

The Daffodil Bulletin



Winter Issue

February, 1964

OUR TENTH ANNIVERSARY

By GEORGE S. LEE, JR., *ADS Historian*

Readers of the October, 1953 issue of *Popular Gardening* may remember having noted an article on page 18, between two columns of advertising, headed "Who Will Join a Daffodil Society?" The writer was Paul F. Frese, who said:

"Everywhere I go, I find evidence that home gardeners are making the daffodil their hobby flower. The sections in amateur flower shows devoted to daffodil classes have grown greatly in recent years. Many garden clubs now stage separate daffodil shows of their own. Conducting daffodil pilgrimages is a new trend in which local fanciers visit one another's gardens, make notes on new varieties, and often include commercial plantings in the day's outing.

"If you review the newer varieties which Mr. Quinn described in the September issue, you'll see how extensive a private collection of daffodils can be. Some amateurs are not satisfied to buy just the varieties available in this country but are importing novelties from abroad at high prices.

A Society Called For

"When a flower has so many admirers, usually a plant society is formed to bring these people together. The members of such a society then join together in promoting national and regional shows, publish bulletins and yearbooks filled with valuable information, establish test gardens, and make the services of experts available to the membership. There is not in this country now an American Daffodil Society.

"This magazine believes that there

should be such a society and is willing to help start one.

"Our interest is only in bringing daffodil fanciers together, to make it possible to get a society underway.

"Those of you having similar interests are invited to register approval of this plan. Any who wish to volunteer to serve in some official capacity may do so. If there's enough support, all who register will be invited to become charter members by an organization committee.

"If you're interested, send your name and address to this magazine, addressed to the Editor, at 141 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y."

More Than 400 Replies

Even the editor probably was surprised when over 400 persons accepted his invitation.

At that time organized activity with daffodils centered in the Maryland Daffodil Society, the Garden Club of Virginia, and the Washington Daffodil Society, which held an annual Daffodil Institute.

Mr. Frese turned to these groups to proceed with the detail of creating a national daffodil society. A committee was formed consisting of Mrs. J. Robert Walker, chairman of the daffodil test committee of the Garden Club of Virginia, Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton, president of the Maryland Daffodil Society, and Carey E. Quinn, president of the Washington Daffodil Society. It was agreed to invite all those who had expressed their interest in the new society to attend an organization meeting to be held April 9, 1954, the day following the Third Annual Daffodil Institute of the

Washington Daffodil Society of which Frederic P. Lee was moderator.

The meeting was held in the auditorium of Woodward & Lothrop's Chevy Chase store in Washington. It was called to order by Mr. Lee with about 60 persons from 21 states present. Mr. Frese and Harry I. Tuggle were elected temporary chairman and secretary respectively. A board of directors was nominated from the floor. There was discussion of the activities of the fledgling society, dues were set at \$3.00 and collected by Mrs. William A. Bridges from those present, the meeting adjourned, and a buffet lunch was served. Thus, ten years ago, the American Daffodil Society was born.

The organization of the Society was completed at a meeting of the directors at the Kenwood Country Club, Bethesda, Md., on Jan. 22, 1955. Dr. Freeman A. Weiss presented the report of the nominating committee, naming as principal officers: Carey E. Quinn, president; Willis H. Wheeler, secretary; and Mrs. William A. Bridges, treasurer.

SEEDLINGS IN SHOWS

Schedule writers, exhibitors (originators), and judges are reminded that seedlings "must be identified by a number designation for purposes of showing, registration, and naming." See the BULLETIN of Nov., 1960, for other rules relating to seedlings.

TENN. BUS FOR ASHEVILLE

The Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society has chartered a bus for the 1964 Convention in Asheville. Interested? Write Mrs. Henry Ambrose, president, 550 Harding Place, Nashville, Tenn.

A ROW of my daffodils has been overplanted with the hardy *Begonia evansiana*. After the daffodils lie down the begonia takes over. The site is such that the rays of the setting sun shine through the begonia leaves, making them look like flames, especially when they move with the breeze—a spectacular sight.

H. S. KING

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The virus disease problem in daffodils continues to be an ever present one. Therefore I continue my interest in the matter. During my visit to the Netherlands in the spring of 1962 I discussed the matter with Mr. D. H. M. van Slogteren, the son of Prof. Dr. E. van Slogteren, the winner of the ADS Gold Medal in 1959.

