American Daffodil Society, Inc.

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Preface

Each year brings its measure of change. We do improve. We are a bit wiser — in fact, we are better in every way. This we must believe.

We have a fine new president, a new philosophic treasurer, and some very able new vice-presidents and committee chairmen. We also have a new managing editor for the Year Book — a very competent lady officially designated as Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr. and known to her many friends as “Maxine.” May the Lord bless us all — and especially the new ones.

In the 1961 Year Book we wish to call your attention especially to Roberta Watrous’ summary on the efforts of American hybridizers. Progress rests on the efforts of these good people who are playing God with pollen. We were struck with Doctor Throckmorton’s dissertation on his experiences in Iowa. The two very fine symposiums — are better than ever. You will be fascinated. Then Dr. Ray Allen has given us a resume on culture that appealed to your editors for its simple common sense. Mr. Wilbur Youngman has written a resume on soil fumigation that is the best we have ever seen. In fact, we are proud of every contribution in the Year Book — they are all excellent.

Two thoughts for some needed action are suggested (1) by Dr. Charles R. Phillips in re a much needed American Honor program, and (2) Maxine Lawler’s pin-pointing of a needed assist in arranging daffodils.

Your Editorial Staff and Publications Committee wishes all of you a Happy New Year and a successful daffodil season.

CAREY E. QUINN
Editor
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WELLS KNIERIM
President, American Daffodil Society

Boy Scouts and Daffodils have been the extra curricular interests of our president for over twenty years. In private life Mr. Knierim is the accounting manager of the Ohio Bell Telephone Company.
Daffodils Should be Fun

DR. R. C. ALLEN, Director, Kingwood Center

IF we don’t watch out we will make the growing of daffodils so complicated and precise that we will eliminate the main purpose of growing them: — recreation through the enjoyment of their beauty. This has happened with other plants and when I associate with other daffodil enthusiasts I sometimes detect this philosophy creeping into the conversation. Let us keep daffodil growing simple, easy and within the reach of the millions of home gardeners who need daffodils for the special value they can give in any landscape or garden planting.

First, we should be prepared to offer a limited but select list of varieties that are inexpensive and reliable and include all of the major classes. Of the thousands of varieties available it is my opinion that ninety percent could be eliminated without being missed. Like many plant societies, I feel we are cluttering our hobby with an endless list of varieties that can serve as a quagmire for the beginner. The A.D.S. could produce a king or “five-star” group of varieties that should be in every garden.

Next we ought to emphasize the cultural requirements that are without question essential. For example it is all right to recommend various treatments for the control of basal rot for the advanced grower but we should not complicate the work of the ordinary gardener by insisting that he dip his bulbs in this or that disinfectant. There are plenty of varieties that are sufficiently resistant to the disease to succeed without special treatment.

Here are the things I like to recommend:

1. Obtain bulbs only from good sources. Watch out for the false bargains.

2. Prepare the soil well by working in organic matter like peat moss or compost but if the soil is reasonably good even this is unnecessary.

3. Plant the bulbs early, preferably about a month before the first frost or as early as they are available.
4. Set the bulbs with the tip at least four inches below the surface of the soil. If the soil is very dry, water thoroughly after planting to stimulate prompt root action.

5. Space the bulbs about 12 inches apart and they will not have to be moved for three or four years.

6. In the spring before bloom, fertilize with a mix fertilizer low in nitrogen such as a 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 square feet of ground area or about 1 tablespoonful per bulb worked into the top two inches of soil.

7. After bloom remove any seed pods but do not remove any foliage until it starts to turn yellow and die down, which is usually about three months after flowering.

8. Naturalize daffodils in wooded areas, under shrubs and in fact almost anywhere that it is not necessary to cut off the foliage until it has begun to ripen naturally.

9. Every three to five years lift the clumps when the foliage begins to turn yellow and divide. Allow the bulbs to dry and cure for a few weeks in a dry, cool, airy place and then replant.

10. Keep the varieties labeled with the variety name, class and source of bulbs.

But merely growing daffodils is only part of the fun. Using them in arrangements should be encouraged. Exhibiting as specimens or arrangements can add interest to the hobby and not nearly enough daffodil shows are put on. Daffodil tours within the community should be a “must” on the program of every garden club. Then there is the whole subject of forcing daffodils in the winter or early spring which can be recreation. With a plant so lovely, so versatile and so easy to grow, we daffodil enthusiasts can do a lot more to spread the hobby and have fun ourselves while we are doing it.

EDITOR’S NOTE: This is the most common-sense article on growing daffodils we have read in long time. And we concur completely with a five star all purpose list of daffodils to be worked up by the A.D.S.—C.E.Q.
Plan Now To Attend

1961 Daffodil Convention

beginning

Thursday, April 6th, 4 P. M.

through

Saturday, April 8th, 1961

HOTEL ROANOKE

Roanoke, Virginia

Scheduled events on program will be:

1. Institute with Lectures on Daffodil Arranging, Latest on Health, Judging Problems, etc.

2. Exhibits of novelty daffodils flown in.


4. Garden visits to include plantings of,
   Mrs. J. Robert Walker, Daffodil Test Garden
   Harry I. Tuggle, Jr.
   Thomas E. Haymaker,
   and others.
WEN an outstanding new daffodil appears on the American horizon, should we pin a medal on it? Or on its breeder? In other words should the American Daffodil Society consider a system of honors, awards or what-have-you with the aim of encouraging the continuing development of our favorite flower? This is by no means an original suggestion I am making. The idea has been brought up and discussed by quite a few of our members, and it was suggested that a brief mention of this proposal be placed in the Yearbook to stimulate further discussion.

The Royal Horticultural Society, of course, has a system of awards, their First Class Certificates and Awards of Merit, which they bestow on all types of plants, including narcissus. Similar awards are made to bulbous plants by the Dutch in Haarlem. There is no systematic method, however, by which new American developments receive official recognition, other than by having a bloom pick up a ribbon if exhibited at one of our shows. Since one of the aims of our society is to encourage breeding and the introduction of new daffodil varieties, and since more and more of our members, amateur and commercial alike, are undertaking this fascinating hobby, it is perhaps time now that we consider establishing a system whereby worthy achievements in this line would be adequately recognized.

Most of our sister plant societies have long ago set up some type of a program of this sort. An elaborate and time honored system has been established whereby new rose developments are carefully scrutinized and given public recognition. Peonies seem to appear in this world with a numerical rating attached to them. Let a new camellia seedling show up in an official show supervised by the proper number of accredited judges and a certificate testifying that it is Highly Commended by the American Camellia Society is apt to go to its originator, thus making the variety eligible for the Illges Medal. The American Iris Society has a simple mechanism for recognizing new developments which appeals to many of our members. The judges at the official shows nominate
new varieties which they see for a series of awards, High Commendation, Honorable Mention, Award of Merit, and finally the Dykes Medal, given to one variety each year.

Keeping up with the Joneses is, of course, not sufficient reason for our going into such an undertaking. On the other hand such systems of recognition would hardly have been undertaken by so many plant societies if there were not definite value in the idea. I think it goes without saying that it would be fool-hardy to adopt in toto one of these systems used for other flowers without considering how well it fits the special properties of the genus Narcissus. Our popular garden flowers differ in many respects, and particularly in the manner by which new varieties are obtained and introduced into commerce. Daffodils are probably unique in the slowness with which these events occur. They do not set seed in any great quantity. One seed takes from four to six years to bloom, and many years must elapse before the new variety is available in anything like adequate numbers. By way of contrast, a new rose is available by the thousands within a year or so of its introduction. In spite of this handicap, however, or perhaps because of the challenge which it imposes, thousands of new varieties of daffodils have been bred and introduced. Should we not develop a system, keeping the peculiarities of our plant in mind, whereby the most worthy of these advances will be properly recognized? If enough of our members agree in principal, perhaps a committee could be set up to study the question and make recommendations in detail as to how this could best be accomplished.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We believe it is about time for the A.D.S. to set up and put into practice an honors system. The suggestions of Dr. Phillips has worked for The American Iris Society and it might well work for us.

PLANT HARDINESS ZONE MAP

A new plant hardiness zone map is now available at the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Dr. Henry Skinner, Director of the National Aboretum, is responsible for the much needed hardiness map. Dr. Skinner secured the co-operation of both the U. S. and Canadian Weather Bureaus, in addition to many state horticulturists in tracing out the sundry zones. In fact, the map is the only authentic map of its sort in existence.

Features of the Zone Map include color, 10 zones from 50° below zero to 30° - 40°F above, and a short set of instructions for the use of the Map.
This is not a complete list of daffodil books but a brief field trip into those books I like and use. Each has its peculiar niche; each offers something different from the rest. Some are literature, enjoyable in part for the poetry of the words, others are catalogues of facts only. All are intimately bound up with the daffodils I grow.

One type of book is as essentially a part of the equipment as the spading fork for the daffodil grower. This is a modern book covering the general field of daffodil growing. The beginner will save himself from time-consuming mistakes and — what is not always considered — the often difficult giving up of wrong horticultural practices after they have become routine. The ordinary daffodil growers (which includes most of us) will have a tool close at hand in case of emergencies and will be kept on the straight and narrow path of good routine by reading the essential parts (for him) of the book once a year; midsummer is a good time for this. As for the expert, he probably has corners of his knowledge that need to be sharpened up.

We are fortunate in having a book that is both modern and American, “Daffodils, Outdoors and In,” by Judge Carey Quinn. The author sums the book up well in his foreword: “These pages are a sort of simple-down-to-earth summary covering about what the average person will need to know incident to growing and using daffodils both in the garden and in the house.”

Those of us experienced in translating British gardening advise to fit our dry climate appreciate the value of a book intended for our conditions. Easy as daffodils are to grow, it is a constant surprise to me how many ways beginners can think of to grow them wrong. If they start with a good book to guide them, such errors are largely eliminated.

Previously, the only book exclusively on daffodils written in the United States was “Daffodils, Narcissus and How to Grow Them”
by A. M. Kirkby in 1907. This is a fascinating little book though the present-day reader would recognize few of the daffodils mentioned and many have disappeared from the Classified List and at least by name from gardens.

There is a long list of the daffodils in cultivation here at that time with the current prices. This is a good source book for information on daffodils found in old gardens in the north. It is surprising to find how many varieties were selling at that time for $100 and $150 apiece. Most of these old treasures were white trumpets. Are they still hidden in our gardens, perhaps with a change of name?

The most recent British book on narcissus is “The Daffodil” by Michael J. Jefferson-Brown, published in 1951. This is also a general coverage of the subject but it emphasizes different aspects of daffodil growing from the recent American book. Very little is said about shows and showing daffodils; the chapter on breeding is short—four pages.

On the other hand, considerable space is given to species and to the history of daffodil growing. Commercial growing of daffodils fills two chapters. In the appendix, there is a summary of Dr. Fernades’ work in the botanical field. Arranging and preserving are not mentioned.

From this, it is evident that the two books supplement one another. Where they overlap, the American gardener will naturally prefer to follow the American book but he will find that the two together will broaden his view.

A third modern book which overlaps particularly the British one is “Miniature Daffodils” by Alec Gray. This slim volume appeared first in 1955 and I believe has an American edition. It places emphasis on the small hybrids and gives details on culture indoors and in the garden. It has notes on raising miniatures from seed and on hybridizing.

Before these modern books, there was a barren period of twenty years when no daffodil books appeared. “A Handbook of Daffodils” by E. A. Bowles was published in 1934. It was written in the latter part of Mr. Bowles’ long life which went back to the beginning of modern daffodil growing. It is a book by itself, unlike any other daffodil book as Mr. Bowles was unique among gardeners.

Cultural notes are brief; the book is obviously not written with the beginner in mind. His emphatic advice is to dig and then
dig again. This is still needed if often unacceptable advice. His counsel on landscaping is as fresh today as when it was written, and as badly needed.

He knew intimately the history of the daffodil. He studied and dissected the daffodil bulb and made sketches of it and of the different daffodil flowers. These charming sketches illustrate the book. The "Handbook" is a combination of the essence of his profound knowledge gained from reading and his careful study of his daffodils.

"Daffodils Growing for Pleasure and Profit" by Albert R. Calvert is a book of over 600 pages, including 200 of illustrations. It preceded the Bowles book by a few years. It consists of three parts, the main text written by Mr. Calvert, a series of articles by well-known daffodil growers of the day and a series of illustrations of the best contemporary daffodils from the author's collection and that of Peter Barr. One wonders if these invaluable collections are still extant.

This book stresses the commercial side of daffodil growing but this is less interesting to the present day amateur than the information on the history of the cultivation and development of the daffodil and that of the day of the author.

There is a very interesting list by Mr. Richardson of his choice of the best 23 daffodils in 1927. P. D. Williams was his favorite hybridizer and more than half his choices were red-cups. The list begins with Royalist, the parent of some of his finest present-day trumpets and ends with Mary Copeland, the grandparent of his current doubles.

The historical data here is invaluable, the more so that it relates to the years when there were no RHS yearbooks. The author has a chapter on old catalogues. Articles on breeding by Mr. Engleheart, the Brodie and Mr. Guy Wilson are replete with information. This is a book for browsing and a source of endless enjoyment and information.

"The Book of the Daffodil" by the Rev. S. Eugene Bourne was written by an amateur for the benefit of amateurs and published in 1903. It is a pocket-sized book of just over one hundred pages. It must have been a boon to the inexperienced gardeners of that day. The cultural directions are simply given and are, for the most part, as valid today as when they were written. His advice for starting a collection is perhaps even more needed today with
the present-day floods of daffodils from which to select. He in-
sists that the beginner buy good bulbs and that half the initial
outlay should be in cheap bulbs that are at the same time good
and that the other half be invested in a few of the good, more ex-
pensive bulbs. Could better advice be given now? To aid the
beginner, Mr. Bourne gives five lists of different values, the final
one of which is for future purchases.

The book ends in a startling way that gives me a jolt whenever
I pick up this little book. I often wonder if Mr. Bourne meant
it for a little joke. The last illustration, facing the next to the last
page is entitled “How not to show daffodils” and pictures a vase
of daffodils spread out to the four winds and facing in assorted
directions. There is no companion picture in reverse though there
is an explanation in the text. This little book must have been a
solace to many a beginner.

“The Daffodil: It’s History and Culture” by F. W. Burbidge was
published in 1875 and had added to it “A Scientific Review of the
Entire Genus” by J. G. Baker which had originally appeared in 1869
in The Gardeners’ Chronical. The book is illustrated by colored
drawings by the author of all species then in cultivation in England
from living specimens supplied by Mr. Baker, Peter Barr and some
amateur gardeners. The autumn-blooming species and some others
not in cultivation were drawn from dried specimens at Kew or from
older drawings. There is also a brief extract from Haworth.

This book is devoted almost entirely to a discussion of species.
It is especially valuable for making the Baker monograph more
easily available and for the illustrations.

Aside from these books, the RHS Yearbooks are invaluable in
the wide field they cover and for the developing picture that they
give of the gradual change in the garden daffodil. They were
started in 1913 but, after three years, they were discontinued and
were not begun again until 1933 which leaves a wide gap in the
early years of greatest activity in hybridizing. One can only hope
that some day some daffodil historian will write a book to cover
this exciting period.

One final series of books must be mentioned. Those who do not
own at least one of them is losing out in much entertainment as
well as information. These are the Classified Lists, past and pres-
ent. I have three and hope to collect more; I use all three. The
information to be derived from these small books is so vast that one
might write an article just on them. If they were more used as dictionaries, for instance, there would be much less misnaming of plants. An example is the common misspelling of a name by writing it as two words instead of one. Snowbird and Greysteel are two so misspelled that come to mind.

Most important, many might learn from it the classification of the daffodils they are growing. That this should be needed is a continuous surprise.

Much additional daffodil literature is to be found in various journals and in books not exclusively on daffodils. Some of the finest “apples of gold” are there and it would be helpful if some day one of our members would furnish us with a bibliography.

GUY REGRETS

The Knockan, Brougshane, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland.

My dear Carey,

I am most terribly distressed to have to tell you that I have found myself quite unable to write anything for the American Daffodil year-book. I did hope to, and made several attempted starts, but I am so rushed and overwhelmed with work that I just couldn’t concentrate or spare the time to do the job. My memory has become dreadfully bad with overwork and overstrain, so I shall have to offer my sincere apologies and beg your forgiveness. I am really terribly sorry about this, but just can’t help it.

With most affectionate regards.

Yours ever,

Guy

EDITOR’S NOTE: God bless you Guy. I know you would have helped us if you could.
Methyl Bromide Boon for Weed and Disease Problems

WILBUR H. YOUNGMAN

Most gardeners sooner or later find themselves confronted with the almost impossible task of cleaning up disease, nematode, and insect problems in their garden soils. Weeds alone can almost force abandonment of garden areas if for no other reason than the cost of keeping clean. Nematodes, those microscopic soil insects that suck the life from plant roots, may make the culture of garden favorites almost impossible. Then there are the soil borne diseases that restrict cropping to disease resistant varieties.

When such conditions prevail, and it is surprising how many gardeners sooner or later are confronted with such problems, the tendency is to give up on gardening or to move. The latter is a rather expensive solution. A much better and quicker method is now available to the gardner.

Methyl bromide is a chemical that has long been used for various purposes such as killing insects that infest stored grains. It is a heavy gas that settles into the soil very effectively without the aid of pressure. Because of its long service the cost is not prohibitive.

Methyl bromide is a killer and cannot be used around living plants, nor should it be used too close to living shrubs and tree roots. However, if the soil about such plants is not disturbed the gas is not likely to penetrate more than a foot or two, depending upon the porosity of the soil. In fact if the soil is not well pulverized in the bed there is always the possibility that a plant or plants will escape when we are trying to kill them. Another safeguard that may be used to protect tree and shrub roots is to flood the soil around the roots with one of the root feeders or sub-irrigators. However, there is little danger if we observe ordinary precautions.

