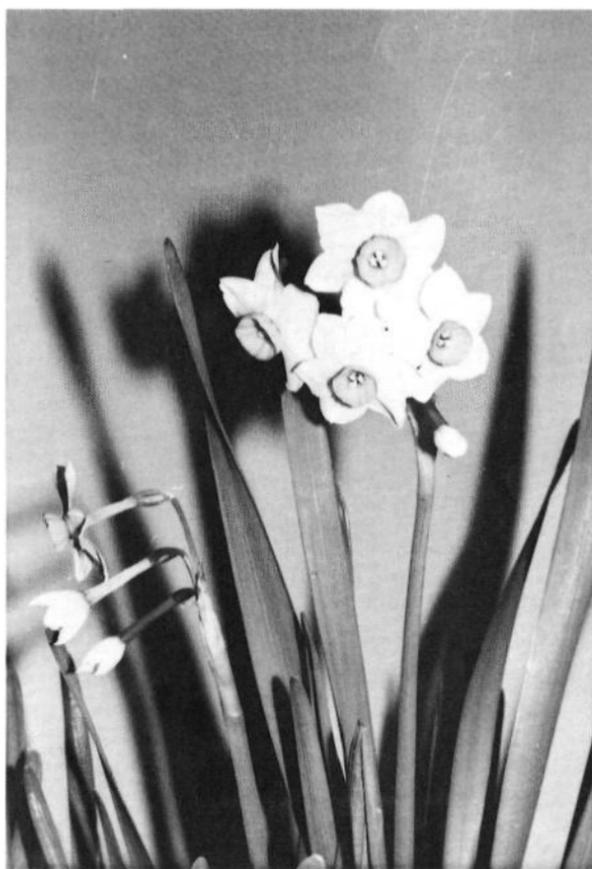


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Articles and photographs (glossy finish) on daffodil culture and related subjects are invited from members of the Society. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, and all material should be addressed to the Editor.

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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is the form of *Narcissus tazetta* that has been popularly known as Chinese Sacred Lily.

Photograph by Helen K. Link

IN THIS ISSUE

<i>The Chinese Sacred Lily</i>	Helen K. Link	51
1975 Convention	Wells Knierim	53
Serena Selfe Bridges (Obituary)		57
Visits to Daffodil Haven, Spring 1974	Fr. Athanasius Buchholz	58
A Daffodil Game for the Holidays	Susan Ticknor	65
Daffodils in England, 1974	G. W. Tarry	66
Favorites	Mrs. Ellery Sedgwick, William O. Ticknor	69
My Introduction to Quick Step	Willis H. Wheeler	70
Here and There		70
Bulletin Board		72
Registration Form, ADS Convention April 10, 11, 12, 1975		73
ADS Approved List of Miniatures		75
Changes in ADS Awards	Mrs. W. S. Simms	77
1975 Daffodil Show Dates	Mrs. W. S. Simms	78
Flight of the Robins	Dr. Glenn Dooley	80
Who Knows Rupert Brooke?	Meg Yerger	81
Daffodils from Down Under	Michael Magut	82
From Kitchen to Garden	Roberta C. Watrous	83
Compensations in an Adverse Season	Mary Elizabeth Blue	84
U.S. Registrations in 1974	Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson	85
Index to Volume 10 (Sept. 1973-June 1974)		89

THE CHINESE SACRED LILY

By HELEN K. LINK, *Brooklyn, Indiana*

From its name one would expect the Chinese Sacred Lily to be a true lily and a member of the *Liliaceae* family, but often, as is the case with other colloquial names of other types of flowers, the name has been given to the flower because of the part it plays in the culture of man. The Chinese Sacred Lily is known to the botanists as a member of the *Amaryllidaceae* family, genus *Narcissus*, species *tazetta* L. It received its common name from its use for decorations in the temples and homes during festivities connected with the Chinese New Year. In our country we often hear of the Lent Lily, which is also a member of the genus *Narcissus* (daffodil, English term). It has received its name because it blooms during the Lenten season.

Delving into literature concerning the origin, description, and name of the Chinese Sacred Lily one finds some disagreement. Whence it came is uncertain, but the speculation and what is known about it is interesting.

In 1929 Albert F. Calvert edited a book entitled *Daffodil Growing For Pleasure and Profit*. (1) Various chapters were written by prominent daffodil growers of the era. Apparently the tazetta group was an important division at that time. Peter R. Barr wrote a chapter, "Species and Wild Forms of Narcissi," in which he mentioned that the tazetta was very important, made up of many distinct forms and species which were widely distributed from the Canary Islands to Japan. He claimed many of those described by Clusius, Gerard, and Parkinson were no longer in existence. He described some of the hybrids raised by the Dutch during that period and stated that many of the old ones raised 50 years earlier were no longer grown at that time (1920). He says, "A few of them, however, are still largely cultivated, such as Grand Monarque, Gloriosus, Grand Primo, and White Pearl."

Then Barr says, "From Japan we receive annually the so-called 'Chinese Sacred Lily,' a vigorous growing *Polyanthus Narcissus* having a great affinity for water as it blooms freely grown in bowls of pebbles and water only. I have not found that it varies in character and should say it was bred from one species. The flowers which have a white perianth and yellow cup remind one of some of the old forms grown in Holland, but the vigor and height of the plant exceeds that of all other *Polyanthus Narcissi*." He also states that sometimes it produces double flowers similar to the Double Roman *Narcissus*.

Burbidge and Baker (2) when discussing *Narcissus tazetta* L. spoke of the variation in size of the cup as well as color and attributed this variation to cultivation by the Dutch. "So long ago as 1800 between two and three hundred garden forms were cultivated by the Dutch florists. The different forms of this plant are largely grown by the Chinese for the decoration of apartments and temples, and large quantities are sent every year from Chinchow to Canton for religious rites and ceremonies at the advent of the waning year."

Quoting from Burbidge and Baker, "A correspondent of *The Garden* gives a very interesting account of a very fine variety of *N. Tazetta* (Grand Emperor) in that periodical for 1872, page 542, from which the following Chinese legend is given, which may account for the 'origin of species' as regards this fine plant." The essence of the tale is that at the death of a father his property was to be equally divided between his two sons; however, the older son was of a greedy nature and claimed the upland part as his inheritance and that which went to the younger son was covered with rocks and water, most unsuitable for cultivation. Naturally, the younger son was discontented with his lot, and one day when he was brooding over his misfortune a benevolent fairy or "Gjiin" appeared and gave him some narcissus bulbs and instructed him to drop them in the water. Soon they increased so rapidly and had such exquisite perfume that people came from afar to enjoy them. The young man became wealthy, much to the envy of his older brother, who then mortgaged his land to buy bulbs in order to gain affluence. The bulbs would not flourish on upland ground and the story ends with the younger son foreclosing on the mortgage and owning all the ground.

Regardless of the tale, Burbidge and Baker say that the variety (Grand Emperor) is one of the handsomest of the group and found its way to England from America where it was introduced by Chinese immigrants to our Western States.

1975 CONVENTION

PORTLAND, OREGON, APRIL 10, 11, 12, 1975

The 1975 convention will be held at the Sheraton Motor Inn, Portland, Oregon on April 10, 11, and 12. This is the same location where the 1968 and 1972 conventions were held. The theme of this meeting will be "Daffodils in the Pacific Northwest" and the highlights will be visits to see the plantings of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. For those who have never seen their seedlings and newer varieties, this may well be your last chance to do so.

An exhibit of their best daffodils will be on display at the hotel. There will also be a competitive National Show offering all the major ADS awards and trophies. Since space is limited, single and three-stem entries may be omitted. All members who will have daffodils in bloom are urged to pack their blooms and enter the competition.

Mr. A. N. Kanouse of Olympia, Washington, who has grown daffodils there for 46 years, will speak at our banquet on the story of daffodils in the Northwest. Other program events are being planned, and we hope to have some of our overseas friends with us.

Due to the problem of inflation, the registration of \$50.00 may not cover the cost of the 2 lunches, 3 dinners and bus fares, so please send registrations early to facilitate planning. Save the reservation forms included in this copy of the Journal. No separate notices will be mailed to members.

Wells Knierim
1975 Convention Chairman

L. S. Hannibal (3), who has made an extensive study of the tazettas, says that Grand Emperor breeds quite true, but requires a very warm climate. The fact that it breeds quite true suggests a relatively homogenous chromosomal complement, typical of a wild population which has grown for untold centuries in some particular locality. He writes: "True, the bulbs are Chinese in origin, but man could have carried them there from the Eastern Mediterranean back in Marco Polo's time." He states that it exists in a number of variations, doubles and semi-doubles being less common.

Herbert G. Longford, writing in Calvert's book, discusses the growing of daffodils under glass and in the house. He suggests the use of tazettas and

divides them into three major divisions according to color of perianth and cup. He describes briefly the Northern Chinese variety and calls it "The Sacred Lily," or "Flower of Good Luck." It is also known to the Chinese as "Jos Flower" or "Water Fairy." He describes it as white with yellow cup, and remarks that its flowers mature very rapidly when grown in marble chips and water.

In 1907, A. M. Kirby wrote a small book on daffodils (4) in which he advocates growing the Chinese Sacred Lily in pebbles and water. He also discusses "The Tender Clustered Flowered Narcissus." Under bicolor varieties he lists Chinese Sacred, Syn. Jos Flower, Grand Emperor of China, Good Luck Flower (\$1.25 Doz.) He says, "This Chinese narcissus, a typified form of the Tazetta, is of world wide popularity, being prized for its marvelously rapid growth and its abundant silvery-white, yellow cupped flowers, which are produced from forty to sixty days after planting." He also mentions that frequently it will produce flowers with double cups which do not appear to be constant.

In 1934 E. A. Bowles wrote *A Handbook of Narcissus* (5) in which he discusses the Double Roman Narcissus as being popular for forcing, but states the variety had gone out of favor, which he thought was due to the introduction in England in 1889 of the Chinese variety, The Grand Emperor, which was known as Water Fairy Flower, Sacred Chinese Lily, Good Luck, or New Year Lily, so easily grown in soil or water. "It varies a little, and the best single-flowered forms are very bold and pleasing in form and texture, vigorous both in foliage and scape. The white perianth with orange cup is similar to Gloriosus but has a larger more symmetrical cup." He states that the flowers vary a little and double flowered forms are sometimes mixed with single flowered bulbs, and claims they are less vigorous. He thought that the doubling was not so regular and pleasing as that of the Roman daffodil. He then refers to Burbidge and Baker, who noticed that the lateral offsets produce their flowers before the central bulb and bear a large number of blooms. Bowles thought this phenomenon might be due to hot-water treatment. According to him an illustrated work, *So Maku*, on Japanese plants depicts the single form in Vol. 5, Pl. 53 as *N. Tazetta* var. *chinensis*. He does not agree completely with the plate and says, "It is a good black and white plate showing the long tube clearly, but the dissection shows the style shorter than the upper anthers, a deeply six-lobed corona, and a curious thickening at the base of the style that I have never seen in living specimens."

L. H. Bailey (6) identifies *N. tazetta* Linn. Var. *orientalis*, Hort. (*N. orientalis*, Linn.; *Queltia orientalis* Salisb.) as Chinese Sacred Lily and says: "Considered by Baker and others to be probably a hybrid between *N. incomparabilis* and *N. Tazetta*." In his detailed description with measurements of plant parts he describes the perianth segments as sulfur yellow and the corona orange-yellow, flowers three or four to the scape. This description does not agree with those who claim Grand Emperor is the Chinese Sacred Lily.

M. J. Jefferson-Brown (7) states that many of the tazettas will not grow outside in Britain, or if they do will not flower satisfactorily, as they start into growth of foliage in early autumn and will try to bloom in December and January. He says Grand Emperor falls in this class and is similar to Gloriosus in coloring, and that it used to be imported from Japan and was noted for its huge, many-nosed vigorous bulbs. He classifies it under *Series I*

Tazettinae Bicolores, perianth white, corona yellow. Jefferson-Brown does not call it Chinese Sacred Lily, but Herbert R. Barr (8), when reviewing the book in *Royal Horticultural Society Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* in 1953 says, "This used to be known as 'The Sacred Good Luck Lily of China' and was regularly imported before the war; a fascinating plant to grow indoors in pebbles and water, it forms an immense bulb hardly like a normal narcissus bulb."

F. A. McClure (9), who was Professor of Economic Botany, Lingnan University, Canton, China presents an interesting economic study of "The Chinese Sacred Lily," in *Hong Kong Naturalist*, published in 1932. He says it belongs to the species *Narcissus tazetta* L. of the Amaryllis family and is usually spoken of in China as the Water Fairy Flower. He attributes the fanciful names bestowed upon it to the poets of the land. He describes its charm, beauty, and fragrance as "holy purity." He attributes the affection for the flower by the Chinese people to its charm as well as its blooming period which coincides with the exact moment of the birth of the lunar year. In southern China the bulbs come into bloom 4 weeks from planting in water and pebbles.

The bulbs are grown in China as a commercial industry; the major portion of the culture takes place in a small area near Yellow Mountain in the vicinity of Changchow. About ten small hamlets raise the major supply of bulbs for forcing. McClure says, "Many persons of my acquaintance have tried growing the bulbs in soil at Canton, but generally without success."

The culture of the bulbs for the industry is somewhat different than general culture of daffodils in our country. The bulbs are planted in October in raised beds composed of rich black loam. They are planted about a foot apart with the tip of the bulb just below the surface of the ground. They are watered and fertilized with pig manure in liquid suspension. The beds are weeded and cultivated and the bulbs are dug in June. They are dried on the surface of the soil where grown until leaves and roots are thoroughly dry. Then the leaves are removed and the roots trimmed. The concave root area is filled with black mud which is held in place by the bases of the roots. As soon as the mud is dry the bulbs are stored in bins made of wood on the sides and adobe on the ends and covered by a roof. The bins are lined with rice straw. The bulbs are placed in upright position with open spaces left for ventilation. When the bin is filled a thick cover of rice straw is placed on top. There is about 4 feet of air space between top of bin and roof. At planting time in the fall the bulbs are taken to market in bamboo baskets. They are not sold for forcing until they are 3 years old.

Most of the forcing is done by farmers since their other work is slack at that time of year. The forcing is rather exacting and time consuming, requiring constant attention.

In December when the tips of the leaves begin to show the bulbs are ready to plant. They are planted in pebbles and water and are grown in full sun. They come into bloom in exactly 1 month. Any shade or other weather factors may cause too much leaf growth; therefore, those who force the bulbs must give them tender loving care to bring them into bloom at the right time.

