



Ontario Regional Lily Society

THE NEWSLETTER

DATES TO MARK ON YOUR CALENDAR

Directors' Meeting	4 February 1981
Annual Meeting	26 April 1981
Directors' Meeting	10 June 1981
Lily Show	11-12 July 1981
Lily Bulb Auction	17 October 1981
Directors' Meeting	4 November 1981

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Program for annual meeting:

Show:

Publications:

Publicity:

Slides:

Awards:

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T. Ross Martin, Editor

L. Maureen Barber (Mrs. Ian)

Charles Robinson

Fred Archer

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Bulent Kaur
Lilikau Cad.
Sausal Apt.
Antalya
Turkey
No 13/11

Carl Caldwell
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Chas. Gardner

Editor's Notebook

A new year always seems to imply that one must make new resolutions or decisions. By the time the first week in January is behind us, the new resolutions are too! So let us jump on the bandwagon, and make a few ourselves. Perhaps if we leave the making of resolutions until February when you receive this newsletter, they may have more meaning. At least they will not become jumbled and confused with New Year's festivities.

Here are a couple you might like to incorporate in your 1981 plans.

Growing lilies from seed can be a fascinating experience -- especially so if the seed is produced in your own garden and a product of your creativity and design. The one obstacle is "patience" but the rewards of seeing young lilies flower for the very first time after 2-3 years of loving care and ultimately growing to full maturity the next season makes the effort well worthwhile. Our lily shows are sporting a number of new hybridizers. Whether exhibiting your new creations, winning awards or just personal pride in your accomplishment, growing lilies from seed will add a new dimension to your gardening endeavours.

The species lilies have long been considered too delicate and difficult for the average gardener to tackle. To be sure, some species are difficult. Some are too tender for our Canadian winters. Yet there remains a host of liliun species that are hardy, long-lived, even vigorous if one provides the right conditions. I'll not begin to list all species but a few I suggest are *L. canadense*, *L. tsingtauense*, *L. amabile*, *L. pardalinum*, *L. michiganense*, *L. columbianum*, *L. martagon*, *L. monadelphum*, *L. cernuum*, and *L. candidum*. Why not resolve to put a little spice into your gardening this year? A number of good lily books will give you all the cultural hints you need. The trick, however, is to realize each unique species has its likes and dislikes when it comes to soil, moisture, acidity, etc.

Some of us neglect our lilies at times too. Remember late March or early April is an ideal time to give your lilies a pre-emergence feeding of a good 5-10-10 fertilizer. Good luck as you begin a new gardening year!

T. Ross Martin

The 1980 ORLS Bulb Auction

Under the capable direction of Chairman Charles Gardner, and Auctioneer Mike Kotyk, the October bulb auction once again proved to be a spotlight in our lily year. Not one bulb was purchased for the sale - every item on the sales and auction tables was donated by our members. This not only demonstrates how well our members

grow lilies but from the list of varieties (and the list only includes the auctioned varieties) one can purchase an extremely wide selection of material as well.

An attempt was made to reduce the elapsed time of the auction this year by placing more lilies on the advance sales tables. By the time the auction began the rows of tables laden with the prepriced bulbs were almost bare. Buyers came 300 miles or more to participate in the annual sale.

Our ORLS hybridizers provided many of the bulbs for the sales tables and these were eagerly picked up. Our thanks to everyone, donors, buyers, and willing helpers. Your participation resulted in the following summarized financial report.

Auction Receipts	\$ 624.25	
Sales table Receipts	<u>823.15</u>	\$ 1,447.40
RBG Rental	50.25	
Supplies	<u>18.89</u>	<u>69.14</u>
Profit		\$ 1,378.26

The following is a list of the lily cultivars offered for auction and the price that they sold for.

