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

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THE ENGLISH SEASON 1988
GEORGE TARRY, Cheshire, England

Not ideal, but most growers agree that it was a big improvement on many recent seasons. The early months of the year brought exceptional weather with a minimum of frost and snow and by mid-March reports from all areas confirmed that daffodil growth was well advanced with some suggestions that even milder weather would result in flowers passing their peak before the major shows. Fortunately the weather assumed a more normal range of temperatures so that there were only a few early cultivars missing and all the main shows included a complete range of types. Conditions continued to follow a favorable pattern during the flowering season with the only variation from normal in the distribution of rain which
tended to arrive in heavy storms rather than gentle April showers.

The first of our main shows was at the RHS Hall in London on 12 April, rather early in the traditional cycle of dates but creating no problems for availability of flowers. The Engleheart Cup was restored to the long standing position as the central focus of the show with six very good exhibits. Clive Postles retained the trophy to show that his victory in 1987 was no fluke and in addition to being well-balanced in both colour and divisions, every bloom was grown to a standard beyond that of his rivals. From such a wealth of quality it is difficult to select favorites, but my choice was 3-35-76, a 3 Y-R which was clearly short-cupped, and 2-8-76, a pink with strong colour and immaculate form. John Blanchard took second prize, an award he has secured several times in the past, and from his set the most striking flowers were an unusual 3 Y-R from Lemonade × Achduart and an exceptional pink from Cherry Gardens × Dailmanach. Brian Duncan’s exhibit suffered from a little lack of size in some of his blooms and was placed third. Several are now familiar and available to all, but a new one to me was King’s Grove, 1 Y-O, very good form, an improvement on the best of this type to date but can barely qualify as a “red” trumpet.

The Amy Wilson Memorial Vase attracted two entries, another success for Clive Postles with four seedlings, Brierglass and Broomhill, with Rathowen a close challenge.

The Open Single Bloom classes were very keenly contested with 20 or more entries staged in many of the more popular classes. In the yellow trumpets, Clive Postles won with his seedling 8-21-78 with Rathowen second with Goldfinger, which is not yet catalogued. Third prize went to Golden Rapture from du Plessis Bros., to show that older cultivars which are modestly priced can still win at the top shows. Twenty-five blooms contested the class for 2 Y-R and another Clive Postles seedling 1-71-80 took first place. A similar number was staged for the 2 Y-Y where Eddie Jarman won with a superb specimen of Gold Bond, another Rathowen cultivar which is not yet catalogued, and this went on to take the special award for Best in Show. Once again an older cultivar, Strines, was a close challenger and secured second prize for Len Olive to show that judges recognize true quality and not mere novelty.

The biggest class of all was for 2 W-W where 28 blooms were staged and Clive Postles scored another success with seedling 6-26-77. The wide range of form in better perianth and corona makes this the most difficult of all classes for the judges.

In Division 3, Ron Scamp used a very fine specimen of Lemonade to defeat more recent introductions of the 3 Y-Y but the best in this division went to another Clive Postles seedling 1-78-79, 3 W-Y, a welcome addition to a limited section. Looking through the single blooms, Clive won no fewer than seven classes with his seedlings to demonstrate that he had ample reserves to cover any possible casualties in the Engleheart Cup exhibit. He also won Best Double with Gay Kybo, now established as the
exhibitors’ favorite for both collections and single blooms.

The ready availability of flowers was well-illustrated in the Amateur Classes where four good exhibits were staged in the Bowles Cup, fifteen vases of three blooms. This was won for the first time by Colin Ailman of Norwich with a collection of reliable mainstream cultivars, the only surprise being the New Zealand raised Trelay, 3 Y-R.

The Richardson Cup, 12 single blooms, was also keenly contested with Noel Burr, Jack Gilbert, and Ron Scamp very evenly matched. Noel Burr emerged the victor after several efforts with the minor awards. This was a noteworthy success as six blooms were of his own raising, a remarkable achievement for an amateur with limited facilities.

The Daffodil Society Show was only three days after RHS, but as the weather was favorable it was our best show ever with a good standard of flowers throughout and keen competition to ensure that the major awards were well distributed.

The Bourne Cup for 12 cultivars raised by the exhibitor was retained by Clive Postle with blooms which were a grade above almost everything else on show. The only question was which would be selected as Best Seedling in show, but few predicted the eventual choice, an all-yellow double.

The most coveted award, the Board Memorial, was won by Jan Dalton with Viking, Rainbow, and Cool Crystal, and he also won the Amateur equivalent, the Webb Trophy, with Newcastle, Buncloidy, and Unique. This double was a reward for his consistent policy of growing plenty of the cultivars which respond well to his method of growing and his local conditions.

The single bloom classes were all well filled and the awards for the best in divisions 1-4 went to Ballyrobert, 1 Y-Y, from Steve Ryan; Golden Jewel, 2 Y-Y, from President Jim Pearce; Halley’s Comet, 3 W-Y, from Michael Baxter; and Gay Kybo, 4 W-R, from R. Martin. The Golden Jewel was eventually selected as Best Bloom in Show.

The cup classes for collections were the best ever and it is quite impossible to record them all without a catalogue of the names with very little meaning. The most impressive exhibits included Derek Bircumshaw’s Cartwright Cup with 12 standard cultivars grown to the highest possible standard. Then Dan du Plessis won the Barrington Memorial, six cultivars from division 5-8, which included the finest stem of Oryx we have ever seen. He also won the ADS Red, White and Blue Ribbon using another fine bloom of Oryx in his set. The most competitive class was the Darlow Memorial for six cultivars, all white. There were eleven exhibits and Steve Ryan’s winners outclassed the opposition to mark his first venture at this level at our show. Another recent addition to our ranks, John Pearson, won the Williams Cup from seven challengers at his first attempt with six seedlings of his own raising.

The Amateur Section saw the successful debut of the future, a 16-year-old school boy, Jonathan Bloore, who won the Wooton Cup, 12 single
blossoms, to show how well he had learned his subject. In this same section Brian Stockely continued to show good progress with a very fine collection which won the Norfolk Cup, restricted to cultivars available at £1 or less. His blooms of Viking, Shining Light, Hotspur, Rainbow, and Verona showed once again how new exhibitors can be successful from a modest expenditure on consistent cultivars.

Owing to a breakdown in communications there was no major show available to all growers in the following week, which brought considerable benefit to local shows in all parts of the country. By the time of our Harrogate Show on 28 April, however, it had become obvious that many growers had passed their peak for first quality blooms. Almost all the pot-grown flowers had gone and to complete their exhibits some growers were forced to resort to flowers from bulbs which were "resting" after pot culture in 1987. A full complement of exhibits were staged to satisfy the majority of the 50,000 visitors over the three days of the show even if the more expert considered that some of the offerings were a little below par.

Six good collections ensured keen competition for the Northern Championship with Geoff Bell emerging the winner, the most unusual feature being the absence of any divisional champion in his set of flowers. His closest challenge came from Don Barnes who maintained a consistent standard throughout the show to take the award for the most points.

The classes for trumpets emphasised the shortage of good cultivars of the type for the latter part of the season while the classes for short cups and doubles displayed a wide range of cultivars. The divisional champions came from well-established favorites which are now grown in quantity with
The Red, White and Blue Winner included Air Castle, Oryx, Eminent, Bunting and Stratosphere.

Postle seedling #10-57-76 (4 Y-Y)
Best in Show going to Colin Gilman’s Achduart. Other notable awards were John Emmitt’s Panache; Derek Bircumshaw’s Misty Glen; Geoff Bell’s Sir Ivor; Paul Payne’s Grand Prospect, Dr. Hugh, and Foundling; and Steve Ryan's Cool Crystal.

The supply of flowers had been dwindling for some time so it was no surprise to find a very modest array at the RHS Hall for the final show at the RHS on Wednesday 4 May. Clive Postles had succeeded where others failed and made by far the biggest contribution. He staged 12 seedlings to win Class 1 unchallenged, another 12 blooms to defeat three challengers for the Devonshire Trophy and also won nine of the single bloom classes. On the way he won Best in Show with Dunley Hall, 3 W-Y, Reserve with Stanway, 3 W-R, and in the single blooms classes the Best Divisions for Ringleader, another Dunley Hall, and Gay Kybo. In addition he staged 12 very fine blooms for Dunley Hall to secure an Award of Merit from the Narcissus and Tulip Committee. A handful of other exhibits contributed to a worthwhile number of flowers with Eddie Jarman staging Gin and Lime as Best Division 1; Mrs. Hylda Oxten, Stratosphere for Best 5-8, and Bebop for Best Miniature. Martin Harwood competed well throughout the show with the widest possible range of types to obtain most points.

By the close of the show the season had truly ended but we all agreed that we had enjoyed the opportunity of having more blooms available during the show season than for several years.
ALEXANDER M. WILSON’S GIFT
THE FAMOUS FOUR

JOHN A. HUNTER, Nelson, New Zealand

The recent article “Sunproof Progress or ‘Who Ever Heard of Hospodar’” by Brian S. Duncan of Northern Island (Daffodil Journal of the A.D.S., Volume 24, No. 3, March 1988) has an error which I feel should be corrected before folklore becomes fact. The daffodils concerned are Marksman, Diolite, and Rustom Pasha. Another flower which should be added to these three is Caerleon, as it was from the same cross.

These four varieties were marketed and consistently exhibited throughout the 1930’s by J. Lionel Richardson and, without doubt, have had a great influence on the breeding of red and yellow daffodils. Combined with Carbineer (Alexander M. Wilson—see Fig. 22 R.H.S. Daffodil Year Book, 1938), Trevisky, Penquite and Porthilly (Percival Dacres Williams—see Fig. 20 R.H.S. Daffodil Year Book, 1936), were to give Richardson the foundation for his magnificent strain of red and yellow daffodils. The line was carried on by J.S.B. Lea with still more remarkable progress (see pedigree Loch Loyal). This daffodil indeed has a fascinating pedigree—it should be noted that Achduart has Vulcan as a pollen parent and has been crossed with a seedling from Vulcan × Achduart. This back crossing sometimes results in smaller flowers, but it has the advantage of concentrating desirable genetic characteristics. The sunproof variety Vulcan comes into the pedigree three times, hence the original sunproof daffodil Hospodar appears six times. Hospodar’s sister seedling is also represented. My old notebook makes reference to my having purchased, in 1949, three of the four varieties in question early in my daffodil growing years:—Marksman and Rustom Pasha for 10/—each and Diolite for 7/6d from Gibsons Nurseries of Marton.

Perhaps a brief description for those who have not grown these daffodils would be in order:

Caerleon: A.M. R.H.S. April 2nd 1935 as a variety for exhibition. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn. Registered by J.L. Richardson 1933. A well formed variety with stout 20” stems. Perianth segments broad and overlapping, smooth pale primrose. Corona funnel-shaped about half the length of the perianth segments, orange-cadmium. (Description from R.H.S. Year Book 1935 page 168, see also Fig. 38.)

Diolite: A.M. R.H.S. April 5th 1932 as a variety for exhibition also A.M. Haarlem 1938. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn. Registered by J.L. Richardson 1930. A very large variety with long stout stems. Broad smooth overlapping primrose yellow perianth segments spread well over 4½” and a cup about 2/5 the length of the perianth segments—golden yellow, edged bright orange, slightly frilled at the margin. (description from R.H.S. Journal, “Narcissus and Tulip Committee
Report of 1932,” page 1I.)
My recollections of this flower were the large triangular clear yellow perianth segments and its narrow straight-sided yellow crown edged with bright orange. Cleanly banded, rimmed cups have always been favourites of mine.

In the 1950 Year Book, Grant E. Mitsch wrote of Diolite as being unsurpassed among those having red rimmed cups.

Marksman: A.M. R.H.S. April 4th 1933 for exhibition and cutting. A.M. Wisley April 28th 1947 as a variety for garden. F.C.C. Wisley April 14th 1949 as a variety for garden. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn. Registered by Alexander M. Wilson 1930. A brightly coloured clear cut medium sized variety—the pale chrome yellow perianth is smooth and overlapping, the corona which is cup shaped just over half the length of the perianth segments, is a medium shade of orange cadmium, becoming paler at the centre. (Description from R.H.S. Year Book 1933, page 126, see also Fig. 25.)

to me this was a jewel of a flower, with its yellow perianth segments having that outstanding characteristic of appearing to be gold dusted when viewed in sunlight.

Rustom Pasha: A.M. Haarlem 1943. A.M. Wisley April 14th 1947 as a variety for garden. F.C.C. Wisley April 6th 1954 as a variety for garden. Raised by Miss G. Evelyn, registered by J.L. Richardson 1930. A vigorous plant foliage 14” high with strong erect flower stems 18” long. Flowers 4” in diameter, perianth segments 1¾” long, flat Aureolin Yellow (HCC between 3 & 3/1). Corona 1” long expanded at the mouth, clear Orpiment Orange (HCC 10). (Description from R.H.S. Daffodil Year Book 1955, page 125.)

Rustom Pasha consistently topped the R.H.S. Ballot in the 1950’s as “A Variety for Garden Decoration,” also rating highly in the same ballot and period for “Varieties Grown in Pots, Pans or Bowls.” Although it is some years since I have grown this variety, I recall it as a bright “roughish” flower, more a garden variety than an exhibition type. Its deep yellow perianth segments were elongated in shape. This, to me, did not have quite the appeal of the others. Brian Duncan’s article (page 136) says that Miss G. Evelyn made the cross that produced these varieties and goes on to speculate what parents she may have used. This, of course, is quite wrong. In fact, she only raised the seeds to flowering stage. The grower who did the hybridizing and gathered the seeds was Alexander M. Wilson. References from the following two articles show accurately the origins of these varieties:

(1) J. Lionel Richardson “My Experience in the Raising of New Daffodils,” (1954 R.H.S. Year Book, page 13.) says: In 1930, I purchased from the late Miss Evelyn of Presteign half a dozen single bulbs, all red and yellows, which she had flowered from seed given to her by Mr. Alex Wilson. Among these bulbs were Marksman,
Diolite, and Rustom Pasha; this was the best day’s buying I ever did for they all proved outstandingly good flowers. Marksman was a good parent either pollen or seed; from seed it produced Red Goblet, Sun Chariot and Ceylon, which is the finest red and yellow flower in commerce today. It is a faultless plant making a beautiful bulb; the flower itself has the deepest golden yellow petal yet seen, and a bright glowing orange-red cup which revels in sunshine. It opens with rather a greenish-yellow cup and colours up after a day or two; the older it is the better the colour; it is curious that such a highly coloured flower should come from the two parents Marksman crossed Diolite, neither of which had deep yellow perianths. Ceylon in its turn is now proving an excellent pollen parent as it imparts its deep yellow petals to its seedlings; notable ones are Masked Light out of Narvik, Lamington out of Krakatoa and another bright flower not yet named out of Bahram”. (Since named Jaguar.) “Of the other two purchased from Miss Evelyn, Diolite was a very beautiful flower with a pale lemon perianth of perfect smooth quality and a cup of the same colour edged with bright red; this flower has given me several fine smooth flowers, Bombay, Benghazì and Karachi, all with sharply defined rimmed cups. They are most decorative and make good show flowers but are not spectacular enough for most tastes. Rustom Pasha is believed to have come from Hospodar, like all this lot from Miss Evelyn, and was the forerunner of the present-day coloured flowers which are practically sunproof; it was never a first-class show variety but is a splendid garden plant”.

