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THE COVER DRAWING
by Marie Bozievich, is of Achduart, a red and yellow 3a bred by John Lea. It was registered in 1972 and received the RHS Award of Merit (for exhibition) the same year.
NOVELTY DAFFODILS IN 1974

By Marie Bozievich, Bethesda, Maryland

The editor has asked me for comments on some of the newer and/or not so well-known cultivars as they bloomed in my garden in 1974. Of course I do not grow all the newer ones, so there will be many fine flowers not mentioned. Perhaps the most useful way to organize these comments would be by RHS Divisions.

1a: My favorite yellow trumpet is Strathkainaird (Lea), a beautifully proportioned flower with a very strong, tall stem. I have grown it for four years and it has never failed to produce perfect flowers on every stem. Another very vigorous trumpet of superior quality is Carrickbeg (Rich.) This is not a new one and I am amazed that it is not grown more widely, as it is clearly better than the 1a’s listed in the symposium. Arkle (Rich.) and Ballyrobert (Dunlop) bloomed for the first time in my garden last spring. I had seen and liked them both in London some years previously and their bloom here came up to all expectations. Arkle is very large but is held erect by a proportionately tall strong stem.
1b: There are three here of finest quality and it would be hard to choose between them. They are Ivy League (Evans), Cristobal (Rich.) and Cool Harmony (Rich.). Cristobal has the greatest contrast in color; Ivy League, the heaviest substance; and Cool Harmony matches its name with a snowy perianth and cool lemon trumpet. Downpatrick (Dunlop) is not new, but is a fine flower.

1c: This year Panache (Wilson) finally felt at home and lived up to its reputation. The magnificent blooms came very early then suffered damage in a sleet storm. (I didn't try to cut them because the stems were still short). Even with rips in the petals, the dazzling white blooms were a sight to behold—large and full (like Empress of Ireland) but whiter than white.

Birthright, Queenscourt and Ulster Queen, also from Guy Wilson's magic hand, are beautiful flowers, very white and smooth, with elegant form. Celilo (Evans) earns my admiration for its wonderful lasting qualities and heavy substance.

1d: This spring a new one bloomed, Gin and Lime (Carncairn) and proved to be a revelation. It opened as a large, smooth lime-yellow self, and developed slowly for about a week. Each day it seemed more beautiful, as the color changed, the perianth becoming lemon-yellow and the trumpet white. I am hoping it will be consistent! Sun 'n Snow (Mitsch) has very strong contrast and throws many bloomstalks. It is ideal for garden decoration, but rather rough for show. Daylight (Evans) and Rich Reward (Mitsch) are excellent. Chiloquin (Mitsch) is indispensable—late, with beautiful form and satiny petals, and it reverses soon after opening.

2aY: Golden Aura (Rich.) is the perfect prototype. A round, overlapping perianth of golden yellow provides the background for the tidy round scalloped cup of the same smooth color. Suede and Oneonta from Evans are vigorous cultivars of unusual coloring. The cup of Suede is a beautiful tawny buff. Oneonta is a shining lime-yellow self with the added advantage of coming late in the season.

2aR: There are so many fine flowers in this classification that it is difficult to make choices. Falstaff (Rich.) is very early and stays in great condition for weeks, regardless of weather. The color glows and deepens as the days pass. It is a very vigorous cultivar and increases with abandon. Irish Light (Rich.) blooms later with brilliant cup and more pointed petals. Fiery Flame (Rich.) truly lights up a bonfire in the garden and attracts all visitors. It is another “non-fader” with brick-orange perianth and brick-red cup.

John Lea has created a series of 2aR cultivars with jewel-like color and impeccable form, varying in blooming season and shape but all of the finest quality. Loch Hope is the earliest, the rich gold petals broadly overlapping to form a round perianth for an intense red cup. Loch Fada blooms very late when most of the daffodils in the garden are white or white and yellow, and it is another fine flower worthy of a place in any garden or show. In between are four other "Lochs," brilliant and beautiful—a veritable feast!

2bY: Murray Evans' Chapeau and Jolly Roger are fine additions to this division. Both produce well-formed flowers of very heavy substance on long, strong stems, lasting in good condition for an extra long time. Jolly Roger has the cleanest color contrast of any flower I have seen in this subdivision. Mount Pleasant (Ballydorn) has proven to be a vigorous and free-flowering cultivar for garden use and suitable for exhibition as well. Amber Light (Rich.) has a lovely and unique buff-yellow crown.
Foxfire, Marshfire, and Showboat, all from Evans, are beautiful flowers which do not fit in this category, but will be considered here. (Dr. Throckmorton's color coding was just made for such flowers). Foxfire and Marshfire are very round flowers with unusual coloring in the cups, pale greenish-yellow with green at the base and rimmed in bright coral (more red than pink). These colors may be different in different climates. Showboat has a reflexed yellow cup with band of coral-red. All are vigorous and strong.

2bR: The Richardson Kilworth × Arbar progeny have long dominated this subdivision, the best of which (in my garden) has been Rameses. This is a magnificent flower, very consistent in quality, vigorous and dependable. Mr. Lea's Eribol and Borroboi give it close competition with their smooth, very white perianths and brilliant cups, Borroboi's being more orange than red.

Another orange-cupped beauty is Irish Rover (Rich.) which is in a class by itself. The expanded crown is uniquely decorated at the rim with a deeply indented yellow band. A strong plant and very beautiful.

2bP: Unfortunately I cannot report on the new pink cups from Mitsch and Evans because my recent orders to Oregon have been for other types. This oversight was corrected last fall.

The banded pinks are favorites of mine, and Rainbow (Rich.) is a dream come true—exquisite in shape, texture and color and very consistent. Every flower can be cut for exhibition. Highland Wedding is another beautiful pink-banded flower from Richardson.

Tullycore (Ballydorn) should be more widely grown. The lovely cup is rosy pink to the base, set off against a satiny smooth perianth. Kildavin (Lea) is a lilting pink with slightly recurving perianth and very graceful form. Salmon Spray (Rich.) has good size, strong stems and a bright coral color. Older Rose Royale has long been a favorite. It is exciting to look inside the lovely cup down to the green heart and exquisite band of deeper rose near the base. Tynan (Carncairn) was impressive on first-year bloom. The cup was a clear, pure pink, rather long and straight, and the graceful perianth was slightly reflexed.

2c: Everyone has favorites in this division and now, with Benlate to take care of basal rot, we can count on seeing them again each spring.

Two beauties from John Lea are my favorites, Inverpolly and Canisp. Canisp is early and Inverpolly is late but they are alike in beauty of form, sparkling whiteness, and heavy substance. Churchfield (Carncairn) has a lovely rather short cup with a deep green eye. Churchman (Ballydorn) has a rather long, straight cup with starry perianth. All are exquisite beyond description. Next spring Broomhill and Misty Glen, both from F. E. Board, will bloom with the others. My cup will indeed run over!

2d: Siletz (Mitsch) is a high quality addition to this small class. The blooms last a long time in good condition, so that they become well-reversed before they are tired. Very floriferous. Amberglow (Mitsch) is interesting and beautiful though not the usual 2d. Instead, the crown becomes a soft amber-buff rather than white. Drumawillan (Carncairn) is a sturdy flower with smooth perianth and a cup which reverses well.

3aR: The most exciting flower in my garden last spring was Achduart (Lea), a magnificent red and yellow small cup, large, brilliant, and beautifully formed. It is said to be sunproof, but I cannot vouch for that because I was so enamored of the bloom that I shaded it during the hottest hours of
the day. (Our "early summer" which frequently creeps up on us in April had arrived). Another newcomer, Altruist (F. E. Board), though listed as a 2a in the RHS Classified List, was a 3a in my garden and was so exhibited in London. It is very striking with a perianth of coppery orange and a flat cup in a deeper shade of the same color. It might be faulted for a rather long neck. Sunapee (Evans) is canary yellow with a bright orange-red rim on the shapely cup. The perianth is round and smooth.

3bY: There are some lovely flowers in this subdivision from Mitsch. Impala is very graceful on a tall stem, with slightly reflexed perianth and a pale yellow cup with green eye. Grace Note is bewitching with airy, pointed petals and vivid green eye surrounded by a double frill of lemon yellow. The color contrast is remarkable. For those who prefer a rounder flower in the same colors, Delightful would be the choice. Silken Sails, though not new, must surely be mentioned for its beautiful wide silken petals.

Coolgreany (Carncairn) is another irresistible green-eyed beauty with frilled yellow cup and Torrish (Lea) is notable for a large, very round and white perianth and neat yellow cup.

There are three rimmed 3b’s which keep me running back to look at them when they are blooming. Fairmile (Ballydorn) has a clear yellow cup with green eye and neat orange band—an unusually clean color contrast. Loch Assynt and Dell Chapel (both from Lea) are large and very round and white, with dainty cups rimmed in orange-pink if the weather is kind. Both are strong growers and increase well.

3bR: Leonora (Rich.) is the queen of this group, though her father, Rockall, is just a few steps behind. The daughter has inherited her father's sterling qualities and is just as consistent. Every bloomstalk is a winner! Ariel (Rich.) is a real beauty, with an unusual orange-red cup banded in yellow. Irish Splendour (Dunlop) never fails to give show-worthy blooms. It is not new, and should be more widely grown.

3c: There are many exquisite flowers in this division, but four in my garden are of surpassing beauty. All are of faultless form and quality, with green eyes, heavy substance and satiny petals. They differ, one from the other, in beguiling ways. I would not want to be without any of them. Achnasheen (Lea) is dazzling white, Angel (Wilson) is full of grace, Snow-crest (Rich.) has a tiny frilled cup, and Snow Magic (Carncairn) holds up its head on a short strong neck.

