



NORTH
STAR LILY
SOCIETY

NORTH STAR LILY NEWS

University Landscape Arboretum
Box 132-1, Route 1
Chaska, Minnesota 55318

Vol. 1, No. 2

Quarterly Bulletin

April-June, 1968

President

Earl Tesca
935 5th Avenue S.E.
Rochester, Minn. 55901

IT'S LILY PLANNING TIME

by Charles Lampright

(Reprinted from the Minnesota Horticulturist,
August, 1964 issue. Permission granted by
the editor.)

Vice-President

Julius Wadekamper
Shattuck School
Faribault, Minn. 55021

July is the perfect time to plan just what lilies should go into your garden; best, because now the lilies in the garden of the grower nearest you are ablaze with color. You will be impressed by their great variety and beauty. You will see them in all sizes, shapes and colors. Now you will be able to visualize where this one, or that one could best be displayed in your plantings. By August the peak of lily bloom is past, but it is still the "next best" planning time.

Secretary

Mrs. Don C. Morton (Mary)
6227 4th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minn. 55423

Treasurer

Mervin C. Eisel
University of Minnesota
Landscape Arboretum
Route #1, Box 132-1
Chaska, Minnesota 55318

Some years ago lilies were generally considered by gardeners as difficult subjects. However, during the past thirty years careful hybridization and selection has produced lilies which, with minimum care, will thrive in our rigorous climate.

Directors 3 year term -

Dr. Leon C. Snyder
Dept. of Hort. Science
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

The writer considers himself an amateur grower, but hopes that the following suggestions, based on fifteen years of experience in growing and breeding lilies, may be helpful to the beginning lily enthusiast.

Mrs. Ernest Koehler (Louise)
467 Mound Street
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060
2 year term

WHAT TO GROW: For early season bloom of easily adaptable kinds I'd suggest the species Lilium pumilum, commonly called Coral Lily. It comes in scarlet, orange and yellow. Lilium candidum (Madonna lily) is a beautiful lily but one of the most trying for many of us. The hybrids in the Golden Chalice strain, Mega (yellow) and Mountaineer (reddish) are very durable.

Mrs. Joe Clifford (Betty)
7900 Eastwood Drive N.E.
Minneapolis, Minn. 55432
1 year term

In late June and early July the Mid-Century hybrids offer a variety of shades in yellow (Croesus, Destiny and Prosperity), in orange (Harmony), and in red (Enchantment, Sunstar, and Fireflame). Just prededing and merging timewise with the Mid-Century hybrids are the L. martagon varieties of album and dalmaticum. They are white and red-purple. Breeding the Martagons with L. hansonii has produced a multicolored mixture

Editor

Mrs. Joe Clifford
(address noted above)
Ass't. Mervin C. Eisel
(address noted above)

(cont'd on p2)

of lilies having tall spires of hanging bell-like flowers known under a number of names of strains including the Backhouse hybrids and the Paisley hybrids.

Along, too, with the Mid-Centuries one finds the familiar L. regale, followed shortly by the L. centifolium hybrids and then quickly by the many varieties of Aurelian hybrids. In solid whites, greens, creams, gold, apricot and pinks and in pleasing combinations of these colors, the Aurelians put on a tremendous display. One can have a wide range of flower shapes from almost straight trumpet to bowl shaped or widely flaring forms using just the Aurelian strains.

The Patterson type hybrids, also blooming in June and early July, are particularly well-suited to Minnesota. The original forms bred by Dr. C. F. Patterson of the University of Saskatchewan involve the hardy lilies L. cernuum, L. wilmutiae, and L. tigrinum. They have small turkscape-shape flowers in pink, rose and cream shades. They are most tolerant of heat and drought. Some of us have used Dr. Patterson's lilies as parents and with them have obtained selections with additional colors, shapes and increased size. A few of his crosses are: Apricot Glow, Burnished Rose, Edith Cecilia (pink), Jasper, Lemon Queen, Orchid Queen, Pink Charm, Rosalind (pink), White Gold, and White Princess.

Also especially adapted to our area are what is known in the trade as yellow tiger hybrids. These have outward and upward facing (yellow with dark spots) blooms on strong stems. They really highlight a garden.

Blooming in late July and August are the various Havemeyer hybrids with their white to apricot shaded wide open or reflexed blooms. These are hardy and attractive.

Blooming at about the same time as the Havemeyer hybrids are L. auratum, L. speciosum and their varieties and hybrids. While these are some of the most beautiful lilies they seem happiest in areas such as the warmer sections of Oregon and Washington. They definitely are not "sure-fire" for us here. By growing these from seed and selecting the sturdiest forms some of us have been able to grow these for a number of years. However, we still have a lot to learn about this group.

I have not named particular forms of either the Aurelian or Havemeyer hybrids as I believe the Minnesota growers who have bred these lilies now have as colorful a group as can be purchased anywhere. In addition, they are better adapted to our climate.