Note: This article appears to contain two discrepancies as Benghazì is said to have been raised from Diolite; this may not be so, as the Data Bank records its parents as a Brodie seedling × Porthilly. Also Richardson states Marksman was the seed parent of Sun Chariot, (the Data Bank lists this as Marksman × Porthilly,) however his catalogues give the breeding—Porthilly × Rustom Pasha. (This I believe to be the correct pedigree as Sun Chariot’s big wingy perianth was very reminiscent in colour and shape to Rustom Pasha).

(2) J.M. de Navarro “Some Daffodil Pedigrees”. (1955 R.H.S. Year Book, page 106. Notes: refer No. 3.) “2a Caerleon. 2a Hospodar × A.W. red and yellow seedling. Mr. A.M. Wilson wrote to me that he gave the seed of this, which proved to be one of his most famous crosses, to Miss G. Evelyn. Out of it came also Diolite, Marksman and Rustom Pasha.”

Regarding the parentage of these four daffodils, as we have seen, the seed parent was Hospodar and the pollen parent was an Alexander Wilson red and yellow seedling. I would hazard a guess that the seedling involved had that distinguished variety Beacon, F.C.C. April 13th 1897, as a seed parent. (Engleheart once wrote “that little Beacon is a wonder in its progeny”—the reason for this was then unknown but is now quite obvious as, in Beacon, Engleheart had raised one of the very first tetraploid
daffodils—its 28 chromosomes allowed it to give its seedlings greater variability than almost any other daffodil of its time). These varieties have some characteristics of that flower and Alexander Wilson was known to have used Beacon as a parent for a number of his crosses. If the parentage of this unnamed seedling is not known, it matters little now although I have always placed more value on a flower if the complete pedigree can be traced back to the species. These varieties would almost certainly be related to Firebrand and then back to that miraculous breeder Princess Mary, hence, at that point, both sides of the pedigree would still end up with the same ancestors. Alex Wilson wrote in his article “Recollection of the Early Years of this Century” (R.H.S. Year Book 1939, page 21.)

In 1902 I bought a bulb of Firebrand from Engleheart for three guineas, and well spent money that was, for Firebrand is the ancestor of practically every red cup I have raised.....The super excellence of the red cups raised by J.C. and P.D. Williams lies in the fact that they used Firebrand instead of Will Scarlett thereby profiting in stem, neck, foliage and colour both of perianth and cup. It is easy now to see their wisdom but not many took the same view at the time—they were swept away by the flamboyancy of Will Scarlett.

Miss G. Evelyn registered three other red and yellow daffodils about the same period, namely, Bratizan 2 Y-O 1928, Norman 2 Y-O 1927, and Singapore 2 Y-YYO 1930 with pedigrees not documented. This leads one to believe these may have been from the same batch of seed. Also about the same time Alex Wilson himself registered a series from Hospodar × 2 yellow and red seedling. These are Arbalist 1927, Calif 1927, Granada 1927, and Nutwith 1927. Garibaldi, too, possibly came from this cross as it was raised by him from Hospodar but registered by the Daffodil Firm of Pearsons in 1933.

Two varieties, Galliard 1928 and Khamseen 1930 (Alex Wilson), were both bred from Calif, also Jalna 1930, bred from Granada (F.A. Haarlem February 16th 1942). These three were the second generation of the Hospodar × 2 yellow and red seedling cross. It would appear that he gave Miss G. Evelyn some of the seeds, keeping a few for himself. This series would have had to be pollinated round about 1917/18, or, if it was repeated, the early 1920’s. This would tend to rule out Brian Duncan’s specualtion that Carbineer may have been used as a parent for this series, as the dates would appear to be too early for that variety.

A list of the varieties raised from the four are as follows:

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<td>2 Y-</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angmering</td>
<td>Killigrew</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Konyenenburg &amp; M.</td>
<td>2 Y-YYO</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arcadelt</td>
<td>Aranjuez</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Konyenenburg &amp; M.</td>
<td>2 Y-YYO</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ariosa</td>
<td>Firemaster</td>
<td>Aranjuez × Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Konyenenburg &amp; M.</td>
<td>2 Y-O</td>
<td>1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashlar</td>
<td>Sdg × Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Armada</td>
<td>J.A. O'More</td>
<td>2 Y-R</td>
<td>1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ataturk</td>
<td>Killigrew</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>F. Stern</td>
<td>2 Y-O</td>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campfire</td>
<td>Market Merry</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Guy L. Wilson</td>
<td>2 Y-</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnelian</td>
<td>Paricuñin</td>
<td>Ardour × Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>M. Evans</td>
<td>2 Y-R</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carol Bells</td>
<td>Aranjuez</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Konyenenburg &amp; M.</td>
<td>2 Y-YOO</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnabar</td>
<td>Indian Summer × Bahram</td>
<td>Klinó × Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Guy L. Wilson</td>
<td>2 Y-R</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevato</td>
<td>Aranjuez</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Konyenenburg &amp; M.</td>
<td>2 Y-OOO</td>
<td>1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equator</td>
<td>Dunkold</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>A. Robert</td>
<td>2 Y-O</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fireproof</td>
<td>Sunproof Orange × Trevisky</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Guy L. Wilson</td>
<td>2 Y-O</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Cheer</td>
<td>Fortune × Gulliver</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>Guy L. Wilson</td>
<td>2 Y-Y</td>
<td>1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrier</td>
<td>Porthilly</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>J.L. Richardson</td>
<td>2 Y-O</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemel</td>
<td>Killigrew</td>
<td>Rustom Pasha</td>
<td>T.H. Piper</td>
<td>2 Y-R</td>
<td>1956</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
While Caerleon, Diolite, and Marksman produced good seedlings from both seed and pollen, it appears that Rustom Pasha was only successful as a pollen parent. The number of times different breeders crossed these varieties with one another, thus concentrating the desirable genetic background of these plants, should also be noted. Overall Marksman’s progeny appears to be the better line to follow. It certainly has been the case for me, as from Swordsman I raised Excalibur and Starlight. In this last season a cross from Solar Flare × Excalibur gave a series of very fine red and yellows with good form and colour.

Regarding Hospodar, this was one of the first daffodils that I knew by name. Three or four small clumps grew on the hillside at the back of my parents’ home. Nearby there were some small groups of Orange Glow, with its frilly cup, raised by Mrs. R.O. Backhouse, and John Evelyn (W.F.M. Copeland). The last named, by its appearance, must surely have been a single flower from one of Copeland’s double crosses. These have now, unfortunately, disappeared due to commercial development of the property.

The characteristic I mostly remember of Hospodar was its perfectly smooth and neatly formed pale yellow pointed perianth, at times almost transparent. Its dull orange crown was so pale that it would have had trouble showing any burning from the sun. However, it certainly produced in its children a range of sunproof varieties. A description of Hospodar from the Journal of the R.H.S., Volume 61 page 308 “Narcissi at Wisley 1934-36”:

Hospodar (commenced 1936 Wisley) raised by John Charles Williams 1914. Foliage 20” stiff erect stem of 22”, flower 3¾” wide, perianth 1¾” long flat overlapping rich primrose. Corona ¾” deep cup shaped light orange deepening with age.

It may not be generally realized that Hospodar had a sister seedling of equal importance—Tamerlane registered the same year, 1914. Through this line, the Brodie of Brodie raised Market Merry 1932, from which Guy L. Wilson bred his most outstanding red and yellow, Chungking 1942, and also its sister Indian Summer 1940. Following the same line, J.A. O’More raised, what I regard, as possibly his best red and yellow, Red Ember. This flower has Chungking in both grandparents. Two outstanding traits of this family are brilliant red cups and deep yellow perianths of good exhibition form. (see pedigree Red Ember).

Regarding this pedigree perhaps one could briefly discuss the parentage
of Bernadino, as there has been some doubt expressed on the breeding of this flower in the past. Cyril F. Coleman, “Classic Ancestors” (1971 R.H.S. Year Book page 38) discusses this in some detail, apparently missing a key article by Rollo Meyer (1934 R.H.S. Year Book page 93) that seems to confirm that Bernadino was bred from Lulworth × Duchess of Brabant.

That Alexander Wilson gave away seed from one of the most successful crosses of all time is probably understandable when one reads the last paragraph of the dedication to him by Guy L. Wilson (1951/52 R.H.S. Year Book page 10), which states “He is the most guilelessly great hearted generous of men, and I think that the chief joy he gets from his bulbs and plants is in the sharing them with his friends.”

Alas the Daffodil world knows little of Miss G. Evelyn, but it is due to her patience and skill as a raiser that these daffodil seeds were grown to a flowering stage. Although Caerleon, Diolite, Marksman, and Rustom Pasha have now faded from the daffodil scene, they have proved to be very important stepping stones to the wonderful red and yellows that daffodil enthusiasts of the world now enjoy.

A PLEA FOR HELP!

ALFRED W. CHAPPELL, Christchurch, New Zealand

After reading the excellent article on Viruses and Their Control by David E. Karnstedt in your March issue of The American Daffodil Society’s Journal, one thought came to my mind.

As a layman but with an understanding of how hard viruses are to kill or control, the common cold as an example, I wondered why someone has not done some research on some form of sterilization of the cutting knife for cutting daffodils. I realize that burning over a flame or autoclaving is a fool-proof system but this is not very practicable.

Is it possible that there is some form of sterilization fluid into which the knife can be dipped after each cut?

I do not like the idea of pulling the stem as too often the inside of the bulb seems to come out, i.e. the white end of the stem, which to me is not in the best interests of the health of the bulb.

For years I have been doing something which may probably have been a waste of time. When I am cutting blooms for the show I carry a jar containing 40% formaldehyde solution in which I dip the knife after each cut.

My Plea is:—could some of our more learned friends please tell me if this is sound practice, and if not, could research be done on finding an appropriate manner to sterilize the cutting tool?

I would be very interested to hear some comments on this issue.
DAFFODILS IN SCOTLAND

JIM DAVIDSON, Banff, Scotland

The demise of the Daffodil Competition at the Glasgow Garden Festival was a great disappointment to our members who had planted extra bulbs in anticipation of this event. These additional blooms coupled with the earlier season turned out favourably for our own show which had been moved to be a week sooner than usual. Arthur Robinson, London, accepted the challenge of the long journey north to judge our efforts and his instructive comments were greatly appreciated.

The increase in the number of entries was welcomed but was off-set by less competitors in the Championship of Scotland and Grampian Trophy classes. The new Northern Ireland class, for 3 cultivars 3 each, had four creditable entries with a high standard of blooms. Having classes calling for cultivars of specified origins certainly forces exhibitors to study the registers and give attention to detail when staging their exhibits.

Best Bloom Division I was a fine Lisrenny. This was a pleasant surprise for its breeder, Kate Reade, as this cultivar has never appeared in prize lists before and on this occasion it beat over 100 blooms which included Newcastle, Gin & Lime, Panache, Chief Inspector, and Queenscourt. The most supported class was for Division 2, yellow perianths, where the 25 exhibits strained the unusually unflappable Arthur Robinson to separate the winners.

A new idea was for the visitors to the show to name their favourite cultivar. This resulted in 53 different cultivars being identified with Rainbow emerging as the clear favourite.

Some of our members took Arthur and Audrey to nearby Hatton Castle gardens where cultivars such as Diolite, Braniel and many other “oldies” are still lovingly cared for and appreciated. We hope this was a memorable occasion for Arthur who is so well versed in cultivar pedigrees.

Daffodils received much favourable publicity in the area, and nationally, this year due to the efforts of Leslie Forbes and the National Trust for Scotland in recreating daffodil plantings at Brodie Castle. Nearly 200 cultivars originally bred at the Castle have been “recovered” from when they were a mecca for such famous raisers as J. Lionel Richardson and Guy L. Wilson. The Castle, which has been the seat of the Brodie family since the 11th Century, is now open to the public.

![Best Bloom in Show—Broomhill.](image)
WORDSEARCH

LEWIS T. TURNER, West Warwick, Rhode Island

Find these cultivars. There are fifteen American bred cultivars in this puzzle. They may be forward, backward, up, down, or on the diagonal.

Pops Legacy
April Change
Nazareth
Eileen Squires
Vicksburg
Bright Tomorrow
Cherry Bounce

Angel Silk
Sweet Hope
Flyaway
Sunday Chimes
Fanflare
Moon Moth
Park Rose

Central Park
FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Tasvention, the Fourth World Daffodil Convention, held this time in Tasmania, provided northern hemisphere participants the rare treat of two daffodil seasons in one year. Marvin and I were only able to attend the Hobart portion of the conference, but while there we snatched every opportunity to see daffodils and daffodil people. From the magnificent blooms exhibited at the Hobart Show, to the ancient plantings along a fence in the ruins of the penal colony at Port Arthur to pristine pots of unusual species grown from seed by Rod Barwick we were in for unexpected excitement.

A precisely formed and brilliantly contrasted 2 Y-R seedling, X97/2, exhibited by Spud Brogden of Normanby, New Zealand, was judged to be the best seedling and best bloom in the show. Spud has agreed to send the ADS a bulb to be auctioned in March at the convention in San Francisco. We are hoping to obtain a few more award-winning bulbs from Down Under for the auction. The high quality of the blooms in the show and in the gardens of David and Robin Jackson, Harold Cross, and Rod Barwick gave us renewed admiration for the efforts of Southern Hemisphere hybridizers. The pinks, the whites, the yellow/reds, the all yellow trumpets and large cups and the doubles were exceptional.

