

of the

ONTARIO REGIONAL LILY SOCIETY

A WORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

At this time of the year it is traditional to look back over the past year, and what a good year it has been for our Society!

Our membership is continuing to increase; a tribute to the activity of each one of you, and an indication of a growing interest in lilies.

Our annual show drew on of, if not the best attendance yet. We had an excellent entry representing a broad spectrum of lilies, and of good quality.

The auction was also well attended with an excellent selection of bulbs in all classes, and the sales approached double that of any other year.

As a result we are in a very favourable position financially.

Enough of the past! I expect you are busy cleaning those precious seeds you harvested last fall and are checking the condition of the scales that you took from the new bulbs you purchased. There are so many things to do in preparation for the forthcoming season. Sometimes I think the dreaming and the planning are the best part.

I might remind you that the North American Lily Society show is back in Canada this year - at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. If you can possibly make it, plan to attend. The dues to the N. A. L. S. are still \$7.50 single, but this may not continue much longer so join, or rejoin, now.

And don't forget to renew your membership with us - it's still only \$2.00 single, or \$3.00 for a husband and wife membership!

Two years from now we expect to host the North American Lily Society annual show and already our directors are starting to plan.

This year the Ontario Regional Lily Society show will be a little earlier than usual, favouring the asiatics and perhaps we will see a return of some of the martagons we missed last year. Hopefully our members south of the border will be able to bring some of the later flowering lilies.

May I wish you well in your lily growing as you anxiously look forward to a new season.

Charles Gardner, President

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DATES TO REMEMBER

Wednesday, March 9, 1977: Directors Meeting at the Royal Botanical Gardens, 7:30 P.M.

Sunday, April 17, 1977: The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Regional Lily Society for all members and friends. Guest speaker. Headquarters Building of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Burlington, Ontario 2 P.M.

Saturday and Sunday, July 9th and 10th. Annual Lily Show of the Ontario Regional Lily Society.

Thursday through Sunday, July 14th to 17th. Annual Lily Show of the North American Lily Society. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

Saturday, July 23, 1977: Tentative date for O.R.L.S. picnic and lily display.

Saturday, Oct. 15, 1977: Tentative date of O.R.L.S. bulb sale and auction.

President

Charles Gardner
461 Lexington Crescent
Waterloo, Ont.

Vice President

Dr. W. D. Evans
45 Cedar Street
Guelph, Ont. N1G 1G2

Secretary

Mrs. Ross Martin
P. O. Box 81
Binbrook, Ont. LOR 1C0

Treasurer

Mrs. William Reid
871 Glenwood Avenue
Burlington, Ont.

N.A.L.S. Vice President

T. Ross Martin
P. O. Box 81
Binbrook, Ont.

DirectorsTerm expiring 1977 Annual Meeting

Charles Robinson, Erin, Ontario
Emerson Hickling, Eden, New York
Mrs. Beryl Gregory, Dundas, Ontario
Michael Kotyk, St. Catharines, Ontario

Term expiring 1978 Annual Meeting

Dr. Leslie Laking, Burlington, Ontario
Louis Farina, Lockport, New York
Mrs. William Reid, Burlington, Ontario
Kenneth Tremaine, Cambridge, Ontario

Chairmen

Show: Mrs. William Reid, Burlington Library: Robert S. Barber, Georgetown, Ont.
Slides: Fred H. Hayes, Burlington, Ont. Awards: Robert S. Barber, Georgetown, Ont.
Publicity: Dr. Leslie Laking, Burlington Newsletter: T. Ross Martin, Binbrook, Ont.

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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

I know the end of January is a bit late for looking back over the previous year, but since this the first opportunity for us to do so, I hope you will share this chance to review our '76 activities. Despite a vicious winter storm, our annual meeting in April had a good turnout. Two guests from the Michigan Lily Society were our speakers - their bravery in driving to Hamilton in such icy and snowy conditions speaks well for the camaraderie which exists between fellow lily enthusiasts. Our lily show in July attracted our largest attendance, and this too was jointly shared by the members who brought more entries than ever before. The picnic at the end of July gave us an opportunity to see the magnificent lilies of one of our members - and to see first hand why Mr. Brown wins so many of our awards and ribbons. Then in October, the success of our bulb sale and auction. More lilies than ever before. New participants, new lilies, old rare varieties, and old standards. It was a proud year for the O.R.L.S. and everyone who contributed to make it our best, deserves to be a bit proud himself. It will be difficult to beat it in 1977, but try we must, for lilies are still relatively unknown to many gardeners, and we must strive still more to "spread the word".

