

# Don't Pot Your Trees



Spade-dug holes, like pots, confine and cramp the roots. Set your trees out in blasted holes. Stop the big percentage of early losses. Make them grow sturdy, hearty and fast. Cash in on your investment quicker by getting earlier yields.



## Red Cross Farm Powder

lightens labor and increases profits. It loosens the earth, makes better rootage and provides increased nourishment for young trees. It rejuvenates old trees and makes them bear.

### GET THIS BIG BOOK FREE

Describes the use of Red Cross Farm Powder for tree planting, land clearing, subsiding, ditching and many other things. Tells what this modern method has done for hundreds of orchardists and farmers. Write to-day for this interesting 188-page

Handbook of Explosives No. 177-F.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Wilmington, Delaware

Drawn from actual photo.—Note marked difference in growth between tree planted in blasted hole and tree planted in spade-dug hole.

### Practical Proofs

E. J. BARKER, Beech Bluff, Tenn., says: "I would not set trees without first subsiding with explosives, even if it cost four times the amount."

J. C. SAYLOR, Penna., says: "Blasted trees the finest in the orchard."

O. C. LANGFELD, Calif., says: "Planted 14,000 trees with dynamite—advanced value of land from \$15 to \$200 per acre in less than a year."

# POTASH

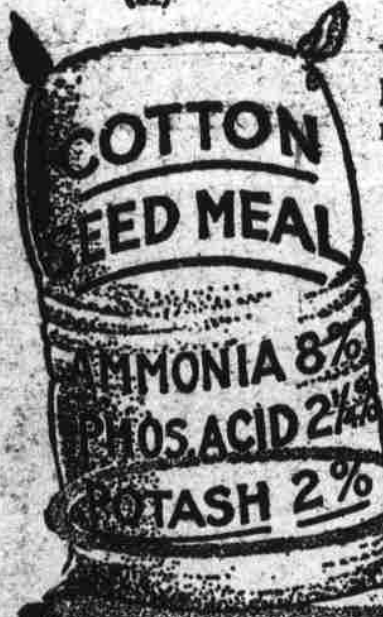
## How to Get It in Your Fertilizer

Buy fertilizers in which Cotton Seed Meal is used as the source of ammonia. Potash is indispensable in the preparation of fertilizers. Yet the high prices offered by manufacturers of munition will cause practically the entire supply in this country to be diverted from the fertilizer industry.

### By Analysis, COTTON SEED MEAL Contains:

(st)

Available Phosphoric Acid: 2.50% to 2.75%  
Ammonia . . . . . 7.50% to 8.00%  
Potash (soluble in water) . . . 1.65% to 2.00%



When your fertilizer is based upon Cotton Seed Meal, it contains all that the other sources of ammonia have, and in addition, Potash, the one ingredient that is so scarce and so needed by our soils. Cotton Seed Meal not only supplies the soil with the desired amount of ammonia, but also gives it Potash in the most desirable form, and in an amount larger than can be obtained from any other source of ammonia. In addition, it furnishes on the average 2 1/2% Available Phosphoric Acid, the other important element of plant food.

The Plant Is Fed and Humus Is Added!

Cotton Seed Meal makes a fertilizer which feeds the growing plant gradually during its entire life and leaves a valuable humus in the soil.

PUBLICITY BUREAU

Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association  
808 Main Street DALLAS, TEXAS

# SAVES COSTLY COTTON SEED PLANTS THEM ONE BY ONE

YOU can safely plant fewer seed by using the COLE. The seed are dropped one after the other. They lie in a straight line at the bottom of a V-shaped furrow. The young plants grow stout and stocky because not over-crowded. They stand unchopped longer without injury because the plants stand apart in a straight line. Unchopped plants are not injured when thinning. The seed fall in plain sight. None are wasted at the end of the rows. The wind can't blow them away. Let the COLE pay for itself with seed that your old planter would waste.

Guano is scarce and high priced—make it count. Use a Cole No. 7 and mix a little guano directly under the seed so as to feed the young cotton as soon as it sprouts. This makes cotton grow off quick and strong. It is cheaper to chop and cheaper to cultivate than puny slow-growing stuff. Saves labor by applying guano and planting at one trip.

## The COLE PLANTER

The steel coulters break the crust, throw the trash and dry top soil into the middles. A fine smooth seed bed is left. Then the long sword, back of the coulters, presses out a firm V-shaped furrow. At the bottom of the V the seed lie in a straight line—all covered the same depth. The pressure of the sword in making the V-shaped furrow packs the soil beneath the seed.

This brings up moisture and food to nourish the growing plants. The earth thrown on top is loose. It makes a perfect mulch to keep the moisture from evaporating.

There is a Cole merchant in your county who will guarantee you satisfaction. Write us for his name.



The Cole Planter can be had with or without the fertilizer attachment, with either roller or drag for covering.

### Our 1916 Catalog

—Illustrating and describing our Improved Implements sent Free.

The Cole Mfg. Co.

Box 300, CHARLOTTE, N.C.

## Don't Throw Away This Paper

Never throw away a copy of The Progressive Farmer. If you don't file your paper for future reference, then give the paper to some farmer, farm woman, or farm boy.

As low as \$7.90

\$10,000.00



**SAW**  
Backs This Portable and Zerk Portable Wood  
This is the cheapest saw made. Only \$7.90 saw frame to which a ripping table can be added. Guaranteed 1 year, money refunded and all charges paid if not satisfactory. Write for catalog.  
Barnier & Zerk Co., Box 5, Baltimore, Pa.

