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WHO'LL BUY MY FLOWERS?

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To you,-and you,-and you,who will want flowers next Spring,this should be an urgent appeal.Ignoring all other reasons the fact remains that in but a short time WINTER will be with us again.Planting must be done before it is too late.And, if you plant now,you have the joy of anticipation thru the dark months,-no digging in muddy cold ground next spring, or waiting for plants to come from some laggard nurseryman,just when the soil is right to work,-and the full certainty that the fully established plants will give more generously of the beauty that is after all,the cardinal reason for having them.If it's FLOWERS you want,-- PLANT THIS FALL!!

LILIUM CANDIDUM.
The Madonna Lily.

For success with Madonnas,early planting is essential,so that root and top growth may both form,before cold weather. Some time back,we sold the last of our bulbs of our own growing.So,it was with much pleasure that we received word that our imported bulbs had already left New York City,and would certainly arrive in Vermont before September first.They are North of France type,24 to 26 cm.size or about twelve inches around.A fine chance to be sure of having them in bloom,next June,because of this early delivery.

35¢ each;10 for \$3.00;100 for \$25.00.
POSTPAID.

HYBRID DELPHINIUM.

Larkspur are the backbone of the June garden.In June and July,they not only form the tallest and finest background for the Border,but they are by far the most striking of the flowering plants in it.Constant improvement has been noted in the entire family,reaching its height in the giant Hybrid forms,in many diverse colors and flower forms.We have now offered for several years a strain we designate as the Shelburne Strain,which represent the 99th percent of perfection of a skilled and critical amateur grower.One percent of his seedlings he keeps for his own pleasure,and the rest we buy. But before he sells any,he flowers them all for two years,and discards all plants that do not attain to his standard.In this way,we get only high grade plants at the start,and we can be sure that every plant we send out is first class.

In addition,we have grown a fine lot of plants from the Blackmore and Langdon Strain of seed,most of which will be of high grade.And we have the finest strain of the light blue Belladonna,we can obtain.Then there are the Chinese types, not so tall,and more airy,in both blue and white.And last of all,we have the true white belladonna type,known as Moerheimi which does not seed,and has to be grown entirely by division.

Delphinium,THE SHELBURNE STRAIN,-35¢ each;10 for \$3.00.

Delphinium,BLACKMORE AND LANGDON,-25¢ each;10 for \$2.00.

Delphinium chinense,BLUE or WHITE,-25¢ each;10 for \$2.00

Delphinium MOERHEIMI,-75¢ each;5 for \$3.00;10 for \$5.00.

POSTPAID.

USE DELPHINIUM WITH REGAL OR WITH MADONNA LILIES,OR DAYLILIES.

WHAT ABOUT LILIES?

Many firms offer more Lilies than we and there are names much better known in connection with the cultivation of this flower. There are growers who raise more than we ever shall. But there are few who grow as many kinds from the seed, or scale or bulbil, to the finished flowering sized bulb. And perhaps that is why we both vaunt our knowledge, and wish we might hide our lack of it. For at the close of each summer, we find new problems have arisen with which we could not cope; new ideas have been tried and often found wanting; and it might be added, new ideas are being considered for next seasons trial.

In other words, Lilies occupy more of our time and thought than any one other thing we grow. And with the knowledge we have gained in 25 years of acquaintance for a background, coupled with our friendship with men of broader experience, we do feel that we know something of what is to happen to the Genus Lilium.

Cultivated for many years, the best known sorts were the European. With the opening of Japan and China, new varieties were obtained, and still are being found. Cultivation was confined to the species, and early attempts at hybridising, met with small success. In the light of present attempts to utilize the power of Radium, we are reminded of an early attempt to get new forms by sending a weak shock of electricity thru the style, after fertilization, which we saw used in our first year in a nursery. Not just recent scientists, but flower lovers for many years past have given due attention to the Biblical injunction.

Apparently, from modern (or present-day) knowledge, the earliest cultivated forms derived from European varieties, early became diseased to some extent, with Mosaic. It is significant to note that years ago a similar disease infected Tulips, and was only stamped out by heroic measures, by the Holland growers. They were aided by an ever increasing interest in an easily cultivated bulb, that could be readily increased, which made the destruction of all but the absolutely disease-free bulbs not quite the same as economic suicide. Other diseases bothered Lilies to some extent, notably the Botrytis, so common to all leafy plants, and then too the varied types of bulbs were difficult to handle, often rotted in storage or shipment. Generally speaking, the Lily was neglected, its culture left to a few whose enthusiasm was heightened by the difficulties apparent.

Then came the Regal Lily, and others of similar type from Asia. Popular fancy took them up to a new level of popularity, for Lilies, and made it possible for more and more persons to grow the other sorts. Much has been said of the part the Regal Lily has played in present interest. (see p.3)

LILIES.

