## THE LOWRY BALE.

An Invention That Is Attracting a Great Deal of Attention in the Cotton World.

## It Will Work a Revolution in Cotton Packing and Pressing--Saving in Packing and Shipping.

Alms and Objects of the Planters Compress Co., and the Georgia and Carolina Planters Co. Interesting facts.

less the expense of getting the cotton

there, and less the expense the greater

the net return. Take the principal

item of the expense; the freight rate on

the square bale of cotton from Augusta,

Ga., to Liverpool is say 16 cents per

100 pounds; on 500 pounds the freight

But there is so much difference be-

tween the sizes of the square bales, and

and give space, the square bales must

be screwed tight together in the hold

of the vessel, and this is a recognized

Now take for comparison two 250-

pound Lowry bales of 4i pounds densi-

ty, against 22 1-2 density for the

square bale package. Freight rates by

water are made according to space oc-

cupled in the vessel, if therefore, twice

as many pounds cotton in Lowry bales

can be stored in every cubic foot of the

vessel's hold than in the square bale,

the freight rate is reduced accordingly

and in addition to this rate the density

and uniformity of the Lowry bales is

such that they stow in the vessel just

like flour or molasses barrels would,

if they had straight sides. The "screw-

ing" is therefore entirely unnecessary,

and 30 cents of that charge are saved,

the loading of the Lowry bales costing

Having, then, saved over half the space, and cost of screwing and of

compressing the expense in the case

of the two round bales (weighing 500

pounds) is \$1.50, while the expense of

the same 500 pounds in square form

was \$3.30. On these items alone, therefore, there is saved \$1.80 per p00 pounds,

and as a "penny saved is a penny earn-

ed." cotton in two round bales form is

worth in these two items alone \$1.80

more than it was worth in square bale

A careful estimate of the cost of car-

rying cotton from the farm to the Eu-

repean spinner, based on contracts al-

ready made, shows a difference of \$3.50

per 500 pounds in favor of the Lowry

bale over the ordinary bale. On a crop

of ten million bales it means that the

farmers of the South would receive for

the cotton crop 35 millions more than

It is suggested that the steamship

companies will raise the rate, the an-

swer is that the tramp steamer can be

The advantages of the kind last in-

dicated are so great that the Planters

Company has just completed arrange-

ments under which .n certain cities

where cotton is assembled for ship-

ment the new Lowry machine will be

extensively used for the sole purpose

round bale form for shipment to Liver-

WORKING OF THE PRESS.

The planter and ginner will naturally

be curious to know how this new pro-

cess of baling and compressing is ac-

The machine with frame and all com-

plete, weighs about 3,000 pounds. It oc

exceeding 10 feet by 6 feet. It can be

operated anywhere by any local ginner,

(The machine has been operated with

removal of the present gin boxes. Any

set up one of these machines as an ad-

dition to his plant, requiring no addi-

operate the machine with less power

every ginner becomes a compresser, and

merely the plantation bale. He can

keep his present boxes and offer the

cotton grower his choice as to how he

ed bale with twice the density of the

desire to pursue the old method of

of everybody who can rob it, taking

such price as he can get at the time of

The advantage, of course, to each

ginner has one of the new machines

and his rivals in the neighborhood do

not, he will vastly increase his busi-

ness at the expense of the others, be-

cause the grower will have his cotton

put in the form in which it will be most

The machine is continuous in its op-

eration, and by means of a very sim-

ing that form of bale.

of rebaling square bale cotton

they now do.

chartered for a load.

pool and the continent.

complished and where?

as little as 7 horse power).

only 5 cents per 100 pounds.

would therefore be \$3.30.

process known as

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE principle which governs these econo-PLANTERS' COMPRESS COMPANY ?

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE GEORGIA AND CAROLINA PLANTERS' COMPANY ?

WHAT IS THAN NEW PROCESS WHICH THESE COMPANIES OFFER FOR THE COM-PRESSING OF COTTON ?