4: All of the Richardson doubles derived from Gay Time are fine. I am growing nine of them and would recommend them all, but think that my favorites are Acropolis (white interspersed with red-orange) and Tahiti (yellow interspersed with red). Both are very vigorous with stems like lamp-posts and large well-formed flowers. Achentoul (Lea) is a white and red double of elegant form and is sweet-scented.

5a: Pleated Skirts (Fowlds) and Silver Bells (Mitsch) are both white and very floriferous, throwing many bloomstalks from a single bulb. They are basically for garden decoration, the florets being too crowded for exhibition.

5b: Mr. Blanchard's white Arish Mell and bicolor Tuesday's Child are the queens of this division. Both have beautiful form and fine placement of the usual three blooms on a stem. Waxwing (Fowlds), a white with very heavy substance, lasts a long time in the garden and often sends up secondary bloomstalks.

In the self yellows my choice is Ruth Haller (C. R. Phillips), which has
three or four florets on a stem. It is very consistent and identical stems are
easy to find. (A good grower, too.) Piculet (Mitsch) is shorter and smaller,
but a charmer.

Puppet (Mitsch) is yellow with a brilliant and non-fading red cup. It
blooms early and lasts for a long time in good condition. It is an airy, grace-
ful flower of good form.

6a: There are many new and interesting flowers in this division, all from
Mitsch. White Caps has a broad well-reflexed white perianth of heavy sub-
stance and a yellow cup. Willet is somewhat similar to Charity May but (to
my eye) has a more elegant form, the crown being more slender and a bit
longer. Jetfire, a brilliant yellow and red, is very early and becomes brighter
with each passing day. It is a vigorous cultivar, blooming its heart out and
increasing with abandon. Killdeer is a reverse bicolor. The form of the long
trumpet and broad reflexed perianth are ideal and the color is unique. Very
beautiful.

Joybell and Titania (both from Richardson) are not new but are seldom
seen here and should be tried by more people. Both are fine flowers and
strong growers.

6b: The pet here is Foundling (Carcaim) with its pink cup and ballerina
skirt. To see it is to love it!

7a: This is a small division, but Mitsch is adding some excellent new-
comers. I have grown only two of these. Step Forward is a reverse bicolor
with two or three blooms on a stem, and with very good color contrast.
Curlew is white with one to three blooms on a stem, all with very heavy
substance. Both are sturdy growers and I look forward to their increase, and
to growing other new ones.

7b: Here again Mitsch is our benefactor with several worthwhile introduc-
tions. Eland is one of the most beautiful daffodils I have grown. It is white
with large blooms of excellent form and placement, two or three on a stem.
Oryx, from the same cross, is a reverse bicolor, and another fine flower.
Mockingbird, also a reverse bicolor, has a large bloom with round perianth,
one or two on a stem. The flared and ruffled crown is very white, making a
vivid contrast to the lemon-gold perianth.

8, 9, and 11: I am not ignoring these divisions, but had no new clones
blooming in the garden last spring. Several Div. 11 cultivars were added last
fall, however.

PROPAGATION OF DAFFODILS BY COWS

Where I grew up in England there was a meadow called the Vineyard
filled with some thousands of wild daffodils. An avenue of pollard lindens
made the setting and though it was enclosed by an open wire fence no
daffodil ever crossed the barrier. Elders told how between 1860 and 1870
clumps of daffodils had been planted between the trees. Every year after
flowering the cows were let in to eat down the grass, and the hooves of the
cows carried and embedded the seeds, no doubt into cow pats, in a wild
distribution all about the meadow and even through the gates at either end.
Whatever they may have been originally the seeds reverted to something like
Narcissus pseudo-narcissus, scented and low with traces of very minor
variation.

— MRS. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Beverly, Mass.

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A CALL TO GROWING SEED
By ROBERT E. JERRELL, Orinda, California

Jenny, Dove Wings, Charity May. I think of this charming threesome partly because they are now generally well known, partly because of the interesting story of their development under the attentive eye of Cyril Coleman, but mainly because they represent so important an addition to gardens at large. Each is an individual. Each is vigorous without being rank and maintains a generous ratio of flower to leaf. All are versatile in use and in scale with the majority of garden settings on small modern properties. These worthy little plants have embarked on careers that will redound to their own solid merits and to the delight of those who grow them.

My purpose is not, however, simply to commend this trio but to try to interpret what their very existence represents and how that may impinge on our own activities. The cultivated daffodil, perhaps more than any other contemporary garden flower, reflects the efforts of the serious amateur. We casually recall the names of Barr and Backhouse, Engleheart and Williams, and more recently Wilson and Richardson. We may forget that they and those who now are raising seedling daffodils here and abroad are but a handful of essentially private enthusiasts. Mitsch, Evans, and Heath are really the only commercial growers in this country who offer new cultivars to the public. Their operations can scarcely be compared with the great Dutch bulb houses with acres of plantings and extensive hired staffs. It is an odd anomaly that the general public identifies Holland as the source of daffodils even though the fields there are principally devoted to other bulbs. At least one consequence of this is that the Dutch houses have a ready market for what the daffodil fancier knows to be conspicuously surpassed unsurpassables. Those large firms are to daffodils what Jackson & Perkins are to roses; but the impetus that drives commercial rose growers to supersede a particular plant within very few years seems almost wholly absent when we consider what the major Dutch firms supply to the retail nurserymen who are their customers. I grant that roses and many other specialty plants can be propagated much more quickly than daffodils; but daffodils can be propagated much more quickly than the gigantic stocks of King Alfred might indicate. In fairness it is also necessary to note that the Dutch bulb men appear to have a genuine interest in the flowers that are being raised, and they keep a keen eye on daffodil activities in both England and the United States. This is evidenced by Matthew Zandbergen’s frequent participation in ADS conventions here and by the presence of Messrs. de Jager and Hoog and very likely others at the daffodil show in London. Still I know of no major bulb firm that employs a daffodil breeder or is conducting a formal program of raising seedlings. None provides the financial underpinnings that roses afford to Kordes or Meilland or McGredy. Nor among daffodil introductions are there such marketing devices as the All American trials and awards that announce the latest impatiens or summer squash for the current horticultural year. Those who do offer new bulbs give glowing accounts of their newest things, but by contemporary catalog standards these are masterpieces of journalistic restraint.

The simple facts are that the market for novelty daffodils is very restricted and not likely to enlarge, that the time from seed to flower and, more importantly, to a marketable crop is not well synchronized with the span of a man’s
own life, and lastly, that the styles of plantings where daffodils show to best effect are disappearing, not gradually, as they did through the middle years of this century, but violently at the bulldozer's blade. It seems to me that two points emerge from this. First, developmental work in daffodils has always been largely in the hands of serious amateurs. Second, since our numbers are few and apt to remain so, we should each be encouraged to explore some of the genetic possibilities inherent in the flowers in our own gardens. These recognitions offer the possibility of considerably expanding the total number of new flowers that are viewed by a critical eye, and within the circle of a group of local enthusiasts there is a real opportunity for a fine seedling to come to the attention of the ADS and perhaps one of our commercial growers. An incidental advantage of planting a few seeds of our own is that we can choose the plants that grow best in our situations and are most in proportion to our individual planting locations.

Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater recently spoke and wrote most informatively about the procedures and pleasures of raising daffodils from seed, so I shall make no repetition of this. The only comment I am tempted to make is that hers is clearly a counsel of perfection. Fortunately, the youngsters understand much better than the gardener what it takes to germinate and grow to blooming size. Abuse or neglect of the seed tend to result more in delaying bloom than in any permanent injury to the plant.

I do want to dispel three ideas that are as prevalent as they are false. The first involves a peculiar kind of timidity that runs along the lines, "How could I ever accomplish anything like Grant Mitsch or Murray Evans?" This simply is not the right question, and at most it bespeaks a false modesty. I am confident they would be the first to say there is little resemblance between a commercial growing operation and a modest planting of seed in a home garden. We must also remember that they are growing their bulbs in prime climates and soils. To follow their paths exactly we would have to acquire fertile acreage in the Northwest and then be willing to forego nine comforts out of ten for the sake of following the generations of seedlings and commercial bulbs that might fill succeeding years. Moreover, for all the scope of their operations Daydream, Accent, Aircastle, and Descanso came from a total of four seeds.

The right question is, "What might a Mitsch or an Evans have to suggest about an effort to grow a few seeds in a home garden?" The answers would certainly be ones of enthusiastic encouragement, peppered with detailed lines of exploration that they themselves had never found time to pursue or that they had tried only enough to get indications of promise. Obviously there are definite limits to what might be achieved, and these must be remembered. Even within the limits of the possible many particular objectives lie at the far edges of likelihood. In my mind's eye I can see a lb with a slender trumpet the color of Limerick, but I doubt anyone is really apt to see such a flower for some years to come. Other objectives simply are not realistic. True blue flowers are flatly ridiculous to consider because the genetic prerequisites in fundamental pigments are absent from any known narcissus. Furthermore, mutations of a kind that produce new color breaks do not tend to operate in the direction that might introduce delphinidin into daffodils. But remote possibilities are not the prime targets. What is readily achievable is the production of genuinely attractive flowers and among these a reasonable percentage that will have high garden merit or be worthy of
a run on the show bench.

