

Ellen White's Method:



100 pounds tomatoes on one plant



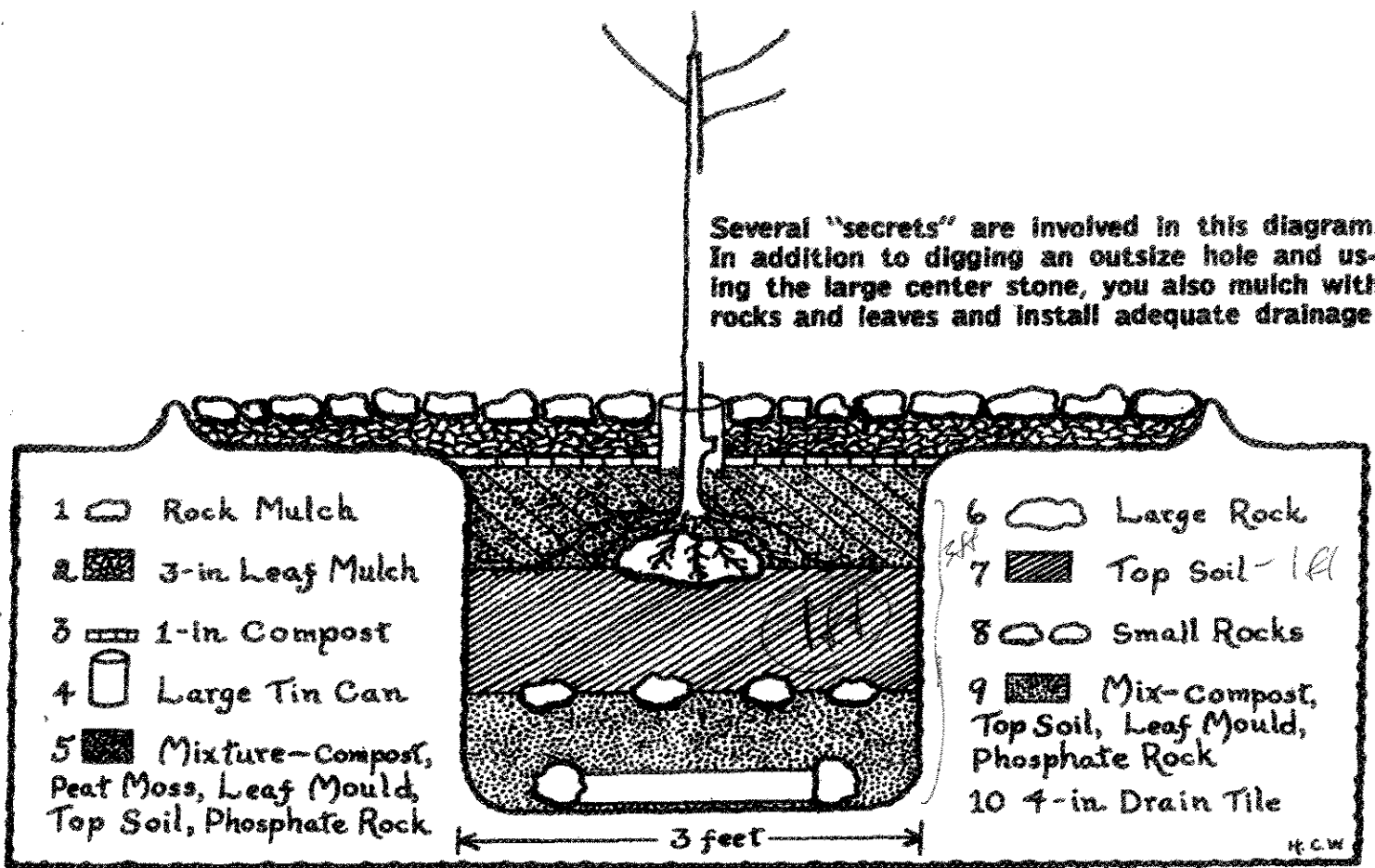
**Tree on left planted Ellen White Method
Tree on right planted forestry method**