Our new treasurer in 1976, William J. Abbott of London, Ontario, passed away Thursday, October 21st after having undergone surgery for a brain tumor. An avid gardener, Mr. Abbott was a well-known lily grower in the London area. Our sympathy is extended to his wife and family. Mrs. William Reid of Burlington has been appointed by the board to fill the position of Treasurer.

The new Canadian horticulture magazine "Canada Green" is scheduled to hit the newstands this month. Charles Robinson has written an article on lilies for one of the future issues. Look for it! Mr. L. Lorinez of Merlin Ontario (on the shores of Lake Erie, near Chatham) is a new contributor to our Newsletter. We thank him for writing of his experiences with live ground covers. The second half of his article will appear in the next issue of the newsletter.

This year's North American Lily Show, to be held in Saskatoon, Sask. marks the first time the show has been held in western Canada. A charter group of Swiss and German lily fanciers are coming to share lilies with us. This will be a great event for everyone. A tour of Honeywood Nursery in Parkside Sask. is included. You will be hearing more of this, but why not plan now to GO WEST IN '77. SEE YOU IN SASKATOON!

T. Ross Martin, Editor

AN ALTERNATIVE TO MULCHING IN COMMERCIAL LILY NURSERY PRACTICE

L. Lorinez, M.Sc.Agr., Ph.D.

These informal notes represent an attempt to describe experience obtained in 1974/1976 with an improved method of covering the soil in commercial scale lily nursery operations. The method described herein needs to be further improved. It is hoped that the publication of these preliminary results will induce other experimenters to test their validity under a variety of ecological conditions and to perfect the method. Proper analysis of its economic aspects could also greatly enhance its practical value.

The trial began as the first step of an on-going effort in the fall of 1974. Its aim is to find a more satisfactory method of providing ground cover for lilies in nursery practice, both from a cultural and economic standpoint. Hence, this article might be of interest primarily for the mass producer of lily bulbs who does not object to a rather unsightly mulch or a wilted mat of a standing ground cover so long as they serve a useful purpose. The question debated here is whether or not a traditional mulch is the best way of providing ground cover, and if other options exist what is their value?

As a point of departure, it behoves to cast a critical eye upon the advantages and drawbacks of the two procedures now in general use - mulching with decaying plant residues and growing cover crops. Other systems employing plastic sheets, chips, vermiculite and various other industrial products will not be considered in the context because of their high cost. A comparison of these two methods with proposed new ways will greatly facilitate judging the merits or otherwise of the latter. A detailed description of the present experiment is given later on, and this is followed by such evaluation as is possible after only two years of trial by one experimenter in one single location.

Mulching and Cover Crops Compared

Much has been written on the merits of mulching in general and for lilies in particular. There is a large measure of agreement as to the goodness of the method, especially on coarse textured land, but little has been said about its working on fine textured clay soils which are described by most authorities abroad as eminently suitable for growing lilies provided they are impeccably drained. Furthermore, it is hard to come across a balanced presentation of advantages and disadvantages in the same breath. I have attempted to do so in the following two synoptic tables.

Continued on page four

..... NOTICE OF 1977 DUES

Memberships on the Ontario Regional Lily Society follow the calendar year. 1977 Dues are now owing, and should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. William Ried, 871 Glenwood Avenue, Burlington, Ontario. A prompt remittance will save the cost of postage in sending notices to delinquent members.

Single: \$2.00 per year, Husband & Wife Family Membership: \$3.00

Payment in the form of cheques should be made payable to "Ontario Regional Lily Society".

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An Alternative to Mulching (Continued)

Table 1 - MULCHING WITH DEAD PLANT RESIDUES

<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Drawbacks</u>
1. Conserves moisture, hence reduces checks in the growing season. ^{1/}	1. Maintains excess moisture in spring and after heavy rains on clay soils. Harbors rodents, insects.
2. Reduces weed growth.	2. Such weeds as can make their way through the mulch are difficult to eradicate.
3. Reduces the loss of soil organic matter by excluding sunlight. If obtained from outside sources, adds organic matter to the soil.	3. Encourages root rot, nematodes and other diseases in a cool, wet summer - especially on heavier soils.
4. Protects bulbs from alternate freezing & thawing, and from frost damage even in the absence of snow cover. Keeps root system cool in summer.	4. When early spring is warm, ^{2/} encourages premature surfacing and exposure to late frosts.
5. In the absence of plowing and cultivating damage to bulbs and runners, if any, is avoided. Packing of soil is reduced.	5. Insects multiply in the soil, being undisturbed by plowing. Deep rooted weeds (e.g. sourdock, burdock, milkweed, wild carrot, etc.) grow through the mulch and become firmly established.
6. Stops wind erosion. Reduces runoff of water on sloping ground. ^{2/}	6. Makes irrigation by any method except sprinkler equipment almost impossible, by washing away of the mulch. When mulch becomes too dry and light in summer it constitutes a fire hazard, and may blow away in a windy location.
7. Reduces production costs and labour requirements by elimination of plowing and cultivation. Conserves fuel & farm equipment.	7. If mulch has to be obtained from outside sources, transporting and spreading this bulky material, together with the cost of chemical control of the insects it harbors, may result in a cost increase instead of an economy.