By their very nature, Lilies present difficulties of many sorts. One is, that they do not ripen at the same time, and are therefore not always ready for delivery just when the buyer wants them. Most of the small sorts, can be sent in September, but if the Regal types, and some others are wanted so early, allowance for growth must be made, and sizes will not be up to grade. All bulbs offered are growing in our fields, and will be sent when requested, unless left to our judgment, when delivery will be largely in early October. They may be planted with safety under proper conditions until the ground is well frozen.

AMABILE. This lily is of the Turksap type, perhaps three inches across. In color, it is bright orange, with black dots. The stem is slender, but sturdy, and can be three or even four feet high, with from two to eight flowers. Blooms in July, is free from disease, may be used in the border, or in shrubs. Very satisfactory on light soils. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

CALLOSUM. Slender, rigid stems, to even five feet, with narrow light green leaves. The flowers are smaller than those of the Coral Lily, and are of a peculiar dull orange red, but are carried in good numbers. Alone, it may not be striking but it is good when several are grouped, or when it is scattered thru shrubs, or among other plants. Permanent and good on light soils. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

CANADENSE. Native to moist meadows, but grows in any good cool soil. May stand six feet high, with a large branching head of hanging yellow bells. Especially fine for natural planting in the edge of woodland or meadow. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.

CANDIDUM. The Madonna Lily. See page 1. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

CONCOLOR. This June and July flowering sort has blooms held stiffly erect, like wide open cups, of a bright glowing orange. It may carry four flowers. As bright in its class as is the Coral Lily in its group, yet totally different. It is fine in the border. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00. About 2' high.

CREELMAN. This is the very finest of the Regal group of hybrids when it is obtained in true stock, not seedlings. We have the true variety, and offer bulbs that have flowered, 6/8" in circumference, at \$5.00 each. The bloom is a massive, well colored Regal, a full month later in flowering, the trumpets held out, not drooping. In addition to the limited number of large bulbs, we have some strong propagations, about one inch in diameter, that may flower next year, at \$2.00 each.

HENRYI. Henry's Lily is a bright golden orange Turksap, not at all like the Tiger lily, tho resembling it in form. It is often called the yellow Speciosum. It likes to be planted in shrubs, or amongst other plants in the border, and when happy, in deep cool loam, it will grow to eight feet and will carry twenty and thirty blooms. We offer some fine large bulbs, 8" or more around at 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50. Smaller bulbs, 6" or more around at 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

PARDALINUM. The Western Turksap, or Leopard Lily. A bright red-yellow flower, in midsummer, on tall stems, that does very well here. 50¢ each. The bulb is a scaly rhizome, 3" to 4" long. Quite the best Western Lily.

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSUM. This new sort, closely resembles the so-called Easter Lily, with its long greenish white trumpet. The growth is tall, in most forms, and may be four feet, with thick leafy stems. We have seen five or more flowers. A nice plant for August and September. Frost will cut it. 50¢ each The bulb is never large, 1" to 1½" in diameter, at most.

LILIES,-continued.

What about Lilies,-con.

PRIDE OF CHARLOTTE. A fine form of the Regal group. It closely resembles in growth, *L. sargentiae*, in that it has axillary bulbils, and the erect stem, with light foliage, of that species. But it will seed, which Sargents Lily did not. It is extremely vigorous, the leaves resisting frost. The blooms are not so bright as Regal, being slightly longer and less flaring, and more greenish outside, but with the yellow throat. A fine form for all purposes, two to three weeks later than Regal. 4/6", 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.50 Larger bulbs, 6/8", \$1.00 each. Bulbs 8" and larger, \$2.00 each.

PRINCEPS. This strain of Regal, is actually a seedling development from the Creelman. It differs from Shelburne Hybrid, in that it is the reverse of the cross, Regal being the seed parent. It is a beautiful bloom, usually typically Regal, but occasionally with reddish anthers. Flowers a week or two later than Regal, and is generally more vigorous. 4/6", 50¢ each. 6/8", \$1.00 each.

REGALE. Beautiful open trumpets, with a yellow throat, on tall arching stems, in early July. It should be in every mixed border, and in every shrub and evergreen planting. 4/6" bulbs, 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00 (6/8") 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

SHELburne HYBRID. Resulting from a cross of Regal, on Sargent's Lily, this variety, tho much like Regal and Princeps in form and color of bloom, is usually much later in flowering. This characteristic is quite variable, but as a general rule, the blooms open after princeps, and some are not open until well into August. It is extremely vigorous, on all soils. We were the first to offer this splendid hybrid, and still have seedlings from the original bulbs. 4/6", 75¢ each; 10 for \$6.

SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM. We expect to have a moderate number of home-grown bulbs of this fine, bright rose and white Turks-cap, in about 6/8" size, at 50¢ each.

SUPERBUM. The southern Turks-cap Lily, fine for the edge of woods or in the mixed border. Bright orange-red, with black marking. One of the best native Lilies. Often 5' high. Rhizomatous bulb. Strong flowering size, 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00.