The second false idea is that there is no chance of growing a top quality flower from seed. Both experience and a brief study of the Daffodil Data Bank quickly show that there are several crosses that virtually guarantee high quality offspring. Very likely the surest of these is Green Island × Chinese White. This combination offers classic proof that the genetic potential of almost any cross is inexhaustible. It is quite safe to say that anyone growing seed from this pair of parents can expect a number of attractive offspring. Aircastle, Lemonade, and Verona, and Sacramento from the reciprocal cross, may be the high points in this series, but the many selected seedlings Mitsch distributed, not to mention the others he named, suggest the depth of opportunity offered here. Another very productive combination is the famous Kilworth × Arbar, which has generated so many attractive red and white flowers. Further offspring from these two may tend to be repetitive, but no doubt there would be a high percentage of lovely blooms. The recent appearance of such flowers as Inverpolly and Misty Glen bespeak the fact that their common parent, Easter Moon, is a source of outstandingly fine things. Major Harrison indicated that the progeny of Rashee × Empress of Ireland have been of highest quality, and the first descriptions of these appeared recently in the Rathowen catalog as Silent Valley, White Melody, and White Wedding. No attempt need be made to be inclusive about dependable crosses. A check of recent catalogs will be most informative on this point. For the more experimentally inclined there is certainly no harm in matching one reliable parent with something unlikely just to see what might result. Our president, Bill Roese, assures me that any high quality 1a pollinated by *N. cyclamineus* can be counted on to produce engaging offspring. He has exhibited flowers from both Banbridge × *cyclamineus* and Daydream × *cyclamineus*, and it was clear with each group that quality was extremely high. If my recollection is trustworthy, the latter cross produced a bloom that was Best in Show in Santa Barbara a few years back. This flower was selected from a three-stem entry, and any one of the three could have been equally well chosen for the award. I have grown one of the selections from the Banbridge cross for several years, and this has shown itself to be very durable and much admired. Still another rewarding line of approach is to start with seed of Ceylon or its highest quality derivatives such as Falstaff, Camelot, or Heath Fire. Firecracker should probably be included here because of its outstanding color, but its perianth is so far short of ideal that I hesitate. The sunfast cup color of all these is a quality that is consistently carrying in bulbs I have flowered, and comments to this effect from Bill Roese confirm it. The main difficulty with this line of seedlings is making a choice among the children. Distinct improvements are certainly rare, but a large number of definitely good flowers is the rule.

My third concern turns on a kind of rigidity in considering seedlings that is, perhaps, a failing inherent in any type of judging standard. A scale of points intended as a working basis for evaluating flowers can unfortunately be turned to the counterfunction of creating a restrictive stereotype that rules out variation and real innovation. The danger in this, particularly for judges, is that the overall impact and quality of a flower can be missed because of a trivial defect. If we are candid, we will admit to certain failings either of form or habit in the best of our show varieties. Aircastle has a tendency to be campanulate and to hang its head. Revelry's cup sears in the
least bit of heat. Even the magnificent Inverpoly blooming so late that there is little chance of showing it. Each of these distinct weaknesses represents an opportunity for improvement that is possible only through raising new and genetically different plants. But in the last analysis, the prime purpose of the home gardener in raising seedlings lies in producing good flowers that perform well for him. There is also the private satisfaction of knowing that an attractive flower is unique and entirely the result of one’s own handiwork.

Still another intriguing aspect of seedling blooms is the really broad range of coloration that appears. I feel sure than many of these tend to be dismissed as lacking clarity or being muddy. But we are all familiar with the gradual permutations of perianth color that make Aircastle and Lemonade so appealing. Then, too, there are the various tints that Dr. Throckmorton calls “jaundiced.” I have come across several attractive tawny shades in newly opened 2a red seedlings that give a quality of light and shadow. This is altogether distinct from the apricot factor in Altruist and similar flowers. Other soft yellow blends have appeared in lots derived from reverse bicolor heritage, and I can imagine some of these, even without great refinement of form, as very useful in arrangements.

So finally I should like to invoke the sort of enquiring interest in growing seedlings that seems so comfortably a characteristic of our counterparts in the United Kingdom. There is no hesitancy there to bring forth the spawn of modest efforts at shows for comparison and valued criticism. It was, in fact, a highlight of the London shows to see Mr. Noton’s lovely green-eyed Easter Moon children, Mr. Kingdom’s rich 2a red, and the dancing, lilac-crowned cyclamineus seedling that Bryan Duncan now calls Lilac Charm. So let us be brave and set the process moving that will brighten our own exhibits with flowers of our own amateur raising.

JUDGING AT SHOWS

By P. Phillips, Otorohanga, New Zealand

(Reprinted from 1973 Annual Reports of the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand)

Judging can not be taught by correspondence, nor does the writer profess to be an authority on the subject; the best teacher is experience and dedication.

How does one get his name added to the panel of judges? This is done by two or more members of the panel nominating a person to the Executive for admission as a judge, and then, only when they are convinced of his ability, based on observation of his performance at shows, will his name be added to the list of judges.

The judging of single bloom classes is much simpler than judging group or large collection classes. In the former one has merely to adjudicate between flowers of the same or similar varieties, but in the latter there is much more to consider. One must of necessity be able to judge single blooms competently before proceeding to judge collections and this is best learned by judging at
some of the smaller shows where the task is more straightforward.

Some tips for judges are these:

Always read the class as set out in the schedule before commencing to judge the exhibit. If the exhibit is not as scheduled it is best to disqualify as this prevents confusion in the future. Although a scale of points is given by some societies, it is, in the final analysis, a matter of deciding that “I prefer this to that” and the judge who can do this quickly, accurately, and consistently is a good judge.

Endeavor to eliminate the poorest exhibits first and not waste time considering them if they are obviously below the standard of the others.

Time saved is important, and the judge must consider his eyes, as constant staring at flowers tires the eyes and one can not select Premier blooms with overtired eyes, which can not clearly discern faults.

Always remember that the public and the exhibitors are waiting to see the results of your efforts, so endeavor to be finished on time or ahead if possible. After eliminating the tail end, concentrate on the best and eliminate those with most faults until only the winning entry remains.

In judging unnamed seedlings it may be necessary to measure the flower to see that it conforms to the classification as set out in the schedule.

This may also be necessary in some of the single bloom classes and in those for red or pink, not predominant. If in doubt on any matter, do not be afraid to ask for the opinion of another qualified judge, rather than make a doubtful decision on your own. [It is customary in New Zealand for judges to work singly, rather than in teams.]

Judging Collections: Take a quick but thorough look at all the entries in the class, from a distance that enables one to see all the entries. Some will stand out as being better staged than others, or fresher, or brighter. These things give a good impression, and should be taken into consideration as that is how the exhibit will be seen by the public. After eliminating the “tail,” check that all flowers are as scheduled, especially in classes calling for a particular country of origin. The Classified List may be required here. In classes with three of a kind in one vase, make sure that the three flowers are of the same kind, especially in the yellow trumpets and red cups, which can be so much alike. Exhibitors staging in artificial light can easily make a mistake, or can hurriedly replace a dead flower at the last minute with one that looks similar. A good judge has to be able to spot these mistakes readily. Beware when early and late flowering kinds are shown in the one exhibit, as they may have been in cool storage and may not last out the day; check them for freshness. Look at the pollen anthers; if the pollen is dry and the anthers twisted the flower is not fresh, and if the seed pod is large the flower is probably old.

Exhibits that have some large and some small flowers, either in the one vase or in single vases should be penalized in favor of an exhibit that has flowers all of the same size. This applies also to color within the vase or variety. Ideally a vase of three flowers of the same kind should be identical in every respect. Ask the steward to point out any irregularities that he may think you have overlooked, but don’t waste time talking to the stewards.

Selecting the Premier Blooms can be the most difficult task of all and requires patience, care, and concentration. Two judges working together here can often do better than one, but in collections and single blooms, one judge is quicker than two or more.
A PARK DAFFODIL PLANTING

By Mrs. William Pardue, Columbus, Ohio

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society’s new project of bringing to the Columbus area an educational daffodil garden is now under way. On October 10, Society members armed with shovels, trowels, yardsticks, chlordane, kneeling pads, and Ben-Gay gathered at the Whetstone Park. This park is a civic park of 130 acres with a featured Rose Garden of 30 acres. This garden has the distinction of being the largest civic rose garden in the United States. The Whetstone Park is under the Recreation and Parks Department of the city of Columbus with an advisory group known as the Rose Commission. The park was formerly the home of the National Headquarters of the American Rose Society. This society moved to Shreveport, Louisiana, in January, 1974, at which time the city decided to diversify the plantings at the park. Plant societies are being encouraged to help with garden plantings.

Many daffodils have been naturalized in a ravine at the park and this year the city planted several hundred more at the edge of the tree lines that border part of the park.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society has taken the responsibility for a plot 10 ft. by 70 ft. The bed was tilled by the park maintenance to a depth of 18 inches with superphosphate added. The soil is quite workable. Three to six bulbs of 125 varieties were planted in a checkerboard fashion according to division.

Bulbs were secured from the Society’s members. Contributing bulbs were...
Mrs. James Liggett, Mrs. William Baird, Mrs. Paul Gripshover, Mr. Wells Knierim and Mrs. William Pardue.

Each variety will be permanently labeled with varietal name and division on a laminated plastic marker. Mulch of wood chips was put on the bed after planting by the parks crew. A border of liriope was planted to edge the bed along the adjacent walk.

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society will have exclusive responsibility for the garden from mid-February through the blooming season to late June at which time shallow-rooted annuals will be planted. The annuals will be supplied by the Columbus Recreation and Parks Division.

The Society has a very good working relationship with Mr. Foster Franks, Columbus Parks horticulturist. Mr. Franks is head of the Columbus Conservatory, the Landscape Crew, and in charge of the Park of Roses at Whetstone Park. Mr. Franks observed the planting and agreed that more beds of daffodils could be added next year. There is plenty of room for expansion and it is hoped that ADS members would help support our project by sending bulbs for next year’s planting.

A log will be kept on the project. The number of bulbs planted was recorded. Bloom count will be recorded each year. Increase of bulbs will be noted upon digging. ADS members wishing information on varieties planted and their performance may contact Mrs. William Pardue, project chairman.

