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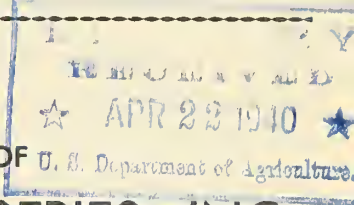
"OVER THE LANDSCAPE BENT A WARM-TINTED SKY WITH FLEECES OF WHITE CLOUD DRIFTING SLOWLY ACROSS IT BEFORE A GENTLE SOUTHERN BREEZE. THE TEMPERED AIR, A TINGE OF PURPLE IN THE GRAY OF THE WATER MAPLE'S SPRAY, THE CAW OF RETURNING CROWS, AND THE LONG RESONANT ROLL OF THE WOODPECKERS' DRUM-BEAT, GAVE UNMISTAKABLE SIGNS OF THE COMING OF SPRING---YET MANY DAYS OFF, BUT SURELY COMING.

Sam Lovel's Camps-----Rowland E. Robinson.

A blind and aging man, slowly tracing on a paper laid over a grooved board the above words, drew on his memory of long past spring days to give us a perfect picture of another spring---surely coming! Once an artist and engraver, Rowland Robinson returned to the home of his boyhood, when his eyes began to fail, and from the pictures stored in his mind in boyhood ramblings, wrote the many stories of Vermont that are his chief claim on our affections.

May we not be thankful that we lack his affliction, tho we miss his gift, as we look out over fields turning green, and gardens where the flowers soon will grow.

And shall we not try to make those gardens and fields more beautiful, to make pictures for us to draw on, if dark and dreary days come for us too?



A PUBLICATION OF U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, INC.

SHELBURNE, VERMONT

ASTER FRIKARTI-----WONDER OF STAFFA.

The front page of the GOSSIP is the display page, where we put, of course, the plants we hope to sell in largest numbers. But ASTER FRIKARTI has a further claim on the front page, for it makes a display of its own. Given two feet of space in your garden, it will fill it in fall, or from August til October, with a compact rounded mound, at most some thirty inches high and completely covered with soft blue flowers, each with a bright golden eye. These flowers are at least as large as a silver half-dollar, and the long ray petals just touch, but do not overlap, so that the flower is full colored, but still is not bulky. It is a graceful flower.

There is nothing new about the Wonder of Staffa. We got it first the same year that we received Chrysanthemum Amelia. But it has been slower to grow in quantity. Last year, we achieved our aim of having enough of it, and were rewarded for our labor with a broad sheet of blue. These plants were dug, and carefully stored, and they are today in the best possible condition. You can, if you will, enjoy this blue Aster in its fullest glory, by planting these strong, one year old plants this spring. The price is low, the quality supreme, and we can ship them tomorrow if you want them, one; one hundred; or one thousand! How many may we send YOU ?

25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00, -all prices postpaid.

MCCALL'S MAGAZINE, MARCH 1940, PAGES 90-91.

WHO SELECTS YOUR PLANTS ?

The following plants, recommended by Mr. F. F. Rockwell, on these two pages of this nationally known publication, are regularly catalogued by us. Of the sixteen plants named, we grow and offer ten; one is a Dutch bulb; one not hardy, north; we have given up the Chrysanthemums; one we are buying to offer; and the last, we don't care for! We score it 83, and call it a passing grade.

 DAPHNE CNEORUM.

The Garland Flower is just about the choicest of all small shrubby plants. Its pink flowers appear in May, and may be looked for almost any summer month. Strong plants, 6/9" spread, with ball of earth, 75¢ each, not postpaid.

PHLOX DIVARICATA.

In spring, the blue of this Phlox is like that of the sky above it. Try it, in partial shade, and don't hurry it. Regular prices.

PEONY WALTER FAXON.

Every July, we have included this in our list of Peonies, at 75¢ each. We do not recommend planting Peonies in spring.

STOKESIA CYANEA.

Stokes' Aster has long been a favorite of ours. It is very permanent on deep soils, and can stand a bit of drought. At its best from July on, til September. Regular prices.

GEUM FIRE OPAL.

We have made no bones of stating our liking for this plant in the January GOSSIP. It is priced at 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

ANTHEMIS MOONLIGHT.

Believe it or not, we had purchased plants of this just before we saw McCall's Garden Pages. Regular prices.

PHLOX MILLY VON HOBOKEN.

We once grew this sort, but of late it is not commonly listed. Personally, we prefer either Salmon Glow, at 35¢ each, or Jules Sandeau, at regular prices.

PENSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS.

For at least twenty years, we have liked this plant and striven to make it more popular. At last, it seems to be gaining the recognition it deserves. Regular prices.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

Butterfly weed is distinctly one of our favorites. There are several thousand flowering plants in the beds, and last summer they were alive with color, for more than a month. Just give this plant a deep soil, not too wet, and it will amply repay you. In wet soils, the crown may rot. Regular prices.

Regular prices are, -25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00. Unless otherwise noted, prices include delivery.

It would be of the greatest interest to many of us who grow plants, to know just what determines the demand for one plant, and the entire lack of it, with another. Not only could we grow less of the ones you do not want, but we'd save a lot of thought and typewriter ribbon, as well.

