

under a covering of straw it does not melt for several weeks after the exposed snow has been taken off.

The native fruits most generally found in the Territories are Red and Black Currants, Gooseberries, Red Raspberries, Strawberries, Saskatoons, High-bush Cranberries, Buffalo Berries and Pin and Choke Cherries.

Black Currants and Gooseberries improve in size, if cultivated and kept well pruned, but require a great deal of attention in this respect. Wild raspberries and strawberries do not seem to improve under cultivation and are as liable to suffer from spring frosts as the introduced varieties.

Saskatoons, which grow in great profusion throughout the Territories and are the most commonly used fruit we have, improve in size but not in flavor, and do best where protection from winds is available.

The High-bush Cranberry, on account of the large seed each berry contains, is not generally used.

The Buffalo berry grows only in certain localities, and being intensely acid, is used entirely for flavoring other fruits.

Pin or Choke Cherries are used for the same purpose, but are found in every part of the country.

Hedges, or protection of some kind, are absolutely necessary to success in fruit culture. As a rule fruit bushes should be planted on the east side of the protection. The prevailing winds being north-west, and south-west, the greatest amount of snow will be collected on the east side of a hedge running north and south.

Gooseberry bushes should be planted nearest the protection, then raspberries followed by currants.

Hedges for wind protection should be provided on north and south ends of the plot.

Protection from five to seven feet high is more suitable for fruit than a greater height, high protection admitting of

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