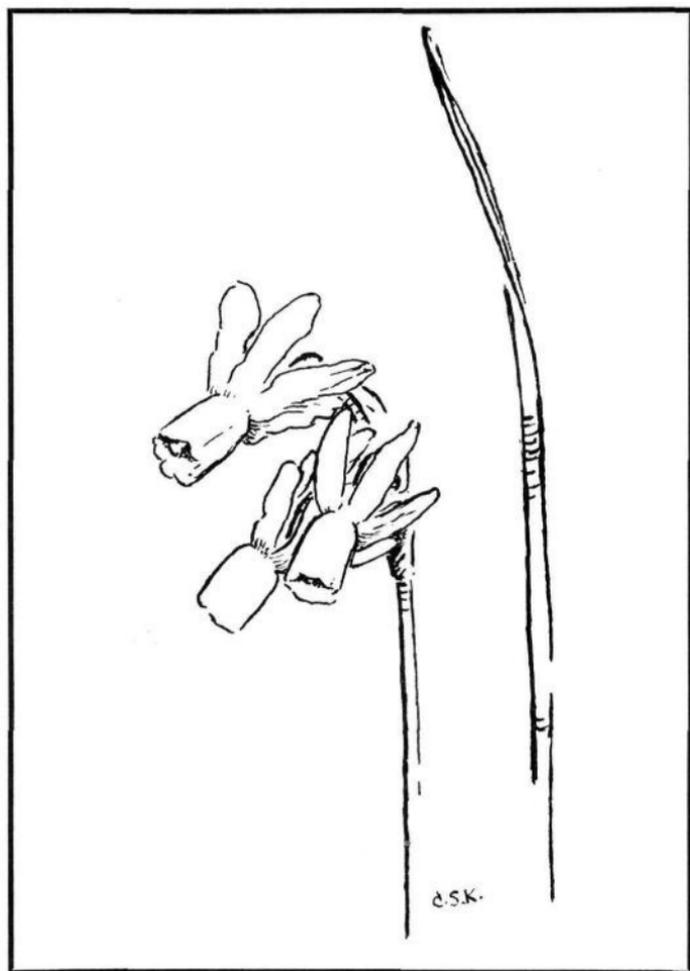


The

DAFFODIL

J
O
U
R
N
A
L



Quarterly Publication of the
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

Vol. IV, No. 3

March, 1968

The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume IV

Number 3

MARCH, 1968

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

WILLIAM G. PANNILL, *President*

P. O. Box 31, Martinsville, Va. 24112

DR. TOM D. THROCKMORTON, *First Vice President*

1407 Woodland Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50309

MRS. JOHN CAPEN, *Second Vice President*

Kingsland Rd., Rt. 3, Box 215, Boonton, N. J. 07005

MRS. E. E. LAWLER, JR., *Secretary*

Box 327, Alexandria, Va. 22313

MRS. GROVER F. ROENNFELDT, *Treasurer*

1120 Craig Road, Creve Coeur, Mo. 63141

For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees reference should be made to the American Daffodil Society JOURNAL for June, 1967.

Executive Director — GEORGE S. LEE, Jr.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by the American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840. Second class postage paid at New Canaan, Conn. Subscription price (including membership) is \$5.00 per year, \$12.50 for three years. Single copies of current or back numbers are \$1.00 to members, \$1.50 to non-members.

Editor

MRS. HOWARD B. BLOOMER, JR.

11111 Gunston Road
Lorton, Va. 22079

Chairman of Publications

WILLIS H. WHEELER

3171 North Quincy St.
Arlington, Va. 22207

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE APRIL 15, 1968

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.

Family Annual \$7.50 per year for husband and wife,
or \$18.75 for three years, with one copy of the JOURNAL.

Individual Sustaining Member \$7.50 per year.

Individual Contributing Member \$10 or more per year.

Commercial Memberships are three times the foregoing amounts.

OUR COVER THIS ISSUE SHOWS

Flyaway, a miniature 6a, which was originated by Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D. C. and registered in 1964. The parents were *N. cyclamineus* and *N. jonquilla*. The drawing is by Clara Stewart Keith.

GO TO OREGON IN DAFFODIL TIME— IT ISN'T FAR FROM HEAVEN

By HARRY I. TUGGLE, JR., *Martinsville, Va.*

Late April of 1967 afforded me an excellent opportunity to "preview" the territory of our '68 Convention in Portland, Oregon. A prolonged spell of cold weather had held much bloom in check, as well as bringing on later items slowly, so the week following the Philadelphia convention was spent reveling in the glory of Oregon daffodils. From Chicago the 5-6 mile high jet flight traversed some bleak looking territory over which neither snow nor winter had lifted. But as the pathway traced the majestic Columbia River Gorge, green—green in myriad variation—became the prevailing color. By the time one lands at Portland, it is already apparent that this verdant country is obliged to be a gardener's Elysium.

I knew from reliable reports — as well as tall tales from Bill Pannill and Bill Roese — that Murray and Stella Evans lived in mountainous country some 20 miles or so east of Portland, but I was not prepared for the scenic ride *up* into the mountain, where they live in a cleared-from-the-woodland type of alpine meadow, right *on* the mountainside! My first view of Oregon daffs was here, where 60 inches of rainfall from September to May supports growth to an extent that bulbs missed in digging — and left lying on top of soil throughout the winter — were growing lustily and blooming on 16-inch stems. But to top it all, there was old Mary Copeland giving good bloom planted with a scant handful of soil in the crotch of a lichen-incrusted Bing cherry tree! All the daffodils here — novelties, commercial stocks and seedlings — are grown in wide rows for cultivation by tractor. I had grown a number of yam-sized bulbs from Murray, so I was prepared for the size, substance and height of the bloom, but from first view to departure I remained spellbound, and envious, of the color! Form and other characteristics remained reconcilable to what I was accustomed to in Virginia, but on many varieties color was so superior it required becoming reacquainted with many old familiars. Murray Evans is probably most interested in doubles, pinks, and whiter "whites." He gives any white perianth the acid test by comparing it with a bloom of Dallas, and in Mr. Clean fashion inquires "now is it 'white'?" Darkness of the first day found us still tramping up and down the long rows of seedlings, but of the daffodil varieties and selections here, more later.

As Grant and Amy Mitsch's home and plantings are located at much lower elevation south of Portland in the Willamette valley, and thus have an earlier season, we hastened to Daffodil Haven. Murray, who remains a woodsman first, and daffodil grower second, is averse to

superhighways (and other features of a megalopolis and its environs!), so the trip to Canby entailed picturesque if circuitous trails down the mountain and valleys. Much of the earlier bloom at Mitsch's was gone, but the prolonged cool spell resulted in a quite breathtaking panorama—everything from reverse bicolors and some red cup 2a's still in fair form, to the late poets and Cushendall offspring in bloom!

The Mitsch home and office is located on the road with a small lawn area in between which boasted a circular clump of some 100-plus blooms of Daydream that was startling in its luminous greeny sulfur impact. Behind the buildings is a small grove of towering native firs which serves as a splendid backdrop for the fields of daffodils. Under the shelter of the firs are plantings of a number of narcissus species growing in happy abandon, not to mention a fine collection of trilliums.

From all points around the fir knoll are daffodils in infinite variety and contrast. Grant, while perhaps best noted for his reverse bicolors and pinks, *has* done extensive work with those two types, and has them at every season, but there is scarcely a subdivision (only tazetta hybrids come to mind) that is not represented in the hundreds of lined out selections and the long rows of seedling progenies. In fact, one of the most outstanding and beautiful breakthroughs of this century (7b Quick Step x *N. triandrus albus*) has no proper niche in the RHS classification!

During the season the Mitsch's maintain a fresh display of labeled, cut blooms of most of the varieties they catalog, plus numbered seedlings on tiered staging in their garage. Here was an impressive array of the "Oregon color," and a fine display of many noteworthy selections from the Green Island x Chinese White cross. Outstanding new flowers from this group were Old Satin — a smooth 2a borderline to 3a that transmutes more evenly than Aircastle (it reverses in Virginia); Irish Coffee — opening 3b it goes to a uniform clear Binkie-toned yellow except for a penciled rim of orange or gold on the cup edge (this also goes to 3d in warmer climes); Crystal River — perhaps the largest pure white 3c from this cross, a handsome white, with flat cup; and smaller Lovable — an aptly named 3c that is the most distinctive in form of the lot. It has a true cup-shaped cup and is charming in every way. (A good 50 foot row of it in the field did not contain a bloom that could be faulted.)

Two tall-stemmed pinks had just been named: Holiday Fashion — a large flower with broad sparkling white overlapping perianth with a slight reflex, and a ruffled saucer shaped cup that to the purist might seem too large, but I was bowled over by its color — a pure luminous deep pink with green eye. It demands attention and is one of very few new introductions that has impressed me so much that I *had* to

order more than one bulb. Its sister, Cloudcap, is also large and telling — the same type perianth and a bowl-shaped cream crown with a luscious band of salmon pink. Both of these rather spectacular selections resulted from repeating in quantity the cross that produced Rose Ribbon.

Next, one was struck by a flower with a color combination that may not sound appealing, but in actuality was quite beautiful — No. AS 11/3 (from Leonaine OP) had a clear light lemony-tinted perianth, with a nicely balanced crown of apricot pink! And there was No. W 18/2 — a beautiful 1*b* with nice white perianth and a trumpet of lilac pink (from a Melody Lane sib x Rose Caprice).

After viewing all these delectables under cover, the persistent, light Oregon drizzle could contain me in the garage no longer, and the balance of the first of three different days at Daffodil Haven was spent going up and down the field rows, virtually unaware of the weather.

Here may be as good a place as any to explain the Mitsch numbering system, which gives a relative idea of the newness of seedlings, and the size of the bulb stocks. The letters of the alphabet designate the year in which a cross was made (and the seed planted) — P = 1949, Q = 1950, Z = 1959, and then in 1960 comes A, B = 1961, C = 1962, D = 1963, et cetera. Grant has decided it is better for him to grow selections into sizeable stocks (often 50 foot rows or more) before introduction. This allows a number of years for thorough evaluation and study, and the larger stocks permit a lower introductory price, hence wider distribution and less danger of selling short.

