

WHEN AND WHERE TO PLANT TREES.

As the request for information about what and when to plant are more numerous than can be conveniently answered in individual letters, with your kind permission I will give a few hints to the public through your columns which will, I believe, best answer the purpose.

A great many trees are being planted this fall; about one hundred and twenty thousand trees are billed and sent out from nursery firms having offices in Salt Lake City and vicinity alone. Of course a large part of these to Idaho, Montana, Colorado and a big load of fifteen thousand even as far east as Bloomington, Illinois. Now, one must consider the results this will produce in the future and regulate our planting accordingly, so labor and capital may be profitably employed and not wasted, as was done formerly in many instances, as witness our famine for plums four or five years ago. Plums were then selling from \$1.50 up to as high as \$3 per bushel. Today the country is swamped with plums, which cannot stand to be exported and will not pay to evaporate. We want no more of that kind of wild business. Still tree-planters need not fear an over supply of fruit, if wisdom is used and the right kind of trees are planted in the right localities. But there is the rub; most people owning land think that anything can grow on their land and so it may, but will it pay to grow? That is the question. Now, to start with, don't plant grape vines or peaches on low, wet or alkali lands, but on such lands plant pears—the most profitable is, the Bartlett, the Burrer Anjou, the Pea Barry and Winter Nellies. If land is very wet and poor, plow it up with a big ridge in the middle by plowing the land two or three times the same way with the object of making a ridge a foot or eighteen inches higher than the lowest part and plant on this ridge so the trees will not have to stand with water through the winter. In such locality a good pear orchard will pay and pay big, if cultivated and attended to, the pears picked and put in a dark cellar to ripen, and not allowed to stay on the trees to rot.

The next land above that level, and still what you may call low land is suitable for apple orchards. There again judgment must be used, if close to a good local market or not, next, if the orchard will be exposed to frequent and heavy winds as on the west side of Jordan, if so, plant only small and medium sized fruit that will hang on and not drop off, say, Wine Sap and Jonathan; if ground is sheltered add Ben Davis, and Newton Spitzburg, the latter also call Vandevere. These four are the money makers if you are away from a market and have to pack and haul them a distance as they can stand it and will bring a good price. Now if on the other hand you are close to a good market a large city or a strong mining camp, add some twenty ounce Rhode Island Greening, Red Astrican and Wealthy, but not too many; say one-fourth of the last four varieties, and three-fourths of the first, and you will come out right. In regard to plums, don't plant them at all except for a very good local market; then plant a few Jefferson, Jackson, or peach plums, all the same, only different name for same article, and a few pound seedling or Hungarian prune, also two names for the same article; both of these stand a mile ahead of anything else in the plum line. As for prunes, where locality is suitable which is the lower bench land in Salt Lake Valley and land sandy and warm, but not too dry and stony, and not subject to late spring frost that kills the blossoms; if you have such land plant prunes and

cherries, but if not stay by the apples and pears.

The Italian or Fellenberg is very choice, so is the sweet German, but of the German there are two or three varieties and only the sweet, or what is vulgarly called the Hogback, is any good for profitable cultivation. The French petit is also good but risky for late frost. Good prunes bring this year, wholesale, evaporated 8 cents a pound.

Now for your high, stony, gravelly, apparently good-for-nothing hench land. If you can get water on to it, that is your peach land, it will pay well, perhaps better than any other. It is also suitable for grape vines. As for varieties of peaches in their seasons following each other as follows: The Alexander, Bregdon, Hales, Early Mountain Rose, Crawford's early Foster, Wheatland, Elberta, Old Mixon, late Crawford, Utah Orange, as for profitability they will range about as follows: Elberts Foster, early Crawford about equal, Bregdon and Utah Orange next, the balance close after. There are dozens of other varieties. The best is to leave them alone, as they are subject to either one or another drawback, as too late to ripen so they freeze on the trees, or too early to bloom, so frost nips the bloom, or they are shy bearers; of these classes is the Salway, the Meadame Bretts and a host of others though good in other states not good here. As for grape vines, except you have abundant time to potter around them, let them alone; if you must have them, the purple Damascens, the Black Morocco, the Black Price, the Flame tokay, the Black Hamburg and White Muscat, are all excellent but they must be covered or hurried in winter. Of harder ones the well known Concord, the Niagara and the red Agawam are all good.

