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THE COVER PHOTO

Brogden Seedling X 79/2 was the Grand Champion at the Hobart World Convention Show. (Knierim photo)

DAFFODILS DOWN UNDER

MRS. JAMES LIGGETT, *Columbus, Ohio*

On the recent trip to Tasvention, I had the privilege of attending four daffodil shows, judging in three. It was interesting to see the difference in staging, schedules and judging.

All the shows were staged with tiering and covered with black fabric except the Cambridge Show which used dark green. Locally we do not tier probably for more than one reason. It is large and heavy which creates a storage problem and it is also harder to drape. For some judges it is more difficult to judge since they cannot easily reach the top tier to examine the backs of the blooms. However, tiering is used in several shows in the



The daffodil arrangement at the Cambridge, New Zealand, Show using 2300 daffodils and put together by five patient ladies.

United States and is favored by many people. Uniform containers were not used in all shows.

The first show was the 62nd Annual North Island Show held in Cambridge, New Zealand, on September 6, 7. Containers were metal vases and moss was used to wedge the blooms and daffodil foliage. The RHS Scale of Points is used here, but modified for collections and three stems. There are no set points for first, second and third places. The American Daffodil Society Approved List of Miniatures is utilized minus those on their Intermediate List. Three places may be awarded in each class—red, first; blue, second; and yellow, third. (This is not a problem when judging, but is difficult when viewing the show since blue is awarded for first place in the ADS.) In New Zealand there is normally one judge per panel and their names are listed in the schedule. Judges are requested not to enter the exhibition hall until judging commences.

Some of the judging regulations according to the schedule are:

1. Judges are expected to consider quality and refinement before size.
2. Judges are instructed to take into consideration the number of divisions represented in a general exhibit, and all other things being equal, the exhibit representing the greater number must therefore receive consideration.
3. In classes relating to colour not predominant, Judges are instructed that flowers with colour in excess of one third the length will not be eligible for this class.
4. That, if a judge finds it necessary to examine any flowers in an exhibit, he or she should leave the exhibit substantially as it was staged.

Of course, this last rule is a big “no-no” in the ADS as judges are not allowed to touch the blooms. In other areas, we do not have classes for color not predominant; they are placed in classes for rimmed daffodils. Points for color would not be deducted unless the cup is predominately the rimmed color. Color varies so much according to weather and location. In judging collections consideration is not given to the exhibit having more divisions represented. Although, I have heard it said that Judge Quinn wanted the Quinn Class to have as many divisions as possible, but the majority of our entries only have the obligatory five divisions. Divisions 1, 2 and 3, usually predominate. Size is worth ten points so if a bloom is perfect, but small it should not be penalized too heavily although the other elements should not be necessarily considered before size.

Only flowers that have bloomed for three years or less are permitted to be shown in the seedling classes. Those having bloomed for more than three years may be shown in classes for named cultivars. The color code, division, cross, and name of hybridizer, if shown by someone other than the hybridizer, must be on the entry. If an exhibitor wishes to enter a seedling in the Intermediate classes he must first request in writing that the floral committee convene immediately prior to judging of the show in order to approve that cultivar for inclusion in the list. Seedlings thus approved, may remain on the list for five years and will be removed from

the list after five years have elapsed if they have not by then been named and/or registered. My interpretation of the schedule is that seedlings may not be shown in the miniature classes since they are not on the approved list.

Choosing the top awards is a lot different. Each panel selects a candidate from each division and color code from where he/she judges. After all the classes are judged, the stewards (clerks) bring up the candidates for premier bloom 1 Y-Y. If any of the judges does not feel that one of the candidates measures up to the others he may ask the steward to remove it from further consideration. If none of the candidates are good enough the premier is not awarded. When all the premiers have been selected the champion bloom is chosen.

In the New Zealand shows the name of the daffodil is not required. Such entries are marked "name unknown". Also, errors in naming may not disqualify, but the judges will regard correctness and distinctness of naming as telling in favour of an exhibitor in the event of a close competition. Wrongly named or unnamed blooms in the wrong class may be disqualified.

Peter Ramsey feels that ADS Judges do not pay enough attention to the condition, form, etc. of the cup and place too much emphasis on the perianth. Maybe, this is true and I agree with him that the condition, etc., of cup should be considered more closely.

The second show was the World Convention Daffodil Show held in Hobart, Tasmania, on September 10, 11. In Tasmania the ADS Scale of Points and Approved Miniature List is used. One very different rule is that all flowers are judged as they are and not necessarily as they are registered. The judge need only look at the bloom to see if it conforms to the norm for that class. Thus, some Division 6 daffodils would be passed over in favour of others that more closely resemble the species. In one show Angel was shown as a Division 2.

In a very close contest, judges will give credit for the range of divisions and color balance in an exhibit. Another difference is that a group (collection) shall not be penalized if any flower in it fails to reach a set standard.

A seedling daffodil is a cultivar raised from seed produced by the exhibitor (note no time restriction). This means named cultivars are allowed in the seedling classes if shown by the originator. A miniature seedling candidate may be shown in the miniature classes and must satisfy the judges that it has those attributes that would qualify it for inclusion in a list of miniatures.

The Ulverstone Daffodil Show was held September 17th. This was the smallest of the shows attended and our arrival was after the judging had been completed. It is my understanding that one judge judged the whole show.

There were nineteen classes for intermediates including single stems and one each for six distinct varieties (cultivar?) and three distinct varieties. A Champion and Reserve Champion could be awarded, but I do

not remember whether there were any entries in these classes and if they were awarded.

There were no classes for miniatures and *N. bulbocodium* × *N. serotinus* hybridized and shown by Rod Barwick won the best Division 10. Wouldn't this be considered a hybrid?

The largest collections in this show were one class for six distinct seedlings and the intermediate class. All others were for single stems or three distinct; meaning a vase of three different cultivars. This is a class we do not see in the U.S., but is used frequently in the "Down Under" shows.

The last show was the Launceston Daffodil Show, a gardening extravaganza sponsored by the Launceston Horticultural Society, held September 23-25 and honored their 150th anniversary. The show included potted plants, and floral designs as well as other spring-blooming cut flowers. Many plant societies had educational exhibits along with displays by nurserymen, landscapers and associated industries.

The rules were the same in regard to seedlings, judging collections, and color balance, and number of divisions in collections when it was close. One difference was that miniatures were permitted in classes for miniatures only in Launceston, whereas in Hobart they could be included in collections. This show also required that the color code be included on the label. All exhibits must be correctly named and in collections and open classes incorrect or omission of names will result in disqualification in both of these shows. All flowers will be judged according to their measurement and colour at the time of judging was another rule at Launceston.

All the Tasmanian shows used glass bottles and cotton wool as the wedging material for the flower and daffodil foliage, usually two leaves. No other plant material is allowed. In Ulverstone and Launceston only first and second places were awarded.

It was a great experience to have the privilege of judging in these shows. At first I was surprised that so many of the flowers were familiar, but it is understandable since many of the Division 5-9 flowers were hybridized by Grant Mitsch. The miniatures were easy since they use the ADS Approved List. There has been a great increase in the numbers of entries in Division 5 through 12 and in the miniature classes in the last four years. A lot of this is due to Rod Barwick's and Mike Temple-Smith's interest in these divisions and their hybridizing efforts. Look for great things in miniatures and Division 6 from Tasmania.

There were a couple of things that were hard to get used to, one being the entry tags. When viewing the show after the judging I found it difficult to see who the exhibitor was if they did not win an award. Secondly the schedule is written so that all the single stems are not staged together. They are intermixed with three distinct and six distinct entries and when judging it was time consuming trying to figure out whether you were judging a single stem class or one of the others. I personally like to see all the singles together, the threes together, etc.

There were many seedlings winning premiers in all these shows. Besides the reserve champion the Jacksons won seven other divisions in

the Launceston Show. One magnificent double, 398/88 4 W-P, would have probably won one of the top awards if it had not had a bad perianth segment in the back. We can all look forward to seeing these seedlings named and for sale. There was a 2 O-O Jackson seedling that I also liked. It had a smooth, flat perianth but David said it had a weak neck. What a shame.

I especially like Koanga's winner in Cambridge. It has Daviot in the parentage and anything that looks like Daviot appeals to me. Spud Brogden's winner in Hobart was another gem. Too bad none of the grand champions are on the market. Oh well, it is something to look forward to.

My apologies to our New Zealand and Tasmanian friends for any errors in judgment or due to loss of memory.

TASVENTION '88

ALICE WRAY TAYLOR, *Franklin, Tennessee*

MILDRED WINN, *Helix, Oregon*

Arrival in Tasmania presented us with a view of strange and beautiful landscape, primarily gray-leaved trees we learned were eucalyptus or gum trees, approximately 6000 varieties of them, enhanced by the golden blooms of acacia in the understory growth. We passed the beautiful mansion occupied by the Governor and belonging to the crown, Tasmania being one of eight states of Australia and entirely separated from the mainland by the Bass Strait. Harold Cross was a very busy man on that September 8 meeting planes and taxiing visitors to the hotels.

Friday morning our first scheduled event was a drive to Mt. Nelson Signal Station to get a feel for the whole area, then met our guide for the walking tour of Battery Point at Franklin Square. She was a sprightly little lady 92 years old, with a walking stick, whose speed quickly left many of us behind. She frequently complained that we were the slowest and worst group she had ever had! She gave us a brief history of the buildings in the area pointing out each of them—St. Mary's hospital, the court building, the House of Lords where we saw wonderful brick work in the cellars. We were allowed to rest in the viewers' seats at the indoor tennis courts (not lawn tennis) which is played only in two places in Tasmania and only a few places in England. Then there was the city park which had been a grave yard originally and now has a chess board with men that were man-sized. We did miss some of this tour due entirely to our slowness, but still we gained a special feel for the area and history of Hobart.

Our lunch stop was at the Royal Tasmania Botanical Gardens tearoom, after which we were taken in hand by the new director who showed us early efforts at using walls with fire places which supplied heat to protect fruit trees, and who was bombarded with questions of "What is

that?" Although the daffodils were finished their bloom the tulips were just starting, we thoroughly enjoyed the proteas, ericas, azaleas, and primroses and cinerarias in glasshouses, as well as a major collection of cacti. It was nice to have another springtime as autumn was just approaching as we left the States.

The Welcome Dinner was at a lovely old home, Runnymede, built by a sea captain and retaining most of the original furnishings. Many of the local daffodil people were there so that a good time was had by all.

Saturday, after a visit to Salamanca Market which is similar to our flea markets with stalls of handmade crafts and imports, we were on our way to the Royal Showgrounds where the daffodil show was being held. After the judges and stewards adjourned to look over the schedules and rules of judging, they proceeded to the hall for the judging. There were judges from four countries. For those not judging Peter Ramsey reminisced about daffodil growing and hybridizing in New Zealand, Graham Phillips gave his views on the future of hybridizing in New Zealand, Dr. Mike Temple-Smith spoke about what was happening in the Tasmanian daffodil scene, and Naomi Liggett closed with comments on what was happening in the States. By this time the show was open and all of us surged in to see the flowers and learn who the top winners were. The Best in Show was a seedling from the Brogdans, a gorgeous and very deserving 2 Y-R. For the miniature and intermediate enthusiast there were two seedlings from Mike Temple-Smith; Fiddleedee × Foundling, and Fiddleedee × *triandrus albus*. Both were pure white and had the characteristics of class 6. Other crosses of interest were Beryl × Little Beauty, *rupicola* × *cyclamineus*, Little Beauty × *cyclamineus*, and *asturiensis* × *cyclamineus*. There were beautiful specimens of *Cyclataz*, Fairy Chimes and *Canaliculatus* with six blooms, and a *t. loiseleurii* with five blooms. The Temple-Smiths, Broadfields, Radcliffes, Jacksons, and Glenbrook Farms all distinguished themselves. Missing, of course were the flowers of Harold Cross who left his at home because he was too busy organizing a successful convention.

That evening we were guests of the Horticultural Society at the Black Buffalo Restaurant for dinner. It was our first chance to meet all those who were our hosts and were responsible for making our stay so interesting and pleasant.

On Sunday part of the group ferried to Bruny Island for bird watching and wild flower finding. Spotted were snowy egrets, black swans, various cockatoos, parrots, honey eaters which were mostly heard and not seen, pardalotes, native hens, several kinds of gulls, and penguin rookeries which were not yet occupied. The wild flowers included heath of many kinds and numerous varieties of acacia, commonly called wattle, some as ground cover and others 12 feet tall with varying sizes of bloom. There were black boys which looked like long blades of grass on top of large black trunks, tree ferns, gum trees, sassafras, several kinds of pine, and patches of white calla lilies growing in damp places. In odd places we saw patches of daffodils where someone had once planted fields of them.

The remainder of the group visited four private gardens in the Hobart area. The first was that of Mrs. Naomi Canning which was located on a steep hillside with a beautiful view across the valley. The original house was destroyed by fire and its replacement was designed to hug the cliff, built on several levels so as to be a part of the surroundings. Into crevices, nooks, and crannies had been tucked all sorts of plants creating a constant flow of plants both with and without flowers. Dr. Bob Hamilton's garden was a seed lover's haven. He collects seed from all over the world, particularly from Africa. These he starts in a greenhouse before moving to an appropriate place. Many of these plants we will never encounter again. The third garden was that of Prof. and Mrs. Lewis at Sandy Bay. Unfortunately a weather change curtailed a study of his interesting plant collection, causing short races out to the garden between showers. The final stop was at a local winery. Our host, Julian Alcorso, told how he had selected this particular piece of ground to grow grapes and make wine. We had to discover the beautiful view over the river by ourselves as we admired the grassy landscaped tiers leading down to the water's edge.

On our way to Brush Mill on Monday we stopped several times to take pictures of Eaglehawk Neck, the Blow Hole, Tasman's Arch, and the Devil's Kitchen. We had a lot of fun with the names of the holiday cottages in "Doo Town" where all the cottages have "Doo" in their names. Bush Mill is a village as it would have been in earlier times with a steam-powered sawmill, a working blacksmithy, and cabins.

Port Arthur which had been a convict settlement has been undergoing restoration since 1979. Some of the settlement had been burned by the convicts and some by bush fires, but it was still possible to get a fair picture of their lives by studying the various buildings.

Tuesday dawned fair and with a bright sun, a perfect day to visit Robin and David Jackson. Since they entertained us for lunch, we were able to have a leisurely walk through the rows of seedlings as well as those cultivars which are available. It was a joy to walk up and down the rows spotting some of the ones in my garden. With another stop to make we climbed on the bus and headed for our "mystery stop" which turned out to be a wildlife park. There were half tame wallabies, a wombat, cockatoos, and a ringtailed and a golden possum, as well as a joey that Kathy Andersen and Naomi Liggett carried around wrapped in a blanket.

That evening we were guests in the homes of the Hobart Horticultural Society members. How they managed to match each of us with their members will remain a mystery but everyone insisted "our dinner was the best." Undoubtedly this is due to the delightful people in Hobart and having a common interest in gardening. Perhaps the surprise of the evening went to Mildred, because she had a birthday cake on her birthday, courtesy of Karen Stonach. It was chocolate.

Our last day in Hobart was spent visiting both of Harold Cross' plantings. Harold labored under two handicaps other than the convention; he was in the process of moving all of his stock closer to town, and all of his

famous doubles elected not to open. However there were some fine pinks and whites waiting to be seen. Harold recently wrote that he had dug some 30,000 bulbs and had another 20,000 or so left to move. The final stop that day was at Rod Barwich's Glenbrook Farm. Rod, a study in perpetual motion, whisked us from planting to planting showing us his seedlings, many in the minor divisions, and a lot of miniatures. He grows many other plants from seed, and it was easy to drop behind the tour so that we could look at these unusual plants all in pots and interspersed with pots of daffodil seedlings.