^{1/} Unturned soil covered by mulch retains 50% more moisture than a plowed field.

^{2/} As in 1976 in the Merlin, Ontario area.

^{3/} Erosion and runoff on light, steep lands may be reduced by as much as 90% in this way

Table 2 - LIVE COVER CROPS

<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Drawbacks</u>
1. Merits Nos. 2,3,4,5,6 in Table 1 apply here too, though they are somewhat attenuated. No. (1) does not apply, being replaced by drawback No. (3) in this table. Merit No. (7) is in part or totally offset by the cost of treatments against aphids.	1. The cover crop may nurture aphids which could be carriers of virus diseases affecting lilies. Frequent spraying against these may be required.
2. Drawbacks Nos. 1,2,3,4,6,7 in Table 1 do either not apply or are much less troublesome.	2. A live cover crop actively competes with the lilies for food, light and moisture. Only lacy and dwarf plants can be used which do little to control weeds.
3. Removes some excess moisture on clay soil in fall and spring, or after heavy down-pours in summer.	3. Removes much moisture and food from lilies in summer on hungry light soils and dry weather.
4. Retards premature surfacing in spring thus reducing the danger of late frosts.	4. --

(Continued)

As may be gathered from the preceding two tables, both methods have numerous advantages and disadvantages, though on balance they are beneficial to varying degrees. Now, the purpose of the trial described herein has been precisely to find a procedure which would remove some of the drawbacks of both systems while maintaining their merits practically intact. Some of the most obvious alternatives cannot be considered in the case of lilies for obvious reasons. For instance, plowing is out of the question where the bulbs are left in the ground over winter. Cultivating injures bulbs and runners, if any, and leaves the ground exposed to hot sunshine. Planting the lilies so close together that they would become their own cover crop would overtax soil strength and moisture requirements while difficulting weed control.

For these reasons, it has been thought that an improvement of the two traditional methods, or a combination of both, might be the best approach. In fact, a combination of the cover crop method and "no tillage" practices with the aid of chemicals has been selected as the first idea to be tested. It consisted of sowing a winter grain - winter rye in this case - at an exceptionally heavy rate of seeding, preferably before the middle of September, among the rows of lilies which are left in the ground for the winter. A complete fertilizer is applied at the same time. The resulting very dense growth of rye provides excellent protection throughout the winter, without matting. It grows while the lilies rest, so there is no competition for resources. In spring, just before the lilies come up, the rye is killed with a chemical that leaves no residue in the soil, hence does not harm the bulbs. The dead cover crop is left standing among the lilies all summer long, until it breaks down under the attendants' footsteps. When the lilies start to grow in spring, the cover crop is dead, and competition between lilies and cover has been eschewed again.

The "Regulated Cover Crop" Method

This method, tentatively designated as in the subheading, disposes of most of the drawbacks exhibited by the two traditional systems, while boasting practically all of the advantages. Of course, new difficulties arise, all of which are easily remedied with the exception of one which is No. 3 in the following table.

Table 3 - THE "REGULATED COVER CROP" METHOD

<u>Advantages</u>	<u>Drawbacks</u>
1. Merits No. 1 thru 7 in Table (1) subsist. ^{1/}	1. Correct forecasting of the lilies' date of surfacing is critical. ^{2/}
2. Merit 3 in Table (2) partly subsists. Removal of excess soil moisture from any soil between late Sept. and April when the cover crop is killed.	2. Difficulty of obtaining sufficient cereal growth before lilies come up, in case of an exceptionally early spring. ^{3/}
3. Drawbacks 1,2,3,4,6, and 7 in Table (1) do not apply. No. 5 is much less of a problem.	3. If spring is consistently wet, it may be difficult to apply weed killer to cover crop before lilies appear above ground.
4. Merit No. 3 in Table (2) applies outside the lilies' growing season, when bulbs are protected against waterlogging.	4. This is not so during the growing season of the lilies.
5. Drawbacks No. 1 to 3 in Table (2) do not apply.	5. Seed of cover crop must be coated with a repellent to prevent it from being eaten by the birds when broadcast among the remains of the previous cover crop.

