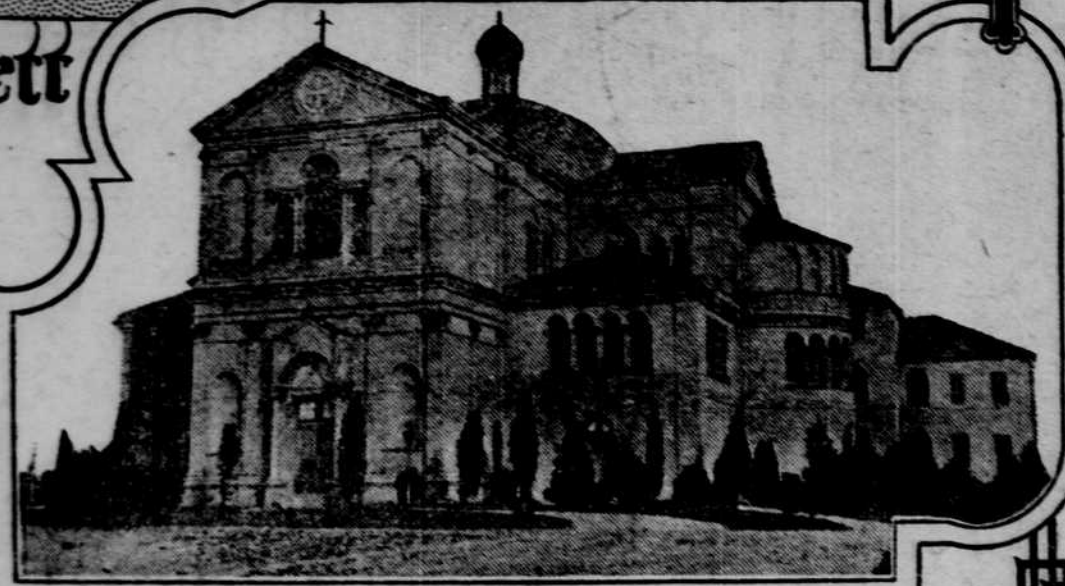


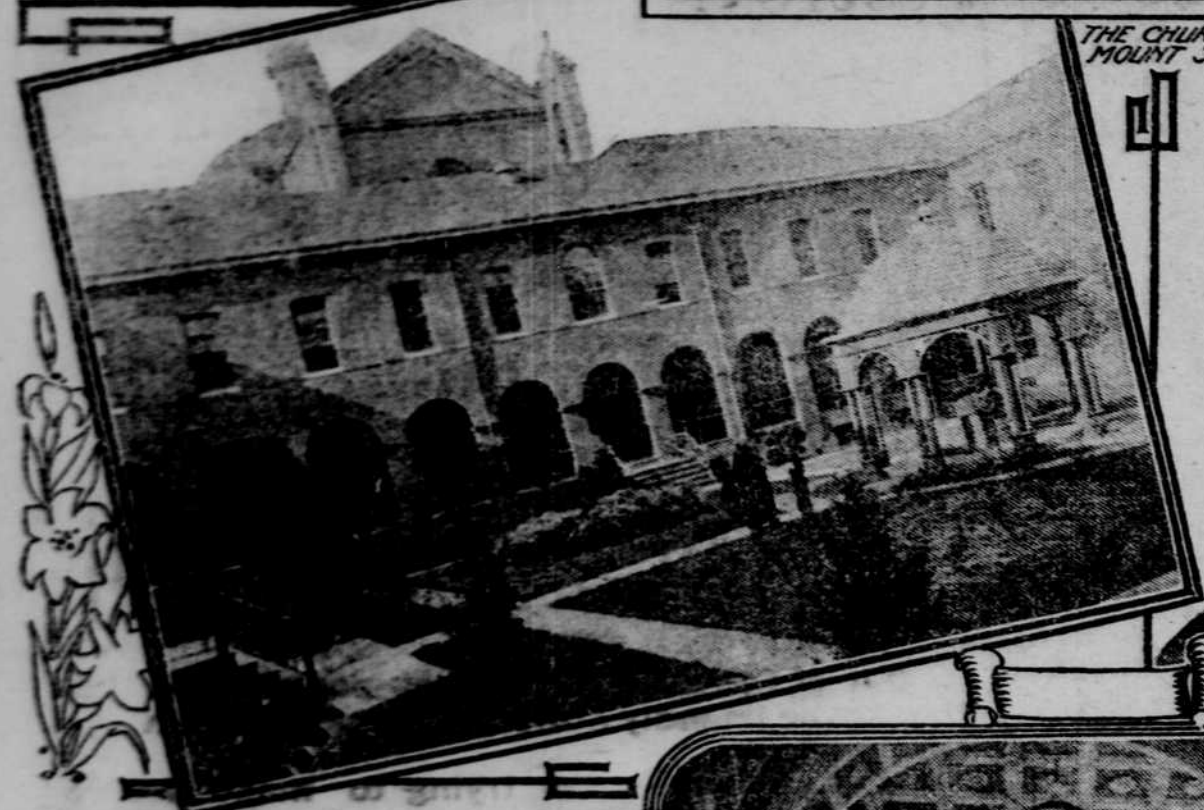
Easter at Mount St. Sepulchre

By Waldon Kawcett

THE United States is the scene of a number of widely varying forms of church observance on Easter morning, ranging all the way from the novel rites in the Moravian churches of Pennsylvania to the fashionable services in the churches on Fifth avenue, New York, attended by the "400" of metropolitan society. There is little doubt, however, that the most impressive and the most picturesque of all Easter services is that which takes place on the joyous spring holiday at Mount St. Sepulchre. The fact



THE CHURCH AND MONASTERY AT MOUNT ST. SEPULCHRE



CLOISTER AT THE MONASTERY AT MOUNT ST. SEPULCHRE

that only a very limited number of people have ever witnessed the significant program here carried out and that, indeed, the great majority of the public is unaware even of the unique character of the services at this mecca for worshippers, serves, perhaps, to add interest to the place and the event.

Mount St. Sepulchre is located at Brookland in the District of Columbia and is the seat of the most important church and the most famous monastery reared in the New World by the Franciscan brothers. However, it should be emphasized just here that the casual Easter visitor to this retreat at Easter-tide need not be a Catholic nor yet even an adherent of any church to appreciate the solemnity and marvelous beauty of the services which take up the greater portion of this, the most momentous day on the church calendar.

