

Greatest Exhibition Of Them All Will Be Held In S. Carolina

"Bigger And Better" In Every Way—
The State Fair Is Scheduled
For October 21-26

By BEN E. ADAMS
(Specially Written For The State Farmer
Section)

Indications are that the South Carolina State Fair this year will be the greatest exhibition held in the Palmetto state in many years.

Definite action has been taken to bring together strong classes of dairy cattle and other livestock. Increased premiums have been offered and the dairy class opened to the world. One of the outstanding authorities on the Guernsey and Jersey breeds has been secured to place the ribbons in the dairy show.

The premium list of the State Fair has just been issued and will be sent to farmers and cattle breeders in the two Carolinas and in many other states.

The fair will be held at the State Fair grounds at Columbia the week of October 21 to 26 and is expected to draw the largest attendance in the past six years. Usually fine amusement attractions have been secured.

South Carolina's State Fair is one of the oldest agricultural exhibitions in the United States. It is known as the "show window of South Carolina" and in recent years has truly become the one place when the entire state meets one week in the year.

Able Management

For ten years the fair has been under the able management of President D. D. Witcover and Secretary Paul V. Moore. Despite unfavorable economic conditions in the state and nation for the past five years these officials have pushed ahead and have given the people of the state a fair they could be proud of.

Mr. Witcover is a merchant of Darlington. He has long been interested in the agricultural and livestock interests of the state and has given liberally of his time in making the State Fair an institution worthy of the name. He has mapped out a progressive program of expansion for the fair and plans to make many improvements in the buildings and grounds during the coming year. Mr. Witcover is prominent in the public life of the state and is a member of the very important Santee-Cooper Authority which is expected to develop the \$37,500,000 water power and navigation project on the Santee and Cooper rivers in South Carolina.

Another important figure in the official life of the State Fair is A. Frank Lever, vice president and holding an important position in the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Lever is a former member of congress and was at one time a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board by appointment of President Woodrow Wilson who was his personal friend.

Paul Moore Is Main Spring

Actively engaged in handling the fair and devoting the greater part of his time to the promotion of the institution is Secretary Moore who is a farmer of Spartanburg county. Mr. Moore has long been engaged in fair work and came to the state fair in 1924 as advisory director. The following year he was made secretary and has occupied this position since. He has a year-round office in an office building in Columbia and shortly before the fair opens, moves his headquarters



D. D. WITCOVER

to the fair grounds where he can closely watch every move made by the large staff of assistants. At this time Mr. Moore is having improvements made in the buildings and rearranging some features of the grounds.

Carolina-Clemson Game

Thursday is usually the high spot of fair week. It is on this day that the Carolina-Clemson football game is played in the municipal stadium at the fair grounds. Fifteen to twenty thousand people are here that day for the game. It is the right thing to be seen at the battle of the Tiger and the Gamecock.



DAIRYING



A Forward Look In Dairying

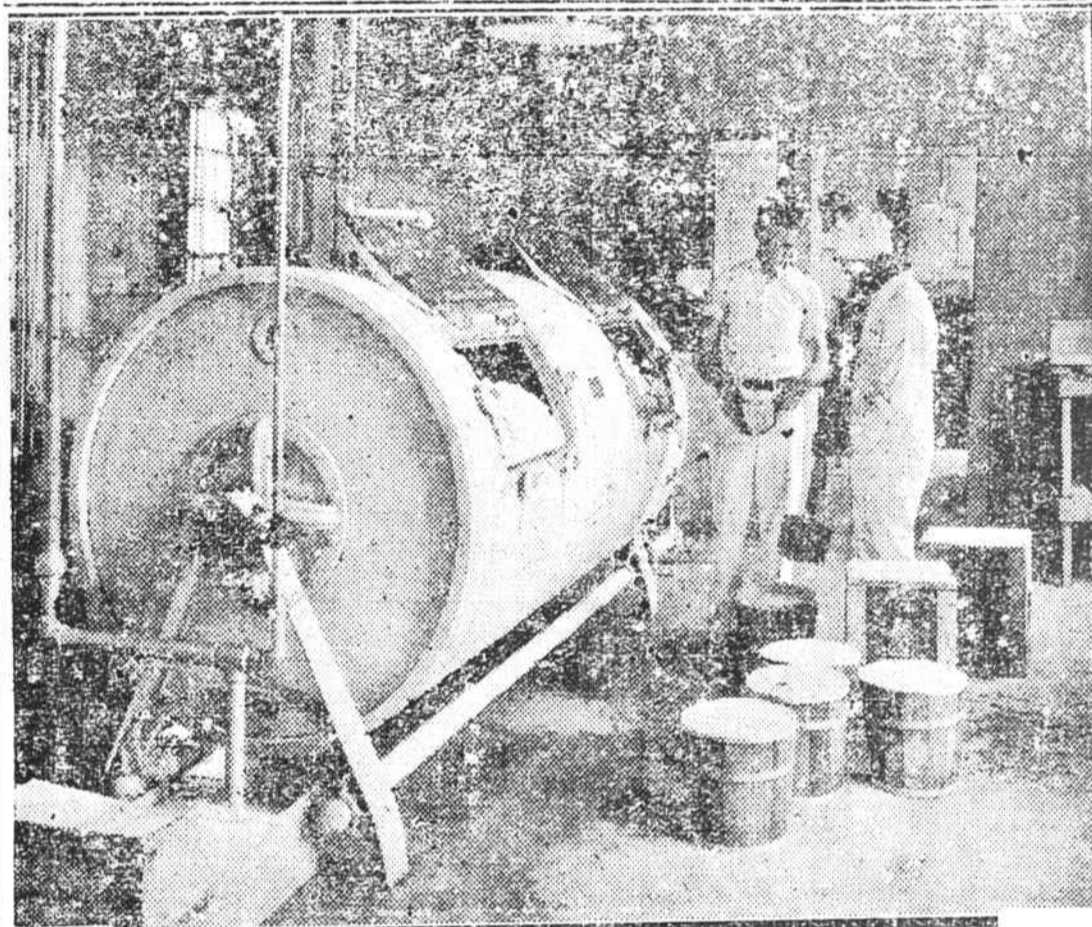
South Carolina Farmers Must Strive For Better Dairy Cows To Profit
From The Greatly Improved Dairy Outlook