# ORCHARD AND GARDEN

## HARVESTING THE SOUTHERN STRAWBERRY CROP

### Points on Picking, Packing and Shipping That Will Aid the Grower in Getting Better Returns

THE following summary taken from a new farmers' bulletin, No. 664, of the United States Department of Agriculture, "Strawberry Growing in the South," shows the importance of careful grading and packing if the grower expects to obtain "quality" prices:

The stage of maturity at which berries should be picked depends upon the distance they are to be shipped. When grown for a local market they should be picked when thoroughly ripe, but not soft. If grown for a distant market the berries must be picked before they are thoroughly ripe, but they should be fully grown and about three-fourths ripe. If picked before they are colored the berries will shrink and wither, making them unfit for sale. Strawberries should be picked with a short piece of stem attached (about one-fourth to one-half inch). They should never be slipped from the stem, as that spoils their appearance and injures their shipping and keeping qualities.

### Packing the Fruit

UNIFORMITY in the pack is essential in order to obtain high prices for strawberries, and this can be secured only when the berries have been carefully graded and sorted. Some growers have the berries graded in the field.

A common practice in some sections is to pick the ripe berries of all grades into the same box and when the tray is full to take it to the packing shed, where the berries are sorted and packed. The graders dump the berries on a table and pick out all green, over-ripe or small berries. The others are placed in the boxes, one of the graders arranging the top layers in such a way that the berries show to best advantage. When berries are packed in this manner, care should be taken not to put the small, inferior berries in the center of the box and the large fine berries on top. The fruit should be uniform throughout the box, with the top layer merely placed to add to the attractiveness of the pack and to hold the fruit in place. Where a fancy pack is put up, the berries should be divided into two grades.

After the berries are picked they should be placed in the shade as soon as possible, for heat injures the fruit in a short time. The pickers should not be allowed to leave the filled boxes along the rows, where the berries will be exposed to the sun. The shorter the time that elapses after the fruit is picked before it is put into refrigerator cars or refrigerator boxes the better it is for the berries, which will continue to ripen rapidly until they are chilled.

### Large Crates Preferable

MANY different types of boxes and crates are used for strawberries but the tendency is toward a standard full-size quart box. In fact, in several states it is illegal to offer for sale a short box; shipments to these markets must be handled to conform with the laws. The boxes now in use are the American or standard quart berry box, which holds a full quart; the octagon box, and the square scale-board type quart and pint boxes. The American type is the one that is most generally used; it is full size, strongly made, and packs well in the crate. The octagon box is objectionable on account of its shape and the raised bottom. A long, narrow box is not satisfactory, because it is inconvenient to pick up without grasping the sides between the thumb and fingers, and when handled in this way the berries are likely to

be mashed. Moreover, the sides of boxes with raised bottoms often split off below the bottom, causing the boxes to tip over. The scale-board boxes are cheaper than splint boxes, but as the latter are more substantial they are preferred in nearly all markets. The type of crate depends on the boxes that are used. Any crate that is substantially built and well ventilated is satisfactory, but cost is an important consideration, as they are not returned to the shipper. The largest crate that can be handled conveniently is the one to use, as the large ones are cheaper in proportion to the quantity of berries they carry. The 24 or 32-quart crates are generally used, though in some sections the 60-quart crate is employed. Crates with hinged lids have an advantage over others in that they provide for the inspection of the fruit to better advantage. The hinged-lid crate invites inspection, and this is a point in its favor.

A large part of the strawberry crop grown in Florida is shipped to northern markets in refrigerator boxes. These boxes, or pony refrigerators, hold 64 or 80 quarts of berries. After the boxes of berries are placed in the refrigerator a metal tray is put in place above the berries and filled with ice. The main advantage in using these refrigerator boxes is in long-distance express shipments, where refrigeration is necessary.

## Orchard and Garden Work This Week and Next

PRUNE rose bushes before the new growth begins.

Now is a good time to top-graft apple trees.

See that no fruit tree is allowed to stand another year without being pruned.

Tie the climbing roses and ornamental vines to their supports before the spring growth begins.

There is no better tool than the wheel hoe for cultivating the garden. Secure one now for use this year.

A list of vegetables that may be planted before danger of frost is past: garden peas, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, turnips, onions, lettuce, radish, kale, spinach.

If there is no cover crop in the orchard it should be plowed as early in the spring as the ground is in condition to be worked.

Do not prune early spring flowering shrubs at this season other than to remove the dead wood, else the number of flowers will be lessened.

When planting vegetables use enough seed to be sure of a good stand. If later the plants require thinning this is preferable to the inconvenience and delay of making a second or third sowing.

In beautifying the home grounds best effects are secured by having an open center at the front. Shrubbery should be at the sides, near the house, or at the end of the lawn.

Do not set out fruit trees without first trimming all the roots. Long straggling roots should be shortened to eight or ten inches, and badly bruised roots entirely removed. Also, if a tangled mass of side roots are present they should be shortened and thinned.  
F. J. CRIDER,  
Associate Horticulturist.  
Clemson College, S. C.

## BETTER OR WORSE

"Susanna," the preacher said when it came her turn to answer the usual questions, "do you take this man to be your wedded husband, for better or for worse—"  
"Jes' as he is, pahson," she interrupted, "Jes' as he is. Ef he gits any bettah, Ah'll know de good Lawd's gwine to take 'im; an' ef he gits any wusser, w'y, Ah'll tend to 'im myself."—Exchange.

## WHIPPED-CREAM COW

A city girl was taking a course in an agricultural college. After a lecture on how to increase the milk flow, she rose for a question.  
"How long," she blushing inquired, "must one beat a cow before she will give whipped cream?"—Exchange.