Young Mr. van Slogteren is a specialist in plant viruses, working at the Flower Bulb Research Laboratory at Lisse. During the course of our talk the statement was made that all stocks of King Alfred are probably infected with narcissus mosaic virus. Since I had that variety from two sources I offered to send bulbs for Mr. van Slogteren's testing and did so that summer. In spite of Mr. van Slogteren's severe illness the bulbs were tested and he reported in a letter which I quote in its entirety:

"During my stay in the hospital in the spring of this year the samples of daffodils you sent to us in 1962 have been examined and also tested serologically by my assistant, Miss Bunt.

"In both samples of King Alfred [names of foreign and domestic source omitted by WHW] no symptoms were seen except some mild streaks due to Narcissus Mosaic Virus which is found

THE DAFFODIL BULLETIN
Published Quarterly by
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., Editor
Shore Acres, Route 2, Box 35
Lorton, Virginia

Mrs. John C. Wister
Chairman of Publications
735 Harvard Avenue
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Willis H. Wheeler, President
3171 North Quincy Street
Arlington, Virginia

Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt, Treasurer
7426 Lynn Avenue
University City, St. Louis 30, Mo.

in most older varieties including King Alfred. In the serological test likewise the reaction on Narcissus Mosaic was positive and the reaction on 'grey virus' (yellow stripe) was negative.

"I regret that the Grand Monarque we received which was planted outdoors has died, probably due to the extreme cold weather we had.

"I am sorry to be so late in sending you these data. Dr. Kahn forwarded me your greetings in his last letter, thank you. After the operation I am feeling much better.

"Receive my best regards and best wishes. I hope you are well!"

To me the really significant thing in Mr. van Slogteren's letter has to do with the absence of the "grey virus," as the Dutch call it, or "yellow stripe" as we are more apt to say. The symptoms of narcissus mosaic virus, as he suggests, are frequently obscure and the disease is detected with certainty only by a serological test. While mosaic may possibly reduce plant vigor and increase to a certain extent, it is widespread, at least in the older varieties, and we can probably live with it.

Yellow stripe, on the other hand, causes strong yellow streaking and mottling of the young leaves as they push through the ground in the spring, and while parts of the leaf are yellow, the rest has a grayish rather than a green color. But even more important as a diagnostic symptom of this disease is a slight roughening of those gray-green areas; no other daffodil disease is known to cause that roughness. When such symptoms are later followed by color streaking or "breaking" in the flowers, there can be no question as to the presence of the disease, an infection that can not be cured.

* * *

In a recent letter Mr. Matthew Zandbergen of the firm of G. Zandbergen-Terwegen, wrote in part as follows:

"You have read in the *RHS Yearbook* that in 1964, my last presidential year,

BY-LAW CHANGE PROPOSED

At the April, 1964, meeting of the Society the members will be asked to approve the addition to Article III, Section 1, of the By-Laws a new sub-section (g) to read, "The editor of any periodical published by the Society."

Article III, Section 1, lists the number and selection of members of the Board of Directors.

our Daffodil Society commemorates its golden jubilee.

"To mark the occasion the Society participates with a jubilee exhibit at the Vienna Show, an international competition at Haarlem connected with a display at the Keukenhof, and also a jubilee float riding in the floral parade on April 25th."

With this advance information I am sure ADS members intending to be in Europe in the coming spring will want to plan to take in these events. If any of you have doubts concerning the remarkable beauty of these Netherlands exhibits, I suggest you consult Margaret and Walter Thompson, two of our life members down Birmingham way.

* * *

As I write this at the end of 1963 the terraced daffodil beds of our garden lie under a blanket of snow that came up to us from Arkansas on December 23. While it wasn't a 15-inch fall, it was exactly half of that here and will hold moisture in the ground until spring comes.

* * *

Our members and the cooperating organizations in the Asheville, N. C., region are busy with their plans for our Ninth Annual Meeting April 2, 3, and 4, and I trust all you who can do so will plan to be there. I am sure you will find Asheville and its environs a most interesting place for our spring meeting. Our thanks go to those there who are so hard at work in preparation for our visit.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

ASHEVILLE'S WAITING FOR YOU AND YOUR FLOWERS

Time is flying past and April 2-4 will soon be here, bringing the long anticipated Annual Meeting of the American Daffodil Society. We are certainly looking forward to greeting you all in Asheville and know that, for us at least, this will be the highlight of our gardening careers.

We fondly believe the weather is cooperating! Asheville is usually visited by two heavy snowstorms each year. They may come at any time, for our weather can be capricious. (Several years ago our daffodil show was cancelled due to a blizzard in April. Last year on that date the thermometer registered 85°.) The ground is white now, with our second heavy snowfall, so we hope it augurs well, and that there will be a myriad of daffodils to greet you.