^{1/} Of special importance is No. 4 in Table (1) in this respect. Since the cover crop is killed only when the lilies are about to emerge, the former can efficiently retard the appearance of the lilies above ground by several days.

^{2/} Paraquat becomes harmless once it falls on the ground. Underground bulbs and shoots are not harmed when the rye is killed, and there is no residual effect.

^{3/} This was the case in 1976 which beat practically all existing records for high early spring temperatures in this area. The remedy is early fall sowing of the rye.

An Alternative to Mulching (Continued)

The date of emergence of the lilies in the spring can be accurately forecast by planting a few bulbs of a variety which comes up some days earlier than the first early in the plantation. Another method might be to watch early growth among ornamentals and flowers (e.g. forsythia, tulips, lily of the valley, etc.) on the property and relating their date of blooming to the date of emergence of the lilies.

A satisfactory cover can be secured by sowing the winter cereal fairly early in September, at a heavy rate. Thus it will make sufficient growth before real cold weather sets in and additional growth in early spring will not be essential. This might expose the rye to some winter damage which does not matter since dead stems and leaves are still good protection for the lilies.

The description of the trial procedure will be carried in the March issue of the Newsletter.

L. Lorinez

R. R. No. 2, Merlin, Ontario

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THE 1976 C.R.L.S. BULB AUCTION

Saturday, October 16th was the date of the Auction and Sale last fall. Nearly 40 people attended to bring bulbs and make purchases, resulting in our most successful auction in the Society's history. The quality and choice of selections offered was outstanding. Prices realized were often over catalogue, however packages frequently contained two or three smaller bulbs, or large jumbo bulbs, rather than the usual single flowering size bulbs offered by dealers. The list of varieties and prices realized will be of interest to those who could not attend.

L. amabile	3.00	Mildred	3.50	Inspiration Str.	4.00
L. amabile luteum	3.25	Sutter's Gold	3.50	Sunburst Golden	2.50
L. cernuum	2.50	Berwyn (1976)	5.50	Sunburst Pink	4.50
L. szovitsianum	7.50	Buccaneer	3.50	Life	2.50
L. monadelphum	5.00	New York Yankee	5.00	Royal Gold	2.50
Simonet's Rosy	4.00	Corsage	4.00	Jade Temple	3.00
Eden Fire	6.50	Algoma	3.00	White Henryi	6.00
Sailor's Sunset	3.50	Lydia	2.50	Imperial Silver	5.00
Ghinook	5.00	Hallmark Strain	1.50	Black Beauty	3.50
Pastel Jasper	5.00	Prince Charming	4.00		
Fuga	2.50	Valiant	2.00		
Red Bess	5.00	Conn. Yankee	1.00		
Hartford	3.00	Panamint Strain	4.00		
Bittersweet	4.00	Ming	2.00	Receipts:	
Burgundy Strain	3.00	Testaceum	5.00	Special Draw	41.50
Chanticleer	3.50	Afterglow	2.00	Bargain Tables	203.00
Copper Face	3.50	Bullfinch	2.50	Bulb Auction	680.00
Russell Leslie	5.00	Bluebird	4.50		\$924.50
Muskoka	3.00	H. J. Elwes	2.00		
Tamerlane	3.50	Brocade			
Nutmegger	6.00	Dalhansonii	4.50		
Marlin	6.00	Maroon Velvet	4.00		
Pirate	3.50	Paisley Strain	4.00		
Discovery	4.00	Gay Lights	3.00		
Dr. Evans #316	6.00	Golden Splendor	2.50		
Elora	3.00	Anaconda	3.00		
Ethelwaite (1976)	7.00	Martin Pink Tr.	5.00		
Pepper	2.25	Cayuga	3.50		
Hornback's Gold	3.50	Oneida	3.00		
Gypsy	4.50	Thunderbolt	5.00		

RAISING LILIES FROM SCALES

Reprinted from the Bulletin of the New Zealand Lily
Society, with thanks.

There are a number of different methods of raising lilies and by far the most common one for the average grower is the purchasing of named bulbs from a nursery.

For those who are keen on a little do-it-yourself and for those who get enjoyment from just "growing things" the method of raising lilies from scales will provide much scope.

Scaling is a vegetative means of perpetuating a plant and such a method provides the only way in which a named variety can be propagated. Propagation by vegetative means requires that only healthy specimens are used. Lilies are prone to virus infection and any plant even suspected of this should not be used for any form of propagation, as the disease will only be handed on to the young bulbs. Mottled or yellow streaked foliage is usually a reliable indication of the symptoms of virus infection. Bulbs to be used for scaling can be lifted as they pass out of flower or at any time while dormant.