Using many of the above-mentioned lilies and others, Minnesota growers have produced a wide range of as yet unnamed lilies which are well acclimated to our area. The following have lilies on display in their gardens; some of them will be willing to sell lilies to you: Mr. Art Cook, Minneapolis; Mr. R. F. Dean, Blue Earth; Mr. Ervin Dærr, New Ulm; Mr. David W. Goddard, Elk River; Mrs. Susy Johnson, Verdi; Mrs. Ernest Koehler, Owatonna; Mr. Charles Lampright, St. Paul; Mrs. Donald C. Morton, Minneapolis; Mr. Arnold Oistad, Rochester; Mr. W. C. Pless, Austin; Mr. Earl Tesca, Rochester.

Lilies will grow in any soil that is well drained and well supplied with organic matter-such as you would choose for growing vegetables, annuals and perennials. A good general rule is to plant so that the top of the bulb is below the soil surface to a depth equal to two and half times the bulb diameter. A better rule is to ask your Minnesota grower for particulars. Lilies appreciate

cool feet, so plant low growing annuals or perennials to shade the ground or use mulches such as peatmoss or ground cornicobs.

The best time to transplant a lily bulb is when the plant is in full bloom. At this time the lily's new owner can see exactly what he is doing and what he is getting. Thus, he can fit it into the color scheme of his garden and also enjoy the remainder of its blooming period. Moved at this time the bulb continues its growth and anchors itself firmly in its new home. Thus anchored it can best withstand the severe stresses of winter and spring's alternate freezing and thawing.

Bulbs purchased from out-of-state growers usually come late in the fall or in early winter in a semi-dormant stage. They can not then put out anchoring roots but remain in the cold ground fully subjected to the stresses mentioned. If the bulb does not die, frequently it is injured so that it can only limp along in its growth the following year.

Bulbs purchased from out-of-state we believe will have a better chance to survive if kept in cold storage all winter and planted out the following spring when the ground has warmed. We keep the bulbs in moisture-tight plastic bags containing material such as sphagnum moss in a barely damp condition. The bags are placed in a container with an insulation material such as perlite or vermiculite, and the container placed in a cold storage room where the temperature during winter ranges down below zero.

If you really want to be selective in your choice of lilies, visit your grower next July. If you can't wait that long to get started, visit him now to see what is still in bloom and ask his help in planning your lily additions. Should you decide you'd like to join us in breeding and selecting your own lily varieties you couldn't find a better person to discuss the procedure with than your nearby grower.

If you are interested in lilies you will find the yearbook and the bulletins of the North American Lily Society, Inc. worth much more than the annual membership fee of \$5. Send your fee to Mr. Fred Abbey, Executive Secretary, The North American Lily Society, North Ferrisburg, Vermont 05473.

NOW HISTORY

The North Star Lily Society's first winter-educational dinner meeting, held March 1, 1968, in south Minneapolis, can now be put on record as having been a very worthwhile endeavor and a big success.

Our thanks go to Dr. Snyder and Mervin Eisel for planning the program; to Dr. Cecil Stushnoff and Dr. Peter D. Ascher for their enlightening talks; to Mary Morton for making the dinner arrangements and showing the new collection of eighty color slides given to our society by Mr. Jan de Graaff, Gresham, Oregon; and to those members who brought their own slides.

In particular, we thank each person who made the effort of coming to the meeting, without you the program could not have been effectively carried out. Those of you who could not make it should plan to try to come next time. You will find it worth your while. Even the weatherman cooperated! It felt a bit like spring that evening.

N.S.L.S. MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE

The set of eighty color slides from Mr. de Graaff may be sent out on loan to any member wishing to show them to garden clubs or other interested groups. There will be no charge for the use of the slides. Borrowers should, however, pay the postage and insurance both ways. Return them as soon as you are finished.

If interested, contact: Mrs. Don C. Morton, 6227 Fourth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LILY SOCIETY SHOW AND MEETING

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 5, 6, 7, 1968

Plans for the Philadelphia Show are well along. Although the show will officially open at noon on July 5, entries may be placed from 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., on Thursday, July 4, and from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. on Friday, July 5.

A number of tours are planned including a tour of two of the area's finest gardens; that of Mr. John Thouron and Mr. H. F. DuPont. Both of these gardens feature lilies as an important part of their summer bloom (see the RHS Lily Year-book, 1967).

Longwood Gardens, perhaps the most renowned garden in the area, will be the object of a separate tour on July 4. This tour will be held only if there are enough advance reservations to make chartering a bus feasible. In addition, a walking tour of the nearby Independence Hall area is planned.

If you are interested, please notify Mr. W. F. Happich, Program Chairman, 609 Linda Vista Avenue, Jenkintown, Pennsylvania 19046.

From: Vol. 21, No. 3, Dec., 1967, Quarterly Bulletin, The North American Lily Society, Inc.

Behind every successful man - is a sixteen hour day. Thinking - and just a little more - and longer effort are often the key.

LILY NAMES

Earl Tesca

Names can be a bit puzzling to those who are just starting to get acquainted with lilies. To start with, there is a long list of plants that have been called some kind of lilies, but really belong to other plant groups. These would include the so-called daylily, really *Hemerocallis*; fawn or trout lily, really *Erythronium*; lily-of-the-valley; water lily and many others. Even the French national emblem, the fleur-de-lis (flower of lily), is really an iris.

