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Quarterly Publication of

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 10

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DECEMBER, 1973

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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS JANUARY 15, 1974

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual Annual</i>	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
<i>Family Annual</i>	\$7.50 per year for husband and wife. or \$18.75 for three years, with one copy of the JOURNAL.
<i>Individual Sustaining Member</i>	\$7.50 per year
<i>Individual Contributing Member</i>	\$10 or more per year.
<i>Overseas Member</i>	\$3.50 a year or \$10.00 for three years.

PICTURED ON THE COVER

is *Narcissus cantabricus* subsp. *monophyllus*, pollen parent of the hybrid described on page 88. The illustration is from *The Narcissus: its history and culture*, by F. W. Burbidge, 1875.

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FROM A GENERAL'S BOOTS TO A DAFFODIL'S NAME

By MAJ. FRANK HARRISON, *Killinchy, Northern Ireland*
(*After-dinner remarks at the "Daffodils International" night, ADS
Convention, Williamsburg, Virginia, April 14, 1973*)

I'm going to answer a question I think somebody asked me the first day I came here. . . . Why do you come to the United States to this convention? . . . I came for the fun, the friendship, and the fine display, and that's exactly what I got. But a lot more.

I've gathered some most useful information, information which will be of the greatest value when I return to the older world. For some reason

the state of Ar-KAN-sas, I understand from Carl Amason, is locally known as Ar-kan-SAW. Hominy grits, which I have always understood to be the name for the heroine of that epic of the Civil War, *Gone with the Wind*, turns out to be a breakfast food. And under the guidance and instruction of Roxie Moore, I inspected the battlefield at Yorktown, and learned from him that that fellow, General Cornwallis, was a "damned bad general." Apparently it seems that he took up the wrong position . . . but I also think that he was wrong in choosing his enemies. He should have chosen the less vigorous, less redoubtable French, or their Indian friends.

And General George Washington, I have learned, wore size 17 boots. And what more natural sequence of thoughts than this could there be to daffodils? For General Washington and his boots leads me to think of two simple things and the first of these is connected with the number of daffodils that are now registered, and their names.

Why are there so many thousands of daffodil varieties appearing in the Register and being added to by the dozens and the hundreds every year, when in fact after 5 years there are only two or three of those that are registered worth anything? And why should daffodils have to go into the Data Bank and be added to the legions of flowers that have for a moment made their name, year by year? Surely we should be thinking of registering fewer and fewer daffodils each year, using the Data Bank to de-register thousands of daffodils that have got in and have long since properly been forgotten. That was one of the thoughts that George Washington led me to and the other was the thought that must have occurred to a good many of us in one way or another: that if it's big, it has also got to be beautiful, or it's not worth registering or doing anything about at all. But I think perhaps that we are regressing to the stage in which the smaller, the more refined, the more feminine, is receiving a large and larger degree of notice.

And so as a matter of logical progression, we come to the naming of daffodils. This is one of the most difficult things for any hybridizer ever to do, to choose the right name for flowers, the name that fits the flower. You can ruin its future by giving it the wrong name. If it's big and not beautiful and you call it Unsurpassable, it's a hundred to one that it will be surpassed within 5 minutes.

When it comes to artistry in naming, nobody can equal Mrs. Lionel Richardson, Nell Richardson, in that area of raising flowers. Last Saturday week the Grand National was won by a horse called Red Rum, thereby beating a much better horse called Crisp upon which I had some money, which for a moment faltered in the last when it should have been looking on and not faltering. On the following Tuesday Nell wins the best blue in the early RHS show and she naturally calls it, as it is red and yellow, Red Rum, an adjunct to the stable in which Arco and Pinza and Pontresina and a legion of others are already claimed. This is true artistic talent in naming a daffodil, that winners should be given the names that fit them in their turn to win.

Mrs. Reade, Kate Reade of Carncairn, has a different method, a simpler yet equally graceful method of naming her flowers. She names her best flowers after the houses in which her friends live, thereby gaining their great gratitude and also giving a very fit, suitable name.

Willie Dunlop, now, he's got quite a different talent. Willie Dunlop lives in County Antrim, in the town of Broughshane, forever known as a matter

OFFICIAL CALL

Annual Convention of the American Daffodil Society

April 18, 19, and 20, 1974

Cincinnati, Ohio

The South-West Ohio Daffodil Society invites the members of the ADS to the Midwest Region in the spring of 1974. The Convention Show will be held at the Holiday Inn, North, which is also the location of most of the meetings and meals. The show schedule will list classes for all ADS awards, including classes for juniors. Please come and bring your flowers.

Cincinnati hillsides are lovely in April, and you will see some of our finest displays of blooming bulbs and trees on the Friday bus trip.

Board of Directors' meetings will be held at 4:00 p.m. both Thursday April 18 and Saturday April 20.

The Annual Members' meeting will be held at 8 p.m. on April 18, when ADS show awards will be presented. You will find a registration form elsewhere in this Journal. Make plans to be with us, and send in this form promptly so we may properly work toward your comfort and enjoyment.

**Peggy Macneale,
General Chairman**

of pious and immortal memory to those of us who love the flower because it is connected with the memory of Guy Wilson.

Willie Dunlop, having exhausted the names of all of those beautiful glens and valleys of County Antrim, when he gets something really good, like Newcastle or Downpatrick, has to come to my County, County Down . . .

It would be wrong, it would be too casual of me, to omit a reference, of course, to my very old and dear friend Matthew Zandbergen, sitting so near me, who is going to be allowed to speak last. So it seems that I must exercise some kind of caution. But when he comes to name a daffodil, when he comes to name something which is robust and vigorous, and which is fit to be grown in the gardens of the world, where does he go? What does he choose for his big red and yellow flower, for example? Missouri! But why? Not only because he loves that river; nobody could pronounce or spell the name he would have otherwise given it in Dutch.

And so when you come to the matter of naming your flowers, it is a matter of some misfortune to me that you have to leave it to Matthew Zandbergen and his Dutch friends to name their beautiful tulips for Presi-

dent Hoover and Henry Ford. Whereas none of you have the effrontery, the courage, the nerve to name any of your flowers, as far as I can see, after those great presidents of the past. None of you has seen fit to give the names of your counties, your states, except one I can think of, Williamsburg [Bill Pannill 2c, introduced at the 1973 convention], such a notable flower to be associated with this part of the world.

But you flinch away. This shows a very great attack of modesty, if I may say so. You're waiting, I think, for the moment when you produce a flower truly deserving of the name West Virginia, truly the flower which is both big and beautiful, truly deserving of the name Empire State!

I came into the business of breeding and hybridizing daffodils by a door which was opened for me by Lionel Richardson and by his great and long-time friend Guy Wilson. It was their hands which led me to the door, and I hope that in my turn I will be able to lead some other people in their understanding of what good flowers are.

And what is a good flower? Everyone has his own opinion. Each opinion must differ in some degree from everyone else's. But I think my view is that it must be a good garden plant capable of vigorous increase, of having sound healthy leaves, producing a good bulb, and to put it in the common vernacular of County Down, it must be a "good doer."

We're trying always to find that. At the moment we are trying to find a division 3, either b or c, and a division 9, something which will have a cup of emerald green. That it's possible I have learned from your show, when I see that single little seedling which was among the prize winners, which has got a narrow, thin, tubular green cup . . . And now that I've learned it is possible, we can keep at it.

As a hybridist, one can say that one succeeds in this . . . and it is enough to satisfy a lifetime of work, I think, if one could produce even one or two or three flowers which are fit to be named, fit to last long enough to be found in people's gardens, to give enjoyment and pleasure.

HOW ANGEL GOT ITS NAME

(From an article by Guy L. Wilson in the Daffodil and Tulip Year Book, 1961, with a bow to Mary Lou Gripshover)

It is unwise to pass a verdict on seedlings when they first appear . . . It may be that a flower that seems undistinguished on first blooming may improve out of all recognition, when it is grown on for a few seasons. I have had two outstanding examples of this in this season — one was the best yellow trumpet of the season . . . I have named it 'Rowellane' . . .

The other beauty is a thing that was "found in mixed" in season 1958. There is only one plant that this year gave four angelic flowers, so lovely that I, there and then, named it 'Angel' — my comment on entering it in my selection book was "most lovely large pure white 3c: cup white shading from pale to deep green in the base, good strong stem and neck." This year I added in pencil, "a little like 'Greeting'. As far as I remember the flowers measured about 4½ inches in diameter, and I think that the perianth reflexed just enough to suggest wings."

AN ADVENTURE IN TWIN-SCALE DAFFODIL BULB PROPAGATION

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

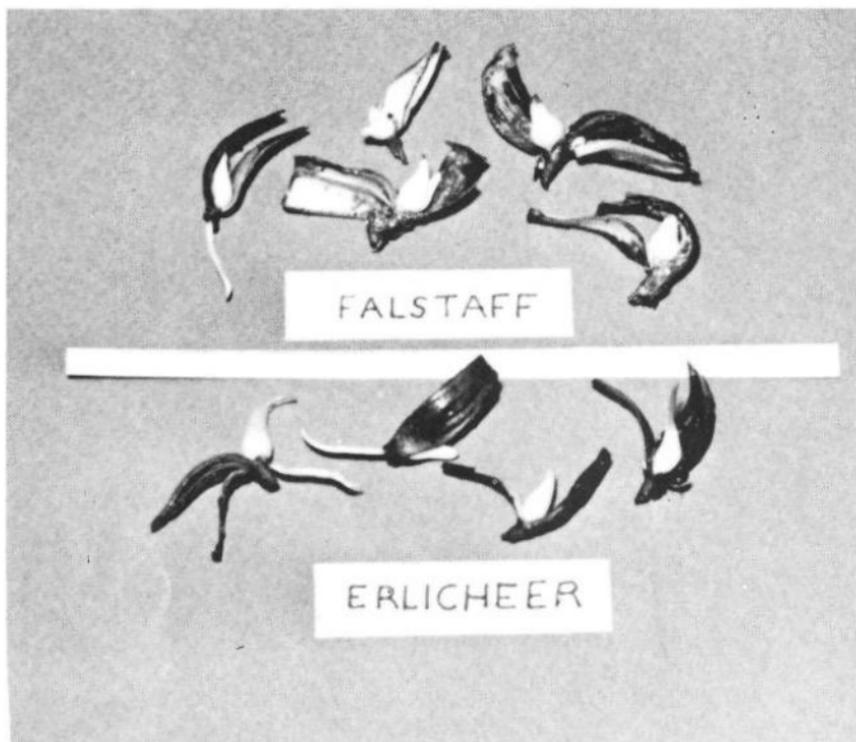
An article by Mr. A. A. Tompsett in the RHS Publication *Daffodils 1972* told of a rapid method of propagation for *Narcissus*. As a hybridizer who has waited 6 years for a seed to become a single adult bulb I find it difficult to wait while the bulb slowly multiplies year by year. I am attracted by any promising method of rapid bulb propagation.