In a general way these questions may be answered as follows:

THE PLANTERS' COMPRESS CO. is organized under the laws of West so much loose cotton between the ties, Virginia, and owns the patent covering that in order to avoid shifting of cargo the machines invented by Mr. George A. Lowry, of Chicago, for the compressing of cotton.

THE GEORGIA AND CAROLINA which the charge at South Atlantic PLANTERS' COMPANY, under a liports is 35 cents per bale. This is one cense from the Planters' Compress Com- of the Items of expense included in the pany, is organized for the purpose of rate of 66 cents per 10 pounds, or \$3.29 introducing the Lowry Press in the per 500 pounds from Augusta to Liver-States of North Carolina, South Caroina and Georgia, and will be entirey under the management of Southern men, who will handle the matter in the

THE LOWRY PRESS.

The Lowry Press takes its name from the inventor. It turns out a cylindrical bale, 18 inches in diameter, 36 inches long, with an approximately uniform density of 47 pounds to the cubic 1000. and therefore each bale will weigh, within a very slight margin (depending upon the moisture in the cotton), 250

The essential difference between the mode of packing in the Lowry bale and in the square bale is that while the steam compress works to expel the air from the square hale made at the gin. in the Lowry bale process, the cotton is packed, as it leaves the condenser at the gin. Ther is, therefore, little or no air which ever gets into the Lowry

The cotton is laid up from the bottom of the bale to the top in flat, spiral layers, in which there is a lateral expansion, after being released from the compress tube, of from 1-8 to 3-8 of an inch only. The tendency to expansion lengthwise is checked and overcome by four small iron wire ties, smaller than an ordinary telegraph wire. The bale is covered, when thus tied, with strong cotton cloth, which is slippeu over the bale, and tied with a cord at both ends. It can be removed without injury, so that it can be used over and

ever again, like a meal or grain sack. The bale can be most readily sampled in any part; ordinarily it is sufficient to untie the bag at one end, and pull : down over the bale. A good sample can easily be drawn from the end, and the edges of the layers along the sines are fully exposed to view. The bale cannot be false-packed-and if mixed packed the fact shows at the edges of the layers. The sampling can likewise, if deemed necessary, be done at the other end

The weight of the bale, 250 pounds, as against 500 pounds for the ordinary square bale, has very many advantages which the mills and ships have long sough, and are now quick to appreciate; but it is not only the mill and ship ment who realize and enjoy the advantages; 250 pounds is much more readily handled than 500. a round package is much more readily moved cupies, set up in its frame, a space not from point to point than a square package. A bale that can be rolled is easier to deal with than a bale which has to with not exceeding 10 horse power. be tipped over and over by two men, and the density of Lowry bales, 47 lbs. to the cubic foot, as against twenty-two and a half for the present steam com pressed bale, enables twice as much cotton to be stored in a given space. The planter and ginner, therefore, need no longer leave their bales out on the ground in exposed places, and often lying in the mud, out can readily roll them under shelter. The mill can store twice as much cotton in every bay of charges are of course reduced about

When the Lowry bale is laid on the floor on its side and the wire ties are will have the cotton baled and comcut, it begins to creep in length and, pressed, but if the cotton grower finds left to itself, will gradually elongate that he can get a complete compressand open so as to reach a final length of about 25 feet. An entire bale can be present square bale, and take it away put at one time into the "picker" at with him from the gin, it does not the cotton mill, and the economy thus seem probable that he will very long arising, and otherwise, has led several of the largest mills in New England and in Europe, to deduct from the Lowry bale 1 per cent, tare as against 6 per cent, tare exacted from the square bale. making thereby a difference of 5 per cent, in favor of the Lowry bale,

The economics begin at the end of the ginning process and follow the bale into the cloth at the mill. The bagging and ties on each bale weigh about 2 1-2 pounds. The tare is therefore about one per cent. The insurance is reduced. there is no freight haul to the steam compress and back again; therefore to the man who has facilities for makone-half of the haul, or thereabouts, is cut off: there is no loss of cotton between the plantation and the mill, because the cotton covering entirely protects the bala from dirt, injury, etc. can be carried, as desired, and when SOME OF THE ECONOMICS OF THE a given resistance is established it will prize for the best method of baling, LOWRY BALE.

