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The

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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APR. 15, 1969.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

- Individual Annual* \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Cantatrice, No. 1 favorite in the 1968 American Daffodil Symposium. Cantatrice, 1c, was bred by Guy L. Wilson, registered in 1936, and has won the top British and Dutch awards. The drawing is by Clara Stewart Keith.

The Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society extends a cordial invitation to each member of the ADS to attend the annual convention in Nashville, Tennessee April 2, 3, and 4.

Convention headquarters will be the new Sheraton Motor Inn. Judging School I will be held in Nashville on Saturday, April 5. The convention Daffodil Show will be held on Wednesday, April 2, at Cheekwood, the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center.

Tours of gardens containing some of the most extensive daffodil displays in America and several interesting lectures have been planned.

**Mrs. Harold E. Stanford — President MTDS
Mrs. Joe H. Talbot, III — Show Chairman
Mrs. Robert E. Cartwright — Convention Chairman**

LOOKING BACKWARD — AND FORWARD

By GRANT E. MITSCH, Canby Oregon

The title presupposes that this must be somewhat of an autobiography with at least a fragment of prophecy. The former may edify but little and the latter could be definitely misleading! The role of the hybridizer is to exercise reasoning, intuition, and imagination if he is to be successful, and particularly so when dealing with such heterozygous material as the modern garden daffodils afford. When species are used as both parents, a more scientific approach may be made, and results may be more accurately anticipated; but inasmuch as many of the species are difficult to grow, one may easily travel a dead end street unless he is endowed with a knowledge of genetics, which the writer of this screed lacks.

In the few decades that have elapsed since I have been associated with the daffodil, real transformations have occurred, and this is noteworthy in view of the long period which must elapse between generations, and the relatively small number of breeders who have been growing seedlings on an extensive scale. I think other flowers which take less than half the time from seed to flowering stage show little more change.

In retrospect, I cannot remember when I was not interested in flowers, although a fascination for birds and their study took precedence in my youth. An ambition to be an ornithologist precluded taking a greater interest in horticulture at that time, but even in those days

gardening was not entirely neglected. Names of daffodils introduced recently bear witness to this earlier obsession.

My first recollection of daffodils dates back to my early teens or before, when my maternal grandmother, whose English forebears gave her an innate love for gardening, told me something about her daffodils. Apparently none were in bloom at any time I visited her garden, but she evidently had several varieties, for she tried to distinguish among them by the shapes of their "cups and saucers." East central Kansas was not ideally suited to daffodils, and I do not remember seeing them growing elsewhere in our rural community.

Coming to Oregon in 1925, I was first exposed to these flowers, but it was evidently an "underexposure." Golden Spur, or something quite similar, grew commonly in our yard and virtually all other gardens. Van Sion was a familiar sight, and several small whites, not identified, campernelles, and doubles were seen frequently.

In 1927 the gladiolus became our first commercial venture. Dahlias, bearded irises, delphiniums, lilies, tulips and various other bulbous plants at one time or another occupied some of our time and interest and none escaped our efforts at attempting their improvement. About 1931 a friend took me to a garden where King Alfred, van Waveren's Giant, Emperor, and a few other large yellow trumpets were growing. My eyes were opened and I knew I must have some newer and better daffodils. Acquaintance with a florist and bulb grower, Clifford Walker, of Albany, Oregon, provided a means of getting some of the varieties I had just seen, along with others such as Tresserve, Bernardino, Nanny Nunn, Whitewell, Queen of the North, and several more. A Dutch catalog coming into my hands offered the incomparable pink daffodil, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse at \$50.00 per bulb.

Membership in the Royal Horticultural Society provided the information that they were again publishing Daffodil Year Books, which had been discontinued during World War I. Securing one of these opened up a new world, and catalogs from Guy L. Wilson, J. L. Richardson, and Barr & Sons were soon forthcoming. A considerable number of Daffodil books were listed in Barr's catalog, and these together with all the pre-war issues of the Year Book were obtained. A few bulbs were bought from Guy Wilson, and this great and genial man wrote interesting and informative letters. The die was cast.

Living first at Brownsville, and then in Lebanon, Oregon, our livelihood came from glads, but during this time, after becoming aware of and obtaining some daffodil bulbs, much of our hybridizing efforts were directed to them. Since locating at Canby, nearly all our attention has been given to daffodils, which also were our support.

Over the years it has been our privilege to entertain a goodly number of people well known in the daffodil world, including Mr. & Mrs. Kenyon L. Reynolds, (he is now Father Bede of Mission City, B.C.), Mr. W. O. Backhouse, who paid us a visit from Argentina before returning to his old home in England, Dr. Campbell Duncan of Tasmania, Dr. & Mrs. Sidney B. Mitchell, and Mr. & Mrs. Frank Reinelt, best known for his begonias and delphiniums. Sometimes we are prone to neglect those nearer home, but our association with Murray Evans, Matthew Fowlds, Jan de Graaff, Mr. & Mrs. A. N. Kanouse, Mr. & Mrs. Miles Hatch, and others have added interest to our work. And the members of the American Daffodil Society, many of whom we were privileged to have here during the 1968 convention, if not in prior years, as well as those we have met at other conventions, have contributed to making this a worthwhile vocation.

Mentioned before were some of the first daffodils we grew, and our first efforts at hybridizing were made in 1934. Not until two years later, when we had newer things with which to work, including Fortune, Killigrew, John Evelyn, Beersheba, Nevis, and others, did we start intensive work to improve daffodils as we knew them.

There were a number of well known American daffodil breeders working at the time of my first efforts in this field. Edwin C. Powell issued an annual catalog with listings of new introductions. Two or three of his cultivars are still being grown, of which the most distinctive is Hiawassee, a Paper White derivative. Dr. S. S. Berry of Redlands, California, did considerable breeding. I had some correspondence with him, but apparently none of his clones were ready for marketing at that period, and it seems his work was lost to the daffodil world. Dr. Sidney B. Mitchell grew seedlings for some years, and partly through his efforts Frank Reinelt became interested. Mr. Reinelt grew great quantities of seedlings and raised some very nice flowers, a few of which were named but none ever marketed. During the flowering seasons I was the recipient of many letters written in longhand in his uniquely neat style, telling of what looked promising amongst the newly flowered seedlings. He made annual trips to Oregon to appraise what was being done here and was most generous with bulbs and advice. Due to difficulties encountered in keeping stocks, he gave up daffodils, but has never entirely lost interest in them although now his efforts are devoted largely to cacti.

Jan de Graaff, operating as Oregon Bulb Farms, and his foreman, Earl Hornbeck, were perhaps the largest growers of daffodil seedlings in those days, and a good many varieties were introduced, with special emphasis on pinks. One of the last and most spectacular of these was Carita. Had it the vigor of Mabel Taylor it would doubtless be one of the

most popular commercial varieties available. Charles Bailey of Portland was still another fancier who did hybridizing, but his early death prevented his attainment of greater success. Although Allen Davis never tried his hand at improving daffodils, he was a real enthusiast and his kindly assistance wherever he could be of aid will always be remembered. Miniatures were always his favorites, not only in daffodils, but in other spring flowering bulbous plants. While Matthew Fowlds and Murray Evans did not get into the act until after my initiation, their help and friendship will always be treasured. Mr. Fowlds has given us several miniatures unique in their fields, and has others, some of which may one day be classed as intermediates, that will add to his laurels. Murray has some marvelous flowers coming on, and may well be America's top breeder one day. There are many others whose names might be mentioned, and of those, some of whose seedlings I have seen, mention should be made of Charles Culpepper, A. N. Kanouse, and Roberta Watrous. And now I will go back to comments on my own efforts.

Showing little originality, my first efforts were directed at least in part toward getting better whites and red cups, but flowering a few years' seedlings in these groups showed that mine were hopelessly outclassed by those coming from Guy Wilson and J. L. Richardson. Some good garden flowers resulted from other lines, and while some efforts were still directed as originally, major emphasis was soon channeled in other directions. Our collection of named daffodils continued to grow with the addition of new things from Wilson, Richardson, and de Graaff, along with importations from "down under," mainly from H. A. Brown, West and Fell, and Alister Clark of Australia, and George Lewis of New Zealand.

The very early flowering Malvern Gold from Mr. Brown was a good early cut flower, and crossed with Trenoon it gave us Cibola, a deep golden yellow 2a opening at the start of the season. Cibola, in turn, has become the parent of some of the earliest flowering cyclamineus hybrids, none of which have as yet been named.

Doubtless the Australian breeders were the first to lay great stress on the development of pink-cupped daffodils. About 1941 or 1942 Alister Clark sent me a collection of his seedlings, most of which did not flower for two or three years. In this lot was Mabel Taylor, which was a revelation to those who saw it for the first time. Its brilliance in color quite overshadowed what had previously been seen, and everyone wanted a bulb immediately. Perhaps that was an especially good year for pink coloring, as in later seasons it appeared paler, or possibly the color seemed so intense only in comparison with other pinks grown then. In any case, all who saw it were impressed, and its pollen was used very

extensively. In addition to color, it was vigorous in habit and made hard smooth bulbs that increased very rapidly. Most of these qualities were passed on to its progeny along with a degree of roughness in form. Interim became available shortly thereafter and a combination of these two seemed logical. From this cross, repeated several years, came great numbers of pinks, of which Rose Ribbon, Foray, Cloud Cap, and Holiday Fashion were introduced. The succeeding generation produced greater improvements.

About the same time, when difficulties were encountered in Great Britain due to the war, Guy Wilson sent over a number of seedling clones for trial, the better ones to be sold or introduced as new cultivars. Several were eventually marketed, of which one, Shadeen, from Evening x Vestal Virgin, appeared to have possibilities for breeding pinks. Its pollen was used on Tunis, but out of a large lot of resulting seedlings only one showed good coloring, and it was severely lacking in vigor and substance. It was lined out with our selected clones and for the next two or three years it increased in substance but refused to make offsets. Finally it started producing and was eventually introduced as Interlude. It would have been a sad misfortune had it been discarded, for its pollen on Interim gave Accent, which was a big improvement in color, form, poise, substance, and vigor, and has in turn given the best pink seedlings yet seen here. It does not have the very rounded perianth so much sought after by showmen, but among its progeny are numbers of such flowers.

Also during World War II, Green Island was obtained, and one of the earlier combinations involved Glenshane. From this union came Caro Nome, which is a beautiful flower in itself, and has proven a potent influence in breeding. Some regard it as the best we have introduced. Listed as a 3b, its crown has seemed to grow proportionately larger in recent years, and doubtless most of its blooms now would be classified as 2b. Green Island crossed with Mabel Taylor gave Precedent, which has many of the good qualities of its seed parent and grows much more upright than does Green Island. It is less pink than many of the others noted, but it is one of our favorites, and along with Accent and Caro Nome forms a trio of excellent parents. Unlike many varieties, it is a heavy seeder, usually giving 40 to 60 seeds to each pod. There are some thousands of seedlings from Precedent yet to flower in our trial beds.

It was mentioned earlier that our first crosses were made in 1934. No years have been missed since then, but for several seasons, prior to obtaining sizable stocks with which to work, relatively few crosses were made, and in many instances only a few seeds were obtained. No

account was made of the crosses which failed to give seed, and no record was made of the number of seeds harvested until recently, but in the 35 years which have elapsed, seed from more than 3500 crosses have been sown, indicating an average of about 100 crosses per year. Each lot has consisted of from one seed (in a very few instances) up to 6000 seeds from one cross. Most years there are a few lots which do not germinate, and when the two-year seedlings are lifted the number of bulbs is estimated to average about half the number of seeds planted.

Some seasons about half our total crop of seed is from pink crosses. The last two or three years give evidence that progress is being made, and we are led to believe that if we ever obtain a good red and white daffodil it will come through this line of breeding. Two or three that have flowered already are much closer to our ideal in this class than anything we have obtained in more conventional approaches.

When we first obtained Binkie it was viewed with aversion by some of our visitors. We liked it from the start, however, and having already repeated the cross that gave Guy Wilson his Spellbinder, Moonstruck, Frontier, and others in the trumpet class, we proceeded to use pollen from one of our King of the North x Content seedlings (alas! we do not know which one) on Binkie. We were quite astounded at the results. I believe that fully 25% of the bulbs from this lot were taken out and grown as clones, and ten were eventually named. Our favorite has been Daydream and we have been pleased with its acceptance here and abroad. Unfortunately it is subject to basal troubles, in common with most of its class. Fortunately it increases rapidly. It is giving excellent seedlings and we trust that among them may be some that are resistant to rot. As the pollen parent of Daydream is unknown in that it was an unnumbered seedling from King of the North x Content, so is the parentage of Chiloquin obscure, the seed having been in a mixed lot collected from lemons and reverse bicolors. Smaller flowered and later blooming than most in its class, it is of most perfect form, tailored to precision, and of lovely soft coloring. At its best, Rich Reward is breathtaking, but I think will not be as consistent as Chiloquin.

For some years after Daydream, Bethany, and their sibs bloomed, relatively little was done with these as it was feared that line breeding might tend to give less vigorous progeny. It was then decided to try incorporating the stamina of some of the red cups into the strain. Nothing much was anticipated in the first generation but it was hoped that segregations in the next generation would prove of merit. Daydream crossed on Playboy did not give any real reverse bicolors but produced some of the most beautiful flowers we have grown in soft lemons with lemon crowns surrounded with white halos and lemons with soft buff



C 52/1 (Quick Step x *N. triandrus albus*)

crowns with perfect form and balance. The F_2 seedlings have not yet flowered.

Pursuing another line, Binkie x *N. jonquilla* gave our first strongly contrasted reversed jonquil hybrids. Daydream x *N. jonquilla* apparently will be just as fruitful but with larger cupped flowers.