This is no new problem. Away back when catalogs didn't do more than change the front cover each year, and plants sold themselves, there was an awareness of it. How well we recall a large bed of plants of *Stachys lanata*, commonly called Lambs-ears, that suddenly began to melt away before a tremendous demand, entirely unexpected. On querying the nurseryman, he gave it as his opinion that the demand arose from a picture in one of the then popular garden magazines, showing this plant used as an edging in the garden of the Country Life Press! And no doubt he was right. Photography was just then beginning to give us accurate reproductions of the plants we sold, and to many who had never seen *Stachys lanata*, to see it as it really was, was to want it. Next came color, and now, in some cases we see plants as they never can be. This, and the great increase of interest in gardening, together with the automobile which makes it possible for anyone to visit a plant farm and see the things with the long names, which, -in the catalog-didn't quite register, all combine to make plants more difficult to sell. But there still exists that wholly unpredictable demand, or lack of it. If you have any ideas about it, we'd welcome your letters, and we'd pass the word on.

But there is another phase of this matter. Just above, we said that a larger acquaintance with plants, made them more difficult to sell. True, we sell more than we once did, but it is because there are more buyers. Can it be that all the talk and the pictures, and the shows have tended to confuse the plant lover, until he has trouble deciding what to plant at all. If that is so, and it well may be, it might explain why we have such unexpected demands. The words of an expert, backed by pictures in magazines, who actually have no plants to sell, go farther than many reams of advertising matter.

Why then, do not these writers and magazines serve us something worthwhile about the newest and best. Why do they not invite letters of comment, and criticism from all parts of the country, concerning the plants which the catalog makers use up their best adjectives on? And, having received those letters - and they would - why not then print straight-forward advice concerning these newest plants. This country is too big, for one Test Garden to serve all parts of the States adequately, or for one Rock Garden Association to function satisfactorily.

Who selects your plants ?-con.

HEMEROCALLIS, MRS. W. H. WYMAN.

How can we, in this cold section, know whether some Rose will do well, until we try it? And how can we make that known to all the hundreds of other Rose lovers in the cold sections, without injecting some commercialism into the telling.

This, the latest flowering of all our long list of Daylilies, has been consistently urged upon you, since first we became interested in the Betscher Hybrids. 35¢ each.

ASTER FRIKARTI, WONDER OF STAFFA.

Just turn to page one, again.

GAILLARDIA SUN GOD.

The few magazines that do receive and print letters use up much space answering questions about old plants that have in many cases passed their usefulness. Has anyone noted recently any detailed words of experience with Viburnum burkwoodi, for instance. Take this shrub as an example. We first became aware of it, in the catalog of the originators, in England, and we asked Mr. Franklin B. Mead to see it, as he was to be in England, that winter. He did so, but did not think it would be hardy, and altho that was back in the 1920's, it was not until we found it growing in a Canadian nursery, that we could be sure that it would survive our winters. Suppose instead that a wide-awake garden editor had noted that this shrub was becoming popular in England, and had asked for any word of it here, some years ago. Interest in it, and knowledge of it, would have been greatly expanded.

We have grown this plant from its introduction, and still feel it the finest of its color. There is nothing like it, for cutting, and it is striking in the garden. Regular prices.

AND THERE YOU HAVE THEM. TEN WE GROW; FOR ONE WE OFFER SUBSTITUTES ONE WE PURCHASED; THE REST YOU CAN DECIDE ON, YOURSELVES.

LILIES.

Hardy Lilies may be planted in spring, with expectation of obtaining good blooms, the first summer. Contrary to the general recommendation, we believe that bulbs that have been dug and carefully stored, are better for spring planting, than those that have been planted outside, and freshly dug for shipping. But they must have been properly stored, at low temperatures, and with the proper amount of moisture, to prevent drying.

Each year, we store a considerable number of bulbs. After we have supplied all our orders, in spring, we plant them in our fields (if any are left), and we always get good bloom, tho the planting is usually delayed until late May, or even June! Why not try some of the following, this spring.

REGAL.

A nurseryman friend of ours living a good distance below New England, grows a many plants that we most greatly desire to try. But our only way is to buy them, on the chance they may prove hardy. If they do, and after several years, we would know, then we could begin to spread the news in the limited manner open to us, thru these columns. And perhaps after years, the plant would come into general use. Is there no garden magazine that will undertake such a "knowledge exchange", and print some facts about new plants, not just reprints of catalog articles.

The Regal Lily must be considered as the parent of the finest of the newer Lilies, and itself still worthy of much more than the usual use. No perennial bed is completed until it has scattered thru it, all the Lilies it can hold. And if only one can be used, and the cost is to be considered, make that one sort, this one, for it is plentiful, almost always succeeds, and will surely please when in flower. The long trumpets, white with a yellow throat, and with a brownish outside coat, are as fragrant and delightful today, as were the first sent us by Dr. Wilson. 4/6" bulbs, 5 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3.75. Postpaid. Not less than five sold. LARGER, 6/8" bulbs, 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$25.00.