Mr. Tompsett told how the twin-scale bulb propagation method was performed in laboratories by botanists and trained technicians. I wanted to see if it could be done by a gardener in home garden conditions. While spring will tell the final tale apparently I was quite successful. The following table shows the results of my small-scale experiment with one bulb each of 5 different varieties.

		Segments July 15	Bulblets Sept. 22
Erlicheer 4	1 medium round	26	26
Falstaff 2b	1 small round	28	31
Jean Ladson 1d	1 large slab	24	17
Sonia Sloan 2b	1 very small round	14	13
Pachybolbus 10	1 slab	17	14
	Total	<u>109</u>	<u>101</u>

There was a method in my selection of varieties. I chose Erlicheer because I thought that a tazetta would offer the most chance of success. (Erlicheer is a sport of White Pearl). I chose Falstaff as a sporting measure. Using a bulb of that price put me on my mettle and upgraded the experiment. It feels peculiar to slice up a \$10 bulb. I used Jean Ladson and Sonia Sloan as the bulbs had just come from Australia and would take a year or two to reverse climates. I figured to use the time in raising bulblets. I selected *N. pachybolbus* as it is a tazetta, had just come from Australia, and is a species rare in this country. None of the five bulbs were large but Erlicheer, Falstaff, and Jean Ladson were blooming size.

So, on July 15, 1973, as best I could I followed the directions given in *Daffodils 1972*. First I washed all five bulbs in a formaldehyde solution. (Some that we had pickled my son's pet snake in years ago). Then, using my Grandfather's straight razor, I cut up a bulb. I sliced off the top and threw it away. Then I cut the bulb in two from top to bottom, next I cut these halves in two from top to bottom. Depending on the size of the bulb I did this again. This gave me segments much like those from an orange but consisting of scales attached to a piece of the base plate. I sliced these segments so that I had pieces with 2 or more scales and, always, a piece of the base plate. I put the bits and pieces of each bulb in a labeled mesh bag and soaked them for an hour in a solution of the fungicide Benlate (Benomyl)—1 oz. to 1½ gallons of water. I soaked a double handful of vermiculite in the same solution. Then I moved each group of bulb segments from its mesh bag to a plastic bag, added a small handful of damp vermiculite, sealed the bag, and labeled it as to variety. I will add at this point that I didn't wear rubber gloves but that I did wash my hands every 5 minutes.



Mr. Tompsett called for an even temperature that I could not provide at home but could at my office. So I took my bags to my office on the 7th floor of the Dept. of State where the temperature stays at 72°. This is reasonable when you stop to think that Erlicheer originated in New Zealand, Falstaff was bred in Ireland, Sonia Sloan and Jean Ladson had just arrived from Australia, and *N. pachybolbus* is a native of the Mediterranean countries. Sitting on my file cabinet they attracted a fair amount of attention from my colleagues and affairs of horticulture mixed with affairs of State.

Plastic bags have several advantages. They not only keep moisture in while permitting a life-giving flow of oxygen but they are transparent and I frequently peeked. On August 13 I could see plenty of healthy white tissue but no bulblets—August 23, still no bulblets. On August 27 the first bulblets appeared. From then on bulblets began appearing in every bag. On September 22 I took the bags to the ADS Middle Atlantic Region Fall Meeting at Annapolis, Maryland, for a show and tell. Falstaff had performed best of all, with the most and fattest bulblets. Erlicheer was in a hurry to get started and some of the tiny bulblets not only had roots but green tips as well. With each variety some slivers made no bulblets. Except for Jean Ladson all varieties had one or more slivers with 2 bulblets, Falstaff had 7 such. Erlicheer had one sliver with 3 bulblets. Some of every kind had roots started.

I was fascinated throughout to see the bulb tissue stay white and firm. Only where the bulblets were strongest were the slivers brownish as though

the substance had been transferred in an attempt to continue life. I deliberately included in the bags some slivers that had no piece of the root base. Although these slivers remained white with heavy substance, not a one of them formed a bulblet. When I planted the bulblets on September 29 I had the feeling that the slivers were still producing more bulblets.

The magic ingredient in this experiment was, I believe, the fungicide Benlate. The rest was providing simple conditions so that the bulb life could continue. As with all our daffodil pleasures spring will tell the tale of my success, but it looks as though home propagation of daffodil bulbs is quite possible.

PREVIEW OF THE 1974 CONVENTION CINCINNATI, OHIO

By PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

The title of these few paragraphs is accurate: at this writing we wish to indicate some of our plans so that your appetite will be sufficiently whetted to make you decide to travel to Cincinnati the weekend after Easter next spring. A registration form appears elsewhere in this Journal. It will be reprinted in the March Journal, but please, if possible, let us know your intentions before then. In the March Journal we will also give you a more complete roundup of the convention schedule.

There are three main items that attract ADS members to the annual conventions: the National Show, which includes commercial displays; the programs; a chance to see some daffodils growing in gardens. Almost as important is the fun of being with like-minded people; an opportunity to expand our knowledge about our favorite flower; good food and comfortable accommodations.

Taking these in order: The Show is in the capable hands of the Balch sisters, Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr., and Mrs. Stuart H. Jacobs. All ADS awards will be offered, including those for Junior classes. Since the show will be right there in the motel where we will meet, eat, and sleep, it will be easy for those who come in on Wednesday evening to enter their flowers early. It is impossible for me to predict the number of commercial displays but we are doing our best to have assurances from our tried and true friends. This is always a tricky thing because of timing, weather, transportation delays, and conflict with the London show, so we are proceeding with the thought that the pessimist can be pleasantly surprised.

Programs on a variety of subjects related to daffodils and other matters of interest have been arranged by Wells Knierim. Speakers will include Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater, Dr. Ray C. Allen, and Dr. Charles C. King. There will be a short program at the Nature Center by John Oney, the Director, and Mrs. Stuart Jacobs. There will be a bulb auction at which Bill Pannill will officiate. There will be a judges' panel. We may come up with a few more goodies before April!



As for the chance to see growing daffodils: the picture accompanying this article indicates where you will see the most exciting display. The Cincinnati Nature Center, where we will go on Friday morning, is the well-known Krippendorf estate (Lob's Wood), now greatly expanded as an environmental education center. Most of the naturalized daffodils are still there, plus a trial garden of labeled cultivars which has been established by the Indian Hill Garden Club. We plan several hours at this spot. After lunch we will visit three Indian Hill gardens which belong to ADS members. One of these is an outstanding private arboretum developed by Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rowe. We think you will love our Friday bus tour!

On Saturday afternoon there will be another shorter tour for those interested in seeing more of the Queen City. This will take in the down-town area, including river views and a stop at Sooty Acres Botanical Garden which is adjacent to the Garden Center. On Sunday the Macneales are having an Open House. Our garden has a long way to go, but we hope you can arrange to stop in before you leave town.

Items four and five on the list, namely the fun of mingling and the acquisition of knowledge depend on you. The Holiday Inn is going all out, with Mrs. Harry Raibourne's help, to provide the sixth item of food and accommodations. Another item, weather, will have to be left in the hands of the Powers that Be. Let us all pray that we don't have a repeat of last season when summer came in March and rain came in April. (We are counting on you to rally 'round, no matter what.)

PANEL ON MINIATURES, APRIL 14, 1973

MRS. R. LARUE ARMSTRONG, *Moderator*

(From tape recordings made by Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie)

BEST SHOW VARIETIES OF MINIATURES

By MRS. CHARLES H. ANTHONY, *Bloomfield, Connecticut*

If you want to win awards for miniatures, plant as many varieties as possible and utilize microclimates. I like to plant a minimum of six of one variety, or three of one kind anyway. Cut blooms as near show time as possible; I have had little luck refrigerating blooms. I do use Floralife, which seems to help avoid early wilting at shows. Clean and prepare flowers as soon as possible after picking. Use a mulch to keep the daffodils clean. Check the miniatures list. Do not try to enter too many classes—it will defeat you and your blooms. When entering the collections, try to use as many divisions as possible. A varied collection will catch the eye of the judge. Color and balance are important, when flowers are equally good. Polls and symposiums have shown that miniatures with jonquil blood win the most Gold Ribbons and those with cyclamineus parentage are second.

HOW TO GROW MINIATURES

By MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, *Wilmington, Delaware*

As I look out upon this audience full of growers of magnificent miniatures, I think I will talk on a more restricted topic, "How to Grow Miniatures in Delaware," because I know I am the only one in the room from Delaware.

My miniatures are an adjunct to a permanent planting on the southeast side of the house. This planting consists of closely clipped dwarf yew, *Juniperus wiltoni*, a variety of small conifers, and several small azaleas. (The bulbs do not do well around the azaleas.) I believe that these shrubs, which are constantly clipped, have numerous shallow fibrous roots which stretch out far beyond the limits of foliage seen above ground. I think that this is important because these surface roots tend to keep the soil dry in summer.

The daffodils compete for growing space with *Pushkinia*, *Anemone blanda*, scillas, grape hyacinths, winter aconite, many species of tulips, crocus, and bulbous iris. When I plant, I put daffodils in any location where, when I dig down with the shovel, I do not bring up too many other bulbs.

The soil in this location is fairly rich deep loam. Close to the house a fair amount of clay has been bulldozed in. Before preparing the bed we rototilled in a tremendous amount of peat moss. The ground is covered with a mulch of Right-Dress, to a depth of 1-3 inches. Right-Dress is a licorice-root mulch imported from Turkey and readily available in our area. I buy it by the ton.