A FOOTNOTE TO DOWN UNDER

By Frances N. Armstrong, Covington, Va.

After reading Mr. Magut’s interesting account of his experiences with daffodils from Down Under in the December, 1974 Journal, I would like to add a few comments concerning results I had with placing bulbs from New Zealand in damp peat moss in a refrigerator in order to hold them to the proper planting season.

In 1967, I ordered the collection from Mr. Phillips offered by the ADS. They arrived in March and were stored in the house for fall planting. When late in August I found several bulbs to be soft, and, as the weather was still quite warm, I decided to follow Mr. George Lee’s suggestion and put them in damp peat moss in an old refrigerator. When I was ready to plant my bulbs in mid-October, I was pleased to find them firm and plump with short sturdy roots. For the next six weeks cold weather prevailed, but with December came unseasonable warmth. Around the tenth of the month, lo and behold, thinking they had had their winter, up they came. By Christmas, a number of plants had buds. Then disaster. Heavy snows fell, the ground being covered until the end of February. What a slimy mess the foliage was! In late spring, however, new leaves appeared on all but several cultivars which were lost forever and there were even a few sickly blooms. But not until the third spring did the survivors bloom well.

Out of that collection I would agree with Mr. Magut that 3b Hampstead is outstanding and a very good show flower. I used it in my one and only
Quinn collection. A quite interesting and different cultivar is Green Goddess, a long stemmed large flowered tazetta, pale ivory with a yellow and green eye. Although it has produced only two flowers to a stem here and has been slow to increase, still I cherish it.

Palmino, I agree, is a good yellow trumpet, Snow Dean a very chaste white long cup 2c but also slow to increase. Fairy Wonder and Fairy Maid, both 2b's, have lovely peach cup color. Park Royal multiplies well and is a colorful red cupped 2a, but the remainder of the collection I found undistinguished.

Perhaps in a climate without great fluctuation of temperature refrigeration in damp peat moss might be advantageous, but for that particular year here, it was a mistake.

**PORTLAND CONVENTION, SHERATON MOTOR INN**

April 10-12, 1975

Tentative Program

**Thursday, April 10:**

- 8:00-11:00 A.M., Entries received for Daffodil Show (ADS Trophy and collection classes only; no 1- or 3-stem classes).
- Noon-10:00 P.M., Daffodil Exhibit and Show open. (Also all day Friday.)
- 2:00 P.M., Directors Meeting.
- 6:30 P.M., Social Hour (cash bar).
- 7:30 P.M., Dinner and Annual Membership Meeting; "My 47 Years with Daffodils," Mr. Grant E. Mitsch.

**Friday, April 11:**

- 9:30 A.M., Bus tour to visit Daffodil Haven.
- 12:30 P.M., Box lunch at the Grange Hall nearby.
- 4:00 P.M., Directors Meeting.
- 6:30 P.M., Social Hour (cash bar).
- 7:30 P.M., Dinner; "Daffodils in Other Lands," comments by our overseas visitors. (Mr. and Mrs. Phillips from New Zealand and Mrs. Robin Reade, Mr. Brian Duncan, and Sir Frank Harrison of Northern Ireland are expected to be with us.)

**Saturday, April 12:**

- 9:00 A.M., Panel Discussion on Judging.
- 10:00 A.M., "Disease Control," Dr. C. J. Gould, Plant Pathologist, Washington State University.
- 11:00 A.M., Bus tour to visit the Portland Japanese Garden and the Forestry Center.
- 12:30 P.M., Luncheon at the Portland Garden Club clubhouse.
- 1:30 P.M., Bus tour to visit daffodil farm of Murray Evans.
- 6:30 P.M., Social Hour (cash bar).
- 7:30 P.M., Banquet; Presentation of Awards; "Daffodils in the Pacific Northwest," Mr. A. N. Kanouse; Invitation to 1976 Convention at Philadelphia; Invitation to International Daffodil Conference in New Zealand, September, 1976, Mr. Phil Phillips.

**Sunday, April 13:** Arrangements may be made for the Mt. Hood Loop Tour or other tours in the Portland area.
AUSTRALIAN REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE IMPORTATION OF DAFFODILS

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, Gainesville, Florida

Information has recently come to the American Daffodil Society concerning increased plant quarantine restrictions that will control the importation into Australia of "Plant Materials." Included in the definition of those words are all "bulbs, corms, rhizomes or tubers." That means our fellow daffodil specialists in Australia will be affected.

Under the new regulations an importer of novelty narcissus bulbs will be required to pay an initial quarantine inspection and treatment fee of $8.00 (Australian) and $16.20 for care of the importation during its post-entry growing at a government nursery.

In lieu of the planting of the bulb at a government nursery the importer may be able to register his own premises as a growing site, at a cost of $30.00. If circumstances make it necessary for the bulb to remain in quarantine longer than 6 months there will be an additional monthly charge of $5.00 until the quarantine period is ended.

One advantage of the $30.00 arrangement is that the bulb will be grown on the importer's premises. In addition, the fee will cover not only the one bulb but up to 500 bulbs imported in one year as one consignment (500 bulbs is the maximum import quota for one year). However, it would appear that daffodil fanciers will not find this arrangement of much help since they usually import small numbers of expensive novelties from several growers in any one year.

United States importers will find the Australian regulations at a considerable variance with those enforced by the U. S. plant quarantine authorities. Bulbs entering this country from foreign sources in parcel post or in passenger's baggage are inspected and treated without charge and with a few exceptions bulbs no longer require a permit to authorize their entry. After entry such bulbs are almost never subject to post-entry quarantine growing.

The removal of our permit requirement for most bulbs took place a few years ago after a careful study of pest interception records during the period following World War II. That study showed that most of the intercepted pests and diseases coming with foreign bulbs were organisms now of almost universal distribution. For that reason it was judged that the enforcement of strict permit and other requirements were not economically worth while to the United States. However, it should be pointed out that there are certain items not allowed entry into this country because of definite diseases in an area of origin. For example, anemone tubers are not admitted from Germany because of a reported virus disease and gladiolus corms from the continent of Africa are prohibited because of rust fungi known to occur there.

While parcel post and baggage entries are handled here without a plant quarantine charge it should be noted that importers of commercial lots of plant material are required to pay the cost of moving the importation to an inspection station and they must also pay the costs of opening and closing the containers. Added to that is the cost of any required treatment. However, no charge is made for the inspection if it is performed during the regular hours of duty of the inspector.

In conclusion, it will be seen that all of us as taxpayers help foot the plant quarantine bill on noncommercial importations while the commercial im-

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porter is expected to pay for at least a portion of his quarantine bill. This plan has apparently been accepted by most importers as a satisfactory arrangement.

Any Society members planning to send bulbs to Australia should first be sure the receivers are aware of that country’s plant quarantine regulations. The cost of meeting those requirements may discourage them from receiving their bulbs.

HANDBOOK FOR EXHIBITING AND JUDGING DAFFODILS

growing, judging, exhibiting, staging, winning

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

PRICE $2.25 POSTPAID
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
89 Chichester Road
New Canaan, Conn. 06840
MORE HELP FROM THE HYBRIDIZER'S KITCHEN

By Mrs. Herman L. McKenzie, Jackson, Mississippi

When my item about recycled labels appeared in the December Journal it started me thinking about other kitchen items which I use regularly in daffodil hybridizing.

I have a hybridizing "kit" which is in itself a form of recycling. Everything I need is kept in a one-pound coffee can which lives on a shelf right by my kitchen door. Then, if the weather's right and the bees are active, I'm ready, too. The can holds a supply of my meat-tray styrofoam labels, and, to attach them, bread-wrapper twistems. My tweezers hook over the side, and the year I used honey in all crosses, I had a plastic pill bottle full of that, too. There's even room for the best "stud book" I have found—a long, narrow child's spelling pad. Your first 50 crosses are even numbered for you!

Another comment on the styrofoam labels: if your meat market uses the kind with ridges or latticework rather than the smooth ones, you can cut eight or ten good labels out of the lid of a styrofoam egg carton. These won't last more than one season in extreme weather but are good for crosses and also to mark groups of standard daffodils which you want to move as soon as they finish blooming.

Dr. Glenn Dooley recycles in another manner. He cuts the aluminum trays, such as TV dinners come in, into 1" x 3" strips and finds that they make fairly permanent labels for his seed containers. Bob Jerrell achieves an even more lasting result—he has a steelworking shop cut scraps of steel into 1" x 8" strips which Bob says even rampaging deer do not destroy. He says his only problem is getting the workers to believe he really needs a thousand labels.

I like to pick seed pods the minute they begin to split, so I won't lose the precious cargo. One day, looking for enough containers for that day's crop, picked with a rainstorm very evident in the southwest sky, I snatched up a packet of styrofoam cups we usually take on picnics. They have proved ideal for holding stems of almost-open seed pods. The cups are lightweight, cheap (about one penny each), and can be easily written on with a ballpoint pen. A lot of them can stand on one sunny windowsill. After the daffodil seeds are planted, you can punch holes in the bottom of the cup and use them as temporary pots for annual or perennial seedlings for the summer garden.

What do you keep seeds in, from harvest to planting time? Otis Etheredge wrote in the last Hybridizers' Robin that he had 90 plastic film containers stacked on his desk, holding that year's crop. If you don't take that many slides, I bet you do eat a lot of margarine. The one-cup margarine containers are airtight, lightweight, and stackable. This Christmas I also discovered a half-cup plastic container with tight-fitting lid—the containers which are used for fruitcake components such as citron and fruit peel.