RESOURCES: Selected Messages, Ellen G. White
“Are You What You Eat?” H.E. Kirschner, M.D.
and Herbert Clarence White, A.B.
“Planting by the Blueprint” DVD

- **This planting method is Divine Wisdom. We don't know all the reasons it works and I could never come up with this method on my own—BUT IT WORKS!**
- **Deep Digging and layers of top soil, rock powders, compost, rocks, etc. go together to create healthy and abundant growth. The layer of rocks changes the electrical current in the soil and helps the roots to grow.**
- **You may want to consider planting deep rooted vegetables and trees this way and watch in amazement. We planted a tomato plant this way and it produced just over 100 lbs. of tomatoes. The stock was thick and strong and the tomatoes were larger than normal. NOTE: plant tomatoes about 8' feet apart with this method. Give them plenty of room to grow on a strong trellis—not a cage.**

RESULTS OF THIS METHOD:

- 1. Healthy large growth.**
- 2. Abundance with high Brix.**
- 3. Best combined with a weekly feeding of some ocean water and either Mittleider Fertilizer or International Ag Labs.**



Above is California orchardist Herbert Clarence White's diagram for planting a tree.

*Copier functioning 12 ft, so can go all around hole
Paint tree & flat latex paint to prevent from scission.*

White Planting Method

When organic expert Herbert Clarence White of Paradise, California plants a tree, he doesn't even glance at the little instruction sheet that the nursery sent with the stock. He proceeds to plant the tree using an unusual method handed down to him by his grandmother years ago. Grandma White's method has worked so well for Herbert over the years that he has used it to plant hundreds-possibly even thousands-of trees. He has seen fruit trees planted by Grandma White's method show 3 or 4 feet of new growth in a year, and start bearing crops in only a couple of seasons. His method requires a lot of work and a lot of raw material in the form of compost, peat and topsoil, but he claims (and others have observed) that the results amply justify the investment in time and material. You start out by digging a hole 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep in which to plant your young fruit tree. Separate the topsoil from the subsoil that is dug from the planting hole. In the bottom of the hole place a couple pieces of 4-inch drain tile and plug up the ends with stones. Fill up the bottom foot of the hole with a mixture of equal parts of topsoil, peat moss and finished compost, plus about 5 pounds of phosphate rock or colloidal phosphate.

On top of that mixture place a layer of small rocks. The next one-foot layer consists of pure topsoil. Now put into the hole a large stone. Spread the roots of the tree over that stone, then fill the rest of the hole with the compost-topsoil-peat-phosphate-rock mixture. As mulch over the planting, place one inch of compost, 3 inches of leaves, plus a layer of stones if desired. White also advises putting 250 to 500 earthworms in the top compost layer, and adds this postscript to the description of his method:

"Does all this sound too weird and grotesque? Too utterly fantastic? If so, far be it from me to try and convince you. But if you are just a wee bit interested in watching a miracle, just try it out on one little tree-following the planting plan as indicated in the diagram carefully-and it will be hard for you to believe your own eyes when that baby tree starts growing."

The planting board is of value to set the trees in line after the field has been staked out. This board is 3 to 4 feet long with a notch at each end and another at one edge in the exact center. Before digging the hole for the tree the board is so placed that the stake, showing where the tree will be, fills in the center notch. A stake is then placed at each end of the board after which the center stake and the board can be removed. After the hole is dug, the planting board is placed over the two remaining stakes in the original position. With the tree trunk in the center notch, the alignment of the original staking will be retained. The tips of the notches in the board should be in line with each other and the board must be used in one position only. How to Grow Vegetables and Fruits by the Organic Method, J. I. Rodale p574-75.