Perhaps every one who has followed our annual notes is familiar with Quick Step, which was a chance seedling of Wild Rose x *N. jonquilla*. Being very fertile, in contrast to most jonquil hybrids, it was used extensively, with most interesting results. On one of the first tries pollen of Honey Bells was used, but the resulting flowers show little or no evidence of any triandrus influence. Pollen of *N. triandrus albus* gave an amazing group of plants with triandrus characteristics very much in evidence, several flowering at three years of age, and some with seven to nine blooms on a stem at four years. Most daffodil seedlings do not flower until their fifth year, but some bulbs of this cross had eight or ten stems, with up to eight blooms on the larger stems at this age. We can not be sure what deficiencies they have until we see them a little longer, but certainly insufficient flowers will not be one! Daydream was also

used on Quick Step with surprising results. There were flowers of intense glowing lemon gold with pure white cups, some with rich buff crowns, some with cups as smoothly edged as *N. jonquilla*, and others with heavy ruffles and frills. The varied sizes, forms, and colors made selecting the best difficult. As flowering so far has been from small bulbs, we may find considerable change in character as blooms develop from full sized bulbs.

Obtaining a few jonquil and triandrus hybrids that are reasonably fertile should open fields quite unexplored at present. There will doubtless be many daffodils developed that will carry characteristics of several species until present classification schedules will be inadequate. Moreover, there will be so many intermediate sizes and forms as to cause show committees headaches. There may be both red cupped and pink cupped jonquil and triandrus hybrids with both yellow and white perianths.

Even now there are cyclamineus hybrids appearing with red and pink trumpets. We have not seen the best developed by other hybridizers, but cultivars such as Jetfire indicate what is in the offing. This very early one has an orange trumpet that intensifies in color as it develops, and the perianth, which is as smooth as that of Willet or Charity May, is well reflexed and of rich deep clear yellow, with a touch of green where it joins the vivid crown. Some charming whites and bicolors have appeared, and yellows ranging from pale lemons to deep golds with better substance and form are due for marketing in the future. Mr. Fowlds has come up with some most charming flowers whose seed parent is Green Island. What a wonderful *variety*! It still is not a *cultivar* to me, but perhaps I will learn eventually!

Surely the future will offer us white trumpets and reverse bicolors with better constitutions. And the latter should come with trumpets or crowns that are white on first opening so that we can enjoy their ultimate loveliness without waiting until the flower is aging. Pinks that open that color and retain it: moreover, that will be pink under a much wider range of climatic conditions should appear. Yellow trumpets with the quality of some of the best now available, but with long, strong stems and the ability to come consistently good every year should be possible. New colors, including perianths with more red than those now obtainable and crowns or trumpets with more lilac, less evanescent, should come. Doubtless successors to Brer Fox should appear with blooms that not only measure as trumpets but look like them. Who knows? A white perianth with red trumpet distinctive enough to warrant being so classed may be developed! Blues? No, I think not, much as we might like one of sky blue!



Grant Mitsch and daffodils

In reminiscing a bit, some vivid pictures are fixed indelibly in my mind. The first blooms of Mabel Taylor as they appeared fully developed conjure up a mental vision. A flower of Accent in the seedling bed seemed impossible at the time. Memory still lingers on the scene of a planting of Rima in magnificent form and delectable color, which at its peak was beaten down and shredded by a storm, only to proudly lift battered faces and stand unabashed several days later alongside a freshly opened lot of Accent unscathed by the ravages of the tempest and shining in all their glory.

What could be more lovely than a long row of perfect blooms of Day-dream backlighted by a late afternoon sun and shimmering with a luminescence no artist could paint, but only a Divine Creator could fashion! A clump of Entrancement at the base of a white birch tree is a sight for feasting the eyes. A row of flawless blooms of Aircastle provides a picture to linger in the mind's eye, and a vase of Cool Crystal with impeccable form and perfect balance is something to contemplate. The pristine beauty of Pigeon or Silken Sails, or the unsullied chasteness of Dallas or Stainless seem almost out of place in this restless seething world. Words are inadequate vehicles to express ones feelings on viewing these gifts of Providence.

Space does not allow recounting here some of the interesting events of 1968. Suffice it to say it was an eventful year with many joys and some disappointments, but with the former outweighing the latter.

INTRODUCING . . .



Wells Knierim, ADS Treasurer

Few members of ADS are less in need of introduction to the membership than Wells Knierim. He has not only been a faithful attendant at conventions and Board meetings, but has served the Society in various capacities, before and since his term as President. He and his wife Mary have traveled widely during the daffodil season to judge at distant shows, and to lend help in other ways. He grows and exhibits excellent daffodils.

He is General Data Processing Manager of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. in Cleveland. His other horticultural hobbies are rhododendrons, gladiolus, and flower photography. He has been active in Boy Scout work since 1935.

THE 1968 AMERICAN DAFFODIL SYMPOSIUM

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Boonton, New Jersey*
Chairman, Symposium Committee

For the first time since the original ADS Symposium was prepared by Judge Quinn and distributed in mimeographed form the entire membership has been invited to participate.

Previous symposiums have relied on reports from 25 to 100 members. This year our reporters number 303 and represent 35 states, the District of Columbia, and British Columbia. There are members in seven other states: Maine, Colorado, Hawaii, West Virginia, Minnesota, Louisiana, and Wisconsin, and one in Nova Scotia, from whom we hope to hear in 1969.

Our thanks are due to the regional chairmen, who with the help of regional committees "got out the votes." Their local work has brought the total to nearly 25% of the entire membership. The largest number of reports has come from the Southwest Region, due to the diligence of Jewel Ditmars. The Middle Atlantic Region was second. Highest percentage of returns has come from the Central Region, under the chairmanship of the persistent Mary Becker, with the Southwest a close second.

Percentage returns by region are:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage Return</i>
Central	Miss Mary Becker	55
Southwest	Mrs. S. F. Ditmars	54
Southeast	Mrs. W. S. Simms	28
Northeast	Mrs. Charles A. Gruber	21
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	20
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	18
Far West	William H. Roese	18
Midwest	Mrs. Harry Wilkie	16
New England	Mrs. E. J. Storey	15

Following the compilation presented here, ballots are being returned to the regional chairmen, along with a wealth of volunteered supplementary comments, which may be made available through regional meetings and newsletters.

The importance of a large number of reports cannot be emphasized too strongly. The votes were tallied from a chart prepared by John Larus, serving as vice chairman, and summarized when 200 had been received and after final votes were at hand. While there were few basic changes, what appeared a truer picture was revealed as some shifting took place and certain important varieties, seemingly neglected, came forward quickly.

We hope that this year, with the report form at hand during your season, many more of you will participate. It makes an interesting evaluation for your own satisfaction, and mailing your report early is a contribution to the Society.

The range of varieties reported was impressive. Our 303 reporters named 950 varieties. Among the famous and the popular favorites were found many highly regarded novelties and the venerable *Telemonius Plenus*, discovered in 1620, and both *Emperor* and *Empress*, presented in 1865.

The incidence of unregistered varieties was very low, and unlike other tellers, who usually complain of poor handwriting, we had but two or three illegible votes in over 7000. Of course, sometimes the spelling was a bit original. And now a request: as we found that recording the votes was very much quicker when the variety names were listed alphabetically we should very much appreciate your taking the extra time to list your choices in this way.

As an extra dividend from the balloting in 1968, we are able, for the first time in recent years, to compile on a national basis information on the size of members' collections. All reporters did not answer the question on the approximate number of varieties grown, but from those who did we find that 83 members are growing fewer than 100 varieties; 97, 101 to 200 varieties; 43, 201 to 300 varieties; 33, 301 to 400 varieties; 16, 401 to 500 varieties; 23, more than 500 varieties.

Our daffodil is not a flighty flower. As it is slow to come to bloom from seed and slow even then to show its true worth, sometimes it takes many years for a cultivar to acclimate and "settle down" to become a cherished friend — for a lifetime. These are the ones your Symposium seeks through your votes of your "25 best for every use." With such a goal it would be surprising indeed if these top favorites were a surprise to any of you.

Their order is significant, however, and their history significant. So it seems an appropriate time to take a long look at those eight that received over 100 votes in this poll.

No. 1, Cantatrice

Over a dozen years ago *Cantarice* was a highly-touted winner of top awards in England, but viewed a bit suspiciously here, as it seemed that it might be just one more of those "bulb-rotting whites," of which we had had too many. Even though it topped the 1c's in our first two Symposiums, there was much grumbling, especially from the South, where gardeners were acutely aware of this problem.

One member I recall stood up for its performance then. Dr. Wister put a couple of bulbs against his garage many years ago, and they kept blooming and increasing, as if they did not know what those Southerners were saying.

Eventually this cultivar became acclimated, and it became first choice of our members this year.

No. 2, Binkie

Ever since it exploded on the scene as the first of a new color scheme, coming to us in the roundabout fashion, from Guy L. Wilson through the *Antipodes* and back — (how else get a reverse?) — *Binkie* has been a pet wherever grown. It has stamina and class, and sensational floriferousness.

No. 3, Silver Chimes

The third on our list is *Silver Chimes*. As a Northerner, who cannot keep this tender plant alive outdoors, except with heroic measures, I must admit to considerable envy of those of you who can grow it to its bountiful pro-

fusion of bells. That you are doing so is attested by its position on our lists. It is likely that these reports are coming from gardens where it has been growing for many years. I think it only fair to warn prospective buyers that in a dozen and a half years of buying bulbs of Silver Chimes I have never found any mosaic-free. A commercial source of clean stock would be splendid.

No. 4, Festivity

Our fourth is Festivity. Again, be patient for three or four years for this plant to show what it can do. Then the huge bouquet of perfectly formed blooms will repay your wait.

I do not want to leave the impression that first-year blooms of some of these fine flowers are unsatisfactory. As gardeners know, no credit is due them for what they get from a new bulb. That flower was put there through the culture supplied by the previous grower. What happens after that is what we want to know, and seems to be not only the result of culture, but also of a genetic factor. As some cultivars seem to require frequent replanting to maintain bloom — a highly unsatisfactory situation in a garden — others seem to have inherent ability to improve in quality for several years and then to maintain good bloom for many years. These are the ones we seek.

No. 5, Galway

Galway is almost a trumpet — better balanced than most trumpets — and very hard to fault.

No. 6, Ceylon

Ceylon is another classic that takes time to acclimate. Then it glows like neon lights, with an elegance that you know will not be surpassed. Kenneth Smith reported years ago to the RHS that he had tried it many ways, but when he loaded the soil with peat moss it thrived. It appears our members have been following that hint.

No. 7, Sweetness

Sweetness tops all the jonquils. It is floriferous and stylish, and hardier than most 7a's, which do not persist in cold areas. It deserves its high rank.

No. 8, Kingscourt

Kingscourt, like Cantatrice, took a good many years to be found really worthy in American gardens. Its first reputation was that it produced one good flower and quit. But members persisted, and now it will produce elegant blooms year after year. Its classic form and pose are hard to beat, and now that garden worthiness has been proved, and it is cheap, it is the leading 1a.

* * * * *

The following lists record the 200 varieties that received at least nine votes. As in earlier Symposiums, the "items" are based on the RHS Classification, with a few modifications as the number of votes warranted. The pinks of the first three divisions are grouped in Item 25, and the miniatures in Item 26.

Instead of comparing the standing of a variety with its rating in the most recent Symposium, we are comparing it with that of 1956. The 1956 rating (in parentheses) follows the variety name, and that is followed by the score

for this year. Thus: "1. Kingscourt (1) 109" means that Kingscourt placed first in its class this year with 109 votes, and it also placed first in 1956. Varieties mentioned as novelties in 1956 have (N) following their names. For your additional information we are also mentioning some varieties that have been coming forward since 1956 and have become favorites for some of our members.

This year there is no breakdown according to use: exhibition or garden. This was also the case in 1956. We seem to have come the full circle, as many now believe that if it is not good enough for the garden — healthy, long-lasting, and with good pose — it is not good enough to show, and few want to garden with flowers not worthy of exhibiting.

We hope you will find this new type of reporting as helpful as we who have worked on it have found it fascinating.

* * * * *

Item No. 1. Trumpet, lemon or sulfur yellow (1a)

1. Luna Moth (N)	33	4. Moonmist	20
2. Moonstruck (4)*	29	5. Hunter's Moon (2)	14
3. Grape Fruit (3)	22	6. Mulatto (7)	10

The only variety above not mentioned in the 1956 report is Moonmist, which was not registered until 1958 and is now available for less than \$1.00. Moonshot received almost enough votes to be listed, and Inver and Up Front were reported by a few.

Item No. 2. Trumpet, self yellow or gold (1a)

1. Kingscourt (1)	109	6. Goldcourt (5)*	19
2. Arctic Gold	52	7. Golden Rapture	14
3. Slieveboy	31	8. Irish Luck	12
4. Ulster Prince (N)	27	8. Viking	12
5. Unsurpassable	20	9. King Alfred	11

Too new for 1956, Arctic Gold, Slieveboy, and Viking have already won their spurs in this fast-changing group. Brilliant Inca Gold scored 5.

* 1a was not subdivided in the 1956 report.

Item No. 3. Trumpet, bicolor (1b)

1. Trousseau (3)	72	5. Frolic	18
2. Preamble (2)	53	6. Ballygarvey (N)	13
3. Content (1)	42	7. Glengariff	12
4. Effective	32	8. Prologue	11

The first three have sashayed among the top spots through the years. Ballygarvey (Dunlop) is becoming favored by those who want brilliance. Prologue (Mitsch) has acquired popularity quickly. Evans' Descanso and Dunlop's Newcastle and Downpatrick also had their champions.

Item No. 4. Trumpet, all white (1c)

1. Cantatrice (1)	163	5. Empress of Ireland (N)	40
2. Vigil (N)	70	6. Broughshane (2)	38
3. Beersheba (4)	66	7. Rashee (N)	18
4. Mount Hood (3)	58	8. Glenshesk (N)	13

1956 will be remembered as the year our convention meeting featured both the first display of the exciting new Empress of Ireland and, always nearby, like a mothering hen, the great Guy L. Wilson. He would be gratified could he know that a dozen years later four of his novelties have become standards, while he still has no peer as a breeder of white daffodils.