When it's planting time, perhaps you decide that you'd prefer to plant your seed in containers rather than the open ground. They're protected from mole runs and the attacks of other wildlife, the various crosses can be kept separate, and there's no danger from injury at digging time.

My very first seed were planted in wooden grape crates sunk in the ground. I had really just gotten them planted when I read Bill Ticknor's Journal
article saying seeds need at least 8 inches beneath them, even if they are crowded horizontally. When those seeds were dug and divided 2 years later, I had positive proof he was right—the crates had rotted and my tiny bulbs were four inches deep in the ground below. (I think if for some reason I had to use wooden crates now, I'd choose the sectioned Coke cases for the new 32-ounce bottles. They are much sturdier and have separate sections just right for a dozen daffodil seed.)

In searching for some recyclable container deep enough, I realized that my family consumed, every week, the contents of three 32-ounce cans of Welch's. With holes punched in the bottom and around the lower sides for drainage, and an inch of gravel in the bottom, these cans became my seed containers. Again, 12 seed fit just right; when I have larger batches, we buy the 48-ounce size for a few weeks. I haven't used these long enough to know what the blooming results will be, but it certainly made moving them more convenient last summer when I discovered a sunnier place to grow seedlings.

**HERE AND THERE**

As we go to press President and Mrs. Roese are moving from La Habra about 150 miles northwest: 4446 St. Ives Court, Santa Maria, Calif. 93454. The choicest of their daffodil bulbs will follow them at a suitable time.

Flower and Garden Magazine mentions in its January issue on page 28 in the "It's What's Happening" section our new publication, *Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils*. We like being mentioned by such a widely read and well regarded publication.

The Olive W. Lee Memorial Garden, owned and maintained by our Executive Director, George S. Lee, Jr., is among the 1974 winners of the "Burlington House Awards for American Gardens." The citation by Burlington House, Inc., described the garden as follows: "The three acre woodland outside of New Canaan is blessed with magnificent oaks, tall tulip trees and stands of sweet gum, hemlock, shadbush and flowering dogwood—a wonderland of blossoms in the spring. Eventually, Mr. Lee plans to turn it over to the Garden Center for its headquarters. Mr. Lee currently treats the property as an educational garden with all plantings carefully labeled and with walking paths maintained. It is frequently opened to individuals and groups."

The garden is especially notable for its collections of rhododendrons and azaleas, but also features ferns, ground covers, native plants, primroses, and daffodils.

October and January issues of CODS Corner, Newsletter of the Central Ohio Daffodil Society, have been received, dealing with the many and varied activities and interests of this lively group. We have also received the Australian Daffodil Society Newsletter No. 24, September, 1974, and the 1974 Annual Reports of the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand. Winning exhibitors and daffodils are reported in considerable detail for five 1974 shows in Australia and for no less than 27 1973 shows in New Zealand.

At the last minute newsletters arrived from the Middle Atlantic and Northeast Regions. The Northeast Region will hold a regional meeting in Philadelphia on May 3, and the Middle Atlantic Region will have a fall meeting in Williamsburg on October 4.
BULLETIN BOARD
FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

It is now settled that the RHS will publish a new edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names as a detachable insert in Daffodils 1975. There will be a special reprinting of the insert for ADS and copies of this will be distributed without charge to all ADS members in good standing this year and to all new members who join during the year. Delivery is anticipated during the late summer or early fall. Since publication cannot be completed in time for the 1975 season, it will be delayed as long as possible to include introductions registered this year. It is not likely that the RHS will publish another cumulative list for at least five years and by then, if not earlier, the ADS may carry out plans under study to publish its own list which would include all recent introductions plus a selection of the older varieties offered in current catalogs or still appearing on the show bench.

The forthcoming Classified List of the RHS will be a cumulative register of all varieties introduced since 1959 and will make use of the new color coding system devised by Dr. Tom Throckmorton. This will give a clear idea of the color pattern of every variety listed and should help to resolve questions of correct naming at shows.

While all ADS members will receive a free copy, a small supply is being ordered to satisfy the need of new members over the next few years and to fill orders from flower show judges who are not members but wish copies to supplement their use of the new Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils. A price of $3.00 has been put upon the new Classified List and advance orders are being accepted from those not entitled to a free copy, subject to later delivery.

* * * * *

The 1969 edition of the Classified List and International Register of Daffodils is now out of print and our remaining few copies are being reserved for new student judges who do not already have a copy. However, members who develop an interest in the older varieties but do not have the 1969 Classified List may find the answer to their problem in a suggestion by George Morrill of Oregon City, Ore. There must be many copies of the 1965 edition gathering dust in the possession of our older members, especially judges. A copy of that edition plus a copy of the new edition described above will still give as complete coverage as the 1969 edition. Since the new edition will go back to 1959 there will simply be less overlap.

It should be possible to pick up copies of the 1965 edition by questioning show judges, older nearby members, or through a regional newsletter. Mr. Morrill offers his own copy to the first applicant.

* * * *

Overseas members usually pay their dues or for advertisements by drafts drawn by their local bank on its American correspondent bank. The latter needs to know the name and address of our own bank and account number. These are the Union Trust Co., 87 Main St., New Canaan, Conn. 06840 and our account number is 1-423-699.

* * *
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 _____________________________________________

City ___________________________ State _______________ Zip __________

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

I plan to share a room with ____________________________________________

SEND THIS RESERVATION FORM DIRECTLY TO:
SHERATON MOTOR INN, LLOYD CENTER, PORTLAND, OREGON 97232
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY
SYMPHOSIUM BALLOT

This is an every member ballot on the best daffodils for every use.

Select up to 25 varieties of daffodils you have grown in your own garden for a minimum of three years. Consider both the quality of the bloom and the behavior of the plant, but disregard price, reputation, and classification. However, do consider the early, late, and the various forms and types in making your list.

Please list ALPHABETICALLY.

1. ______________________________________

2. ______________________________________

3. ______________________________________

4. ______________________________________

5. ______________________________________

6. ______________________________________

7. ______________________________________

8. ______________________________________

9. ______________________________________

10. _____________________________________

11. _____________________________________

12. _____________________________________
Approximate number of varieties in your garden? _________
If you could have only one variety, what would it be? _________

Reporter

State __________________ Region __________________

Please mail by July 1st to:

MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN
"Springdale," R.D. 3
Boonton, N.J. 07005
Last year was a record year for new life members who realized that the saving in dues at the new higher rates was a better return on their money than they could get elsewhere. Those who joined the growing list of life members were Prof. Leo Brewer, Orinda, Cal.; Fr. Athanasius Buchholz, St. Benedict, Ore.; John B. Capen, Boonton, N. J.; Dr. Frank B. Galyon, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. H. Houston, Hartsville, Ala.; D. E. Karnstedt, West St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. Herman P. Madsen, Newark, Del.; Mrs. Louisa D. Preston, Manakin Sabot, Va.; Mrs. Thomas W. Smith, Stevenson, Md., and Anderson Library, University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chaska, Minn.

All retail dealers are urged to place the ADS office on their permanent mailing list to receive catalogs. This may not result directly in orders, but all catalogs are kept on file in the Society’s library and frequently consulted to answer inquiries for sources of varieties and in preparation of lists of dealers.

—GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

INFORMATION, PLEASE?

It has been suggested that the Journal include a questions and answers section. Is there a need for this, or wouldn’t time be saved by addressing questions to the committee chairman or officers concerned? Some of these make frequent contributions to the Journal, often based on their correspondence. Comments are invited.

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS, Editor

ERRORS IN APPROVED LIST OF MINIATURES

Please correct your copies in Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils and December issue of Journal:

In Handbook, Pencrebar (4) was omitted; Morwenna (2a) was misspelled.

In Journal, Lilliput (1b) was omitted.

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Course II, Baltimore, Md., April 24. Chairman, Mrs. Alfred T. Gundry, Jr., 2 S. Wickham Road, Baltimore, Md. 21229

Course II, School probably to be held in Memphis, Tenn., date not set. Chairman, Mrs. William W. Winton, 4930 Roane Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117

Course II, Muskogee, Okla., date not set. Chairman, Mrs. S. W. Ditmars, P. O. Box 1015, Muskogee, Okla. 74401

—HELEN K. LINK, Chairman, Schools Committee

WHERE CAN I GET . . . ?

With show time approaching, no doubt many of you will see some cultivars exhibited which you are unable to locate commercially. When that happens, be sure to write your Bulb Broker to have your request listed in the June Journal. That way it will be handy at bulb digging time, and fellow members will be able to dig it for you. Send your requests to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221.
FUTURE DATES
1976 Convention, April 22-24, Philadelphia, Pa., Holiday Inn at I-76 and City Line Avenue (Route 1), Dr. William A. Bender, Chairman.