The most important architectural feature of the church at Mount St. Sepulchre, and one from which the church and monastery takes its name, is the location in the sanctuary of an exact duplicate of the Holy Sepulchre which has been reproduced exactly as it exists in Jerusalem. This in itself would lend interest to the Easter services held in such a setting, but intensifying the meaning of the religious program for all the spectators is the circumstance that the services are an exact duplicate to the smallest detail of the services which are being held under similar auspices and at the corresponding hour at the last resting place of the Savior in Jerusalem. It is as though the congregation at Brookland were suddenly transported to the Holy Land for an hour or a day.

To appreciate the novelty of all that transpires at Easter at Mount St. Sepulchre it is necessary to know something of the history of this institution. The Franciscan brothers have a number of monasteries or houses of the order located in various parts of the United States, but the community in the District of Columbia is in a class by itself in that it is in effect the American "branch office" of the Franciscan friars who are laboring in Palestine. For, of course, the Franciscans are a brotherhood whose work is of world-wide scope and one of the most important branches of this work is found in their function of "keepers of the holy places." For more than seven hundred years the Franciscans have been in possession of almost all of those places in the Holy Land, which are most dear to all adherents of the Christian faith—such places as the spot where Jesus was born in Bethlehem and the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem—and this order of monks has made of it a labor of love to restore and preserve these sacredly historic localities.

