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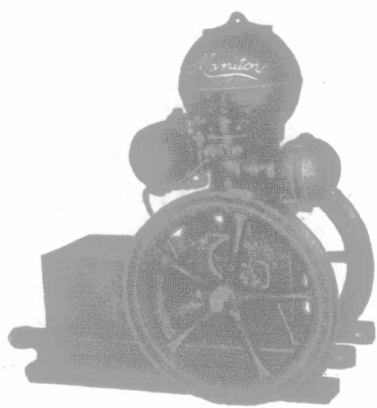
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### SMALL HOMESTEAD

I came to this district two years ago and took up a homestead. I had the choice of many homesteads, being among the first to file in this township. Last year I was taxed for 160 acres of land, but this fall for only 138 acres. On writing to the Government I find that is my actual number of acres. Can I obtain anything by way of reimbursement for the 22 acres I am lacking? It does not seem right that others have 160 acres and I only 138 acres. Had I known in time I would have abandoned my quarter, and filed on one containing 160 acres, but I have fifty acres broken now, besides necessary buildings. Does the Government make good to anyone who is short in that matter?

Ans.—A quarter-section is described as 160 acres, more or less, and unfortunately yours happens to be one of less than 160 acres. There is no way in which the Government could make up the difference to you, except by allowing you to abandon this land and take up another quarter-section.

### MANGE

Two years ago we bought a horse which afterwards developed a bad case of mange. We treated him thoroughly, and thought we were rid of the disease, but it has broken out again. What do you suggest as a remedy?

J. E. M.

Sask. Ans.—Mange is a disease that is dealt with under the Contagious Diseases Act, which is administered by the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. When outbreaks of such diseases occur, notice should be sent to the representative of the Branch in the Province. The representatives are: Manitoba—Dr. McGillvray, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Regina; Alberta—Dr. Hargrave, of Lethbridge. These officials will take steps to clean up an outbreak, and the owners are saved the expense of materials, experimenting and professional services.

### SCHOOL TAXES IN ALBERTA

When a school district is formed in Alberta will a man that owns land in said district have a vote in electing trustees when he is living on his own land not in any school district, or must he actually live on the land assessed to have a vote? Also, is land leased from Dominion Government assessable for school taxes?

Alta. J. M. J.

Ans.—All resident ratepayers in a proposed school district have a vote for or against the formation of the district, and for the election of a board of trustees. Section 2 (10) (a) of our School Ordinance defines the term "resident ratepayer" as follows: "In any proposed district any person of the full age of twenty-one years actually residing therein, and who has so resided therein and owned or been the occupant of assessable property therein for a period of at least two months immediately prior to the date of the first school meeting."

Land leased from the Dominion Government is assessable and taxable for school purposes.

### DISPUTE ABOUT WAGES

A man solicits work of a farmer. He agrees to work for \$2 per day, and goes to work. A snow storm comes and stops stacking. Man asks farmer if he wants him to stay. Farmer says yes, as he thinks it will clear up in a few days. During the storm only a few chores are done and man is idle a considerable part of the time. In settling, man demands pay for straight time. Farmer is only willing to pay for time the man worked. Man says he will go to town on the stage and board at hotel till his claim and expenses are paid. Which is right? Could the man collect straight time and expenses?

Alta. F. H.

Ans.—Where a man hires a farmer by the day, it is his duty to

in this country to be paid only for the time actually put in at the work he was engaged to perform. That is, if a farmer hires a man to work at harvesting it is an understood thing that the man will be paid only for the time he works in the harvest field. If the weather during a portion of the time is such that harvesting cannot be carried on, the hired man, as a rule, boards with the farmer, but receives nothing for his time.

We would let this man go to town and board at the hotel if he wanted to. The hotel would have difficulty in collecting his bill from the farmer. The farmer is right. There is no law covering cases like this. Custom in the district would guide a judge in reaching a decision if the case went into court; and the custom generally is for hired men on farms working by the day to lose such time as this one wants to be paid for.

### CANNING WILD FRUIT

Could you give me the best way of preserving, or in any way using, Saskatoons, choke cherries and pincherries?

F. H.

Chokecherry Jelly.—Crush the cherries. Place in a granite kettle with water enough to cover them. Let boil half an hour, and strain through a piece of cheesecloth. After straining let the juice boil for 20 minutes or half an hour. In the meantime, heat in a moderate oven a cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Add the sugar and let the jelly boil up well for a few minutes, then pour into small dishes. To cover these cut some circles of thick white paper the same size as the top of the dish and lay over each as soon as the jelly is firmly set. Then if there are no regular covers to fit on, cut other circles of paper half an inch larger in diameter than the top of the dish. Beat the white of an egg in a teaspoon of cold water. Wet the edges of the paper covers with this mixture, pressing down the sides well to make them stick to the glass.

I should think pincherries could be treated in the same way.

Canned Saskatoons.—To every 12 quarts of berries use 1 quart of sugar and 1 pint of water. Put all together in granite preserving kettle and heat slowly. Let boil gently for 15 minutes after boiling begins. Put in bottles taken directly from boiling water. See that the rubber rings are new.

Saskatoons Kept Uncooked.—Choose firm berries; put them in jars; cover with molasses and seal. Set in a cool part of the cellar. When needed, strain, wash off, and stew with a little sugar or make into pies.

### TANNING HIDES WITH THE FUR ON

Would be pleased to see a recipe published for tanning hides with the hair on, and what would it cost to tan a large beef hide?

Sask. W. P. B.

Ans.—The best advice we can offer re home tanning is don't attempt it. There are some men with experience who can make a fairly satisfactory job of tanning at home, but he who has never done anything at the work, and is dependent upon such directions as could be given in a recipe, would have very unsatisfactory results indeed. By all means if you have hides to tan send them to a reliable tanner. We have a number advertising in our columns, and you would be well advised to send the work to one of them. We have in the past published directions for tanning skins and hides, the directions were all right so far as printed directions could go, but our experience has been that it doesn't pay a farmer to attempt to tan his own hides, and that in about nine cases out of ten the attempted home tanning results in the loss of hides being tanned. Tanning is a business which only one can pick up off-hand from studying a tanning recipe. A man requires experience and a proper equipment to be successful in the work, and as there are firms in the country capable of doing the work in a thorough manner our advice is to send a beef hide to them.