Preparation of bulbs for forcing is an art in itself; the forcer slits the bulb at the neck on either side, a procedure which allows the spreading of the flower stalks in order to make a more shapely plant.

Dwarfed and bizarre forms are produced by carving. By clever manipulation and cutting tissue certain areas are removed leaving the central bud exposed. With constant care and by using bamboo sticks when the flowers reach the full bloom stage, the plant may bear the shape of a fairy, lion, or other popular forms. Parts of the leaves are removed with a sharp carving tool. The procedure retards the development of injured tissue. This practice is time-consuming but such plants command high prices.

McClure also states the double forms bring higher prices, and that an experienced grower can distinguish the bulbs which will produce double flowers in their dormant state by the shape of the bulb.

Apparently a variety called Grand Emperor is thought by most authorities to be what is referred to as Chinese Sacred Lily; however, it has never been registered in the *RHS Classified List* and certainly would not be hardy when grown outdoors except in warm parts of the country and then in very wet situations.

Only a few catalogs list Chinese Sacred Lily, and those which do have not attempted to list it as a variety. One catalog listed it last fall with a picture in color showing the yellow cups and white perianth.

My experience with the culture of the Chinese Sacred Lily in the greenhouse has been rewarding. Last fall 10 bulbs were placed in two bowls in vermiculite as soon as the top growth began to appear. Enough water was placed in the container to cover the roots, but not the entire bulb and they were never allowed to become dry. The pots were placed in full sun and grew very rapidly; as I was not able to control the amount of sunshine, the foliage became quite rank; but the bulbs produced an abundance of very good quality, fragrant bloom. The rich pure contrast between snow-white perianth and orange-yellow cup was delightful. All the bulbs were either double or triple nosed and quite large. Scapes emerged only from the center bulb. It may be that in this day and age of making a fast buck, the bulbs reach the market before they are 3 years old. A picture in McClure's article shows a forcing bulb cut and ready for forcing with a number of side bulbs or chips as we term them in our country.

Perhaps Mr. Brumbach in *The Romance of Daffodils* (10) describes the variety best of all when he says, "The Chinese Sacred Lily is a study of well-formed golden cups on a white background . . ." I shall always be grateful for the little Gjiin's gift to the plant world, especially when the ground is covered with a foot of snow.

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Willis Wheeler read this article in manuscript and commented as follows:

I find this paper well prepared and very interesting. I have McClure's article on the subject and a few years back gave him a couple of bulbs reputed to be the Chinese Sacred Lily. I got them from some San Francisco source but they were not the bulbs I used to see coming into the West Coast ports when I was there.

As mentioned in Helen's story those bulbs secured by returning Chinese travelers were immense. They were the size of big amaryllis bulbs.

This narcissus represents my first association with the genus. Somehow my parents had secured it for our garden and late each fall the bulbs flowered with a delightful fragrance.

Incidentally, the floral arrangement at our Washington Daffodil Society luncheon March 25 had in it what Lee Harris had bought as Paper White tazettas, but they were not. The little cups had a faint tint of yellow in them and the perianth was not as star-shaped as in Paper White. Some years ago the Japanese bulb growers were shipping here a "Paper White" that appeared to be the same as Lee's thing, and they were being sold in the stores as Paper White. The perfume was also different. The perfume of Paper White is objectionable to me.

SERENA SELFE BRIDGES

Gardener, enthusiast, exhibitor, arranger, judge, teacher, organizer—Serena Bridges was all of these, and especially with reference to daffodils, her favorite among flowers. Long active in the Maryland Daffodil Society and the National Council of State Garden Clubs, Mrs. Bridges held office in the American Daffodil Society as its first Treasurer and as chairman of several committees in succession until an accident in 1969 forced her retirement. Even in the nursing home where she spent most of her time between 1969 and her recent death, she managed to do some garden work from a wheelchair, and to inspire others.

The Maryland Daffodil Society is establishing an award honoring Mrs. Bridges and her many services to that Society, and to perpetuate her aims. As she was particularly interested in encouraging novices, and had donated a series of prizes to the Maryland Daffodil Society Show for this purpose, the award will be given for a collection class for novices. ADS members who wish to contribute to this award are invited to send contributions to Mrs. J. Raymond Moore, Jr., Applewood Lane, Baltimore, Maryland 21212.

VISITS TO DAFFODIL HAVEN, SPRING 1974

By FR. ATHANASIOS BUCHHOLZ, *St. Benedict, Oregon*

FEBRUARY 14, ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. I stopped by at Daffodil Haven for some hours to consult the literature Mr. Mitsch has collected on daffodils. At the time *N. cyclamineus* was out, and there was a small bouquet in the house. There were also several bowls of arrangements of Dik Dik on the porch. Mr. Mitsch pointed out to me some nicks in the petals, which he said were caused by the two weeks of sub-freezing weather we had had at the very first part of January. It got down to about 3° F. above zero without any snow cover. At any rate, Dik Dik looked grand to me. The flower bud damage was not noticeable to the unpracticed eye.

The catalog illustration shows the very distinctive form of Dik Dik, but the colors are very poor in that picture. The trumpet is a glowing orange-red. And these early flowers seem to glow especially on gray days.

As Dik Dik was already in bloom by mid-February, I later (on April 5) asked Mr. Mitsch why he did not rate Dik Dik EE. He said that this year Dik Dik bloomed before everything else, including Moongate, which is the earliest cyclamineus he ordinarily has. What precisely made this happen is not clear. We will await further developments in the matter but hope that the performance of this year is repeated. Perhaps someone else can report on the habits of Dik Dik in other places and times.

MARCH 21. Dik Dik gone, except for a stray flower or two. Jetfire was past its prime. It too has a glowing trumpet that is cylindrical and smooth with a frill on the edge.

Lemon Drops was out in full force. A row of it along the road was a mass of flowers. In my own plot, down three winters, it was equally strong.

My sister was very taken with Piculet, a pretty and graceful thing. Gypsy was startling. It draws attention because of the perianth, which is suffused with orange hues against a very red cup.

Focal Point always stands out for many weeks. It is a durable flower, opens early, and develops beautifully.

Sumptuous has always been a great daffodil in my judgment. Perhaps it is not absolutely cleanly colored, but the contrast is very good. The plant is vigorous, the stems strong. The trumpet is beautifully shaped. Again the illustration in the catalog does not do justice to the very good contrast of this tremendous bicolor. Now there is a real trumpet daffodil!

Mr. Mitsch promises to introduce Surfside soon, another cyclamineus hybrid. It has the broadest perianths of any cyclamineus, and again has a very clean-cut form. The perianth is not reflexed or bent back, but stands straight back, giving it the neat appearance characteristic of White Caps. Its color is in tones of ivory, as I recollect.

Another cyclamineus hybrid with this characteristic of broad petals is a beautiful sibling of Dik Dik and Jetfire. Its perianth is greenish yellow and the trumpet a clear pale orange. Whatever the combination may sound like on paper the flower is lovely in reality, and the neatness of form is perhaps the quality which makes an otherwise uninteresting combination a delight.

MARCH 28. Mr. and Mrs. Mitsch were in the cottage packing daffodils for a Mississippi show. They had an excellent box of wonderful flowers. Recital was and is magnificent, and somehow the Mitsch pinks seem quite frequently

to me to have tones of watermelon and cherry in them. (Or is this mostly just the black backdrop against which they are staged in the garage?) Recital has no flounces in the cup, as I remember, but has a gradual slight expansion from the base of the crown. It certainly seemed to have tones of watermelon to my unpracticed eye. Pleated Skirts was one of the triandrus hybrids being packed, as well as Piculet, which Mrs. Mitsch especially pointed out to me. There was Pretender, with its very heavy perianth, and the durable Focal Point. Paricutin was brilliant, as well as Flaming Meteor, which this year was very bright and large. Quail was of an exceptionally high quality, and it seemed fragrant to my hay-fevered nose on that occasion.

In the field, the flowers were quite tattered and torn by the strong winds of the previous night. There was, however, one exception, E 0/9, an open-pollinated seedling from a Honey Bells \times *cyclamineus* seedling, was a very tall plant, every head unbowed and splattered by no mud. It has all the characteristics of an excellent yellow trumpet of very heavy substance, with a slightly deeper crown than the perianth. The grace of the cyclamineus tribe was suggested by the inner petals, which all waved in a most attractive manner.

On the benches in the garage were many seedlings, including full and frilly doubles in delicate shades and some very round yellow ones with smaller center orange petals interspersed. An array of reverse bicolors had exceptionally clean varying shades of yellow and bronzy tones in the perianth.

One especially noticeable flower was an Empress of Ireland \times Accent seedling from a cross made by one of the Mitsch daughters, which was supposed to have resulted in a pink trumpet, according to Mr. Mitsch, but was a marvelously pure white trumpet with a wire rim of pink around its crown. An outstanding and unusual flower. Another was Accent \times *N. triandrus albus*, which was also supposed to have come out pink, but which was a very large pure white, well-proportioned triandrus flower—one on a stem.

Another outstanding flower was a huge yellow trumpet simply labeled Yellow Number One, which it certainly appeared to be. Mr. Mitsch said it had been grown in an unfavorable location in its early years, and so had been relegated to the mixture. When planted in the field it was so outstanding that it was rescued. I do not know whether the parentage is lost. Mrs. Mitsch had rescued another very nice flower with a flat crown of a good reddish color with a lighter edge.

Hazel Brilliant (2a, Culpepper) was by far the showiest thing in the crowd. The perianth opens yellowish, but the vaseful in the garage had turned to a clean color, though not perfectly white. Gaily Clad was very well formed, and I like it.

One of my favorite daffodils is Astalot. It will be criticized for being of an indefinite color, and if I were nasty I could describe it as dirty. But its form is so exquisite that it exerts a powerful fascination over me. When Mr. Mitsch offered me a bulb of Panache for some insignificant favor I had done him, I asked him for Astalot instead. The color in the catalog picture is untrue. On the Mitsch bench, where Astalot was able to develop in peace from what the Mitches say was the worst weather year in their memory, it showed subtle tones of new-leaf green, and no streaking or patchiness. It is one of the most graceful daffodils I have ever seen in my life. In my garden, one winter down, it gave two strong-stemmed very durable flowers. I think that if I had to choose one daffodil, I would choose this one, both for its

own intrinsic merit, and because with its ancestry in Rima, one could probably breed from it all the standard things in the daffodil repertory. I hope others will not be disappointed if they try this wonderful flower on my recommendation. Let me know.

APRIL 3. Alamo is in form an impeccable flower. The color contrast is not so deep as in Paricutin, for Paricutin has a much wider cup, and it is exceptionally deep orange-red. Arpeggio and Sentinel have large ruffled crowns of pure gold. The perianths were not of good form when I viewed these flowers, but in 1973 Sentinel absolutely commanded attention and attraction by its all-around good qualities. Gaily Clad is a very finely formed flower of its type; its colors are subdued. Gateway was striking for purity of white and color contrast. Patrician is a flower of absolute classic form; an outstanding creation. Recital looked reddish pink with watermelon tones to me. Its crown is expanded very moderately, and no ruffling or frilling appears on the edge.

The colors of Rubythroat and Cool Flame were perfect this year. A very genuine red opposed to the fiery orange tones which we all know in the yellow-petaled clan. These orange reds fade out to yellow, and the reds from the pink parents wash out to pink. I personally cannot say that there is much, if any, red in Arbar's crown; the crown appeared to me to be pure deep orange. But it is a beautiful flower.

Bantam is a surprisingly attractive flower, small and brilliant in yellow and orange red. Velvet Robe again was magnificent, especially in form. Pinks were of exceptional purity of color in my estimation, but the perianths were very frequently irregular. Was this due to hot-water treatment? Eclat I thought first rate. Its pinkish red was very deep and stunning.

Twice I went over a rather long row of Romance—about 18 feet—and I could not find one flower without notched petals. It is a beautiful pure pink, however, and the texture is exceptional. It seems that people are avoiding it like the plague in breeding, but why don't they try to breed a flawless Romance? It would be a noteworthy achievement.

APRIL 5. Arpeggio and Sentinel on the bench were much better than on Wednesday. New blooms must have been brought in. Arpeggio is very frilled on the edge of its large cup, but Sentinel has a large, smooth, open cup with only a small frill on its edge. Both are very fine flowers, but Sentinel is especially attractive to me. Windfall is an exceptionally beautiful thing, although smaller than I expected.

Both Accent and Allurement showed very fine perianths. Sometimes I have the impression and expectation that their perianths are not as good as they could be. Perhaps it depends on the year. This year they satisfy immensely.

Blushing Beauty, Canby, and De Luxe were very pure pinks with perianths of good texture. The perianths were not regular and flat, but the substance was nice and thick. To my mind Cool Flame and Rubythroat were and are unbeatable. If I remember correctly, when Cool Flame was exhibited at the 1972 convention in Portland its crown seemed to be a washed-out pink; the flower must have been time-worn. The flowers on the Mitsch garage bench were magnificently and fully red in the crowns.

Fancy Frills' color does not appeal to me, but it attracted much attention from a group of visitors. Inca Gold in a large arrangement also was an eye-catcher, as anyone knows who has gazed on it. Its wearing abilities in the garden and in a vase make it a necessity in any collection. It is too bad that its parentage is unknown, for it would be nice to know where that deep color,

now a standard desideratum, came from.

Merlin was outstanding for its purity of white and neatness of build.

After having repeatedly viewed Sun 'n' Snow, I have come to the conclusion that it is one of the most beautiful daffodils there is. Its very large size, good color contrast, and fine coloring make it the finest reversed bicolor in existence in my judgment. The big flowers do weigh down the stem in stormy weather, but a few wire supports can prevent this, and this flower surely deserves any small special effort which is amply repaid by the amazing results.

A great big daffodil called El Capitan had a white perianth and a giant yellow hugely rolled crown. Its proportions did not entirely please, but it was huge and clean. Fairy Dream was small, with a beautiful roll on the brim of its trumpet, very graceful.

Frostkist was so big this year, both at Daffodil Haven and here, that I scarcely recognized it. Although Greenlet is highly praised in the catalog and listed among the most beautiful, the specimens on the bench did not convince me. We shall see another year.

Killdeer looks marvelous both there and here. It is always a double satisfaction to see a good daffodil in someone else's collections, and know that one has his own safe and sound at home.

Newcastle is viewed with great reservations by both Mr. Mitsch and Mr. Evans. I did not like it at all myself, but after seeing it grown in various places and during various years I concede that it is a beautifully formed flower, especially in Mr. Evans' fields. Its color is not clean, the perianth being of yellowish shades. Perhaps someone can take on a hybridizing program to launder it.