The Farewell Dinner was held at the Ball and Chain Restaurant, Salamanca Place. We were entertained by a quartet from the University, one of whom was Harold's daughter, singing songs from the 13th century to the 20th century, ending with a song fest of Australian songs and we all joined in the singing.

The morning of September 15 we said goodbye to those who had to return home, leaving nine of us from the States, and the David Vance family from New Zealand. We met our new driver, Robert Evans, who is a neighbor of David Jackson and the owner of the coach line. Our luggage was loaded and we took off for Nancy Parson's farm to see the sheep shearing. As we drove up, the dogs were busy herding sheep into holding pens. In the sheep shed we watched as the dogs cleverly steered the sheep into the proper pen as their turn came. As the sheep lost their warm coats, we saw how the fleece was trimmed, graded, then packed by a baling machine, and stenciled with the owner's name, the type and grade of wool. We were invited to see Nancy's beautiful garden with its wide variety of flowering plants and into the house for morning tea. Robert learned his first lesson on the how hard it is to get us to leave, as he tried to maintain some sort of schedule.

We drove along the Tarraleah Penstocks, a project that carries water through enormous pipes up and down steep mountains by gravity to a power station. Robert stopped so we could take pictures of the station as we tried to understand how gravity could move that amount of water to make electricity. We certainly appreciate the end result of nice hot water for showers, electric blankets, and warm bathroom floors. We saw where the workers lived and were told they and their homes moved when one project was finished and another one started. There will be six power stations in the system when it is complete.

Our lunch stop was the St. Joseph's Church in Bronte Park. The ladies served a delicious meal, and we felt badly when we couldn't do justice to it as we had stayed too long at Nancy Parson's!

We saw the Franklin River which is known all over the world for its white river rafting. Once you start out, there isn't any place to leave the river.

There is a wildlife park at Lake Claire where the kangaroos and wallabies were waiting for us to feed them when we made our afternoon stop. The wallabies aren't as aggressive as the kangaroos. We also saw wombats, Tasmanian devils, cockatoos, an emu, and ring-tail and yellow

opossums. We were in a very thick forest with miles and miles of steep valleys, where the road curves up one side of the mountain and then down again. Dr. Bender wondered how many switchbacks we made. All of us enjoyed the magnificence of the trees everywhere which are made even more beautiful by the showy yellow acacias.

As we neared Queenstown we could see the spectacular, bare mountains tinged with rainbow colors which surround the town. The trees had been cut to fire the furnaces of the smelters, and the sulphur fumes uniting with water in the air to form sulphuric acid killed all the remaining vegetation on the slopes. We stopped to stretch our legs, fill up with petrol, and quench our thirst. After a short tour of the town and the smelter, we headed to Strahan down a road which we were told had 100 hairpin curves. We were exhausted when we got to Strahan. It was almost dark when we arrived. We were very tired and after being assigned rooms and getting our luggage, we met for a late dinner. There was a lively discussion about the merits of having a separate intermediate classification for daffodils. We didn't settle anything; it just gave us a chance to state our views on the subject.

In the morning we could see that our motel was perched on a hill overlooking Macquarie Harbor. It was a nice sunshiny day and after breakfast we set out for a cruise on the *Gordon Express*. The water was calm, but we had a feeling the Captain would have preferred a little rough water just to make the ride more exciting. He kept us informed of all the landmarks one of which was Sarah's Island, now named Settlement Island. It was a prison for the banishment and punishment of the most hardened convicts at Port Arthur. They cut huge Huon pines, hauled the logs, sawed them, and built twenty ships for the government before the island was abandoned. It was amazing to see the color of the Gordon River—it was so dark that it looked like ink. The shadows of the trees on the water made beautiful pictures. The forest is so thick it is almost impossible for a human to penetrate. The captain had to throttle down his engine to leave no wake. For years boats caused so much movement in the water that the soil was washed from the roots of the trees. They appear to be growing in the river itself. We went through Hell's Gate which is the entrance to Macquarie Harbor and so named because of the fierce tidal rips that pour through the narrow opening. There is a little lighthouse on a rocky island to warn ships of the danger. On the boat trip some of us bought hot dogs which were called "Dinkum Dogs."

In this vicinity there has developed a salmon raising industry. They are raised in wire pens in the water. Fresh fish on the menu is popular in New Zealand and Australia as it is in the States and the people there resent the exporting of the fish, thereby raising their price and reducing availability at home. One problem the fish farmers experienced is the raiding of their pens by seals and other carnivores.

According to our schedule we were supposed to return to Queenstown to tour the mines and smelter, but we begged off. We were not anxious to

make the difficult and tiring drive again. Before returning to the motel some of us ordered a "counter lunch," and when the young chef heard two Americans were there, he came out of the kitchen to talk to us. This was his first day on the job. He had come from Devonport and wanted us to be sure to tour the north coast to see the beauty of that part of Tasmania.

Wells and Dr. Bender had been watching a seaplane taking off and landing at the harbor and Wells asked me (Mildred) if I would go along if a flight could be arranged. Always willing to try something new we went down to ask about a flight. Marge Vance joined us as did Lane Adams and his mother to see us take off. Wells asked Lane if he would to go with us, and when Leitha said he could we hurriedly loaded on board as the sun was getting low in the sky and we wanted to take pictures. We flew over much of the same territory that we had seen during the morning cruise as well as flying over Queenstown and seeing the junction of the Franklin and Gordon Rivers. The pilot set the plane down in the Gordon, offering us a chance to deplane, but we declined. All in all we felt it had been a fascinating day. That evening we had a party to celebrate Lane's 12th birthday, complete with birthday cake and candles and the singing of "happy birthday." The only gifts we could find in Strahan were film for the camera he received for his birthday, so he was well supplied for a few days. We sat around the lounge and watched Lane play pool, relaxing, as we knew this was the last evening the Adams family would be with us.

In the morning we visited the mining museum in Zeehan. It contains minerals and gems from all over the world and tells about the discoveries of the mining fields. The history of Zeehan is similar to the mining towns in our country especially Virginia City, Nevada. In the heyday of Zeehan there were 10,000 people, 59 mines, 11 railroads, 26 pubs and the largest legitimate theater in all of Australia. Now very little is left.

Throughout this area we saw plots of trees from which woodchips were made. The use and sale of woodchips to Japan is a big business. In looking to the future, however, clear cutting of the gum trees in being practiced and faster growing pines are planted to replace the gum. The pines are planted quite close together and kept pruned to save space and make the trees grow straight.

That afternoon we drove to Ulverstone to attend the Ulverstone Show. We found it equal in quality to the Hobart Show although smaller. We were impressed to see that Dimity, a Jackson introduction, was judged best intermediate and Sundial the Best Miniature. Sarn, a lovely 2 W-P, and Sea Dream x Fiddledee, a 3 W-W, were on the prize table shown by Glenbrook. Broadfields had a number of winners with James Radcliffe having the Grand Champion. That evening David, Leith, and Lane left for Christchurch, where work and school beckoned. We saw Spud Brogden one last time as he also was returning to New Zealand. We missed all of them as it was a pleasure to have their company.

We checked in at the motel in Burnie, and later there was a welcoming dinner hosted by the Horticultural Society. Dr. Michael Temple-Smith

served as master of ceremonies. Sunday morning was free and after lunch Don Broadfield came to escort us to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffery Temple-Smith in Ulverstone to see their garden. There were some interesting tropical flowers blooming as well as daffodils. Imagine seeing a beautifully landscaped garden full of prize winning daffodils as well as jasmine, azaleas, rhododendrons, primroses, freesias, and other exotics all blooming at the same time! Lettie said she didn't think it was fair for them to have a lemon tree and tulips blooming at the same time. Mr. Broadfield then took us to his home. He had large rhododendrons in the front and daffodils in the backyard. Lady Diana, a fine 2 W-W, is his pride and joy. We can't wait until the stock is large enough so that he can sell bulbs. Needless to say, he had many more exciting seedlings coming. We had afternoon tea with the Broadfields, then it was on to their son's garden. Craig and his wife are also daffodil fanciers with a hillside full of daffodils as well as more Lady Diana.

Monday morning Geoff and Wendy Temple-Smith came to be our guides for the day. (Some of us wanted to cash travelers' checks and since the banks were not open until ten, Geoff contacted his son-in-law, and made arrangements to get in early. We just tapped on the door three times, were admitted, cashed our checks, and were on our way. We appreciated this special privelege.) The Lapoinija Rhododendron Gardens was our first stop. The owners, Bob and Evelyn Malone, began preparing for his retirement by buying the property about ten years ago, and began to landscape it. They planted rhodies, azaleas, and other plants with paths along the hillside for viewing the attractive garden and nursery. Unfortunately it was too early to see many blooms.

Burnie is noted for its paper and pulp mills. For years the waste was dumped into the ocean and the water became discolored and polluted. That is changing. The water is becoming clear again so that the coast drive was very pleasant. In some places plants with their attractive blooms have been set out along the highway. Due to the uncertainty of the weather our picnic turned out to be lunch in the Shannondoah Cottage, a tearoom with good food, special sweets, and a room full of handmade crafts. A most enjoyable stop.

The little coastal town of Stanley lies at the foot of The Nut, a huge rock formation which is an impressive volcanic plug left standing and exposed when the surrounding area became eroded. Most of our group took the chair lift to the top and four of us wandered through the craft shops and the streets to see the historical buildings. Geoff obtained permission for us to enter the Highfield Historic Site to see the buildings which the convicts erected in 1830-40, and are still in good condition. Those that had been destroyed were being rebuilt. condition. Those that had been destroyed were being rebuilt.

We left Burnie the next morning and traveled down the coast to Tiagarra Aboriginal Cultural Center at Mersey Bluff. It is one of only 13 places in Tasmania where aboriginal rock carvings have been found. It is an interesting place with clear explanations of how these people lived

before the arrival of the white man. We then made our way to Devonport to the James Radcliffe gardens. He had a refrigerator filled with superior specimen daffodils, as well as a huge wisteria, broad beans, and berry bushes in wire cages to thwart the birds. Every inch of ground was put to good use. We were invited indoors to sample Mr. Radcliff's berry wine. It was dry and flavorful—a nice way to end a delightful visit.

Our lunch was scheduled at their son Jamie's home in Lower Barrington, so Robert once again had the job of getting us on our way. We drove through some of the best land on the island where fresh vegetables are grown for market. We saw patches of broccoli that had gone to seed which were being enjoyed by a flock of sheep. After lunch we were anxious to see the daffodils. And did we see some! Kay Radcliffe was just beginning to grow miniatures, and Alice Wray offered to help with the collection. Jamie raises vegetable crops, and having just planted, he was hoping for rain. An unusual crop is opium poppies for medicinal purposes, which is done under very strict government supervision. Shortly after our arrival at the hotel we heard fire works celebrating the 1,000 run of the ferry, *Abel Tasman*, that carries cars and passengers between Devonport and Melbourne.

Wednesday we went to Mole Creek Wildlife Park. We wondered around looking at the birds and animals. We saw koala bears, kangeroos, wallabies, exotic parrots, kookaburras and many others. A guide came out to feed the Tasmanian Devil, a female, who appeared with two large babies clinging to her back. They were almost too big for her to carry. Later we had lunch at the Cattleman's Drop Inn. This good lunch featured the typical Australian billy tea and damper as well as other local fare served under an open shed.

Cradle Mountain was our Thursday destination. The way led along the Forth River where we saw a large area damaged by a bush fire. Some of these fires have been used by the Aborigines to drive animals into areas where they could be more easily hunted, but other fires were started by carelessness or lightning. Eucalyptus being so full of oily sap burns easily and quickly. Lunch was at Cradle Mountain Lodge while some trees were being cleared from the road that was still under construction. Cradle Mountain was quite impressive, but it was too dark for good pictures.

Friday's agenda called for a tour of the Waverly Woolen Mills. When our tour started it seemed as if it was a continuation of our visit to Nancy Parson. The bales were opened, the wool washed, dried, dyed, spun, and either knitted or woven into different types of wearing apparel. On our way back to the hotel we had a short tour of the city and then it was time for Robert, our patient and always helpful driver, to go home. He said it would only take him two and a half hours to get back. We could not believe Hobart and Launceston were only 123 miles apart. It took us a week and a half to cover that distance. We hated to see him go as he had become part of our lives and was helpful and pleasant all of the time.

The Launceston Show was quite large and of a quality equal to

previous shows. An old favorite Peggy Low was judged best 5 W-Y, a Broadfields entry, and a superb *cyclamineus* was the best miniature, shown by Mike Temple-Smith. Rod Barwich had a striking seedling with two blooms *rupicola* × *cyclamineus*, which he classified as 12 Y-Y. He maintains that multiple-bloomed 6's should be in class 12.

That evening the 150th birthday of the Launceston Horticultural Society was celebrated at Albert hall. At the official opening the Governor, Sir Phillip Bennet, was introduced. The history of the society was given. A group of actors and actresses in period costumes handed out flowers to all in attendance. Broadfields Daffodils had the Grand Champion and Jacksons won the 150th Launceston Daffodil Championship Trophy, with Broadfields taking second place.

Our hotel was close to the hall and park where two marquees held all types of nursery stock making a very pleasant walk back to the hotel. There were family activities all day long at the hall—videos, demonstrations, a children's hat parade, a style show, and food. In the evening we were guests at a farewell dinner at the hall. All of the people who had a part in making our tour so pleasant came to say goodbye. We appreciated everything that had been done for us, and hope to see everyone again.

In the morning Harold Cross was busy seeing that we made it to the airport in time for our flights. Wells and Dr. Bender left around six; Jim, Naomi and Mildred left about nine; Alice Wray, Lettie and Marge took off around noon. Alice Wray was busy promoting miniatures, Naomi and Marge were advertising Columbus in 1992, and all of us were hoping we could have an international convention in the States so all our overseas friends could visit us.

Memorial Contributions

Murray Evans	Central Ohio Daffodil Society Cecile Spitz Delia Bankhead Indiana Daffodil Society Wells Knierim Mrs. Elisha Hanson Mrs. Paul Gripshover Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Driver Mrs. James K. Kerr
Raymond Lewis	Mrs. W. L. Wiley Delia Bankhead
Mrs. C. W. Schmalstig	Wells Knierim Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society
Mrs. Grant Mitsch	Indiana Daffodil Society
Mrs. Wells Knierim	Mrs. Cecil Spitz

THE LITTLE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

JACK S. ROMINE, *Walnut Creek, California*

This is a reminiscence not about a fish but about a miniature daffodil seedling that grew to maturity in three years, displayed a bloom to make the heart leap up, then was lost because of carelessness.

All hybridizers can recall having lost a choice seedling to circumstances beyond their control. Here in California we still mourn the passing of Bill Roese's pure white cyclamineus hybrid that was once unanimous choice for Best of Show, of Sid DuBose's triandrus hybrid with four perfect blooms (a winner at the convention in Newport Beach), of Nancy Wilson's triandrus selection with eight blooms (one parent of Sid's Division 5 seedling). What really hurts is to be responsible for your own misery.