A single illustration will rever! the gauge cock is changed. The head of otton.

the machine is directly under the condenser of the gins, the feed is automatic and requires no tending. Two men below, or a man and a boy, will Terms on Which the Press Can Be remove the bale, tie it, and cover it, weigh it and brand it, while another

bale is being pressed. The capacity of each machine is the amount of cotton which can be turned out by three 70-saw gins, and the power required is absolutely constant.

COVERING OF THE LOWRY BALE CAUSES AN ADDITIONAL DE-

MAND FOR COTTON. The covering of the bale, being strong cotton cloth, will require about 110,000 for one year's crop, it will be seen at a glance that this will create an additional demand for cotton. The covering and tles together for the new round 51 cents, as the average charge for the rough jute bagging and ties required on

the square bale. It may be suggested that the new deprive growers and ginners of a profit count of the fact that they pay 75 cents for covering and ties, weighing about 22 pounds, which they sell to the mill mics, and enable any intelligent man to in the weighing of the bale, as part figure further for himself. Take, for of the cotton and at the price of cot-Liverpool: Liverpool probably makes argument of that kind shows that he the price of cotton for the world. The has little head for common sense thinkprice received on 500 pounds of cotton ing. It might be true that the farmer, will be the price obtained in Liverpool, ginner or dealer could make such an unrighteous profit as this selling bagging and ties at the price of cotton, if it were conceivable that the cotton

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY. .. Obtained. Making It Easy for

Ginners and Farmers to Get

One.

The Planters Compress Company, and the Georgia & Carolina Planters Company desire to establish the Lowry bale as the standard bale on the cotton exbales of cotton to make the covering changes of New York, Liverpool and Bremen. It would be more to their advantage to sell the press outright, bale will cost about 40 cents, as against and would be less troublesome; but the Lowry bale has enemies who are fighting its adoption. Naturally the square process, on account of the change, will bale compress men are opposed to it; deprive growers and ginners of a profit which they are now making, on ac- and so are the various parties through press Company to put in operation which they are now making, on acwhich the present square bale passes on its way to the European mills, and who make a handsome profit out of the present square form for shipment to be \$1.10; but the man who makes an various losses, pickings, etc., to which will be distributed through the cottor the bale is subjected. Now, if the press raised in each; and the policy of the Geor was sold to one man it would have to be to distribute the presses throughout be sold to any man who came forward der the favorable terms offered, and judg with the money. Thus it would soon the Company expects to have more apph

TO REIMBURSE HIMSELF FOR THE \$500, noted above, out of the royalries paid on the first 1,000 bales which he compress es. That is to say, that after the advance payment each lessee will be allowed to retain the royalty, payable on each bale, until he has reimbursed himself for the

After this has been accomplished the and Carolina Planters Company.

mechanic at its expense to superintend the putting up of the machine. Any other expense, including wages or

It is the purpose of the Planters Compresses under the above terms. serves the right of changing the term der which the presses can then be ob-

The 500 presses to be first established etates in the ratio of the cotton crops different portions of their territory. ing from the applications now on hand cations for presees than the numbers

royalty of 50 cents on each bale is then to be paid into the hands of the Georgia

The Company will make delivery of the press at the railroad station indicated by

The Company will furnish a competent

help necessary in putting up the press, is to be borne by the lessee.

buyers and the mills were not fully fall into the hands of its enemies, who which will be allowed them under the BOND USE NO HOOKS

THE LOWRY PRESS AT WORK.