The illustration of Perky in the catalog has always repelled me, although many find it very attractive. To me it seems stiff without formality. However a few flowers in the Mitsch garage were of exceptional color and grace, so no wonder it can win prizes even in the British Isles.

APRIL 11—HOLY THURSDAY. Bell Song today was very pink and lovely. Still noticeable too as a good, lasting flower was Philomath, small and very attractive. Two small 1974 introductions, Flycatcher and Petite, were on the bench. This group of small flowers is worth having, every one of them.

Amberjack and Paradox with their off shades of luminous quality were in full exhibit. Gateway with its large rimmed crown was very notable. In spite of the purists, I like Macaw. It is regularly built, though not of classic proportions.

Centerpiece is a wonderful double on the order of Gay Challenger, perhaps not quite so large. The brilliant red-orange doubled center crown petals are very frilled and appeared brighter than those of Gay Challenger, also thicker and more numerous. There seems to be more quantity of red because of the extremely frilled smaller inner petalling. We hope it does not fade, as even some highly colored doubles are inclined to do.

Seedling CO 14/1 is a yellow-crowned triandrus hybrid. It may not be as clean as Tuesday's Child, but it has better contrast and better form. However, the stem of Tuesday's Child to which it was compared was a little time-worn. D 78/1 is a white triandrus hybrid, perhaps not quite as white as Arish Mell but of exceptionally good form. Mr. Evans concurred on the judgements expressed on these two excellent triandrus seedlings, and Mr. Mitsch himself admitted that these two flowers are equally as good or give exceptional contest to Arish Mell and Tuesday's Child. He said that one is a second-genera-

tion hybrid—the bicolor, I believe. The other may be a repeat of the cross which brought forth the older varieties.

Coral Light is a very beautiful, vigorous, and tall flower and plant. Mr. Mitsch has a large stock of Janis Babson; it opens pure pink. Monument is a very magnificent flower, and Mr. Mitsch has a rather large stock of it. Eastertide is a huge full double, round and beautiful. The petals have a slightly hexagonal pattern, reminding us of the basic design of all daffodils. Candida was *not* pure white when I saw it. Bunting was exceptionally bright, and Ocean Spray is beautifully formed.

Nothing can beat that long series of Green Island × Chinese White flowers for dependable beauty. Particularly outstanding were Glamorous and Gold Frills.

Gay Time × Silken Sails gave a pinkish double. Mr. Mitsch surmised that the pink genes from Silken Sails caused this surprising result. The form is very irregular, but the seedling may be useful for further breeding.

I saw the stock of Curlylocks, Flyaway, and Kibitzer. The last was past its prime, but the others were very vigorous small things.

APRIL 25, THE FEAST OF ST. MARK. Today I visited Daffodil Haven again. I have never visited it so late in the season, though I had often wanted to do so, in order to see the jonquil hybrids, of which I had been somewhat wary, mostly because I have been very ignorant of them. This was a marvelous experience, and I made many notes, on both batches of seedlings and named cultivars. Some comments, mainly on crosses in the jonquils and triandrus groups, follow.

1. There are a lot of Quick Step × Daydream hybrids of remarkable light beauty. Some are already introduced.

2. Quick Step × Accent is giving some quite good pink-crowned flowers, but I did not at this time see anything exceptional.

3. Quick Step × *N. triandrus albus* has given many clones of exquisite, delicate flowers, one of which is Petrel, which, if anything, is better than advertised.

4. Quick Step F3 has a fine row of interesting flowers. It has some creamy, pinkish crowns which apparently change to white. A curiosity is a very small but noticeable collar around the crown on the outside.

5. Among the Daydream × *N. jonquilla* hybrids set out for further observation, I found a very attractive pure yellow jonquil-like thing with an extremely rolled crown. I staked a few for acquiring with Mr. Mitsch's permission. Alas, he told me that he had never observed this characteristic before, and that this group had been "cooked" last year, so he suspected that this flower was a mere abnormality resulting from the hot-water treatment. I am disappointed that I may be chasing a phantom. I hope my ghost has some solid matter when I catch it!

6. Mr. Mitsch was working for a double jonquil hybrid with Quick Step × Hallali. Two seedlings have a future. One is an exquisite small double white with smaller petals of yellow interspersed. The other is a larger flower in shades of yellow, and some stems do have two flowers.

7. One of the finest flowers at this time of the season is a Morrill hybrid from Green Island × *N. juncifolius*. It is an exquisite small flower with a white, very round, broad perianth. The cup is shades of cream at different times of development, but becomes white. At this stage it looks like a smaller edition of Stainless, which I consider to be one of the most beautiful daffodils

in existence.

8. *N. triandrus albus* × *N. jonquilla* has given some very fine miniatures, all yellow with a typical triandrus form and jonquilla delicacy.

9. There are some exceptional flowers from Interim × *N. triandrus albus*. Mr. Mitsch is milking it dry, as it were. These have some very broad petals. As in the later cyclamineus hybrids, so in the more recent triandrus hybrids: now the perianth petals are becoming broader for fuller, better formed flowers.

10. Pigeon × *N. triandrus albus* also has some excellent offspring.

11. Accent × *N. triandrus albus* has given some exquisitely formed flowers with pale pink cups.

12. Sandpiper is a late little flower and small plant. It has a reflexed white perianth, and perhaps too large and expanded a crown, which is very fluted, but it is a very pretty little thing. It is from Bithynia × *N. triandrus albus*. It was prominent among the few vases of things left in the garage, as well as in the field.

Some final remarks about some special jonquil hybrids:

1. Eland is a very beautiful white flower. It certainly cleared up the fog-giness in my mind about white jonquils. It can be recommended unconditionally as far as I am concerned for a pure white jonquil.

2. Oryx is also a light, lovely thing with beautiful shadings, a reverse bicolor.

3. Pipit. A bloom is beside me right now. The picture in the current catalog has too many shadows to give a correct idea of the lightness of this flower and the flowers are too crowded. The one on the cover of the 1967 catalog is much better, though the flower I have is a somewhat lighter shade of yellow. The individual stem portrayed on the 1967 cover also gives a better idea of the graceful carriage of the flowers.

4. Vireo was vigorously blooming in two large clumps near the business cottage. It is immediately attractive and graceful—very round. Mr. Mitsch says that of late years this plant has become larger than it was in the earlier years after introduction. He says that sometimes a hopeful miniature disappoints by becoming a much more vigorous and larger plant. (I suppose that others have wondered, as I have, how Mr. Mitsch can list a 50-cent flower among the "most beautiful," along with those costing as much as \$100, but having seen Vireo we have again a very specific proof that daffodils are not only the rich man's flower.)

5. Step Forward. My notes say that this has a very light, white cup and a lemon perianth.

6. Songster (classified 2a) is apparently the only Quick Step × Daydream hybrid which has a darker peach-buff crown. This is a very distinctive flower with its yellow perianth and darker crown. The crown has a very thick texture, which is ridged like cut velvet. Although very rough, it is so fascinating that we romantics cannot be kept from being spellbound. Blooms from bulbs planted late and in poor soil are of much poorer texture and almost smooth. It will be interesting to hear of reports from different parts of the country on Songster. The very thick texture of the crown might be a point of departure for breeding flowers of extreme durability with long keeping qualities. This is something which growers should also aim at. As for floriferousness—one double-nosed bulb produced five blossoms.

7. The picture of Cloud Nine on the back of the current Daffodil Haven

catalog portrays the airy graceful form. The color, however, is in reality quite different. As a child of Daydream, it follows that flower in its luminous coloring of pale gold light. It does not have any of the dusky tones that show up in the picture. Mr. Mitsch says that contrary to his expectations it has recently increased very well. The graceful quality of this beautiful thing makes it indispensable for anyone who can get his hands on it. This too was classified 2a, although the seed parent was Quick Step.

8. New Day, pictured on page 25 of the current catalog but not listed, is also of Daydream-quality coloring, and also lacks the dusky tones in the picture. There was a mix-up—I believe there was supposed to be a picture of High Note, which is lacking.

9. Circuit is a beautiful round flower and larger than the usual first-generation jonquil hybrids.

10. A long row of Bunting is in the best of condition yet. It is a noticeably bright, lovely thing. A glance at one blossom right now awakens admiration and wonder at the beautiful proportions of these small creations.

11. Stratosphere was in good condition also. Again a flower of exquisite proportions in miniature.

12. A row of Flycatcher and Petite, probably the whole stock, was blooming in full force. Both are lovely creations. Petite is the more colorful, but Flycatcher happens to be my favorite, if I must choose, because of the exceptional proportions of the beautifully expanded small crown.

13. Queen of the field, though, at this time of the season is a Royal Oak \times Daydream cross. I understand this is one of the Mitsch daughters' triumphs. If this stays a late bloomer—some of the daffodils change their relative blooming seasons according to Mr. Mitsch—it will be one of the highlights of the end of the season. Daydream has given to this flower its exquisite rounded petals and luminous quality of coloring. Today all the flowers were in perfect condition, so it would be a marvelous late golden trumpet. It is not overly large, but of good size, and is a true trumpet. The petals have a very small but strong halo of lighter color where they join the trumpet. The trumpet is darker on the outside than the petals, but on the inside it is slightly lighter. I do not know whether this flower will develop into a different shade or shades of coloring, but I hope it stays a yellow trumpet and does not become a reverse bicolor. It is a flower of the utmost perfection of form and distinctively but harmoniously nuanced coloring. I hope it retains all of the characteristics which I saw in it today. Perhaps Mr. Mitsch has other ideas, for he has already crossed it with Chiloquin!

RESTLESS LEGS

(Postscript to a letter from Charles W. Culpepper to Bill Ticknor, written after he had left his home and garden of 50 years to live with one of his daughters.)

"My difficulty is with my restless legs. They twitch and have a nervous urge to walk through the forest of green trees, stepping over the wild flower and the chameleon, then into the open field, mindful of the nettle and the toad; they have a nervous urge to climb the hill and the mountainside; they are tense with energy to push the spade down to turn the turf; they brim with power to force the opposing tackle aside in the football game; they kneel in prayer at church; thus they may keep me from sleep in the night."

A DAFFODIL GAME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

By SUSAN TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

P W I T O I V A D L L N I U Q O L I H C
R L B I A S U A R A I L L E L Y L Q I H
E I K N I B Y T E K A M O R M E A C T A
C Y T D L D N E I P N A C L U V F H O R
E S I S R E C K S F I L F E I S B R O I
D A V E C G A N Y A E N L T O H I R L T
E N A C B E R O E T N S S M A G M I R Y
N M A R Y C O U R H L E T E O E G N N M
T L L A K C O R B C F O N I A I N O E A
L N K A E R E N C S L A T U V R K S O Y
C A E A R T A H C L M I E T O I N U C L
O L C H A R I T Y M X A E M A T T Z Y N
E S I T J A C M K I E I T O C T Y N E
L L R R E A E I T N I L T L E V A E A M
B E T R S A M B E N L L E Y L E R B H O
M V A E Y R A R A O G M L A R I E L T L
A E T M B B M I E N A O S K O O W R E A
E E N K R A E Y E C N N A P A T A M B S
R N A V P R O L O G U E I U K E H V E O
P D C D Y H A R Z A T A L C Y C W E E L

DIRECTIONS: The names of 34 daffodils can be found among these letters. The names sometimes read forward, at other times backward, up, down, or diagonally. Circle the names as you discover them.

Charity May
Chat
Suzy
Xit
Binkie
Cantatrice
Ave
Rockall
Camelot

Sleeven
Festivity
Arbar
Precedent
Cyclataz
Hawera
Lintie
Minnow
Mite

Snipe
Prologue
Preamble
Vigil
Chiloquin
Ormeau
Ceylon
Vulcan
Daviot

Accent
Salome
Daydream
Ariel
Matapan
Williamsburg
Bethany

DAFFODILS IN ENGLAND, 1974

By G. W. TARRY, *Wirral, Cheshire, England*

After two very early seasons in 1972 and 1973, most growers expected a more normal season in 1974 and made arrangements for pot-grown bulbs accordingly. By March 1, the more favored parts of the country reported flowers 2 weeks in advance of 1973 and the possibility of flowers completely over by the main shows in mid-April. Cool dull weather during March showed progress considerably, and although there were wide variations in flowering time depending on locality, most shows were very well supported.

Interest in the Daffodil is increasing in horticultural societies throughout England, and more and more societies are holding their own shows. The publication of our own Daffodil Society's Mini-Guide, which contains a recommended list of cultivars that produce a high proportion of flowers fit for exhibition, has been a major factor in this trend. In my own area, Merseyside, recommended cultivars—Kingscourt, Newcastle, Cantatrice, Empress of Ireland, Border Chief, Tudor Minstrel, and Merlin—completely dominated the benches at this year's shows and provided the public with an opportunity to see a display of modern daffodils.

At a higher level, the opening event of national importance is the RHS Competition in London on April 2-3. Because of earlier reports that flowers were well advanced, it was no surprise to find many classes for single blooms filled to capacity and a very high standard overall. The major classes were less well supported, and there were only two entries of 12 seedlings raised by the exhibitor. John Blanchard's winning exhibit was almost entirely under number and although every flower was of the highest quality, the exhibit lacked one important feature, a flower showing an advance in color or form over existing cultivars. His only rival, Mrs. Richardson, was again handicapped by the problems of a long journey in difficult conditions, and her flowers deteriorated steadily during the show. She included in her exhibit a good bloom of Golden Aura, which has a strong contender for Best in Show, and Bold Lad, a 2a red with a broad perianth and strong cup color, probably the best in this section from Waterford in recent years.

The remaining seedling classes contained some exciting flowers, particularly John Lea's 1-10-68, a 1a red trumpet which is a big improvement on earlier flowers of this type, and Mrs. Abel Smith's U4/81, a 2b pink with a cup of a deep cherry-pink shade.

The Devonshire Trophy for 12 flowers was well won by Tony Noton with a mixture of named cultivars and numbered seedlings. These included *Rameses*, which was Best in Show, supported by such established cultivars as *Chevalier*, *Newcastle*, and *Verona*; his best seedlings were 603, a 2a red cup with orange flushed perianth, and 556, a 2b pink of good quality for so early in the season.

The single-bloom classes confirmed the quality and reliability of such favorites as *Viking*, *Newcastle*, *Golden Aura*, *Daydream*, *Doubtful*, *Perimeter*, *Lemonade*, and *Rockall*. For those already growing most of these there were two interesting newcomers in the 3b classes—*Blithe Spirit*, which had a bright orange ring to its cup, and *Park Springs* which had a pale-yellow cup. In the 3c division another interesting competition took place between the very white flowers with pointed perianths, such as *Monksilver* and *Achna-*

sheen, and the rounder but not-so-white Verona and Snowcrest. On this occasion, Monksilver emerged triumphant.