It is difficult, really impossible, for me to convey the singular beauty of long rows of Daydream, Quetzal, Accent, Lovable, Moonlight Sonata, Vireo, Pixie's Sister, and other named varieties in full bloom. It was heartening to see that Holiday Fashion and Cloudcap have vigorous, husky growth, and very tall strong stems, as does Coral Luster, a large, superb coral pink 2*b* sister of Audubon. Many smaller stocks were planted in a plot behind the office, and here the superlative Silken Sails, well formed and deeply colored Velvet Robe, that wondrous parent Quick Step, charming Ocean Spray and Dainty Miss, as well as Arish Mell, Romance, Richardson doubles, Rose Royale and other choice novelties from abroad could be studied.

But *the* irresistible feature of the Mitsch plantings that has a magnetic attraction is to be found in the seedling selections, and the long rows of seedlings blooming in their 4th, 5th and 6th seasons. The only recourse here is to discuss them briefly. Three outstanding jonquil hybrid progenies were:

Z 2/-series (Aircastle x N. *jonquilla*): superb whites, lemons, reverses, butter yellows, some bicolors with sunfast apricot cups. With round,

polished form, and several florets per stem, this fine lot of 7b's include the best white 7b I have seen.

- C 32/-series (Quick Step x *N. triandrus albus*): This progeny blazes new trails in daffodil breeding, for it combines the best features of both *N. jonquilla* and *triandrus*. With apparent hybrid vigor, they began to bloom as three year olds, and some five year bulbs had up to ten stems, while carrying up to 10 of the lovely hybrid florets per stem. There are pure whites, plus some with white petals and pinkish, buff, and/or apricot cups. All of them averaged at least 5 to 7 stems per plant, and at least as many florets per stem! A curious feature among a goodly few of them was yellow coloration of the ovaries (future seed capsule). These must be seen to be believed!
- D 80/-series (Quick Step x Daydream): Several with 2 to 3 large florets with Daydream's coloration!

The pink selections are many and varied, and even late in the season improvements in form, color, and size could be noted in seedlings from Coral Luster x Flamingo, Accent x Rose Caprice, Carita x Accent, Precedent x Carita, Accent x Flamingo, and Green Island x Accent. I believe it was from the last two lots that a pocket gopher (who had excellent taste) transplanted several dozen bulbs up a bank and onto the shoulder of the adjoining road. The pinks made an unique picture backed by the delicate green of a filbert orchard across the road! It was noted here, and at Murray's, that Caro Nome in a pedigree is a potent factor for better white perianths and good pink color of assorted hues.

One of the smoothest, finest 1c's yet seen is Z 40/5 ((Bread and Cheese x Trousseau) x Empress of Ireland). It has a tall, strong stem and good weather resistance. R 12/3 (Chinese White x Autowin) is a good 3c, with new blood, that will soon be ready for introduction. Good red cup 2a's that bloom late were noted in X 42/- (a Chemawa sib x (Playboy x Alamein)) and in Y 51/- ((Narvik x Playboy) x Velvet Robe). Late for a 2d, Z 49/1 (Moonlight Sonata x Daydream) has a vibrant deep perianth, and a white cup with a ruffled rim of sparkling lemony gold. And from open-pollinated Cushendall (VS 3/-) were a rounder, thicker Grace Note type 3b, a good semi-double, and a nice 3c.

Among the four-year-olds, D 17 (Pretender x Aircastle) included an improved Old Satin type 2-3a, and what was without doubt one of the roundest, moon-faced daffodils yet seen. It had extremely heavy substance and was of Green Island coloration. Several better than Easter Moon type 2c's were noted in D 85/- (Tryst x Carnmoon); and round smooth 2-3a's in uniform pale lemon, plus 2-3c's of sparkling white, as white or whiter than Stainless were both to be found in D 34/-

(Easter Moon x Aircastle). A long row of good poets (D 94/- Quetzal x Smyrna) included some with solid crowns of orange-red, plus green-eyed types of the difficult to surpass Quetzal.

Saved until last to describe are several choice, exciting selections from Playboy x Daydream (B 36/-). One is a major advance in 2*d* with exemplary rounded form and good color. And there are several 2*a*'s of self yellow except for intriguing white halos at the base of crowns. Form was genuinely outstanding, and texture and substance was as if chiseled from some smoothly beaten metal finer than gold.

The letters reveal that most of the seedlings commented upon are quite new, and entire stocks consist of only a few bulbs. The reader cannot expect most of these to be available for some years, but this selection has been intentionally made to emphasize advances that in several cases are nowhere else to be seen!

I have only touched on a *few* of the high spots as seen late in the season. At an earlier date, or as seen by another viewer, other selections would be highlighted, and I am sure there are oversights. With the literally *hundreds* of numbered selections, plus the thousands of seedlings at 1st, 2nd and 3rd year of bloom, and then all the named Mitsch varieties and those from other growers, it is often as bewildering as it is food for the soul. Also, as hard as I tried to take an orderly inspection tour, I found myself invariably playing a game of hop, skip and jump from one spot to another as something worthwhile caught the eye! The extent of the project makes one appreciate more than ever the tremendous improvement and impetus that Grant Mitsch has contributed to the daffodil.

One cannot leave the Mitsch planting without mentioning the integral part in the daffodil operation that gracious and cheerful Amy Mitsch takes, apart from caring for Grant. Their two girls are both now near home: Eileen teaches fourth grade in a nearby community, and Elise is in Portland in the electronic data processing field. They are interested in daffodils and have their own seedlings coming along. It was a pleasure to meet these charming young ladies whose pictures have graced several Daffodil Haven catalogs.

The Mitsch's took me southward to visit Matthew Fowlds at Salem. Although Mr. Fowlds may have "retired" to a modern skyscraper retirement home, he remains an active gardener and hybridizer. In fact, he firmly has his feet on the ground, and his hand on a spade. The grounds of Capitol Manor testify to Mr. Fowlds' attention, for everywhere was to be seen a pert little jonquil hybrid of similar parentage to Pixie. The numerous tagged seedpods attested that his interest in hybridizing miniatures continues unabated. I was quite impressed with a fine, late flowering hybrid from Honey Bells x *N. jonquilla*. The

tall, strong stems carried five smooth, medium sized sparkling gold florets of exemplary substance and texture. Again, one wonders *where* these inter-specific hybrids may suitably be placed in the current classification. What is believed to be the first introduced second generation triandrus hybrid, Waxwing (Honey Bells x Green Island), has two good sized triandrus hybrid type florets per stem. It is a fine, waxey textured, quite heavy substantced ivory white of vigorous growth. This spring I hope to get back down to Salem when there is more bloom, for no one could fail to be interested and impressed.

And now back up the mountain to Murray Evans' daffodils.

Especially fascinating in the 6-year-olds was an assortment of types and sizes from Green Island x Actaea. Yellow and rimmed cup 2*b*'s and 3*b*'s might be expected, but the surprise was a good few intermediate sized flowers which were uniform, smooth, round, neat, clean yellow 3*a* selfs, and 3*a*'s with red wire frills on the small cups! There was also an interesting 3*c*! From Artist Model x (Limerick x Bithynia) were some better colored (in corona and petal) absolutely flat-cupped 3*b*'s of improved Artist Model form. And from Green Island x a seedling of unknown parentage were several fine 2*b*'s with green based cups of that interesting color the British term "biscuit" (to us would more nearly be a Ritz cracker color), and others with a clear light apricot-orange tint. The most interesting lot in the five-year-olds was from Aircastle x F-297. Several of the best blooms opened with a uniform pale clear greeny lemon color. No. F-297 is a stunning large flower of Galway size and form colored in a totally unexpected uniform pale lemony buff. I know of no other flower of this color approaching this in size or distinctive form.

The merit of the two Evans' siblings, Descanso and Wahkeena, is being acknowledged, and there are other promising selections, several of which are almost ready for introduction:

A 1 (Petsamo x Beersheba): smooth, waxey textured, well proportioned, it is one of the most durable 1*c*'s. It has a tall stem and stands erect in trying weather.

C 25 (Carolina x Lady Kesteven): from two red cups, this pale yellow cupped 3*b* is very late flowering, and has one of the most glistening white perianths yet seen in a flower of good size. The pale cup has a cream or white frill, and is quite distinctive.

C 115 (Rose Marie x Carolina): a 2*b* with a good white petal, and clean yellow cup with bright red margin. It looks as if it might be a 2*b* edition of that fine 3*b* Merlin.

C 153 (Limerick x (Shirley Neale x Chinese White)): a sparkling white perianth that can stand the "Dallas test," and a saucer shaped small cup that is green in the eye and banded in a clear ravishing rose.

D 192/1 (Chinese White x (Rubra x Sylvia O'Neill)): a 3c that opens white and goes even whiter. Of good size, texture and substance, and form.

"Late 2a": a greeny lemon yellow self of Polindra form that blooms late midseason when other self yellows have gone. A better proportioned, smoother, heavier substantanced 2a of deeper tone than Lemnos.

F 266/2 (Lunar Sea x Bethany): a well reversed 1d, that almost looks 2d because of the well rolled flange that makes it distinct in its class.

C 137/5 (Falaise x (Shirley Neale x Chinese White)): the best of several good white and yellow doubles.

F 313/2 (Falaise x (Duchess of Windsor x Lady Kesteven)): the best of several good doubles in white and orange or orange red. There are other good doubles, but the main harvest is yet to come, for Murray has several thousand seedlings of double parentage to bloom relatively soon.

F 319 The best pink from the A through F (1958) years, it has a good white overlapping perianth, and well proportioned cup of a color that is clearer and brighter than Accent. Here as at Grant's, seedlings in the second and third generation from Interim are exhibiting good white petals, and clear pink crown coloring.

I noted at both the Mitsch and Evans plantings how much easier it is to evaluate the worth of selections after stocks have increased so that there are a dozen blooms *or more* to study. It can also be readily determined how consistent or how high a proportion of good flowers is produced. One factor that is often difficult to ascertain with certainty in the Oregon climate is smoothness. Their flowers have so much more substance than the same varieties do in Virginia, that their bloom is not as smooth as ours. Several times when either Grant or Murray would criticize a bloom for being ribbed, or coarse — from extra heavy substance — I pointed out and stressed that it was this well starched material that those of us in warmer climes *need* and appreciate!

G-25 ((Pink Lace x Interim) x Caro Nome) is perhaps Murray's best, and certainly his favorite pink. It has a glistening, poeticus white petal, and a pure pink cup. H-30 ((Interim x Green Island) x Caro Nome) was my pick of his pinks. It is very round in form, with a green eye to the cup of pink that seemed to get pinker each day. G-29 (Green Island x Foggy Dew) was reminiscent of Irish Coffee, with its cool coloring, reversing tendency and orange picoteed cup edging.

