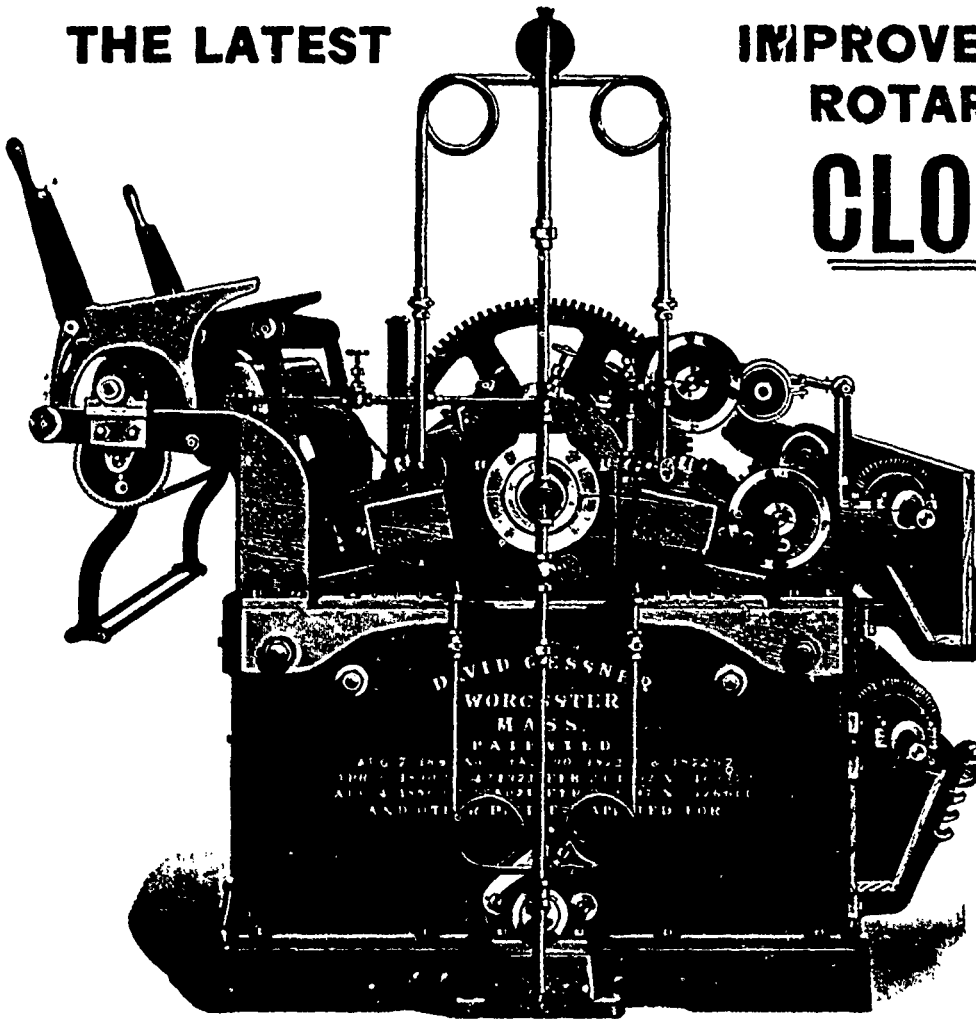


THE LATEST

IMPROVED DOUBLE-BED
ROTARY
CLOTH PRESS



The bed plates are self-adjusting, the levers that operate them being mounted upon sliding steel fulcrum bars within the frames. The trussing apparatus of the bed plates is so arranged as to permit not only a forcing of the centres of the bed plates in a forward direction, toward the cylinder, but also away from it, which is of the utmost importance if the bed plates should ever become sprung. Bed plates and cylinder after being cold finished, are ground absolutely true while heated by steam at 75 lbs pressure, insuring perfectly straight and uniform pressing surfaces. Pressure is applied and removed instantaneously, and by power.

DAVID GESSNER,
WORCESTER,
MASS., U.S.A.

(Wool Markets—Continued from page 313).

Compared with previous sales at this season, in 1901 the available supply was reported at 305,000 bales, and prices averaged 5 to 7½ per cent. advance on Australian merinos, with fine crossbreds 10 per cent. higher, though medium and low crossbreds were barely firm. In 1900 the September and November sales were omitted, and in their place was substituted a single series in October, at which the available supply was 308,000 bales. This was the series at which prices experienced their heaviest drop of the year, good wools falling as much as 15 per cent. and medium and inferior as much as 15 to 20 per cent. The manner in which the recent series opened may be regarded as reflecting a world-wide feeling that wool on its merits ought to sell at higher figures than have lately prevailed. The long series of droughts in Australia, the consequent deterioration in the character of the yield, the enormous industrial prosperity in the United States, the removal of the burden of war from Great Britain and the gradual recovery from the industrial depression in Germany, are among the many factors which point to future firmness in the wool market.

The Boston market was characterized by enormous activity during the last week of September, which was one of the heaviest in the history of the trade, over 20,000,000 pounds being reported. This was due not to a speculative spirit but to a genuine demand for consumption. The heaviest buyers were large manufacturing interests, which have not been on the market for some time. Prices did not, however, come

up to what sellers expected, still they took a fair profit, and the effect of reducing stocks by such a demand has improved the outlook for better quotations later on. The following are the last quotations from seaboard markets: Washed fleeces 23 to 30c.; delaines, 21 to 32c.; unwashed combing and clothing, 14 to 24c.; Texas, 15 to 20c.; Territory, 13 to 20c.; pulled wools, scoured basis, 33 to 60c.; Australian, 26 to 40c.; South American, 23½ to 26c.; Canada combing, 28 to 29c. Foreign Toronto, demand fair. Prices steady and unchanged. Fleece fair enquiry. Canada washed 14c.; unwashed, 7½c. Pulled, quiet. Extras 18 to 19c., supers 14 to 15c.

Montreal.—The price of merino wools having advanced lately manufacturers are not able to pay the price, as they say they cannot get the advanced prices for their goods, so they are resorting to lower qualities and using a good deal of shoddy and cotton. Quotations are: Capes, 16 to 17c.; B. A., no change.

The Winnipeg Commercial says there have been large demands there for export to the United States at 28c. duty paid. All of the 1901 clip has been cleaned up, and stocks of the 1902 clip that are left are held at fancy prices. There has been a large increase in the clip this year in Western Assinboia and Southern Alberta, owing to the advent of a number of ranchers from the United States with their herds. The new sheep have given a grade of wool which is exceedingly fine. The Mormons, who have settled so largely in Southern Alberta, are great sheep raisers, and their herds have added considerably to the size of the clip.