



Descriptive Catalog of
Strawberry
and Other Small Fruit
& Plants

BRIDGMAN NURSERY CO.
F. C. Stahelin & Son
Bridgman, Michigan

Hints About Ordering

Letters in German, French and Other Languages.

We frequently receive them, and we can fill your order without asking anyone else to read them. We can read any kind of writing or script that the American citizen uses.

Write Your Name Plainly.

It is quite necessary when you sign your name that you go a little slow and write it so a stranger to you can read it; we also would like to know it as well as you.

Your Postoffice.

You should be careful about that. If it is not like your express office, mention it loudly.

Your Express Office.

Also be sure and give your right express office.

Your Freight Office.

If you decide to have some of your goods go by freight, also mention the name of the office and by what railroad it might reach you best.

Strawberries and Black Raspberries are not a safe proposition to ship by freight. Blackberries, Gooseberries, Grapes, Red Raspberries would stand a better show, but experience tells us that it pays to ship by express, which we guarantee will reach you all right. Freight being so uncertain, we could not guarantee the goods, although we have shipped every kind of cane fruit plant as far as Maryland by freight from here, and large lots of strawberries to New York and Southern Illinois points, and they were successful, still we advise all ordinary orders to be shipped by express. It saves delays and trouble.

Early Shipments.

We take a back seat for no one in Michigan when it comes to early shipments. We were the very first this past season.

We made a shipment of 116,000 strawberry plants on the 13th of March. The agent in the Bridgman Adams Express office will tell you so if you will write him about it. This shipment went to New York and was re-shipped to Southern points from there. The telegram for this order came to us on the 11th, the plants were dug on the 12th and shipped on the 13th. The Western Union Telegraph office here will verify this statement.

Early Orders Discounted.

We will make inducements to you to order early. On all orders received before the first of March, **not later**, cash with order. Order amounting to over \$5.00, 4 per cent; \$10.00, 5 per cent; \$15.00, 6 per cent; \$20.00, 7 per cent; \$30.00, 7½ per cent; \$40.00, 8 per cent; \$50.00, 10 per cent; \$100.00, 12 per cent.

If You Are Not Ready.

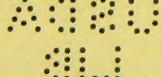
If you wish we will hold your order till shipping time if you send one-third of the amount of your order. When you wish it shipped remit the remainder, stating when you would like it shipped.

No C. O. D. Shipments.

We can pay but little attention to a letter that asks us to make a shipment of plants or save a few thousand or whatever the number might be of this or that if they do not enclose at least one-third of amount of bill. We can't tell whether you mean business or not. If you put in some money we know you mean business. We cannot make any C. O. D. shipments.

Postage.

If you wish your goods by Parcel Post enclose money to pay postage on same.



Second Choice.

If you have any second choice please mention this in your order. This will not be necessary until late in the Spring, when perhaps we may be sold out on some one thing you may want.

Reference.

We refer you to the Union Bank and Commercial Bank of St. Joseph, and the State Bank of Bridgman.

True to Name.

We ship you plants that are true to name, and take great pride in doing it. We give you what you order, and this requires a great deal of care. Should any prove untrue we will gladly replace same free upon proof upon arrival, but will not be held responsible for any greater amount than was originally paid for the plants.

Packing.

We make no separate charge for packing and boxes as most nurseries do. When you read our price list you will know just how much they will cost you. Nothing follows your shipment.

How to Send Your Money.

Here again we will say be careful that you sign your name plainly. Your Express office and Postoffice, write them carefully; you know your name and the name of your town, but we do not. We can usually make out the rest of the letter, but who can guess a name? Send us Express Order, Money Order, Draft or Personal Check. **Please do not send any order under one dollar.** Costs us just as much to book and correspond on one small order as a large one.

Weight of Plants.

	Per 100 plants
Strawberry, Dunlap	2 lbs.
Wm. Belt, Pocomoke, Gibson.....	4 lbs.
Red Raspberries	5 lbs.
Black Raspberry Tips.....	6 lbs.
Dewberries	4 lbs.
Grapes	12 lbs.
Gooseberries	15 lbs.

These weights vary somewhat, but you can base your postage on them.

Don't Be Afraid to Ask Questions.

If there is anything we have not made plain or things you might wish to ask us, fire them at us. Be brief; do not make your letter too long. About that time we are all busy, and a very long letter is laid aside until the briefer ones are disposed of, and a customer that is too windy has the chance of waiting till his message can be handled. If you want an early reply, **be brief.**

You Run No Risks When You Buy Our Plants.

We do not ask high prices because they are Thoroughbred; we sell you plants that will grow as well; bear just as good or better, have as large and luscious berries as any plant grown on this green earth, and **we mean just what we say**, and would like to prove it to you.

Our Strawberry Plants.

Our Strawberry Plants are known far and wide. At all times of the year the plant has some green leaves on it. They are grown far enough north to reach the climax in vitality; are seldom exposed to zero weather; just enough to harden them well.



The above picture was taken about the middle of September of 1915, and shows you how our plants are grown. We take up the whole row, not the outside little tips, but the strong ones that are full of vitality and life. No plant is ever shipped out of a bearing field of Strawberries. All fresh plants—no disease. You can see how our plants grow; there are no spots or intermissions. Every plant we set grows, and they will do the same for you if you will follow our ways of planting, and let us ship you plants from fields that are like above. We have not written great, lengthy articles on how to cultivate berries, but have told you the main features which are, set the plant even with the soil, firm it on both sides, and know that it is firm, and no air spaces between the roots and soil, and just sit down and think what you should do next. Keep them clean and they will grow.

To Our Friends Both Old and New

We sincerely thank you for the many kind words you have sent us during the past season. It is a real pleasure to open such letters and find them from customers who tell us their success with **Stahelin's** plants and ask us to send them more plants. One who is satisfied and has learned by past experience that he has received his money's worth, and who is sure that the purchase he has made will succeed. We have received many such letters this year from satisfied customers.

They were pleased with our fair treatment and superior class of goods, and the pleasure it

gave them caused many to write and tell us of the splendid success they had dealing with the **Bridgman Nursery Company**. We thank again both our old and new friends, and assure you that your business placed with us will receive our best attention.

Our acreage of plants is larger this year and in fine shape, and we will have plenty of first-class plants. We will please you fully as well, and we think better than formerly. We have every indication of a successful year and we will be pleased to hear from you.

BRIDGMAN NURSERY CO.

Our Success and Yours

In looking over the many good things we offer you in our line, we wish to draw your attention to the large and perfect collection of our Strawberry plants, **Both June and Fall Bearing**.

We have been growing Strawberries for market for many years, and know certain qualities are necessary to produce the best. You want to get the money as soon as you can and as long as you can. To do this your plants should be strong in vitality, healthy and productive. They should come from new fields where they have been grown for resetting purposes.

Our plants will reach you in the best of condition for growing and bearing large crops of perfect fruit which will sell in any market at highest prices.

We know of no crop that will give you so much money for your labor as you will get out of a few acres of Strawberries. Everybody likes to pick them. The larger the patch the easier it will be to get pickers, and right here your mistakes will show if your plants are not healthy and strong.

The descriptions we give of our plants are true and you can rely on them. It is to our interest as well as yours to get you started right. Size, color, firmness and productiveness are of greatest importance. Quality and season also count. If you have made the right selection, suitable for your location, you are started right. One acre Strawberries will grow from two to seven hundred cases, and will give you all the way from \$100 to \$800.

Strawberry money comes in early; it brings you in touch with leading business men, when you come to sell, and will keep you abreast of the times. There will be no occasion to look at the nickels so closely. They will be larger; there will be dollars where there were nickles. Your boys and girls, wife and mother-in-law will all be good natured when the Strawberry is ripe and ready to pick. Now comes the golden harvest, now comes the money that we have wanted. Each one has his something he wants, and if you make your patch large enough there will be plenty and to spare. An acre of Strawberries will correct many financial difficulties.

Set them on a good piece of land. An acre of Strawberries is worth from 5 to 20 acres of corn any time. **Your berries will be nicer, larger and better if set on your best ground.** You will have the buyers lined up for future sales. Give your berries good clean cultivation and do not let them mat too much, for matting will cause your berries to be small.

New Varieties

We always have new varieties in our test beds. If they prove of value, we offer them to our trade.

SENATOR DUNLAP does well in most localities, is a fine table and canning berry, a good shipper and excellent cropper. Don't let them get too thick in the rows.

THE FAMOUS WARFIELD—Bred up by careful selection, is again coming to the front. Warfield should be set on good strong soil, clay if you have it. We were sold out early on them last year, and anticipating a still greater call for them this year we have doubled our acreage. The Warfield of today is much better than ever; it has three great qualities: first, resistance to spring frosts; 2d, great productiveness; 3rd, very dark crimson color, making it the choice above all others for canning and table use. While these two berries are among the best, yet you could take any variety we offer and succeed with them.

116,000 the 12th of March, 1915.