There are other materials that may be used. Chloropicrin is a better fungicide than is methyl bromide but it is a much more difficult material to handle, and according to some the cost is
several times greater. DD, ethylene dibromide and carbon disulfide
have their uses but generally are not as widely used as methyl
bromide.

In using a soil sterilant the problem is to use it when soil tem-
peratures are favorable (above 65°) for a complete job; to have
the soil sufficiently well pulverized so that the gases will thoroughly
penetrate; and to see that the moisture content of the soil is neither
too low nor too high for effective operations. The latter is the
more nebulous and difficult to define. Practice may be the answer,
but applying a little reasoning may be more to the point. At least
we know that the soil should not be too wet or too dry for spad-
ing. After spading and just before the cover is spread the hose
can be turned on for a few minutes to dampen the top soil but not
to the extent of sealing the surface. That would restrict the pene-
tration of the gas.

Plastic covers of 4 to 6 mil. weight can be obtained from many
of the larger garden supply stores in almost any size. The smaller
sizes are most useful but a gardener can handle a 4 mil. sheet of
20 by 40 feet without too much effort.

In spading the beds for disinfection it is helpful to ditch the
outside first by throwing most of the dirt from the ditch onto the
bed. After spading the ditch is cleaned by shoveling the lose dirt
onto the bank outside of the bed. This is later used to cover the
edges of the plastic.

The plastic sheet is then spread and three sides firmly anchored
into the ditch to prevent the gas from escaping. The fourth side
is left open, and it should be the side along which it is easiest to
work.

The gas applicator has a long plastic tube for releasing the gas
in the center of the bed. It is helpful to fasten the tube to a light
bamboo pole so that the tube can be placed just where it is wanted.

The normal rate of application of the methyl bromide is one
pound per 100 square feet of area. The common unit of sale is the
one pound (pressure) cans, although in areas where it is used for
disinfecting stored grain, gallon jugs are also sold. The writer's ex-
perience is limited to the pressurized cans. It takes about five
minutes for the gas to be exhausted from one of the cans but if
dirt is allowed to get into the tube it will take considerably longer.
When the recommended quantity of the gas has been introduced
under the plastic the open edge of the plastic sheet should be
pegged down with soil.
The normal period of treatment with the gas is TWO days, after which the plastic sheet is removed and the area allowed to "air" for THREE days before planting. Dormant seeds could be planted immediately but most gardeners prefer to stay off of the soil until the gas has fully disappeared. This is one of the outstanding features of methyl bromide — the entire operation takes only 5 days after the soil is made ready.

The pressurized cans referred to above as being preferred contain 2 percent chloropicrin gas (another name for the chloropicrin is TEARGAS) and this seems a very desirable feature. It is too easy to get careless in using odorless, colorless methyl bromide. The 2 percent teargas is sufficient to cause the eyes to water and warn the user. As mentioned above chloropicrin is considered by many to be the best of the soil sterilants but it is difficult to handle. It is doubtful if this small percentage is sufficient to greatly improve the fungicidal properties of the methyl bromide.

The writer obtained an almost complete weed kill in the beds treated with the exception of the common morning glory seeds which seemed to come through untouched. It completely eliminated bermuda grass, nut grass and all other common weeds including crabgrass in an old garden plot. The morning glory seeds germinated well and it was almost fun to walk through the bed pulling them because they stood out so starkly alone.

Garden plants and vegetables thrived in the treated soil and apparently there was good elimination of disease as well as of nematodes. The cost of the treatment was, of course, influenced by the cost of the large plastic sheet and the applicator. Future use will be nominal since the sheet will last for several years if its use can be limited to those periods when the infra-red rays of the sun are less damaging — prior to May 15 and after September 15. The applicator should last for many years if kept clean and stored properly.

Commercially this treatment is being greatly expanded because it eliminates costly weeding in flower and plant beds. Moreover the seedling plants being raised make much better growth because of the elimination of competition for food and moisture. Methyl bromide seems to be the answer to weed and soil pest control.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Youngman is Garden Editor of the Evening Star newspaper in Washington, D. C., and is generally regarded as one of the best informed horticulturists in the country. This article is based upon considerable personal experimentation that should be of great value to daffodil growers in home gardens.
Observations on Arrangement of Daffodils

MAXINE LAWLER, Managing Editor of Yearbook

My attention has been drawn to the arrangement sections of many of our daffodil shows in different parts of the country. Many of these are outstanding artistic displays but in some other instances I feel we have great opportunity for improvement.

The apparent starting point for this improvement seems to be the writing of the show schedule. The arrangement classes of a show schedule should be written by someone with experience in flower arranging who is also familiar with the fundamentals of daffodils —, so necessary and important in making the finished product one which will be most attractive in every way. Titles should be interesting as well as challenging, keeping in mind the necessity of consideration of the appropriateness of the use of daffodils. In so many shows the arrangers cannot meet the schedule requirements and also use daffodils to their best advantage. Some atrocities often result.

Consideration should be given to the over-all size of arrangements desirable to make them compatible with the large cups, long trumpets as well as the tiny and dainty varieties. Daffodils, if not the exclusive flower used, should be the predominating ones in every class.

Another suggestion which has proven interesting is the inclusion in the show schedule of one class which requires the use of a good named variety of daffodils. This display should include a card which identifies the variety, making it interesting as well as educational to the public.

Some people are of the opinion that daffodils are too stiff stemmed and do not lend themselves readily to artistic arrangements but I have seen them used in a most graceful and inspiring arrangements numerous times. Simplicity, avoiding ornate containers, use of fewer blooms with areas of space which allow the beauty of the
individual blooms to be appreciated, are all practices which seem most applicable to the arrangement of daffodils. However basic requisites cannot be employed if the schedule requests an interpretation which cannot be executed in this manner.

It seems appropriate that we, as a plant society, should be the leaders in setting better standards in this area as well as in the horticulture section, to assist in attracting more public interest in daffodils and to encourage the participation of those who may be interested only in artistic arrangements.

Your Managing Editor will appreciate any suggestions you may have which will assist in improving our A.D.S. shows in both the horticulture and arrangement sections.

**AN AMERICAN WISLEY TEST GARDEN**

Under the sponsorship of the Horticultural Society of New York a program has been devised to give appropriate recognition to meritorious plants in a manner somewhat similar to the Royal Horticultural Society of England thru its well known Wisley Test Garden. Dr. William C. Steere, Director of the New York Botanical Garden is chairman of the Study Committee. Dr. George Avery, Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, is serving on the Committee with Dr. Steere.
Blessed are the Meek

TOM D. THROCKMORTON, M. D.

I grow daffodils because I am obstinate and willful — or, as my wife would say, "just plain stubborn." You see, I have the distinction of being the only member of the American Daffodil Society living in Iowa. The most obvious reason for this is that daffodils just don’t grow in Iowa. This is the heart of the so-called “temperate zone,” in which we really have the “weather” that other people talk about: Summer is like Pago Pago, with a little higher humidity; Fall extends through September to January; Winter usually gives us rather constant snow cover, and temperatures to 20° below zero are not front page news. As for Spring, it usually begins on Sunday and passes into Summer on Thursday.

Our lilacs, flowering crabapples, peonies, and hemerocallis are as good as the best. Our corn is the best! We have a deep, black, organic soil of high fertility; plenty of rain; hot, humid days, and oppressive nights. This is wonderful for corn, but all wrong for daffodils.

The daffodil comes from the mountainous shores of the western Mediterranean, a definitely maritime atmosphere. Further, the daffodil just did not happen to be a bulb — it is a bulb on purpose. This bulb represents a definite scheme by which a plant, growing during a long, cool, moist spring, protects itself against a harsh, dry summer. So really, all Iowa needs for proper daffodil behavior is: (1) a poor, thin, well drained soil, (2) a long, cool, misty-moisty spring, (3) a cool dry summer. Barring some sudden shift of our planetary axis, these requirements seem impossible of attainment.

But we Iowans can grow corn. Perhaps certain parallels and differences between corn and daffodils should be emphasized. Corn began, among other sites, as a tropical plant in Guatemala. In those days, a few hundred years ago, the cobs were no larger than peanuts. The Indians, by a process of selection, obtained maize. With Indian maize as a basis, man has obtained the modern corn-hybrids. Hybrid corn is the result of an interaction between vast practical experiences and intensive scientific research. There has
been a definite crossing of strains to obtain predetermined qualities: certain root systems, strong stocks, regular ear height, definite time of maturation, etc., etc. Within the past twenty years, the output of Iowa corn, as measured in bushels/acre, has increased by fifty percent. Most of this increase has been the result of better cultural practices, fertilizer programs, and insect control. But twenty percent of this increase has been the direct result of better corn hybrids; i.e., plants better suited to Iowa and even to local areas and conditions in Iowa.

Now how does corn do in Ireland, the home of modern daffodil hybrids? It is evident that the Irish have more trouble growing corn than we Iowans have in growing daffodils. The following is a quotation from an article "Sweet Corn for English Gardens" by Herbert Miles, Prof. of Horticulture at Wye College (London University). The paper was printed in that perfectly wonderful English magazine, *Country Life*. "The new hybrid combined earliness with good cob shape and uniform and fine yellow grain, and was nicely flavored and sweet. It was named Canada Cross and its cultivation in England during the years since its introduction has well justified its breeder's claims. Experience has shown that Canada Cross will grow well and ripen some cobs in most years, even when sown in the open in May, and in good years, I have grown full cobs as far north as Westmorland. Given the protection of a green house, a cold frame, or a few cloches to permit April sowing in pans, pots, or soil blocks, a good yield of usable cobs can be almost assured." Why should I feel embarrassed or inadequate over my inability to keep certain daffodils? What right have I to expect "pink" daffodils to be other than primrose-cupped? So what if those "burning red-lead cups" turn out to be a fleeting tangerine-yellow, with edges as burned as a bride's biscuits? After all, Wilson, Richardson, and Dunlop would have a devil of a time with Golden Bantam or Country Gentleman sweet corn.

With the great desparity of environmental conditions between Iowa and Ireland, somehow I still expect the modern hybrid daffodils to perform miracles in my garden — and all the more miraculous, sometimes they do.

One of my favorite daffodils is Polindra. This plant was bred by a man who died in 1935, Mr. P. D. Williams; for Iowa, at least, the greatest of all daffodil hybridizers. He knew the value of a healthy constitution, and working in a warmer part of England, he grew plants which acclimate themselves more readily to my
conditions. Interestingly enough, P. D. Williams was also appreciated in Dallas, Texas. At the daffodil show held in conjunction with the annual A.D.S. meeting, P. D. Williams was represented by: Bodilly, Brunswick, Carlton, Content, Cragford, Crocus, Greeting, Polindra, Porthilly, St. Egwin, Trim, Tresamble, Trousseau, and Tunis. Doubtless there were others, but I noted these in passing. This group of flowers probably represented the greatest offering of any daffodil breeder at the Dallas show.

These flowers didn’t win many prizes, although for my taste a splendid bloom of Trousseau could have been the “best of show.” But these blooms, from the genius of a man now dead twenty-five years, had one advantage over the more modern daffodil hybrids — they grew, bloomed, thrived, and multiplied in Dallas, Texas; and they do the same in Iowa. Daffodils of this sort are the stuff from which we should be breeding. These are the store-houses of genes from which will come the daffodils to be grown in our great central plains in the year 2000 A. D., when most of our present novelty hybrids are forgotten.

It is obvious that today’s exhibition daffodils are at least the equal of Mr. P. D. William’s, but they often fail on two scores: (1) Their constitutions often are not robust, (2) They lack identity — how often have we seen a pink daffodil described as “An Improved Wild Rose.” Have you ever had a mix-up of bulbs or garden labels? Such a mix-up has led to utter chaos in my garden — and if it was ever allowed to happen at Prospect House, I am certain some difficulties would be encountered; mild to be sure.

As a matter of fact, I have come to the conclusion that Wilson, Richardson, Dunlop, and Mitsch all discard better plants than they sell (as far as Iowa is concerned). Each year I buy several hundred seedling bulbs, and plant them in my garden. I rogue the uninteresting and unhealthy ones, and let the remainder fend for themselves. After three or four years, I find myself the proud owner of three or four little clones — all my very own: husky, healthy, vigorous plants whose blooms satisfy my eye, whose habits satisfy my grounds, and any one of which is recognizable at anything more than a cursory glance. I have one I call Pink Crinoline. It blooms atop twenty inch stems and has the kind of substance that lasts after many later things are past. The white perianth spreads like a taut sail; the cup is a soft pink and of an expanding, heavily frilled style — obviously a love child of Shirley Wyness. This bulb came unheralded in a batch of discard-seedlings from
Grant Mitsch. In Oregon it couldn't earn its keep; but in Iowa, a real stunner.

I noted at the Dallas show that the blue ribboned Kingscourt and best-of-show Cantatrice both bloomed on nine inch stems. Well, they often do for me too. But deep in my heart, I can't help feeling that I have a right to require a little more of our hybridizers than a race of big-headed dwarfs. I have a big, slick, yellow trumpet, hand-made from sunshine and always good for eighteen inches of stem. It too was in the discards; but somehow or other it just loves Iowa.

Let us not hold fast to the faith as handed down to us by the saints. We need a living, dynamic gospel! We need daffodils for Americans; we need daffodils for Iowans, or Texans, or Virginians. We have got to believe our own eyes. We must credit our own tastes and sensibilities and give credence to our own experiences. Dior gowns are beautiful on Dior models in Dior's salon — but how would they look on Main Street in Des Moines, Iowa, or in Blue Eyes, Missouri, or in Pretty Prairie, Kansas? (And how many of our members could get into such a gown, anyway?) Should I feel embarrassed or inadequate because I can't grow Zero? Of course not. I doubt if Guy Wilson feels an ineptitude because his sweet corn will not mature. But it is high time that we let the breeder know that we expect something of him; not just new names, but new and better varieties for our gardens. I don't want to pay $25.00 for a bulb that, when grown under cover, won the London Show in competition with other flowers grown under cover or in pots in a cool green house. I want to buy bulbs that are better than fifty cent bulbs, when grown out of doors without protection. Even the trial conditions at Wisley have little in common with those that obtain in our Middle West — except that all bulbs are furnished air, soil, and water. I want better health, earlier blooming, longer bloom, more stable coloration, cleaner whites, a little perfume — and most of all, I'd like a flower that I can name at a glance! In this respect, as an example, let me say that Easter Moon is the type of modern daffodil I am talking about. This plant has style, real stem, substance, purity, and each bloom appears as if punched out by a press. Its multiplication is almost phenomenal — and so far, no tendency to base troubles. This is one of the truly fine flowers in my climate. Green Island is another "great." Its gene-stream is being instilled into many less fortunate blood lines; its progeny have the mark of greatness; they are so
“different.” Yet, ninety percent of the new 2b’s I have grown during the past ten years have played second fiddle to Polindra, introduced by P. D. Williams in 1927. Who are we kidding?

It is up to the American Daffodil Society to make our wishes felt, and to convey our tastes and experiences to the hybridizer. Each member must serve as test gardner and judge. If it grows for you and you like it — wonderful! If the flower is puny, ill-mannered, or has “collywobbles” at the roots — throw it out, regardless of name or price. We can best repay the men like Mitsch, Wilson, Dunlop, and Richardson by a fair appraisal of their plants in our gardens. And above all, let’s not be spellbound or brow-beaten by awards, or by reports of those whose conditions cannot possibly compare with ours. And let’s have it understood, once and for all, that the daffodil is not a “status flower,” nor is it to be coddled like a collection of orchids. Daffodils are garden plants, fashioned to grace Springtime — everywhere.

EDITOR’S NOTE:
The outspoken author is a prominent surgeon in Des Moines, Iowa who charmed the convention at Dallas, Texas last spring.

PESTICIDES AND PUBLIC POLICY

There have been of recent years a great many sensational claims for various pesticides. Even greater controversies are presently going on reference the use of many of these same chemicals.

In consequence, the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, 1145 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. has prepared, after careful study, a very informative bulletin on the subject of Pesticides that should be helpful to many members of the American Daffodil Society.
C. E. Quinn
8/24/60
AN Austrian Monk named Mendel gave us in 1866 our first rules governing inheritance to guide man in developing new plants. After Mendel the smart hybridist was no longer a casual agent led only by curiosity and with the hit-and-miss objectives of the morning breeze. The result has been a phenomenal increase and improvement in the entire plant world, daffodils included.

The Mendelian rules make a knowledge of the parents of new plants vital to the wise and objective plant breeder. And the same is true for the home gardener who merely wishes to decorate a perennial border. The reason, — is the matter of dominance of sex genes in determining the features of the progeny.

For example, the pollen, or male plant usually determines the form and color of the new seedling, whereas the female, or pod parent usually determines the size, health, texture, substance, vigor and floriferousness of the progeny. In short, if the pod or the mother plant was a “stinker” — a fungus ridden unhealthy item that may or may not come up next spring, then the seedling child is apt to be the same. When I see a new daffodil that interests me I never actually buy it until I check on its pod parent — because I am anxious to keep mine, and have them come up and multiply each year.

Bad health can usually be bred out of a variety but this often takes many years to accomplish.

Of course, the hybridist very often has no choice in parents depending upon his objective. I am reminded of that beloved Irishman, Guy Wilson, who in a program to produce a line of fine healthy white large cups of good form and texture, was
obliged to use White Sentinel and Niphetos, two beautiful flowers with much desired characteristics but somewhat delicate in health. And only now after more than 25 years, has Mr. Wilson been able to give us fine beautiful large cup whites that are definitely more healthy and vigorous.

Perhaps a brief review of all classes of daffodils in the light of their pod or mother parents would illustrate my point.