Item No. 5. Trumpet, reverse bicolor (1d)

1. Spellbinder (1)	70	4. Nampa	25
2. Honeybird	49	5. Entrancement	21
3. Lunar Sea (2)	26		

This class and 2d have zoomed forward as many reversed, especially from Grant Mitsch, have become popular. The most perfect I have seen was the Evans F-264/2 that topped the outstanding presentation of seedlings at Portland last year.

Item No. 5. Large Cup, self yellow (2a)

1. Galway (1)	123	5. St. Keverne (N)	11
2. Ormeau (N)	66	6. Lemnos	10
3. Carlton (2)	42	7. St. Issey	9
4. Camelot	14		

Two sleepers, limy-tinted little Lemnos and Dunlop's Ormeau, have brought some welcome variety to this section, but Mrs. Richardson's Camelot has made remarkable strides to place so high in this poll. Just behind are Mitsch's golden Butterscotch and Evans' sturdy Space Age.

Item No. 6. Large Cup, yellow perianth, red or orange cup (2a)

1. Ceylon (1)	121	8. Red Goblet (12)	13
2. Armada (3)	35	8. Vulcan	13
3. Fortune (4)	32	9. Chemawa	12
4. Foxhunter (N)	30	9. Revelry (N)	12
5. Court Martial	24	10. Dunkeld (7)	10
6. Paricutin	18	10. Matlock	10
7. Narvik (2)	14	10. Rouge	10
7. Rustom Pasha (11)	14		

The pursuit of Ceylon remains frantic and must be as frustrating to the hybridizers as it is confusing to the rest of us. The newest of those above is Chemawa, but there are also votes for Falstaff, Air Marshal, much-

wanted Ambergate, Craigyarwarren, and for amateur Eve Robertson's Indian Brave.

Item No. 7. Large Cup, white perianth, yellow or light colored cup (2b)

1. Festivity (N)	126	8. Brunswick (3)	18
2. Green Island (1)	76	8. Greeting	18
3. Tudor Minstrel (7)	52	9. Abalone	16
4. My Love (N)	41	10. Linn	12
5. Polindra (2)	38	11. Tunis	11
6. Statue (N)	36	12. Daisy Schäffer (6)	9
7. Gold Crown	24		

What a group of beautiful flowers, each distinctive within the narrow definition of the section! It has given us so much: the majesty of Statue, the grace of My Love, the precision of Festivity, the charm of Greeting, the glow of Abalone; it is hard to see what more can be wanted. But fanciers also voted for newer Wahkeena, Joyous, Greenore, Glengormley, and Irish Minstrel, in that order.

Item No. 8. Large Cup, white perianth, red or orange cup (2b)

1. Daviot (4)	54	6. Rubra (9)	12
2. Kilworth (1)	38	6. Fermoy (3)	12
3. Arbar (7)	37	7. Avenger	11
4. Duke of Windsor (2)	21	7. Dick Wellband (6)	11
5. Blarney's Daughter (N) ..	13	8. Signal Light (8)	8
5. Selma Lagerlöf (5)	13		

This section shows little improvement. It is the only large section in which we find all the 1956 selections. Of these, the only ones that give a feeling of red or orange in our sunny climes are elderly Selma and Dick, and maybe Signal Light. Only habit or color-blindness could apply the term "red or orange" to delicately tinted Daviot and Blarney's Daughter, while Duke of Windsor, a husky plant, can produce in the same clump cups ranging from pure lemon to shades of apricot. Of the profusion of new bright look-alikes, there were votes for Don Carlos and Rameses, as well as Avenger.

Item No. 9. Large Cup, all white (2c)

1. Ave (6)	41	5. Wedding Bell (N)	14
2. Ludlow (1)	38	5. Wedding Gift (N)	14
3. Easter Moon (N)	36	5. Olivet	14
4. Zero (2)	21	6. Woodvale (N)	11
5. Dew-pond	14	7. White Spire	10
5. Ice Follies	14	8. Sleveen	9

Adding to the great legacy of elegant whites left us by Guy Wilson, many new beauties have come from Dunlop, Mitsch, and the Richardsons,

which makes it even harder to understand the rank of Ludlow, which the scientists and growers say is riddled with stripe. It must be as we surmised with Silver Chimes that many members bought it some time ago. Third-ranking Easter Moon, elegant as it is, consistently throws distorted blooms for us.

Item No. 10. Large Cup, reverse bicolor (2d)

1. Binkie (1)	151	5. Pastorale	15
2. Daydream	73	6. Lemon Doric	13
3. Bethany	49	7. Nazareth	11
4. Limeade	20		

A gorgeous gaggle of goodies! All were novelties in 1956, but I remember seeing two years before in Carey Quinn's garden a most delightful reverse, labeled "Cocktail." That one is available now and was another to receive several votes. Many of the new ones seem very much alike to me; Cocktail flares widely.

Item No. 11. Small Cup, yellow perianth (3a)

1. Ardour (4)	30	3. Chungking (1)	17
2. Apricot Distinction	19	4. Jezebel (N)	16

A stagnant section, and a pity. Jezebel one loves in a dreary spring, when it will stand up straight and glow. In a pretty year one wonders how one could like it. Sweet, prim little Dinkie, cleanly colored and precisely formed, but hardly new, came next, and there was a vote or so for Perimeter.

Item No. 12. Small Cup, white perianth, color not predominant (3b)

1. Aircastle	66	5. Merlin	13
2. Coloratura (N)*	28	6. Corofin	11
3. Carnmoon	21	6. Audubon	11
4. Bithynia	16	7. Redstart	10
5. Kansas (5)*	13	8. Gossamer	9

* Class 3b was not subdivided in the 1956 Symposium.

All of these delicately rimmed ones (basically what we used to call "Mystic type") were novelties 12 years ago, except Kansas. Other ones our members liked were: Syracuse, Silken Sails, Crepello.

Item No. 13. Small Cup, white perianth, colored cup (3b)

1. Blarney (1)	54	4. Snow Gem	20
2. Limerick (2)	44	5. Rockall (N)	19
3. Matapan	24	6. Cadence	11

No one is pleased with the ways to subdivide this class, too big to show

in one group. I am using my predecessors' method, but I know they were no more satisfied with this than you or I are. Some day we will have 3 subdivisions: one for the brilliant reds, one for the pale tints, and one for the rimmed ones. This will put "like against like," as we all want. And in time Division 2 may have material to be so subdivided, too.

As a red, nothing beats Limerick in this climate, yet. Rockall, inheriting the hooding of Hades, can make a nice splash, given time, but it was over-advertised. Established Glenwherry, Enniskillen, Bravura, and Algeciras make handsome red and white clumps, as our members attest.

Item No. 14. Small cup, all white (3c)

1. Chinese White (1)	97	4. Bryher (5)	17
2. Frigid (4)	32	5. Verona	13
3. Cushendall (3)	24		

A dozen novelties are jockeying, but none have proven any better than these.

Item No. 15. Double, one bloom to stem (4)

1. White Lion	50	4. Riotous	11
2. Double Event (N)	25	5. Gay Time (N)	10
3. Daphne (6)*	16	6. Golden Ducat	10

Again 1956 proved prophetic. The novelties of that year, Double Event and Gay Time, are accepted beauties of now, and sharp Acropolis is even newer.

The remarkable advance in this section was thoroughly explored by Harry Tuggle in the September 1966 issue of this *Journal*, pages 9-12. Nothing of importance has happened since, but we do have an eye on a couple from Murray Evans.

Item No. 16. Double, cluster (4)

1. Cheerfulness (1)*	54	4. Bridal Crown	13
2. Yellow Cheerfulness (2) ..	36	5. White Marvel	10
3. Erlicheer	19		

* 1956 Symposium did not subdivide doubles.

Most of the votes for Erlicheer came from warm areas. It simply will not stay alive in Zone 5, where it has a tendency to want to grow in the fall or extremely early spring. Perhaps the bulb has not entirely adjusted to the northern hemisphere. Let us hope it will; it is a cute little thing with nothing quite like it. Bridal Crown, sport of L'Innocence, and White Marvel, sport of Tresamble, add interest to this group.

Item No. 17. Triandrus Hybrids (5a and 5b)

1. Tresamble (2)	86	6. Stoke	18
2. Thalia (3)	69	7. Shot Silk	16
3. Liberty Bells	47	7. Sidhe, 5b (N)	16
4. Lemon Drops (N)	22	8. Honey Bells	15
5. Rippling Waters (4)	21	9. Forty-Niner (N)	12
5. Dawn, 5b	21	10. Harmony Bells	10

We owe chiefly to amateurs and our Northwestern hybridizers the improvement and variations that have appeared in this division. Of newer ones, there were a few votes for Silver Bells and Arish Mell. Of older ones, it must be limited availability that accounts for the low rank of Shot Silk and the infrequent mention of Elizabeth F. Prentis. Both have exceptional purity of color, well-formed smooth petals, floriferousness, and health.

Item No. 18. Cyclamineus Hybrids (6a and 6b)

1. Charity May (2)	99	6. Jenny (5)	28
2. Beryl (4)	87	7. Woodcock	15
3. Dove Wings (6)	60	8. Estrellita (N)	12
4. Peeping Tom (3)	59	8. March Sunshine	12
5. February Gold (1)	46	9. Bushtit	11

We have Mr. Fowlds and Mr. Mitsch to thank for several new ones in this division, so appreciated in northern gardens. Several are too new to have achieved the 3-year test our Symposium requires, but Chicadee, with orange coloring in the cup, scored 8 in the balloting.

Item No. 19. Jonquil Hybrids with long cups (7a)

1. Sweetness (7)*	111	4. Waterperry	11
2. Shah (N)	14	5. White Wedgwood (5)	9
3. Golden Sceptre (6)	12		

The jonquils and tazettas are beloved in the warm areas as are the cyclamineus and poets in the cold. The 7a's seem more susceptible to cold than the 7b's. Of the former, besides Sweetness, the hardiest have been Aurelia and Golden Incense; Shah and Alpine just about made it.

Item No. 20. Jonquil Hybrids with short cups (7b)

1. Trevithian (1)*	92	6. Pipit	12
2. Chérie (3)	31	6. Tittle-Tattle	12
3. Suzy	15	7. Verdin	11
4. Sweet Pepper (N)	14	8. Kinglet	10
5. Golden Perfection (2)	13		

* Division 7 was not subdivided in the 1956 report.

There is such a wealth of beautiful new material, coming mostly from Grant Mitsch, that it would not be fair to summarize so soon. We seem to have 27 in this class and do not have them all. Our smoothest yellow-red is Finch.

Item No. 21. Tazetta Hybrids (8)

1. Silver Chimes (1 as a 5b)	130	4. Matador	25
2. Geranium (1)	68	5. Golden Dawn	17
3. Martha Washington (2)..	27	6. Cragford	9

The West Coast and the South are the experts on this division, but — adding variety of form as well as many more late bloomers at it does — we in the north want some, too. Matador is as hard as Silver Chimes to keep alive here. The others mentioned do well in New Jersey, but not in Maine. Chinita has the smoothest individual little florets but is leggy; Canarybird makes a colorful little red and yellow bouquet; but our own favorite is one of those varieties someone neglected to register.

Item No. 22. Poet Hybrids (9)

1. Actaea (1)	67	2. Cantabile (2)	22
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Not much action here, but there were 8 votes for Grant Mitsch's new Quetzal, and there really are other good poets. The trouble is just that they are not offered, and, as most of you know, this is not through any stubbornness on the part of growers, but because poets never really stop growing to give the sellers time to dig, prepare, and ship.

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Item No. 23. Species (10)

1. *N. jonquilla* 24

If I gardened where *N. jonquilla* thrives, I'd vote for it, too. It is so pretty, but here it blooms only once if at all (and it seems to transmit its tenderness.) *N. poeticus recurvus* and *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris* received votes from the northern tier.

Item No. 24. Miscellaneous (11)

Very few votes for the collared group.

Item No. 25. Varieties from Divisions 1, 2, 3 with pink coloring in corona.
All are from Div. 2 unless otherwise indicated.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| 1. Accent | 56 | 7. Mrs. Oscar Ronalds | 16 |
| 2. Mrs. R. O. Backhouse.... | 31 | 8. Interim | 15 |
| 2. Salmon Trout (3) | 31 | 9. Pink Isle (N) | 13 |
| 3. Passionale | 23 | 10. Carita | 12 |
| 3. Radiation (N) | 23 | 10. Roman Candle | 12 |
| 4. Rima, 1b | 20 | 11. Audubon, 3b | 11 |
| 5. Mabel Taylor (6) | 18 | 12. Siam | 10 |
| 5. Precedent | 18 | 12. Wild Rose (4) | 10 |
| 6. Caro Nome, 3b | 17 | 13. Rose Ribbon | 9 |

For a recent definitive study of how they look and how they behave, I refer you to Harry Tuggle's article in the September 1966 issue of this *Journal*, pages 12-14.

Item No. 26. Miniatures from any Division (Classification indicated)

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Hawera, 5b | 38 | 6. Pixie, 7b | 11 |
| 2. April Tears, 5b (1) | 25 | 6. <i>N. asturiensis</i> , 10 | 11 |
| 3. Xit, 3c (3) | 22 | 6. <i>N. watieri</i> , 10 (6) | 11 |
| 4. Snipe, 6a | 15 | 7. Mite, 6a | 10 |
| 5. Tête-a-Tête, 6a | 13 | | |

As far as miniatures are concerned, this report is only an indication of how miniatures fit into the general daffodil favorites of our membership. It does not take the place of a report from the experts. Nevertheless, you may be interested in the placement of those scoring less than 9. 1956 ratings follow the names.