Last to be discussed as well as to bloom, is a large (several hundred) progeny numbered H-44 from Frigid by a (Cushendall x Cantabile) 3c seedling. This sparkling lot of 3b's and 3c's all have prominent clear emerald green eyes, and they are so meritorious that they deserve to be

introduced as a mixture. More charming cut flowers could not be imagined.

I cannot leave Larch Mountain without discussing the *fauna* as well as the *flora*. Each morning it is not unusual to find fresh deer tracks in the fields, and it has been claimed that anything that does not grow well for Murray, he claims a buck deer has stepped on it! The chipmunks enjoy the deeply prepared soil in the seedling beds, and their handiwork is sometimes exhibited in the seedling rows, when an "impossible" flower shows up for the recorded parentage. There is a varied assortment of birds, but of particular interest are the humming birds which hover around the house doorway from early morn till evening, attracted by the feeders. Here and there in the fields were to be found large bumblebees tucked inside trumpets or large cups, immobilized by the cool, damp weather, and awaiting good flying weather. Fortunately, I did not encounter a black bear, as Bill Roesse vows he has, but I did witness Murray giving chase to a group of the neighbor's goats who had eaten with relish the tops out of young seedling trees.

A captivating and infectious country, and wonderful and warm people, in addition to glorious daffodils, sorely tempted me not to return to hearth or home. I strongly advise all of you who can, to forgo that trip to the beach, or elsewhere, and *go to Oregon in daffodil time*. You will be as bewitched and bewildered as I was, but a word of caution. Come prepared with warm clothes, rain apparel and water-proof footwear. There is a rather pervasive, light rain, but neither chill nor damp will deter you when you can feast your eyes on such daffodil marvels. The title may seem rather fanciful, but go to Oregon, and you, too, will be enraptured.

Especially For Iris Lovers!



AIS membership brings you

- *What Every Iris Grower Should Know: beautiful handbook on all kinds of irises, their culture, color, awards and details of many AIS activities you can enjoy.*
- *The Bulletin: each quarterly issue packed with interesting, helpful articles, variety reports, iris information.*
- *Invitations to join letter robins: choose from over 20 iris subjects; get to know iriserians in your own area, across the country, around the world.*
- *All this plus local, regional, national meetings, garden tours, shows and much more.*

FOR ONLY \$5 A YEAR

- **GARDEN IRISES** — *the complete, authoritative reference on every iris subject* \$7.95

JOIN US NOW!

The AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY, 2237 Tower Grove Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63110

THE STORY OF FLYAWAY

By ROBERTA C. WATROUS, *Washington, D. C.*

I wish I could claim that the idea of crossing *N. cyclamineus* and *N. jonquilla* was original with me. Instead, it was by illustrations accompanying an article by S. Stillman Berry in the 1942 *Daffodil Year Book*, and the fact that I could not buy bulbs of those unusual and delightful flowers that I was inspired to attempt daffodil hybridizing.

From the first my main interest was in crosses using small species, either with one another or with varieties close to another species. Ignorance, lack of time, and shortage of material to work with limited my efforts, and the first year (1944) my only successful cross was Autocrat x *N. cyclamineus*, from which I harvested two seeds. Among the failures were several using Beryl, Lanarth, and Golden Goblet; I did not know then how unlikely these were to give results.

The two seeds from 1944 failed to grow, and in 1945 I collected three seeds from *N. cyclamineus* x Fortune, my crop for that year.

In March, 1946, we drove to Williamsburg for a few days. I had visions of bringing home quantities of blooms of *N. jonquilla*, but was disappointed to see only a few of them, and none where I could beg or buy them. When I saw a single cluster that someone had discarded on a path in the Palace Gardens I thankfully rescued it and put it in my purse. On reaching home I put the pollen on a bloom of Tunis and on one of *N. cyclamineus*. As the pollen had come up on the latter I suspected the bloom had already been self-pollinated, and so I planted the seven seeds that resulted without recording them as a cross.

In 1950 my first seedling bloomed, from the 1945 *N. cyclamineus* x Fortune, and a few days later buds of three of the four plants from the 1946 *N. cyclamineus* seed opened. To my delight they were clearly hybrids. Two had two florets to the stem. In all the trumpets were narrow, but shorter than in the seed parent, the perianth segments were shorter and more spreading than in *N. cyclamineus*, and the jonquil fragrance had come through!

The following year all four plants bloomed, and I took the pot in which they were growing to our show, where the "babies" were much admired. Indeed, they have been admired almost everywhere they have been shown, from that day to this. I cannot take the credit for this; the idea was not my own, and it was more by good luck than by good management that I was able to make the cross when I did. It was to be many years before I realized just how lucky I had been, after

various crosses attempted with *N. cyclamineus* produced only blooms showing no signs of the intended crosses.

There was some bad luck, too, or bad management. After a few years one of the four plants (C-J-3) disappeared. The others increased very slowly, with losses from time to time, and there has been virus infection. Last year I discarded the last remaining bulb of C-J-2.

C-J-4 won the Powell Trophy for Best Seedling at the Washington show in 1953; C-J-1 won it in 1960. Only the small number of bulbs discouraged registration. Nevertheless, in 1964 I decided to register C-J-1 as Flyaway and distribute some of the bulbs for help in increasing, and for safety. Registration was followed by addition to the ADS Approved List of Miniatures.

Of my other efforts to combine cyclamineus and jonquilla characteristics only two crosses need be mentioned here. From Mitzy x *N. jonquilla* have come a slightly larger and more spreading version of Flyaway and a small bicolor-fading-to-creamy-white one. From a repetition of the original cross a first bloom in 1967 was a welcome and worthy sibling.

If I were starting over, knowing what I have learned in the many years since 1944, my aims would be the same. I hope I'd make more of an effort to have larger quantities of the small species and varieties to work with. I hope I'd be more careful and possibly bring to maturity a larger proportion of the seed collected and planted, lose fewer bulbs before or after blooming. Looking back, it is easy to see that I could have accomplished more, but I don't think I could have had more fun.

MRS. WATROUS BECOMES EDITOR

With this issue of THE JOURNAL, Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr. of Lorton, Va., bows out as editor, to be succeeded by Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D. C.

Kitty Bloomer has been editor for more than 10 years, while Roberta Watrous has been a member of the publications committee ever since THE JOURNAL in its present format was first produced in 1964. She has been most active in the gathering and preparation of material for publication.

Mrs. Bloomer, feeling that 10 years is enough, turned in her resignation at the 1967 ADS convention.

CHICHESTER ROAD CHECK-OFF

From the Typewriter of GEORGE S. LEE, JR., *Executive Director*

There may be directors who are unaware of the fact that expenses incurred in attending meetings of the Board of Directors are deductible from their federal income tax returns. On Nov. 23, 1959, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that the ADS was exempt from federal income tax as an educational organization under Sec. 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code. As such, contributions to the ADS are tax-exempt and expenses incurred in attending board meetings are considered to be contributions to a tax-exempt organization. This applies to transportation, lodging, and meals which can be directly attributed to carrying out one's responsibilities as a director. Receipts for transportation and lodging should be obtained and kept in case the deduction is questioned. Some IRS auditors, and a good many private tax practitioners, are not familiar with this section of the Code and disallow the deduction, but it is a proper one and can be made to stand up, although occasionally it requires an appeal from the auditor's decision.

* * *

Rules of the ADS require that copies of regional newsletters be sent to the president, secretary, membership chairman, and regional vice presidents. It is equally desirable that a copy be sent to the office of the Executive Director where a complete file will be maintained. [Editor's Note: Editor wants one, too.]

* * *

George, the Computer, to distinguish him from George, the Executive Director, continues to expand like the national debt. The addition of 1,008 daffodil names from Australia and New Zealand raises his total intake to well over 7,000 names. He will happily disgorge these, in whole or in part and in almost any sequence, for a very modest fee. A complete print-out, which resembles a Chicago phone book, can be had for only \$7.50. Orders may be placed through the office, but in the interest of time it might be better to send them to Mrs. Penny Wertz, 1644 Northwest Drive, Des Moines, Iowa, 50310. Mrs. Wertz is George's trainer and confidant. Checks should be made payable to her.

We suggest prompt and direct action no later than May 15 because George I will be replaced this spring by George II, who is known in the trade as an IBM-360 series computer. As a result there will be no access to the Daffodil Data Bank for about six months, after which George II will emerge from his chrysalis prepared to divulge his

secrets at approximately the speed of light. A print-out which now requires 45 minutes will be polished off in about 5 minutes. George II does not speak the same language as George I and it will be necessary to convert the present daffodil material to a more digestible form.

George also contains the roster of ADS members which is frequently used to produce mailing labels for regional newsletters. The roster will be updated March 31 and then later in the year adapted to the new computer. It is anticipated that thereafter THE JOURNAL will be mailed with pressure-sensitized labels and the present metal plates and addresser abandoned, since the new computer can turn out labels in zip code sequence to satisfy the Post Office and in alphabetical order to suit the ADS. This will result in considerable economy of cost and effort, as well as eliminating one of the three membership files now maintained.

* * *

It has come to our notice that ad valorem duty of 16 percent was levied and paid on a shipment of daffodil bulbs from overseas to one of our members, although subsequently, after filing claim for refund, the amount was returned. This problem was referred to on p. 139 of THE JOURNAL for June, 1966, and the facts are restated in greater detail elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

The office continues to have on hand almost all of the *RHS Year Books* from 1946 to date. New copies are available for 1961-2-4-5-6-7 at \$2.50 each. For prices of good used copies see p. 65 of THE JOURNAL for December, 1967. Inquiries are invited for earlier volumes. About a dozen books devoted to daffodils have been published over the last hundred years and copies come on the market from time to time. A complete bibliography will be found on pp. 212-213 of the *Daffodil Handbook*. Many can be picked up for under \$5. The scarcest is Burbidge & Baker, which commands from \$50 to \$75; Calvert is valued at about \$20, and Bowles has risen to \$8. We will do our best to locate copies for those who are interested. Members who have daffodil publications for which they no longer have any use are urged to let us make them an offer, but used *RHS Yearbooks* from 1958 on have only nominal value.