The story unfolds this way. Twelve years ago I crossed *bulbocodium obesus* with Chemawa (2 Y-O) and harvested three seeds. When these bloomed, all were yellow and all exhibited round *bulbocodium*-type cups, but one had a deep green throat and better symmetry of parts than the other two. After it won best miniature in show several times, I registered it as Little Soldier. For several years I crossed it with standards until I learned that the *bulbocodium* characteristics quickly disappeared. Then I made, or thought I made, this cross: Little Soldier \times *bulbocodium tenuifolius*. Three years later the first seedling bloomed in late February. It had only two small spears of foliage yet produced a stalk four inches high bearing a tiny trumpet flower I could scarcely believe. There was no similarity to *bulbocodium*. What appeared was like a miniaturization of a quality yellow trumpet. The perianth was wide and flat, less than one inch across, while the trumpet was $\frac{3}{8}$ " across at the mouth. Ah, I thought, a breakthrough in miniatures!

I am now certain this special seedling must have been Little Soldier selfed. That is the only way to account for the absence of *bulbocodium* characteristics and the dominance of form of the standard parent.

At digging time in July, I found three perfectly round bulbs the size of giant green peas. These I stored dry until late October, when I planted them, along with other choice miniatures, in a special gritty mix in a raised bed. Standing back to contemplate a planting job well done, I said to myself: "Well, the raccoons haven't been bothering the garden for the last month, but *tomorrow* I better cover this raised bed with wire screen."

Yes—the raccoons invaded that night, digging only in the corner where the three little bulbs were planted. I sifted through the soil kicked out onto the ground and I sifted spoonful by spoonful through the entire end of the raised bed but I never recovered a single bulb.

At this point, you can choose among many old adages to point the moral. Mine is "Don't put off until tomorrow what you ought to be doing today."

Anticipating that I have precipitated my readers into dreary memories

of their own such follies, I hereby conclude on a note of optimism. There are three sister seedlings large enough to bloom this spring. With its heavy wire screen and improvised barbed wire enclosure, the raised bed in which they are planted looks like a war zone.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if this time I get a miniature 1 Y-O?



The little one with my finger.

GARDEN DAFFODIL MEMORIES

LEONE LOW, *Yellow Springs, Ohio*

Wise men say that we never forget our first loves. Even after we learn that daffodils can have faults, and what they are, the fondly remembered glow of our earliest discoveries lives on.

The first daffodils I ever grew were given to me by my neighbors in Pawhuska, Oklahoma, when I was a high school student. They handed me the still green foliage and bulbs with the advice to plant them immediately and given them lots of water. I divided them and planted them by a tree in the north half of our front yard, which henceforth did not get mowed until June. The first year there were a few scattered King Alfreds in bloom, and the next year the place had scores of yellow blooms! I was so proud.

A dozen years later I finally had a yard again, and this time confined my daffodils to the border. The garden stores gladly sold me Duke of Windsor (2 W-Y), with its abundance of bloom, Music Hall (1 W-Y), brightly colored Barrett Browning (3 W-WRR), fragrant Trevithian (7 Y-Y), and Flower Record (2 W-OOR). Most of these sturdy Dutch-grown bulbs were planted among the roses and were fertilized and watered according to the roses' schedule. The bloom and increase were fantastic.

One fall a knowledgeable clerk advised me, "Get Tresamble instead of Thalia, its so much nicer because the petals are wider and smoother." I got some of each 5 W-W to see if I agreed, and did.

Welcome, in spite of quickly burning in the hot spring sun, were 2 Y-O's Fortune and Carbineer. One memorable spring three dozen red-cupped Kilworth blooms blazed brightly across the back yard and more than made up for all the years they had so much to be modest about.

The forsythia bush had bulbs planted under it. It bloomed after the *asturiensis minimus* (10 Y-Y), but with the Ice Follies (2 W-W) and Red Emperor tulips. Usually the blue muscari bloomed in time to complete the picture. After bloom season, I battled with the bush to remove its old

wood, and leave the new, as the garden book advised. That, and all the fertilizer produced a cloud of gold in the spring. Even the prolific Ice Follies were overpowered by the forsythia's abundance, but the *minimus* stole a March on it!

Equally early was the clump of Peeping Tom (6 Y-Y) against the south wall of the house. I worried that they had been struck down in their prime the first few years that the long gold cups disappeared under a late snowfall, but the flattened stems pulled themselves back up as the snow melted, and all was as before!

Each spring morning I rushed outside to see if the new bulbs had bloomed and to see if they were prettier than the ones from past springs. Both new and old were more lovely each year!

Exceptions were the King Alfred in the new front yard and Carlton which died, and the 4 Y-O's Twink and Texas which almost always blasted, as the clerk had predicted. The Mrs. Backhouse was pale pink and insignificant.

The Mt. Hood lacked the slim waisted grace that I thought a trumpet should have, so I ordered one Empress of Ireland and six Beersheba from de Jager. The former NEVER looked like its picture for me. The next year I ordered a dozen 1 W-W Vigil and a dozen Binkie 2 Y-W, a Green Island 2 W-GWY, and a Spellbinder 1 W-Y. These didn't disappoint. Neither did the bulbs from Grant Mitsch. I thought that the clump of 3 W-WWP Audubon with its sharply defined reddish pink rim was the star of the garden. The 2 Y-W's Daydream and Bethany duly reversed, but didn't have staying power. The brightly pink of Accent, Precedent and offspring, Coral Ribbon, grew together as they increased, and caused me all sorts of grief when I tried to separate them. Grace Note, 3 W-GGY, Eminent, 3 W-GYY, and Vireo, 7 Y-GYY, opened their lovely green eyes at the end of the season, and lessened the regret at its passing.

The next, and probably inevitable step came when I went to the display garden in the park to see if the daffodils there looked anything like mine. "How does that Festivity grow so much larger than mine?" I asked the volunteer.

"Feed it lots of superphosphate and why don't you join the Daffodil Society?" she answered. I did both!

Postscript: I've since heard that Festivity should be dug every year.

These garden daffodils seem to adapt across a range of climates. Some of the increase was planted near Booneville, Arkansas. Most of the yellow perianth red and orange cupped cultivars were planted on a hot, rocky hillside and perished. The rest had the good fortune to be planted in afternoon shade. Tresamble, Ice Follies, Trevithian and Binkie multiplied many times over in the sandy soil. Mount Hood and Doctor Einstein more than held their own. Peeping Tom had bloomed abundantly and faded by the time of the late March visits. They loved their new home just as much as their old one.

Bulletin 476, Bulb Trials in North Carolina, is available from the ADS

and gives the results of growing garden daffodils and tulips in three climate zones in North Carolina. This would be of aid in making choices in comparable areas. The Wister and Wisely Trial results should also be consulted. Though we call the older, cheaper cultivars garden daffodils, newer Salome and Tahiti are available at the "garden bulb" prices. Some of John Lea's introductions have undergone the three year long test at Wisely. Capitol Hill was Highly Commended and Bunclody received an Award of Merit. Results on other Lea introductions will follow in a few weeks. Many show table blooms were garden decoration the day before.

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BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Two wonderful daffodil presents arrived in my mail box just before Christmas: an advanced copy of the newly revised and updated "Daffodils to Show and Grow" so ably published by Past President Bill Ticknor and his wife, Laura Lee, and some seeds from miniature daffodils we had seen last September growing in pots in Rod Barwick's garden in Tasmania.

The beautiful bright green cover of "Daffodils to Show and Grow" keeps beckoning from the book shelf but this little book will not be put to real usage until the show season starts. At that point I carry this valued reference with me everywhere until I finish digging in the heat of summer. For \$6, the Executive Director will mail you a copy so that you, too, can be up-to-date with daffodils registered through 1988. Dr. Tom Throckmorton and his Committee have worked hard to bring us a book that lists and classifies most daffodils we are apt to see in our gardens or on the show table. This is the one book that all growers, novice as well as advanced, should own for ready reference.

The seeds, *N. nevadensis* and a small Barwick hybrid, were promptly planted. Perhaps these freshly harvested seeds will adapt readily to the northern hemisphere and will soon send up small grass-like shoots. I have

not always had good luck with species seeds so I tried to adjust the pH of the potting medium to be somewhat acid as was the medium in the Barwick pots. Unusual care was taken to protect these special pots from the mice, squirrels, and the big dog all of whom seem to delight in playing in such attractive nuisances.

Many of the species are the first daffodils to bloom in the spring. I hope that those of you who grow them successfully will consider collecting seed to share with other members of the ADS. Mark and protect a few seed pods early in the season so that the seeds are not lost on the ground later in the spring when you are busy with the standards. Make notes on your growing conditions: pH, type of soil, exposure, amount of moisture received in the summer, trees or shrubs growing nearby, low winter temperature, date of bloom, etc. Such data would help another grower who might want to try your seeds.

The ADS has received a generous gift from a long-time friend, E. A. Conrad of Prides Crossing, Massachusetts, given in honor of a special birthday celebrated by his wife, Louisa. What a fine way to remember a significant event! We thank you, Al and Louisa, for including the ADS in this celebration and trust that others will like your idea and think of us at birthday time.

The big news for March is the San Francisco Convention. I hope to see many of you there from all different areas of the United States and abroad. Conventions are a good place to see the newest daffodils and share daffodil information, to make new daffodil friends and renew old daffodil friendships. Jan Moyers has planned a terrific educational program with opportunities to learn more about many aspects of growing and hybridizing daffodils with trips to see seedlings in the garden of accomplished local hybridizers.

Bring your ideas to the Convention. I should like to learn how you think that the Society might serve you better. I should also like to hear what you might like to contribute to the Society. We are largely a Society of volunteers and are always looking for those willing to help and take on responsibilities.

KATHY ANDERSON

CHANGE IN EXECUTIVE DIRECTORSHIP

On April 1, Mary Lou Gripshover, currently the Second Vice President of the Society, will assume the office of Executive Director replacing Leslie E. Anderson. Miss Anderson is retiring after almost six years of service. We shall long remember her cheerful smile and helpful ways as she successfully managed the affairs of the Society from her home in Hernando, Mississippi. She never balked at any request and always represented the Society in the best possible manner. We wish her well and hope to see her at many future meetings and shows.

Mrs. Gripshover will put the ADS on computer. She expects to eliminate much paperwork of the past and expand our capabilities. We all

look forward to working with her and are extremely pleased that she has agreed to become our new Executive Director. After April 1, all correspondence should be addressed to:

Mrs. Paul Gripshover
1686 Grey Fox Trails
Milford, OH 45150
Tel. (513) 248-9137

ANOTHER CHANGE

Due to the resignation of Mrs. Richard Roof as Regional Director, Southern Region, Mrs. Glenda Ross-Smith, 4101 Maloney Road, Knoxville, TN 37920, has been appointed to take her place.

JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

The following schools and refreshers are scheduled for 1989. Accredited Judges needing a refresher may attend any school for credit.

Course II—April 5, 1989, Chartwell Country Club, Severna Park, Maryland. Chairman: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., 524-E Alabama Avenue, Salisbury, MD 21801.

Course I—April 9, 1989, National Arboretum, Washington, D.C. Chairman: Delia Bankhead, 489 Arnon Meadow Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.

Course II—April 30, 1989, Rockford Park District Administration Building, Rockford, Illinois. Chairman: Mrs. Melvin Freund, 2426 Devonshire Drive, Rockford, IL 61107.

Refresher—March 17, 1989, San Francisco, California. Chairman: Christine Kemp, Chairman. Please pay registration fee when registering for the convention.

Required reading for all schools: *Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*.

For further information, contact the local school chairman.

NAOMI LIGGETT, Judges & Schools Chairman

COVER CONTEST

As revision of the new Judges' Handbook nears completion, the Committee has decided to call upon the Membership for a new cover design. The person submitting the winning design will receive a free Handbook as soon as the first issue comes off the press.

Designs for the cover (format is 5 1/2" wide by 8 1/2" high) should be submitted by May 15, 1989 to:

Mrs. James Liggett
4126 Winfield Road
Columbus, OH 43220

THE EDITOR'S DESK

Let's hear it for the weather. There isn't a daffodil grower anywhere who can't come up with a complaint about the weather. For example, a few years ago, two weeks before the show, we had a freeze—two nights actually—that caused us to apply the fruit growers' technique of spraying the stock with water all night long, just a fine mist, you understand. Next morning we discovered all our daffodils, leaf and bud, encase in three inches of ice. It took almost all of the two weeks until show time to melt the ice, but the foliage showed little damage. We did lose about 40% of the blooms and only three bulbs.

Now, having had no winter so far this year, the deep freeze that hit Alaska has moved south. For the last week we have had very cold nights, below 20°, way below. In the heat of the day, 28° for a weekly high, the foliage has stayed frozen. Even the buds that had come out of the ground have been as stiff as a piece of procelain, and the poor yellow crocus that was blooming appear to be bright yellow sticks stuck in the ground. No snow, no sleet, no nothing to help those foolish daffodils that misread the calendar.

We did enjoy having Shah, *obvallaris*, and February Gold on the breakfast table, but I fear that all the other early season daffodils are gone for this season, and possibly forever.

ADDENDUM TO THE 1988 SHOW REPORT

MRS. HERMAN MCKENZIE, *Madison, Mississippi*

At the Only, Virginia, show on April 13, sponsored by the Town and Country Garden Group, 150 daffodil blooms were entered in 90 exhibits, in addition to 20 artistic exhibits, according to the chairman, Mrs. R.A. Collins. Mrs. Heathcote Kimball won the Gold with Ceylon.

Mrs. David W. Corson won the Miniature Gold with Xit, the Miniature White with Segovia, the Lavendar with a delightful quintet of Division 7 miniatures: Stafford, Clare, Flomay, Pixie's Sister, and Kidling, and the Silver with 16 blues.

Mrs. Merton Yerger won the White with her poet seedling 76-A-18, and the Purple Ribbon with five other Div. 9 seedlings, 78-F 1, C 6, 76 J 16, 77 I 2, and 75 O 1.

COMING EVENTS

- * April 11-12, 1989 R.H.S. Competition, Vincent Square, London
- April 15-16, 1989 Open Days, Rosewarne Experimental Horticultural Station, with Cornwall Garden Society Spring Show, Camborne, England
- * April 22-23, 1989 Daffodil Society Show, Solihull, England
- March 29-30, 1990 ADS Convention, Callaway Gardens, Georgia
- * from *Newsletter* of the Daffodil Society

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DAFFODIL PRIMER

CUTTING AND STORING DAFFODIL BLOOMS

HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

When show time comes the exhibitor must decide when, what, and how to cut the blooms for exhibition. Cutting the blooms sounds easy, but we must consider how to cut for preservation of the plant. Virus infection is easily carried on the cutting tool.

A few days before the show it is well to walk through the garden and look for those blooms which may be at the height of perfection on show day. When blooms are open enough to ascertain the condition of the perianth segments, look at the sepals and petals; if there are bad tears, nicks, or mitten thumbs it is better to pass by without cutting. Unless the blooms are morphologically perfect they have little chance of being rewarded. A small nick or tear should not be penalized heavily; however, such an imperfection can mean the difference between a blue ribbon and no ribbon at all.

At the present time there is no restriction against trimming off an imperfection with sharp scissors, but if the cut turns brown or is visible it may mean no ribbon at all although the bloom may be perfect otherwise. Until the ADS has some rules concerning grooming practices the exhibitor is taking a chance on what the judges will do if they notice a bloom has been trimmed.

Practice will tell the exhibitor the best stage for cutting blooms depending on how long they must be kept before show day. When blooms are fully open it is best to cut them with a sharp knife at base of stem. If the stem is too long for size of bloom it can be recut when staging the bloom. It is unwise to cut so far down that the neck of the bulb is injured. It may leave open a source for infection.

