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PENSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS HYBRIDS.

FORSAN ET HAEC OLIM MEMINISSE IUVABIT.

"Someday, perchance, it will be pleasant to remember these things".

Virgil, - Aeneid.

Many's the time over the years, that these words of Aeneas have come to mind since first we read them in Latin lll. And more than once, on occasion, they have been quoted to another who complained.

This has been a hot and dry season. It has been difficult to do the necessary work of the nursery, and oftentimes downright uncomfortable, too. And there are other problems, - mainly that of trying to look into the future. Again we have had recourse to this favorite bit of philosophy and found that it helped. In homelier language, "things might be worse".

Therefore we recommend it for your consideration. It fits the times, if one is mindful of them. And if you have had only the heat of summer or persistent rainfall to plague you, just keep on working in the garden, confident that next winter you'll recall the summer days with pleasure, and that next spring you'll be repaid for all your work.

It isn't often that one has a dream come true, expectedly or otherwise. But it is happening to us right now.

Always the Beardstongues (Penstemons) have fascinated us. They are native Americans, hardy and vigorous, and there is a large family of them, varying in growth, in foliage, and in color of the flowers. At least once we set about hybridizing them but the war years stopped the work. Of the entire family, we have always liked *P. grandiflorus* best. It has fine glossy grey-blue leaves, which make a neat tuft at the ground. The stem is sturdy and quite erect and is usually about 30 inches high, altho Hortus says it grows to 6 feet. The stem leaves are pierced by it and for the top six or eight inches the stem produces short petioles at the tip of which are large tubular flowers, not unlike those of a Foxglove, some 2 inches long and lavender blue in color. Just once, many years ago, we saw a color variant in a bed of this plant but unfortunately the seed was lost.

And then this spring we were sent some seed of this Penstemon with a letter saying they were the result of a cross with another species and produced somewhat smaller flowers in many different colors. Seed was sown and a fine crop of plants grown. Now they are flowering and the colors are there, red and scarlet and white so far, with the lavender purple too but we think that more delicate shades will soon appear. Good sturdy stems which will be produced in quantity on larger plants next year, are bearing a lot of blossoms. Best of all they are easily grown in quantity.

We have a fine lot of plants for immediate delivery. Be sure to flower this fine new plant next summer.

PRICED AT, -50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50.

POSTPAID.

All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

HARDY GARDEN LILIES.

With but one exception all the Lily bulbs we send out are grown here. We have been producers for many years and we think we know how to grow and handle Lilies. It is quite as important to produce a good healthy bulb as it is to grow the best varieties for the home garden. On both points--so far as our list of varieties goes--we consider ourselves expert.

AMABLE. This, the Lovable Lily if we freely interpret its name, flowers early in July. It is sturdy and vigorous, but not weedy nor so strong as to crowd out other plants as the Tiger Lily will do. It grows to three feet tall and will produce seven to ten grenadine red flowers, black spotted, in a spreading head on short stems. The flowers are some two to three inches across, and are shaped much like those of the Tiger Lily. This Lily and its yellow form are beautifully shown in color in the July-August issue of Popular Gardening. It is so easily used in the border, scattered in as we have long recommended for the Coral Lily which it surpasses in size and follows in flowering time, that it should be more widely used. We offer LARGE BULBS at 35¢ each; 5 for \$1.50; 25 or more for 25¢ each.

AMABLE LUTEUM. The yellow form of the Lovable Lily gives us for the first time a good large yellow bloom in the July garden. It is so much larger than the Golden Gleam form of the Coral Lily that it stands well above the foliage of a mixed border. The color we would call buttercup yellow, and it is profusely spotted with black. It is of the same easy culture as its parent, but is still scarce. LARGE BULBS, have flowered twice, 60¢ each; 3 for \$1.75; 10 for \$5.00.

CALLOSUM. An interesting Lily, which when happy will grow to four or more feet with a slender rigid stem, and fine foliage tightly pressed against it, while at the top are a large number of small blooms about the size and shape of those of the Coral Lily. The color is orange-red, but instead of a glistening shade they are dull, as if dusted with color. We have found this particularly permanent on poor sandy soil where it will naturalize and come up in sparse growth. It flowers toward the end of July, and is fine for the border. STRONG BULBS, 35¢ each; 5 for \$1.50.