A large share of all the funds with which this work is carried on comes from America and most of the Franciscans who are now serving actively as "keepers of the holy places" have been educated for their task in the United States—at this self-same institution at Mount St. Sepulchre. Officially this community is designated the Chapel and College of the Holy Land and the thirty monks who make up the community are known as the Fathers of the Holy Land. Not only is this a college for the education of the young members of the order who are to go as guides and missionaries to the Holy Land, but it is also the headquarters and business office of the Commissariat of the Holy Land. This latter is a legally organized corporation which is authorized by law to receive bequests and donations of all kinds made for the purpose of commemorative and restorative work at the holy places in Palestine. A country-wide organization of laymen known as the "Crusade for the Holy Land" is ever active in the cause and the funds raised by the "Crusaders" or by means of the collection taken once a year in all Catholic churches are sent to Mount St. Sepulchre for transmission to Palestine.

With such an inspiration it is, of course,



FATHER BEDE OLDGEERING CELEBRANT OF THE MASS AT EASTER



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH AT MOUNT ST. SEPULCHRE SHOWING THE ALTAR

not at all strange that the Franciscans at Mount St. Sepulchre are enabled to present particularly impressive services at Easter. Moreover a number of the members of the community have resided for years at a time in the Holy Land and are familiar from long participation with every detail of the Easter services as conducted at the tomb of our Lord in Jerusalem. This is the case with the present superior of the community, Rev. Father Bede Oldgeering, who is the celebrant of the solemn high mass which is the principal feature of the Easter program.

It is doubtful if any church in America is embellished with a more lavish floral decoration than that in the Chapel of the Holy Land on Easter morning and equally notable is the special music by the choir of male voices made up of members of the community with one of the brothers acting as organist. The chapel at Mount St. Sepulchre, and which is all too small to accommodate the throngs that come hither on Easter, is in the shape of a five-fold cross, the large cross forming the main body of the church and the small crosses being represented by chapels. This cross, symbolic of the five wounds of our Lord, appears again and again at Mount St. Sepulchre and a representation of it in Venetian mosaic forms the pavement of the church. The central aisle of the large cross has, at the entrance of the church, a portico which supports a gallery, while at the other end is the sanctuary. The whole interior with its rows upon rows of columns and arches and its significant white and yellow decoration, is stately and majestic in the highest degree and affords the best possible background for the Easter decorations.

The whole arrangement of the interior conduces to focus attention upon the sanctuary which is the main point of attraction in the church and especially so on Easter when it becomes the locale of much that transpires. The architect who directed the erection of the duplicate of the Holy Sepulchre spent much time in Jerusalem studying the original and he has produced a marvelously faithful and accurate replica. Two marble stairways, one on either side of the Sepulchre, lead to Mount Calvary, which forms the high altar of

the church. A low door, set between two ornamental panels leads to the outer room of the tomb. In the middle of this, supported by a low pedestal, there is a stone called the Stone of the Angel, the original of which, tradition avers, is a fragment of the very stone on which the Messenger of Heaven rested when he gave the glad tidings on that memorable Easter morn. Naturally this is an object of the most intense interest to the Easter throng.

Through a second door in this fac-simile Sepulchre—an opening even lower in height than that above mentioned—

the visitor reaches the representation of the place where the Savior was laid. From the ceiling depend memorial lamps and every detail of the tomb in Jerusalem is reproduced, even to the famous silver panel by Raphael representing the Resurrection. Above the Sepulchre, as already explained, is Mount Calvary, the altar being a replica of the one at Jerusalem. While the Sepulchre itself is naturally the climatic point of interest on Easter, services of special character are held in the church throughout the week preceding this, the most significant Sunday of the year.

Of the throngs of Easter visitors to Mount St. Sepulchre, no women and very few men are admitted to the "enclosure" of the monastery—for this institution, being designed as a college as well as a chapel, is built on the old monastic plan with a courtyard laid out

Easter Betrothals in Hungary

During the first centuries of the Christian church, Easter was celebrated on the same day of the Jewish Passover, because Christ rose from the dead on that day. In the early days of the church Easter was the favorite time for performing miracle plays; priests became actors, and the churches, theaters for the time being. One of the most popular of the mystery plays is based upon the cowardice of Pilate in condemning Jesus.