The outer scales of the bulb are removed, the number governed by bulb size, but it is usual to remove at least two or three rows (more from larger ones) without harming the bulb. However, the removal of too many will impair flowering of the parent bulb in the following year. As soon as the scales have been removed the bulb should be replanted immediately. (Editor's Note: when removing the scales from the bulbs be certain the scale is detached at the basal plate of the bulb, and not merely parts of scales detached. Before replanting the parent bulb dust the exposed surface with a good fungicide.)

The propagation medium can be made up from equal parts sharp sand and peat, leaf mould or rotten sawdust; this mixture should be moist but not too wet. Pots or boxes can be used as containers but drainage must be provided.

Dip each scale in a mixture of equal parts of rooting hormone of the grade used for soft wood cuttings. If the hormone powder does not include a fungicide as well, then add one such as captan or benomyl. The hormone is a growth promoter and will induce greater bulblet production in a shorter time.

The addition of a fungicide gives protection against diseased organisms. Ensure that the scales are the right way up when inserting them to approximately half their length in the rooting medium. When all the scales have been inserted, water well and then completely cover the scales with damp sphagnum moss. Place the container in a cool shady place. Total, or at a minimum partial exclusion of light is recommended at least until the formation of the bulblets has taken place.

The time taken for the production of bulblets from the scales varies with the variety and conditions, but generally they should be apparent after about six weeks. When roots have formed on each bulblet they can be detached and potted up separately if so desired.

The bulblets may also be lined out in a shady part of the garden, and while this can be done in the autumn it is generally preferred to leave them in pots or boxes until spring. The number of bulblets produced by each scale is variable but is rarely less than two. Flowering can be expected within three years but it is not uncommon for this to occur after two years.

Overwatering of the scales must be avoided at all times and if polythene or glass is used as a cover during the first few weeks after planting care must be taken to prevent excessive condensation occurring. Failure to observe these points is likely to result in rotting of the scales.

THE 1977 INTERNATIONAL LILY SHOW

Check your calendar -- The 1977 International Lily Show will be held from July 14 to July 17. Other dates have been published and we apologize for any inconvenience this error may cause.

The University of Saskatchewan campus in Saskatoon is to be the site of the combined 1977 Lily Show of the N.A.L.S. and Canadian Prairie Lily Society, and the annual meeting of the North American Lily Society.

The conveniently located Education Building on campus will be the location of the show and the site of all meetings. Ample space has been set aside for commercial and grower displays.

Homey, comfortable accommodations are available in the student residences on campus. Costs for board and room are more than reasonable, approximately \$22.00 per day (more details later). It is only a short distance - a pleasant walk - from the student residences to the Lily Show in the Education Building.

Activities include a trip to Parkside Saskatchewan to visit Bert Porter's Honeywood Nursery which features lilies - Mr. Porter's named varieties and new seedlings. If sufficient interest is shown, a fishing expedition into northern Saskatchewan will be planned.

The Ontario Regional Lily Society will investigate group air fare rates from Toronto to Saskatoon via Air Canada should enough members show an interest in making the trip. Please write the secretary, Mrs. Pat Martin, if you are interested.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF O.R.L.S. BOARD MEETINGS

Meetings held Oct. 16, 1976 and January 19, 1977.

- Mrs. William Reid elected treasurer to fill vacancy of William J. Abbott.
- Charles Robinson donated trophy in memory of James C. Taylor - to be known as the "James C. Taylor Memorial Sweepstakes Award".
- Contribution of \$500.00 made to the Royal Botanical Gardens building fund
- Additional supply of benlate to be ordered for member sales.
- Proposal for a joint Ontario-Michigan lily show has not won approval by either society's membership.
- Approved purchase of lily bulbs to the value of \$400 for plantings at the Royal Botanical Gardens and Niagara Parks School of Horticulture (fall 1977).
- Initial plans made for 1977 Annual meeting of the O. R. L. S.
- Dates set for Annual Meeting and Lily Show at the R.B.G. Tentative dates for Picnic and Bulb Auction.
- Fred Hayes gave report of N.A.L.S. mid-winter Board Meeting at Niagara Parks School of Horticulture, Niagara Falls, Ontario on Jan. 15, 1977
- O.R.L.S. has approved sponsoring an N.A.L.S. membership for a Greek Botanical Garden.
- Donated a trophy for the Georgetown Horticultural Society's annual Lily Show.
- A committee to be set up to establish terms of reference for similar trophies in other shows.
- Treasurer's report, balance on hand January 19, 1977 - \$2508.53 (includes \$1123.23 in bonus savings account) Royal Bank of Canada, Burlington, Ontario
Mrs. William Reid, Treasurer.
- 1977 Nominating Committee appointed: Robert Barber Chairman, John Rutledge, Ross Martin
- Directors' Meeting, Wed. March 9th at Royal Botanical Gardens. Directors asked to make note. 7:30 P.M.

