

"J. J. CASSIDEY, SECRETARY."

A PEACEFUL man is E. B. Bigger, of the Journal of Fabrics, but in the October number of his publication he dresses down "J. J. Cassidey, secretary" of The Canadian Manufacturer in royal style. Mr. Bigger gave good advice to the woolen manufacturers—as THE DRY GOODS REVIEW has done more than once—and "J. J. Cassidey, secretary" of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association objected in his usual bulldog fashion, and as usual included THE REVIEW in his remarks.

This is what The Journal of Fabrics says of "J. J. Cassidey, secretary":

"If our contemporary has such a precious commodity as a 'constant reader,' that constant reader must have observed on its title page the long list of associations of which its editor, J. J. Cassidey, is secretary. It starts off with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and then follows a 'Woolen Manufacturers' Association,' a 'Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association,' a 'Carpet Manufacturers' Association,' a 'Glove Manufacturers' Association,' and a committee on the 'Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association,' of each and all of which J. J. Cassidey is secretary. When one reads this imposing list of secretaryships, one is not surprised that The Canadian Manufacturer claimed to have inspired the most important of the last tariff changes of the Dominion Government. Rather is one disappointed at not seeing it intimated somewhere in the title page that John J. Cassidey is secretary to the Premier, secretary to the Governor-General, and secretary to the Imperial Privy Council; and, as has been suggested, this luminous list of organizations and satellite associations might be fitly completed by the following addition: Light, Heat and Power Association of the Universe—The Sun, president; the Moon, vice-president; Jupiter, Venus, Mars, Neptune and Uranus, executive council; J. J. Cassidey, secretary.

"It is comforting to know from so high an authority as Brother Cassidey that a woolen manufacturers' association is in 'active existence,' and that it holds 'regular and special meetings whenever the same may be necessary.' One might be disposed to think from the constancy with which the same names appear year after year as officers of these textile associations, that the 'regular meetings' referred to are quadrennial or quinquennial; and there are some good manufacturers connected with these trades who would like to be enlightened as to what work has been accomplished at the meetings of these associations, how many have attended them, what are their names, and how many assistant secretaries Brother Cassidey employs to take down the minutes and attend to the voluminous correspondence of all these 'special meetings,' etc. We do not place any credence in the insinuation made that this majestic list of associations is placed on the title page of The Manufacturer for the purpose of catching a stray advertisement among foreign firms who have no acquaintance with the actual conditions of trade here; but we should be happy to relieve the curiosity of many a reader who would like to know something from time to time of the transactions of the associations controlled and owned by Brother Cassidey."

We are surprised at The Journal of Fabrics devoting so much space to "J. J. Cassidey, secretary." Newspaper men who know "the secretary" and his paper rather sympathize with and refrain from hitting him. It is well-known that his liver is in a chronic state of disruption and that he is never known to speak well of anyone in his paper.

#### THE MAKING OF CREPONS.

LECTURING at Leeds, Eng., recently on the weaving of crepons, Professor Beaumont said that the fabric, when constructed on the most elementary principles, is in reality a species of crepe. Crepons were made of worsted, silk, and a combination of cotton, worsted and silk. The crepons par ex-

cellence were compound fabrics, and composed at least partially of silk. The simplest and least costly types were due to some peculiarity in the quality and construction of the yarns used. If, for instance, threads of dissimilar shrinking properties were combined, the surface of the texture, after being damped, was liable to be more or less covered with loops or minute curls. By uniting such threads with yarns varying in twine and also in tension, the ordinary schemes of weaving could be made to yield a crepon. A primary condition in weaving was that if a fabric were composed at intervals of fast and loose weaves, the face would be somewhat uneven, cockled, or corrugated. It was this principle which the designer of crepons had utilised. Appearance in dress materials was the first essential, soundness of texture and wearing qualities being sometimes secondary matters. Fabrics might be loose in structure, porous and unserviceable, but if they were novel and pleasing to the eye they would sell. This in some degree explained the success of crepons, which were frequently most defective textile structures.

The crepon effect, continued the lecturer, varied from a mere waviness of surface to one consisting of a succession of well-pronounced ridges. Some of these textures were quite intricate in build, one example being examined in which single, double and gauze weaves were combined. Generally, backed and double-weave crepons were richer in technical elements than single-weave fabrics, and afforded more scope for figured effects. After the lecturer had explained the construction and technical details of several typical specimens, he said that the laws governing the designing and weaving of fancy crepons were principally of a technical character, and related to the use of materials of different qualities, yarns of different strengths and thicknesses; of warps tensioned variously, and of ingeniously-devised weaves. In all crepons threads differing from each other in elasticity and shrinking power were combined. The term shrinking here was not synonymous with that applied to milling or felting, but it was rather that which occurred when the fabric was released from the strain or tension put upon it in the loom.

#### THE QUARTER'S EXPORT TRADE.

An increase is reported in the export of goods from Canada during the three months, July, August and September, as compared with the same three months in 1894. The totals are: for 1895, \$32,481,642, for 1894, \$31,222,163. The details are:

	1894.	1895.
Produce of the mine .....	\$1,515,092	\$1,930,432
Produce of the fisheries .....	3,060,723	3,167,084
Produce of the forest .....	9,529,695	10,236,515
Animals and their produce .....	11,646,782	11,204,410
Agricultural produce .....	2,588,653	1,511,435
Manufactures .....	1,975,407	2,266,500
Miscellaneous articles .....	46,709	74,366
Total .....	\$31,222,163	\$32,481,642

Lumber, it will be seen, is a little more active, but the chief increases are in dairy and live stock products. Merchants will be glad to note that the farmers' products are moving out more freely. It is a good healthy sign for the country trade.

#### TRADE IN ORANGEVILLE.

Mr. Marshall Green, of Marshall Green & Co., Orangeville, was in Toronto this week, and called at THE REVIEW office. He spoke encouragingly of trade in Orangeville, which, he said, was on a better basis than last year, owing to less competition. There is a certain amount of house building proceeding in Orangeville, and the outlook is favorable for the town.