On the 12th of March, this year, we dug 116,000 Strawberry plants. This was uncommonly early.

In the Great Fruit Belt of Michigan.

We are situated in the Great Fruit Belt of Michigan, and our Strawberry Plants are covered with snow, which gives them the best and most natural protection—you can dig through it and find the Strawberry Plant "snug and cozy;" it is not exposed to the cold winds of the plains, which are apt to freeze the heart and life out of them, and this accounts for the fact that we are ahead of the whole plant-growing world here at Bridgman.

Unpack the Plants When They Reach You.

We would call your attention to the shipment when it reaches you. We have done our

part, we have taken great care to get it to you in prime condition, and we wish to impress upon you this point. **Liberate them** as soon as you can, get them out of the package they came in, cut open the bunches and set them out in a trench of moist, loose soil, about as deep or a little deeper than you would if you were planting them permanently. They may touch each other in this trench; make an opening large enough to take the roots, place your plants in it, get the soil up against the roots and firm them on each side of the row, leaving no air spaces. Should the plants be dry, take each bunch and dip the roots in water, drain off a little so they won't be mussy, and set in the trench. Do not wait till tomorrow nor after dinner, but **now**. They can be left in this trench a long while and still will be in best condition for setting out. You will be surprised how nice they will straighten up in 24 hours. If anything is wrong you will know next morning.

Get Your Plants from Bridgman Nursery Co.

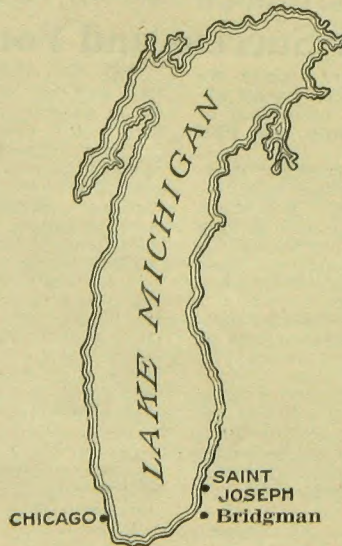
Strawberry Plant culture is one of our strong points. We have entirely new fields to take our plants from every spring. We ship no plants from fields that have been fruited. Conditions along the lake shore are always favorable, and the plant is able to mature in every detail to its utmost perfection. A strawberry failure is unknown here. We will guarantee that our plants have not been impaired by being repeatedly frozen down to the ground. We ship many plants to sections where the snows of winter afford no protection from blizzards and zero weather. One word about the thermometer. When we have 5 degrees below zero here, ten miles east of us it is 10 degrees below; the closeness of the lake makes the difference. We can successfully raise any kind of peaches here, and while we are talking Peach, let me tell you we had the greatest crop of peaches this year ever known. This is the Ideal Country for Fruit.

The Lake Tempers Our Air.

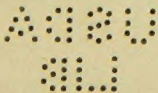
Being 60 miles wide here, it seldom freezes out more than a few miles, leaving a large body of open water which absorbs the cold, and severe winter winds are tempered many degrees in passing over it.

A Few Remarks About Bridgman

It is a cosy little village of a few hundred inhabitants, nestled snugly behind the hills that skirt Lake Michigan. These hills, which are sand and have timber growth on them now, were at one time heavily timbered, and they extend along the lake for many miles. The highest are perhaps 300 feet high. This hill land is simply a wild, uninhabited piece of land except in summer time, when the weather gets warm; then the people come many miles and live in camps and some in cottages just large enough to cook and sleep in; no fancy China is set on the tables, tin is the article. If we could see across the lake, which is about 60 miles wide here and over 300 miles long, we could see Chicago, which is 77 miles by rail around the southern part of the lake, and the Indiana line is about 15 miles from here.



The lake has one continuous bathing beach. A gentle slope lets you go in the water as deep or shallow as you wish, the bottom is sand and gravel, no weeds nor entanglements. It becomes very rough at times and you can hear the lake roar where we live, two miles from shore. Sometimes you would not know there was a storm, for its violence has been broken by the line of hills. It blows sometimes here, but not much. After you leave the line of the hills that skirt the lake, you come to the nice sandy, loamy soil on which your plants are grown. It is the very best for that purpose; the roots grow long and fibrous and never fail here. Nobody needs to mulch a strawberry bed here. As soon as the frost is out of the ground we are ready to dig.



Growing Plants.

The growing of Strawberry and other small fruit plants has reached wonderful proportions here at Bridgman. Carloads of them are shipped every day for six weeks in the spring time. They go to every point in the compass, to every state in the Union, to Canada and other points. Parties have written to us from Alaska, Germany and Porto Rico the past year concerning plants. We don't look for much business from Alaska, but they have heard from our plants and naturally want to get some.

Our long experience in packing plants warrants us to believe that they would get there in good condition.

Five Acres.

One writer who knows says that 80 acres of corn will not make as much clear money as five acres of Strawberries will, and he says it don't require one-quarter the capital. If you will stop and figure you will see that it don't require one-sixteenth of the capital. The tools

needed are but few. Almost any old one or two-horse cultivator will do, and any old horse or mule that is able to move can work five acres easily. Any old or young boy can do the work, but it takes a spry boy to work 80 acres of corn. We never saw an 80-acre field of corn in Michigan, so we can't tell you how much work 80 acres of corn will make, but we sure know there must be a lot of hard work on it, and we do know that five acres of strawberries will bring a lot of ready cash. Just think a minute. Strawberries are always spot cash, no waiting for your pay; nobody would think of asking you to "wait" till they could pay you. When you are once started you will never stop after you know how much there is in Strawberry growing. Don't wait for your neighbor to tell you, who perhaps is buzzing to town with a lot of strawberries in his auto; he will never mention to you how much he may have made any more than you are going to tell the tax man about it.

The Culture of Strawberries

Planting.

There are but few things necessary. A spade, a pail or basket, we like a pail best because the wind and air cannot get at the roots and dry them out in a pail as well as in a basket which always has many openings; any light drag or marker, or chain, and a cultivator; this is all that is necessary after it has been plowed, dragged and rolled or floated to get it nice and level so you can see the marks; then someone to make holes and carry the plants and some one to set them in the ground. We take a good spade, well sharpened, and make the holes just a little deeper than the roots of the plants require. We never trim off the roots, but we trim off the top all but the crown; in that way the roots will not have to provide as much moisture or feed, and you will soon see this center looking like it meant business. The planter usually takes as many as he can carry in one hand, passing them to the other one, giving it a little swing and swish it in the hole, not too deep; set it just about as it grew. Setting too deep means that your crown will be covered should the wind blow or the rain come.

Shallow Marks.

Make the marks as shallow as you can and set your plant even with the ground, step firmly on each side of the plant, keep an eye on your setter. If you can pull out a plant by a leaf, it is not firmed enough. They should be in the ground solid enough so the leaf would tear or break rather than let the plant come out. Watch this, not only once, but continually. The boss usually makes the holes and the other fellow puts in the plants, and naturally he gets tired and careless and forgets. Now the boss will not forget so easy; this is the main feature of the whole business—get them planted right. If roots are not trimmed the plant is not so easily disturbed when you touch it with a hoe, and your roots go down farther and take hold of the soil quicker. Rainy days are not the best to set plants. It is not at all necessary that you wait for rain before setting. You are apt to get careless when everything is in best condition. Pains-taking setting pays. Risk planting when moderately dry. I would rather risk getting a little shower after planting than risk drying out after a rain. Of course, if your hole showed no moisture, then you would have to wait.

Anyone with just common sense can raise Strawberries anywhere where any farm crop will grow. Strawberries will grow; if the ground is too dry, you won't have as good show

as you might have if it were a little too wet; they will stand much more rain and water than potatoes will; they will come through all right if entirely covered with water for a few days. Of course, we don't advise setting where this is liable to happen, but sometimes there is a low spot of small dimension in a field, and if your water never stays on it more than 48 to 60 hours, your plants will come out all right. Strawberries will stand much more water than Raspberries or Blackberries. As soon after as you can, go over them with a cultivator, in a day or two, then hoe them in the row where the cultivator did not get; hoe close and careful, you can walk right along these first hoeings, anyone can hoe one acre per day. These first few hoeings are nice for the ladies if you can talk them into it; you will not need to talk to them when the Strawberries get ripe—that's the time it will be hard to keep them away. Lord bless the ladies as well as the Strawberries. Keep up this hoeing and cultivating every ten days or two weeks. Keep them clean and well hoed. The buds should be picked off the newly set plants, if you don't they will start to bear the berries that are set on them, and this will sap its vitality and it will take all its force and strength to form the berry in place of making new runners.

Matted Row.

