

July Is Month To Consider Beauty Of Lilies And Make Plans For Propagation Of Favorites

FROM LOOKINGGLASS CLUB

July brings an opportunity for the gardener to increase his supply of lilies by scaling; many of the newer lilies are still expensive and increase slowly. Scaling should be done while the weather is warm and just after the lilies have finished blooming.

Scaling Procedure Outlined

A flowering bulb has layers of fleshy scales. Carefully dig down one side of the stem until the bulb is exposed; remove a few outer scales. Shake these in a paper sack with a little ferbam or other fungicide; plant from 1 to 2 inches deep in flats or pots of sand or vermiculite and dampen slightly. Don't keep very wet as scales may rot. They need ventilation and warmth more than high humidity. If planted outside in the ground, soil should be light and well drained. Place scales in short rows 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart, and mulch with dry leaves over the wintertime.

Dig up scale occasionally to look for new growth. In a few months, bulblets and roots will form. Recover scales and water — they will need more water after roots form. When first leaf is formed in the spring, plant young lily in 4-inch pots, using a mixture of equal parts soil, sand and peat or fine compost. Cover with an inch of soil — water and grow in a sunny window. Later in spring, plant outside. Scaling can also be done in the fall when the bulbs are planted using the above procedure.

Cultural Needs Told
The basic cultural needs of the lily are a deep fertile soil, good drainage but with sufficient moisture during the growing period and a cool location. Bulbs of lilies differ in the depth at which they grow. Some called stem-rooters creep underground for several feet before showing above ground. These lilies need much more space above the bulb and should be planted at least 8 inches deep. In very loose and sandy soils, a depth of 10 inches is not too much.

Most lilies have what are known as contractile root systems. If planted too shallow, they will actually contract, pulling the bulb down to a more favorable depth for the species. Bulb rooting lilies want a more shallow planting. The Madonna Lily should not be deeper than 2 inches.

If your site is level and soil heavy, prepare raised beds. Lilies are heavy feeders and deeply rooted. They like a good mulch of rich compost, well rotted cow manure or decaying leaf mold and this can be applied several times during the growing season. This mulch keeps the ground cool, eliminates weeds and the need for surface cultivation which might damage the roots. Do not expect your lilies to compete with perennials or shrubs. Air drainage is important too as a good breeze can keep pests and diseases away. Lilies need sunlight until 3 p.m. Filtered sunlight or semishade may bring out more delicate colors but tend to produce weak, soft flowers. Don't plant lilies near house walls, sidewalks or driveways that reflect the heat. Lily bulbs are never completely dormant; therefore, keep in wet peat moss. Take care not to damage the roots.

A handful of balanced fertilizer two or three times during the growing season will help to keep lilies strong and healthy. If your soil and water are alkaline, scatter a pound of wood ashes per 20 square feet or a pinch or two of agricultural sulphur over the soil and water into ground. The acidity of a peat moss mulch is good.

Control Aphids
The most common insect pest on lilies is the aphid, causing distortion of buds and also sapping the vigor of the plant. Use malathion or lindane spray to control them. The greatest danger is the possible spread of virus diseases, such as botrytis. In the control of botrytis, prevention is much easier than the cure. Use a good garden dust or spray containing captan or ferbam. Dust should be applied when foliage is dry and particular attention should be given to covering the underside as botrytis is a soil-borne fungus. Start dusting as soon as growth emerges and continue at 10-day intervals until just before blooming. After flowering, remove dead flowers and seed pods and spray thoroughly. During fall, clean up, remove stems and foliage and burn. Modern hybridizers have originated types having a natural resistance to fungi. The "Cascade" strain of the Madonna is an example of lily foliage that resists botrytis.

Lilies need their stems and foliage to build the next year's growth. Cutting flowers only to prevent the setting of seed pods is beneficial. Cutting stems with foliage year after year will definitely kill the plant.

Lilies are comparatively costly but are long lived and are best when left undisturbed. They are not limited to a short season — one species or variety succeeds another and they extend their flowering from June through October.

Variety Is Varied
Group plantings of lilies are more effective than single specimens. Three or more bulbs planted from 6 inches to a foot apart, depending upon the variety, will give better effect and prolonged bloom and be beautiful in the garden with other plant material. Lilies are available in a wide range of colors, varying in height from 1 to 8 feet.