Species: *N. triandrus albus* (10), *N. x tenuior* (4), *N. rupicola* (5), *N. triandrus concolor*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. juncifolius*.

Varieties of garden origin: Little Beauty, Bobbysoxer, Wee Bee, Frosty Morn (12), Sun Disc (7), Raindrop (2), Little Gem, Cobweb, Demure, Sundial, Marionette, Flyaway, W. P. Milner, our oldest (registered by William Backhouse in 1894), and Pixie's Sister, our youngest (registered by Grant Mitsch in 1966).

A NEW-YEAR LETTER TO THE EDITOR

You couldn't have picked a worse year to ask me about daffodils in winter, dear Roberta. On New Year's day I went into the garden to look for bloom, and all I could find was one pathetic white hoopskirt. There are more buds hidden in the foliage. This is my original clump (not counting the ones I left behind in Raleigh), which has failed to bloom only once or twice since Mr. Heath sent it to me (gratis), in the fall of 1950, as *Narcissus bulbocodium foliosus*. Most winters it has bloomed freely, often for two weeks, and once for nearly six weeks. The earliest date for the first flower is December 16, and the latest January 23.

No tazettas so far. Buds of *N. t. panizzianus* have been waiting to come out since Thanksgiving, and they are still plump, and the stems stiff, but I doubt whether they will mature. The fresh blue-green leaves are unharmed, though in mid-afternoon there was still ice on them.

So I fished out one of Ben Morrison's letters for you. It is dated 4 January 1966, and is mostly about taxes, Baume Bengué, and St. Paul; but he says:

"I hope the weather has been less depressing with you than here. We have had one dull day after another, with only a few breaks and sunshine — no dangerous cold as yet, but it is growing colder and I am grateful for that. As often as it happens, I hate to see a garden full of color wiped out in one night.

"I need to collect some sort of records of what is in bloom. The many hoop petticoats are having a field day this year, with no frosts; Jessamy, Muslin (now in its prime), Taffeta, and Tarlatan going by. This morning in the rain when I went down to gather a couple of scapes of tazettas, I saw the first flower of *N. triandrus concolor*, a nice form almost yellow enough to be called aureus. Your Polly Anderson sent me a bulb of what she has been calling *N. t. pachybolbus*, but now thinks may be Barlae, which she has from me. A bloom is coming on her bulb, but it is so underdeveloped I am afraid Barlae will be over before it opens.

"I am intrigued by the fact that the lovely Raindrop is making leaf growth just as its parent *Narcissus dubius* is doing. Since *N. dubius* is not very cold hardy, that may be the basis of the trouble some (or most) are having with Raindrop. My bulbs of *N. jonquilla henriquesii* looked too large to me, but they are now sending up leaves that do look like those of *N. jonquilla*. I have a lot of tagging to do in order to be sure that Carl Amason gets samples of various things this coming year. I hope he will make notes on some of the things that I have failed to write down about the jonquil hybrids, particularly which clones carry scapes that are lower than the height of the leaves when in bloom. The one that comes to mind, if I remember correctly, is Sugarbush, which I like very much. Its flowers stand in lines through the foliage as if they had been sprinkled on the leaves."

I have a note in my files that Ben reported Poplin in bloom on January 5th, 1963, but I have no other news of it. Mr. Heath sent me a bulb of Taffeta in the fall of 1959; a bud appeared at Thanksgiving but it did not open until the 13th of February. It disappeared after a few years. Jane Birchfield wrote me that it was in bloom in Leesburg in March 1962. Tarlatan produced one flower in my garden, a poor misshapen one, in

December. Ben described it as the largest of any, pure white, similar to Nylon, but superior in every way. Jessamy has now been in my garden for 11 years, but has bloomed only twice: once at the end of December, and once at the end of January, though the frail foliage continues to appear. It bloomed for Rosan Adams twice in one year in her garden in Cincinnati, (February 9; November 18) and lasted in good condition for two weeks, but was never seen again. Of all winter flowers the little hoopskirts are the loveliest and most delicately fragrant.

— Elizabeth Lawrence, *Charlotte, N.C.*



The United State Post Office has discovered daffodils!

One of a set of four 6-cent "Beautification" stamps issued in January, inscribed "Plant for more beautiful parks," shows a planting of daffodils on the bank of the Potomac River, with the Washington Monument across the river in the background. This particular planting resulted from an anonymous gift of \$250,000 to the First Lady's Committee for a More Beautiful Capital in 1967. As specified by the donor, the gift was used to purchase and plant nearly a million daffodil bulbs and 3,000 dogwood trees on Columbia Island park land. The roads nearby are heavily used by commuters, tourists, and travelers using Washington National Airport. Many local garden club members helped plant the bulbs.

Inscriptions on the other stamps in the set are: "Plant for more beautiful cities," "Plant for more beautiful highways," and "Plant for more beautiful streets." The Cities stamp shows a small triangle planted with pink and red azaleas and ivory tulips, with the Capitol in the background. The Highways stamp shows yellow poppies and blue lupine, and the pink trees on the "Streets" stamp are crabapples.

The stamps are printed in five colors, the four designs in blocks as shown in the illustration above. 120 million copies were ordered printed.

SIR WATKIN

"The Welsh Peerless is one of those comet or meteor-like flowers which all at once flash on the flower-loving public from whence no one appears to know." So wrote F. W. Burbidge in *The Garden*, vol. 28, 1885, of the yellow large-cup daffodil Sir Watkin.

With such a rave notice, I was delighted in October of 1962 when Jane Birchfield gave me a bulb of this oldtimer. I planted it against a fence in a sunny spot and each year since we have enjoyed its large bright blooms. In 1968, six years from planting, Sir Watkin had 18 blooms, and as the flowers and foliage were flourishing I saw no need to lift and separate the bulbs.

In contrast to many modern 2a's, Sir Watkin is large-cup in appearance as well as by measurement, its cup having no roll or flange. Beauty, in a flower at least, is a matter of comparison and a hundred years ago Sir Watkin was provokingly handsome compared with other daffodils. Today no one is likely to grow it who has available such varieties as Golden Torch, Ormeau and St. Keverne. Compared to Ormeau, Sir Watkin's color is muddy, its perianth segments are thin and narrow, and its stance and shape are not commanding. However, I have trouble keeping Ormeau and I doubt if it will last for a hundred years.

On its debut, Sir Watkin made quite a splash and it promptly became an important plant and the subject of much discussion. Its origin is unknown, and many claims were made as to its discovery. "The authentic and least romantic account states that Mr. Pickstone found it in a garden near Dinas, where he went to live in 1868. He took bulbs with him when he left Dinas, and after he settled in Flintshire sent cut flowers to the Manchester Market. There Mr. Dickson of Chester noticed them, and a boxful of flowers was sent to the Narcissus Conference in London in 1884. A week later a further consignment received the F.C.C. of the RHS under the name of *N. incomparabilis* 'James Dickson'. At Mr. Pickstone's request it was changed to 'Sir Watkin' in memory of the late Sir W. W. Wynne." So wrote Mr. E. A. Bowles in his *A Handbook of Narcissus* in 1934.

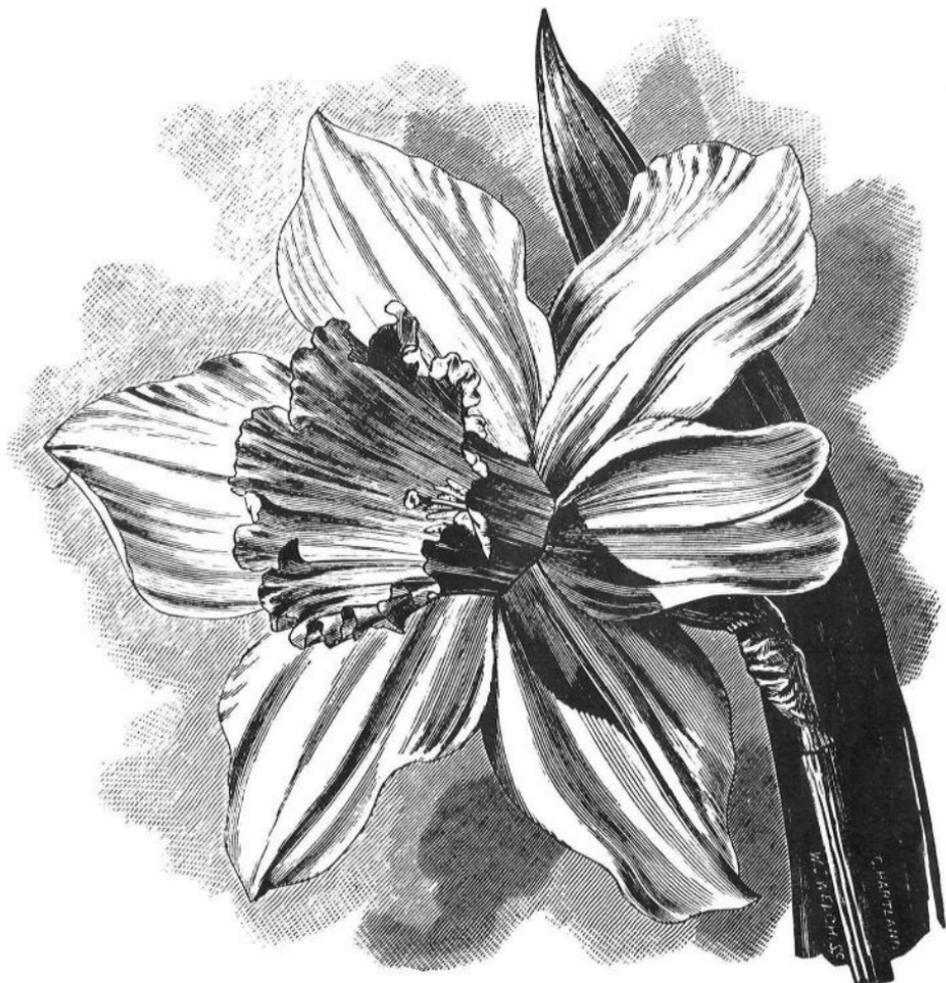
Whatever its origin, Sir Watkin is another reason for spring to be welcomed. We look forward to its bright and plentiful flowers nodding to its nearby peers Empress, Apricot, Barii Conspicuus, White Lady, Will Scarlett, J. T. Bennett Poë, Colleen Bawn, W. P. Milner, Dawn, Beryl, and Daphne — all over 60 years old — and to those splashy johnny-come-latelies Fortune and Hades. These ancestral hybrid daffodils serve as a comparison and a background to the exotic show beauties that grow in other beds nearby. Perhaps today's daffodils are but stepping stones from Sir Watkin to even greater beauties in the future.

— William O. Ticknor

CANINE SIDELIGHT

A White Standard Poodle puppy made her initial appearance in our lives last year the morning of our Long Island Daffodil Show. No attention was paid to us — she loved only the daffodils, and promptly ate every bloom in sight. What name could she be given? In one year she has grown to be prime in Condition, excellent in Form, superb in Substance, clear in Color, true in Size, but mischievous in Pose — our "Daffodil."

— Marian Carrington



Incomparabilis.

Sir Watkin.

HARTLAND'S BOOK OF DAFFODILS

Mrs. Theodore Pratt, of Little England, Bena, Virginia, has presented to the Society's library a copy of William Baylor Hartland's "1897 Book of Daffodils," which Guy L. Wilson gave her when he visited her at the time of the first ADS convention in 1956. This treasured book is a collection of steel engravings of the great daffodils of the last century. The list of 60 names is a roll call of the famous ancestors of today's daffodils, and includes Trumpet Maximus, Mme. de Graaff, Golden Spur, Sir Watkin, and Emperor. The illustration above is taken from the book.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A new book by M. J. Jefferson-Brown with the redundant title of *Daffodils and Narcissi* has been announced for early publication; "within two or three months" the publisher informed us in January. The book will have 49 plates, eight of them in color, and 20 figures including diagrams and maps of distribution. The price has been set at \$10 postpaid.

While the exact publication date is still unsettled, it is not too soon to allow members to place orders for what is certain to be a major work of reference not likely to be superseded for many years. So an order form has been included in this issue of the *Journal* which will enable members to obtain a copy at the earliest possible moment, at list price.

* * *

Mr. P. Phillips, who will be remembered as one of a group of five from New Zealand attending our convention in Portland last spring, has invited the ADS to gather in New Zealand in 1970 or 1971. The trip would coincide with the two national daffodil shows which are held about a fortnight apart in September, the first in the North Island and the second in the South Island. Arrangements would be made to fill the interval with visits to places of interest and to daffodil growers.

There seems to be no prospect that such a visit might serve the purpose of one of our annual conventions as Mr. Phillips suggests. Our conventions are built around the annual membership meeting required by our by-laws and must be followed by a meeting of the board of directors. Twenty-five members and ten directors constitute quorums for the respective meetings. While the by-laws do not specify the time these meetings are to be held, there would be obvious disruption in the Society's normal routine if they were shifted for one year from spring to fall.

However, a social visit in the fall of either 1970 or 1971 might appeal to a number of our members and could be arranged. If ten or more of such a group happened to be directors, they could even hold the customary fall meeting of the board of directors. We will not speculate whether in that event certain expenses might be tax deductible. What is clear is that some of the rewards of such a trip would be daffodils never seen in this country, shows held under rules which are unfamiliar to us, and a large group of growers and exhibitors whom we would otherwise never meet, all in a land of surpassing beauty at a time of year when we are used to planting bulbs rather than cutting flowers.

The Executive Director will be glad to enter into discussion of such a trip and to accept very tentative reservations. The proposed trip will also be brought up at the membership meeting in Nashville and a judgment may then be made as to whether an organized trip is feasible.

More regional newsletters than ever before were published during 1968. Mailing labels for a regional membership may usually be obtained from the office. Additional copies should be sent to the President, Secretary, Editor of *The Daffodil Journal*, Membership Chairman, Executive Director, and other Regional Vice Presidents. Out-of-pocket expenses will be reimbursed by the office to the extent of not more than \$100 a year upon presentation of bill accompanied by receipts.

