

of the

ONTARIO REGIONAL LILY SOCIETY

1976-1976-1976-1976-1976

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

1976-1976-1976-1976-1976

- MARCH 9 thru MARCH 14th (Tuesday - Sunday) The Ontario Regional Lily Society participates in the Garden Show of the Toronto Garden Club at the Automotive Building of the Canadian National Exhibition. (Further details inside)
- APRIL 25th (Sunday) The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Regional Lily Society at the Headquarters of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Burlington. 2 P.M. Business, election of officers, speaker, lily chatter and refreshments.
- JULY 17 - 18th (Saturday & Sunday) The Annual Lily Show of the Ontario Regional Lily Society, Royal Botanical Gardens, Burlington/Hamilton,
- JULY 9 - 11th (Friday thru Sunday) The 29th Annual Lily Show of the North American Lily Society, Ben. Franklin Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.
- JULY 24 (Saturday) The tentative date for the Ontario Regional Lily Society picnic and mini-show.
- OCTOBER 16th (Saturday) The annual bulb auction of the Ontario Regional Lily Society, Headquarters Building, Royal Botanical Gardens, Burlington, 2 P.M.

Hon. President

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Library: Robert S. Barber, Georgetown, Ont. Publicity: Dr. Leslie Laking, Burlington
Vice Show Chairman: Michael Kotyk, St. Cath. Slide Collection: Fred Hayes, Burlington
Newsletter: T. Ross Martin, Box 81, Binbrook, Ontario

Membership dues are now payable for the calendar year 1976. Dues are: \$2.00 single, \$3.00 husband and wife. Please make payment, payable to the Ontario Regional Lily Society, to: Miss Mabel Watson, 2 Watson's Lane, Dundas, Ontario, L9H 1T3

EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

After scanning page one of your Newsletter, I am sure you will agree that 1976 looks like a very busy year for lily fanciers. Although plans have not been completely resolved for all our year's events, the first activity - our participation in the March Garden Show sponsored by the Toronto Garden Club is well in hand. We appreciate the opportunity to share in this large exhibition. From Tuesday evening, March 9th through Sunday, March 14th, the Automotive Building on the Canadian Exhibition Grounds will become a preview of spring and summer 1976 a breath of relief from the cold winter which has swept down upon us this year in Ontario.

Our exhibit will be of an educational nature, demonstrating various means of propagating lilies - by bulb, scales and seed. We will be selling memberships to the society, disburse cultural information, and offer free packets of lily seed while the supply lasts. If you have any extra lily seed please send it to me in advance of the show dates for packaging - quick germination types only, please.

While a committed skeleton staffing of the exhibit is virtually complete, we would ask members who plan to attend, to spare an hour or two to relieve the staff on duty. Some are slated to spend the whole day on duty and an hour off would be greatly appreciated I know.

Our booth will be located in the South-West section of the Automotive Building; our neighbours are the geranium and bonsai societies. Even if you can't offer a helping hand, do stop by and say "hello".

The hours of the Toronto Spring Flower Show are:

Tuesday, March 9th	- evening only to 10:30 P.M.
Wednesday, March 10th	- 10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Thursday, March 11th	- 10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Friday, March 12th	- 10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Saturday, March 13th	- 10 A.M. to 10:30 P.M.
Sunday, March 14th	- 1:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

Sample copies of our Newsletter will be distributed at the Flower Show, and we sincerely hope that new readers will be encouraged to grow lilies through our contact. Articles have been selected for this issue to assist new lily enthusiasts.

Our special thanks to contributors who so kindly submitted material for this issue.

Now is the time to plant your lily seed. An early start in January or February will assure you of better-sized bulbs for transplanting to the garden come fall. Often asiatic seed planted this time of year will flower the second season.

A gentle reminder to anyone contemplating a visit to Philadelphia to take in the North American Lily Society's annual show and convention. Being Bicentennial Year in the U.S.A. reservations at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel must be made early. Philadelphia is one of the key American cities in the celebrations and visitor accommodations will be at a premium.

T. Ross Martin
Editor

LILIES IN THE GARDEN

(Charles Robinson)

The growing of lilies in the garden has undergone a radical change during the past two decades. Formerly, lilies were something of a rarity -- with the possible exception of the Tiger Lily (*L. tigrinum*) and a group of up-facing lilies known as the Hollandicums. Of course, there was always the Madonna Lily (*L. candidum*) which has been grown in gardens throughout the world for many centuries. But even this species, in most cases, did not persist for long, refusing to live for more than a year or so and became lost.

To-day, however, a complete about-face has taken place. Lilies have gained wide acceptance by amateur gardeners. In fact, it can truthfully be said that lilies are the "focal point" in gardens wherever they are grown. Some believe that lilies have become a "status" plant, the growing of which gives any garden a distinctive and impressive look. Be that as it may, lilies growing in any garden undoubtedly impress any visitor. The reason for this is mainly due to the untiring efforts of plant breeders, and lily breeders in particular. During the past twenty or so years they have created a dazzling array of new varieties, easy to grow, and in a multitude of colours that were formerly believed impossible to obtain; to name a few ... dark red, red, scarlet or orange-red, orange, yellow, white, cream, lilac and pink; in addition there are many in-between colours and exquisite pastels. The colours I have mentioned are to be found in the group known as the asiatics, which is the most widely-grown group to be found in most parts of the world -- and an excellent subject for the beginner. The asiatics are easy to grow. If you can grow good perennials or maintain a good vegetable garden you can most certainly grow good lilies of the asiatic, trumpet or aurelian types. A year or so growing the asiatics will well fit you for growing specimens of the other groups.

