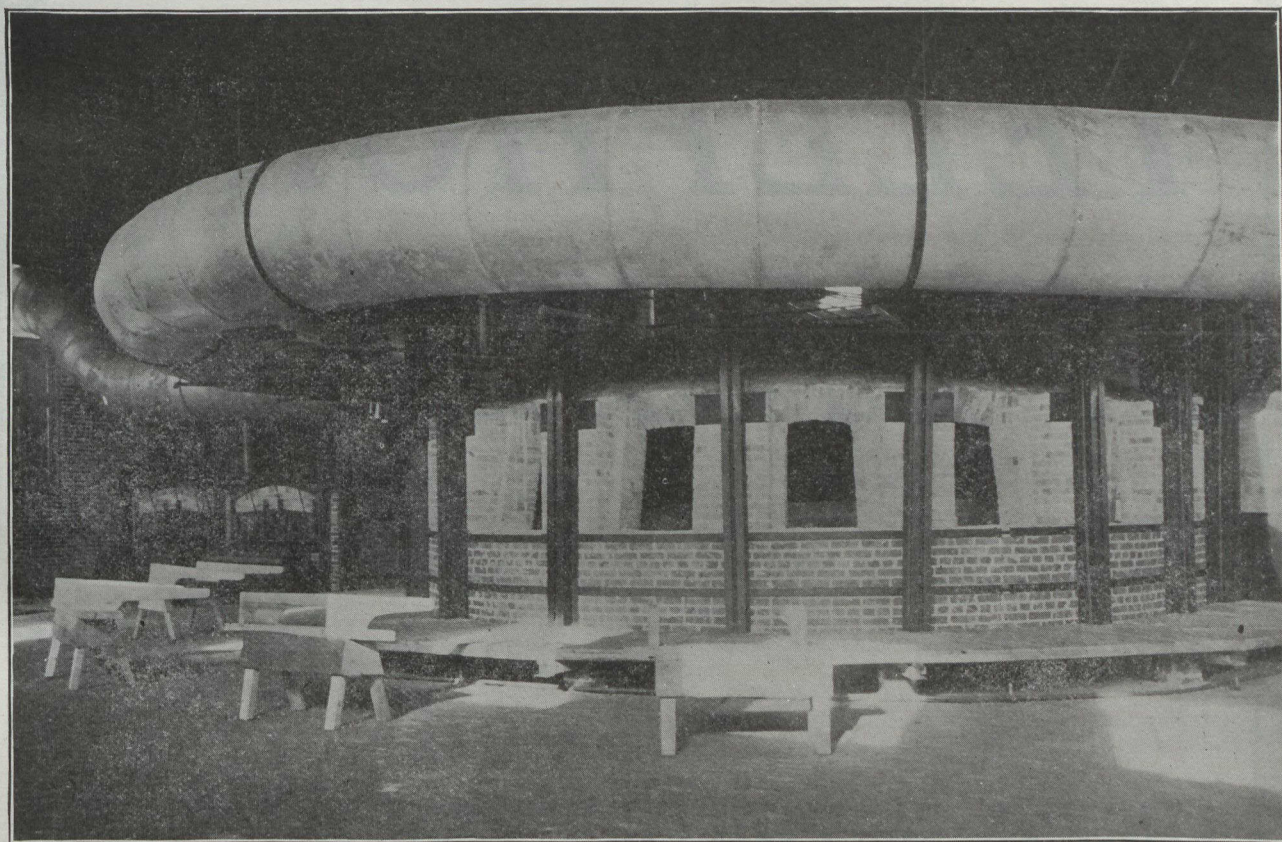
come" glass goods. The furnace, where a temperature of about 2300 degrees is maintained, is heated by gas which is automatically generated by three gas producers, which assimilate 40 tons of coal per diem. At this rate the furnace will take 50 tons of raw material a day, working continually for ten months of the year. Provision is made in the furnaces by means of divisions in the various compartments for the production of glass of different colours, e.g., flint, green and amber. These different colours are produced by the introduction of various chemicals, minerals and metals, such as coal, antimony, arsenic and manganese, which, however are used in comparatively small quantities.

An interesting development in the new glass plant at St. Pierre is the most up to date cooling system,

finished state by a process of gradual cooling, as it passes through the long oven on a moving platform. These annealing ovens are heated with oil, which is stored in huge 10,000 gallon tanks.

The Premier Glass Company is understood to possess the exclusive rights for certain machines which are of particular value in the manufacture of narrow and wide mouth bottles. There is an elaborate machine shop for the repairing of machines and moulds. It seems that the specialty of the plant will be bottles of all types, glasses, druggists' goods and lamp chimneys, etc.

Among the fields of industry which the war has opened to Canada the manufacture of glassware is perhaps the most conspicuous. Last year the Dom-



One of the huge furnaces of the Premier Glass Works, showing the large draft pipe which runs around each furnace to cool the glass blowers

consisting of an artificial draft created by means of electric driven fans, and forced up to the furnace through a huge winding pipe which runs around them in a horizontal position. Incidentally it is so constructed as to send down cool currents upon the glass workers, whose business at the furnace is a proverbially warm one, that of gathering the molten glass and filling the moulds with it. No wonder that continually representatives of the Glassworkers' Union visit the plant, and are astonished at the ideal conditions provided for the comfort of the working men. From the mould glass is carried to the annealing ovens, where bottle, glass or lamp chimney, as the case may be is turned out in the

union imported about \$6,000,000.00 of glass goods, and it is said that in one year imported glassware increased by more than \$1,000,000.00. Such figures give some idea of what Canadian glass manufacturers have to cater for in the immediate future. But it says something for the energy, tact and grit of the manager of this great company, Mr. O. J. Klein, that he has succeeded in fitting out for action this great industrial organism at a time when fainter hearts have recoiled from any new move in any kind of business whatsoever. Mr. Klein is assisted by a staff of exceptional experience and ability and there can be no hesitation in predicting a complete success for the **Premier Glass Company of Canada.**