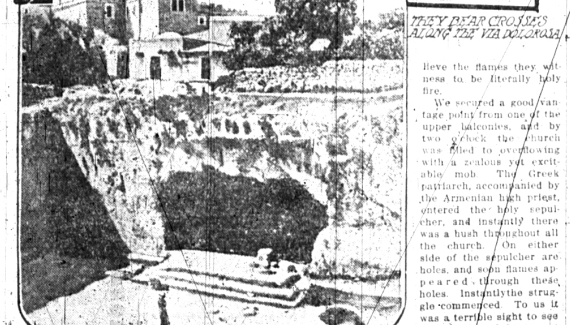
# Easter Week in Jerusalem

THE JAFFA GATE, MAIN ENTRANCE TO JERUSALEM

NEW WORLD AND THE OLD FACE TO FACE



THE TOMB OF THE KINGS



THEY BEAR CROSSES ALONG THE VIA DOLOROSA

SWEEP crossed Palestine, riding over those ancient byways that wind through hill and dale leading to the holy city. We were deeply impressed by the pilgrims—not only by their numbers but by their very air of patient eagerness as they trudged the dusty roads footsore and weary. As we neared the city we knew that Jerusalem was already filled to overflowing with these pilgrims, because the roads leading into the city were lined on either side with crowds of these pilgrims camping in the ditches, with their pots and pans and bedding.

Although it was midday when we arrived and the sun beat down mercilessly, many of these tired pilgrims had spread a small scarf or shawl across sticks and were sleeping in its shade. Still they continued to flock into the city, carrying palm branches in their hands, until all the highways round about Jerusalem were lined with these weary but devout people.

One could not help pitying them, while at the same time admiring their wonderful devotion. Thousands of them had walked hundreds of miles through Russia and across inhospitable Turkey, being treated in the latter place more like dogs than human beings. If there is one thing above another a Turk hates, something that arouses his Mohammedan indignation, it is the sight of these Christians, devout members of the Greek church, plodding afoot across the sultan's domain with but one thought in view—to kiss the tomb of Christ. You can only marvel at their religious zeal which enables them to withstand the tortures of a long journey and the abuse of the cold-blooded Turks.

Fortunately, our quarters had been reserved long in advance, otherwise we, too, would have been forced to camp among the pilgrims beside the highway. As these pilgrims come in sight of the Holy Land they fall upon their knees, facing the Jerusalem they love, so simple and beautiful is their faith.

Jerusalem's places of interest during the Easter week are many. They are made memorable through their association with Christ on and prior to the day of his crucifixion. We first visited the Garden of Gethsemane, where, so many years ago, he went to pray, "Not my will, but thine." This is really a very small plot of ground, about twenty-five feet square, containing many flower beds and some extremely old olive trees. Always kept in good order, on the occasion of Easter this hallowed garden is made glorious with beds of flowers in full bloom.

There is also the Via Dolorosa, or "the street of sorrows," through which Christ passed on his way to Calvary. Along this street are the various stations of the cross, recording the incidents in this memorable journey.

Then there is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher, where the elaborate Easter ceremonies are held. This church is in reality a massive building containing vast congeries of churches, chapels and shrines in which the various sects worship. There are within these walls thirty-seven so-called "holy places," although it must be said that there is a grave question as to the authenticity of many of these.

As we approached the outer gates of this church we were annoyed by the painfully incongruous note which was struck by the deafening medley caused by the yelling and screaming of dealers in "articles de piete," or, in other words, "holy relics." All sorts of venders were shouting at the tops of their voices and eagerly clutching at all comers in their frantic endeavors to make a sale—representative descendants, indeed, of they who once made the temple "a house of merchandise."

Knowing that during the days of the actual Easter celebration we would have little opportunity to see these things, owing to the great crowds, we took occasion to visit them the day following our arrival. Among the principal places of interest in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher are the supposed tomb of Christ, the stone of unction, the holy sepulcher, the Greek church, the chapel of St. Helena and Mount Calvary.

