

EASTER MUSIC FOR CHURCHES IN CENTERVILLE

Community Chorus of Sixty-five Voices Gives a Recital.

CENTERVILLE, Ind., March 28.—A community chorus of sixty voices will give a sacred Easter cantata next Sunday evening at the M. E. Church at 8:30 "new time." Miss Vesta Rollman, music director of the high school, has charge of the chorus, with Miss Merle Terry, pianist. It is as follows:

Now is Christ Risen.

The Lord is Risen, Chorus by choir. Morn's Roseate Hues, chorus of Women's voices.

Gethsemane, Quartette.

Ansel Decending, chorus.

O Sacred Head Now Wounded, contralto solo.

For God so Loved the World, chorus.

And Very Early in the Morning, (b) Now is Christ Risen, chorus.

If Ye Then Be Risen with Christ, soprano solo.

The Trumpet Shall Sound, chorus.

Oh, Come Let Us Sing to the Lord, final chorus.

Soloists: Miss Laura Hill, Mrs. Carleton, Mrs. Hurst, Carl Baker, Ira Kent.

A special Easter program will be given at the M. E. Church Sunday morning in connection with the Easter sermon. Easter readings will be given by Louise Stafford, Elizabeth Palmer, Thelma Russell, Mary King, Mary Lambert, Clarissa Ahl, and Martha Commons. Special numbers by the choir: "Lift Your Glad Voices," "Crown Him With Many Crowns." Rev. O'Connor will give an Easter sermon entitled: "The Endless Life." Greenstork will be invited to unite with this service and will probably contribute toward the program.

The funeral of Miss Mildred Bowers was held from the Christian Church Thursday morning at 10:00 o'clock; Rev. McCormick, officiating. Miss Bowers lived here all her life.

The war mothers will have their first meeting since organization next Wednesday, afternoon, at the Red Cross rooms. Every mother is urged to be present. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brumfield and Miss Alice Kluge, of Richmond, were guests Wednesday of Mrs. John Sullivan. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Keaton, of Marktown, Ind., spent a part of the week with Mrs. Anna Lashley and family. The freshman class of the C. H. S. gave a surprise farewell party to Howard Roberts, a member of the class, Wednesday even-

HELPING THE MEAT AND MILK SUPPLY

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

LIVE STOCK INCREASES—SHOULD HAVE MORE



Federal Reports Show 1917 Gains and 1918 Needs.

Specialists Tell How to Get More Pork and Beef This Year—Value of Animals January 1 Last Was \$8,263,524,000, an Increase of 22.7 Per Cent in a Year—Figures from Revised Estimate.

Live stock men are on the job.

A gratifying increase in the principal classes of live stock during 1917 is reported by David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, in a recent statement. The increases reported as of January 1, 1918, on farms and ranges of the United States, according to a revised estimate for 1917, are:

Horses, 353,000; mules, 101,000; milk cows, 390,000; other cattle, 1,857,000; sheep, 1,284,000; swine, 3,871,000.

The total number of horses is estimated at 21,563,000; mules, 4,824,000; milk cows, 23,284,000; other cattle, 45,546,000; sheep, 45,900,000; swine, 71,374,000.

The increase of 4.5 per cent in numbers of "other cattle" is due to an increase of 4.2 per cent in calves, 22.7 per cent in heifers, for milk, 8.5 per cent in other heifers, a decrease of 3.2 per cent in steers, and an increase of 1.9 per cent in "other cattle" (milk cows not included). Swine over six months old increased 4.5 per cent; those under six months increased 7.8 per cent.

The number of live stock not on farms—that is, stock in cities and

villages—is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1910 as reported by the census was: Horses, 3,183,000; mules, 270,000; cattle, 1,879,000; sheep, 391,000; swine, 1,288,000. The census of 1910 also reported 106,000 asses and burros on farms and 17,000 not on farms; 2,915,000 goats on farms and 115,000 not on farms.

In average value per head horses increased \$1.39, mules increased \$10.59, milk cows increased \$10.96, other cattle increased \$4.56, sheep increased \$4.69, swine increased \$7.75.

In total value the increases are: Horses, \$66,319,000; mules, \$63,058,000; milk cows, \$278,388,000; other cattle, \$232,431,000; sheep, \$238,338,000; swine, \$589,378,000.

The total value January 1, 1918, of all animals enumerated above was \$8,263,524,000 as compared with \$6,735,612,000 January 1, 1917, an increase of \$1,527,912,000 or 22.7 per cent.

The number of beef animals should

be maintained, and in areas where it is clearly the best range and farm practice, should be increased, says the program for agricultural production in 1918 recently made public by the United States Department of Agriculture. Since the outbreak of the European War and the consequent depletion of the European supply of cattle, the task of meeting the increasing demands for beef and beef products, to a large extent, has been put upon the people of the United States.

The exports of dressed beef and beef products have increased 177 per cent during the last three years. The shortage of beef abroad, like the shortage of other meat products, doubtless will be accentuated as the war progresses.

Beef production can be increased in the settled farm areas of the Nation, and especially in the South. It can be increased everywhere by preventing the loss of flesh by calves during their first winter and keeping calves growing during this period so that beef animals may be marketed at earlier ages, thereby requiring the maintenance of fewer stocker cattle and making possible the maintenance of larger breeding herds; by using a larger proportion of bulls on the range to insure larger calf crops; by using good bulls only; by reducing the tick-infested areas as rapidly as possible; by eliminating as far as possible, the losses from disease and predatory animals, by transferring animals from regions of scarcity of feed to those where there is an abundance of feed; by providing a more ample supply of winter feed and better shelter, and by utilizing all roughage produced, either as fodder, hay, or silage, and supplementing these feeds with more nitrogenous concentrates and less grain.

GROWING CALVES FOR BEEF

In order that calves may be qualified for the production of baby beef, that is, fattened and matured for market between 1 and 2 years of age, they must have quality and good finish.

The consumer does not want the unfinished yearling, and the calf that does not have quality will not take on a high finish. Neither will the calf lacking in early-maturing qualities fatten properly during the latter part of the feeding period, but instead it will use most of the feed that it consumes for growth. The feeder should keep this in mind and first determine whether his calves are good enough to

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