Entries Encouraged

Because of the exciting awards offered in this show, the Carey Quinn Silver Medal, the Roberta C. Watrous Medal for Miniatures, the American Horticultural Society's Silver Medal and the Olive W. Lee Memorial Bowl, we hope there will be many entries from outside this area. The show committee is saving plenty of space for you. When the registration cards are sent out you will be asked to indicate whether you expect to enter blooms and in what classes. There will be rooms available at the Battery Park for those who wish to come early to enter their flowers Wednesday night, or Thursday morning. The ballroom of the Battery Park is air conditioned.

Mrs. Heer has announced the instructors for Judging School I. They will be Mrs. Walter Thompson, from Alabama, and Mrs. Jessie Cox of Arkansas. They are both highly qualified and interesting speakers and have worked together before, so this promises to be an exceptionally fine school.

Discussions Planned

We are planning discussion groups for mornings, trips for afternoons, and we hope that we have allowed plenty of

time for friends to just get together and exchange views.

We all feel one of the most interesting features of the meeting will be the visit to the Bulb Show in Brevard. Mrs. Murphy's work with the country women in this area has brought astonishing results, and a visit to her lovely garden and to the show will be both interesting and stimulating.

On the social side the Friday night dinner will be held at the Biltmore Forest Country Club and the Saturday luncheon at the Country Club of Asheville. We are delighted to have the opportunity of taking you to these two pleasant and attractive places. However, due to limited space, attendance at these two functions will be restricted to those registering for the entire meeting.

A letter will go out in February elaborating on plans and detailing all the arrangements. Meanwhile, happy growing weather and Asheville is delighted that you will be with us in April.

—MRS. JOHN B. VEACH

PROTECTING THE BLOOM AFTER CROSSING

I have found a way to protect the bloom and resulting pod so that no seed is lost, in addition to preventing insect pollination.

After spraying old nylon stockings with Sevin (which remains effective seven or eight days) I cut the stockings into sections of the right size, tie a square into a little pouch that covers the bloom (use soft yarn) and fasten to a stake. On the miniatures I make little supports from old coat hangers, cover them with a nylon stocking "tent" fastened to the ground with florist hairpins.

Yes—it looks peculiar to say the least, but it works.

JANE BIRCHFIELD, *Ashburn, Va.*

NEXT BULLETIN DEADLINE

APRIL 18, 1964

DAFFODIL SHOW DATES FOR 1964

February 15-16—Santa Barbara Show in the Museum at the Mission; information: Mrs. Henry Eames, Jr., 1240 Hobart, Chico, Calif.

March 14-15—California State at Descanso Gardens, La Canada; information: Mrs. Henry Eames, Jr., 1240 Hobart, Chico, Calif.

March 14-15—Southwest Regional in the Exhibition Building, Fair Park, Dallas; information: Mrs. James K. Kerr, 3920 Cobblestone, Dallas 24, Texas.

March 21-22—ADS Arkansas State by the Camden Council of Garden Clubs; information: Mrs. Volta Anders, 1628 Maul Rd., N.W., Camden, Ark. 71701.

March 24-25—ADS Mississippi State by the Batesville Garden Club; information: Mrs. Calvin E. Flint, Jr., 202 West St., Batesville.

March 25-26—ADS Tennessee State by the Memphis Garden Club at Goldsmith Civic Garden Center in Audubon Park; information: Mrs. Richard D. Harwood, 5910 Fairwood Lane, Memphis 17.

April 7—Lookout Mountain Garden Club; information: Mrs. Will Harris, 5 Chickamauga Trail, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.

April 8-9—ADS Arkansas State by the Siloam Springs Garden Club in the Community Building at Siloam Springs; information: Mrs. Ralph Henry, 616 S. College, Siloam Springs, Ark.

April 8-9—Maryland Daffodil Society Forty-second Show in the Baltimore Museum of Art.

April 9—ADS Kentucky State by the Kentucky Daffodil Society, at the First Baptist Church; information: Mrs. O. W. Thompson, 1767 Nashville Rd., Bowling Green, Ky.

April 11—Choteau (Okla.) Show at the Public Service Building; information: Mrs. John Daly, Choteau, Okla.

April 11-12—ADS Sixth Middle Tennessee Society State Show at Cheekwood, Nashville; information: Mrs. Fred Allen, 899 Van Leer Dr., Nashville.

April 11-12—Washington Daffodil So-

cietiy Fifteenth Show at Woodward and Lothrop, Seven Corners, Falls Church, Va.; information: Mrs. William O. Ticknor, 206 E. Greenway Blvd., Falls Church.