CERNUUM. To a very large degree this is a lilac pink counterpart of the Coral Lily. It is somewhat more slender, and a bit taller, but is never as strong in growth. The flowers are reflexed completely so that the points of the segments touch the stem. The spotting is purple. It has never been plentiful nor too easily grown but it now seems to be responding to cultivation and we have a good stock coming on for the future. Still scarce however and priced at 60¢ each.

CONCOLOR. In the smaller group, we consider the Star Lily about the most showy sort. It holds its bright orange red flowers up to the sun and spreads the segments out to make a five pointed star, in June and early July. The flowers are often three inches across, and our strain will produce five to twelve blooms. When planted in the border, or massed, it will grow three feet high. Plan to enjoy some of these bright stars in your garden next summer. 30¢ each; 10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$5.00.

TENUIFOLIUM. This is the bright red Coral Lily with its tight Turk'scap like flowers in a large nodding head. The astoundingly bright flowers stand above the foliage of the border when the bulbs are planted amongst the other things and add largely to the June garden. It is also lovely for massing, and seeds of annuals may be sown amongst the stems to flower after the Lilies are gone. TRY IT, -in quantity. It's plentiful. LARGE BULBS, 20¢ each; 10 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3.75.

LILY NOTES.

We used this same heading last fall and perhaps often before that. But it is inevitable that to persons like ourselves news and gossip of Lilies continually trickles in. For instance, - in a recent letter,

"Two years ago you sent me one of your pink hybrids. Last year it blossomed with a faint tint of appleblossom pink on the edges. When I went home this noon, I found that some flowers had opened on it and the tinge had changed from appleblossom to a very deep pink on the inside of the edges of the petals - it is very beautiful. ***
*** I did not measure its height, but it is a little below eye level for me".

And another New England gardener wrote us that Champlain Hybrids and Shelburnes also, purchased last fall, were in full flower and were "rarely beautiful and fully satisfying". While from a well known Landscape Architect came a note to the effect that he had seen Liliun T.A. Have-meyer stand twelve feet high!

The garden magazines carry more and more articles about Lilies, and one sees more and more of them in the better gardens. Yet only a few years ago on a long drive thru a famous resort area late in summer we saw Tiger Lilies, and nothing else. And where that grows, many fine Lilies will not. It is literally a Typhoid Mary, - resistant to Mosaic disease itself, it spreads it to other more susceptible varieties.

Lilies have been known and cultivated for many years, yet until only recently we had practically no literature on them, and the few works on their care stressed the difficulty of flowering them. Note that word, -flowering. Thirty years ago, with but few exceptions, Lily enthusiasts were content to buy bulbs of Lilies dug from the wild and see them in flower but once, sometimes in a pot. The first Star Lilies we ever saw, arrived from Japan in such bad shape, and were so small that the owner ordered them planted in the greenhouse for a year and remarked that he "had never been able to keep L. concolor outside, until it had been grown for a year under glass". Yet last fall, we marketed many thousands of them, produced here. And this June, more than twelve thousand Coral Lilies were in flower at one time.

It was inevitable of course that as our knowledge of Lilies grew, there would come an organization devoted to their interests. This is the North American Lily Society, whose treasurer is Dr. R.N. Stewart, Carters Lane, Riverdale, Maryland. For just \$3.00, he would be delighted to enroll you as an Annual Member, and you will receive free of charge the Lily Year-book, easily worth \$3.00 to any gardener.

Unless a price is specifically stated, all these plants are 50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50, postpaid. Quantity prices are for plants exactly alike.

Lily Notes, -con.

There are varying degrees of liking for Lilies. An extreme example of love for them occurred before our eyes, years ago. Cars were not so plentiful then, and a Model T was a wondrous thing. Yet when by mischance this Lily lover's car left the road, rolled over a bed of Lilies and ended against a tree with a badly crumpled fender the owner jumped out and without a backward glance at his car, cried, "Oh, my Lilies!"

A flyer of the N.A.L.S. says this. "No other group of hardy plants produces flowers with such a wide range of form, size, color, and length of season". Gladiolus are lovely so are all the other major plant groups. But the Lily begins in May and from then until October there is always some kind that can be flowered, and usually there are a number of sorts, all quite different in flower at one time. We do not grow them all, at least for sale, tho several species that interest us are kept for breeding. Instead, we have devoted ourselves to a group of kinds which can be depended upon to give satisfactory results in almost any garden. And, -we have hinted at it and perhaps have written some of you that we are developing a pink flowered Trumpet Lily of the Regal Hybrid group. Others are doing the same, and too there are other sources for the pink color so much desired, and other white sorts to be turned pink. But we chose to devote ourselves to this most easily grown group and with but one exception until this year we have confined our work to the one strain. Now, we have the Pink Trumpet Lily. It is simply a matter of growing enough of them to permit general offering. Such a bulb as was sent the gentleman whose letter we have quoted would no longer meet our requirements altho we are increasing many varied types, some lightly flushed pink; others with rich pink edges and perhaps a strong yellow center to the segment. But this summer and last we flowered trumpets that were pink, inside and out, which lasted until the segments fell. Best of all, while these choice forms will be increased asexually, we know that we can reproduce them again from seed. They cannot be lost.

