# The Abbeville Press and Banner.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899.

# **ZCONOMY** IN COTTON.

The Lowry Round Bale Making Great Success.

Eight to Nine Million Dollars Saved to the South Annually on Covering Alone.

Orders for this great industrial machine are coming in from all sections press has proven even more satisfac- trial made by the Ash Royton Spinning of the cotton district, and presses are tory than you claimed. We have no Companies in the presence of a numbeing shipped as fast as the company trouble obtaining any density we wish. can deliver them. Those who have the One bale in this lot measures thirtypresses are more than satisfied with five by eighteen inches and weight their success. Already presses are run- 274 pounds, a density of over fifty- papers who have written on the subning in the Memphis district, and yesterday orders were received for presses in Louisiana in the Memphis office. The Insurance Herald, of Louisville, in its in the South, has the following:

equipped with the round-bale press ordinary gin plant. should make due allowance in figuring the moral hazard, from the fact that put into Lowry bales at forty-five this innovation is regarded with decid- points premium over square cotton in ed disfavor by the owners of the com- Memphis and this advance more than peting square-bale plants, who find that justifies the royalty you require us to only be mentioned again that the North with the introduction of the new sys. pay. tem, a decided diminution of revenue from their investments. The marked pany's press last season, and with our for the cotton in this form, in addition superlority of the round bale over the experience with the Lowry press so far, to which, however, there may be men square bale is evidenced by the fact we unhesitatingly endorse the latter. that cotton put up in the former way The great advantage of the Lowry press Co., of Augusta, Ga., among the larges half cent, and even one cent per pound bat does not have to be formed in any ized the Planters company to announce more than in the square bale form, particular way or dimensions before their willingness to handle the bale an Again, the present loss on export cot- going into the press; but any ordinary to bid and pay 45 cents per 100 pound ton from country damage is entirely standard condenser will do. We are more for it (or \$2.25 per 500 pounds mor done away with in the new system, and running the output of two 80-saw and for it, than for cotton in square bales. last, but not least, the fire hazard is one 70-saw gin into the press with perconsiderably reduced.

There is an active demand for this in the South.

cotton from the American and European mills, and they are paying full 45 to 50 points premium for same in this, the Memphis market.

The sacks that carried the shipment to the Lonsdale mills are being used & Co., of this city, 111 bales of Lowry again today by the Bond Cotton Company, and will be shipped immediately R. I. The mill returned the sacks in back to the mills. Experts say there is which these bales were shipped. The no trouble in the world to use these sacks were not injured at all and we sacks from six to eight times. The Bond Cotton Company pay half price for these seamless sacks, or 10 cents each to from eight to nine million dollars annually on covering alone.

## BAGGING QUESTION SETTLED

An Immense Saving in Baling Cotton. The Lowry Bale and its Cotton Covering.

for it has been fulfilled. One of its advantages about which but little has heretofore been said, is the big saving to the cotton planters in the matter of cotton bagging. It seems to completely settle that question. The Memphis Commercial Appeal, of a recent date, says: "The Lowry system is gaining great favor with the cotton industry. Some three weeks ago Messrs. C. C. Cowan & Co., shipped 100 Lowry bales of cotton to the famed Lonsdale Company's mill at Lonsdale, R I. The seamless sacks in which these bales were shipped were returned by the mills to Mr. Jerome Hill yesterday. All who examined them were greatly surprised, and agreeably so, to see that they had not been injured, but were in fine condition, and will be immediately used on another shipment of cotton to the mills. The mills sell these sacks back to the producers at half value. They can be used at least six times. This would reduce the cost of covering for the cotton crop of the south from 80 cents per bale which would amount to \$9,000,000 on the