Starting with the yellow trumpets, the health problem was always much less complicated due to the early appearance among modern daffodils of Royalist and Hebron — both good healthy parents. Hebron by Alchemist gave us almost a generation ago the very fine Cromarty — still thriving in fine gardens and on sharp show tables. But the other great Irishman, Lionel Richardson, in an effort to get greater clarity of color, texture and form in this family, felt obliged to use Crocus — one always temperamental and health shy. With Royalist as pod parent, however, Mr. Richardson got the famous Kings Court and Spanish Gold and only a generation later — the same breeder got Kings Ransome, better than either parent. The final extension of this line is the very fine new Golden Rapture — that may prove somewhat of an upset since its pod parent is Gold Court. The rule is not perfect in its application.

However, Royalist by Gold Digger gave Mr. Wilson, Slieveboy, and, as would be expected with Royalist as pod parent, it is probably the best all round yellow trumpet I know for both garden and show table.

Hebron by Mortlake gave Mr. Wilson, Ulster Prince, that I would rate second safest all round yellow trumpet. Hebron was ever a sound pod parent — healthy and floriferous.

The Dutch, in early golden yellow Joseph McLeod and pale yellow Moonrise have two fine items — with sound pod parent in each instance.

I think we could safely say that yellow trumpets have arrived. Turning to bicolor trumpets you have a class “in process.” The pod parents are generally poor and so are their progeny.

Old Effective and her daughter Ballygarvey, (Effective by Sincerity) are about the only ones I feel safe in recommending for keeps.

I think it will be another 5 or 10 years before we get dependable all purpose bicolors.
On the other hand the white trumpets really arrived with the development of Kanchenjunga and her daughter, Broughshane (Trostan by Kanchenjunga) both somewhat lacking in delicacy but at least strong and healthy.

Courage by Kanchenjunga gave Mr. Wilson what is probably the finest all purpose white trumpet in Vigil. Guardian by Kanchenjunga gave us the great Empress of Ireland and Cameronian by Broughshane gave Mr. Richardson the very fine altho huge White Prospect.

There are many other excellent variants in white trumpets and the future will present us with many more fine ones. Yes, we would say the white trumpets have made it.

There are presently quite a few pale lemon and sulphur flowers including the so-called reverse bi-colors. These comprise an interesting group but they all came of necessity from weak pod parents and their record as yet is not too reassuring. There may be a health break as well as form improvement in Grant Mitch's Bethany (Binkie by a King of North by a Content seedling). This is a fairly smooth large cup and with Binkie (of unknown parentage) as pod parent, it should be tried.

Turning now to class two, (Large Cups), we find a number of excellent pod parents with the result we have a long list of good all round flowers. The corner stone of the modern yellow large cups comprise such items as Crocus, Carbineer, Porthilly, Royalist, Fortune, Rustom Pasha and Marksman.

The two most famous self yellows in the large cup group are Galway and St. Keverne — both going back to the ever sound Royalist as pod parent. Both could be improved and no doubt newer items will show up shortly. This is an angle that American hybridists might consider since there is considerable regional variance in performance as well as in taste since they are only technically large cups and look like trumpets.

In the huge yellow-red large cup group are a great number of fine flowers and I can only review a few of the top shelf items to illustrate my thesis herein.

Lionel Richardson’s Ceylon (Marksman by Diolite) is the most significant modern flower in this group. Narvik (Carbineer by Porthilly) Court Martial (Big Game by Narvik), Air Martial (Car-
Seedling #2552 – 2b
Rosabella × Evening
by Helen K. Link
bineer by Malta) Revelry (Carbineer by Bahram), Balalika (Aranjuez by Bahram), Armada (Fortune seedling by Cornish Fire) and Vulcan (Carbineer by Ceylon) comprise a peerless group of all round flowers. I should add Richardson’s Border Chief and Warnaar’s Yankee Clipper to this list. In every instance the dependable pod parents furnished the fine intrinsic qualities of health, texture, and floriferousness which means they’ll be up to greet you every spring. A brief reference to the records of both the current show tables as well as many home gardeners on the varieties above mentioned demonstrates that a sound pod parent means sound progeny that one can grow and keep growing year after year.

The white-yellow large cups (2bs) are a moot group. Mitch’s Festivity (parents unknown) and Richardson’s Green Islands (Gracious by Seraglio) are the two most dependable I know, and since both have established records their pod parents are of negligible value at this time.

The large cup white-red or orange group comes down to an old, old breeders’ struggle to produce a perfected Hades. The new Avenger (Kilworth by Arbar) may well be the perfected Hades. Arbar (Monaco by Forfar) a most desirable daffodil, would certainly qualify if its cup was more red and less marigold orange. Both Arbar and Avenger support my thesis on pod parents. Pirate King, as sister seedling of Avenger, would be an excellent novelty to try. Kilworth is the best of the older items in the group.

Large cup self whites (2cs) have undergone a life time of effort to add health to their virtues and breed out the unhappy weaknesses bred into them 20 years ago or so thru White Sentinel and Niphetos. In fact, only recently have the self white large cups appeared to come into their own with such items as Easter Moon (Tryst by Greenland), Ardbane (St. Breendon by Greenland), Castle of Mey (Slemish by a Broughshane seedling), and Knowehead (Cotterton by Broughshane). And in one more daffodil generation with the above for pod parents, we can expect even better all-round self whites.

As in the case of the self yellow large cups, entirely too many white 2cs look like trumpets — you have to measure to be sure.

The small cup group (3a, 3b, 3c) has a very mixed history as a casual glance at the pod parents of most of them reveal. There is
no self yellow of merit and the yellow-red or orange is far from finished and all burn badly except perhaps little Dinkie. The best of the whites are derivatives of Silver Coin—a variety most difficult to keep—or old Nelly with a long, long neck, or the two combined.

Chungking (Market Merry by Clackrattle) and Ardour (Cheerio by Market Merry) are about the best, and I confess to misgivings about these. The Dutch have several such as Rapallo that are better garden varieties, but as above indicated, and especially when I get hardboiled, I close this list with Dinkie.

The white-red or orange (3bs) have made the greatest progress in the original effort to bring the poets into the act. Here are some fine perianths of heavy snowy white with reasonably sun proof cups.

Blarney (Mitylene by Sunstar) and Limerick (Folly by Hades) are both the children of very temperamental pod parents, and altho they are better than their mothers they fail a lot of people. Matapan (Folly by Sunstar) is better than its half-sister Limerick in some ways. Guy Wilson’s Bravura and maybe Richardson’s Tulyar combine the best of the early efforts. Probably Rockall (Arbar by Kilworth) is the closest approach to perfection in this group possessing a pod parent that should mean this one will stay with you. Rockall is also one of the two nearest to a perfected Hades I have seen, this being an old, old objective.

There are some interesting pastels 3bs in white-yellows that, like old Angeline, needs some cleaning up healthwise. Mitch’s Coloratura (Green Island by Chinese White) and its sister seedling, Air Castle, are probably the best of this group in consideration of pod parent and health. Carnmoon of good parents can be accepted. The new Shantallow and Crepello I must see proven.

Some of the most beautiful of all daffodils fall in the white (3cs) but they are mostly still in process because their pod parents were either shy on health and vigor or long on necks thanks to Silver Coin and Nelly mothers. Chinese White (Silver Plane by Silver Coin seedling) is as famous as beautiful, but the weaknesses of its parents explain the numerous apoligists over the country. Foggy Dew is a sister to Chinese White and so is beautiful, temperamental Sylvia O’Neil. Foggy Dew seems the healthiest of this famous trio. Bryher is a Silver Coin seedling and strangely enough is much
healthier. Millisle (Portrush by Foggy Dew) is a novelty whose pod parents is encouraging — worth trying.

I understand that some new 3es are expected shortly that will correct most of the weaknesses in the older items. Since I love these children I am anxiously awaiting news — especially if their pod parents are reasonably sound.

Most modern double daffodils (Division 4) of merit and dependability are descended from old Mary Copeland, or Falaise, a selfed seedling of Mary Copeland. Double Event (Falaise by Green Island) and Gay Time (Falaise by Limerick) are about the best of the newer doubles as their pod parents would indicate. The older Cheerfulness family is quite dependable, and of course fully proven. Swansdown (Mitylene by Smyrna) often temperamental as her seed parent, and Golden Ducat as unpredictable as the King Alfred it sported from — both should be used with discretion.

Turning to the triandus (Division 5) the old P. D. Williams item — Tresamble is clearly best. The popular Silver Chimes (Tazetta Grand Monarque by T. Calathinus), as its pod parent would indicate, is difficult to keep except in the deep south. Gray has two newer items namely Thoughtful and Rosedown with yellow-red flowers both of which are reasonably easy to keep. The same can be said for Mitch's Lemon Drops.

February Gold is about the most dependable cyclamineus (Division 6) to date. Beautiful Beryl fades too fast. Regrettably Mr. Coleman used Mitylene as the pod parent in producing his beautiful Charity May, Dove Wings, and Jenny and of course acquired the Mitylene temperament along with her beauty. Perhaps the hybridists will find a way to breed thru to greater health and vigor.

The pod parents of Tittle-Tattle, Trevithian, and Sweetness, support claims to being the best in Jonquillas (Division 7). Cherie, (Lord Kitchmer by Jonquilla), runs about true to the Lord Kitchmer temperament.

The tazettas (Division 8) and the poeticus (Division 9) each have several sound proven members and no new ones of note. Orange Wonder and Geranium are the best of the tazettas, and Actea is the best of the poets health-wise, but since they are old with well proven records for health, their pod parents (I can't find them readily) are of little importance.

The pinks are a grave question to appraise because the hybridizers at this point are primarily trying for color. On a basis of
their pod parents Rose Caprice (Templemore by Green Island) and Rima (Kenmore by Dawnglow) are the best bets and I believe their performance will support the family prognosis. Salmon Trout is a selfed Rose of Tralee and Pink Isle is White Sentinel by Carnlough and this record disturbs me.

The gorgeous Debutante is Wild Rose by Rose Caprice and I fear Wild Rose as a seed parent because Mitylene is its mother, but hope I am wrong. Rose of Tralee is a selfed White Sentinel that isn’t reassuring either. Perhaps in a few more years the pinks will be more standardized in both quality and color.

I have not gone into the miniatures because they are as yet too close to the species. I can only say that generally the hybrids are less temperamental than their specie parents. Also there is a problem of apparent sterility in the second generation of two or more of the principal classifications that greatly limits their future.

In conclusion let me urge all daffodil hobbyists and breeders to study the family trees, especially the pod or seed parents, for their prospective purchasing and planning. The rules are not infallable, and no human can know just what genes are buried in a given variety, or which genes may prove dominant. However, you don’t usually get all around good flowers from poor pod parents, and for the exceptions you only have to wait a few years for the proof of the pudding that will come in from the continuing majority who get enjoyment from buying a pretty face and prayerfully hoping for the best.
Daffodil Breeding in America, 1960

ROBERTA C. WATROUS, Washington, District of Columbia

Chairman, Breeding and Selection Committee

About 50 American members of the American Daffodil Society are now, or have recently been, engaged in daffodil breeding. Who are they, where are they, what are they doing, why, and how? The Society's Breeding and Selection Committee has made an effort this year to learn the answers to these questions, and how they fit into the Committee's purpose: "to promote the breeding, selection, and introduction of superior daffodils which are better adapted to conditions found in the United States than existing varieties."

Our records list 23 women and 29 men. They are in 20 states and the District of Columbia. Virginia leads with nine; next come Illinois and Oregon with four each; then Alabama, California, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, South Carolina, and West Virginia with three each; Indiana, New York, and Ohio have two each, and there are lone workers in Arkansas, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. Several are no longer making crosses, and many are only beginning to engage in daffodil breeding as a hobby.

From responses to a form letter sent out in the spring of 1960, Hybridizing Round Robin letters, and other correspondence, we have recent news from 36 of the hybridizers listed, and can make some observations on the state of daffodil breeding in America today.

Nine members have registered a total of more than 50 varieties, either with our own Registrar or directly with the Royal Horticultural Society, in the past four years. At present our only full-fledged breeder-dealer is Grant E. Mitsch (Oregon). This year some of his varieties were offered for the first time in a British catalog, that of M. J. Jefferson-Brown. Mr. Mitsch has taken under his wing two of our amateur breeders, Charles W. Culpepper (Virginia) and Matthew Fowlds (Oregon), introducing their new...
varieties, and at least one more member is likely to be added to this advanced group within the next year or so. As far as I have been able to learn, however, other recently registered American varieties have not been offered in trade, with the exception of varieties originating at Oregon Bulb Farms, where I understand daffodil breeding is no longer carried on.

Failure to register and introduce varieties does not mean our present crop of breeders have nothing to show for their work. Most, however, are comparative beginners in the very slow process of creating new daffodil varieties, and in some ways the situation here may be compared with that in England eighty years ago, or in Australia and New Zealand thirty years ago. Our breeders have the great advantage of being able to use what has been developed by others in the past, continuing breeding lines that have produced some of the most successful varieties of yesterday and today. On the other hand they may, by following so closely the patterns that have brought success to others in far-off localities, be failing to see the challenges that lie nearer home and might lead to more significant achievements.

The motives of most of us are purely selfish. There is the fun of watching the development of a plant from seed, the anticipation as blooming stage is reached, the thrill of finding something “special” about the blooms that finally appear, the pride in winning awards in shows or in saying, when visitors admire a clump in our garden, “Oh, that is one of my seedlings.” These are harmless pleasures, but they do not necessarily bring progress.

Some of us are so fortunately located we are hardly aware there are situations requiring special breeding efforts. Our most serious problem may be finding sufficient space for the new bulbs we order each year; an occasional loss from basal rot or some other cause brings only momentary regret. If we make a hobby of daffodil breeding we can concentrate immediately on trying to surpass existing show varieties, and we may be skillful — or lucky — enough to produce varieties that compare favorably with established ones. Others, however, have problems due to climatic differences. Prevalence of basal rot in the South, extremes of heat and cold in the Middle West, early and long summers in southern California: these are some of the conditions many of our most beautiful varieties are unable to contend with. There is some difference of opinion as to the causes of failure in certain varieties
and not others. Some believe that “overbreeding” is a cause of weakness; some that specific ancestors introduced susceptibility; others that the climatic conditions in the place where the breeding is done influence the results. To the extent that seedlings which cannot endure the local conditions will be eliminated at an early stage this last theory is convincing, and for this reason all breeding efforts under unfavorable conditions are of particular interest and potential importance. More and more our amateur breeders are consciously taking steps to meet special problems, even though it may mean, temporarily at least, less emphasis on qualities formerly considered all-important.

From southern California Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson writes “My best line, so far, is ‘Tunis’ crossed with ‘Lord Kitchener,’ ‘Silver Star,’ and ‘Gertie Millar.’ They were planted all in one batch so I’ll never know what pollen parent gave me the early giants that bloom a full month earlier than the parents. These are proving very good for our southern California weather, and bloom in very early February, when we are often having delightful spring weather. I have also a yellow line equally early, involving ‘Carlton,’ ‘Trenoon,’ ‘Fortune,’ and ‘Hades,’ and it is hard to select good ones from these lines because so early in the year every daffodil looks just wonderful; the red cups don’t fade, they stand up straight and face upward and last for weeks it seems, yet are gone by the time I could compare them to the named ones.” Miss Helen Grier and Mrs. Ernest S. Kirby are also putting most of their efforts into the production of early vigorous trumpets and large-cups, as “flowers need considerable shade from mid-March on” and “the 3c’s must be pampered with considerable shade” in their California locations.

Among those who mentioned severe climatic conditions and hardiness in their responses were W. L. Tolstead, who started breeding daffodils at Lincoln, Nebraska, but is now working in West Virginia, and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Pettus and Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Pettus state as their objectives: “Breed and select for more rugged constitutions (under our conditions, of course), keeping show requirements in mind. How? Breeding hardy types to some of the Irish prima donnas. This year we have tried pollen from N. obvallaris . . .” Mrs. Roennfeldt advocates the use of chance-pollinated seed in a season when few hand-pollinated crosses developed seed. She says “I lean toward the theory, perhaps completely unfounded, that any plant which sets seed freely is one that is happy in its sur-
roundings and therefore should be able to produce happy and attractive 'children,' if only from the standpoint of exuberant health. It is fine to have seed pods all neatly labeled as to parentage, but better 'foundlings' than no seed pods at all."

Even in the favored Middle Atlantic region the need for greater vigor is expressed by Mrs. William A. Bridges: "It is my hope that we may develop more vigorous strains in the bulbs, some that will withstand the thawing and freezing of this area near Baltimore and prove not only good show flowers but good garden subjects as well. Certainly that would encourage more people to use and to grow daffodils, for there are many who are discouraged by the mortality in their expensive bulbs."

In the Hybridizing Round Robin Mrs. Goethe Link (Indiana) raised the question "Are we breeding too much for show bench varieties rather than vigor in the garden?" She went on to say "Several years ago I had an excellent grower appear among my seedlings. It had such excellent vigor, held up remarkably well through rain and wind. The cup was large and ruffled, of a buff color. It reminded me so much of my grandmother's egg basket that I named it 'Corbula.' It is an early variety but stands beautifully through the entire season. While it is not of show form it is an excellent one for garden decoration. Many who come to the garden notice it first. In my opinion a bulb of hardy growing variety is of much more benefit to the public as a whole than a fancy variety which will not live in many climates or is so temperamental that while it will do well in Ireland or Oregon we can't make it last for us." In commenting on this Mrs. Ben M. Robertson (South Carolina) wrote: "I heartily agree that there is a place for this kind of flower in garden decoration. I have one from 'Elgin' \( \times \) 'Cornish Fire' that has very enduring qualities. It has been moved enough to appear resistant to basal rot. Each year it blooms profusely and I'm looking forward to having enough bulbs for garden use. Of course, the ideal combination is a show flower with special vigor. By mating flowers like 'Corbula' and my seedling with the most vigorous show flowers, in time we may get what we're wanting."