It will be two years at least before bulbs will be at all plentiful. We are not reserving them, -none are for sale at any price. But if you'll remember that they exist, and plan to be in Shelburne the first two weeks in July, next year, we can promise that you'll be thrilled.

All of which is written to stimulate your interest in Lilies. Ours in particular, but all Lilies in general.

HARDY GARDEN LILIES.

TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM. The Coral Lily also comes in a rich orange yellow, which is equally showy, tho much less often seen. A deeper color than the yellow Amabile, it flowers before that variety, and the two if planted together give a long season of yellow flowered TurksCaps in the June and July garden. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.25; 25 for \$5.00.

TRUMPET LILIES.

SHELburne HYBRIDS. The hybrid Trumpet Lilies now quite largely replace the Regal Lily in garden value, for a number of reasons. To begin with they are usually taller and stronger in growth, with larger and better colored flowers. Best of all they flower irregularly over a long season, instead of in a group as does Regal, thus giving the garden a longer glory of the Lilies. This strain, introduced by us many years ago was the result of a chance cross between the late flowering Sargent's Lily and the Regal. From the first it has been a diverse strain, but as it is grown from seed, we have selected it to give all the desired characteristics, and have eliminated some others to a large extent. In particular, these Lilies hold their heads up, and there are few dull green or brown stains on the outside of the segments. The long flowering period began this year on July fifth, and despite heat and drought there are still flowers on August first. We offer-
4/5" bulbs, 30¢ each; 10 for \$2.50; 25 for \$5.00.
5/6" bulbs, 40¢ each; 10 for \$3.50; 25 for \$7.50
6/8" bulbs, 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50
8" and up, \$1.00 each.

CHAMPLAIN HYBRIDS. These derive from our efforts to develop a pink flowered Trumpet Lily. Beginning with a chance seedling which showed a pink tinge, we have raised many seedlings, and have used a number of other strains in breeding for the much desired color. This strain will show a much larger diversity of types than does the preceding, and it has the desirable long flowering period. IT SHOULD NOT GIVE ANY PINK SEEDLINGS. These have been taken out for the most part. We offer,
4/5" bulbs, 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50; 25 for \$10.00.
5/6" bulbs, 75¢ each; 10 for \$6.50; 25 for \$15.00.

PRINCEPS. These are a group of Trumpet Lilies, originating with Regal as the seed parent. They are an especially fine form of the Regal Lily, with all its desirable characteristics, and including its habit of flowering at one time. However, Princeps is a week or more later than L. regale. This year it flowered the first week in July with us.

PRICES ARE THE SAME AS SHELburne HYBRIDS, ABOVE.

T.A. HAVEMEYER. This Lily resulted as a cross between the yellow trumpeted L. sulfureum and L. henryi, a late summer flowering bright yellow TurksCap. Our stock came directly from Tom Barry who produced it, as told by Jan de Graff in the last Flower Grower. In effect, it is the same Lily as that shown on the cover of the same Flower Grower, -perhaps a bit deeper in color. It flowers in late August, will stand six feet tall, and needs staking. But it produces quantities of seven inch blooms a warm ivory-yellow, suffused with apricot, and quite flat. We have a limited number of fine flowering size bulbs to offer at ONE DOLLAR EACH, provided you also order other Lilies in the amount of three dollars.

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ORIENTAL POPPIES.

HOW HARDY PLANTS DIFFER.

The shortened, our list of Poppies is still a long one, and it includes some of the best sorts, together with old favorites which will never be out of date. We ship strong dormant one year old roots only for we believe them best. Plant them with an inch of soil over the crown in a deep well drained soil and they will reward you with a lot of flowers in 1951.

ALL POPPIES ARE PRICED AT 50¢ EACH, EXCEPT AS NOTED.

ATROSANGUINEA MAXIMA. A clear rich red, not orange at all. One of the best sorts, tall and strong in growth.