growing erop, to, say, 10 cents per bale of 500 pounds. This feature of the Lowry bale is the one that will appeal most strongly to the farmers, for they have had to pay writing you of my experience with the an immense tribute to the bagging Lowry Press. trust. The other desirable features of The press here was the second one News and Courier with the advertisethe Lowry bale have been mentioned in installed in the Mississippi Valley, and ment clipped and pinned at the top. The previous articles. The fact that the barring a few little mishaps,—less than writing is very fair, but the spelling and press which puts up this bale is as new machinery is usually subject to-I composition are good specimens of a simple as the old box press, easily am glad to say that the press is prov- Jeems Island' darky's lingo. The letter operated and can be put at any giningry with the greatest ease, is a very
known. It is much easier to press a bale
known. It is much easier to press a bale
take the pleger of write you a few line. favorable element or its general adop- of cotton in this splendid form and costs hope it won't fine you as it leave me for tion by the farmers. The days of the old less, than to put the same amount of I am in big trouble, my wife is leave square bale will soon be numbered with cotton in the old square bale. The cov- me an I can't fine she, an I done spen the past.-Charlotte Observer.

#### THE COMING BALE.

the following:

understood, there appears to be a lar- the press, for the economy and saving ger saving in the covering. The seamless in operating warrants its use by every sacks in which they are shipped are ginner in the South. reduce the cost of the covering of the crop 80 cents per bale or some \$9,000,-000 on present yield."

# WHAT GINNERS THINK. COMMENDATION OF THE PRESS.

The Practical Results Obtained With Ordinary Labor Speaks Volumes.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1898.

Planters Compress Co., Room No. Cotton Exchange, Memphis. Gentlemen: We enclose yester ay's report, showing sixty-five Lowry bales. We have put up 1,000 bales on our press and take pleasure in saying that the ing a full and graphic description of the

less than twelve horse power. We are running the press with common labor without trouble. No changes comes the coming of a bale that will last issue on the condition of insuran :e in our ginning machinery were required protect the staple and place it in the to put our press in. It simply occupies "Right here it is not amiss to say the place of the box press, the other condition. that those companies writing gins machinery being the same as in any

commands from one-fourth to one- to the ginner is in the fact that the cotton buyers in the State, have author fect ease, and from the way the press round bale, or the cylindrical bale, so "Then, too, the cylindrical bale is takes the cotton we believe four gins called, as being the result of the Bes easier to handle, makes a neater pack- would do as well if not better than sonnette process and machine, as mad age, and freight cost is largely lessened. three. The fact that the Lowry press by the American Cotton Company. I For instance, a 60,000 capacity car will does the same satisfactory work with should be remembered, however that hold about twenty-four 500-pound one 40-saw gin or four 60-saw gins, the Lowry machine is an entirely differ square bales, while it can be loaded to gives it a scope of work that puts it in ent thing, constructed and operated o a full capacity with the round bales." the reach of every planter and ginner radically different principles, and tha

BOND COTTON CO., by McNeal Bond, President.

P. S.-We failed to mention in our let ter that we sold through C. C. Cowar intend to use them again. In fact, we see no reason why these sacks should not be used four or five times. The the Lowry bales.

BOND COTTON CO., by McNeal Bond, Pres.

#### ECHO FROM DYERSBURG, TENN

Dyersburg, Tenn., Dec. 15, '98. Planters Compress Company, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Jerome Hill of recent date relative a good deal will probably be heard to the merits of the Lowry Cylindrical liminary figures reference has been had anywhere in the world so badly protectand seen of the Lowry cotton bale next Bale Press, which we have just in- not merely to the number of pounds per ed, and on which there is such a loss season. It has passed the experimental stage and all that has been promised that we have turned out over 100 bales but also to the separate quantitative on same and find that the Press is all comparisons made by correspondents your company claims for it, and is giv- with last year's crop, and to other criing entire satisfaction, taking cotton teria. An addition of about 150,000 acres to the United States, on suggestion of from out three 70-saw gins with all has been made by the department to its ease, and does the work with less pow- preliminary estimate of the cotton acreer than we were using with our square age in Oklahoma and the Indian Terbale press-we are not using over 12 ritory. h. p.-which we think is a great deal more economical in power than any oth-

er compress in operation. We are highly pleased with the style of the package—it being easily handled and sampled-and - as great advantages over the old style square bale, as we can load a car to its full capacity with cotton bales on this press-which will enable us to secure low freight rates to all exporting points and Manufac-Yours truly, turing centres.