SUTCHUENSE. We have a small lot of this, grown here. It is also known as *L. davidii*. Much like *L. willmottiae*, it is more erect and less spotted. The color is called, cinnabar-red. 50¢ each.

TENUIFOLIUM. The Coral Lily, like the "egal, belongs in every garden. It can be bought at a price that permits scattering it into the border, in profusion. Its bright red Turks-caps help to brighten the blues and whites and yellows of June. 15¢ each; 10 for \$1.00. Bulbs about $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter.

TENUIFOLIUM GOLDEN GLEAM. Quite distinct. A bright golden yellow counterpart of the preceding, equally good, and easily grown. Bulbs, $\frac{3}{4}$ " in diameter, 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

UMBELLATUM. Growing about 2' high, not more, these mixed colored Lilies, in red and orange yellow, their cups held erect, are as colorful as any sort we know. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

WILLMOTTIAE. Tall, and gracefully drooping, with many orange-red Turks-cap-like blooms, spotted black. It is fine in shrubs and evergreens, and gives much color in the August garden. 35¢ each; 10 for \$3.00. Strong flowering bulbs, about $\frac{4}{8}$ " circ.

THE UNNAMED LILY. We have an erect, slender stemmed Lily, in some respects like *Amabile*, but entirely distinct, that we found growing in a lot of Japanese seedlings. It flowers in August, about 3' high. It has been admired by many, but is not yet identified, so far as we know. If you are interested, try it at 35¢ each. Bulb is small, not over 1" in diameter.

But few have known the extent to which the profit to be made from the sale of its bulbs, has permitted the grower to indulge his fancy for other sorts, or his interest in raising hybrid seedlings. No one likes to starve in an attic, or in a weedy field, no matter how picturesque it may sound in print. And the Regal Lily, now a denizen of the Dime Store, has been the means of support for many a struggling grower, who at every opportunity attempted to dilute its strong blood, with that of weaker sorts. And apparently, it has permitted even that. Most of the good new Lilies are hybrids of the "egal, or have its blood.

But it would also appear that after the years of cultivation, the Lily has begun to become domesticated. Take for example the many forms available of the *Elegans* type, cultivated perhaps as long as any sort. As against that, place the Coral Lily, new in just about a life-time. At first, we heard only rumors of a golden form (Golden Gleam). Now it is common, and there comes word of a newer type, Brilliant Star. It is safe to prophecy that in the next few years, we shall see something the same thing happen to other species, to be followed by a general breaking down of the walls between them. The general result to be perhaps the same riot of color, we know in the Tulip and the Gladiolus.

But until we know how to propagate and grow the small bulbs in unlimited numbers, at prices low enough to permit everyone to grow Lilies; until we can weed out the diseased sorts, and the weaklings so that we shall not be obliged every now and then to again grow a crop of seedlings to get disease free stocks; shall we be able to put definitely true to name and superior varieties, on the market. It is not enough to produce a hybrid of great beauty, for Parkman's Lily, produced from *Auratum* and *Speciosum*, was diseased, and was lost in but a few years. And that is the part where work must be done, and where in one sense, the lily lover can help.

Diseased stock must be wiped out. We know that the Mosaic disease is responsible for many of our troubles, including susceptibility to Botrytis and the various bulb rots. Yet to destroy the bulbs infected, might mean a grower's entire crop with no certainty that he could obtain more that would be better. Lily lovers must understand that Lilies are not to become low in price at once. They must be willing to pay the price for the more easily produced sorts, to help defray the cost of disease eradication. They will have to take a greater interest in the matter, bearing in mind that practically no one today has disease free bulbs. In most cases, there will be flowers to repay the added cost of the careful growers best stock. In any case, the consciousness of a good deed done.

FALL PLANTING IS ALL RIGHT, IF---

HEMEROCALLIS.

The above phrase has remained with us ever since we read it years ago as the first line of a dissertation on the advantages of fall planting, in a Fall Price List. All the rest of the argument advanced has faded. Dimly, we recall that it was largely that it should be done early, and that protection should be given, which is both common sense, and the usual advice given on the subject. However, we have some other ideas.

To begin with, any good gardener should be able to take an herbaceous plant, and if it reaches him in the proper condition establish it, at any time of the year. And if the plant is once well established, it should live thru a winter as well from summer or fall planting, as if planted in spring. We assert this fact, but we qualify it. First, it is not good sense to have plants shipped too far in hot weather. Nor is it good sense to attempt planting during a period when rain and cool air will be noticeable by their absence, even tho the best of care can be given. That is, O Gardener, the proper time to kill weeds!

But, when the first of September has come, conditions for shipping and planting become nearly ideal. Why, then, the IF ?