Kenora	\$ 2.75	Klamath	\$ 1.50
Garnet Light	3.00	Connecticut King	1.50
Golden Plover	3.75	Russell Leslie	3.00
Lady Fair	1.25	Summer Night	5.25
Prairie Fire	3.25	Elora	2.00
Discovery	4.00	Pink Spire	2.00
Royal Robes	4.00	Pirate	3.00
Ivy Helen	2.25	Watermelon Sundae	4.00
Red Velvet	4.50	Coquette	4.00
Nutmegger	3.75	Red Carpet	2.25
Songbird	6.75	Ranger	4.00
Brocade	5.75	Connecticut Queen	2.25
Bullfinch	1.00	Vonnie	3.00
Robin	4.25	Twilight	2.50
Mildred	2.25	Stirling Star	6.50
Royal Gold Strain	4.25	Juliana	4.00
Gold Spur	5.50	Polar Bear	2.25
Regina Light	4.25	Indian Maid	8.00
Great Heart	2.50	Algonquin	2.50
Thunderbolt	6.00	Lady Dawn	3.75
Bright Star	1.75	Berwyn	4.75
White Henryi	4.50	Northern Lights	3.50
White Wings	6.25	Josivieve	2.50
Everest	4.00	Kimberley Anne	7.00
L. Canadense	4.25	Ethelwaite	4.25
L. Amabile	1.50	Lavish Lady	5.00
L. Tsingtauense	2.25	Corsage	5.00
L. Michiganense	2.50	Honey Bear	2.00
Roter Prinz	2.75	Ibis	6.00
Kingbird	2.50		

Germination and Growing of Asiatic Lily Seedlings

By F. Fellner,
Vermilion, Alberta

I have started my seedlings in a greenhouse since 1979 and under lights in the basement for seven years prior to that.

Seedlings started in the basement were kept at near 70°F. both day and night, and germination was only fair. Temperatures in the greenhouse during the 1979 season were kept at 60°F. at night and 70°F. by day. Under these conditions the seed from crosses of early blooming parents started to come up after two weeks and was fairly well up by three weeks. Germination was very good. The mid-season crosses also came up very well, but seed from crosses of late blooming parents came up very poorly. Two flats were so poor that I placed them in a cool place for three weeks. This treatment caused them to come up fairly well.

During the 1980 season I kept the greenhouse at 50°F. nights, and 60°F. days for four weeks. After four weeks there were a few seedlings coming up. At this time, for one week, I put the temperatures up by 5°F. Then, the following week I raised them by another 5°F. Thus, by the 7th week after planting the seed I had the temperature up to 60°F. nights and 70°F. days. After this treatment, the seed of late blooming parents came up very well. However, seed of early blooming parents came up only fair. On this basis, it looks like one should divide the seed of the early blooming parents and the late blooming parents, where possible, and give them different treatments.

It is my feeling that one should provide conditions before planting that approach those which the lilies have been growing in under natural conditions for many thousands of years. I am sure that the lily seed, as do most other seeds, have a dormant period provided in its nature, so that the seed does not germinate in the fall. If the seeds of many plants did germinate in the fall, the seedlings would not have enough time to grow to a degree of maturity that would allow them to endure the oncoming winter.

Even in cereal grains it is necessary to have a certain degree of dormancy so that the grain, after becoming ripe, does not germinate in the stand or in the swath, should there be a long wet period before the grain can be harvested. I know that when germinations tests of grains are made in the fall or early winter, the grain must be frozen for a week or two before the seed is planted to get a more true germination test. This freezing is not necessary in the late winter or spring because the grain has already gone through natural freezing temperatures over winter.

I do not think that one should try to breed and select lilies with little or no dormancy in the seed. In the fall of 1979 I had two crosses in which there were 1 to 5 germinated seeds in the green pods. I planted these seedlings, but the growth is very slow, even though I had them under lights all winter.

To break dormancy, I left the seed outdoors for a month in a shady place, packaged in plastic to prevent absorption of moisture. This subjected the seeds to a daytime and nighttime change in temperature. Next, the seeds were placed in the freezer. Then, about 6-8 weeks before planting, I removed the seeds from the freezer and set them in the house. The seed was planted in a good soft, black soil, high in natural fiber, in early January. The soil must be fairly moist before working down into a fine powder and filling into the flats. This is necessary so that very little watering will be needed after planting. If the sod is dry at planting, not only will planting be very difficult, but the seed may start to float when being watered. Also, a large amount of water is needed to moisten the soil and the soil will become compacted. I am not in favour of putting the flats in water and letting them absorb water. The soil gets much too wet before the moisture gets to the top.