1976 MEMBERSHIP LIST

(@ beside name indicates that 1977 dues have already been paid)

- Mr. & Mrs. William J. Abbot, 417 Lawson Road, London, Ontario N6G 1X7
 @Mr. Fred L. Archer, 2175 Harcourt Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario
 Mr. John Ardoino, 41 Twin Pauls Crescent, Scarborough, Ontario M1R 3Z6
 Mr. G. K. Alton, R. R. No. 4, Campbellford, Ontario
 Mr. Jan Auzins, 258 Westmoreland Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6H 3A5
 Miss K. Ackerman, 289 Byng Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario M2N 4L4
 Mrs. Joan Badertscher, 316 Pine Drive, Barrie, Ontario L4N 4J5
 Mr. Walter Britton, 8930 Rodier Street, Brossard, Quebec
 Mr. Brad Beatty, 57 Great Oak Drive, Islington, Ontario M9A 1N3
 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
 Dr. & Mrs. David F. V. Brunsdon, 1118 Springhill Dr., Mississauga, Ont. L5H 1N3
 @Mr. Robert S. Barber, 50 Market Street, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 3C3
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 @Mrs. P. M. Berthier, Box 906, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario LOS 1J0
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 @Mrs. Margaret F. Butler, 40 William Street, Box 264, Bobcaygeon, Ont. KOM 1A0
 @Mr. & Mrs. Gerald D. Brown, 736 Brown Street, Hutchinson, Minnesota 55350
 Miss Adeline J. Bowland, Box 98, Binbrook, Ontario LOR 1C0
 @Mrs. Philippa Betts, Box 29, 4046 Victoria Rd., Crystal Beach, Ontario LOS 1B0
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 Mrs. Helen Blakey, 2208 Kennedy Road, Agincourt, Ontario M1T 3G4
 Mr. & Mrs. Howard G. Blair, Nashville, Ontario LOJ 1C0
 Miss Elsie Bird, 48 Maple Avenue, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 1W9
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 @Dr. Bruce G. Cumming, Dept. of Biology, U. of N. B., Fredericton, New Brunswick
 @Mrs. Percy Cox, R. R. No. 3, Georgetown, Ontario L7G 4S6
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 Mr. Bernard Dilling, 23 Nelson Street, Bowmanville, Ontario L1C 1E1
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 Mr. LeVern N. Freimann, 1907 38th Street, Bellingham, Washington 98225
 Mr. Ward Goodfellow, 42 Bellevue Cres., Barrie, Ontario
 Mrs. Jean Gable, 23 Wellington St. West, Barrie, Ontario L4N 1K1
 Mrs. Louise Gardner, 26 Chudleigh Road, Toronto, Ontario M6E 1Y9

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1976 Membership List (Continued)