April 14-15—Garden Club of Virginia Thirtieth Show at the Country Club of Fairfax; information: Mrs. Gail Landon, Jr., P.O. Box 308, Fairfax, Va.

April 17—Berwyn Garden Club of Pennsylvania at the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Berwyn Ave.; information: Mrs. Raymond Burns, 565 Conestoga Rd., Berwyn.

April 21-22—Chambersburg Garden Club at the Recreation Center, South Third St., Chambersburg, Pa.; information: Mrs. William T. Nelson, 150 Norland Ave., Chambersburg.

April 21-22—Norristown Garden Club at the Central Presbyterian Church, Stanbridge and Airy Sts., Norristown, Pa.; information: Mrs. LeRoy Carn, 1717 Pine St., Norristown.

April 24-25—Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and ADS Northeast Regional Show at the Commercial Museum, 34th St. and Convention Ave., Philadelphia; information: from the Society, 389 Suburban Station Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

April 28-29—Sixth Annual Suffolk Show, at the Presbyterian Church, Smithtown, Long Island; information: Mrs. Clarence Sample, St. James, L. I., N. Y.

May 1-2—Connecticut Ninth Annual at the Greenwich Garden Center, Greenwich; information: Mrs. Joseph D. Nelson, Jr., Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.

LIGHTING DAFFODILS

It takes very little light to make daffodils gleam in a night garden. Small, clear bulbs are available in strings with shades on rods which are very effective for a border. Try outdoor Christmas tree strings (white bulbs) and painted frozen juice cans for shades. The effect is better if the light source is below the flowers rather than above.

—CARLTON B. LEES

DAFFODILS—LOST AND FOUND

Several months ago Mrs. Howard Bloomer, knowing I was interested in back-crossing, offered me the opportunity to work one of her seedlings both ways, with both of its parents. That is, she supplied me with bulbs of the seedling and of White Wedgewood, and I was to furnish the other parent, Niphetos.

While my own stock of Niphetos bulbs had been given away, by mistake, I did not foresee any difficulty in obtaining others. Well, in the words of a whodunnit heroine, "little did I know."

Niphetos could not be located on any commercial list in this country, the British Isles, Holland, or Down Under. Several friends nearby knew they had Niphetos growing in their gardens . . . but none of them knew just *where*. A couple of growers generously offered to let me "use" their flowers during the blooming season. (I could only look on this solution as a last resort. During daffodil breeding season I have enough trouble getting back and forth, across my garden, without trying to cross-pollinate blooms in a thirty-mile radius.)

Appeal Published

Since Niphetos seemed to be more or less "lost," Mrs. B. thought we might just locate a bulb or two through the ADS BULLETIN.

Shortly after the November BULLETIN went out the responses began to come back from all directions—California to Connecticut, Ohio to Georgia, Missouri, Washington, Kansas, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. A letter from Mr. Dunlop in Northern Ireland said that while he no longer listed Niphetos he could supply some bulbs. While Niphetos had seemed to be hiding it certainly could not be said to be lost.

In fact, so many replies came in I began to feel like the old woman in the fairy tale who started grinding salt and ended up with a great deal more than she had bargained for!

That Niphetos is indeed a good thing was made evident by this response, for

it seems to be growing and thriving in every part of the country.

Planted in Snow

Grateful as I am for the generous response, I feel that I can now say I am well supplied with Niphetos. In addition to two small lots of bulbs that came in Myron Bigger sent a box with about 50 big, double-nose bulbs.

As soon as the bulbs arrived I went out in the falling snow and devised a method of getting them in the ground (it was unorthodox, but I trust satisfactory) and as I planted them I thought how singularly apt the name Niphetos was (in a way P. D. Williams could not have foreseen).

The name Niphetos comes from the Greek, and it means "shower of snow!"

—JANE BIRCHFIELD

THANKS FROM DR. FERNANDES

President Willis H. Wheeler has received a letter of thanks to the Society from Dr. Abilio Fernandes of the University of Coimbra in Portugal, who was awarded the Society's Gold Medal at the 1963 Convention for research which has helped greatly in the problems of cross-breeding of daffodils.

Written toward the end of August, Dr. Fernandes' letter follows:

"I acknowledge with many thanks your kind letter of the 18th this month which, as you may suppose, brought me a great pleasure. I am extremely grateful to all American Daffodil Society members for the honour they distinguished me, awarding me unanimously the Society's Gold Medal for my work on Daffodils. I beg you to accept my best thanks and to convey to the members the expression of my gratitude.