When grown in conjunction with perennials or in the shrub border, lilies are most effective in clumps of up to a dozen bulbs. In a group of, say, ten bulbs one can grow two varieties, an early flowering variety and one that flowers three or four weeks later; they can be of the same colour or two colours. By so doing, you can spread out the flowering season and also enjoy a wider selection of colours at any particular spot in the garden. And because the two varieties flower at different times you will have no clashing of colours.

They can also be planted in a bed devoted exclusively to lilies. The bed can be as large or as small as you wish, depending on the number of lilies you intend to grow and the space available to grow them. The effort spent to create a near ideal environment is amply rewarding and certainly not difficult. Location is most important in order to get the full enjoyment from your investment. Preferably it should be in full view from the windows of the house so that maximum enjoyment can be obtained. Furthermore when planting in groups in the borders make sure as many as possible can be clearly seen from the house. One fact, however, must be borne in mind when planning your plantings: lilies must have at least four or five hours of sunshine each day in order to do well. Another thing to remember is that lilies are subject to what is known as phototropism -- they grow towards the light. When planting lily bulbs close to the base of the house or in some spot where they receive shade, the stems will arch over toward the light, and this must be taken into account at planting time.

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Lilies in the Garden (Continued)

Lilies will grow in almost any well-drained soil. This is possibly the most important fact to bear in mind when choosing positions for your lilies. Furthermore, in order to grow lilies to perfection — something which we all aspire to — they must have a good root system. This is most important because good top growth, and particularly a good head of flowers, cannot possibly be obtained unless the plant has a good root system to provide the plant with the necessary water and plant nutrients. Roots, in order to grow to a maximum size, require a soil medium which will allow them to grow easily. This medium must also contain sufficient moisture for plant growth as well as ample nutrients. The nutritional requirements of lilies can be supplied as fertilizers, well-rotted barnyard manure (two-year old preferred), well-rotted leaves or compost. Peat moss is ideal for giving the soil a good moisture retention capacity although in itself provides no nutrients. Coarse sand or fine gravel to which some peat moss has been added will provide the grower with a good soil medium. Only the soil's fertility remains to be dealt with and this can be taken care of by the judicious use of fertilizers.

How much fertilizer must one use? The age old custom of one handful per square yard is a good one, although I like to make this amount available in two applications — one when the growth is eight to ten inches and another in late fall. This latter application freezes into the ground and is available to the roots immediately soil conditions are right, which can be as much as three weeks before the first growth appears above ground. I have used this procedure for about ten years now, and have found it to be very satisfactory.

The depth at which bulbs should be planted is also important. It is generally conceded that four inches from the top of the bulb to soil level is required and because lilies possess contractile roots they are capable of pulling the bulb down further should this be necessary. This adjustment can vary with different soils and depends on soil texture and aeration. However, some species require different levels: the Madonna Lily, for example, should only be planted at one inch below ground level, while such species as *L. polyphyllum* and *L. wardii* should be planted at depths much greater than four inches. But the growing of the latter two should not be attempted by the beginner.

Lime is tolerated by most lilies in the asiatic group but the orientals require a more acid soil. However, in such cases peat moss added in plenty is the logical answer. As a matter of fact, the orientals should be grown separately from the other lilies as they also require more moisture and more shade. They also make excellent pot plants. Some growers prefer to pot oriental bulbs in the fall and plant them outside when good weather can be counted on. They can be over-wintered in the basement or other such frost-proof place. The martagons, aurelians and trumpet lilies will withstand southern Ontario winters and can be left outside; however, some of them are subject to damage by late spring frost, when protection should be given them, otherwise the flowering buds could be killed.

To those gardeners who have some doubt about their soil drainage the following is a useful tip: Fork the soil and incorporate some coarse sand and peat moss with it; then plant the bulbs about one inch deep (from the top of the bulb to soil level), then prepare a soil mixture consisting of two parts good loam, one part peat moss, and one-half part sand. Mix thoroughly and place this mixture over the bulbs to a depth of about three inches. This will bring the overall depth of the soil to four inches. A little bone meal and fertilizer can also be mixed into this soil. This method not only ensures better than average drainage but also ensures that the feeder roots, which are situated at the base of the growing stem, have access to a rich supply of nutrients. Furthermore, if exhibition flowers are desired this soil mixture can be removed each fall and replaced with a new supply. Try it sometime!

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Lilies in the Garden (Continued)

Lily beds can easily be raised, thereby ensuring better drainage, simply by making the surrounding pathway deeper and placing the soil from the paths on top of the bed, which can then be enriched in the usual way.

Lilies are never totally dormant and when purchased invariably come packed in peat moss in plastic bags. Plant directly from the bag so there is no chance of drying out. Planting distances vary with the variety as well as its height, and judgement should be used. However, nine to twelve inches apart should be satisfactory until a better knowledge of the variety is acquired. These distances allow for the free movement of air around the plants, which aids in the prevention of diseases.

As for the type of flowering, lilies can be conveniently grouped into three classes: (1) up-facing, (2) out-facing, and (3) those with down-facing or pendant flowers. Take this into consideration when planting.

After freeze-up all newly planted bulbs are better for a mulch; frost can heave bulbs which don't have strong root systems and hence are not properly anchored. I have found that where mulching has to be done it is as well to lay a few twigs on the ground over the bulbs then place the mulch of hay, straw, etc. over them. This prevents packing of the mulch and the air below the twigs also acts as a form of insulation.