BETTY ANN. Beautifully crinkled petals of La France pink, with no basal spots. Lovely in the garden, or cut.

CAVALIER. Deep rich maroon red. The darkest color we offer. 75¢

CERISE BEAUTY. Truly cerise pink, this shimmers in the sunlight.

CHEERIO. A lovely shell pink, with bright red basal spots. Good size and habit and a beautifully textured bloom. 75¢ each.

CURTIS GIANT FLAME. Medium red, with a touch of apricot.

JEANNIE MAWSON. A lovely peach pink, of vigorous growth. Very large flowers. The best in this bright pink color.

JOHN III. One of our favorites, this medium sized flower on a stiff erect stem is a much crinkled coral pink.

LULU A. NEELEY. Medium sized deep glowing red flowers on sturdy erect stems. One of the finest Poppies in its color.

MRS. PERRY. The first soft salmon pink with a black blotch.

NORTH DAKOTA GOLD. Best of the Poppies with a golden cast, this came to us from the state named. Best when established.

PROSPERINE. Tall and late with chinese-red flowers, which have very dark centers. Vigorous and free flowering.

SALMON GLOW. Double, salmon-orange, and earlier than the others this variety is not weedy, and is really choice.

ROSE BEAUTY. This Poppy is a satisfying rich old rose in color. An excellent and much liked variety.

SPOTLESS. Soft salmon-pink, without a blotch. A very pure color.

THORA PERRY. Best of the whites we think, of erect growth and a fine clear color. Never plentiful but is permanent when established. We have a moderate number to offer at 75¢ each.

WELCOME. A deep scarlet with a shaggy black center. Slightly lighter than Lulu Neeley and a bit earlier.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS FLORE PLENO.

Did you know that the Bloodroot is also a member of the Poppy family? It is, and of course the single variety is to be found over a large part of eastern North America. But the double form is not common, and anyone who has a clump of it to admire in early spring will always look forward to seeing its perfectly doubled snow white flowers, the size of a quarter or larger. Growe easily in any good soil. ONE DOLLAR PER BUD.

The other day we were taken to task by a friend for whose opinion we have a high regard. In effect he said, "In the GOSSIP you talk down to us". That was an entirely new thought. We certainly had no idea of doing anything of the sort. True, we use the lingo of our daily work, but we just took it for granted that anyone liking plants enough to purchase them would do enough reading to know what we meant. We aren't scientists, you know! Not too long ago one of us was talking with a real Botanist who inquired if we were interested in Hepatics. Thinking that the family of native woods plants was meant the answer was yes, and brought the promise of some literature on the subject. Imagine the surprise when the literature proved to be on Lichens.

Therefore it has occurred to us that many persons may not understand us when to talk of varieties and clones, of seedling strains and asexual propagation. If you do it may help for us to clarify our ideas of what is a good Hardy Plant. If you do not, -all the more reason for us to do so.

With very few exceptions, any perennial plant may be grown from seed. Many are difficult it is true, requiring a long period in the seed bed with shade and constant moisture condition and oftentimee it is necessary to freeze the seed. The few exceptions are those plants which some reason do not produce seed. These must of necessity, be artificially increased. But such plants as Delphinium and Columbine may be grown in quantity from seed. If they are 'pure line strains', then the inheritances have been so fixed by years of selection that the seedlings will resemble each other to a marked degree, in color, in height, in leaf form and branching structure or lack of it. But almost without exception some small variation will be noted if any real quantity of seedlings is studied. It is this fact that makes it possible for us to grow and offer a strain of mixed colors in such plants as those mentioned. Oftentimes they are described as 'hybrid' strains which means only that differing botanical forms have been combined to get varied color, after which by selection the unlike habits and colors have been eradicated. But it is entirely possible to have seedling strains of a single species which have been induced to produce varied colors without any infusion of other blood. Plant breeders work continually to produce varied colored strains, and as continually to 'fix' some one desired color to come quite 'true' from seed.

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How Hardy Plants differ,-con.

HEMEROCALLIS, OR DAYLILIES.

Usually speaking seedlings of such plants as Delphinium can be selected to produce extremely fine colors, in spikes of good length, with sturdy stems, and with other characteristics of value, such as lasting quality of the individual blooms. But in spite of all there is a small percentage of poor seedlings in every lot raised. Sometimes color only is poor, but no desirable character can be absolutely 'fixed'. Such plants are called recessives. Experience teaches the hardy plantsman that some seedsman has the ability to detect such recessive plants in his seed fields and destroy them so that the seed he sends out will produce extremely high percentages of plants with desirable characteristics. Such seed is of much greater value than that which has not been grown from well 'rogued' plants, and this first cost is a factor in the cost of seedling plants sent out by any nursery.