There is frequent call for Gray's *Miniature Daffodils*. The small remaining stock which Gray held was turned over to Broadleigh Gardens in the sale of Gray's bulbs. Walter Stagg, owner of Broadleigh Gardens, placed a limit of twelve on the number of copies the ADS might have for resale. However, we understand that he has honored individual orders accompanied by checks for \$1.50. There is

apparently no intention of reprinting this volume, so this is probably the last chance to pick up new copies. Used copies are quite rare.

* * *

Daffodils are clearly for all ages; one is never too young nor too old to grow and enjoy them. We are not in a position to prove that we do not have even older and younger members, but to support our statement we note the fact that W. H. McNairy of Laurinburg, N. C., is a graceful 94 years old and a daffodil grower of long standing, while Miss Claire Kuchner of Creve Coeur, Mo. is a youthful — well, you know how it is with women!

APRIL IS THE TIME TO GO WEST

East goes west for the 1968 ADS Convention when members gather April 4 at the Sheraton Motor Inn at Portland, Oregon, for what is expected to be an outstanding three-day meeting.

Details have long since gone out by mail to the membership.

Top attraction of the convention will be the visit to Daffodil Haven at Canby, home of Grant Mitsch. The Mitsch plantings will display an estimated 400,000 blooms of some 500 named varieties, plus thousands of his seedlings — some six acres in all.

Panel members and speakers will include Mr. Phillips and Mr. O'More, leading growers of daffodils in New Zealand. On the subject of daffodil diseases and pests will be Dr. Frank McWhorter, emeritus professor of Oregon State University, and Charles Doucette, who collaborates with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Jan deGraaff, formerly a producer of daffodil bulbs and now noted for his lillies, is also to speak.

The garden tours and long bus rides that have featured ADS meetings in the east will be replaced by more free time to relax, enjoy the scenery, and get acquainted with fellow members. Wells Knieram of Cleveland is convention chairman.

PERFORMANCE OF DAFFODILS LAST YEAR IN JAPAN REVIEWED

By AKIRA HORINAKA, *Osaka, Japan*

The winter of 1967 was unusually cold and we had snowfalls that we had never seen here before. The cold weather continued until the beginning of April, which was exceptionally long.

I was afraid the cold weather would deprive many daffodil varieties of their characteristic coloring, and pinks especially would turn rather pale in color. Tête-a-Tête, an early-flowering variety had fine flowers but its cups were yellow, shaded pale orange in color. Just about the beginning of April the weather changed for the better and became much milder. Some of the varieties held their distinctive colors very well. Others did not. For example, early blooms of 2*b* Salmon Trout were rather pale but the later ones held the characteristic color of the variety. The rim of the crown of 3*b* Audubon had a bright coral pink as in ordinary years but several other varieties had somewhat varying tones as compared with their original qualities in color. In the middle of April most of the varieties showed their own natural colors. Kingscourt had a very fine flower of the most beautiful yellow I have ever seen.

Our season began with the *Narcissus bulbocodium* hybrid Tarlatan on January 30. I was very interested that its flowers were pure white with a distinct character of *N. bulbocodium*. Then *N. cantabricus* flowered. One bloom was citron-cream and some others were pure white in color. Almost simultaneously *N. bulbocodium vulgaris*, var. *nivalis* flowered. In my opinion this variety is one of the best among those that develop four florets from one bulb.

Last year I described *N. tazetta* var. *chinensis* in the *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book*. This year Mr. Kamae, assistant professor of the College of Education, Kobe University, called at my garden. He has been studying the distribution of this variety as a fundamental breeding study. According to his findings this variety is extensively distributed and is seen naturalized here and there along the coasts of this country. I shall quote from Mr. Kamae's summary of *Fundamental Studies on the Breeding of N. tazetta chinensis*:

"For investigation on the characteristics and the geographical variations of this variety, 104 strains were collected from various districts of Japan. *Narcissus* plants in Japan were introduced from China at least 600 to 700 years ago.

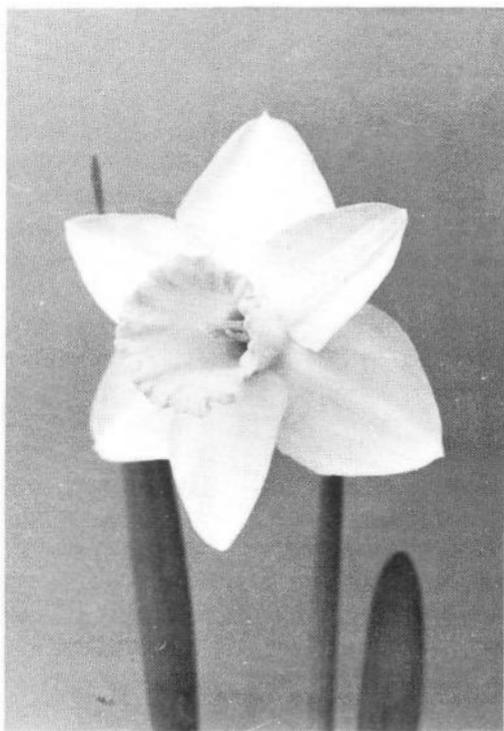
"The distribution of these plants is found in the seacoast zone near Choshi of Chiba Prefecture on the Pacific side and in the coastal area of the Noto Peninsula of Ishikawa Prefecture on the side of the Japan Sea.

"Main characteristics and geographical variations investigated were as follows: The flowers of most plants were single but a few double flowers were found. Besides, a strain with white flowers was found, and it may be an excellent one as an ornamental plant. The phenomenon of flowers turning green is an important problem for those producing cut flowers in the districts of its extensive natural distribution. Therefore physiological, genetical and pathological investigations are now under way. This variety is sterile because of its triploidy. Therefore, the breeding of hexaploid plants by colchicine treatment was tried, and its fertility was tested. The use of the colchicine treatment for inducing hexaploidy was successful. Some of the morphological figures showed formation of chimera. Several trials of crossing the colchicine-treated plants failed to obtain any fertile seed."

Mr. Kamae has also been studying the x-ray sensitivity of this variety. When I visited his garden I found ordinary single flowers and variations of a double flower. But as a whole there is nothing particular to be mentioned of the characteristics and geographical variations of this variety. However, I was interested in the artificial polyploids of this variety which show the formation of chimera in leaves or flowers.

As I am interested in Mr. Harry I. Tuggle's articles, my description

A "down-under" flower pictured as it bloomed in Japan, this is Dallbro, a 2b raised by William Jackson of Dover, Tasmania. It was grand champion at the Bagdad, Tasmania Show in 1964. A pure white perianth with very deep pink cup, it is said to be a good parent. Photo by Akira Horinaka, Osaka, Japan.



of the varieties will be made corresponding to the number of The American Daffodil Society Symposium.

No. 1—Luna Moth and Up Front are very large flowers. I regret both are not flowers of consistent quality in color and form, here. The former is a beautiful form with sulphur-lemon, the latter is a distinct form of clear lemon at its best. Moonstruck seldom comes up to expectations here. It has a trumpet with margins roughly serrated but it is a fine flower with a flat perianth. Inver is a lovely flower of cool primrose. As it ages its color turns a paler shade but it is a rare flower in its class.

No. 2—Kingscourt is undoubtedly one of the best in this class. It has a clear golden yellow flower with a noble, well-balanced trumpet. Arctic Gold is an excellent flower with deep gold color and a very flat, overlapping perianth. Slieveboy is outstanding for consistent quality. It makes a large bulb and is one of the best in its class for the garden. Inca Gold is unique in its deep gold or orange-gold color. Visitors admired this large flower with its intense color. Certainly it is one of the most impressive varieties. Both Golden Rapture and Viking are excellent varieties for exhibition. Goldcourt, Irish Luck, Burgemeester, Gouverneur and Counsellor are good ones among many old yellow trumpets for the garden.

No. 3—Preamble is still one of the best in this class. It is a beautiful flower with its neat trumpet and sharply pointed petals. Frolic is a distinct flower with white perianth and clear lemon-yellow trumpet. Content and Bonython are very good varieties for the garden. The former is very vigorous and free-flowering; the latter makes a good contrast in color. Newcastle, which I lost last year, was a very fine flower of immense substance, although it had hooded petals. Tradition has not come up to expectations this year.

No. 4—Cantatrice is one of the most noble flowers. Kanchenjunga is fine at its best. White Prince and Queenscourt are lovely flowers for exhibition. Glacier is also a lovely icy-white flower. The trumpet is nicely frilled at the mouth. But I regret it is not a strong grower here. Rashee is a fine flower with a deep rolled flange at the mouth of the trumpet. Ulster Queen is a lovely flower. I expect it to bloom more beautifully next year. Empress of Ireland is one of the most splendid varieties in this class. At its opening the flower is graceful. In my garden Vigil is the purest white of all the whites except one, *5b* Arish Mell. Vigil is outstanding for its sharply pointed petals and its free flowering. It increases well. Many varieties descending from Vigil and Empress of Ireland have been introduced and we may expect even more developments from these two daffodils.

No. 6—Galway and St. Keveerne are outstanding for their consistent

qualities. The former has a magnificent flower, the latter has a distinct flower year after year. Both make good bulbs. Butterscotch has not come up to expectations. Camelot is a distinctive, fine variety but it is hard to bloom due to its very thick perianth. I expect to grow these two varieties next spring. Carlton and Golden Torch are very good varieties for gardens.

No. 7—Ceylon is outstanding for its consistent quality, although here the orange-red color does not go right to the base of the cup. Vulcan has an excellent flower for exhibition with an orange-red cup. I lost Flaming Meteor so I can not describe that variety. Scarlet Royal also has a strong color contrast with a clear yellow perianth and strong orange-red cup but it lacks elegance. Ceylon, Rustom Pasha and Armada are very good varieties for the garden.

No. 8—Festivity has a lovely trumpet-shaped crown of rich yellow. It is outstanding for its free flowering and its consistent quality. This variety is one of the best in its class. My Love and Tudor Minstrel are very beautiful varieties. Gold Crown has a long, trumpet-shaped, deep yellow crown, making a good color contrast. Brunswick and Polindra are good varieties.

No. 9—Arbar has not shown its characteristic color. Kilworth is also the same but its good quality bulb increases rapidly. It is one of the best of its class for the garden. Orion has a solid orange crown and Avenger has a deep orange-red crown. Both are very fine varieties. Rameses is a bit temperamental in color.