"Accepting the Medal of your Society, I promise to continue my research on the genus *Narcissus* and to engage one of my students to work on the same matters.

"Thanking again and with my best personal regards, I remain . . . "

APRIL 2, 3 and 4—Don't miss it! Miss what? The convention in Asheville!

THE NAMES OF OUR DAFFODILS

Suppose you had to pick out new names for new varieties of flowers each year. How would you proceed? What sort of names would you use? You would probably find choice difficult, for not only must the names be not already in use for the same kind of flower, but you would like the ones you chose to be suitable.

What have other breeders—and of course we mean daffodil breeders—used for names? Place names are easy hints to the names of breeders. The Brodie used Scottish names, of course, such as Elgin, Moray, Cromarty and Loch Fyne. He also used place names from the Near East where he served during the first World War, such as Hebron, Varna, Pera and Stamboul.

As for The Brodie himself, he was The Brodie of Brodie, and lived at Brodie Castle. Use of *the* in front of a name in Scotland indicates a highland chief or chieftain. Several flowers raised by The Brodie were introduced by Calvert, a Cornishman, and bear the Cornish place name Coverack.

Local Cornish Names

Many Cornishmen used local place names. Names starting with Tre, Pen and Pol are apt to belong to varieties named by a Williams, or by Alec Gray or Favell. As for the names of saints, almost half of them were chosen by Cornishmen. St. Keverne, St. Ives, St. Agnes—those are Cornish place names, no doubt connected with old churches. Let us be thankful that A. M. Wilson, who lived in Wales, did not use any of the difficult Welsh names, but chose names like Content and Jalna.

We all know how many Irish place names are attached to the daffodils of Dunlop, Richardson and Guy Wilson. The prefix Bally indicates a small village, a slieve is a mountain, a lough a lake, and pronounced *lock*. The name Ballyferis came to a daffodil by way of a race horse, for Richardson was fond

of naming flowers after horses. Others are Mahmoud, Alycidon and Tudor Minstrel. (I saw Tudor Minstrel this summer at a famous Kentucky stud farm, and a handsome fellow he is).

Names of lighthouses were used by Richardson for his famous red cups. Tuskar Light and Fastnet are two, and I assume that Rockall, that lonely rocky isle a third of the way from Ireland to Iceland, famous for its sea birds, is crowned by a light.

Names Based on Color

Other names, too, tell what a flower looks like. Everest, Nilkanta, Mount Hood and Kanchenjunga have to be all white, and we expect Paricutin, Krakatoa and Cotopaxi to be fiery. New Moon is aptly named, with its delicate circlet of color.

The gentle Rev. George Engleheart used Biblical names (Gaza, Beersheba) which seems logical, but why did he name a yellow trumpet Agnostic? He used some names of poets for varieties of poets—Horace, Dante, Rupert Brooke and Caedmon—so natural a choice it is surprising he did not use more.

Alec Gray's Cobweb, Mustard Seed and Peaseblossom are for fairies in "*A Midsummer Night's Dream*", but the fourth fairy, Moth, seems to have been neglected. Another of Gray's lovely daffodils, Sidhe, should be pronounced *Shee*, and is sometimes written that way. A shee is a fairy tribe, and the Irish word for fairy is sheehogue (sidheog). A ban-shee is a woman fairy.

And Names of People

What about some people whose names have been attached to daffodils? Rustom Pasha was a Turkish ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but to me notable because of his interest in conserving a fine grove of cedars in Lebanon. He had it fenced to keep out voracious goats. The famous Lily Langtry has given two names to daffodils—Mrs. Langtry, and Lady de Bathe. Moira

O'Neill—the Irish poetess, Daisy Schaffer—a famous Dutch lawyer, and Sacajawea—the young Indian woman who carried her baby with her as she served as interpreter for the Lewis and Clark expedition during 20 long months, are three others who, with the famous beauty, make a varied quartet. Other women, the wives of Dutch growers and bulb dealers in this country, see only shadows of firm names, though members of the firms living today probably think of them as grandmothers. Mrs. Ernest H. Krelage, Mme. van Waveren, Mrs. Chester J. Hunt and many others gave names to daffodils. Whiteley Gem came by its name in a queer way. It is named for a London department store.

American Place Names

E. C. Powell, one of the first American daffodil breeders, chose Indian names. Oconee, Nakota and Cheyenne are among them. Grant Mitsch has chosen many names typical of the Pacific Northwest, of course, including Clackamas, Chinook, Bonneville and Klamath.