The first of the Easter services in the holy city consists of the "washing of feet." This occurs on the Thursday before Good Friday. It is a Greek ceremony, short and unexciting, and takes place in the courtyard of the church. Notwithstanding that it is unexciting, every available space in the courtyard and every commanding window and rooftop was occupied as the Greek patriarch bathed the feet of twelve of his priests as they were seated upon a little platform.

On the next day—Good Friday—we witnessed the Latin ceremony of the crucifixion. This is interesting in a way, but somewhat shocking to the occidental idea. This ceremony takes place over what is said to be the actual site of the crucifixion. It is performed before a cross on which a dummy figure has been nailed. At the conclusion the figure is taken down from the cross and placed in a white sheet, the crown of thorns and the nails drawn from the "hands" and "feet" being placed on silver salvers. After this a procession is formed which leads to the stone of unction, where sermons are delivered in six different languages.

Saturday afternoon we witnessed the ceremony of the "holy fire," to the minds of the pilgrims the most important of all. There is a certain impressiveness about it, but the grandeur is lost in the mad struggle between the Latin and Greek worshipers that changes what should be a solemn ceremony into a veritable mob scene. At the time we were there much talk was heard of either abandoning this ceremony or greatly modifying it, and I must confess that all of our party agreed that unless it could be conducted in an orderly manner it should certainly be abandoned.

There is an old tradition in Jerusalem that long after Christ had arisen and departed from the holy sepulcher holy fire from heaven was seen to descend into the sepulcher. Time has deprived this tradition of the greater part of its weight, but it must be admitted that many of the poor faithful but ignorant pilgrims still believe the flames they witness to be literally holy fire.

We secured a good vantage point from one of the upper balconies, and by two o'clock the church was filled to overflowing with a zealous yet excitable mob. The Greek patriarch, accompanied by the Armenian high priest, entered the holy sepulcher, and instantly there was a hush throughout all the church. On either side of the sepulcher are holes, and soon flames appeared through these holes. Instantly the struggle commenced. To us it was a terrible sight to see the pilgrims fight to get near the holy flame. Each pilgrim held a candle, and struggling around the holy sepulcher inclosure had lighted their candles, and the church was a mass of tiny lights from each of these candles.

We were told that much better order had been maintained on this Easter during the holy fire ceremony than ever before, and we could but wonder what some of the past ceremonies were like, since five persons were removed on stretchers while we looked on, having been severely injured by being pushed down and trampled on by the struggling mob.

It was interesting, but by no means comforting to note the hatred exhibited on every hand by the Turks.

We watched the line forming for a procession where the Turkish soldiers were drawn up as a guard, much as city policemen keep back the crowds during a parade in this country. When ever a Turk got in the crowd he was well handled and assisted to a vantage point if he cared to see, although for the most part the Turks would not deign to look upon it. Whenever one of the Christians was pushed by the crowd into the line of Turkish soldiers he was promptly and effectively pounded with the butt of a rifle. Not openly, but rather surreptitiously, the soldier stands straight front at the same time he maliciously and viciously jabbed backward with rifle butt, generally grievously hurting whoever was unfortunate enough among the pilgrims to be crowded against the lines. Above all it was the Armenians who were thus abused.

On Sunday morning there were more ceremonies in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. These ceremonies were conducted in many languages, and the vestments worn by the priests were unusually gorgeous.

At noon on Sunday the Easter week ceremonies were over for the year. An hour later the great army of pilgrims was flocking out of the city. In all directions they were traveling with their few belongings in bundles, but by far the greater number journeyed out on the highways that led across the Holy Land and into Russia.

By night not a pilgrim remained, while all along the roads round about the holy city were left the litter and the ashes of the campfires where so many thousands had encamped during the week. The next day Jerusalem became the same quiet, sleepy city that it was when the man of sorrows rode into it and was taken before Pilate.

# PORTABLE SWINE HOUSES ARE ECONOMICAL

Farmer's Type of Sunlight Hog House.

(By J. G. FULLER.)