* * *

Three new life members were added to the roster during 1968: Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen of Wilmington, Del., Mrs. William H. Taylor of Old Lyme, Conn., and Mrs. William F. Barry of Nashville, Tenn.

* * *

One of the requirements for becoming an accredited judge is to have served as a student judge at three approved shows. Chairmen of judges, especially in areas where the number of accredited judges is limited, can help to increase the number of qualified judges by inviting students to serve on their panels along with the required two accredited judges. There is no limit on the number of students who may be attached to a panel. Students are identified on the roster which is published in *The Journal* each September. On the other hand, students anxious to complete their training should not hesitate to ask chairmen of judges of shows within their reach whether a place can be found for them.

* * *

There is constant demand for out-of-print RHS Year Books and all books on daffodils. The office will gladly pay prices quoted, less 50¢, on the inside back cover of the *Journal* for used Year Books and will quote a price for other daffodil books. There is also great need for copies of the *Journal* for March, 1966. This is the only issue out of print and copies are needed to complete orders for sets of the *Journal*.

* * *

Many favorable comments were received following the distribution of the Peter Barr catalog to all members in November. For the present free copies are also being mailed to new members. Additional copies may be obtained from the office for \$1.00 each.

* * *

Operations of the Society were in the black for 1968 even with the publication of the Barr catalog, membership showed a healthy rise, and there is every prospect that 1969 will be equally kind to us.

— George S. Lee, Jr.

JUDGES

Additions to list of accredited judges:

Mrs. Lawrence Boots, Darlington, Ind. 47940

Mrs. Arthur Michaels, Manursing Island, Rye, N.Y. 10580

Mrs. Clyde Ruby, P. O. Box 449, Madisonville, Ky. 42431

— Laura Lee Cox, *Chairman*

APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

Last summer 12 varieties were suggested (by one member each) as being suitable additions to the Approved List of Miniatures. It is suggested that all ADS members who are reasonably familiar with the present Approved List send to the chairman of the Miniatures Committee as soon as possible after completion of the 1969 blooming season their votes (pro or con) on these varieties:

Doublebois	Orange Queen	Segovia
Flute	Pango	Stella Turk
Gambas	Poppet	<i>N. gaditanus</i>
Icicle	Rupert	<i>N. poeticus</i> var. <i>verbanensis.</i>

The following varieties were suggested for removal. It is similarly suggested that votes be sent in on them:

Baby Moon	Colleen Bawn	Rockery Gem
Baby Star	Frosty Morn	W. P. Milner
Bambi	La Belle	<i>N. jonquilla</i>
Bobbysoxer	Lintie.	

Nomination of other varieties for removal or inclusion is also invited. The criteria accepted by the Committee in determining a miniature should be borne in mind:

1. Is it suitable for the small rock garden?
2. Is it unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes?
3. Does it fit in well with the present list?

Votes should be restricted to varieties the voter has personally seen growing in a garden.

— John R. Larus, *Chairman*

REVISION OF BY-LAWS

The following amendments to the by-laws were adopted by the Board of Directors October 19, 1968 and will be submitted as a recommendation to the membership for ratification at the annual meeting in Nashville this April:

RESOLVED, that Article VI, Sec. 2 of the by-laws be amended by adding the underscored words to read as follows:

The committee shall see to it that the financial records of the Society are audited once each year by an independent certified public accountant *or other individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit*, shall engage such professional assistance as may be necessary to maintain proper receiving and disbursing records and to handle the general ledger work and preparation of financial statements, and shall recommend to the executive committee adoption of such financial practices for the Society's funds.

RESOLVED, that Article VIII, Sec. 1 of the by-laws be amended by transferring the State of Delaware from the Middle Atlantic

Region to the Northeast Region effective April 10, 1969.

Also, under Article VIII, Sec. 1, be it resolved, that the designation of the Far West Region be changed to the Pacific Region effective April 10, 1969.

The regional changes are results of requests originating from each region.

— Ruth Johnson, *Secretary*

1969 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 12, 13 — Alabama Daffodil Show at Canterbury Methodist Church, Birmingham; information: Mrs. Walter Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 15, 16 — Thirteenth Annual Southern California Daffodil Show at Descanso Garden, La Canada; information: Mr. J. R. Nederburgh, 8205 Ocean View Ave., Whittier, Calif. 90602.
- March 22, 23 — Second Annual Daffodil Show of the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Garden Center in Oakland; information: Dr. Stan Baird, 1576 E Street, Arcata, Calif. 95521.
- March 27, 28 — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center, and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 29, 30 — Tennessee State Daffodil Show by the Memphis Garden Club at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Memphis; information: Mrs. Jack T. Shannon, 45 South Norwal, Memphis, Tenn. 38117.
- March 29, 30 — Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show at the Warwick Recreation Center, Newport News; information: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., 96 Sandy Bay Drive, Poquoson, Va. 23362.
- April 1 — Arkansas State Daffodil Show of The Arkansas Daffodil Society in Fayetteville; information: Mrs. B. B. Boozman, 906 North 15th St., Fort Smith, Ark. 72901.
- April 2, 3 — Southern Regional Show of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Cheekwood, Nashville; information: Mrs. Joe H. Talbot III, 6117 Bresslyn Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37205.
- April 9 — 12th Daffodil Show of the Fayette County Homemakers Garden Club at Southern Hills Methodist Church, 2356 Harrodsburg Road, Lexington, Ky.; information: Mrs. H. H. Hornsby, 1253 Colonial Drive, Lexington, Ky. 40504.
- April 9 — Kentucky State Daffodil Show of the Bowling Green Garden Club and the Kentucky Daffodil Society at Bowling Green Mall, Bowling Green; information: Mrs. David Cooksey, 2036 Tulip Drive, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101.
- April 9 — Illinois State Daffodil Show of the Southern Illinois Daffodil Society at the First Presbyterian Church, 2424 Broadway, Mt. Vernon; information: Mrs. L. F. Murphy, R.R. No. 5, Salem Road, Mt. Vernon, Ill. 62864. (Date may be changed.)
- April 9, 10 — Southwest Regional Daffodil Show of the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at Civic Assembly Center, 425 Boston, Muskogee, Okla.; information: Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, 1220 W. Okmulgee, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.

- April 12 — Fourth Annual Daffodil Show presented by the Somerset County Garden Club at The Bank of Somerset, Princess Ann, Maryland; information: Mrs. John C. Anderson, Marion Station, Md. 21838.
- April 12, 13 — North Carolina State Show at John Cecil Room, Biltmore Dairy Building, Asheville; information: Mrs. T. Redmond Thayer, 388 Vanderbilt Road, Biltmore Forest, Asheville, N. C. 28803.
- April 12, 13 — Gloucester Virginia Daffodil Show by the Garden Club of Gloucester in the Gloucester High School; information: Mrs. Beverley Marshall, Gloucester, Va. 23061.
- April 12, 13 — Twenty-fifth Narcissus Show of the Huntington Council of Garden Clubs at the Junior League Community Center, 617 Ninth Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; information: Mrs. Royce K. McDonald, 1535 Ritter Blvd., Huntington, W. Va. 25701.
- April 12, 13 — Twentieth Daffodil Show of the Washington Daffodil Society at the Administration Bldg., National Arboretum, 24th and R Sts., N.E., Washington, D. C.; information: Mrs. John Bozievich, 6810 Hillmead Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034.
- April 15 — Second Daffodil Show sponsored by the Delaware Daffodil Society and the Delaware Federation of Garden Clubs at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Road, Wilmington; information: Mrs. Jonathan M. Williams, 512 Foulkstone Road, Sharpley, Wilmington, Del., 19803.
- April 15, 16 — Maryland Daffodil Society Golden Anniversary Show at the Village of Cross Keys (Hollyday Room), Baltimore; information: Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, Rte. 2, Box 343, Havre de Grace, Md. 21078.
- April 16 — The Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Springfield at the Township Building, 50 Powell Road, Springfield, Pa.; information: Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Road, Springfield, Pa. 19064.
- April 16, 17 — The Garden Club of Virginia 35th Daffodil Show, sponsored by the Albemarle Garden Club at the Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville; information: Mrs. Hunter Faulconer, Westover Farm, Route 2, Charlottesville, Va. 22901.
- April 22, 23 — 33d Annual Daffodil Show, Chambersburg Garden Club, Recreation Center, South 3d St., Chambersburg, Pa.; information: Mrs. C. M. Brown, R. D. 3, Shippensburg, Pa.
- April 23 — The Harford County Daffodil Show at the Parish House, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Emmorton Road, Abingdon, Md.; information: Mrs. Henry P. White, 601 Whitaker Mill Road, Joppa, Md. 21085.
- April 23, 24 — The Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Club House, 121 Manor Ave., Downingtown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Leonard T. Mygatt, R. D. No. 2, Downingtown, Pa. 19335.
- April 25, 26 — 24th Annual Daffodil Show of the Norristown Garden Club at the Grand Court in Plymouth Meeting Mall, Plymouth Meeting, Pa.; information: Mrs. Donald W. Titlow, 170 N. Whitehall Road, Norristown, Pa. 19401.
- April 29 — Long Island Daffodil Show of the South Side Garden Club at St. Mark's Parish House, Islip, N. Y.; information: Mrs. Frank V. Riggio, Gay Harbor, Bay Shore, N. Y. 11706.
- May 2, 3 — 8th Annual Daffodil Show sponsored by the Connecticut Horticultural Society at the Elizabeth Park Pond House, Hartford; information: Mr. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002.

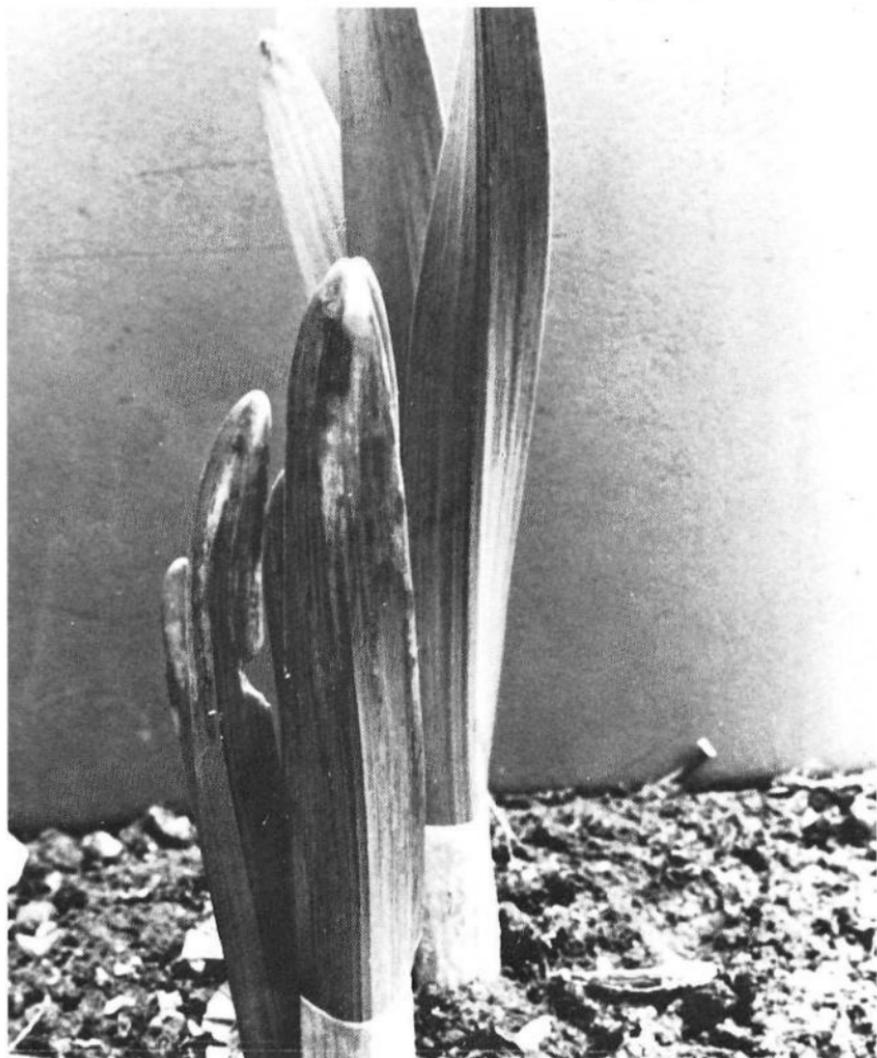
VIRUS DISEASES OF NARCISSUS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER

Chairman, Committee on Health and Culture

In the December, 1968, number of *The Daffodil Journal* I wrote on the subject shown above and gave something of our present knowledge of narcissus mosaic virus and narcissus yellow-stripe virus. In this article I will deal with a third virus-caused malady of daffodils.