PRINCEPS.

In passing, we might add that REAL GARDENING, published at New Canaan, Conn., by Robert Lemmon, is doing a grand work in bringing together the knowledge of plant-men, from all over the country. To a large extent, however, its articles come from the professional man. And what we need are back yard gardeners experiences.

This is almost identical with Regal, perhaps just a bit more erect. But it flowers some two weeks later, and is fine to prolong the season. 4/6", 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00. LARGER, 6/8" bulbs, 55¢ each; 10 for \$5.00.

SHELBURNE HYBRID.

There is nothing wrong, of course with lists of plants well known to many, and suggestions for their use. After all, we start at scratch, and every new gardener has to find out things his neighbor has known for years. Such a list Mr. Rockwell has given, and we have made use of. It is a good list, useful over a large part of the country, and we thank him for it. But we'll be interested to see how many of the items in it prove popular this spring. Just as we have been interested to note that Aster Harrington's Pink hasn't sold well at all, yet. Neither has the Arbutus, for that matter. But little Delphinium cinerea is selling like hot cakes. Who knows why?

This, our own introduction, is by far the finest strain for general planting, since it contains many diverse types, and seasons of bloom. While not all are as late as Princeps, even, many are much later, and usually the trumpets are longer, with varied coloring, and on stiffer and taller stems. We offer only 4/6" bulbs, at 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00; 100 for \$27.50.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY TO ALL POINTS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. WEST OF THE RIVER, ADD 5% TO COVER MORE CAREFUL PACKING, AND HIGHER SHIPPING COSTS.

JULY AND AUGUST DAYS.

- ALLIUM AZUREUM. This Allium has a tiny bulb, from which comes a tall slender stem, with clasping leaves, topped by the bluest flower we know, a hard deep color, almost metallic. Soon after flowering, the plant disappears.
- A. RUBY GEM. On the order of the common Chives, with tiny round leaves, about one foot high. The stems, slightly above the foliage, carry bright ruby red flowers, much resembling those of the Red Clover.
- A. THIBETICUM. The foliage is flattened, and the blooms are lighter colored than those of Ruby Gem. Later, too.

ANTHERICUM RAMOSUM. This plant grows on us. On dry poor soil, it grew all last summer, and from July on, the bed was never without flowers. The stems rise two feet above the grassy foliage, and the tiny white stars are scattered along them. Fine to break down brighter colors.

ASTILBE SINENSIS PUMILA. Tho this Astilbe doesn't grow as tall as its earlier cousins, and its flower heads are more compact and wool-like, it is a good deep rose color, and its flowers long after all the others are thru. 35¢ each.

CHRYSANTHEMUM RUBELLUM. Single pink daisies on a strong plant that seems half-way between Shastas and Mums. The blooms appear in August and persist until frost. Strong growing, give it sufficient room.

COREOPSIS GOLDEN GIANT. This is an improved Coreopsis lanceolata, with flowers larger, and fragrant. It makes a fine clump of foliage, and is rarely out of flower, thru the summer.

ECHINOPS RITRO. Our strain of this Globe Thistle doesn't grow over four feet tall, at the extreme. The flower heads are very dark blue, and large. An ideal background plant.

ERYNGIUM, THE JEWEL. The Eryngiums, like the Globe Thistles, are grown for the ornamental flower heads, and their surrounding bracts, rather than for the flowers, themselves. All carry a fine bit of blue coloring, even in the stems. The Jewel is a selected form, grown from cuttings, which has deeply blue stems and heads. It stands three feet high, with a clump of large basal leaves. Another background plant, not so tall.

FILIPENDULA HEXAPETALA. This Astilbe relative has decorative finely crinkled foliage, in a clump at the ground. The flower heads are at the top of thirty inch stems, tiny single white flowers in a large cluster. Fine when used against a blue background, and will flower over a moderate period.

F. HEXAPETALA FL. PL. Curiously, the double form of this plant grows only about fifteen inches high. The flowers are so double, as to thicken the blossom heads greatly, and at a little distance, they resemble tufts of cotton wool.

GYPSOPHILA BRISTOL FAIRY. The first burst of bloom from this Baby's Breath, will come late in June, or in early July. But if the largest heads are cut and used in flower arrangement new stems will start, and there will be a succession all summer. Ours are own root plants, field grown. 35¢ each.

HEUCHERA. Perhaps it is because we have a soil that suits them to a T. Anyway, the Coral Bells flower all summer, here. When the disastrous hail storm struck us, last June eleventh, they were just coming into their best flower. A few plants that had been away at a Flower Show, were set back into the beds, and for a while, were about the only flowers we had in the fields. Suddenly we realized that the entire section was again in flower. Stems had sprung up, almost over night, and they continued blossoming until September.

H. CASCADE. Tiny, pale pink bells, on tall stems, in great profusion. Fine foliage and strong growing.

JULY AND AUGUST ARE DIFFICULT MONTHS.

If we had a garden (instead of a plant farm), we'd give a lot of thought to the hot midsummer days. From the first Corydalis bulbosa and Anemone pulsatilla, until the Peonies and Delphinium are over there is a profusion of bloom. And then, with the new Chrysanthemums, and with Heleniums and Asters, there is a lot of color in September. But in July and August there are---well, what are there?