"Three days after the death of Christ," runs the old legend, "the pious women of Jerusalem came in a crowd to the palace of the great ruler and hurled bitter reproaches at him for his cowardice. Pilate retired to the innermost part of the palace to escape their reproaches. Still the voices of the women reached him, crying, 'Coward!' At last Pilate became so infuriated at their cries that he ordered the pretorians to drive them out by throwing water on them. This seemed effective, for the mob dispersed and quiet was restored. But to the horror and consternation of Pilate, as he passed from his palace and entered the streets of Jerusalem, the cry of 'Coward' filled the

air as if from a thousand tongues.

"Nature herself takes up the cause, and a sudden shower breaks, in which every drop of rain calls the wretched man 'Coward!' The ocean, the sea and the rivers take part in the great demonstration, and the word coward wrung from the heart of nature herself ceases not to ring in Pilate's ear until death frees him from the curse."

From the legend springs a curious custom practiced in Hungary on Easter Monday. At dawn the men of the village wait for the maidens of their choice to appear; as each sees the maiden of his heart he runs after her, and drags her, shrieking and protesting, to the nearest fountain or well, where he proceeds to drench her liberally with water. Thoroughly drenched, the maiden is supposed to pay for the courtesy with a kiss. Often she breaks away from her tormentor, and there is a hot and merry chase until she is captured. Of course, she is soon caught and is usually a willing victim, for this is one of the Magyar betrothal customs, and an early marriage follows the rite.

There is always a dainty bowl for his porridge, a new collar, a blanket, a set of combs and brushes or some other dog luxury for him on Christmas morning. Every year he is taken to the Adirondacks, where Mrs. Fitch has a summer camp, and regains some of the friskiness of his lost youth chasing rabbits in the primeval woods.

May Cultivate Cotton. Efforts are being made to cultivate cotton in Hawaii.

SELECT MOST POPULAR BREED IN COMMUNITY

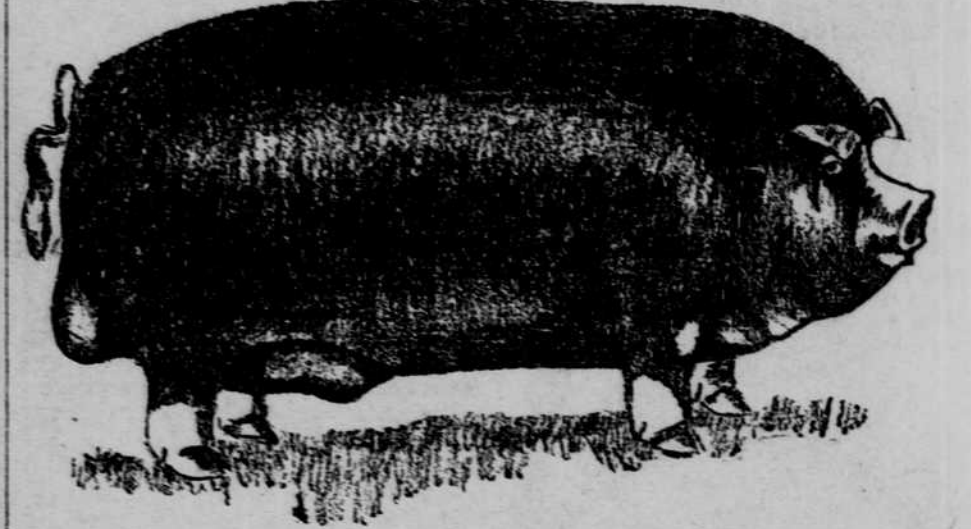
So Much Depends Upon Tastes of Individual, Environment and Requirements of Neighborhood, Useless to Name One Breed.

Many communications are received by this paper during the year asking for information on the best breeds of live stock. Sometimes these inquiries relate to draft horses, at other times to beef cattle, frequently concerning the breeds of dairy cattle and the last one received asks for information concerning the best breed of hogs.