1975 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES
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 Cañada, Calif.—by the Southern California Daffodil Society at Descanso Gardens, 1419 Descanso Drive; information: Dr. Harold Koopowitz, 17882 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 Street; 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.
March 30-31—Fortuna, Calif.—by the Fortuna Garden Club at the Monday Club House, 6th and Main Sts.; information: Mrs. Betty B. Allison, Rte. 1, Box 612, Fortuna, Calif. 95540.
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.
April 10-11—Portland, Ore.—National Show at the Sheraton Motor Inn, (Convention Hqrs.); information: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124.
April 12-13—Warsaw, Va.—Garden Club of Virginia Show by the Garden Club of the Northern Neck at Rappahannock Community College; information: Mrs. H. Marston Smith, Belle Mount Farm, Warsaw, Va. 22572.
April 16—Chillicothe, Ohio—by the Adena Daffodil Society at the Veterans Administration Hospital Recreation Room, Building 212; information: Mrs. Howard Junk, Rte. 6, Box 74, Washington, C. H., Ohio 43160.
April 16-17—Baltimore, Md.—State Show by the Maryland Daffodil Society at Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church, Charles and Woodbrook Lane (6200 Block Charles St.); information: Mrs. Robert B. Lyon, Box 222, Rte. 7, Pikesville, Md. 21208.
April 18—Wilmington, Del.—Northeast Regional Show by the Delaware Daffodil Society at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Rd., information: Mrs. W. R. Mackinney, 535 Woodhaven Rd., West Chester, Pa. 19380.
April 18-19—Plymouth Meeting, Pa.—by the Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society at the Grand Court of Plymouth Meeting Mall; information: Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond, 2740 Lundy Lane, Huntingdon Valley, Pa. 19006.
April 19—Bel Air, Md.—by the Country, Evergreen, and Harford County Garden Clubs at the Bel Air Middle School, Moore's Mill Rd.; information: Mrs. John D. Worthington, III, 3366 Aldino Rd., Churchville, Md. 21028.
April 19—Princess Anne, Md.—by the Somerset County Garden Club at the Bank of Somerset; information: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., Here Be, Marion, Md. 21838.
April 19-20—Dayton, Ohio—by the South West Ohio Daffodil Society (SWODS) at the Benjamin Wegerzyn Garden Center, 1301 E. Siebenthaler Ave.; information: Mrs. Alfred Hanenkrat, 266 Floyd Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45415.
April 22—Indianapolis, Ind.—Midwest Regional Show by the Indiana Daffodil Society at Holliday Park Community House, 6300 Spring Mill Rd.; information: Mrs. Phil Dickens, 2016 Marilyn Dr., Bloomington, Ind. 47401.
April 22—Princeton, N. J.—Small Show at Pierce Hall, Trinity Church, Stockton Street; information: Mrs. J. B. Shepard, 162 Library Place, Princeton, N. J. 08540.
MAKING DAFFODILS MULTIPLY LIKE THE PROVERBIAL RABBITS

By Jack S. Romine, Walnut Creek, California
(Reprinted from the Pacific Region Newsletter)

Here is another report on the twin-scale method of quick daffodil propagation. Like Bill Ticknor, who published an account of this method in the December 1973 Journal, I, too, read about the quick method in the RHS publication on daffodils and determined to give it a try. Unlike Bill, however, I was not very careful in following the directions. I used a new razor blade to slice Barbados (one of my best and the best red and white I have seen) into 32 pieces. These were very tiny and did not all have a sufficient piece of the basal plate intact. By the time I was ready to slice up Sateen I had decided that the larger twin scales were more likely to succeed; I therefore made only 16 pieces of Sateen. Then I placed the scales in a Benlate solution for half an hour. Then I placed them in a mixture of sterilized sphagnum and Perlite (in a plastic bag). Since it was August and still very warm, I could not maintain an even 70° of temperature except at night. Nothing much appeared to be happening for a while. After 6 weeks I "wrote off" the experiment and decided to do a little fiddling of my own. I soaked the scales in a strong solution of Seaborn and planted them in half-sand, half-soil mix. I placed them in two containers and kept them shaded and moist until the fall rains began. In early January I was surprised to see quite large, wide foliage spear begin to appear from the Sateen bulblets. By early December nine had
appeared, and a few more appeared in early spring. Barbados foliage spears did not appear until early February, and then they were much smaller. About six finally appeared. I grew these on until they went dormant in about late May or early June.

Conclusion: Dividing a bulb into 16 or fewer pieces gives more assurance of getting bulblets to form, at least here in California. Next fall I intend to put some twin scales directly into a planting mix after I take them from their Benlate bath.

DAFFODILS FOR GARDEN EFFECT

By NANCY W. BARNES, Kennett Square, Pennsylvania

A poem by William Wordsworth about a host of yellow daffodils dancing in a meadow seems to have established once and for all times the idea that daffodils are only for naturalizing. Where time and space allow what could be lovelier? But today garden makers have not only yellow daffodils but hundreds of new cultivars to work with and little if any available open space—meadow or woodland. Present day garden spots are created within intimate contained areas by gardeners of discrimination and imagination who know the wisdom of being selective.

Daffodils are not suitable for formal plantings; they lend themselves to planting in what I like to refer to as an orderly manner. Also I like to use the word garden, as the English do, to include the entire property or home acre.

In garden planning when one introduces a group of flowers for one particular season there is danger of allotting too much space to them at the expense of the flowers for other seasons. Some years ago one garden writer felt so strongly about this that in her book she began the first chapter with plans for a September garden. This important aspect of garden planning calls for a bit of soul searching before a selection of daffodils is made for a particular garden.

Those who have grown daffodils in rows recognize in them certain peculiar qualities which will naturally influence one’s selections. For some it will be brilliant coloring as in Rockall and Therm, or the lure of pleasing form as in Rashee, or sheer beauty as in Content, or fragrance as in Sweetness or Tittle Tattle. Intending gardeners, or those at the very beginning, can gather much helpful information at daffodil shows and from catalogues from reputable growers.

Before daffodils are planted, provide them with adequate background. Anyone fortunate enough to have an outcropping of rock has a natural background. I grew February Gold against the southern exposure of a rock and enjoyed extra early flowers that lasted a long time. The choice of flowering trees, especially where there are existing ones, should influence the color of the daffodils to be planted beneath. I had an unhappy experience with intense yellow trumpets under a deep pink crabapple. Pink cherries and crabapples deserve pink and white daffodils for companions. Yellow ones look best with white magnolias and white crabapples. Among the shrubs there are named cultivars of flowering quince that offer a wide range of color and thereby afford an equally wide selection of daffodils. The same is true of
bottlebush, *Fothergilla major*, since its white flowers suggest the use of Red Goblet, Limerick, Tinker, or any brilliant colored flower. By my front door with its southern exposure I enjoyed a nandina, warty barberry, a generous cluster of Peeping Tom, and blue phlox, *Phlox divaricata*. As the daffodil foliage ripened it got tucked under the barberry.

Companion plant material for spring flowering bulbs, especially daffodils, should receive extra thought because the season is not advanced sufficiently for new growth to produce the desired amount of greenery. There is too much bare earth. For low growing or foreground plant material in locations where cotoneasters winter well, try ones with prostrate forms like Shogholmi and dammeri, or praeox, which is a little higher. A low growing juniper with an open habit of growth like Waukegan is also possible. Periwinkle, variety Bowli, a familiar groundcover, is always good, as is liriope, lily turf. Sarco-cocca, a delightful broadleaved evergreen with no civilized name, has proven satisfactory in light shade.

Along a bank one might use with weeping forstia or jasmine, early yellow and bicolored trumpets such as Ulster Prince, Foresight, and Ballygarvey. The size of a group or cluster of daffodils depends on the size and scale of their surroundings, usually from three to ten bulbs. There are times when it is possible to use two or three varieties from the same division that bloom together, and closely resemble each other when viewed from a slight distance. Later when seen at close range this unexpected detail adds interest.

Where one or more long borders exist, there is great merit in planting daffodils by divisions. Gertrude Jekyll was the first to advocate this. A long border also affords an opportunity to plant for gradation of color. In a terrace planting or a small pattern garden I like to use two varieties of daffodils in locations that complement each other; the two must bloom together and be from the same division. Examples of this might be Cantatrice and Beersheba, Mount Hood and Broughshane, Tinker and Red Goblet, Cushendall and Portrush, Dove Wings and Jenny, Preamble and Content, Rippling Waters and Tresamble.

Another solution for selecting daffodils might be for their season of bloom. Early varieties to be planted in sheltered corners in order to gain a jump of a week or ten days on the season. Midseason varieties sited among the perennials—daylilies, peonies, columbine and thalictrum—and the late daffodils to be given cool, shaded locations. This scheme allows for maximum length of bloom.

Many will think these thoughts on naturalizing are those of a purist because of the belief that naturalizing should be done as Nature would have done it had she had a hand in it. Would Nature place a lusty, man-made trumpet beside a graceful delicate poeticus? When planting for a natural effect, plant the bulbs in drifts and group the varieties. It is pleasant to be able to walk between the groups and plan for mass effect as viewed from several angles. In all planting design there are definite locations where the best views are to be found, so plan for them. Where space allows and the size of the planting warrants, vary the size and shape of the groups. Remember to plan for varieties that bloom at the same time and put early bloomers in a separate location since one or two hot days will spoil the overall effect by their early fading. Place the bulbs a foot to a foot and a half apart and a bit closer toward the center of the group. Large brassy yellow trumpets and large-cups are too big and coarse to look well with the small-cup varieties.
in a woodland setting; save them for meadow and grassland.

Only native shrubs belong in an open woodland and with naturalized daffodils; never plant extra forsythia in a woody setting. Instead use Cornus mas, native viburnum, shadblow, spicebush, witch-hazel, and corylopsis.

PETER’S CIRCUS CLOWN

(From Narcissus Notes, Midwest Region Newsletter, June 1974)

Peter likes to grow things. I've seen him grow a bean in a flower pot in winter that I couldn't begin to match in the garden in summer.

In the fall of 1971 I gave him a bulb of Circus Clown. He was 5 years old then. Each time I saw him during the winter we talked about our daffodil show and his bulb.

Peter’s bulb had been planted late and the time for the show came nearer. Finally, the day before the show, we had a bud beginning to open, but only about 4 inches of stem.

Since I was working with my entries, I put Circus Clown in warm water, in a warm room, under a fluorescent light. The next morning the bud had opened. I could see why they had named it Circus Clown. The cup was very ruffled like the collar of a clown’s suit. The colors intermingled, giving it a fluted effect.

The next morning it went along to the show, but what to do about that short stem? So I filled the container bottom to the top with the yew we were using, wedged a small piece in front, and Circus Clown looked nice and tall. We entered him in the Ross County Exhibit for Peter.