First one must know the soil to be worked with. Believe it or not, we try to do all our planting, outside in this Nursery, before the first of September, tho it means working with a hot dry sandy loam, and using water plentifully when necessary. It hasn't taken us all of the twelve years we've been here to learn the wisdom of this, but every now and then, we have it proven over for us. You see, the soil is remarkably retentive of water, despite its sandy character, due to an underlying hardpan layer, and perhaps to its being of very fine material. With the rains of October, it becomes very wet. Then, in November we get a first heavy freeze, often followed by mild weather before December. Under these conditions heaving results. Sometimes, soil icicles form, and push up out of the ground to several inches, and carrying with them any plant or bulb planted in that spot. We have seen Regal Lilies, of good size, planted in October, that after such a freeze in November, literally stood on their roots, the bulb two to three inches out of the ground. Of course, in the case of Lilies, there is an answer. We now plan to cover them, as soon as they are planted or certainly the first morning that we find the ground frozen for an inch or more. All that is necessary is to keep the frost in. It is the thawing that does the harm. We have even planted them here, after the first freeze, on the November thaw.

The Day Lily world is moving too fast, and it is not too much to predict that when the newest sorts we have seen are available to all, many now popular will be discarded, just as has been the case with Iris. But until some sorts become so plentiful as to permit low prices, why not enjoy some of the ones now so popular, especially now that we have them in real quantity, at moderate prices.

We always plant our Hemerocallis in the Fall. Right now we are busy lifting, dividing and resetting. And we offer these strong divisions, just such as many have seen flowering in our fields this summer, from last Fall's (1936) planting, at new low prices. Buy them now, and enjoy them next summer.

- AMARYLLIS. Large golden yellow flowers, slightly deeper in the throat. Petals recurved. 3'. July, early August. 50¢ each; 10--\$4.
- ANNA BETSCHER. Deep orange, touched bronze. 3'. July. 50¢; 10--\$4.
- BAY STATE. Large deep yellow blooms, with fluted petals. A very persistent bloomer. Much liked. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.00.
- CALYPSO. Large clear lemon yellow. Opens at night. July. 35¢ each \$3.00 for 10; 100 for \$25.00.
- CISSIE GIUSEPPI. Deep coppery rose, red and green, outside. \$1.50
- CRESSIDA. Beautiful flower of deep orange, with a reddish band on the petals. July-August. 75¢ each; 10 for \$6.00.
- D. D. WYMAN. Golden yellow, splashed tawny red. July-Aug. 50¢ each.
- DR. REGEL. Pure orange yellow, 2' high. May. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.
- FLAVINA. A charming and dainty little flower, only 18" high. A fine rockery sort. Bright lemon yellow. May-June. \$1.00 each
- FULVA MACULATA. Soft yellow and burnished copper, with a decided pink tone at the center. Blooms from July to September. Will grow 4' tall, and always attracts attention. 50¢ each; 10--\$4.
- GEM. A June bloomer. Rich deep orange. New. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.
- GEORGE YELD. Large open flowers of rich orange and orange-scarlet. Stiff erect stems, 3-4' high. July-August. 75¢ each.
- GOLCONDA. Chrome yellow, to 4' high, in July-August. 50¢ each.
- GOLD DUST. Empire yellow flowers. A fine early low sort (2'), to use for massing in dense shade. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00; 25 or more at 18¢ each.
- GOLDEN BELL. Large fragrant flowers of soft apricot yellow, with a deeper throat. Fluted petals. August. 3'. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.
- GOLDEN DREAM. Betscher's best deep golden yellow. July. \$1.00.
- GOLDENI. Deep golden yellow in early July. 3'. Very floriferous easily grown, splendid for mass in shade. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.
- GYPSY. Orange yellow, overlaid with a reddish bronze, that is distinct, and really suggests the name. July. 50¢ each.
- HYPERION. Large waxy flowers of soft canary-yellow. Surpasses all in size, form, color, and substance. In 1931, given the Award of Merit of the R. H. S. \$1.00 each.
- J. A. CRAWFORD. One of the best apricot yellows. 4'. July. 50¢ ea.
- LEMONA. Pale lemon yellow, very lovely. 3' July-Aug. 35¢ each.

HEMEROCALLIS, -continued.

LOVETT'S LEMON. A fine pale yellow, called 'the largest flowered sort of its color. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.00.

MODESTY. Large pale yellow self colored bloom, with a raised midrib, on the reflexed petals. June-July. 3'. 50¢ each.

MRS. A. H. AUSTIN. Large deep golden yellow flowers. 3' tall in July and August. Especially fine. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.00.

MRS. W. H. WYMAN. Consistently the latest flowering sort we have and a favorite with all visitors. Pale glistening yellow, on 3/4' stems, opening in late July, and thru August. A good vigorous plant, that flowers freely. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.00.

OLIF. A true, even yellow, very pleasing. One of the May and June flowering sorts, that we particularly like. 50¢ each; 10--\$4.

OPHIR. Large golden yellow sort, opening in August. \$1.00 each.