The above cut represents a Lowry Press as attached to any gin plant. The lint is delivered directly from the condenser into a hopper seen above the upper platform, and is automatically fed to the press. A bale is seen below the platform, in the process of being made. When the bale has reached the proper length, the press is stopped, the bale is taken off, the head of the hydraulic ram which regulates this pressure is run up, and the press is started for another bale. The whole operation takes less than 20 seconds. While a bale is being pressed the two hands tie, cover, weigh and brand the bale last taken off.

Dimensions of bale 36 in. long, 18 in. dlam. Regular weight 250 pounds, which gives, with above dimensions, a density of 47 pounds to the cubic foot

It does not even necessitete the changing of the present ginneries or the aware of the matter, and quick to realize it; but nobody would suggest that course, inevitably follows that the buytion to his horse power, and probably they have to pay cotton price for scrap iron and jute .into account, in making price is lower by a little more than the does the entire compressing work at difference, as a matter of fact, so that its handling. the storage warehouse, and storage his gin, instead of, as now, making instead of making anything, the farmer and the ginner lose by the transaction.

CITY CROP.

WHAT THE LOWRY BALE WILL DO IN SAVING TO THE FARMER. Hester in his statistical reports on receipts at New Orleans last season says: "Of the 1,300,000 bales received last year at that point, 27 900 bales were leaving his cotton at the gin to be forwarded from place to place, as the prey mer of (\$8,800.00) eight million, eight important fact in favor of the Lowry bale."

A well-advised statistician says betare between the Lowry bale and the present badly packed square bale will amount, according to an horest calcu lation, to a difference of over \$12,000,-000 on the present estimated crop. The two items above alone mean a

HONORS AT COLUMBIA.

The Lowry Bale was exhibited at the South Carolina State Fair on Nov. remain fixed and constant until the packing and pressing and compressing

would put up soft bales, or bales irregginner, even the smallest, can simply possibility, and if it is not true, it, of ular in weight and dimensions, thereers and the mills take the fact that by nullifying the advantages which the mining how many presses they may loregular bale offers and upon which are than he is now using. In other words, the price for the entire bale, and that based the savings to be derived from their written contract that the local com- force in the mixing room can be gained

The Companies, therefore, will, for the present, at least, only lease the press. The lease will run during the life of the patent, which was issued in 1897 Under the terms of the lease the machine will be in the hands of the gin taken out in sampler, a less to the far- ner to do with it as he likes, so long hundred thousand dollars. This is an as he honestly endeavors to work for the establishment of the prescribed and local ginner, in addition, is that if one youd question that the difference in desired standard, but the Company will reserve the right, under the lease, to immediately lay its hands upon and reclaim any machine of which the lessee difference of \$20,000,000 annually to the attempts to make irregular or improper

> The terms of the lease are: A royalty of 50 cents on each Lowry 17th. Received the blue ribbon and Bale compressed, \$500.00 of which is to be

> > MAKE LESSER WELL BY ALLOWED

that contracts will be made in the order the Company reserving the right of deter-

painles shall never voluntarily acquire or be interested in any form of cotton. in case, probably cemote, that the com- Besides it is very agreeable, to a spin-The only exception to this rule will be in case, probably remote, that the company may have to take a small amount of ner especially, to see at last a properly
cotton in settlement of some debt, and
that the company may find it necessary for
mill. The numerous disadvantages,
that the company may find it necessary for
mill. The numerous disadvantages,
and ties weight on the bale? It is worse

little about it after it leaves the gin. They may have heard of the city crop, but they probably do not realize that terest of all cotton mills. in a single year, not long ago, this 'city crop," made up of "pickings and atealings" from the bale, made by the ifferent middle men and handlers, be corrected by practice. amounted in the total to 160,000 bales; We showed our good opinion of the and it is stated on good authority that new round bale by giving your reprethis "picking and stealing," crop made sentative a trial order for 100 bales up of big samples and other more diect robberies, amounted to more than

130,000 bales. This game has gone on long enough and the Lowry bale will put a stop to

INMAN &CO.'S OFFER OF 45c ADVANTAGES OF

A Hundred lbs. More for Cotton Packed in Lowry Bale Than in Square Causes Much Talk in Farming Circles-

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND GIN-NERS.