We are primarily interested in true lilies, which all belong to the genus *Lilium*. Some of the characteristics which distinguish this group are: the underground part is a bulb that is made up of layers of elongated, flattened, overlapping fleshy scales; the stem (or trunk) does not normally branch; the usually narrow leaves radiate directly from the stem; flowers have six tepals, more or less reflexed, six stamens, six tiers of seed in the capsule.

First there are the species lilies, something over eighty species in the genus *Lilium*, as they grow in their native habitats in various parts of the northern hemisphere. These are the wild lilies. Two species are native to our section. They are *Lilium michiganense*, with a nodding, reflexed flower, quite often found in meadows and woodlands; and also the western form of *L. philadelphicum*, which is more of a prairie loving plant, with an upfacing, cup-type flower. Both are in shades of red and orange.

Species lilies "come true" from seed with only slight variation. They may be improved to some extent by using the best plants for parents for several generations, but they will still retain their typical characteristics. Some species have from two to several natural varieties. For example, in *L. amabile* they typical variety is red, but *L. amabile*, variety *luteum* is yellow. The typical *L. martagon* is purple; its botanical variety *album* is white and its variety *cattaniae* is taller, later and a much deeper purple. Unfortunately, not too many species lilies have common names, so they must be known by their Latin or scientific names. This is really more accurate, since the Latin name is used all over the world. Common names can be different in different localities. These scientific names come from different sources. Some are more or less descriptive: *L. candidum* is pure, glistening white; *L. longiflorum*, the Easter lily, is long flowered; *L. centifolium* may well have a hundred leaves; *L. cernuum* is nodding and *L. pumillum* is small. Some species are named for the locality in which they were native, like *L. canadense*, *L. formosanum*, *L. taliense*, etc. Others were named for people, the person who discovered the particular species, or introduced it into cultivation, or to honor someone who played a prominent part in plant science culture. Examples are *L. davidii*, *L. hansonii*, and *L. henryi*. Some of the species do have a common name such as coral, tiger, regal, and Easter lilies.

Species lilies are often grown as such, perhaps more so in the past, before many of our hybrids were developed. Many people like to grow species, thinking of them as daintier or perhaps more a challenge. This is also done with other plant groups like iris, tulips, daffodils and others.

Now we come to the hybrid lilies, which have largely been developed in the last thirty or forty years, and are still being improved and developed in wider ranges of types. Hybrid lilies are sometimes produced by cross pollinizing (crossing for short) two natural varieties of the same species. More often they are the result of crossing two or more species; some may eventually involve three or four species. Hybrid lilies vary, and perhaps no two hybrid lilies grown from seed are exactly alike if examined closely enough. The wider the difference in the parentage, the more the offspring are likely to vary. Each is really a new, unnamed lily. It can be known by a number, or it can be given a name. It can be propagated by asexual or vegetative methods, such as bulb division, bulblets, scale propagation (really cuttings) or from the bulbils that some lilies produce in their leaf axils. By these methods the resulting plants come "true" - they are really all parts of the same plant. The same sort of thing is done with other plants. Examples include: the Wealthy apple, Ranger iris, King Alfred daffodil, Festiva Maxima peony. Examples of named clones in lilies include Enchantment, Edna Kean, Edith Cecilia, Black Dragon, Jillian Wallace, Ruby, Regina, and Connecticut Yankee.

By mating similar lilies and selecting toward some desired type from two to several generations, the type can often be stabilized. The resulting lilies when grown from seed, while not alike exactly, are alike enough for practical purposes, and can be marketed as a "strain." Examples of lily strains are Green Mountain, Red Knight, Olympic, Shellburn, Terrace City, Pink Perfection, Black Magic, and Sun Temple. A strain, after the preliminary breeding, can be grown in large numbers faster than by propagation and many of them may be as good, some even better than one that might have been selected for propagation.

Catalogs from larger growers often describe the various numbers as to whether they are strains or clones. In a clone you should get exactly what the name indicates. In a strain, some variation could be expected, but all should be good, some even better. The strain, since newly grown from seed, may even have nicer, healthier bulbs than those from a clone. Another variation of strains, that is sometimes practiced, is to select among a large group of seedlings those that are close to a certain type. For instance, among either pink or yellow trumpets, the lighter ones might be put in one strain and the darker ones in another.

Another name that might well be mentioned is Aurelian Hybrids. This is, perhaps, the most important group of modern hybrid lilies. They are so varied that it is not surprising that they seem puzzling. It just seems incredible to lump so many different lilies into one group. This group started from crossing the white trumpet species, sargentiae, with the late blooming, reflexed, orange yellow species, henryi. They have been bred through many generations by many people selecting toward many types. Usually, they are tall plants of the general trumpet lily type. The blooming time runs from early July to some ten days or so into August. Most have large to huge flowers. Shape runs from trumpet, through bowl and flaring shape to recurved type more like henryi. Colors run from white through cream and ivory, yellow to deep apricot and pink. Within this group there have been many strains developed and many named clones.

Whether known by scientific, common or trade names, lilies are among the most beautiful flowers.