SUGG, BAKER & CO. (Signed)

## A VOI E FROM SOMERVILLE,

Office of Somerville Mill & Gin Co. Somerville, Tenn., De . 14, 1898. Planters Compress Company, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

ering of the cotton is simple and most fifty ct on abbletise for she, an she ain' satisfactory; the tying of it is about come yet; an I ain't got no mo money half the trouble of tying the square to spen on she, but de people say as bale with iron ties. The cotton goes into how you know ebry ting, an what you The Charleston News & Courier clips the bale in better condition than from ain't know you meck you pota fine out any other press I ever saw, and is real- for you, an I ax a big faber, an dat is "The Lowry round cotton bale is get- ly improved. I have yet to see a single for you to git some of you pota to look ting credit in all quarters as the com- man of judgment who has visited the out for my wife, dey will know she soon ing bale, says the New York Commer- press that does not strongly endorse as dey cass eye on she, case she is a cial. In addition to its merits generally the system. I predict a great future for

returned to shippers after the cotton The cotton sold from this press has from you. is taken out. It is stated that they can brought an average of 50 points above be used at least six times, which would the square bale sold at the same time.

Congratulating you, I am, W. H. MOORE, Jr., Mgr. | bring de gal."

### THE BALE IN EUROPE.

Demand for the Lowry Bale From Spinners.

The round bale is attracting almost as much favorable attention among the European spinners as it is among the ginners and farmers of this country. The demand among spinners for the Lowry bale has become very great. The 3 Oldham Chronicle, of England, and partment today published a report from other papers have published long and interesting accounts of the wonderful to the cotton-growers of the South. advantages of the Lowry Bale and giv- In part Mr. Boyle says: Liverpool. This, like all other foreign of the Liverpool cotton trade and the three pounds to the cubic foot, with ject of the Lowry bale, speaks in high terms of the wonderful advantages possessed by the Lowry bale and weihands of the spinner in a first-class

#### We find a ready sale for our cotton DEMAND FOR THE LOWRY BALE AT ADVANCE PRICES.

As to the market for the bale, it need ern mills have already, in writing, of We had the American Cotton Com- fered to pay 1-4 cent per pound mor tioned the fact that Messrs. Inman &

Perhaps many persons understand th there is no connection whatever be tween the two, or between the compan les owning and controlling the respect ive processes.

#### AVERAGE YIELD OF COTTON.

#### Two Hundred and Nineteen Pounds of Lint to the Acre.

#### MAJ. HEMPHILL'S HUMOR.

In view of the forthcoming appearance on the stage of the editor of the Charleston News and Courier as a humorist, it becomes of interest to note News. The following, taken from a recent issue of his paper, may serve as illustrating his best funny vein:

"The following advertisement, which appeared in the News and Courier a few days ago, caused considerable amusement in the city:

"STRAYED, from my home on James Island, my wife, Mary. Reward for in-formation that will lead to her recovery if alive; if dead I don't want her. J. Rooks.

"An effort was made to discover the identity of J. Rooks, but without success. The advertisement had been hand-Dear Sirs: I take great pleasure in ed in at the business office by a colored terday a communication came to the

> tall, light cullud cullad oman, name Mary, an she got a blister-looking place on she left han jaw, but dat ain't from my slap, it come from teet ache, no mo to say at dis time present not till I hear

Your oblige his 'Jerry (X) Rooks. mark.

"I send the abbletise back, as e ent

"COUNTRY DAMAGED COTTON."

Trying to Throw Loss on Farmer -Two Propositions for Settlement of Loss-Either Advance Rate or Exclude it

Washington, Oct. 23 .- The state de-United States Consul James Boyle, at Liverpool, which has much of interest

as Item of Insurance.