Watering is seldom required for a well-drained, well prepared lily bed except during long periods of drought or when the bulbs are in the vicinity of large trees which rob the soil of much of its moisture.

Sooner or later the venturesome beginner will want to try his hand at propagation, and actually this is a relatively simple matter to undertake. Lily bulbs, particularly those of the asiatic type, increase at regular intervals by bulb division, many doubling in number with the passing of every year. After three or four years the stock can be dug up and replanted. Another way is to carefully remove the soil around the lily stems in early September and most likely you will find a few small bulblets attached to the stems. These can be removed and planted by themselves some two inches deep. In due course these will provide you with a new and healthy stock of bulbs. Lilies can also be propagated readily from scales which are removed from the bulbs in late fall, cleansed of all soil particles, treated with a fungicide such as Captan and planted in a box containing a suitable rooting material. Chopped sphagnum moss is excellent for this purpose, as is peat moss, perlite or vermiculium -- or for that matter a mixture of these materials. For my personal use, I use a 50-50 mixture of peat moss and Perlite and consistently have good results. Some lily types produce bulbils in the leaf axils; these too can be removed and grown to flowering size. I usually plant these about two inches deep in pots filled with a good soil mixture and give them some protection during the first winter.

Before I conclude let me say that lilies are quite easy to grow providing you comply with a few basic rules, such as those I have already outlined. They are no more difficult to grow than the average perennial and as I have previously said, they will undoubtedly add distinction to your garden.

Charles Robinson

R. R. No. 1

Erin, Ontario

HARMONY AND CONTRAST IN THE LILY GARDEN

(An O.R.L.S. Member)

The enthusiastic amateur will always find it difficult to discontinue a lily which has flourished in his care, yet it is natural to outgrow some early plans for your garden. A more disciplined approach must be developed as it becomes imperative to discard in order to have the space for an alluring newcomer, surely an anticipated luxury occasionally. Make it an opportunity to further improve your colour and textural picture.

Most lilies are easy to grow given a mellow soil in a well drained location. It happens rarely, but if a lily is not thriving, investigate to find the cause. Suppliers are quick to eliminate a variety which does not come up to their standards of performance and this is a strong point in favour of buying most of your selections from a reliable grower.

Settle any doubts as to a drainage problem. Improve your soil texture. Review your fertilizing and spraying, watering, cultivating and mulching procedures. You might try a location with a little more shade and shelter, or perhaps more sunlight. Recall that lilies as a whole prefer a neutral or slightly acid soil, although a few tolerate lime and may not do as well in the lily bed. Isolate a lily if it doesn't appear "happy", but do not discard your ailing plant until you have learned to grow it to your satisfaction. Your whole collection stands to benefit from your experience.

Since flowering times vary so widely in different regions, commercial catalogues only list general blossoming periods. Bulbs of the same variety in different locations in your own garden may bloom as much as a week apart. Therefore times given in this article apply to one garden, but may be helpful to you.

Refuse to admit disappointment because the colour of a lily appears to be out of harmony where it is blooming. All that may be needed is a less abrupt change from one colour to another. Move the offender a little further away in the fall, and choose for company a flower which displays some of both colour hues. It is amazing what harmony with practice can create. Make any major changes only after careful observation for the whole flowering season. If you grow Sonata you know how alarmingly orange it is on opening on a sunny morning amid a group of dainty pinks, yet it develops a pink tint itself before long. It is among the tallest in the garden and harmonizes heights and textural effects, pinks, pale apricots and oranges. Do not try for too definite colour rules. Nature intervenes. Colour tends to be more vivid some seasons - more cloudy weather helps to prolong some of the deeper tones in both shades and tints. Be casual and observant, but do change the position of any lily which displays persistent incompatibility. It is well worth the effort.

If you have enjoyed growing Enchantment for years, do not try to relegate it to the background in your new arrangement. It has good form, is profuse, very long lasting and fades very little. It is prolific and must be kept under restraint by periodic clump separation. The brilliant orange colour cannot be subdued, so grow it with as much flair as your space permits. The white and buff tints of Polar Bear, Prairie Sands and White Princess provide a succession of blending tints since Enchantment is in blossom with them all (early July). The style, height, and vivid colouring is most effective with the stately white trumpets. Neon-clear light salmon Chinook, progressively deeper Pink Champagne and bright Challenger all have some of the same colour, but Enchantment itself needs no emphasis.

Marlin is eye-catching in any picture, but particularly if you are featuring pinks and peaches in the same flowering period as Enchantment. Marlin opens a week later, a brilliant peach, rose and orange blend which intensifies the impact. Rose stripes on the exterior of the petals and rose buds add considerably to the pink overall, especially in sunshine. It makes an ideal transition from Enchantment,

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Harmony and Contrast (Continued)

judiciously placed pinks, pale apricots and peaches, to the odd venturesome very dark reds such as Red Knight, Burgundy or Mildred in the background. This is what is meant by harmony and accent in the lily garden. The same theory can be applied in any colour range.

Red: Red may be your favourite colour. The various shades do not blend as well as the many tints in yellow. For example - carmine has little affinity for orange-scarlet. Not only would an all red garden be monotonous, but several of the shades do not carry well in the landscape. Plant the area to whites and pale pastels. Intersperse with clumps of your favourite reds, but only as accents, and you will find that the colour carries surprisingly.