In addition to the competitive classes, Mrs. Abel Smith submitted her new 2c Tutankhamun (Ave × Empress of Ireland) to the Daffodil and Tulip Committee and was rewarded with a Preliminary Commendation, and Michael Jefferson Brown included in his display a seedling of trumpet proportions in pale lemon with a pink rim.

Our own Daffodil Society's Show was held in the Birmingham area over the weekend April 13-15, and the staging was filled to capacity. The outstanding exhibit in the show was Secretary Jim Pearce's winning set in the competition for the Cartwright Cup for 12 flowers in commerce; the pick of the set were Strines, Shining Light, Bethany, and Rockall. The same exhibitor, against keen competition, took the Williams Cup for six all-yellow flowers and the Leamington Cup for six flowers with red cups. In the first exhibit three Board-raised cultivars, Strines, Broomgrove, and Swallow Nest, were outstanding for their smoothness and quality, and in the second Ramesses, Shining Light, and Pipe Major impressed with their red cups.

The Bourne Cup, 12 seedlings by the exhibitor, was rather disappointing, as John Lea was committed to the defense of the Engleheart Cup in London a few days later and wished to conserve his resources. Nevertheless, he was a clear winner, and his best flower, Achduart, 3a, won the award of Best Bloom in Show and added to its reputation for reliability in the production of flowers of the highest class.

The single-bloom classes were well contested, but although the flowers were of the highest quality, there were no new cultivars to excite interest.

The main objective for amateur growers at the show is the Norfolk Cup for 12 blooms from bulbs that cost no more than 50 p. (\$1.20) apiece. This year the cup was won by Horace Goodwin; the pick of the flowers throughout this class were Kingscourt, Viking, Empress of Ireland, Border Chief, Easter Moon, Salmon Trout, Passionale, and Merlin. Only shortage of space prevents reference to many of the other exhibits in the show.

The RHS Daffodil Show in London on April 17-18 was the next item in a very crowded program; in quality and quantity it must be considered the best for many years. The Engleheart Cup, 12 flowers raised by the exhibitor, produced six worthy exhibits and was well won by Mrs. Richardson with a set of flowers that must compare favorably with those of any previous winner. Particularly outstanding were Gracious Lady, a 2b pink of the very highest quality; Bold Lad, 2a, confirming the impressions at the previous competition; Angola, 1a, a deep gold trumpet after the style of Viking; and a seedling under number with a lemon perianth and buff-pink cup. In second place, John Lea had no outstanding new flowers, and his red-cupped flowers were slightly below the high standard he usually achieves, although Achduart confirmed the opinion of the Birmingham judges as Best Bloom in Show.

The other major class, the Williams Medal for amateur growers, requires 12 flowers from not less than three divisions, and this attracted 12 exhibits. The top award went to Tony Noton, who staged outstanding examples of the modestly priced Newcastle, Empress of Ireland, Vulcan, and Rockall and backed them up with equally good flowers of his own raising.

The single-bloom classes were keenly contested, with large entries everywhere. Several of these classes were won by seedlings under number but three Rathowen introductions particularly caught the eye: White Star, 1c, of dis-

tinct form and highest quality, flowering a little later than many in this section; Golden Joy, 2a, all yellow, with a perfectly flat circular perianth and half-length cup; and Lilac Charm, 6a, with white perianth and a long bell-mouthed cup in a unique shade of lilac pink.

This show was supported in strength by the trade, who did their utmost to fill the gap left by Mrs. Richardson's retirement. Rathowen, under their new owners, Brian Duncan and Charlie Campbell, staged a wonderful first exhibit with a centerpiece of white trumpets flanked by a full range of color. Their White Star, Irish Light, Woodland Splendour, Woodland Star, and Silent Beauty were particularly fine. Mrs. Kate Reade of Carncairn staged a larger display than usual, and although she was handicapped by a shortage of red/yellows, this was offset by very good vases of her latest introductions—Gin and Lime, 1d; Drumawillan, 2d; and Foundling, 6b. John Lea's exhibit was dominated as usual by his red-cupped flowers Achduart, Buncloody, Torridon, Borrobol, and Eribol. Mrs. Abel Smith featured Dulcie Joan, 2b (only just misses 3b), with a clear pink band to its cup; Chelsea Derby, 2b, which has contributed the depth of color to many of her seedling pink cups; P4/02, a border 2a/3a flower in clear pale yellow; and Silver Howard, 3a, pale yellow.

The Daffodil and Tulip Committee awarded an FCC to Broomhill, 2c, raised by the late Fred Board and grown by Tony Noton; an AM to Sabine Hay, 3a (the nearest yet to a red perianth in a daffodil), raised by David Milne and grown by Bruce James; and for trial at Wisley Gardens they selected Woodland Prince, 3b, raised and shown by Tom Bloomer.

The second day of the London Show coincided with the Harrogate Spring Show some 200 miles north of London. The Daffodil Show at Harrogate forms one small part of a very large show featuring a complete range of garden flowers, including shrubs, alpiners, house plants, floral arrangements, and all the equipment required by the horticultural enthusiast. This is the only major daffodil show in the country where the judges select a champion bloom from each subdivision and a Grand Champion from these champions. On this occasion Newcastle, 1b, was Grand Champion, and the subdivision champions were Ballyrobert, White Prince, Richhill, Orion, My Love, Passionale, Arctic Doric, Daydream, Ballysillan, Merlin, Hammoon, Verona, Heart's Desire, Tresamble, Charity May, and Suzy.

For those who could still find both flowers and stamina, the season ended in the RHS Hall, London, on April 30 when our Daffodil Society staged its first Late Competition. Exhibitors brought every available flower, and it was most gratifying to find 171 blooms staged on this date in such an early season, although the hot afternoon sun caused more and more casualties with every passing hour. The prize list was dominated by Tony Noton who won 14 firsts, mainly with numbered seedlings, including Best in Show with a borderline 2b/3b flower with a narrow red rim to its cup. There were many fine flowers in a keenly contested Inter-Society Competition won by Ramsden Bellhouse, who included outstanding examples of Merlin, Woodland Star, and Verona in their exhibit.

Without question 1974 will be remembered as a vintage year for the daffodil here, with more evidence than ever of its increasing popularity.

Slides of many of the cultivars mentioned have been sent to Mrs. W. Kent Ford, ADS Photography Chairman.

FAVORITES.

Since 1947 Trevithian has been my favorite all-purpose daffodil. It is healthy, hardy, scented, and lovely to pick for the house. The four-flowered stems will even bring recognition at a daffodil show. The Symposium sets its approval on favorites and this year I have shifted allegiance to Verdin, Grant Mitsch's reversed bicolor 7b, which came to the garden in 1966.

The bulb seemed expensive at the time and was only bought in from a collection out of sympathy for neighbors' pockets, but behold in two years time it had increased to 42 bulbs and bulblets and has continued healthy, floriferous and attractive in various ways. It may not get attention on the show table but has value in the decor of house and garden. Shorter than Trevithian, Verdin is in better proportion when grown with spring plants. This year it was added to the hosta garden where the flowers opened just at the right moment to complement the late emergence of the hosta leaves, and the bicolored flowers, soft lemon fading to white at the crown, set off the first pale leaves and the white edged hostas in an unexpectedly gay and delightful combination.

—MRS. ELLERY SEDGWICK



Halingy



Minnow

Two of my favorite and most useful miniature daffodils are tazettas. Halingy helped me win a Watrous medal, and Minnow grows for me with wild abandon. They are both small and lovely bicolor tazettas, but there the similarity stops. Halingy has, for me at least, a stem no more than 5 inches long, whereas Minnow is always on a 10-inch stem. Halingy has three to five florets, whereas Minnow usually has two and occasionally one or three. Out of perhaps 100 blooms, I have seen one Minnow with four florets. Halingy has rather long pointed twisty petals, whereas the petals of Minnow are short and round. Halingy opens with a pure white perianth, whereas the perianth of Minnow opens a pale greenish yellow that clears to white. Both are nice, but I have to rate Minnow as the better plant. For me it is a vigorous grower that blooms well, and almost every bloom is of show quality.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

MY INTRODUCTION TO QUICK STEP

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Gainesville, Florida*

At the request of a new member of ADS, I visited his garden in the spring of 1974 to point out any symptoms of daffodil diseases that might happen to be present. During the examination of his plants I was able to show him occasional leaf patterns suggesting the virus disease commonly called "yellow stripe."

Although the finding of disease in a daffodil planting is never a happy accomplishment, my first meeting with Grant Mitsch's delightful cultivar Quick Step brightened the afternoon immeasurably. There, at the end of a row of plants that had finished blooming was this beautiful clump of fine white glistening jonquils of excellent substance and wonderful perfume. Each floret of the several on a stem had a nice short cup in the center of a fine white perianth.

It was truly a pleasant ending for the day to meet with the lovely Quick Step, and as it is reported to set seed, someone is going to have great fun with it in the years to come. Will it grow in Florida? We'll see.

HERE AND THERE

Mrs. Fred R. Schuster, ADS member from Vandalia, Ohio, received the American Diploma in Horticulture (awarded for the first time this year) from The American Horticultural Society, at the 1974 Congress of that society in October. In reporting this award Peggy Macneale writes: "Three awards were given, the other two going to young men trained at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Doris, on the other hand, is self-educated, and has labored for years on end in behalf of gardening for the ADS, the Ohio Association of Garden Clubs, the American Iris Society, Rose Society, etc. ADS members in southwest Ohio are mighty proud of Doris."

In recent months newsletters have been received from three regions: New England, Midwest, and Pacific. Both New England and Midwest were planning regional fall meetings, which took place in due course, as did the fall meeting of the Northern California Daffodil Society.

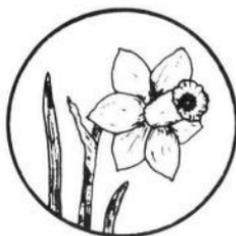
The National Daffodil Society of New Zealand (Inc.) has sent a publication reporting in considerable detail winners in the two national shows (North Island and South Island).

The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter reports winners and comments on six shows. It was particularly noted that most of the Champions (apparently a Champion is selected for each of the principal divisions or sections of the show) were Tasmanian-raised. Exceptions were 1c Lady Slim from Victoria and 3b Tension from New Zealand (each a Champion in three shows), and Richardson doubles Hawaii and Gay Challenger.

Another name can be added to the growing list of tazetta collectors: F. W. Shepherd, Truro, Cornwall, England, writes in the Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society, "On a recent visit to Scilly I found numerous 'Sols' and Scilly White growing and flourishing from discarded bulbs in the hedges and waste land alongside the numerous fields of 'Sols' and daffodils, but only a few others in cultivation or as rogues in the cultivated stocks or as wildlings. Have all the rest of the older kinds disappeared completely or are some still

to be found in other lands where this group flourishes? Miss Fry at the Rosewarne Experimental Station hears of a few being grown in California and Australia and we have received some from growers abroad. Are there still others to be re-discovered in other similar climates?"

HANDBOOK
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AND JUDGING
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BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Board of Directors, meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, on November 2, approved the following new schedule of dues:

Individual, \$7.50 a year or \$20.00 for three years (Juniors, through 18 years of age, \$3.00 a year)

Family, \$10.00 a year for husband and wife, with one copy of the Journal, or \$27.50 for three years

Individual Sustaining Member, \$10.00 a year

Individual Contributing Member, \$15.00 a year

Individual Life Member, \$100.00

Overseas Member, \$5.00 a year or \$12.50 for three years.

The new schedule invalidates all membership application forms now in circulation. These should either be destroyed or used in communicating with the office on other matters. New membership application forms with the revised schedule of dues may be obtained from the office. Please state quantity desired.

* * * * *

Our supply of the 1969 edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names is nearly exhausted and the RHS can no longer fill orders. Plans to publish a new revised edition or even to reprint the 1969 edition have been virtually abandoned. The Board of Directors has ruled that effective immediately our remaining copies must be reserved for purchase by members who qualify as student judges beginning with the 1975 judging schools. It is felt that their greater need should be recognized. Members with copies of the 1969 edition for which they no longer have any use are urged to return them to the office and they will be sold as used copies to anyone.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

FALL BOARD MEETING

Forty members of the Board of Directors attended the fall meeting at the Sheraton South in Nashville, Tennessee, on November 2. Friday evening the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society entertained at dinner at the Tennessee Botanic Gardens and Fine Arts Center. Following dinner Mr. Jack Schwab presented his magnificent time-and-motion flower film. How exciting it was to see a tight daffodil bud struggle into bloom before one's eyes! Saturday evening directors were invited to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe H. Talbot III for a delightful outdoor buffet supper.

At the Board meeting on Saturday reports were given by seven regional vice presidents or their directors and 17 committee chairmen.

Due to rising costs a new dues schedule was adopted.

Mrs. Simms, Awards Chairman, will be sending out a revised show procedure booklet shortly to those groups planning spring shows. Additional copies are available from her for \$1.00 each.

Mrs. Cox presented the *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils* and strongly urged all judges to purchase copies.

Mr. Larus has added no new miniatures to the *Approved List* this year. He would like to hear from growers who have nominees for the list.

REGISTRATION FORM
ADS CONVENTION, APRIL 10, 11, 12, 1975
SHERATON MOTOR INN, PORTLAND, OREGON

Name _____

Names to be placed on tags:

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Registration includes 2 lunches, 3 dinners and bus fares.

Registration fee: Before April 1 \$50.00
After April 1 \$55.00

Make checks payable to Wells Knierim, Treasurer
31090 Providence Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44124

If mailed after April 4, send to ADS, Sheraton Motor Inn
Lloyd Center
Portland, Oregon 97232

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY CONVENTION
SHERATON MOTOR INN, PORTLAND, OREGON

Please reserve the following accommodations for me and confirm by mail:

Rooms: One Person \$19.00

Two Persons Twin \$24.00 Double bed \$24.00

Date arriving _____ Hour _____ Date departing _____

Name _____

Address _____

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Rooms will not be held past 5 PM without a deposit.

I plan to share a room with _____

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ADS APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

DIVISIONS 1-9, AND 12.