Conventions are the place to see and learn the unexpected. I was thrilled to see a pot of *N. nevadiensis* in Rod Barwick's garden. This species is said to be closely allied to *N. longispatus*, but these small primrose trumpets did not look at all like the brilliant stems of *N. longispatus* we had observed in Spain last spring. Rod had a handsome pot of *N. calcicola*, the only species of Narcissus which is truly endangered according to Harold Koopowitz. Although *N. calcicola* is virtually non-existent in the wild, we were pleased to learn that the late David Bell had built up a tremendous stand of *N. calcicola* which he had grown originally from seed and nurtured over the years. I hope that the New Zealanders who have acquired these bulbs will study their cultural requirements carefully and eventually make nursery-grown stock of *N. calcicola* available to northern hemisphere growers. It is vitally important to continue propagating these species and spreading the bulbs about to knowledgeable growers so that the gene pool remains available to future generations of daffodil enthusiasts.

Ever since the First World Daffodil Convention in Lower Hutt, N.Z., in 1976, I have ordered a few southern hemisphere bulbs each year. Some years they all survive the ordeal and perform well. Occasionally there are casualties. Most do very well here. A number of these cultivars have become the backbone of my collection. Once turned around to our
schedule, they reward the grower many times over for the long wait (two or three years) to see top quality blooms. Order some bulbs this winter. They will arrive in February or March and can be planted immediately (or as soon as you can dig). By the spring of 1991 you should see blooms, and some may be large and vigorous. By 1992 the bulbs will be entirely at home, the blooms will be typical and you will be wishing that you had put in a yearly order so that there would be new blooms each spring.

CHANGES IN THE RULES FOR THE HYBRIDIZERS CLASSES

At the Fall Board Meeting the following changes were made to the regulations governing the Hybridizers Classes. These changes were recommended by the Handbook Revision Committee in an effort to clarify the wording and to retain the purpose for which these classes were established, that is, to have the widest possible competition in these classes. No entries in these three classes are eligible for other awards in the National Show. (Changes are in italics.)

1. The new Award is named the A.D.S. Challenge Cup.
2. The class will be open to all daffodil hybridizers who are members of the American Daffodil Society.
3. The award will only be available at National Shows.
4. Blooms may be grown in any manner that is deemed to be appropriate by the exhibitor in order to have blooms available for this class in the National Show.
5. The exhibitor must be the originator of each cultivar, but need not be the grower.
6. Each stem must score at least 90 points.
7. The class must be judged by three A.D.S. accredited judges.
8. Blooms from this class shall not be eligible for any other A.D.S. Awards.
9. Neither the name of the cultivar nor that of the breeder shall be visible during the judging. See Rule # (Refers to labeling instructions in the schedule.)
10. Delete present rule.
11. Change to number 10. The class shall read: Twelve cultivars, one stem each, staged in separate containers. The exhibitor must be the originator of each cultivar, but need not be the grower. Open to A.D.S. members only.

The Murray Evans Trophy for six cultivars and the Link Award for three cultivars shall be governed by the rules for the A.D.S. Challenge Cup except that the numerical requirement shall be for six and three cultivars, respectively.
NOTE
The cost of the Watrous and Quinn Medals is now $35.00.

JUDGING SCHOOLS & REFRESHERS

The following schools and refreshers are scheduled for 1989. Accredited Judges needing a refresher may attend any school for credit.

Course III—March 4, 1989, Dallas Civic Garden Center, Dallas, Texas. Chairman: Mrs. James Kerr, 7022 Northwood Road, Dallas, TX 75225.

Course II—April 5, 1989, Chartwell Country Club, Severna Park, Maryland. Chairman: Mrs. N. Thomas Whittington, Jr., 524-E Alabama Avenue, Salisbury, MD 21801.

Course II—April 30, 1989, Rockford Park District Administration Building, Rockford, Illinois. Chairman: Mrs. Melvin Freund, 2426 Devonshire Drive, Rockford, IL 61107.


Required reading for all schools: Handbook for Growing, Exhibiting, and Judging Daffodils.

For further information, contact the local school chairman.

There are now 53 Student Judges most of whom need three shows to student judge before they can qualify to become judges. It will be a great help if the Judges Chairmen in these states or regions will invite them to student judge in local shows.

CALIFORNIA
Mann, Ken 2195 Orange Grove Blvd. Pasedena, 91104
Moyers, Janice 102 Picnic Ave. San Rafael, 94901

DELWARE
Gehret, Mrs. John 3 Granite Rd. Wilmington, 19803

ILLINOIS
Brenner, Francis Route 1, Box 100 S.E. St. Dakota, 61018
Gilbert, Geraldine 11975 Wagon Lane Roscoe, 61073
Hubbard, June 401 E. Division Kewanee, 61443
Johnson, Janelle 524 Fullerton Ct. Kewanee, 71443
Knopik, Martha 4N 738 Crane Road St. Charles, 60175
Mercer, Joann 2019 Clinton St. Rockford, 61103
Meyer, Jane 3403 Brookmeade Dr. Rolling Meadows, 60008
Pilipuf, Mary 11090 Woodstock Rd. Garden Prairie, 61038
Pistolis, Agnes 619 Howard Ave. Des Plaines, 60018
Walker, Mary 11320 Ballard Road Woodstock, 60098
Williams, Barbara  7894 S. Randecker Rd.  Stockton, 61085
Wyatt, Laura  2921 N. Main St.  Rockford, 61103

MARYLAND
Bradford, Mrs. W. H.  302 Suwanee Pl.  Lexington Park, 20653
Briscoe, Mrs. John  118 Briscoe Rd.  St. Leonard, 21685
Brighton, Mrs. James  Route 1, Box 20-1  Cambridge, 21613
Collins, Mrs. Thomas  7 Nanticoke Rd.  Cambridge, 21613
Coulter, Mrs. Frank  342 Prestonfield Ln.  Severna Park, 21146
Gary, Mrs. James  906 Northern Pkwy.  Baltimore, 21210
Hoffman, Mrs. John  354 Prestonfield Ln.  Severna Park, 21146
Holdt, Mrs. Donald  101 Hatsawap Cir.  Cambridge, 21613
Howatt, Mrs. Robert  42 Devonshire Dr.  Salisbury, 21801
Macglashan, Mrs. A.  P. O. Box 25  Churchill, 21623
Meyer, Mary  108 St. Dunstans Rd.  Baltimore, 21212
Meyers, Mrs. Wm, II  1400 W. Joppa Rd.  Baltimore, 21204
Phillips, Mrs. Albanus  1A Belevedere Ave.  Cambridge, 21613
Richter, Mrs. Conrad  1435 Bayhead Rd.  Annapolis, 21401
Schill, Mrs. Lyle  1613 Ruxton Rd.  Ruxton, 21204
Smith, Anne Donnell  8609 Stevenson Rd.  Stevenson, 21153
Suiters, Mrs. Jesse  Rt. 5, Box 10  Salisbury, 21801
Tamplin, Mrs. Emory  Rt. 1, Box 31A  Cambridge, 21613
Thompson, Mrs. Robert  P.O. Box 398  St. Mary's City, 20686
Thompson, Mrs. Peter  308 Kay Ave.  Salisbury, 21801
Wadsworth, Mrs. Wm.  103 St. Ives Dr.  Severna Park, 21146
Warwick, Mrs. Wallace  Rt. 1, Box 399  Princess Anne, 21853
Ziegler, Mrs. Peter  14300 Medick Ct.  Upper Marlboro, 20772

Massachusetts
Inches, Mrs. Henderson  8 Windsor Rd.  Wellesley Hills, 02181

OhiO
Sieger, Sally  7256 Ayers Rd.  Cincinnati, 45205

Pennsylvania
Sibre, Mrs. Charles  256 Chatham Way  West Chester, 19380
Vehse, Mrs. Robert  16 Cardinal Pl.  Wyomissing, 19610

Texas
Armstrong, Rodney  1513 Amazon Dr.  Plano, 75075
Coward, Jim  515 Parks  Waxahachie, 75165
Hawkins, Mrs. Ann  3600 Seltzer Dr.  Plano, 75032
Sable, Mrs. Donald  4301 Edmondson  Dallas, 75205
Schultz, Mrs. Frank  4644 Park Lane  Dallas, 75220
Smith, Mrs. E.L., Jr.  198 Keith Dr.  Allen, 75002
A FOOTTOTE: FOR HYBRIDIZERS ONLY

With the number of hybridizers of both standards and miniatures growing each year, I’d like to ask patience and understanding and an extra measure of helpful information where indicated.

I appreciate the need for absolutely accurate information on the Rose and Miniature Rose Ribbon winners, especially if registration or inclusion on the Miniatures list is in the immediate offing. You, in turn, would perhaps be amazed at the meticulous checking and cross-checking of every name, every number, every color code, by the Editor and her Publications chairman.

For seedlings, however, the possibilities for double-checking are limited. The only source is the show report, and that depends upon your show label tag. The potential for glitches abounds everywhere: in your own last-minute choice between two seedlings; in the hurried handwriting of a hurried show chairman fighting to forestall the wrath of first, the Awards Chairman and then the Show Reporter; and even in the computer run by a printer who might not know daffodils from dahlias or duck decoys; not to mention, of course, my own typing.

If accuracy and completeness is imperative in a particular season, I might recommend the sometime-policy of one hybridizer who, immediately after a show, sends this Show Reporter the exact information on the winners, providing an impeccable point of reference.

LOYCE MCKENZIE, Show Reporter

A CORRECTION OF SEEDLING NUMBER

Mary Lou Gripshover sends word that the proper number on the seedling which won the Miniature Gold Ribbon in Chillicothe, Ohio, last spring is Gripshover 69-38, not 69-35, as appeared in the September Journal, pointing out, very clearly, how important it is that the seedling numbers be accurately, and clearly reported to the Show Reporter.
FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

There is something so exciting about the delivery of a bulb order. All those bags each with a bulb or bulbs or rounds, each with a name tag, and of course each of the color codes have been forgotten! Actually we have probably forgotten what we ordered! That does not change the fun and excitement of opening up a box of new bulbs. If the ones which were ordered are not exciting enough, there are the free ones that the generous grower has included with the order. More thrilling still are the bulbs with a number, sometimes with the parents, and sometimes with nothing on the label but "gratis". Now this is very hard to beat for a Christmas, albeit early, present. (If orders have been placed with growers in the other hemisphere, there will be another happy gift day coming later.) If luck is really with us we may even receive a box of bulbs that have not been ordered, and that is a real Christmas present! There are no two ways about it, a present that will grow, and make happiness for us later in the year, and on into other years must be the best there is. A box of bulbs in the fall, the flowers in the spring, the catalogues soon thereafter, and we will all be about as happy as any people can be. So plant those few remaining bulbs if you still have time, and come in to dream about the beautiful flowers which will be yours in the spring. In the meantime, Christmas is coming and in the words of the old English carol:

Love and joy come to you
and to you your wassail too,
And God bless you
and send you a happy new year.

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR’S OFFICE

The 1988 printing of Daffodils To Show and Grow should be off the press soon. This will include all daffodils registered through July 1988. We will accept orders now, and the orders will be filled as soon as the books are received at the office. The price will be $6.00 including the postage after December 31, 1988.

Also, the RHS publication Daffodils 1988-89 is available, price $8.00 including postage. Some of the articles included in this issue are:

“Reversed Bicolor,” by Eddie Jarman
“Progress in Breeding Pink Doubles” by Brian Duncan
“The Very Early Cultivar ‘Rijnveld’s Early Sensation’” by Jim Pearce

In addition there are reports on the ADS Convention in Washington, RHS awards to daffodils at its London Show, and trial results at Wisley.

Leslie Anderson

QUERY

Does anyone know anything about the Thompson Prize for New Double Whites? It was announced in the March 1967 issue of the Journal. It was referred to by Willis Wheeler in June 1973. Does anyone know?
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

(Act of August 12, 1970; Section 3685, Title 39, United States Code)

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Leslie E. Anderson, Executive Director

CALL OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society, Incorporated, will be held Saturday, March 18, 1989, at the Cathedral Hill Hotel, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of electing officers and directors as provided by the By-Laws, and to take action on and transact any other business which may properly and lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors

MARILYN J. HOWE, Secretary

PROPOSED CHANGE IN BY-LAWS

At the Fall Board Meeting the following changes in Article VI were accepted. They will be presented at the Annual Meeting in San Francisco, March 18, 1989, for final approval. Those words which were changed or added are in italics, and those words which were deleted are in parenthesis.

ARTICLE VI

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND FINANCE COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. Composition—The Audit Committee shall be composed of the immediate past president, the first vice-president and the second vice-president (and the executive director.) The first vice-president shall serve as chairman. The Finance Committee shall be composed of the President (immediate past president,) first vice-president, second vice president, treasurer, and (two) three members-at-large appointed by the president annually. The treasurer shall serve as chairman.

Sec. 2. Duties of the Audit Committee—The Audit Committee shall see to it that the financial records of the Society are audited once each year by an
independent certified public accountant or other individual qualified in the opinion of the committee to make an audit, and shall recommend to the Executive Committee adoption of such financial practices as are deemed necessary to protect and properly account for the Society's funds.

Sec. 3. Duties of the Finance Committee—The Finance Committee shall prepare annually a proposed budget which shall be presented to the Executive Committee at a meeting to be held prior to January 1 of the budget year. The budget for such year shall be modified by the Board of Directors or Executive Committee at any subsequent meeting. No expense may be incurred except in conformity with the current budget as adopted and modified. The Finance Committee shall oversee the society's investments and make recommendations for the society.

OTHER CHANGES

The Regional Vice President for the Central Region is Mrs. Carol Sisson Regehr, KSU Physics Dept., Cardwell Hall, Manhattan, KS 66506. The Regional Vice President for the Southern Region is Richard Frank, Jr., 1018 Stonewall Drive, Nashville, TN 37220. The new Regional Director for the Central Region, term expiring in 1989 is Mrs. Roland Meyer, 3403 Brooke Meade Drive, Rolling Meadow, IL 60008.

LEAVE YOUR HEART IN SAN FRANCISCO

JAN MOYERS, San Rafael, California

The Northern California Daffodil Society and the Pacific Region of the American Daffodil Society invite you and your families to attend the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the ADS and leave your hearts in San Francisco. The convention will be held March 16-18, 1989, at the Cathedral Hill Hotel in San Francisco, home of the Golden Gate Bridge, Chinatown, Cable Cars, Golden Gate Park, Fisherman's Wharf—and fog. The hotel is located near the Civic Center on Van Ness Avenue at Geary, a short walk to the California Street Cable Car with access to Fisherman's Wharf and Chinatown. Union Square is an eight block walk or a short ride on a city bus or cable car. Hotel amenities include restaurants, shops, and a heated swimming pool. Many wonderful restaurants are located nearby.