Chanticleer - a lovely up-facing red with yellow flash in petals, early July, good with old-rose lilac blend Discovery, and a clump of creamy-white Polar Bear. It lasts up to two weeks. Mildred is about two weeks later, an out-facing dark mahogany red. Burgundy is a strain of dark glistening garnet. The petals reflex into tiny balls and it is surprisingly lovely with all pastels. It can last over two weeks. Bold Knight and Red Knight are two reds flowering in mid July. The former is more scarlet in tone and therefore the colour carries better. The latter, more ruby than garnet, has a light line on the reverse of the petals. Mid to late July brings Redstart, a very dark red which bears bulbils for easy increase, and Red Velvet, a new tall pendant dark red. In August, Jamboree, one of the oriental hybrids, has bright crimson flowers with white edging. It is one of the easiest orientals to grow. Red as a colour is beautiful but presents a challenge to place. It should be used strategically.

Pink, Apricot and Salmon: A fascinating choice of colours. In the asiatic group Rosabelle, salmon with pink overtones, is a gay herald of the shade. Sonata's charms have been recorded previously. Both flower in early July. Laura Patterson is a more recent pink and rose out-facing flower. Its dozen florets, rose in bud, are less pendant than Sonata. Challenger is good if you are specializing in these hues, a soft salmon red, a little difficult to blend. The shapely, tapered petals reflex enough to be showy. The elongated black spots are surrounded by white halos. In sunlight there is enough rose in the colour to be absolutely lovely with the pink pastels and pale yellows, but not with fuschia tones. Its up-facing flowers accent Chinook - a clear apricot salmon with well-shaped long pedicels, excellent for cutting. It too is up-facing but the petal tips reflex to show the colour. It is profuse, a delight for garden and arrangements. Northern Lights is varicoloured, a striking beauty. The long narrow peach petals with darker mid-rib, brighter edges, and rose flush on the interior of the petals presents an exquisite flower. It is a robust grower but the flowers of a single bulb last little over a week. It could be worth the space in your garden for its exceptional appeal.

Among the trumpet and aurelian lilies Pink Frills is unquestionably a jewel among the pink lilies. It is an open bowl trumpet of medium size, long lasting and flowers in mid-July. The colour deepens slightly with age, increasing in beauty. True to name, the petal edges are daintily frilled which give it a delicate appearance. Within the oriental grouping there are many new lilies which show pink tones. Pink Glory and Magic Pink are strains which have selections carrying faint blush pinks, deep pinks, and bright rose blossoms. They are spectacular nonetheless in a proper setting, but one of the hazards of ordering strains. Imperial Pink can be just as surprising, although it is listed as a white flushed pink. Most have distinct rose markings on the edge of the pink, and gold throat. The spots do not continue to the tips. It is a very large reliable grower, opening in late July and lasts well into mid August - in sultry heat and summer storm. Pink Gold is a new and highly recommended oriental with a gold and pink flush throughout. The tall classic form of this lily, and out-facing florets make it outstanding.

There are lavender pinks, and pale apricots which attain a pink cast, and those which do not - all beautiful. A garden containing only the most spectacular lilies is undoubtedly a show place, but not necessarily the most satisfying aesthetically.

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Harmony and Contrast (Continued)

Choose a limited number of outstanding specimens and accompany them with less conspicuous supporting bloom. Otherwise, saturation, even in beauty, can dim the appeal.

Yellow: You have learned from experience that light and creamy yellows, more lemon than gold, produce a gay and festive air with any choice. The colour carries well in the landscape, even at dusk. Consider the species anabile luteum and Lemon Queen - two late June flowering yellows. Melody, flowering the first week of July, is a clear yellow, healthy, profuse, not a new variety but a pleasing addition. Panamint a creamy lighter yellow, and Hornback's Gold, deep lemon and spotted, are tall mid-July lilies. The out-facing Prosperity is a conservative standy, but does not last much over a week, a thought if your space is really at a premium. Connecticut Dream is a mild yellow up-facing flower which forms a carpet of colour, unspotted and lovely. The tall Algona carries a classic head of yellow bloom, with up to thirty flowers lasting well over two weeks. The last of the yellow asiatics is Nutmegger. It too flowers over a long span from late July into August.

Golden yellow lilies do not harmonize as readily with different shades as do the creamy and lemon yellows. However gold is a distinct addition when either featured or used discreetly. Muskoka has wide, modest, up-facing gold petals shaded rose. It lasts two weeks. Kenora is a medium gold, but the rosy bronze rib deepens the effect. The long buds are delightfully two toned, deeper at the base. It has an airy style.

Within the trumpet and aurelian groupings there are a number of good yellow lilies. Sun Temple and Golden Splendor are two impressive varieties both flowering in mid July; their rich lemon to golden yellow trumpet shaped flowers dominate their setting. Oneida is a shorter, more compact gold, usually flowering the third week of July. More bowl-shaped than trumpet is Sundance, a late lemon yellow variety. Regina has flaring delicate light yellow tints which can be grown with a variety of accents for different effects. Golden Sunburst is late with very long slender petals. Like many of the aurelians, it has secondary buds which prolong its flowering season. It is probably more suitable for the spacious garden.

Recently lily breeders have been working toward deep gold, apricot and orange coloured trumpet lilies. African Queen is the most readily available from commercial suppliers, and has light to deep apricot tones. Filtered sunlight helps retain the delicate shade in the garden. Tower hybrids are very tall, late apricot orange reflex flowers that provide an unfading accent among the whites and yellows. They give renewed vigor to the diminishing brilliance of the late lily garden in early August.

We may forget when planning that many lilies have a vivid throat in shades of yellow, gold apricot or orange. Surrounded by white or a pastel, as in many aurelians, the throat colour carries distinctly. Cayuga, although a creamy white, has a vivid apricot throat.

