## A Boon to the Farmer.

Scores a Triumph at Columbia, and Takes the Blue Ribbon for the Best Method of Baling, Pressing and Compressing the Staple.

## THE ROUND BALE IN EUROPE.

17, 1898, says:

What an English Paper Says of It.

"An interesting trial of a new cylin-

been made at the Ash and Royton Spin-

ning Companies in the presence of a

and our representative. The new bale

gree from the cylindrical bale which

was introduced last season, and we can-

those who are interested in the matter

than by saying that while the bale in-

troduced last season was constructed

The bale now introduced is built up

machine into an iron cylinder, of the

size of the bale required, from which

when completed, the bale is ejected at

the opposite end, and then bound with

four wire bands, which pass through

the center of the bale and up the out-

side again. The bale is then inserted

in a bag of white cotton duck, and

resembles more than anything else, a

sack of flour, providing the latter were

perfectly round and solid. There are no

bands outside, and to sample the bale

it is simply necessary to untie the

mouth of the bag and take out the

sample. If there should be any difficulty

in getting the sample, the breaking of

one of the wires makes it perfectly easy

and does not interfere with the symme-

try or stability of the bale. The cylin-

would unwind an ordinary lap; and in many cases on arriving at the centre

of the bale a core of cotton almost as

hard as iron was met with which was

which adapt themselves to the feeding

in the happiest manner. A great fea-

ture about the bale seems to us to be

the impossibility of false packing, as

the insertion of any inferior cotton

would at once show itself in the sides

of the bale, just as the different layers

of rock show themselves in the side

ing in freight, in the cost of handling,

Hit.

a neat roll of dry goods. It is 36 inches

as though it were cotton, but looks like pletely than himse

long, 18 inches in circumference, 250 to make note of

pounds in weight and has a density of made to prej

47 pounds to the cubic foot. It is cov- the cylindric

ered with cotton duck, and looks less interests,

than one-fifth the size of a square. The combina

covering is tied at both ends with a ter way

puckering string and can easily be sam- of be

pled and every part of the bale examin- rand

The bale is so packed as to prevent

its being despoiled and robbed as is

the case with the square bale. On

in the Lowry bal

ed without cutting the covering.

drical bale of last season had\_

As we have said in previous issues, the Lowry round bale, while the coinpany has not put any presses in the market, is becoming known and sample bales sent to Europe have attracted favorable attention and comment there. drical bale has during the past week As evide. "e of this we quote as follows, from a continental letter recently renumber of gentlemen from Liverpool ceived in this country. The writer, we understand, is a prominent broker on referred to differs in an important dethe continent. He writes:

"The Round bales were today exhibite in my office. We have not touched not better describe this difference to them beyond taking their covers off, to show how easily it is done. The arrangement of the layers gave universal, on the principles of a lap such as we satisfaction, and the way it is put up place in the back of a carding engine. in such a small compass and so clean and handy, could but be admired, and by the coiling of the web of our old commission merchants have cotton as it preceeds from the "ginning" gone away shaking their heads and feeling very much as if another Cavite had been all at once exploded upon them! The question of the tare is giving all our friends here some serious thought, who are rather inclined to take the S, wish side of this round bale. They was completely turned around when they saw that the layers were crosswise and permitted of the bale being examined so easily. The round bale is the bale for honest people; it is the only bale with which there will be no swindling in the packing and weighing. On this account it will probably be opposed, and we may not be able to seil all we could wish the first season; but I shall be very much surprised if this es are carefully avoided, es not fight its way right ad if all attempts of trusts this bale take the place of oah's Ark."—The Cott

SULS NT THE ROUND BALE, practically unworkable. The cylindrical TO WHOM ught to Ghent, Belgium, its side; and when the bands are cut TO 2081 complaint of the ragged and drawn out, which is a most simosteon transported from ple and easy matter, the bale expands endwise and falls apart in circular layansportation to swap the bales. It is a source of great complaint in this market, as there are 700,000 spindles in operation there; principally Egyptian and India cotton is used on account of the bad condition in which the American cotton is packed. They are anxious for the round bale, according to consular reports, as it will reduce the tare from 6 to 1 per cent. This report is conspicuous in the September reports of the United States Consulates.

The same complaint is made by other European spinners; and all who have seen and tried the Lowry bale, have declared their preference for it, and have placed orders for its shipment. The orders, now on hand, are greater than can possibly be filled this season number of presses in operation.

CITY CROP.

WHAT THE LOWRY BALE WILL DO IN SAVING TO THE FARMER.