The major guest speaker will be Clive Postles, from Worcestershire, England, who is continuing the work of John Lea and making major contributions to the daffodil world in his own right. He will speak about the achievements and the growing and hybridizing methods of the late John Lea. Clive acquired the entire Lea stock and transferred everything without the loss of a single label or the misplacing of a single bulb. Clive
lives in a seventeenth century cottage that he and his wife, Astrid, completely rebuilt located at Purshull Green not far from Dunley Hall, the home of John Lea. The garden has been described as impressive in extent and quality. The show reports from recent R.H.S. competitions list Clive as winning numerous awards (including the Silver-Gilt Simmons Medal for Class 1, the Devonshire Trophy, and the Engleheart Challenge Cup), dominating the open classes for single blooms in Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 4, and winning Best Bloom twice with flowers of his own breeding, ‘Heslington’ and Seedling 4-33-82. This year he won Best Bloom at the R.H.S. Competition with the flower ‘Dunley Hall’ and received an Award of Merit for 14 flowers put before the committee.

Two tours are planned during the convention. On Friday afternoon we will travel to South San Francisco to visit Rod McLellan’s “Acres of Orchids,” where we will 1) see a breath-taking collection of regal orchids, freshly cut roses, flawless gardenias, and field-grown eucalyptus; 2) look in on fern sporing; 3) see the scientific cloning process; and 4) visit the Rose House (three times the size of a football field).

On Saturday we will travel to Stockton to Melrose Gardens, where Sid DuBose and his business partner, Ben Hager, are creating some outstanding daffodils. Sid’s main thrust lies in pink daffodils in Divisions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8, but he also has numerous interesting by-products, including bi-colors. Ben is making contributions in the area of yellow-reds and yellow-pinks. In addition to daffodils, Sid and Ben hybridize iris and daylilies.

If you are flying to San Francisco, the ‘SuperShuttle’ charges $8 per person for transportation to the hotel. Collect your baggage, call the shuttle at 871-7800, then proceed to the ‘Supershuttle’ stop at the red and white curb on the Upper Level outer island. Advance reservations are required for your return trip to the San Francisco airport. Call (415) 558-8500. Major credit cards are accepted on board.

If you are driving, the hotel provides complimentary parking to registered guests. If you are planning to exhibit, you will receive a show schedule and a map upon receipt of your convention registration form. You will also receive instructions for obtaining assistance in unloading your flowers at the hotel. Please be sure to register in advance for all large collection classes so that the Staging Chairman can plan the space you need for your exhibits.

The staging area for entries will be available by 3 p.m. on Wednesday, March 15. Show entries will be accepted until 10 a.m. on Thursday. Commercial exhibits will replace the staging area in the show room on Thursday. There will be an Awards Reception on Thursday evening in the show room, after which you may wish to see the many sights of San Francisco. The Hospitality Desk can help you find restaurants and entertainment.

Two breakfast meetings have been scheduled. On Friday morning the Judges Refresher Breakfast will be guided by Helen Link. The topic will be
“Judging and Identifying Named Miniature Cultivars.” The Hybridizers will gather for their annual symposium on Saturday morning.

A boutique has been planned that will feature items with daffodil and San Francisco motifs. There will be an auction Friday night following the business meeting and a raffle at the Saturday night banquet. Marilyn Howe is busy locating outstanding bulbs for both events.

San Francisco is the City of Seven Hills. If you bring your family to see the city, there are numerous sights and activities to fill their time. Local city tours are available and rental cars can be obtained at the hotel. Golden Gate Park, with the Japanese Tea Garden, the Academy of Sciences, and the de Young and Asian Art Museums as well as the San Francisco Zoo can be reached by public transportation. For more information, please contact the San Francisco Visitor Information Center, 900 Market Street, P.O. Box 6977, San Francisco, California 94101.

If you are interested in traveling after the convention, Elise Havens has informed us that you are welcome to travel north to Oregon to see their early season. The California wine country is a marvelous area to explore and enjoy.

The gold in California is ‘daffodil’ gold!

COMING EVENTS

March 16-18, 1989       ADS Convention, Cathedral Hill Hotel,
                        San Francisco, California
April 11-12, 1989*      R.H.S. Competition, Vincent Square, London
April 22-23, 1989*      Daffodil Society Show, Solihull, England
March 29-30, 1990       ADS Convention, Callaway Gardens, Georgia
*from Newsletter of the Daffodil Society

THE AMERICAN PLANT LIFE SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 985, NATIONAL CITY, CA 92050

The American Plant Life Society, publishers of HERBERTIA, international journal of bulbous plants, invites your subscription to the quarterly Newsletter and color-filled journal covering new species, cultivars, culture and natural history of bulbous plants of the world. Published since 1934, the journal, formerly known as Plant Life, is the foremost publication on bulbous plants, especially Amaryllidaceae.

Annual subscription $20/Year: APLS-DS, P.O. Box 5355, Pasadena, CA 91107-0355 U.S.A.
VERY SPECIAL BULBS

Do you remember the bulb auction at the Washington Convention? Do you remember the fun of wondering who would finally end up with the bulbs? Do you remember the generosity of the bulb growers who offered some of their choice items for support of the ADS? Well, bless them, they have done it again this year. The following collections will be available to some lucky persons this year in San Francisco:

1. Pink Collection from Brian Duncan includes Algarve, Dailmanach, Fragrant Rose, High Society, Royal Ballet, and Tiger Moth.

2. Doubles Collection from Handy Hatfield includes Androcles, Delnashaugh, Eliker, Gay Kybo, Gay Ruler, Pink Paradise, and Smokey Bear.

3. Cyclamineus Collection from Elise Havens includes Lemon Silk, Ouzel, Phalarope, Sparrow, and Warbler.

4. Miniature Collection from Brent Heath includes three each of Chit Chat, Fairy Chimes, Kidling, Segovia, Sennocke, and one bulb of Golden Quince.

5. Collection of Five Surprises from none other than Bill Pannill!

You say that you will not be in San Francisco? You can still take part in the bulb fun. You can register to be eligible to receive one of the above collections. To be eligible for selection for one of these special collections complete the Special Registration Form below. Send it, along with a check for $5.00 made out to the American Daffodil Society, to Ms. Marilyn J. Howe, 11831 Juniette Street, Culver City, California 90230. Mail as many forms as you like with an appropriate check, but mail it before March 10, 1989. Registrants will be randomly selected at the ADS National Convention in San Francisco on March 18, 1989.

SPECIAL REGISTRATION FORM

Name ____________________________

Address __________________________

City and State ______________________

Telephone ( ) ______________________

For the benefit of the American Daffodil Society
REGISTRATION FORM

ADS CONVENTION, MARCH 16-18, 1989

CATHEDRAL HILL HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Name(s) ____________________________________________

Address ___________________________________________

City ____________________ State ____________ Zip ________

Christian or Nickname(s) ______________________________________________________

REGISTRATION FEE: Before February 10 ..................... $150.00
               After February 10.............................. $175.00

Registration includes: National Show and Awards Reception, Program, Tours, Saturday lunch, and Friday and Saturday Banquets.

Advance reservations required for: Judges Refresher Breakfast: $11.50 (Fri.)
               Hybridizers Breakfast: $8.50 (Sat.)

Do you plan to exhibit? Yes _____ No _____ Driving? Yes _____ No _____

Make checks payable to: Northern California Daffodil Society. Please send registration fee plus fees for breakfasts to: Dr. Stan Baird, P.O. Box 516, Blue Lake, CA 95525

HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

American Daffodil Society
Cathedral Hill Hotel, Van Ness and Geary
San Francisco, California 94109
California (800) 622-0855; Continental U.S. (800) 227-4730

Single $80.00   Double, two-bed double $80.00
(Extra person or rollaway: $15.00)
One Bdrm. Suite: $275.00  Two Bdrm. Suite: $375.00
(All rates subject to 11% room tax.)

Please submit by February 15, 1989, after which reservations on space available basis.

Name ____________________________________________

Address ___________________________________________

City ____________________ State ____________ Zip ________

I wish to share a room with ____________________________________________

Arrival Date _______ Time ____ Departure Date _______ Time ____

Send directly to the Cathedral Hill Hotel with deposit for the one night. Check-in time is 3 p.m.

Deposit enclosed _____, or (circle one) VISA MC AMEX DC CB

CC# ____________________________ EXP. DATE ________________
THE DAFFODIL SOCIETY

was established in Britain in 1898 to cater for the needs of all daffodil enthusiasts and now has members in all the countries where daffodils are grown seriously.

The Society issues two publications each year to all members and welcomes contributions from all growers on the complete range of topics.

Minimum membership subscription is £3.00 per annum; overseas members £8.00 for three years (optional); payment by STERLING International Money Order please to:

Hon. Don Barnes, Secretary, 32 Montgomery Ave., Sheffield, S7 INZ, England

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Four colorful journals a year filled with informative data on varieties, culture, performance and progress. Many Round Robins open to participation.

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and enjoy colorful blooms until frost.

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5012 Kingston Drive
ANNANDALE, VA 22003

96
ADDS SUGGESTED LIST
OF INTERMEDIATE DAFFODILS

(October 1, 1988)

The following is a first draft or preliminary list of species and cultivars which may be included on a final list to be available by 1995. The date of introduction is in parenthesis.

Comments and suggestions should be forwarded to the chairman, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, 571 Woodmont Ave., Berkeley, CA 94708.

DIVISION 1:
Alice Knights (1905)
Apricot (1898)
Bambi (1948)
China Clay (1928)
Colleen Bawn (1885)
Cowley (1950)
Dorothy Buchnall (1930)
Rosy Trumpet (1952)
Topolino (1965)

DIVISION 2:
April Snow (1954)
Bantam (1950)
Cameo Queen (1970)
Elf (1959)
Goldsithney (1949)
Kewpie (1974)
Lady Bee (1929)
Little Echo (1963)
Nor Nor (1941)
Pepper (1933)
Peter Piper (1939)
Pink Sprite (1960)
Roseanna (1955)
Stray Pink (1956)

DIVISION 3:
Cushendall (1931)
Dinkie (1927)
Fairy Circle (1913)
Picador (1910)

DIVISION 4:
Daphne (1914)

DIVISION 5:
Auburn (1951)
Chipper (1971)
Dawn (1907)
Frosty Morn (1941)
Lemon Drops (1956)
Little Dancer (1977)
Little Lass (1969)
Petrel (1970)
Piculet (1969)
Samba (1952)
Sidhe (1944)
DIVISION 6:  
Baby Doll (1957)  
Beryl (1907)  
Bushtit (1960)  
Charity May (1948)  
Demitasse (1980)  
Dove Wings (1949)  
Jack Snipe (1951)  
Jenny (1943)  
Little Witch (1929)  
March Sunshine (1923)  
Satellite (1962)  
The Little Gentleman (1948)  
Toto (1980)  

DIVISION 7:  
Dainty Miss (1966)  
Happy Hour (1974)  
Kedron (1974)  
Lintie (1937)  
Ocean Spray (1966)  
Orange Queen (1908)  
Philomath (1970)  
Pipers Barm (1947)  
Quick Stop (1965)  
Sailboat (1980)  
Vireo (1962)  

DIVISION 8:  
Hiawasse (1943)  

DIVISION 9:  
Proxy (1985)  

DIVISION 10:  
N. gracilis  
N. intermedius  

DIVISION 11:  
Frileuse (1964)  

A PUBLIC TRIAL FOR THE INTERMEDIATES  

Many years ago a problem appeared to the members of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society. Some of their favorite daffodils were no longer winning blue ribbons even though they were worthy—they said. This was especially disconcerting to the lovers of the smaller and daintier flowers. After much hand-ringing, judge-fussing, fertilizing, watering, complaining, and soul-searching, the cause became apparent. All the new cultivars were larger, and as a result, had more impact on the judges and the public, but especially the judges. Since the judges' decision was final some other way would have to be found to keep these not-miniature-but-smaller flowers on the show bench where lovers of the small and delicate flowers would like to see them.
could still enjoy and win a blue.

Now you understand the daffodil lovers were not desperate to win the gold or white ribbon—history has proven the white is easier to win than the blue with these not-full-sized standards—but surely there must be some way to show off the little darlings that could be fun for everyone. Meanwhile, back at the show committee a discussion was going on trying to find ways to show off as many flowers as possible in some way other than the single stem, three of a kind, and five from one division. Besides, we had all those five stem bases that cried out to be filled. The show schedule for our second show (1960) lists special classes: Novelties, five stems registered no later than ten years ago; White Daffodils, five stems from at least two divisions; Pink Daffodils, and Red-Cupped Daffodils among others. The best part for the small flower enthusiast were classes 109 and 110. These were for single stems and a collection of five stems of “Miniature and Dwarf Daffodils—Varieties normally 12 inches or less in height with flowers or clusters 2 inches or less in diameter.” Clearly this was before the miniature list was established.

Now we have the Miniature List, and there are still some flowers which do not fit, but are still loved, and need to “go to the party.”

As time went along other special classes were added—the Gold Collection, the Novice Class, the Bi-color Collection, Old Favorites (these are at least 25 years old), and Intermediates—“5 varieties, one stem each, representing at least 2 or more divisions. See Rule 9.” Rule 9 said “A list of intermediates eligible for Class 116 will be furnished by the Show Committee.” A list was drawn up, and every two to five years it is reworked to add newer cultivars, and remove some others.

Except for the change of rule number or class number MTDS has had at least a five stem collection for these charming in-the-middle-sized daffodils for over 20 years. It is not particularly difficult to add another collection to the list that is already on the show schedule, and it gives a chance to show off these mid-sized standard daffodils.

And are they standard? Of course they are. Many of them just don’t grow as tall or as wide as their siblings, and fertilizer and water do not impress these cultivars. They are still eligible for any class in which any standard cultivar can be shown. They still will help balance a Quinn, or a Green Ribbon class, or a Throckmorten, but they cannot go into the miniature classes—not only are they too big but they are not on that list.

Perhaps another reason that these flowers should be given more consideration is the shrinking garden, the one that rests behind today’s popular condominium or townhouse. You have seen them, four by ten feet crying out for tender loving care—and daffodils. Large flowers of any type are out of place. Why not have a list of almost-full-sized daffodils for these people? Should we deny ourselves their company or their flowers? It’s not a bad way to introduce miniature-only growers to standard cultivars, either.
GROWING DAFFODILS FROM SEED
A GREAT EXPERIENCE

EVE ROBERTSON, Taylors, South Carolina

It’s evident you like growing daffodils and you enjoy exhibiting them. Why not put the icing on the cake? You would have many happy hours growing them from seeds by the cross-pollinating process. There will be some disappointments, yet when you find a really nice seedling all the disappointments and hard work are forgotten.

The southeast region is not the most favorable one in which to grow daffodils; neither is it the most difficult one. We have more basal rot than many other areas, yet treatment for it is more effective now than a few years ago.