Now how do you tell a 5-year-old, going on six, with only one daffodil, he might not win? So I thought maybe, just maybe, an honorable mention?

After the judging was over, that daffodil had become more important than mine. When I went to see, Circus Clown had a blue ribbon.

Peter was home from kindergarten at noon, so I called him. His brother brought him in to the show. I'll never forget that shy, elfish grin, those gleaming little white teeth, every one showing. It was a picture of pure joy. Here was a winner at his first show with only one daffodil! This winning with only one entry can happen, and did in 1973—a Best of Show—but this is another tale. This one belongs to Peter Hoyt and Circus Clown.

—Betty Beery

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TIPS ON SELECTING AND PREPARING DAFFODILS FOR A SHOW

By AMY COLE ANTHONY, Bloomfield, Connecticut
(From New England Region Newsletter, March 1974)

PROPS NEEDED
1. Coke or similar bottles with carrying cartons and a box to put the cartons in.
2. A small sharp knife or scissors.
3. Several ball-point pens and/or small string tags.
4. Small brush to remove dirt and pollen; larger brush for grooming flowers.
5. Cotton for wedging.
7. Entry tags (fill in as much as possible before the show—name, address, club on both sections of the tag).
8. Individual tags plus pin holders for use in entering flowers in collections. String tags may be used but do not look so well.
9. RHS Classified List plus some of the latest catalogs. The Classification Committee will have these on hand for your use.

SELECTION
1. If you are fortunate enough to have an old refrigerator (not frostproof) whose temperature control is reliable you can store blooms for at least 10 days at 40°. I have better luck starting to cut 5 days before a show and storing in semi-darkness on a wet concrete floor free of drafts.
2. Trumpet, all white and reverse bicolor daffodils should be left in the garden as near to show time as possible. Red cups must be picked soon after opening to prevent burning from sun and wind.
3. With the schedule in hand look over your flowers before cutting and jot names for the various classes of any good prospects.
4. Arm yourself with two cartons, three bottles in each to avoid crowding, and filled with 2 inches of warm water. Look for blooms that you think will score at least 90% and be eligible to win a Blue Ribbon. Before cutting always check the back of a flower to make sure it is perfect from that angle. I try to cut early in the morning or late in the afternoon—the

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flowers seem to stand up better than if cut midday.

5. After cutting a bloom mark the name and classification on the stem with a ball point pen or on a string tag attached to the stem. An improperly labelled bloom will be disqualified.

6. Clean the bloom of dirt spots and pollen (you'll have to check for pollen again before placing your flower) and better their pose if possible now before they are hardened. (In my opinion a dirty flower has no business in the winner's circle.)

7. After about an hour (you'll use this time up in cleaning your flowers) change the water in the coke bottles to cold to which add Floralife. (I have found this will keep the blooms fresh-looking longer and I use the water from my carrying bottles in the vases at a show.)

If you have never shown before take between 10 and 20 blooms so that you won't feel rushed to get them staged.

Practice ahead of time with flowers you don't want to show—it will give you the hang of things and make show day the fun it should be.

Arrange three of a kind in a triangle with the largest at the top—up to five points may be deducted for non-uniformity.

BRING HOME A RABBIT'S FOOT FROM A DAFFODIL SHOW

By Polly Brooks, Richmond, Virginia

While attending a daffodil show, I noticed and admired some lovely pieces of rabbit's foot fern (Polypodiaceae: Davallia fejeensis) in a daffodil display. The grower of this exquisite fern gave me two fronds which I brought home, broke into smaller pieces and used over and over again with miniature daffodils. I was glad to find, at last, a fern that is fine and delicate and graceful enough to use with the small daffodils and at the same time amazingly long-lasting. Although I have known this fern for some time, I had never thought of it as a cutting fern. It is interesting what one can learn at a daffodil show in addition to daffodils.

The rabbit's foot fern is so called because of its brown wooly creeping rhizome (which looks and feels like a small rabbit's foot) from which grows the graceful delicate yet durable frond. This "foot" is one means of propagating the fern. At another daffodil show the following week, the same person who gave me the two fronds brought for me such a "rabbit's foot" with instruction on how to plant it. He, too, started his plant from a "rabbit's foot" that someone had given him.

Inquiring at a local plant greenhouse I learned that there are several of the Davallia fern. Several are pictured on pages 828 and 829 of Exotica 3. The Davallia fejeensis plumosa is especially airy and lovely to use with miniature daffodils or as a potted plant. I also learned that there are bear's foot fern (Humata tyermanii), squirrel's foot fern, hare's foot fern, etc.

The many and varied interests and the generosity of some daffodil people never cease to amaze me. You, too, might find a "rabbit's foot" at a daffodil show if you observe closely and attend many of them.
DAFFODIL/VEGETABLE BEDS

By William O. Ticknor, Falls Church, Virginia

There is a classic story of a little boy at a party who differed from the pelican in that his eyes could hold more than his belly can. I can sympathize with the little boy as I always wish to grow more things than my yard and time will allow. To squeeze in all of my named varieties and seedlings I have daffodil beds wherever there is a half day or more of sun. Ferns, primroses, and wild flowers fill in the remaining space.

Since the daffodils need the sun only until late June I plant annuals and vegetables over the beds that I do not intend to dig. This provides my daffodils with a green mulch and the summer plants absorb moisture from the soil. I suspect they may take some nutrients from the soil but this has not appeared to be a problem.

For years I have grown tomatoes in my daffodil beds, being careful as to where I drive the stakes. Peppers, popcorn, lettuce, pumpkins, and collards among others have grown in the beds. This year I plan tomatoes, cucumbers, and beans plus whatever else suggests itself at the time.

Occasionally I plant the seeds by mid-May right in place. Frequently I will grow a myriad of seedling plants in a rooting box and set them out in June. By the time the vegetables or flowers are competing with the daffodil foliage for sunshine the foliage is beginning to die down and look disreputable.

Mr. Culpepper, who grew all plants well, carried his vegetable daffodil beds to an extreme. Tall corn, beans, and cucurbits of all kinds thrived over dormant daffodils. I’ve seen mammoth pumpkins growing high in nearby trees and he had areas that were jungle-like in the dense winding vines of squash. Tall marigolds, zinnias, sweet-williams and other annuals grown over daffodils made up bunches of flowers for sale.

HYBRIDIZERS’ FORUM

From California

As usual on New Year’s Day I counted nine different tazettas in bloom, and already have seed pods on three of them, and one on Taffeta × N. tazetta lutea.

—Polly Anderson

And from the Hybridizing Robin

I had a 2aR that I thought was of high quality and very different ancestry (Interim × Nazareth). . . . This unlikely combination produced a very sun-proof flower, massive and circular and very large. So far most of the things I consider sunproof have come from Ceylon or its derivatives. I want to try this with Firecracker, Camelot, and Heath Fire to see if a broader flower with the intensity of Firecracker can be had.

—Robert E. Jerrell

Bill Bender, I have been using the Axion treatment of many different kinds of seeds since hearing your presentation at the convention in Portland and although I have not kept scientific records, my belief is that the Axion soaking really does work. I certainly seem to get quicker, fuller germination from Axion-treated seeds of many different kinds.

—Jack S. Romine

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When I see a seedling that is absolutely superb I will lift the particular bulb while the foliage and tag tell me just where it is. If all of a cross turns out poorly or to be mediocre I dispose of all the bulbs. The borderline cases are the problem. Usually after 2 or 3 years of blooming I lift all of a given "good" cross, being careful to keep separate each individual clone and tie each off in a nylon stocking (panty hose are better). When I replanted this year I separated off each clone in the ground with an aluminum strip. I plan this coming spring to put small red or green stakes alongside of each selected bloom—red, if I decide to get rid of the clone and green if I decide to keep it. Then, when the foliage is gone and I dig, the bulbs between aluminum strips will be disposed of according to the stake, or if there is no stake, I'll carry the clone for another year.

—William O. Ticknor

Frostproof Genes?

Last spring I pollinated blooms of Ada Finch just before an extremely severe freeze. The flowers not only survived the freeze but they set seed. I have not yet found another daffodil that will set seed when pollination is followed by below-freezing temperatures.

—Glenn Dooley

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THROWING LIGHT ON THE RED-EYED POETS

By MEG YERGER, Princess Anne, Maryland

Research into descriptions of various poeticus daffodils brings to light some that have red eyes. Three of the late Guy Wilson's introductions fall into this group and they must have been particularly bright-eyed because he included the word "light" as part of the name of all three: Lamplighter, Lights Out, and Sidelight. All were grown in the main collection at Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania and are described in "Swarthmore Plant Notes" by Dr. John Wister as follows:

Lamplighter (Wilson 1938) 9 Very late. Solid red eye, the latest red-eye Poet; flowers with Recurvus. Bought 4 bulbs from Wilson 1938.

Lights Out (Wilson 1939) 9 Red-eyed poet. Flowers with Lamplighter and Recurvus. Like Lamplighter but better, freer, and better doer. Bought 10 bulbs from Wilson 1939.


A more complete description of Lights Out comes from a Princess Anne, Maryland garden:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Perianth position</th>
<th>flat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perianth diameter</td>
<td>6.5 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petal Shape</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepal shape</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona diameter</td>
<td>1.5 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona form</td>
<td>cupped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corona color</td>
<td>orange, red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scent</td>
<td>faint poeticus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>42 cm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloom date 1974</td>
<td>April 20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reports from other growers of poets will help confirm the data about these and perhaps throw light on others that may have red eyes, too.

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FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

By DR. GLENN DOOLEY, Bowling Green, Ky.