Fuschia: Fuschia and magenta are terms used beyond the lily world to describe identical shades of purple rose and purple red. In lilies, the descriptive term used is fuschia. Since any purple is a mixture of red and blue, plus white as in the case of lavender, there is a considerable variation in the shades and tints, none easy to picture from a written description. We are not familiar with the terms used commonly, nor are the terms standardized. Lilies in these tones are all the more intriguing. Fuschia is the most difficult colour to place well.

Discovery is not a real fuschia but is a modest and inexpensive example of several tones, since it opens very dark and gently lightens, but preserves a true tint of the original colour. Lady Dawn, formerly known in the trade as Barber 23 is a deep fuschia. With its contrasting cream coloured throat, it is very showy in masses. Lavish Lady

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Harmony and Contrast (Continued)

has ten to twenty buds in good display, a brilliant "old rose" to some viewers, but listed as light lavender; a beautiful shade in any description. Royal Robes is a rich purple red, and flowers the second week of July, with tiny florets well arranged on a rigid stem. It is amazingly showy for its small size and dark colour. Fuschia tones in trumpet lilies can be found in Pink Perfection and Danson. Both tend to fade in full sun, and therefore appreciate filtered shade at least during the hottest part of the July days.

It is better to be firmly established before specializing in exotic shades, unless you are both very daring and harmony conscious. If they interest you, they should be kept vividly in mind as you develop your background. In any colour range, when you have decided on what major harmonies you wish to feature, ask your grower - and not in his busy season. First, experiment with the less expensive and become knowledgeable. The initial choice is easy. It is the final touch in a colour group which eludes the less experienced.

White: Few white flowers have as much appeal and carrying power as white lilies. If you grow no others, a few groups of sparkling white lilies, carefully located, and flowering in succession, give a hint of coolness which is difficult to achieve in the mid-summer garden. White asiatic lilies have not been plentiful, but Polar Bear with its near-white upfacing spotted blooms is good. The taller, and purer white Sterling Star has longer, more pointed petals. It is sturdy rather than graceful; altogether a very impressive lily.

White trumpet lilies are incomparable. Do not choose all the largest sizes for the small garden. Polaris, a new white bowl-shaped trumpet has large flowers on a tall stem. Black Dragon and Camelot are strains which have exquisite rich colour markings on the reverse of the trumpet-shaped flowers. Among the aurelian flares is Bright Cloud which has only medium sized flowers, half pendant, with long pedicels. It opens with a light orange star in the throat, but it is still an arresting white in the landscape, when that touch of contrast fades. A pale green exterior rib enhances its carrying power. It is like a group of slender white butterflies arrested in flight. White Wings is a large and robust grower with an airy style. It is late, opening after the first Imperials. Its graceful buds on long pedicels are pendant, but the open flowers tend to become partly out-facing, a very effective lily in the landscape. It appears to be creamy if grown beside the brilliant white of speciosum white champion or Everest - two of the more reliable orientals which help extend the flowering season into late August and September.

Do not crowd your lily garden. It is good for neither their culture nor display. Try to allow space for continuing additions which will further highlight those you are already growing. Do not make the mistake of keeping masses of the heavy reproducers. If they are allowed to grow like weeds that is just the effect they will produce, no matter how beautiful individually. That is where the lily auction of our society serves you best. Your acknowledged surplus becomes some fellow member's treasure, and to the benefit of the society. Lilies deserve an uncrowded and uncluttered environment. Choose carefully and content yourself with unhurried but ever-changing perfection. Keep intelligible garden notes - they make delightful reading in mid-winter. Recall helps to develop a keener consciousness of colour, form and effect.

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THE 1975 BULB AUCTION

If success is measured in dollars, then our October 11th bulb auction was indeed a success. More than that, however, is the fact that more different varieties of lilies were offered for sale than ever before. The practice of placing varieties in abundant supply on the bargain tables, along with standard varieties and unnamed material, was again followed. Receipts from the bargain tables totalled \$122.75.

The generous donations of our members - for every bulb offered was donated - meant that we were able to auction many lilies not readily available locally or in bulb lists. Some scarce items such as Greatheart, Testaceum, Thunderbolt and Starlite were eagerly sought by the bidders. The special draw on a huge bulb of June Fragrance realized \$12.50. While the auction prices realized were somewhat more than regular catalogue prices, bidders were appreciative of the fact they could appraise the quality of the stock and make their selections on-the-spot. Auction receipts totalled \$411.00.

For those unable to attend, the following are some of the varieties with prices realized.