5a Agnes Harvey
 8 Angie
 5b April Tears
 5b Arctic Morn
 7b Baby Moon
 7b Baby Star
 1a Bagatelle
 7b Bebop
 7b Bobbysoxer
 1a Bowles's Bounty
 1a Charles Warren
 7b Clare
 5b Cobweb
 7b Curlylocks
 8 Cyclataz
 7b Demure
 5a Doublebois
 12 Elfhorn
 4 Eystettensis
 7b Flomay
 6a Flute
 6a Flyaway
 5b Frosty Morn
 1d Gipsy Queen
 6a Greenshank
 8 Halingy
 5b Hawera
 7b Hifi
 8 Hors d'Oeuvre
 12 Jessamy
 6a Jetage
 4 *jonquilla* Flore Pleno
 6a Jumble
 4 Kehelland
 12 Kenellis
 6a Kibitzer
 7b Kidling
 7b Lintie
 1b Little Beauty
 1a Little Gem
 5b Lively Lady
 7a Little Prince
 2a Marionette

DECEMBER 1974

12 Marychild
 5a Mary Plumstead
 6a Mini-cycla
 1a Minidaf
 8 Minnow
 4 *minor* var. *pumilus* Plenus
 6a Mite
 6a Mitzy
 2a Morwenna
 12 Muslin
 2a Mustard Seed
 12 Nylon (hybrid group)
 8 Pango
 3b Paula Cottell
 7b Pease-blossom
 4 Pencrebar
 2a Picarillo
 1a Piccolo
 3c Picoblanco
 7b Pixie
 7b Pixie's Sister
 12 Poplin
 5a Poppet
 6b Quince
 5b Raindrop
 7b Rikki
 1b Rockery Beauty
 1c Rockery Gem
 1c Rockery White
 2a Rosaline Murphy
 1b Rupert
 7b Sea Gift
 3b Segovia
 5a Sennocke
 8 Shrew
 5a Shrimp
 7a Skiffle
 1a Small Talk
 1a Sneezy
 6a Snipe
 1c Snug
 6a Soltar
 7b Stafford
 6a Stella Turk
 7b Sundial

- 7b Sun Disc
- 12 Taffeta
- 1a Tanagra
- 12 Tarlatan
- 6a Tête-a-Tête
- 6a The Little Gentleman
- 1b Tosca
- 2b Tweeny
- 1a Wee Bee
- 7b Wideawake
- 1c W. P. Milner
- 4 Wren
- 3c Xit
- 3b Yellow Xit

Members who would like to file this revised list in a copy of the RHS Classified List can cut the page out, fold it lengthwise, and paste this side to inside cover.

DIVISION 10

- asturiensis*
- atlanticus*
- bulbocodium* (various)
- calcicola*
- Canaliculatus
- cantabricus* (various)
- cyclamineus*
- × *dubius*
- fernandesii*
- gaditanus*
- hedraeanthus*
- jonquilla*
- jonquilla* var. *minor*
- jonquilloides*
- juncifolius*
- × *macleayi**
- minor* (various)
- pseudo-narcissu* subsp. *alpestris*
- pseudo-narcissus* subsp. *bicolor*
- rupicola*
- scaberulus*
- tazetta* subsp. *bertolonii*
- × *tenuior*
- triandrus* (various)
- watieri*
- willkommii*
- × = wild hybrid
- * listed in 1969 Classified List as
= × *incomparabilis*

The Daffodil Test Plot at the Minnesota Arboretum has demonstrated the success of outdoor daffodil culture in that state and has shown how best to succeed in naturalized plantings so that many towns can use daffodils in their park plantings.

FUTURE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS: 1975, Portland, Oregon; 1976, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 1977, California. Any group wishing to host a future convention should contact the President to reserve the date.

— MRS. MARVIN V. ANDERSEN, *Secretary*

CHANGES IN ADS AWARDS — SCHEDULE CHAIRMEN PLEASE NOTE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors in Cincinnati on April 20, 1974, the decision was made to eliminate the Rose and Miniature Rose Ribbons from the list of awards available to daffodil shows approved by ADS. This action necessitated the changing of Rules 2 and 5 of "Rules Which Must Be Included in Schedules" to read as follows:

"2. Exhibits which are not named or are incorrectly named will be disqualified. However, the originator or other persons may show blooms of standard seedlings in classes for "named cultivars." Blooms of seedlings (miniature candidates) for the Miniature List may be shown in classes with those miniatures named in the most recent ADS Approved List. All seedlings must be identified by a number designation assigned by the originator. If the exhibitor is not the originator, the name of the originator must be included as part of the identification.

"5. Miniature daffodils, as named in the most recent ADS Approved List of Miniatures may be shown only in classes for miniatures and seedlings (miniature candidates) for the Miniature List."

The Procedure for Obtaining Awards from American Daffodil Society, Inc., has been revised to incorporate all recent changes. One copy (for use by the show and schedule chairmen) has been mailed to each person whose name appears under "information" in the listing of "1975 Daffodil Show Dates." Additional copies may be obtained by sending \$1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing to the Executive Director or the Awards Chairman.

— MRS. W. S. SIMMS, *Chairman, Awards Committee*

SEED DISTRIBUTION

Seeds were donated by Jack H. Schlitt, of Portland, Oregon; George E. Morrill, of Oregon City, Oregon; George W. Tarry, of Cheshire, England; with lesser amounts from Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D.C., and William O. Ticknor, of Falls Church, Virginia. Mr. Schlitt's seeds were mostly from Murray Evans daffodils parentage and were in large part pinks. Mr. Tarry's seeds had exotic parentages and great promises. Mr. Tarry has proven to be a notable contributor to our Society with his seeds, an excellent slide program, and an article on British daffodil shows.

The seeds were distributed to 27 persons in 14 states. Some requests were received after the supply was exhausted. No donors had great quantities of seed available as have Mr. Culpepper and Mr. Fowlds in the past. The quality of the seeds left nothing to be desired.

— WM. O. TICKNOR, *Seed Broker*

1975 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

A complete list of show dates will be published in the March issue of the Journal. Chairmen of shows not included in this list are requested to send this information to the Awards Chairman, Mrs. W. S. Simms, 3356 Cochise Dr., Atlanta, Ga. 30339, by January 10. Information desired: date of show, city or town where it will be held; sponsor of show; show address or building; and the name and address of person to contact for information.

EARLY SHOWS:

- March 7-9 — Dallas, Texas — State Show by the Texas Daffodil Society as part of the Dallas Flower and Garden Show at the State Fair Park; information: Mrs. R. H. Rodgers, Jr., 3612 Rosedale Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205.
- March 8-9 — La Canada, Calif. — by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Drive; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 17992 Norton St., University Park, Irvine, Calif. 92664.
- March 12-13 — Birmingham, Ala. — State Show at the Valley Christian Church, 2601 Highway 280 So.; information: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223.
- March 15-16 — Hernando, Miss. — by the Garden Study Club at the De Soto County Youth Bldg.; information: Miss Leslie Anderson, Rte. 3, Box 280, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 20 — Oxford, Miss. — State Show by the Oxford Garden Club at Paul Johnson Commons, University, Mississippi; information: Mrs. John Savage, Zilla Avent Drive, Oxford, Miss. 38655.
- March 21-22 — Fayetteville, Ga. — by the Fayette Garden Club at the Fayetteville Masonic Hall; information: Mrs. Bobby W. Hart, 125 Laurien St., Fayetteville, Ga. 30214.
- March 22 — Fayetteville, Ark. — State Show by the Arkansas Daffodil Society and the Conway Council of Garden Clubs at the University of Arkansas Student Union; information: Mrs. V. M. Watts, 1619 W. Maple St., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701.
- March 22-23 — Memphis, Tenn. — State Show by the Mid-South Daffodil Society at the Goldsmith Civic Garden Center; information: Mrs. Morris Lee Scott, Rte. 3, Box 78, Hernando, Miss. 38632.
- March 22-23 — Oakland, Calif. — Pacific Regional Show by the Northern California Daffodil Society at Lakeside Garden Center, 666 Bellevue Ave.; information: Maurice Worden, 133 Peralta Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. 94941.
- March 27-28 — Atlanta, Ga. — Southeast Regional Show by the Georgia Daffodil Society, the Atlanta Garden Center and affiliated clubs at Rich's auditorium, 45 Broad St.; information: Mrs. Jeanne Lynch, P. O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302.
- March 29-30 — Hampton, Va. — by the Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society in the Williamsburg Room, Holiday Inn, I-64 at U.S. 258; information: Miss Sarah Terry, 79 Oakville Road, Hampton, Va. 23669.
- April 5 — Louisville, Ky. — State Show by the Kentucky Daffodil Society at Breckinridge Inn, South of Watterson Expressway; information: Mrs. Annabel Fisher, 525 W. Whitney Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40215.

- April 5-6 — Gloucester, Va. — by the Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester High School auditorium; information: Mrs. Chesterman Constantine, Coveta, Gloucester, Va. 23061.
- April 5-6 — Muskogee, Okla. — Southwest Regional Show by the Indian Nation Daffodil Society at the Commercial Bank and Trust, 230 W. Broadway; information: Mrs. Paul E. Rowsey, Jr., 4101 High Oaks, Muskogee, Okla. 74401.
- April 5-6 — Nashville, Tenn. — Southern Regional Show by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society at Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Arts Center; information: Mrs. Charles Cosner, 217 Olive Branch Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37215.

LATER SHOWS: (Full information will be given in the March issue.)

- April 10-11 — Portland, Ore. — National Show
- April 12-13 — Warsaw, Va. (Mrs. H. Marston Smith)
- April 12-13 — Washington, D.C. (Mrs. Bruce Gunnell)
- April 16 — Chillicothe, Ohio (Mrs. Howard Junk)
- April 16-17 — Baltimore, Md. (Mrs. Robert B. Lyon)
- April 18 — Wilmington, Del. (Mrs. W. R. Mackinney)
- April 18-19 — Plymouth Meeting, Pa. (Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond)
- April 19-20 — Dayton, Ohio (Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat)
- April 23 — Downingtown, Pa. (Mrs. Lawrence Billau)
- April 26-27 — Upper Arlington (Columbus), Ohio (Mrs. William Pardue)
- April 29 — Islip, N.Y. (Mrs. Frederick L. Voss)
- April 29-30 — Cleveland, Ohio (Wells Knierim)
- April 30-May 1 — Greenwich, Conn. (Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr.)

APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

For the last four years the December Journal has contained lists of varieties qualified to be added to the Approved List of Miniatures. A revised complete list is contained in the current Journal.

Thanks are rendered to those members who have written to the chairman with nominations for additions to the list. It is hoped that more members will participate each year by indicating cultivars, grown in the member's garden, which are considered worthy of addition. This year, while a few such letters were received, no variety received more than a single nomination, which is not considered enough to warrant inclusion.

The accepted criteria for miniatures must be kept in mind:

1. It must be suitable for the rock garden.
2. It must be unsuitable for exhibiting in the standard classes.
3. It must fit in well with the present list.

As it is recognized that cultivars on the established list should not be subject to review more than once in several years, and as there was complete revision five years ago, it will be some time before opinion will be invited as to removal of any on the present list.

—JOHN R. LARUS, *Chairman*

CONVENTION TRAVEL SAVING OPPORTUNITY

Members in the NewEngland-Northeast area who would like to save 20% on the regular round-trip economy air fare to Portland are invited to contact Mrs. Hugh B. Ogburn, Harris Travel, 3 Strickland Road, Cos Cob, Connecticut 06807. Telephones 203-869-3689 (home) and 203-661-8801 (office). Stopovers before or after the convention can be arranged at slight additional cost.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

All too swiftly the seasons have passed. Once more the season of daffodil blooms will be upon us. We will again have the opportunity to review the success or failure of our efforts.

One test of success will depend on how well we planted those new bulbs. For many the miniature daffodils are something of a challenge, especially those in Div. 10, "Species and wild forms and wild hybrids." When you come to think of it, a wild plant grows well in an environment that duplicates its native one. Some species hybrids will demand the environment of their immediate ancestors. How should bulbs of miniature daffodil varieties be planted? Mrs. Merton Yerger has passed along some ideas that she finds to be successful. She uses planting baskets. She places a sprinkle of 0-20-20 fertilizer in the soil under the baskets. It is evident that she provides "mini-environments" for various species groups. She places all of the cyclamineus hybrids in a specific location. These bulbs and plants are shaded and remain wet throughout the summer. *N. cyclamineus* likes plenty of moisture but it should not be forced to remain in an area of standing water.

The *N. triandrus* hybrids are planted together and moved to an area where they can be kept dry and with good drainage. The species are allowed to seed. The hybrids are usually sterile. Tarlatan, Taffeta, and Jessamy are located in an angular location formed by an aluminum-sided garage and a shed. Apparently winter protection is provided in order to encourage them to bloom throughout the winter.

Nancy Wilson in Berkeley, California, is quite successful in growing some of the species. She reports that *N. willkommii* grows like a weed for her. She grows *N. serotinus* successfully from seed. She has had additional pleasure in being able to have blooms of *N. willkommii*, *N. fernandesii*, and *N. cyclamineus* off and on over a 2-month period.

New interests are developing within the ranks of the Poeticus group. There seems to be an expression of dissatisfaction as to the naming and classification of the poets and some of the hybrids. It is hoped that the newly formed Poeticus Robin can untangle some of these problems.

Venice Brink reported that *N. poeticus recurvus* has been around in his area (Southern Illinois) for a very long time. It is a good grower and quite persistent when planted well. It is a rather shy seeder for him. *N. poeticus Praecox* is the earliest of the "species" poets. (It is now classified in Div. 9, not 10.) Uncrossed seedlings are exactly like their parent, however. He also gave an interesting report on *N. poeticus ornatus*. This poet naturalizes well

in Southern Illinois. It is not a free seeder but it does increase through bulb division. Often the bulbs are redistributed by wind and floods. It likes to grow in rather moist areas. Mr. Brink dug his first from a corn field by a creek where the bulbs had taken root in a dozen or more spots after a flood. He says that this variety has been around in his area for at least a hundred years. Apparently this wild daffodil has found a suitable environment.

Lucy Christian has posed quite a question, How would one go about determining the best variety in one's garden? Perhaps a wise choice should be made with regard to divisions in a season. If one had to select a choice of the overall season, how would this choice be made? For my part I like Cornet best for the early season. I suppose the reason lies in the fact that I am hungry for a daffodil bloom then. I grow something over 800 varieties. I do love Moondance for its lovely golden yellow trumpets. But there are many triandrus varieties that are favorites. I can't leave out the cyclamineus, the pink cups, red cups, nor many others. How would you choose?

WHO KNOWS RUPERT BROOKE?

Rupert Brooke became a welcome resident in a few northern gardens when Willis Wheeler was unable to take him along to Florida upon moving there from Virginia. Word is that the new hosts expect to take him to several daffodil shows in the spring.