But if careful selection is a factor in growing so called hybrid strains of plants in many varied colors, how much more is it necessary in producing a plant which it is desired to have in but one color, -or perhaps one that will not grow more than a certain height. Let us consider the Oriental Poppy. We can well recall when all Poppies were orange red. Amos Perry, the great English plantsman set out to produce them in other colors, but failed until he heard that in a garden he had planted there was a pink Poppy. This was named Mrs. Perry and from it later came Perry's White, and eventually all of the named sorts we have today. But if seed of any of these fine named sorts is sown, the resulting seedlings will surely produce the old orange-red Poppy, sometimes one hundred percent. It is necessary therefore to have some method of reproducing an especially desirable Poppy or any other plant so that its beauty can be displayed to persons at a distance from the garden where the original plant is growing. All this is elementary we realize. But a great many people still believe that the nurseryman practices propagation by other than seedling methods because he can so much more rapidly increase his stock of plants. While this is true with some slow growing things, the opposite may as easily be true. A certain nursery in the last two years has begun to disseminate the fine Platycodons originated in some cases more than ten years ago. Platycodon from seed may easily be flowered in two years and seed is produced in quantity. Obviously propagation in this case was not to achieve haste, but quality!

We have a collection of about 70 sorts of Daylilies. Of some we have too few to list, but if you wish some sort we have offered previously, please write us for it. We find that a strong division, planted in September gives excellent results the next season. WE OFFER,

STRONG DIVISIONS, priced at 50¢ each, except as noted.

BAGDAD. Rich red and brown. June and July.

BAYSTATE. Large deep yellow, petals fluted and waved. July-Aug.

BOUTONNIERE. Orange and light rosy pink. July and August.

CALYPSO. Night blooming. A clear canary yellow. July-August.

CRAEMORE HENNA. Brilliant henna and ruby, with orange throat. July.

EARLIANA. Golden orange, flowering with the Iris.

FLAVINA. Bright lemon yellow in late May. Grows 2' tall.

GAIETY. Open stars of light yellow. Tall and large. June-July.

GOLDEN EMPRESS. To 6', erect, large soft gold flowers. July-Aug.

GOLDENI. A smooth deep orange or golden yellow. July-August.

GYPSY. Brilliant deep orange flowers on slender stems. June-July.

HALO. Soft orange yellow. Distinct darker circle on petals.

HARVEST MOON. Slender graceful petals of orange sherbet. July.

IMPERATOR. Rich orange red, lined sulfur. Star shaped. July-Aug.

IRIS PERRY. Orange-bronze flowers from July to September.

J. R. MANN. Frosted flower of buff and yellow. July and August.

LOVETTS LEMON. Soft yellow. Tall and large flowered, in August.

MARCUS. Apricot, dusted with soft bronze. Outstanding. July.

MARGARET PERRY. Brilliant orange scarlet, lined yellow. July-Aug.

MIKADO. Orange, with dark red-purple blotch. July.

MODESTY. A large pale yellow flowering in June and July.

MRS. A. H. AUSTIN. Large, deep golden yellow. July and August.

OPHIR. A large golden yellow flower on 4' stems in August.

PEACHBLOW. Large open yellow flowers, brushed deep coral pink.

ROSALIND. The rose pink Daylily. August ONE DOLLAR EACH.

SERENADE. Light pastel shades of yellow and pink. August.

STALWART. Tawny reddish bronze and orange. July-August.

TUPPER HILL. Large bright orange flowers, flaring widely. July-Aug.

VISCOUNTESS BYNG. Soft silvery background, overlaid with pale coppery rose. To 4' in July and August.

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PYRETHRUM.

We were amazed at the response our offering of Pyrethrum brought us last fall. Our stock of many varieties was reduced by orders and the losses of a record drought to the point that it will be another year at least before we can offer them again. But we do have them and eventually they will be available. For this fall, we offer the following in strong young plants which will establish easily and flower well next June.

HELEN. Our own introduction, this rose-pink Painted Daisy is an even shade thruout, and a perfectly formed double. We continue to receive reports from customers, amateur and professional, to the effect that this variety stands alone in beauty and ease of culture. 50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35.