Some authorities suggest snapping or pulling off the stem at its base; however, this leaves a hole at the neck of the bulb where water may collect and cause rot. It is necessary to keep in mind that a knife will carry a virus if not sterilized between cuts when going from one plant to another. Also pulling the stem will carry plant sap on fingers. Two cutting tools can be used, one soaking in a sterilizing solution while the other is in use. Rubbing alcohol or a solution of carbolic acid may be used as a soak for the knives. How much good the alcohol will do is questionable, but carbolic acid solution has been used for years by surgeons for sterilizing cutting knives. It is caustic and should be used with care.

If the show is late for the blooming season there is the problem of storing cut blooms. If left on plants sun, rain, etc., can ruin them. Once cut, and in need of storage for an extended length of time, they should be kept as cool as possible in a dark room. Side lighting may pull blooms

toward light and make a crooked stem.

A refrigerator without a blower (old manual-defrosting type) is an excellent storage unit. Those with a blower have a tendency to pull moisture from flower tissue. Blooms can be covered with plastic wrap. Blooms should be kept in water during storage. A wet bath towel placed in the bottom of the refrigerator will help supply the needed humidity.

The refrigerator should be spotlessly clean, wash inside with a solution of Clorox. A brown fungus sometimes will spot blooms if stored any length of time. It pays to practice cleanliness. Unless sterile water is used when misting blooms daily, it is better to depend on humidity evaporating from the towel beneath.

Blooms will hold for several days when stored in the refrigerator, but when placed on the show table may not last any length of time depending on the immaturity when placed in storage.

When flowers are cut in bud and stored in the refrigerator, they need to be removed a couple of days before the show, but if they are not of show quality when they open all is lost.

Often the show date is early for the season and forcing has to be considered. Blooms can be cut in soft bud, stem placed in warm water, in a warm room, and under a light. When open usually the blooms will be smaller than if allowed to open on the plant. These also may not be of show quality.

Show flowers can be protected on the plants by covering with cloth or placing a tall cardboard cone fastened to a stake and inserted over the plant for protection from sun and rain. This is especially good practice for protection of red cups which burn readily in hot sun.

Remember blooms left on the plant until mature are usually larger, and many times those with variable color changes do not mature satisfactorily if cut before mature.

In order to have some blooms for the show it is wise to grow cultivars for early, midseason and late bloom.

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THE FLY AND I

PEGGY MACNEALE, Cincinnati, Ohio

The month of May finds me in the garden for a large part of almost every day. I work to finish my records of daffodil bloom, plant the tomatoes, sow the beans and marigolds, and watch for warblers. My binoculars hang on a convenient limb of the cherry tree as I go about these happy chores, ears alert for songs of a Nashville or Blackburnian migrant. But, there is also another "song" for which I listen: the whine of the FLY.

In developing my monoculture of daffodils it seems that I issued an open invitation to *Lampetia equestris*. All unbeknownst to this innocent daffophile some infested bulbs were planted, and the flies began to proliferate. It was about ten years ago when I noticed that one area of the back bed was almost devoid of flowers. I blamed it on the fact that the trees had grown bigger, so there was more shade, and probably more root competition. The next year a lot of my pinks in another area had just disappeared, but it wasn't until the following spring that the cause of the problem dawned on me.

On a lovely May day I first heard that distinctive whine, and saw a fly with a fuzzy tan torso hovering over the daffodil foliage. It was a horrifying discovery, and I reacted by snatching off a sneaker and smashing the invader. Now that I was alerted, the investigation began—more whines and increasing dismay. My garden was a-buzz with flies! I had no butterfly net, but I had a spray can of wasp and hornet killer, and that Ortho product has become my chief weapon. Over 70 flies bit the dust that first year, and another 70-odd the following season. I am ruthless in my pursuit, and nothing gives me greater pleasure than to zap a pair in their nuptial bliss.

After a few years some facts became obvious. In my garden the fly emerges around the end of the first week of May, depending on the weather. Perhaps a few are active earlier out front where the south-facing wall brings both flowers and insects out a week sooner than in other parts of the yard. The first days after I notice them, they are frantic and very hard to hit. They seek the sunny areas, and as the day warms up you can spot them enjoying the heat of stones or bricks along the path. They are very skittish, however, and buzz off if a shadow falls across them. They don't necessarily light on daffodil foliage at this point. I have even found them attracted to certain flowers, so I assume they do some feeding. Above all, they are seeking a mate, and as they pair up, the whines and buzzes increase in ferocity. They are so preoccupied that you have an excellent chance to do them in. In any case, the action after mating is much more deliberate. The female fly cruises slowly over the daffodil foliage. Some of it may be limp by now, lying supine before the rapist. Once she has selected her target and crawls down the leaf, you can press that spray can nozzle with fatal effect. I rarely see any damage to daffodil

leaves from the rather oily spray. Sometimes more tender plants, such as columbine which grows like weeds among my daffs, suffers a few browned stems. By the first of June the fly activity has decreased to near zero.

In addition to my Ortho control, I take precautions when planting new bulbs. An article by Ted Snazelle in the *ADS Journal*, Dec. 1982, gives specific directions for using Dursban both as a dip for bulbs on planting and for a soil and foliage spray in the spring. In the same *Journal* issue, on p. 123, a short paragraph reports the success that Brian Duncan and Bill Roesse have had in using Cygon E2. I have had a decreasing number of flies each year since the first efforts of control, but the 1987 fly incidence was still too high—about 20—which means there were at least 20 daffodil mortalities, and some of these were expensive bulbs. So, the fly and I are still at war.



The Fly

THE ADS SLIDE LIBRARY

JOCELYN TURNER, *West Kingston, Rhode Island*

The American Daffodil Society is most fortunate in having so many excellent photographers in its membership. Their contributions to the Slide Library provide members and their guests with interesting programs on all phases of daffodil growing and exhibiting.

With the many new cultivars introduced by our outstanding hybridizers each year, it is desirable to continuously update our slide sets. The most requested program is the *Primer* followed by *Landscaping with Daffodils*. As there are so many various aspects of landscaping with daffodils more than one set would be most beneficial to our growers and those who may be contemplating landscaping with daffodils.

A number of members have inquired about the possibility of including in our library specific sets of the various divisions. To date, there are only programs on *Poeticus* (Division 9) and *Species and Wild Forms* (Division 10). If any growers who have a specific interest in divisions other than the two mentioned and have slides they would like to contribute, informative programs could be compiled for the Slide Library. Reverse bi-colors always generate a great deal of interest at ADS shows, not only from exhibitors competing for the Maroon Ribbon, but from the public who visits the shows. The hybridizers' noteworthy achievements with their introductions of reverse bi-colors could make an interesting addition to our Slide Library.

It is necessary, if the Chairman is to fulfill the requirements as specified in the Board Manual, for those requesting slides to observe the following rules:

1. Inform the Chairman a minimum of two weeks prior to the date the program is to be given.
2. Should the program requested not be available, it is advisable to list a second choice.
3. A check for the rental fee must accompany the request.
4. Slide sets should be returned promptly to the Slide Library Chairman.

As in any endeavor, cooperation among the participants makes a working relationship much more efficient and enjoyable. I look forward to hearing from you, and helping with your requests. Programs are listed on the back of this, and all *Journals*.



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

MRS. EMILY STONE, *Ridgecrest, California*

I feel Novice Jo Ann Mercer may have been a bit too vehement in her criticism of the "Popularity Poll".

She may want an intellectual discussion of varieties, but a good share of us just would like to know what grows well in other gardens, and no matter how much a person likes a variety, if it does not grow vigorously in his garden, it is not going to be a favorite!

Mercer defined the word popular and I believe these varieties in the Poll definitely are in that category.

I, for one, do not care about the "intellectual discussion", but do enjoy seeing Stratosphere, Ceylon, Quail, Geranium, Dickcissel, Erlicheer, etc., etc., in my garden.

People do not vote mostly because they do not want to be bothered—not that they are not interested. People are "too busy" now days. One of the very sad elements of our time!

If "eight" people voted for Fragrant Rose, then it must be a good one for me to be sure and buy in a few years—when the price comes down!

I would wager no grower (hybridizer) voted in this Poll. Apparently Mercer does not know where to go to learn or be taught. Perhaps she expects the *Journal* to be all symposium—in my "novice" opinion, the *Journal* would then be pretty boring if that were so.

I am not a large grower, but at present time, I do have over 100 varieties—have lost many over the years, but find many of the ones I have are old stand-bys that delight me year after year.

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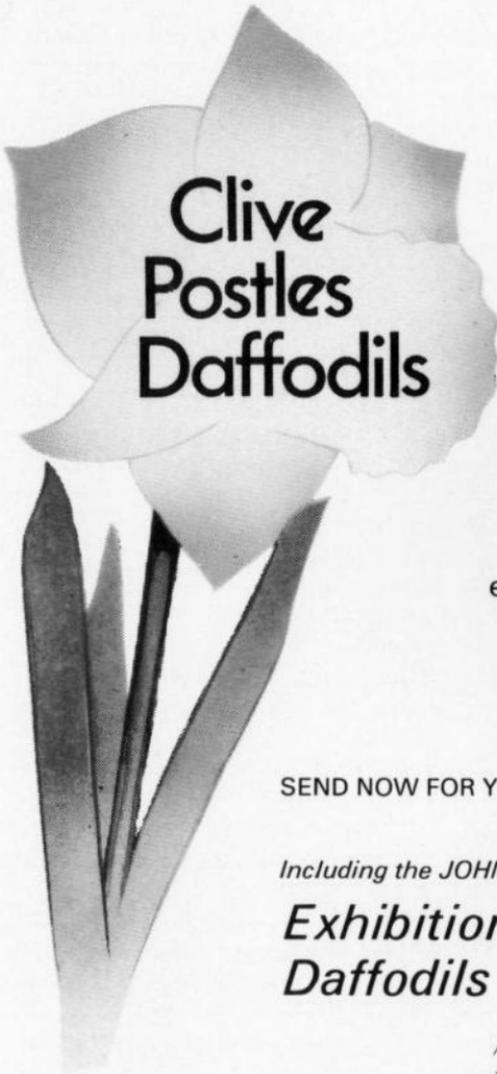
1989 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, *Awards Chairman*

- March 4-5—Fortuna, California. The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P. O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.
- March 4-5—La Canada, California. Southern California Daffodil Society/Descanso Garden Guild at the Descanso Gardens, 1418 Descanso Drive. Information: Miss Helen Grier, 4671 Palm Ave., Yorba Linda, CA 92686.
- March 11-12—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B. C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.
- March 11-12—Dallas, Texas. State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Botanical Arboretum. Information: Ms. Pat Smith, 3240 Townsend Drive, Dallas, TX 75229.
- March 16-17—San Francisco, California. Nation Show. The Northern California Daffodil Society at Cathedral Hill Hotel. Information: Ms. Nancy Wilson, 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708.
- March 25-26—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional. Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Rt. 1, Hawkinsville, GA 31036.
- March 25—Knoxville, Tennessee. East Tennessee Daffodil Society at Auditorium of Plant Sciences Building, College of Agriculture Campus, University of Tennessee. Information: Ms. Nancy Robinson, 103 Sheffield Drive, Maryville, TN 37801.
- March 25-26—Conway, Arkansas. Southwest Regional. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Horton, 100 Smalling Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118.
- March 25-26—Hernando, Mississippi. Southern Regional Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sandra Childers, 250 East Northern Street, Hernando, MS 38632.
- March 25-26—Memphis, Tennessee. State Show. The Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, 750 Cherry Road. Information: Mrs. John H. Payne, 1008 Brownlee Rd., Memphis, TN 38116.
- March 28-29—Paducah, Kentucky. State Show. Kentucky Daffodil Society at Floral Hall, Carson Park, Joe Clifton Drive and Monroe. Information: Mrs. Richard Roof, 249 Cardinal Lane, Paducah, KY 42001.
- March 30—Oxford, Mississippi. The Oxford Garden Club at the First Presbyterian Church. Information: Mrs. Jerry Young, 904 South Lamar Blvd., Oxford, MS 38655.

- April 1-2—Chapel Hill, North Carolina. North Carolina Daffodil Society and the North Carolina Botanical Garden at the Totten Center, North Carolina Botanical Garden. Information: Ms. Alex Hightower, 2405 Glenwood Ave., Raleigh, NC 27608.
- April 1-2—Albany, Oregon. Oregon Daffodil Society at Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 S. E. Oakwood Avenue. Information: Ms. Betty Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Road, Shedd, OR 97377.
- April 1-2—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. Fred W. Kittler, Lobolly Farm, Box 40, Ware Neck, VA 23178.
- April 1-2—Nashville, Tennessee. Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Botanic Hall, Cheekwood Botanical Gardens, Forrest Park Drive. Information: Mrs. Harold Stanford, Rt. 3, Box 213, Lebanon, TN 37087.
- April 1-2—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Ms. Rita W. Rawlins, P. O. Box 15, Marion, MD 21838.
- April 5—Upperville, Virginia. Upperville Garden Club at Trinity Parish House. Information: Mrs. Ted Haberland, Route #1, Box 43 B, Upperville, VA 22176.
- April 8—Scottsburg, Indiana. Midwest Regional. Daffodil Growers South, Leota Barn, R.R. 3. Information: Mrs. Verne Trueblood, R.R. 3, Leota, Scottsburg, IN 47170.
- April 8-9—Newport News, Virginia. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.
- April 8-9—Edgewater, Maryland. London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Frank Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Lane, Severna Park, MD 21146.
- April 15-16—Washington, D. C. Mid Atlantic Regional. The Washington Daffodil Society at the U. S. Botanic Garden Conservatory. Information: Mrs. Joel R. Crenshaw, 1047 Walker Mill Road, Great Falls, VA 22066.
- April 15-16—Cincinnati, Ohio. The Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Peacock Pavillion, Cincinnati Zoo. Information: Mrs. William Beattie, 9930 Whippoorwill Lane, Mason, OH 45040.
- April 18—Chillicothe, Ohio. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Ms. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.
- April 19-20—Baltimore, Maryland. The Maryland Daffodil Society at the Church of the Redeemer, 5603 North Charles St. Information: Mrs. Gray W. Salmons, 3366 Aldins Road, Churchville, MD 21028.
- April 20—Indianapolis, Indiana. State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridian St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian Street. Information: Mrs. Atwood S. Moore, 5233 Brendonridge Road, Indianapolis, IN 46226.

- April 22-23—Columbus, Ohio. State Show. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center, 3600 Tremont Road. Information: Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220 or Mr. Handy Hatfield, 22799 Ringold Southern Road, Stoutsville, OH 43154.
- April 22-23—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, 3699 Pleasant Hill Road, Perrysville, OH 44864.
- April 22-23—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.
- April 24-25—Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Nantucket Daffodil Society at the "Meeting House", Harbor House, North Beach Street. Information: Mrs. J. Antonio de Zalduorrrndo, 13 Cliff Road, Nantucket, MA 02554.
- April 25—Princeton, New Jersey. Northeast Regional. New Jersey Daffodil Society at All Saints Church, All Saints Road. Information: Ms. Sally Worm, 47 Lower Harrison Street, Princeton, NJ 08540 or Ms. Janet Haring, 75 Rosedale Lane, Princeton, NJ 08540.
- April 26—Greenwich, Connecticut. New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Parish Hall, Christ Church, 254 East Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. George S. Mott, III, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830 or Mrs. John T. Haskell, 5 Canoe Trail, Darien, CT 06820.
- April 26-27—Cleveland, Ohio. The Western Reserve Daffodil Society at the Garden Center of Greater Cleveland. Information: Mr. Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, OH 44124.
- April 28-29—Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. State Show. Chambersburg Garden Club at the First Lutheran Church, 43 West Washington Street. Information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, PA 17201.
- April 29—Akron, Ohio. The Northwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Rolling Acres Mall, Romig Road. Information: Mrs. Otho Boone, 340 Renier Road, Wadsworth, OH 44281.
- April 29-30—Glencoe, Illinois. Central Regional. Midwest Daffodil Society at the Botanic Garden of the Chicago Horticultural Society, Lake Cook Road. Information: Ms. Robert Kartheiser, 24220 Petite Lake Road, Lake Villa, IL 60046.
- April 29-30—Rockford, Illinois. Northern Illinois Daffodil Society and the Council of Rockford Gardeners at the Sinnissippi Gardens, Sea Scout Building, 1700 North 2nd St. Information: Mrs. H. L. Mercer, 2019 Clinton St., Rockford, IL 61103.
- May 5-6—Dublin, New Hampshire. The Northern New England Daffodil Society at the Dublin Town Hall. Information: Mrs. Philip H. Faulkner, 24 School Street, Keene, NH 03431.