A good way to help eliminate this problem, or at least make it less prevalent, is for breeders to use their strongest growers when making crosses. If dedicated people would do this, perhaps the future growers would not have such a problem. It will take a few generations, but I think this can be done. It’s easy to observe and make notes of one’s strongest growers. However, I wouldn’t say don’t use flowers that are not the strongest growers, but I would certainly choose one of the parents from the sturdy ones.

Color is another thing we need to consider here as our strong sun can burn flowers so easily. Consider sunproofness also when choosing parents.

It is good practice to notice when you read the catalogues what parents gave good flowers. The R.H.S. yearbooks and our own Journal list show winners. Make notes of these and add your own ideas. The daffodil data bank publication lists the parents of nearly all flowers. A notebook for any crosses you wish to make is invaluable. Now is a good time to plan what you would like to buy in order to prepare for next spring’s crossings. Why not make a record of what you have in each division? That would point out your weak divisions and enable you to purchase wisely.

During the winter months is a good time to plan crosses. Pollen can be kept from early bloomers to use on late ones. Also, an early bloomer can be planted to delay its bloom a bit so that it can be used with later pollen. If this fails, a new bulb of an early one will nearly always bloom later. Pollen can easily be kept in gelatin capsules for later use. It can be removed from an early flower with tweezers by pinching off the anthers, leaving the flower intact for receiving pollen. Be sure to get the pollen while it is very fresh. A fully developed, very fresh flower also gives better results. When brushing the anther on the pistil of the flower try to make a good deposit of
pollen. Before spring arrives, assemble the items you'll need for making your crosses. This will include a basket or box with a handle into which can be put tweezers, capsules, pencil, already planned notebook of crosses, and a cloth and bottle of alcohol to clean tweezers between different pollen, labels and whatever other items you may prefer. A good inexpensive plastic label which can be clipped around the flower stem can be ordered from Economy Label Sales Co., Inc., P. O. Box 350, Daytona Beach, FL 32015.

When a cross is made, preferably when the flower is fresh, write on the label the name of the seed parent, a cross, and the name of the pollen parent (such as "Angel × Ashmore"). I like to check off in my notebook the crosses made each day in order to be sure none of my preferred crosses are omitted. After observing what is open during the day, night is a good time to plan for tomorrow.

A few weeks will pass before the seeds ripen. During the dry weather, a good watering is beneficial. Don't allow yourself to be disappointed when some of the seeds don't form. This is as it always happens, but resolve to try again next year. The ripening seed pods must be carefully watched so as not to lose the seeds. The pods turn a bit brown or yellowish and shrivel a bit when ready to pick. If one must be away at this time seed pods can be saved by enclosing them with a square of fine nylon net secured with a rubber band, for picking upon return. However, during a long period away the seeds would surely dry too much for good germination.

When seeds are picked, along with the label, I love to open the pods on a bath towel, which will not permit seeds to roll away. Then, place them in an envelope writing the number of seeds and the cross on each envelope. A shoe box serves well for filing with envelope flaps upright for a bit of air, and set up alphabetically by seed parent.

When all seeds are collected, I list them in my notebook. They can be planted soon or wait awhile. However, the longer they wait the more they dry. I prefer to plant early. Plastic trays about 30” x 6” x 6” are a nice size in which to plant. A mixture of soil, peat, and sand is very good. Soil that has not previously been used for bulbs is safest. A good watering of trays the night before planting helps the soil hold its shape when making the furrows. A good sprinkle of sand in the two inch deep furrow is desirable. Three rows can be planted per tray and nails (small, but long) can be used to separate each cross. This will be put in the notebook with rows and groups corresponding. I prefer to place the trays in the shade covered with wire or nylon net to prevent birds from scratching. Water only enough to keep the seeds moist until the next spring, then they like a generous amount. When severe freezes come I like to bring them into a porch or somewhere for a bit of protection.

Guy Wilson grew seedlings in trays for two years and then lined them out in the field. My practice has been the same. When the foliage has died in the trays, the bulbs can be lifted and rinsed off and placed in fine nylon net bags or hose. I prefer the bags as they get plenty of air. You may have to make the bags, but the sewing is easy. Place the bags with bulbs in a
cool, airy room until planting time in the fall.

Beds for reception of two-year seedlings should be of soil never used for bulbs before. These should be even better prepared than for regular bulbs and with some peat and a generous amount of sand. It seems cruel to put the tiny bulbs in as deep as large bulbs, even though it may be done by some. I prefer to plant only about three to four inches deep. Fertilizer can safely be used by now if placed well below the sand which is under the bulbs. Spacing between the bulbs should be ample to allow one to lift out any promising flowers when they first bloom, in order to give them better care and observation.

The four or five year wait for one’s first seedlings to bloom will seem endless, yet after the first ones start there’s continually more coming on if crosses are made each year. Another good thing about one’s seedlings is that when you make crosses with your own seedlings no one else can duplicate those crosses.

There’s no more enjoyable occasion than to find good flowers in one’s own seedlings. However, one should never be satisfied with just good flowers. Breeders should strive for superb flowers.

This seedling raising is a hobby the entire family can enjoy. I pleasantly remember when Ben and I were visiting Grant and Amy Mitsch, way back when Elise and Eileen were teenagers. They were proudly calling our attention to flowers they had produced. Isn’t it great for all of us and for their business that they learned to love daffodils well enough to carry on for Grant? To go even further, now Christine and Kenny seem to be interested. Even though you may never aspire to make your hobby a business, it can be a good introduction to the joys of gardening for any child.

The A.D.S. now has more young people in it’s membership than I can recall at any time since its organization. You people owe it to the future daffodil growers to help create more good flowers for enjoyment.

It’s true, we now have so many breeders who are producing fine flowers. Murray Evans, the Mitsch daughters, Dr. Bender, Brent Heath and Bill Pannill, and Dr. Throckmorton, not to mention any overseas growers. One may ask “why do we need more?” We will always need more people with new ideas and new methods.

There are many types of flowers yet to be raised. I think of a red cupped triandrus, a 1 W-R, a combination of pink and lavender. There is now a flush of pink in some perianths, it can probably be intensified. Some of our flowers are so good we wonder how can they be improved. We asked that same question thirty years ago. Time has proved that there is always room for improvement.

We need stronger growing whites for the south. Sturdier growing tazettas for the colder areas would be welcomed. Then, there’s that great color green of which we all hope to get more.

There are so many good growers, and lovely ones, that I hesitate to mention any. Watch your own flowers, study the catalogues and other
A sad note drifted across the Australian daffodil world with the sudden passing of one of our most distinguished modern daffodil hybridists, Ross Glover.

Ross inherited his interest in Narcissus from his mother and grandmother (the latter was growing and showing daffodil blooms in the late 1800's and the early years of the 1900's). Ross grew his first bulbs in 1948 in a small plot at his Wilmot home. He was encouraged by his mother and the late Mr. Henry Mott to begin to hybridise and he soon had seedlings on the way.

Ross and his wife Ida moved to Ulverston in September, 1955, bringing his bulbs with him. His first seedlings hit the show bench in 1958. He was spurred on with his success and realised that this was the most challenging section to enter and consequently won "Best Seedling" at the Ulverstone Show for five out of the following six years. Ever since, through rigorous and very selective breeding, he regularly took out awards at coastal shows, including 45 Grand Champions and an Australian Champion.

Ross was a very keen hybridiser of yellow trumpets, which he considered to be his favourite division. In 1963 he produced the 1 Y-Y Craig, which was won at least 11 Grand Champions and was used extensively in his breeding programme. Other early cultivars that live on as top show blooms include Ida May 2 W-O, Flash Affair 2 W-Y, Merry Princess 2 W-W, and Heralding 1 W-W.

Ross was greatly respected by all fellow growers, and his generosity was unsurpassed for he was always keen to assist the newer grower, as well as the old hand. He, and his dear wife, Ida, will be greatly missed by all that knew them, but their memory lives on with the legacy of his beautiful daffodil cultivars.
GENETIC STUDIES: THEIR AID TO HYBRIDIZING

LEWIS TURNER, West Warwick, Rhodes Island

In our society, hybridizing might be defined as the art of crossing two cultivars with the intention of producing a new, superior cultivar. In actuality, hybridizing brings genetic traits together into new combinations, which may produce new cultivars that are superior. The hybridizer must concern himself with genetic traits. Traits can be defined as a particular identifiable inheritable characteristics. The color of flowers is an example of a trait or a combination of traits. Simple Mendel genetic principles will help us in understanding the action of traits on each other. Gregor Mendel discovered that there are dominant and recessive traits. There are two kinds of dominant traits that have been observed. One is complete dominance. The other is incomplete dominance. When a recessive trait is combined with a complete dominant trait, it will not be seen. When it is combined with an incomplete dominant trait, it will be partially seen. Pink petunias are an example. Pink is a combination of red and white traits. Red is the incomplete dominant trait, and white is the recessive trait.

The first illustration graphically represents what will occur in the genetic recombination if you cross a pink with itself:

\[ R = \text{Red (incomplete dominant trait)} \]
\[ w = \text{White (recessive trait)} \]

<table>
<thead>
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<th>POLLEN PARENT</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>w</th>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>RR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>w</td>
<td>Rw</td>
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</tbody>
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Illustration #1

From the chart we can see that:
- 25% will have the dominant trait only
- 50% will have both dominant and recessive trait
- 25% will have only the recessive trait

If the dominant trait is completely dominant, then 75% of the flowers will be red, and 25% will be white. If the dominant trait is not completely dominant, then 25% of the flowers will be red, 50% of the flowers will be pink, and 25% of the flowers will be white.

We can expand on this concept by studying what happens when chromosomes divide during the sexual process. When chromosome pairs divide preparing for sexual recombination, they form gametes, or single chromosomes. Illustration #2 shows an example of this. It shows the division of chromosomes into possible gametes for sexual recombination.
Traits:  \( Y = \) Yellow  
\( C = \) Colorfast  
\( o = \) Orange  
\( n = \) Not Colorfast  

Chromosome with the above Traits: \( YoCn \)  
Possible Gametes: \( YC \quad Yn \quad oC \quad on \)

Illustration #2

Illustration #3 shows what possibilities may occur on fertilization. I have included a summary of the possibilities with it. The examples are only hypothetical.

### POLLEN PARENT GAMETES

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Illustration #3

### SUMMARY CHART:

<table>
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<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Genotype Frequency</th>
<th>Phenotypic Ratio</th>
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<td>Yellow</td>
<td>( YCYC )</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorfast</td>
<td>( YnYC )</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( YCoC )</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( YnoC )</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Yellow</td>
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<td>Not Colorfast</td>
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<td>Orange</td>
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<td>Orange Not Colorfast</td>
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The summary chart brings the data together, showing us what can be
expected from a cross, and is helpful in performing an evaluation of what can be expected.

This type of chart can be expanded if needed, covering more traits, but the bigger it is, the more complicated it is.

It is important to record all the traits that we are looking for when making a cross, even though we may not keep the flower because it does not measure up to standards. Once we establish complete records, we will be able to determine what genetic combinations are occurring. It may take data from several crosses to confirm whether a trait is recessive or dominant. The total data for a reasonably large number of seedlings of a cross could have some interesting revelations of great value. The analysis of it will allow us to proceed with a hybridizing program that has increased probability of achieving desired goals.

To restate our beginning definition of hybridizing, then, in light of the above, hybridizing is the bringing together of desired genetic traits, into new desired combinations, to produce new and superior cultivars.

JAMES DONALD FRANTZ
April 5, 1913 - July 24, 1988

Don Frantz was an outstanding example of a “good friend”. — He was a good neighbor! He and his wife Betty bought the lot next door and built a lovely house on it. An attempt had been made to beautify a corner of that lot with annuals, and some daffodils and tulips. They left the daffodil plantings intact. This led to a mutual and an increasing interest in daffodils and bulb plants, until daffodils became one of Don’s several hobbies.

As his interest developed he became a member of the American Daffodil Society and began to attend the national meetings and daffodil shows. This led to his becoming a Director on the Board and more recently, his election as Regional Vice-President. He took his duties seriously and the membership of our region has grown more dramatically during the last year or two than any other region of the A.D.S. He wrote a good newsletter, attended regional shows in our area when he could, and he and Betty always looked forward to attending the annual convention. As a matter of fact, they had been seriously planning to attend the recent Fall Board Meeting in Concordville, Pennsylvania, when a long existing but steadily increasing health problem interfered. He was concerned with A.D.S. and regional problems to within a very few days of his death.

Don had a very quiet but philosophical turn of mind and a special little prayer always gave him ease when things began to pile up: “Lord, help me to remember that nothing is going to happen to me today that you and I, together, can’t handle.”
U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1988

MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, Registration Chairman

American Registrants of new daffodils and their registrations:

BEERY, BETTY; 2604 Norman Hill Rd., Frankfort, Ohio: Mount Logan.

EVANS, MURRAY W.; 3500 S. E. Manthey Rd., Corbett, Oregon 97919: Sherbett.

FREY, EILEEN and JERRY; 2330 Baker Dr., Canby, Oregon 97013: Early Arrival, Easter Attire, Easter Sunday, Classic Delight, Sweet Treat, April Princess.

LINK, MRS. GOETHE; Box 84, Brooklyn, Indiana 46111: Bitsy, Little Miss, Lovette, Missy, Pink Horn, Trivial.

CAPEN, MRS. JOHN B.; Rt. 3, Box 215, Boonton, New Jersey, 07005: Alec Gray.

MITSCH-HAVENS; P.O. Box 218, Hubbard, Oregon 97032: Alpine Crystal, Chaste, Greek Key, Ice Chimes, Lemon Sprite, Mountain Poet, Oriental Silk, Pink Fire, Pink Flame, Pink Migration, Pink Step, Skater’s Waltz, Swedish Fjord, Treasure Waltz, Winter Waltz, Young American.

PANNILL, WILLIAM G.; P. O. Box 5151, Martinsville, Virginia 24115: Double Cream.

SNAZELLE, THEODORE; 418 McDonald Dr., Clinton, Mississippi 39056: Doak’s Stand.


YERGER, MRS. MERTON S.; Princess Anne, Maryland 21210: Disco, Green Scene, Green Span, Inner Ring, Lime Ice, Lime Sherbet, Megaroma, Sweet Spice.

Information given includes: class, color code, seedling number, seed parent, pollen parent, length of perianth segments (P. segs.) and color, length of corona (C. lgth.) and color and shape, height (H.) and bloom season.

ALEC GRAY (Capen) 1 W-W; (Gray sdlg. O.P.); P. segs. 16 mm., white; C. lgth. 20 mm., white, flared cup; H. 10 cm.; early.