MRS. C. E. BECKWITH. We also introduced this variety, which we believe to be the best double white available. It is a good sized flower, well formed and clear in color. Neither of these two double varieties has a tufted or quilled center, but each is well filled out with petals. \$1.00 each.

MRS. D. C. BLISS. This variety originated with us and is now well known. It is a small single, but the flowers are produced in quantity and good stems. The color is an odd shade of bright orange pink which makes it stand out in any setting. Ideal for cutting, or massing in the garden. 50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35
10 for \$3.50; 25 or more at 30¢ each.

VICTORIA. An old English variety which we imported, this is single, deep rose on the edge of red. It is strong growing and flowers profusely on tall strong stems, making it a fine cut flower. When massed it is very bright. 50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS ALBA.

The true White Bleedingheart.

Do not confuse this with the white form of the Plumy Bleedingheart, known as Sweetheart. This is the well loved Old-fashioned Bleedingheart, with white flowers sometimes lightly flushed pink. It is very rare, and even disappeared for many years being found again by the great English plantsman Amos Perry. Not as strong growing as the type, and best with a little shade it is still a fine garden plant. ONE DOLLAR EACH.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

The true Bleedingheart is a specialty of ours and we grow a lot of it. It is fine for a shady corner, or under trees. Fine for massing, and an excellent specimen plant. Strong 3 bud roots 50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35.

CONVALLARIA FORTIN'S GIANT.

This is the largest of all Lily of the Valley, with strong erect stems a foot high and enormous bells. Fragrant, of course but strangely, it does not 'force' well in a greenhouse. We have slowly built up a stock of it and offer strong pips at 50¢ each. It is not as weedy as the common form.

How Hardy Plants differ, -con.

That is the burden of this article. To attain true quality in Hardy Plants it is necessary for the most part to depend on the selection of especially fine seedlings, which appear from time to time naturally, or as the result of a careful program of crossing (hybridizing). As has been stated not all varying plants are 'hybrids'. The term is used loosely. But when one has selected a single fine form of some plant, that plant becomes a 'clon' and if it is then increased by methods other than seeding (asexual they are called) it will continue to be a clon or a clonal variety, and every plant will be identical with the original. It is possible for a clonal variety to change, or sport. Such a change produced the white Poppy from the pink Mrs. Perry. But it is not a very common occurrence.

We believe that too often firms send out 'named varieties' of hardy plants which are actually but seedlings. Such a plant is flowering in our grounds right now. It is supposed to be a named sort, altho the disseminator truthfully told us it was grown from seed. In the main, the plants are alike. But two are of another color tho agreeing in other characters. Such a plant should not be sent out as a clonal variety under a name. It should be designated as 'Pink Seedlings, or Double Seedlings', if it materially differs from the common seedling form of the parent.

There is no great mystery to asexual propagation. It may vary from simply splitting the plant into a number of parts, thru top or root cuttings, and thence on into the budding and grafting operations practiced with fruit trees and some plants. But it is a very necessary part of the growing of good hardy plants.

Because we believe in this point so strongly, we continually urge our friends to watch their gardens for new colors or differing forms of the plants they grow. Recently articles have appeared advising gardeners how to use Colchicine to achieve variant forms. In our experience this is an over-rated matter, so far as producing plants of garden value is concerned. It is not a hard thing to produce seedlings that vary from the parent. It is an entirely different matter to produce one of sufficient high class to warrant propagation and dissemination. That requires considerable knowledge on the part of the plantsman. It also requires a considerable amount of honest regard for the future of gardening.

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LITTLE THINGS.

Certain plants, not all of them show and great continue to hold the interest of gardeners. Every now and then interest in some of them will flare up, burn brightly for a while and then fade abruptly. During the period when Rock Gardens were being piled up on every lawn we obtained thirty or more sorts of Hens and Chickens, and we undoubtedly had 50,000 plants at one time. But on the whole, they grew so easily that it was inevitable that interest in them would wane. The very idea of the Rock Garden was to provide a place where the more difficult and perhaps tiny plants could be kept alive by simulating their natural habitat. When they became, -as they did- "one stone from every state in the Union" and then were planted with Sempervivum and Sedums which soon over-ran them, they died.

But not all little plants of this nature should be discarded because a few were permitted to usurp the stage. There are so many lovely things that grow but a few inches high, which can give us for a short time perhaps, a beauty unequalled by the finest Lily, Peony, or Iris. Such a one, for instance, is the little Yellow Wood Anemone. It flowers comparatively early, stands only three or four inches tall unless the soil is very fertile. For a week or more, it is a sheet of yellow. Then it is gone until another year. Yet that sheet of yellow under a spring sky, covering the ground under a budding shrub is remembered long after the shrub has flowered in the profusion of June bloom.