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 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. Grooms, 19 Barrie Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6C 1E1
 Mr. L. M. Galloway, 35 Metcalfe St. West, Strathroy, Ontario N7G 1M7
 Georgetown Horticultural Society, 5 Stockman Cr., Georgetown, Ontario
 Mr. & Mrs. Clarke H. Gilbert, 81 St. George St., Brantford, Ontario N3R 1V5
 @Mr. & Mrs. Frank Gurica, 69 Tyrone Drive, Hamilton, Ontario L9C 2M8
 Mr. K. S. Guise, 761 Dodsworth Crescent, Mississauga, Ontario L4Y 2H8
 @Mr. Robert W. Hoffman, 2202 Garfield Street, Laramie, Wyoming 82070
 Mr. & Mrs. Gerald F. Hawkins, 46 Brookmount Rd., Toronto, Ontario M4L 3N2
 @Mr. Fred H. Hayes, 1222 Bellview Street, Burlington, Ontario L7S 1C7
 Mr. & Mrs. Emerson F. Hickling, 8065 North Main Street, Eden, New York, 14057
 Mr. & Mrs. S. D. Holmes, R. R. No. 2, Box 26, Orono, Ontario LOB 1M0
 @Mrs. George Holland, 440 Douglas Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5M 1H4
 Dr. & Mrs. Lyle Hutton, 15 Maple Avenue, Brantford, Ontario N3T 4B4
 Mr. 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 LOS 1S0
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles Holcombe, 683 Princess Ave., London, Ont. N5W 3M2
 @Hort. Research Institute of Ontario, Library, Vineland Station, Ontario LOR 2E0
 Mr. Ferdinand B. Haynes, MacTier, Ontario POC 1H0
 Mr. Clifford Holcombe, 683 Princess Avenue, London, Ont. N5W 3M2
 Miss Eileen Jackson, R. R. No. 2, Nerval, Ontario LOP 1K0
 Mrs. Frank L. Jones, 4059 Apple Valley Lane, Burlington, Ontario L7L 1E9
 Mr. Hans Jacobi, Box 255, Salmon Arm, B. C. VOE 2T0
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 Mr. Leslie W. Johnson, 3919 Pleasant Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55409
 Mrs. Edwin Kauk, 355 Main Street, Woodstock, Ontario N4S 1T4
 Mr. Harold R. Kennedy, Box 144, Burford, Ontario NOE 1A0
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 @Mr. Michael Kotyk, 493 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, Ontario L2M 3P4
 Mr. Ernest Knight, 33 Cliff Street, Toronto, Ontario M6N 4L7
 @Mr. Robert T. Krick, Box 235, Minden, Ontario KOM 2K0
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 @Mr. & Mrs. C. Lightheart, 3837 Highland Dr., Box 130, Ridgeway, Ontario LOS 1N0
 @Dr. & Mrs. Leslie Laking, Royal Botanical Gardens, Box 399, Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3H8
 Mr. Robert D. Little, 54 Arnold Crescent, Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 3R5
 Mrs. D. Lloyd-Smith, 9 Brookfield Rd., Willowdale, Ontario M2P 1B1
 Dr. L. Lorinez, R. R. No. 2, Merlin, Ontario NOP 1W0
 Miss Geraldine E. Layton, 26124 98th Avenue, Whonnack, B. C.
 Mr. Leif Mark Lippert - address unknown, formerly Cardinal, Ontario
 Mrs. Frank Lanza, 856 Teal Drive, Burlington, Ontario L7T 2Y2
 Mr. W. Maron, 88 Blantyre Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario M1N 2R5
 Miss D. A. Millichamp, 265 Rosedale Heights Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1C7
 Mr. William Menary, 5 Echo Villa Avenue, Brantford, Ontario N3S 6X8
 Mrs. Lillian Martin, 213 Lakeside Avenue, Burlington, Ontario L7N 1Y4
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 Mr. Lad Martinovsky, P. O. Box 1, Gerald, Sask., SOA 1B0
 Mr. H. E. Markle, 156 Dufferin Street, Guelph, Ontario N1H 4B1
 Mrs. Violet E. MacLean, 157 Francis Street, North Bay, Ontario P1B 8G2
 Mr. Robert R. McKenzie, 42 Davies Crescent, Toronto, Ontario M4J 2X5
 Mr. William Meyers, 111 4th St. East., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7H 1H7
 Mr. John E. Marquis, 1112 Beatty Avenue, Nelson, B. C.
 Mr. Eugene Mossman, 1113 11th St. W., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7M 1G7
 Prof. L. H. MacDaniels, 422 Chestnut Street, Ithaca, New York 14850