The proper housing of swine is best accomplished by using a central hog house with a number of colony pens. The large central house is well suited for winter shelter and spring farrowing. The portable houses are especially useful for housing different classes and sizes of hogs in separate fields, particularly during summer or after farrowing.

Portable hog houses have been used satisfactorily for a good many years. They are quite generally in use by breeders of pure-bred swine where they often find it more satisfactory to quarter but a few animals together. The farmer who produces swine for the market and depends on a large central hog house will also find a few portable pens very useful in separately housing odd lots of swine.

Some farmers prefer a shed roof hog house to the A-shaped cot. Six feet four inches wide and eight feet long makes a good size house. In the rear it is provided with a door two feet wide and two and one-half feet long, the same size as a lower front door which is placed diagonally opposite so that by opening all the doors it makes a cool house in summer. On the other hand by closing both lower doors and opening an upper door which is put in above the lower door in front, so that ample ventilation is provided, it makes a warm house for cold winter weather. It is very important to have a door at the top in front for it is a serious mistake to build these houses with but one opening, as is sometimes done. There is no ventilation whatever, and in warm weather the house becomes suffocating. The upper front door is arranged with a wooden ratchet on the back side, by means of which it may be held in any desired position. By having hinges on the top, the storms and hot sun cannot enter, and yet air can circulate freely without causing a draft on the animals.

To build the shed roof house, construct the frame eight feet long by six feet four inches wide on seven two-inch by four-inch joists, six feet long, and two pieces of two-inch by four-inch nailed across the ends of the joists. This will make the foundation for the floor six feet four inches wide and eight feet long. Beneath the frame are nailed three two-inch by four-inch pieces which serve as runners for moving the building. The house is built six feet two inches high in front and three feet high in the rear. Seven 12-foot boards cut in two can be used for boarding the front of the house. The small space left at the top may be closed by a batten or freze board. Two eyebolts should be securely inserted in one end of the joist, for attachment when the house is to be moved. A shingled roof is necessary to insure the best results and that, of course, is what should be desired.

A large portable hog house eight by twelve feet may be constructed on the same plan as the small shed roof house just described. It will accommodate from eight to ten mature hogs or twenty or more growing pigs. By constructing a partition in the middle the house can be used for two different lots of pigs or for two sows at farrowing time. Being provided with four doors in front and one in the rear, it is well ventilated and may be adjusted to suit many conditions. A shade may be attached to the house during the summer.

This house has proved very satisfactory where it has been found desirable to keep more animals in a lot than can be accommodated by the smaller houses. However, it is more difficult to move, and does not differ greatly from a small stationary house in that respect. The bill of lumber for this house is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Eight | pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 12 ft. |
| Three | pieces 2 in. by 6 in. by 12 ft. |
| Two | pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 18 ft. |
| Six | pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 16 ft. |
| Three | pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 14 ft. |
| Eight | pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 12 ft. (rough for floor). |
| Eight | pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 14 ft. |
| Six | pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 12 ft. |

One piece 1 in. by 12 in. by 16 ft. for sides and ends.

One piece 1 in. by 6 in. by 12 ft. for braces and cross pieces for doors.

Thirty-six pieces O. G. battens 10 ft. long for sides.

Thirteen pieces 1 in. by 12 in. by 10 ft. for roof.

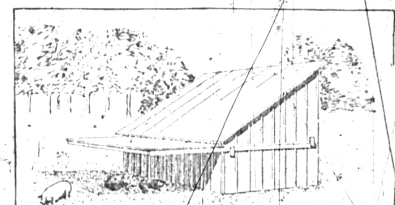
For a shingled roof it will require 130 feet of rough lumber 14 feet long and six bunches of shingles laid four and one-half inches to the weather. A shingle roof is preferable.

A practical farmer's sunlight hog house may be constructed 24 feet by 50 feet with a four-foot alley. The building should face the south. A most substantial building may be built with ends and sides six feet in height, of solid concrete, eight to twelve inches thick. Nine windows are placed in the first elevation, four of which are continued to the floor to form door openings. The top of the low roof is eight feet and the top of the high roof 14 feet from the ground. Movable partitions are provided and stored above to make separate pens for 20 sows at farrowing time. The floor is of solid concrete, and concrete feeding floors are laid outside on both sides of the building. The dimensions and height of this building are arranged to secure the maximum amount of sunlight, for early spring farrowing.