Is the way most of our planters grow their berries, with rows three to four feet apart, just as you wish, about 20 inches apart in the row. When they have made a growth of plants so the row is about 12 inches wide, cut off the runners. If your growth is too dense and the plants crowd each other, your chances are good for small berries, but give them root room; if you could have the plants when the growth is done so they would be about four inches apart, your berries would be larger, you would not need to pick half as many berries to get the same number of quarts; they will be much nicer for the table, for canning and the market, if the berries are nice and large. Your wife might let you loaf while she hulled them, but if they were small you sure would get a call for help, and it is right you should, for it is your fault that your berries are under size.

Preparing Your Soil.

If you are a farmer and can raise crops as good as your neighbor you need but little talk on the subject. The main feature of preparing soil is the ease with which they can be taken care of. You can take an old meadow, clover field, or alfalfa field, plow it, drag it well, disk it and set it so the top is mellow,

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and set strawberries on it with good success, if you will remember about **firming the plant well** when it is set. There are a great many open places in the soil. If you set on an old meadow it will mean about two extra hoeings and cultivatings, that is all. We would not choose an old grass plot for setting if we had something mellowier. One thing about an old meadow is, when you have the grass subdued, the other weeds are not so plentiful later on.

Mulching.

If you live in country where your soil heaves out the wheat, clover and so on, in the winter time, mulch your plants with wheat straw, wild grass, or pine needles. Anything that will prevent repeated freezing and thawing during the winter. The best time to apply the mulch is when the ground has frozen so you can go on with your team.

When the leaves commence to perk up in the spring rake off the rows toward the center. If you can't get it all in there remove from field.

When to Pick Strawberries and How Often.

At first you will have to look out that you don't get them a little too green. Later, when the crop is coming on fast, your trouble will be getting them too ripe. You should pick

over a Strawberry patch every other day. Be careful as you can and gather all ripe ones.

Snapping or Stemming.

In this section, where Chicago is our market, which is only 77 miles, we snap them, but where the shipments go to distant markets, it is well to leave a part of the stem on, as they will ship better.

How to Pack.

Do not try to work in all of the small and poor berries by putting them on the bottom of the boxes, for that is where the buyer looks. If you are going to send your culls to market you will be out boxes, express, etc. Make your package average. I would not take pains to put all the extra large and fancy ones in the bottom of the boxes, don't be too fussy with the packing, just make it look natural. Too much handling spoils the looks of a berry.

Send us pictures of your berry fields. We expect to add some pictures in our next issue of catalogues, and if there are any that you can take with a camera or kodak that looks good send it along.

Our plants are inspected before you get them by the State Horticultural Society, and a certificate of inspection goes with each package.

Everbearing Strawberries

Superb Strawberry.

Has come to stay, and its originator, Samuel Cooper, should receive the credit. It may be some time before the world recognizes the importance of this most wonderful berry as a fall bearer. The first year, Progressive will produce more berries, but just wait as you would for the ordinary berries, such as Dunlap, etc., which you had set the year previous, and see what Superb will do. It has been gathering strength and vigor, the bush has grown until the small plant you set the year previous is not recognizable. It has evolved a mass of foliage and fruit stems that will surprise the most skeptical. It ripens its first berry as soon as the first June varieties are ripe, and continues to bloom and bear profusely the whole entire time from spring until fall. Now, remember, when I say profusely, I mean a great big lot of them—a great big lot of great big, round, firm, fancy berries. I will venture to say that single plants bore six quarts or more this season, and they still have berries on them the middle of November. I never saw a small Superb berry.

Size of Superb.

At one time about six weeks after all other Strawberries were done, I went out to pick a few quarts for dinner, and the plants were so full of ripe and green berries and blossoms, I counted the ripe berries I picked from one plant and I had 17; it made a great large handful; you would have to spread your fingers to hold them in your hand. When I took this two quarts up to the house a spring balance stared me in the face and seemed to say "see how many it takes to weigh a pound." I counted and placed them on the scale and 26 out of this two quarts made a plump pound; three of the larger ones weighed two ounces. Now this was from no choice of hills, for they all seemed alike. A hill of berries would have the appearance of a great ripe watermelon cut open. These were plants of the previous year's setting. We took all of the young plants away for propagating purposes and left only the old plant. We hoed these plants several times during the season to keep the soil loose and kill the weeds. Now, the Superb plants we sell you this spring are of this same strain, and will do the same or perhaps better for you.

If I were to talk to you for hours I could not say too much for Superb. One man in Iowa at this writing has already ordered fifty thousand (this is no joke) and says they are part of what goes on a ten acre field. He wanted 100,000. If you doubt this, send us postage and promise not to divulge his name, and we will send you his postoffice address as well. We sold another party in Ohio 21,000 earlier in the season. We are refusing wholesale orders on them right along, as we are holding them for our retail trade. **Order Superb early**, as we were sold out last year many times, and if we had had plants enough we felt as though we could now take the whole English and French loan. This is not catalog talk, but the plain, unvarnished truth. We shall not tell you how many to order, that is up to you, but this beats getting a brand new Ford for \$25.00. You will have one of the greatest regrets of your life coming if you don't get your share of Superb plants. We have a fine lot of them, and as soon as our catalog reaches you, place your order for Superb, if you perhaps hold back you other orders. If you could only get one plant, and could get it no cheaper, you could afford to give your best horse for it. We have the true to name Superb; they will do all we say for them, and when you set your berry plants in the spring and they commence to grow and throw out young plants, they (the young plants) will have berries on the first summer as well as the plant set in the spring.

Progressive, with us, the second year, were way behind the Superb in amount of fruit borne and general vitality. Progressive does its best the first year. I can go out at this date (November 26) and find plenty of live Superb blossoms with ripe and green berries as well. We have had snow, and ground has been frozen hard enough to freeze potatoes in the ground, and still the blossoms are not hurt. You ought to see how they hide, like a sparrow in a straw stack. They are there but you can't see them, hidden and tucked away under the massive and vigorous foliage. They will freeze after awhile, but that will be when the fire is in the grate and your automobile radiator is either drained or cracked.

Among the other berries don't forget Superb. Last year every other order had some everbear-

ing plants in it; this year the percentage will be greater. Last year the price of Everbearing Strawberries doubled as the season drew to a close. Price was an after consideration. We firmly believe that Superb will be as common as Dunlap now is, or Aroma in the South. It is well to know from your own experience what they will do. We sent a sample of Superb berry plant with fruit on it to a large Des Moines Nursery firm, and this is what they say: "It is the finest lot of berry plants by all odds that ever passed through this office."

FROM INDIANA.

Dear Sir: Balance of Strawberry plants received. Everything all right. B. W. HARES.

FROM OHIO.

Bridgman Nursery Company.

Dear Sirs: My shipment of Strawberry plants received. Plants in good shape and extra fine.

Yours respectfully, W. A. HESTER.

FROM OHIO.

Bridgman Nursery Company.

Dear Sirs: I wish to let you know something about the Everbearing Strawberry plants I got of you. They did fine, and I watched them closely; took particular pains to count the buds, blossoms and berries on one plant; the first time there were 114 buds, berries and all. The next time I counted it, there were 13 ripe, 45 green and 60 blossoms, and in about one week later there were 20 ripe, 35 green and 55 blossoms. I believe I picked 2 quarts from this one plant. I have been selling berries right along for 20 cents per quart. I want some more plants in the spring.

Yours truly,

FRANK WINT.

Here is one which we will give you entire all but the exact postoffice, which we will give you if you forward postage.

Nebraska, October 19, 1915.

Dear Sirs: I bought of you a large order of Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes and Strawberries, and I take this means of letting you know that everything arrived in fine shape, and all have made the finest growth that I ever saw. From the 1,000 Everbearing Strawberry plants we have picked better than 40 gallons since August 1st, and I never saw nor ate finer berries. Everybody here that sees them just goes wild over them. I am surely well pleased with my dealing with you.

Yours truly,

J. A. WOODWORTH.

To save Mr. Woodworth the trouble of answering letters and usually furnishing his own postage, we omit his exact postoffice address.

You can see by the above letter what success Mr. Woodworth has with our plants. The 1,000 plants cost him \$13.00, and he sold better than 40 gallons of berries from August 1 to September 19. What he sold before and since would amount to 40 more, 80 gallons from 1,000 plants in five months time after planting. He certainly could easily sell his product for 25 cents per quart—that would mean \$80.00, six times the money he paid for his plants. He will do still better on them next year.