Phlox, of course, but even these don't persist thruout the season. And a steady diet of anything soon 'cloys' the appetite. That is why we have listed on these two pages, some of the plants that memory tells us were flowering during the hot days, of the past summer. Perhaps we can tell you a little here, about how we'd use them.

For instance, there's that patch of Phlox subulata, in the Rock Garden, and some more along the edge of the border. I'd tear out some small openings here and there, and insert some pieces of the Alliums particularly those with permanent foliage. They will serve to break the flat sweep of the Moss Pinks, and their flowers will show to advantage against their green leaves. And since both are strong-willed, one need not fear to lose either. Allium azureum too, can be inserted under the Moss Pink, but it is a bit earlier, and too it loses its foliage so that advantage is lost. Try it, instead near the Bristol Fairy or the Anthericum. It wont take much room from earlier plants, and its deep color needs a clear white for contrast.

The little Astilbe sinensis pumila can be used amongst Phlox subulata when it is used as an edging plant, for the Astilbe foliage will stand a lot of crowding. This plant doesn't flower until quite late, and one might plant just back of it, the Double Filipendula. This plant needs a fair amount of sun, and might not be too happy if overrun by the Phlox, but it flowers at the needed time. If a row of Heucheras, of any shade, are back of the Phloxes, with this plant between, the colors are fine. But don't combine the Astilbe with the Heuchera.

At the back of the border, be sure to have some clumps of Echinops and of the Eryngium. The former can spread, but it will not get far if surrounded by Iris sibirica forms, or by Japanese Iris either. Then in front of these, the taller whites, like the Anthericum; the taller Filipendula; or the Bristol Fairy, can be used. And you can crowd a plant of the Chrysanthemum rubellum in close to the Gypsophila, for while it likes a fair bit of sun, it is a sturdy plant, and will take care of itself. This 'Mum can also be mixed with the Shasta Daisies, to see which will survive.

Coreopsis has its place well fixed, for like the Gaillardias, it flowers the greater part of the summer, if the blooms are kept picked, and it isn't too crowded.

July and August are difficult months,-con.

JULY AND AUGUST DAYS.

There are so many places to use the Coral Bells, thruout the borders and in the rockeries, that one need not name them. Where not too covered up, they will provide color all summer, especially if you will try using the stems with other flowers in the house, for cutting induces extra flowering. And try Edge Hall, you'll find the light pink color restful, after so many bright red sorts.

A few Iris dichotoma, planted amongst the German Iris, won't be noticed in May and June, and won't take up much room. The tall flower stems and the small flowers won't make the same sort of a showing there in August, but they'll help, and it's fun to watch them open as the day fades.

Always in the Rock Garden, there are spots that in midsummer become too dry to support plant growth. At best, the plants that made it gay, early in the year, have become ragged, or have lost their foliage entirely. Among the Anemones for instance is a fine place for the Talinum. It won't be so likely to take over the whole plot as is Portulaca, and yet it is persistent even if winter kills the old plants, and the seedlings all are flowering in August. It sometimes comes up in plants of the smaller Sedums, like S. acre, and helps them not look so ragged, in late summer. Talinum will grow in ground too dry for anything else, if once established in spring.

The Platycodon-Asclepias combination is an old favorite, and, like the Coreopsis is one of those arrangements that favors other months, as well, for in late June, one may find blooms on both these plants. But they have a place in mid-border, and will brighten it for a long period.

Keep the Lycoris away from them, tho, for the orange of the Asclepias won't help its pink or light rose flowers. It is fine amongst the Hemerocallis, or in any part of the border, for it can stand crowding in spring, and is better for summer protection, we think. It isn't too charming when the broad light green leaves are fully grown in spring, but this can be covered by putting it back of some fairly tall early plant, that is later cut down. The Daylily foliage is also a good foil.

To use the Statice well, is more difficult. Its flat leaves take up a bit of room, all summer, and it won't stand covering over, for they rot. It might be a good plant for that dry spot, where the Talinum is to flower later. But don't use it if the combination of lavender and magenta is apt to give you headaches.

And the Yuccas. Any extensive garden has a place for them. But in the small one they have to be exclamation points, or guard the entrance, or something of that sort. In flower, tho, they're lovely.

HEUCHERA EDGE HALL. These Coral Bells have the larger flowers of the bright red forms, rather than the small bells of the preceding sort, but they are of a delicate shell-pink. The plant grows not over two feet, at best.
 H. FLAMBEAU. Very bright red. A strong plant, and a great favorite.
 H. LA PERLE. Very dark red. Tall stems and large bells. Very showy. Excellent plant, easy to grow.
 H. PLUIE DE FEU. Fiery red flowers, in loose graceful spikes. The translation, Fire-rain, describes it well.
 H. ROBINSONI. This is a miniature form, growing eight to ten in. high. Bright pink flowers, of good size. Fine for Rockery.
 H. ROSMUNDI. Tiny coral-pink bells, on tall stems, in great profusion. Fine for cutting.
 H. SHELBURNE WHITE. This is more like the larger belled sanguinea types, than are most of the whites, and is a good clear color as well. We think it the best white, today.
 H. VIRGINALE. Taller than the preceding, with smaller bells, of a greenish white cast. Good for contrast.