One gets such a tremendous "kick" out of these little things, perhaps because in their brief day they outdo themselves. No one seeing the dying stems of the Virginia Cowslip, in late June, will believe that for a week of May days, nothing was ever lovelier. Nor would anyone seeing the tiny white flowers of *Potentilla tridentata* in July standing out against the glossy dark green of its foliage ever believe that after those flowers have faded, with the first frost this plant will turn a brilliant crimson, which for a few short days will catch the eye wherever seen.

And so it is with Pansies and Violas, each supreme in their place and at their season, yet well content to be forgotten when that season is past. Not always dying away like the Anemone and the Mertensia but scarcely ever intruding. From spring til fall, the Peony and the Iris are omnipresent, no one can ever forget them.

If one wants an engrossing hobby, one should learn to collect the little things. Ferns, or native woodland plants, or the Rockroses from Mediterranean shores, or even the belittled Hens and Chickens. Too few are doing it now.

PLANT THESE FOR SPRING FLOWERS.

ANEMONE RANUNCULOIDES. Nearly identical with our native Wind-flower, but has bright yellow flowers. Grows easily and is permanent in partial shade. 25¢ each; 5 for \$1.00.

CROCUS IMPERATI. A very early, small lilac purple flowered sort very permanent even in mowed lawns. 15¢ each; 5 for 50¢.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA. The Virginia Cowslip grows to about two feet high in early spring, with a pendant cluster of pink and blue bells. Disappears by June. Grows easily, but is very useful in shade. 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$2.50.

M. VIRGINICA LAVENDER. A selection of our own, that increases readily. Taller than the common form and has soft lavender flowers. 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00.

PANSIES. Please try planting your Pansy bed in the fall. You will get far better flowers than from spring setting. Make a fertile bed, well lighted with leafmold or peatmoss. Cover the plants with boughs, not leaves, in December. WE OFFER, -SWISS GIANT MIXED. Widest possible range of colors; 3" blooms on compact plants. 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$8.00.

AND IN SEPARATE COLORS AS FOLLOWS, -

ALPENGLOW. Rich wine red shades.

BERNA. Dark violet blue.

CORONATION GOLD. Deep golden yellow.

RASPBERRY ROSE. Deep bright rose, shading to soft pink.

THUNDER SEA. Dark metallic (ultramarine) blue.

WHITE. Large pure colored sort, without blotches.

PRICED AT- 10 (alike) for \$1.00; 25 (alike) for \$2.00.

PHLOX DIVARICATA LAPHAMI. This is the finest blue flowered form of the low growing and spring blooming Canadian Phlox. In May, a bed of this Phlox is a sheet of color, with a delicious fragrance. Cut down after flowering, to get good foliage.

P. DIVARICATA SNOWFLAKE. A white form of the preceding, of the clearest possible color, with large petals and sturdy growth, making it a fit companion for the blue. Both are priced at -50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50.

TRILLIUM CERNUUM. The Nodding Trillium. Native to dry soils, or pine lands. Drooping white flowers an inch across.

T. ERECTUM. The Wake Robin, or Purple Trillium is a fine sturdy form usually found in open, rather dry woodland.

T. ERECTUM ALBUM. A white form of the preceding, from Carolina.

T. GRANDIFLORUM. The Great White Trillium grows a foot high, with a fine white flower 3" across. This bloom changes slowly to a rosy pink. Attractive at all times and fine to combine with Mertensia.

T. GRANDIFLORUM FLORE PLENA. Only a few roots of the Double White Trillium at TEN DOLLARS EACH.

T. NIVALE. Grows about 6" high, with white flowers of good size both erect and drooping. Not native here, it winters well.

T. RECURVATUM. Another more southern form, growing to 18" high, with odd brown purple flowers held stiffly erect.

T. SESSILE LUTEUM. The Yellow Trillium is different, and charming. It is of easy culture here, tho a southerner.

T. STYLOSUM. Finest of the southern Trilliums that will grow here. Slightly drooping rose pink flowers, two inches across.

T. UNDULATUM. The Painted Trillium, with white flowers blotched red or purple in the throat. Plant it deeper than the others.

ALL THE PRECEDING ARE, -15¢ each; 10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$3.00.