MINNESOTA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY HONORS TWO OF OUR MEMBERS

We congratulate Mrs. K. S. Gontarek, our Historian, from Owatonna, for having received the "Award of Merit" certificate "for meritorious service to horticulture", awarded by the Minnesota State Horticultural Society in 1967.

Our very energetic treasurer, co-editor and librarian, Mervin C. Eisel, also received the same "Award of Merit" certificate.

We are happy for the honor given these two fine members of our North Stat Lily Society.

* * * * *

THE FIELDS

Written by a nine year old, third grade student at St. John the Baptist Parish School, New Brighton, Minnesota - James Patrick Clifford.

Upon you grow the corn so high,

And the black, dark soil.

And over you the birds, they fly;

The farmers on you toil.

You spread, forever going on.

In winter time you rest.

You wait beneath the snowfalls done,

For spring-time full of zest.

* * * * *

When it comes to compatibility you can't beat the combination of 'Cecilia S. x Princess', resulting in a strong, robust, promising seedling. Hybridizers: Dr. and Mrs. Cecil Stushnoff.

Congratulations to this fine couple who are the proud parents of their first son, Stefan Bradley who arrived on February 7, 2:32 a.m., topping the scales at 7 lbs 12½ oz. Eyes: blue, hair: black. The Stushnoff's also have a daughter.

HYBRID LILIES FROM SEED

P. J. Moran
Executive Director
Wascana Centre Authority
Regina, Saskatchewan

Anyone who has attempted to carry out the technique of self-pollination or cross-pollination with lilies has probably been flabbergasted with the general ease with which the process is accomplished. I am not too much aware of many other horticultural plants which have the flower parts so independently and yet positively separated and, at the same time, of sufficient size to enable the manipulation of the flower parts without the need of tweezers. Thus is it an extremely simple matter for amateurs to become plant breeders almost overnight. This not only applies to adults but children, too, find it an intriguing pastime because for children it is such a delight to have the seed from the harvest as a result of their efforts rather than buying it in a package from the seed store.

Now it has been suggested from time to time that lily fanciers should develop their interest in lilies by first acquiring lily species, as opposed to acquiring some of their complex hybrids as varieties. I would suggest to you that your whole perspective of what is possible will be extensively broadened if you grow the seed produced from self-pollinated seed of some well-known hybrid varieties. If some of you are somewhat puzzled as to where to start in the production of new lilies from seed, why not start on this simplest procedure of self-pollination.

When it comes to the selection of varieties for this purpose in our particular area, you may best be guided by some of your experienced growers, but I can advise you that I received my first introduction to this practise by self-pollinating and receiving large and viable seed pods from the late Dr. Skinner's L. x scottiae. The seedlings resulting from this seed produced a wide variation of colors and forms, from yellow through to red and from outward facing lilies to large upright facing specimens. Many variations in colors and form may be experienced from self-pollinated seed of the late Dr. Patterson's L. x Edith Cecilia. Colors ranging from light cream to dark pink can be anticipated in the lilies produced from this seed. I feel sure that one's interest in lilies could readily be sustained by nothing more than growing lilies from self-pollinated seed of the many hybrid varieties.

Once you have experienced and recognized the simplicity with which many lilies can be pollinated and produce seed, I'm sure you will soon develop a degree of sophistication as you pursue the development of lilies from controlled cross-pollinations. Perhaps it would be worth mentioning at this point my own particular techniques I have used in both self-pollination and cross-pollination lilies. The first thing I do is open up the groups of flowers just higher on the stem than those ones fully open and remove (emasculate) the six anthers. All of this is done with my fingers and these represent the female flowers for the next morning pollination. If I am self-pollinating I may leave the anthers and merely use these to self the same flowers again using the filament of the anther as a handle and spreading the pollen liberally over the stigma. I then take a piece of aluminum foil about one inch square and place this over the stigma to exclude other pollen and merely use finger pressure to firm the foil around the base of the stigma. Using the aluminum foil does not detract substantially from the appearance of the

lily flowers and these drop off at the time the stigma and style fall away from the ovary or developing seed pod.

In the early stages of cross-pollination you may find that your crosses will be most conveniently carried out using more than one species or variety flowering about the same time. As you become more demanding in the use of both early and late flowering lilies, you will no doubt find that test tubes of stamens or pollen of lilies placed in a dessicator and stored in a refrigerator will provide the pollen for the wide ranges of crosses required for any period of the year. The end of a pipe cleaner will serve as a very suitable instrument for conveying pollen from one lily to another. Naturally, the test tubes will have to be labeled and, of course, the parents of the cross should be labeled and attached to the peduncle or stem of the female flower parent.

Various characteristics may be strived for in crossing lilies but don't be disappointed if the combined characteristics after working with the first generation are not obtained. I recall making crosses between L. x willmottiae var. unicolor, an orange unspotted lily, and L. x Edith Cecilia, a pink spotted lily, with the hope of producing some small flowering pink unspotted lilies. However, first generation seedlings back crossed to L. willmottiae var. unicolor, produced many unspotted seedlings ranging in color from light cream to deep pink.