Desirable as it might seem for new varieties to be equally suitable for show bench and garden, the differences in qualities that count most in judging for the two purposes make it unreasonable to demand this. In show bench judging nothing counts that is not
apparent in the individual bloom being judged, at the time of judging. It may have been cut in bud and developed indoors to preserve the delicate coloring; its perianth may have been skillfully smoothed or pressed to correct irregularities; its neck may have been trained in a collar to give the bloom the preferred pose. The variety may be slow to increase and sparing with blooms. Garden effectiveness depends not only on the pleasing qualities of the individual flower but also on profusion of bloom, relation of bloom to foliage, and lasting ability; and the length of time the flower remains effective in the garden may prove more important than slight differences in color, size, or form. Resistance to disease and rate of increase are also important considerations in bulbs for garden use. Perhaps the Society’s Test Garden program will draw more attention to the rating of varieties for their garden value, as distinct from their exhibition qualities.

Aside from suitability to regional conditions, the principal fields of interest seem to be color, Divisions 4-8, and miniatures. Pinks, reverse bicolors, and sun-resistant red cups receive much attention and green-cupped whites were mentioned by Murray Evans (Oregon) and Mrs. Bridges. The outstanding success of Mr. Mitsch with reverse bicolors has inspired others to work in this rather new field. Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr. (Virginia) reports among the seed from her first successful hybridizing efforts ‘Lemon Doric’ × ‘Binkie.’ Frank G. Winter (Illinois), Mrs. Link, and Mrs. Robertson have some beautiful flowers to show for their work with pinks. Mr. Culpepper’s ‘Red Sunrise’ defies the strongest sun, and Mr. Evans writes of a ‘Narvik’ seedling that “has been in bloom for two weeks and is still the brightest thing on the place.” Charles R. Phillips (Maryland) is working toward intensification of color in the perianths of 2a’s. Mrs. Bridges has selected ‘Greenland’ as a promising parent for green cups, and Mr. Evans is growing hundreds of seedlings from crosses between a Mitsch ‘Cushendall’ seedling and ‘Frigid.’

Some hybridizers feel that Divisions 4-8 have been somewhat neglected and offer opportunities for significant progress. In these divisions new color breaks are the first object, especially more color in the cups of triandrus, cyclamineus, and jonquilla hybrids. Some progress is being made, too, in the search for fertile varieites in these classes so frequently regarded as “dead-end” material, as far as breeding is concerned.
Interest in breeding doubles has increased greatly since the discovery that ‘Falaise’ is such a willing seed-bearer. Dr. Helen C. Scorgie, whose Massachusetts climate is favorable to doubles, plans to use ‘Falaise’ exclusively as a seed parent for doubles. Mr. Evans reports seed from ‘Snowball’ (formerly ‘Shirley Temple’) × ‘Interim’ and ‘Falaise’ × (Mitsch seedling ‘Shirley Neale’ × ‘Chinese White’). From this latter cross, made in 1955, came 10 doubles, six of which bloomed in their fourth year, with tall stems and upright carriage.

Triandrus hybrids have a special appeal for many, and _N. triandrus_ is rewarding as either seed or pollen parent. Among members reporting crosses with this species were four from Virginia: Louis McDonald, Warren E. Gottschall (‘Dunluce’ × _N. triandrus albus_), Mrs. Darden (Frigid × _N. triandrus loiseleurii_) and Willis H. Wheeler (‘Narvik’ × _N. triandrus_, ‘Chinese White’ × _N. triandrus_, _N. triandrus_ × ‘Binkie’, and _N. triandrus_ × ‘Green Island’). William H. Wood (Ohio) has been using _N. triandrus loiseleurii_ for some time, mainly with ‘Dunluce’ as seed parent. Charles Meehan (South Carolina) writes “My most successful cross in the little ones was _N. triandrus loiseleurii_ × ‘Roseworthy.’ Every bloom set seed. I also got a few seeds from _N. triandrus cernuus_ × ‘Roseworthy’.” Mr. Mitch writes “Thus far, _triandrus_ hybrids have been unsuccessful so far as giving color is concerned, other than that _N. triandrus aurantiacus_ does give orange cups, but coupled with very poor form.”

When _triandrus_ or _jonquilla_ hybrids become parents it is news. This year Mr. Mitsch introduced ‘Honey Bells,’ a 5a said to seed readily when pollinated with other varieties. This variety was bred by Mr. Fowlds, from _N. triandrus albus_ by an unrecorded 2a variety. Mrs. Robertson reports that she has two bulbs of a seedling from ‘Thalia’ × ‘Evening.’ The bloom “had rather long pointed perianth and a cup similar to that of ‘Thalia.’ The whole flower was as white as any I’ve ever seen.” Venice Brink (Illinois) reports success in obtaining seed from several 5a’s. There can be no question as to the seed parent in these unusual instances, but when _triandrus_ hybrids or other traditionally sterile varieties are reported as pollen parents there is always the possibility that self-pollination or chance pollination by wind-borne or insect-borne pollen may have taken place. In such cases the blooms will be awaited with special interest to see if the influence of the intended pollen parent is apparent. Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr. (Virginia) has flowered
such a seedling, from ‘Niphetos’ × ‘White Wedgwood’ (7a), which does resemble the pollen parents, especially on first opening.

*Cyclamineus* hybrids set seed more freely than is generally supposed. Mr. Mitsch reports that he has often collected seed from ‘Mite’ and has had some from ‘Charity May’ and ‘Dove Wings’ where no crossing had been attempted. Several years ago I bloomed several seedlings from ‘Chicopee’ × *N. cyclamineus*. As ‘Chicopee’ is a 6a these seedlings have three-quarters *N. cyclamineus* blood — could they be called double *cyclamineus* hybrids? This year I pollinated one of the blooms with *N. jonquilla* and collected 24 seeds.

Mr. Fowlds writes “in recent years I have used *N. cyclamineus* to make a number of crosses with such forms as ‘Mite,’ *N. minor*, *N. minimus*, and a small yellow trumpet — perhaps a seedling of ‘Golden Spur.’ All of these hybrids have a tendency to produce some seed in the field without hand pollination. This spring I collected pollen at random from these crosses and applied it to all the flowers. It now appears that a good set of seed has been obtained. From this seed I hope to get a large population of mixed hybrids and the chance to select a good number of seedlings similar to *N. cyclamineus*. It is my opinion that it should not be too difficult to produce a strain of miniatures similar to *N. cyclamineus* that would be thrifty and easy to reproduce from self-set seed. The small variation in size and form in such a strain should not detract from its value for garden use or naturalizing.”

By using ‘Rubra’ and ‘Rouge’ as seed parents Mr. Mitsch has produced some *cyclamineus* hybrids with yellow perianth and orange red cup, and with ‘Mabel Taylor’ as seed parent has even achieved one with a bit of pink coloring in the cup. These have not been introduced. Mrs. Darden reports small lots of seed from *N. minor × cyclamineus*, ‘Silver Bell’ × *N. cyclamineus*, *N. cyclamineus × jonquilla*, and *N. cyclamineus × Odoratus* in her efforts to produce new miniature varieties.

In Division 7 there are many interesting possibilities. ‘Binkie’ × *N. jonquilla* has produced reverse bicolor jonquil hybrids for Mr. Mitsch. Pink cups are elusive, but are on the way. Bright cups and bicolors are gradually becoming more plentiful. Since jonquil hybrids do well in the Deep South it would seem that more and better white and cream flowers of this type might to some extent substitute for the 2c’s and 3c’s that are less successful there. The
smaller species closely related to *N. jonquilla* offer diversity in height, size, color, number of blooms to the stem, and presence or absence of fragrance. I have been most successful with *N. juncifolius*, but have some seedlings coming along from crosses with *N. watieri*, *N. scaberulus*, and *N. rupicola*. The brilliant orange cups of *N. calcicola* suggest it as a possible parent for red-cupped hybrids.

Interest in tazettas has been growing, and was spurred by Mrs. U. B. Evans’ talk and slides at the Dallas Convention, introducing many of us to varieties that are plentiful in old southern gardens but forgotten in trade circles. There are obstacles to their use in breeding: the difficulties of procuring the bulbs, the uncertainties as to the extent of their hardiness, and the fact that the basic chromosome number for *N. tazetta* is different from that of the other *Narcissus* groups. All the more exciting when a few seed of an unusual cross are gathered! Last year at the Philadelphia Convention Jan de Graaff forecast “a yellow ‘Silver Chimes’”; two seeds I planted recently, from *N. cyclamineus* × a white tazetta, make me hope for a pale yellow version of ‘Cyclataz’. Two members have reported *bulbocodium-tazetta* crosses: Mrs. Anderson’s (*N. bulbocodium romieuxii* × ‘Paper White) was made several years ago, and Mrs. Darden’s (*N. cantabricus foliosus* × Grand Soleil d’Or) this past winter. It is difficult to visualize the progeny these strange matings may produce.

*Poeticus* varieties were mentioned by few reporters. Mr. Wheeler says this is the first year he has collected seed from *poeticus*; he has two pods from ‘Milan’ × ‘Cushendall’. Mr. Brink finds ‘Dulcimer’ and ‘Shanach’ good seed setters. Last year I collected many flaky seed from *N. poeticus verbanensis* × *juncifolius* but there was no evidence of germination. I repeated the cross this year and some of the seed looked more promising. ‘Shanach’ × *N. juncifolius* gave a few also.

In reviewing the work of earlier American daffodil breeders it has been discouraging to note how few of their varieties ever found their way into trade channels. It is to be hoped that any progress made by the present group will benefit future American gardeners by making available to them improved varieties especially adapted to their environments. How can our Society promote this aim? The first steps have been taken to encourage individual hybridizers. The Rose Ribbon for seedlings and a new ribbon for
American-bred registered varieties are available to show committees for award in special classes. New rules are under consideration to clarify problems relating to the showing of seedlings and unregistered cultivars in competition with registered varieties in general show classes. A Hybridizing Round Robin has been started, in which members may exchange useful information and stimulating opinions. The members of the Breeding and Selection Committee stand ready to advise and help beginners, and to receive and pass on suggestions. The Society’s publications are generously devoting space to articles dealing with topics relating to breeding. Our conventions provide inspiration by displays of seedlings, by including discussions of breeding aims and methods in the programs, and by providing opportunities for members having the same interest to meet and become better acquainted.

A few of our members can make contributions to our knowledge of daffodil breeding behavior by means of special studies and experiments. Mr. Wheeler’s study of pollen is an example. One member plans to start making chromosome counts next spring. Dr. Harold S. King (Maryland) is especially interested in methods of shortening the time from bloom to seed, and suggests experiments in climate control. Dr. King is compiling an extensive bibliography of daffodil literature. Mr. Wood plans to try growing excised daffodil embryos on agar, a method that has given good results with iris. Dan P. Thompson (South Carolina) asks if anyone has tried radiation on daffodil seeds, “either x-ray or cobalt 60?” Thomas F. Martin (Virginia) is collecting extensive parentage records, and will be glad to answer requests for specific information as to the parentage of varieties. All of us can help by keeping full and careful records, and making them available to others. So much of our present “knowledge” is based on rather limited observations and conjectures.

The next need would seem to be a system of testing and evaluating for regional and local conditions, and eventually ways should be found to make American varieties more easily available to home gardeners through normal wholesale and retail trade channels. The distribution of new varieties predominantly for garden use will present more difficulties than that of exhibition-type varieties. Enthusiasts interested in show competition are likely to be better informed as to sources, and are willing to pay higher prices for single bulbs of novelties, which may be introduced while the stock
is relatively small. Larger stocks are needed for varieties to be sold chiefly for garden use, requiring a greater investment in time and space for a smaller per-bulb price. On the other hand, the commercial life of an outstanding garden variety is much longer than that of many show varieties, which may be superseded quickly by others showing slight advances toward the goal of "perfection."

A vast scientifically planned and lavishly endowed daffodil breeding program for the various areas of this country cannot be expected. We can only hope that many people sharing their experiences may accomplish more than if they all worked independently. "Trade secrets" are out of date in plant breeding. Perhaps each one of us past the age of — shall we say forty? — should look for a young apprentice and understudy. Although daffodil breeding seems conducive to longevity in those who practice it, half a lifetime may not be enough, and best results in the future are likely to come from those who start at an early age.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a well done summary and should be treated as gospel by all those interested in hybridizing. Verily in union there is conquering strength.
Reflections on Daffodil Breeding

FRANK G. WINTER, Hinsdale, Illinois

After 17 years of growing Daffodil seedlings one ought to have some conclusions or opinions and possibly a few new ideas as to what to attempt next. The most definite conclusion I have at the age of 76 is to do no more pollinating and to devote my efforts to helping my many youngsters have better growing conditions.

With no scientific training I have carried out many of my hunches as to possibilities and luckily have been favored with some fine flowers though none have been registered. Most of my get are Trumpets and large cups in full color range and these I have in great variety. Not many small cups have bloomed as yet. Too few pink cups have bloomed though there are many, from 'Mabel Taylor' and 'Rosario' pollen on different seed parents.

Since most pinks open with a cup in some degree of yellow I have used as seed parent plants like 'Daisy Schaffer,' 'Brunswick,' 'Tenedos,' 'White House,' 'Content,' 'Gregalach,' and similar ones. Then, too, I have put pink pollen on whites like 'Courage,' 'Evening,' 'White Sentinel,' 'Mitylene,' 'Corinth,' 'Naxos,' and 'Tenedos.' Nearly all are still to bloom, though 'Tenedos' × 'Mabel Taylor' gave me a nice one, almost a trumpet.

Around here, near Chicago, most pinks fade to white too soon in the several days of summery temperatures we usually encounter in mid-season. As I write, with the bloom about over (only 'Frigid' and 'Cushendall' are left), we now have a temperature in the mid-thirties at night and 45 during the day, after ten sunny days. It takes a good flower to stand such weather.

I have been going on the premise that length of stem, vigor of growth and good foliage come from the seed parent, while the good factors of the flower are influenced by the pollen parent. This has on the average proved true, though some 'Mitylene' and 'Tunis' descendants have flowers shaped like the seed parent. At any rate this theory is worth relying on.

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My neighbor, Milt Carleton, who has a doctor’s degree in horticulture, asserts that the only proper method of breeding is to work for “pure strains.” To me this means to self-fertilize plants of promise and do this for several generations, always choosing the best for successive selfing. In the third generation one could cross the best of the strains one has been working with, and also make filial crosses in each strain, from which would come hybrid vigor. This is the scientific way and it should pay if one could start at age 16. I started at age 59, so I did it the hard way, but I was lucky.

Since many fine varieties do not bloom as they should in certain localities, an objective in breeding is to try for flowers that suit your surroundings. I would like to grow ‘Galway’ in Illinois as I saw it on the Pacific Coast, first at Tom Craig’s on Mount Washington in Los Angeles. It was nearly two feet tall, the loveliest yellow I ever saw. When I commented Tom said “Wait until you see it at Frank Reinelt’s up north at Capitola.” There it was as impressive as Tom’s; but I never had it more than 13 inches tall and it barely survives. ‘Shanghai’ is a fair substitute here though not as fine a flower. A cross of these two should be a natural. ‘Ceylon,’ too, never has reddened for me in five years. ‘Saltash,’ however, gives me the color that ‘Ceylon’ should, and from ‘Fortune’ × ‘Portilly’ I have my own equivalent of ‘Ceylon,’ with 19-inch stems. A surprise in this cross was a white with some yellow in the cup, a larger ‘Cleena.’

Good 1a’s have resulted from ‘Diotima’ as a seed parent. ‘Diotima’ × ‘Aerolite’ gave me a fine yellow trumpet about the color of ‘Royalist’ or ‘Leinster,’ with fine tall stem and vigor. It opens with the first daffodils in the yard. Other 1a’s with deep cups came from ‘Diotima’ and ‘Golden Harvest’ crossed with ‘Fortune’ pollen.

Another conclusion of mine is not to discard too soon. I let plants bloom at least three times before deciding what to rogue. There is often great surprise to see how plants improve, given a fair chance.

This year as pure a white as I ever saw came into its own after three years. It was bred from ‘Tunis,’ by ‘Beersheba.’ Another that won me was a white and orange 2b, almost a trumpet, similar to ‘Buncrana,’ but larger, from ‘Helios’ × ‘Crocus.’ Its tentative name is ‘Jade Scepter.’ I tried to identify the shade of orange but could not match it in Ridgeway’s color book. Lionel Richardson gives the color of ‘Buncrana’s’ cup as “peachy orange,” which fits. I have
many white-and-yellow 1b’s and 2b’s, like ‘Tudor Minstrel,’ but with the latter, Grant Mitsch’s ‘Festivity’ and Mrs. Link’s ‘Towhee,’ which I prefer to the two foregoing established ones, one must hesitate to launch another of this coloring unless it be a 1a.

To anyone interested in growing seedlings there is still opportunity to try for local equivalents of great names that are disappointing here and there, and he will have the joy of anticipation as I have had. I feel that the pink field is still an open one. It seems to me that the pollen of Mitsch’s ‘Flamingo’ offers the best possibilities, for it opens pink and it stays pink until its exit. My only cross this year was ‘Jade Scepter’ × ‘Flamingo,’ from which I expect deeper pink tones. At least the second generation will give loveliness. I wish that I may live to see those grandchildren.

EDITOR’S NOTE: You will, Frank. God bless you.
Pollen and Seeding Characteristics

VENICE BRINK, Nashville, Illinois

I have been growing daffodils since 1947 and began some crossing in 1952. I have done some each year since, and each of the last two seasons have planted over three thousand seeds each. I have bloomed some seedlings the last four seasons, and should have a lot more coming on in the next year or two. At present I am growing over 600 varieties and 40 species.

Beginning with no set goal, I have now arrived at a number of goals, among the chief of which is the use of more triandrus, cyclamineus, jonquilla and tazetta blood.

For what they're worth I'll list some of my experiences with pollen and seeding characteristics; they seem to be a bit unusual, at least from what I've read of experiences in England and some other places.

In Division 5, I have found viable pollen on 'Silver Chimes,' 'Alope,' and 'Auburn.' 'Alope' has set seed fairly well, and I have secured some seed from 'Auburn,' 'Pearly Queen,' and 'Shot Silk.'