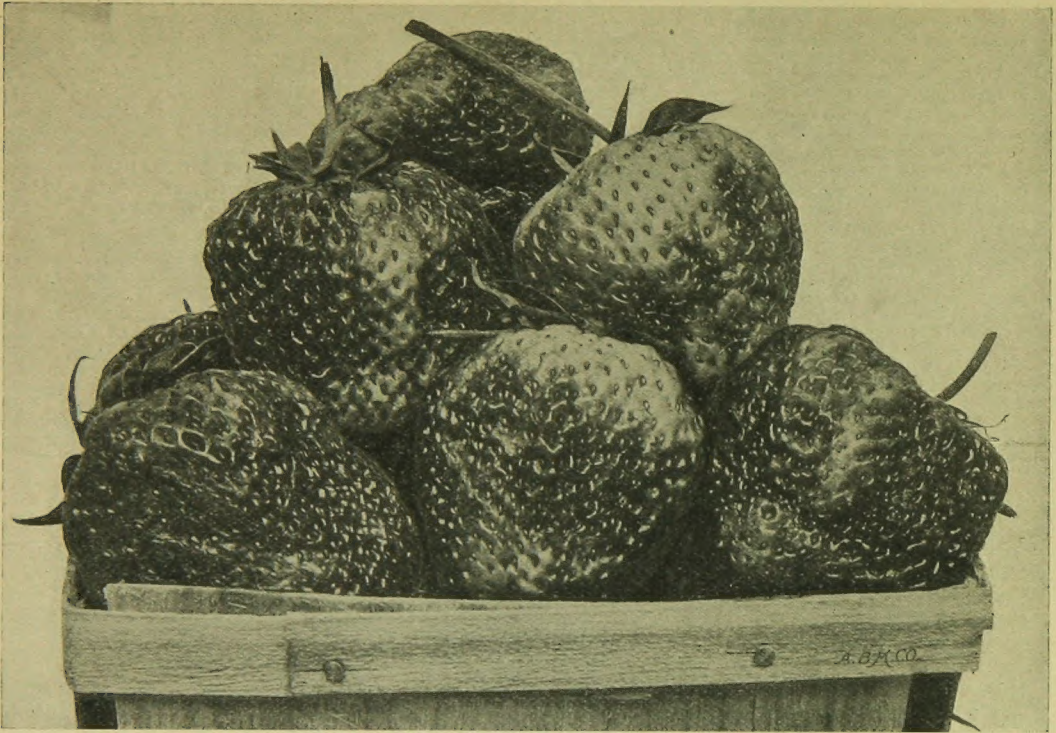
Rockhill Progressive.

As one of the very best Everbearing Strawberries—in fact the very best first season, it bears such an abundant amount of berries that they are inclined to be a little undersized, and seem to exhaust themselves the first season; the second year plainly showing the strain it had the first year. Plants are at a stand still, not doing as well as you might wish. The berries are of fine color and flavor and fairly firm, and yield big crops just a few months after planting, and continue until real cold weather comes. We shipped our last crate November 15. There are still berries at this writing, November 27. The weather is so cool now, no sunshine, and the flavor is not there, so we just leave them where they grew. The Rockhill is not a very good plant maker, being too busy growing fruit. Our stock of plants is large, and early orders will have the best chance. Both Superb and Rockhill are staminate and need no fertilizer, each will grow and bear without assistance from other varieties. They will grow anywhere and bear fruit. Should frost, drought or flood kill a crop of blossoms, another will come and bring you the promised harvest of rich, luscious berries during the whole season.

I can't hardly imagine what is going to happen to all tree fruits, bush fruits, etc., when once everybody will have Everbearing Strawberries. You will need to can but half as many, for you will have them from May until December, if not too cold. Like the automobile, we believe it has come to stay. There is no secret about raising the Everbearing Strawberry.



This is a picture of Fall Bearing Strawberries photographed on our farm about the middle of October, 1914, after a fall of about three inches of snow. There had been severe frosts before the snow storm. We took the picture just to show you that these plants bear and keep bearing till actually killed down by hard freezing weather. The blossoms on the plants at the time this picture was taken were not injured, and we have picked quite a lot of berries since then. They will bear as big a crop next June as any kind of June bearing Strawberries, and if the soil is kept in good condition, they will bear from then until freezing weather.



The Gibson is One of the Best Strawberries Grown.

General List of Strawberry Plants

AROMA. (Per.) A popular berry grown by many in place of the Gandy. Foliage is smooth, deep green, of spreading habit, and gives the sun a clear right of way to the crowns. The leaves are long, broad and clean. As a pollinizer for late pistillates it is unexcelled, and its picking season is unusually long, as the blooms begin to open medium early and continue until late. The berries of this variety are very large, bright red. The flavor of the fruit is deliciously aromatic and very rich, the flesh is smooth and solid. Its appearance in the box is most attractive, the prominent yellow seeds heightening the effect of the bright red of the flesh. We have grown an extra large stock of this popular berry.

AUGUST LUTHER (Per.) Fruit is very uniform in size and shape. Plants are healthy and make a good row. The fruit is of good size, roundish, bright red, firm and very easily picked. It succeeds best on rather light soil. One of the best early varieties.

BRANDYWINE (Per.) This has proven so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is comparatively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality. The berries are glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession, and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive, and its foliage is large, clean and healthy. A superb variety, and careful culture will give magnificent returns. Midseason to late. It is also an excellent pollinizer. Thrives best on good strong soil, and will give grand results, but do not expect a good crop of Brandywine on a soil that would not produce 30 bu. of corn to the acre.

BEDER WOOD (Per.) One of the very best early varieties for home use or market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom, and is **immensely productive**. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

BUBACH (Imp.). Fruit large and handsome, roundish conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm. Plant a strong grower, with large healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. Does not throw out excess of runners. Best grown in hedge or half-matted row. We always run out of stock long before the close of the season. While it is hardly firm enough for long distance shipping, still it holds up well for ordinary marketing. Season early to medium.

CHARLES THE FIRST. This is our first year with Charles the First, and we can give you only what others say about it. We know both the originator, Mr. Geo. Hann, and the introducer, Mr. O. A. D. Baldwin, and we think they know what they are saying about this berry. Our President of the Fruit Growers' Association at this place tells us that it is one of the best and largest berries he ever saw. Knowing all three of these people well for many years, we should not hesitate to recommend it to you.

We will give you the introducer's description: "Charles I. ripens a week before Michel's Early and is very productive, yielding more quarts of large, fine looking berries than any other early variety. It is a strong fertilizer and a strong grower. Berries are large, regular in form, and of good color and quality.

**Dunlap.**

GANDY (Per.). One of the leading late varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm, does not yield as heavy crops as some; requires strong soil and fertilizers to do its best.

It is very late and a big, showy berry. Gandy is always quoted at the highest price in every market. It is the finest looking fruit and sells quickly at top prices. You will not make a mistake if you want some Gandy for late fancy berries. We have a fine stock.

GLEN MARY (Bisex). A well known variety, bright green foliage, upright grower. The Glen Mary is only semi-staminate. The berries are big, dark red beauties, with prominent seeds of bright yellow; the meat is rich and juicy, and crimson in color. They are of such high flavor that when once eaten more are wanted. As a good, firm shipper it is very popular; for fancy market there are few, if any, better, and for this reason it is popular with both the large and small grower. We have reduced the price on this popular variety.

GIBSON (Per.). A wonderful new Strawberry. Gibson commences to bear with Senator Dunlap, Warfield, etc., but owing to its wonderful productiveness it continues till quite late, so we class it with our medium late varieties. It is a very strong grower, with long roots that withstand dry weather, and has plenty of dark green foliage to protect its enormous crop of fruit from the direct rays of the sun.

The vines are loaded with berries. You will hardly understand how the plants can produce such quantities of fruit.

Berry is extra large. One of our very largest Strawberries.

Beautiful dark glossy red. The flesh of the berry is red clear through. Calyx bright green, adding to its beauty and market value.

Flavor, as fine as can be found in any strawberry; a perfect table and canning berry and owing to its tough skin is one of the very best shipping varieties.

Nearly round and regular.

Fruit stems are plenty, strong and upright. This keeps the fruit out of the sand, where they are clean and easy to find and pick.

The Gibson has been grown extensively in this county for several years, and is one of the most profitable commercial strawberries in the great "Fruit Belt." Will produce 650 cases on an acre. Growers are setting Gibson in large lots.

CRESCENT

(Imp.). An old variety, and still popular with some growers. A berry of fair size and flavor, productive. Good

plant maker, one of best berries to resist spring frosts, not very firm, still firm enough for near markets. Medium early.

EARLY OZARK (Per.). A wonderful large berry of excellent flavor, round as a dollar and nearly as big, firm, and a berry that should outclass all other varieties. Foliage erect and very attractive. Supposed to be a seedling of Aroma and Excelsior.

HAVERLAND (Imp.) This is mid-season producer and has more competition as such than either the earlier or the late varieties, consequently when it is said that the Haverland is a profit producing variety it means a great deal in its favor. The plants are healthy, vigorous and large, producing ample runners, and is a product of recognized ability. It is an extremely hardy variety and so productive that the stems are unable to hold the fruit from the ground. This makes mulching desirable, and that would assist to rapid handling at picking time. It is one of the old varieties that have always stood well.

HELEN DAVIS (Per.) One of the newer kinds and a very promising sort. A most productive variety of unusually large berries of crimson color all the way through. Has somewhat the appearance of Barton's Eclipse, both in foliage and fruit. It makes a nice row of plants, bound to meet with general favor. We have a fine lot of plants which are true to name.

