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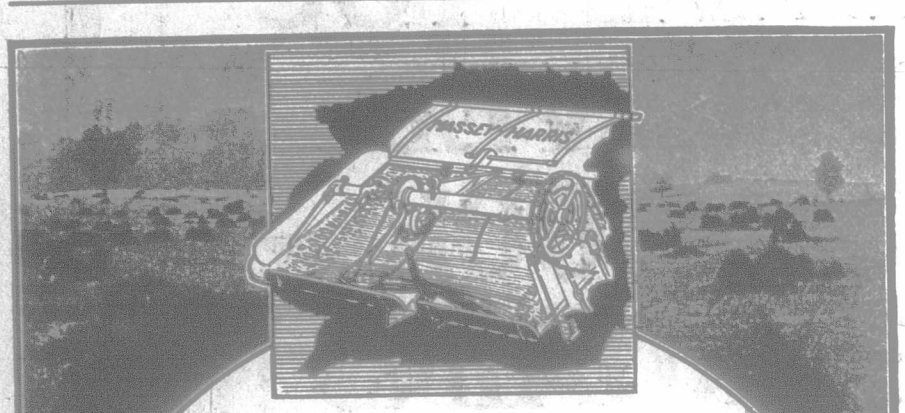

Harvest Finished Without a Hitch

DELAYS are dangerous at harvest time—therefore it pays to have a reliable Binder. You **might** get through all right with "any old binder," but if you want to be sure, you should have the Binder which is known all over the world for reliability under the most trying conditions. -:- -:- -:- -:- -:-

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Is recognized as the standard of excellence wherever Binders are used, and while the first cost is a trifle more than some others, this is lost sight of when one considers the increased efficiency, the freedom from repair bills and the fact that the Massey-Harris will outlast any Binder on the market.

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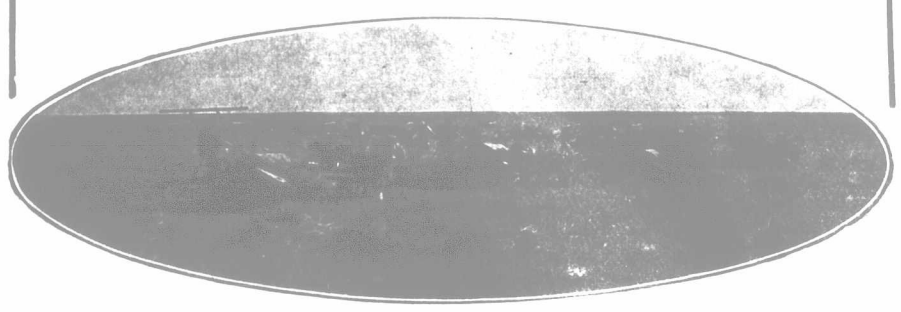

scum as it rises, then put in the berries and let them come to a boil. Put into warm bottles and seal quickly.

Strawberry Shortcake.—One quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt, three tablespoonfuls of butter, and milk enough to make a soft dough. Bake in a large pie-plate. When cool split with a large knife and insert a generous layer of strawberries and granulated sugar. Replace the top and cover with strawberries and sugar. Should there be a cupful of berries left, mash them, add sugar and a pint of hot milk. Serve in a pitcher with shortcake.

Stewed Cherries.—Add one quart of washed and stemmed cherries to a syrup made of one cup of sugar and one-half cup of water. Boil five minutes.

Cherry Tart.—One teacupful stoned cherries, one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful flour, and one egg beaten very light. Mix and fill a pie-tin which has been lined with crust. Cross narrow strips of the crust over the top. This is an excellent recipe for any kind of fruit.

Little Strawberry Puddings.—To one quart of berries add two cupfuls of sugar. Stir them together so that the berries will be slightly mashed. Prepare for the batter two eggs, one tablespoonful butter, one teaspoonful baking powder, a pinch of salt, one cup of milk, and one and one-half cups of flour. Butter some cups and put in a layer of batter, then a layer of berries, until two-thirds full; steam for thirty minutes. Any kind of plain, sweet sauce may be eaten on this pudding, but the juice from the berries is all that is necessary.

Strawberry Sherbet.—Mash two quarts of acid strawberries with two pounds of sugar; let stand an hour or more, squeeze in a straining cloth, pressing out all the juice; add an equal measure of water. Pour into a freezer, and when half frozen add the beaten whites of eggs in the proportion of three eggs to a quart of the liquid. Freeze till firm.

The Windrow.