Ellen G. White Instructed in Planting Fruit Trees

While we were in Australia, we adopted the . . . plan . . . of digging deep trenches and filling them in with dressing that would create good soil. This we did in the cultivation of tomatoes, oranges, lemons, peaches, and grapes. {3SM 328.1}

The man of whom we purchased our peach trees told me that he would be pleased to have me observe the way they were planted. I then asked him to let me show him how it had been represented in the night season that they should be planted. I ordered my hired man to dig a deep cavity in the ground, then put in rich dirt, then stones, then rich dirt. After this he put in layers of earth and dressing until the hole was filled. I told the nurseryman that I had planted in this way in the rocky soil in America. I invited him to visit me when these fruits should be ripe. He said to me, "You need no lesson from me to teach you how to plant the trees." {3SM 328.2}

Our crops were very successful. The peaches were the most beautiful in coloring, and the most delicious in flavor of any that I had tasted. We grew the large yellow Crawford and other varieties, grapes, apricots, nectarines, and plums.--Letter 350, 1907.

329 {3SM 328.3}

TREE PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

GATHER MATERIALS:

1. Leaf Mold - compost - and/or manure
2. 20 lbs. Soft Rock Phosphate or if not available use 1 lb. 0-45-0 commercial phosphate
3. 4 cups Gypsum (for dry areas of 20" or less annual rainfall) or 4 cups Dolomite (for wet areas of over 20" or more rain fall per year)
4. Pipe for bottom of hole
5. Small rocks or gravel
6. 1/2 cup Kelp Meal **OPTIONAL:** 1 qt. ocean water or 1/2 oz. of sea solids (unrefined sea salt).

STEP 1: Dig a large 3' X 3' X 3' hole setting the top soil to one side and the sub-soil to another pile.

STEP 2: Mix soils: top soil with compost, 20 lbs. of soft rock phosphate, leaf mold and 4 cups Gypsum (in dry areas) or 4 cups Dolomite (in wet areas).
OPTIONAL: add sea water.

STEP 3: Put "breather" (pipe) in bottom of hole.

STEP 4: Fill bottom 1/3rd of hole with rich mixed soil then compact it by walking on it.

STEP 5: Place a layer of rock on top of the of soil. Install gopher wire if needed.

STEP 6: Fill the next 1/3rd of the hole with plain top soil.

STEP 7: Plant the tree—prune off broken roots and keep roots moist at all times.

STEP 8: Fill the rest of the planting hole with the rich soil mix. Put in a handful of earthworms if not already present.

STEP 9: Place 1" layer of compost mulch around the tree.

STEP 10. Place protection around the tree trunk.

STEP 11: Put 2" to 3" mulch of clean leaves on top of the compost.

STEP 12: Use the sub-soil to put a dike around the tree in a circle 6 feet to nine feet in diameter.

Tree Planting Kit Instruction Sheet

Ellen G. White Planting Method

MATERIALS NEEDED:

1 tree planting kit
Large tin can
6 cubic feet Compost
6 cubic feet Leaf Mold
2 feet X 4 1/2 feet Gopher Wire

1. Dig a hole 3 feet wide and 3 feet deep separating the topsoil from the subsoil into different piles on the side of your hole.
2. In the bottom of the hole place a 4 inches X 1 foot pipe and plug the ends with stones.
3. Fill the bottom 1 foot of the hole with a mixture of:
 - 3 cubic feet of topsoil
 - 3 cubic feet of compost
 - 3 cubic feet of leaf mold
 - 1/2 of the contents of the tree planting kit.
4. Next place a layer of small rocks.
5. Fill the next 1 foot layer with pure top soil.
6. Now place your tree in the hole.
7. Fill the next 1 foot layer with the topsoil, compost, leaf mold and tree planting kit mixture.
8. Cut both ends of a large tin can then cut the tin can in half lengthwise and wrap around your tree trunk.
9. If needed, wrap the gopher wire around the tree leaving about 4 inches protruding on top of the soil.
10. As mulch on top, place about 1 inch of compost then 3 inches of leaves.
11. Create a burm around the tree to hold water and fertilizer.
12. Water