In Division 6, almost all varieties I have produce good pollen, and I have found 'Garden Princess,' 'Golden Lacquer,' 'Larkelly,' 'Peeping Tom,' 'Wanda,' 'Orange Glory,' and 'Bartley' to set seed freely, and 'February Gold' none at all some years, and other years prodigally.

In Division 7, I have to date secured no seed, and until this season had found viable pollen on but one variety, 'Sierra Gold.' This year I again had good pollen from it and also from 'Mount Joy,' 'Ripple,' 'Tittle-Tattle,' 'Golden Incense,' 'Sweetness,' and 'Trevithian.' This last for the first time in the eleven years I've had it. I had seed from a number of crosses using these varieties.

In Division 8, most of the pure tazettas produce good pollen, and of the poetaz hybrids, I have secured pollen in varying amounts from season to season from 'Cragford,' 'Chinita,' 'Elvira,' 'Geranium,' 'La Fiancée,' 'Halingy,' 'Martha Washington,' Xenophon,' 'Xerxes,' and 'Klondyke.' 1959 was the first year I secured seed from 'Richard Tauber,' 'Laurens Koster,' and 'Elvira.' This past season I also found seed on 'Halfose,' 'Aspasia,' 'Helios,' and 'Scarlet Gem.'
Possibly a part of the “complete” sterility of some of these divisions is in our failure to find out. We find a hundred blossoms sterile, and seek no farther. If we know a variety is near sterile we must plant a lot of it if we expect seed in quantity. If it sets seed only once in five hundred blooms, we need not expect seed from only a half dozen bulbs.

From my observations I would say that where seed production is the goal, bulbs should be planted a little deeper than usual to encourage bulb size and discourage division. There should be an ample supply of the chemical elements needed for good growth, with emphasis on plenty of phosphorus but no shortage of nitrogen or calcium either, as vigorous growth all through the season is wanted. Calcium I believe is needed for good root growth, and there should be an ample supply of moisture the whole growing season.

I list the varieties I have found to be good seeders in Divisions 1, 2, 3, and 9.

**1a:**
- Alasnan
- Bastion
- Carisbrooke
- Camberwell King
- Diotima
- Dungiven
- Elgin
- Emperor
- Flower Carpet
- Forerunner
- Godolphin
- Gold-digger
- Golden Harvest
- Golden Hind
- Golden Melody
- Hunter’s Moon
- Kandahar
- King Alfred
- King of the North
- Kingscourt
- Late Sun
- Magnificence
- Milanion
- Mulatto
- Olympia
- Paul Bunyan
- Robin Hood
- The First
- Tintoretto
- Unsurpassable
- Warwick
- Virginia Wright

**1b:**
- Arnold Neale
- Bonython
- Boswin
- Content
- Chatsworth
- Chula
- Foresight
- Killymure
- Mirth
- Oklahoma
- Patria
- Pink Lady
- Preamble
- Rathkenny
- Sincerity

**1c:**
- Ada Finch
- Beersheba
- Broughshane
- Mrs. E. H. Krelage
- High Sierra
- Moray
- Samite
- Seminole
- Silverdale

**2a, self-yellow:**
- Balmoral
- Kilfinnan
- Sligo
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<thead>
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<th>2b:</th>
<th>2c:</th>
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<td>Aranjuez</td>
<td>Amateur</td>
<td>Cicely</td>
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<td>Pucelle</td>
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<td>Bahram</td>
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<td>Fortune</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Clockface</td>
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<td>Carrigart</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3b:</th>
<th>3c:</th>
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<td>Clockface</td>
<td>Duleimer</td>
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<th>10:</th>
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<tr>
<td>N. jonquilla</td>
<td>N. obvallaris</td>
<td>N. pseudo-narcissus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N. poeticus ornatus</td>
<td><code>Trumpet Major</code></td>
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</table>

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Pistil Protectors and Sap Beetles

HAROLD S. KING, Darlington, Maryland
Chairman, Health and Culture Committee

To ensure that hand pollination is not confounded by insect and self-pollination, hybridizers have recommended deanthering before pollen ripens and then bagging the flower. An alternate procedure has been tested. Superficial observation had indicated that the chief insects pollinating daffodils are bumblebees. Last year they appeared in this region only with the late-flowering *poeticus*, but this year they were very active much earlier. These bees are so large that it seemed possible to keep them out by slipping over the pistil a short section of a drinking straw held in position by a thread tied back of the neck of the flower. This device avoids the removal of the anthers, an advantage with flowers of expensive bulbs where two-way crosses are desired.

This spring the pistil protector was used in a large number of crosses. On closer observation it was noted that the flowers were visited by many small insects, the chief one being a beetle about two millimeters in length. Some flowers harbored as many as ten crawling about inside the flower, over the anthers and on the stigma, though they usually were found at the base of the corona.

Several of these beetles were sent for identification to Dr. George Gyrisco, Professor of Entomology at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca, N. Y. He replied that these are sap beetles, belonging to the rather obscure family of Nitidulidae. He said: "The group is not well worked out, but a recent British worker has just revised this family. The specimens you sent are close to *Brachypterolus pulicarius*, L. in the old keys. These feed on the pollen, sever the anthers and occasionally damage the pistil. They indeed could affect fertilization and seed set. These insects succumb to most insecticides including DDT. They were present in my daffodils but not common."

Dr. Gyrisco wrote: "Bumblebees were very common in my daffodil plantings this spring, particularly *Bombus fervidus*, and I noted Adrenids, Halictids and Megachiles, all small, wild bees,
working the flowers as well. I did not see any honeybees visiting
the blooms although these were present working myrtle in the area.
I also noted some cabbage butterflies and black swallowtails as
occasional visitors.” “Hence the stamens are well worked for
pollen, making crosses inevitable. Unless bagging is practiced at
bud stage, one can hardly be certain of one’s crosses.” He fur-
thermore suggested dusting the inside of the bag with 5% DDT
dust to kill any beetles that might penetrate the bag closure.

In my own daffodil beds this year the crop of seed, from flowers
with and without pistil protectors, was very scanty. The pods de-
veloped normally, but were empty. It is not known if this was
due to injury by beetles. It may be that sap beetles cause unrec-
ognized damage to daffodil blooms.

The pistil protector does not give complete protection from
insect pollination but has value in preventing self-pollination in
cases when deanthering is not desired. Bagging seems still to
be required, whether or not the pistil protector is used, at least in
this region where there are so many insect pollinators. No experi-
ments have been made to date with insect repellents, but they
might approve to be effective.
Instructions for Contributors of Articles for the American Daffodil Society

FREDERIC P. LEE

1. Manuscripts should be neatly typed, double spaced, on one side of unlined, white paper, standard typewriter size, with 1½" margin on left side. Contributors should retain copy of all manuscripts sent in.

2. Accompanying photographs should be sharp, glossy black and white prints, preferably 4x5 inches or large in size. Captions for photographs should be on a separate sheet and numbered with corresponding numbers (carefully so as not to emboss the reverse side) on the back of the photograph, together with the name of the contributor.

3. Follow Royal Horticultural Society Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names (latest edition) in the use of botanical names (species, sub-species, and botanical varieties and forms) and in the use of names of horticultural (garden, cultivated, named) varieties.

4. Use the word “variety,” not “clone” or “cultivar,” where any such term is needed in referring to horticultural varieties.

5. Names of horticultural varieties should be distinguished by an initial capital letter and ordinary Roman type. Use of single quotation marks around the name is permissible but not required and is unnecessary.

6. In general, when referring to the genus, generally in the text, use the common name “daffodil” rather than the botanic name.

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"narcissus" or "N." which should, however, always be used wherever listing a botanic name.

7. Example of typography for names:
   Botanical:

   N. triandrus L. var. cernuus.

   Horticultural:

   N. Milanion or N. "Milanion." 1a, 1b, etc., may be added after name where desired to indicate class. Since it is usually clear that the contributor is talking about daffodils, even the "N." may be omitted in connection with a horticultural name.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Comments are invited.
Grooming Daffodil Blooms for the Show

HELEN K. LINK
Chairman, Schools Committee

Of importance in exhibiting daffodils for competition is grooming or preparation of blooms for exhibition. This procedure is like the grooming in which human beings engage before public appearances. Just as grooming makes humans more attractive and acceptable in society, so does it make daffodils more beautiful on the show table. Thus a few simple measures may make the difference between an exhibit which the judges push aside and the blue ribbon, provided other necessary qualities are present.

All specimens should be shown at the most perfect phase of their possible beauty; therefore, they must be in excellent condition. If a bloom is rain spotted or dirty, most of the spots can be removed with a camel’s hair brush moistened with detergent solution or sweet milk. If a bloom is too old it should be left at home, for no amount of grooming will improve old age. If it is slightly immature, stem should be placed in warm water for a few hours or left overnight in a warm room. The slower the forcing, the better the end result, as blooms forced too rapidly may lose in substance.

Much can be done to improve the form of blooms in all divisions. Firstly, the exhibitor must know the perfect form for a bloom in a specified division, and secondly, he must be able to recognize faults of form in the blooms which he intends to exhibit. Thirdly, and quite important, is the knowledge of how to correct those faults which are present. Some faults in form, such as narrow petals and sepals, mitten thumbs, nicks in segments or cup can not be corrected; however, twisting of segments, concave or convex cupping of petals or sepals, and ovoid form of cup can be corrected with grooming procedures.

Perhaps the simplest way to explain possible grooming procedures is to start with the bloom as it comes from the garden. As the
bloom opens, the exhibitor should scrutinize it carefully and decide whether it has enough good qualities as to condition, form, color, substance and texture, pose, and size to be a candidate for the show bench. If there are several deep nicks and mitten thumbs in the perianth segments or cup, it is better to leave the bloom in the garden for decoration. For the above reason it is wise to allow blooms to open on the plant.

A bloom with twisting or cupping of segments can be groomed by placing the bloom between two circles of construction paper as shown in the accompanying photograph. To construct a press, measure diameter of bloom and cut two circles from construction paper slightly larger than diameter of bloom. One circle is placed behind bloom and the other over face of bloom. The disc to be used behind bloom will need a small circle cut in center to permit stem and sheath to pass through so that paper will fit snugly against back of segments. Disc to be used against face of segments will need a circle cut in its center to permit the cup to extend through. After back circle is in place, segments should be flattened against disc with a soft brush, smoothing out as many ridges as possible. Then front circle is placed against face of segments with cup extending through hole in center of disc. Secure circles together with paper clips between sepals and petals, thus applying only light pressure which will avoid bruising segments. Press should be left in place about 12 hours with blooms kept in a cool dark place (45-50 degrees). A dirt floored root cellar is ideal, and blooms stored in this manner do not lose substance as quickly when taken to the show as those stored in a home refrigerator.

If the cup is oval or crooked instead of circular, a wad of cotton or kleenex pushed into cavity will help straighten crown. Pollen spilled in cup should be removed with a brush. The form of clustered varieties may be improved by separating the individual blooms and inserting pieces of cotton or kleenex between necks to hold blooms apart, thus exhibiting each floret to its best advantage. Be sure to remove cotton before placing bloom in show table.

The exhibitor can protect color by picking blooms as soon as opened, or by shading with cloth or cardboard boxes; otherwise, blooms may fade or delicate coloring in cup may be lost. No amount of grooming can restore faded coloring.

The daffodil press will also help smooth out rough texture, but it cannot improve substance. Varieties with thick tissue structure
'Frigid' before grooming. Press in place.

Ready for the show bench.
usually hold up well, while those with thin substance have a tendency to fade rapidly, thus it is desirable to choose for exhibition varieties which normally have a heavy substance.

The correct pose for a daffodil depends on division. If the bloom should “look you in the eye,” and it droops its head, this fault can be corrected by placing a tube of black paper or an ordinary heavy paper sack around bloom so that it will turn upward toward light. Bloom should be placed below light, either on floor below a window or below artificial light. When the pose is too high it may be lowered by placing bloom above light. Leave bloom in position several hours or until correct pose has been obtained. Somewhat the same procedure may also be used in the garden to lengthen stems. A tall cardboard box with both top and bottom cut out will serve the purpose, but sides must be staked to ground to keep wind from blowing away the box. One of the best gimmicks for this purpose is a glass cylinder from the top of an old gasoline pump. Cylinder can be covered with black cloth and is heavy enough that the wind cannot move it.

One fault which is common to many daffodils is twisting of stem. The ridges which should be on the sides may start at neck in proper position and end up on opposite sides at bottom of stem. A wooden stake about one-half inch wide and one-eighth inch thick and slightly longer than stem may be used as a brace for stem which should be secured to stake with heavy wool yarn. About three or four ties are usually sufficient to hold stem firmly against stake. Ties should not be tight enough to mar or damage tissue. Plunge stake and stem into cool water up to neck of flower for several hours. The same procedure will also help to straighten a crooked stem.

Since it is impossible for a bloom to increase in size after cutting, it is better to allow flowers to remain on plants until open, with protection against the elements. Plenty of water and sufficient fertilizer are deciding factors in size and should have been taken care of months in advance of the show.

There is one other factor which the exhibitor should consider when choosing blooms for the show bench, parentage or good breeding. Blooms with weak, floppy segments will never win a ribbon regardless of how well groomed or exhibited. The exhibitor should make his decision regarding show table varieties versus garden decoration when he purchases his bulbs. While grooming
will help some faults, it cannot correct bad hereditary faults in color, form, or substance.

One of the important things the exhibitor should do in displaying his blooms is to be sure his entries are fresh and well conditioned. It should be embarrassing to both exhibitor and judges for the public to see on the second day of the show a dried up bloom to which is attached a blue ribbon. Judges must sharpen their wits and be able to detect a bloom which is rapidly loosing substance. If grower and judges would inspect entries on second day of show it would make them more careful about condition.
A Preliminary Report on the Examination of Narcissus Pollen

WILLIS H. WHEELER

In an attempt to find a partial explanation for failures in daffodil seed production when pollen from certain varieties is used, flowers were chosen at random for a microscopic examination of their pollen. Pollen from each variety or species was placed in a water mount and the grains visible in the field of magnification were counted as "good" or "bad." Well filled, light colored grains were considered to be in the first category, while empty grains and the occasional ones that were dark in color were placed in the second. In the table below are shown the results of the examination.

### POLLEN EXAMINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
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<th>Bad</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>Narcissus</em> 'Apricot Distinction'</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Arbar'</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; <em>biflorus</em></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 'Bonython'</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; 'Content'</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 'Deodora'</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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<td>&quot; 'Galway'</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>&quot; 'Hamzali'</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; 'Hawera'</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>All</td>
</tr>
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<td>&quot; <em>jonquilla</em></td>
<td>64</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; 'Majorca'</td>
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<td>&quot; 'Limerick'</td>
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<td>&quot; 'Patagonia'</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; <em>poeticus recurvus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; <em>rupicola</em></td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; 'Salmon Trout'</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>43</td>
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17. "Thalia' 11* 89
18. "triandrus albus 89 8
   (P. I. 238706)**
19. "triandrus albus 104 2
   (P. I. 238741)**
20. "Trousseau' 86 4

*While these pollen grains were well filled they were very dark in color and may not have been viable.

**The numbers refer to accession numbers assigned by the Plant Introduction Section of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to these bulbs collected by Plant Explorer Dr. Frederick G. Meyer of that organization during one of his trips through the Narcissus regions of the Iberian Peninsula.
The 1960 American Daffodil Symposium

HARRY I. TUGGLE, JR., Martinsville, Virginia
Chairman, Symposium Committee

“It is not alone the individual and collective beauty of their flowers that endears them to our hearts but the bravery of their advent, for ‘the time of the daffodil’ closes the gates on bleak winter and ushers in, with trumpets of gold, longed-for-spring.”

A. M. Kirby, “Daffodils,” Published 1907.

Reports indicate that the winter of 1959-60 outdid that of 1958-59 for variability and for toughness. And consequently, the 1960 blooming season was one of the most unusual within recent years. Nearly every reporter mentioned a long, hard winter, a short blooming season (varying from only two to three weeks), and a late blooming season with weather ranging from ideal to temperatures of 85-90 degrees in some areas. As a result of the odd blooming season, many old reliables performed erratically, while others which had not formerly performed well (e.g. Frigid) scored higher this year.

The three categories under the 21 ITEMS are the same as last year:

EXHIBITION: Daffodils of show calibre, with no price limit imposed. Again this year a number of newer, expensive varieties have scored higher, evidencing the expanding interest in Novelties.

GARDEN DECORATION: Daffodils valued for landscape effect, and in general priced at under $5.00 per dozen (50c per bulb). These should be healthy, vigorous growers that do not require special attention. There are a number of noteworthy varieties in this group that are valued for both garden and exhibition. It is this all purpose type for which our hybridizers should strive.
**Novelty:** New varieties which have been registered, and/or introduced into commerce, only within the past ten years. This group should include the outstanding varieties of the future. Novelties are nearly always expensive, and price was not restricted.

This sixth annual Symposium is based on a compilation of over seventy ballots from thirty states and the District of Columbia, and is a reasonable sample from the majority of the areas that grow daffodils successfully. However, it should again be stressed that the final test remains how a variety performs in your garden. It is known that variations in temperature, soil, exposure, etc. (micro-climate) from one city block to another will influence the performance of the same variety. We present the 1960 Symposium as a guide, not as a gospel.

The number given in parenthesis after the daffodil name represents that variety’s standing in the 1959 Symposium. For example under ITEM No. 1:

3. Slieveboy Rated 3rd this year, did not place in 1959.

**ITEM No. 1. Trumpet, Self yellow. (RHS Sub-division 1a)**

**Exhibition:**
1. Kingscourt (1)
2. Ulster Prince (2)
3. Slieveboy
4. Hunter’s Moon (3)
5. Moonstruck (4)
6. Goldcourt (5)

**Garden Decoration:**
1. Mulatto (1)
2. Carron (2)
3. Unsurpassable (4)
4. Grapefruit (5)
5. Diotima (3)
6. Lord Nelson

**Grapefruit**

Comment: Slieveboy stages a rapid, deserved climb to exhibition third. If you can obtain virus-free stock of Grapefruit it is quite nice. Lord Nelson is a large, bold, yet smooth flower for garden decoration.