I think microclimates are very important. My bulbs are given a tremendous amount of protection by the evergreens, which cut down on the wind. The southeast exposure helps to catch the sun; I think they are warmed in there in the winter. The Wiltoni junipers which hug the ground give a lot of really close protection, and there are some tender species that I grow

actually underneath the juniper, like *N. watieri*, which has multiplied wonderfully for me. I had planted *watieri* other places and it disappeared in a year or two. Here I just forget about it. It comes up through the juniper.

I also have some bulbs planted out back in an area that is swept by the wind. It is in full sun. Things bloom much later there.

When I planted the bulbs, I thought I would do as I was taught at Daffodil School—plant fairly shallow, in ground that was dry in summer, and in fairly poor soil. I am not convinced that this is always the way. I find that the bulbs make their way much deeper in the ground and seem to do better there, perhaps, than nearer the surface.

I am not sure that poor soil is always the answer, either. I have a husband who is an eager feeder of things. I was away one day a few summers ago and came home to find the Ross Root Feeder at work on my poor conifers. Of course the fertilizer also got into the bulbs and they seemed to do better than ever.

One other thing that I have started to do which I did not do in the beginning is to use a generous amount of Chlordane when I plant the bulbs. Last summer I dug up a Xit and a Segovia and found a bulb fly in each one. I had always thought the miniature bulbs were too small for the fly.

In closing I would like to mention some areas in which I have had no success: 1) Growing in pots. 2) *Canaliculatus* doesn't come back again: that is, the flower does not. I plant it as an annual. I read of an experiment in which it was planted and a truck was driven over the beds to compact the soil. I do not really want a truck in with my dwarf conifers! I have a son who lifts weights, and I am going to have him pound the area with a sledgehammer. This may do the trick. 3) Mite does not last very well for me. 4) *N. cyclamineus* is a species I cannot seem to grow. I have planted literally hundreds of bulbs all over my yard, and I think perhaps the problem is that the bulbs I have obtained have always been too dry.

I'd like to mention a few varieties that grow like weeds and seem to need no special care. I think the best thing that I grow is Jumble. It is wonderful in the garden and it is always good to show. It comes back year after year with two or three flowers to the stem, and it increases. Stafford, Bebop, the various bulbocodiums, and *N. rupicola* also do well. Three that have done well but do not seem to increase are Sea Gift, Segovia, and Rupert.

HOW TO FIND MINIATURES

By MRS. PAUL GRIPSHOVER, *Columbus, Ohio*

(See also Mrs. Gripshover's detailed list of sources in the June Journal)

If any of you have tried to buy miniatures after seeing them in shows, you already know that they are difficult to locate. Many growers list a few varieties, but not many growers have even a representative collection. Supplies are short, the demand is great, and success in growing them cannot be assured.

Once you have located a source, you run into other difficulties. A minimum order is one. Perhaps you could encourage some friends to order with you, and that way you can make up the \$20 minimum required by some foreign growers, or the £5 limit, which, as the dollar is devalued, adds up to a larger and larger order.

Species present another problem. Most of them are collected from the wild, and like all wildflowers, they resent being transplanted. They are usually dug up while in bloom, the foliage is cut off, and they are sent to various growers, who, in turn, sell them to us. They may not bloom when you get them, if they grow at all, or they may not be named correctly. If you can get bulbs that have been grown in a nursery first, your chances of success should be greater.

Sometimes you may order a bulb from a dealer because the dealer called it a miniature, yet it may not be on the Approved List. If you plan to enter in miniature classes at shows, check your list when you order to be sure that you will not be disappointed when you go to exhibit and find that Colleen Bawn is no longer on the Approved List and will be disqualified as a miniature.

Miniatures are not generally used for mass displays. Amy Anthony mentioned that she likes to buy at least three or six of a variety. This is a good idea, because many of the miniatures are not going to bloom the first year or maybe the second. I have had some for 3 or 4 years, and they have never bloomed. They count as part of my 50 varieties, but I am still waiting to see what they look like.

If you ever see some of the "phantoms" of the Miniatures List at shows, note who exhibits them and be very direct and ask, "When you dig that one, could you spare a bulb?" In case that doesn't work, I hate to advocate dishonesty, but you know there is nothing like begging, borrowing, or stealing if that is necessary to get the bulb. Generally you will find that people who have them, if they have increase, may be willing to trade for something you have. And that is the best way to be sure of getting what you want.

A PLANTING DIVIDEND

A recent interesting experience, unusual to say the least, combined our two hobbies: gardening and bird watching. If we hadn't been planting daffodil bulblets we'd have missed the following. Chuck came down to see how I was progressing with the planting and to bring me some bonemeal. He spied a hummingbird with wings outstretched, stunned on the ground. Upon gently picking it up it didn't seem to have broken its neck or its wings. Suggesting that we try to revive it with a sugar and water solution, Chuck handed it to me. It hunched down on my gloved hands, but exhibited hunger by sticking its forked tongue out of its needlelike beak. When Chuck returned and handed me the saucer with the sugar and water syrup I eased the bill into it. Much to our amazement it lapped this up. Recovering a bit it flapped its wings tentatively and then settled back and asked for more. Thereafter it took off, hovered in front of our faces for several seconds and then darted away on its way once again to its winter quarters in Mexico or South America. It was an exciting, pleasurable 15 minutes with a most happy ending.

— AMY C. ANTHONY

NEVADA! WHERE DAFFODILS ARE JEWELS IN A DESERT SETTING

By MRS. JAMES G. CRAIG, *Reno, Nevada*

'Tis April! Not February or March, but April, and it is a cool crisp morning. All I need to do is to step outdoors onto my patio and behold! There before me lies the most breathtaking sight one might ever imagine. For some 300 varieties of "daffys" will soon be unveiling themselves one by one and will be bringing to my garden color and splendor for many weeks to come. Beyond can be seen the snow-capped Sierra Nevada Mountains with their lofty peaks which make a perfect backdrop for our 5,000-foot high mountain yard. You may wonder why I am so awed by it all, but perhaps as little as 10 days ago this garden was under a blanket of snow. Spring came as if almost by magic. The weather has hovered around 10°-20° F. above zero during the day for several weeks, and now suddenly our daytime highs reach the mid-70's. So, as spring has come, I savor each day, for soon it will be gone.

Many of you who may be reading this will say, "I thought Nevada was mostly a dry and arid land, a place where only sagebrush grows. How can you possibly grow such a precious flower as the daffodil?" Your beliefs are partly true, for the southern half of our State is barren and mostly desert. Around Reno and Carson City, however, the climate is quite different. Reno is in Washoe Valley, which is an oasis when you are driving across Nevada. If we are lucky, we get 6 inches of rain and have approximately 110 good growing days a year. Add to this rain the several feet of snow that usually fall from November through February. During the cold winter, temperatures often remain around 0° F. for days in December and January. Top this off with a long dry summer, and you will understand why we grow such fine daffodils as well as hyacinths, tulips, lilacs, peonies, bearded iris, daylilies, and flowering shrubs of every description. After the daffodils bloom, we must water them as long as the foliage is green. In this area I have noticed that the color, especially in the 2a's and 2b's, is intensely deep; the substance and texture in all varieties is rich, and the foliage as dark a green as I have ever seen growing anywhere. The pinks are superb, much richer than the ones I grew in California. For me, growing daffodils here in Nevada is not really a challenge but a joy to look forward to each year.

Though I have lived through three daffodil seasons here in Reno, I still have one complaint. In order to have any Division 8 blooms I must bring the bulbs inside each winter. You should see our bedroom! It is filled with card tables and our redwood picnic table. On them stand pots of Cragford, Early Splendour, Sparkling Eye, Golden Dawn, Martha Washington, and Geranium. They share space with many succulents which I also love and which also cannot take the cold for long periods.

Most of my bulbs I have grown for 10 or more years and were brought from Berkeley and Lafayette, California. They weathered the move well and in 3 years have multiplied into nice clumps. But I am most proud of the ones I have purchased each season since 1970 from Murray Evans. I cannot explain why moving bulbs from Oregon to Nevada would have had the effect

that it has, but the size of the blooms I get in each variety is unbelievable. Such beauties include: Celilo 1c, Surtsey 2a, Victory 2a, Zanzibar 2a, and Jolly Roger, Blarney's Daughter, Propriety (Murray's 1970 introduction), Leonaine, Chapeau, and Northern Light, all 2b's. Other striking beauties are Stainless 2c, and that favorite of mine, Perimeter 3a.

Last summer I brought in some gorgeous rocks which I picked up near the Kennecott copper mine in Ely, Nevada. With these I started a rockery in a protected and partly shaded spot near my patio. The first things to be planted were the *Narcissus* species *asturiensis*, *juncifolius*, *triandrus concolor*, *triandrus pulchellus*, *bulbocodium obesus*, *bulbocodium tenuifolius*, *bulbocodium citrinus*, *bulbocodium conspicuus*, *scaberulus*, *fernandesii*, *jonquilla*, *Canaliculatus*, and many other wee jewels. It was such fun to watch them poke their perky little heads up between the rocks. And how well they blended with the unusual rocks streaked with yellows and greens. Other miniatures of all kinds will soon be added to this new area.

As for our soil, it is very rocky, Reno having once been a river basin. The first year the bulbs were literally planted in the rock soil, but as we made our beds we added sand and a little peat moss. The soil is now primarily sand and has excellent drainage. In planting I used to add Chlordane granules to each hole, but there seems little need to do this any more. We have few pests in our garden, for even an ant can hardly endure our extremes of hot and cold.

This season I have tried to drum up interest in daffodil growing with my neighbors and friends in the Newcomer's Garden Club, of which I am a member. For like many of you, most Nevadans do not believe that such little jewels can be grown in our soil and climate. For me there is no other real sign of spring than to be greeted by the most beautiful flower of them all, the daffodil.

"DAFFODILS 1973"

Reviewed by Marie Bozievich, Bethesda, Maryland

The annual publication of the Royal Horticultural Society is really a winner this year, crammed full of useful information for neophyte and specialist alike.

Four "how-to-do-it" articles written by acknowledged experts tell the reader what he needs to know about Growing Daffodils in Pots and Bowls (David Lloyd), Preparing Daffodils for Exhibition (John Lea), Hybridizing for Beginners (Cyril Coleman), and Pests and Diseases of Daffodils (Jack Goldsmith and David Lloyd). All are well written and concise, and contain a feast of knowledge.