I plant my seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rows two inches apart. This makes it possible to cut each row apart when planting to the field. Also, each row is marked with a label. After planting the seed and before watering, I put about $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " of vermiculite over the soil. This helps to prevent splashing and washing the seed out of the soil. The vermiculite also helps to keep the water from running to the lower spots or sides of the flats. Thus, getting a more uniform penetration of water into the soil. Because the vermiculite covers the soil, the water cannot run sideways. This creates a downward pressure into the soil. This way one can get more water to go into the soil faster and deeper, thereby needing to water less often. The vermiculite also acts as a mulch by keeping the sun off the soil and cutting down the loss of moisture from the soil by evaporation. Before I used vermiculite as a mulch, I found that I was over-watering my seedlings (because the top inch of soil got dry very fast) thereby causing root rot. Also, I make sure to add more vermiculite as time goes by when bare spots of soil appear.

In past years I had been using formaldehyde to sterilize the soil before planting the seed. But, I have found the formaldehyde to be very hard on my lungs. This year I used 'No Damp' (Oxine benzoate 2.5%), made by Plant Products Co. Ltd., Bramalea, Ontario, and I found this product to be very good. It can be used as a soil drench before planting, after seeding and after the seedlings are up.

I feed with a 15-30-15 fertilizer in late March and late April. I feel that the higher phosphorus should increase root development and the potash should increase the bulb size of the seedling.

After the seedlings are up I give them a 15-hour day consisting of a combination of sunlight and fluorescent lights up to early April, then 24-hour days from early April to mid-May. This is done with a combination of daylight and cool white fluorescent lights. Not having enough lights for all my flats, I have to change the slow growing flats with the fast growing ones. One could see a great improvement in growth after the slow growing flats were placed under the lights for two weeks. I hang the lights down to nearly touching the leaves to keep the seedlings from growing spindly. This year they were large enough to start to plant out by late May. I had a visitor from Holland on June 1, 1980, and he remarked that he had never seen such nice seedlings.

My reason for not planting lily seeds in the late fall or early winter is that from November to February our days are very short and the sunlight is very weak. Our shortest days are only seven hours and twenty minutes long. Because of this, I would need to use the lights all day. I had two containers of lily plantlets grown from stem bulblets last fall. By December, the leaves on these lilies died off. After I put them under lights, they sent up new leaves again.

Also, I found that with the cooler temperatures this year, I had very few small late germinating seedlings, whereas last year there were many such seedlings.

It is my feeling that the type of soil or medium is not nearly as important as is watering and temperature control. I also cover the flats with plastic until germination is well under-way so as to insure an even moisture supply. Once the seedlings are growing, I water the flats once every four to seven days, and only after the soil becomes fairly dry. When watering, I use four to five quarts per 18" x 24" flat with 3½" of soil. In six to eight weeks one may find worm damage to seedlings. This can happen even if the adult worms were killed, as eggs in the soil may hatch. I used one tablespoon of liquid Diazinon per gallon of water and drenched the soil.

The growing of lilies from seed is a challenge and one has to be ever aware of growing conditions if good stands of seedlings are to result from prized crosses.

(The above article has been reprinted with permission from The Canadian Prairie Lily Society newsletter of June, 1980.)

The Greatest Name in Lilyland:
Dr. Ernest Henry Wilson (continuation)

By Charles Robinson,
 Erin, Ontario

Wilson's Second Asian Expedition

Wilson's work in China had been so successful that Veitch decided to send him out again in search of plants. Since his return, the firm had retained his services, mainly to sort and classify the many hundreds of samples of seeds, bulbs, and plants he had either sent home or brought back with him. He also devoted much time to the herbarium collections, much of which went to Kew.

In January, 1903, he left London once again, arriving in Shanghai on March 22, heading almost immediately for northern Szechuan. He made Kiatingfu his headquarters, and first went to Tachien-lu and later north to Sungpan. The year 1904 was spent mainly exploring western Szechuan. As far as his adventures with lilies are concerned, this second journey must be regarded as his most fruitful one. Actually, it was to change the very nature and direction of the world of lilies. Here is an account of the lily collection:

L. bakerianum. Wilson describes this species as being a very variable one, a native of western Szechuan, Kweichow, Yunnan, and the Shan States of Upper Burma. His first sighting of it was east of Tachien-lu, at altitudes between 4,000 and 6,000 feet. It was growing in abundance on steep and stoney slopes, in loam which had a good depth of leaf-soil covering it. Only the flowers show above the neighbouring plants. This lily has slender stems and bell-shaped flowers that are fragrant, greenish-yellow changing to creamy-white, and occasionally splashed with reddish-brown in the throat area. Bulbs were sent to Veitch in 1903 and 1904, but it did not prove to be truly hardy, even in southern England. It is believed that it is no longer in cultivation.