VIOLA ROYAL PURPLE. This fine dark purple Viola is strong growing and the flowers are immense. The plant makes a mound a foot high and is covered with flowers most of the summer. The drought was too much for other sorts, but this is doing finely. 35¢ each; 3 for \$1.00; 10 for \$3.00.

All prices include delivery charges, unless otherwise stated. If you live west of Wisconsin, Illinois, Tennessee or Mississippi, please add 5% to cover higher cost of shipping.

MIXED DARWIN TULIPS.

Our mixture of Tulips is not "readymade". Instead we buy at least eight varieties and each order is carefully made up to include some of all. This year we are using for the first time some of the new Triumph Tulips, which we have been growing in the greenhouse for several years. The colors are unusual, and the stems are extra sturdy, -the flowers huge. We also send out only TOPSIZE bulbs, such are used for forcing in winter. This is absolutely the finest material produced and well worth the price we ask.

10 for \$1.25; 25 for \$2.75; 100 for \$10.00.

DAFFODILS AND NARCISSUS.

We produce a very good quality of bulbs of the Narcissus group on our soils. Our collection includes BEERSHEBA the fine pure white trumpet Daffodil, and MRS. BACKHOUSE the pink Daffodil. In addition there are pure yellow trumpets and bicolors; Poets, and short trumpets, and Jonquils, and doubles. We offer--

ONE EACH OF SEVEN LARGE TRUMPET DAFFODILS, for \$2.00.

ONE EACH OF SEVEN OTHER TYPES OF NARCISSI, for \$1.75.

BOTH COLLECTIONS, FOURTEEN BULBS IN ALL, for \$3.50.

CORYDALIS BULBOSA.

There is no more cheerful little bulbous plant than this in earliest spring. It looks like a rosy purple Dutchman's Breeches, but has more foliage and flowers. A bulb usually becomes a good clump in a short time. The plant appears just as soon as snow goes, and disappears entirely in May. Plant it where it can be seen from the window. 15¢ each; 10 for 50¢.

RANUNCULUS MONTANUS.

Not so early as the Corydalis, but equally fine is this tiny Alpine Buttercup, growing about 3 inches high, with small glossy green leaves and surprisingly large bright yellow flowers in May. On damp soils, it carpets, and it is also a fine edging.

50¢ each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00.

SCOLOPENDRIUM VULGARE.

We have a large collection of forms of the Hart's-tongue Fern, in the European type, growing in pots in the greenhouse. They are crested and frilled and are very attractive as a pot plant in a cool room. They are hardy with protection in this section. If you have a small greenhouse, they make fine specimens too. From 3 inch pots, \$1.25 each.

THE MANAGER'S DESK.

It is my hope that this GOSSIP will come into the hands of a lot of new readers. Because of that I am trying to put myself in the place of a person who sees the publication for the first time and knows nothing of Gardenside. A bit of history may be in order. The business was founded in 1926 and incorporated a year later. Its primary purpose was the growing and sale by mail of the very best Hardy Plants that could be grown. It irked us that so often when one bought a named variety of some perennial, the plant received was not true to name and was often only a seedling. Over the years since that time we have tried our best to live up to our primary purpose. During the period we have experienced fire, depression, and war. And we have become not only a mail-order firm, but farmers, fruit growers, bulb growers in quantity, and (locally) Landscape Gardeners. But sales by mail are still first in our affections.

We hope you like the GOSSIP. It is the only medium available to us by which we can offer the widely different plants we grow. Photographs and color necessarily limit the offerings of any nursery. We have had to give up some of our many varieties but we still grow large collections. If you don't find something offered here, please write me, I may know where it can be had, or we may still be growing it.

We try our best to get plants to you in good condition, and if they arrive in poor shape please let us know at once and we will refill the order or give you credit. We cannot be responsible for growth or winter losses. Such things are out of our control. If a plant is hardy here, it is reasonably certain to be hardy elsewhere for we are well north, and we get much cold weather. But winter hardiness is influenced by other factors than resistance to cold.

One thing more--particularly of interest to older readers. If you have refund checks please deposit them. So many have failed to do so that this special account has become muddled. On October first we shall close the account. Credit cards will continue to be sent for amounts under one dollar. Refunds above that amount will be made by another method.

Gardenside Nurseries, Inc.
Shelburne, Vermont

Unless a price is specifically stated, all these plants are 50c each; 3 for \$1.35; 5 for \$2.00; 10 for \$3.50, postpaid. Quantity prices are for plants exactly alike.