Three additional articles will be of especial interest to breeders. Bruce C. James discusses his efforts in breeding "red" daffodils. In addition to conventional methods, he is using treatment with mutagenic chemicals. Jack P. Gerritsen gives an account of how his split-corona daffodils were developed, and his recent work with them. W. Jackson of Tasmania and Grant Mitsch, in separate articles, discuss their seedlings and breeding lines. Mr. Jackson focuses his attention on what he considers to be his six best introductions, and Grant Mitsch concentrates on his reverse bicolor crosses in many divisions of the daffodil family.

Our editor, Roberta Watrous, has contributed an article on "Miniature Daffodils" in which she writes about the ADS Miniature List and ADS show awards for miniatures, and describes many miniature clones in the different RHS Divisions and their availability.

Two discussions are continued from the 1972 publication: Herbert Barr's "Quality in Narcissus" and A. A. Tompsett's "Narcissus Propagation," which concerns dissection techniques.

As usual, the publication includes a list of newly registered varieties and an account of the daffodil trials at Wisely and tabulation of the awards made there in 1973. Also, there are the annual reports of shows in England, Ireland, and "Down Under." (Shows in the U.S.A. were not included this year.)

Best Bloom in The Daffodil Competition in London was Red Rum, a 2a from Mrs. Richardson. Best at the later Daffodil Show in London was Purbeck, a 3b from J. W. Blanchard. Silken Sails was premier bloom at two shows in North Ireland, Omagh and Enniskillen.

Nell Richardson and F. Waley contributed an interesting account of the 1972 ADS Convention. They conclude with this comment: "To sum up, these Conventions compared with our meetings are as a good wedding party compared with a funeral."

RANDOM NOTES ON SEEDLINGS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By BILL ROESE, *La Habra, California*

From Pacific Region Newsletter, July 1973

Having attended several shows this season (two within our own Region), I find it gratifying to see so many seedlings being entered by amateur hybridizers. This points out the increased interest in hybridizing by amateurs throughout the United States, and insures us of continued interest and future generations of our favorite flowers coming from our own localities rather than from distant location more suited to growing flowers bred in that locality.

Some notes on my own seedlings will perhaps give an idea of my own path of endeavor. A visit to Matthew Fowlds' garden some years ago caused me to rush home and make some crosses using cyclamineus pollen, some of which were gratifying. Banbridge \times *N. cyclamineus* produced the most consistent performer in this class. Being somewhat the same color as the seed parent, it is a glistening deep yellow gold with a pleasing reflexing perianth. A good garden subject, it has also won the ADS Rose and Gold Ribbons. Being not unlike Bushtit, it is larger and a little deeper in color. Aircastle \times *N. cyclamineus* produced a good flower with a very long, flaring trumpet and much overlapped, reflexed perianth. The entire flower is a medium lime yellow. The most distinctive flowers came from Daydream \times *N. cyclamineus*.

The best of these is a deep golden color with overlapping, reflexed perianth with a halo of white in the perianth around the cup, while the cup maintains the deep color of the petal.

Several reverse bicolored cyclamineus hybrids were raised from this cross. In all, 22 flowers bloomed from this cross and eight are still being grown. It is difficult indeed to find fault with your own children. One sibling that has been shown several times, and has been much admired, is a well reversed bicolor cyclamineus hybrid with a delightful lemon rim on the cup.

Sheeroe \times *N. cyclamineus* produced a short-cupped yellow-perianth flower with the same deep orange in the cup that one finds in the seed parent. It is quite unlike any cyclamineus-type flower I have ever seen and is being considered for introduction within the next year or two.

In the larger flowers Coral Ribbon \times Broomhill gave a beautiful reproduction of Broomhill with a rim of pink on the cup. Blooms come late and do not color too well in a warm climate, but it is worth growing for its form alone. Next to Green Island, Oratorio is the most prodigious producer of seeds of any daffodil that I grow. It produces large pods literally bursting with seeds. Oratorio \times Pristine produced over a thousand seeds from 17 pods. This cross produced a very high percentage of top quality flowers, most of which were white. One notable exception was a perfectly formed Pristine on long stems, while the blooms were the color of Aircastle.

A package of seeds from Murray Evans from Green Island \times Actaea so intrigued me that the cross was repeated for 3 years. From it have come some of the most beautiful rimmed 3b's that I have ever seen. Also included were several all-yellow 3a's, as well as a 3b with a deep yellow cup with a wide band of red. The refreshing feature of these flowers is that most have poeticus-white perianths. All bloom very late.

Perhaps the most beautifully formed flower I have ever grown is a seedling from Rameses \times Limerick. Not a consistent performer due to our climate, it has a wider and whiter perianth than Rameses with a deep orange-red cup that is a borderline between divisions 2 and 3. Nell Richardson flattered it by saying it was one of the finest red and whites that she had ever seen, and included a slide of it in her talk at the convention in Williamsburg. Second-generation children from this cross show that the form of the flower, as well as the hardiness of the plant, are passed along in its pollen.

Green Island \times Top Secret produced wonderfully formed flowers, all with very white perianths with cups ranging from light yellow to orange-rimmed. Thirty-five of them bloomed in their fourth year. My pick of the best flower among the seedlings this year came from this cross. A sibling of Top Secret, not so wide in petal but taller and more dependable in color in warm climates, is being considered for introduction as well.

Form and color tend to prejudice hybridizers when they are selecting cultivars to grow on, but perhaps we should pay equal attention to the robustness of the plant, its resistance to disease, and the other qualities that make it a better plant to grow in our own areas than something already on the market. It is not easy to grow daffodils in Southern California, but I am sure that through careful selection on a basis of hardiness and durability as well as form and color and distinction we can produce plants that will grow better here than they would in a more desirable climate—and also make them competitive on the show bench!

ROSALINE MURPHY AND OTHER MINIATURES IN DIVISION TWO

By POLLY BROOKS, *Richmond, Virginia*

"This little lady is unquestionably the queen of all your little daffodils." So spoke a visitor on seeing a clump of seven stems of Rosaline Murphy amongst many other miniatures. It was a beautiful clump of exquisitely dainty pale, pale yellow "mini-miniatures" with tiny campanulate cups! I wanted more clumps just like that one, so that year I lifted and divided the bulbs, but sadly, none has multiplied. Neither of its parents, *N. watieri* and *N. asturiensis*, multiplies well either. Last spring came early and Rosaline Murphy opened on March 18 and was by actual measurement $\frac{3}{4}$ inch across on a 3-inch stem. Gray registered Rosaline Murphy in 1958; I think it was grown in Virginia before that time—or something that looked like it.

There are six on "the list" in this division. Marionette (Gray 1946) is perhaps seen most often because it is available. This rather large yellow flower on a short stem does not always have orange in the cup. Marionette bloomed for me for perhaps 5 years before the weather was just right to have that coloring in the cup. Sometimes it comes twin-headed. It was of show quality only once in the approximately 15 years that I grew it; usually its petals ridge and crepe and curl and often get caught in the irregular cup. That particular year I discarded all except six bulbs which I planted (while still green) haphazardly under a dogwood tree. The following spring I had three of the most perfect Marionettes with the most intense orange-edged crinkled cup and the bloom was just the right size for the 4-inch stem. One of these blooms did go to a show and did win the blue ribbon in a class with many other good blooms in "Divisions 1 through 4." I was so delighted that finally Marionette was going to perform for me. Not so! Thereafter it did increase rapidly and bloom, but, for me, it has no merit as a garden flower or a show flower or for arranging.

Mustard Seed (Gray 1937) is similar to Marionette, blooming at the same time (March 12 last spring), is larger, and—at least here—does not have the orange in the cup.

"Picarillo was raised by Mr. Mulligan from *N. watieri* by pollen of *N. minor*, a small yellow trumpet. It has rather the form of *N. asturiensis* but with much shorter corona and its colour is somewhere between lemon and primrose. It does not increase fast". (D. Blanchard, *Journal of Royal Horticultural Society*, August 1959.) Gray wrote that it was "somewhat like Rosaline Murphy but much larger." Mine grew much, much larger.

I have not grown and do not know Morwenna (Backhouse 1938).

Twenny 2b (Gray 1950) blooms at the end of the daffodil season usually too late for most shows. It was raised from a 2a \times *N. watieri*.

For a summer ground cover to hold back grass and weeds on two of my miniature daffodil beds, I tried this summer the miniature watermelon offered by one of the seed catalogs. It has many runners which completely cover the bed and bear many "midget" watermelons the size of an orange or a small grapefruit. The luscious golden flesh is the sweetest of sweet, the seeds are tiny and black, and the skin very thin. At this writing (October 8) there are still many tiny watermelons in all stages of maturity and there is no sign that either of these two hills is ready to quit until the frost kills them.

Back to Rosaline Murphy and the "mini-miniatures." Wouldn't it be interesting and surely a show-stopper to have a class in shows for a collection of five "mini-miniatures." Can't you visualize how great they'd look together! Just the smallest ones such as Rosaline Murphy, Stella Turk, Flomay, Kidling, Rumarcal, *N. asturiensis*, *N. bulbocodium nivalis*, *N. rupicola*, *N. watieri*, *N. scaberulus*, *N. juncifolius*, *N. calcicola*, the smallest of triandrus, etc. Who will be the first?

HERE AND THERE

Word has been received of the death, on October 9, of William Kent Ford, Sr., husband of our Photography Chairman.

The Gresham (Ore.) Outlook for May 10, 1973, devoted an entire page to an illustrated article about Murray Evans and his daffodils, with emphasis on some of the problems of selecting and naming new cultivars.

Since our last issue we have received Newsletters from four Regions and two local societies. Show reports, fall meetings, and plans for spring activities betoken the year-round interest of members. The Middle Atlantic Region met at Annapolis, Maryland, to hear talks on collar daffodils (William O. Ticknor), packing daffodils (Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr.), and, after a guided walking tour of historic Annapolis and dinner, to see the Society's new set of slides, Daffodils in Britain.

The Northeast Region welcomed new members in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, and reported highlights of five shows in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New York (Long Island). The Southern Region has new members in each of its five states and reported four state shows in 1973. A summary of 1972 Symposium votes from the region was also included. The program for the Midwest Region fall meeting at Columbus, Ohio, featured morning talks on miniatures, diseases (Mrs. Goethe Link), and, after lunch, a talk on "What's New" by Bill Pannill. Two excerpts from the October Newsletter are reprinted in this issue.