"Among the cotton men, both on this side and in the United States, there is a warm renewal of the agitation against country damaged cotton. Conferences ber of representative cotton men from are being held between representatives insurance companies to settle upon a plan of action which will throw the burden of the loss caused by country damaged cotton where, they say, it properly belongs, upon the American of keen competition the insurance comdamage, and indeed practically gave instarted on its journey, at the interior point in the South until it was deposited in the warehouse at Liverpool or Manchester. So great, however, have been the losses through country damage that the insurance companies are very anxious to relieve themselves of the risk, it being claimed that under the circumstances it is not a legitimate item of insurance. American underwriters have estimated that the claims arising from country damage to cotton delivered at Liverpool last season footed up \$500,000. Authorities here say that this is a very conservative estimate. Attempts have been made several times recently to induce spinners of this district to ac-

> here the country damaged portions must be picked out and the bale must be put into a condition fit for the spinner to use. "There are two propositions under consideration by the trade and by the nsurance companies. The first is to advance the rates, and the second is to exclude country damage altogether as an item of insurance, leaving the trade damage, from the seller on the other. the person upon whom the loss for

country damage falls. The general opinion here is that in the end it falls upon the grower. It is said here, however, that the cotton grower expresses him-The United States Department of Ag- self as quite diffident in regard to this It can be easily seen by this that the great saving here is evident. The sacks riculture in its Crop Circular for No-matter, claiming that it makes no finansaving to the South for cost of bagging are returned at half price, and the fact vember, 1889, gives the average yield cial difference to him whether the cotand ties and freight on same, which that there is a market for them is anthey pay when they sell their cotton other inducement to the mills to pay a other inducement to

In the determination of these pre- duct that comes into Liverpool from stalled in our ginnery here, will say acre as estimated by correspondents, because of careless packing and handling, as American cotton. Some months ago an expert connected with the Liverpool Marine Salvage Association went representatives of the trade there, to investigate the subject of country damaged cotton. This gentleman, Mr. Jas McCabe, is very emphatic as to the great carelessness of the cotton growers and of the transportation companies in the matter of protecting cotton from 'country damage.' He asserts also that the inspection at New York is not thorough enough, and he gives me a number of instances. He states that there is his style of humor, says the Savannah among the cotton growers a widespread opinion that rain and mud do not injure cotton."

"Mr. McCabe asserts that American buyers and spinners would not accept a large proportion of the cotton that comes to Liverpool. If wet cotton be put into the hold of a ship the damage is multiplied by the time it reaches its destination. 'Country damaged' bales that arrive in Liverpool have to be stripped, so that all the damaged cotton can be picked off, and the bale must then be recased with new canvas before it can be sold to the spinner. The American producer, therefore, not only susman, who paid the charge and left. Yes- tains a loss upon the damaged portion of the cotton, but he must also pay for permanent institution, but is to be the labor of packing and recasing. In buying the cotton the exporter must take into consideration the amount of premium payable to cover the risk of 'country damaged,' and is therefore not able to pay the producer as much for

the cotton as he otherwise would. "Cotton men here say that one reason why American cotton is so poorly packed is because the producers do not fear competition. Undoubtedly in this market American cotton is king. Mr. Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, is recognized both in the United States and in this country as one of the greatest lving authorities upon the cotton industry. In a recent article in the Liverpool Daily Post he says that American cotton is rapidly supplanting native and Indian and Chinese cotton in Japan. The United States figures have held third place since 1890, but this year they will take second place, and if prices remain low, the American if prices remain low, the American eventually take the first fiber will

place. and in the United States a very com-

placent and even confident view taken as to the future of American cotton. Most people ridicule the suggestion of competition, yet it is worth while to Two Great Names That Will consider the possible effects of the changed conditions growing out of recent events in the far east. Take Egyp for instance. The high quality of Egyptian cotton is testified to both in England and the United States, by the price it commands. The production of Egyptian cotton has up to the present been limited, but the opening up of the Nile Valley and the Soudan by the Anglo-Egyptian forces, and the consequent establishment of civilization through-

and a lowering of prices." Augusta Chronicle, Oct. 24, 1898.

out that region, may lend to a substan-

tial increase in production of cotton

#### A SPINNER'S VIEW OF THE IM-PORTANCE OF BALING REFORM

"This much can be said that the last twenty years has witnessed the fulfillment in the manufacturing world of predictions quite as startling and chimerical as any that have been staproducer or seller. Under the pressure ted. A few years hence when all of these and many more wonders shall panies some years ago included country have come to pass some one will arise and standing on the vantage ground of surance from the moment the cotton their realization, point out new worlds to conquer, new miracles to be wrought, new difficulties to overcome and new forces to be applied. In due time human ingenuity will have met every demand and so the work of infinite development will go on.