ALPINE CRYSTAL (Mitsch-Havens) 2 YW-W; M018/1; (Surfside O.P.); P. segs. 45 mm., lemon with a clean white halo; C. lgth. 37 mm., pure white broad fat trumpet with a roll; H. 520 mm.; midseason.

APRIL PRINCESS (Frey) 7 Y-GYY; (Bantam × N. juncifolius); P. segs. 24 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 9 mm., yellow flat corona; sometimes two flowered; good increaser; H. 28 cm.; late.
BITSY (Link) 6 W-W; 677-A; (cyclamineus × Candlepower); P. segs. 10 mm., white; C. lgth. 15 mm., white, opens yellow, changes to white when mature; H. 7 cm.; early.

BLOEMENDAAL (Pannill) 2 W-W; 74/43D; (Broomhill × Cataract); P. segs. 45 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., white; exhibition flower; H. standard; midseason.

CHASTE (Mitsch-Havens) 1 W-W; JJ54/2; [(Le Cygne × Empress of Ireland) × Panache]; P. segs. 45 mm., white with very broad segments overlapping; C. lgth. 42 mm. white, narrow twisted trumpet; H. 410 mm.; midseason.

CLASSIC DELIGHT (Frey) 2 YW-GOO; OEE/3;1; (JEE 8/1 × Chiloquin); P. segs. 38 mm., yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 28 mm., yellow, deepening to apricot orange; blooms later than most yellows; H. 28 cm.; late.

DISCO (Yerger) 9 W-GGR; 76H2; (Sonata O.P.); P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 1 mm., green, green, red, flat disc; H. 28 cm.; midseason.

DOAK'S STAND (Snazelle) 2 W-Y; 74/1/3; (Wahkeena × Festivity); P. segs. 38 mm., white; C. lgth. 32 mm., yellow; straight corona; H. 37 cm.; midseason.

DOUBLE CREAM (Pannill) a name change from Whipped Cream, 1987.

EARLY ARRIVAL (Frey) 6 Y-Y; (sdlg. B. O.P.); P. segs. 25 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 30 mm., yellow, very early.

EASTER ATTIRE (Frey) 2 Y-GWY; JEE14/4; (Silken Sails × Cool Crystal); P. segs. 40 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 25 mm., green, white, yellow rim, wide, heavily frilled cup; H. 36 cm.; midseason.

EASTER SUNDAY (Frey) 2 W-GPP; QEE 7/2; (Lee 4/1 sdlg. × D95/1 sdlg.); P. segs. 46 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., green, pink, pink; H. 40 cm.; midseason.

GREEK KEY (Mitsch-Havens) 1 W-Y; JJ42/1; (Spitzbergen × Prologue) P. segs. 39 mm., white; C. lgth. 42 mm., deep lemon yellow, long narrow trumpet with rolled flange; H. 450 mm.; midseason.

GREEN SCENE (Yerger) 9 W-GGO; 76J24; (Sea Green O.P.); P. segs. 22 mm., white; C. lgth. 2 mm., green, green orange; saucer shape; H. 32 cm.; very late.

GREEN SPAN (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; 76J17; (Sea Green O.P.); P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 2 mm., green, yellow, orange; disc shape; H. 39 cm.; very late.

ICE CHIMES (Mitsch-Havens) 5 Y-Y; F153/1; (Silver Bells × T. aurantiacus); P. segs. 25 mm., ivory yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm. light yellow, bell shaped; 3-4 florets per stem; H. 300 mm.; midseason.

INNER RING (Yerger) 9 W-GYR; 75 N2; (Praeox Grandiflora × Lights Out) P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., green, yellow, red, cup shaped; H. 29 cm.; early.

LEMON SPRITE (Mitsch-Havens) 7 YW-W; F72/25; (Daydream × N. jonquilla); P. segs. 32 mm., lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 20 mm., white at maturity, formal cup; 2-3 florets; H. 480 mm.; midseason.
LIME ICE (Yerger) 9 W-GGP; 76 A4 (Dulcimer O.P.); P. segs. 20 mm., white; C. lgth. 3 mm., yellow-green, green, orange, cup shape; H. 21 cm.; midseason.

LIME SHERBET (Yerger) 9 W-GGP; 76A 14; (Dulcimer O.P.); P. segs. 28 mm., white. C. lgth. 2 mm., yellow green, green, orange, flared disc; H. 32 cm.; midseason.

LITTLE MISS (Link) 5 W-GYY; 773-A; (Dinkie × N. triandrus albus); P. segs. 30 mm., white; C. lgth. 9 mm., green, yellow, yellow, short cup shape, ruffled; H. 23 cm.; late.

LOVETTE (Link) 2 YW-GWY; 78D-1; (Euphony × Golden Aura); P. segs. 30 mm., yellow, white halo; C. lgth. 17 mm., green, white, yellow, bowl shape, small and dainty; H. 20 cm.; late.

MEGAROMA (Yerger) 9 W-GYR; 75E 2; (Mega 9 O.P.); P. segs. 35 mm., white; C. lgth. 4 mm., green-yellow, yellow, orange-red, saucer shape, picot edged; long graceful neck, sepals broader than petals; H. 40 cm.; midseason.

MISSY (Link) 6 Y-Y; 677-A; (N. cyclamineus × Candlepower); P. segs. 11 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow; H. 7.2 cm.; very early.

MOUNT LOGAN (Betty Beery) 2 W-GWO; (Salome × Green Island); P. segs. 44 mm., white; C. lgth. 27 mm., green, white, pale orange, wide bowl or saucer type; H. 38½ cm.; midseason.

MOUNTAIN POET (Mitsch-Havens) 9 W-GYR; a name change from MOUNTAIN FROST (1987).

ORIENTAL SILK (Mitsch-Havens) 2 Y-W; M020/1; (Surfside O.P.); P. segs. 48 mm., soft lemon yellow; C. lgth. 41 mm., white, trumpet shaped; H. 470 mm.; midseason.

PINK FIRE (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P.; KK32/4A; [(Precedent × Accent) × Spaceship]; P. segs. 40 mm., white; C. lgth. 22 mm., deep red-pink, ruffled bowl shape; H. 470 mm.; early midseason.

PINK FLAME (Mitsch-Havens) 2 W-P; KK32/2; [(Precedent × Accent) × Spaceship]; P. segs. 45 mm., pure white; C. lgth. 20 mm., deep red-pink; very deep bowl shape, flared and frilled; H. 370 mm.; midseason.

PINK MIGRATION (Mitsch-Havens) 4 W-P; G70/6; (Precedent × Pink Cloud) a change from it’s 1987 incorrect listing of seedling number and parentage; P. segs. 40 mm., white; corona or center petaloids 277 mm., pink; H. 42 cm.; late.

PINK MORN (Link) 2 W-GWP; 1679-B; (Glenside × Tangent); P. segs. 49 mm., white; C. lgth. 35 mm., green, white, pink edge; H. 50 cm.; late-midseason.

PINK STEP (Mitsch-Havens) 7 W-P; H020/7; (Quick Step × O.P.); P. segs. 25 mm., white; C. lgth. 12 mm., pastel pink, bowl shape; 2-3 florets per stem; H. 300 mm.; late.

SEWANEE (Watrous) 5 W-Y; SW#5 (Seville × N. watieri); P. segs. 1.5 cm., white; C. lgth. 5 cm., yellow, wide bowl shape; H. 8 inches; late.

SHERBET (Evans) 2 W-P; a name change from Quenett, 1987.
SKATERS WALTZ (Mitsch-Havens) 6 Y-Y; G59/5; (Vulcan × N. cyclamineus); P. segs. 35 mm., yellow, moderately reflexed; C. lgth. 25 mm., yellow with a hint of orange, trumpet shaped; H. 320 mm.; early.

SWEET SPICE (Yerger) 9 W-GYO; 76A7; (Dulcimer O.P.) P. segs. 24 mm., white almond shape petals; C. lgth. 5 mm., yellow-green, yellow-green, orange-red, deep saucer shape with pleated 2 mm. band; H. 28 cm.; very late.

SWEET TREAT (Frey) 7 Y-GYY; sdrg. LEE 1/2; (Bantam × N. juncifolius); P. segs. 20 mm., light yellow, C. lgth. 8 mm., darker yellow; very late.

SWEDISH FJORD (Mitsch-Havens) 2 YW-W; KK42/1; [(Playboy × Daydream) × Chiloquin] P. segs. 42 mm., luminous yellow, white halo; C. lgth. 38 mm., luminous yellow turning to white, trumpet shape; long frilled crown; H. 460 mm.; midseason.

TREASURE WALTZ (Mitsch-Havens) 6 Y-Y; H131/1; (Leprechaun × N. cyclamineus) P. segs. 35 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 23 mm., deep yellow with orange undertone, straight slightly frilled crown; H. 360 mm.; very early.

TRIVIAL (Link) 1 Y-Y; 1-75-A; (Tiny Tot × Divine); P. segs. 15 mm., yellow; C. lgth. 15 mm., yellow, very ruffled cup edge; H. 9 cm.; early midseason.

TYSON'S CORNER (Pannill) 3 W-GYR; 72/13; [(Larry × Milan) × Snow Gem]; P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 10 mm., green, yellow, red; H. standard; midseason.

WINTER WALTZ (Mitsch-Havens); 6 W-P; KK1092; [(Precedent × Accent) × N. cyclamineus] P. segs. 36 mm., white; C. lgth. 30 mm., buff changing to pinkish apricot; trumpet shape; H. 300 mm.; very early; earliest of the pink cyclamineus.

YOUNG AMERICA (Mitsch-Havens) 1 YW-WWY; JEJ2/6; (Daydream × Arctic Gold); P. segs. 40 mm., deep lemon yellow with white halo; C. lgth. 40 mm., white with lemon rim, trumpet shape; H. 450 mm.; midseason.

DAFFODIL PRIMER

HOW TO JUDGE YOUR OWN FLOWERS

HELEN K. LINK, Brooklyn, Indiana

Daffodil enthusiasts who wish to enter flowers in a show should learn how to judge their own flowers before taking them to the show. Exhibitors who know a good flower when they see it have a much better chance to win awards.

When picking out flowers to take to the show, the exhibitor should be
familiar with the scale of points used to distinguish a good flower. These should be kept in mind when picking the scapes, then carefully scrutinize each flower before beginning the grooming process. Ask yourself, does this scape have qualities good enough to have a place on the show bench?

A good show flower should be in as near perfect condition as possible. It should be clean, and free from mechanical injury. The judges will penalize for immaturity or past prime condition. Form and condition are the categories which receive the most points, 20 each. Usually the judges will give preference to a flower which is somewhat immature but fresh over one which is fading and past its prime. The judges can make a decision only on what they see at the time of judging, not what the flower was yesterday or what it may be tomorrow.

Form should be typical for the division; for instance, a specimen which belongs to division 1 should have a trumpet or cup as long as or longer than the perianth segments, measured when a segment is pressed upward against the trumpet. Division 2 should have a cup more than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments. Division 3 should have a cup not more than one-third the length of the perianth segments. It is essential that the exhibitor learn the characteristics of all eleven divisions.

The ideal form for most divisions should be broad, overlapping perianth segments regardless of whether they are oval, shovel-shaped, or pointed. The cup should be round whether ruffled, serrated, scalloped or tip recurved. Axis balance should be considered. Although it is a minor detail, a well-balanced flower which has a segment midrib which coincides with the stem gives a more graceful appearance. Perianth segments should be free of nicks and mitten thumbs.

Substance and texture (15 points) of the blooms might be compared to cloth. We think of substance as being thick such as velvet or thin such as organdy, and texture being smooth as satin, or rough as tweed, or crepy such as crepe de chine. Thickness and smoothness are assets, as well as a glistening sheen which might be described as a fine sparkle of tiny diamonds on the perianth segments.

Color (10 points) should be representative of the cultivar. The cultivar should be checked for color code. Sometimes the color code does not fit the cultivar due to the fact the color may be variable and changes take place with maturity of the flower. For instance, many of the reverse bi-colors do not get completely reversed until they are almost past their prime. If the tips of the perianth segments are beginning to thin or are turning brown, better leave the specimen at home. A green eye is desirable, but green streaking on back of perianth segments is a fault.

Check the pose (10 points) of the flower. Depending on the division the flower/s should be typical, for instance if the specimen is classified as division 1, 2, 3, 4, or 9 it should look you in the eye, head held at approximately a 90 degree angle. In divisions 5, 6, and 7 the blooms usually have long necks and flower/s may droop. When there are multiple blooms on a scape, graceful placement of the florets is a merit.
The stem (10 points) length should be in proportion to the size of the bloom and free from blemished. Twisted stems are a fault.

The size (10 points) of the flower depends on the cultivar and growing conditions. When a heavy fertilizer program is used it may produce overly large blooms with coarse texture. Some cultivars are naturally large and the more cultivars the exhibitor grows the better the knowledge of proper size of blooms.

When exhibitors are entering miniatures in a show, grace is important. Try to choose scapes which are graceful (beauty of line movement, natural elegance). If the tiny flowers are so close together than you cannot see the individual beauty of a flower, then grace is lacking. This fault can be corrected by gently and carefully manipulating the blooms to produce a graceful scape.

**MINIATURE DAFFODILS IN REVIEW**

**POLLY BROOKS, Richmond, Virginia**

This is not only for the beginner, but for all those exhibitors who get a bit confused as to which is what, when they see the same miniature flower by different names at different shows.

"There hath been great confusion among many of our moderne writers of plants, in not distinguishing the manifold varieties of Daffodils;... one calling that by one name, which another calleth by another, that very few can tell what they meant." (Parkinson in "Paradisi in Sole"—Paradisus Terestrias, 1629).

Let me try to "unconfuse" you by pointing out some of the characteristics as I know them of the miniature daffodils seen most often at the shows, and at the same time list for the beginner some among the better ones. This I attempt to do after growing and loving small and tiny daffodils for 35-40 years, long before there was an ADS or an ADS Miniature List. Through the years I have grown all that Alec Gray offered in his catalogues and many of those available elsewhere since then. The most-loved ones of yesterday still rate tops with me. *N. asturiensis* was my first love. (*Daffodil Journal, March 1973.*) I saw it listed as "minimus, the smallest daffodil in the world." When it bloomed, I was hooked!

For the beginner I would suggest varieties that are easy to flower from among those that are readily available.

Division 1. Little Gem, Little Beauty, Small Talk.

Division 2. Rosaline Murphy, if you can find it, and can pay for it. Nothing else matters.