No. 10—Knowehead is a splendid flower. Early Mist is a noble flower at its best. Easter Moon, Ave, and Canisp are very excellent varieties with their characteristic forms. Truth and Purity are lovely varieties. Ludlow and Zero are good ones for the garden but they tend to rot here. Homage is beautiful because of the dark green in the center of the cup. Inverpolly is also beautiful, its color being clear white rather than icy-white. Castle of Mey is the most strong grower. It is one of the best in this class for gardens, although it has a curious fault, its crown has a rent in the brim here.

No. 11 and No. 5—Lunar Sea is the most reliable reversed bicolor among the varieties in that classification. *2d* Nazareth is also a reliable reversed bicolor here. The crown passes to almost pure white. Entrancement is a refined flower in division *1d*. Bethany and Daydream are undoubtedly very fine varieties in this class. Rushlight has a good white cup and a very vigorous plant. Some of the Spellbinder blooms have an almost white trumpet while others in the clump have only a light sulphur-lemon trumpet. Binkie takes a few days until the cup's color passes into almost white.

Other Items—I shall describe some other items with which I was

impressed. 3a Chungking is a good one for gardens. It makes a good bulb and increases well. 3a Jezebel has an intense red cup and offers a strong contrast in color. 3b, late flowering, Green Hills has the deepest green in the center of the cup. 3b Rockall is outstanding for its fine flower with a brilliant orange-red cup and is a very vigorous grower. 3c Chinese White and Cushendall are beautiful. Both are very good ones for show and the garden. 3c Verona is the most beautiful flower in its class in my garden.

No. 25—Many of the old pinks are a disappointment when we grow them. They are faint in color or temperamental in performance. Others reach pink only after passing from a creamy color. However, I believe that reliable pinks will gradually develop. They should have constant deep pink or rose in the cup and a beautifully refined shape. I would be pleased if the Society's members would give me names of the most reliable and most deeply colored pinks.

Pink Isle is a lovely flower. The neat cup is always a clean, translucent pink here. Interim is a good variety. The rim of the cup is a deep rose. Woodlea is a fine variety with a rosy, salmon-pink trumpet and makes a large bulb. Salmon Trout is outstanding for its robust constitution, although the cup is soft salmon-pink or pale coppery-rose in color here. Merry Widow and Passionale have no sign of pink here but both are fine varieties. Debutante and Czanne are beautiful flowers which are rosy-pink with a faint tint of coral. Romance has a deep rose cup with goffered brim to the cup. It is a fine variety with a distinct shape. Alpine Glow is a coppery-pink flushed with rose; its corona seemed to be of a real trumpet shape. Rima has a long crown of deep, lilac-toned pink. Radiation is a beautifully shaped flower. Dallbro is outstanding for its fine shape and consistent quality. The trumpet-shaped crown is deep coppery-rose.

Natee has a lovely shaped and clean cut trumpet. Our weather gave it a curious color. Its corona had a clear medium pink last year but it was a pale pink this year. I regret it did not have its characteristic color this year to go with the beautifully shaped flower. Mrs. O. Ronalds is a deep rose here. The color is always paler towards the base. Rose-worthy is a dainty flower with a deep rose cup, although the perianth is somewhat twisted. Pink Beauty is a deep rose color but it is not so refined as the modern pinks. Salome's pink cup has not a tinge of yellow at the edge and did not come up to expectations this year.

Accent is outstanding for its consistent quality. It caught one's eye by its pure white perianth and intense reddish-rose cup as it grew in our garden. It is one of the reliable pinks. 3b Audubon is a beautiful, distinct flower with a nice rose-toned, pink crown this year. Carita has a large deep rose crown. I regret I have no healthy bulbs of Flamingo.

It has a nice pink cup. Also, I have failed to grow Fiona, Marietta, Rose Brocade and Egina, so on description will be made about these varieties.

I regret I lost many varieties due to basal rot last year. I will try to grow them again next year. As a matter of fact daffodils, hyacinths and tulips are well known spring-flowering bulbs in this country. I am sorry, even though the name of daffodil has been loved among the Japanese to a considerable degree, our people tend to grow the bulbs of tulip and hyacinth rather than the daffodil in their gardens. The modern daffodils have not been recognized by our people and our general flower bulb dealers do not deal with excellent daffodil varieties, although they do sell old varieties such as Unsurpassable, Mt. Hood, Geranium, and others.

The narcissus is found in Greek mythology stories such as "Narcissus and Echo" and "Dis (Pluto) and Proserpina", as well as in Homer's "Hymn to Demeter" and Sophocles' "Oedipus at Colonus". It is also found in the works of famous William Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Herrick, as you know. You can now also find a poem by the Japanese poetess, Sumako Fukao. The meaning of the poem is as follows: ,

How exquisite daffodils are in bloom!

Reminded of my past days, I dare not stare at them.

If people recognize the beauty of modern daffodils, daffodils will not only inspire people with their beauty but will also encourage them to love the flower more deeply. Then our gardens will be filled with beautiful daffodils forever.

Finally, I hope daffodils become very popular with their beauty all over the world and daffodil fanciers will have a good season every year.

DAFFODIL DAY ON LONG ISLAND

Two years ago the Northeast Region of the ADS sponsored a day dedicated to the enjoyment of daffodils. Several talks were given and gardens featuring extensive daffodil plantings were visited.

This event was held in New Jersey and was such a success the region is planning another Daffodil Day. It will be in Islip, Long Island, N. Y. on May 13. A meeting featuring Mrs. Frances Perry, prominent British horticulturist who will give an illustrated talk on "Bulbs the Year Round", will be followed by luncheon and a tour.

Additional information may be secured by writing the chairman, Mrs. Richard W. Walser, 33 West Lane, Bay Shore, N. Y. 11706.

1968 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 9, 10 — Thirteenth Daffodil Garden Club of Albany show at the Garden Center, Albany, Ga.; information: Mrs. Hack Smith, 1010 Relswood Ter., Albany, Ga. 31705.
- March 13, 14 — Third Birmingham Daffodil Show, Birmingham, Ala.; information: Mrs. Walter Thompson, 2907 Southwood Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 14, 15 — House and Garden Show at the Macon Center, 730 College St., Macon, Ga.; information: Mrs. Q. R. Nolan, 678 Herring Dr., Macon, Ga. 31204.
- March 21, 22 — Georgia State by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's Auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, Box 4539, Atlanta.
- March 23, 24 — Arkansas Daffodil Society's eighth show at Conway; information: Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., 607 Davis St., Conway, Ark. 72032.
- March 23, 24 — First Annual Daffodil Show of the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Garden Center, Lakeside Park, Oakland; information: Dr. Stan Baird, 1576 E St., Arcata, Cal. 95521.
- March 28, 29 — Whispering Pines Garden Club Council at Cobb Center, Smyrna, Ga.; information: Mrs. R. T. Gallaher, 610 Amber Pl., Marietta, Ga. 30060.
- March 29 — Fifth Kentucky Daffodil Show by Paducah Council of Garden Clubs at the Old Market House Art Gallery, 2nd and Broadway, Paducah, Ky.; information: Mrs. Harris Rankin, Rankin Apts., Paducah, Ky. 42001.
- March 30, 31 — Southwest Regional Daffodil Show of the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at Muskogee, Okla.; information: Mrs. Ted Schwachhofer, 2100 Haskell Blvd., Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
- March 30, 31 — Southern Regional Show by the Memphis Garden Club at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Audubon Park, Memphis, Tenn.; information: Mrs. James E. Stark, 837 Roseland Pl., Memphis, Tenn. 38111.
- March 30, 31 — Sixth Tidewater Virginia Show; information: Mrs. Henning Rountree, Jr., 276 Harris Creek Rd., Hampton, Va. 23369.
- April 2, 3 — Lookout Mountain Show at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; information: Mrs. John M. Walton, Jr., 1215 Aladdin Rd., Lookout Mountain, Tenn. 37350.
- April 6, 7 — Gloucester, by the Garden Club of Gloucester in the

- Gloucester High School; information: Mrs. Chandler Bates, Gloucester, Va. 23061.
- April 9 — Arkansas State Show at the Methodist Church, Siloam Springs, Ark.; information: Mrs. Ralph Henry, 616 South College St., Siloam Springs, Ark. 72761.
- April 10, 11 — Delaware Daffodil Society and Delaware Federation of Garden Clubs, in the auditorium of the Strawbridge-Clothier store in Wilmington; information: Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, 7 Perth Dr., Wilmington, Del. 19803.
- April 13, 14 — Nineteenth Washington Daffodil Society at the National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts. N.E., Washington, D. C.; information: Mrs. P. E. Battle, 5607 Williamsburg Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22207.
- April 16, 17 — Garden Club of Virginia 34th Show, sponsored by the Albemarle Garden Club at the Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville; information: Mrs. R. Cecil Garlick, Jr., Rt. 5, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.
- April 19 — Berwyn Garden Club show at the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Main and Berwyn Aves., Berwyn, Pa.; information: Mrs. Henry C. C. Shute, 61 Steeplechase Rd., Devon, Pa.
- April 19, 20 — Norristown Garden Club 23rd Show at the Grand Court in Plymouth Meeting Mall, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.; information: Mrs. James J. Tracey, 103 Haws Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401.
- April 20, 21 — French Broad River Garden Club Ninth Show in the John Cecil Room, Biltmore Dairy, Asheville, N. C.; information: Mrs. John B. Veach, 390 Vanderbilt Rd., Biltmore Forest, Asheville, N. C. 28803.
- April 20, 21 — Maryland Daffodil Society 45th Show in the Holiday Room at the Village of Cross Keys in Baltimore; information: Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton, 4504 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21210.
- April 23 — Indiana Daffodil Society Show at Holliday House, Indianapolis, Ind.; information: Mrs. Robert F. Mannfeld, 3833 E. 42nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46226.
- April 24 — The Women's Club of Downingtown at the Club House, 121 Manor Ave., Downingtown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Edward M. Baker, Jr., R.F.D. 1, Glenmoor, Pa.
- April 30, May 1 — Chambersburg Garden Club 33rd Show at the Recreation Center, South Third St., Chambersburg, Pa.; information: Miss H. Louise Mowrey, 139 Riddle Rd., Chambersburg, Pa.
- May 1, 2 — Long Island Daffodil Show by the South Side Garden Club at St. Mark's Parish House, Montauk Highway, Islip, N. Y.; in-

formation: Mrs. Richard W. Walser, 33 West Lane, Bay Shore, N. Y. 11706.

May 3, 4 — Seventh Daffodil Show of the Connecticut Horticultural Society at The Pond House, Elizabeth Park, Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn.; information: Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Rd., Bloomfield, Conn. 06002.