Kenora: \$1.75	Lavish Lady: \$4.00	Cooper Face: \$2.75
Hornback's Gold: (not recorded)	Connecticut King: \$4.00	Sutter's Gold: \$2.00
Connecticut Yankee: \$1.75	Pirate: \$2.75	Pastel Jasper: \$2.00
Mountaineer: \$2.50	White Princess: \$2.00	Mrs. R.O. Backouse: \$3.25
Lady Dawn: \$3.75	Skylark: \$2.00	Martagon Hy. (?) \$3.00
Watermelon Sundae: \$5.00	Elora: \$4.00	Bluebird: \$4.00
Centennial Pink: \$4.75	Nutmegger: \$3.00	Goldfinch: \$3.75
Chinook: \$3.00	Palomino: \$2.25	Shuksan: \$3.00
Muskoka: \$3.00	Conn. Bronze: \$2.25	Bellingham Hy.: \$2.25
Laura Patterson: \$2.50	Conn. Morn: \$5.00	Unbellatum: \$2.00
Testaceum: \$6.00	Jade Temple: \$4.50	Golden Clarion: \$2.00
Oneida: \$2.50	Life: \$2.25	Golden Splendor: \$2.25
Limelight: \$2.25	Golden Spur: \$2.50	Marble Temple: \$2.50
Amethyst Temple: \$5.50	First Love: \$1.50	Golden Temple: \$2.00
Helios: \$2.00	Anaconda: \$3.50	Pink Perfection: \$2.50
Heart's Desire: \$2.00	Cayuga: \$2.25	Pink Sunburst: \$3.75
Woodriff's Giant Flat Yellow: \$6.75	Tower Hybrid: \$2.00	Greatheart: \$3.25
Thunderbolt: \$4.00, \$2.00	Reliance: \$2.50	White Wings: \$3.00
Starlite: \$3.50	L. pardalinum: \$2.00	Black Beauty: \$3.50
L. henryi: \$3.50		

Total gross receipts from sale of bulbs and draw: \$546.25

FINANCIAL REPORT

Oct. 1/75 to Jan. 19/76

Total receipts, including 1974 balance	\$1066.33
Total expenditures	<u>156.90</u>
Balance on Hand, Jan. 19th, 1976 in chequing account	\$ 909.43
Balance on Hand, Jan. 19th, 1976 in non-chequing savings account	\$1082.87
	<u>\$1992.30</u>

Please note that a full statement of receipts and expenditures will be presented at the Annual Meeting and printed in the Newsletter.

1975 MEMBERSHIP LIST

(@ beside name indicates that 1976 dues have already been paid.)

- Mr. & Mrs. William J. Abbott, 417 Lawson Rd, London, Ont. N6G 1X7
- @ Fred L. Archer, 2175 Harcourt Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
- @ John Ardoino, 41 Twin Paul's Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario M1R 3Z6
- @ Jan Auzins, 258 Westmoreland Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M6H 3A5
- Dr. David F.V. & Mrs. Brunsdon, 1118 Springhill Drive, Mississauga, Ont. L5H 1N3
- @ Robert S. Barber, 50 Market Street, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 3C3
- @ Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Brown, R. R. No. 1, Harley, Ontario NOE 1EO
- Mrs. P. M. Berthier, Box 906, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
- @ Henry H. Breuss, 740 Pleasant Avenue, Hamburg, New York 14075
- @ Mrs. Margaret F. Butler, 40 William St., Box 264, Bobcaygeon, Ontario KOM 1A0
- @ Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Brown, 736 Brown St, Hutchinson, Minnesota 55350
- Miss Adeline J. Bowland, P. O. Box 98, Binbrook, Ontario LOR 1C0
- Mrs. Philippa Betts, R. R. No. 1, Sherkston, Ontario LOS 1R0
- Lloyd Bechtel, 208 Waterloo Avenue, Guelph, Ontario N1H 3J5
- Hugh W. Chaffin, R. D. No. 1, Freeville, New York 13068
- @ Mrs. J. Edwin Clas, 4 Shophard Avenue, Westmere, Albany, N. Y., 12203
- Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Cruickshank, R. R. No. 1, Gormley, Ontario LOH 1G0
- @ Mrs. Richard Cutts, "Dondoric", The Plains, Va. 22171
- @ Miner Clemens, R. R. No. 1, Cambridge (Preston), Ont. N3H 4R6
- Bert Crook, R. R. No. 1, 38 Park Rd. South, Grimsby, Ontario
- E. A. Corneil, 65 Sussex St., Apt. 2, Lindsay, Ontario K9V 3G2 (deceased)
- Dr. Bruce G. Cumming, Dept. of Biology, U. of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.
- Thomas R. Conery, Glenhouse Farm, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario NOB 1T0
- Mrs. J. M. Craig, 109 Elworthy Avenue, London, Ontario N6C 2M5
- Mrs. Percy Cox, R. R. No. 3, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 4S6
- Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Davison, 143 Temperance Street, Aurora, Ontario L4G 2R5
- Mrs. C. B. Dick, 24 Henry Street, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 2K6
- Bernard Dilling, 23 Nelson Street, Bowmanville, Ontario L1C 1E1
- William Davidge, R. R. No. 1, Sherkston, Ontario LOS 1R0
- Mrs. J. Drennan, 184 Burnhamthorpe Rd., Islington, Ontario M9A 1H6
- Carl Deutsch, Supt. Hort Parks and Recreation Services, Civic Centre, Etobicoke, M9C 2Y2
- E. B. Dower, 1763 West 58th Avenue, Vancouver, B. C. V6P 1W8
- Dr. Richard F. Eager, 5827 Main St., Suite C, Niagara Falls, Ont. L2G 5Z6
- Mrs. John Erickson, Box 85, Wauchope, Saskatchewan S0C 2T0
- Dr. W. D. Evans, 45 Cedar Street, Guelph, Ontario N1G 1C2
- Robert A. Forrest, 12903 124th St., Edmonton, Alberta T5L 0P6
- Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Forbes, 9275 Jackson Street, Mentor, Ohio 44060
- G. S. Flagler, 309 Laird Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4G 3X7
- Mr. & Mrs. Louis Farina, 7741 Akron Road, Lockport, New York 14094
- LeVern N. Freimann, 1907 38th Street, Bellingham, Washington 98225
- Mrs. Ezra Gateman, 158 10th Street, Hanover, Ontario N4N 1N5
- Mrs. M. J. Gregory, 84 Maple Ave., Grand Vista Gardens, Dundas, Ont. L9H 4W4
- @ Mr. & Mrs. Charles Gardner, 461 Lexington Crescent, Waterloo, Ontario
- Mrs. J. E. Greens, 19 Barrie Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6C 1E1
- L. M. Galloway, 35 Metcalfe St. W., Strathroy, Ontario N7G 1M7
- Georgetown Horticultural Society, O. Schultz, 5 Stockman Cr., Georgetown, Ontario
- Clarke H. Gilbert, 81 St. George St., Brantford, Ontario N3R 1V5
- @ Robert W. Hoffman, 2202 Garfield Street, Laramie, Wyoming 82070
- Mr. & Mrs. Gerald F. Hawkins, 46 Brookmount Road, Toronto, Ont. M4L 3N2
- @ Fred H. Hayes, 1222 Bellview Street, Burlington, Ontario L7S 1C7
- Mr. & Mrs. Emerson F. Hickling, 8065 N. Main Street, Eden, N. Y. 14057
- Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Holmes, Box 26, R. R. No. 2, Orono, Ontario LOB 1M0
- Mrs. George Holland, 440 Douglas Avenue, Toronto 12