You may also find that in some crosses, first generation seedlings will prove to be sterile and the hoped for segregation in second generations is not possible. Since Dr. Patterson achieved his breakthrough in pink lilies with a cross between L. willmottiae and L. cernuum, I have always felt that pink lilies with more significant vigor might be achieved by crossing one of the stenographer group with L. cernuum. I used Lillian Cummings as the stenographer lily and from this cross a rather small seed pod developed from which only two seedlings emerged. Both had acquired some of the obvious characteristics of both parents but segregation in the second generation would no doubt have produced lilies possessing a wider range of combined characteristics. The two seedlings both proved to be sterile and it is impossible to proceed beyond this point.

So you can see that not all of your ambitious ventures will be successful but they will be adequate to whet your appetites and retain your interest in lilies on a continuing basis.

NEWS FROM OTHER REGIONAL LILY GROUPS

The Buckeye Bulletin - Ohio Lily Society:

If you have any excess tiger (L. tigrinum) bulbs try this: When the petals have dropped and the bulbils are developed, dig the plant. Separate the scales, wash, drain. Mix together equal amounts of soy sauce and water with a double amount of sugar. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Add about an equal amount of scales as you have of sauce. Cook until scales become transparent-like. They make a good hors d'oeuvre cold or vegetable hot. Try them someday!

Lilies in print: There was a recent article on lilies in the national magazine Organic Gardening. It was written by Jan de Graaff and is on page 58 of the November, 1967 issue. An article on lilies by Frederick Heutte with colored pictures is contained in the house publication of Borden Chemical. It can be obtained by writing:

Nutro Turf and Garden Products
Box 419
Norfolk, Virginia 23501

* * *

Ontario Lily Regional Society: "New Lilies for 1968", by E. F. Palmer and R. R. Forster.

Two new hybrid clones from the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario at Vineland Station, Ontario, have been selected in 1967 for release in 1968. 'Cayuga' grows to a height of about 45 inches. The plant is heavily clothed with lustrous dark green leaves, which persist late in the season. In color, the flower is creamy-white with an apricot-orange center. The flower is semi-reflexed, and out-facing. The inflorescence is broadly pyramidal in form and bears 15 to 20 flowers. At Vineland, 'Cayuga' commences bloom during the last week of July, and extends the season into August. 'Oneida' is rich yellow, accented by reddish ribs on the outer side of the flower. In form, the flower is trumpet shaped with a tendency to flare at the lip. The inflorescence is pyramidal in form and bears 20 to 25 flowers. At Vineland, 'Oneida' blooms in late July.

* * *

From Vol. 21, No. 3, Dec., 1967, issue of the North American Lily Society's quarterly bulletin, we have the following:

N.A.L.S. MEMBERSHIP

Robert F. Mooney, President

It is with pleasure that we can report that the membership in the North American Lily Society exceeds one thousand. This illustrates the increased interest in the lily as a garden flower. Even more important, it shows that the Society is rendering a real service to its members. We have been most fortunate in that the garden editors of several newspapers in large cities have written favorable articles about the Society.

The important purpose of this message is to ask that each of you solicit a friend or acquaintance and ask him or her to join. You will do this person a favor and add to the usefulness of the organization. All of us have someone we know who enjoys growing lilies and who would benefit from a membership. Please call and ask him to send five dollars to Fred Abbey, Executive Secretary, N.A.L.S., North Ferrisburg, Vermont 05473.

THE FOURTH LILY CONFERENCE OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

In July, 1969, the Royal Horticultural Society will sponsor its Fourth International Lily Conference. The first was held in 1901, the second in 1933, and the third in 1959. It is a tribute to the growing popularity of lilies the world over that the interval between conferences has steadily decreased.

At previous conferences guests from virtually every country where lilies are grown have attended to examine the status of lilies and look to their future. Re-reading the published accounts of these meetings can still be most informative.

Many NALS members are no doubt planning a trip to Europe in the next few years. The enjoyment will be increased by having it coincide with the conference.

R. W. Lighty
Editor
NALS Quarterly Bulletin

OUR FIRST JULY MEETING AND SHOW

will be held

Saturday and Sunday, July 13-14, 1968

at the

Richfield Bank & Trust Company

6625 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis

Committee Chairman: Julius Wadekamper

Committee Members: Mrs. Mary Morton
Mrs. Wilfred Krueger
Mr. David Goddard

(An additional member will be named soon)

The committee will meet later this spring to determine such things as classification, containers to be used, solicitation of help needed, and the setting up of educational exhibits as well as people needed to help or act as committee men during the show to explain, sell, etc. Someone should be there all the time. Mark your calendars now and keep the event in mind. Complete details about the meeting and show will be in the third issue of the Bulletin coming out about mid-June.

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

We are sorry for two or three typographical errors in our first issue. One that you may wish to correct is on the last page as it refers to "husband-wife" membership. Annual dues should read \$3.00.

If you have any good color slides of named lilies you wish to give to the NSLS, please send them to our Librarian, Mervin Eisel. Books on lilies, and on other phases of horticulture, will also be welcome. We need all kinds of library material.

If you have any short little articles (or long ones for that matter!), about your experiences in growing lilies please send them on to your editors. Quips, poems, or fillers are also welcome. Deadline for submitting items is the middle of December, March, June, and September. If you wish to see your contribution in some particular issue, please note this. Otherwise, you may send material in at any time. Thank you.