For strawberries, Hood River or Clark's Seedling, Bismark, Jesse and Bubach carry the day against the field. For raspberries the Cuthbert and old Utah or Casto is the best of common every-day berry.

Hoping these few hints may save many a man the headache and lots of money for Utah and especially for Salt Lake county whereto it is applicable, I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN P. SORENSEN,
County Fruit Tree Inspector.

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AMERICAN FEELING TOWARD ENGLAND.

The strong impulse toward sympathy and friendship for the mother country on the part of Americans of English stock had gained so much momentum by the close of the sixth decade of this century, when the Prince of Wales visited the United States, that it could not have been checked by our Irish-American citizens but for the outbreak of our Civil War, and the unexpected attitude of encouragement assumed by the British Government and by the English society toward the slave-holding and seceding States. By the unconcealed delight with which the vast majority of Englishmen, politically and socially influential beheld the disruption of the Union, the heart of the American people was profoundly wounded. Until very recently, it was not believed that the ranking recollection of that experience would pass away during the lifetime of the native Americans who took part in the suppression of the Rebellion. Not that no discrimination was made between the unfriendly many and the faithful few, among which latter John Bright and Mr. Goldwin Smith were honorably conspicuous. At the same time, intelligent Americans were always ready to promise that when our friends in England—a few we had always had from the passage of the

Stamp Act to the outfitting of the "Alabama"—should have become numerous and powerful enough to control the Government and mold public opinion, we would gladly transform our gratitude to them individually into cordial liking for the British nation considered as a whole.

In a word, so far as Americans of English lineage are concerned—and, although, probably, not a majority, they are still the masters of this country—there has never been a time since the peace of 1783 when the men who have governed England could not have secured our good will, had they desired it. In the early months of 1898, the men who governed England made up their minds that they did desire our good will and that they would deserve it. Our war with Spain could never have been begun without the consent of England. We have the authority of the late Secretary Hamilton Fish for the statement that, had England refused, in 1875, as she refused in the spring of this year, to cooperate with France in forbidding us to interfere with Spain's dependencies, the intervention in Cuba would have taken place twenty-three years ago, and General Grant would have saved President McKinley the labor and anxiety of his present enterprise. The prohibitory attitude, which England took in 1875, was strictly maintained through the present century. To win our good will, she departed from that attitude, and completely reversed her position, in the spring of the present year. We have the authority of the editor of the London National Review, who is known to have intimate relations with influential members of the present Cabinet, for the avowal that no sooner did the desire of Congress and of President McKinley to interpose in Cuba become known, than the head of the French Foreign Office propose that the principal European governments should present a joint protest at Washington, which, of course, would be tantamount to a writ of prohibition. Not only did England repel the proposal, but accompanied the unexpected repudiation of her traditional policy by an intimation that she could not permit the coercion of the United States. That was a supreme political service, the effect of which has been, unquestionably, to change materially the feeling with which England is regarded not only by native Americans, in the sense in which that word is here employed, but of all American citizens, naturalized as well as native-born, who care more for their actual country than for the land from which they themselves or their parents may have come. It is possible that some Irish-American do not fall within this category; that some of them would be willing to sacrifice the interests of the United States to the supposed interests of Ireland. The number of these cannot, we think, be great, and it will be diminished should events demonstrate, as we think they will, that the attainment of Home Rule for Ireland is more likely to be furthered than retarded by the substitution of friendship for the bitterness and antagonism that, only a year ago, separated the United States from England.—Collier's Weekly.

A three-story building on Waverly place, San Francisco, and occupied by Chinese, was destroyed by fire Monday night and two of the inmates, Wong Quay and Wong Gow, were burned to death. Sam. Suey, who occupied the basement, rushed from the building, and, drawing a knife, ran among the crowd, cutting Police Officers Knight, Galloway and Harrison, but not inflicting serious wounds. He was captured, and it was found that his own body bore several dangerous stabs, presumably inflicted by himself while in a terror-stricken condition. He may die.