

end of the first or second growing season depending on the species, the bulblets should be moved from the flats or seed bed and planted either in nursery rows or Dutch beds in well prepared soil. In the beds the bulbs may be planted about 2 inches deep spaced 4-6 inches apart in the rows with rows 8 to 10 inches apart. Transplanting from the seed bed may be done either in the fall or in the very early spring. It is possible to handle the plants when they are not dormant if care is used not to bruise the roots and leaves. After growing in the nursery beds for one or two seasons the bulbs are large enough to transplant to their permanent positions in the garden. In any case the nursery beds should be mulched during the winter to prevent damage to the bulbs from cold and particularly from heaving out of the soil by freezing and thawing.

With the species of lilies which do not send up a green leaf the first year Mr. G. L. Slate has devised a method which saves time and trouble. The seeds are planted in the spring in flats and these are stacked up in the cellar until late October. Flats would then be moved out doors in frames or in some protected place where they are mulched and left for the winter. In the spring leaves will appear above ground. From this stage on the growing of seedlings is the same as described for other species which send up leaves the first season. With *L. candidum* and other species which mature seed early (late August), a year's time may be gained by sowing the seeds as soon as they are ripe and stacking the flats in the cellar until late October. Some of the kinds of lilies which do not send up a leaf the first year of planting are *L. auratum*, *L. speciosum*, *L. Martagon*, *L. canadense*, *L. superbum* and, in fact, most of the American lilies.

CULTURE

Probably the culture of few plants is surrounded with so much misinformation as the growing of lilies. This is in part due to the fact that some kinds of lilies are difficult to grow and have special requirements. Most of the difficulties encountered, however, in the growing of lilies are related to disease, particularly mosaic and botrytis, and to heavy soils and poor drainage. Throughout lily literature there are many statements as to the necessity of ground covers and especially prepared soils and other details of management which are claimed to be essential. As a matter of fact, the majority of lilies are fairly easy to grow if 3 essential factors are provided. One of these is mosaic-free bulbs, another good under-drainage down to a depth of 18 inches or more, and third, a friable soil which permits the quick passage of water and good aeration.

In obtaining mosaic-free bulbs the grower is confronted with a very real problem. Bulbs collected from the wild of both American and Asiatic lilies are free from mosaic. These are only a small fraction of the bulbs sold. Although there are some nurseries which give attention to growing mosaic-free stock and can assure the purchaser of healthy bulbs, at the present time, most nurserymen are not well informed on mosaic and its causes and do not use practices which are conducive to producing disease-free stock. The would-be purchaser of bulbs certainly should give preference to nurserymen who indicate that they are informed regarding mosaic and who, either by isolation of their plantings or the production of seedlings may give some assurance of cutting