IRIS DICHOTOMA. The Vesper Iris. This flowers in late summer, on stems often four feet high. The violet flowers are of fair size, and open towards evening. They follow each other over a long period. The plant seeds readily, and will come up, unexpectedly, over the whole garden.

LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA. The Hardy Amaryllis flowers late in summer after its foliage has completely died away. The stout stems rise to a height of two feet, slightly arched, and topped with an umbel of pink or rose flowers. Fine in shade, and with Daylilies. Order now, for delivery as soon as dormant, tho we have transplanted them in spring. \$1.00 each.

PLATYCODON MARIESII. The dwarf form of the Chinese Balloon Flower, either in blue, or white (we have both), is quite distinct from the old and taller P. grandiflorus. It rarely grows over two feet high with us, and begins flowering in July, continuing thruout the summer. With it, as contrast, we like the Butterfly Weed (Asclepias), offered elsewhere. Be sure to keep the Platycodon to the fore.

STATICE LATIFOLIA. Nowadays, this plant is Limonium latifolium. But it will always be the Sea Lavender. The flat leathery leaves lie close to the ground, and the deep roots are at home on dry poor soil, of good depth. Branching stems rise, in July, to sometimes two feet, and the tiny flowers open in a misty lavender effect, that is fine amongst brighter colors, or for cutting.

TALINUM CALYGINUM. On extremely poor dry soils, this plant is a gem. Related to the Portulaca, it makes a thick little root with short sprawls of needle like foliage, on fleshy stems, from which rise threadlike stems, to a foot or more, swaying in the breeze, yet surprisingly strong. Every afternoon, these stems are topped by a few bright rosy purple stars, the size of a dime, with golden centers. From July on, the bed is never out of flower, and tho the plants do kill out, seedlings will flower the first year.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA. Fine foliage clumps, especially on dry poor soils, make this an ornamental plant. The four foot spikes of drooping white bells, in mid-summer, make it noteworthy.

Y. FILAMENTOSA VARIEGATA. The leaves of this form are not quite so broad, nor tall, as the type, but they are attractively margined and striped with bright gold. Among all the variegated leaved plants we know, where this has a place, it is by far preferable to all. We have it in our own little garden.

OUR REGULAR PRICES ARE, - 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00.

 THESE INCLUDE DELIVERY EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. WEST OF THAT POINT, PLEASE ADD 5% TO COVER EXTRA PACKING AND POSTAGE.

ROSES---EVERGREENS---SHRUBS.

YOURS FOR BETTER TREES-SHRUBS-EVERGREENS.

Annually, we feel called to remind you that in addition to the hardy plants that we grow in great variety, we also have an assortment of all the hardiest and best Shrubs and Evergreens. These are offered in some assortment of sizes, and we have larger plants, if wanted. Prices asked, are for the plants at the nursery, and packing and express charges are extra.

ROSES.

THRU ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE FIRM OF JACKSON & PERKINS, WHO ARE THE LEADING ROSE SPECIALISTS OF TODAY, WE CAN ACCEPT ORDERS FOR ANY ROSE THEY CATALOGUE, AT THEIR PRICES. SHIPMENT WILL BE MADE FROM SHELBURNE, AT THE PROPER TIME. IF YOU ARE WANTING ROSES WRITE, -JACKSON & PERKINS CO., -NEWARK, N. Y., FOR THEIR FINE LIST.

EVERGREENS.

JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA. Pfitzer's Juniper. A spreading grey green sort, becoming 4/5' high, and as far across. Very hardy, for dry soils in sun. 18/24" sp. - \$2.00 each.

J. EXCELSA STRICTA. Dwarf Greek Juniper. An egg-shaped plant, with grey foliage, becoming six feet high, in time. Very thick and compact. 8/12", -75¢ each. 2/3', - \$2.50 each.

J. SABINA. Savin Juniper. Broadly vase like sort, dark green, to three feet high. 12/18", - \$1.25 each.

J. SQUAMATA MAYFRI. Mayer's Juniper, or Fishtail Juniper. Quite the finest of the dwarf Junipers. Foliage bright blue-green, the plant erect, growing in time to several feet tall. The tips of each branch curve outward, like a fishtail. 15/18", - \$2.50.

PICFA GLAUCA CONICA. Dwarf Alberta Spruce. A very choice and new form of the White Spruce, growing at maturity, only 6/8' high. The foliage is very tiny and thick, and the little plants look as if formed of grey-blue wool. 9/12", - \$1.50 each. 12/15", - \$2.00 each. Also small plants, 4/6", at 50¢ each.

P. PUNGENS KOSTERI. Koster Blue Spruce. True grafted plants, not seedlings. These will always be blue. 2/3', - \$5.00 each.

PINUS MONTANA MUGHUS. Mugho Pine. The Dwarf, low growing Pine, so much used for foundation planting. Fine also for hedges. 12/18" spread, - \$2.00 each. Also small plants, 6/8", - 50¢ each.