The following letter is published for information by the Georgia and Carolina Planters' Company:

Augusta, Ga., November 17th, 1898. Planters Compress Company, Stephen M. Weld, Esq., President, Boston,

We, the undersigned, Inman & Co., cotton buyers, doing business at Augus ta, Ga., hereby agree with you, that we will from this date to the first day of September, 1900, bid and pay forty-five cents per 100 pounds more for cotton within the three states (North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia) packed or compressed in the form known as the Lowry Bale, and produced by the patented machine of your company, than at the same time and place for similar ed in, but will load like barrels of flour, cotton packed in the form known as the the port of discharge. square, uncompressed bale; it being understood that the Lowry Bale is to be 18 inches in diameter, not over 36 inches in length, to be tied and covered as prescribed by you, and to weigh not less than 250 pounds. You are authorized to announce this offer at your discretion. INMAN & CO. The Lowry Press, producing the Low-

cotton for market. The press can be attached to any ginnery without change in existing plant. It easily compresses the lint from four 70-saw gins, taking it directly from the condenser, to a censity of 47 to 60 pounds to the cubic foot. It is then ready to go directly to any market in the world, without any further expense for compressing or screwing The Georgia and Carolina Planters Company under a license from the Planters Compress Company, of Boston, Mass., are introducing these presses in

ry Bale, is a new process of preparing

the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. The company has just outside of Augusta, Ga., a ginnnery plant. Parties interested in the process re invited to inspect for themselves

ENDORSEMENTS

Augusta, Ga.

ENDORSEMENTS UNSOLICITED. FROM BREMEN.

DORSEMENT OF THE LOWRY BALE.

Chemnitz, Sept. 23. Georgia and Carolina Planters Co.: After having given the new round

ment a thorough trial, we cannot fornew system.

The sampling can easily be done from both sides, without injuring the of 24 by 54 is not a remedy, but it is bale in any way. NO MARK BALES the bale that the knife of the slasher will disappear in future, fraudulent wants, for it does not abolish the plipresent offer. Notice is therefore given packing can be easily discovered, in lage, town and city crops, or the forour opinion, after taking off the wrap- eign pillage. which the applications are received; per, and the handling of the bale from the warehouse at the mill into the mixing room is much easier on account of Lowry bale, which is packed on the It is not only the settled policy of the the light weight of the new bales; we spiral system, making it easy for the Planters Company, but it is a part of even believe that a reduction of the spinner to feed to their batting mawith the round bale, which is of some value, especially in old mills.

illustrating the workings of the press, but except for such cases, the Company has got to keep out of the cotton business, to suffer heretofore—we will not ment in I consider the Lowry bale a God and buy seed cotton to gin for the purpose of caused mostly by the bad condition of This, again, is as it should be, and re- certain manipulations of the middle to the Southern planter, for if it does moves all possible claim or suggestion of man regarding the heavy patching of no more than to awaken him to the the bales, etc.,-will be done away with system of pluckage it will have accomat once, after introducing the new sys- plished good results, but the Lowry THE LOWRY BALE STOPS THE tem of packing. Of course, it is to be pale will put American cotton into the expected that certain dealers at the European market in the same condicontinental ports, who are used to tion as the Egyptian cotton is received. There are a great many farmers and make an extra profit by patching the and wipe out tare, pluckage and the ginners who do not appreciate the his- square bales with heavy wrapper will (claimed) country damage, and assign tory of a bale of cotton, and know very fight the new round bale, but this ought those who have been living on samples not to discourage and detain you from to some other occupation. The salvaintroducing your new system in the in-

Our judgment is that this new round bale will be easily and rapidly introduced; some minor deficiencies, which the new bale may have, will very soon

middling or good middling, in your option. November delivery. Yours truly,

MASCHINENFABRIK GERMANIA, vorm. J. S. Schwalbe & Sohn. THE LOWRY BALE SUMMED UP.