Novelty: By far the most outstanding is Golden Rapture — with a large flat overlapping perianth backing up a long beautifully tapered trumpet. It is the first flower of such size to be so fine in quality. Golden Rapture is followed by precisely formed Arctic Gold, richly colored King’s Ransom, neatly tailored Royal Oak, large and cool Luna Moth, Mitch’s new Alchemy, and others. Inver
deserves special notice for its unique pale icy lemonade tints. Burnished Gold and Bayard are quite similar, rounded, smooth, medium sized, deep gold flowers. Stentor, a new Dutch variety was described as "practically without a neck, the huge vertical trumpet like a hound dog baying at the moon."

ITEM No. 2. Trumpet, Bicolor, white perianth, yellow trumpet. (RHS Sub-division 1b)

Exhibition: Garden Decoration:
1. Preamble (1) 1. Effective (1)
2. Trousseau (2) 2. Trousseau (2)
3. Content (3) 3. Music Hall (4)
4. Effective (4) 4. Content (5)
5. Lapford (5) 5. President Lebrun (3)
6. Frolic (6) 6. Foresight (6)

Comment: Virtually no change. Trostan and Straight, both good garden subjects, tied for 7th under Garden Decoration.

Novelty: Ballygarvey is often mentioned for garden use. We have no reports on Dunlop’s Newcastle or Downpatrick, or Brodie’s Coulmony. The paler, new ones of Spitzbergen and/or Kanchenjunga derivation do not have sufficient contrast, and in general lack refinement. Tudor King has failed to deserve its catalog description in several gardens. Why don’t more members give Bonnington a trial?

ITEM No. 3. Trumpet, Self white. (RHS Sub-division 1c)

Exhibition: Garden Decoration:
1. Cantatrice (1) 1. Beersheba (1)
2. Broughshane (2) 2. Mt. Hood (2)
3. Vigil (3) 3. Broughshane (5)
4. Beersheba (4) 4. Mrs. E. H. Krelage (3)
5. Coolin (5) 5. Roxanne (4)
6. Empress of Ireland 6. Ardelinis

Comment: Vigil lacked only five points to tie Broughshane for second position. August, Empress of Ireland enters the exhibition rating and was reported from Long Island as “by far the finest daffodil in the garden this year.” Ardelinis replaces its sister Samite in garden group. Mrs. E. H. Krelage is perhaps the best proven white trumpet for naturalizing.
Novelty: In order, White Prince, Rashee, Glacier and Glenshesk were most noted. White Prince was considered the epitome of what a 1c should be by many critics. Rashee is not large but is of the highest quality. Glacier and Glenshesk are both fine flowers but lack the finish and refinement of White Prince and Rashee. White Tartar is recommended for those who desire a stronger stemmed Broughshane type. Glenbane and Finola are two good new ones from Guy Wilson.

ITEM No. 4. Trumpet, Reverse bicolor. (RHS Sub-division 1d)

Exhibition:
1. Spellbinder
2. Lunar Sea
3. Entrancement
4. Nampa

Garden Decoration:
1. Spellbinder

Comment: This class is becoming quite popular (along with Item 10) and many of the sulfur or lemon-lime type 1a’s are reported as reversing in warmer climates. If those reporters who grew Spellbinder as their only 1d were discounted, Lunar Sea would rank first for exhibition. Grant Mitch’s latest, Moonlight Sonata, is reported to be the most luminous colored 1d, and it blooms late enough for showing; in most areas the others are past their prime when show dates arrive.

ITEM No. 5. Large Cup, Self yellow. (RHS Sub-division 2a)

Exhibition:
1. Galway (1)
2. Golden Torch (2)
3. St. Keverne (3)
4. St. Egwin (4)
5. Carlton (6)
6. Crocus (5)

Amberley

Garden Decoration:
1. Carlton (1)
2. St. Egwin (2)
3. Crocus (3)
4. Adventure (4)
5. St. Issey (6)
6. Golden Torch

Comment: Galway wins by three times the margin of any other in this group. Carlton is one of the all-time greats for garden use. St. Issey has climbed a notch and is especially noteworthy in the south.

Novelty: Two new varieties that are superb (and do not resemble trumpets as do Galway and others) are Lemnos and Broadwater. Lemnos is an attractive, solid, lemony primrose, and Broadwater is a clean cut flower with the cup slightly deeper than perianth. Ormeau received several votes for exhibition.
ITEM No. 6. Large Cup, Yellow perianth, red or orange cup.  
(RHS Sub-division 2a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ceylon (1)</td>
<td>1. Rustom Pasha (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Armada (3)</td>
<td>2. Fortune (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Narvik (2)</td>
<td>3. Aranjuez (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dunkeld (4)</td>
<td>4. Carbineer (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Home Fires</td>
<td>5. Dunkeld (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Craigywarren</td>
<td>6. Tinker (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foxhunter (6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Ceylon when more plentiful should become a familiar garden variety – it meets every requirement. Large, tall, strong stemmed Home Fires, and Craigywarren replace Revelry for exhibition. The six garden selections remain the same with fifty other varieties nominated and in the running against them.

Novelty: Paracutin is perhaps the most spectacular garden type introduced in the last twenty years! Its color (which does not fade) and its substance are surpassed by none. Court Martial, Border Chief, and Air Marshall represent giant steps in the development of exhibition red cups. Court Martial is large, vigorous, strong stemmed, has good form and balance, and holds up well in the sun. Border Chief is a handsome, improved, wider petalled Bahrain type, and Air Marshall has a large, smooth perianth and smallish red cup that almost measures the 3a that is so needed! Vulcan is promising, and the flower leaves little to be desired except for a long neck. Madeira, Masai King and Field Marshall have not lived up to the qualifications of the aforementioned. Two cheaper varieties of value are Missouri – with a sunproof red cup, and Kilmorack – a garden type worth growing if only for its magnificent blue-green foliage.

ITEM No. 7. Large Cup, White perianth, yellow or light colored cup.  
(RHS Sub-division 2b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Green Island (1)</td>
<td>1. Brunswick (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Festivity (2)</td>
<td>2. Polindra (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tudor Minstrel (3)</td>
<td>3. Coverack Perfection (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Statue (6)</td>
<td>4. Daisy Schäffer (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Polinda (4)</td>
<td>5. Tunis (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverack Perfection (5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comment: Festivity is point wise rapidly narrowing the gap on Green Island. Statue is gaining favor, and My Love makes her debut. My Love is one of those daffodils that just somehow spell quality. Brunswick and Polindra virtually have the garden vote to themselves.

Novelty: Deodora is outstanding for its large flat perianth and ivory crown widely banded lemon. Kinard is an imposing Green Island type. Jubilation is promising with its buff cup. Woodgreen is a much needed early type. Oratorio has been described as “a knockout, its stems should be called “trunks.” Careyville looks like a bicolor trumpet rather than a large cup and is lacking in refinement when compared to others in this group. Neat, clean cut Personality, and somewhat unbalanced Aldergrove both received votes for exhibition. Mrs. Link’s Towhee is one of the most vigorous growers, and coupled with its substance, this Indiana bred 2b is destined to become a first class garden subject.

ITEM No. 8. Large Cup, White perianth, red or orange cup. (RHS Sub-division 2b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kilworth (1)</td>
<td>1. Kilworth (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Arbar (3)</td>
<td>2. Duke of Windsor (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Fermoy (2)</td>
<td>3. Selma Lagerlof (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Daviot (5)</td>
<td>4. Fermoy (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Buncrana (4)</td>
<td>5. Flamenco (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Arbar displaces Fermoy in second place. Signal Light scores and is said to have good, non-fading color, but it has been prone to basal rot in some areas. Red coloration is very subject to climate, and many rated Duke of Windsor under Item 7. When it colors properly (requires warm weather) Kilworth still leads the field for garden, but Selma Lagerlof (sold by Puget Sound Bulb Growers as “Sunshine”) also appears to perform well in every region.

Novelty: Out front of many newcomers is Richardson’s Avenger. It is described as “the last word in this class” and “out-of-this-world.” Other good new ones include Carnival and Pirate King (sisters of Avenger and Rockall), Northern Light — a large, husky orange-red, Alicante — large flower with good orange cup, and Fastnet and Sailing Light — both with red-rimmed cups. It was an “off” year for Blarney’s Daughter.
ITEM No. 9. Large Cup, Self white. (RHS Sub-division 2c)

Exhibition:  Garden Decoration:
1. Ludlow (2)  1. Carnlough (1)
2. Zero (1)  2. Truth (3)
3. Ave (3)  3. Niphetos (2)
4. Truth (4)  4. White Nile (6)
5. Dew Pond  5. Courage (4)
6. Easter Moon (6)  6. Dunlewey
White Spire (6)  Jules Verne (5)

Comment: This group is especially difficult in many areas due to susceptibility to basal rot — in fact, Ludlow, Zero, and Truth are notorious in this respect. Smoother Ludlow this year dethrones Zero. And *finally* Dew Pond is receiving the recognition it deserves. White Spire has been criticized for having too long a neck and for its cup burning in the sun. Easter Moon is described as "truly a great daffodil — vigor, blooms always perfect, and the forerunner of a new type." Even if Jules Verne did not have a yellow cup (plainly misclassified) its proportion is gross!

Novelty: One authoritative reporter exclaims that "at long last we have some reasonably healthy 2c's," and he names Knowehead, Ardbane, Castle of Mey, and Easter Moon. Reports indicate that all four of these can be recommended without reserve. In addition, distinctive Cloneen, prolific Wedding Bell, early and handsome Early Mist, Helga (from the late A. M. Wilson), and Glendermott are being tested.

ITEM No. 10. Large Cup, Yellow perianth, white cup. (RHS Sub-division 2d)

Exhibition:  Garden Decoration:
1. Binkie  1. Binkie
2. Bethany
3. Lemon Doric
4. Daydream
5. Cocktail

Comment: Binkie is outstanding in the garden, but now we really have some 2d's to shout about. Everyone who has seen Daydream (Mitsch P5/6) rates it the best yet. It is a more rounded, deeper colored, later blooming sister of Bethany that is very long lasting. Those who have seen or grown Bethany recognize it as superb. Cocktail is a large flower for this type that is to be introduced next year. Lemon Doric and Rushlight also received good reports. We
have no report on Handcross, Russ Holland, and several new Tasmanian varieties.

**ITEM No. 11. Small Cup, Yellow perianth, colored cup. (RHS Sub-division 3a)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ardour (2)</td>
<td>1. Market Merry (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Chungking (1)</td>
<td>2. Mangosteen (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Therm (3)</td>
<td>3. Chungking (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Apricot Distinction (4)</td>
<td>4. Therm (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jezebel (5)</td>
<td>5. Edward Buxton (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ballysillan (6)</td>
<td>6. Apricot Distinction (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinkie</td>
<td>Dinkie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: This sparsely populated section is still void of a 3a that is on a par with today's large cups. Aside from showing, this is regrettable, for many growers consider the small cups more artistic and especially useful for cutting and/or arranging. Jezebel and Dinkie are the only two listed for exhibition that are relatively sun resistant. Jezebel has eye catching color but sometimes resembles Chungking in displaying a “finger-waved” perianth. Dinkie is small but it is the neatest and best formed 3a listed above. Russett would rank high if its pale primrose perianth didn’t pass to white in the sun.

Novelty: There are only two known, both from Richardson: Perimeter with a red-rimmed cup, and Doubtful. These will be reported next year.

**ITEM No. 12. Small Cup, White perianth, colored cup. (RHS Sub-division 3b)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Blarney (1)</td>
<td>1. Limerick (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Limerick (2)</td>
<td>2. Blarney (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Matapan (4)</td>
<td>3. Lady Kesteven (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mahmoud (3)</td>
<td>4. St. Louis (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bravura (5)</td>
<td>5. Kansas (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Artist's Model</td>
<td>6. Forfar (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowgem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Comment: Preference for Blarney continues unabated. Earlier than its competition, Matapan continues to gain favor for exhibition. Artist’s Model and Snowgem deserve their recognition. Limerick is reported as withstanding 90 degree temperatures for five days in eastern Virginia.

Novelty: Rockall is the most talked about and truly sensational 3b in years. It is described: “nothing else can compare with it,” and “the prayer for a perfected Hades seems to have come to pass.” Tonto is noted for its size and vigor but appears to be borderline in measurement. Dragoman is cited for having excellent form and sun resistant color. Three overlooked items that are relatively inexpensive are Tebourba — a medium sized color jewel, Fair Colleen — with Blarney coloration, and Enniskillen — a variation on Limerick from the same parentage.

ITEM No. 13. Small Cup, White perianth, cup color not predominant. (RHS Sub-division 3b)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bithynia (1)</td>
<td>1. Misty Moon (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Coloratura (3)</td>
<td>2. Angeline (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Fairy Tale (6)</td>
<td>4. Dreamlight (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Carnmoon (5)</td>
<td>5. Grey Lady (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ballycastle

Comment: Grant Mitsch’s Bithynia and Coloratura are indisputably in the lead. Exuberating vigor, Carnmoon is a large, smooth, elegant flower on a tall strong stem. Lough Areema merits attentions as a high quality flower for cutting. Many of these daintily rimmed items should be cut early and brought into the house for full enjoyment.

Novelty: There are many new selections to choose from. Shantallow was rated first for exhibition by two discerning evaluators, and Crepello also ranks high. Air Castle’s form is recognized as near perfection, yet the chartreuse infusion that it takes on with age remains a debatable feature. Syracuse is another standout (by Richardson) from a now familiar parentage — Green Island × Chinese White. Each distinct, Hamzali and Merlin both have red rimmed cups.
ITEM No. 14. Small Cup, Self white. (RHS Sub-division 3c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Chinese White (1)</td>
<td>1. Samaria (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cushendall (2)</td>
<td>2. Cushendall (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Bryher (3)</td>
<td>3. Foggy Dew (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Frigid (5)</td>
<td>4. Silver Salver (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Foggy Dew (4)</td>
<td>5. Hera (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Altyre (6)</td>
<td>6. Frigid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Portrush

Comment: Chinese White received the highest score of any variety in the Symposium. Frigid is included in both groups this year, due in part to cool weather near the end of the season in many areas. Hera is recorded in the Classified List as a 2b, but this variety continues to be voted for as a reliable garden 5c, and as one of the best for naturalizing. This is one of a number of classifications on which our reporters are at variance with the exhibitors “bible.”

Novelty: Several notable 3c’s have been introduced recently (Kincorth, Engadine, and Benediction), and two are to be introduced next year (Verona and Tobernaveen). All of these are Chinese White offspring and perhaps among them will be found the vigorous type that is so badly needed in several areas. Tobernaveen (Guy Wilson’s 43/91) has been described as “a glorified Chinese White!” Verona (Richardson) is thought to be the best of Richardson’s Green Island × Chinese White series, and Kincorth is from an old favorite, Pucelle crossed by Chinese White.

ITEM No. 15. Double Flowers (RHS Division 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition:</th>
<th>Garden Decoration:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Swansdown (1)</td>
<td>1. Cheerfulness (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Cheerfulness (2)</td>
<td>2. Yellow Cheerfulness (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. White Lion</td>
<td>3. Daphne (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Double Event (5)</td>
<td>4. Mary Copeland (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Camellia (4)</td>
<td>5. Snowball (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Golden Ducat (3)</td>
<td>6. White Lion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: The same trouble with doubles persists—buds blasting or drying out. But White Lion is apparently flourishing everywhere, and is rated for both exhibition and garden this year.

Novelty: White Marvel (the double sport of Tresamble) is more an oddity than a pretty flower—it looks like Tresamble with cups packed full of feathers. Acropolis is reported to be the finest white-red double on the market— with a price tag to match!
ITEM No. 16. *Triandrus* Hybrids. (RHS Division 5)

Exhibition:  
1. Tresamble (1)  
2. Silver Chimes (2)  
3. Lemon Drops (4)  
4. Rippling Waters (3)  
5. Stoke (6)  
6. Yellow Warbler (6)

Garden Decoration:  
1. Thalia (1)  
2. Tresamble (3)  
3. Moonshine (4)  
4. Stoke (6)  
5. Silver Chimes (2)  
6. Shot Silk (5)

Comment: Tresamble again edges out Silver Chimes for exhibition. Silver Chimes' garden rating has fallen due to fewer reports this year from the south where it is useful even for naturalizing. Its *tazetta* blood makes it difficult to grow in less temperate areas.

Novelty: Forty-Niner is again praised as a rock garden subject but fear it multiplies too rapidly to leave in the ground several years. Thoughtful, Merry Bells, and King's Sutton are suggested for trial. Grant Mitsch's series from Binkie × *triandrus* — reversed coloring — is cited as an interesting and beautiful break from the norm in this division.

ITEM No. 17. *Cyclamineus* Hybrids. (RHS Division 6)

Exhibition:  
1. Charity May (1)  
2. Dove Wings (2)  
3. Jenny (5)  
4. Beryl (3)  
5. Peeping Tom (4)  
6. none

Garden Decoration:  
1. February Gold (1)  
2. Beryl (2)  
3. March Sunshine (4)  
4. Peeping Tom (3)  
5. Garden Princess  
6. Charity May (6)

Comment: Again there is no clear cut choice for sixth place for exhibition and there is little change in the rating.

Novelty: Woodcock is a large flower with overlapping smooth perianth and nicely balanced cup. It is a uniform canary yellow. Pepys is claimed by Charles Meehan to “still be best of all,” but it has a long history of being difficult to grow. The Knave is also recommended.

