

It is little wonder then that when the gardener tries to bring together lilies from this wide range of climate and habitat that conditions are not always suitable for all.

Most species of lilies do not have common names that are distinctive. A few kinds like the Madonna Lily (*L. candidum*) and the Tiger Lily (*L. tigrinum*) are well known. Adequate designation of most of the others, however, requires the use of the Latin names and anyone really interested in lilies should accept the slight task of becoming familiar with these.

The many species and varieties of lilies fall into several natural groups according to the nature of the flowers and their growth habit. Within the genus *Lilium* two sub-genera are recognized. One includes the cordate leaved lilies (*Cardiocrinum*) with only two species, neither of which are grown to advantage in American gardens. The most striking is *L. giganteum*, the giant lily of Himalaya. The other sub-genus includes the true lilies (*Eulirion*). This sub-genus is further divided into 4 main groups—(1) the trumpet lilies (*Leucolirion*), including the familiar *L. regale* and the Madonna Lilies. (2) the bowl-shaped lilies (*Archelirion*) including only the Gold-banded Lily of Japan—*L. auratum*. (3) The up-right flowered lilies (*Pseudolirium*) including the candlestick lilies and many of the common garden hybrid types of the Umbellatum-elegans group. (4) The Turkscap lilies (*Martagon*). In this group are most of the North American sorts such as *L. superbum* and other common garden plants such as the Tiger lilies and *L. Martagon*. Of course, it is impossible to consider this great genus in any detail in this BULLETIN and attention will be given only to the more readily available and easily grown sorts.

PROPAGATION

Few plants are capable of being propagated more easily and by more methods than are lilies. If bulbs are favorably located in the garden they increase naturally by division of the main bulb. This is particularly true of such sorts as the Madonna lilies, *L. Hansonii* and especially *L. pardalinum*. Some kinds, notably *L. Willmottiae*, *L. Davidii* and *L. Wallacei* send out underground stolons which form bulblets at some distance from the mother bulb. On the other hand, some other kinds may multiply very slowly as for example, *L. Brownii*. As a matter of fact, with most species a good indication of whether or not lilies are in a favorable position in the garden with congenial soil and drainage is their capacity to increase from bulb division. Under unfavorable conditions even if disease is not a factor bulbs become gradually smaller and the plant disappears.

Another important source of bulb increase in the garden are the bulblets which form at the base of the stem just under the surface of the ground, on nearly all species, particularly those which are planted deep. These small bulbs can be dug out in the fall and replanted, and with many kinds will produce flowering bulbs within two years. This natural tendency to form bulblets at the base of the stem may be taken advantage of with practically all species of lilies by jerking out the stems shortly after blooming and heeling them in for the rest of the season. The stems with the leaves upon them are jerked from the bulbs with a twisting motion and the lower third buried in well drained