While yellow-stripe virus infection, as illustrated in figure 1, is detectable as the daffodil leaves emerge from the ground in early spring, "silver-streak"

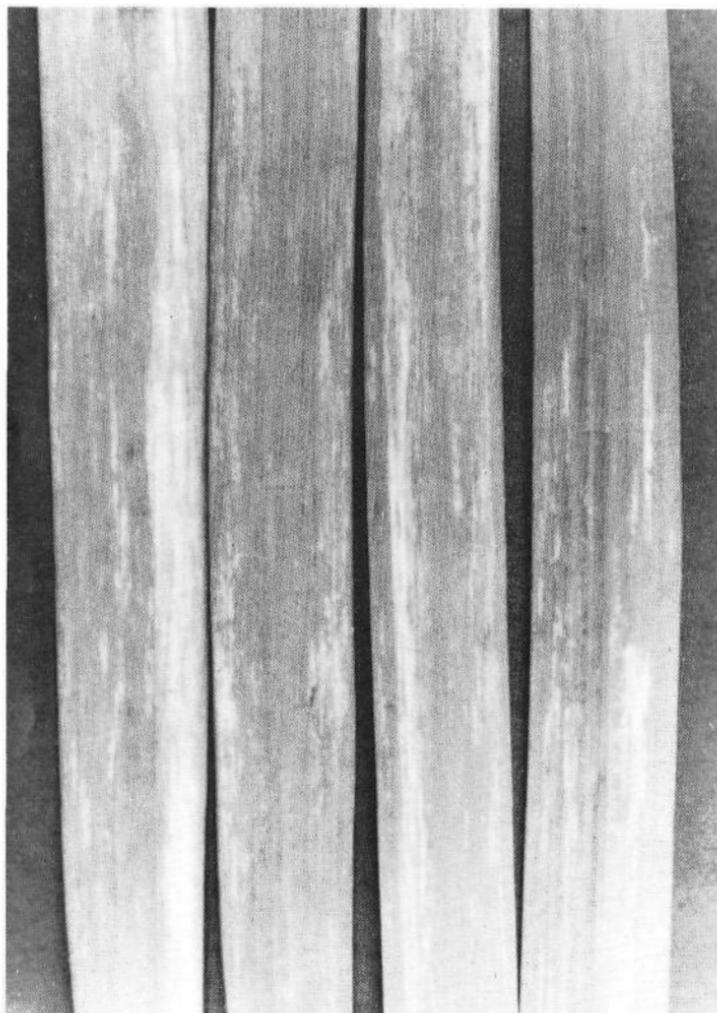


(1) Yellow-stripe virus infection in the early spring.

virus infection is usually seen after flowering and in the Netherlands is known as "zilverblad" (silver leaf). The disease may or may not be associated with other virus diseases in the same plant. Silver-streak infection in a daffodil stock produces a condition to which the name "decline disease" has been applied.

In my experience the silver streaks in the foliage (fig. 2) always appear after the plants have bloomed and with the arrival of the first hot day of spring. Leaves of the affected plant fall to the ground (fig. 3) and the silver streaks are visible.

During an investigation of this disease Dr. Charles J. Gould of the Western Washington Experiment Station at Puyallup, Washington, and Dr. Philip



(2) White-streak virus markings in infected leaves.

Brierley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Beltsville, Maryland, found that infected bulbs of the required flowering size produced marketable flowers under normal forcing conditions. However, control of white streak is important from the grower's standpoint. Careful tests have shown that the falling over and early maturity of the foliage of infected plants may cut bulb weight as much as 50%.

White streak has been shown to be spread by at least three different species of aphids and its delayed symptoms of infection make it much more difficult to control than yellow-stripe virus. Plants infected with the latter can be rogued soon after they appear above ground, thus eliminating the source of virus inoculum even before most aphids are in flight. Such is not the case with white streak.



(3) A daffodil cultivar infected with white-streak virus. With the first hot day the leaves fell over.

Photographs by Willis H. Wheeler

PROFESSOR DOCTOR E. van SLOGTEREN

On October 17, 1968 Professor Doctor van Slogteren passed away in the Netherlands after a long and distinguished career as a plant pathologist and horticulturist. His fame in the years between 1917 and 1958 grew as he directed the work of the Laboratory for Flower Bulb Research, a world-renowned research institution in Lisse, the center of the Dutch bulb industry. It was at that place that the disease problems of daffodils and many other bulbous crops received careful study. From those studies came explanations covering the causes of many of the bulb troubles and recommendations for their control.

Especially noteworthy were the things accomplished by the Professor and his colleagues as they worked with the nematode and virus diseases of bulbs and other important Dutch crops such as the potato.

We now mourn his passing but his memory will long remain with the bulb growers and with those of us in ADS who were privileged to know him and his work. It was to Professor van Slogteren that the Society awarded its first Gold Medal in the year 1959, in recognition of the outstanding work done by him for the genus *Narcissus*. This, however, was only one of many such awards received by him through the years from other U. S. and European organizations. He was truly a man of distinction.

— Willis H. Wheeler

ENTER THOSE SHOWS!

By PEGGY MACNEALE, *Cincinnati, Ohio*

From the Midwest Region Newsletter

Usually when someone asks me to comment on some phase of daffodil culture, showing, judging, etc., I am off like a rocket and unless another kind soul makes a deliberate effort to change the subject I can carry on until everyone is bored to death. At the same time, I realize that my comments are still pretty much on the amateur level—I have not progressed, and doubtless never will, to the stage where I will be able to contribute much to a discussion of advanced topics such as virus control research, to say nothing of a computerized breeding program.

These remarks, therefore, are addressed mostly to the *new* ADS member who may be at the stage where I was ten years ago. They are really supplementary to a most thorough article on showing daffodils which was

published in the March 1966 *Journal*. Written by Mary S. Cartwright of Nashville, Tenn., it is entitled "How to be Cool, Calm, and Collected While Showing Daffodils," and I can recommend rereading this gem every spring. In any case, *do* enter those shows! I urge all ADS members to plan to display their flowers at least once a year, at an ADS sponsored show, even if you have to get up at 6 a.m. and drive 100 miles. There is no other way to really get to know your daffodils. You can take the judging schools, collect catalogs, and grow hundreds of varieties, but you will never acquire the true fun and excitement until your flowers are on the show bench, and you meet competition.

You will suffer some defeats. The first upsetting discovery is that your beloved Mount Hood and Mrs. Backhouse don't rate at all. The new exhibitor begins to really look at the other flowers and becomes aware of the multitudes of daffodils he never heard of. Thus, *you learn about suppliers and growers* of varieties other than those obtainable from the garden store. Hopefully, you buy as many bulbs as the budget allows, and your enthusiasm waxes apace.

The second bitter pill is the time when you couldn't enter the flower you were positive was better than the blue ribbon winner, because you'd lost the label and it couldn't be identified. Thus, *you learn to label promptly, carefully, completely and repeatedly*, (labels fade or are broken).

Another blow is when you've hurried in assembling an entry of a collection of five stems of one division, and find to your horror, after your five beauties are ignored by the judges, that you have misclassified one of your blooms: it was Div. 3 instead of Div. 2. Thus, *you learn to look at those labels* when you cut your flowers, and write the division number, along with the name, on the stem with a ballpoint pen.

A fourth instance of disappointment occurs when you arrive at the show with a bucketful of blooms, but have only 30 minutes to enter your lovely hopefuls. Minutes race by and the deadline is upon you with only a handful of entries made. Some of your best flowers never make it. Thus, *you learn to start early*. Read that schedule carefully. If at all possible obtain entry tags well ahead of time. Use name and address stickers or a rubber stamp to save time on both parts of the tag requiring this information. Do as much of your work as possible at home the night before the show, separating the stems into classes where you think they will do best. Try to have entries for as many of the 3-stem and collection classes as possible. You may even have time, when you get your flowers all entered, to help some frantic friend beat that deadline!

Then, how sweet are those blue ribbons!

One last comment — now that you have a show or two under your belt, you feel more confident. You are studying your *Daffodil Journals* carefully, and spend hours over the catalogs. If you haven't planted your daffodils in some semblance of order as to divisions, now is the time to reorganize your garden. You may want to put some of your oldtimers out to pasture, literally — get them out of the beds and naturalized in grass, making room for your new arrivals. You want to make your collection as educational as it is beautiful. You invite the neighbors in during April so they may fall in love with your favorite flower — and maybe they'll join you in membership in the ADS!

THE MARYLAND DAFFODIL SOCIETY

By MRS. WILLIAM A. BRIDGES, *Lutherville, Maryland*

It was the winter of 1919; the war to end wars was over, and once again there was time to engage in some of the more pleasant aspects of life.

Gardening had always been a favored pursuit of Maryland women, and now many began looking over long-neglected gardens. What plants had best survived this long barren period? Which had bloomed regardless of care? Everyone remembered that the daffodils had never failed to bloom each year, and so the Hardy Garden Club decided to have someone give a talk on daffodils. The choice fell on Mr. T. McKean Miere, a daffodil enthusiast, who gave an outstanding talk on these popular flowers. Mr. Miere's talk so inspired the members that they decided to have a show immediately, and bring their flowers. Also they decided to ask a few other people who were members of garden clubs to show with them.

It was not too much of a task to persuade others to bring their flowers so that all might be evaluated. Daffodils had so long been a part of the early spring in Maryland that one is almost persuaded to think that they, like Will Rogers' relatives, "met the boat" that brought the early colonists. Prior to the war many of the members of this club, as well as members of many other garden clubs then extant, had been purchasing daffodils from Ireland. The purchases had been largely guided by the late Mr. Guy L. Wilson, who remained a guide and mentor until his death.

Having decided to have a show, and having asked others to join them, the next problem that arose was a place to stage the exhibits. Flower shows were not the everyday event of today. After much search the mother of a member of Hardy loaned her garage, and the show was well staged there. This show was such a success that the Hardy Club decided to invite other clubs and form a Daffodil Society. This was done and a loosely knit group was formed.

For the next four years this group rather drifted along, but all were buying better bulbs, and all were helped by Mr. Wilson. In 1921, a lecture by Frank Galsworthy, a cousin of the English novelist John Galsworthy, and a retired architect who painted flowers in water color, raised interest in daffodils to fever height.

It was now decided that the Maryland Society would assume a definite status, and in 1923 the Society as we know it now was set up. Two women were selected to head this new venture, Mrs. Duncan Brent and Miss Elizabeth Clark, who became the joint presiding officers. It was decided to have the show remain under the auspices of the Hardy Garden Club as it had been that club's project in the beginning.

Formally launched, the newly-formed Maryland Daffodil Society invited a few of the garden clubs then extant to participate in the first large show, which was moved to a downtown location in Baltimore City. The Arundel Club graciously offered its club rooms for this great venture. It was a gala day and the public was invited to visit the show. We had judges who were well versed in types of daffodils; one was Mr. Henry F. duPont, of Winterthur, Delaware.

Now the society was really on its way, and increased in size from year to year. Until 1930 it remained under the leadership of Mrs. Brent and

Miss Clark. Then an election was held and regular officers were elected. Shortly after this we were so fortunate to find a new and most able guide and aide in the person of Mr. B. Y. Morrison, the Editor of the American Horticultural Society's Magazine and the Chairman of its Narcissus and Tulip Committee. Mr. Morrison was a great help to us in both buying and showing of daffodils until his retirement.

The shows continued in various places according to availability and the amount of space needed. This practice continued until 1930 when we located at the Baltimore Museum of Art in Baltimore City, and remained there until 1968, when the Museum was no longer available and we moved to the Village of Cross Keys in Baltimore. Despite difficulties the shows have been cancelled only four times, and always because of some freak of the weather, usually an ice storm on full-blown flowers.

In 1931 the newly created Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland asked us to join them in a spring show, which turned out to be principally daffodils. This was continued for four years, when we returned to having our own show. We are proud to say that our shows continued through World War II. Those wartime shows were memorable, for the first was held in the Shrine Mosque, the former residence of Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, on Mt. Vernon Place, and was for the benefit of all the convalescent soldiers in Maryland camps. Transportation for these men was supplied by the Red Cross and Hospital Service. All the prizes given were Defense Stamps. After the show the Red Cross and Hospital Service transported all the flowers to the various camps. The slogan for the show was "a plant for every buddy." The next year we duplicated the show at Boumi Temple and sent 2,300 flowers to the camps, as well as dish gardens and terrariums. We also had enough money contributed to send either a plant or other floral gift to each person in the hospitals who did not receive some of our flowers.

In 1947 we made an important change in our schedule in that we made a place for the small grower, which allowed one stalk of a variety to be shown. In 1955 we bought bulbs of Chungking and gave each club representative one to grow and bring back to the show the following spring to exhibit in the name of the club. From this small beginning our bulb order has grown, which now runs into several thousand bulbs. Perhaps others may be interested in our method of organization. The Society is made up of clubs and members-at-large. Each club sends a representative to the meeting of the Society and to this representative is sent all the data regarding activities of the Society, and it is the duty of that person to keep her club informed.

Our most honored award is the T. KcKean Miere Medal, the oldest medal awarded for daffodils in the United States. This medal was set up by members of Mr. Miere's family in honor of the man who had done so much to bring the Society into being.

The first show held by this group had five clubs exhibiting, with nine Horticultural Classes. Today we have 60 clubs and 32 members-at-large, and 109 Horticultural Classes.

It has been said that, once bitten by the daffodil bug the victim contracts an incurable disease, for no effective vaccine has been found. It is the hope of our Society that none will be developed.

SAMANTHA JOINS THE ADS

"George, the Computer With the Green Thumb," has resigned from the ADS. During the eight years of his membership activities, "George" has held in storage the *Daffodil Data Bank* of the American Daffodil Society. He has also kept the membership roster, the list of judges, and has supplied name-and-address labels for the use of Regional Vice-Presidents and to aid George Lee in mailing *The Daffodil Journal*.

Indeed, a helpful and creative member — and yet "George" (I.B.M. #1440) has left the stage and stepped forever into the wings of obscurity. And into the spotlight has come "Samantha" (I.B.M. 360 Model #30). This winsome bewitching electronic computer, with her high speed electronics and printer, is utterly feminine. For example, her programming logic is upside-down and backwards, as compared with "George." "Samantha" has many more built-in and integrated circuits — which is just another way of saying she is "bull-headed." There is none of this business about "a woman convinced against her will, etc., etc." — "Samantha" just naturally has to have *everything* her way!

Once in a great while, when she is contrite and helpful, the folks in the Computer Center call her "Sam." This denotes a certain friendly fondness. But when her unpleasant qualities are in evidence, she is called "sa-MAN-tha!"

Her measurements are not in inches, but here is what she can do:

1. Store 7,250,000 pieces of information on a single disc storage pack. (George held only 2,000,000.)
2. Her double disc-drive allows 14,500,000 pieces of information to be processed at one time.
3. She has a core-memory of 16,384 pieces of information, more than double that of "George."
4. The printer reels off copy at 600 lines a minutes. (Try reading 10 lines each second!)
5. Her card-reader can assimilate 160 columns each second.
6. "Samantha's" special typewriter chatters out 14.8 characters a second. (What do you do with 0.8 of a character?)
7. "Samantha" is a great deal more expensive to keep and maintain than "George" — another feminine attribute.