Hester in his statistical reports on re-"Of the 1,000,000 bales received last year tent. This has been printed out to those producer to scornfully smile at his own busing at that point, 37,000 bales were taken out samples, a loss to the farmer of (\$8,\$00,000) eight million, eight hunfact in favor of the Lowry

ell-advised statistician says beyond question that the difference in tire between the Lowry bale and the present badly packed square bale will amount, according to an honest calculation, to a difference of over \$12,000,-000 on the at present estimated crop. The two items above alone mean a difference of \$20,000,000 annually to the

THE LOWRY BALE STOPS THE

CITY CROP.

There are a great many farmers and inners who do not appreciate the hisory of a bale of cotton, and know very ttle about it after it leaves the gin. They may have heard of the city crop at they probably do not realize that pear, not long ago, this "city count of the neatness of the pacy de up of 'pickings and steal- and having no bagging or ties 5 pe m the bale, made by the dif- tare is saved on European shi

hiddle men and handlers, At least \$1.25 a bale is saved in the total to 160,000 bales; ment to Europe in freight ted on good authority that neat sum is saved in insud stealing," crop made & Co. and various large and other more di- the South offer 45 pol nounted to more than bale of 500 pound mo

twenty years has witnessed the fulfillpredictions quite as startling and chimerical as any that have been stated. A few years hence when all of these and many more wonders shall have come to pass some one will arise and standing on the vantage ground of 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 devel-

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

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

Mr. Lovering was in New York today and when reminded of this prediction about improvements in cotton handling and the probability of seeing their fulfillment said that he could only emphanear future what he prophesied then. cess as agriculturists. "The great issue before the South today," said Mr. Lovering, "Is reform to 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 vessed interests are naturally making a strong fight against any radical improvement. As confirmatory of Mr. Lovering's position the last issue of the Cotton Planters' Journal of Memphis in discussing this subject from the planters' point of view says: The Oldham Chronicle of September

"Baling reform is agitating the public cotton mind to a degree hitherto unknown and is being more fully appreciated 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 is being compelled to realize in view of present conditions that therein is contained his ruination, or salvation. When prices are uniformly high, thus tolerating haphazard and reckless methods of cultivation, the form or condition of his package was not a matter of con- ter. The agricultural exhibits to be is \$1.00 and the covering about 60 cern to the grower. Profits were large made should be such as look toward a and to offset this

And See New and Advance

The Georgia Agricultural

Active in the Good Work at Albany has resulted in talk of revival of the fairs that did so much for the agricultural interests of the State of Georgia. The Atlanta Constitution wants the State Fair in that city, but whether in Atlanta, Macon, Americus or any other part of the State by all means let us have a fair. It

brings together the farmers and planters, who exchange advanced ideas on tion of silver in 1873 new machinery and methods to be introduced, and all in all the State Fair is bound to result in much good.

The Georgia Agricultural Society has not for the last six years made a display of the wonderful advantages and resources of our country, and affluence and influence of its membership.

We clip the following extract from an article in Sunday's Constitution: "The times are hard, we know, and those who sell cotton at 4 cents a pound size now as an absolute certainty in the are not in a humor to exploit their suc-

> Some measure must be taken meet the emergencies of the case, and, as in the multitude of coun- the few articles that no pay sel there is wisdom, so we think that a meeting of the farmers, with the State Fair as a nucleus, would go far toward \$1.80 in tare, for which he suggesting some change or some course of conduct that would enable them to

"This is why we think a State Fair in bagging and tles never weigh the near future, constituting a display of cotton over twenty-four po of our agricultural resources, would go often when it reaches its for far in many directions toward shedding tination there is scarcely light on the present situation and illu- on it, besides many of traminating the dark places. It would gone present a favorable opportunity for consultation, comparison, suggestion; it would afford occasion for the exchange of opinion with regard to the small economies and the detail of individual per bale, and if handled in experiments; and the result could not and this does not include to

fail to be profitable to each individual. "The Constitution, therefore, suggests that the authorities of the State Assicultural Society take steps to hold a State Fair at Pledmont Park next year. They will have ample time for all preparations that are necessary. They will find Atlanta behind them in the mat-

ROUND BALE VS.