The candlestick lily (*Lilium Dauricum*) is one of the easiest to grow and one of the first to bloom, attaining a height of two feet. Its flowers range from orange to red, spotted with purplish black, red, spotted with purplish black. They are a bold splash of color in the June borders with dwarf iris. The June borders with dwarf iris. The Madonna Lily (*Lilium candidum*) is another early blooming kind and blends well when grouped with peonies, climbing roses and delphinium. The regal lily (*Lilium regale*) combined with purple-hued clematis is another beautiful combination. Midsummer blooming lilies include the tiger lily (*Lilium tigrinum*) with its orange-red flowers thickly spotted with black, and the panther lily (*Lilium pardalinum*) with many spotted color variations. Near the end of summer, *Lilium Henryi* displays blooms of light orange with darker spots and a green stripe which runs the length of each petal.

All lilies are extremely effective against the solid foliage of ever-



MRS. PAUL JENKINS of Roseburg, noted for her green thumb and beautiful yard at the Jenkins home on W. Stanton St., is shown displaying some of the choice summer-blooming lilies which are one of her specialties. The torch lilies shown are part of a brilliant mass planting under a cherry tree. Mrs. Jenkins advises that a little trial and error will locate the best spot for planting, and that, contrary to the opinions of some gardeners, lilies will do very well in partial shade. "Find out where they're happiest," she says, "and then leave them alone." The ones pictured wait their fragrance from under the shade of the cherry tree. (News-Review photo)

green trees or shrubs. Plant groups of them a few feet in front of hemlocks, yews, arborvitae, juniper or the broad leaf varieties such as rhododendrons, holly and laurels. Any shrub that has attractive foliage during the summer will be a perfect background for groups of lilies. Even in foundation plantings where low-growing to medium height shrubs are used, many of the shorter lilies would be attractive and they are different from most flowers seen in front of houses.

Types Described
The lily family is divided into four groups. These include the Trumpet types which are the most familiar which include Golden Clarion, Regal and Easter lilies. The blooms vary in length from a few inches to over a foot and in color from pure white through yellow to deep pink. Next are the bowl shapes, widely expanded flat-opening flowers up to 10 or 12 inches in diameter, usually white with or without red or golden spots — characteristic are the gold band lily and several of the hybrid forms.

Next comes the re-curved forms, somewhat bell-shaped, varying in size from 2 to over 6 inches in diameter and in more colors than the rainbow. The smaller of the re-curved blooms are represented by the Fiesta Hybrids. The larger re-curved blooms are illustrated by *Lilium speciosum* and its varieties, Red Champion and White Champion. Lastly, there is the erect or chalice shaped bloom, having medium size upright facing flowers usually in shades of yellow, salmon, orange or red, and growing in clusters. This is typical of several mid-century varieties.

Named varieties will be uniform but hybrids will vary in size, color and time of blooming. These differences are an advantage in that they extend the flowering season and the unusual colors, shapes and sizes create interest. There is no reason to have a garden without lilies today, with all the new chemicals for the control of diseases and insects, and the fact that healthy American-grown bulbs of new hybrids are available at reasonable prices.

The News-Review Garden SECTION

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Should You Spray Or Dust Roses?

Take this advice from a master rose grower: dust your roses when the foliage is wet, after a rain, and spray when the foliage is dry. One is just as good as the other in protecting your rose plants from insects and diseases. The reason you use both is for convenience. When the foliage is wet, the dust sticks better. There's no need to mix the spray with water as in liquid sprays. You can cover a large number of bushes in a very short time. On the other hand, a liquid spray will stick better when the foliage is dry. Of course you can use either spray whether the foliage is wet or dry, but there is more efficiency by using the two types, in accordance with the moisture conditions of the foliage.

With The Garden Clubs

TOWN AND COUNTRY CLUB
The Town and Country Garden Club ended the year's meetings with a picnic dinner held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Fletcher in Winston.

During the short business meeting held, hostesses for next year were selected.

Mrs. John Robertson gave a report on the recent visit she and Mrs. Delmar Hookersmith had made to the Chase Gardens in Eugene. Mrs. Lois Burton reported that plans for the landscaping of the club's garden plot at the Douglas County Fairgrounds were progressing satisfactorily.