Dr. Cecil Stushnoff's talk, presented at the March 1 dinner meeting, will be printed in the third issue of our Bulletin. Dr. Peter D. Ascher's talk will also be in the same issue.

All committee chairmen are invited to submit any and all reports they wish included in any particular bulletin issue. Please note deadline for submission noted above. How can we improve our Bulletin? Let us hear from you, give us your ideas, suggestions, criticisms, written material, and that way we can put out copies that will meet your approval.

We thank all reciprocating Regional Lily Groups on the exchange of Newsletters of their societies and Bulletins. The North Star Lily Society has an exchange arrangement with eight groups, and also with the North American Lily Society, Inc.

Publications you may find of interest:

1. A revised "brieflet" on "Growing Lilies from Seed" is available from the North American Lily Society, Inc. Cost is 25¢ per copy. Write to Mr. Fred M. Abbey, Executive Secretary, North Ferrisburg, Vermont 05473.
2. Liliums in Australia, R. M. Withers. This is a new book, published in 1967 by the Australian Lilium Society. The 250 pages are packed full of information pertaining to the culture, history of the genus Lilium, hybrids and species descriptions, pest and disease control. Many colorful illustrations. Few copies are still available from the Oregon Bulb Farms, P.O. Box 529, Gresham, Oregon 97030. Cost is \$7.50.

3. 1968 Lily Yearbook, Royal Horticultural Society. The annual year books of the R.H.S. contain articles written by lily experts around the world. The book includes information on different members of the lily family not only lilies. This year's yearbook includes a listing of new lily clones and strains registered with the Society's International Register, including many Canadian introductions. A report of last year's regional lily shows in North America are given. Orders for the yearbook can be sent directly to:

The Secretary
Royal Horticultural Society
Vincent Square, S.W. 1, London, England
Cost is \$3.50

Members of the North American Lily Society can order this book by sending their check to Mr. Fred Abbey, North Ferrisburg, Vermont 05473. Checks should then be made out to the NALS.

4. Lily Yearbooks, North American Lily Society, Inc. Back copies of the yearbook of the NALS are available from Mr. Fred M. Abbey address noted above. Volumes I to VI: \$2.00 each, any three for \$5.00 (Volume IV has been sold out); Volumes VII to XII: \$3.00 each (Volume XI has been sold out); Volumes XIII to the present date: \$4.00 each.
5. A list of named, hybrid lily clones, registered and unregistered, introduced or being grown in North America, is being compiled by Mrs. Jane Birchfield of Virginia.
6. Let's Grow Lilies, North American Lily Society. This is an illustrated handbook of lily culture being made available by your Society at the July meeting. Cost is \$1.00. Everyone should have this handbook.
7. The 1967 Yearbook of the North American Lily Society, Inc. makes mention of the following, through Mr. Bob Mooney. The Brooklyn Botanical Garden has just released another of their excellent plants and garden books. This one is Weed Control. Cost is \$1.25. Write to Brooklyn Botanical Garden, 1000 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11225.

Some lily catalogs you may like to have can be secured from:

- a. McCormick Lilies (Successors to Romaine B. Ware)
P.O. Box 700, Canby, Oregon 97013. Twenty-five cents will probably help defray cost. 1968 catalogs will be ready for mailing this June.
- b. Rex Bulb Farms, Newberg, Oregon 97132.

c. Honeywood Nursery, Parkside, Saskatchewan, Canada.
A. J. Porter, grower.

d. MacPhedran's Lily Gardens, 1419 First Street East,
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada.

If anyone else sells lilies, and is not listed here, please advise and we will be happy to tell the membership in the third issue of our Bulletin.

Another book worthy of mention is Horticultural Horizons, written by the late Dr. Frank Leith Skinner, M.B.E., LL.D., F.R.H.S. This deals with plant breeding and introduction at Dropmore, Manitoba, Canada.

If you wish to have a copy write to: The Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Conservation. Cost is \$4.00 or perhaps \$4.25. Some of you, we know, already have this book in your library.

We are indebted to all contributors to our bulletin. We want to thank you and tell you that your assistance is greatly appreciated. By the way, Mr. Moran, who contributed an article in this issue, was our first member from outside the United States.

We are sorry to report that one of our members was very seriously injured in an automobile accident. Mrs. Alex Rapp was struck while crossing a street in downtown Minneapolis, on March 19. She is still under intensive care. We send her our prayers and wish her a speedy recovery. She is in Hennepin County General Hospital in Minneapolis.

WE SALUTE ALL NORTH STAR LILY SOCIETY MEMBERS

Remember at the organizational meeting in October, 1967, we had 44 people sign up for membership? Now we have 103 . . . in less than six months! That's great, don't you think? Our Membership Committee must be working! Keep up the good work. Now the next goal to aim for is the 125 mark or perhaps 150 by October, 1968. Fellow members, let's try our best to get a few new members. Give them that good sales pitch that only YOU know how to do!!

Our membership includes persons from eleven states and Canada. When traveling this summer, jot down names and addresses of members in whose areas you hope to be in. See how someone else's lilies are doing. A phone call ahead of time will save you a trip just in case no one is home.