L. bakerianum var. *delavayi*. This variety is distinguished from the type by the interior of the flower being heavily spotted or splashed with reddish-purple. The basic colour is varying shades of greenish yellow. Wilson often found it growing with the type.

L. davidii. Armand David's lily is widely distributed over the wild and rugged country of the China-Tibetan borderland, usually at altitudes of 5,000 to 10,000 feet up the mountainsides. However, it cannot be said that it is common. Wilson found it near Tachien-lu, and in 1904 sent large numbers to Veitch who put it into commerce under the name *L. sutchuense*, an error later corrected by Wilson. The Arnold Arboretum also received it in 1908 and 1910. These bulbs received wide distribution throughout the world, and the species has been widely used by hybridizers. In the wild it grows in open country, particularly on steep slopes where the drainage is good. It is fond of leaf-soil and sunshine. Our plant collector often saw it growing in the peasant gardens of northern China, being cultivated for its edible bulbs, as well as for decoration. He took a particularly good photograph of *L. davidii* growing in a garden in Tachien-lu.

L. duchartrei. Wilson found this species to be quite abundant on the higher mountains around Tachien-lu, and northwards as far as Sungpan Ting. At a later date he was to state "Many a delightful day in July have I spent wandering through regions studded with this charming lily and untold numbers of other lovely alpine plants." This very distinct species is definitely a plant of alpine and sub-alpine regions; its habitat being north-western Yunnan, western Szechuan, and south-western Kansu. It is found growing at altitudes between 8,000 and 11,500 feet on the fringes of forest areas, in thickets, high stoney meadows, and sheltered glades. It is often found in damp or even marshy areas. The flowers are pleasingly fragrant, marble-white and heavily spotted or striated with wine-red. Some of these Tachien-lu collected bulbs flowered for Veitch in July, 1904. Ultimately, however, most of these bulbs lost their vigour and perished. In 1915, another plant collector by the name of Reginald Farrer found it in Kansu and sent it to England. This Kansu stock proved to be much more amenable to cultivation, and there is little doubt that most, if not all the *L. duchartrei* in North America and Europe is derived from Farrer's bulbs. The species was first discovered by Armand David, the French missionary and plant collector,

who merely sent dried specimens to France. It was unknown to cultivation until Wilson sent it to England. Today, it is once again becoming quite scarce. Its main requirement is a moist, cool soil which has a high humus content. The stem runs underground for some distance before emerging in the spring. Hence, it needs ample space to grow and multiply.

L. sargentiae. This particularly handsome species is now, unfortunately, very rare in gardens, but its contribution as a parent in the development of our trumpet and aurelian hybrids has been tremendous. It can be said that it has indeed been one of the more important species used by hybridizers. It is closely related to *L. sulphureum* and is characterized by 3 to 7-nerved leaves, its axillary bulbils, and its pubescent filaments. The colour of the flower is quite similar to that of *L. sulphureum*, but without the sulphur-yellow colour within. Its home is western Szechuan, just west of the Red Basin, in valleys located at altitudes between 2,000 and 5,500 feet. The type locality- where Wilson first discovered it in the summer of 1903- is the valley of the Tung River, around the village of Luting-Chiae, although he also reported finding it in plenty in the valleys of the River Ya and the Min River. It usually finds a home among coarse grasses and woody scrub. Several hundred bulbs were sent to England in 1903 and 1904. The first of them flowered in 1905 at the Coombe Wood nursery. Further consignments reached the Arboretum, where it was later named in compliment of Mrs. C.S. Sargent. This species has proved to be less hardy than *L. regale*, and not as amenable to garden culture.