The remainder of the evening was spent discussing the birds seen in the various neighborhoods in the area and the care of garden flowers, particularly roses.

The club will resume meetings in September.

GLENDALE CLUB
The Glendale Federated Garden Club, meeting June 28 at the home of Mrs. Ralph Place, installed new officers as follows: Mrs. Mary Harris, president; Mrs. Herb Reed, vice president; Mrs. Ralph Place, secretary, and Mrs. Howard Edson, treasurer.

Before the meeting the hostesses served refreshments to eight members and two guests. Mrs. Emma Harris and Mrs. Marilyn Caldwell, who joined the club during the meeting. It was announced that the membership is open and anyone who wishes to join would be welcomed.

Mrs. Harris appointed the following committee chairman: Mrs. Ed Harris, hostess; Mrs. Tom

Patterson, scrapbook; Mrs. Fred Beerli, program; Mrs. Wayne Le-wallen, and Mrs. Earl Buenger, sickness; Mrs. Maurice Reasoner and Mrs. Oscar Davidson, transportation; and Mrs. Renus Michel, publicity.

The next regular meeting will be on July 26 at the home of Mrs. Oscar Davidson. Roll call will be answered by short garden hints.

A picnic will be held at the Howard Edson home on August 17, at 6 p.m. Husbands will be guests.

Installation Slated For Dist. 16 Board
An executive board meeting of Umpqua District No. 16 of the Oregon Federation of Garden Clubs will be held on Friday, July 19, at the home of Mrs. Sidney Domenico at 211 W. Berline St., Roseburg. The meeting will start at 10 a.m. and continue until approximately 2 p.m. with a potluck lunch at noon. Beverages will be furnished, but everyone should bring her own table service.

The following new officers will be installed: Mrs. Sidney Domenico, district director; Mrs. Warren Painter, assistant director; Mrs. J. D. Bailey, secretary; and Mrs. L. G. Harter, treasurer.

All garden club members are invited but club officers and district chairmen are especially urged to be present. A brief training school for new officers will be held.

CARNIVAL By DICK TURNER



"So now you know what 'La Pompano de Pisces la Ragoo' is!"

Garden Talk

ACROSS
1 Seven Sisters, for instance
2 Sweet
3 — of flower
4 Hard fat
5 Natural fat
6 Feminine
7 Name
8 Figures
9 Assistant
10 Parts of plants
11 One's first milk after calving
12 Wings
13 Artificial
14 County in Michigan
15 Acetic acid compound
16 Soap
17 Restrain
18 Transmits a crown by inheritance
19 Surf noise
20 Teper
21 Mice
22 Assemble
23 Number
24 Okapi, for instance
25 Suppose
26 Fractured
27 Medieval kingdom of Spain
28 Let it stand
29 Painful
30 Compass point
31 Convulsive sigh
32 Employed
33 Subtract
34 Night (comb. form)
35 Esperanto modification
36 Chevalier's sea
37 Nights before
38 Asiatic mountains
39 Before
40 Permits
41 Parts of mouth

DOWN
1 High
2 One time

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66

PEANUTS

I HEAR THERE'S GOING TO BE AN ECLIPSE OF THE SUN THIS SATURDAY.

YES BUT MY OPHTHALMOLOGIST SAYS IT'S VERY DANGEROUS TO LOOK AT IT.

WELL I HAD PLANNED TO USE SUNGLASSES.

DON'T DO IT! DON'T DO IT!

SUNGLASSES SMOKED GLASS PHOTOGRAPH NEGATIVES — EVEN WELDERS' GLASSES AREN'T SAFE FOR DIRECTLY VIEWING AN ECLIPSE!

HOW WOULD YOUR OPHTHALMOLOGIST FEEL IF I CLOSED MY CURTAINS AND STAYED IN BED ALL DAY?

DAN FLAUG

THE CLEAN UNDERGROUND HAS DESIGNATED A SECRET AGENT TO CARRY THIS EXPLOSIVE INFORMATION OUT OF CUBA TO US. YOU ARE TO ESCORT HIM OUT.

WHO IS IT?