Many Millions of Dollars Saved Annually.

To sum up, the advantages offered by the Lowry bale are as follows: It will enhance the value of your cotton from \$3.00 to \$3.50 for every 500 pounds of lint cotton.

It will make every station an independent cotton market.

It will obviate one entire handling in pressing the old square bale. It saves in bagging and ties.

It saves in storage. It saves in insurance.

It consumes a large amount of your raw cotton for a covering that will be made of cotton by cotton mills.

It justifies railroads in reducing freight rates. You can load, at any station, cars to their full carrying capacity from 50,000 to 60,000 lbs., the law's limit. It will guarantee a reduction in ocean freights, for it will double storage ca-

pacity and load ships without the necessity of ballast. It will guarantee a large reduction in the stevedore charges at port of lading, for the bale will not have to be screw-

and be unloaded with the same case at It will continue to receive, as it has already, the approval of cotton manu-

facturers as being the best covered and best compressed and least injured of any cotton in the world's markets. It will add prosperity to produce

and save the South many millions of dollars annually.

HANDLING COTTON.

Lowry Bale the Remedy for be Loss and Damage to Which the Crop is Now Subjected.

To the Editor of The News and Courder:-In reading the statement in your issue of October 31, of Mr. James Boyle, United States consul at Liverpool, I was struck with his real want of information. In the first place the seed of cotton does not produce like cotton on different soils, climates and cultivation. To illustrate, I have made a test of the Egyptian cotton here, and it is a complete failure, both as to quality and quantity. Our sea island cotton planted in the pine barrens runs out in a few years and never makes as good as that produced on the sea coast or sea islands. The English Government can import into India the Egyptian seed or the American seed, and it will be confronted with the same failure as we have had from the Egyptian seed here. It is strange that men who pretend to intelligence don't know that soil climate and location makes the quality of plant production, and every Southern farmer knows that there is a difference of cotton raised on their own farms when there is a difference of soil No better illustration can be mu the entire process of ginning and com- the vineyards of the Rhine, for on a pressing the cotton into Lowry Bales. single hillside three qualities of wines Any information desired concerning are made. Upland corn planted in the the Lowry Press can be obtained by river swamps becomes flint corn, and applying in person, or by letter at the flint corn planted on the upland beoffice of the company, 801 Broad street, comes good seed. So this disposes of

Mr. Boyle's statements. The country damaged couton is solutely without foundation, for the cot-UNSOLICITED ton that leaves the country gin bou is in good order until it reaches the knife of the cotton buyer, merchant or city factor; as soon as it reaches either of them then the slashing of the knife BIG TALK OF THE LOWRY BALE commences, and the profit of plucking grown until it reaches the compress, when the rugged dressing is given to AFTER A TRIAL A STRONG EN. make it look like it was dressed in the rags of pauperism.

The stevedores put on the finishing touch, and when the bale reaches a Ruropean port it looks like it has gone through a whirlwind of pillage; and the farmer is to be made to suffer for what he has not done. The cotton crop of bale, which you sent us for experi- New Orleans is a proof of the above statement, as she makes about 37,000 bear to express our satisfaction for the | bales out of the receipts of about 1.200. 000 bales.

The uniform bale of American cotton

The remedy for all the evils complained of by the farmer or spinner is the chines. It abolishes pillage, country damage (as claimed) and the tare of thirty pounds to the bale. The actual tare as tested by the mills here is 23 3-4 pounds. Why should the farmers be

tion of the cotton producer must come from the reduction in the cost of handling the cotton bale, for the wages of labor cannot be reduced any more without causing great suffering.

JAMES BARRETT. Charleston News and Courier, Nov. 5,

HOW TO PRESRVE EGGS. '

To each bucket full of water, add two pints of fresh slacked liese, and one pint of common salt; mix well Put the eggs in the liquor any time after June, and they will keep a year if desired.