Probably the youngest organist in the world is Master Harry Alban Chambers, who at the age of eleven, has been appointed organist at the R. C. Cathedral at Leeds. He has been studying music since he was seven, and published a piece of his own composition at the age of eight. He has been deputy-organist of the Cathedral for some time.

* * * *

In Paris a new society called the "Anti-Collar League" has been founded by Mons. Verne, a Parisian journalist. The object of the society is to "incite people to rebel against the silly fashion of locking up Adam's Apple in a prison of starch."

* * * *

According to Henry S. Williams, in his book "Miracles of Science," the seven modern wonders of the world are wireless telegraphy, the telephone, the aeroplane, radium, antiseptics and antitoxins, spectrum analysis and the X-ray; besides anesthesia and synthetic chemistry.

* * * *

For the first time in the history of the Sorbonne, the degree of "Docteures-Lettres" has been awarded to a woman, Mlle. Jeanne Duportal, who submitted to the severe academic criticism of the University of Paris a brilliant thesis on the illustrated books of the seventeenth century. Mlle. Duportal is the daughter of the Inspector-General of bridges and highways and a granddaughter of Armand Duportal, representative of the people in the National Assembly.

* * * *

Poison ivy has long been a mystery, both to scientists and laymen; why and in what manner it causes the peculiar rash and irritating inflammation have puzzled both botanists and physicians. At last (says Science Siftings) the reason has been discovered. Dr. Mirande, of Paris, read to the Academy of Sciences in that city recently the result of his study of the poisonous weed. Poison ivy contains prussic acid. This is found principally in the young leaves and buds; in older leaves there is very little of it. In three and a half ounces of young leaves there is about a quarter of a grain of the acid. As with other plants in which prussic acid is found, the poisonous substance does not exist in its perfect form, but develops as soon as the leaves are bruised, a chemical action being set up through the union of an enzyme with a glucosid.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is the most cruel place I have ever been in," wrote one of our most liberal subscribers three years ago, "and I have been twice round the world!" There were many others who felt the same, some who were resident here for years before it was possible to do any public work for the alleviation of the misery which was all around us. Again and again we sought to stir up other Europeans to come to the help of God's suffering creatures, always to be told that the Turkish laws against cruelty were abundantly adequate, and that if the Government did not put its own laws into operation, they would not do it for our asking. Among the natives there were many who marveled at the inertia of the Europeans and Americans whose power to get firmans for their own institutions seemed to them unlimited, and to their lasting credit it was the Ottoman Committee of Union and Progress, in July, 1909, within one year of the receipt of their Constitution, who founded, with the help of three English friends, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The Palestine agricultural laborer is generally very poor; the feeding of animals is, for part of the year, difficult and costly; the harvest season is short, and must be made the most of; man and beast must work to their utmost power. The average Oriental is, with regard to animals, ignorant and indifferent rather than actively cruel; they themselves are often underfed and disheartened; all suffer together. Again, camels, mules, and donkeys, are the beasts of burden of this country; carts are almost unknown. Wherever there is building going on, earth and stones, beams of wood and iron, and all other requisites, are transported on the backs of animals; the owners are themselves but too often underpaid, the beasts are over-driven; the pack-saddles gall, the rope-harness cuts; the creatures are hungry, thirsty, and weak, but there is no time to look to them. The Jewish beasts are let out to Christians on Saturday, the Christian's beasts to Jews on Sunday, unless the Christian himself works, as is probable, seven days a week, as does the Moslem. Let us think mercifully of man as well as beast, above all let, let us help them to do better!

With the help of the municipal officials we were able to enforce fines for ill-usage, but it soon became evident that whatever the educational value of teaching by means of the pocket, the animals were little the better. We soon became possessed of a whole museum of instruments of torture which our inspectors had taken away from the drivers, but we knew that in many cases the only lesson the drivers had learned was to hide these when we were seen to be coming. True, we had insisted upon the use of leather harness instead of the cruel rope which cut into the flesh, we had established the right to take off pack-saddles and inspect backs, but even had they the best will possible, the peasants knew nothing of the care of wounds and sores, beyond the universal and often cruel remedy of cauterizing.

Therefore, in the belief that our friends would continue their liberality, in August, 1910, we opened a small hospital, and during our first year we had 165 patients, of which seventy-five were horses, eighty-four donkeys, three camels, and three mules. The stories told by our registers are too terrible for repetition. Had we three times our present accommodation we could fill the hospital the year round. The people have learned confidence in our cures, and often bring in their animals voluntarily, paying a small sum for their treatment. We have even been honored by receiving the horses