KELLOGG'S PRIZE. This is a pistillate variety and is claimed to cover a long season. We sold every plant last year before we were aware of it, and had none to fruit. The originator describes it as follows: "Kellogg's Prize continued to bear a little later than the Sample and Steven's Late Champion, and was the last to be found on the vines. It was the remark of some of my customers that they did not know that Strawberries grew so large. If the public knew of the value of this variety the demand for plants could not be supplied." Very highly colored, with golden seeds, the rich color extending to the center; flavor delicious, the cap is ample and in harmony with the size of the berries.

KLONDYKE (Per.) This berry has made a great success; it is one of the best shippers, and commands the top price in the market, frequently bringing a premium over other varieties owing in a great measure to its large size and unusual firmness; blossoms are perfect, plants making a vigorous growth and producing a good crop. It does particularly well in the Southern berry growing section and is not a very general success in the North. It seems to belong to regions far from the source of its name; it seems to like warm sections best.

MARSHALL (Per.) A very large and handsome berry and one which responds to strong soil and thorough cultivation remarkably. It needs plenty of manure. Marshall will not stand neglect. The fruit is excellent in every way, and when given the proper soil and treatment, it gives large crops of fancy fruit.

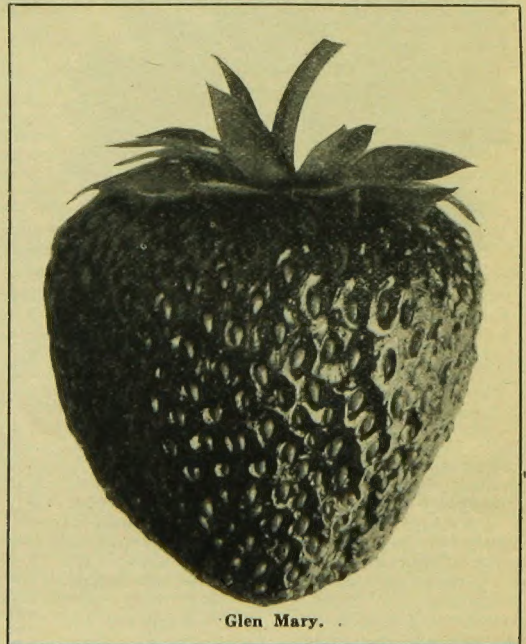
OHIO BOY (Per.) Originated in Ohio by A. A. Eppert, an expert Strawberry grower. Of fine color and very productive. A combination of good qualities. Mr. Eppert claims that this berry is as near perfection as a Strawberry can be. The plants show great vitality and are extra large, with long roots. They should be planted a little farther apart than usual, especially if the soil is rich. Three by four feet is about right. It will be to your interest to get a start with this, a berry of large size, very productive, firm, of high quality and color. The new plants that grow the first year often have berries on them a few months after being set out.

POCOMOKE (Per.) From the standpoint of a commercial grower, this comes very near being a perfect variety. It is a healthy, luxuriant grower, making plenty of runners, and is an abundant bearer of large, firm, bright red berries. Never misshapen and holds up in size better than a great many varieties. It is a superior berry in every way. Very popular as a canning berry. Needs no petting and will produce large crops under reasonably good culture. The Pocomoke will grow more quarts of large, fine, firm, rich colored berries to the acre

than any sort we have tested in years. It should be in every man's garden; the housewife likes it for canning; it will grow on any soil that will grow a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. Were we confined to a few varieties our choice would be Dunlap or Pocomoke. It is one of the very best varieties for shipping, carries better than nine-tenths of the berries to be found in the markets. Wherever known it is highly prized. On good soil it grows an immense amount of fruit. It is quite immune from spring frosts, and if you once plant Pocomoke we are sure you will like it, for the plant is healthy and strong, and we have dug them where the roots were 15 inches long. We have an exceptionally fine lot of plants this year.

SAMPLE (Imp.) Season very late. The Sample Strawberry is admired by everyone who has seen it. Berry is of large size and fine quality, quite firm; continues a long time in fruit; the berries are large to the last. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland, and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect. Needs no petting. Sample is one of our best late strawberries, and you will like them. Our stock is large this year.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.) This is the best all-around berry before the American public today. It is a hardy plant, has a long flowering season, resists drought, dark red color, very productive, has large round berries of perfect shape; mid-season to early. Plant Senator Dunlap. We recommend it. It does well everywhere and produces enormous crops of fine fruit regularly. Senator Dunlap is of the Warfield type, has a perfect blossom, is hardy, productive, a splendid keeper, a very heavy bearer of good size, evenly shaped fruit of a very beautiful dark red color; its flavor is delicious. For canning it is fine, making a rich red syrup. It is a first-class shipper, and retains its brightness long after being picked. It looks well on the market and sells at top prices. The best proof we have that this berry is a money maker everywhere is the fact that our customers in nearly every state in the Union are ordering Senator Dunlap in large quantities every year. Order early.



Glen Mary.



Warfield.

SPLENDID (Per.) A very productive variety of medium size. Must be kept thin in order to keep from getting too thick in the row for best results, as it surely will do if left to have its own way. Has a strong staminate blossom, and is a good one for pollenizing such pistillate varieties as Warfield, Crescent and others of that type. Splendid does well in sections where the Ben Davis apple is grown.

STEVENS' LATE CHAMPION (Per.). This new late variety seems to do well wherever tested. Very large, fine flavored, bright color, good shipper, a fine bed maker, a heavy yielder, fine foliage. It ripens later than the Gandy and lasts until the Fourth of July. It certainly is a very strong and healthy grower, and a prolific bearer. For late market it is ahead of Gandy.

UNCLE JIM (Per.). Very large size; immensely productive, reliable variety, rich color, good flavor, fine for table or market; should be included in every collection. Uncle Jim is also known as Dornan, and we believe is sold under several other names; it is good enough for them all. We have such a nice thrifty stock of them that we think you should have some with every collection of strawberries.

WARFIELD (Imp.). One of the oldest, best known varieties of strawberries grown, and it still has many staunch friends scattered everywhere, who have grown it regularly and still find it one of the best. It is a good sized berry, good color, fine flavor, very productive.

WM. BELT (Per.). A very fancy berry in every way; in size it is all one can ask, of the very finest flavor, beautiful bright red color, grown for fancy trade, it commands the top prices on every market, very prolific, plant free grower, and should be in every collection of fancy fruit. It is one of the most attractive berries that ever was put up in a box; has a nice green calyx and the berry, which is fire red, has an extra blush at its tip, the color radiating makes it one that you will notice among the best. A most tempting and delicious berry, looks like a blushing June bride, and who could help but like it.

Dewberries

Dewberries are now largely planted in a commercial way. They resemble blackberries in almost every particular except the habit of the vines, which are of a distinct trailing nature. They may be allowed to run on the ground or they may be trained on wires like grapes, except that the wires need be but 24 inches high. The dewberry is, if anything, a better flavored fruit than the blackberry and they produce much larger crops. You will need gloves in picking them.

LUCRETIA. May be left to sprawl on the ground or else tied up on stakes or trellises like grape vines. Propagates from tips like black raspberries and never suckers. Prune severely. Best of its class, ripening before any blackberry. Very large, wonderfully productive and of very best quality.

Indiana, Sept. 20, 1915.

Bridgman Nursery Co.:

Dear Sirs,—I have bought Everbearing Strawberry plants from different nurseries and always got something else, but I will say that the plants you sent me were as you said and did all you said they would do. I was never surprised as much as I was when the plants began to bear. You certainly have the goods. With best wishes for your success, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

FRED SHALZ.



Wm. Belt.



Moore's Early.



Niagara.



Concord.

Grapes

Grape are one of the most ancient and celebrated of fruits, and have been grown from time immemorial in almost all lands. They are found growing wild in the high and low lands, and adapt themselves to most any climate. Once planted, they will live a lifetime; have been known to live and bear over one hundred years. The demand for grapes was better last year than ever and prices were higher. In view of the fact that so many vineyards have been destroyed in the countries ravaged by the present war, there will be a shortage of vineyard products, and the American grower will be the gainer. We are putting out a No. 1 vine this year, and are making them to you very cheap. We hope to be favored with your order and will give you a No. 1 stock for your spring planting. Should be planted about eight by twelve, requiring about four hundred and twenty-five per acre. Grapes are very tempting fruit, and can be grown in any locality. If you have not planted any try some this year, and get one of the luxuries that will cost you but little effort. We offer you a choice selection to pick from.

Grapes should receive regular trimming, cutting off all the new growth but four laterals, two each side of the main stalk, and these trellised on the wire so they nearly meet the laterals reaching from the next vine, making it nearly one continuous line of laterals, one on each wire; no side shoots of any kind. This is the Michigan way, and we raise many thousand carloads of grapes in this (Berrien) county. If you had a grape vine and a fig tree you could subsist for some time, the grape would make jelly, jam, preserves, raisins, cordial, wine, vinegar and grape juice, besides other table uses. It responds readily to good cultivation and fertilizing.