1975 Membership List (Continued)

- Dr. & Mrs. Lyle Hutton, 15 Maple Avenue, Brantford, Ontario N3T 4B4
Edward Hughes, 869 Long Drive, Burlington, Ontario
- @ Mrs. K. Paul Holmes, 3274 Garner Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario L2E 6S4
Miss Myra D. Haist, P. O. Box 634, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5C1
Mrs. Albert G. Hall, 178 Gate Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario
Library, Hort. Research Inst. of Ontario, Vineland Station, Ontario LOR 2E0
- @ Mr. & Mrs. Charles Holcombe, 683 Princess Avenue, London, Ontario N5W 3M2
Ferdinand B. Haynes, MacTier, Ontario POC 1H0
- @ Clifford Holcombe, 683 Princess Avenue, London, Ontario N5W 3M2
Miss Eileen Jackson, R. R. No. 2, Norval, Ontario LOP 1K0
- @ Mrs. F. L. Jones, 4059 Apple Valley Lane, Burlington, Ontario L7L 1E9
- @ Hans Jacobi, P. O. Box 255, Salmon Arm, B. C. VOE 2T0
Mrs. H. W. Johnson, Verdi, Minnesota 56179
Leslie W. Johnson, 3919 Pleasant Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55409
Mrs. Linda Kirik, R. R. No. 1, North Bay, Ontario P1B 8G2
Harold R. Kennedy, Box 144, Burford, Ontario NOE 1A0
Mr. & Mrs. J. E. King, 255 Ridge Rd. E., Grimsby, Ontario L3M 4E7
- @ Michael Kotyk, 493 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, Ontario L2M 3Z4
Mr. & Mrs. Ernest Knight, 33 Cliff street, Toronto, Ontario M6N 4L7
- @ Robert T. Krick, P. O. Box 235, Minden, Ontario KOM 2K0
Mrs. A. Law, Box 15, R. R. No. 3, South Edmonton, Alta. T6H 4N7
- @ Mr. & Mrs. C. Lighheart, 3837 Highland Drive, Box 130, Ridgeway, Ont. LOS 1N0
Dr. & Mrs. Leslie Laking, Royal Bot. Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3H8
- @ Robert D. Little, 54 Arnold Crescent, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 3R5
- @ Mrs. D. Lloyd-Smith, 9 Brookfield Road, Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1B1
- @ L. Lorinez, R. R. No. 2, Merlin, Ontario NOP 1W0
- @ Mrs. Lillian Martin, 213 Lakeside Avenue, Burlington, Ontario L7N 1Y4
- @ Mr. W. H. McLaren, 10 McBratneys Rd., Dallington, Christchurch, New Zealand
Lad Martinovsky, Box 1, Gerald, Saskatchewan SOA 1D0
H. E. Markle, 156 Dufferin Street, Guelph, Ontario N1H 4B1
Mrs. John Morrison, 38 Hunt Village Crescent, London, Ontario N6H 4A3
Mrs. Violet E. MacLean, 157 Francis Street, North Bay, Ontario
- @ Robert R. McKenzie, 42 Davies Cres., Toronto, Ontario M4J 2X5
- @ William Meyers, 111 4th Street E., Saskatoon, Sask. S7H 1H7
- @ John E. Marquis, 1112 Beatty Avenue, Nelson, B. C.
- @ Eugene Mossman, 1113 11th St. W., Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1G7
D. J. McDonnell, 346 Supple Street, Apt. 2, Pembroke, Ontario K8A 3H5 (deceased)
Prof. L. H. MacDaniels, 422 Chestnut Street, Ithaca, New York 14850
- @ Mr. & Mrs. T. Ross Martin, P. O. Box 81, Binbrook, Ontario LOR 1C0
Henry Miko, 32 Chilton Road, Toronto, Ontario M4J 3C8
- @ Robert F. Mooney, 24555 Lakeshore Blvd., Euclid, Ohio 44123
- @ Mrs. Sandy Moore, R. R. No. 2, Port Perry, Ontario LOB 1N0
Mrs. Lillian Mroushok, 120 East 11th St., Hastings, Minnesota 55033
Mrs. William McCann, 1 Queen St. N, Thorold, Ontario L2V 2N3
John Morris, R. R. No. 1, Hyde Park, Ontario NOM 1Z0
- @ Leonard D. Marshall, 728 C Y Avenue, Casper, Wyoming 82601
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Nelson, 16 Petrucci Rd. S., Hamilton, Ontario L8K 3Z6
- @ Mrs. Harold Nunn, R. R. No. 5, Simcoe, Ontario N3Y 4K4
Mr. & Mrs. Austin E. Nunan, R. R. No. 3, Paris, Ontario N3L 3E3
Master Bill Pusztai, 28 East 16th Street, Hamilton, Ontario L9A 4H9
Miss Susan Talienuk, R. R. No. 2, Acton, Ontario LOP 1R0
A. J. Porter, Honeywood Nursery, Parkside, Sask. SOJ 2A0
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. N. Peebles, 240 Tottenham Road, Burlington, Ont. L9H 4J5
Harrison Peters, 11704 West Ridge Road, Elyria, Ohio 44035
Mrs. Marjorie Popper, 7 Gardiner Rd., Toronto, Ontario M5T 2B4
- @ R. B. Page, Route 1, Box 24, Amberg, Wisc. 54102
Herbert Pickering, R. R. No. 2, Lowhanks, Ontario NOA 1K0