Rupert Brooke was listed in the daffodil social register as a poet. The name appears in the 1950 RHS CLASSIFIED LIST as having been raised by the Reverend Engleheart in 1919 and registered by Pearson in 1927, but when the list was revised in 1955 the name was omitted. At that time more than 150 poeticus cultivars were dropped from the register, often because they were believed to be extinct. Now we find that the poeticus Rupert Brooke was only in retirement. Perhaps this daffodil is in other gardens too. A description of the bloom may help in finding out.

Mr. Wheeler describes it thus:

Diameter of perianth, 45 mm.

Shape of petal, obovate

Shape of sepal, broadly obovate

Diameter of corona, 13 mm.

Form of corona, definitely cupped

Color of corona, faintly green at base, then yellow, then a white band and red-edged

Scent, faint

Height, 40 cm.

The list of daffodil cultivars prepared by Dr. John Wister for the 25th Anniversary of The Scott Foundation at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania shows two bulbs of Rupert Brooke 9 were bought from Pearson in 1925 and describes it as a late blooming, well-rounded flower, eye with edging of deep orange red. It was later included in the Main Collection planted in 1954 on the Swarthmore experimental grounds.

The poeticus Rupert Brooke was named for the British poet (1887-1915) who won fame as a writer of war sonnets at the onset of World War I and died of blood poisoning while in the British Navy in Scyros.

—MEG YERGER

DAFFODILS FROM DOWN UNDER

By MICHAEL A. MAGUT, *Trumbull, Connecticut*

I have been growing daffodils from New Zealand, Tasmania, and mainland Australia for four years. The first year I planted them soon after they arrived in late April. There was some foliage in the fall but no blooms. Some bloomed the following spring. Some that threw up foliage the first fall have never bloomed. Others produced blooms of good quality the first spring and have been consistently good.

I would recommend Jackson's Remis, a pink, as excellent. Both color and form are fine. Another pink, Lawali, had six blooms the first spring and at least five each following year. Some blooms of this plant have a white feather-like projection from the cup, making it a sort of semidouble. Vixi, a 2a yellow with Galway as a parent, produces good blooms. First Frost, a 2c, is a lovely flower. Duneba, a Ceylon seedling, is a good 2a red. Other very fine pinks are Dallbro, Valana, and Confusion. Swanlough, a 1c, has done well as have Sabrina 3a and Gowu a 3b.

The following year I didn't order any bulbs from Down Under but just watched those from the previous year. The next year, however, I did order and when the bulbs arrived I kept them in open bags in the garage until September. I planted some along the back of the house (southern exposure) and others in a former vegetable garden where soil is more moist. By the house, the first bloom of the season was Commanding, a golden yellow trumpet, which bloomed on March 12. It was very large with good form and lasted well on the plant as described by David Bell in his catalog.

Bonney Gem, by Cotter, a deep pink both inside and outside the cup, is a splendid flower. Palmino, a self yellow trumpet, has excellent substance and smooth texture. Bronze Eagle, a bicolor with Polindra as a grandparent, has shown excellent color contrast and smoothness. Monte Bello, a 2a red, has been showing excellent form and deep red coloring. Masquerade a 2b red exhibits fine show form and has won many championships. In this bed by the house about 50% of the bulbs have bloomed. There are several bulbs that I am anxiously hoping will yet appear. In the vegetable garden all appeared the following spring, about 40% bloomed, and the following year all bloomed. Craigieburn, a 3b with an orange-red cup, is outstanding. Almost every flower is of show quality.

Lucky Charm is a 2a with a nice rim of bright red and is consistently fine. Rochdale, a 1b, is very attractive, smooth, and has nice contrast. Leonie and Hampstead are two fine 3b's; both have yellow cups, the first tinged orange at the edge, and the second with a broad margin of bright red. Both are midseason bloomers. Carissima is a 2a with a wide band of glowing scarlet. Roselene is a fine, smooth, clear pink.

Last year I planted Dettman's collection and bulbs from Jackson and Bell in September. The best flower from all growers was a yellow and white double called Tavelle. It had very round and smooth petals. Sarcelle, a large 2a red, was good, and Astral Light is a fine-textured 2b yellow gold. Green Island was one of its parents. Bilboa, a 2a red from Dunkeld \times Carbineer, was large, smooth and impressive. Yelmo, a golden trumpet with good overlapping petals, was good. Nacooma and Matamata (pinks) had excellent color. Arctic, an unregistered 5a white, was different and very white.

This year's bulbs are in the garage. There are two yellow trumpets that have won several championships. They are called Otewa and Pundit. Two pinks that I am looking forward to having bloom are Madang and Palo. Madang is listed as a trumpet and has Remis as a parent, and Palo is described as a very deep pink with a pure white perianth. Nala, a 1b, should be an attractive flower, and Boyet, a 2c, is a consistent winner. Another exhibition variety is Placid, a 3b, with a lemon yellow cup.

Of the 58 varieties planted last year all but two produced leaves or blooms. Those who are interested in growing blooms from Down Under should wait until fall to plant the bulbs which will arrive between March and June. George Lee suggests that if the bulbs start to get soft they should be stored in damp peat moss and kept in the refrigerator. This year we bought another refrigerator and I may find myself doing this.

I enjoy growing these daffodils with anticipation of what may appear. Unfortunately, last month I found a large hole in one of the Down Under beds. A woodchuck had decided to make it his home. One of our dogs, a golden retriever-German shepherd tried to get him out and only succeeded in getting him to go farther and deeper. To distinguish varieties, I try to plant bulbs of different classes next to and around one another. I don't know what will happen here. Again it will be a case of wait and see what appears.

FROM KITCHEN TO GARDEN

By ROBERTA C. WATROUS, *Editor*

Under this heading we propose to publish short contributions of the "household hints" category, not necessarily just from the kitchen. To start, I looked up something E. A. Bowles, the British authority on daffodils and crocus, wrote in his book "My Garden in Spring," published in 1914.

Writing of seedling crocuses ". . . Forms with larger flowers, deeper or lighter colour, or extra markings as compared with the normal type, fill the heart with joy and pride when found in one's own seed-beds, and it is a happy being who carefully lifts them out from among the common herd with the only instrument really suited to the purpose, a cook's fork. Poor mere man that I was, I stumbled along for years in unenlightened masculine ignorance, using a mason's trowel, old dinner knives, and such bungling root-cutting tools for the fine work of seedling selection until a practical cousin of the fairer sex caught me using one of the best silver forks that I had taken out in a bowl of breakfast scraps, the daily portion of my gulls, and she said 'What you want is a cook's fork, and I will send you one.' How was I to know that cooks had forks designed by Heaven for the use of gardeners? But when it came I wanted others, and as I often leave them stuck about in jungles of the rock garden I am a frequent customer at the ironmongery counter of the Army and Navy Stores, where cook's forks are obtainable. Go thou and buy two, one of the largest size for weeding out grass, *Poa annua* especially, among delicate bulbous things, and you will bless me every time you use them, or ought to if your heart is not of stone."

The following suggestion was in a Hybridizers' Round Robin letter by Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie:

"What do you-all do about labeling? We impoverished schoolteachers were on to recycling before it became nationally fashionable and perhaps neces-

sary; and I have found a good, cheap label that seems to work well. I take the styrofoam meat trays that have one smooth side and cut them into the proper size, maybe 2" x 1", and put a hole in one end. I can write on them with a ballpoint pen, and it's almost like embossing. Even if the rain washes out the lettering, you can easily see to re-do it. Then I fasten it to the stem with a twistem from bread wrappers, etc. (This is labeling only for "crosses.") I also keep a notebook on all crosses, but the label can stay on the stem and even go into the envelope with the seed, and no money spent, and very little effort."

My own favorite suggestion is to use plastic mesh berry baskets as underground cages for planting bulbs of miniatures to make them easier to keep track of, and my neighbors and friends save such baskets for me instead of discarding them. And a paper bag in one end of the weeding basket is handy for collecting odds and ends not suitable for the compost pile.

Let us have your pet ideas.

COMPENSATIONS IN AN ADVERSE SEASON

(From Narcissus News, Newsletter of Midwest Region, June 1974)

We have grown daffodils for 30 years more or less, but never had a ring-side seat to observe so much in one season. During the first 2 weeks of March we brought different varieties into the house and had the pleasure of watching the different stages of development from half-opened buds to full maturity. Ordinarily our season doesn't start until the end of March. The variety we enjoyed the most was Brunswick, a 2b. It is an old variety, early, very reliable, and prolific. We have grown it for years, but never fully appreciated its beauty. The petals are glistening white, the cup a soft lemon yellow, which fades to a delicate rim of chartreuse on the ruffled edge. The stems are long and strong. It is a medium-size flower of good proportions. At its blooming time we were always too busy watching the development of the exhibition varieties to realize its worth. Now that spring is only a memory, the delicate charm of Brunswick is still fresh and alive in our thoughts.

Coreopsis and speedwell are blooming in the border where Daydream, Newcastle, and Abalone battled the mid-March sleet/snow storms. We were concerned after the storm about the broken foliage and its ability to manufacture food for the bulbs. Another observation was the number of microclimates our garden had, and how many air current paths. A row of Paricutin was flattened to the ground, while on either side Festivity and Accolade only bent with the wind. The squalls swept down the garden path and around the corner of the house. Binkie and Coral Ribbon, behind the shelter of a yew hedge, paid no heed. A planting of Festivity in the path of this gale leaned sideways out of the way. Everywhere in the garden were similar evidences of air currents and climates. As the season advanced our conclusions were that the bud stage of development at the storm time affected the bloom, that many varieties had a built-in hardiness, and that the bent or broken foliage stayed green and grew. The bulbs may not be as large, but we hope the flower bud is formed. In my garden the top performer of this adverse season was Festivity.

—MARY ELIZABETH BLUE

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1974

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registration Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations for 1974 are:

Evans, Murray W.; Corbett, Ore.: Arctic Char, Chorine, Coho, Epitome, Ghost, Ginger, Julep, Kewpie, Piquant, Saucy, Soubrette.

Kanouse, A. N.; Olympia, Wash.: Coral Light.

Mitsch, Grant; Canby, Ore.: Alamo, Butterflower, Centerpiece, Confection, Gaily Glad, Glad Day, High Note, Hilarity, Inauguration, Outer Space, Patrician, Quail.

Ticknor, William O.; Falls Church, Va. (for Lyles G. McNairy): Lyles.

Throckmorton, Tom D.; Des Moines, Iowa: Benchmark, Canyon Rim, Ecu, Fanny Hill, First Formal, Incanto, Jabot, Marque, Painted Desert, Pink Easter, Raw Silk, Spice Island, Stinger, Spring Tonic, Stirrup Cup, Tantara, Tom Jones, Tracery, Wind Song.

Watrous, Mrs. George D., Jr.; Washington, D.C.: Cricket, Crispin, Happy Hour.

Wheeler, Willis; Gainesville, Fla.: Kedron.

REGISTRATIONS

Measurements given are: height (H); diameter of flower (F); length of perianth segments (P. segs.); length of corona, (C. lgth.) diameter of corona (C. diam.). Color code will follow class when given.



Alamo (Mitsch) 2a; H. 46 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 28 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., intense orange red. Resembles Chemawa, with larger, deeper colored flower, both perianth and corona. B 45/5 (Chemawa (P50/1) × Flaming Meteor)

Arctic Char (Evans) 2b P; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 46 mm.; white; C. lgth. 29 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., pink. Resembles Accent, whiter, broader perianth segs., narrower corona of more intense color. J-30 (Accent × (Mabel Taylor × Radiation))

Benchmark (Throckmorton) 3b GYR; late midseason; H. 45 cm.; P. segs. 34 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., green eye, bright yellow midzone, deep red rim. Resembles Merlin but with smaller cup and crystalline frosty perianth. 66/26/3 (Aircastle × Merlin)

Butterflower (Mitsch) 2a; early midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 44 mm., soft butter yellow; C. lgth. 41 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., soft but slightly deeper yellow. Resembles Butterscotch but paler throughout. Very smooth and clear soft color. A 2/1 (Alchemy × Butterscotch)

Canyon Rim (Throckmorton) 3a YYO; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; P. segs. 42 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 11 mm., yellow eye, yellow midzone, pale orange rim. Enormous substance. 67/13 (Old Satin × Audubon)

- Centerpiece (Mitsch) 4; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 88 mm.; P. segs. and corona doubled, white with short orange red segments. Resembles Outer Space but smaller and whiter. Cleancut with good stems and poise. A 13/1 (Falaise × Roimond)
- Chorine (Evans) 2b YW; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 40 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., yellow with white frill on margin. H-8 ((Content × Flora's Favorite) × (Polindra × (Loma Prieta × Content)))
- Coho (Evans) 1c; early midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 48mm., white; C. lgth. 48 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm.; white. K-48 (Celilo × Vigil)
- Confection (Mitsch) 2b; midseason; F. 100mm.; H. 46 cm.; P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 26 mm.; C. diam. 52 mm., salmon, salmon, light salmon. Large quite flat crown and heavy substance. A 34/16 (Precedent × Carita)
- Coral Light (Kanouse, reg. by Mitsch) 2b; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 33 mm., strong salmon with pink band, color extending to near base as flower develops. Tall straight stems, excellent form and substance; almost a small-cup 3. (Green Island × Interim)
- Cricket (Watrous) 7b; midseason; H. 17 cm.; F. 31 mm.; P. segs. 14 mm., pale yellow R.H.S. 5D; C. lgth. 5 mm.; C. diam. 8 mm., pale yellow. TA-J #3 (*N. triandrus albus* × *N. jonquilla*)
- Crispin (Watrous) 7b; late; H. 20-29 cm.; F. 40 mm.; P. segs. 17 mm., pale yellow R.H.S. 2D, fading to near white; C. lgth. 5 mm.; C. diam. 8 mm., green eye, yellow R.H.S. 12D, banded orange. Resembles Lintie but smaller and cup-perianth proportions different. 611-1 (Ruby × *N. junci-folius*)
- Ecrú (Throckmorton) 2b WYP; late midseason; H. 38 cm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm., white eye zone, yellow midzone, pink outer zone, all gradually fading to white. Has a most unusual cinnamon-pink-suede color in the inside of the cup, unlike anything seen before. 67/7/3 (Easter Moon × Rose Caprice)
- Epitome (Evans) 1d WY; early midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., sulphur yellow; C. lgth. 44 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., white, yellow margin. K-39 (Daydream × New Era)
- Fanny Hill (Throckmorton) 3b GYR; late midseason; H. 42 cm.; P. segs. 39 mm., white; C. lgth. 8 mm.; green eye, yellow midzone, deep red, highly frilled rim. 67/15 (Irish Coffee × Gossamer)
- First Formal (Throckmorton) 3b YWP; late midseason; H. 44 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., pale yellow eye, white midzone, narrow pinkish rim. Resembles Aircastle with a narrow pink rim. 66/21 (Aircastle × Gossamer)
- Gaily Clad (Mitsch) 2b; early midseason; H. 53 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 42 mm., ivory white; C. lgth. 23 mm.; C. diam. 55 mm., buff-apricot, paler near the center. Resembles Pretender except for apricot color and crown is more fluted and nearly flat with heavy substance. A 34/16 (Precedent × Carita)
- Ghost (Evans) 1c; early midseason; H. 45 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., white; C. lgth. 47 mm.; C. diam. 25 mm., white. Resembles Celilo but whiter, broader perianth segments, corona of smaller diameter. L-32 (Celilo × (Petsamo × Zero))