Division 3. There are several good ones in this division. Picoblanco, 3 W-W, the first to bloom; Segovia, 3 W-Y, the most prolific; Xit, 3 W-W,
always good (there seem to be two distinct versions of this one); and Paula Cottell, 3 W-WWW, the last to bloom. More often than not Paula Cottell is white-white without the yellow. Paula Cottell has bloomed for me for many years but rarely produced a "show-quality" flower. I had decided to give up on this one when I saw that beautiful, most perfect Paula Cottell, "the best miniature in the show" at the 1988 National ADS Show. I'll keep trying.

Division 4. Pencrebar, 4 Y-Y, is perhaps the best double for this area. When it's good, it is very good.

Division 5. Hawera, 5 Y-Y, and April Tears, 5 Y-Y, are both good. Hawera is earlier, paler yellow with many "flossy" florets per stem and several stems per bulb. April Tears opens later with smaller, deeper yellow florets of porcelain quality. Plant these two side by side and you can easily see that April Tears is a more refined daffodil. Fairy Chimes, 5 Y-Y, falls somewhere between the two.

Division 6. Snipe, 6 W-W, is tops and among the earliest. Mite, 6 Y-Y, is also early, good and prolific. Tete-a-tete, Jumblie, and Quince follow. Jumblie is perhaps the best of this threesome for shows. There are several others in the division, but a beginner can safely choose from the above. Of course, there is Roberta Watrous' Flyaway if you really want to win. And Stella Turk if you can find it!

Division 7. There are many in this division and much confusion. Sundial, 7 Y-Y, is the first to open and is often seen in the early and midseason shows. It has one or two blooms per stem, both equally good. Baby Moon, 7 Y-Y, is among the last to bloom. It is distinct and should not be confused with any other in this division.

Flomay, 7 W-WPP, and Demure, 7 W-Y, both come from watieri, 10 W-W. Both have very white perianths. Flomay is a small, dainty, fragrant miniature in a class by itself—the best! Some seasons the cup is very pink. In 1988 with 48 blooms in one patch in my garden, a very faint pink cup was seen only for a day. I have grown Floymay for perhaps 30 years and this was the first time I saw "no pink" after the first day. Perhaps the almost constant rain at that time may have had something to do with its washed out color. Alec Gray's description of Flomay is "an exquisite little white jonquil hybrid. The cup is faintly edged with pinkish buff."

Demure, 7 W-Y, is later with very white perianth and pale yellow to buff cup. Gray's description reads "a very refined little flower with watieri blood in it. Smooth white perianth and small, pale yellow cup." I have seen several different flowers in shows labeled Demure which I don't believe could possibly be Demure. Remember, Demure does have a very white perianth.

There seems to be the most confusion among Sun Disc, 7 Y-Y; Bebop, 7 W-Y; Stafford, 7 Y-O, and Bobbysoxer, 7 Y-YVO. All are from rupicola × poeticus and naturally have some similarity. Sun Disc is a small, all-yellow, perfect disc and usually the last in this group to open. Bebop has a white perianth (opening a very pale yellow fading to white) and a yellow cup. Stafford and Bobbysoxer have yellow perianths with varying degrees of
orange in the cup, depending on the season and location. Bobbysoxer is somewhat smaller and generally with only a thin rim of orange. Alex Gray described Bobbysoxer as “a lovely yellow perianth with deeper cup.”

Chit Chat, 7 Y-Y, and Pixie’s Sister, 7 Y-Y, are from juncifolius × jonquilla and bloom about the same time toward the end of the season. They are similar in color and size except that Chit Chat has a larger, more expanded cup. There are many more, but I feel the need to mention only Roberta Watrous’ Curlylocks, 7 Y-Y, and Wideawake, 7 Y-Y, since they are grown and shown some. I have grown them for many years and have shared them with at least eight people. Curlylocks has wider perianth sections and the cup is “curly”, whereas the cup on Wideawake is more streamlined. Both are from Seville × juncifolius and are good small flowers. These two are naturally smaller than most singles that are seen in this class and deserve more recognition.

Division 8. Cyclataz, 8 Y-O, and Minnow, 8 W-Y, are both good. Cyclataz is earlier to bloom than Minnow.

Division 10. Rupicola, triandrus albus, bulbocodium conspicuus, and jonquilla are among the best and easiest to grow and show. You can win with each one. However, if you like a challenge try scaberulus, cyclamineus, macleayii, watieri, and willkommii, among others, and experience the joy of growing miniature daffodils.

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**HERE AND THERE**

Many of us have been very fortunate to have known one of the finest growers and exhibitors ever. Raymond Lewis died July 25, 1988. For nearly twenty years Raymond and Fran have been an unbeatable team in growing, showing, and judging daffodils. Raymond brought all the care and attention to detail of his architectural graphic business to every aspect of daffodil culture. A fine amateur hybridizer, he had introduced North River, a very good 1 W-Y, and had plans to introduce a sibling, Mobjack Bay, 1 Y-Y, this year. He had won several Rose Ribbons with both standard and miniature seedlings of high quality. In addition to his great knowledge, which he shared without hesitation, he was a kind and generous spirit—a true gentleman. We will miss him very much. Our thoughts and sympathy are with Fran.

From England came a small news note about a late snow of several inches a week after Easter. There was enough snow to block a major highway. The weather forcasters said that an April snow was not unusual and was often called “daffy snow” because it weighted down the daffodils. Better a light snow than a freeze which is the wont in some parts of the U.S.
The East Tennessee Daffodil Society may have set a record in October when they planted 80 different daffodils, with labels, in an hour and a half. A good start for a new garden.

From The Avant Gardener, February 1988, comes this tip for flower arrangers: “Daffodils and Tulips don’t mix well in the same vase because daffodils produce a chemical that poisons the water for tulips and several other flowers; this “daffodil slime” can be avoided, reports the International Flower Bulb Centre (Box 172, 2180AD, Hillegom, Holland), by keeping the daffodils in another container for 16 to 24 hours, then rinsing but not recutting the stems before putting them in the container with the tulips; activated charcoal, 1 tablespoon per quart of water, also helps, or you can add 5 to 7 drops household bleach to each quart of water.”

From the Daffodil Society’s News Letter comes the announcement that Jack Gerritsen the originator of split-corona daffodils has won the Peter Barr Memorial Trophy. This is a fitting tribute to the hard work and determination exhibited by Mr. Gerritsen in the development and constant improvement of this newest division of daffodils. At the spring meeting of the Daffodil Society Mr. Gerritsen was elected a Vice President of that group in recognition of his devoted work with these new cultivars.

As we go to press, word reached us that our beloved Murray Evans has passed away. Our thoughts and prayers are with his wife Estella at this sad time.

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SYMPOSIUM VERSUS POPULARITY POLL
A NOVICE VIEWPOINT
JO ANN B. MERCER, Rockford, Illinois

When I read the Journal received last winter containing the first ADS Popularity Poll, my first thought was “Ah, at last!” Well, after reading and rereading it, my thoughts continue to turn to the several Symposia perused in back issues of the Journal and our recent local program viewing slides of symposium favorites in conjunction with discussing the various goals projected through the years of symposiums. After considerable thought and review of the issues containing symposiums, my conclusion is that the Popularity Poll is comparatively meaningless to me for a number of reasons which I ask you to consider.

On the positive side, the Popularity Poll is certainly easier to compile, and understand, requiring little knowledge of the genus. Anyone with a computer can whip it right out. It is concise, so is not a space hog in the
Journal. However, these attributes are so heavily outweighed by the negative aspects: What did it really tell me other than that someone somewhere liked these varieties, and only a few someones at that? Ten votes for a cultivar like Fragrant Rose, selling currently for about $40-$45, doesn’t sound like much of a favorite for a membership of over 1600. It surely wouldn’t hold credence in the eyes of the general horticultural public who commonly pay 65 cents to $1.00 per bulb. A lovely thing it surely is, but a favorite? Without regional input disclosed, I have no idea whatsoever whether it will survive in my harsh climate, much less thrive. I’ve been a member of the Daylily Society for a decade or so, and have read their Popularity Polls, as well as those of other societies, for a much longer period of time. Their polls have one thing in common; that the cultivars voted upon have been grown or observed over a period of time in gardens close to home if not in their own. Seeing a cultivar in a show is not a valid evaluation of the merits of that flower. It could very well be the one and only good bloom in a row of 300 bulbs. Their polls have another thing in common: They seem to be very heavily weighted by growers promoting their own “children.” (One’s own are always better looking than the neighbors’.) Due to ADS having relatively few growers compared to other societies, that is not an especially important aspect, but I would like to know what considerations are used to weigh the voting, if any. I know it is there, but what is it? Geography? Large growers? Sellers of bulbs with good stocks of certain cultivars? Expert growers? Novices like me?

One other thought: a cultivar that receives only 24 votes amongst some 771 varieties voted for, teamed with ¾ of the 100 cultivars listed receiving less than a dozen votes, seems rather flimsy justification for calling it our favorite.

Popularity Poll or Symposium: the title isn’t nearly so important as its content and the context in which it is presented. The Popularity Poll as it stands today is a poor replacement for the symposium of yesteryear. Let’s set some meaningful parameters so that the poll, or whatever we call it, isn’t a standing joke as it is in some other societies.

According to Webster, popular means “common, prevalent, accepted among and intended for the people at large and within the means of the common person,” and popularity “the state of being popular.” In our context, symposium means “an intellectual discussion.”

As we all learned in our early years, painfully at times, popularity cannot be based on superficialities if it is to be of real value. As a novice, my vote is for an intellectual discussion rather than a meaningless declaration. Perhaps neither a symposium or a popularity poll can be without discrepancies and weaknesses, but the Popularity Poll as it stands today does not meet my need either as a learning or a teaching tool. Give me some information I can use to further my knowledge about daffodils so that I can pass it along to those who now know even less than I do. I can’t do it with a poll that begins with a rare bulb, far beyond the purse of the average grower and, I suspect, the average member of the ADS as well.
THE 1988 POPULARITY POLL

Compiled by CHARLES WHEATLEY, Mongo, Indiana

Once again there were very few of the total membership voting for favorite flowers this year. Once again Beryl, that delicate little thing that wants to burn, has shown up in the forefront of the list. It has moved from 46th to 13th place. Not bad for an old girl reaching the age of 81! To those of us who love her the popularity is much deserved. She had good company this year with the leader being another division 6 flower, that charming, perky little thing called Tete-a-tete, which probably should not even be registered as a cyclamineus if all the commentary about no reflexing is true. At the other end of the thought scale, there were two split-coronas on the list, the ever popular Phantom from the gardens of Grant Mitsch and Cassata from the garden of Jack Gerritsen who established the split-corona as a viable form of daffodils, and with true grit manages to entice most of us into growing more of them each year. The only division that was not represented was division 12, but that would not be much of a surprise to any of us. The big surprise was the appearance of eight miniatures on this list showing the increased interest in these wee charmers.

Do you remember how popular the whites were on the show bench and with the judges this year? Not so when it comes to voting for the ones we like the best. Even though there were 22 white flowers, there were 28 which had orange or red in the cup! Maybe they, like Beryl, tend to burn and do poorly at the show, but it would appear that red in the cup makes for a happy garden, and who could complain about a cheerful orange and yellow or a snappy red and white?

With low support by the members of the society for this project, it has been decided to discontinue it. Perhaps a list of tried and true cultivars for beginners can appear in the Regional News Letters which may be able to garner more input from the members, so that there will be a list of reliable selections for the beginner who has just discovered the fun and charm of these happy spring flowers.

1988 POPULARITY POLL

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* ADS Approved List of Miniatures

BREEDING YELLOW DAFFODILS

HENRY HARTMANN, Wayne, New Jersey

Having just started breeding yellow daffodils, I realize the importance of good guidance so that I can optimize my efforts. Eliminating mistakes early is essential for a high probability of success. A number of people breeding daffodils were contacted and good guidance was received. Since there are others who also may desire breeding 1 Y-Y’s and 2 Y-Y’s, here is what I have learned. Brian Duncan wrote: “My best yellow seedlings have come from Midas Touch and Golden Jewel, either crossed together or with other cultivars. Strangely, Golden Joy, perhaps a better flower than its sister Golden Jewel, seems to be a hopeless breeder—or else I haven’t found the right mate. Golden Jewel always produces a bucket full of seeds. Galahad, Rathoven Gold, Golden Jewel and Midas Touch are all bred from Artic Gold (Camelot × Artic Gold) and should hold their potential plus other good qualities.”

At the 1988 ADS Convention, Brian provided the following guidance. Always carry a bottle of 5 percent by volume sugar water when pollinating. Dabbing sugar water from the end of your finger onto the pistol of the flower to be fertilized increases the yield of seed. In regards to storing pollen from one season to the next, store at room temperature under very dry conditions. Use of a desiccant like silica gel will help. Brian has found that a small, narrow, hand-carved wooden spatula works well in transferring stored pollen to the pistols of flowers.

Dr. William Bender mentioned that some daffodil seed take two, three, four, and even five years to germinate. This indicates the need for reducing the protective capability of the seed hull just before planting. I will be trying an inverted oscillating sander to scratch the seed coat.

All agreed that planting the seed right after harvest enhances
germination.

One may wonder how yellow daffodils can be improved by breeding. I see two areas of improvement. Round overlapping petals in the 1 Y-Y class is needed. Secondly, a touch more orange in the trumpet improves appearance. The variety Gold Convention has both of these desired attributes. Clive Postles states that "Gold Convention is proving to be a most valuable parent." Of the three seedlings that Clive was referring to, Gold Convention is the pollen parent of all. Even though the flowers of Gold Convention are impressive, I can visualize improvements. Care to join in the fun?

GOLDIE VERNIA

Goldie Vernia from Chillicothe, Ohio, a past Regional Director of the Midwest Region, died on July 10, 1988.

After retirement from her professional career, Goldie's love of daffodils led her to become an enthusiastic and extremely knowledgeable grower of her favorite flower. Not only was she a tireless worker for the Adena Daffodil Society, of which she had been an officer, and its shows which were held at the Chillicothe VA Medical Center, but also she participated in many other shows in the Midwest Region. Always willing to share with others her knowledge, time, and bulbs, she especially encouraged young people in growing and showing daffodils.

While Goldie will be greatly missed by her many friends, they all feel richer for having known such a gracious lady.
Our Show Season got under way on 16th April with the almost obligatory but unfortunate clash of dates. Bangor, Coleraine, and Enniskillen Societies all opted for this date. Despite this conflict all three shows were well supported.

At Bangor, John O'Reilly produced an immaculate bloom of Namraj to win Best Bloom in Show and Best Bloom in the Senior Amateur. Maurice Kerr on his first visit to Bangor, and in his last year in the Intermediate Section, won the Intermediate Section after a close tussle with Mrs. D. Smith. In fact to use golfing parlance, he won on a countback having more prizes. His bloom of that old favourite Cantatrice was adjudged best in the section.

