

able. Spraying the foliage with 5/10 per cent ferrous sulfate solution will often correct the situation. If the iron sulfate does not improve the plants 5/10 per cent magnesium sulfate may help.

Limberneck is the name applied to the condition where plants which otherwise are apparently growing thriftily suddenly collapse, wilt and turn brown at a point a few inches below the growing tip. The cause of the trouble is not well understood but it is probably related to poor root development at the base of the bulb. Frosts often cause severe damage to susceptible species such as *L. regale*, *Hansonii*, *Henryi* and some others. The symptoms are gnarled, thickened and distorted foliage and stems. Frost damage has different symptoms depending upon severity of the frost and species involved. Frosted plants are often difficult to distinguish from those affected with mosaic.

#### SELECTIONS

In a bulletin of this scope it is quite impossible to even mention all of the lilies that may be grown in a garden or to point out the various uses for which the different species could be used. Such information is available in the more comprehensive books on lily growing. It is, however, useful to point out some of the more important considerations in the use of lilies in the garden. This great group of plants ranges in color from white through delicate pinks, apricot, yellow, orange and red to nearly black in some of the varieties of *L. Martagon*. Comparatively few are pure white without spotting or other color. Of these *L. candidum* is outstanding. The Easter lily, *L. longiflorum*, is also white inside and out as are some of the forms of *L. japonicum*. Most other white lilies have either a yellow throat inside and the outside of the buds may be more or less tinged with green, brown or pink. *L. regale* combines the satiny whiteness of the outer parts of the petals inside with a yellow throat and a variable strongly tinted outside color of the flower parts. In some forms this may be an attractive shade of pink. *L. Brownii* is a very attractive combination of sheer whiteness within and a dark purplish brown cast outside. This is particularly prominent in the bud.

Pink lilies are relatively few. *L. rubellum*, one of the earliest of all lilies, is a very attractive deep pink. Some forms of *L. japonicum* are also pink. However, there is considerable variation and one buying bulbs expecting them to be pink may be disappointed in that the flowers will be white. The most vigorous and easily grown of the pink spotted lilies is *L. speciosum rubrum* which should be in every garden.

Most of the reds in lilies are somewhat tinted with orange. The coral lily, *L. pumilum*, is a good red, as is *L. chalcedonicum*. Some forms of *L. concolor* are red or scarlet, and at least the outer half of the petals in varieties of *L. canadense*, *pardalinum* and *Humboldtii* are red. These last named for the most part have yellow throats with black or purplish spots.

Pure yellow lilies are relatively rare. Among them are *L. Parryii* and forms of *L. concolor*. Others such as *L. Szovitsianum*, *canadense* and *Hansonii* and forms of *elegans* are mostly spotted in the throat. Recently, a very good unspotted yellow form of *L. amabile* has been introduced.

The orange-red group is one of the largest. This one is typified by *L.*