RADIANT. Clear pure orange. This variety ranks with Hyperion, and has the coveted Award of Merit of the R. H. S. The blooms open several at a time, instead of one as is apt to be the case, and a clump presents much more of bloom than one expects of the Daylily. The flowers are open trumpets, held erect, so that the color has full value. Late July and August. 4'. 75¢ each; 10 for \$6.00.

ROYAL. A fragrant golden yellow sort, of Japanese origin. 3' tall, in June and July. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.00.

SIR THOMAS POSTER. Large apricot yellow flowers, with ruffled petals. 3', in June and July. \$1.50 each

SOVEREIGN. An orange yellow sort, the flowers held erect on stiff, stubby stems, above heavy foliage. Half the perianth segments are bronze outside, giving the open flowers a two toned effect. It is very floriferous, increases rapidly, and is fine for edging paths in shade. Late June. 3'. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00.

VESTA. Deep orange yellow, lightly flushed with orange red. A glistening sheen, over all. 2', in July-August. \$2.00 each.

VISCOUNTESS BRIG. Grows well over 4' high, the tall stems well branched, and carrying many moderately large erect flowers. The color is a soft silvery yellow, over which is a pale coppery rose. Very distinctly different from any other we have seen. July to September, with us. \$2.50 each.

WAT-FIN. Uniform cadmium yellow, with the outer half of the petal, overlaid with fulvous red. Large broad petals. 3'. Entirely different, and striking. July-August. \$2.00 each.

WINSLOW. A pale creamy yellow, of appealing beauty. Fragrant and early, it comes in June and July, and pleased all early visitors. 50¢ each; 10 for \$4.00; 100 for \$35.00.

Remember, all the above prices are for strong divisions, usually with but one strong stem. ALL PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY, except 10% additional is required West of the Mississippi. *****

LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA.

The hardy Maryllis, with its pink flowers on 2' stems, but without foliage at blossoming time, is an ideal plant to use with Hemerocallis, especially in partial shade. It is charming, different, and when planted with the early Daylilies, gives them the semblance of another and different blooming. It will stay undisturbed in the ground for years. We offer strong bulbs, which are now flowering (August). \$1.00 each.

THE 'IF' IN FALL PLANTING.

Now this moist condition of the soil may work the same way with plants. Unless they are planted early enough to become thoroughly rooted, they too will be thrown out by the frost action. Or, in another way we see its harm. Take Mertensia, or Trillium or any of the native roots, that are so reliably hardy, and found on every surrounding hillside. Planted in time to be well rooted (for all throw out fine feeding roots), they never suffer. But planted late, in soil filled with water, and they will rot, even before winter sets in. It would appear that they need slightly warmer soil than do Tulips and Lilies, to induce rapid rooting. No doubt the same effect would be noted on many plants such as Delphinium, if planted so late as to make no new root action, even tho they were not heaved out by freezing.

Now, we have had experience of another soil--in fact of many others in this vicinity, for often they vary within the hundred yards, here in the Champlain Valley. There are soils so dry in September as to be better planted in, well after the first rains come, unless of course one can give plenty of water. And on one soil that we have, a sharp clay loam, mixed with sand and well drained, we planted a good sized garden in October, and laid sod as well, and tho it froze shortly after, we had not even one percent of loss, come spring.

Another condition that scarcely need be mentioned, is the fact that we here anticipate a severe winter, with deeply frozen ground, and usually good snow covering. In spite of that, we always cover thoroughly, all newly set work, or wet soils. But in milder sections, where there will not be the severe freezing, and may even be growth during the winter, fall planting has another side. One large firm of our acquaintance, buying many thousands of mature plants in fall, for the spring demand, specified delivery in December, and having thus obtained a thoroughly ripened and mature plant, with all food stored in the root, were able to make of their planting only a sort of 'healing-in' with the best of results. Plants set under such conditions may make a little root growth in mid-winter, if the weather is mild, and in spring they get under way far faster than even the earliest spring set plant can do. We here, have found that Phlox seem to prefer handling in this way, and we often recommend it. But of course, we choose our best drained soils and cover promptly, to prevent heaving.

Variations in temperature, caused by nearness to the ocean or large lakes, or the logical variation of the distance between the garden and the Pole, are too obvious to need mentioning. But they are all a part of the knowledge necessary to success, -whether you plant in Spring, or in Fall.

JUST WHEN IS A PLANT RELIABLY HARDY?