# AVOID EGG EATING BY PROPER FEEDING

## Hens Seldom Indulge in Habit While on Free Range—Grit Is Quite Essential.

Wrong feeding is the commonest cause of hens eating their eggs. They seldom do it in the summer when they are on free range. Then the fowls get everything that their system craves. It is the craving for something that is lacking in the winter ration that causes egg eating.



Large Portable Hog House With Temporary Shade Roof Attached—A Most Excellent Arrangement for Summer.

Usually the thing that is lacking is some form of animal food to take the place of the bugs and worms the fowls pick up in the summer. Meat scraps, green cut bone or skim milk should be fed. Hens won't lay well or grow unless some one of these enters into the rations.

Soft shelled eggs which are easily broken in the nest are a constant temptation to the hens. The cause of soft shelled eggs is either not enough lime from which the hens can make shells or the hens being too fat.

Ground oyster shells kept where the hens can help themselves is about the cheapest way of supplying lime. To prevent the hens from getting too fat, see that they take a proper amount of exercise. Feed the grain in litter so the fowls must scratch for it. It is probable that egg eating may be caused from the hens not having enough grit. Grit is the hen's teeth. They can't digest their food without it. So, if grit is lacking, much of what they eat passes through them undigested. The fowls will feel hungry though getting plenty to eat. Then they are apt to eat eggs—but not to lay very many or look very thrifty. Small pebbles, broken crockery or stones will do for grit.

Have the nests rather low. A hen must stand up in the nest to set eggs. If the nest is too high or low for her to stand up she can't eat the eggs. Gather the eggs two or three times a day and don't have too many nests. Nests which the hens are not using with eggs laying in them are a temptation to the hens.

### Value of Chief Crops in 1914.

The value of the principal farm crops was:

Corn, $1,762,599,000; wheat, $779,069,000; cotton, $519,616,000; oats, $499,431,000; potatoes, $198,609,000; barley, $195,903,000; sweet potatoes, $41,294,000; tobacco, $101,411,000; rye; $37,018,000; sugar beets, $27,050,000; rice, $21,849,000; flaxseed, $10,540,000; buckwheat, $12,892,000.

### Charcoal for the Chickens.

Charcoal is a health promoter for the fowls. If you will put some ears of corn in a hot oven and let them burn quite black and feed when the grain gets cold enough you will perhaps be astonished to see how greedily the poultry will partake of the charred corn. Give such a feed every two weeks. We do not mean that the fowls should have to depend on the charred grain for the meal, but an opportunity to eat what they wish from the cob.

### Study Climatic Conditions.

One of the commonest mistakes which orchardists make is to try to follow the same system of pruning in all parts of the country. Climatic and other conditions make a big difference in the growing and bearing habits of trees, and in order to secure the best results it is necessary to adapt pruning methods to suit local conditions.

### Alfalfa Pays.

Alfalfa fills the haymow and pays for the privilege.

# DAIRY FACTS

## LOW TEMPERATURE IS BEST

### Churn Should Not Contain More Than Two-Thirds of Its Capacity to Insure Good Butter.

When ready to churn care should be taken not to put too much cream in the churn. The churn should not contain more than two-thirds of its capacity. Much weak and short bodied butter is caused by overloading the churn and churning at the wrong temperature. Salvy mottled and streaked butter is often due to an uneven temperature of the wash water used during the working process. A good bodied butter is usually inspired by a low temperature, but a high temperature is almost sure to cause a weak bodied product.

Sometimes butter is difficult to "gather," especially when a combined churn is being used. The grain of the butter seems to be worn out by the mass of partly gathered butter pounding and pouring over the inside portions of the churn and by the worker, and when the butter is finally worked it is brittle and weak bodied.