But perhaps the pleasantest names of all are those with poetry and imagination about them. As I look down the slope below our house this colorful October day, I see at the edge of a woodland path hundreds of white and purple cups of colchicums. Five months from now I shall be watching for the swaying flowers of March Breeze. In front of the house, graceful Dove Wings will be sending up its buds, and Fleetwing showing green near today's spears of autumn crocuses. Aircastle, Allurement, Moonmist—what names to dream of the winter through! Daydream, Lunar Rainbow, Gay Mood—(that Grant Mitsch has a way with names, hasn't he?)

Early Riser and Promptitude will help to ring the curtain up on the daffodil season. Lamplight, Lights Out and Addio will ring it down.

And let me raise this last thought. How do you suppose Mr. Radcliff was feeling the day he decided to name a daffodil Aspirin?

GERTRUDE J. WISTER

AN EXPERIENCE IN SWITZERLAND

Although *Narcissus poeticus* grows wild many places in Switzerland, there are two spots particularly famous for their narcissus fields—Les Avants and Les Pleiades. Both are in the mountains rising north from Lake Geneva near Vevey and Montreux. In 1951 my husband and I visited Les Avants on May 11, and were disappointed to see only shoots and very tight buds. The season was late, we were told. Somewhere in the neighborhood the plants were more advanced, but we did not see them. Instead we bought a box of buds which we took with us to Venice, where they opened and perfumed our hotel room for several days.

This year we were to be in Switzerland a few days late in May, and knowing it had been a hard winter I thought we might be able to catch the wild poeticus in bloom this time. In Geneva May 24 I saw a vase of them in a shop. Inquiring at the Tourist Bureau I was told that they were in bloom at both Les Avants and Les Pleiades.

Found Them This Time

Sunday morning, May 28, then, we took a train to Vevey, and changed there to a small cog railway headed for Les Pleiades. Before long we saw them—small fields here and there on both sides of the train, white with bloom. When we reached the top, however, we found only tight buds and a few postcards. Fortunately the trains ran frequently, so on the way down we got off at a place where the bloom was at its height, and had about an hour to spend before the next train. The fields here were fenced, but the daffodils extended under the fences and onto the roadbanks, so I felt I could pick a handful with a free conscience. There was a road and a path, and several houses were near. From time to time groups of young people came down the path from somewhere higher, their arms full of blooms and buds.

Apparently this was the day for every-

one to go into the mountains to pick narcissus. On our way back to Geneva we had a wait between trains at Vevey, and as we sat on the station platform we saw people piling off trains from the mountains with hands, arms, baskets, and shopping bags full of wild poeticus blooms and buds. Even the small children clutched their share. I wondered how many were destined for sale, and what would become of the rest. And I was thankful that even such wholesale picking did not threaten extinction of the species, safe because the bulbs were not disturbed.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

JUDGING SCHOOLS FOR 1964

School I

March 26, by the Memphis Garden Club; information: Mrs. W. L. Bankston, Jr., 5600 Shady Grove Rd., Memphis 17, Tenn. The fee will be \$5, lunch additional.

April 5—Asheville, N. C., following the ADS Convention; information: Mrs. Clarence Heer, P.O. Box 627, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514. The fee will be \$5 including lunch.

School II

March 13—By the Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Garden Center, Fair Park; information: Mrs. Julius Stanglin, 11072 Mandalay Dr., Dallas, Texas 75228.

School III

March 17—In Conway, Ark., at the State Teachers College; information: Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., 607 Davis St., Conway. All students who register in advance will receive outlines of the lectures. The fee will be \$5, lunch additional.

April 20—In Swarthmore, Pa., at Friends Meeting House on the College Campus; information: Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Rd., Springfield, Pa. The fee will be \$5 including lunch.

HAS YOUR local daffodil group tried a bulb exchange? It can form an interesting basis for comparison of culture.

BULBS AND OLD REFRIGERATORS

With the use of an old refrigerator I have encouraged daffodils and minor bulbs to bloom as early as October and as late as June. Most of this is frankly experimental, at the amateur level. This report is strictly personal and not meant to be authoritative.

When I dig my bulbs I dip, dry and store them in the usual way. Then in about two weeks I start potting some of them and storing them in the refrigerator at 40 to 50 degrees. Every two weeks I pot a few more pots, right up until the end of the year. When the roots begin to show through the bottom of the drainage hole I remove the pot from the refrigerator and gradually increase the heat and light conditions to stretch the stalk; and carry on from there in the same manner you would do if you had brought them in from a pit. It is very necessary that there be plenty of root growth before they are taken out of the refrigerator.