The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society (Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond, President) again plans to sponsor a booth at the Philadelphia Horticultural Society Spring Show in 1974. A fall meeting was planned for October 14, with talks on fertilizers by Mr. and Mrs. Zachary Wobensmith and a discussion on miniatures by Mr. William Windus, Mr. Charles Mueller, and Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen. The ADS Approved List of Miniatures, annotated with sources, accompanied the September Newsletter.

The Washington Daffodil Society (Mrs. William O. Ticknor, President) met October 7 and saw slides of daffodil species, shared several rounds of door prizes, and collected incomplete bulb orders. A new directory lists 135 individual or couple memberships, in Washington, nearby or more distant Maryland and Virginia, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina. The September issue of the Newsletter included chatty comments by Bill Ticknor on many of the new daffodil names registered in 1972/73 and their hybridizers, so many of whom are his friends, "in person" or by correspondence.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The gremlins had a busy summer while the roster was being prepared and succeeded in putting Indiana in the Central Region instead of the Midwest Region and in making Mrs. Dan Thomson chairman of the Public Relations Committee when everyone knows that the chairman is Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, P. O. Box 97, Princess Anne, Md. 21853. Order may be restored by members making these corrections in their copies of the roster.

* * * *

Since the roster was published five student judges have received their certificates as Accredited Judges and should be upgraded in rosters from SJ to AJ. They are Mrs. William C. Baird, Mrs. Richard H. Bell, Mrs. Paul J. Gripshover, and Mrs. William M. Pardue, all of Columbus, Ohio, and Mrs. Howard Junk of Washington Court House, Ohio.

* * * *

Because of frequent complaints over long delays in receiving surface mail from overseas, the Royal Horticultural Society suggests that orders for their daffodil publications be sent to the A.D.S. office for filling. We attempt to keep a reasonable supply of all such publications on hand, although it is not easy to anticipate demand and occasionally we find ourselves short and face the same delay in obtaining new stocks. By and large, members should save considerable time by placing their orders with us and should receive copies within a few days. This is especially true of the new year book, *Daffodils 1973*, which is now in stock.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

* * * *

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall meeting of the Board of Directors at the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, on Saturday, October 27, was attended by 36 members of the Board, from 17 states, the District of Columbia, and Ireland. An abridgment of the Secretary's report will be included in the March issue of the Journal.

The directors, accompanying spouses, and other guests were entertained with cocktails and a southern barbecue by Mr. and Mrs. William S. Simms at their home on Friday evening. On Saturday evening, following dinner in the hotel, a new set of slides "Daffodils in Britain," a contribution from ADS member G. W. Tarry, of Cheshire, England, was shown, followed by a selection of 1973 slides by Wells Knierim and Laura Lee Cox.

THE MATTHEW FOWLDS SILVER MEDAL AWARD

An artist's sketch of the Matthew Fowlds Silver Medal, given to the Society by a very gracious donor, was enthusiastically approved by members of the board of directors in Atlanta. Three blooms of Mr. Fowlds' cyclamineus hybrid, Delegate, are encrusted on the front of this medal, which will

REGISTRATION FORM

ADS Convention, April 18, 19, 20, 1974

Holiday Inn, North, Cincinnati, Ohio

Name _____

Christian or nickname _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Registration fee: before March 27 \$50.00
after March 27 \$55.00

Convention registration includes: April 18, National Convention Show, dinner, and annual meeting; April 19, National Convention Show, bus tour, luncheon, and dinner; April 20, buffet breakfast, morning program, bus tour, and banquet.

Make checks payable to: Mrs. Samson I. Crew, 1974 Convention Treasurer. Mail, with this registration to: Mrs. George S. Hoppin III, 183 Lafayette Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220. Phone: 513-281-2289.

Early registration will greatly assist planning.

HOTEL RESERVATION

Holiday Inn, North

2235 Sharon Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45241

Please submit by April 1.

Rates are subject to 4½% State and local tax.

\$14.00 Single () \$17.00 Double () \$21.00 Double Double ()

\$3.00 charge per night for a third person in a room except for children under 12 accompanying parents.

Reservation requests must be accompanied by deposit equal to first night's lodging in order to protect accommodations.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

American Daffodil Society Arrival Date _____ time _____

April 18, 19, 20 Departure Date _____ time _____

I plan to share a room with _____

be offered to ADS members at national shows only for the best named standard cyclamineus hybrid in the show. It is hoped that the first medal will be available for the Cincinnati show on April 18.

—MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Awards Chairman*

BOARD ACTIONS AFFECTING THE AWARDS PROGRAM

Three recommendations affecting Awards were adopted by the Board of Directors at the fall meeting in Atlanta.

1. That three new ribbons be adopted: Carey E. Quinn, Roberta C. Watrous, and Matthew Fowlds. These ribbons will be blue, 3 inches wide and inscribed "American Daffodil Society—Special Award—name of honoree."

2. That the same restrictions be placed on all medal classes by incorporating the following sentences in their descriptions: "This medal may be won only one time in all ADS shows. A former winner may exhibit in this class but may receive only the (Quinn) (Watrous) (Fowlds) ribbon."

3. That the policy of sending the Silver Quinn and Watrous medals to shows in advance be discontinued, thus eliminating the need for receiving checks in advance. Instead, the ribbons will be displayed at shows and the show chairman, after determining that a winner has never won the medal before, will return the ribbon with the name/address of the winner and a check for the medal to the Awards Chairman, who will immediately send the medal direct to the winner.

—MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Awards Chairman*

DAFFODIL SEED DISTRIBUTION

The Seed Broker, W. O. Ticknor, reports that he received generous amounts of seed from Jack H. Schlitt, Portland, Ore. (via Murray Evans) and Mr. Charles Culpepper, Arlington, Va., and distributed them to fill requests for 12 states: California and Ohio, 3 each; Mississippi and Virginia, 2 each; and one each from Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee. A request from our one member in Latvia, U.S.S.R. was also filled.

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Course I, Baltimore, Md., April 4. Information: Mrs. P. R. Moore, 96 Sandy Day Dr., Poquoson, Va. 23362.

Course I (tentative), Memphis, Tenn. (?) Information, Mrs. C. E. Flint, Jr., 202 West St., Batesville, Miss. 38606

Course II, Muskogee, Okla., April 7. Information: Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1015, Muskogee, Okla. 74401

Who wants—or needs—a judging school in conjunction with the convention? Do you need a particular school to finish your requirements? Do you need a make-up school? Or do you want to start with School I? This is your chance to tell us what you need, and we will do our best to accommodate you. The school would be held the Sunday following the convention (April

21). If you are interested write Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221, so that we can begin to make the necessary plans.

1974 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A complete list will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Chairmen of shows not included in this list are urgently requested to send this information to the Awards Chairman before January 10. Information desired: date of show; city or town where it will be held; sponsor of show; show address or building; and the name and address of person to contact for information.

Early Shows:

- March 9-10—Oakland, Calif.—by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Park Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: Roy Oliphant, 40 Senior Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 94708.
- March 13-14—Birmingham, Ala.—State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway 280 So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 15—Dallas, Texas—State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center, State Fair Park; information: Mrs. R. H. Rodgers, Jr., 3612 Rosedale Ave., Dallas, Tex. 75205.
- March 22-23—Fayetteville, Ga.—by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Bobby W. Hart, 125 Laurient St., Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.
- March 23—Conway, Ark.—State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society; location and information: Mrs. Jesse Cox, 228 Daffodil Lane, Hot Springs, Ark. 71901.
- March 23-24—La Cañada, Calif.—Pacific Regional Show by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Dr.; information: William M. Hesse, 1400 W. Wilshire Ave., Fullerton, Calif. 92633.
- March 23-24—Memphis, Tenn.—Southern Regional Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 740 Cherry Rd.; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rte. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 28-29—Atlanta, Ga.—Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bates, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 30-31—Hernando, Miss.—State Show by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 36832.
- March 30-31—by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society; location and information: Miss Sarah Terry, 79 Oakville Rd., Hampton, Va. 23669 (new zip code).

Later Shows: (Full information will be given in the March issue.)

April 6-7—Gloucester, Va.—Garden Club of Virginia (Mrs. Wm. R. Bates)

April 6-7—Muskogee, Okla. (Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr.)

April 6-7—Nashville, Tenn. (Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright)

April 7(?)—Louisville, Ky. (Mrs. Raymond L. Roof)

April 13-14—Washington, D.C. (George K. Brown)

April 17-18—Baltimore, Md.

April 17-18—Exton Square, Pa. (Mrs. Paul D. Gorsuch)

April 18-19—Cincinnati, Ohio (Mrs. Henry W. Hobson, Jr.)

April 23-24—Chambersburg, Pa.

April 24-25—Downingtown, Pa. (Mrs. Lawrence Billau)

April 26-27—Plymouth Meeting, Pa. (James Tracey)

April 26—Wilmington, Del. (Mrs. W. R. Mackinney)

May 1—Greenwich, Conn.

May 3—Hartford, Conn.

May 8-9—Worcester, Mass.

ADDITIONS TO APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

The December 1969 Journal is the last one to contain an Approved List of Miniatures. The December 1970, 1971, and 1972 numbers had names of the following 10 cultivars which qualified to be added:

1a Bagatelle

7b Clare

5a Doublebois

1b Lilliput

5b Lively Lady

1a Minidaf

5b Paula Cottell

1a Piccolo

3c Picoblanco

1b Tosca

We have now received enough votes for the following three cultivars and one species to entitle them also to qualify as additions to the list:

1d Gipsy Queen (Gray 1969)

6a Kibitzer

7b Rikki

10 *wilkommii*

Gipsy Queen does not appear in the 1969 RHS Classified List, but is listed in the 1970 Daffodil and Tulip Year Book.

Thanks are rendered to those members who have written to the chairman with nominations for additions. It is hoped that during the coming season more letters will be received indicating cultivars, grown in the individual member's garden, that are considered worthy of addition. The accepted criteria for miniatures must be kept in mind:

1. It must be suitable for the small rock garden.
2. It must be unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes.
3. It must fit in well with the present list.

As it is recognized that cultivars on the established list should not be subject to review more than once in several years, and as there was a complete review only four years ago, it will be some time before opinion will be invited as to removal of any on the present list.