TAXUS CANADENSIS WEBBI. This fine American Yew, was found by us in an open pasture, nearby. It was about 5' across, extremely thick, and not over 18" high. Holds its color well in winter. Will grow in sun or shade. 12/18" spread, - \$2.00 each.

T. CANADENSIS WEBSTERI. Another American Yew, from a nearby woodland, where it grew to about five feet high. A loosely erect form. 12/18" plants, - \$2.00 each.

T. CUSPIDATA. Japanese Yew (from seed). Grows to be a tree, many feet high, compact and dark green. 18/24" high, - \$2.50 each.

T. CUSPIDATA. Japanese Yew (from cuttings). A broad-spreading, low growing plant, in time 10' or more across. 12/18", - \$2.00.

T. CUSPIDATA NANA. Dwarf Japanese Yew. Quite the finest small specimen Evergreen. Very dark green, compact and thick foliaged. Grows to be 3/4' high, and as many across. 12/15", - \$2.25.

T. MEDIA HICKSI. Hicks Yew. Erect hybrid of the Japanese and English Yews, with fine foliage. Vase shaped, and tall, in time may be sheared into a column. 12/18" tall, \$2.00 each.

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS GLOIOSA. Globe Arborvitae. Rounded, many-stemmed form of the native White Cedar. 8/12", - 75¢ each. 18/24" sp. - \$1.50 each. Small plants, 6/8", - 25¢ each.

T. OCC. HOVEYI. Hovey's Arborvitae. Slightly more erect, and with a golden cast, otherwise like the preceding. SAME PRICES.

T. OCC. LITTLE GEM. Dwarf Arborvitae. Seldom over 2' across, at maturity, and very low. True Cedar foliage. 6/9", - \$1.50 each.

T. OCC. PYRAMIDALIS. Pyramidal Arborvitae. Slender, graceful tree to twenty feet, used as accent, and for hedges. Small plants, 8/10" high, 35¢ each. 2/3', - \$2.00 each; 3/4', - \$3.00 each.

Just as it is true that there is a need for the planting of many different hardy plants, comparatively unknown, so too could we stand an improvement in our woody plant material. It doesn't seem to us that there is the same amount of interest displayed in trees and shrubs, as there was when they were largely sold by catalog and the buyer planted his purchase. Today, the home-owner hires a 'Landscape', to give him a finished picture. For various reasons, sometimes lack of knowledge, but as often because the planter has to stand back of his work, the variety of material used is more than limited, - it is pinched. Privet and Barberry and Spirea--Elm, Maple and Oak--Globe Cedar, Pfitzer's Juniper, and Mugho Pine. Not that any of these are not valuable plant material, for they are of the best.

Right here in our own locality, we well recall the day when we first saw the Magnolia soulangeana in bloom. A year or more back, we flowered Magnolia stellata in good shape in a customer's garden, and not one of the Garden Club members who happened to see it, guessed at its name. There are but few Ginkgo trees, and only one Purple Beech in the nearby city, so far as we know. Few know the Liriodendron that flowers regularly at our home. The evergreens are in high favor now, and are better represented. But even here, it is difficult to sell the truly dwarf sorts, as the Taxus cuspidata nana, for they grow slowly, and the cost is larger than the plant. Moreover one customer said, "They won't grow into trees".

These better trees and shrubs were the delight of our grandfathers. They had seen enough of Pine and Elm. What would they say to seeing the care we bestow on the Kalmia latifolia, that killed their sheep. Instead they wanted the choicest plants of the land of their fathers, or from the newer lands across the sea, just then being made known. They bought small plants and nursed them tenderly. Today we ask for immediate effect and want it to be natural.

There is nothing wrong with this. In fact we believe that too little attention has been paid to our native plant material of all kinds. There are a few forms of our native trees, available, as the Moline Elm. But no one has a form of the native Maples to equal the Schwedler's Norway, with its intense coloring in spring and fall. Or, if color fails to prove a charm, why have we been so slow to improve our native Corylus, or Filberts. We still strive to grow the European, for the nuts are larger, but the American sorts resist the disease that kills these foreigners. Hybrids of our natives are being grown, we might add.

Yours for better Trees-Shrubs-Evergreens.

SHRUBS.

And so, we are again cataloguing a number of items that we have known for years, and some new-comers, that we have not even grown beyond the quantity necessary to prove them hardy. We mean to use them ourselves, in plantings we make, and to try to make our customers who call here more conscious of them. We know, that in some cases we shall be losers, for if a plant of doubtful hardiness fails to survive, what more logical than to blame the man who sold it. And again, prices are high on certain rare items, and if they should fail to grow for us, we suffer. But we feel that this is along the line we have been arguing with regard to plants and we offer the shrubs trees and evergreens here, to see if we can interest you in newer things, and better things.