One conclusion to be drawn from the preceding article, is that success in over-wintering a plant, newly set, or other wise, is a matter not entirely to be had by purchasing 'hardy' plants. No one will deny that there are tender plants--for instance, the Snapdragon is a perennial, and does sometimes live thro a winter outdoors, but that doesn't make it reliably hardy, nor will growing it in Vermont, make it so. But, on the other hand, there are plants reliably hardy, that we have never been able to winter successfully here, or at least not without every precaution. If you will take the March Gossip, you will see that neither Armeria nor Scabiosa are represented by any varieties in it--not that we cannot grow them, but that we do not grow them successfully, and are therefore not able to surely send out a lusty plant in spring. Yet of some things that are hardy here, we should not hesitate to purchase needed plants from any section of the country, provided we could put them in a suitable location and get them well established and ripened, before the ordeal of winter arrived. Hardiness is a relative matter entirely. In fact, some plants that flourish here, may die out in Virginia, since the prolonged summer period, destroys their vitality--and may we add that not all the growing of them in Vermont, or at the North Pole, would overcome that tendency, any more than we can hope to grow Palms, here.

Summer and winter temperatures,--soil reactions and moisture conditions, all bear directly on the question of the hardiness of the plant. Rather than saying that a plant is reliably hardy here, we like to say, 'It will successfully over-winter here'. If you know that it will do so for you, then spring or fall planting should produce equal results, save that the fall planting undoubtedly gives the best flowers the succeeding year. If you do not know that it will generally over-winter under your conditions, we suggest experience, as not always a dear teacher. If you know that it will not, the plant is certainly not reliably hardy for you until you have solved the difficulty. Perhaps these notes will help.

Recently we read an article in a trade paper dealing with satisfactory plants for the general trade to handle. Most of them we grew. But we never finished the article. If the gardeners of this country are so unskilled, as to make the only satisfactory plants to be sold them, things like Sedum sarmentosum; Veronica rupestris; and Golden Glow.--then it is time we gave up our profession of plantsmen. What we really need are more people to grow more things that need care,--not more things that anyone can grow!

TROLLIUS.

Hybrid Trollius do not present the varied colors and form of bloom, to be found in Peonies, or Iris. In fact, it is only when the entire list we have are to be seen growing in a small area, in quantities of several hundred or more of a kind that real differences can be noted. But they do exist. Every sort we have was originally selected in some one of the good European nurseries, by a skilled observer, and was picked for some point of superiority. None originated here. But the list grows too large, and we expect that next season will see it cut in half, at least. Last call for some of these sorts.

CANARY BIRD. The best and strongest, bright yellow, we have. It is quite early, and is now in full bloom again.

EARLIEST OF ALL. Another bright orange yellow, very early. Good.

ELMOR. Much paler yellow, with fine dark green glossy foliage.

EMPIRE DAY. Light orange yellow, early. A fine English sort.

EUROPEUS. Soft yellow, with glossy foliage. The true variety.

EXCELSIOR. A strong plant, with orange-red flowers, in quantity.

FIRE GLOBE. Bright orange, semi-double flowers. Very bright.

FIRST LANCERS. Large, deep orange flowers. A strong plant. New.

GOLDEN GLEAM. Exceptionally fine golden yellow sort.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Late, tall sort, with bright orange flowers. This has superseded our old variety sinensis. June and July.

HERBERT ASQUITH. Fiery orange flowers, very early. 35¢ each.

HIS MAJESTY. Very round, pure orange yellow flowers. Not tall.

LICHTBALL. Extra large globe shaped, orange yellow flowers.

LODDIGESI. Close round golden yellow flowers. A choice sort.

METEOR. Very bright, medium sized, orange flowers. Showy.

ORANGE PRINCESS. Extra deep orange. Very free flowering. The only American variety we have, so far as we know.

SALAMANDER. Tall and late, with fine orange flowers.

We always reset our Trollius in the Fall. It results in the finest spring blooms. All heavy one year old plants. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00; 100 for \$18.00, except as noted. Not less than 5 at the 10 rate, and 25 at the 100 rate, and all of the same sort.

POPPIES.

We now have left, the following Poppies, in dormant 1-yr. old field grown plants. Descriptions in the July Gossip. All at 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00, except as noted.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 48 Apricot Queen | 13 Lord Lambourne |
| 62 Cerise Beauty | 150 Lulu A. Neeley, 35¢ each, 10-\$3. |
| 26 Delicata | 6 Magnificus, \$1.00 each. |
| 10 Flanders Fields | 75 Mrs. Perry. |
| 30 Glowing Embers, 50¢ each. | 6 Mrs. Stobart, \$1.00 each. |
| 82 Gold of Ophir, \$1.00 each. | 5 Negrillon, \$1.00 each. |
| 93 Jeanne Mawson | 10 Perry's White, 35¢ each. |
| 55 Joyce. | 36 Princess Ena |
| 70 Julia Buck, 50¢ each. | 10 Rose Beauty, \$1.00 each. |
| 20 Lightness, 50¢ each | 49 Silver Blick |
| 20 May Queen. | 70 Spotless |

EARLY NEXT SPRING--

AT THE END OF SUMMER.

you'll either wish you had planted the following, or else you will be thanking us for telling you about them.

DORONICUMS.