JUDGING SCHOOLS

March 30 — School III, Paducah, Ky.; to be held at the Old Market House Art Gallery, 2nd and Broadway, Paducah; information: Mrs. Raymond L. Roof, 2015 Lone Oak Rd., Paducah, Ky. 42001.

April 26 — School II, Claymont, Del.; to be held in the Women's Club; information: Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Rd., Springfield, Pa. 19064.

U. S. CUSTOMS SAYS "NARCISSUS"

Part 125.15 of the Tariff Schedule of the United States includes narcissus bulbs in its list of items dutiable at the rate of \$2.10 per 1,000 bulbs. In that list there is no reference to the word "daffodil." Therefore, when narcissus bulbs pass through Customs and the accompanying invoice or packing list merely shows "bulbs" or "daffodils," the Customs official handling them is quite unlikely to know that they are narcissus. Consequently, he considers them to be governed by Part 125.30 of the tariff regulations which is a "basket" category covering many odd kinds of bulbs mentioned in Part 125.15. Those bulbs in the "basket" category are subject to a higher duty rate of 5.5 per cent ad valorem (the invoiced value).

There are two things to do with regard to a duty overcharge. First, instruct your foreign shipper to show "narcissus" on the invoice and any other papers accompanying the consignment. Second, if you are overcharged, pay the duty (unless you are at the port of entry and are dealing with the one actually making the duty decision) and then submit a claim for a refund. To do so, send your request to the Collector of Customs at the port where the bulbs entered. With it send a photocopy of any papers accompanying the shipment (invoice, receipt for duty paid, etc.) and point out that while the papers showed the common name "daffodil," the bulbs were technically "narcissus."

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

There are few parts of the country and few homes where a wood fire is not called upon to supply a measure of warmth and consolation when the sun turns its back upon us. And when the fire dies, its ashes may be transmuted into the marrow of daffodil bulbs. All that is required is to keep the ashes dry and to spread them over the bulbs any time when they are in active growth, preferably in the early fall, but spring will do very nicely.

Wood ashes contain 5 per cent of water-soluble potash, the most important element in the growth of all root crops. Because it is so soluble and fleeting, the ashes must be kept dry and applied only when the bulbs are in the market for potash. A single good rain will leach out the potash and carry it to the roots.

Daffodils will grow well in a wide range of soils, although a pH of about 6.5 is thought to be optimum. Wood ashes contain lime and have a basic (alkaline) reaction, so that their value is greater in acid soils than in alkaline. In limestone country it might be better to use the wood ashes in the vegetable garden and employ an acid form of potash on daffodils, such as the inorganic potassium sulphate.

Most soils are deficient in phosphorus and wood ashes contain 2 per cent of that element. This amount is beneficial but not enough to correct a deficiency, so that a mineral source, such as superphosphate, should be added.

* * *

Any gardener will tell you that all bulbs come from Holland and the colorful cartons and crates labeled "Product of Holland" which appear each fall in hardware stores, florist shops, dime stores, and garden centers prove it. As a matter of fact, England grows as many daffodil bulbs as all the rest of the world combined, Holland included, and its lead is steadily increasing. Most "Dutch" daffodil bulbs are grown by or for Dutch wholesalers in Lincolnshire, near the towns of Spalding, King's Lynn, and Boston. These are the bulbs which turn up on the shelves of American stores. The mild Cornwall area in southwestern England is also a large producer, but most of its plantings are for cut flowers for the English market.

The United States produces about two-thirds as many daffodil bulbs as Holland, but the spread is widening as production is more or less constant in this country while it increases steadily in Holland. As might be imagined, the largest producer in the United States is Virginia, fol-

lowed by Washington, New Jersey, California, North Carolina, and Oregon. Obviously, the output of the specialist catering to the hobbyist has little impact on bulb production figures.

Ten years ago there were fears that Japan would invade the American market with cheap daffodil bulbs, but these fears have not been realized. The acreage there is small and stationary. Far more bulbs are produced in the state of Victoria, Australia, and almost as many in New Zealand.

The United States imports from all sources nearly half a billion bulbs each year, but only about 20 million, or 5 per cent are daffodil bulbs. This works out to only one daffodil bulb for every ten persons in the country, so there is a long ways to go before the daffodil becomes the widely grown dooryard flower it deserves to be. Daffodils lag behind tulips (153 million), gladiolas (127), crocus (45), iris (23), and hyacinths (22). And hyacinths don't even have a plant society, or much to commend them in one person's humble opinion.

* * *

When the directors met in Birmingham last fall, they voted an honorary life membership to Paul Frese in recognition of the part he played in the formation of the ADS. This well-deserved tribute recalls the organizational meeting on a warm spring day in April, 1964, when many stalwarts of the horticultural world gathered in Washington. But let the minutes of that meeting as recorded by the youthful Harry Tuggle tell the story:

"In connection with the Third Annual Daffodil Institute of the Washington Daffodil Society, and with the cooperation of Mrs. J. Robert Walker, chairman, Daffodil Test Committee of the Garden Club of Virginia; Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton, president, Maryland Daffodil Society; and Judge Carey E. Quinn, president, Washington Daffodil Society, Mr. Frederic P. Lee, moderator and co-chairman of the Institute, called a group of approximately 60 people from 21 states to order at 10 A.M., April 9, 1954, in the auditorium of Woodward & Lothrop's, Chevy Chase, Md. Mr. Lee then introduced the three persons who served as joint hosts in inviting daffodil growers and hobbyists to assemble for organization of a national daffodil society.

"Nominations for temporary chairman and temporary secretary, to serve until organization could be effected, were accepted by Mr. Paul R. Frese and Harry I. Tuggle, respectively.

"Chairman Frese outlined the events which had led to the meeting. He reported that the idea of a national daffodil group had come to him in talking to women's garden clubs over the country. He realized that many people were interested in the daffodil and that there was a need

for a common meeting place. He inserted a column in the October, 1953, issue of *Popular Gardening* magazine inquiring if readers would be interested in a national daffodil society. Over 400 replies were received, evidencing the need for a functioning organization to serve as a clearing house for daffodil culture, etc., in this country."

* * *

It will be noted that the Maryland Daffodil Society and the Washington Daffodil Society antedated the American Daffodil Society, while the Garden Club of Virginia was already engaged in test garden activities. Much of this early activity was due to the contagious enthusiasm of the late B. Y. Morrison, then chief, Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture. However, expansion of organized activity throughout the country by the formation of the ADS has since been followed by the creation of numerous state and local daffodil societies, such as those in Arkansas, Southern California, Georgia, Southern Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Middle Tennessee, Texas, Greater Kansas City, Lawrence, Kans., and Westchester County, N. Y. The enthusiasm of many gardeners for organized participation in their hobby does not extend beyond their own circle, so that local societies are complementary to the national organization. Their appearance is evidence of healthy and widening interest in daffodils. May their tribe increase.

* * *

Last year marked the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the hot water treatment for control of eelworm — or nematode as it is usually called in this country — by James K. Ramsbottom. Few gardeners are now aware of the huge losses sustained abroad by gardeners and commercial growers prior to that time. The story was well told by Matthew Zandbergen in the *RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* for 1957, and a condensation was printed in *THE JOURNAL* for last December.

For many years the treatment for nematodes involved complicated and costly tanks and controls which were beyond the reach of amateur growers who, after receiving sterilized bulbs from commercial growers, had to rely on dangerous chemical baths to control any appearance of nematodes in their own plantings. At long last, small but dependable equipment for a constant temperature bath is now on the market, so that the serious amateur may treat his own bulbs. Harry Tuggle and Bill Pannill have been using one model for some time with satisfactory results, and it is understood that Tom Throckmorton also has his own equipment.

The latest piece of equipment for treatment of bulbs is a small unit weighing only 2½ pounds which may be mounted on any container

of not over four-gallon capacity and is guaranteed to maintain a constant temperature in the water within one-quarter of one degree, plus or minus, of the selected temperature. This unit sells for \$105. Literature and the name of the manufacturer have been turned over to the Executive Director of the Society and doubtless inquiries addressed to him for more information will be answered. Treatment of this type is effective not only for nematodes, but bulb flies and bulb scale mites as well.

* * *

When every blessed thing you hold
Is made of silver, or of gold,
 You long for simple pewter.
When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare
For cloth of gold you cease to care —
 Up goes the price of shoddy.

It may be that W. S. Gilbert's accurate observation taken from "The Gondoliers" has relevance to all awards, but especially to the Quinn medal. This was the Society's first major show award and it is still the most sought after, but it is being given with such frequency that possession of it no longer commands the respect it once did.

The medal has now been in competition for ten years and during that period has been awarded 62 times. However, the pace is increasing rapidly. During the first eight years, only 37 medals were claimed, but the last two years have seen 25 of them placed in circulation. To the extent that this increase indicates more shows scheduling a Quinn class it may represent progress, even though the rarity of the honor constantly diminishes.

There seem to be at least three weaknesses in the rules under which the Quinn medal is currently awarded: there is no limit on the number of times an individual may win the medal; a competitor for the medal is not required to enter and stage his own entry; and qualified shows may offer a Quinn class each year.

As of now six members possess two Quinn medals and one has no less than three. As the years pass, there is no reason why an avid competitor cannot acquire a drawerful of them. Certainly this prospect does nothing to enhance respect for the medal.

On more than one occasion the medal has been awarded to those who never saw the show where they won its premier honor. The important work of selection and staging was left to other, and possibly more skillful, hands. This vicarious competition not only makes it pos-

sible to pass out more medals, but doubtless in the eyes of an exhibitor who personally grows, selects, and stages his own entry, it must seem like unfair competition.

It may be that shows should be permitted to offer the Quinn medal only once in three years, a limitation which the American Horticultural Society has placed upon the medal which it offers to plant societies. When shows are dominated — as they often are — by one or two exhibitors who are head and shoulders above the others, it seems reasonable that some limitation should be placed upon their opportunity to win endless duplicates and thus depreciate the significance of the award. Possibly no one should be permitted to win the medal more than once or, at least, having won it once, future success should be recognized by the honor alone and not by additional medals. The Quinn medal should not be allowed to sink to the level of an iron cross.

The directors recently approved offering the Quinn medal in gold at convention shows. With so many silver medals now in circulation, the appearance of a gold version will tend to devalue the silver one, at least in the eyes of ardent competitors. That prospect emphasizes the need to check the outflow of silver medals.