"One by one Nature yields up the treasures of her store-house to the mas-

"Who will dare to set bounds to the unexplored fields of science or limit the human intellect in the scope of its re-

search?" Mr. Lovering was in New York today

and when reminded of this prediction about improvements in cotton handling and the probability of seeing their fulcept the cotton as received here, and to fiffilment said that he could only emhave an allowance made for the country phasize now as an absolute certainty in damage. The spinners, however, posithe near future what he prophesied tively refuse to accept any cotton unfit then. "The great issue before the South for spinning. When the cotton arrives today," said Mr. Lovering, "Is reform in baling and handling cotton and it is gratifying to see that the people of the South with broad conceptions of how the revolution can be worked out to the infinite benefit of that section and especially of the planters are giving themselves very closely to this matter. Of course some vested interests are naturally making a strong fight against any radical improvement. As confirmatory on this side to collect the amount of the of Mr. Lovering's position the last issue of the Cotton Planters' Journal of There is much discussion in regard to Memphis in discussing this subject from the planters' point of view says: Baling reform is agitating the public

cotton mind to a degree hitherto un-

known and is being more fully appreclated daily as comprising by a very large majority the question confronting the cotton public. It is a peculiar concern to the producer, in as much as he cannot afford to take precautions present conditions that therein is conprices are uniformly high, thus toler- cent of the tare, which saves the far-his package was not a matter of con- for compressing, and the 50 cents cern to the grower. Profits were large pluckage. attention. Intensive cultivation and prices have checked his mad career, however, and forced him to realize that he was facing a revolution which demanded a practice of economic principles. Conditions where anybody could make a living profit out of cotton have been supplanted by those in which improved skill and intelligence are essential factors. Though as indicated, the movement for improved method in balthat degree of public education to its a saving to the producer by the round lar reports, as it will reduce the tare needs, has been attained to cause the producer to scornfully smile at his own folly in having since time immemorial robbed bimself in cold-blood and in the most stupid and bungling manner of an immense profit. It is not an extravagant assertion nor one hard to appreclate at present to declare that the growers' thoughtlessness has dispossessed him of millions annually that might just as reasonably been dumped in the sea. Even at the present stage of the question this yearly proceeding becomes a galling monument to his stupidity which is realized by none more

completely than himself. "At this point it is not inappropriate to make note of the effort now being made to prejudice the public against the cylindrical form of bale by selfish interests, shouting corporations, trusts, combinations and monoply. The planter wants to get hold of the best form of bale regardless of dragons, cormorants and hydra-headed monstrosities. and trial has already vindicated the fact that the round bale is not only to be a henceforth a vital factor in improved baling."-The Cotton Growers' Journal, Waco, Tex., September, 1898.

#### HOW TO LOAD THE LOWRY BALE There is now on the track at the

warehouse of the Georgia and Carolina Panters' company, of Augusta, Ga., a number of car loads of round bales packed for foreign shipment. These cars have been viewed with astonishment by a number of railroad officials. In these cars are packed 250 Lowry bales of cotton reduced to a density of 47 pounds to the cubic foot, 36 inches lond and 18 inches in diameter, weighing an aver age of 250 pounds each, making the weight of the cotton in the car \$2,000 pounds. This is remarkable as compared with the ability of the same car to transport compress cotton. The average amount transported in one of these cars is 50 bales at an average of 480 pounds to the bale, making 24,000 of compressed cotton, as against 62,500 pounds of Lowry baled cotton. This will give the Lowry Bale people great "There is generally both on this side advantages in freight as well as the cost of handling, insurance, etc.