We have repeatedly stated in these columns that it is strictly impossible to give advice on the question of breeds as applied to any class of live stock, says the Homestead. So much depends upon the tastes of the individual, upon the environment and upon the requirements of neighboring farmers that it would be time wasted

the bulk of the hogs in a particular locality were grade Poland Chinas we would by no means take up that breed and likewise if they were Durocs we would start up business as a breeder of the red hog, and the same might be said of the Chester Whites or Berkshires. As a rule the beginner in the pure-bred hog business has his hardest sledding the first two years and many a man becomes disgusted when he finds that he has kept over a big bunch of males that he cannot dispose of, thus making it necessary for him to dispose of them later on as stags and thereby incur an actual loss.

It must be admitted that there are exceptional cases and sometimes the



Yearling Poland-China Boar.

to mention specifically one breed and then undertake to prove that it was better than any or all others.

We take it for granted that in this case it is the intention of the subscriber to handle pure-bred hogs and we presume he is a beginner in the business and under these circumstances something may be said on the subject for those just starting. The average man will do a little better right from the start if he takes up the breed that is popular in his community. The reason for this is that he will have less difficulty in disposing of his surplus males early in the season than if he starts in with a breed with which his neighbors are unfamiliar. We mean by this that if

best profits are realized in handling a new breed. A good example of this could be found in popularity of the Hampshire hog. On account of the growthiness of this breed, their prolific character and their general constitutional hardness these hogs have rapidly grown in popularity and in every instance that has been called to our attention where a beginner has started in with the right foundation and handled them properly he has had a brisk demand for his surplus hogs that were good enough to go into the breeding pen.

Salt for the Calves.

Salt should be kept before the calves all the time, the same as before the older stock.

GUINEA HENS ARE PROFITABLE

Bakers Always Glad to Get Their Eggs Because They Can Be Used to Good Advantage in Cake Baking.

By WALTER B. LEUTZ.

There is no doubt that if the guinea hen is properly cared for at all times that it will prove almost as profitable as any of the ordinary breeds of chickens.

Guinea eggs are not always salable to country merchants because many people say they are not palatable and their color is against them, but bakers are always glad to get guinea eggs because it is claimed they can be used to better advantage in cake baking than any other, except duck eggs.

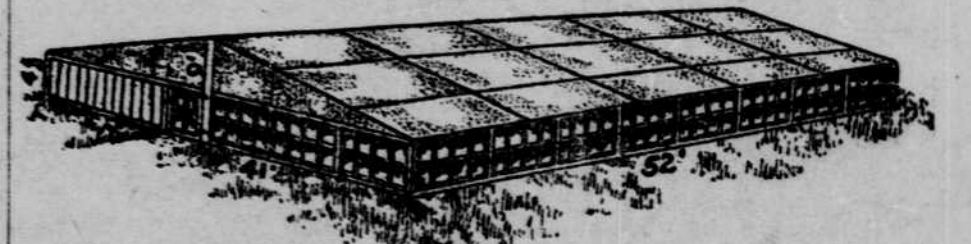
If the eggs can be obtained from

guinea hens that have been confined for a season or whose ancestors have been treated as domestic fowls, the birds will, in time, become almost as tame as chickens.

When the hens are left out in the open they make their nests in brush heaps or out-of-the-way places, and when their nest is once located they rarely leave the vicinity, and it is, therefore, easy to find the nests. It is always better to place the eggs under a chicken hen for hatching unless the guinea hen has been confined.

Unless the guinea hen is confined she will take her brood on long journeys through the damp grass, and many are likely to die from this cause. One difficulty about raising guineas is that the young birds are very easily killed by mites and lice. They are apparently more tender than the chickens and many will quickly die, particularly if the big head louse attacks them.