CAUCASICUM. This Leopard's Bane grows to three feet high, with large single daisy like flowers of a bright yellow. It is among the first things we have that can be cut with a good stem, and is doubly welcome for that reason. 25¢ each; 10-~~\$2~~.

CORDIFOLIUM. This grows only about a foot high, with a cluster of yellow daisies in a flat head. It is very early, the foliage is good all summer, and it is a splendid rockery plant. Properly, we believe that this should be *D. clusii*, but our correction of it in the spring Gossip, brought many letters from buyers, who preferred the older name, we had used. It's good anyway. Virginia likes it very much. 25¢ each; 10-~~\$2.00~~.

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDEFLORA.

This plant looks much like Forget-me-not, when in flower, before the leaves attain size, but after flowering is done, the foliage becomes large clumps of dark luxuriant green, and is attractive all summer. The blue's the thing, tho. 25¢ each; 10-~~\$2~~.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA.

Before the leaves appear, the arching stems of the Virginia Cowslip appear, and rise to some two feet, to end in a cluster of pendant bells, blue and pink. There is no finer woodland native, especially if the spot they fill can be covered in summer with foliage, as of the *Anchusa* above, and undisturbed. They like a little shade, and a cool damp spot, that is not too wet in winter, is best. Fine roots, - 25¢ each; 5 for \$1.00; 10-~~\$2~~.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS.

The Bleeding Heart has been praised many times in these pages. Particularly happy here, we grow it in thousand lots, and seem always to have it in bloom, - it is flowering now, on young plants. Used under an old apple tree, it is particularly fine. You'll want some next spring, and now is the time to attend to it. Clumps, 3 to 5 buds. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

PRIMULA PRIMROSE LODGE.

If you want bright color, this hybrid Polyanthus will give it to you. It is very easily grown, especially on heavy soil, and it flowers profusely, the red-purple or deep crimson (as you prefer) flowers in an umbel, on a 6" stem. The color is a matter of taste, and some do not like it. But the foliage is much better than that of the *Polyanthus*, and it is fine for a foliage edging, that can't grow too high. 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.

VIOLAS.

We shall have fine young plants of JERSEY GEM; MAGGIE MOTT; MOSELEY PERFECTION; and ROYAL GEM, to offer in September, all at 15¢ each; 10 for \$1.25.

And good clumps, field grown of the following fragrant Violets, COMMON BLUE; COMMON WHITE; CHARM (white, suffused blue); ROSINA. All at 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

ASTER, STAR OF WARTBURG.

This is the newest of the Alpine Aster types, and tho it is much taller and stronger growing with us, and later (flowering in July), it was a glorious thing, the flowers of an indescribable blue, on stems 2' high, and 3" across the bloom. We have a small lot of good young plants at 25¢ each; 10 for \$2.00.

It is still too soon to definitely say what the summer has shown us. As this is written, *Helenium Chippersfield Orange* is just showing color, and we are confirmed in our judgment of it. To be sure, it is at its best in a mass, and at a little distance. But it is a different shade, in this group. *Coreopsis Golden Giant*, tho fragrant, has not given us the large blooms that gave it its name. But perhaps older and better established plants will do better. Several have spoken well of it.

Our main bed of *Campanula Blue Spire* was a sheet of blue for weeks. The heavy plants were rather crowded, and while the growth was stiff and erect, as usual, there was not the opportunity for the branching habit that gives it its spire like form. Summer Skies flowered well, but needs to be in a mass, to give the best color effect so we think that you, and we as well, will find it better again, next year. We have the true *Telham Beauty*, with extremely large single flowers. But at present our new lot of plants propagated from the old bed, look badly from hot weather, and we doubt that we can offer it next year.

Pyrethrum Eileen May Robinson, sold its flowers for several times more than any other variety of Painted Daisy, in one of the large Eastern Flower Markets. It was even mentioned in the market report in our trade paper, tho not by name. In addition to this fine sort, we now have the following *Pyrethrum*, - Brilliant; Buckeye; Florence Shadley; Miami Queen; Mrs. D.C. Bliss; Trojan; and Victoria. All in good quantity, and if the growth is satisfactory we shall be able to offer them next year.

Early in the spring, we flowered a new *Viola*, a hybrid between *V. jooi* and *V. macroceras*, with light rosy pink flowers, that we are sure will be a sensation when we can disseminate it. While it flowers only once, it is a grand show at that time, and the foliage is so fine, that it is worth while all summer. As yet, not named.

Hemerocallis were by all means the most interesting feature of the summer. All our sorts were brought together in small lots of 25, so that they could be compared. It is impossible to describe the many varied forms of these plants. One has to see them, and since they can't be kept and exhibited so successfully as *Peonies*, the only way is to visit a grower. On the other hand, we cut them all summer, and in many cases, had them in the house for a week or more. We have obtained *fulva rosea* which really is rose. And we have been particularly pleased this summer with *Bagdad*; *E.A. Bowles*; *Gypsy*; *Hyperion*; *Radiant*; and *Viscountess Byng*.