1975 Membership List (Continued)

- Mrs. Arthur Redmond, 369 5th Avenue, Hanover, Ontario N4N 2C6
- © Mrs. William Reid, 871 Glenwood Avenue, Burlington, Ontario L7T 2J8
- Mrs. Alexander L. Reading, 85 Adam Street, Cambridge (Hespeler), Ont. N3C 2K7
- Mr. & Mrs. R. Rossherg, 75 Dundas, Paris, Ontario N3L 1G6
- © Mr. & Mrs. John Rutledge, 94 Dunedin Drive, Toronto, Ontario M8X 2K5
- © Mr. & Mrs. Charles Robinson, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario NOB 1T0
- Library, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8
- John Shipp, 1229 Spring Garden Road, Burlington, Ontario
- Harrison M. Scheak, 75 Rosedale Heights Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1C4
- © Norman G. Scott, 187 Merlin Crescent, London, Ontario N5W 5A2
- © Prof. George L. Slate, 37 Highland Avenue, Geneva, New York 14456
- © Norman P. Smith, Box 51, Millbrook, Ontario LOA 1G0
- H. Malcolm Stephens, R. R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ontario L0C 1U0
- Mr. & Mrs. Miller Stewart, R. R. No. 3, Fenelon Falls, Ontario KOM 1N0
- M. D. Smith, 16 Thornhill Avenue, Thornhill, Ontario L4J 1J4
- © Herbert E. Sunley, 1121 Ave. J South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 2C2
- Mrs. John T. Stark, 53 Manning Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario L9A 3E6
- Harland C. Smith, 244 Wexford Avenue S., Hamilton, Ontario L8K 2P2
- John Skinner, 30 Colthridge Court, Scarborough, Ontario 711
- © J. G. Smith, P. O. Box 52, Lynden, Ontario LOR 1T0
- Fred Tarlton, 7636 91st Avenue, Edmonton, Alta. T6C 1P8
- James C. Taylor, 12 Graham Street, Guelph, Ontario
- © Kenneth Tremaine, 828 Dolph Street N., Cambridge (Preston), Ontario N3H 2B8
- Mrs. Elizabeth S. Taylor, 122 Salem Road, London, Ontario N6K 1G2
- Peters Upitis, P. O. Box 11, 229406 Dobeles, Latvia, U. S. S. R. (Honourary)
- Nick Visser, Graham Side Road, R. R. No. 2, Newmarket, Ontario L3Y 4V9
- Mary Wais, Route 2, Box 49, Lebanon, New Jersey, 08833
- © Miss Mabel Watson, 2 Watson's Lane, Dundas, Ontario L9H 1T3
- © Dr. Wallace Windus, 1437 Bryant Lane, Meadowbrook, Pa. 19046
- © Dr. J. Allan Walters, 312 Medical Arts Bldg, 170 St. George St., Toronto, Ont. M5R 2M8
- Julius Wadekamper, Route 2, Box 141A, Rogers, Minnesota 55374
- Mr. & Mrs. Wilfred Willard, Box 423, Lakewood Crescent, Bobcaygeon, Ont. KOM 1A0
- Stan Zubrowski, Box 328, R. R. No. 9, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3N5

- We Welcome the following new 1976 members:

- G. K. Alton, R. R. No. 4, Campbellford, Ontario
- Mrs. C. H. Beuhner, 21 Inverness Ave. W., Hamilton, Ontario L9C 1A1
- Mrs. I. Barber, 336 Sandlewood Road, Oakville, Ontario L6L 3R8
- Mrs. George A. Bates, 20½ Carfrae Crescent, London, Ontario N6C 4A9
- A. E. Card, 59 Birch Avenue, Thornhill, Ontario L4J 1T2
- Mr. & Mrs. Frank Gurica, 69 Tyrone Drive, Hamilton, Ontario L9C 2M8
- Graeme Robertson, R. R. No. 3, Mount Hope, Ontario LOR 1W0
- Mrs. Rose Stodolski, 917 Colborne Street, London, Ontario N6A 4A3
- Jack Whitlow, 1707 Gore Road, London, Ontario
- W. A. Coleman, 375 Wharnccliffe Rd. North, London, Ontario N6G 1E4

When forwarding your 1976 dues, please include your postal code.

- .. Single \$2.00 per year
- .. Husband & Wife \$3.00 per year

THE NEWSLETTER
of the
Ontario Regional Lily Society
P. O. Box 81
Binbrook, Ontario, Canada
LO R 1C0

Printed Matter