A Simple Method

Using this method is very simple since it does not require digging a pit, nor is it the physical task to check on the pots as it is when they are buried in cold hard ground. The pots are also kept clean and free of mice or slugs. It is necessary to see that they do not dry out, and that the temperature is kept constant.

Over the years I have found that certain varieties and divisions force more easily than others. The further away from the natural blooming time a bulb is started has a definite relationship to the length of time it takes to make adequate root growth. One way of cutting this down is to put some bulbs in open boxes (berry boxes) in the refrigerator, and you will find they will start root growth; these can then be potted from time to time. This cuts down on the space needed for a lot of pots, as they seem to progress with rapidity once they are planted and can very shortly be

taken out of the refrigerator and you can continue with the regular forcing program. If you do not use this pre-rooting method you will not have adequate root growth for at least six weeks (in the case of some of the cyclamineus) to ten weeks (some of the tazetta).

Use Some Fertilizer

I like to put a little fertilizer in with my potting soil to help the bulb make a good flower the following year. With fertilizer in the soil I do not have to be in a rush to get the bulbs out of the pot and into the ground to die down. When the blooming period is over I return the pot to the cool plant room and keep it well watered until it has died down, then when the proper time comes I can plant these bulbs out. Purely as an experiment I tried keeping the bulbs coming again without removing them from the pots through three growing seasons. By the third year the bloom was very small and puny with little substance, but it was still a daffodil! There is no reason to recommend that you do this.

The tiny iris were 100 percent perfect with this refrigerator plan—but did not last long enough in the warm house to warrant the time and space; the puschkinia took so very long to come full cycle that they were almost blooming outdoors when mine finally made it, therefore I shall start them earlier another year; the species crocus were very satisfactory, as were the grape hyacinths.

Carlton and Mt. Hood are so completely satisfactory that I am sometimes tempted not to even try other varieties—these should be enough for anybody during the winter, but then I always succumb and try some others. Right now I am waiting to see how Angeline and Sir Watkin are going to perform. Geranium is very good, but so slow. Fortune is excellent. I am trying doubles this year for the first time. I suppose Thalia is best of all—I just can't be without that.

—NANCY SHAUB TIMMS

DAFFODIL JUST A FLOWER WHEN WRONGLY NAMED

What's in a name? A very great deal, answers the Daffodil Family.

By name are we listed in the Royal Horticultural Society's *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*; by name we compete in flower shows and by name are we introduced, sold and individually loved throughout the world.

Not only are names important to us, we are also class or division conscious; this is made necessary because of the great size of our family, more than 12,000 strong, and without which utter confusion would result in propagation and sales.

Buyers of bulbs are urged to patronize reputable dealers, and it is therefore a great disservice to us and to the public when an established and otherwise reliable dealer offers even one bulb by a name other than its own.

The recent example is a sales flyer in color that lists "Mrs. R. O. Pinkhouse." As no such name appears in the *Classified List*, it is presumed from the description given that it is none other than Mrs. R. O. Backhouse under a "prettier" name.

This change is cause of resentment to those of us who know that Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, the first pink daffodil, was so named by its creator to honor his recently deceased wife, who worked in conjunction with him for 33 of the 52 years he spent in growing and developing daffodils.

Another reason for perpetuating the name Backhouse is that it belonged also to an earlier hybridizer, William Backhouse, who gave us among many fine daffodils, the Emperor, which has proved to be a good subject for naturalizing.

In this same flyer there are (according to present standards) four instances of incorrect division listing: Duke of Windsor, Cheerfulness, Yellow Cheerfulness and Geranium.

We caution buyers to check for accuracy and buy only from dealers who follow correct terminology. We plead with dealers to consider accuracy of

name and division most important in catalogue listings. Only then can exhibitors avoid disappointment at flower shows; only then can a dealer maintain his reputation as reliable.

LOUISE K. LORRAINE

CAN'T JUDGE OWN FLOWERS

At the Board of Directors meeting in October, 1963, it was decided that the rule previously adopted that no one may both exhibit and judge in the same show be repealed and the following rule substituted therefor:

"No judge, accredited or student, may judge his own entries at any show approved by the American Daffodil Society."

At this same time, Mrs. Roennfeldt announced she has purchase orders for those who anticipate spending Society funds. They are in triplicate. One copy is for the treasurer, one to the vendor, and one for self.

SHOW REPORTS INVITED

Do you want a report of your show in the next issue of the BULLETIN? If so, send this report to the Editor by April 18. The report should be a readable story of 125 to a maximum of 150 words, giving the time and place of the show, the number of horticultural entries, the names of the flowers winning the outstanding ADS awards, and the names of the exhibitors who won the awards. A story with continuity makes more interesting reading than a list of winners. Stories should be typed, double-spaced, please.

