

The foundation for a very large addition to Rumpel's felt boot factory, Berlin, has been laid.

The Lace and Braud Co., Toronto Junction, have put in a lighting dynamo at their factory.

Parkin & Somerville, machinists, Hamilton, have been awarded the contract for the elevators to be placed in the new building of the Hamilton Whip Company.

The Union Hat Works, of St. John's, Que., which was recently given a bonus by Brockville, has closed its works at the former town and removed to its new quarters. The formal opening will take place Nov. 21.

J. J. Turner & Sons have built a handsome new brick building for their tent and awning works at Peterboro. They recently received an order for \$500 worth of tents from the Northwest.

J. E. Heaslip, formerly of Lansdowne, is now employed in the cotton mill at Kingston. Recently in company with the superintendent he went to Lansdowne to try and engage a number of girls and young women to work in the factory, it being difficult to obtain hands in Kingston.

The Truro Knitting Co., Truro, N.S. manufacturers of unshrinkable underwear, contemplate adding another wing, though their factory building is six times as large as it was five years ago. Frank Stanfield, one of the company, has been in the United States in connection with the matter.

The Maritime Hat and Cap Co., are establishing a new industry, the making of caps, at Truro, N.S. They have installed an electric motor to drive the sewing machines and other machinery, and expect to have thirty or forty machines in operation shortly. W. P. Walmsley is the projector of this enterprise.

Hamilton is to have a new industry, the Dominion Cotton Belting Co. A brick building, 50 by 150, two stories high, is to be erected. It is promoted by United States capitalists, and will employ 100 hands, with provision for future enlargement. A later report states that the company finds a larger building necessary, and is getting out new plans.

The Bulletin says that T. E. Blake, manager of the Crown Whitewear Company, of Toronto, has been at Collingwood looking into its advantages for the establishment of a factory for the manufacture of whitewear, etc. The factory will employ at least 300 women and girls, and if the company can be assured that it will be possible to obtain the requisite female help, Collingwood will have the first call for this industry.

A rumor got abroad recently that Alex. Gibson was about to sell his extensive cotton mill and other industries at Marysville, N.B., to a Nova Scotia syndicate. It turns out to be without foundation. What probably gave rise to the rumor is that Mr. Gibson is contemplating making extensive improvements to his property and issuing preferred stock in order to furnish him with additional capital for the increased expenditure.

Before the Union Hat Works at St. John's, Que., closed preparatory to removing to Brockville, Edouard Dupuis, engineer, met with a serious accident. He was caught in the belting and hurled with such force against the floor that his chest was pressed in and an arm and collar bone broken.

Hamilton parties have been in correspondence with the carpet firm of F. Hughes, Son & Co., of Kidderminster, England, with a view to getting the firm to establish a branch in Hamilton for supplying the Canadian tapestry carpet trade. Percy Hughes, who represents the firm in Canada, says that if he could get one-fourth of the Canadian trade he could successfully operate a factory employing at least 500 hands.

The Boston Hat Company will engage in the manufacture of hats at Vancouver, B.C., with William Taylor as manager.

The proprietors of the Perth woolen mills, besides making extensive alterations on the interior of the mill, have found it necessary to re-roof the main portion of the building, and are using the best of materials in doing so.

R. A. Sebastian, a horse blanket manufacturer of Toronto, had some trouble with his employees, and when he refused to raise their wages a number of them returned to the factory and ran the water off the boiler so that when the engineer fired up an explosion would result. The plot was discovered in time to prevent such a catastrophe. Not content with this, a number of the dissatisfied employees assaulted a young hand in the factory who refused to leave work with them, and a man who went to the rescue was severely maltreated. The offenders are likely to suffer for their conduct.

Judgment has just been given by Judge MacMahon in the case of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works vs. Hoffman. The action was tried without a jury at Stratford, and was brought by a company carrying on the business of manufacturing looms and attachments at Worcester, Mass., against J. D. Hoffman, of Stratford, and W. J. Shaver, of Toronto, carrying on business as the Maple Leaf Elastic Webbing Company, to recover \$564.65, balance of the price of a loom and attachments sold and delivered to defendants as alleged. The defendants set up that the goods were shipped to them in sections, and that portions had not yet been delivered, that the goods delivered were worthless, and they counter-claimed for damages. The offer of plaintiffs to furnish a loom and the necessary fittings for running the same was contained in a letter which mentioned the various articles and their prices. The defendants accepted the offer by letter, with a variation, not ordering some of the articles mentioned in plaintiffs' letter. Plaintiffs contended that the order for the loom was one contract, and the other items in the offer to plaintiffs, which was accepted by the defendants' order, formed a separate contract, or contracts. Held, that the order formed one entire contract. The terms of the sale were: One-half cash payment, balance in two notes of equal amount: "our customary lien to cover all machinery purchased." The lien agreement was forwarded for defendants to sign, but they did not sign it. Held, upon the evidence, that the machine was mechanically well built, and similar in construction to a number manufactured by plaintiffs, regarding which no complaints were received. Alterations were necessary to make the loom efficient to manufacture elastic webbing. The property in the loom had not passed to defendants, for it was sold subject to the customary lien contract used by plaintiffs, and it remained in their possession, subject to the lien upon which it was sold by plaintiffs. The defendants, notwithstanding the existence of the lien, were entitled to show that the loom was not as warranted, and so reduce plaintiffs' claim by the difference between the value of the loom as warranted and the value as it was shown to be, as evidenced by the cost defendants were put to in remedying the defects found to exist. This cost amounted to \$69. Even if defendants were entitled to recover consequential damages, they could not do so while the goods remained the property of plaintiffs. Even if the consequential damages claimed were not too remote the defects in the machine were such as might have been remedied in a few days at the cost of a few dollars, had a competent mechanic been engaged for the purpose. Judgment for plaintiffs for \$395.63, with interest from 1st October, 1900, and costs. Counter-claim dismissed with costs.