

soil. If many stems are to be handled in this way they can be put in a trench at a 45 degree angle. One layer of stems is covered with several inches of soil and another layer of stems placed on top of these and in turn covered with soil. Bulblets in large numbers will form on the buried part of the stem. In the fall when the tops have withered, the base of the stems can be dug out, separated from the tops and planted in nursery rows or in beds. The stem bases with the small bulblets attached should be buried about two inches deep. After growing one season, the small bulblets can be dug up and replanted in spaced rows or beds.

Small bulbils are produced on the stems of a few species in the axils of the leaves throughout the length of the stalk. *L. tigrinum* is a common example of such bulbil production. In the same class are *L. bulbiferum*, *L. Sargentiae* and *L. myriophyllum* (sulphureum). The bulbils are collected just before they are ready to fall from the plant and planted out in nursery rows or frames at once. They will usually send up leaves and grow into blooming plants in 2 or 3 years. The gardener should realize that such bulbils will carry mosaic if the parent plant has mosaic.

Another important means of increasing lily stocks very rapidly is by the use of scales. For scaling the bulbs are dug as the last flowers are fading and the outer scales removed by breaking them off the basal plate. The mother bulb may be reduced to about one-half the original number of scales and then replanted in the garden where it will recover and bloom again. The scales may then be planted out in some friable sandy soil in a well drained position. Placing them in a somewhat raised Dutch bed may be an advantage. The scales are planted in rows buried base down concave side up about an inch to an inch and a half deep. The beds should not be watered during the first few weeks after planting and excessive moisture may cause the scales to rot. Small bulblets will form at the base of the scale, usually two to a scale. The beds should be mulched during the winter to prevent frost damage. They can be grown on during the following season at which time the small bulbs may be nearly an inch in diameter and can either be left there for an additional season or planted in the garden. The time required for scale bulblets to reach flowering size depends upon the species. With many sorts blooms can be expected in the third season after scaling. Bulbs may also be scaled in the fall and the scales held over winter buried in sand that is barely moist in a storage or root cellar. In the spring the scales with the small bulbs attached can be planted in the outdoor beds.

Growing lilies from seed has many advantages because seedlings are free from mosaic. The time required to produce bulbs of blooming size from seeds varies greatly with the species. Some kinds such as the Formosa Lily (*L. formosanum*), and the Easter Lilies may be brought to flower from seed 15 to 18 months after sowing. A few require a much longer time, so long in fact, that it is usually not practical to attempt growing them. *L. giganteum*, *L. Martagon* and *L. monadelphum* are of this class. Although this advice is sound, it may be ignored by all good gardeners. For the most part raising lilies from seed is not difficult if a few essential practices are observed. These are (1) a suitable soil mixture, (2) adequate and continuous moisture supply at least until the plants are well started, (3) partial shade to protect the young plants