ONLY THE VERY TOP AGENCY PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON KNOW WHO. I DON'T AND NEITHER WILL YOU UNTIL THE SECRET AGENT IDENTIFIES HIMSELF BY THE CODE WORD... GAVAT EMPEROR!

IF MY LATIN LESSONS SERVE, THAT MEANS... LET THE BUYERS BEWARE.

TO DRINK ALONE IS DEPRESSING. ROYALTY BEY!

CAPTAIN MITSUYO

FROM NOW ON THERE'S NO TRAIL THIS MAY BE AS FAR AS PASCO CAN GO WITHOUT OUR MAP.

IF SO, HE'LL TRY TO WAYLAY US TO GET IT OR TAIL US TO THE CAVE!

HOW CAN WE STOP HIM? EASY! HE MUST BE ARMED, AND WE'LL KILL US FOR THAT MUCH GOLD!

LET'S FACE IT, RITA. IT IS RISKY! HE MAY AMBUSH US, DO YOU WANT TO TURN BACK? IF NOT, I'LL STICK, BUT—

THEN I MUST GO ON! I HAVE NOT TELL YOU HOW I PREFERATELY NEED PART OF THAT MONEY, NOW!

ALLEY BOOP

THAT'S DO! HE'S BACK IN MOO!

HE'S BEEN WANTING TO GO FOR A LONG TIME, BUT DIDN'T GET AROUND TO IT TIL YOUR RESIGNATION MADE THE TRIP NECESSARY!

WHAT'S THAT HE'S RIDING?

A MOTORBIKE WITH A SPECIAL TRANSMISSION... THAT CAN OPERATE AT ABOUT 40 TO ONE IF NECESSARY!

I DON'T THINK SO!

I HADN'T OUGHTA GIVE IT A HAND?

PRIGILLAS POP

WAIT TILL YOUR BROTHER SEES ME IN MY NEW DRESS!

YOU WATCH! HE'LL BE FLABBERGASTED!!

Hi, CARLYLE

SEEF? HE WAS SPEECHLESS!

LITTLE ABNER

Status!!

A limited supply of rare Slobobovian Shiroobins are to be sold tomorrow at Buimoose Breeding Farms and social references will be required from purchasers.

ANYBODY WHO IS ANYBODY SIMPLY MUST HAVE ONE!!

STOP PUSHING, MR. BARUCH!! GET BEHIND MR. GETTY!!

ONE HOUR LATER!!

SOLD OUT!! I WON THE BET!!

PORE BASHBY!!

BLONDIE

DAISY, THERE'S NO REASON WHY A DOG CAN'T TALK LIKE A HUMAN BEING.

YOU'VE GOT A TONGUE — TRY IT — SAY SOMETHING.

DON'T BE MAD AT ME, DEAR.

SPEAK UP, SPEAK UP.

MAYBE SHE JUST DOESN'T HAVE ANYTHING TO SAY.



QUEEN OF THE GARDEN is this pink Olympic Hybrid lily grown by Mrs. Paul Jenkins of Roseburg. Just now coming into bloom for the summer, the bulb last year produced 35 of the spectacular blooms. Bone meal, pasteurized steer manure, plus a good mulch of either peat moss or sawdust may be used in lily culture, Mrs. Jenkins says. One of her pet projects is to grow Aurelium lilies from seed and she reports having blooms the second year after planting. The accompanying article on lilies in today's Garden Section lists many of the hybrid types available. (News-Review photo)

Tender Three Have Similar Requirements

Tomatoes do best in well-drained soil liberally supplied with humus. Use nitrogenous fertilizers sparingly.

Peppers thrive in well-drained light soil, not overly rich, but with plenty of humus. Eggplants need light, rich soil and plenty of water when the weather is dry.

All these three are tender to frost, making their growing requirements basically similar.

Vacant Lot Rose Garden Adds Beauty To City

In 1960, some members of the Capital City Rose Society in Lincoln, Neb., purchased an odd-shaped lot that was fast becoming a neighborhood eyesore and turned it into a public rose garden, according to the American Association of Nurserymen. Seven hundred rose bushes were planted.

The whole plot now is landscaped and benches have been installed for anyone who wishes to visit the garden, which now is a beauty landmark in Lincoln.