However, when "Samantha" is loved and cherished, she responds to such understanding by turning out prodigious amounts of work in almost no time. If all goes well, "Samantha" can turn out units of work less expensively than "George." But if she turns stubborn, little less than a full-length mink will make her eyes flash again.

By taking advantage of "Samantha's" helpful attributes, it should be possible to maintain our costs, despite an otherwise spiraling overhead.

1. A full "print-out" of the *Daffodil Data Bank for 1969* at \$7.50 post-paid within the U.S.A. Abroad, extra postage required.
2. As a new service, "Samantha" will up-date any 1968 *Daffodil Data Bank* for only \$2.00.
3. Minor lists and family trees, \$1.00 each.
4. An entirely new product for the daffodil "nut" and hybridizer: *Dr. Throckmorton's Almanac and Daffodil Stud Book* can be seen at the A.D.S.

spring convention in Nashville. It will cost \$50.00 the copy — but you may look at it without charge.

Send all orders through George Lee at the Society's headquarters, 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Connecticut. 06840.

—Tom D. Throckmorton, M.D.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

It is something of a surprise to realize that the effects of the population explosion and the flight of the middle class to the suburbs are having an impact on the world of daffodils. The disappearance of truck farms from metropolitan areas has been noticeable and the orange groves of southern California have retreated in the face of hordes from the East seeking the good life. At one time the Dutch firms of Frylink, van Bourgondien, and Zandbergen grew many acres of daffodils on Long Island, but competition from growers overseas when Plant Quarantine No. 37 was ended in 1936 and rising prices of land due to the demand for acreage for development forced the abandonment of commercial production in that area.

Virtually the last stronghold of bulb production in this country has been the Puyallup Valley in the State of Washington, centering around Tacoma, Mount Vernon, Sumner, and Woodland. The Daffodil Festival that celebrates the flowering season there was described in the *December Journal*. It dates back to 1934, but if it is to be continued much longer it may be necessary to import the flowers. Such is the bleak judgment of Frank C. Jackson, chief agricultural extension agent of Pierce County. "Puyallup Valley's bulb industry is in real danger of becoming extinct," he is quoted as saying. "Urban growth has put daffodil bulb growers under heavy cost pressures, especially from rising taxes. There is very little, if any, profit in the bulb business today. Only 2.2% of Pierce County is considered to be prime farmland. Between 1959 and 1964 21,000 acres of farmland was taken from production and the rate is increasing."

We cannot escape the fact that commercial bulb production in this country is waning. The vacuum being created will doubtless be filled by bulbs imported from Holland, where growing conditions are favorable and production costs are under tighter control. While we will probably always have room for the individual operator of a few acres catering to the demand of hobbyists who are willing to pay the price for exhibition flowers, the road will become increasingly hard and the lure of the outside more difficult to resist. What this country needs are strains of regional varieties and their creation is well within the reach of our amateur hybridizers scattered over the country, but the prospects of commercial production and distribution of these varieties are dim indeed.

With the flick of a switch we take you from the Pacific Northwest to the Republic of South Africa. It is rather well known that the Dutch settled that part of the Dark Continent, so we might expect to find a well-informed body of gardeners growing the best of the Dutch daffodils. That this does not seem to be the case is certainly a reflection on the wide-ranging activities of Matthew Zandbergen and his countrymen. So, instead of orbiting over the North Pole again, we suggest that the peripatetic Matthew fly over the Equator and down to the tip of a continent which seems to be a bit isolated from current scholarship in the daffodil world.

Much is lost in paraphrasing the finer compositions of the fourth estate, so at the risk of a suit for copyright violation, we would like to quote in full from a recent issue of the Port Elizabeth Evening Post.

"Most people think of daffodils as golden, thanks to William Wordsworth's poem.

"But a Port Elizabeth woman, Mrs. E. Hall, was surprised to find that not all daffodils are yellow. She has grown a white one — or rather two, both on one stem.

"The experts say it is fairly unusual for a daffodil stem to produce two blooms, but a pure white daffodil is even more rare.

"Though Mrs. Hall boards in Sydenham, her landlady has set aside a patch of garden for her. There Mrs. Hall, who has always been a keen gardener, has raised a variety of flowers and vegetables.

"She said her daughter had sent her ten daffodil bulbs, bought in a Maritzburg department store.

"Only seven came up.

"The first two that opened were yellow. The next two were yellow with tangerine trumpets. Then this one had two white flowers. Mrs. Hall said, 'I wonder if I'll get any more unusual colours?'"

Poeticus and his readers may be cheered on learning that steps are already being taken to remedy the situation in South Africa, at least as far as making daffodil bulbs available is concerned — we cannot say when the public and the press will catch up. Mr. Zandbergen's son Adri is now living in South Africa, where he is employed by a bulb firm. Mr. Zandbergen has recently returned home after a visit to his son, and writes: "Daffodil lifting finished the end of December and the crop was good. The bulbs grown over there are small and firm and the soil has a dark red color. Providing there is water it is most fertile . . . Hadeco are the largest bulbgrowers in the Southern Hemisphere. 400 men are employed. They export 1,200,000 amaryllis, 40,000,000 ranunculus, and all sorts of bulbous plants and roots. Most of the daffodils are grown at Belfast." He also mentioned that temperatures went up to 105 in the shade — "quite a contrast to the temperatures we are accustomed to over here."

A MUSICAL HAPPENING AT DAFFODIL HAVEN

Excerpt from Middle Atlantic Newsletter

The Smiling Maestro, a Medalist whose Prowess was unchallenged, in a Gleeful Gay Mood of Festivity and Mirth appeared through the Portal and led the Procession with a Quick Step Up Front. After the Prologue, Caro Nome, he presented the Eminent Coloratura, looking like a Fairy Dream dressed in a Glamorous Holiday Fashion of Fawnglo Beige Beauty, tied with a Rose Ribbon, to sing a Pastorale, a Spring Song of April Charm in an Alpine setting of Thistledew resembling Silken Sails. This opera was a Frolic for bird lovers, a Tapestry of Audubon bird songs, twenty-one in all: Bobolink, Meadowlark, Bushtit, Finch, Bunting, Redstart, Tern, Verdin, Dickcissel, Kinglet, Chat, Vireo, Flamingo, Sunbird, Quetzal, Pipit, Willet, Troupial, Chicadee, Honeybird and Yellow Warbler.

Then followed a Madrigal with Pixie's Sister, a Lovable Dainty Miss, all Smiles, looking like a Pink Sprite in a Gossamer Pink Lace Pinafore — a shade of Powder Pink with Gold Frills to do a New Song.

The Divertimento was a Rich Reward with Leonaine's obvious Allurement in a Gold Crown, a Bit O'Gold resembling a Halolight and a Sump-tious Velvet Robe edged Just So in Old Satin Coral Ribbon.

During the brief Interlude there was a choice of Luscious tarts, Butter-scotch and Lemon Meringue, Pinwheels, Lemon Drops with Limeade or Cool Crystal from the Linn at Crystal River. Those strolling outside for Small Talk and Jest in the Sunlit Hours saw the Cloud Cap — a Frostkist Cream Cloud like a White Spire over Mount Jefferson. You see, they were April Clouds seen in a Late Sun.

Melody Lane continued with Ardour and Zest on Wings of Song. The Entrancement of the audience was obvious with Accent on Moonlight Sonata and "Ramona, I hear those Silver Bells above."

The Cadence changed to Jubilation with the Joyous Oratorio. It was received with Radiation and was indeed a Grace Note. The audience was in a Daydream. This established a Precedent in Sweet Music.

— Betty D. Darden

How many names of Mitsch originations did you recognize? There are 114.

HERE AND THERE

TIDBITS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

In addition to accounts of the fall regional meeting and of a visit a few days later from Walter Stagg, Mrs. Darden continues "What's in a Name," a section of which we are reprinting. There is also additional information about daffodil plantings in restored colonial gardens.

There are tentative plans to offer Judging School I on March 30 at Newport News, Va.

The Maryland Daffodil Society held a fall meeting in Baltimore, with 50 members present. The Wharton Memorial Fund has almost reached the projected \$600.

The Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society met Nov. 24 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. deShields Henley in Newport News. The membership totals 41 members. Thirty-five were present. Seven new members were introduced. This is a relatively new society. It started seven or eight years ago with a group of six or seven friends who would visit each other's gardens in the Spring, ending up at one of the homes for buffet. It is a fun group, but at the same time enthusiastic and hard working. The Fall bulb sale realized a nice nest egg for the Spring Daffodil Show expenses. The Henleys had two large bowls of the white *N. cantabricus* subsp. *cantabricus* var. *foliosus* which had been grown outside. Paper White was also blooming in their yard.

NEW ENGLAND REGION (George S. Lee, Jr., *Editor*)

The January issue of the Newsletter includes a provocative discussion of daffodil favorites and symposiums under the title "One Man's Poison," some comments on the relative positions of men and women among gardeners, a letter from Dick de Jager discussing factors influencing the introduction of new varieties, "An Unabashed Pilferage" from Mrs. Darden's Newsletter, and other items of interest.

Daffodil School I will be given at Greenwich, Conn. on April 18; School II at New Canaan on April 23.

SOUTHEAST REGION (Mrs. John B. Veach, *Regional Vice President*)

"Working in conjunction with the Governor's Beautification Committee in North Carolina, several ADS members have donated bulbs of older varieties to school beautification programs. It has been noted that delinquency has dropped in areas where students have become interested in gardening. Also, gardening has proven to be excellent therapy in a school for retarded children. Perhaps members in other regions could embark on a similar program. It seems to me that it yields worthwhile benefits."

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FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

There seems to be a lingering interest in *Canaliculatus*. Mrs. Charles Dillard of Gurdon, Ark., dug and replanted her bulbs of this variety. She planted them in several places and at varying depths. She also planted bulbs with onions as bedfellows, and still other bulbs were scattered here and there. She has promised us a report.

Dorothy Tuthill of Rye, N. Y., reported that *Canaliculatus* never reblooms for her. She feels that onions, garlic, and the like, definitely eliminate thrip and Japanese beetles in a rose bed. There is also a possibility of an aphid reduction. What would be the value of these plants with daffodils? We would welcome a report.

Mrs. Maurice Abercrombie of Palmetto, Ga., reported that she has been pestered by moles. She said that her planting of *hemerocallis* was badly infested, but, after she planted garlic at the ends where moles entered, she had no further mole problem. She plans to encircle her beds with chives. We are hopeful of a later report on this method of handling the mole problem. Could it be that insects in the soil are under control and there would be nothing in the way of mole food?

Mulches always provide an interest. Mrs. F. C. Christian of Barboursville, Va., gave her experience with peanut hulls. She had a bad invasion of ground mice. Another Virginia grower has used this same mulch for several years without the mouse problem. Why? Pine needles seemed to be favored by those growers fortunate enough to have them available. Many growers must seek other materials. Is there a report on rotten cotton?

Mrs. Frances Armstrong of Covington, Va., related an interesting account with a certain daffodil bed. For several years she had been bothered with basal rot. Three years ago, this bed was dug over to a good two-foot depth, and sufficient sand and compost added to elevate the bed 4 to 5 inches above the surrounding area. Bulbs dug from this bed this past summer had only a slight bulb loss. Could it be that better drainage brought about this improvement?

Digging bulbs and keeping them over the summer is always something of a problem. One grower reported more than normal loss from basal rot this past summer. This summer also disclosed a new problem: a few bulbs turned out to be just dry shells. A microscopic examination of the black dust inside these bulbs revealed the presence of scavenger mites, which usually follow the death of the bulb from basal rot.

I like to place bulbs in open-mesh bags such as those used for onions and potatoes. Bulb cleaning can be quickly accomplished with a hose. The bags are then hung in a shaded place where the wind can circulate around the bulbs. Bulb losses are few.

This article is being written while the cold of December is holding forth. The daffodil bulbs are all neatly tucked into their respective beds. By the time this is read the daffodil season will be unfolding. I have made a substantial planting. Should the season be a favorable one, there will be a riot of bloom at convention time. An invitation to visit is issued to those

wishing to see something extra on the way to or from Nashville at convention time.

There are vacancies in all Robins. Send me your request if you would like to join any of the following Robins: hybridizing, miniature, regional (in some regions), general, men's. This latter is an advanced group of men.

A VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES

By WALTER STAGG, *Broadleigh Gardens,*

Nr. Wellington, Somerset, England

On very short notice I paid a flying visit to the U.S. in October of 1968. Unfortunately I was not aware that your Board of Directors and Middle Atlantic Region members were meeting in Williamsburg at the very time that I was trying unsuccessfully to contact members in and near Washington. It was most mortifying to have missed the big opportunity to meet so many of you together.

I do have several happy recollections of meetings with your daffodil enthusiasts and did learn a lot about the present thinking on hybridization, et cetera. Much kindness and hospitality were encountered. I am only sad that the trip had not been planned well in advance when so much more could have been accomplished in the time available.

We have some young seedlings growing on here at Broadleigh, but they have been obtained from others and to date we have no hybridization program of our own. I think it is now agreed by all in England that daffodil breeding must be a hobby for the dedicated amateur, and cannot be an economic proposition for the professional grower. So we hope to be in touch with as many enthusiasts as possible and take up small stocks whenever something worthwhile comes to maturity. Mr. Gray has a large number of crosses in various stages of development and we have the option on all seedlings that he produces. In fact, we are introducing four this year which we hope will be found worthwhile for one reason or another — either distinctive in size, shape or color, or that it is a variety of greater vigor than a similar introduction of the past.