CONCORD. A large blue black grape, ripens in northern states about the middle of September. A vigorous grower, the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country. We advise setting Concord for late crop. They

are an excellent grape and will please you. Seventy-five per cent of the grapes grown here are Concord. They will outbear any other variety, and when ripe are of best flavor, stand shipping to long distances, and many carloads from here go to Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota and other states. If you need a carload of grapes next fall just write us and we will quote you prices. We ship in refrigerator cars exclusively to distant points. Our first grapes come about the 20th of August; the fore part of October ends the season.

MOORE'S EARLY. Black, berries and bunch much larger than Concord, very sweet, being the finest table grape on the market. Vine exceedingly hardy and has been exposed to temperature of 20 degrees below zero without injury. It is one of the few varieties that is almost exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness, good quality and fine appearance make it a very profitable market variety. We heartily recommend it.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. This is a new grape of great promise, excellent quality and very productive. Campbell's Early will not crack, and as a good keeper and shipper it is believed to be unequaled by any other grape. It ripens with Moore's Early and improves in flavor for some time after being ripe. An extra large cluster and berry of glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy. Seeds part readily from the pulp. The vines can stand exceptionally cold weather, having been subjected to 18 degrees below zero without any apparent harm.

NIAGARA. The leading white grape throughout the country. Fruit is large and of fine quality, there is none that equals Niagara. Color is greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin. Clusters oft-times weigh as much as two pounds. Vine is exceedingly free from disease of any character. You should not fail to set the Niagara, as they are a choice table grape as well as a good market variety.

Dear Sirs,—The Strawberry plants I got of you last spring were a continual source of pleasure to me as well as my neighbors, especially the everbearing, which bore all summer. Had strawberries for Thanksgiving dinner and since. There are still berries on at this writing, which is the 15th of November.

Raleigh, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1915.

Yours truly,

A. B. BRUNSWICK.



Cumberland Raspberries.

Black Raspberries

Set four by six feet apart. Do not, under any circumstances, plant them where it is the least bit inclined to be wet. Strawberries, Red Raspberries, Blackberries, will all stand more wet, so look out.

They should have a nice, warm, dry piece of land. One that is quite sandy is best, and one that is too light for corn or hay or pasture will make an ideal place for Black Raspberries. It takes a light soil to keep Black Raspberries healthy and to make them bear. If you want large crops from your patch you must fertilize it well. We use nothing but cattle manure, and we find that 10 or 12 loads per acre each year is a good investment. Our raspberry plants are grown with few exceptions on sandy soil, and where this is not practicable we select a piece of land that is well drained, naturally or with tile underdraining. If you should set Black Raspberries in a tile drained field you will notice how much better the plants grow directly over the tile than they do away from it and that the crop is much heavier on the plants close to the tile line. Avoid a piece of land that has a tendency to heave in the winter or spring.

They come at a season when other fruits are scarce, and are usually a very good paying proposition. Ship well and may be put up by the housewife in a great many ways. They are also valuable for evaporating.

We have Fancy A No. 1 Tips for our spring trade and can give you the very best plants you can buy. Your early order will be appreciated. We are offering them much cheaper than other nurseries and we can afford to because we grow them right here on the place and you can get them fresh dug, true to name, and all the best varieties. If you only order one kind, order Cumberland. Black Raspberries need no trellises; as soon as the new

growth has attained a height of 2 feet go along and pinch out the tip of the new growth; don't let any get over 2 feet high before you pinch or cut out the tip. If we have a large field to go over we take a sharp butcher knife and hack them off as near the end as we can, cutting off from one to three inches of new growth then in the following spring, just after they show life, trim all of the laterals or new shoots that have come out, so they will be about six inches long. Then you will have a cane that can support itself, and the berries will be much larger, better flavor, and more pleasurable to pick. Some of them will be nearly an inch in diameter. Black Raspberries, properly grown, are one of the main sources of money; there is hardly a person but what is fond of them. A Black Raspberry pie or jam, for instance; just ask your little boy or girl and see what they say about it; if you have no boy or girl you won't need many Black Raspberries.

CUMBERLAND. The most popular Black Cap at the present time, because of its great size, firmness and great productiveness. The fruit is the largest of the raspberry family, often measuring seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and is of such handsome appearance that it is sure to bring the top of the market. Cumberland is very hardy and will stand many degrees below zero without injury. It is the heaviest bearing variety now grown. In Cumberland you have berries that fill any want that you may have. We have fruited all of the other varieties, but they all fall away behind Cumberland. We have fruited it for a number of years and if you will trim them back so the stock will not be more than 2½ feet high and cut the laterals off to six inches in length, then you will get fruit that will surprise you and give you the largest picking season of any



Gregg Black Raspberry.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—Continued.

black raspberry. Cumberland sets so many berries that it is absolutely necessary to give it a severe trimming. It is covered with berries and could not hold up the immense load if they should all attain their proper size. Don't be afraid to trim them back. Don't let the ladies trim them. If you do, you will have too much wood to pick over. They are easily picked and there is no question as to when they are ripe, and a nicer, blacker or finer berry you will never see.

GREGG. Has been the leading market variety all over the country for years. Evaporators and canners prefer this berry to any other. A standard late Black Cap. It is of good size, has a slight bloom, fine flavor, carries well, is easily picked. Plants are fairly hardy and it is well to plant this variety in combination with others. We have grown this variety for many years and find it a good money maker.

KANSAS. Entirely healthy, with tough, clean, hardy foliage. The fruit is very large, of black glossy color, entirely free from bloom. Firm and of best shipping qualities, wonderfully productive and has an extra long picking season. Very valuable for home and market.

EUREKA. An extra early Black Cap, produces a great crop of large berries of good size, jet black, and holds its size well to the end, and because of its earliness always commands a high price.

CONRATH. A valuable black raspberry and a great money maker, originated in this state, where it has a great many friends. Coal black in color, parts readily from core, good flavor, firm and of good size. One of the most productive of the black raspberry family. Is extremely hardy.

Red Raspberries

Red Raspberries are being recognized as a great money maker. An acre planted to assorted varieties will make an income of several hundred dollars per year and come in a season when you will have time to look after them.

They will grow in any soil where water does not stand. On high or low land great crops are grown when they receive proper care. They should be planted in six feet rows, plants about three feet apart, to get nice large berries. They should be trimmed down to about 2½ feet high.

CUTHBERT. Best late market variety, strong grower, immensely productive, fruit firm, large size, of finest quality, season medium to late, hardy, yielding immense crops wherever planted, a general favorite for an all-around berry plant. We advise you to plant it for home use or market.

MILLER RED. An early berry, does not winterkill. We think it is the best shipping berry grown, makes a nice growth of canes; for best medium season berry, set Miller Red; keeps its bright red color a number of days after being picked; a good hardy all-around berry.

KING RED RASPBERRY. This is the coming red raspberry, being fairly well known now; it is but a question of a few years until the King leads them all. The past season they brought the highest prices on the market. The berries are very large, bright red, firm, make a splendid appearance in the box, cane hardy and a good grower. It is the earliest red raspberry grown, will please you in every way. Thrives well on heavy soil. Other kinds are rapidly being discarded by those who know the virtues of the King raspberry and they are planting King. It has continued to increase in popularity until the acreage bids fair to out-



Cuthbert Red Raspberry.



This is our St. Regis Everbearing Red Raspberry field, set out in the spring of 1915—about five months' growth. You will see that these plants are of hardy, vigorous stock. These plants have berries the first year, and from then on will prove a source of perpetual income. The plants will stand the most severe climatic conditions, have a dark green foliage, and have the appearance of an ornamental hedge. St. Regis Berries sold for \$3.00 to \$3.50 per 12-quart case on the open Chicago market during September, October and November.

number all other varieties. The demand for the fruit, which is of immense size, is greater than that for any other sort, because of the great size and beauty of the fruit. If you do not plant all your raspberry patch with Kings you will be missing a lot of easy money when your crops come on. They easily net twice as much per acre as any other red raspberry. In anticipation of a big demand for Kings we have reserved 100,000 for our retail trade. No other nurseryman can give you the genuine King Red for as little money as we are offering them for. One acre of King Raspberries will help to send the boy or girl to college.

THOMPSON EARLY RED RASPBERRY. Has been a favorite with many growers for a long time and on account of its earliness and the consequent high price it continues to hold its own. Were it better known it would be more generally planted.

ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RED RASPBERRY. The most valuable of all of the late introductions in the line of red raspberries, and do well upon light or heavy clay, sand, loam or gravel. If you will give them clean cultivation and keep down the extra plants you will be well paid for your work. A patch of St. Regis presents a beautiful view when in full leaf, are almost as attractive as a hedge of ornamentals; the habit of growth is of a bushy nature and with their large dark green leaves,

which completely cover the bush, they look as proud as a peacock, and the leaves remain on them till cold weather comes. The plants are marvelously healthy, and productive; will produce berries the first year in the fall, and a full crop the following spring and again in the fall; you can get two crops a year when you once get started. We have met many commercial growers this year who say St. Regis is absolutely the best berry in spring and have no competitor in the fall when they again bring forth a crop of bright red berries which bring extra fancy prices. Try St. Regis and see what they will do for you. Will grow as well north as south. We have a fine stock of plants which we are offering at very low prices.