ITEM No. 18. *Jonquilla* Hybrids. (RHS Division 7)

Exhibition:  
1. Trevithian (1)  
2. Cherie (2)  
3. Sweetness (4)  
4. Golden Perfection (3)  
5. Tittle-tattle (5)  
6. Lanarth (6)

Garden Decoration:  
1. Trevithian (1)  
2. Golden Perfection (2)  
3. Golden Sceptre (5)  
4. Orange Queen (6)  
5. Lanarth (3)  
6. Cherie (4)
Comment: All are familiar, a few positions have shifted.

Novelty: There are quite a few new Jonquil Hybrids. Mountjoy is better than Hathor, but neither is the equal of Shah (7a’s). Nirvana is a clustered white, and Ripple is a single lemon colored flower. These five are from Wallace-Barr. Golden Incense is very late, and Skylon has red-rimmed florets. Susan Pearson is reported as better than either Suzy or Sweet Pepper among the red cups. Sugar Bush is a nice bicolor. Kasota (Powell) is described as a fine flower, and several reporters have inquired why it is not listed commercially. Four new introductions of Williams’ by Michael Jefferson-Brown include Nancegollan, Parcpat, Prisk, and Snow Bunting — these will be reported next year. And Grant Mitsch has several new ones up his sleeve!

ITEM No. 19. Tazetta Hybrids. (RHS Division 8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Geranium (1)</td>
<td>1. Geranium (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Martha Washington (2)</td>
<td>2. Martha Washington (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cragford (3)</td>
<td>3. Laurens Koster (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Orange Wonder (4)</td>
<td>4. Scarlet Gem (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Scarlet Gem (5)</td>
<td>5. Orange Wonder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Chinita (6)</td>
<td>6. Cragford (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matador</td>
<td>St. Agnes (6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comment: Many reporters have distinguished between the poetaz type and the full-blooded tazettas as to hardiness and vigor in the colder regions. It is believed that all those listed here are poetaz. One reporter from Illinois grows fifty-three varieties in this division including five full-blooded tazettas! Regardless of her standing, poor old Martha Washington still has too long a neck. Orange Wonder’s rating has improved and another overlooked good one is Pride of Holland.

Novelty: Matador is an outstanding new type. With three or four large florets (yellow perianth with flat red cup) to the stem it is sturdier than most older types. Golden Dawn is another good new one.

ITEM No. 20. Poeticus Hybrids. (RHS Division 9)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exhibition</th>
<th>Garden Decoration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Cantabile (1)</td>
<td>1. Actaea (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Actaea (2)</td>
<td>2. Cantabile (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Sea Green (3)</td>
<td>3. Red Rim (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Milan</td>
<td>4. Smyrna (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Smyrna (4)</td>
<td>5. Recurvus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Comment: Milan represents a welcome addition to our ratings. It is large and vigorous. Actaea grows well everywhere but a new edition of it with a shorter neck would be welcome.

Novelty: None.

ITEM No. 21. Pink Cups of any Division.

Exhibition:  
1. Rose of Tralee (1)  
2. Radiation (3)  
3. Mabel Taylor (4)  
4. Rosario (2)  
5. Wild Rose (5)  
6. Roman Candle

Garden Decoration:  
1. Mrs. R. O. Backhouse (1)  
2. Mabel Taylor (5)  
3. Rose of Tralee (3)  
4. Pink Rim (2)  
5. Pink Fancy (6)  
6. Louise de Coligny

Comment: 1960 was a poor year for pinks in many regions. Roman Candle is hardly an exhibition type flower even if rated so by some. It is a large and husky grower but has very poor balance. Promisso is recommended for trial as a very early garden type.

Novelty: These are coming “fast and furious” and reports are widely divergent — to a large degree depending on weather conditions at blooming time. Flamingo is cited by a pink enthusiast as “better than any of the Irish or Tasmanian varieties.” Others most mentioned include Salmon Trout, Rose Ribbon, Carita, Rima, Fintona, Chiffon, Mrs. Oscar Ronalds, Roseworthy, Rose Caprice, Caro Nome, and Interlude. Short descriptions of these were given in the 1959 Symposium. Several growers reported the maiden bloom of Passionale as being weak in color but superlative in form, texture, and substance. One report on maiden bloom of Debutante cites it as passing through three distinct pink variations. Salome and Leonaine will be reported next year.
The 1960 American Miniature Daffodil Symposium

HELEN C. SCORGIE, Harvard, Massachusetts
Co-chairman, Symposium Committee

As the years press forward, one gets wary of words. One finds some have in a mysterious way reversed their meaning; have come to connote almost the reverse of the import one has always associated with them. Dictionaries are not revised fast enough to keep up with new meanings.

So I must explain that when I use the word "conservation," it is meant in the old, dictionary sense. The scheme for the miniature symposium was devised primarily with the thought of emphasizing conservation of our precious, small species, some of which are getting scarce and others have never been otherwise.

A look at the maps of the distribution of the small narcissus will show how limited these areas are. We must remember that the various species grow only in selected spots in the region and the total population of a species is comparatively small and natural replacement is slow.

A long acquaintance with the world of alpines and would-be alpine growers has shown that one of the greatest menaces to these small plants is the professional collector. The amateur, collecting for himself, is content with one or two preferably small plants or often, only seed. But the collector whose interest is wholly financial will strip a stand of every last plant. This holds true for the native collectors of daffodil species. When the last bulb is gone from an area, the increase is nil.

When a gardener with no experience in growing small daffodils begins with a collection of the tiny species, my correspondence with many of them has shown that, in a large percentage of cases, the planting results in failure. This planting and failure is often repeated. Only a gardener of experience who gives attention to small details is likely to succeed.
It is unfortunate that in most articles on miniatures written for those with no knowledge of them, emphasis is placed on the species and the man-made hybrids are passed over lightly. This is natural because the divisions of the RHS classification are purely artificial and the miniatures fit better into more natural classification. But it has the disquieting effect of encouraging the inexperienced to begin with these non-expendable, bewitching, small species.

It is mainly for this reason that I have put emphasis this year on the garden hybrids. Those not growing these are missing some of the finest jewels in the gardening world. Those daffodils on the borderland of intermediates offer adorable small flowers as easy to grow as their tall sisters. For the advanced gardener, some elfin daffodils will challenge their abilities as not all are easy to satisfy but, when he has succeeded with them, the gardener will be better assured that he may undertake the precious species without their waste.

Of lesser import but still an added fillip to emphasis on cultivars was the confusion shown by some reporters regarding the identity of what they were growing. If a person without botanical knowledge places a species in the wrong category, one suspects that he has misnamed the species. The result is that one is suspicious of all species reporting from that source. Some use names of no botanic standing and one cannot be sure what it is they are talking about. With the cultivars, there is much less chance of error.

In the broad field of life, specialists must be amazingly conversant with areas outside their own. One cannot become skilled in miniatures if one grows only a few species or what one considers species. For his own advancement, the gardener must increase his knowledge by studying cultivars. Unless he does, his knowledge remains definitely limited.

These data are made for the benefit of the entire Society. Very few species are added each year to those already in commerce, which results in reports on the species being repetitious. This is a waste of space in the yearbook.

Hitherto, the reporters have used their own standards in appraising the miniatures. To unify the reporting, a scale of criteria was suggested this year so that the reader might not be left in doubt as to the basis on which the choices were made. Below is the scale of points used:
Miniatures are essentially garden plants and the scale is predicated on this. The scales I have seen for large daffodils are for show flowers and permanence would not be a consideration. It is, however, with miniatures a major problem. Quality includes several points of the ADS scale of points. Size is put ahead of the other three items and possibly should be given more weight. It is rightly placed last in the scale for the large cultivars as of lesser importance than the other attributes.

ITEM No. 1. Div. 1a and 1b. Trumpet (Self yellow and bicolor).
1. Tanagra
2. Wee Bee
3. Bambi
4. Little Beauty
5. Sneezy

As last year, Tanagra and Wee Bee far outstripped the rest and they were placed in this order by all growing both. Tanagra is a hybrid of *N. asturiensis* and *N. Psuedo-narcissus* var. *obvalaris*. Wee Bee is of Dutch origin and is said to be a sport of "*N. nanus*" which includes *N. minor* and its variety, *conspicuus*. They were reported from every region and it is noted by one member that Wee Bee sets seed readily but produces no seedlings. Wee Bee should be a valuable seed parent and it should be possible with experimentation to break this dormancy.

ITEM No. 11. Trumpet (White).
1. W. P. Milner
2. Rockery Gem
3. Rockery White
4. Smug

Miniature white trumpets are not always easy to keep in the garden and when they are, as in the case of Rockery White, they are more inclined to leaves than flowers. W. P. Milner, which was easily first, has neither of these faults. It celebrates this year its
seventieth year in cultivation. I very much suspect that the original bulb was collected but the policy seems to be to consider all fancy-named plants as cultivars and those with pseudo-scientific names as wild species, no matter what the origin.

Rockery Gem is a spritelier flower and is pure white whereas W. P. Milner is tinged with yellow. It blooms freely here and increases moderately.

ITEM No. III. Div. 2 Large Cup.
1. Goldsithney
2. Nor-Nor
3. Marionette
4. Picarillo

The top four here were fairly close. Goldsithney is both free-flowering and prolific. Picarillo is still scarce, being slow of increase, and hard to obtain. It usually ranks tops with those who grow it and will eventually go higher.

ITEM No. IV. Div. 3. Small Cup.
1. Xit
2. Lady Bee
3. Fairy Circle

Pure white Xit should be widely grown. One reporter writes “Xit wins hands down as the best miniature for me! I'd have to give it its full 100 points!”

ITEM No. V. Div. 4. Doubles.
1. Pencrebar
2. Kehelland
3. “Capax plenus”

There are no miniature doubles known to be the result of deliberate crosses. By the idiosyncracy of the makers of the Classified List, as mentioned above, the first two are considered Div. 4 and “capax plenus” is considered Div. 10 but several mentioned it, so I put in. The correct name of “capax plenus” is N. eystettensis but no one knows it!

ITEM No. VI. Div. 5. Triandrus (white).
1. Frosty Morn
2. Arctic Morn
3. Ivory Gate
4. Phyllida Garth
Bobby Soxer
An Easily Grown Miniature
Although the triandrus cultivars were divided three ways, there still remain in the first two sections after the top ones, so many Graces that there is no real choice. One can hardly go wrong in selecting among them if one avoids (as one should unless one is making a field of horrors) those new atrocities, the coarse and ugly Horn of Plenty and its equally ugly yellow sister, Sulphur Queen; both these should have been consigned to the cleansing flame on first showing.

ITEM No. VII. Div. 5. *Triandrus* (yellow).
1. Hawera
2. April Tears
3. Mary Plumstead
4. Shrimp

Hawera had almost twice the number of votes as April Tears. The latter is the more refined flower but does not do well in some places. Shrimp and Mary Plumstead are still climbing and may go higher when grown to the extent of the other two. Mary Plumstead headed some northern lists where Hawera does not bloom well.

ITEM No. VIII. Div. 5. *Triandrus* (bicolor)
1. Dawn
2. Cobweb
3. Lemon Heart
4. Samba

Dawn and Cobweb were only one vote apart. Lemon Heart and Samba tied. Exquisite Dawn looks neither *triandrus* nor miniature to me. Lemon Heart and Samba while far behind the top two each had one first vote. Samba lacks substance but has unique coloring. Lemon Heart is prolific and an easy doer.

Kenellis belongs here and was so placed by some. Others listed it elsewhere so that it did not get its proper rating.

ITEM No. IX. Div. 6. *Cyclamineus*.
1. Beryl
2. Jumblie
3. Snipe
4. Tete-a-Tete
5. Little Witch
Beryl leads again but there is not much margin between it and the next three. When these are more grown, it will have some difficulty in keeping its place.

From all parts came expressions like “beautiful and long-lasting,” “my favorite class,” “so many good ones,” “hard to choose in this class.” A few received some adverse criticism. Baby Doll is reported to have poor productivity, both in bloom and bulbs. Snipe is hard to keep in the north. But another gardener from the same region finds it a fast multiplier. A difference in culture?

ITEM No. X. Div. 7. Jonquilla (Yellow perianth).
1. Kidling
2. Bobbysoxer
3. Bebop
4. Sun Disc
5. Lintie
6. Orange Queen

The most exciting thing this year is Mr. Fowld’s Pixie, introduced by Mr. Mitsch. It appears, enthusiastically if prematurely, on two lists. Two bulbs make a delicious little garden, an eye-catcher, spotted by its scent even before it is seen. Ed.: Pixie is reputed to be fertile both ways!

Kidling gained an easy first though not with the wide margin of last year. The long list of also-rans is an indication of the appeal of this fragrant group.

ITEM No. XI. Div. 7. Jonquilla (White perianth).
1. Demure
2. Flomay
3. Cora Ann

Demure and Flomay are both popular and it must have been a toss-up with many reporters. Cora Ann is taller, hovering close to the intermediates. There are few cultivars in this group, and miniature fans would do well to grow all three of these beautiful and easy members.

ITEM No. XII. Div. 8. Tazetta.
1. Halin cry
2. Shrew
3. Angie

Angie has been reclassified recently but possibly most reporters did not know it. Even so, it came close enough that it might climb
to first place next year. All are reported hardy in Connecticut but sparse bloom would suggest that they were none too happy at their northern limits. One writer says "Halingy also went to town in plastic pots. Had a sequence of blooms over a six-week period."

ITEM No. XIII. Div. 11. Bulbocodium.
1. Elfhorn
2. Nylon

The Bulbocodiums are unreliable out of doors in the north. My Nylon has survived, increased and bloomed out of doors for six or seven years, protected from icy rains. But Nylon is not descended from a single clone and some strains may be hardier than others. Elfhorn appears to be the hardiest. One reporter in the north says it survives and gives occasional bloom. Here it survives but never blooms.

Next year, I hope there will be reports on the recently available Blanchard crosses which a number are growing. Tarlatan, blooming here in a pot was similar to Nylon but superior in every way.

ITEM No. XIV. Div. 11. Miscellaneous.

This division has had a surgical operation recently and is now minus many of its previous members, which rather upsets statistics. In fact, except for the Bulbocodium cultivars, it is becoming what Mr. Bowles so aptly called a Lunatic Asylum, with its members fortunately beyond the maximum for miniatures. Only Pango remains of the small ones beside the Bulbicodiums at this writing and it may be gone before the Yearbook leaves the printers!

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<td>523 Dove St., Dunkirk</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Charles D. Webster</td>
<td>St. Marks Lane, Islip, L. I.</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. H. G. Weiskottten</td>
<td>Jr., Ridge Road, Rt. 2, Cazenovia</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. George E. Winters</td>
<td>Grovers Lane, Westhampton Beach</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robert Wolfert</td>
<td>Wurtemburg Road, Rochester</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Alida Wu</td>
<td>2 High Pine, Glen Cove</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NEW MEMBERS AND CORRECTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>City</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. Glen Acheson</td>
<td>East Setauket, L. I.</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Elizabeth Cannon</td>
<td>16 Main Street, Deposit</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James G. Esson</td>
<td>70 Bayview Ave., Great Neck, L. I.</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<td>Mrs. Henry U. Harris</td>
<td>55 Brookville Road, Glen Head, L. I.</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Robert P. Hughes</td>
<td>Warriston Lane, Rye</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Jack Jones</td>
<td>190 Chestnut Drive, Roslyn, L. I.</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mable Olney</td>
<td>Rep, Garden Center of Rochester, Inc., Pine Tree Rd., Box 544, Rochester 2</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. George J. Openhym</td>
<td>Riverside, Wellesville</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Wm. W. Richards</td>
<td>Rep, Smithtown G. C., 157 Edgewood Avenue, Smithtown, L. I.</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alora R. Smith</td>
<td>Route No. 2, Fillmore, N. Y.</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Mrs. W. L. Wiley, 412 Cameron, Chapel Hill
Mrs. C. A. Wyche, Weldon Rd., Box 648, Roanoke Rapids

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Hill Road, Bellevue
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Wapakoneta

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Mrs. E. K. Frank, 3603 S. Yorktowne Ave., Tulsa 5
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Mrs. Howard Dolph, 1207 S. Indianapolis, Tulsa 12
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Mrs. Richard Lloyd Jones Jr., 1754 East 30th St., Tulsa
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Mrs. Paul Updegraff, 324 E. Emelyn, Norman
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Mrs. S. W. Reaves, 327 Chautauqua, Norman
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Mrs. Paul Updegraff, 324 E. Emelyn, Norman
Mrs. J. L. Rader, 527 West Eufaula St., Norman
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Jack H. Schlitt, 610 N. E. 55th Ave., Portland 15

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Mrs. Voris B. Hall, 74 Sullivan St., Forty Fort-Kingston
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Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, 1218 Goodloe Drive, Nashville 12
Mrs. James A. Cayce, 313 Walnut Drive, Nashville
Mrs. Will T. Cheek, 712 Re qui re r Ave., Nashville 8
J. O’Neil Clayton, 4401 Warner Place, Nashville 12
Mrs. J. Howard Cochran, Daffodil Hill, Weber Road, Hermitage
Mrs. E. T. Condon, 2126 University Circle, Memphis 12
Mrs. A. H. Council, 534 Rosedale Ave., Nashville 11
Mrs. A. Vonley Cox, 3610 Redding Road, Chattanooga
Robert A. Crenshaw, 5312 E. Angela, Memphis 17
Mrs. Lipscomb Davis, 929 Tyne Blvd., Nashville 4
Mrs. W. F. Akin, Hermitage