The following list of members indicates we now have:

individual memberships 71

husband and wife memberships (16 x 2) 32

103

Aenesen, Mrs. John (Betty)
424 South Grove
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Anderson, Mrs. Judson (Lillian)
Route #1, Box 218
Mound, Minnesota 55364

Ascher, Dr. Peter D.
Dept. of Horticultural Science
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Bachman, Mr. Stan
6800 Emerson Lane
Richfield, Minnesota 55423

Bangs, Mrs. Clara C.
904 N. Cherry Street
Grand Island, Nebraska 68801

Behnke, Charles T.
778 Reed Road
Neenah, Wisconsin 54956

Birchfield, Mrs. James F. (Jane)
RFD 1, Box 18
Ashburn, Virginia 22011

Booth, Mrs. A. H. (Ernsteen)
4214 9th Street
Winona, Minnesota 55987

Burton, Mr. Walter
4122 Xerxes South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55410

Christenson, Mr. and Mrs. George
Route #2
Shevlin, Minnesota 56676

Clas, Mrs. J. Edwin (Ruth)
4 Shepard Ave., Westmere
Albany, New York 12203

Clifford, Mrs. Joe (Betty)
7900 Eastwood Drive N.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55432

Cook, Mr. Art
8224 York Avenue South
Bloomington, Minnesota 55431

Cramer, Mrs. Al
Route #1, Box 60
Pittsville, Wisconsin 54466

Cocker, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. (Betty)
Rote. #3, Box 281
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

Dealing, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph
5488 Tonkawood Drive
Mound, Minnesota 55364

Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L.
St. Croix Falls
Wisconsin 54024

Dybvig, Mr. H. N.
406 Seventh Street
Dell Rapids, South Dakota

Doerr, Mr. and Mrs. Ervin H.
1516 North Broadway
New Ulm, Minnesota 56073

Drum, Miss Margaret
217 South Street
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Dufault, Mr. Ronald J.
Dufault's Greenhouse
Red Lake Falls, Minnesota 56750

Eisel, Mervin C.
Box 145, Route #5
Excelsior, Minnesota 55331

Erickson, Miss Della
609 7th Street
Bismark, North Dakota 58501

Gable, Mr. Granvil B.
2543 38th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55406

Gerberding, Miss Alma J.
17 Fourth Ave. S.W.
Watertown, South Dakota 57201

Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. David W.
Elk River
Minnesota

Gontarek, Mrs. K. A. (Esther)
Route #2
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Goodman, Mrs. Lee
421 First Street S.W.
Watertown, South Dakota 57201

Gray, Mr. Wesley H.
West Central Experiment Station
Morris, Minnesota 56267

Gregory, Mrs. Charlotte
4821 Vandervork Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55427

Gretsfeld, Mr. and Mrs. Herman W.
Stillwater
Minnesota 55082

Haedt, Mrs. William L.
Cathay
North Dakota 58422

Hall, Mr. Kenneth
Oronoco
Minnesota

Hanson, Mrs. Serene
8235 Oakmere Road
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420

Hemming, Mrs. Clarence J.
642 W. Mission Road
Bloomington, Minnesota 55420

Hendrickson, Mrs. Virginia M.
511 11th Street S. E.
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Hill, Mrs. Marcella A.
835 Marie Avenue
S. St. Paul, Minnesota 55075

Hinman, Mrs. Lily
7101 2nd Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55427

Holland, Mr. Neal S.
1218 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Street North
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

Hoveskeland, Mrs. Sydney
New Rockford
North Dakota 58356

Hymes, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert
6270 7th Street
Fridley, Minnesota 55432

Johnson, Mrs. H. W.
Verdi
Minnesota 56179

Johnson, Mr. Lester W.
3919 Pleasant Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55409

Johnson, Mrs. Ralph D.
Route 1
Ellendale, Minnesota 55060

Koehler, Mrs. Louise
467 Mound Street
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Kotwiek, Mr. James
11133 Hanover Drive
Warren, Michigan 48093

Krabbenhoft, Mrs. Frances L.
Sabin
Minnesota 56580

Krueger, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred
6301 4th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423

Kuchta, Mrs. S.
15280 Haggerty Road
Belleville, Michigan 48111

Kucker, Mrs. Clyde A.
815 Second St. N. W.
Watertown, South Dakota 57201

Kulak, Mrs. Walter
3320 West 90th Street
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55431

Kummeth, Mrs. George
907 Balsam
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Kurtz, Henrietta
6300 York Avenue S.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435

Lampright, Mr. Charles
1548 Dora Lane
St. Paul, Minnesota 55106

Lancello, Mr. Edward
6597 Lucia Lane
Fridley, Minnesota

Lund, Mr. Arvid E.
117 12th Ave. N.
Hopkins, Minnesota 55343

Lysen, Mrs. David E.
5509 14th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417

Maffet, Mr. and Mrs. Earl
6745 Harriet Ave. South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423

Mattas, Mr. J. A.
2502 Park Avenue
North Riverside, Illinois 60547

McEathron, Mrs. Blanche
145 W. McKinley Street
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Mooney, Mr. Robert F.
24555 Lake Shore Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44123