Our main task is to try and increase more rapidly those varieties which are in greatest demand by the public. This is not easy as you will all know; although I did find that certain varieties did well in certain areas of your country. If any member has a good stock of a more unusual miniature daffodil I would be very keen to try and arrange an exchange or purchase. Our methods of selling in the U.S.A. this coming season have not yet been agreed. However, I think that we cannot even try to supply one bulb each of an enormous range at 8 cents or 10 cents per bulb: it is just not economic in these days despite our wish to help. Perhaps a group could get together to give a joint order, with a minimum of six of the cheap varieties.

My visit was a great opportunity to follow up the quite extensive correspondence I now have, and I sincerely hope some of your members may be able to visit Broadleigh, where they will be made most welcome — even if the really warm kindness of Virginia is lacking!

CONFESSION OF A REBEL

By LAURA SUE ROENNFELDT, *Creve Coeur, Mo.*

From the Central Region Newsletter

Our greatest sin, so far as the newcomer to daffodil growing is concerned, is our advice on digging and holding bulbs for proper planting dates. We have cooled the ardour of many a would-be daffodil fan by detailing the staggering amount of work involved in moving the most modest group — and in the middle of the summer too.

These rules are fine for the commercial grower, actually being the only practical way for daffodils — and all other spring-flowering bulbs — to be readied for market. With the experts, it is either meet all these demands of scientific handling and storing while waiting for the fine fall days to kindle the zeal of gardeners, or to give the bulb business up and sell seed.

But I feel that those of us who are not bulb specialists, just happy growers of the daffodil, must simply treat them as live plants and handle them accordingly. This means digging when the conditions and situations make it either practical or in some cases imperative, as when moving from one home to another and daffodils are not to be left behind.

When we moved to our present home we left the field bare of bulbs, or so we thought until spring came and with it several hundred 'strays' poking up in the abandoned beds. By the time this oversight was discovered and we realized that we had not made such a clean sweep as supposed, a large number of these bulbs had budded and some flowers were actually in bloom.

Since we have a small hillside planted to evergreens where daffodils were destined to go in the future anyway, we hastily got spades along with all available bags and began to dig. We tried to remove only that number that could comfortably be put in with one day's digging. These went on a pure clay sharply-inclined area in staggered fashion in holes dug with a post-hole digger. Into each hole went a combination of rock phosphate, granite dust and bone meal. All appeared to thrive in their new surroundings and each went on to bloom, thereby giving us an unexpected bonus that spring.

I decided some time ago that I got far better growth, better blooms and no loss of prized bulbs when I simply took up what bulbs I wanted to divide, then put the others back into the bed. My commonsense told me that the daffodil is better off in the ground than lying around in some basement or garage. If the ones left in the ground are not damaged by being there, then I could not see why newly-dug ones should be hurt by being immediately put back as soon as I had shaken them loose from their clinging sister-bulbs.

Not practical, you say, if the daffodils are to be sent to friends or exchanged. Quite true, so then we have to do the best we can with whatever means are available for holding until shipping or placing in the hands of the new growers.

When we moved the daffodil planting from the field I was handling large numbers and I used paper sacks, berry boxes, nylon hose, net bags and plastic bags for this purpose of forced holding until I could get them back into the ground. If I had to choose a temporary container, I would

take the plastic bags with air holes. I would be very careful that my bulbs remained dry, not desiccated but not damp either. If water should get into the container, a quick drying-off will usually prevent any trouble with rot. I have lost some few bulbs through my own carelessness in putting them in bags with damp soil on the bulbs. However, I have found that there is invariably some loss through unknown causes when I am forced to dig a large number of bulbs and cannot get to the replanting promptly; which is just why I much prefer to sneak out the few I want and leave the rest as undisturbed as possible. I have long been convinced that many daffodils hate being disturbed; my Australians seem particularly to resent being left out of the ground for any length of time. Apparently they would rather crowd together than be yanked out and dried, and if enough space is available will happily move away from the mother-bulb for many years without loss of bloom. At the Arboretum in Gray's Summit, many of the older ones have been down well over 25 years.

Several years ago, while we were still growing our seedling iris and hemerocallis along with our show daffodils at the field on my parents' property, I ordered a varied assortment of daffodils (and "jonquils") from the Deep South. To my complete amazement I received that spring a parcel with daffodils in bud and bloom. The perfume being wafted from the small jonquil types was seemingly as heavy and natural as though still growing in that garden from which they had so recently been uprooted. They were planted as soon as I could take up the slack in my jaw and get a spade in my hand. As I recall they all did bloom that season and most increased by the following year so that I moved them along with the others. As these varied sorts have no labels they are planted in my "little garden," where, since I consider this my special place, things are not arranged with any thought to expert advice.

Most of us would hesitate to sanction such debonair treatment of daffodils as shipping them in bloom while still attached to the bulbs. It does go to prove how obliging the daffodil really is and how it does want to grow and will do so in such a wide variety of soils and under such different conditions that one particular soil or one type of fertilizer method is impractical to suggest to the new grower.

This is good, just what we want for the daffodil. It is high time that it became the All-American flower as universally loved as one well-known Washington figure assures us the marigold is.

Note:—Mrs. Roennfeldt has presented an interesting experience. In The 1962 American Daffodil Yearbook (page 24) the late Dr. Harold S. King reported on his experiment with bulbs replanted immediately and bulbs stored through the summer. He concluded that the stored bulbs gave a better performance. Have any other Journal readers conducted a careful experiment to determine whether lifted bulbs are better held until autumn or replanted immediately? If so, tell us of your experience.

Willis H. Wheeler, *Chairman,*
Committee on Health and Culture

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

First Blooms

"It was a great thrill to have about a dozen or so of my first recorded crosses bloom. It was an even greater thrill to have two of them be fairly decent. The best was Rouge x Wild Rose. The perianth was about 3½" across, a good white with substance. The yellow cup was soft lemon — not much contrast, but pleasing to the eye. It took wind and rain and lasted 2½ weeks. The next best was Narvik x Wild Rose, which was about the same size and also had good lasting qualities. The sibs to both of these were as doggy as anyone could find. I destroyed the bulbs as soon as the blooms faded. Another interesting seedling was Cushendall x Apricot Distinction. The entire flower was rough, with the cup reflexing against the perianth in whitish green. There was a fine fragrance.

— Jack S. Romine

Seed Production in Dutchess County, New York

... The doubles produced a little seed, some from varieties like Gay Time, Golden Castle, Shirley Temple, and Twink, which have not done so before. There was a little seed from the cyclamineus hybrids, but nothing like last year's bonanza. Aurelia was the only one of the jonquil hybrids to set seed, and that on three blossoms. It also has never done so before. There were no seed from the tazettas. However, the poets produced seed on Actaea, abundantly on Dactyl, a pod from Knave of Diamonds, Sarchedon, Sea Green, Smyrna, and three pods from Shanach. These had been pollinated heavily and in great haste at the end of the season with mixed pollen, on the theory that it was better to emulate the bee than make controlled crosses when there was really no time for pollinating.

— Edmund C. Kauzmann

Interesting Crosses

Among the more interesting crosses reported by members of Hybridizing Robin #2 were: Foray x Honeybird; Daydream x Accent; Bethany x Accent; Bobbysoxer x Inwood (?); Tranquil Morn x *N. jonquilla*; Small Talk x Mite; Matador x Scarlet Gem; Matador x Rose Ribbon; Mabel Taylor x *N. bulbocodium obesus*; Precedent x *N. watieri*; Quick Step x Pixie's Sister.

Several of the members reported significant yields from open-pollinated blooms, including Matador, Jenny, and Canarybird, as well as varieties in the more productive Divisions 1-3.

— Roberta C. Watrous

PROFESSOR FERNANDES AND THE CLASSIFIED LIST

Which is correct, *N. triandrus albus* or *N. triandrus triandrus*? *N. x biflorus* or *N. x medioluteus*? In view of Professor Fernandes' reclassification of the genus *Narcissus*, only time will tell what will be the "correct" name for these and other familiar daffodils.

Since the time of Linnaeus, and even before, botanists have not been satisfied with the classification of the genus and several sizable shuffles of names have been made. Last year the RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book for 1968 presented a radically different classification of the genus by the eminent Portuguese taxonomist and authority on *Narcissus*, Professor Abilio Fernandes. If this classification is accepted, different names for old favorites will have to be learned by many of us.

We do, in fact, rely on the RHS Classified List for names of daffodils and as a new List is in preparation a letter requesting further information was sent to Mr. J. R. Cowell, Registrar, The Royal Horticultural Society. He was kind enough to furnish the following information.

"... We have not adopted in full Dr. Fernandes' re-classification. The Society's botanist, who has been studying the problem, has decided that the fairly wholesale changes proposed by Dr. Fernandes really require some detailed reasons which have not yet been given by him, so far as we can trace. As you probably know, his earlier paper, published in 1951, was adopted as the basis of the present classification and in most cases the classification there given is being retained pending elucidation of several points in his new proposals.

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"We do not, of course, repudiate Dr. Fernandes' work but we are asking him to supply his arguments for changes so that these may be considered before the next subsequent edition of the Register. An explanatory note is being included in the Introduction to the pending edition."

Mr. Cowell further added that it is quite probable that certain of Dr. Fernandes' new findings will be incorporated in the pending edition. Mr. Cowell gives us a reprieve rather than a pardon. Time will tell what will happen to the names of old familiar favorites.

— William O. Ticknor

DAFFODIL PROJECTS FOR GARDEN CLUBS

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

Many American Daffodil Society members may have the problem of promoting interest in daffodils among members of general garden clubs. Some are in a position to work through state or regional organizations, others may be limited to their own small club or other clubs in their locality. The suggestions that follow are mainly for the second group, those who are working, often almost single-handed, to increase the ranks of those who appreciate and grow better daffodils.

The three steps in a club daffodil project are: inspiration, a bulb purchase program, and a show. Inspiration is provided by a well-planned meeting with an enthusiastic speaker, supported by quantities of good daffodils of various types, or slides, and some supplementary material in the way of publications, mounted colored pictures, and so on. Plans should be made without delay for the bulb purchase program that is to translate inspiration into action, and for the show next year that will mark the fruition of the year's program.

Whenever possible the inspirational program should be in the midst of the daffodil season, so that actual flowers instead of slides may be shown. Collections of named varieties may be obtained from certain growers, sent by air if necessary to ensure freshness. These flowers might well be set up in classes, as in a show. For class labels use 5 x 8 inch cards with the classification division and/or subdivision numerals and descriptions, and on each paste a colored illustration of a representative variety, cut from a catalog. Having the class number, description, illustration, and actual flowers before the eye at once is very helpful to those who are not familiar with the classification; the differences in the various classes is seen more easily with the constant reminder of what distinguished each class.

The club's librarian should arrange a small display of books on bulbs, including Jefferson-Brown's "The Daffodil" and a copy of the RHS Classified List of Daffodil Names if possible. Books may be borrowed from your local library if your club does not own them. There could also be pamphlet

and periodical material (magazine articles are most effective if cut out and mounted on light cardboard). Publications of the American Daffodil Society should be on view, of course! Add a collection of home-made posters showing such things as (1) the range of sizes, shapes and colors, (2) some popular varieties, (3) characteristics of good show varieties, (4) uses of daffodils in garden plantings, and (5) explanation of unfamiliar terms used in the classification. For this last I suggest one showing "This is *Narcissus cyclamineus*, these are Cyclamineus hybrids, this is *Narcissus triandrus*; these are Triandrus hybrids; this is *Narcissus jonquilla*, these are Jonquilla hybrids," with the species in a column to the left, the hybrids opposite on the right.

If it is possible to arrange a tour to gardens having good varieties or effective plantings of daffodils that should follow closely on the meeting.

There are many ways clubs can promote interest (and sometimes profit) by club orders for bulbs. The simplest method is to order the same bulb or bulbs for every member of the club at the dozen rate. This method is especially appropriate when club members are already growing some good daffodils, but wish to build up collections of superior show varieties. If the members prefer to improve their collective knowledge of choice varieties more rapidly each member might choose or be assigned a division or subdivision of the classification, buying one or more of the varieties listed in the American Daffodil Symposium. Some growers and dealers give club discounts on all orders sent by club representatives. Sometimes one club in a locality may take the lead and take orders for a number of smaller clubs, or for the public, as a money-making project.

If the club has not previously had a daffodil show it would be wise not to attempt a standard show with a full schedule the first time, but to begin with a simpler version. Shows may be mainly competitive, mainly educational, mainly aesthetic, or a happy combination. Let's assume you want this first show to be mainly educational. You want to help your members learn (1) the daffodil classification, and (2) what makes "good" daffodils good. For the first purpose a single set of classes, following the R.H.S. classification, is recommended. For a very small first show ten classes, for the ten main

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divisions, would be enough. At this early stage the entire show becomes a demonstration of the daffodil classification, without the distractions of special classes or collections. As the aim is to show as many varieties as possible in their proper places there is no need to restrict the number of varieties entered by each person. There will be time enough for that when the emphasis is on competition rather than learning.

For teaching "what makes good daffodils good" open judging is sometimes possible. That is, the judge or judges perform their duties in the presence of the club members, and aloud, explaining as they go along. Needless to say, only the most competent judges should be used for such a demonstration.

It may be that your club is about to embark on a daffodil learning and buying project, but would like to include daffodils in a general spring show this year, before their program is well under way. The following classes were devised by one of our members for a similar case: I. Three stems of one variety from any class. (Any number of entries allowed, so long as each is a different variety. Credit given for correct naming and classification.) II. Collection: 3 to 6 varieties from 2 or more divisions. Diversity of color and form will be given special consideration in judging. Only one entry allowed.) A Third class was provided for single specimens of the "Bulb of the Year" that had been ordered on the club order last year.

(Reprinted from The Daffodil Bulletin, March 1956.)

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—Roberta C. Watrous

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PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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<i>(See also p. 152)</i>	
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The Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names is out of print and a new edition is in preparation.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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