MRS. GOETHE LINK  
Nominee for the ADS Silver Medal

Mrs. Goethe Link of Martinsville, Ind., is a charter member of the American Daffodil Society, Inc., and has attended all board meetings and conventions. She organized the Indiana Daffodil Society and served as its president for two years.

Mrs. Link acted as chairman of the ADS daffodil judging school for four years, setting up rules for holding the schools and outlines for instructors and school chairmen. Judges and Awards were also under her chairmanship for approximately two years and during that time rules for awards to flower shows were formulated. The same was true for the ADS Gold Medal.

Mrs. Link has also served as an instructor for several years in the daffodil judging schools, largely at her own expense. At one time, while vacationing in Laredo, Texas, she flew to Georgia to teach a part of the school so it could be an accredited course.

Mrs. Link has also lectured on daffodils to many garden clubs, never charging a fee. She has made a complete set of slides which she has loaned many times, and she has also given a number of slides to the ADS for its collection.

Through the years she has contributed several articles to the ADS Yearbook and Bulletin, as well as one article to the Royal Horticultural Society's Year Book. She likewise wrote an article on daffodils for Indiana Gardens, publication of the Garden Club of Indiana.

Mrs. Link served as a regional director of the Midwest Region and the first newsletters for the region were issued during her tenure of office. Some of her other regional activities included a daffodil symposium, a regional show and the conduct of a series of daffodil judging schools. She is currently serving as second vice president of the American Daffodil Society.

Mrs. Link is an accredited ADS show judge and is growing approximately 1,000 daffodil varieties, both naturalized and in a display garden which is open to the public each year during the blooming season. She hybridizes daffodils and has registered several originations. She is most generous about sharing her surplus bulbs with her friends or other persons who admire something in her garden. She contributed a collection of jonquilla hybrids to the test garden at Stone Mountain in Georgia, which is in charge of Mr. Thompson.

Aside from being a very efficient person in handling her ADS work, she is known for her good sportsmanship as an exhibitor. Having won the Quinn Medal once, she has not competed for it again so that others may have an opportunity to try and win it.

In view of the foregoing the Executive Committee recommends that the Silver Medal be awarded to Mrs. Goethe Link, for outstanding service to the society.

Approved April 25, 1963

DR. ABILIO FERNANDES  
Nominee for the ADS Gold Medal

On October 19, 1906, Abilio Fernandes was born in the village of Macainhas, in the suburbs of the Portuguese city of Guarda. His childhood was spent in the country and by his 17th year he had completed his secondary or high school education.

With the encouragement of his parents he then entered the University of Coimba to obtain his degree in the natural sciences. During his university years he gave particular emphasis to botanical subjects and the classification of higher plants. At the end of the four years he passed his examinations with high rank and consequently was invited to occupy the position of Assistant in the Botanical Institute of Coimbra. Then it was that he began to specialize in cytology, the study of the cell.

In 1929 the work of several prominent cytologists convinced Dr. Fernandes that many problems in plant relationships could be solved by a comparative study of the cells of plants belonging to the same plant group. To follow up this idea he chose the genera *Aloe* and *Narcissus*.
The report on his study of those two plant groups constituted the thesis for his doctor's degree in 1931.

Thereafter Dr. Fernandes' cytological studies were directed mainly to the genus *Narcissus* and several of his papers on the cytological identity of various daffodil species have appeared in print. No doubt all of you have seen one or another of them and the familiar diagrams of the chromosomes within the nucleus of the cell.

From this work has come the lists of chromosome numbers of the daffodil species and some of the older varieties. These chromosome numbers have in turn told us why daffodil breeders have had little or no success when attempting certain species or varieties crosses. Their chromosome numbers have not been compatible, so seed has not resulted. With that knowledge available to them the hybridists have been saved much unprofitable work.

It is pertinent to our consideration of this nomination that the American Amaryllis Society saw fit to recognize Dr. Fernandes’ accomplishments by awarding him the William Herbert Medal in 1942. After that date he did not rest on his laurels and in 1946 *Herbertia* published still another of his papers on the same subject. Still more of his work will be found in Jefferson-Brown's book, *The Daffodil*, so well known to all of us.

In view of the foregoing the Executive Committee recommends that the Gold Medal be awarded to Dr. Abilio Fernandes of Portugal. His accomplishments are of a pertinent nature in the advancement of daffodils.

Approved April 25, 1963

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**EXPERIENCE REPORTED ON RADIATION OF SEED**

An ADS member from South Carolina has asked if anyone has tried treating seed with atomic radiation, so perhaps my experiments will be of interest to others also.

In 1960 the Atomic Energy Commission advised me they did not have facilities for treating seed and suggested Washington State University. One of the professors there said he could treat seed with X-rays but had no idea how much of a dose to use. Being told the seed was worthless except for this experiment, he treated it with 10,000 r of X-rays. This was too much, since the seed did not germinate the next year and were rotted when dug up.

**"Atomic" Seed Offered**

Early in 1961 a local seed store offered "Atomic Energized" vegetable and flower seed for sale. This seed was marketed by the Oak Ridge Tenn., Atom Industries. This outfit offered to irradiate seed free of charge but I considered their restrictions on the use of knowledge gained too binding and did not send any for treatment.

But an engineer at the Hanford (Wash.) Atomic works agreed to irradiate some seed so several lots were sent him for treatment at levels of 5,000 r, 2,500 r, and 1,250 r. This seed was returned quite late in the fall (1961) and although planted immediately did not germinate the next spring. However, when dug up it seemed to be sound so the seed box was saved in the hope that the seed would grow the next year.

Now, in February, 1963, some of the lots treated with 2,500 r and 1,250 r are coming up. What mutations, if any, will result remains to be seen.

**Finally Given Away**

Too much is not expected from this irradiated seed. The seed store eventually gave away their "Atomic Energized" seed, since it would not sell. I obtained and planted packets of straight neck summer squash, golden acre cabbage.