WHICH BULBS BLOOMED?

Did you daffodil hybridizers ever dig a group of seedlings and then wish you could separate those bulbs that had bloomed? With a sharp knife, cut off a little of the neck of the bulb. Any blossom stems can be seen easily, being round or oval in shape, while the leaf bases will be crescent shaped. Bulbs that do not show the blossom stem have not bloomed.

—GEORGE E. MORRILL, *Oregon City, Ore.*

YOU—YOUR FLOWERS—THE SHOW

The time for flower shows is with us. Are you planning to enter a show? Here are a few do's and don'ts:

1. Get a schedule of the show in advance and read *carefully* the rules for exhibitors.

2. Make up your mind what classes you're going to enter.

3. *No later* than the day before the show cut your blooms and label as you cut. If necessary you may cut early and refrigerate at 38-40 degrees to hold blooms for about a week. You may also force blooms by cutting after the sheath has cracked and placing them near electric light.

4. Condition your flowers. Put them in warm water of about 80 degrees for a couple hours, and then in cold water to hold them. Keep them in a draft free place.

5. Before packing to go to the show, groom your blooms. Clean them of the least speck of dirt both front and back. Be careful not to damage the sheath, and never deliberately remove it.

6. Pack blooms carefully—it is so easy to nick a perianth. Read the schedule again. Is foliage required?

7. Take your tools—a sharp penknife, scissors, a pencil, and material to wedge the flower in the container (cotton or spagnum moss or whatever this show requires) and aspirin (for yourself, not the flowers).

8. Arrived at the show, find adequate working space and get your flowers in water quickly.

9. Now—take your time. Place your blooms carefully in their containers and wedge firmly. Prepare them to look the judges in the eye. Talk to them. Other people may think you're crazy, but it helps.

10. Place each exhibit in its proper class. Tell your beauties you will be back after the judges leave. When you go back, remember each was judged against perfection for the division in which it was entered, and not merely against the other flowers in its class.

I hope you win a ribbon! —K.L.B.

DR & MRS GOETHE LINK
BOX 84
BROOKLYN IND

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID
St. Louis, Mo.
Permit No. 1647

ADDITIONS TO LIST OF JUDGES

A supplementary listing of accredited and student judges is printed below. Included are correct listings on three names previously published.

Accredited Judges

Mrs. John M. Butler, 7820 Normandy Lane, Dayton 59, Ohio.

Mrs. Paul M. Curran, 910 Bridge Road, Fairfax, Va.

Mrs. Henry Griffith, 835 Battlefield Dr., Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. S. H. Keaton, 2427 Elgin Ave., Muskogee, Okla.

Mrs. Joseph Townsend, Jr., Baltimore Pike, Wawa, Pa.

Mrs. Doyle Milner, 533 California Ave., S.W., Camden, Ark.

Mrs. O. L. Atkinson, Rt. 1, Long Island Dr., Hot Springs, Ark.

Mrs. Michael A. Gallucci, 9813 Bogardus Ave., Whittier, Calif.

Mrs. John A. Cotton, 101 Sycamore Rd., Linthicum, Md.

Student Judges

Mrs. R. S. Barton, 616 Walton Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

University City, St. Louis 30, Mo.

7426 Lynn Ave.

American Daffodil Society, Inc.



Mrs. Frank Hay, Dallas, Ga.

Mrs. Conrad G. Hurlimann, Hillside Road, Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Helen Hiatt, 5538 Goss Canyon, La Crescenta, Calif.

Mrs. Willard W. Irwin, Box 717, Moulton, Ala.

Mrs. James Kerr, 3920 Cobblestone, Dallas, Texas 75229.

Mrs. M. Lippincott, 8775 Given Road, Cincinnati 43, Ohio.

Mrs. R. V. Mattingly, 3701 Cumberland St., N.W., Washington 16, D. C.

Mrs. Robert Taylor, III, 161 Blackland Rd., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Virginia Wolff, 342 W. Owen St., Scottsburg, Ind.

Mrs. Herbert Wiggs, 142 Classen, Dallas, Texas 75218.

Mrs. John Sands, "Windswept," Randallstown, Md.

Corrections

Mrs. Edward J. Storey, "The Hedges," Alfred Road, Great Barrington, Mass.

Mrs. John Porter Ownby, 6625 Azalea, Dallas, Texas 75230.

Mrs. Harry Seeligson, 4417 Belfort Place, Dallas, Texas 75205.