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A FRESH APPROACH TO THE MINIATURE QUESTION

DELIA BANKHEAD, *Great Falls, Virginia*

Since the first ADS Approved Miniature List was published some twenty-five years ago, a vast mystique has evolved on the subject of miniature daffodils and their definition. Until recently, a cultivar had to 'pass' a myriad of tests, including commercial and other availability, before becoming initiated into the inner circle of The List. With this system, it took years for cultivars to make it. The requirements became so elaborate it almost seemed as though the idea was to prevent new cultivars from 'becoming' miniatures.

When these rules were voted out over a year ago, the new rules approved by the ADS Board were perhaps a little too vague, and now there is a movement to re-impose more requirements and restrictions on miniature 'candidates'.

It seems fitting at this point to restate the original aims of the ADS as published in its constitution, "...to promote and encourage wide interest in the uses and appreciation of daffodils...to encourage breeding and improvement in *all* classes of daffodils..." (italics mine).

The effect of the old rules was to deter serious hybridizers, many of whom simply stopped registering their tiny cultivars, or worse still, turned their attention to working exclusively with standards. As anyone who has tried to hybridize with miniatures knows, it is tough, mostly disappointing work, with very few rewards. Given the ADS goals, and the enthusiastic encouragement we give to breeders of standard cultivars, it seems strange indeed that we do not give even more support to those few who have the endurance to try to increase and improve miniature cultivars. The following quotation is from a hybridizers' robin letter of Roberta Watrous, doyenne of U.S. miniature breeders, "...Later, a rule was made requiring that a miniature must be available in commerce before it could be added to the list. That was when I stopped naming and registering my seedlings, as it would have probably been many years before they could again appear in shows.....Further attention might be given to the best way of promoting miniature candidates into the approved list. How important is it that only those who grow a cultivar have a say, if others interested in miniatures and experienced in growing and judging them have seen them growing in another person's garden? This might call for a sort of advisory group on miniatures, not limited to the official committee. I do think that judgment... should be the guiding principle."

The breeder of a standard daffodil is bound by no such rules. He can name it or not as he pleases, can show it at will in any class for standard daffodils, where it is eligible for all ADS awards, and can retain the entire stock indefinitely (is not required to distribute bulbs to commercial or other growers). Theoretically, the entire stock of a seedling is supposed to be completely under its breeder's control at the time of registration,

though this is sometimes not the case. Some breeders want to try their seedlings in different conditions, but where and by whom should be the breeder's decision not one forced on him by a committee. Further, when every flower is registered, the RHS accepts the breeder's determination of division, size, and color code as the official classification, no matter how the flower looks elsewhere. The RHS, at least, has accepted the fact that a standard must be set, and that the breeder's is the most accurate.

Usual practice in hybridizing is to flower a seedling over several seasons, evaluating, and measuring representative blooms each year, before registering a cultivar. I believe that most breeders, whether amateur or professional, have the good sense (not to mention a care for their reputations!) not to rush to register their every small flower on first, or even third, blooming, or to declare these to be miniatures if they are not consistent with existing miniatures. Certainly no breeder would do such a thing a second time. Therefore, the breeder of the flower should initiate the 'miniature process' if its typical size is consistent with existing 'approved' miniatures, or if its size falls within a specific size criterion.

If we establish size criteria, the old argument about size variability across our wide country will be raised. I believe it has less validity where the smaller flowers are concerned; but, aside from that, some guideline must be established, and what is more pertinent to the definition of a miniature than SIZE??

Winning blue ribbons means only that the flower is better than others (if any) in its class; and, under one new proposal, miniature 'candidates' could be shown only in classes for miniature seedling candidates. (One of the chief reasons for entering a seedling in regular classes is to see if it can win over named varieties.)

If a cultivar is healthy, and grows well in other gardens, so much the better, but what does this have to do with its miniature status? Is a prolific flower more 'miniature' than a slow increaser?

Availability, commercial or otherwise, is not a valid criterion to apply to miniatures, and should be totally separated from their definition. The only meaning availability has is that others have, or can get, the cultivar. Hundreds of cultivars in the Data Bank, or the RHS list, are completely unavailable. That does not mean they do not exist, or that they will not become available in the future. They have not been removed from these lists just because they are not commercially available. If the breeder of a miniature cultivar has only a few bulbs after, say, five years, and is the only one who has it, is this a valid reason to prevent him from showing the flower? or a valid reason to remove it from an 'approved' list? (Another new proposal.)

It seems to me that the only rule the ADS has to make regarding miniature daffodils is one to establish that a new cultivar is, or is not, a miniature (and let the demand of the market take care of 'availability'). To do that, some sort of size criterion must be set, then the kind of judgment Roberta Watrous speaks of must be made by qualified miniature judges

and growers. This is not intended to deny, in any way, the value of the current ADS Approved List of Miniatures. However, the list would have much more credibility and might even be more readily accepted beyond U.S. borders, if the 'entry requirements' were more meaningful—and more straightforward. Its name could be shortened to the ADS Miniature List, approval being implicit in that title.

The following proposal is my attempt to think through the entire miniature issue with no preconceptions and a fresh perspective, and is published here to test its merit. Its aim is to recreate a simpler, more objective method of accepting new cultivars as miniatures, broaden participation in decisions regarding miniatures, improve miniature judging, and most of all, encourage more hybridizing efforts in this neglected field.

PROPOSAL FOR MINIATURES

1. The ADS Miniature List, including all existing listings, shall be the authoritative reference on miniature daffodils. Flowers on this list, and candidates for this list, may be shown only in classes for miniature daffodils. Availability shall not be used as a criterion for inclusion on this list, and at no time shall a cultivar be removed from the list for the sole reason of unavailability.
2. Flower size, with a stem thickness, or width, in proportion to the bloom, shall be the deciding factor when determining miniature status for all new cultivars.
Two choices follow:
 - (a) The size of each cultivar should be within the parameters of existing cultivars in its RHS division, or
 - (b) Typical flower diameter shall not exceed 42 mm (1-5/8" approximately) except that for flowers with reflexed perianths, the profile measurement shall not exceed 42 mm (or any other agreed upon measurement).

A miniature daffodil should appear graceful, with all its parts in proportion. Delicacy and proportion shall be especially considered for scapes with multiple blooms. Stem thickness must be in proportion to the bloom(s).

(The following may horrify some traditionalists, but the system has worked well for other genera.)

When registered, the breeder shall designate whether the cultivar is a Miniature Short (MS), average stem height of 7" or less, or a Miniature Tall (MT), average stem height of 7" or more. (This would allow heights 1 to 2 to be used for miniatures in the Data Bank, but need not preclude the use of either height for standards [especially species], so long as the designations (MS) and (MT) are used immediately following the cultivar name, eliminating a need for another column in the Data Bank.) These designations would give

grows a better idea about the size of the plant, and may satisfy some who think some cultivars are "too tall" to be called miniatures.

3. New cultivars, whether named or under number, which meet the above size requirements, may be shown in any class for miniature daffodils, and shall be eligible for all ADS awards, except that only a seedling shown by the originator shall be eligible for the ADS Rose Ribbon, Larus Trophy or other award specifically for seedlings.
4. When a named new cultivar has been accepted as a miniature by the miniature judges in any three ADS shows, or has received recommendations from any five members of the Miniature Growers Group, the cultivar shall be designed an ADS Miniature, and shall be added to the Miniature List, with no further requirements to meet.

With no disrespect to any Miniature Committee, past or present, I believe we should establish a new miniature group, to which any ADS member who meets the criteria established for the group may belong. This would be a larger group of experienced growers, from whom the Miniature Chairman would be drawn, and who, as an entire body, could revise criteria IF needed. It could become the permanent forum for the exchange of information, bulbs or sources, robins, indeed all matters pertaining to miniatures. A Miniature Newsletter could emerge, with international circulation and contributors. Such a group could also develop a propagating program to preserve and increase scarce cultivars. A membership fee could help underwrite expenses. To those who may object that such a group may be 'too cumbersome', its purpose as a group would not be to 'pass' on each miniature cultivar, but to move forward on many aspects of miniatures. With this in mind, I further propose:

5. The Miniature Chairman shall be selected from a group of experienced growers, to be known as the Miniature Growers' Group. The chairman shall be responsible for collecting and recording data received on new miniatures and for the timely publication of all additions to the ADS Miniature List in the *Journal*.
6. Any ADS member who has grown at least fifty miniature cultivars

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and/or species for a minimum of seven years is eligible to join the Miniature Growers Group. Members shall apply to their Regional Vice President, or a designate, who shall verify applications before forwarding them to the President and Executive Director. Membership shall be updated at least every three years, and members shall carry the designation (MG) in the ADS roster.

7. All current ADS Accredited Judges who are also Miniature Growers shall be designated a qualified Miniature Judge (AJ+M) or (AJ, AJM) in the judges roster. (A fourth, optional, judging course for miniatures could be created for future accreditation and/or refreshers.) At least one AJ+M must be on any panel of judges assigned to judge miniature classes in any ADS show. (When the number of AJ+M judges grows, this requirement can be increased to two.) As well as solving some problems for show chairmen, this would also help raise the standard of miniature judging in all our shows.

Let's have done with obfuscating, regressive, and meaningless rules, and open up the world of miniature daffodils for more people to enjoy!

MURRAY EVANS

1912-1988

Murray Evans, daffodil hybridizer and grower, died at his home in Corbett, Oregon, on November 8, 1988. He succumbed after a five year bout with cancer, which wracked his body but never conquered his spirit. He will truly be missed by those who knew him including many in the daffodil world.

Murray was born on Christmas Day, 1912, in Corbett, Oregon. He spent his entire life in Corbett except for four years in World War II when he served in the Army as a machinist in Oklahoma. His future wife, Estella Davis, also grew up in Corbett and he married her in 1934 in the middle of the Depression. One of his first jobs was working in the family daffodil bulb business for his grandfather and uncles. Stella and Murray dug volunteer bulbs in preparation for starting their own business, and by the time Murray went into the Army they had three acres of their own bulbs.

Following the war, the Evans bought their farm and began to build their new house. However, times were difficult financially for the bulb and cut flower markets. The bulb market was depressed because the embargo on Dutch bulbs was lifted after the War and Dutch bulbs cost much less. The Evans then sold timber from the part of their property not under cultivation.

At this time Murray had an offer to attend, under a VA program, a nurseryman's school at night. This school changed the direction of the rest of his life. As part of the school program, a trip was made to Grant

Mitsch's bulb farm in Canby. Murray became interested in hybridizing and was encouraged in this by Grant Mitsch who generously gave advice.

From Grant Mitsch he also obtained some bulbs and unbloomed seedlings. From these and commercial bulbs Murray started his own hybridizing, and soon joined the newly formed American Daffodil Society. Through the society, he met Bill Pannill and Harry Tuggle, who began to send their seeds to Murray to grow in the favorable Oregon climate. With time the relationship grew and both men were frequent visitors to the farm on Mannthey Road. As Murray's own hybrids bloomed and their merit became apparent, Bill and Harry both encouraged Murray to offer his bulbs for sale to the daffodil community at large.



Murray Evans with his daffodils.

Though the Evans were creating beautiful daffodils for the future, these years were lean financially and Stella had to work for a while at the local supermarket to augment the family income. Conditions began to slowly improve as Murray's seedlings received increased world-wide attention, and soon Murray concentrated on selling only his own and Bill Pannill's hybrids.

By 1975, Murray retired (at least from his other jobs) at age 62 and concentrated on his daffodil hybridizing which, by then, was thriving. One of his first successes was Celilo, a 1 W-W, named after a falls on the Columbia River now submerged behind a dam. Many of the well-known Evans' hybrids are named after Oregon localities, such as Wahkeena and Oneonta which are two falls in the Columbia Gorge just a few miles from the Evans' home.

Cancer struck Murray in 1983. He had several operations, but a year and a half ago it returned and spread through his body quickly. Though often tired he remained cheerful and outgoing until he died.

The American Daffodil Society and many of its members brought warmth and praise to Murray and Stella Evans' lives over the last fifteen years. At the 1984 ADS Convention in Portland, Murray and Grant Mitsch were honored for their outstanding work in creating daffodil hybrids. At that convention, Murray and Stella were presented with a framed painting by Gene Bauer of some of the best of Murray's hybrids

and the spaces between filled with the names of others. Since then, the painting has been proudly displayed in the Evans' living room.

Every spring has brought a procession of visitors from near and far to Corbett. Father Athanasius Buchholz from nearby Mount Angel Abbey was a very good friend. Bill Pannill and his wife Kit have visited regularly. Visitors have also come from Australia, Tasmania, England, Ireland, and Holland as well as all over the USA.

Murray is survived by his wife, Estella, a sister, Katherine Rix of Portland, and a brother, Everett Evans of Portland. A nephew, Ronald Evans, with his wife Sandra, and a niece, Diane Tribe, and her husband Bill, are carrying on the daffodil business. All live near the Evans' farm in Corbett.

On a personal note, I had only known Murray for four years, but had really enjoyed walking through his fields and talking to him about daffodils, how he named them, and other subjects that came to mind. He was always cheerful, even when he talked about his health. His view of life, I think, is most clearly reflected in the following excerpt from his journal, which included commentary on business, weather, and, of course, daffodils. The excerpt is from 1959.

"While I never really relished growing older, the prospects of viewing our new seedlings, plus a number of normal varieties to date, almost makes one feel he is being re-born rather than growing a year older. How wonderful it would be if everyone had as much to look forward to with each passing year."

WHERE CAN I FIND . . .

MRS. NANCY NORRIS

405 Davis Court #107, San Francisco, California 94111

(from a letter to Leslie Anderson)

My brother, Dr. Charles Phillips of Frederick, Maryland, crossed and registered three varieties of narcissus bulbs which I am trying to locate.

Charlie died in May of '87. He had these and many other varieties planted in his garden, but during a year and a half of disability the labels had become so worn as to be useless. After his death some of his friends dug the bulbs and planted them in a memorial garden they made for him, but without anything labelled.

I would like to get about six bulbs of each of these three varieties so that they could be planted in the garden and clearly identified as the ones he developed. The three varieties are Ruth Haller, 5 Y-Y, Toots, 2 Y-R, and Charlie's Aunt, 2 Y-R.

Elise Havens of Hubbard, Oregon, has been helpful in my search and suggested that you might be also.

Ruth Haller was named for a dear friend who was active in the

Frederick garden clubs. She now lives in San Diego and has also been very helpful. That variety has won prizes in shows, and I have now been able to locate a source in Ireland, so I'll have those bulbs this fall.

I used to have some of the Toots bulbs as that one was named for me. However, I have had such poor luck trying to grow them in pots on a shady balcony that I gave what I had, or Charlie himself did, to two of my sons who have them planted, one in South Carolina and the other in Virginia. The problem there is that they can't tell exactly where they were planted until they come up and bloom next year. In the meantime one of them, perhaps both of them, might move. So probably by the fall of '89 I could send some Toots to Charlie's friends in Maryland to be planted in the garden they made in memory of him. However, I'm not as confident about that variety as I am about the Ruth Haller bulbs.