BARGAINS.

For the past few years, bargains of all sorts have been plentiful. Even in plants there have been offerings. We had a one cent sale, and again last year we had to move a field of Peonies, and we offered the surplus divisions at low prices. To our dismay, more than a few letters this season, particularly since the July Gossip was mailed, have mentioned those bargains and asked if there were to be more of them.

Now we won't set ourselves up as prophets. There will always be those who will reduce prices to obtain trade, and will do so without reason. In the case of our two offerings, one was due to over-supply (the one cent sale) due to lack of demand. No one can really hope for similar conditions to come again, for when we were not able to sell our plants, there were those who could not even buy necessities. The other was due to natural increase, and in part to poor demand in the natural channels for disposing of such surplus. Then too, for varied reasons, we can produce plants at very moderate cost, when the proper ratio of production and sale can be maintained. But for those who will sell at less than the cost of production all right thinking persons can have no sympathy, when disaster overtakes them.

What we set out to say was that in our opinion, this and many another 1937 Fall Catalogue, are really Bargain Lists. We do not believe that the present price levels for many things that we offer can be much longer maintained. Costs are mounting, but that is not the real reason, as we see it. In the face of a renewed demand, there are certainly not enough of many plants to go around. Some things can be grown quickly and cheaply, and will be. But the really choice plants, that depend on skilled propagation methods, and in many cases on adequate stocks to permit production in quantity, are sure to be so quickly diffused as to make it impossible for any one firm to have a real quantity. Take Poppies for instance. A thousand may be grown from one seed-pod, yet if it is a special sort, a good root may yield ten new plants, in a year of time.

From England and Holland comes word of great shortages in Tulips, due to a poor season, and greatly increased demand. To what extent the shortage will be felt this fall, we cannot say. But if full quantities are sold this year, when stocks are small then the available crops next year will be small, too. This is shop-talk, -the sort of Gossip that we who trade in plants indulge in, when we meet. But the facts we present are authentic, -the rest but a matter of Economics.

Bargains or not, we sell good plants at fair prices.

OUR FALL BARGAIN LIST.

Here is a Bargain List to whet your desires, and deplete your pocketbook. It is based on quantity--we have a quantity of the plants offered, beyond our present need; and if you want a bargain, you must buy in quantity. We will not sell less than the specified quantity of any item, at the rate asked. But we will sell as many as you may wish, at this rate. ALL PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY, as do all prices in this and our other Gossips. West of the Mississippi, please add 10% to cover additional costs.

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- ASPARAGUS, The Washington Rust-proof variety; 100 for \$1.50.
 - ACONITUM NAPELLUS, Sparks Variety; 25 for \$3.75.
 - ACTAEA, Red or White Baneberry; five each color; 10 for \$1.75.
 - ANEMONE PULSATILLA ALBA, White Pasqueflower; 25 for \$3.75.
 - ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA, Butterfly Weed; 25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$12.50.
 - ASTILBE, Herbaceous Spirea, choice sorts; 10 (mixed) for \$2.75.
 - CAMASSIA QUAMASH, Dark blue Camass; 25 for \$2.00.
 - CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Lily of the Valley; 25 for \$2.00.
 - CORYDALIS BULBUSA, Pink Dutchman's Breeches; 25 for \$3.75.
 - DICENTRA FORMOSA, Plumy Bleedingheart; 25 for \$3.75.
 - GEUM HELDREICHI SPL. Orange Avens; 10 for \$1.50.
 - LIATRIS SCARIOSA, Gayfeather; 25 for \$3.75.
 - LILIUM AMABILE, The Lovely Lily; 25 for \$3.75.
 - LILIUM CALLOSUM; 25 for \$3.00.
 - LILIUM REGALE, The Regal Lily, 4/6"; 25 for \$4.00; 100 for \$15.00.
 - LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM, The Coral Lily; 25 for \$2.00; 100 for \$7.00.
 - LILIUM. TEN. GOLDEN GLEAM, Golden Coral Lily; 25 for \$4.00.
 - TROLLIUS CANARY BIRD; 25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$12.50.
 - TROLLIUS EARLIEST OF ALL; 25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$12.50.
 - TROLLIUS EUROPEUS; 25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$12.50.
 - TROLLIUS LICHTBALL; 25 for \$3.75; 100 for \$12.50.
 - VIOLA ODORATA, Sweet Blue and Sweet White; 50 (25 each) -- \$7.50.
 - VIOLA ODORATA, Rosina (pink) and Charm; 50 (25 each) for \$8.00.
 - VIOLA TRICOLOR, Pansies, our finest strain; 25 for \$1.25
 - MYOSOTIS, Forget-me-not; 100 (seedlings) \$1.25.
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GARDENSIDE NURSERIES, INC.

SHELBURNE, VERMONT