relatively warm seasons, or when Easter comes late, this may be all that is necessary to have flowers for the Easter trade. Many florists hold lily bulbs in cool storage for planting under glass at spaced intervals of time, so as to bring about a continuous succession of flowers. However, field growers have made little use of cool storage. Individual efforts to do so have met with scant success, and practically no detailed experiments have been conducted to determine the value of cool storage in the outdoor culture of Easter lilies. As a matter of fact, there has been no consensus of opinion as to how the bulbs should be handled during the rest period. This applies not only to the possible use of cool storage and the timing thereof, but also to the best time for digging the bulbs, how long they should be held out of the ground, and just how they should be handled during the storage period.

In view of this situation, and since a supply of Easter lily bulbs (strain sometimes referred to as the Florida lily) was available after concluding the work with disinfectants, it was decided to vary procedures for handling these bulbs during the rest period and to note results. No attempt was made that year nor in 1933 to take all points into consideration, but rather, to make a beginning.

RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

A consideration of similar work in this connection is not only of interest but gives further evidence that the results obtained in these tests are a normal response to the treatments given.

Griffiths (*2*, *3*) studied the effect of storage temperatures on daffodil bulbs, using three temperature ranges: 34-36, 45-50, and 55-62° F. He found that bulbs held in cold storage for three months during the summer were forced into growth three weeks or more earlier than those held at ordinary storage temperatures. However, it was found that low storage temperatures had a decided dwarfing effect on the plants, and that these injuries were unmistakable even at temperatures as high as 55-62° F. It was further found that varieties differed in their response to low temperatures. In some cases the forcing period was shortened; in others, growth and flowering were inhibited. No decision was reached as to the best storage temperature to employ for daffodils. However, Griffiths considered this temperature to be at some point between 50 and 65° F., possibly differing somewhat according to variety.