Charlie's Aunt is probably gone forever unless by chance someone like you might come across someone who has it somewhere. Charlie and I had eight aunts or aunts-in-law. I think he told each and every one of them it was named for her, and in all probability gave bulbs to each. However, I never had one of those bulbs myself, and the last aunt died early this year at the age of ninety-four, and in a nursing home.

Probably both of these last two varieties are around somewhere, as Charlie gave bulbs to lots of people, and they may have shared them, too. If you could somehow pass the word around I would really appreciate it.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society was erroneously reported to be held on Saturday, March 18. It will be held on Friday, March 17, 1989.

A PLANT SALE AND A HISTORIC CELEBRATION

RUTH R. WARNER, *Nashville, Tennessee*

After twenty-five years, the Country Fair which is held every year in September at Historic Travellers' Rest in Nashville, Tennessee, took on a new look. This special one-day event, in 1988 became an 1820s style Fair open to the public. Travellers' Rest, Nashville's oldest home open to the public, is owned and operated by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in Tennessee. It was the home of Judge John Overton, Andrew Jackson's law partner and presidential campaign manager. The clapboard and brick farmhouse, begun in 1799, was expanded in stages as the family grew and needs changed. The interpretation of the house and grounds cuts off with Overton's death in 1833.

Traditionally a fund-raiser and always a pleasant event, times changed, crowds dwindle, as does media support. It was decided that the Fair would be a free day to enhance public awareness of our educational purpose and

commitment to historical activities. Craft demonstrations include; candle-making, fireplace cooking, black powder firearms, music and dancing, shinglemaking, silk culturing, spinning, weaving, and dyeing.

Historic plants were researched for their appropriateness to the region in the early 1800s. Helpful information was obtained through research on Jackson's garden at the Hermitage and books on historic landscapes and gardens. As the plant sale was being held in the fall all annuals had to be eliminated, but bulbs, seeds, herbs, and trees were included.

The main feature of the Historic Plant Booth were the bulbs obtained from the Daffodil Mart. Kitty Frank, was most helpful in advising on appropriate bulbs and offered *biflorus* from her own garden. We purchased 150 bulbs, 50 each of *Avalanche*, *obvallaris* and *odorus plenus*. These were bagged by variety, three in a plain white paper bag stamped in blue with the Travellers' Rest label and logo and the bulb name written in Italic script. The bags sold for \$3.75 and were all gone by mid-afternoon. The Heaths provided color pictures of the bulbs which were displayed with a short history and planting instructions.

Seeds came from the new Jefferson Plant Center in Charlottesville, Virginia. Other seeds were collected from local herb gardens. Herbs sold included pots of Garden Sage, Salad Burnet, Catnip, Lemon Balm and Thyme, all hardy perennials in this area. Hanging baskets of *Rosemary prostratus* sold as lush and aromatic house-plants. Scented geraniums were popular.

In addition to the plants, seeds, and bulbs there were a small selection of trees from the area, mainly Burr Oak and Southern Magnolia.

Much information was distributed in the form of handouts with a special emphasis on the propagation of old plant varieties and seeds, designing and planting herb gardens, sources of historic plant material and drought resistant plants. The day was glorious, threatened rain moved away, over 5000 people, many of whom had never been to Travellers' Rest before, spent the day looking and listening, talking and eating, and finally, marvelling at the ascension of the world-famous Montgolfier hot-air balloon which had come all the way from France just for the Travellers' Rest Fair!

NEWS FROM NUT SWAMP ROAD

JIM WELLS, *Red Bank, New Jersey*

In the 1986-7 *Daffodil Yearbook* of the R.H.S. was a most interesting article by Jan Dalton on the growing of daffodils in pots using a completely artificial mix. He noted that over the years he had used up all the surplus turf from his own garden, and that of a neighbour, to stack and rot for the production of a good potting medium. As both turf and neighbours were exhausted he decided to try an artificial mix. The results were excellent.

Being in more or less the same position myself, I decided to test out the idea last year. Two mixes were used. The first was a professional peat,

perlite, vermiculite mix known as Pro-Mix, readily available from most garden centers in both bags and bales. This mix is predominately peat but with the addition of a modest amount of perlite, vermiculite, and base fertilizer. The pH is adjusted to about 5.0. I used this just as it came from the bale and panned up a range of different bulbs including bulbocodiums, triandrus and jonquils. A second batch was tried in Pro-Mix plus some coarse grit, about 80% PM and 20% grit, while a third lot was grown in a mix of Michigan peat and grit, 80% peat, 20% grit. Michigan peat is a much darker, more decomposed form of peat usually called a muck peat. It comes in bags uniformly moist, while the Pro-Mix is much drier.

I am pleased to report that all bulbs in all mixes grew well and without difficulty. No problems were seen from basal-rot or any other diseases. The bulbs grew normally in every way, flowered as usual, and slowly died down. Not one bulb was lost from any of the pans.

As the bulbs were lifted and cleaned in early summer, those grown in these mixes were kept separate so that when they were planted last September the mix in which they had grown could be noted, to see if there was any difference in both the quality and quantity of blooms produced this year. As I write, many of the first tests are in flower and others budding. So far I can see no effect whatsoever upon this year's crop of flowers.

However, when the bulbs were lifted last June for cleaning and storing one effect could be seen. All the bulbs grown in the artificial mixes had maintained both their size and number but had not increased in size. Clearly the final growth of the bulbs after flowering had been less, so that, in some instances, where the bulb is not naturally a strong grower, the stock had maintained itself without much increase in either size or numbers.

Although there was no indication in any of the trials that the bulbs needed feeding, I believe the lack of increase indicate that the very small amount of base fertilizer in the mix was not sufficient to finish off the final development of the bulbs. They maintained themselves but there was no surplus.

With this encouraging result I decided to switch my total planting of just over 7000 bulbs of all types to an artificial mix this year. This was made by mixing 75% Pro-Mix with 25% coarse grit, turning well to ensure an even blend. No additives of any kind were used. As I write—January 12th 1989—everything looks fine. Growth is even with ample but not excessive foliage of a good color. Bulbs are budding or in flower in substantial numbers, and I can see no harmful effect from the use of this mix, no matter what the bulb type. *Cyclamineus* is doing splendidly, and so are all the various forms of *triandrus*. Jonquils are fine, *N. j. requienii* is coming into bloom and so are all the small ajax types. So far I can see no problem from the mix, but remembering the lack of bulb growth last year, I am beginning to lightly feed those pans which have flowered. A soluble 20-20-20 fertilizer is used at the rate of one pound of fertilizer to each gallon of water. This concentrate is then applied through a venturi attachment to the tap, (a Hozon) which dilutes the concentrate at a 1 to 16 ratio. This light

feeding will be continued every third watering until the bulbs begin to die down. In general, I am now convinced of the value of this so-called artificial mix, and unless final results indicate otherwise, this will become my standard potting mix.

Something else of interest has also occurred. After all these years I ought to know that when testing something, you must only change one item at a time. So it is my own fault that this year, in conjunction with the new mix, I decided to slack off with my previous treatment of all bulbs with a fungicide mix, dipping each bulb individually in the powder as it was planted to ensure that the root plate was covered. I argued that after nearly ten years of this treatment my stocks ought to be reasonably clean, and that, therefore, I could afford to relax and only treat those known to be troublesome. I was wrong.

Luckily, I did not eliminate the treatment entirely but maintained it on bulbs known to be subject to basal rot, and on lots of new bulbs, usually received in lots of three, I treated two and left one untreated. By this time—mid January—when all bulbs have commenced growth the effect of the change is clear. In some bulbs which I did not treat at all basal rot has reappeared and in some instances killed up to half the bulbs in the pan. A typical example is the cultivar Shrimp. I started with one bulb, but I have never been too keen on it, because it flowers only intermittently for me. Yet with care the original bulb was now 10 none of which were treated this year. A week ago, looking over the pans I noted that some bulbs were well up, while others could not be seen. Careful probing finally brought up those which had not produced leaves, and in every case the bulbs had commenced to root, had stopped growth, and were now quite soft and rotten. It was disheartening to see on the completely dead bulb a fine strong ring of new roots that had been produced initially and then just stopped as the bulb rotted away. It seemed to indicate clearly that the disease had obtained entrance to the bulb through one of the scars made by the emerging roots. I found a bulb or two which had sealed over the initial injury leaving a small layer of the root plate dead. From the repaired tissue beneath a late attempt was being made to produce new roots. But if no new growth was visible, the bulb was dead. This was not a disaster—I have lifted perhaps 25 bulbs from the total crop—but it is not as it used to be and clearly the elimination of this dip treatment is a backward step.

A second point of interest was also noted. All new bulbs, usually in groups of three, were divided, two bulbs being treated and one untreated. In every instance the treated bulbs had commenced to grow and were ahead of the untreated one. On the backward bulbs there was no sign of basal rot, yet for some reason they had not rooted out so quickly nor as strongly as the two others immediately adjacent, which had been treated. There is no clear cut reason for this, although one or two possibilities come to mind. The first and most obvious one is that if the bulb is not naturally susceptible to basal rot it may have been attacked as it began to root, and then had to repair the damage and resist the invasion before

continuing normal growth. I have not had the nerve to lift and cut up a new bulb to see if this is what happened.

A second possibility is the mechanical effect upon the absorption of water into a plant when a layer of fine powder is applied. It has been clearly demonstrated that the application of such a layer of powder—powder of any kind—clearly affects the ability of plant material, such as an unrooted cutting, to absorb water from the rooting medium in which it rests. Work done over fifty years ago showed that cuttings rooted better if the base was treated with any finely divided powder. Plain talc, powdered lime, sulphur, finely powdered clay and even flour was used all improving the results to some degree over an untreated control. It was finally suggested that the improvement in rooting could be due to the fine powder establishing a multitude of points of contact between the stem and the medium. This then ensured that water would be absorbed far more easily than if the material surrounding the cutting had been coarse, and the points of contact few. This idea has been proven many times in other areas of plant propagation and I cannot see why it should not apply to the initial root development on bulbs as well.

Laziness on my part has resulted in a modest setback, but one thing is certain: I shall revert to the full treatment next year. I have been wondering whether a light tumbling of the small bulbs in a barrel used for polishing stones might do the job, for the whole of the bulb would be lightly covered which should have an effect upon the possible incidence of botrytis. My powder mix has up till now been composed of the following: 4 parts by volume of 50% Benlate, 1 part by volume of 30% Truban, 1 part by volume of 30% Captan, and 1 part by volume of 10% Phygon. Phygon is no longer easy to obtain, so next year I shall omit it, and simply replace it with 1 part of fine talc. One last point. Where the problem of basal rot has arisen in the pans, it has been halted and apparently brought under immediate control by drenching with Subdue, an excellent systemic fungicide manufactured by Ciba-Geigy.

Hybridizing has never been one of my main concerns, for were I to produce an exceptional new plant, then I am almost certainly committed to showing, and this aspect of daffodil culture does not interest me at all. None the less, this year I am beginning to see results from a few of my early crosses and some appear to be rather good, although I know they are my "children" and therefore subject to bias.

Six years ago, John Blanchard gave me some bulbs of *N. gaditanus* and two years later I managed to persuade a few to flower. I naturally made a number of crosses when these flowers were available, and some are coming into flower for the first time, and one lot for the second. If you are not familiar with *N. gaditanus* it is an extremely diminutive member of the Jonquil section, which may, with luck, produce a small yellow flower on a three or four inch stem. The leaves are almost like thin grass, and the flower a very small single yellow jonquil type bloom with a proportionate yellow cup.

One of the first crosses I made was between *N. gaditanus* and a good form of *N. triandrus* subsp. *pallidulus* with clear yellow flowers. This is our old friend *N. triandrus concolor*, but the flower was not so deeply colored as the form *aurantiacus*. From this cross came ten seedlings, some of which bloomed for the first time last year. I liked the look of them so separated the bulbs when they were planted last September, growing them all as individuals. I now have a row of pans, each with from three to ten per pan, and most are budding.

Those of you who have grown *N. gaditanus* will know of its habit of splitting to the last infinite bulb until all specimens look rather like small brown grains of rice. To develop a bulb as large as a peanut is most unusual, which no doubt accounts for its inability to bloom. The bulbs of the hybrid are quite interesting for they display a typical mix of the two parents without either being dominant. As the original seedlings began to develop it was clear that the bulbs were both larger and grew more rapidly than might be expected. Yet the *gaditanus* tendency to split could be seen but to a moderate degree only. Last September, at the end of four years growth, most had split from quite a fair sized bulb of the previous year to a group of smaller offsets, from three to ten in number, each tending to cluster round the mother bulb in exactly the same way as a good bulb of garlic. Each 'clove' around the central bulb was quite large, with the clear appearance of *N. gaditanus* but very much larger. On the strongest bulb, nine cloves were separated leaving a somewhat depleted central bulb, and from this pan three flower scapes are now developing. So at least two of the cloves were of flowering size.

All individuals are very similar in appearance, having rather fine prostrate foliage, dark green and abundant. Much stronger than *N. gaditanus*, much lighter than *N. triandrus*. Scapes average between four and five inches, and multiple flowers. One just opening has three flowers, but I notice that one of the bulbs has a total of 12 buds arising from three bulbs. The largest bulb has a bunch of eight buds coming. This bulb clearly does not split so readily as most of the others, and so can produce more buds from each individual bulb. I am now waiting eagerly for the whole group of bulbs to open, so that the best can be selected. Overall this does seem to be quite a satisfactory cross, with the strength to grow outdoors as well as in pans, and yet not split into impossible pieces which will not flower. Other crosses still to come using *N. gaditanus* as one of the parents are *N. cantabricus* var. *clusii*, *N. jonquilla* subsp. *henriquesii*, and *N. scaberulus*, but some of these will clearly not flower till next year.

A second group just coming into flower for the third time is a cross made between *N. mesatlanticus* 'Julia Jane' and February Gold. This produced single flowers on a stong 8-10" scape. The flowers ranging in color from pale to deep yellow, were somewhat similar in form to Julia Jane but distinctly larger. They would be ideal as intermediate bulbs for outside culture, and with the increase now available, that is where they will be tried next year. The wide flaring corona would make a valuable addition to the intermediate group.

This coming spring of 1989 is going to be most interesting, for contrary to all my previous ideas, a substantial planting was made outdoor in an area of light sandy soil which had been well prepared. The main reason that prompted this was that I had too many bulbs. Something just had to go and outdoor planting was essential to relieve the congestion. Recent frosts have heaved all the labels, but I have good map made when they were planted.

Two or three interesting bulbs came my way for the first time, mostly from John Blanchard and Michael Salmon in England. *N. bulbocodium ectandrum* is an interesting small bulbocodium, medium yellow, with a 3-4" stem. The perianth is small as is the corona, but both the anthers and the style are exaggerated and protrude well beyond the edge of the corona. An interesting but not outstanding bulb. Two forms of *N. bulbocodium* subsp. *cantabricus* have really been outstanding. The first came through John Blanchard from a grower in England. Stems are 6-7" tall, and the flowers are strong, quite large, crisply white, with rather flared coronas. Very similar to this is a bulb collected by Michael Salmon under the number S.F.389. The corona on this flower measures one and a half inches or 3.5 cm across and is sturdy to the point that I feel it is bound to do well if grown outside. Clearly this is one of the best of the host of white bulbocodiums.

