tigrinum with its brilliant orange-red flowers with dark purple spots. × Maxwill, *Davidii, Maximowiczii* and a large number of others are more or less similar.

× *L. testaceum* is a peculiar apricot shade known as Nankeen Yellow. *L. Batemanniae* is a rich apricot. *L. cernuum* is an odd shade of lilac, somewhat lighter than the almost purple *L. Martagon.* Some of the varieties of *Martagon* such as *cattaniae* and *dalmaticum* are very dark wine-red.

Most lilies are pleasantly fragrant except that some such as *L. auratum* and *regale* are almost over-powering with their perfume. A few, however, have a disagreeable odor, among them *L. amabile* and *Martagon.*

The time of flowering of lily species and varieties ranges through practically the whole season beginning with *L. carniolicum* and *rubellum* shortly after the middle of May in central New York and ending with *L. speciosum* and *formosanum* late in the fall. In the latitude at Ithaca, New York, these late species are often frozen before they have flowered, and it is impossible to mature seed on them in the garden. The lily season reaches its height in late June and early July at which time perhaps 50 species may flower. In late July and early August *L. tigrinum, Henryii* and *auratum* are in bloom.

Special Soils

Although a surprisingly large number of lilies are not at all fastidious as to the soil type and exposure in the garden there are others that are somewhat restricted as to the conditions under which they will succeed. This is to be expected when one considers the tremendous geographical and ecological range under which this great genus is spread. Many of the older books put considerable emphasis upon the acidity of the soil. This, however, does not seem to be important in most cases. In general, it is said that the European lilies, among them *L. candidum, chalcedonicum, Martagon* and some others, thrive best on alkaline soil and that the American lilies such as *L. canadense, superbum* and the Asiatic lilies need acid conditions. This certainly is not strictly true because the American and Asiatic lilies are found growing well in soils which are slightly alkaline or at least only about neutral. A few species, particularly *L. canadense* and *superbum,* show yellowing of the leaves called chlorosis in highly alkaline soils. This can usually be remedied either by mixing acid peat with the soil or by the application of iron sulfate or aluminum sulfate to the surface of the soil at the rate of about ¼ lb. to a sq. yd. This is spread on the soil surface and washed in by the rain.

Shade

A number of lilies are benefited by shade. Among these are *L. Hansonii* and the Backhouse hybrids, also *Martagon* and its various forms. In fact, *L. Hansonii* and sometimes *Henryi* in the bright sun will bleach and burn, making the flowers very unattractive long before they would otherwise wilt. *L. Henryii* and *rubellum* are also shade tolerant, although the former may become somewhat spindling if the shade is too dense. *L. giganteum* is also a woods species. Among the American lilies *L. washingtonianum* naturally grows in thin woodland but *L. superbum* and *canadense* are usually in full sun.