To the Editor of The compelled to look clo duction in making, same. Labor has bee cent., while the har ing has been reduced The introduction of seems to solve the ing the cost of put hands of the spinn

The cost of mar

interior cities has cent per pound o the price of that tire) by Liverpool received for the covering. The square bale costs

ceives a cent, and if it is od 40 cents more, also the 60 cen for bagging and this he lose

The pluckage of a bale of it is shipped abroad is full po per bale, therefore we hawer per handling cotton going ab of or freight.

for larging and rice also the 60 mig consideration by the first is to ad-The round bale does away agging and ties, also the 40 60

The cost for packing the round

To the Editor of The News and Courfor:-In reading the statement in your issue of October 31, of Mr. James Boyle, United States consul at Liverpool, 1

has much of interest sowers of the South.

cotton does not produce like cotton on different soils, climates and cultivafr. Boyle says: g the cotton men, both on this tion. To illustrate, I have made a test in the United States, there is a newal of the agitation against of the Egyptian cotton here, and it is damaged cotton. Conferences a complete failure, both as to quality held between representatives gerpool cotton trade and the planted in the pine barrens runs out in companies to settle upon 2 ction which will throw the the loss caused by country otton where, they say, it belongs, upon the American r seller. Under the pressure npetition the insurance come years ago included country d indeed practically gave inm the moment the cotton 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 fint corn planted on the upland beinsurance. American underwriters have comes good seed. So this disposes of estimated that the claims arising from Mr. Boyle's statements. country damage to cotton delivered at Liverpool last season footed up \$500,000. solutely without foundation, for the cot-Authorities here say that this is a very ton that leaves the country gin houses conservative estimate. Attempts have is in good order until it reaches the been made several times recently to in- knife of the cotton buyer, merchant or duce the spinners of this district to accept the cotton as received here, and to of them then the slashing of the knife have an allowance made for the country commences, and the profit of damage. The spinners, however, posttively refuse to accept any cotton unfit for spinning. When the cotton arrives nere the country damage portions must rags of pauperism. has be picked our and the bale must be put into a condition fit for the spinner to

on this side to collect the amou

make it look like it was

HANDLING COT

The Lowry Bale the Remedy for Loss and Damage to Which the Crep is New Subjected.

was struck with his real want of infor-

mation. In the first place the seed of

and quantity. Our sea island cotton

a few years and never makes as good

as that produced on the sea coast of

tend to intelligence don't know that soil

climate and location makes the quality

ern farmer knows that there is a dif-

ference of cotton raised on their own

farms when there is a difference of soil.

No better illustration can be made than

the vineyards of the Rhine, for on a

single hillside three qualities of wines

are made. Upland corn planted in the

river swamps becomes fiint corn, and

The country damaged couton is ab-

of plant production, and every South-

sea islands. The English Government

can import into India the Egypt

seed or the American seed; and

be confronted with the same fal

we have had from the Egyp

here. It is strange that men

Insurance companies. The first is to ady vance the rates, and the second is to exclude country damage altogether an item of insurance, leaving the

Notice to Farmers and Gin Gins.

The following letter is published for information by the Georgi Carolina Pian

August Feorgia, Nove

Planters Compress Company, Stephen M. Weld, Esq., Preseit,

We, the undersigned, Inman & Company, cotton ivers, doing bus Georgia, hereby agree with you, that we will from this dato the first day bid and pay forty-five cents per 100 pounds more for cottor ithin the three lina, South Carolina and Georgia) packed or compressed the form known and produced by the patented machine of your Company an at the same bale and the eastern way was to place similar cotton packed in the lower as the square compressed had that the Lowry Bale is to be 18 inches in diameter, not over 36 inches in let

covered as prescribed by you, and to weigh not less than 250 pounds. You announce this offer at your discretion. (Signed)

The Lowry Press, producing the Lowry Bale, is a new process of preparing cotton for m attached to any ginnery without change in existing plant. It easily compresses the lint from it directly from the condenser, to a density of 47 to 50 pounds to the cubic foot. It is then re market in the world, without any further expense for compressing or screwing into ships.

The Georgia & Carolina Planters Company, under a license from the Planters Comp Massachussetts, are introducing these Presses in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina pany has, just outside of Augusta, Georgia, a ginnery plant. Parties interested in the profor themselves the entire process of ginning and compressing the cotton into Lowry Bales.

Any information desired concerning the Lowry Press can be of a quarry. The people who are advo-cating the new bale claim that the sav-

