

POULTRY. In 1910, reports showed \$1,619,141 worth of all kinds of poultry in the province. While almost every farmer keeps some poultry, local markets command the entire output. The Provisional Poultry Association holds a very successful annual show at Regina every winter. In connection with the Government-operated creameries, poultry fattening stations are conducted.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES. Potatoes easily occupy the most important place among the root crops, representing at least 70% of the total acreage. Turnips and mangels are grown to some extent for feed. Sugar beets have proved very successful in some parts of the province. Practically all the smaller garden vegetables are grown; and excellent results are obtained. In 1910, 17,870 acres of potatoes were planted. The average yield was 148.73 bushels per acre; the total production 2,658,000 bushels.

SHEEP. In 1910 there were 135,360 sheep in the province, valued at \$948,000. There are a few pure-bred flocks. Leicester, Shropshire, and Oxford are the breeds represented. Few farmers keep sheep owing to the difficulty of guarding small flocks from coyotes and wolves. Ranching is carried on as in Alberta, flocks varying from 2,000 to 4,000. The Government have set aside certain districts where leases for grazing alone can be got. The sheep on the ranches are mostly Merino grades; the foundation flocks came from Montana, Shropshires, Oxford, Leicester and Lincoln rams are used. Few sheep are fattened during the winter in the province. It has been successfully tried on the wheat screenings at Moose Jaw.

SWINE. In 1910 there were 329,046 swine in the province, valued at \$1,809,753. They are raised almost altogether for home consumption. No pork factories operate in the province, the local abattoirs using the entire output. Pork products (especially dressed bacon) are shipped in from the Winnipeg factories.

WINTER WHEAT. Sown in August, it grows to 6 or 8 inches in the fall, passes through winter without damage, and is ready for the reaper from 1st to 15th August. It does not shell when over-ripe. This bridges a harvest difficulty when help is scarce. In many parts of Saskatchewan it is accounted a safe annual crop.