—JOHN R. LARUS, *Chairman*

JUDGING DAFFODIL SEEDLINGS AT SHOWS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Arlington, Virginia*

On several occasions in the past I served as an instructor at certain of the Society's judging schools. One of the points of instruction in Courses II and III dealt with the point scoring of daffodil blooms, both as named cultivars and as unnamed seedlings.

When judging cultivars it is essential that the judge be able to point score, as the usual show rules provide that no blue ribbon should be awarded in a class if none of the entries score 90 points or better.

When judging seedlings the judges are of course interested in declaring one entry the "best seedling," or they may be looking for the "best miniature" and the "best standard." Unfortunately, that seems to be about the end of seedling judging for some shows. However, I feel that that is only a part of the judges' responsibility.

Exhibitors of seedlings naturally hope to win the best seedling award, but they also want an evaluation of all their entries by specialists in daffodil growing and judging. The choosing of one seedling as best seedling and another as best miniature does not evaluate the several other entries in the section. As a result, those other entries might be considered by the exhibitor and by other viewers of the show as completely unworthy of any consideration, whereas, in fact, several of these seedlings might well have received scores in the 90's if they had been carefully scored. With such a score as a guide, the exhibitor would then be better prepared to decide what should be done with his origination.

With the foregoing in mind, I urge that judges in ADS-approved shows be required to score the better seedling entries in the show. Someone may immediately raise an objection to such a plan, citing the want of sufficient time and the possible inability on the part of the judges to decide which entries are entitled to be scored. To deal with these criticisms, judges of seedlings should be provided with the required time for the job, even to the extent of making seedlings their sole assignment, and the decisions as to which seedlings are to be scored should be the responsibility of the chairman of judges or someone designated by him for that task. The designation could be easily and quietly done by a competent person. A small piece of paper laid at the base of each chosen bloom would indicate those to be scored. It might be decided that an attempt should be made to score all blooms apparently worthy of 90 points or more. Some entries designated for scoring might of course in the end fall below 90. When the judging is completed each entry tag should have the final score noted thereon to aid the exhibitor.

If such a judging plan is followed it would on occasion be found that one or two entries in the seedling section missed the "best" designation by only one or two points. Knowing that would be a real encouragement to the exhibitor. On the other hand, another exhibitor might discover that his best seedlings rated very poorly in the eyes of those skilled in the selection of better daffodils. That in turn might suggest to him the need for more careful evaluation of the things in his seedling beds.

So, let us have seedlings scored at ADS-approved shows.

THE GARDEN DAFFODILS OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

By MRS. HERMAN L. MCKENZIE, *Jackson, Mississippi*

The earliest settlers in Virginia brought with them bulbs which acclimated so well that when the noted English Quaker horticulturist Peter Collinson sent to John Bartram seeds of the double white daffodil he was surprised to learn in reply that this one and many others had "multiplied so that thousands are thrown away."

Visitors to Colonial Williamsburg during the 1973 ADS convention saw descendants of those sturdy emigrant bulbs in many of the gardens, both large and small, within the Historic Area. Although an early Virginia spring brought tulips into the major garden focus right at convention time, many daffodils could still be enjoyed.

N. jonquilla must have been the favorite daffodil of the citizens of 18th century Williamsburg, for they are found in nearly every garden. In the elaborate plantings behind the Kings Arms Tavern, *N. jonquilla* and white muscari were blooming through a ground cover of vinca. At the Elkanah Dean House they were interplanted with wild columbine and Virginia bluebells. In the rear garden of the George Wythe "plantation in miniature," *N. jonquillas* join varicolored anemones and blue and white scillas for bright-hued rectangular borders.

This use of *N. jonquilla* was repeated all over Colonial Williamsburg. They were even a major feature of the courtyard beds in the entrance to the Governor's Palace. As I watched one of the maintenance crew, a tall, blue-jean-clad girl, nipping off the faded blooms, I sighed, "What a way to make a living"!

Within the Palace grounds a greater variety of daffodils were to be enjoyed. I had glimpsed *N. poeticus recurvus* beneath the ancient boxwood of the St. George Tucker House—it was in the Palace gardens, too. I discovered one small patch of my own favorite, *N. × odorus*, behind the Palace kitchen. Here and there were small clumps of *N. pseudo-narcissus* and a small, white, gardenia-flowered daffodil which I had never seen before.

In *The Flower World of Williamsburg*, Joan Parry Dutton lists six varieties of daffodils known to be growing in 18th century Virginia: *N. jonquilla*, Campernelle or *N. × odorus*, *N. pseudo-narcissus*, *N. poeticus plenus*, poet, and poetaz. In theory, only these original varieties should appear in the Historic Area. In the Palace gardens, however, I thought I recognized Actaea and Cheerfulness. Miss Edna Pennell, Flower Supervisor for Colonial Williamsburg, confirmed this identification and explained that in many cases the original species are simply no longer available. Therefore she selects cultivars which are true both to the spirit and to the botanical possibilities of the 18th century. "For instance," she remarked, "we would never plant a pink daffodil or a reverse bicolor."

Daffodils are grown extensively in the cutting garden 2 miles outside Williamsburg for use by Miss Pennell and her staff in the flower arrangements which decorate the Governor's Palace, the George Wythe House, and the Brush-Everard House. Miss Pennell noted that of all the containers she

uses for daffodils, she best likes to arrange them in the square blue and white delftware "bricks." These, she feels, highlight the natural grace of daffodils.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, *Bowling Green, Ky.*

This is the time of year when plans are made for the coming spring season. It will soon be time for the many shows and other colorful displays. Why not include a membership in a Round Robin among your plans? There are vacancies in the Men's Robins, Regional Robins and in general Robins. All phases of daffodil culture and daffodil activities are discussed. Lastly, the Robins offer new avenues of friendships which are so important in this life. There has been a request or two for a Robin on the Poets. If you are interested, just let me know.

Dave Karnstedt of St. Paul, Minnesota, reported heavy losses last winter. His bulbs were planted sufficiently early for rooting to be well established. His plantings were located where there was little snow accumulation. Dave feels that the intense winter cold was the killing factor. After all, there is a limit to what a bulb can endure. Micro-climates are the answer to Dave's problem. The best mulch is snow. Dave should establish his new plantings in locations where snow accumulates. Daffodils are successfully grown in Minnesota.

Are mulches of any value in the favored daffodil growing areas? The answer is yes. Mulches can retard the early emergences in the early season. Mulches can retard the evaporation of ground moisture. Mulches can assist in the control of weeds and grasses. Mulches can provide the necessary protection to keep the blooms free from dirt and stains. Mulches can also insulate the soil against high temperatures.

Tom Martin of Ashland, Virginia, gave a most interesting report. "I have the so-called 'Swan Neck' in several different cultivars. They differ slightly. Some of them seem to be able to set seed while others seem to be sterile, at least to the pollen that I have tried on them. I bought from various dealers of bulbs in England and Holland what they sold for *N. cernuus* and *N. moschatus* but I have not been able to keep them while these that I have collected from very old plantings about the sites of long abandoned cabins seem to thrive here very well. I believe they came from the seed beds of Dutch breeders of a century ago. They sold their unselected seedlings probably as *N. moschatus* or as unnamed seedlings under a general name of 'white daffodils.' My Trumpet Majors set an awful lot of seed by open pollination and that *N. jonquilla* that I got from Louisiana also sets an awful lot of seed."

Tom is fortunate in having these daffodils set seed so freely. The same daffodils never set seed for me. I have often wondered why not. Perhaps, there is a sufficient difference in our seasons that pollination is prevented in my area. It would be of interest to note whether the later varieties set seed more than the early varieties. I have never had much success in getting seed from early season crosses. Did you know that *N. cyclamineus* propagates only by seeds? Its tiny bulbs never divide.

May Dennison of Delta, British Columbia, is really an artist at a show. She placed 70 entries on the show table. She collected 33 blue ribbons, 18 second-place ribbons and three third-place ribbons. She also collected two trophies. The best area flower for the last 20 years was Caro Nome. The best flower in the show was Duke of Windsor. There were 20 exhibitors.

Is bonemeal good for daffodils? This question is often asked. The condition of the soil is the answer. It is useless to add bonemeal to a lime soil because there is sufficient lime in the soil. Bonemeal will not disintegrate in an alkaline soil. Over the years I have dug up bones that have been down a long, long time. They showed no deterioration. Acid soils will slowly consume bonemeal. In our Kentucky bluegrass soils, there is usually sufficient phosphorus in the form of phosphates. Potassium is frequently lacking. It is in the form of a potash. Quite often growers get the notion that nitrogen in the form of nitrates and other combinations will grow those big husky blooms. For the most part, this is an error. A high nitrate or nitrogen content in a fertilizer promotes a lush vegetative growth in the foliage without too many blooms. The added danger is that the bulbs are not so durable. Such bulbs tend toward losses from various spoilages. Finally, the best fertilizer of all is plain water. The best water is collected from rainfalls. Some city water sources may have some chemicals that are not good.

Some growers have reported losses in classes 2c and 3c. I have trouble in maintaining several varieties in class 2c. I have lost several varieties over the years that have not been replaced. Oslo was one such variety. I have trouble in keeping Woodvale, which I rate one of the most beautiful of all varieties. Sleveen does much better in my garden. While not a show flower, Marmora had been an outstanding garden variety, as I have had it for 20 years or longer. Its half-sib is Mount Hood. Another good 2c is Mount Whitney. It usually blooms too early for the shows. There are also reports of losses of several of the 2d varieties. I had one fine clump of 2d Pastorale. When I lifted the bulbs and replanted, I found quite a loss the following seasons. One bulb that went undetected during the lifting, however, continues to give excellent blooms. As new beauty is attained there seems to be a loss in health qualities.

In those plans for the coming season, why not include plans for the Convention at Cincinnati?

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

From the Hybridizing Robin

I have a couple of yellow trumpets which bloomed the last two seasons even ahead of February Gold. A couple of the poet seedlings are coming early midseason. There are a couple of large-cups with nice perianths in white and well-balanced vase-shaped cups shading from yellow in the center to pure white at the edge — a delightful coloring, all too rare in our modern ones . . . Two years ago I had a seedling with a trumpet verging on blue. I couldn't find it last year, but it reappeared this year with its trumpet in a shade of pale violet, deeper at the center, which attracted some attention and comment from visitors . . . Of all the miniatures I grow the one which seems to attract most attention from my visitors is Snipe. We need more of

this type, and one similar to it but a trifle larger came and went early among the seedlings.