- Ginger (Evans) 2a Y; midseason; H. 43 cm.; F. 95 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. J-45/1 (Aircastle × Protege)
- Glad Day (Mitsch) 2a; early midseason; H. 48 cm.; F. 38 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., light yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., orange red. Resembles Ardour but paler in color, less likely to burn. Good form, consistent performer. L 3/1 (Bahram × Ardour)
- Happy Hour (Watrous) 7b; early; H. 25 cm.; F. 55 mm.; P. segs. 25 mm., yellow; R.H.S. 12A; C. lgth. 8 mm.; C. diam. 12 mm., orange R.H.S. 25A. Resembles Suzy but earlier and different perianth. 633-6 (Sun Chariot × *N. jonquilla*)
- High Note (Mitsch) 7b; late midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 39 mm.; soft canary yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., like perianth but soon turning to pure white; resembles Step Forward. Most stems carry 2 or 3 blooms. Strong contrast striking. D80/16 (Quick Step × Daydream)
- Hilarity (Mitsch) 2a; early; H. 45 cm.; F. 110 mm.; P. segs. 47 mm., clear soft yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 41 mm., orange, pale orange, yellow. Quite a large flower with long, nicely ruffled crown. B45/7 (Chemawa × Flaming Meteor)
- Inauguration (Mitsch) 2a; early; H. 44 cm.; F. 100 mm.; P. segs. 43 mm., golden yellow; C. lgth. 42 mm.; C. diam. 50 mm., deeper color than perianth. Resembles Aurum, more flaring crown, not quite a trumpet. Striking and smooth. A 17/21 (Galway × St. Keverne)
- Incanto (Throckmorton) 3b YYY; late midseason; H. 30 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., greenish yellow eye, pinkish gold tinted midzone and rim. 67/22 (Old Satin × Beige Beauty)
- Jabot (Throckmorton) 3b YYY; midseason; H. 41 cm.; P. segs. 50 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm., pale yellow tinted apricot. Exceedingly short, frilled, and cut cup. 67/6/1 (Old Satin × Arbar)
- Julep (Evans) 2b WP; late midseason; H. 38 cm.; F. 98 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., greenish white; C. lgth. 30 mm.; C. diam. 38 mm., greenish white, pink margin. F-290 ((Interim × Mabel Taylor) × (Loch Marie × Mabel Taylor))
- Kedron (Wheeler) 7b; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 70 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., light apricot yellow; C. lgth. 8 mm.; C. diam. 29 mm., dark orange. Resembles Suzy or Susan Pearson, perianth segs. flatter and apricot rather than yellow. Usually 2 florets, typical jonquil foliage and perfume.
- Kewpie (Evans) 2b P; late midseason; H. 27 cm.; F. 70 mm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 16 mm.; C. diam. 18 mm., pink. O.P. #1.
- Lyles (Lyles G. McNairy, reg. by Ticknor) 2a; early midseason; H. 49 cm.; F. 105 mm.; P. segs. 41 mm., R.H.S. color chart 9b; C. lgth. 27 mm.; C. diam. 32 mm., R.H.S. color chart 12a. Resembles Camelot, not as deep in color, taller, and opens better; good form, vigor, and health. 59-1 (Sligo × St. Egwin)
- Marque (Throckmorton) 3a ORR; date midseason; H. 39 cm.; P. segs. 38 mm., brilliant yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm., orange eye zone, red midzone, red rim. 66/17/3 (Old Satin × Russet)
- Outer Space (Mitsch) 4; late midseason; H. 55 cm.; F. 104 mm.; P. and C. doubled, ivory cream interspersed with short bright orange segments. A large double having strong stems and necks. A 13/2 (Falaise × Roimond)

- Painted Desert (Throckmorton) 3a GYO; late midseason; H. 37 cm.; P. segs. 38 mm., rather pale yellow; C. lgth. 12 mm., green eye, bright yellow midzone, brilliant orange rim. 67/24/2 (Old Satin × Altruist)
- Patrician (Mitsch) 2a; midseason; H. 50 cm.; F. 108 mm.; P. segs. 45 mm., golden yellow, very flat, pointed perianth; C. lgth. 39 mm.; C. diam. 40 mm., deeper gold, trumpet-like crown. Resembles both parents, very smooth, well formed, consistent. A 17/8 (Galway × St. Keverne)
- Pink Easter (Throckmorton) 2b PPP; midseason; H. 40 cm.; P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., true, soft, unfading pink. Resembles Easter Moon with a pink cup. 65/10 (Easter Moon × Accent)
- Piquant (Evans) 3b R; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 122 mm.; P. segs. 53 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm.; C. diam. 35 mm., orange red. G-31 (Blarney × Artist's Model)
- Quail (Mitsch) 7a; midseason; H. 52 cm.; F. 60 mm.; P. segs. 24 mm., golden yellow, quite flat, overlapping; C. lgth. 23 mm.; C. diam. 27 mm., golden yellow, rather long, somewhat fluted. Very floriferous, 2 or 3 blooms per stem. Different from most jonquil hybrids. F 72/1 (Daydream × *N. jonquilla*)
- Raw Silk (Throckmorton) 3d WWY; late midseason; H. 37 cm.; P. segs. 45 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., white eye, white midzone, pale yellow rim. Resembles a pale Easter Moon with a reversing cup. 66/3/3 (Easter Moon × Irish Coffee)
- Saucy (Evans) 2b P; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 90 mm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm.; C. diam. 30 mm., pink. Resembles Interim but smaller, more refined cup with solid color rather than rimmed. F-286 ((Wild Rose × Rosegarland) × Interim)
- Soubrette (Evans) 2b Y; midseason; H. 41 cm.; F. 80 mm.; P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 17 mm.; C. diam. 28 mm., yellow. H-39 (Blarney × (Siam × Green Island))
- Spice Island (Throckmorton) 2b PPP; midseason; H. 42 cm.; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 18 mm., green eye, pale pink midzone, cinnamon pink rim. Unique cinnamon pink color to the cup. 67/7/4 (Easter Moon × Rose Caprice)
- Spring Tonic (Throckmorton) 3a GYR; late midseason; H. 40 cm.; P. segs. 37 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm., green eye, yellow midzone, intensely red frilled rim. 67/24/2 (Old Satin × Altruist)
- Stinger (Throckmorton) 2a YYR; midseason; H. 41 cm.; P. segs. 36 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow eye, slightly deeper yellow midzone, thinnest possible wire edge of brilliant red. 66/8 (Irish Coffee × Aircastle)
- Stirrup Cup (Throckmorton) 3a OOO; late midseason; H. 41 cm.; P. segs. 41 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 10 mm., deep tangerine orange in all three zones. 66/17 (Old Satin × Russet)
- Tantara (Throckmorton) 3b RRR; late midseason; H. 39 cm.; P. segs. 42 mm., intense startling white; C. lgth. 13 mm.; corona deep red throughout. 66/18/4 (Green Island × Russet)
- Tom Jones (Throckmorton) 3a ORR; late midseason; H. 50 cm.; P. segs. 35 mm., deep reddish gold; C. lgth. 10 mm., orange eye, red midzone and rim. 67/24/5 (Old Satin × Altruist)
- Tracery (Throckmorton) 3a YYO; midseason; H. 47 cm.; P. segs. 49 mm., pale yellow; C. lgth. 14 mm.; yellow eye, yellow midzone, the rim is a

lacy network of orange and yellow, a unique double rim which appears to be made of lace. 67/6/4 (Old Satin × Arbar)
Wind Song (Throckmorton) 2a YYP; late midseason; H. 43 cm.; P. segs. 42 mm., pale yellow.; C. lgth. 16 mm., pale yellow eye and midzone, narrow rim cinnamon pink. 66/1 (Chinese White × Irish Coffee)

THOUGHTS

(From Southwest Region Newsletter, July 1974)

A true gardener is never discouraged by a bad season, whether it is drought, hot winds, or a freeze. The half-hearted gardener thinks that all is lost when he loses one season of bloom. The fair weather gardener, who will do nothing except when wind and weather and everything else is favorable, is never the master gardener. Let's all take heart and think of the perfect season we will have next spring and plan our shows and judging schools. We'll look forward to seeing all of you come daffodil blooming time.

—BETTY BARNES

INDEX TO VOLUME 10 (Sept. 1973-June 1974)

(Pages 1-56 are in No. 1, Sept. 1973; pp. 57-96 in No. 2, Dec. 1973; pp. 97-146 in No. 3, March 1974; pp. 169-216 in No. 4, June 1974.)

Asterisks indicate illustrations.

PART ONE — GENERAL

ADS, awards, 35-45,79

Balance Sheet, 215

Board of Directors, 194-195

convention, 1973, 23-26, 59-62, 67-69

1974, 65-66, 102-103, 171-173, 199-201

Gold and Silver medals, 175-176

Health and Culture Committee, report, 88-89

Public Relations Committee, 129

Roster, Supplement to No. 1, Sept. 1973

Advertisements

Abel Smith, Mrs. J., 138

African Violet Society, 54, 92, 144, 213

American Hemerocallis Society, 55, 93, 146, 214

American Iris Society, 55, 94, 146, 214

American Peony Society, 55, 93, 146, 214

Blom, Walter & Zoon B. V., 140

Carncairn Daffodils, Ltd., 143

Daffodil Mart, 145

Dettman, L. P., 95

Evans, Murray W., 139

Gerritsen, J., & Son, 141

Lea, John, 144

Mitsch, Grant E., back cover, No. 3

Mueller, Charles H., 142

National Chrysanthemum Society, 211

Rathowen Daffodils, 140

- Andersen, Mrs. Marvin V., How to Grow Miniatures, 67-68
- Anderson, Mrs. Kenneth B., U. S. Registrations in 1973, 92-94
- Anthony, Amy Cole (Mrs. Charles H.), Best Show Varieties of Miniatures, 67
 Cultivar Comments, 90-91
 A Planting Dividend, 69
- Armstrong, Frances (Mrs. R. LaRue), Panel on Miniatures, April 14, 1973, 67-69
 1974 Convention, 171-175
- Averett, Mary Judson, Garden Schemes for Daffodils, 107-110
- Bell, Cynthia, Cultivar Comments, 90
 Do You Remember, 129
 Once in a Lifetime, 6-8
- Benomyl (Benlate), 9-10, 89, 203-204
- Birchfield, Jane, drawing, cover, No. 1
- Blue, Mary Elizabeth, Cultivar Comments, 90
 Daffodils as Therapy, 136
- Boehm, Edward Marshall, Robin with Daffodils (figurine), 118*
- Bohm, Mary Frances, Flowering Crabapples and Daffodils, 115-116
- Bozviech, Marie, Convention Garden Visits, 199-201
 "Daffodils 1973" (review), 71-72
- Brink, Venice, registrations, 92
- Brooks, Polly, April Tears, Hawera, and Other Triandrus Miniatures, 26-27
 Chickweed in Daffodils—If you Can't Fight it, Eat it!, 136
 Rosaline Murphy and Other Miniatures in Division Two, 74-75
- Brown, Alice, Naturalizing in Iowa, 4-6
- Bulbocodium hybrids, 16, 133
- Bulletin Board, 28-29, 76-80, 120, 125-126, 193-196
- California Horticultural Society, Daffodil Conference, 1940, 201-202
- Capen, Elizabeth T., American Daffodil Society Symposium for 1973, 137-144,
 208-213
 Memorandum [Daffodil Symposium], 114
- Cartwright, Mary S., How to be Calm, Cool and Collected While Showing
 Daffodils, 99-101
- Chickweed, 136
- Chlordane, 206
- Cosner, Mrs. Charles K., Cultivar Comments, 135
- Craig, Mrs. James G., Nevada! Where Daffodils are Jewels in a Desert Setting,
 70-71
- Culpepper, Charles W., 197-199
 Cultivar Comments, 90-91, 134-135
- Cyclamineus hybrids, 91
- Daffodil Mart, 119
- Daffodil show dates, 1974, 127-128
 British Isles, 1974, 126
- Daffodil shows, 1973, 35-45
 Northern Ireland, 19-21
 Ohio, 136
- Daffodils,
 Alabama, 187-189
 Arkansas, 3-4

- Daffodils, cont.
- California, 72-73, 183-187, 201-202
 - classification, 116-117, 195-196
 - color coding, 15-16, 103-106
 - Connecticut, 12-14
 - diseases, treatment, 9-10
 - exhibiting, 99-101
 - garden schemes, 107-110
 - germination, 33-34
 - history, 83-84
 - hybridizing, 8-9, 16, 88, 179-182
 - Australia, 31-32
 - California, 72-73, 86-87
 - Virginia, 8-9
 - Iowa, 4-6
 - judging, 23-26, 82
 - names, 59-62
 - naturalizing, 4-6
 - Nevada, 70-71
 - New Zealand, 132-133
 - North Carolina, 189
 - Northern Ireland, 17-23, 130-131
 - Ohio, 6-8
 - Pennsylvania, 11-12
 - propagation, 63-65, 113-114, 204
 - research, England, 106-107, 203-204
 - U. S. Registrations, 1973, 92-94
 - Virginia, 8-10, 119, 190-191, 191-193
 - "Daffodils 1973", 71-72
 - Dalvé, Elizabeth, drawing, cover, No. 4
 - Darden, Betty D., Travel Note, 117
 - Dickens, Ellis, A Garden to Visit, 112-113
 - Dooley, Dr. Glenn, *see* Flight of the Robins
 - Dover System of Judging, The, 110-111
 - Evans, Murray W., daffodils, 32-33, 91
 - registrations, 92
 - Fitzwater, Mrs. C. E., Hybridizing as a Hobby, 178*-182
 - registrations, 92
 - seedlings, 135
 - Flight of the Robins, 34-35, 84-85, 131-132, 202-203
 - Fowlds, Matthew, *see* Matthew Fowlds Medal
 - Frey, Libby, Cultivar Comments, 91
 - Gardens,
 - California, 183-189
 - Indiana, 112-113
 - Ohio, 115-116, 199-201
 - Gripshover, Mary Lou (Mrs. Paul), Cultivar Comments, 134-135
 - How to find Miniatures, 68-69
 - see also* "Where Can I Find . . ."