PURPLE CAPS

COLUMBIAN and HAYMAKER. Are neither red nor black, but seem to be half of each. The berries are covered with bloom and present a very enticing appearance when picked; a desirable variety for market. Of very pleasing flavor, good size, and prolific bearer, fairly hardy, succeed on all soils; have met with great favor here. These varieties are of good appearance for market growing, and the flavor is excellent. The purple caps produce an enormous quantity of fruit and since they are becoming better known they are selling well in the large markets. We have made the price low so that they are within the reach of all.

We guarantee every shipment of plants we make to have our personal attention before it leaves here to be in perfect growing condition and to reach you life same. Open your package upon arrival and if not found so report to us and we will replace all that are not perfect.

Now you must admit that we can do no better than that. It assures you this, that you are going to get the very best there is in the most perfect condition possible.

Blackberries

Should be planted in light, dry soil about 4 feet apart and with rows 7 feet, requiring about 1,300 plants per acre. A great many mistakes are made in setting them on soils that are too cold and wet. The blackberry roots like to get down in the ground away from the surface, where it can gather these elements that are necessary for a crop of berries. If the soil is wet, its roots can only be on top, and a little dry spell cuts the crop. They can be grown without much trouble, are very easy to start. Simply make a hole with a spade and set the plant; put it in the ground fully as deep or a trifle more than it had been; it is not advisable to let them grow too high. When about 2½ or 3 feet high pinch out the centers. This will give you the growth in a stronger stock and help the plant about keeping up. Your laterals will also be nearer. We saw a patch of Snyder Blackberries in Missouri that looked like a hop field. The poles were 8 to 12 feet high. How they picked them we do not know. For nice, fancy fruit it is quite necessary that you do not leave too much wood; you will get more pounds of seed if the wood is too long. A good picker can pick from 100 to 150 quarts per day, and the crop is a good paying one. The blackberry has many uses, is one of the rare gifts of nature. Blackberry Wine, Cordial, Blackberry pie are just a few of its uses. A nice large patch will bring you many friends. Who among you does not remember the time when Mary, Fannie or someone else went with you blackberrying, the briar in the finger, etc.? Yours for Blackberries.

BLOWER BLACKBERRY. A very large blackberry of delicious flavor, jet black in color and a thrifty, upright grower. This variety is very hardy, very productive and we recommend it for the home garden. It is not quite so firm as some, still firm enough for shipment to near markets. A great many Blower Blackberry plants that are offered for sale are mixed. We guarantee ours to be true to name.

EARLY HARVEST. If you want a blackberry that is sweet, ripens early and produces great crops, has the exact flavor and looks of the wild berry, which it resembles in growth and size. Not very hardy.



Mersereau Blackberry.



Eldorado Blackberry.

ELDORADO stands at the head of the list. They never freeze back in Michigan, and we hardly know how cold it would have to be to kill them. They do well in the cold Northwest, where the cold is intense. They have replaced the Snyder, being twice as large and wonderfully productive. Are of fine quality, firm and good shippers, and for cold regions have no superior, doing equally as well in warmer sections. It needs no winter protection. We have a strain of Eldorado that will please you in every way. The real genuine Eldorado can be depended upon to produce great crops of luscious, sweet blackberries wherever you may be. We have a large stock.

MERSEREAU. Mammoth Early ironclad Blackberry. Will stand 15 to 25 degrees of cold; needs no winter protection. Free from blight, rust and other diseases. Exceptionally sweet, rich and luscious. Canes of strong, upright habit, always strong enough to support the great crop of berries; bears regularly every year in any climate. A midseason berry following Early Harvest; should be in every field.

WILSON'S EARLY. The largest and most productive of the blackberry family, produces fruit in large clusters, holds its color better than any berry that is put upon the market, and brings the highest price at any and all times. It is a berry that can be shipped thousands of miles, and reach its destination in good shape. It is a berry that is always firm and can hang on the bushes for eight or ten days after ripening. In localities where it is known and its culture understood it is preferred above all others. The Wilson blackberry plant is somewhat tender and needs to be protected from severe cold weather, its habit of growth being somewhat willowy, easily admits of its being bent close to the ground, where it can be quickly covered with some slight mulching for the winter. We have fruited the Wilson for 25 years and find it our best money maker.

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry does fine in the north and grows best in a cool climate. Will grow on almost any elevation; no mountain is too high for them. Will do on very dry soil, will produce a crop under most discouraging conditions. They are one of the first berries you can use and about the only one you can pick before it is ripe. The rows should be about six feet, with plants four to five feet apart. Do not let it get too high; top out when it becomes excessive. Spray with arsenate of lead solution if the worms bother the leaves, 5 pounds to 45 gallons of water; with Bordeaux mixture for mildew. We recommend Downing and Houghton, both the very best in their class.

DOWNING. It is a yellowish green berry, one of the oldest and most reliable of the large fruiting varieties. A very prolific bearer, of splendid quality and very fine for both table and cooking use. A vigorous grower and usually free from mildew.

HOUGHTON. Bush a vigorous grower with slender branches, enormously productive, medium size, pale red when ripe, tender and good.



Downing Gooseberry.

The Houghton is a profitable gooseberry as the fruit hangs so thick on the branches that it can easily be stripped off by wearing leather gloves.

Currants

Currants should be added to every fruit collection. It is a household favorite the world over, especially for making jelly. Nothing can come near it. Currant wine is fine for invalids. It has many household uses. The currant thrives on good, strong soil and needs plenty of fertilizer for large crops. Our plants are fine this year and we offer you the best varieties to select from. They should be set at least five feet apart each way and given good cultivation.

There are few places where the currant will not thrive and do well for many years. It will

stand a great deal of neglect and at the same time it will well repay a great deal of attention and care. You never heard of a market being oversupplied with currants and they always sell well. The bushes need severe pruning or thinning out to keep them in good bearing shape. Prune out the wood which is two years old or more. Our prices on currants are plainly a bargain to you.

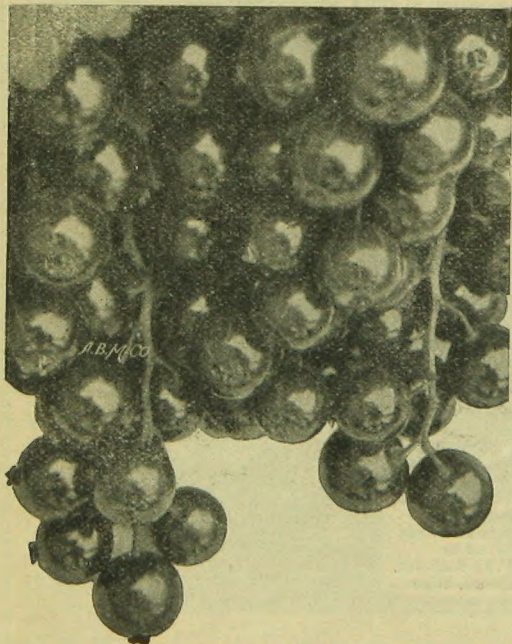
To get the best results, plant in a deep, rich soil, and give good cultivation and plenty of well-rotted manure. Plant either in the fall or spring about five or six feet. For the currant worm use fresh white hellebore, one ounce to two gallons of water, or dust bush with it when dew is on.

FAY'S PROLIFIC (Red). Well known and popular Currant, grown in every state in the Union. Color deep red, great bearer, large bunches and berries hold their size until the end of the stem. Fine flavor, not quite so sour as some. Fay's Prolific is an extra fine red currant. Try them.

