

instance are only protected ten per cent. ad valorem; books, except fiction and periodicals, only ten per cent.; soft coal only about ten per cent, at present prices, while binder twine, corn, mining, smelting and reducing machinery are free. So is coal cutting machinery, while the cotton and woolen manufacturers have to pay a duty on their machinery which is, no doubt, a real grievance."

—The threat of retaliation on the part of Germany against Canada, for imposing a surtax, is not heard so much of as at first. It is beginning to be realized that the action of Canada cannot be challenged by the extreme German protectionists, whose commercial policy is the abandonment of the most-favored-nation principle in dealing with countries which do not grant equivalent advantages to Germany. If the German Government continue to treat Canada in the spirit of the extreme protectionists, the result will be an entire cessation of trade between Germany and the Dominion, to the serious injury of the former.

OBITUARY.

The passing away of a man like the late G. B. Fraser, dry goods commission merchant, of Toronto, is a distinct loss to the trade as well as to his own personal friends. Mr. Fraser was a good type of that sturdy Scotch character which may be termed the backbone of the dry goods and textile manufacturing trades in Canada—straightforward, industrious, persevering, steadfast in friendship as well as business. He was born at Tain, Scotland, in 1830, and came to Canada about 1853, connecting himself with a wholesale firm in Montreal. He was a member of the Montreal Rifle Rangers for several years from 1855, which corps was composed very largely of the best business men in Montreal. He afterwards moved to Guelph, Ont., where he went into the retail dry goods trade, which he carried on successfully for 23 years. The following reference to his honorable business career was made by one of the Guelph papers on his leaving for Toronto: "It is well-known to the public that Mr. G. B. Fraser has for some time past been selling out preparatory to giving up business and a few days ago he disposed of the balance of his stock to J. D. Williamson & Co. In so doing Mr. Fraser closes his career as a merchant in Guelph. For the past twenty-three years he has been prominently known as a leading merchant in Guelph, and during that time has generally taken an interest in everything tending to the prosperity of the town. As a school trustee he took an active interest for years in all matters pertaining to education. But it was in connection with the Mechanics' Institute that his efforts were chiefly directed and which have been so beneficial to that institution. For over sixteen years, Mr. Fraser has taken a deep interest in the Institute, and many a time when it was at the lowest ebb, his energy and perseverance and hard work have given to it new life, and in fact, kept it in existence. In Mr. Fraser's removal from Guelph to Toronto, we lose an old and valued citizen, whose honesty, integrity and perseverance have been acknowledged by all, and who regret his removal after twenty-three years' residence in Guelph." After travelling for a time for the wholesale firm of Alexander & Anderson, Toronto, he started a business for himself in 1884, as a commission merchant in dry goods, and represented various Canadian tweed and knitting mills, as

well as foreign dry goods exporting houses, selling to the wholesale trade. Mr. Fraser leaves a family of several children, one of the sons being Geo. W. Fraser, artist on the staff of the Toronto World.

NEW BLEACHING PROCESS.

With regard to the bleaching process mentioned in our April issue, about which a number of enquiries have been received, we have received the following further information from the agents for the process referred to. We herewith send you as promised, a few brief particulars of the advantages and saving to be gained by adopting a new secret process for bleaching cotton and especially linen fabrics: The great saving in time and superior color, etc., results in linen, are almost incredible, but as you have no linen weaving industry in Canada, we only send you notes re cotton bleaching. By this new process the usual two cleansing or Kier boilings, each boiling costing about 15s. per ton of cloth, are dispensed with, and are replaced by a single process at much lower temperature—bath or soaking costing about 12s. per ton of cloth, against the old style 35s. per ton. This lower temperature and treatment only reduces the weight of say a 36lb. of cotton drill, to 35¼ lbs., instead of the usual loss of from 10 to 15 per cent. in the ordinary trade boiling process. The new process effectively bleaching all the size and filling, etc., and leaving it in the cloth, instead of washing it out to be replaced when finishing, as is generally needful in the ordinary way. The new process will bleach as much cloth in 1½ to 2 days as any even modern ordinary plant will do in 2 to 3 days, as well as saving in the boiling as shown above. When bleaching cotton damasks, a much superior cloth and finish can be obtained by this new process, by using an ordinary Scotch calendar machine for one-half hour's time, in place of the usual practice of 10 hours' beetling, to say nothing about the more durable condition of the cloth by substituting this harmless and much cheaper process of finish.

No alterations or additions to any reasonable, even old style bleaching plant are needed to carry out this time and money-saving method.

Any intending purchaser or his expert can inspect a permanent working plant by appointment with the undersigned agents.

Any interested parties can bring their own cotton or linen pieces, and see them treated under their own observation, by prior appointment.

The following brief description of the respective treatment of cotton cloth lumps or pieces of regular or standard quality, by the old as compared with the new process, will give a fair idea of the benefits gained through the adoption of the latter in cotton bleaching. The benefits, saving, and superior results in bleaching linen cloth fabrics, are very much greater than in cotton bleaching. The ordinary style of bleaching is usually as follows:—

No. 1	.....	A Lime Boil
" 2	.....	Acid
" 3	.....	Soda Lye Boil
" 4	.....	Chlore, Dip
" 5	.....	Acid.

With washing between each operation. Ten operations in all.

The new process replaces Nos. 1 and 3 by a special bath which takes no weight out of the cloth. The chemicals required are easily obtainable, and moderate in cost.

F. W. Wilson & Co., 23 John Dalton St., Manchester, Eng.