A newcomer to our ranks—Mrs. Janice Webber—easily won the Novice Section and had best bloom in the section with Amber Castle. We understand that Janice is a very keen grower and already exhibits all the symptoms of being incurably afflicted with 'Daffodilmania' or 'Yellow Fever'. There were only a few entries in the Open Section which was won by Mr. Jack Carlisle, and our correspondent noted his vase of three Golden Rapture as being specifically worthy of mention.

Further north at the University of Ulster at Coleraine, the local society was hosting their Fifth Annual Spring Show. This society has a relatively small number of daffodil enthusiasts but, having judged there for the past few years, I noticed a distinct improvement in the standard of blooms, staging, and number of entries. There were six entries in the Six-Bloom class which was won by D. Turbitt, with the family connection of L. Donnell and M. Donnell being second and third respectively. The winner's "reserve" entry had to be marked N.A.S. Derek, you MUST ensure that there are 3 divisions represented!

Best bloom in the show went to D. Turbitt's Cool Crystal. The now customary small trade exhibit by Carncairn Daffodils is an added attraction at the show and aroused considerable interest. The big attraction on their stand was Dolly Mollinger—a Division 11—and as our correspondent states "There is no accounting for the taste of the fickle public". I may add that our correspondent is a traditionalist!

It is hoped that an Intermediate Section will be introduced to this fast growing show in 1989 and I would appeal to our established exhibitors to visit this enthusiastic society as soon as possible and give them all the support they deserve.

County Fermanagh Gardening Society had the honour of staging this year's Amateur Championship. George Marsden was successful with good blooms of Loch Stac (Best Bloom Amateur Section), Ringleader, Lancelot (Best Div. I), and Cyros. John Ennis was runner-up and featured Wetherby, Purbeck, and Sportsman in his 12. George has asked me to
express his thanks to the professional growers and the other leading amateurs in the Province for all the help, advice, and encouragement so freely given.

The Amateur Intermediate and Novice Sections were keenly contested with John Ennis, W. J. E. Dukelow, R. H. Allen, A. E. Allen, and G. Jordan, all featuring in the Prize List. Blooms worthy of mention were Broomhill, Tudor Grove, Unique, Loch Stac, Bunclody.

The Open Classes saw entries from as far apart as Omagh and Dublin. Rathowen Daffodils had best in show and best Div. 3 with Dateline, Best Div. 4 with Smokey Bear, and Best any Other Divisions with Kaydee. Michael Ward prevented a clean sweep by taking Best Div. 2 with Amber Castle.

Hillsborough was next on our schedule on 23rd April and whilst the Open Section suffered through the absence of Kate Reade and Brian Duncan who were attending the A.D.S. Convention. Amateur, Senior, Intermediate and Novice Classes were all well supported.

The Senior Amateur saw a close contest with John O'Reilly, J. P. McAusland, G. Andrews, and a newcomer—Miss D. Bell—who apparently has been hiding her talents in Hillsborough each year. She will have to travel as her blooms were well grown and well staged but suffered from having too short stems. Mentor—shown by John O'Reilly was Best Div. 2, Pink Pageant (Miss Bell) was Best Div. 4 and W. Davidson's Tuesday's Child took Best Div. 5-9.

The Judges went to the Intermediate Section to give best bloom in the show to Richard McCaw with Achduart. For someone who has asked us to organise a lecture for Beginners on How to Grow Exhibition Blooms, he needs little advice! He and Maurice Kerr had a tense battle in the section with the latter just gaining the verdict. Maurice also won the Best Seedling with a Kingscourt cross which has bloomed for the first time this year. A query for our readers arose at this show. IS A DOUBLE HEADED ALTRUIST ELIGIBLE FOR A PRIZE IN DIVISION 3?

And so to the Championship of Ireland at Ballymena when our Guest Judge was Mr. Ron Scamp for Cornwall. The early season and the counter attraction of an Open Day at Greenmount Agricultural College meant that the show in general was very disappointing and the attendance of the general public was meagre.

It was fortunate that the Championship of Ireland and associated classes were being held as very few blooms were on display in the other classes. Last year I was extremely despondent after the Ballymena Show and this year did nothing to relieve my gloom. This is no fault of the organisers though I feel that a change of venue to a more central location might prove beneficial. However, one would then come up with the problems of facilities and car-parking.

In the not too distant past, Ballymena was the principal show. Entries abounded and competition was fierce. I don't know what has happened in the meantime or what the remedy might be but, unless new exhibitors are
found or existing exhibitors can be coerced back, I fear that the Ballymena Show could well sink into oblivion.

Our Chairman, Brian Duncan, returned from his successes in America to regain his title as Champion of Ireland. My hopes of a hat trick of success were shattered by both he and Carncairn. Brian’s winning 12 were all excellent blooms, well grown, colourful, and staged in the superb manner which only he can manage. Among his winning group were Solar Tan, 3 Y-R, (Best Div. 3) D.891, 3 Y-R, (Best Unregistered Seedling) and Moralee (Best Div. 4). Robin Reade (deputising for Kate who was still in U.S.A.) staged a very creditable group which would have been enhanced by a little more colour. Worthy flowers to note were Timolin (3 Y-YYR) and seedling 1/2/67 (3 W-GWO). Best of my refrigerated 12 which showed signs of frost damage were Ringway and Merlin.

The Royal Mail Trophy which calls for six varieties, three blooms of each, Irish raised, saw the same result. B.S.D. showed excellent specimens of Val d’Incles, State Express, Moralee and Young Blood (one of which was Best Div. 2 in the Show). Pick of Carncairn’s entry was a vase of their lovely pink Quiet Day while my best was Regal Bliss.

Carncairn won the W.J. Toal Award for the Best Div. 5-9 with Stratosphere. In the classes for seedlings or flowers not in commerce, I was impressed by Triple Crown and D.990 (2 O-R).

The Amateur Senior Classes were only supported by Sam Bankhead, John O’Reilly and myself and in no class did we each manage an entry. It was a case of a permutation of any two from three in each case. Flowers of
note in the section were Ringway, Purbeck, Sportsman, and Comal, with John's Dateline being adjudged best in the section.

Maurice Kerr had a walk-over in the Intermediate. In no class did he face any opposition and had he chosen to enter the Senior section (where he would have gained considerable success) there would have been more vacant spaces. He had the satisfaction of showing an immaculate bloom of White Star which was Best Bloom in Show to add to its considerable record of Best Bloom Awards and also to dot the eyes of the Big Guns for the second week in succession.

Novice classes were poor in the extreme and it was noted that the prize-winners also won prizes in the same section 10-15 years ago. Obviously they have no desire to progress. Best Bloom in the Section was awarded to Misty Glen shown by a newcomer, Mrs. Margaret O'Neill.

No report has been received from Omagh but from memory I recall that Best Bloom went to Poets Way shown by Harry Allen and again coming from the Intermediate Section. Judges at Omagh seem to have a preference for Poeticus as Cantabile won the award last year. In the principal class for 12 blooms Brian Duncan had a reserve entry consisting of 12 blooms with pink colouring in the cups. It did not win a place but was a most attractive exhibit.

The late show was held at Ballydorn on 8th May and the thanks of the N.I.D.G. are due to Sir Frank and Lady Harrison for hosting the event and for providing a most enjoyable lunch. Results are not really important at this event and judging is probably affected by the copious quantities of delicious wine served by our gracious hosts.
1989 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

MRS. HUBERT BOURNE, Awards Chairman

The following is an incomplete list of show dates. If you desire your show to be listed in the March Journal, please send the information to the Awards Chairman, 1052 Shady Hill Drive, Columbus, OH 43221, by January 5, 1989.

March 4-5—Fortuna, California. The Fortuna Garden Club at the Fortuna Monday Club House, 610 Main Street. Information: Mrs. Christine Kemp, P. O. Box 212, Fortuna, CA 95540.


March 11-12—Clinton, Mississippi. Central Mississippi Daffodil Society at the B. C. Rogers Student Center, Mississippi College. Information: Dr. Ted Snazelle, 418 McDonald Drive, Clinton, MS 39056.

March 11-12—Dallas, Texas. State Show. Texas Daffodil Society at the Dallas Botanical Arboretum. Information: Ms. Pat Smith, 3240 Townsend Drive, Dallas, TX 75229.


March 25-26—Atlanta, Georgia. Southeast Regional. Garden Club of Georgia, Inc. at the Atlanta Botanical Garden, Piedmont Park at the Prado. Information: Mrs. Jaydee Ager, 115 Chris Drive, Rt. 1, Hawkinsville, GA 31036.

March 25-26—Conway, Arkansas. Southwest Regional. Arkansas Daffodil Society at Hendrix College, Hulen Hall. Information: Mr. & Mrs. Gerald Horton, 100 Smalling Road, North Little Rock, AR 72118.

March 25-26—Hernando, Mississippi. Southern Regional Garden Study Club of Hernando at the National Guard Armory, McCracken Road. Information: Mrs. Sandra Childers, 250 East Northern Street, Hernando, MS 38632.


April 1-2—Albany, Oregon. Oregon Daffodil Society at Linn County Fairgrounds, 3051 S. E. Oakwood Avenue. Information: Ms. Betty Forster, 31875 Fayetteville Road, Shedd, OR 97377.


April 1-2—Gloucester, Virginia. Garden Club of Gloucester at the Gloucester Intermediate School, Route #17. Information: Mrs. Fred W. Kittler, Lobolly Farm, Box 40, Ware Neck, VA 23178.

April 1-2—Princess Anne, Maryland. Somerset County Garden Club at the Peninsula Bank of Princess Anne. Information: Ms. Rita W. Rawlins, P. O. Box 215, Marion, MD 21838.


April 8-9—Newport News, Virginia. Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Society at the Student Center, Christopher Newport College, 50 Shoe Lane. Information: Mr. M. Stanley Krause, Jr., 310 Riverside Drive, Newport News, VA 23606.

April 8-9—Edgewater, Maryland. London Town Publik House and Gardens, 839 Londontown Road. Information: Mrs. Frank Coulter, 342 Prestonfield Land, Severna Park, MD 21146.


April 15-16—Cincinnati, Ohio. The Southwest Ohio Daffodil Society at the Cincinnati Zoo, Vine Street. Information: Mrs. William Beattie, 9930 Whippoorwill Lane, Manson, OH 45040.

April 18—Chillicothe, Ohio. The Adena Daffodil Society at the Veteran’s Administration Medical Center, Building 9, Recreation Hall. Information: Mrs. Mary Rutledge, 704 Ashley Drive, Chillicothe, OH 45601.

April 20—Indianapolis, Indiana. State Show. Indiana Daffodil Society at the Meridan St. Methodist Church, 5500 N. Meridian Street. Information: Mrs. Atwood S. Moore, 5233 Brendonridge Road, Indianapolis, IN 46226.
April 22-23—Columbus, Ohio. The Central Ohio Daffodil Society at Upper Arlington Municipal Services Center, 3600 Tremont Road.
Information: Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Road, Columbus, OH 43220 or Mr. Handy Hatfield, 22799 Ringold Southern Road, Stoutsville, OH 43154.
April 22-23—Mansfield, Ohio. Kingwood Daffodil Society at the Exhibit Hall, Kingwood Center, 900 Park Avenue West. Information: Mr. Charles Applegate, 3699 Pleasant Hill Road, Perrysville, OH 44864.
April 22-23—Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. Delaware Valley Daffodil Society at Longwood Gardens. Information: Mrs. Marvin Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, DE 19803.
April 24-25—Nantucket, Massachusetts. The Nantucket Daffodil Society at the “Meeting House”, Harbor House, North Beach Street. Information: Mrs. J. Antonio de Zalduorrndo, 13 Cliff Road, Nantucket, MA 02554.
April 25—Princeton, New Jersey. Northeast Regional. New Jersey Daffodil Society at All Saints Church, All Saints Road. Information: Ms. Sally Worm, 47 Lower Harrison Street, Princeton, NJ 08540 or Ms. Janet Haring, 75 Rosedale Lane, Princeton, NJ 08540.
April 26—Greenwich, Connecticut. New England Regional. Greenwich Daffodil Society at the Parish Hall, Christ Church, 254 East Putnam Avenue. Information: Mrs. George S. Mott, Ill, 38 Perkins Road, Greenwich, CT 06830 or Mrs. John T. Haskell, 5 Canoe Trail, Darien, CT 06820.
April 29—Akron, Ohio. The Northeast Ohio Daffodil Society at the Rolling Acres Mall, Romig Road. Information: Mrs. Otho Boone, 340 Reiner Road, Wadsworth, OH 44281.
SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

Slide Sets:
1. Show Winners
2. Symposium Favorites
3. Novelties and Newer Varieties
4. Daffodil Primer (Garden Club Special)
5. Miniatures
6. A Survey of Pink Daffodils
7. Species and Wild Forms
8. Classification and Color Coding
9. Poeticus Daffodils in Present Day Gardens
10. Landscaping with Daffodils
11. Artistic Daffodil Designs
12. Breeding Double Daffodils
13. Mitsch-Havens New Cultivars
14. Today's Seedlings—Tomorrow's Daffodils (Mitsch-Havens)

Slide rental $15.00 per set to ADS members, $20.00, non-members. Confirm dates well in advance. Address all correspondence concerning slides to:
Mrs. Richard M. Turner, Route 1, Box 241, West Kingston, RI 02892 (Tel. 401-783-6934)

Membership application forms. No charge.

ITEMS FOR SALE

Daffodil Pin (tie back, pin back, or ring back) ............................................. $10.00
Daffodils to Show and Grow ................................................................. 5.00
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966 ......................................................... Paper Cover 4.50
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank ....................................................... $15.00; with binder $20.00
Dr. Throckmorton's Stud Book ......................................................... 75.00
Set of at least 10 numbers of Daffodil Journal (no choice) ......................... 12.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal ....................................................... 3.00
Journal Binders ............................................................................... 12.00
ADS Approved List of Miniatures, 1987 ............................................. two first class stamps each.
Show Entry Cards - Large - 500 for $20.00; 1000 for $30.00
Miniature - 500 for $15.00; 1000 for $20.00

Daffodils in Ireland ................................................................. $5.00
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1980-81, 1982-83 ..................................... 5.00
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1986-87 ................................................... 6.00
RHS Yearbook, Daffodils, 1987-88 ................................................... 7.00
Older RHS Yearbooks on Daffodils, 1950, '53, '58, '60, '72-'79 .................. Write for prices.

Prices subject to change without notice.

Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Add $1.00 for postage and handling. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
Rt. 3, 2302 Byhalia Rd. Hernando, MS 38632 (601) 368-6337