#### WHITNEY & LOWRY.

# Always Hold Bright Places in Cotton History.

Augusta is and has always been the

great head of the improvement of cot-ton industry. Little did Whitney dream when he first, in a crude way, erected the gin that will always make his name remembered as a part of the years later an invention to so thoroughly change the cotton business would have had its principal headquarters in the same county and within a few miles of where the first gin was built. But such is the case. And today are established in Augusta, under the control of the Georgia and Carolina Planters Co, the headquarters for distributing through the states of North Caroilna, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, a press that today is as a blessing, and saving great

ney gin 106 years ago. Augusta, the second largest inland cotton market on the South Atlantic states, always will be closely identified with the cotton history of the world, and with that history the names of Whitney and Lowry will always stand forward in the brightest memory of the advance and progress

#### ROUND BALE VS. SQUARE BALE. To the Editor of the Herald:

tion of silver in 1873 has become so age of 500 pounds per bale, which is a vital to the cotton producer that he is large average, is only 25,000 as against compelled to look closely to every re- 250 bales of Lowry cotton, 62,500 pounds. duction in making, and marketing This is one of the wonderful advantages same. Labor has been reduced fifty per that the Lowry people claim will be a cent., while the handling and market- great saving in the freight on foreign ing has been reduced scarcely anything. shipment. These cars are being loaded The introduction of the Round Bale and will be dispatched in the middle of seems to solve the question of reduc-

hands of the spinners. The cost of marketing cotton in our interior cities has been about one-half cent per pound or \$2.50 per bale, and the price of that is regulated (less the lire) by Liverpool, cotton being one of he remembered on account of the great the few articles that no pay was or is invention that he has given to the received for the covering.

The square bale costs the farmer \$1.80 in tare, for which he never receives a cent, and if it is compressed 40 cents more, also the 60 cents he pays for bagging and this he loses, for the bagging and ties never weigh on a bale of cotton over twenty-four pounds, and often when it reaches its foreign destination there, is scarcely any bagging he quickly organized the Planters' Comon it, besides many of the ties are

per bale, therefore we have a cost for cotton world. handling cotton going abroad of \$3.30 per bale, and if handled at home \$2.40, and this does not include commissions or freight.

The round bale does away with 5 per

The cost for packing the round bale is \$1.00 and the covering about 60 cents and to offset this cost, the round bale will bring 4-10 of one per cent. more per pound, which is \$2.00 per bale. creating some consumption for cotton. as the round bale is covered with cot- of the United States Consulates. ton duck.

ing the cotton crop \$4.00 per bale, it will declared their preference for it, and put into the pockets of the farmers of have placed orders for its shipment. the South fully forty millions of dollars The orders, now on hand, are greater per annum, and all classes will be ben than can possibly be filled this season afited by the increase of the ci-culation of that money, for it now largely goes tion. into the pockets of foreigners. ..

that the reduction of the cost of making and marketing cotton must come out of the cost of handling same, as the price of labor has been reduced to the sibly more attention than any exhibit point of starvation, and he can't go any at the state fair. In machinery hall yesfurther in that direction.

of the masses or classes.

terest in the round bale. Whenever the round bale comes into ed without cutting the covering.

and city crops of cotton. FARMER.

of yesterday.

Nobody ever went to sleep indifferent to religion and waked up in Heaven.

A child is loved by God because it has

way boards, urges the construction of Carolina Planters Company.-Daily Rea large number of corridor carriages. especially third-class, so that by 1900 all fast trains going long distances may be exclusively composed of such car- best method of baling and packing cot riages .

# 250 BALES IN ONE CAR

Novel Sight Being Witnessed in Augusta This Week.

Cars Being Loaded at Plant of Georgia and Carolina Planters Company for European

Shipment.