A word about Roses. Between the large number of varieties available, and the Plant Patent law, it is very difficult for a small plantsman to know what to do with them. So that it seems a step in the right direction for such a firm as Jackson & Perkins, with their facilities, and their long list of fine patented sorts, to offer to fill our orders, for any sort and any quantity, each plant order packed at their own shed, and then sent on to us to be dispatched to our customers. Obviously we know best when to supply plants in our neighborhood. So, if you wish Roses, get their catalog, and send your orders to us. The plants cost no more, and we'll appreciate it.

Have you ever noted the many varied forms of trees; the occasional differently colored flowers on a shrub; or the evergreen that doesn't look like its neighbors? If there are any near you, that seem worthwhile, we'd be glad to know about them. We need (the nurserymen need), new forms of all our native trees. It would be hard to outline what would be best to look for. One thought arises here. An Elm that was immune to the Dutch Elm disease. But there are many less spectacular variations than that, which might be of less value, yet still worthwhile.

We offer two forms of the native Yew, *Taxus canadensis*. One of these apparently always grew in the fullest sun. In habit, it looks much like the form known as *T. canadensis stricta*. How large this last will grow to be, we do not know. But our *Taxus canadensis* Webbi was a beautiful specimen, five feet across, when we first saw it. The other form, more upright, also has a place for hedging in shade. And, tho it may be years before we prove its value, we have a form of the Balsam Fir that keeps its needles close to the ground, and stays neat, so that the delightful fragrance of the Balsam may be had in our foundation plantings. We think that would be an achievement.

Included in the following are a number of plants not truly Shrubs. All are of real value, and many are hard to find. We have grown them here, where they have withstood 10 below zero, for not one, but many days. However, if there is any doubt as to the hardiness, mention of the fact is plainly made.

BERBERIS MENTORIENSIS. The Mentor Barberry is a very rugged sort, of strong upright growth, and with leaves that are evergreen in all but the coldest parts of the country. It is chiefly valuable as a hedge plant, or as a specimen, for use in hot and dry places. 1 1/2" plants, -50¢ each; 10 - \$3.50
 B. THUNBERGI ERECTA. True hedge Columbarry. In our opinion, one of the greatest advances in hedge material, in recent years. This Barberry, identical with the common Japanese, save in habit, makes an erect compact hedge, that does not need any shearing on the sides. 9/12" plants, 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.25; 100 for \$20.00. Prices on larger sizes, on request.

CASTANEA MOLISSIMA. Chinese Chestnut. This Chestnut is blight-resistant, and hardy. It does not make a large tree, but rather an oversize bush, with good foliage and bark. It is attractive as a lawn specimen, and the fruit is of good quality. Trees, grown here, 2/3' high, - \$1.00 each.

CHERRY, HANSEN IMPROVED BUSH. These are a development of Prof. N.E. Hansen of South Dakota. They are very hardy little bushes, growing only a few feet high, with attractive silvery green foliage, that turns red in autumn. The Cherries are fair size, fine for fresh fruit, and for cooking, and are produced in greatest profusion, often the year after they are planted. The plant makes a nice hedge, or specimen. We have them growing here. Plants, 18/24", 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.00

CORYLUS (FILBERT). Hazelnuts are perfectly hardy here, on well drained soils. Avoid any trace of wet feet, however. We find BARCELONA the best sort, but another variety must be planted with it, to ensure fruiting. We have mixed pollenators, only. Buy two plants, at least, and not more than ten Barcelona, with one pollinator. Plants, 2/3', - \$1.50 each, nice, bushy.

EUONYMUS YEDOENSIS. A Japanese Spindle-Tree, growing ten feet high, with attractive green foliage, and covered in fall with pink berries. Strong 3' plants, \$1.00 each; 10 for \$9.00.

HYPERICUM HOOKEFRIANUM. A perfectly hardy shrub, from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It grows about 3' high, and as much across, with narrow light green foliage. From July, til frost it is covered with bright yellow blossoms, about 2" across, with a prominent central tuft of stamens. Almost no other shrub flowers at this time. 12/18" plants, -50¢ each.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGFANA. The most commonly planted sort. As hardy as the Peach, in this section, and will flower here readily in protected locations. 8/12" plants, -75¢ each.

M. STELLATA. A Japanese sort, that grows and flowers here, if planted against a wall, or other protection. Never large. White flowers, in early May. 12/18", - \$1.50 each.

PHILADELPHUS AMALTHEE. A Mockorange hybrid, growing about 4' high, with small yellow white flowers, in profusion. We think it the most fragrant sort we know. 12/18", -50¢ each.

VIRURNUM BURKWOODI. This shrub seems destined for the greatest popularity, for it is fragrant, beautiful in flower and in foliage. We have many small plants, but only a few of larger plants. 15/18", bare-rooted. \$1.50 each.

 PLANTS ON THIS PAGE, AS WELL AS EVERGREENS, ARE OFFERED AT THE NURSERY. A MODERATE PACKING CHARGE WILL BE MADE IF PLANTS ARE TO BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CARRIAGE CHARGES ARE NOT PAID.

WITHOUT RHYME OR REASON.

THE MANAGER'S DESK.