Quite different from the above are *N. jacetanus* and *N. jacetanus* var. *vasconicus*. These came to me from Michael Salom, and I understand that they are new collections of *N. asturiensis* forms from Northern Spain. I like them both. While generally of the type and stature of *N. asturiensis*, both are more robust with slightly broader leaves. The scapes are more stiff, 3-4" tall and hold the flowers erect and clear of the ground. The flower itself is a finely chiseled, medium yellow trumpet, with the edge of the corona deeply indented. The main difference between the two is that the var. *vasconicus* has a corona which tends to be constricted before it opens out to the frilled edge, thus giving the corona a vase shape. The bulbs appear to have stronger constitutions than the typical forms.

N. bulbocodium hybrids abound. I have one group which were selected as being extremely close to *N. bulbocodium* var. *nivalis* in form, but flowering at different times and in different colors, ranging from almost white through cream, to light and deep yellow. I cannot make up my mind whether this range is really worth while. The same is true for *N. obesus*. I doubt that any of them are really outstanding, yet I cannot bring myself to discard them. I wish that there was another "Miniature Nut" nearby so that we could compare notes, but New Jersey seems to be rather empty of people with interests in these areas.

Finally, the revision of Alec Gray's book on miniature daffodils is complete and in the hands of the printer. All being well it should be available about mid-June of this year. With six excellent water color plates by Michael Salmon, plus nearly 100 colored illustrations, it is hoped that the book will open up the delights of miniature daffodil culture to many more daffodil enthusiasts.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

Concordville, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1988

(Abridged from the report of the Secretary)

The fall Board Meeting was held in Concordville, Pennsylvania, with 41 directors and one guest present.

PRESIDENT: President Andersen announced the actions by the Executive Committee since the last meeting of Board.

1. Approved the newly appointed Directors as stated.
2. Approved the Christmas Catalog that was sent out with the September *Journal*.
3. Approved the budget that was prepared by the Second Vice-President and the Finance Committee.

She reported on her trip to Tasvention in September. She said that she enjoyed the show very much and there were many well grown and outstanding cultivars in competition.

TREASURER: Mrs. Moore announced a change to the accounting system starting January 1989. The ADS will be computerized by January 1990. She also thanked the Bulb Auction committee and a very special "Thank You" to Handy Hatfield for their contributions in raising funds for the Society. The financial status is acceptable at the present but she will not have the bottom line until December 31. She announced increase in slide rentals fees from \$7.50 to \$15.00 for members and \$15.00 to \$20.00 for non-members. The new *Daffodils to Show and Grow* will be \$6.00.

REGIONAL VICE-PRESIDENTS: Reports of the Regional Vice-Presidents from all nine regions are on file with the Secretary.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Ms. Howe read Miss Anderson's report. The report stated that the raise in dues and the bulb auction and lottery helped the financial condition of the Society. Membership continues to grow.

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES: AWARDS: Mrs. Bourne asked that show schedules be sent in as soon as possible. She stated that price for the Watrous and Quinn Medals will be \$35.00 starting with the 1989 show season. She has recommended to the Handbook Committee that we adopt a standardized format for the National Show Schedule. She has also revised the Awards section of the Handbook.

BREEDING AND SELECTION: Dr. Bender reported that the 1988 daffodil season was remarkable for Open Pollinated Daffodil seeds. He has received numerous correspondence on how to plant daffodil seed. Having just returned from New Zealand and Tasmania, he reported that growers from this area of the world produce blooms half again as big as the same cultivar grown here. Most of them in raised beds. Standard seeds are sown in the open; miniatures in containers. The most striking difference in the down-under shows is the competition in the seedling classes. (In Tasmania a seedling is any cultivar, whether named or under number, that has been raised by the exhibitor.) This competition demands flowers from Divisions 1-4 so consequently there is little interest in the higher numeral divisions. It was a pleasure to see Geoff Temple-Smith and Rod Barwick were making progress in the higher divisions.

DATA BANK: Dr. Throckmorton reported that the Data Bank had a thorough spring cleaning. The committee made 619 changes. One hundred eighty-seven new varieties were added. He thanked Mr. Burns and John Hunter from New Zealand who helped with updating the Data Bank. He also stated that the new *Daffodils to Show and Grow* was ready for publication. He thanked Mrs. Gripshover for the research on all the hybridizers.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: Mrs. Frank reported that we are fortunate in having a good supply of articles without depending on reprints although she does have a file of them for emergencies. Many of our articles come directly from overseas. Mrs. Frank hopes to have articles on miniatures, an article from one of the Robins each quarter, and wild and specie daffodils—their climates, soil conditions and where to find bulbs of them. She stated the

Board owes thanks to Wells Knierim who has again generously underwritten much of the cost of color in the *Journal*. The funds will be divided between Volumes 25 and 26, ending June 1990. She also asked RVP's to send her copies of all their newsletters.

FINANCE: Mrs. Moore reported that all members of the Finance Committee were at the meeting which was very productive and worth a day's additional attendance. (See Treasurer's Report.)

INTERMEDIATE: President Andersen read Mrs. Wilson's report. The Intermediate Committee now has seven members: Helen Grier, Dr. Snazelle, Pat Bates, Charlyne Owen, Brent Heath, Robert Spotts, and Nancy Wilson, chairman. The report stated that the first order of business would be to compile a list of intermediate daffodils suggested by hybridizers, commercial growers and hybridizers, and exhibitors. This list will not be final but will be used for examining data and as a guideline for those societies who wish to include intermediates in their schedules. (see *Journal*, Dec. 1988, page 97.)

JUDGES AND SCHOOLS: The Secretary read Mrs. Liggett's report. Since the April report 81 Accredited Judges have refreshed; 78 at Tyson's Corner on April 23 and 3 at School I in Rockford, Illinois. School I was held in Rockford with 16 people taking the exams. There are a total of 50 Student Judges; 36 being new this year. The report also states 68 Accredited Judges did not judge an ADS Show this year, that is almost 30%. Most judges judge one or two shows per year. The ultimate goal would be for every judge to judge at least once per year unless personal problems prevent it. She has reported a surplus of \$248.70 from the schools and refreshers. There are 233 Accredited Judges, 50 Student Judges, 3 Appointed Judges and 30 Accredited Judges Retired.

LIBRARY: Mrs. Owen reported that no books were checked out from the Library in a year.

MEMBERSHIP: Mrs. Erlandson reported the membership at 1775. About 10% of our membership reside outside the U.S.A. He and his committee have written letters to all new members welcoming them to the Society. They have also sent letters to delinquent members. Membership fluctuates, but in the long term it increases. He encouraged all of us to go out of our way to keep our members by making them feel wanted and make them feel important. Help them by answering their questions.

MINIATURES: See New Business.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Mrs. Turner stated the American Daffodil Society has 20 sets of slides incorporating 13 different topics. Most popular is the "Daffodil Primer". She stated that there has been a surplus of \$52.34 since April. After reviewing our current programs, the agenda will be to begin the up-dating all of the sets. The first to receive attention will be "Show Winners". As the "Primer" is so popular that will be next to receive a face-lift. "Novelties and Newer Varieties" and the Mitsch-Havens programs also need attention. She thanked Mrs. Link, Mrs. Gripshover, Tommy Dunn, and Wells Knierim for donations to the slide library.

PUBLICATIONS: Mrs. Cartwright reported that her major responsibilities have been to solicit advertisements, and to assist the Editor of the *Journal*. She announced the new prices for colored ads.

PUBLIC RELATIONS: Mr. Stettinius reported that he had not printed labels for the changes in the dues structure as he did not know the number of brochures and the cost involved in the printing. He recommended that the prices on the brochure be considered introductory prices.

REGISTRATION: Mrs. Anderson reported that ten hybridizers registered forty cultivars and three changes in registrations. The RHS will change their fee structure starting in 1989.

RESEARCH, HEALTH AND CULTURE: Mr. Wadekamper stated that no new projects have been initiated. Dr. Wilbur Anderson is completing a Nutrient Studies report from the data collected. It should be printed in the June *Journal*. He stated that he has had no report from the work of Ohio State.

ROUND ROBINS: Mrs. Krahrer stated that 42 ADS members are participating in the Robins of whom 13 are members of more than one Robin. She would like to see more Robins established. She stated that one new Robin is in the process of being established. The subject is 'Fragrance' and the director is Andy Moore. Information about this Robin is in the September *Journal*. She urged members to originate new Robins, especially general ones on a geographical area. She stated that a letter was sent to each member of all the Robins dealing with housekeeping matters.

TEST GARDEN: Mrs. Whitlock stated that there are currently 33 testers for the ADS Wister Award. Chapeau has been selected for this year as the test cultivar. Currently Festivity,

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Foxfire, and Pitta are being tested. She asked the Board for suggestions of how the Wister Award could be marketed. She suggested that Test, Trial and Display Gardens should be encouraged to grow the Wister Awards winners. She suggested that the Board consider a uniform plaque or sign recognizing the garden and the cultivar involved.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

INTERMEDIATE COMMITTEE PROPOSALS: Mr. Heath moved to rescind Item 2 of the Intermediate Proposal passed at the April 24, 1988 meeting and in its place substitute the following:

2. [Resolved] that the method of collecting data would begin with a suggested list of Intermediate Daffodils in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12 provided to local groups by proposed Intermediate Committee. Mr. Frank, seconded. Motion carried as amended.

Mr. Heath moved that [Resolved] the method of collecting the data would begin with a suggested list of Intermediate Daffodils provided to local groups by the Intermediate Committee, but shall not consider any flower as an Intermediate that has a usual perianth diameter less than 3.75 cm or more than 7 cm and together with such Division 8's that the Committee may deem appropriate. Mr. Erlandson, seconded. Motion carried as amended. Mr. Erlandson moved to publish a suggested list of Intermediate Daffodils as recommended by the Intermediate Committee in the *Journal* or R.V.P. newsletter. Motion carried.

1989 CONVENTION REPORT: Mr. Spotts gave a report for Jan Moyers, convention chairman.

1991 CONVENTION: Mrs. Link invited the Society to hold its convention in 1991 in Indianapolis, Indiana. The Society gratefully accepted.

TEST GARDEN COMMITTEE: President Andersen appointed the following committee to evaluate the Wister Award. Mrs. Paul Gripshover, chairman, Mrs. Lawrence Whitlock, Mrs. Leslie Ager, Miss Delia Bankhead, Ms. Marilyn Howe, members.

BYLAWS: The Secretary read the following additional housekeeping changes to Article VI of the Bylaws. (See minutes of the April 22, 1988, meeting.)

NEW BUSINESS

REGISTRATION CHAIRMAN PROPOSALS: Mrs. Krahmer moved the following: [Resolved] that all U.S. registrations go to the Registrar before going to the RHS. Cost of registering a cultivar will be \$4.50 with a certificate, otherwise the cost will be \$2.50. Mr. Heath, seconded. Motion carried.

MINIATURE CHAIRMAN PROPOSALS: Mrs. Mackinney, Mr. Erlandson and Mr. King moved to rescind the action taken by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in Columbus, Ohio on April 25, 1987, and in its place substitute the following:

DEFINITION:

A "miniature daffodil" is a named cultivar or species on the American Daffodil Society Approved List of Miniatures. If the daffodil is not on the List it is not considered a miniature. A "miniature candidate" is either a seedling or a named cultivar believed by the exhibitor to be eligible for addition to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures once the cultivar has met the qualifications established by the American Daffodil Society.

GROUND RULES:

1. All ADS approved daffodil shows shall have separate classes for "miniature daffodils" and "miniature candidates" as defined above.
2. Only "miniature daffodils" as defined above are eligible for ADS miniature awards (except for the Miniature Rose Ribbon).
3. "Miniature candidates" are not eligible for best miniature in show (i.e. not yet proven to be a "miniature daffodil" as defined above).
4. "Miniature candidates", seedlings or named cultivars as defined above are eligible only for the ADS Miniature Rose Ribbon and for show ribbons in the separate classes for "miniature candidates" (see rule #1 above).
5. The following qualifications must be fulfilled before a "miniature candidate" can be added to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures:
 - a. The cultivar must be named and registered.
 - b. The American Daffodil Society judges assigned to the miniature classes in approved shows shall decide whether or not a "miniature candidate" "passes" or "fails" to be of

proper size and proportion to be accepted as a "miniature daffodil". The judgment shall be made for "miniature candidate" on the show bench.

- c. The ADS judges assigned to the miniature classes shall use as their criteria the size and proportion of the "miniature candidate" in comparison to those daffodils already on the ADS Approved List of Miniatures. If, in the opinion of the judges assigned to the miniature classes, the candidate compares favorably, it "passes"; if, in the opinion of the panel, the candidate is too large, not in proportion or lacks grace, it "fails". A "miniature candidate" that "fails" is not eligible for any kind of miniature ribbon or award even if it is the only entry in the "miniature candidate" classes.
- d. A "miniature candidate" must be entered in no fewer than three different ADS shows by no fewer than *three* different exhibitors over a minimum period of three years.
- e. For evaluation, the purposed "miniature candidate" bulbs shall be sent to as many growers as possible (no fewer than three) in different sections of the country. Flowers from these bulbs are to be entered in local ADS Shows to complete the qualification requirements above.

6. The Miniature Committee shall establish a means of collecting and analyzing the records of the "miniature candidates".

7. When, in the opinion of the American Daffodil Society Miniature Daffodil Committee, all the qualifications have been met and proof of qualification verified, the Miniature Committee shall add the cultivar to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures, to be published in the December issue of the ADS *Journal*.

8. If, after a reasonable time (no less than *five* years after the cultivar was added to the List) the cultivar is (1) not grown by more than the originator, (2) not disseminated, distributed, nor made accessible, (3) no longer of proper size, proportion, or grace, (4) not commercially available, the Miniature Committee shall consider removing, but is not required to remove, the cultivar from the ADS Approved List of Miniatures.

Mr. Heath seconded. Mrs. Frank moved to table the motion until the next directors meeting to be held in San Francisco. Miss Bankhead, seconded. Motion to table carried.

President Andersen instructed the miniature committee to rework the motion and have copies of the motion mailed to Board of Directors four weeks prior to the directors meeting in San Francisco.

1989 BUDGET: Mr. Romine presented the 1989 Budget. Mrs. Moore moved acceptance of the 1989 Budget. Mr. Frank, seconded. Motion carried.

HANDBOOK COMMITTEE: Mr. Ezelle gave the report of the Handbook Committee. He clarified the definition to the Board on the following term: "Exhibitor".

The *exhibitor* is the individual in whose name the entry is exhibited. Any person authorized by the exhibitor may transport, place, and enter flowers on behalf of the exhibitor, whether named cultivars or seedlings. This definition applies to all ADS Approved Shows.

Mr. Ezelle moved the following changes to the rules for the ADS Challenge Class. Mr. Spotts seconded. Motion carried. (See *Journal*, December 1988, page 85.)

PUBLIC RELATIONS PROPOSALS: Mr. Stettinius moved to charge the Public Relations Committee to assemble a list of organizations that should receive copies of the *Daffodil Journal* and ways to get the *Journal* to them without expense to our budget. Mr. Heath, seconded. Motion carried.

CATALOG: Mrs. Gripshover moved to stick to daffodils and not get into business. Mr. Wadekamper, seconded. Motion carried.

There being no other business, the meeting adjourned at 4:00 P.M.

