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Some Suggestions on Housing and Feeding Poultry

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The Western Provinces need eggs and dressed poultry. Recently Canada has imported within one year about twelve hundred carloads of eggs and trainloads of dressed poultry. Nearly all of this was used in the West.

Here in Saskatchewan we have all the conditions necessary to successful poultry-raising, and instead of having to buy eggs and dressed poultry, we should be producing enough to supply the needs of the Province, and have some to sell elsewhere.

Among other natural advantages we have:

1. **A very favorable climate**, lots of bright sunshine and dry weather. (Clouds and dampness are very serious drawbacks to poultry raising).

2. **Cheap Land**—Where poultry can live naturally on free range, instead of being crowded into small, dirty, and disease-infected runs.

3. **Cheap Feed**—It is claimed that wheat, oats and barley can be grown more cheaply here than anywhere else in the world.

4. **Cheap Buildings**—Notwithstanding the fact that lumber is rather high in price, our bright, dry climate and the absence of rats and other vermin, make possible the use of cheaply-built houses with earth floors which would not be satisfactory where dampness and vermin have to be reckoned with.

5. **Good Markets**—The number of cars of poultry and products, now being shipped into the West shows how far the demand exceeds the supply. Since freight and duty have been paid on all the stuff shipped into Canada we are safe in assuming that the prices here are higher by at least that much, than in the country where the eggs and poultry were produced.

Feed wheat, which in ordinary seasons brings Saskatchewan farmers from 40c to 60c per bushel, costs eastern poultry-raisers from \$1.00 to \$1.25. When they can pay these prices for feed and still make money out of poultry-raising, we ought to be able to make twice as large a profit where feed costs only half as much.

In all parts of the Province men are planning to feed more grain at home. All who can do so are stocking up with cattle, pigs or sheep. But to those whose capital is all invested in the wide areas of land, the tractors, horses and implements necessary for extensive grain farming, the change to mixed farming and stock-raising will be a slow one. People in this position would do well to investigate the possibilities of the **poultry** industry.

Poultry raising as a branch of mixed farming should appeal to everyone. It requires only a very small cash investment. It may be developed rapidly from a small beginning into one of the largest and most profitable of our industries.

The farm poultry-raiser has many advantages over the "poultry farmer." The latter usually is trying to keep from five hundred to several thousand birds on a little piece of land near a city. His land has probably cost him more than it would take to buy a good-sized farm further out. He hasn't room to let his birds range properly.