COVER FOR TOBACCO PLANTS



The production of good, healthy tobacco plants fit for transplanting in the field is one of the most important operations of tobacco growing, says the Orange Judd Farmer. It is the well-known policy of most tobacco growers to plant more seed and have larger beds than necessary when the weather and everything are favorable to production of good, strong, healthy plants. W. S. Belmer of Connecticut, after losing several years in succession his crop of small plants by freezing, decided to make a bed this spring in which he was sure to grow as many and healthy plants as he wished. The cost of this bed, he claims, is about one and one-half day's extra labor, or three dollars more than what his old beds cost him. This seed bed, as illustrated above, is 41 feet wide, 52 feet long and four and one-half feet high to the eaves and about nine feet high in the center. On the west and south sides are placed the glass

frames which were formerly used on the old beds. When placed in this manner, the sun shines into the tent from some direction at all times of day. The ridge wire is stretched from one center post to the other; then extending from one side to the other across this ridge wire every four feet is a rope, and every ten feet a wire. Mr. Belmer says if he were to build it over, he would place ropes every two or three feet. In dry weather the tent tends to sag, but when it rains or in damp weather the ropes tighten and hold the top of the tent well in position.

Making Butter.

Butter should come in 20 minutes of churning, and never longer than in half an hour. Good salt should be used, and great care taken that it is well worked in. When butter is gathered in the cream in granular form it is never overworked.

DODDER KILLS CLOVER DROP

Chilean Seed Has Fine Appearance and Therefore Finds Ready Sale—Farmers Warned Against It.

Since July 1, 1910, 23 lots of clover seed of probable Chilean origin aggregating 370,000 pounds have been imported into the United States. In all of these shipments two kinds of dodder seed characteristic of Chilean red clover seed are present, says a United States department of agriculture bulletin. At a normal rate of seeding, these shipments are sufficient to seed approximately 46,000 acres, and at this rate of seeding an average of approximately 450 dodder seeds would be sown on each square rod. The sowing of this Chilean seed this spring means that the clover crop on a considerable proportion of the area on which it is seeded will be destroyed by dodder, and farmers should be on their guard

against purchasing this seed. Unfortunately most of these importations have gone into the southern part of the clover-producing region where this dodder will undoubtedly prove disastrous. This Chilean clover seed is itself especially fine looking seed, being dark colored and approximately 50 per cent. larger in size than ordinary red clover seed produced in the United States. It will, therefore, doubtless receive a ready sale on account of its fine appearance.

Progress in Oregon.

Oregon has accomplished a great deal during the past ten years, for in that time the state has placed its fruits on the markets of the entire world. Much of this brings the very highest prices.

Care of Pigs.

Feed and water regularly and see that every pig comes to his feed. If any of the little fellows seem to be sick, put them out and give a small ration for a while, and the chances are that they will come out all right, without further treatment.

Terrier's Life a Long One

"Tim Connors" Seemingly "Without Doubt is the Oldest Dog Living in America."

If there is any older dog in America than Tim Connors it has not yet been discovered. The oldest dog on record in the United States was a black spaniel which called the ears as a navy pet for twenty-four years, and was still as lively as a puppy

when her master retired from the service. Topsy Walker, a pug dog of Terrytown, died recently at the ripe old age of seventeen, while another pug is still living in the same town, aged nineteen, though it is stone blind and has only three legs.

Tim Connors is an Irish terrier, belonging to Mrs. Fitch, the widow of a New York millionaire, with a country seat near Irvington. On sunny days a

trim trained nurse in spottish white may be seen leading a small boy by the hand up and down the shady avenues near the Fitch mansion. The boy in turn leads the decrepit terrier by a chain, and the pretty nurse watches over both child and dog with tender solicitude. The child is Mrs. Fitch's little grandson, and the terrier is the aged pet of the Fitch household.

Tim Connors was born over the sea twenty-two years ago. He came to the Fitch family when he was two years old, and has been a beloved

member of it ever since. He has taken part in many bench shows, and has had many a blue ribbon tied to his collar by admiring judges.

Though gray, deaf and half blind, he still displays all the good points of his breed, and is just as full of fight as ever. At the approach of a strange cur his hair bristles, his feeble old body stiffens, low growls issue from his throat, and only the restraining leash prevents a battle.

Tim never is forgotten when the Christmas presents are bought, and

there is always a dainty bowl for his porridge, a new collar, a blanket, a set of combs and brushes or some other dog luxury for him on Christmas morning. Every year he is taken to the Adirondacks, where Mrs. Fitch has a summer camp, and regains some of the friskiness of his lost youth chasing rabbits in the primeval woods.

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