L. regale. Undoubtedly, the Regal Lily is the most important species discovered and introduced by Wilson, and is actually the main reason for the popularity of lilies throughout the world today. But long before its full value to the world of horticulture could be realised, or even conjectured, E.H. Wilson made the following observation: "In adding (*L. regale*) to western gardens, the discoverer would proudly rest his reputation with the Regal Lily." In spite of the fact that it grows easily, often carefree in most parts of the temperate world, it has a surprisingly limited distribution in nature, being confined to a short stretch of the valley of the Min River in western Szechuan. The altitude at which it grows lies between 2,500 and 6,000 feet. He first came across it in flower in August, 1903. As it normally flowers in early July, Wilson must have had his first sighting of it at its highest, and coldest, elevation. There is no question that he was thrilled by this first sighting, for in his monograph, *The Lilies of Eastern Asia*, he wrote as follows: "Journey with me in thought for a moment or two, up the mighty Yangtze River for 1,800 miles, then northward up its tributary, the Min River, some 250 miles to the confines of mysterious Tibet; to that little-known hinterland which separates China proper from the hierarchy of Llassa; to a wild and mountainous country populated mainly by strange tribesfold of unknown origin; to a land where Lamaism, Buddhism, and Phallism strive for the mastery of men's souls; to a region where mighty empires meet. There, in a narrow, semi-arid valley down which thunder torrents, and encompassed by mountains of mud-shales and granites, whose

peaks are clothed with snows eternal, the Regal Lily has its home. In summer the heat is terrific, in winter the cold is intense, and at all seasons these valleys are subject to sudden and violent wind-storms against which neither man nor beast can make headway. There, in June, by the wayside in rock crevasses by the torrents edge, and high up on the mountainside and precipice, this lily in full bloom greets the weary wayfarer. Not in twos or threes, but in hundreds, in thousands, aye, in tens of thousands. Its slender stems, each from two to four feet tall, flexible and tense as steel, overtopping the coarse grass and scrub, and crowned with one to several flowers, more or less wine-coloured on the outside, pure white and lustrous on the face, clear canary-yellow within the tube, and each stamen filament tipped with a golden anther. The air in the cool of the morning, and in the evening, is laden with delicious perfume exhaled from each bloom. For a brief season this lonely, semi-arid desert region is transformed by this lily into a veritable fairyland. I never saw it outside of this valley, which is walled in by steep cliffs and mountain slopes. 'Tis good to travel there when the Regal Lily is in bloom, and though the path is hard and dangerous, as personal experience has shown, and notice in Chinese characters are carved in the rocks, urging all not to loiter, save beneath the shelter of hard cliffs, testify.'

The above descriptive piece of writing tells us much about Ernest H. Wilson the man. For not only was he a plant collector pre-eminent, but also a very sensitive writer with a deep love and understanding of nature. He was also a man of the wilderness.

The introduction to gardens of the Regal Lily proved to be the very important stimulus the world of lilies was so urgently in need of. Prior to this event the growing of lilies was, to say the least, 'in the doldrums'. There had been previous spasms of keen interest, but with perhaps one exception, they were relatively minor ones. There had been the introduction of the Japanese hybrids which made up the *L. x maculatum* complex. Then came Henry Groom's hybrids between *L. bulbiferum* and *L. x maculatum*, which were later to be known as the Hollandicums, for the simple reason that after Groom had completed his work the breeding was continued by Dutch growers. But a more important introduction was that of *L. auratum*, also introduced by Veitch and exhibited before the Royal Horticultural Society in 1862. This created tremendous excitement at the time. Later, much breeding was carried out, not only between the several forms of the Golden-Rayed Lily, but also between *L. auratum* and *L. speciosum*. But this soon subsided because neither parent nor any of the hybrids were very good subjects in the garden. But the ease with which *L. regale* grows, its dependability as a garden subject, and its value as a parent, gave lily growers everywhere the necessary impetus for lily improvement through hybridization. But the urge for improvement was not confined to the trumpet lilies. Almost simultaneously hybridizing began to take place between the species which make up each of the various lily groups: the asiatics, orientals, western American and other groups. *L. regale*'s introduction brought about a tremendous surge of interest by gardeners and it has continued unabated ever since. There is no doubt that it will continue.

But we must pause for a while, and return to this second expedition. With the discovery of *L. sargentiae* and *L. regale*, this second expedition had indeed proved to be an excellent one for our collector- at least during 1903. The following year was spent exploring western Szechuan, and in March 1905 he returned to England where, for a period, he was employed by Veitch. A short time later he was appointed to be an assistant at the Kew Herbarium. Here he spent most of his time classifying his herbarium specimens, much of which he had given to Kew. In January, 1906, he accepted a position as botanical assistant at the Imperial Institute in London.