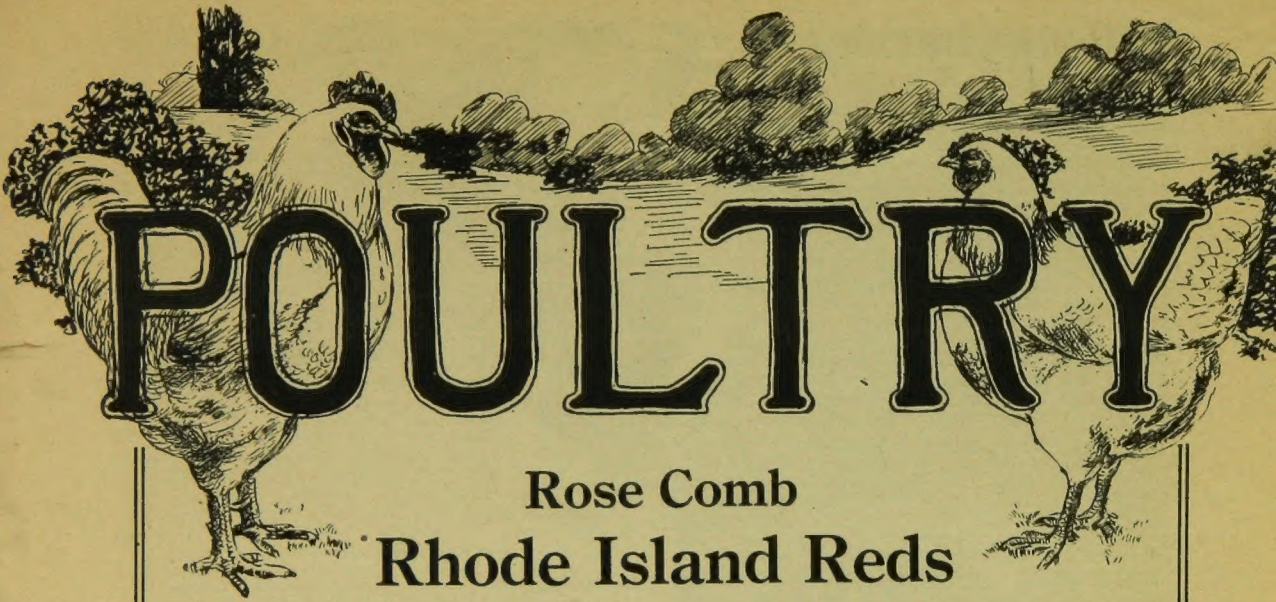
LONDON MARKET (Red). Is the best variety for home use and market. A strong grower, productive, and bears very large fruit. Is exceptionally free from the attack of worms and borers, which helps to make it so popular.

PERFECTION. A new variety from New York. It has been awarded many valuable prizes and medals. Universally approved by the very highest authorities and should be tested everywhere as there is big money in growing large currants. We fruited them the past season, and find them by far the most handsome currant grown, the clusters were of immense size, full to the very tips, and we think they will be the coming currant for market and the home.

WILDER (Red). The strongest grower and the most productive, bunch and berry large, bright red, hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Ripens with Fay's Prolific, fully as prolific and is in every way profitable. A popular berry for table and market.



Perfection Currant.



Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

The best hens to lay ever introduced. As chickens and strawberries go well together and it will cost you but little to commence with either, you can spend lots of money if you want to, but it is not necessary. A few dry goods boxes, a hammer and nails, will make you a house you can start in. You can improve as you go along. If absolutely necessary you need not spend much money. You can buy incubator, brooder, self feeder and everything in that line, but if you have some old biddy hen that gets to dreaming of the future, buy her some eggs and let her dream on them and see what it will come to. Just let the old lady take care of them and see how willingly she will do it.

I have the finest lot of Rhode Islands this year I ever had. I wish you could see them; not one of them with a crooked bill nor any kind of deformation this year; perfectly fine, healthy birds, proud and aristocratic.

Their ancestors have all been first-class show birds, with high scoring records. There is no hen that has a kinder disposition, while the cockerels are big, full fledged, soldierly looking fellows.

The laying qualities of the Rhode Island is unsurpassed. You are always there with the eggs in winter time. You are well supplied at all times when eggs bring fancy prices. At maturity they weigh 5 to 7 pounds, a fine, meaty fowl. The feather on a Rhode Island Red is fully half down and makes fine pillows. We like them; their coat is so snug fitting that cold weather cannot penetrate them. We shipped eggs the past season to New Hampshire and all O. K. Let us get you started, or if already started send to us for new blood for your stock. We can please you.

The price of our eggs will be reasonable this year. We will have mated trios, single pullets or cockerels for sale at all times. We have a few fancy cockerels now that are worth \$25.00 to you to get your flock started. In addition to our Rhode Island Reds. I can quote you close figures on White Leghorns and White Wyandottes, both eggs and birds.

Rhode Island eggs fill the requirements on weight. One dozen weigh plump 24 ounces.



Rose Comb
Rhode Island Reds
Owned by
Mrs. F. C. Stahelin,
Bridgman, Mich.

PHOTO FROM LIFE

Price List of Small Fruit Plants

The prices quoted in this price-list are net, and include the packing and the package and delivery to the express office or postoffice at Bridgman, Mich. Transportation is to be paid by the purchaser. Express charges are much lower than before the advent of parcel post, and, in most cases, express is the more satisfactory way to ship. When plants are wanted by mail, please be sure to add sufficient postage. If more than enough is sent, all excess will be returned. See table of weights of plants, page 2.

Strawberries

	25	50	100	250	500	1000	5000
Aug. Luther (P)	\$0.20	\$0.30	\$0.45	\$0.75	\$1.20	\$2.00	\$9.50
Aroma (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Brandywine (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Bederwood (P)	.20	.30	.45	.75	1.20	2.00	9.50
Bubach (I)	.25	.40	.60	.95	1.65	3.00	13.00
Chas. First (P)	.25	.40	.60	.95	1.65	3.00	13.00
Crescent (I)	.20	.30	.45	.80	1.45	2.25	10.50
Chesapeake (P)	.35	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00	17.50
Early Ozark (P)	.30	.40	.60	1.00	1.60	3.00	13.75
Gandy (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Glen Mary (Bi-Sex)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Gibson (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
H. Davis (P)	.25	.35	.55	.90	1.50	2.75	12.50
Haverland (I)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.20
Klondike (P)	.35	.50	.90	1.50	2.25	4.00	17.50
Kellogg's Prize (I)	.40	.60	1.00	1.75	3.00	5.00	20.00
Ohio Boy (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Pocomoke (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Sample (I)	.25	.35	.55	.90	1.50	2.75	12.50
Senator Dunlap (P)	.20	.30	.45	.75	1.20	2.00	8.50
Stevens' Late (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Splendid (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Uncle Jim (P)	.25	.35	.50	.85	1.50	2.50	11.25
Warfield (I)	.20	.30	.45	.75	1.20	2.00	8.50
Wm. Belt (P)	.25	.35	.55	.90	1.50	2.75	12.50

Everbearing Varieties

Superb (P)	.50	.85	1.50	3.00	5.00	10.00	40.00
Rockhill's Prog. (P)	.50	1.00	1.75	4.15	7.00	13.00	60.00

Red Raspberries

St. Regis	.50	.90	1.45	3.00	5.50	10.00
Cuthbert	.25	.55	.90	1.75	3.25	6.00	27.50
Early King	.20	.50	.85	1.60	3.00	5.50	25.00
Miller	.20	.50	.85	1.60	3.00	5.50	25.00
Thompson's Early	.20	.50	.85	1.60	3.00	5.50	25.00
Autwerp	.20	.50	.85	1.60	3.00	5.50	25.00

Purple Raspberries

Columbian	.50	.85	1.40	2.50	4.50	8.00	35.00
Haymaker	.50	.85	1.40	2.50	4.50	8.00	35.00

Black Raspberries

Cumberland	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50	6.50	29.00
Kansas	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50	6.50	29.00
Eureka	.35	.50	.90	2.00	3.50	6.50	29.00
Gregg	.40	.60	1.00	2.25	4.00	7.00	30.00
Plum Farmer	.50	.75	1.25	2.40	4.25	8.00

Blackberries

Blower	.45	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00
Mersereau	.45	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00
Eldorado	.45	.75	1.25	2.75	5.00	9.50	45.00
Wilson	.45	.65	1.00	2.00	3.50	6.50	30.00
Early Harvest	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50	6.50	12.00

Currants

	25	50	100	250	500	1000	
Fay's Prolific		\$1.50	\$2.25	\$4.00	\$8.50	\$16.00	\$30.00
Cherry		1.50	2.25	4.00	8.50	16.00	30.00
Wilder		1.50	2.25	4.00	8.50	16.00	30.00
London Market		1.50	2.25	4.00	8.50	16.00	30.00
Perfection		3.00	5.00	9.00	22.50	43.00	80.00

Dewberries

Lucretia	.40	.65	1.00	2.25	4.00	7.00
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Gooseberries

Downing	1.75	3.00	5.50	12.50	23.00	43.00
Houghton	1.50	2.50	4.50	9.00	18.00	35.00

Grapes

	Each	25	50	100	250	500	1000
Concord	.10	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$5.00	\$9.50	\$18.00
Campbell	.15	1.75	3.00	5.00	11.00	21.00	40.00
Moore's Early	.15	1.50	2.25	3.75	8.50	16.00	30.00
Niagara	.15	1.50	2.25	3.75	8.50	16.00	30.00
Delaware	.15	1.50	2.50	4.00	9.50	18.00	35.00

A. B. MORSE COMPANY, ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

FEB 25 1916

Bridgman Nursery Co.

F. C. STAHELIN & SON

Bridgman, - Michigan



*Especial Attention Given to
Strawberries, Raspberries
Blackberries, Gooseberries
Currants, etc.*