— EDMUND C. KAUZMANN

Does anyone else use Slevven as a seed parent? It seeds well and is a healthy plant. For a 2c in this section of the country [South Carolina] no rot is a minor miracle. I was glad to get several lots of seed from it again, including as pollen parents Empress of Ireland and Angel. Quick Step gave several nice lots of seed. However, it was too late that I remembered Mr. Mitsch saying that he had not gotten anything very good from Quick Step × Accent. Well, I have 20 more seed to test his statement.

— OTIS H. ETHEREDGE

Chips of [Frank] Harrison seedlings which he sent me to pursue the evanescent green cup proved to be good seeders: #3 produced 5 pods containing 88 seeds, #4 had 4:83, #5 had 3:66, #7 had 4:139. With the permission of the exhibitor, I brought home the green-cup seedlings shown in Williamsburg and used the pollen on several of my seedlings that show green-rimmed cups and was pleased to harvest 142 seeds. Those of you who saw the Convention show will recall that the Huntington, West Virginia, seedling had a small cup entirely green — it had faded to white by the time I got home, so I'm afraid green is going to be a very elusive color.

Last year I lifted 1- and 2-year bulblets from 1500 mixed seed from P. Phillips that I had broadcast in a 4- by 3-ft. bed. None of this seed had germinated the first spring because of the strict after-ripening period in daffodil seed, but in 1972 I harvested about 980 bulblets from the 1500 seeds. Then I returned the same topsoil to the bed to see if any seed would germinate the fourth spring. In April 1973 I found 5 typical first-year seedlings had indeed appeared after 3½ years dormancy. (There were no blooming size daffodils within 15 feet that could have dropped seed.)

I had read or heard somewhere that if the pistil of a flower was dry or damaged it could be amputated and pollen could be introduced lower down. While I was emasculating Portrush (in my quest for green) because the stamens cover over the pistil I had a brainstorm and decided to amputate the whole flower just below the level of the stamens and daubed the pollen on the stump of the pistil. I also tried this on Gay Time because it would have saved searching among the petaloids for the pistil. I got no seed on either try. Has anyone of you tried cutting back the pistil and produced seed successfully? Of course the cut surface "bleeds" and the pollen may be washed away. It might be worth trying after the tissue fluid has dried.

— WILLIAM A. BENDER

I only intend to mention certain crosses that caught my attention. The outstanding one of these was Bithynia × Ardour. This produced a 2a primrose with a rather flat, expanded cup which was rich yellow in the center with an intense orange-red band. The effect was very brilliant, and the overall quality of the flower was high. This certainly was the standout of the season, and I fully realize it may never bloom like that again. Even so it was well worth having, if only once. This cross flowered several bulbs, and all of them were interesting. Incidentally, it was keenly interesting that the cup of the flower I just mentioned was very like Paricutin in shape. On

checking I find that Paricutin is an Ardour seedling and more oddly that Showboat is from very similar blood. Needless to say I put pollen of the seedling on all these.

Interim \times Green Island gave a number of seedling flowers that clearly indicate that this cross has not been explored nearly as much as it might be. Perhaps only a tenth of the lot bloomed, but I had several that looked like high quality Div. 9's, a few 3's. and some pinks in Div. 2. This is the same blood of the new Kanouse pink of such intensity that was much admired last year at Convention at Mitsch's . . . There was just one more seedling that I really found attractive, and once again it was from Bithynia, this time with a good, Aircastle-type perianth and rather formal, medium-sized cup very delicately rimmed with clear pink-orange — rather the color of Purbeck, if you know that one. This flower came at the very end of the season, just before I had to leave for Convention and Europe.

— ROBERT E. JERRELL

Festivity \times Statue gave a superb show flower (2b) that probably is too much like Festivity, but I will save it aside for show purposes. I suspect that we are reaching the point in daffodil breeding that some parents will reliably throw good (but not distinctive) seedlings of show quality. Another such cross was Late Sun \times Honeybird, which my notes classify as a 1d. Again, there is no competition here for the Mitsch seedlings, but enough quality for the show benches. Several local ADS members liked Binkie \times Carita, which was a pink and white 2b with very flat, rounded perianth and a flaring deep orange-pink cup that nearly obscured it. I made many crosses with this one because of the perianth and the vigor . . . Abalone \times Bonneville produced *huge* 1b's with salmonish-tan cups. All seedlings were look-alikes but of differing sizes.

— JACK S. ROMINE

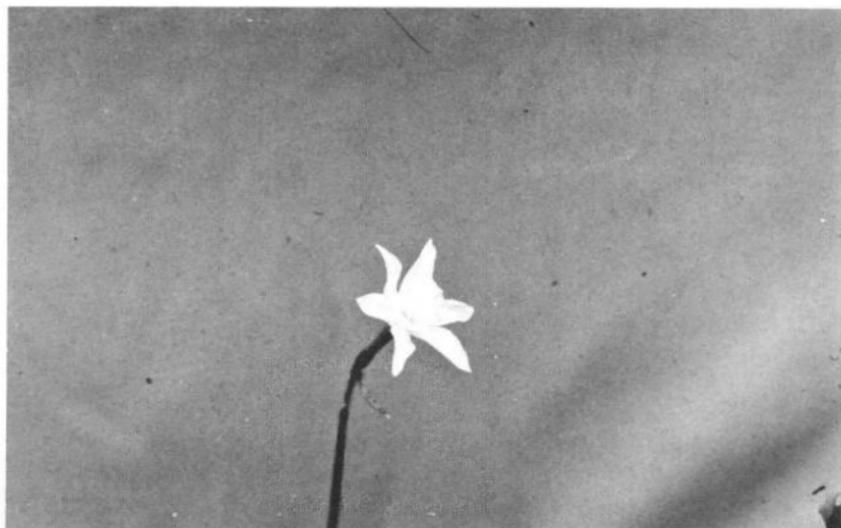
I lost Galway from four sources until I got bulbs from Mrs. Richardson and planted them in a raised bed in high shade. My Evans Galways have also survived, in a sunny raised bed on a base of Perlite rather than sand. This experimenting with Perlite is one thing I'm doing that might mean something for this area [central Mississippi]. Planted on Perlite, my one double-nosed bulb of Wahkeena sat in an absolute lake for two summers, survived, bloomed beautifully, begat numerous progeny, and increased to eight large bulbs. I plant everything on it now, and think I get much better results, both as to survival and rate of increase.

— LOYCE C. MCKENZIE

In the May 1963 issue of *The Daffodil Bulletin*, I told about my experience with irradiated seeds, both garden vegetables and daffodils. Now finally these irradiated daffodil seed have bloomed and there were no mutations that I could notice. There are still a few smaller bulbs that I will grow on until they bloom.

Along this same line, a scientist at Washington State University once treated some daffodil seed for me with diethyl sulphate. This chemical will cause mutations in monocotyledonous plants such as wheat and barley, but I could see no effect on the daffodils when they bloomed, so I discarded the bulbs several years ago.

— GEORGE E. MERRILL



RUBRA \times *N. cantabricus* subsp. *monophyllus*

At the 1966 Fall Board meeting in Washington, Willis Wheeler gave me 15 little seed from his cross Rubra \times *N. cantabricus* subsp. *monophyllus*. Six years later only one plant had survived the rigors of outdoor life and it didn't seem interested in producing anything but two short flat leaves each year. On digging it in the summer of 1972 I found that it had become two little dark brown bulbs of equal size. After being dried off during the summer, each bulb sent up a small bud in March about two weeks apart. The first opened with a very white longish perianth and white cup edged greenish-yellow. In a day's time all the color had disappeared, leaving a completely white miniature-sized flower of large-cup proportions with little resemblance to either of its parents. The decision as to whether it will belong in division 2 or 12 will have to wait another blooming season, since I didn't study this bloom as closely as I would have had I known the second bud was destined to defeat — before opening — by searing winds. To say the least, this extreme cross has produced an interesting little flower.

— MILDRED H. SIMMS

REPORT OF THE HEALTH AND CULTURE COMMITTEE

Since the Society's 1973 Convention at Williamsburg, Va., certain inquiries have come to the Committee that may be of general interest.

One ADS member in a southern state wrote requesting instructions on the use of formalin (formaldehyde) as a soil drench to eliminate the basal rot fungus. Her druggist had recommended applying it without dilution but at

\$4.00 a gallon she had second thoughts on the matter. She was given the U. S. Department of Agriculture recommendation, as follows: Dilute the usual commercial formaldehyde (formalin) at the rate of 1 pint to 30 gallons of water and apply the solution to well worked soil so as to drench the bed to a depth of at least 8 inches.

Two members sent bulbs suspected of being nematode-infested. While showing brown symptoms neither lot was infested. The same was true of bulb samples believed to be attacked by the bulb scale mite.

One member reported early death of daffodil foliage in his garden and mentioned that the lifted bulbs were undersized. Possible reasons for early disappearance of the leaves were suggested as: (1) infection by a form of the yellow stripe virus, (2) infection by the white streak virus, or (3) root destruction by one of the root nematodes, the species usually involved being *Pratylenchus pratensis*, the meadow nematode. The member had sent a soil sample away for the necessary nematode analysis since dry daffodil bulbs without roots will have none of the pests present. As to the possible virus diseases, he will have to watch for their symptoms in 1974.

Among the non-pathogenic causes of undersized bulbs were listed the following: (1) too much shade for the daffodil beds, (2) root competition from trees, shrubs, and vines (never plant wisterias near daffodil beds), and (3) an inadequate water supply during the growing period.

David Karnstedt, one of our enthusiastic and knowledgeable members in Minnesota, wrote to report rather than to ask questions. Like many other daffodil growers he has had his bulb rot problems, but his report on the use of Benlate was quite enthusiastic. Basal-rot-infected bulbs have been saved by radical surgery to remove the diseased part when that surgery was followed by an overnight soak in a strong Benlate suspension (3 tablespoonfuls per gallon of water). After that treatment Dave recommends drying before replanting. At this point it is interesting to note that our former ADS President, Bill Pannill, follows much the same practice with equally good results.

Members continue to ask for a source of Benlate. Many garden supply stores now carry it under the name of *Benomyl*, but if you can not find it locally write for information on your nearest source to E. C. Geiger, P. O. Box 285, Rt. 63, Harleyville, Pa. 19438.