“A SOUTHERN GARDEN” IS RE-ISSUED

A Southern Garden, by Elizabeth Lawrence, was first published in 1941 and has been out of print for many years. Now a revised edition, updated by the author with material from her experiences since the first publication, has been released recently by the University of North Carolina Press.

Miss Lawrence is a member of the ADS and thoroughly enchanted the membership when she was the featured speaker at a convention banquet.

The book is limited in its practical value to many of us because it is essentially a handbook for gardeners in Zone 8 on the hardiness map. Zone 8 takes in a tiny corner of southeastern Virginia, plus eastern North Carolina and continuing south and West to Shreveport, La. and on to El Paso, Texas.

You can understand that as I write this with the temperature outside my door at five degrees I cannot quite agree with the author that the garden is “a place to be in and enjoy every month of the year” but when you read the book you will find it pretty persuasive, and delightfully written.

— K. L. B.

TESTING THE CYCLAMINEUS HYBRIDS

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Boonton, N. J.*

We have just picked up Division VI in our test garden and are again impressed with how much you can learn when you see what goes on underground.

I often recall a comment of an agricultural agent, chatting here a good many years ago. Discussing a problem plant, he said, "I just dug it up, shook out the soil, and studied the roots". How many amateurs would think to do that? Yet what plant needs such study more than a bulb!

So we just studied the roots, counted the bulbs, and recorded. To simplify the system, I counted noses. I found considerable fly damage, and that was noted. While there must be an element of pure chance in the selection of its nursery site by a fly, the reactions to such invasion seems to vary so markedly, from variety to variety, that surely this resistance or recovery power is as much a varietal trait as is, for instance, the exact tint of the perianth.

Health is an important factor in the case of the cyclamineus hybrids particularly, as this group is indispensable to the makers of spring gardens. In Zones 5 and 4, where we wait impatiently for February Gold to open the first of April (in N. J.) and to the end of May (in Maine), we depend heavily on this completely hardy, thoroughly charming, and earliest of the large flowered groups.

Most of this group had been planted in 1960, by samples only, a few newer added since. The soil, exposure, and culture were as uniform as we were able to provide.

Three varieties far out-performed the rest, one each of the major colors found in this class:

<i>Variety</i>	<i>Color</i>	<i>Blooms in '67</i>	<i>Noses</i>
Charity May	Yellow	22	51
Dove Wings	Yellow and white	31	49
"The Knave"	White	17	44

This looks like "Coleman across the board", although Mrs. Wooton should be credited with an assist for discovering Dove Wings. They apparently have all come from that famous cross, Mitylene x *N. cyclamineus*, which I note Grant Mitsch recently has repeated.

Charity May has dominated the exhibition stands in the VI sections for some years, but frankly I was surprised to find that its record underground so far surpassed two long-time favorites, March Breeze, (four blooms, eight noses, one fly,) and Cornet (no bloom, seven small

bulbs, one fly). Another yellow produced the most handsome bulbs of all — 21 — all large, sound, salable bulbs. This was Trewirgie, from the brush of that genius hybridizer, P. D. Williams. Among the newer varieties, it was Moongate that turned in the best performance.

For many of us, Dove Wings tops the class in beauty. It is good to know that this variety is not only prolific but of sturdy constitution. Two of the divisions had been invaded by fly in previous years; each was completely healed and growing strongly.

In the white group, "The Knave", still apparently unregistered but attributed to Mr. Coleman, was way in the lead. Mr. Coleman's recognized child, Jenny, is always very lovely, but I have never seen it flourishing. This year, there were — from the same start as all the others — two blooms, three noses, one fly.

The surplus from these varieties will be used for landscaping. Samples will return to the test plots, which begin with February Gold, the variety which is the recognized standard of the class. This was registered in 1923 and, I am told, came from the work of a little boy in Holland — named Jan de Graaff. To these, will be added: a few of indeterminate performance, a few getting a second chance, and such others as I can add.

However, three varieties from this group will be discarded. Their performance has been consistently poor here: March Sunshine, Golden Cycle, Cyclades.

In the 6b row, it is nice that Beryl can finally have as companions Larkelly and Roger, that now have arrived where they belong after sampling about the *Classified List*. I should though, like to point out to hybridizers and pollen-daubers that the individual, completely charming, always useful Beryl is 60 years old. While we all love Beryl, can't some of you produce some competition?

VISIT OUR DISPLAY GARDEN

NEAR COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

Over 600 Varieties, from the Most Ancient
and Hard-to-Find, to the Most Modern
and Seldom Seen

Miniatures and Intermediates A Specialty

Open Mid-March to May

Catalog on Request

THE DAFFODIL MART

George W. Heath

Gloucester, Va.

NEW PROSPECTS IN THE ADS CENTRAL REGION

By DR. FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Director-at-Large*

(Reprinted from the December, 1967 *Newsletter* of the Central Region)

Last Spring the American Daffodil Society became one of that impressive and sometimes sensational component of American life — the teenagers — in its own right. Its growing maturity was well expressed in April at its second national convention in Philadelphia in its 13 years of existence. As so vividly expressed by its official reporter, Betty Darden, in the June issue of *THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL*, this event really got out among the folks (*THE JOURNAL* itself is also a convincing indicator of the Society's importance in the contemporary daffodil world). The September issue adds further to its status in the reports of some 30 regional daffodil shows this year covering areas from coast to coast, New England to Texas, including several of the veteran local groups that laid the foundations of the ADS, and also newcomers in this field of interest whose origin was inspired by the establishment of a national society. One of the area shows reported over 2,000 daffodil entries on display; another attracted 20,000 visitors.

With all these gains in organized daffodil interest and a present membership of over 1,300, ADS has done well indeed for a teenager, but there are extensive areas of the country where daffodil culture is virtually unknown or is attempted on only a very localized scale as a garden hobby. Is this because climatic and seasonal conditions impose a permanent restriction on successful daffodil culture in these outlying areas, or is this more likely due to limited personal interest, experience, and knowledge and know-how in circumventing the natural difficulties? Probably both sets of factors influence and limit the eventual outcome, but ADS, having progressed so well in its first decade in areas where the basic conditions for successful daffodil culture were almost inherent, might now — and with the aid of individual interest and determination — do much in the next decade to understand some requirements in areas where they are now unknown.

The present status and the future prospects of daffodil culture in the region now designated as Central in the geographic organization of ADS provide a case in point. This region as now defined in the distribution of ADS membership includes Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin. The present number of members in these states ranges from 1 to 23, with a total of 65, as compared with 147 in the region designated as Middle West, composed of three states just east of Central.

Daffodil culture in Missouri is an old story dating back to Shaw's Garden in St. Louis, now carried on in the Arboretum of the Missouri Botanical Garden at Gray Summit. Dr. Edgar Anderson, curator of Useful Plants, wrote in 1965, "we were particularly interested in sturdy varieties which would succeed in our worn-out pastures, be stiff enough for our spring winds and blizzards, and able to withstand our late freezes." Trying conditions indeed for our daffodils bred in the milder spring climate of western Europe, aided as it is by the mild temperature and moisture of the Gulf Stream. Missouri is, however, bordered on Arkansas and in one corner on Oklahoma where daffodil culture has been successful historically and in the great expanse of interest since the founding of ADS. Mrs. Jesse Cox in Arkansas and Eleanor Hill in Oklahoma have been veritable generalissimos in the advance of daffodils there for years. The quest of Missouri for greater appreciation and success in daffodil culture is well in progress.

Illinois, with only 22 ADS members at present, has Orville Fay and Hubert Fisher, who are noted as connoisseurs in daffodil culture, and were among the founding fathers of ADS. True enough, Illinois is also the center of the great Corn Belt, and is lush with that "deep, black, organic soil of high fertility" which the eminent daffodil educator and practitioner, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, in its neighboring Iowa finds "wonderful for corn but all wrong for daffodils." Illinois also has an adjoining neighbor, Indiana, where ADS membership exceeds its own by 2 to 1, and which has long been a center of daffodil erudition. Indiana is also famed for corn production, but it has sand dunes and proximity to Lake Michigan which give it soil type and topography (but unfortunately not the climatic beneficence of the Gulf Stream) that have for long made Holland a natural center of daffodil production. There is also a lake proximity in Illinois, and in particular the Cook County Park, which provides some semblance of Holland conditions. It needs only more daffodil pioneers and demonstrators to bring its ADS membership up to par. Perhaps Mrs. Michael Gallucci, transplanted from her great success in California, will prove to be the benefactress so helpful to this Central area.

Iowa needs little more than its own Dr. Throckmorton to raise its low present ADS membership of seven from the one with which the doctor began this crusade. He has taken account of the corn type of soil in much of the state, the hot and humid summers (nights included as well as days), and the tendency of spring to become that interval between Sunday and Thursday when winter changes to summer (he might also mention the frequency of the reverse change after daffodils begin to behave as if spring had really come). But Dr. Throckmorton has really expressed in print, speech, and success in daffodil culture

what every Central Region neophyte in this avocation should know. Next to the Beatitudes themselves — and I am not sure they have priority in this instance — the doctor's essay on Blessed are the Meek, in the *ADS Yearbook* of 1961, should become the elementary reading for every would-be daffodil grower in this region.

Kansas — I can't say much about daffodil progress there; the advice of your regional director, Mrs. Robert F. Johnson, is much better than any pronouncement of mine. Your state has an advantage, too, of the Lawrence Daffodil Society, perhaps also of proximity to the Daffodil Society of Greater Kansas City to aid you on your way to greater success. The only question I would ask is, shouldn't Nebraska also be represented in the Central Region? In the vicinity of Omaha and Lincoln, the prospects of successful garden use of daffodils can't differ greatly from those of Kansas City and Lawrence. Perhaps some missionary action is in order.

Minnesota and Wisconsin — With only two ADS members in the former, one in the latter, it may appear that prospects of expanding interest in daffodils are dim. In Wisconsin the border of Lake Michigan on one side can't separate conditions very much from the Michigan shore just across the water, where commercial culture of tulips has long existed. At least garden culture of daffodils should succeed. On the west side the Mississippi River valley provides escape from the climatic difficulties of adapting daffodils to prairie culture. As in Minnesota, central Wisconsin is a complex of glacial outwash plains and moraines, and much of both states lies south of the northern pine and spruce forests with near Arctic conditions. This provides a wide diversity of soil types and topography quite different from the level land and the rich black soil of the Corn Belt, anathema to daffodils according to the Iowa mentor.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1962: Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code.)