- Harris, Fanita, Daffodils in Arkansas 1973, 3-4
 Harrison, Maj. Frank, From a General's Boots to a Daffodil's Name, 59-62
 Heath, Brent, 119
 Here and There, 29-30, 75, 135, 197
 Highlights of the Season, 1973, 3-14
 Highlights of the Season, 1974, 183-193
 Hopkins, Sue, Daffodil Log—1974, 190-191
 Howard, Mrs. W. James, Cultivar Comments, 134
 Humphrey, Mrs. J. Willard, The 1974 Season in Central California, 183-187
 Hybridizers' Forum, 85-87, 205
- Index to Volume 9 (Sept. 1972—June 1973), 46-54
- Jackson, William, The Dover System of Judging, 110-111
- Kanouse, A. N., Reverse Bicolor Split Coronas on the Way, 205
 Kirton Experimental Horticultural Station, Report (review), 204
- Larus, Betty (Mrs. John), obituary, 182
 Larus, John R., Additions to Approved List of Miniatures, 81
 Link, Helen K. (Mrs. Goethe), Panel on Daffodil Judging, 23-26
 registrations, 92
 Link, Dr. and Mrs. Goethe, garden, 112-113
 Lawrence, Elizabeth, A Letter to Roberta, 189
 Lee, George S., Jr., *see* Bulletin Board
- Matthew Fowlds Medal, 175*-176
 Matthew Fowlds Silver Medal award, 76, 79
 Macneale, Peggy, Closeup Look at the Convention, 102-103
 Preview of the 1974 Convention, Cincinnati, Ohio, 65-66
 McKenzie, Mrs. Herman L., The Garden Daffodils of Colonial Williamsburg, 83-84
 Miller, Mrs. L. A., Cultivar Comments, 135
 Miniatures, 26-27, 67-69, 74-75
 ADS Approved List, 81
 Morrill, George E., registrations, 92
- Narcissus and Daffodil, 30-31
 1974 Daffodil show dates, 80-81
- Pannill, William (Bill), Panel on Daffodil Judging, 23-26
 Random and Disjointed Remarks about the 1973 Daffodil Season, 8-10
 Perlite, 87
 Phillips, P, Bicolor and White Trumpets, 132-133
 Poeticus daffodils, 116-117, 195-196
 Powell, Edwin C., registration, 92
- RHS Classified List, 15-16
 Rathowen Gardens, 130-131
 Rees, A. R., The Growth of Bulbs (review), 111-112
 Richardson, Mrs. Lionel, 14-15
 Robinson, Mrs. John P., Daffodils in the Northern Neck of Virginia, 191-193

- Roese, William H. (Bill), 177*
 Panel on Daffodil Judging, 23-26
 Random Notes on Seedlings in Southern California, 72-73
 registrations, 92
- Romine, Jack S., *Bulbocodium* Hybrids, 16
 Rosewarne Experimental Horticulture Station, 203-204
- Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, arboretum, 115-116
- Scott, Mrs. Morris Lee, Cultivar Comments, 135
- Silcock, Fred, Liena and the Bee, 31-32
 Note from Australia, 205
- Simms, Mildred H. (Mrs. W. S.), Panel on Daffodil Judging, 23-26
 The 1973 ADS Award Winners, 35-45
Rubra × *N. cantabricus* subsp. *monophyllus*, 88
 1974 Daffodil Show Dates, 127-128
 Matthew Fowlds Medal, 175*-176
- Smith, Gertrude, Narcissus and Daffodil, 30-31
 Species, 134, 207-208
 Symposium, 1973, 114, 137-144, 208-213
- Taylor, Marion G., "Stew me the Ground with Daffadownillies," 12-14
 Tazettas, 183-184
- Thompson, Margaret, Cultivar Comments, 134
- Throckmorton, Dr. Tom D., Color Coding and the Classified List, 15-16
 Color me Gray no Longer, 103-106
 and Jean, News from the North of Ireland, 17-23
- Ticknor, Susan B., The Real Story of the Ticknor Twin-Scale Daffodil Bulb
 Propagation, 113-114
- Ticknor, William O. (Bill), An Adventure in Twin-Scale Daffodil Bulb Pro-
 pagation, 63-65
 Brent Heath and The Daffodil Mart, 119
 Brian Duncan and Rathowen Gardens, 130-131
 Cultivar Comments, 91
 Introducing President Bill Roese, 177*
 Mr. Culpepper Retires, 197-199
 A Review of Evans Daffodils, 32-33
- Timms, Nancy, Daffodils in the Delaware Valley, 11-12
- Trumpet daffodils, 132-133, 206
- Unregistered daffodils, 142-143
- Waley, Frank, Notes on Species, 134
- Watrous, Roberta C., Species, Wild Forms, and Wild Hybrids, 207
- Wheeler, Willis H., Daffodil Seed Germination, 33-34
 An Early Daffodil Conference, 201-202
 Judging Daffodil Seedlings at Shows, 82
 A New Book on Bulbs (review), 111-112
 A Report from Rosewarne Experimental Horticultural Station (review),
 203-204
 A Report from the Isles of Scilly (review), 106
 Report of the Health and Culture Committee, 88-89
 Tomatoes in Daffodil Beds, 206

Wheeler, Willis H., *cont.*

Variation in *Narcissus jonquilla* L., 176

What Belongs in Division IX?, 116-117

Yellow Trumpet Crumlin, 206

"Where Can I Get . . .?", 126, 196

Wilkie, Mrs. Harry, Panel on Daffodil Judging, 23-26

Wilson, Guy L., How Angel Got its Name, 62

Wood, George W., Jr., The 1974 Daffodil Season in Alabama, 187-189

Yerger, Meg (Mrs. Merton S.), Do You Talk to Your Daffodils? 133

Public Relations Committee, 129

PART TWO — DAFFODIL NAMES

- Abalone, 211
Accent, 211
Acropolis, 138
Actaea, 141
Air Marshall, 210
Aircastle, 213
Allurement, 211
Alpine, 139
Alumna, 10
Ambergate, 210
Amberglow, 212
Angel, 62, 213
Anitra, 133
April Clouds, 213
April Tears, 26-27, 142
Arbar, 11, 210
Arctic Doric, 212
Arctic Gold, 208
Ardour, 212
Ariel, 10, 213
Arish Mell, 138
Arlena, 210
Armada, 210
Armagh, 209
Artist's Model, 210
Astalot, 209
N. asturiensis, 134, 207-208
Audubon, 213
Aurelia, 139
Aurum, 209
Ave, 212
Avenger, 210
- Bagatelle, 81
Ballygarvey, 209
Banbridge, 209
Bebop, 142
- Bee Mabley, 92
Beersheba, 209
Beige Beauty, 212
Bethany, 212
Binkie, 212
Bit O'Gold, 210
Blarney, 213
Blarney's Daughter, 210
Bravura, 212
Bridal Crown, 138
Broomhill, 212
Buckskin, 92
N. bulbocodium obesus, cover,
No. 1*; 16
Buncrana, 210
Bunting, 139
Bushtit, 139
Buteo, 93
Butterscotch, 90, 209, 210
- Camelot, 209
Canarybird, 141
Canisp, 212
Cantabile, 141
N. cantabricus subsp. *monophyllus*,
cover, No. 2*
Cantatrice, 209
Capisco, 213
Carita, 211
Carlton, 209
Carnmoon, 213
Caro Nome, 211
Cassata, 141
Celilo, 209
Ceylon, 210
Chapeau, 210
Charity May, cover, No. 3*; 139

Charter, 212
Chat, 139
Cheddar, 210
Cheerfulness, 138
Chemawa, 210
Chérie, 139
Chiloquin, 209
Chinese White, 213
Chinita, 141
Chloe, 93
Churchfield, 212
Circler, 212
Clare, 81, 142
Clockface, 213
Cool Crystal, 213
Cool Flame, 211
Coral Ribbon, 211
Corofin, 213
Court Martial, 210
Crumlin, 206
Crystal Rim, 213
N. cyclamineus, 13, 134
Cyros, 132

Dactyl, 141
Dallas, 213
Daviot, 210
Dawn, 138
Daydream, 12, 212
Delibes, 210
Descanso, 209
Desdemona, 212
Devon Loch, 133
Dew-Pond, 212
Dickissel, 139
Dinkie, 212
Double Event, 138

Doublebois, 81
Dove Wings, 139
Downpatrick, 209
Dream Castle, 213
Duke of Windsor, 210

Early Sunrise, 210
Easter Moon, 212
Effective, 209
Eminent, 213
Empress of Ireland, 133, 209
Enniskillen, 213
Entrancement, 209
Euphony, 210
Everpink, 211

Fairy Tale, 212
Falstaff, 210
Fastidious, 212
February Gold, 139
Festivity, 210
Fitzwater's Green, 93
Flaming Meteor, 210
Foray, 211
Fortune, 210
Foxfire, 211, 212
Foxhunter, 210
Frosty Morn, 27
Furbelow, 213

Galway, 209
Gay Challenger, 138
Gen. MacArthur, 210
Geranium, 141
Gipsy Queen, 81
Glacier, 133
Glenshesk, 133

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Gold Collar, 141
Gold Crown, 210
Golden Dawn, 141
Golden Rapture, 208
Golden Sceptre, 139
Gossamer, 211
Grape Fruit, 208
Grapillon, 141
Green Goddess, 141
Green Island, 210
Green Linnet, 90
Greetings, 210

Harmony Bells, 138
Hawera, 26-27, 142
Hiawasse, 141
Himalaya, 133
Hindustan, 133
Honeybird, 209
Honeymoon, 208
Hunter's Moon, 208
Hylas, 132

Ice Follies, 212
Icicle, 27
Inca Gold, 208
Irish Charm, 210
Irish Coffee, 212
Irish Luck, 208
Irish Rose, 211
Ivy League, 209

Jack Snipe, 139
Janis Babson, 212
Jenny, 139

Jezebel, 212
Jolly Roger, 210
N. jonquilla, 176

Kanga, 213
Kansas, 212
Kibitzer, 81
Kilworth, 210
Kingscourt, 208
Klondyke, 141

Larkfield, 211
Lemnos, 210
Lemon Drops, 138
Lemonade, 212
Leonaine, 211
Liberty Bells, 138
Lilliput, 81
Limeade, 212
Limelight, 208
Limerick, 213
Little Witch, 139
Lively Lady, 81
Lod, 132
Lovable, 213
Lucinius, 210
Luna Moth, 208
Lunar Sea, 209
Lurgain, 209
Luscious, 211

Marcola, 211
Marimba, 93
Marionette, 74
Martha Washington, 141

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- Matador, 141
 Matapan, 213
 Matlock, 210
 Mercedes, 133
 Merlin, 213
 Merry Bells, 138
 Milan, 141
 Minidaf, 81
 Mite, 142
 Montego, 212
 Moonfire, 213
 Moonmist, 208
 Moonshot, 208
 Moonstruck, 208
 Mount Hood, 209
 Mrs. Oscar Ronalds, 211
 Mulatto, 208
 Multnomah, 210
 Mustard Seed, 74
 My Love, 210
- Nampa, 209
 Nazareth, 212
 Newcastle, 132
 Northern Light, 210
- Old Satin, 210
 Oneonta, 209
 Oregon Gold, 94
 Ormeau, 209
- Palestine, 90
 Panache, 133, 209
 Paricutin, 210
 Partridge, 211
 Passionale, 211
 Pastorale, 212
 Paula Cottell, 81
 Peace Pipe, 209
 Peeping Tom, 139
 Perimeter, 90, 212
 Perseus, 133
 Phyllida Garth, 138
 Picarillo, 74
 Picoblanco, 81
 Pigeon, 212
 Pink Isle, 211
 Pipit, 139
 Pomp, 90
 Portrush, 213
 Preamble, 132, 209
- Precedent, 211
 Pretty Miss, 94
 Pristine, 212
 Prologue, 209
- Queenscourt, 209
 Quetzal, 141
- Radiation, 211
 Raindrop, 27
 Rashee, 209
 Red Fox, 94
 Revelry, 210
 Rich Reward, 209
 Rikki, 81
 Rima, 211
 Rippling Waters, 138
 Rockall, 213
 Rosaline Murphy, 74-75
 Rose City, 211
 Rowella, 132
 Rowellane, 62
 Rubra \times *N. cantabricus* subsp.
monophyllus, 88*
 Rubythroat, 211
 Rushlight, 212
 Rustom Pasha, 210
- Salmon Trout, 211
 Salome, 211
 Scented April, 94
 Sea Green, 141
 Shah, 139
 Shot Silk, 138
 Sidhe, 138
 Signal Light, 210
 Silken Sails, 213
 Silver Chimes, 141
 Silver Standard, 210
 Sleveen, 212
 Slieveboy, 208
 Snow Gem, 213
 Snow Pearl, 213
 Snow Pink, 211
 Sora, 94
 Spellbinder, 209
 St. Keverne, 209
 St. Louis, 212
 Stainless, 212
 Statue, 210
 Stoke, 138

Stromboli, 210	Ulster Prince, 208
Suede, 210	Ulster Queen, 133, 209
Sumptuous, 209	Up Front, 208
Sunapee, 212	
Sundial, 142	Vantage, 211
Sunlit Hours, 209	Verona, 213
Suzy, 139	Vigil, 209
Sweet Music, 138	Viking, 208
Sweetness, 139	Vulcan, 210
Tahiti, 138	Wahkeena, 210
Tangent, 211	Waterperry, 139
Tekapo, 90	Waxwing, 138
Tête-a-Tête, 142	Wedding Bell, 212
Thalia, 138	Wedding Gift, 212
Tiki, 210	White Lion, 138
Tillicum, 211	White Marvel, 138
Titania, 139	White Prince, 133
Tittle-Tattle, 139	White Wedgwood, 139
Top Notch, 210	Willet, 139
Top Secret, 94, 211	<i>N. willkommii</i> , 81
Tosca, 81	Windblown, 138
Tranquil Morn, 213	Woodgreen, 210
Tresamble, 138	Woodvale, 212
Trevithian, 139	
<i>N. triandrus</i> (various), 27	Xit, 142
<i>N. triandrus pulchellus</i> , 134	
Trousseau, 209	Yellowstone, 94
Tudor King, 132	Yosemite, 212
Tudor Minstrel, 210	
Tweeny, 74	
Tyee, 94	

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