Moran, Mr. P. J.
Executive Director
Wascana Centre Authority
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

Morton, Mrs. Don C. (Mary)
6227 4th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423

Neary, Dr. Richard P., M.D.
2305 Raft Street N. E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

Oistad, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold
1853 16th Street N.W.
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

Peller, Mrs. Harry
207 South Street
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Pless, Mr. William
206 Third Avenue S.E.
Austin, Minnesota 55912

Radel, Mrs. William (Amelia)
1149 South Cedar Avenue
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Rapp, Mr. and Mrs. Alex
3239 Pleasant Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408

Richartz, Miss Katheleen
428 11th Street S.E.
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Roberson, Mrs. Alfred
Route #1, Box 149
S. St. Paul, Minnesota 55075

Rochester Garden and Flower Club
Mrs. Eugene Passe, President
R.R. #2
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

Rowell, Mrs. Marie
5537 15th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417

Sanford, Mrs. John
6732 3rd Avenue South
Richfield, Minnesota 55423

Snyder, Dr. and Mrs. Leon C.
2128 Knapp Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Speeter, Mrs. Rose E.
4732 17th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407

Stushnoff, Dr. and Mrs. Cecil
2227 Hillside
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Sunley, Mr. Herbert
1121 Avenue J. South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

Tesca, Mr. and Mrs. Earl
935 5th Avenue S.E.
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

Treganza, Mr. and Mrs. Harry
1110 E. McGregor
Algona, Iowa 50511

Wadekamper, Mr. Julius
Shattuck School
Faribault, Minnesota 55021

Walker, Mary
11320 Ballard Road
Woodstock, Illinois 60098

Walsh, Mrs. J. V.
209 Warburton
S. St. Paul, Minnesota 55075

Wellberg, Mrs. William (Elly)
Lake Benton
Minnesota 56149

Windus, Mr. Wallace
1437 Bryant Lane
Meadowbrook, Pennsylvania 19046

Wiser, Mrs. C. E. (Irene)
4817 Vandervork Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55424

Withers, Mrs. John
Route #1, Box 33
Mandan, North Dakota 58554

Kurtz, Henrietta
6300 York Avenue S.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435

Lamprecht, Mr. Charles
1548 Dora Lane
St. Paul, Minnesota 55106

Lancelotti, Mr. Edward
6527 Lucia Lane
Pridley, Minnesota

Land, Mr. Arvid E.
117 12th Ave. N.
Hopkins, Minnesota 55343

Lysen, Mrs. David E.
5509 14th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417

Mallett, Mr. and Mrs. Earl
6745 Harriet Ave. South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423

Mattas, Mr. J. A.
2502 Park Avenue
North Riverside, Illinois 60547

McClintock, Mrs. Blanche
145 W. McKinley Street
Owatonna, Minnesota 55060

Mooney, Mr. Robert F.
24555 Lake Shore Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44123

Moran, Mr. P. J.
Executive Director
Wascana Centre Authority
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

Morton, Mrs. Don C. (Mary)
6527 6th Avenue South
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55423

Neary, Dr. Richard P., M.D.
2305 8th Street N.E.
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55418

Ostada, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold
1853 16th Street N.W.
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

Shirley, Mr. Herbert
1121 Avenue J. South
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada

Invitation to Membership in the
NORTH STAR LILY SOCIETY

If you like lilies,
and want to know more about them,
then come and join us!

MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES

Each member receives a copy of the Society quarterly bulletin
Each member is entitled to one vote in Society affairs
Each member is encouraged to participate in Society activities
Each member is welcome to use library services

Fiscal year of the Society is from October to October

Individaul Membership	\$2.00
Husband and Wife	\$3.00
Group	\$5.00

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Please enroll me as an Annual Member for the current year
October 1967 - October 1968.

Amount enclosed is \$ _____

Name: (Miss, Mrs. and/or Mr., or Group) _____
please print

Address: Street or Route _____

City or Town _____

State or Province _____ Zip Code _____

Please make check or money order payable to:

North Star Lily Society
c/o Mervin C. Eisel, Treasurer
Route 1, Box 132-1, Chaska, Minn. 55318

Thank You!

If each present member could have a neighbor, friend or relative make
use of the above membership form, our Society could grow "by leaps and
bounds."

Invitation to Membership in the
NORTH STAR LILY SOCIETY

If you like lilies,
and want to know more about them,
then come and join us!

MEMBERSHIP PRIVILEGES

Each member receives a copy of the Society quarterly bulletin.
Each member is entitled to one vote in Society affairs.
Each member is encouraged to participate in Society activities.
Each member is welcome to use library services.

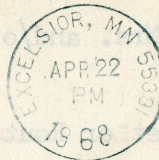
Fiscal year of the Society is from October to October.

\$2.00	Individual Membership
\$3.00	Husband and Wife
\$5.00	Group

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Please enroll me as an Annual Member for the current year.
October 1987 - October 1988.

NORTH STAR LILY SOCIETY
University of Minnesota
Landscape Arboretum
Route #1, Box 132-1
Chaska, Minnesota 55318



Ontario Regional Lily Society
Editor: Mr. J. Ross Martin
Box 51
Brimbrook, Ontario
Canada