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 Mr. & Mrs. T. Ross Martin, Box 81, Binbrook, Ontario LOR 1C0
 Mr. Robert F. Mooney, 24555 Lakeshore Blvd., Euclid, Ohio 44123
 Mrs. Sandy Moore, R. R. No. 2, Port Perry, Ontario LOB 1N0
 Mrs. Lillian Maroushek, 120 East 11th Street, Hastings, Minnesota 55033
 Mr. James V. McMenamy, 52 Thompson Avenue, Thorold, Ontario L2V 2N3
 Mrs. William McCann, 1 Queen St. North, Thorold, Ontario L2V 2P7
 Mr. Leonard D. Marshall, 728 C Y Avenue, Casper, Wyoming 82601
 Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Nelson, 16 Potruff Road South, Hamilton, Ontario L8K 3Z6
 @Mrs. Harold Nunn, R. R. No. 5, Simcoe, Ontario N3Y 4K4
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 Mr. Bill Pusztai, 28 East 16th Street, Hamilton, Ontario L9A 4H9
 @Mr. A. J. Porter, Honeywood Nureery, Parkside, Saskatchewan S0J 2A0
 Mr. & Mrs. William N. Peebles, 240 Tottenham Rd., Burlington, Ontario L7L 4G6
 Mr. Harrison Peters, 11704 West Ridge Rd., Elyria, Ohio 44035
 @Mr. R. B. Page, Route 1, Box 24, Amberg, Wisconsin 54102
 Mrs. M. E. Partridge, 38 Leighton Avenue, East Kildonan, Winnipeg, Manitoba
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 Mrs. Paul Prott, 50 Kehl Street, Kitchener, Ontario N2M 3T9
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 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, Ontario N3C 2K7
 Mr. & Mrs. R. Rossberg, 75 Dundas Street, Paris, Ontario N3L 1G6
 Mr. & Mrs. John R. Rutledge, 94 Dunedin Drive, Toronto, Ontario M8X 2K5
 @Mr. & Mrs. Charles Robinson, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario NOB 1T0
 @Royal Botanical Gardens, Library, Box 399, Hamilton, Ontario L8N 3H8
 Mr. John Shipp, 1229 Spring Garden Road, Burlington, Ontario
 Mr. Harrison Scheak, 75 Rosedale Heights Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4T 1C4
 Mr. Norman G. Scott, 187 Merlin Crescent, London, Ontario N5W 5A2
 Mrs. Edward Sutton, R. R. No. 1, Barrie, Ontario L4M 4Y8
 Mr. John Schakel, 10 Topaz Gate, Willowdale, Ontario M2M 2Z7
 Mr. J. Paul Stevens, R. R. No. 3, Thorndale, Ontario NoM 2P0
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 Mrs. Rose Stodolski, 917 Colborne Street, London, Ontario N6A 4A3
 Mr. H. Malcolm Stephens, 11 Crescentwood Rd., Scarborough, Ontario M1N 1C9
 Mr. & Mrs. Miller Stewart, R. R. No. 3, Fenelon Falls, Ontario KOM 1N0
 Mr. M. D. Smith, 16 Thornhill Avenue, Thornhill, Ontario L4J 1J4
 Mr. Herbert E. Sunley, 1121 Ave. J. South, Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 2C2
 Mrs. John T. Stark, 53 Manning Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario L9A 3E6
 Mr. John A. B. Skinner, 30 Colthridge Court, Scarborough, Ontario
 Mr. J. G. Smith, Box 52, Lynden, Ontario LOR 1T0
 Mr. & Mrs. Edward Seeds, 601 Brock St. North, Whitby, Ontario L1N 4J3
 @Mr. Fred Tarlton, 7636 91st Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T6C 1P8
 Mr. James C. Taylor, 12 Graham Street, Guelph, Ontario (deceased)
 Mr. Kenneth Tremaine, 828 Dolph Street North, Cambridge-Preston, Ont. N3H 2B8
 Mrs. R. K. Thornton, 548 Adevon Avenue, London, Ontario N6H 3L7
 Miss Mary Wais, Route 2, Box 49, Lebanon, New Jersey 08833
 Mr. Jack Whitlow, 1707 Gore Road, London, Ontario
 @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 M5R 2M8
 @Mr. Julius Wadekamper, Route 2, Box 141A, Rogers, Minnesota 55374
 Mr. Wilfred L. Willard, Box 423, Lakewood Cres., Boboaygeon, Ontario KOM 1A0
 Miss Myrtle B. Williams, R. R. No. 3, Harley, Ontario NOE 1E0
 Mrs. Margaret Wick, 4 Coronation Road, Brooklin, Ontario
 Mr. Stan J. Zubrowski, Box 328, R. R. No. 9, Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3N5

1977 New Members

We welcome into the Society the following new 1977 members:

Mr. C. A. Beaudoin, 99 Second Street North, Stoney Creek, Ontario L8G 1Z5
 Mr. William H. Boettger, R. R. No. 2, Fruitland, Ontario
 Mr. J. Ross Dean, 59 Sunnylea Avenue East, Toronto, Ontario M8Y 2K5
 Mr. Fred Fellner, Vermilion, Alberta TOB 4M0
 Mr. Thomas E. Jarvis, 85 Douglas Drive, Toronto, Ontario M4W 2B2
 Mrs. Russell Kerr, 1284 Dundas St. East, Woodstock, Ontario N4S 7V9
 Mr. & Mrs. Donald Parliamant, R. R. No. 2, Bloomfield, Ontario
 Mr. William Reid, 871 Glenwood Avenue, Burlington, Ontario L7T 2J8
 Mr. Parry A. Thompson, R. R. No. 8, Parkhill, Ontario NOM 2K0

To all Members: Please be certain that your address as shown is correct, and if your postal code is missing, that it be sent to the Editor of the Newsletter, or to the treasurer if remitting your 1977 dues.

Memberships for 1977 are now payable to the Treasurer. To be eligible for the special draws at the annual meeting, your 1977 dues must be paid.

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