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### TENNESSEE, continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>City/Address 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Kitty T. Richards</td>
<td>4300 Holston Hill Road.</td>
<td>Knoxville 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. D. Richards, Jr.</td>
<td>4305 Harding Place.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Roy T. Risley</td>
<td>2498 Raines Road.</td>
<td>Memphis 18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Reuben Sawyer</td>
<td>4887 Shady Grove Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horace W. Scott</td>
<td>2605 Robin Road.</td>
<td>Nashville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Julius Seeman</td>
<td>1233 Nichol Lane.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Adolph Skinner</td>
<td>212 Lynnwood Terrace.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>William M. Smartt</td>
<td>1608 Woodmont Blvd..</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. George Gould Smith</td>
<td>506 West Spring Street.</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Bertram E. Sprotkin</td>
<td>East Valley Road.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. James A. Starkey</td>
<td>1040 Battery Lane.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Helen Sterling</td>
<td>418 Page Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. L. B. Stevens</td>
<td>1220 Chickering Drive.</td>
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<td>Mrs. Roy B. Stewart</td>
<td>1020 Battlefield Drive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joseph E. Swann</td>
<td>213 N. Walnut.</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Sweeney</td>
<td>Logans Center, Highway 100</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Joe H. Talbot</td>
<td>6117 Bresslyn Road.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Alex W. Taylor</td>
<td>4208 Lone Oak Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Stanley Teachout</td>
<td>Glencourt Apts.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Henry Colton</td>
<td>4309 Sunnybrook Drive.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Sam Cooper</td>
<td>4115 Turtle Creek Blvd.</td>
<td>Dallas 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Scruggs</td>
<td>3715 Turtle Creek Blvd.</td>
<td>Dallas 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. William J. Tyne</td>
<td>494 West Hillwood Drive.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. F. Wamser</td>
<td>6106 Hillsboro Road.</td>
<td>Nashville 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. and Mrs. Jesse E. Wills</td>
<td>1201 Belle Meade Blvd., Nashville</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. David K. Wilson</td>
<td>1205 Chickering Road.</td>
<td>Nashville 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. David L. Wilson</td>
<td>1205 Chickering Road.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Ben Woodard</td>
<td>Royal Oaks Apts.</td>
<td>Nashville 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Arlene Ziegler</td>
<td>424 Union Street.</td>
<td>Nashville 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TEXAS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>City/Address 2</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. E. Beavers</td>
<td>6732 Fortune Road.</td>
<td>Fort Worth 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Thomas J. Burke</td>
<td>4115 Turtle Creek Blvd.</td>
<td>Dallas 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Scruggs</td>
<td>3715 Turtle Creek Blvd.</td>
<td>Dallas 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John C. Coffey</td>
<td>6128 Reiger.</td>
<td>Dallas 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. R. O. Dobbins</td>
<td>910 - 2nd Street.</td>
<td>Roscoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. George DuBral</td>
<td>3431 Lovers Lane.</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edwin P. Gaston</td>
<td>2705 Avon St.</td>
<td>Dallas 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Frank G. Harmon</td>
<td>4001 Euclid Avenue.</td>
<td>Dallas 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Leonard Hurt</td>
<td>3517 Miramar.</td>
<td>Dallas 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TEXAS, continued
Mrs. Arthur C. Nicholson, 6915 Tokalon Drive, Dallas 14
Mrs. William D. Owen, 4655 Rhems Place, Dallas 5
Mrs. H. B. Phillips, Box 925, Kermit
Mrs. Travis Roberts, Arcata Gardens, Waxahachie
Mrs. John R. Salois, 6322 Lakeshore Drive, Dallas 14
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Mrs. Francis Stanglin, 11072 Mandalay Drive, Dallas 28
Mrs. Virginia C. Stewart, 2209 Mcr're, Abilene
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Mrs. O. O. Thornton, P. O. Box 704

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Mrs. Rudolph Jansson, 4109 Hanover, Dallas 25
Mrs. H. S. Keough, 2830 Storey Lane, Dallas 20
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Leon E. Dix, 5 Spring Street, Norwich
Mrs. Harrison E. Pearce, T'wnshend
Mary Mattison van Schaik, Cavendish

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Chandler Bates, Selden
Mrs. Chandler Bates, Selden
Mrs. Harry K. Benham, 220 Roszel Road, Winchester
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Mrs. S. A. Blackwell, Remo
Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., Lorton Rt. 1
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Mrs. F. C. Christian, Barboursville
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Mrs. Thomas B. Cochran, 507 N. View Terrace, Alexandria
Mrs. Chesterman Constaine, Gloucester
C. Richard Cross, "Ashover," 221 Henry Clay Road, Ashland
Charles W. Culpepper, 4435 Pershing Drive, Arlington 3, Remo
Mrs. Paul M. Curran, Route No. 5, Box 310, Fairfax
Mrs. W. Fairlie Dabney, Gloucester
Mrs. Curtis Davis, 2124 Lemko Rd., Richmond 23
Mrs. John D. Durbin, 308 Duke St., Alexandria
Mrs. Helen J. Early, 250 Piedmont St., Orange
Prescott B. Edmunds, 4325 Greenway Court, Lynchburg
Mrs. Clayton B. Ethridge, Wakefield Chapel Road, Burke
Mrs. E. Starke Fairley, 8902 Bieryle Rd., Richmond 29
Mrs. Hugh B. Flippin, Jr., 123 Hanover St., Ashland
Mrs. W. Kent Ford, 118 First St., Clifton Forge
Mrs. H. L. Fowlkes, South Hill
W. E. J. Gotshall, 227 E. Mason Avenue, Alexandria
Mrs. Bruce Gunnell, Boxwood, 3831 Franconia Road, Alexandria
Mrs. J. S. Hardy, 504 Euclid Ave., Lynchburg
Mrs. H. W. Harris, 414 Franklin St., Alexandria
Mrs. J. B. Harris, Sr., 2213 Ross Lane, S. W., Wardboro
Mrs. W. H. Harris, 6500 Hull Street Road, Richmond 24
VIRGINIA, continued

Mrs. W. Wright Harrison, Daffodil Test Chairman, Charlottesville G. C. 5, Wood Lane, Farmington, Charlottesville

Mrs. Malcolm D. Hart, 404 College Ave., Ashland

Thomas E. Haymaker, P. O. Box 204, Fincastle

George W. Heath, The Daffodil Mart, Nuttall Rural Sta., Gloucester Co.

Mrs. Henry T. Holladay, Jr., Red Rock, Rapidan

Mrs. Harry Hopewell, Gloucester

Mrs. Selma L. Hopkins, Nuttall, Gloucester Co.

Mrs. W. Carpenter Jones, 4910 Evelyn Byrd Ave., Richmond 25

Mrs. Nathan H. Key, 1520 Terrace Rd., Roanoke

Ainslie W. N. King, 5709 Marie's Drive, Falls Church

Judge Dirk A. Kuyk, 2827 Wilton Road, S. W., Roanoke

Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr., P. O. Box 327, Alexandria

Mrs. Robert E. Lee, 2021 Spottswood Road, Charlottesville

Mrs. Wally W. Levi, 605 Third Street, Radford

Mrs. C. H. Luce, 3 W. Belle Grove Road, Belle Haven, Alexandria

Mrs. Henry D. Ludwig, 309 South Payne St., Fairfax

Mrs. William Milden, 191 Valley St., N. E., Abingdon

Mrs. Forrest E. Mars, Marland Farm, The Plains

Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, 1 Fort Drive, Belle Haven, Alexandria

Mrs. Marshall A. Norford, Route 2, Box 94, "Mapleton," McLean

Mrs. Louis McDonald, 516 Victoria Ave., Lynchburg

Mrs. W. J. Perry, 1300 Dogwood Rd., Staunton

Mrs. Robert E. Lee, 2621 Spottswood Road, Charlottesville

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Mrs. James Bland Martin, Kittery Point, Gloucester

Mrs. John A. McDonald, Smithfield

Thomas F. Martin, 314 N. Center St., Ashland

Mrs. Malcolm Mathews, Jr., "Mount Vernon"

Mrs. Orville C. Matthews, "Holly Brook"

Hot Springs

Mrs. H. B. McCormac, Winchester

Mrs. John A. McDannald, 214 Fudge Street, Covington

Louis McDonald, 516 Victoria Ave., Lynchburg

L. G. McNairy, 5809 - 9th Rd., North, Arlington

Mrs. L. H. Mears, "Holly Brook"

Eastville

Miss Mary T. Metzger, Leesburg

Mrs. Ellis Middleton, Route 5 Box 250, Fairfax

Mrs. Llewellyn Miller, 4 Brook Road, Farmington, Charlottesville

Mrs. Richard G. Miller, 1201 Westland St., Charlottesville

VIRGINIA, continued

Mrs. Harold R. Millman, Green Lea Farm, Crozet


Mrs. E. H. Moore, 2315 Willow Lawn St., S. W., Roanoke

Mrs. William C. Moss, 38 Hillcrest Ave., Martinsville

Mrs. Whitehead Motley, Wide Acres, Chatham

Orville W. Neisz, Sr., River Bend Daffodil Garden, Rt. 14, Box 260, Richmond 23

Mrs. and Mrs. Orville W. Neisz, Sr., River Bend Daffodil Garden, Rt. 14, Box 260, Richmond 23

Mrs. Marshall A. Norford, Route 2, Box 94, "Mapleton," McLean

Mrs. Margaret A. Palmer, Quall Ridge, Rt. 2, Charlottesville

Mrs. Lewis S. Pendleton, "Whitehall," Rt. 1, Cuckoo

Mrs. W. J. Perry, 1500 Dogwood Rd., Staunton

(C) Mrs. Theodore Pratt, "Little England," Bena

(S) Mrs. Martin A. Palmer, Quall Ridge, Rt. 2, Charlottesville

Mrs. Lewis S. Pendleton, "Whitehall," Rt. 1, Cuckoo

Mrs. W. J. Perry, 1500 Dogwood Rd., Staunton

Mrs. Robert E. Lee, 2621 Spottswood Road, Charlottesville

Mrs. W. W. Levi, 605 Third Street, Radford

Mrs. C. H. Luce, 3 W. Belle Grove Road, Belle Haven, Alexandria

Mrs. Henry D. Ludwig, 309 South Payne St., Fairfax

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Eastville

Miss Mary T. Metzger, Leesburg

Mrs. Ellis Middleton, Route 5 Box 250, Fairfax

Mrs. Llewellyn Miller, 4 Brook Road, Farmington, Charlottesville

Mrs. Richard G. Miller, 1201 Westland St., Charlottesville
### VIRGINIA, continued

- Mrs. Robert R. Wheat, Gunston Cove Cottage, Lorton
- Mrs. Robert Whiting, 6303 Park Street, Pinecrest, Alexandria
- Mrs. Larry L. Whitson, 3047 Tillman Rd., Norfolk 13
- Mrs. James C. Wilkinson, Hey Road, Richmond 24
- Mrs. Berkeley Williams, Jr., 264 Albemarle Avenue, Richmond 26
- Miss Elma H. Williams, "Berry Hill," Orange
- Mrs. W. Clayton Williams, Jr., "Yattan," Orange
- Mrs. Fletcher D. Woodward, 1326 Rugby Road, Charlottesville
- Mrs. Lionel Wynne-Roberts, Brock Spring, R. R. 2, Ashland

### NEW MEMBERS AND CORRECTIONS

- Mrs. J. C. Addington, Cedar Cove Farm, London Bridge
- Mrs. J. Cortez Barker, 2019 Laburnum Avenue, S. W., Roanoke
- Mrs. William R. Bates, Gloucester
- Mrs. James F. Birchfield, R. F. D. 3, Ashburn
- Mrs. Lyman Bright, Cinnamon Hill, Cobham
- Mrs. A. W. Broaddus, R. D. 1, Tunstall
- Mrs. Edward Newton Check, Ware Neck P. O., Gloucester
- Mrs. Warren Cowherd, Route 2, Box 330, Charlottesville
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., Box 116, Newsoms
- Mrs. Frank G. Davis, 203 College Ave., Ashland
- Harry G. Deaver, Overhill Drive, Lexington
- Mrs. James H. Donohue, Jr., 2330 Monument Ave., Richmond
- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Dugdale, P. O. Box 25, Ashland
- Mrs. T. U. Dudley, Exning, Middleburg
- Mrs. David Dyer, 2418 Cornwallis Ave., Roanoke
- Mrs. Clarence H. Fehrbart, "Hobby Farm," Route 1, Afton
- Mrs. M. Nelson Francis, 2021 Mt. Vernon Road, Roanoke
- Mrs. W. Wyatt Gibbs, 42 Woodlee Road, Staunton
- Mrs. William Goode, 72 Bath Street, Clifton Forge
- Mrs. Julian Harris, Chatham
- Mrs. H. R. Hearne, Onancock
- Wallace Hicks, 4 Bayley Street, Hampton, Virginia
- Mrs. Wally K. Hopkins, 207 South Fairfax Street, Alexandria
- Mrs. L. F. Hubbard, Ledgetfield, Lee
- Mrs. Walter Mck. Jones, Ayrshire, Upperville
- Mrs. William Lawrence, 465 Fairmont Ave., Winchester
- Mrs. Moncure N. Lyon, "Black Oak Ridge," Purcellville
- Mrs. J. L. Manson, 408 Brunswick Avenue, Blackstone

### WASHINGTON

- Mrs. Richard Bradbury, 612 Grand Boulevard, Vancouver
- Robert F. Cheyney, Box A., Medical Lake
- C. J. Gould, Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup
- R. P. Loomis, Box 397, Bellingham
- Mrs. Alfred H. Monahan, 1315 Tower Avenue, Raymond
- Mrs. Richard L. Nowadnick, See, Northwest Bulb Growers Assn., Skagit Valley Junior College, Mt. Vernon
- Mrs. W. D. Terry, 1531 Axion Road, Bellingham
- J. N. Wilbert, E-14705 Trent Ave., Trentwood 69

### WEST VIRGINIA

- Mrs. Ernest J. Adams, 1121 Twelfth Ave., Huntington 1
- Mrs. Russell B. Bailey, Howard Place, Wheeling
- Mrs. Virgil H. Burgess, 2641 - 1 Ave. Huntington
- Mrs. Anna Fae Dawson, 124 Locust Ave., Spencer
- Mrs. E. E. Deitz, 6155 Pea Ridge Road, Huntington
- Mrs. Joe W. Dingess, 151 Kings Highway, Roland Park, Huntington
- Mrs. R. H. Dollison, 727 Mt. Vernon Ave., Fairmont
- Mrs. T. W. Dulany, 56 South Kanawha St., Buckhannon
- Mrs. H. E. Duncan, 3212 Brandon Road, Huntington 4
WEST VIRGINIA, continued

Mrs. J. A. Ewing, 104 Fairfax Drive, Huntington 5
Mrs. C. E. Fitzwater, 618 - 13th Ave., Huntington 1
Mrs. William H. Flanagan, 1225 West King St., Martinsburg
Mrs. Percy Gillie, 4 Whitehorn Lane, Bluefield
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Gunnoe, 723 Third St., South Side, Huntington
Mrs. Walter W. Johnson, 5475 Pea Ridge Road, Huntington
Mrs. Cecil F. Johnston, 609 Oakhurst, Bluefield
Mrs. A. L. Kouns, Box 732, Huntington 11
Mrs. A. S. Lucas, 103 New Street, Shepherdstown
Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley, Jr., 812 - 13th Ave., Huntington 1
Mrs. Norman E. McGinnis, 5505 Pea Ridge Road, Huntington
Stewart McReynolds, 703 Mulberry Ave., Clarksburg
Mrs. C. H. Pike, 905 Overlook Way, South Charleston 3
Mrs. Gray Risen, 125 Ridgewood Road, Huntington
Mrs. Larry Schaval, 55 South Altamont Road, Huntington
Mrs. Humphrey Smith, 515 Oakhurst, Bluefield
Mrs. A. W. Steller, 100 Mahood Avenue, Princeton
W. L. Tolstead, Davis and Elkins College, Elkins
Mrs. Donald C. VanEtten, 906 Hamilton Circle, Charleston 1
Mrs. Paige G. Westfall, Route 5, Parkersburg
Mrs. H. H. Williams, "Popodicon," Shepherdstown
Mrs. John R. Witt, 204 Oakdell Ave., Bluefield

NEW MEMBERS AND CORRECTIONS

Mr. and Mrs. Elmo L. Agee, 2403 Mountain View Avenue, Bluefield
Mrs. A. O. Krachenbuehl, 31 Chestnut Drive, Huntington 1
Mrs. Lewis A. Miller, 2202 - 3rd Avenue, Huntington 3
Mrs. Louise D. Ramey, Walnut Hill, Charleston
Mrs. Leeds Riely, Altona Farm, Charleston
Mrs. Boyd Smoot, 2 Pinecrest Drive, Huntington 5

WYOMING

Mrs. Horace Mann, 1404 W. 13th Street, Casper

AUSTRALIA

J. N. Hancock, Ophira Creek Rd., Kalorama, Victoria

CANADA

Mrs. William Dennison, R. R. 2, Ladner, British Columbia, Canada
C. W. Cruickshank, 305 Glengrove Ave., W., Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada
Frank E. C. Smith, Box 123, Lillooet, B. C., Canada

NOVA SCOTIA

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Miss Ruby Puliser, R. N., Box 37, Nova Scotia

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Tom Blanchard, Wilverley, Blandford Forum, Dorset, England
F. E. Board, The Winnatts, Darley Dale, Derbyshire, England
Sampson Clay, Merlin, Clapton-in-Gordano, nr. Bristol, England
Alcey Gray, Tregwistan Duffodii Farm, Camborne, Cornwall, England
W. J. Green, Pilgrims' Cottage, Haynes, Bedford, England
Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, London S W 1, England
John Swain, The Seedhouse, Bristol 1, England
Michael Jefferson-Brown, Whitty Bay, Northumberland

HOLLAND

J. Heemskerk, Care of P. V. Deursen, Sassenheim, Holland
Bill van Leeuwen, Rep. Warnaar and Co. N. V., Sassenheim, Holland
Matthew Zandbergen-Terwegen, Hocfdstraat 30, Sassenheim, Holland

IRELAND

J. Lionel Richardson, Prospect House, Waterford, Ireland

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G. A. Challies, P. O. Box 10, Lyttelton, New Zealand

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W. J. Dunlop, Dunrobin Farm, Broughshane-Ballymena, Co. Antrim, North Ireland
(L) Guy L. Wilson, Broughshane-Ballymena, Co. Antrim, North Ireland