The Geiger firm now offers a new thing of interest to members who carry their flowers to shows at a considerable distance from their gardens. It is a Du Pont sheet plastic known as *Microfoam*. Commercial flower growers and shippers are now using it in lieu of other materials to line shipping boxes. It is light and is a superior insulator against heat, cold, and moisture loss. Unfortunately Geiger offers it only in rolls 5 ft. x 450 ft. at \$59.00 per roll. Perhaps some ADS members have a florist acquaintance who is now receiving air shipments of cut flowers in boxes lined with *Microfoam*. Perhaps he would let you have some for trial. It won't hurt to ask.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Chairman*

CULTIVAR COMMENTS

(*Reprinted from regional and local newsletters*)

I have been especially interested in *Empress of Ireland* and *Glacier*. They have produced large blooms with long stems and fine quality. They never performed for me in that manner before. The one variety that stands out is *Butterscotch*, 2a, large blooms, strong long stems. When the snowstorm came, each cup was full of snow like a neat white turban. By morning all flowers were to the ground, but by afternoon, when the snow melted, they were all standing as if nothing had happened. I cut one yesterday that could have been entered with confidence in a show. They have been blooming for 2 weeks. *Irish Luck* and *Ceylon* opening a little later performed equally well. The cyclamineus all popped open at once, but did not fare so well from the snow and freeze. The *New Zealand* flowers showed more individuality in color than ever before. One variety, *Tekapo*, 2a, with orange-red perianth that was more red than orange. *Pomp* was really pink, clear and bright.

— MARY ELIZABETH BLUE

Perimeter, 3a: This midseason flower is a favorite of mine because its excellent form and substance are combined with unusual coloring. The soft yellow of the rounded perianth is highlighted by the muted gold cup which has a perimeter of bright orange red. It is one of those margins that seems etched on with a fine pen. *Perimeter* presents one of the most striking and pleasing color combinations I know, it has always opened damage-free for me, and it lasts and lasts. A *Richardson* cultivar.

Palestine, 2a: I bought this *Richardson* daffodil from Mr. Mitsch several years ago, but have not seen it offered by anyone lately. Perhaps its problem is poor increase — I still get the same two blooms. However, I consider it a prize because it comes late, breaking into the steady stream of 3c's with a flash of sophisticated color. Its round, waxy perianth is pure gold and the bowl-shaped cup is the same gold with an edge of red-orange. It glistens like a jewel.

Green Linnet, 3b: This was my first year for this *Richardson* flower and it was quite late — a real asset this year. It opened the last week of April with a shining white perianth as round as a circle and a colorful eye of bright green with an orange frill. I am looking forward to it next year.

— CYNTHIA BELL

Despite the incredible spring weather — a fortnight of really warm weather after the Convention which forced us to cancel the Hartford Show — we had a few daffodils to enjoy. *Salmon Spray* and *Foundling*, both pinks, had lovely color and won in Wilmington. *Minx*, without a trace of red on its yellow cup and *Minikin* with its wire red rim had satin-like perianths and were outstanding flowers; hardly a poor specimen in either clump. The *Richardson* doubles defied the elements very well. *Falaise*, the mother and grandmother of many, bloomed merrily. And *Cheerfulness*, *Yellow Cheerfulness*, and *Doublet*, a pure white poeticus-type double, were a joy to have; *Arish Mell* finally lived up to her reputation as the best triandrus hybrid. And I found *Chipper*, a Mitsch 1972 introduction, a delightful little 5b. But it was the jonquils which stood out this year. *Pipit* had great contrast as well as good form, and *Oryx* was equally good in paler

yellow tones and lasted and lasted. Eland, opening in white and yellow green, proved to be another attractive flower. And the bright yellow ones were gay spots of color: Stratosphere, whose stems must be cut for shows, Circuit, Tittle-Tattle, and Finch with its orange crown.

— AMY COLE ANTHONY

Murray Evans' seedling beds have produced a late, big, quality daffodil. His seedling I-19 (Artist's Model × Marshfire), tested for the first time in this area, is a large 2b yellow, with huge, smooth, round white perianth segments and a rather widespread much-gathered chrome yellow cup. The eye of the cup is a bright green and on each of the three blooms I've seen so far there is an unusual little wire rim of emerald green around the edge of the cup. The big flower measures 4½ inches across, is on a tall stem, and smells good. It is blooming with Biflorus, which makes it late-late-late. I know of no other daffodil that is so big and so late.

— BILL TICKNOR

If I could grow only one, it would have to be Bartley or Peeping Tom, with Bushtit a very close second. Charity May is incredibly prolific and beautiful at the same time, and one would hate not to have her! In my garden it is difficult to distinguish Bartley from Peeping Tom. I believe I would give an edge to our clumps of Bartley, however, certainly as prolific and long-lasting a daffodil as there is on earth. Bartley opened the second week of March (9th) this past spring and was beautiful up until April 9-11, when a blizzard roared through southern Indiana, eliminating most daffodils that were in bloom (and even in bud). However, after the snow melted and the sun came out, Bartley — as a group — lifted itself up and continued in its bright and shining fashion — incredible; A few other varieties showed they could take the worst weather also, but Bartley and Peeping Tom are rather in a class by themselves.

— LIBBY FREY

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

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—Roberta C. Watrous

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1973

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1973 are:
Brink, Venice; Nashville, Ill.: Scented April.
Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Oreg.: Buckskin, Chloe, Marimba, Red Fox
Tye, Yellowstone.
Fitzwater, Mrs. C. E., Huntington, W. Va.: Bee Mabley, Fitzwater's Green,
Green Mountaineer.
Link, Mrs. Goethe; Brooklyn, Ind.: Sora.
Morrill, George E.; Oregon City, Oreg.: Oregon Gold, Pretty Miss.
Powell, Edwin C. (by Mrs. Goethe Link): Buteo.
Roese, William; La Habra, Calif.: Top Secret.

REGISTRATIONS

Measurements given are: height (H); diameter of flower (F); length of perianth segments (P. segs); length of Corona, (C. lgth); diameter of corona (C. diam). Color code will follow class, when given.



- Bee Mabley (Fitzwater) 3b; early midseason; H. 63.5 cm.; F. 88.9 mm.; P. segs. 38.1 mm., white; C. lgth. 9.5 mm.; C. diam. 22.2 mm., yellow with vivid orange rim. Flawless form, tall strong stems. L/3 (Fairy Tale × Matapan)
- Buckskin (Evans) 2a; late midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 87 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., lemon yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., pale primrose. Resembles Lemonade but lighter and more frilled. May even be a 2d in warm climates. G-29/1 (Green Island × Foggy Dew)

African Violets

Would you like to know about the growing and showing of this fascinating, everblooming House Plant? Write to The African Violet Society of America, Inc., P.O. Box 1326-D, Knoxville, Tenn. 37901 for a free Brochure. Better still, send \$6 for membership with all its advantages plus 5 issues of a colorful, informative magazine.



- Buteo (Powell-Link) 7a; late midseason; H. 36 cm.; F. 60 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm., aureolin HCC [Horticultural Colour Chart] 3/1; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 15 mm., lemon yellow HCC 4/1. Resembles Aurelia but with longer stovepipe cup, slightly wavy at end. Two or three blooms to stem. Good multiplier and bloomer. Sdlg. 36 (? × *N. jonquilla*)
- Chloe (Evans) 2b; early midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 97 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., pink. D-174/1 (Radiation × (Interim × Mabel Taylor))
- Fitzwater's Green (Fitzwater) 3b; midseason; H. 55.9 cm.; F. 69.8 mm.; P. segs. 31.8 mm., pale yellow, quickly fading to white; C. lgth. 6.4 mm.; C. diam. 7.9 mm.; solid green, later developing narrow yellow rim. Three outer petals resemble dogwood blossoms. 16/4 (Bithynia × Portrush)
- Green Mountaineer (Fitzwater) 3b; late midseason; H. 58.4 cm.; F. 82.6 mm.; P. segs. 34/9 mm., pale yellow, fading to white; C. lgth. 9.5 mm.; C. diam. 15.9 mm., opens solid green quickly fading to yellow, retaining a wide green rim. 16/11 (Bithynia × Portrush)
- Marimba (Evans) 2a; early; H. 52 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 31 mm.; C. diam. 42 mm., orange red. Resembles Sacajawea but cup is solid orange red rather than rimmed. Taller and earlier. F-260 (Sacajawea × Armada)

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- Oregon Gold (Morrill) 7b; late midseason; H. 56 cm.; F. 70 mm.; P. segs. 29 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 14 mm.; C. diam., 24 mm., darker but-tercup yellow. Resembles Trevithian but with larger cups and more florets per stem. Very fragrant and floriferous and multiplies rapidly. 55-2-1 (2a redcup × *N. jonquilla*)
- Pretty Miss (Morrill) 7a; midseason; F. 70 mm.; P. segs 32 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., primrose yellow. 56-1-1 (Polindra × *N. jonquilla*)
- Red Fox (Evans) 3; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 38 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm.; C. diam. 27 mm., orange red. H-64 (Hades × Paricutin)
- Scented April (Brink) 8 W O R; late; H. 35 cm.; F. 66 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm.; C. diam. 16 mm., dull orange turning yellow, deep orange-red rim. Two to four florets on a stem. Resembles a poeticus but with tazetta characteristics in shape of perianth and short cup rather than an eye. Strong poeticus-type scent. 60-4 (Richard Tauber × Richard Tauber). The name Scented April transferred from a 1968 registration (1b) no longer in cultivation.
- Sora (Link) 2a; midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 112 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm.; saffron yellow HCC 7/2; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., saffron yellow HCC 7. Resembles Galway but with more substance and more contrast between cup and perianth. Strong stiff stems. Sdlg. 452 (Goldcourt × Rustom Pasha)
- Top Secret (Roese) 2b midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., white; C. lgth. 14 mm.; C. diam. 45 mm., deep red orange; resembles Rameses, whiter, wider petals, earlier blooming, a consistent performer in warmer climates, good color. C 7/1 (Rameses × Limerick)
- Tye (Evans) 2b; late midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., pink. F-319 (Propriety × (Interim × Wild Rose))
- Yellowstone (Evans) a name change from a 1969 registration to a similar sister seedling.

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