By C. C. Cushman, Clemson College.
Though a detailed discussion of the feeding of young stock cannot be given here, it can be stated that the critical stage in growing out a large rugged two-year-old heifer is the period from the age of six months (at the time of coming off milk) to freshening time. During this period all heifers should have access to abundant pastures during grazing season and to temporary grazing plots as sedge crops or the run of racks of legume hay during poor pasture season.

poor feeding value, is necessary for the development of large barrel capacity and body growth.

Breeding Age.—Age and development are two important factors in determining the time for breeding heifers. Near 18 months of age is the proper age limit. Breeding slightly earlier or later will depend upon the size attained by the heifer. Regardless of weight, no heifer should be bred earlier than 15 months of age or later than 20 months of age. These desirable sizes indicated by weights.

Modern Creamery In South Carolina



This well equipped creamery is only one of many new plants recently erected in South Carolina.

In winter these heifers should be allowed to run to an abundance of legume hay with limited feeds of silage and three to six pounds of grain daily depending upon age and size.

If legume hay is not plentiful, small amounts should be fed at feeding time and the heifers allowed to run to oat straw, sorghum hay, grass hay, corn stover, or the like during the day. Some legume hay is necessary because of its vitamin and mineral content which permits maximum growth. An abundance of roughage, even if part is of

are as follows: Holsteins, 700 pounds; Guernseys, 600 pounds; Jerseys, 500 pounds.

The average milking life of a cow is five to seven years. Do not develop an unprofitable cow by the practice in which the heifer from six months to freshening is the "forgotten animal" on the farm as she too often is. Feed her abundantly and then if she has inherited the ability for profitable milk production, you will be rewarded in proportion to your diligence.

Good Silo Is Almost Essential In Making A Profit In Dairying

Good Supplement For Grass In Winter
And Good Substitute For
Pasture In Summer

B. F. E. YOUNG

It is interesting to note the rapid progress the South has made in the past ten years in the dairy industry, particularly in North and South Carolina where some of the finest herds to be found anywhere are being kept at a good profit to their owners.

Needless to say the more profitable herds are those where the owners have culled their "boarder cows" and replaced them with producers which in most cases have been heifers raised from the best cows and sired by males from high producing cows.

Outside of good breeding the next important problem for the dairyman to consider is the cost of feeding his animals. The man who produces the most of his feed stuffs is the dairyman who has the largest bank account and the best credit. It is a known fact that milk is produced cheaper in the summer than during the winter months. This, of course, is because the cows are on pasture.

Succulent Feed Necessary

For winter feeding we must supplement our pasture with a succulent. Our best winter pasture in corn ensilage. The use of ensilage as a source of succulent winter feeding is widespread and the economy of its use is rarely questioned. Ensilage should be fed liberally during winter months. Many farmers are feeding ensilage during the entire year at a profit even with plenty of pasture in summer, and when dry weather affects pastures, those with ensilage seldom feel the effects of dry weather.