ASTER HARRINGTON'S PINK. Someone told us this would prove the most popular plant we had, this year. To date, we haven't sold a single plant. And it certainly is the finest pink Aster, we ever saw. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

ASTER HYBRIDUS LUTEUS. Yellow Aster. Once in so often, we have to make some comments regarding this plant, which grows to an approximate three feet, and has wide branching heads of tiny straw-yellow flowers, that fade to white. Grows easily.

ASTILBE GLORIA. The Astilbes rank high in our regard. They grow so easily, in any soil, and flower profusely. No disease that we know, affects them, and only the Rose Chafers bother them at all. The foliage is good always, and the flowers cut well and are valuable for mid-border effects. Of them all, Gloria is the brightest. The new reds are different, and it is to be doubted if they are better. 35¢ each.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA, BLUE SPIRE. Our own introduction, a sturdy erect plant of Peachbells, with double flowers. Not so tall as the ordinary type, and seldom harmed by wind.

C. PERS. SUMMER SKIES. A pale blue sort, the doubling being on the order of the old Cup-and-Saucer, Canterbury Bells.

DICENTEA SPECTABILIS. Bleedingheart. There are three plants on this page that never fail to find a place in the GOSSIP, annually. This is one, and the Violas are the others. Both grow exceptionally well here. Our Bleedingheart, as usual, are fine roots, and are in storage. 3 bud plants, -25¢ each, etc.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA. Gas Plant. The fine foliage of this old time favorite (also known as Fraxinella), entitles it to a place in any garden. It is as permanent as a Peony, and increases to become quite large. The red flowers, in July, are attractive, too. Large plants, 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

FUNKIA SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA ALBA. The large white Plantain Lily makes an attractive clump of yellow green leaves, all summer, and in September is topped with large white flowers deliciously fragrant. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

IRIS KAEMPFERI, PYRAMID. One of the best Japanese Iris, double flowers of a rich violet-purple, veined white down the center of each petal.

VIOLA JERSEY GEM, -and WHITE JERSEY GEM. Must we describe them again? After this time, you must know how highly we regard them. Both flower here all summer, compact neat plants, with the rich blue-purple or white flowers bourn well above the foliage in great profusion. Strong field grown clumps.

50-50

Here are four of the best and newest Hemerocallis, of which we have not too many plants. After due consideration, we have decided to spare exactly half of what we have at half price/ we'll tell you the price, but you guess how many we can spare!

MANDARIN. A fine tall bright yellow sort. Bell shaped flowers in August, on 4' stems. HALF PRICE IS, -50¢ each.

MIKADO. Orange flowers, each petal with a blotch of dark red-purple. 3'. June and July. HALF PRICE IS, -50¢ each.

ROSALINE (FULVA ROSEA). A clear deep rose pink. Scarce. \$4.50.

VISCOUNTESS BYNG. Grows 4' tall, the well branched stems carry many moderately large, erect flowers, of a soft silvery yellow, overlaid coppery-rose. Aug.-Sept. HALF PRICE IS, -50¢

WHEN OTHER PRICES ARE NOT SPECIFIED, OUR REGULAR RATES APPLY. THEY ARE, - 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00, and five plants, exactly alike, are sold at the ten rate; 25 alike, at the 100 rate. WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, ADD 5% TO THE ABOVE PRICES TO COVER DELIVERY. ALL PRICES ARE POSTPAID.

Again, Spring is here, --literally for some who may read this, and only in a limited sense for those of us who must wait until mid-April before we too, can dig in the soil. It is a long awaited time for every gardener, worried by possible loss of cherished plants, and anxious to see some treasure bloom. Into that atmosphere, we propose to drop this GOSSIP, for what purpose you may guess. Later issues may look backward, but this is an entirely forward looking time. We have tried our best to make you want a number of things we have to sell, and to convey the impression as well that we have a lot of interesting things that we cannot describe for lack of space. The MASTER LIST that accompanies this GOSSIP, shows that this is so. But it is at best a dry affair and all we can do is to say, "Write us if you will, as soon as possible, and we'll try to answer questions as fully as we are able.

To our desk come letters, sometimes commending, often beyond our power to answer, and again complaining. With each issue, the limitations of the GOSSIP are more apparent. We cannot answer many of the questions asked us, in it. Nor can we cover any subject from all its angles. We are limited by our own view-point, which is necessarily that of the commercial plantsman, instead of the amateur. For the letters commending, we thank you, and too, for the response you have made in the form of orders for plants. After all, the GOSSIP'S chief aim is to sell plants. We cannot afford to be, like Oscar Wilde's play, a great success, -if our audience chooses to be a failure!

Please believe us, when we add that we approach the preparation of a GOSSIP in all humility. We know so little about the plants we sell, and about what they may do in another soil and climate. And even in a commercial document, it requires courage to tell what we conceive to be the truth about plants, as we try to do.

During our busy season, we shall surely make a few mistakes. Some plants will be left out of packages; a few will go to wrong addresses. Open your package promptly when received, but carefully, and check it against the copy of your order that we try to send you before the plants leave here. Look too, for a shortage card. Then, if you have a complaint, write us at once. We prefer that to a later letter, or to a feeling of disappointment, if no further orders come.

GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, INC.

SHELBURNE, VT.