

the diseases will present. Do this by planting those species which are to be relatively tolerant of the virus or which escape infection. In the first group are the species *L. candidum*, \times *testaceum*, *tigrinum*, *Sargentiae* and its hybrids, *regale*, *myriophyllum* (sulphureum), the *Elegans* and *Umbellatum* groups, *speciosum*, and a number of other species. These lilies will apparently give fair results even though they are infected with virus. Another group of lilies have been observed under various garden conditions to be moderately free from mosaic even though exposed to it. Among these are *L. Brownii*, *Henryi*, *pumilum*, *amabile*, *Maxwill*, *Grace Marshall* and some of the others of Miss Preston's hybrids. A few species and varieties of lilies seldom, if ever, become infected with mosaic and can be grown in almost any planting. Among them are *L. Martagon* and *Hansonii* including the famous Backhouse hybrids and *L. pardalinum*. Under this plan of "living with mosaic" the gardener would expect to replace bulbs now and then because there is certain to be some spread of the virus and some of the virus combinations will destroy some of the plants. It should be possible, however, to keep a good representation of lily species in the garden from year to year, particularly if a supply of seedlings is grown along for replacement. In such a garden it would be practically impossible to grow the species which are very susceptible to mosaic, and among these are such fine plants as *L. auratum*, *canadense*, *formosanum*, *japonicum*, *rubellum*, *superbum* and a number of others. Of these, *L. auratum* and *formosanum* are particularly liable to infection and immediate destruction.

Under the program which aims to keep lily plantings entirely free from mosaic some progress has already been made in the way of commercial production of virus-free bulbs. Bulb buyers should be willing to pay extra for bulbs which have been raised virus-free, and all encouragement given to the nurserymen for attempting this difficult task. Gardeners can increase their stock of virus-free bulbs by growing their own seedlings which, in general, is not too difficult.

Since there are a number of viruses in lilies which also attack vegetables, it is suggested that lilies not be planted close to the vegetable garden. On the other hand, it has not been definitely demonstrated that viruses other than the tulip virus are spread to lilies from any other plants than lilies.

Another important lily disease is *Botrytis* blight. With some species, notably *L. candidum*, \times *testaceum* and *chalcedonicum*, it may be more important even than mosaic. Under some conditions many other species may become infected depending to a large part upon weather and other environmental conditions. *Botrytis* blight is caused by a fungus (*Botrytis elliptica*—(Burke) Cooke) and has been known for many years. It was first described in England in 1888 where it is known as "The lily disease." It is present in practically all regions of the world where lilies are grown and occurs even on wild lilies, having been observed on *L. canadense* in New York State.

Unlike the mosaic disease it does not remain in the plant tissues from year to year and hence a planting that is affected one year may be quite free from it the next. Being a fungus it is also amenable to control by sprays. The first symptoms of *Botrytis* are small gray or reddish-brown spots on the leaves. These spots may grow to considerable size and by joining together may destroy the whole leaf. In wet weather they have a water-soaked appearance in the