Date of Filing: October 1, 1967. DAFFODIL JOURNAL is published quarterly at 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840 with general business offices of the publisher at the same address. The name and address of the Publisher is American Daffodil Society, Inc., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840; Editor, Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., 11111 Gunston Road, Lorton, Va., 22079; Executive Editor, Willis H. Wheeler, 3171 No. Quincy Street, Arlington, Va. 22207.

Owner of the publication is American Daffodil Society, Inc. There are no bondholders, stockholders, or mortgagees.

Total number of copies printed (average for preceding 12 months), 1,609; paid circulation, 1,320; sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 29; total number of copies distributed, 1,349. Total number of copies printed (single issue nearest to filing date), 1,424; paid circulation, 1,254, sales through agents or dealers, none; free distribution, 29; total number of copies distributed, 1,283. I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.

—KATHERINE L. BLOOMER.

Somewhat cooler and drier summers also prevail, so welcome a change from the heat and humidity of the Corn Belt that residents of that area move almost en masse to the Lake States for vacations. Maybe daffodils would like that too. More retention of winter snow cover in the varied topography, and less exposure to blizzard winds and cold might also help as compared with winter and spring conditions on the prairies and plains.

Minnesota now, as a start in reality and not just a prospect, has a program in operation to determine how much northward expansion of daffodil culture is feasible. With the cooperation of ADS one of the regional test gardens for daffodils is being established in the Minnesota Landscape Arboretum under the direction of the Horticultural Department of the University. About 500 daffodils of 80 selected varieties for these tests, all donated by ADS members, have been planted. The Arboretum itself has an area of 400 acres providing a wide diversity of soil types, topography, and natural vegetation as scenic backgrounds. Including ponds and streams, this typifies the deciduous forests of central Minnesota, long known as "the big woods." It is now very properly designated as a site where "beauty and science serve the state". The addition of daffodils in naturalized plantings can enhance even its present beauty, and of daffodil varieties in test plots can add a valuable item to horticultural science.

NEW SHOW IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Northern California Daffodil Society is a newly established group which will present its first show on March 23 and 24 in Oakland.

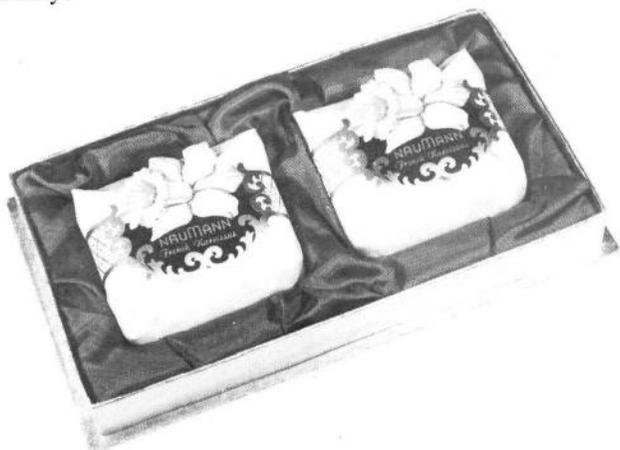
The basic reason for the formation of daffodil societies is love of the flower itself but, some one factor in combination with others, promotes the formation of a new group.

Until the coming of this society all shows in California have been in Descanso Gardens at Pasadena. Growing conditions between the southern part of the state and a little north of the mid-section varied sufficiently to make establishment of this new society a worthwhile endeavor.

When distances are so great, each new daffodil group tends to draw the interest of people who would not otherwise drive several hundred miles to see a show.

FOR MEMBERS ONLY

Presenting for the first time in America, and exclusive for a limited time to members of the American Daffodil Society:



C. Naumann

FRENCH NARCISSUS SOAP

Wrapped in silk — the world's only soap made with pure, aged essential oils from Narcissus flowers grown in France.

Each cake wrapped in elegant SILK! Presented in luxurious silk-lined boxes with plastic cover.

Naumann Soap is extra-mild to the skin: only the finest oils are blended and aged in a unique (SEVEN MONTH) French milling process. The bars are heavy in the hand — they last and last. *The fragrance will delight you — true and fresh — you know the oils are real.*

Naumann of Offenbach, W. Germany, is the world's largest specialized soap house — maker of over 500 kinds of soap — a few of the new fragrances also available are:

White Gardenia — Hawaiian Orchid — Dutch Blue Hyacinth
Irish Rose — Greek Iris — Spanish Sweet Pea — African Violet

2-Bar Box \$3.50

3-Bar Box \$5.00

Add 50¢ for postage and handling

Please specify and we will gift wrap and mail anywhere in the U. S. for you. Why not buy several boxes for gifts?

TAMAK, INC. IMPORTERS

3328 S.E. Hawthorne
Portland, Oregon 97214

ADS TEST AND DISPLAY GARDENS

By WALTER E. THOMPSON, *Chairman*

The daffodil test garden at Clemson (S. C.) University, was established in 1959 by the S. C. Department of Horticulture in association with the American Daffodil Society.

Assistant Professor Ray R. Rothenberger is in charge of the garden. He reports that full bloom, for most varieties, was somewhat early in 1967 and the extremely warm weather seemed to reduce the length of the bloom period. The 144 new varieties, planted in 1966, performed very well. Many people visited the garden and some were interested in knowing where the most expensive varieties were. But for those that did not know there seemed some disappointment when shown Verdin and Pipit. They evidently expected some monstrous flower. Of the two flowers, Verdin was favored because the yellow was more intense and the color contrast was more striking. Pristine grew very well and appeared to be extremely vigorous with excellent form and stem strength. Other varieties which were admired were Arctic Doric, Cantatrice, Daydream, Dove Wings, Pipit, Rima and Verdin.

The test garden at Auburn (Ala.) University, is jointly handled by Prof. Henry P. Orr and Bill Martin, greenhouse manager. A good season was reported and evaluations are included in the Auburn Experiment Station Report.

A new test and display garden was established in 1967 at the University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Excelsior. Dr. Freeman A. Weiss and Mervin C. Eisel, assistant extension horticulturist, selected the test plot and daffodil bulbs were furnished by Dr. Tom Throckmorton, Wells Knierim and Walter Thompson. Temperatures at this test garden drop to minus 40° F. at times and we will be interested to see how daffodils perform in this frigid zone.

Members of test and display gardens committee are Walter E. Thompson, chairman; Dr. Freeman A. Weiss and Prof. Dan Thomson, Jr.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

There are vacancies in some of the robins. There are interesting robins for men, and there are general and regional robins. Again, there are robins for members interested in miniature daffodils or in hybridizing. Some members consider their robin contacts the most rewarding part of ADS membership. If you would like to join one, send your request to me.

* * *

During the past several springs the daffodil season in many areas was interrupted by severe freezes. Virginia Perry of Staunton, Va., has observed some differences in the way varieties respond to those conditions. Some will come back next season with fewer blooms. Others will require a season or two for recovery. She reported that *N. rupicola*, *N. pseudo-narcissus moschatus*, and *N. watieri* reappeared after a severe freeze — also that jonquils survive well.

* * *

There has been much discussion on the blooming habit of *canaliculatus*. Mrs. A. Gordon Brooks of Richmond, Va., gave an interesting report. She believes it requires something more than just lifting and dividing. Perhaps lots of moisture plus some protection are needed. She reports that a certain planting bloomed well for six seasons. The bulbs were planted deep and left undisturbed. They bloomed and did not multiply "like wildfire." This planting was in a wooded lot having a deep rich native soil rich in humus. The bed was located at the foot of a steep hill, on the north side. The bulbs were planted in long rows and the plants grew up and bloomed through the grass. Mrs. Brooks feels that there is more than one strain of this variety. These bulbs came from a planting in a small mountain valley.

I have had some experience with the same variety. I planted a dozen bulbs in two different locations. One lot was in a protected area. These have now vanished. The other bulbs were planted in a more exposed location. They gave two seasons of excellent bloom. The third year they showed excellent promise until they were frozen to the ground. Some two or three weeks later the foliage grew again to more than five inches. It will be interesting to observe this planting again this coming season.

* * *

Trevithian was given some attention by Grace Parks of Ottawa, Kans.

She reported it did not bloom well for her. In another garden it grew and bloomed exceptionally well through a crab grass covered lawn. This latter planting received no extra water or fertilizer.

For many years, I recall, Trevithian dominated its class in the shows, but now it is seldom seen. There are very few stems blooming in my planting, even though it is in full sun.

* * *

Berma Abercrombie of Palmetto, Ga., reported that Erlicheer acted "very confused." It was probably a very confusing season. Anyway, six inches of foliage was frozen and killed to the ground. Later the buds came up, then the foliage grew again. The blooms were beautiful and the foliage was green for a long time. Mrs. Abercrombie also mentioned that Small Talk sets seed quite well. She harvested seed from a Small Talk x Goldette cross.

Ruth Johnson of Leawood, Kans., also commented on the growing behavior of Erlicheer. She said the foliage appeared soon after the initial planting. It survived the mild winter and bloomed exceptionally well. The foliage had not died down by the middle of August, probably due to the abundance of summer moisture.

My Daffodils

By ROWENA CHENEY

My daffodils are lovely—
A day-by-day delight!
They face the east with morning,
The west with coming night.

Their wordless voices whisper
What earth is echoing:
A golden chorus, chanting
The harmonies of spring.

And my own heart assures me
Where daffodils are found,
They blossom to remind us
We walk on hallowed ground.

Distinctive Daffodils

From

“DAFFODIL HAVEN”

Among our new and recent introductions are:

- ACCENT — One of the most colorful pinks
AIRCASTLE — Frequently “best flower in show”
AUDUBON — Glamorous coral-rimmed cup
BUNTING — Among the top Jonquil Hybrids
COOL CRYSTAL — Exquisitely designed 3c
DAINTY MAID — Glistening white, small flower
DAYDREAM — Top-rated reverse bicolor
DIVERTIMENTO — Something new in pink Jonquil Hybrids
HOLIDAY FASHION — Ruffled, showy — new pink
IRISH COFFEE — Perhaps a pioneer of double reverses
LEONAINE — Possesses cup with lavender band
PIPIT — Striking, Reverse Bicolor Jonquilla Hybrid
QUICK STEP — Progenitor of a new race
SILKEN SAILS — Giant white of unbelievable beauty

Ask for catalogue with full descriptions and listing of many other varieties. It is free to ADS members.

GRANT E. MITSCH

“Daffodil Haven”

Canby, Oregon 97013