John A. Arey, no doubt one of the best authorities in the south, and dairy extension

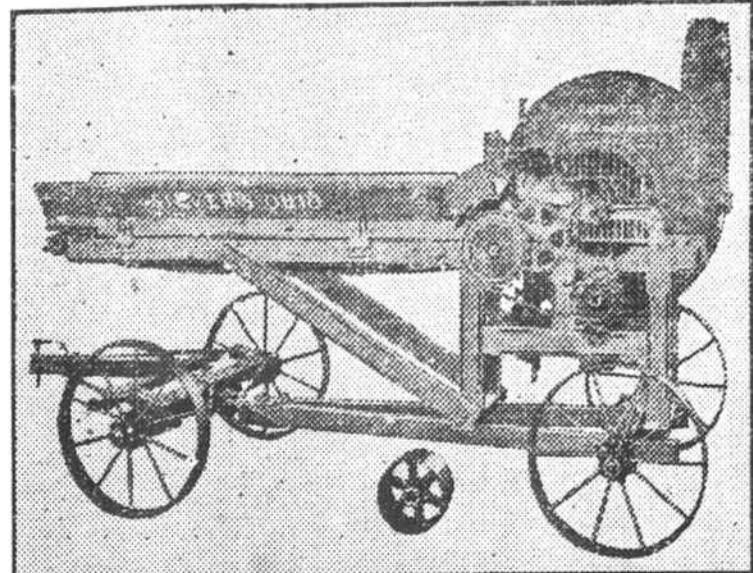
specialist at the North Carolina State College, says: "We have come to recognize ensilage as one of the best and most economical roughages for dairy cattle. Ensilage is succulent and palatable. It is a good substitute for grass in winter and a valuable supplement for pasture in summer. Our experience shows an acre of corn that will yield ten tons of ensilage to the acre when fed to dairy cows in the form of ensilage will produce about 400 pounds more milk than if the corn were fed in the dry stage.

Every feeder of eight or more cows should provide himself with a silo of some kind even though it may be only a trench silo. The trench silo has its place with the small producers. It is a known fact the trench silo was the first container used for storing green cut corn which is now known as ensilage.

August and September are considered good months to construct new silos or repair old ones.

Silver's "OHIO" Blower Silo Filler

Built in 3 sizes, 3 to 10 ton capacity. For nearly 50 years Silver's "Ohio" Cutters have been the standard by which others have tried to build. Do not buy a substitute. Order direct from the factory through us and save the difference. Give height of silo and number of cows.



Address F. E. YOUNG, Oxford, N. C.

Butter Production Is Showing Big Increase And Surplus Is Heavy

Consumers Took To Oleomargarine
When Prices Were High And Have
Not Come Back

Production of butter is running very heavy this summer and within a period of three months a shortage has been changed into a burdensome surplus.

Butter was imported freely until early in June but since then production has been gaining as compared with normal and surplus stocks have accumulated in storage. At the same time prices have fallen quite rapidly although at present they appear to be fairly well stabilized.

Much of the butter producing country had a severe drought last summer and production was extremely light. It was believed that this would affect the 1935 production to some extent because of loss of cattle. As it has worked out, the weather has been ideal for the growth of pastures and forage crops this season and production has been very heavy.

The government has been purchasing moderate amounts of butter and this has tended to sustain the market. To a large degree, the trend of the butter market during the next few months will be influenced by the quantities of butter purchased for relief purposes. If these purchases are heavy, the market will probably remain steady or advance; if light, there is a possibility that surplus stocks will cause a decline.

23 Million Pounds Of Butter Were Imported In Six Months Period

New Zealand, Argentine, Holland,
Latvia And Lithuania Send
Quantities T. U. S.

New York Correspondence

The heavy imports of butter during the winter and spring months this year has revived agitation for an increase in the butter tariff. Wisconsin producers have requested an increase in the tariff and more recently Peter G. Ten Eyck, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, has requested the tariff Commission to increase the rates.

Imports during the first six months this year were approximately 23,000,000 pounds. These are the heaviest imports in many years and possibly the heaviest on record. Imports arrived in large quantities from New Zealand, Argentine, Holland, Denmark, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The present tariff is 10 cents per pound but prices in other countries were so low and domestic prices sufficiently high so that it was profitable to import butter. At the present time domestic prices are at levels where importing has ceased and it is extremely doubtful if much butter can be imported for many months to come.

Evaporated Milk Stocks Hurting Fluid Milk Price

Stocks of evaporated milk have accumulated rapidly during the last two months and are now the heaviest on record. Because of the heavy milk flow and the relatively light demand for fluid milk and cream, much of the surplus milk went into evaporated. On July 1 the stocks of evaporated milk in manufacturers' warehouses totaled 285,477,000 pounds.

The evaporated milk industry was one of the few branches of the dairy industry that was under a code and, on the whole, the code worked well. Prices were stabilized at a moderate figure and held there for several months. Recently, however, there has been a tendency for prices to decline because of the oversupply. It now seems probable that prices will have to be reduced unless production is curtailed.