Do not have the temperature of the wash vary very much from that of the butter, but if the butter comes at so high a temperature as to make it soft, the wash water must be cold enough to harden the butter, so that it will bear working without overworking or destroying the grain of the butter and giving it a salvy appearance.

## PAIL AND STOOL COMBINED

### Device Recently Invented Acts as Receptacle for Milk and Good Seat for the Milker.

In the dairy where the herd is of any considerable proportions the matter of getting around among the animals at milking time is one of some magnitude and anything of the nature of an innovation, which will facilitate this operation and, at the same time make for cleaner milk, will get a welcome. A combined stool for the milker and receptacle for the milk has been recently invented with this object. A pan somewhat larger than a bucket is supported on four legs and reenforced for the purpose of supporting the weight which it is called upon to do. The top is covered and the lid acts as a seat for the operator.

Pail and Seat Combined.

Introduced near the top is a funnel arrangement having an outlet spout and an inlet opening. As the milk is drawn from the cow it flows into the pan through this funnel extension. This apparatus relieves the dairyman of the necessity of using both the stool and milk can, as he must do under ordinary circumstances, and at the same time the milk passing so directly from the source of supply to the can, the possibilities of contamination are greatly reduced.

## AVERAGE PRODUCT OF A COW

### Two Hundred and Forty Pounds of Butterfat Should Be Produced in Year From Animal.

A good dairy animal should produce 240 pounds of butterfat a year. If she produces a milk testing five per cent for her production of milk must be 4,800 pounds. If the test is four per cent it is equivalent to 6,000 pounds and if three per cent to 8,000 pounds.

If the cow is dry six weeks out of the year her daily average of butterfat will be about three-fourths of a pound.

If the herd can be made to average this amount daily it is an excellent record to maintain. There are herds that will average more than this, but they are few and far between.

### Dairy vs. Poultry.

The cows will return money, or its equivalent, each day in the year, and in a way it will be less worry than to get it from poultry. A cow isn't as easy to stop in her milk flow as a hen is to stop in her egg flow, nor is she so hard to get back to the normal. The money invested is much greater, so this offsets that to some extent.

### Worthy of Patience.

It requires lots of patience with some heifers, but if they are promising they are worth it.

### Dual Purpose Cows.

As to whether the dual purpose cows are a thing of the imagination or not is yet a question, nevertheless the demand is constant through the year, and is in excess of the supply. Each year the supply is proportionately less than the demand.

### Profit in Head Work.

Do a little head work in connection with your cows; stir some of the brain cells a little; if stirred to some purpose, you will find the profit increasing in a few months.

# SPRINGTIME OF THE WORLD

### Land That Was Filled With Loneliness Made Quick With Life and Keen-Eyed Joy.

Life is visibly released, and we are eye-witnesses of creation at work. We see the earth touched with color, and greenness sweeping over the land. Now the wayside flowers spring up, rained upon and glad of the sun. And the eye of man is gladdened by intervale and fertile field, and the long green lanes of tinden. Not all the gathered snows and punishing winds can thwart this coming of the spring. All the tides of being are rolling in to the flood. Wildness that leaps at life as a hunting dog let loose from the leash. The breezes tumble down from the great hills. Their cool had been nourished in the rich green pines, and has lifted off the hidden mounds of snow in dark ravines. All the spacious spread of lawn and meadow, white seapped beach and lifting hill is vibrant. The land that was full of loneliness is quick with life and through the fresh morning there moves a keen-eyed joy. But what we witness in the silent upspringing of the wayside and forest is revealed today in the heart of man, says Collier's Weekly. We, too, are in a springtime blown upon by fresh winds. That marvelous and many-hued spectacle of the busy spring is but the garment of the God who works through the thoughts of men and touches them for renewal. The bleak ages have gone, and the race of men itself is visibly planning a resurrection. Out of the dust of its dead things it rises to a fuller life. Its ancient enemies are in retreat. Hate is dying, poverty is passing, the disinherited have found a voice. As out of a stormy night, we draw near a light and warmth for men.