From this second journey to China he had sent back, or had brought back with him, upwards of 2,000 samples of seeds, bulbs, and plants, as well as more than 5,000 dried herbarium specimens.

The Third China Expedition

Wilson's extraordinary success as a plant collector had attracted the attention of others, and particularly that of Prof. C.S. Sargent, Director of the Arnold Arboretum. Before long he was on his way to Boston, having agreed to undertake another journey to China; but this time on behalf of the Arboretum. In December, 1906, Wilson arrived at the Arboretum, and on the last day of the month he left for China via San Francisco. He was accompanied by his wife, Ellen, and daughter Muriel Primrose, who had been born to them in England. Arriving at Shanghai on February 4, he proceeded almost immediately to Ichang, the base he had used on his first expedition. Leaving his family at Ichang, he made an excursion to the southwest. This was in April, and it proved to be an important journey in view of the fact that he made some remarkable discoveries, which included *Pinus Bungeana* and *Meconopsis punicea*. During the remainder of the year he explored western Hupeh in several directions. The following winter was spent at his base at Ichang, and in May of 1908, he travelled west, where he established a new base at Kiating. From here he explored western Szechuan, the Min Valley, Mount Ya, and Mount Omei, finding the flora particularly interesting and certainly very profitable.

At the end of the year, the Wilson family left Szechuan for Shanghai where they boarded ship for England. They remained in London until September, then returned to Boston. In addition to a massive collection of seeds, bulbs, plants, and trees, as well as the herbarium material, he had collected great numbers of lily bulbs- the same species he had secured on his two earlier expeditions. But these, of course, were destined for the Arnold Arboretum. However, Wilson did find one more lily which was new to him, and which he later *L. willmottiae*. The name was later changed to *L. davidii* var. *willmottiae*.

L. davidii var. *willmottiae* is another eastern asiatic species that has contributed greatly to the production of today's asiatic hybrids. Augustine Henry, Farges, and Giraldi had previously introduced it, but only in small numbers, and it had quickly disappeared.

In the winter of 1908, Wilson sent bulbs of this lily to the Arnold Arboretum and also to Miss Ellen Willmott of Great Warley, Essex, a particular friend of his who was a longtime lily enthusiast. At the time he believed it to be an entirely new species. He first sighted it in the summer of 1908 in western Hupeh and collected bulbs of it in October of the same year. He describes its native haunts as "the margins of thickets and woodlands, in well-drained situations, and where loam and an abundance of decaying leaves abound." It is usually found at altitudes between 4,000 and 8,000 feet. The plant is characterized by its slender stems, wealth of foliage, and long flower-head. The flowers are orange-red, and spotted. There is no doubt that this particular introduction, its widespread use in gardens, and its value as a breeder, has served to greatly enhance Wilson's reputation.

** This article on E.H. Wilson will be continued in future editions of the Newsletter with Wilson's Fourth Trip to China.

Lily Books & Reference Material - A Source

(Continued from June 1980 Newsletter)

Members in good standing of the ORLS can request any books from the RBG library by mail. Postage both ways is paid by RBG, since as an Institution we can take advantage of a special mailing rate for library material. The loan period is 4 weeks. Our journals are usually not sent out but xerox copies will be supplied upon request. If the number of pages to be xeroxed is substantial, there is a charge for this service. All requests should be directed to:

Royal Botanical Gardens Library,

Box 399,

Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3H8

Tel.: 527-1158

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS PERTAINING TO LILIES IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOTANICAL GARDENS

Requests for loan of any of the listed material or inquiries should be directed to: Mrs. Ina Vrugtman,

Royal Botanical Gardens Library,

Box 399,

Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3H8

CALL NO.

SB Craig, William N. Lilies and their culture in North America.
413 Florists' Publ. Co., Chicago, IL, 1928.
.L7
C

SB de Graaf, Jan. The new book of lilies.
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413 Templeton.) B.T. Batsford Ltd., London, 1970.
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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL REMINDER

Membership runs from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31st. Please send your 1981 membership dues to the treasurer if you have not already done so.

Mrs. William Reid,
 871 Glenwood Ave.,
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 L7T 2J8

Single Membership: \$3.00 for one year \$15.00 for five years

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 (Two members of a family)

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