Quite a number of prominent railto the farmer as was the Whit- road men, cotton factors and others have been viewing with astonsihment the cars loaded at the plant of the Georgia and Carolina Planters Company with the Lowry round bales for foreign shipment. There are a number of cars out there at present already loaded with 250 Lowry bales to each car, averaging 250 pounds per bale, which makes the car contain 62,500 pounds. This is 12,500 pounds more than double the amount usually loaded in a car of compress cotton. A car containing 24 bales of uncompressed cotton is Sir:-The enormous reduction in the filled to its capacity. About 50 bales of price of cotton since the demonetiza- compressed cotton, weighing at an avernext week to one of the neighboring ing the cost of putting cotton into the ports for foreign shipment.

#### PRESIDENT S. M. WELD.

While the name of Lowry will ever southern farmer and planter, it was through the keen foresight and intelligent brain of Stephen M. Weld, of Boston, that the people of this country ar able to take advantage of the great invention that Mr. Lowry has given us. Recognizing the boon and blessing as well as the wondrous advantages and improvements of this press over the old slow methods, with brain and capital press company, and is today at the head of a company that is attracting The pluckage of a bale of cotton when more attention and notice than any it is shipped abroad is fully fifty cents, event that ever before occurred in the

Mr. Stephen M. Weld, for a long number of years, has been one of the most prominent cotton brokers in Bosculture ton, Mass. A man of brain, and quick perception, and while his name does not appear upon the bale, it will always live and be closely i fied with the history of the Lowry Bale.

# THEY WANT THE ROUND BALE.

In the United States Consular reports of cotton brought to Ghent, Belgium, there is great complaint of the ragged condition of the cotton transported from There will be a large reduction in the United States, which enables them ocean rates of freight in favor of the in transportation to swap the bales. round bale on account of its being It is a source of great complaint in this easily loaded and unloaded from the market, as there are 700,000 spindles in ship hold, also the larger quantity that operation there; principally Egyptian can be packed in a ship, and the aboli- and India cotton is used on account of tion of the stevedores. To sum up the the bad condition in which the Ameriadvantages of the round bale over the can cotton is packed. They are anxious old square bale in money, there will be for the round bale, according to consubale of \$3.70 to \$4.00 per bale, besides from 6 to 1 per cent. This report is conspicuous in the September reports

The same complaint is made by other If the Lowry round bale will save European spinners; and all who have in the expense of handling and market- seen and tried the Lowry bale, have from the number of presses in opera-

#### est and study it carefully, he will know A BOON FOR THE FARMER-SCORED A GREAT HIT.

The Lowry round bale attracted posterday it was the scene of lively interest Transportation commissions, covering, and amazement. The bale does not look compressing and plucking are the only as though it were cotton, but looks like means left for reduction, and, I believe, a neat roll of dry goods. It is 36 inches the round bale has, or will solve the long, 18 inches in circumference, 250 question, unless the greed of a monop- pounds in weight and has a density of oly destroys the desirable results, which 47 pounds to the cubic foot. It is covif legitimately carried out will enrich ered with cotton duck, and looks less the South and ner people, irrespective than one-fifth the size of a square bale. The covering is tied at both ends with a The writer of this article has no in- puckering string and can easily be sampled and every part of the bale examin-

use, then farewell to the village, town The bale is so packed as to prevent its being despoiled and robbed as is the case with the square bale. On account Augusta Evening Herald, October, '91. of the neatness of the package and having no bagging or ties 5 per cent tare Our actions of today are the thoughts is saved on European shipments. At least \$1.25 a bale is saved on shipment to Europe in freight and quite a neat sum is saved in insurance. Inman & Co. and various large cotton firms in the South offer 45 points, or \$2.25 per bale of 500 pounds more for cotton packed in the Lowry bale. This offer is for this no opinions and wants to learn some- and next season. The exhibit was visited by quite a number of the most prominent farmers of the state and all are Mr. Godin, French minister of public loud in their praise of the little bale. works, in a circular addressed to a rail- The exhibit is made by the Georgia and cord, Columbia, S. C., Nov. 7, 1898.

The Lowry bale referred to above took the Blue Ribbon and prize for the