loss in weight by theft, and in scores of sold here from 1-16d. to 1-8d. cheaper, and credit was easy, which were the reduction of expenditures in hos other ways, will enable the cotton to be against which, of course, there will have only considerations which solicited his and on the farm, especially on t to be set the loss to the spinner of the attention. Intensive cultivation and where the greatest drain is to rebands and bagging, which cover the prices have checked his mad career, The cultivation of our native square bales at present in use, and in now ver, and forced him to realize that should be promoted by d other minor ways. Another objection he was facing a revolution which de- large space in the display we foresee from the spinner's point of manded a practice of economic prin- made hay. view is the size of the bale, which is ciples. Conditions where anybody could about a uniform 250 pounds, against make a living profit out of cotton have greatest hay-product 400 to 500 as at present. As one man can been supplanted by those in which im- country. Hay truck a bale of cotton 500 pounds in proved skill and intelligence are essentoo. , There is weight from one point to another with- tial factors. Though as indicated, the for out difficulty, he will have the same movement for improved method in bal- widen an ground to travel over twice when deal- ing is as yet in its swaddling clothes grasses ing with 250 pound bales, and this will that degree of public education to its of beef increase the cost of labor to some ex- needs, has been attained to cause the gis we concerned, and it will probably be dealt folly in having since time immemorial with. We should strongly advise our robbed himself in cold-blood and in the local spinners to purchase a few bales, most stupid and bungling manner of an thousand dollars. This is an im- as they will be surprised with the re- immense profit. It is not an extravaciate at present to declare that A Boon for the Farmer-Scored a Great growers' thoughtlessness has dispo ed him of millions annually tha The Lowry round bale attracted pos- just as reasonably been dum sibly more attention than any exhibit sea. Even at the present state fair. In machinery hall yes question this yearly process terday it was the scene of lively interest a galling monument t and amazement. The bale does not look which is realized by

"A this point i

There is much discu the person upon whom the country damage falls. The gen ion here is that in the end it the grower. It is said here, that the cotton grower expre self as quite diffident in regar matter, claiming that it makes cial difference to him whether the hber 17th, 1898. ton gets to Liverpool in perfect tion or is country damaged. cannot afford to take against this class of injury "There are some shipper who claim that the Lly altogether too particula remembered, however, best foreign market for

Sites (Nor th Caroton in the world, and with the condition in arrives at Liverpool c claim that there is ur and ghrketing tiv reducifty insu-iling mark plan scarce byth burde

the nd I dama ing colintor produces of keen a done panies s \$2.50 pale, il damage. regulales/e surance off started

on at New thigh, and he g aces. He sta he cotton growers or de nion that rain and mud do n fure cotton."

"Mr. McCabe asserts that Ame buyers and spinners would not acc large proportion of the cotton comes to Liverpool. If wet cotton by put tate the hold of a ship the damage Georgia and Carolina Planters s multiplied by the time it reaches its destination. 'Country damaged' bales bale, which you sent us for exp that arrive in Liverpool have to be a thorough trial we cannot for siripped, so that all the damaged cotton can be picked of, and the base must then be recased with new canvas before t can be sold to the spinner. The Amer from both sides without in bale in any way. NO MAR it can be sold to the spinner. The Amerrains a loss upon the danased portion will disappear in future, fr the cotton, but he must also pay for packing can be easily the e labor of packing and recasing. In our opinion, after taking at the e into consideration the amount of the warehouse at the mill in emium payable to cover the risk of ing room is much easier on a

otton as he otherwise would. American cotton is so poorly pack- value, especially in old mills. impetition. Undoubtedly in this mar- to a spinner especially, to see erpool Daily Post he says that American cotton is rapidly supplanting native and Indian and Chinese cotton in the bases, etc.,—will be done away with Japan. The United States figures have at once, after introducing the ne

and in the United States a very compla- the new round bale, but this ought not cent and even confident view taken as to discourage and detain you from into the future of American cotton. Most troducing your new system in the inpeople redicule the sugges ion of com- terest of all cotton mills. peficion, yet it is worth while to con-

e. The high quality of Egyptian be corrected by practice. the United States, by the price it new round bale by giving pands. The production of Egyp- sentative a trial order otton has up to the present been middling d, but the opening by the A d, but the opening up of the

BIG TALK OF THE I

AFTER A TRIAL A ST DORSEMENT OF THE BALE.

our satisfacti express system.

et American cotton is king. Mr. at last a properly packed bale Thomas Ellison, of Liverpool, is rec of American cotton in his mill-ognized both in the United States and The numerous disadvantages, caused in this country as one of the greatest mostly by the bad condition of the living authorities upon the cotton in- wrapper from which the spinner had to dustry. In a recent article in the Liv- suffer heretofore-we will not mention held third place since 1890, but this tem of packing. Of course at is to be year they will take second place, and expected that certain dealers at the if prices remain low, the American continental ports, who are used to make fiber will eventually take the first place. an extra profit by patching the square "There is generally both on this side bales with heavy wrapper will fight

Our judgment is that this new round der the possible effects of the changed bale will be easily and rapidly introdirions growing out of recent events duced; some minor deficiencies, which he far east. Take Egypt for in- the new bale may have, will very soon

is testified to both in England We showed our good opinion of the

The sampus

intry damaged,' and is therefore not the light weight of the new to pay the producer as much for even believe that a reduction of th force in the mixing room can be gained otton men here say that one reason with the round bale, which is of some is because the producers do not fear Besides it is very agreeable,