Marilynn J. Howe, Secretary



FIRST DAFFODIL SHOW AT CHICAGO BOTANIC GARDEN

WILLIAM AND MARTHA KNOPIK, *St. Charles, Illinois*

On April 30-May 1, 1988, the Midwest Daffodil Society held its initial show at the Chicago Botanic Garden; Glencoe, Illinois. It was also the first Daffodil show ever held at this beautiful site. After months of planning, show time had arrived. Entries were accepted from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. As insurance against a shortage of blooms (it had been an early spring) members had resorted to refrigerating as many blooms as space allowed. Surprisingly, some cultivars (names all noted for future shows) not only seemed to have stood the procedure quite well; but when the two day show ended still looked garden fresh.

When time limitations decreed that entries be closed, there were easily 150 or more blooms that did not make it to the show table. First show jitters and inexperience had taken its toll. We all were so disappointed. We took these blooms and displayed them in the main lobby. Garden management loved the idea; but next year we will have to identify each cultivar; personnel were being besieged by visitors wanting to know "the names". The Horticulture Division of the show had 659 blooms and 545 exhibits. The Artistic Design Division had 5 classes of 4 entries each.

ADS Judges "Tag" Bourne, Naomi Liggett, and Harold McConnell judged the Horticulture Division. Garden Council of Illinois Judges Gloria Greene, Gerry Ford, and Lillian Sitek judged the Artistic Design Division. After judging was finished, the public rushed in. We need not have worried if people in the Chicagoland area would come to see a Daffodil Show. The garden keeps attendance figures and for our two day show, 12,000 people had come to see our favorite bloom!

We watched visitors begin their tour around the long rows of show tables; then retrace their steps, this time making "lists". Camera shutters clicked. The buzz of conversation filled the show area and seemed to stay at a constant level; each group entering the show, carrying on where the preceding group left off.

The Society had made a sound decision in providing culture sheets, division charts, lists of growers and/or hybridizers, miniature lists, and other pertinent Daffodil material.

After viewing the exhibits the public discovered the ADS awards table. Once again, out came the cameras and the papers and pencils. This area caused a traffic jam all during the show; just as there were constant crowds around the miniature exhibits!

Was the show a success? An unqualified yes...for many reasons. Show Chairman, Margaret Kartheiser, did an outstanding job of staging the show and overseeing the committees. The Chicago Botanic Garden went out of their way to provide assistance and advice. President Jane Meyer, checked and rechecked so no details were overlooked. Les Rakow quietly

and patiently lent his talents to whatever task needed doing. Roland Meyer and Agnes Pistolis also were kept busy doing all the many jobs that have to be done before a show opens.

To all the Society members who nurtured blooms for the show table we say thank you. Special thanks to invited exhibitors who answered our pleas, "to exhibit blooms; so Chicagoland would get to see the best daffodil show possible." Greater love hath no man/woman than to help a first show succeed. Dave Karnstedt, Libby Frey, Charles Wheatley, Doug and Jeanne Clarke, and Shirley and Russ Bruno brought prize winning blooms from afar. Our sincere thanks.

Charles Wheatley, our mentor from the start secured ADS Judges, donated daffodil bulbs and silver flatware as awards and loaned us the use of vials and blocks. Many thanks, Charles.

Our next (second) show will be a regional show; on April 29-30, 1989, in the exhibition hall of the Chicago Botanic Garden. Show Chairman Margaret Kartheiser and Society President Jane Meyer, extend a cordial invitation to come and see a beautiful show in an equally beautiful setting this spring.



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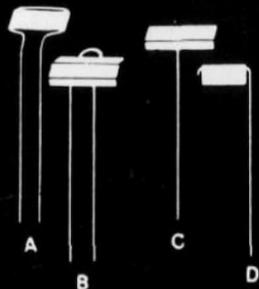
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ARRANGING DAFFODILS

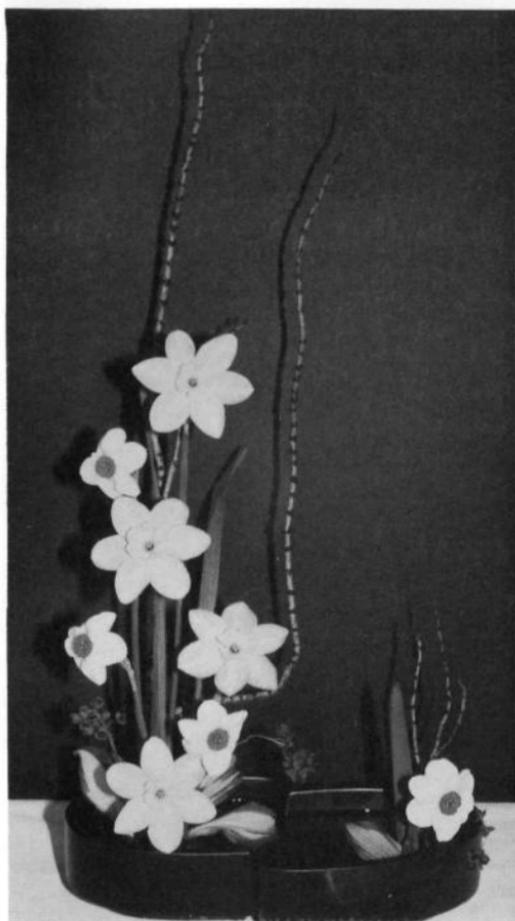
MARTHA ALLEN, *Minneapolis, Minnesota*

(from the Yearbook of the Daffodil Society of Minnesota, Vo. VIII)

The tender blooms of daffodils can be used in a variety of ways in arrangements—designs—to enhance and enliven your home during the season. What's more, they can be purchased as early as mid-January in flower shops and even grocery stores, making them a day brightener in the middle of winter.

All you have to remember are some simple basic elements of both daffodils and also design.

1. For starters, remember that daffodils are fairly small as flowers go. That means that you can't use huge containers or wildly modern designs. They simply don't work. The scale and size of daffodils are all wrong. They are not lilies, or protea, or anthurium. They deserve a smaller scale container and design. They also have an average maximum height of say, 15 inches, so anything taller than that has to be achieved with mechanics.
2. Daffodils are dainty. Their colors are quiet. Some of my favorites for arranging, in fact, are the mostly white or pale, pale yellow varieties. Some blooms are brilliant orange yellows and reds, but mostly daffodils are pale pink, yellow and white. I like working with one such as Cool Flame, which has a white perianth and brilliant red cup. Reverse bicolours are nice as well, giving a very different look to a piece.
3. Daffodils are fairly easy to work with. I often put a slender wire up the hollow stems and achieve a very stable, sturdy bloom for the design. They are somewhat difficult to work into wild shapes, however. These flowers tend to be either horizontal, vertical or massed. You won't often get a wild, or interesting curvature out of a stem itself, although with some simple mechanics and an orchid tube you can create curves.
4. Daffodils last a good long time (up to a week) when cut, but do need to be hardened. I cut any bloom I plan to use in a show the day before, when it's cool and not too sunny in the yard. It's best to use a knife, although I've cut many a stem with clippers and they don't seem to object too much. Put them up to their blooms in cool water, not cold, but definitely NOT tepid or warm. (This is against all the advice you'll get for hardening off other kinds of flowers, but cool water is better for daffodils.) Cut the stems in the yard as long as possible, without damaging the plant. That's because the stems often split up from the end, and must be shortened.
5. For pete's sake, cut as few of the greens as possible, since those are what the bulb needs for creating future blooms. Although you'll need a few tall green leaves to go along with your blooms, try to find other greens or use a design that doesn't need any filler green. It is always a



challenge in the early spring to find other foliage, but as a last resort one can always use something from the florist. Don't forget pine and spruce. They go very well with the soft colors and shapes of daffodils. Also don't forget houseplants. I've used daffodils with several house plants with good success, including sansevieria, papyrus and ferns.

6. I think daffodils were made for Japanese designs. They lend themselves well to the quiet, balanced, rhythmic designs of the Ikebana. Although I think that any student of Ikebana would flinch on reading my quick-western distillation of the art. The Japanese attitude toward flower arranging is that form and balance are given over to nature; a combination of plant and materials, used in a way that gives them balance and substance

while maintaining their natural form is one result of a good Ikebana. Daffodils lend themselves very well to this kind of design because they go so well with early spring forced branches, such as forsythia and quince.

7. Daffodils also work very, very well with forest and woodland motifs. Daffodils look terrific with most driftwoods, particularly ones that have been weathered gray. I used this with success at a show, combining white daffodils with a (store bought) gray branch, a little bittersweet and a black container, for a basically monochromatic design. (Black and white.) Mary Duvall had a stunning display at a later show using daffodils with water in a two-pronged clear glass container, adding pebbles and greens. It gave a clear, compelling view of blooms beside the water.
8. Here are some simple, basic design rules to remember, ones that any would-be arranger can learn, and then learn how to break. I

think they all apply to working with daffodils.

The elements of design are space, line, form, size, color, texture and pattern. The elements are the working ingredients which the arranger uses and which must be combined and organized to form a complete unit.

To have distinction, a design should also have contrast, rhythm, and balance. Some pizzaz!

Conventional designs come in three basic groups—mass, line, or massed line. A mass arrangement is just what it sounds like, a mass of color and texture with a shape, but no dominate line. A line arrangement is one with a dominant line, such as a branch, with a focal point of flowers. The massed line is one with flowers arranged along the dominate line.

It's easy to start with these simple styles:

Find a container that you like. I prefer a low, flat one since it's often easier for making designs, rather than a vertical one. Garage sales are bonanzas for containers. I've seen big, old ashtrays used beautifully in designs.

Measure both the length and height of your container. Add the two numbers, then your main line should be one and a half times that tall. Clearly, it's going to be difficult to find a daffodil that will be that tall, so choose some branch or other greenery for the tallest point. Then create a triangle in the design with the line materials. Use three points. The tall point, the secondary point which is two-thirds the height of the tall point and the low point which is half the secondary point.

(Ahem, now that you've learned those guides, forget them. Follow your instinct and your eye. Go with the heights and placement that look right to you.)

Now, fill in with your focal point, the daffodils. They can either follow the triangle of the line material, or contrast with them. Just remember that while you are busy sticking lines and forms in the container something else is being created as well—space. The spaces between each item have now become part of the design.

Now, put in your finishing touches, the filler greens, the minor focal points, etc. Whatever else you want. Remember at all times that this is a three-dimensional art form—you need to put something on the back of the design to make it look finished from all sides.

Consider always where your design is going to be placed. Something that will be on the mantle shouldn't have a focal point that's 20 inches above the top of the container. When you put the container at eye level you don't want to have to crane your neck to see the design! If the design is going on a coffee table consider how it will look to someone who might be standing next to the table looking down on it. Consider what your background looks like as well and whether the design fits into the room. I love modern, abstract designs, but I don't have a lot of space in my house for the large designs, so I content myself with doing the large ones for shows.

Most of all, remember to have a good time. Buy a few blooms this winter, combine them with some of the dutch irises, maybe a pussy willow branch or a piece of driftwood and enjoy!

Grant E. Mitsch Novelty Daffodils

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A MOVEABLE FEAST

MRS. R. KENNETH FAIRMAN, *Princeton, New Jersey*

We have noticed in the *Journal* that the locale of most daffodil shows, be they state or regional, seems to remain the same place year after year. Whether this is by intention or necessity is probably the operative question. We in New Jersey, however, feel fortunate that we have been able to move our show around to various places in its fourteen-year history. We have pursued a conscious policy in doing this. We feel that the best way to expose as many people as possible to our superior daffodils is to have different sponsors for the show and a different geographical location each time if possible. Granted there is merit in continuity (the second time around is always easier); the ideal solution is probably two years in each place.

There is a great deal to be said for new groups being involved. In the first place, ADS always picks up new members. The New Jersey list in the membership directory attests to the various places in the state where we have held our shows. Once an ADS member, the more serious the interest and pursuit of growing good flowers becomes.

We have been fortunate in having excellent support since the first event in 1975 from the Garden Club of America Clubs in Zone IV, the New Jersey area. The eleven clubs in the Zone have been supportive in every way and we have also had good rapport with the Federated Clubs (The Garden Club of New Jersey) as we also bring them in to the picture to help us.

We mail a letter in September which announces the date and place of the show and asks for financial donations as well as volunteers to work on the show. This letter goes to the eleven GCA clubs as well as the Federated Clubs in the vicinity where the show is to take place. Response is good which is fortunate as the budget for the show has shown an alarming increase in the last few years. To raise additional money, we also run a raffle in conjunction with the show and we ask for donations at the door. The New Jersey Daffodil Society also helps underwrite the costs.

The New Jersey Daffodil Society admittedly could never put on the show without this cooperation from the GCA and Federated Clubs. The garden clubs have the know-how about planning and staging a flower show although those who have been involved in the Daffodil Show would be the first to admit that a plant society show is quite different from a regular flower show. The rules are much more stringent and the classification and placing, not to mention the writing of the highly technical schedule, require more knowledge and expertise. This must necessarily come from the Daffodil Society. It is one thing to place twenty branches of flowering shrubs and trees, and quite another to classify and place six hundred or so daffodil blooms and have them all exactly where they belong when the judging begins.

Our state society started out in a modest way as "The Princeton Friends of Daffodils." Founded by two enthusiastic members of ADS, Carol MacNamara and Dorothy Sheperd, its first two shows, chaired by Diana Olcott, were held in Princeton. It became apparent that there was

interest from exhibitors from all over New Jersey and that we needed a more formal, state-wide organization with a constitution and by-laws. Although a large daffodil show, organized by Libbie Capen, had been held in the state some years before, records at ADS showed that there was no New Jersey Daffodil Society as such and we were given the green light to use the name and organize the society. We did so, and the next three or four shows were held in Princeton.

When Sally Winmill became President of NJDS, the show moved to Rumson for two years. Altair Cooke, during her term as President, persuaded Kathy Pitney of Mendham to chair the show and that enterprising lady secured the Short Hills Mall as the site. We loved this location as literally thousands of people passed by our tables of flowers and arrangements. We sold several hundred catalogues and gave away hundreds of educational sheets explaining the finer points of daffodil culture. A change in management at the Mall forced us out the next year as the owners decided they would allow only events directly related to their businesses.

We moved to a church in Summit the next year with Susan Watts of the Summit Garden Club as chairman with wonderful support from her club and from the nearby Short Hills Garden Club. The following year we were located in a Short Hills church with the chairman, Betsy Nottingham, involving her club, the Garden Club of the Oranges. On very short notice Betsy was called to move to Japan just before the show. She was so well organized that she went to Japan, flew back to chair the show (which went off without a hitch) and then flew back to resume her duties out there.

A one-year hiatus, with no show but an informal exhibit by members at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum in Morristown took place in 1987. The organized show was missed however, and the next year Sally Winmill and Liz Ellwood of Rumson came forward to volunteer to chair the show again in their area, this time in Middletown. Just off the Garden State Parkway and easily accessible, this was an excellent location. Unusually good publicity, (a half hour statewide cable program plus a spot on Willard Scott's morning TV show) produced crowds we had never before enjoyed. The Garden Club of Montclair did the staging and Mary McGeown of Montclair was responsible for the six artistic classes. Plainfield GC members, Evelyn Madden and Anne Marie Seybold, were in charge of "Other Horticulture" as they had been for four or five years. The display of flowering branches, tulips, small bulbs, and wild flowers enhances the show enormously, providing needed contrast to the sea of daffodils.

Next year when the show returns to Princeton, April 25, 1989, we hope to involve the Dogwood and Contemporary Garden Clubs of Princeton, and the Hopewell Valley and Trenton Clubs all of whom have helped in the past. The Garden Club of Princeton and The Stony Brook Garden Club are providing the co-chairs.

The more members we can expose to our spectacular blooms the better. Working on a show gives a person an interest in growing good flowers that never leaves him or her. And may I add that some of our very best growers are HIMS!

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Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Add \$1.00 for postage and handling. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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