In an earlier report I mentioned that Ada Finch, Sun Dance, and Fortune were blooming at the time of the savage freeze in mid-March last year. Others whose stems were about to bloom at that time as well as those in bloom were severely damaged. Mary Lou Gripshover, Columbus, Ohio, reported that Sun Dance withstood the freeze better than any other daffodil in bloom at that time. Helen Trueblood, Scottsburg, Indiana, said that Ada Finch withstood this same freeze better than any other variety in bloom at that time. Both Peggy Macneale (Cincinnati) and Ethel Martin (Lawrence, Kansas) wrote that N. obvallaris withstood the freeze better than any other variety in bloom at that time. Ethel also added Tête-a-Tête to her list. Since Tête-a-Tête is a miniature, its closeness to the ground could very well give it some additional protection.

Color quality in daffodils is always an item of interest. In many areas the colors are not so intense as they are in Oregon and England. Dr. Throck-
morton reported that his flowers resembled those of Northern Ireland and
Oregon with respect to the long stems and colors. Dr. Throckmorton has
numerous pink seedlings of great promise growing for him. Any pink
seedling of excellent color quality developed in Iowa will undoubtedly have
more consistent color tones from one season to the next.

We have been collecting information on tazettas. This division is rather
stagnant with regard to the development of new varieties. One reason is
that most are sterile. Matador seems to be an exception. The other reason is
that many cannot be grown well in the colder climates. Wilbert Schrader,
Sandusky, Ohio, says that tazetta varieties do not usually do well in his lake
climate, yet when given a spot close to a warm house they do much better.

I have often wondered if Cheerfulness, a tazetta double, is more hardy
than its parent, Elvira. (Cheerfulness is a sport of this variety.)

Sue Robinson at White Stone, Virginia, reported many tazettas growing
quite well. White Stone is near the tip of a peninsula jutting into Chesapeake
Bay. At Covington in the Virginia mountains Frances Armstrong finds
tazettas in general less satisfactory. She reports that Hiwassee comes up in
the fall. Silver Chimes was good, Canarybird fair, Matador increases slowly,
Geranium does well enough, while Red Guard and St. Agnes are just so-so.

Among tazetta varieties Silver Chimes seems to attract the most attention.
Rightly so, since it is a seedling of Grand Monarque and *N. triandrus
loiseleurii*. Perhaps its ancestry has enhanced its hardiness as well as its
beauty. Silver Chimes is supposed to be a virus carrier, but this virus seems
not to be harmful to it. It is often suggested that it should be planted by
itself away from other daffodils.

From time to time we read the sad stories of persons getting “hooked”
on some savage drug. Our Cathy Riley of Greenwich, Connecticut, had a
much better idea. She says that she is “hooked” on daffodils. She digs dirt,
moves dirt, moves daffodils, and does many other chores so that she can
grow “happy” daffodils. Why not urge others to follow her example? And,
why not join one of our Robins? There are several vacancies.

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Because of my impending move to Gainesville, Florida, it was necessary that all daffodils bulbs to be taken from Arlington, Virginia, had to be lifted by June 15.

Digging began the latter part of May as the foliage began to yellow and by June 10 all unbloomed seedling bulbs were out of the ground. On the other hand various forms of Narcissus jonquilla and some of its cultivars were still quite green. But even greener were 5 plants of Division IV Erlicheer. Its leaves were still fresh and green on June 15 and it hurt me to lift them but when I did I found beautiful large bulbs and great masses of long, clean, white roots.

From the appearance of those plants and their roots I believe they would have continued to grow for another 4 to 6 weeks.

The question now to be answered is how they will perform in north central Florida.

—WILLIS H. WHEELER

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By Poeticus

Bright and cheerful seem to be prospects of daffodil lovers and growers. Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans look forward to a prosperous but easier season with reduced stocks while Brent Heath, with the energy of youth, continues to expand. The British growers worry a little about exhausting their stocks because of good sales. Mrs. Richardson, who went out of business, allows that she might ration out a few bulbs of choice things.

George Lee seems a bit perplexed at our Society's prosperity. ADS costs have been outrunning ADS regular income and a long deferred increase in dues had to be made. However, the Society took in more new members in October and November of 1974 that it had in the same two months in the past six years. More copies of the Daffodil Handbook were sold last year than in any full year since it was published in 1966. Mildren Simms informs us that we are having an increasing number of shows in 1975. As Harry Tuggle was wont to say, "Onward and upward".

Grant and Amy Mitsch speculate on retirement from time to time but their health is good and their love of daffodils and daffodil people keep

JOHN LEA

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them in business. They have reduced their stock somewhat and their children and grandchildren are nearby. You can look for their beautiful catalog again this year and enjoy more of the great range of Mitsch daffodil creations.

Murray and Stella Evans have retired—somewhat. Now don't misunderstand this or you'll be sorry. All this means is that Stella will be working at home and with the daffodils and Murray will go fishing even more often. Murray sold off a great deal of timber and has cut back on his Christmas tree business. He sold the entire stock of quite a few fine daffodils to Brent Heath. But the Evanses are still very much in the novelty daffodil business. Murray's list in 1975 will show a half dozen or so new introductions with the clear colors and superb form for which he is famous. He will list the 63 daffodils of his past introductions. His general list though will be cut back to about 60 varieties. But what varieties they are! Bill Pannill must have collaborated on the selection and any daffodil lover would like to grow all of them. Despite a reluctance to let daffodils interfere with his fishing, Murray had his biggest sales ever in 1974. This proves that if you build a better daffodil, people will beat a path to your mountain top.

Aaron Kanouse, of Olympia, Washington, retired but even so is keeping his hand in with a few bulbs and some further hybridizing. His 1a Inca Gold ensures his fame and his remarkable split coronas that Parks retails are joys to behold. After 47 years of growing daffodils, Aaron sold his main stocks to Richard Havenis, son-in-law of Grant Mitsch. He and Grant and Murray will have much to show and tell to ADS members attending the 1975 convention in Portland.

At 87 years of age, Mr. Culpepper reports that, while his hands shake and his legs are weak, his arms and shoulders are strong and he can plant

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Brent Heath

DAFFODIL MART

Box 629, Gloucester, Virginia 23061
bulbs down on his knees. His daughter and son-in-law with whom he lives have 28 acres of good soil in the Shenandoah Valley. There, he reports, his daffodils do well and he has a new pink seedling well worth seeing.

In Gloucester County, Virginia, Brent Heath of the Daffodil Mart charges forward in all directions. He expanded his stocks and planting space greatly in 1973 and in 1974 grew still more. Brent bought the stocks of 15 varieties and 18 seedling clones from Grant Mitsch and 36 varieties from Murray Evans. In addition he bought sizable lots of about 30 varieties including some miniatures from Lord Skelmersdale of Broadleigh Gardens. These last will get a year’s trial before they are offered for sale. Brent purchased more of Jack Gerritsen’s miniatures and collars, some of which will be offered for sale this year. Willis Wheeler, on moving to Florida, turned over to Brent the best of his great seedling collection. In these is a “red” perianth jonquil that is a sight to see. Brent also acquired the stock of Roberta Watrous’ newly registered 7a Happy Hour with a bright red cup and miniature 7b Cricket, a pale yellow triandrus-jonquil hybrid. It will be a while before there is sufficient stock of these to permit sales. Brent stands ready to buy or trade for some of the rarer miniatures. A new bulb digger and an additional 5 acres of land help him carry on his expanded activities. Brent put the roof on his new home in December and, by the time this article has been printed, the stork should have brought a fine new addition to the Heath family.

Sir Frank Harrison of the Ballydorn Bulb Farm on the shores of Strangford Lough in Northern Ireland oversold his stocks last year to the point where they are greatly reduced. ‘Tis his own fault for breeding such beautiful green-eyed small cupped beauties. Mrs. Lionel Richardson of Waterford,

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Ireland, has cut way back on her stocks but even so will have a few bulbs for sale. In late January she was predicting another early season, with foliage of Falstaff and others 7 inches high.

Brian Duncan, who combined the daffodils of Tom Bloomer with his own in Rathowen Gardens, also talks of stock-depleting sales in 1974. Located in County Tyrone in Northern Ireland Brian, in a letter dated January 12, 1975, tells of a most unusual season "It looks like being an early season here—Falstaff is already showing 5-inch foliage, some Sweetness flower buds are 10 inches tall (something freakish here—the foliage never died down). After the driest spring for many years we have had the wettest summer and autumn and winter for many years—and no frost so far which is most unusual. All sorts of flowers are out which have no business at this time of year . . . On T. V. this evening a RHS spokesman said he had counted 186 different plants in flower! One can't help wondering what kind of weather is around the corner."

Matthew Zandbergen has many outstanding characteristics not including long curly locks. He is the world's greatest repository of daffodil lore and has a fine collection of miniature and other daffodils. He is without question the most traveled daffodil man and seems never to be still. Recently he enjoyed the aroma of Grand Soleil d'Or on "the Fortunate Isles" or Isles of Scilly. By now he is with a brand-new grandson in South Africa. His son, Fritz, has recently registered a fine new double daffodil.

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Leaflet on holding small daffodil show. No charge for single copies; extra copies 5¢ each.

Publications in the ADS library may be borrowed by members. Incomplete list will be found in Daffodil Journal for September, 1965. p. 21. Correspondence invited on items not listed.

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974 ..................... $2.25
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown ......................... 10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank ............................................. 15.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal ................................ 3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal ..................... 3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal ............................................. 1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964 ............................................. 1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures ............................................. two 10-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr’s Ye Narcissus or Daffodil Flowre (Reprint) .................. 2.00
Lob’s Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence ........................................... 2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969.. 2.75

RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (new copies):
1971 ...................................................................................... 5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report ..................................................... 2.00

RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (used copies, as available):
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Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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