

THE
AMERICAN
DAFFODIL
YEAR BOOK

PROPERTY OF
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

The American Horticultural Society
1938

The American Horticultural Society

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April 18, 1938

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Lilian A. Guernsey

Fortune, which does well in Maryland, if not on Long Island

Daffodils in a Long Island Garden

JAMES ESSON

Every succeeding year gardeners are becoming better acquainted with this, the most accommodating, the most animating, the most alluring of all bulbous plants. It is surprising that more had not, long ago, a real intimate acquaintance with daffodils, for even the tulip which in the past seems to have received more acclaim, falls short in comparison.

But as I say, we now find among our garden friends, not only Holland bulb merchants but more and still more of the rank and file who know a good Leedsii, or who appreciate the worth of a yellow incomparabilis such as Carlton or Charles Dickens and who no longer pass these over as being inferior trumpets.

Perhaps the acquisition of expensive novelties has a fascination for some of us. The desire to possess is strongly apparent when I personally look back in retrospect and remember how I cherished our first bulb of Fortune. It was a variety of which I had read so many thrilling reports. It was a bulb that the Brodie of Brodie, a name to be conjured with, had used many times in making crosses, apparently without success in raising anything very much better except in other classes. Thus I thought the very acme of perfection was now in my grasp. Then I forced the bulb and a visitor looking over the flowers remarked apropos the aforesaid famous bulb, "Your Helios is rather small." Is it necessary to explain that I was crestfallen at this caustic criticism. I had learned my lesson and the gist of it was that in the future all our rare extravagances would first be seen under more natural conditions.

Time and again I am asked what I consider the best dozen Daffodils. I am afraid that this is a conundrum that is best unanswered. It is only the other day that I read a magazine article on the ten best trees. Species and varieties of trees are more stable throughout the years and one is safe to judge them for their economic or aesthetic worth with only a slim chance of something appearing overnight eclipsing all stretches of imagination. For instance I thought once that nothing could surpass in purity, a group of Mrs. E. H. Krelage on the grass and near the base of a hemlock plantation. Since then I have seen Beersheba in similar surroundings, intensifying a purity that in the past seemed perfect. Another reason why the best dozen is difficult to name to the individual is because the daffodil public varies so much in its idea of values, not only in the amount it is prepared to pay for bulbs, but in its conception of quality. We cannot, however, criticize today anyone who is well satisfied and decides to leave well alone who has planted in quantity Croesus, Mrs. Barclay, Firetail, Alcida and Mrs. Nette O'Melveny with a dash of Red Guard thrown in.

In 1910 the Royal Horticultural Society of England pigeon-holed the Narcissi into eleven divisions. Why not classify the Narcissi public—grouping them as they judge or evaluate this flower?

One group is very definitely separated from all others, attending all meetings and shows within reach and consequently in the eyes of the tyro "the last word." "What better for naturalising do you want than Emperor for a trumpet and Queen of the North for a short cup? That exhibitor at the end of the hall has a pink trumpet labelled Sublime at \$100 a bulb. I say he should label it Ridiculous." This is a sample of group one. He knows a good one, but cannot tolerate the thought of a bulb that costs more than two bits.

In group two we have the very antithesis of the first. He can only enjoy purchasing expensive untried novelties—one bulb of each. The pinnacle of pride is his when on some bleak wintry afternoon he treats his friend to a survey of his Blue Book of Daffodils, or in other words, to an array of labels in the garden. The group I would place third is made up of people who only use Daffodils as pawns in the exhibition game. They will be heard to say "Lord Wellington, Madame van Waveren and Beersheba are the only trumpets one should grow if one is to win." Difference of opinion there will be among them and even heated arguments as to whether Daisy Schaeffer or Gertie Millar must take the place of honor in the Leedsii division. Pure luxuriance of culture and perfection on the exhibition table will ultimately be the deciding factor in the arrival at an agreement. With this group the value of the bulb is of little moment. Firetail with glistening white perianth and vividly flaming crown may beat Seraglio, ostentatious at its best but stiff and unattractive if shown before it has developed. Group four embodies those confining their interest in narcissi to such species as are suited for the Rock Garden. They may be horrified at such monstrous trumpets as Robt. Sydenham or Unsurpassable. One dear lady remarked of these that they "look as if they want to do their darndest." It is a pleasure to note that many are drawn each year from the preceding four groups and incorporated in group five which includes all true Daffodil fanciers. While they appreciate the point of view of other groups, they hope that time and measure of progress, which in their case is really increased knowledge, will gather them into one fold. Many folks have been contented to plant and naturalize exceedingly inferior varieties. To obviate this error it is of course necessary to belong to group five.

And now to a resumé of some of the varieties flowered in this Long Island garden during the Spring of 1937. Our season started with February Gold, a Cyclamineus hybrid of great beauty. We have had it for four years and it has proven itself to be a good doer increasing rapidly. It comes and goes before the season proper has begun. Formerly a miserable weedy little trumpet flower, I cannot believe it has value enough to be called anything else, known as Rockery Beauty was a mighty poor stop gap until the main season flower appeared. The first was Ada Finch. When I first saw it three years ago, I thought that here we had something to dote on, but then I once felt the same way about Mrs. R. O. Backhouse. Neither variety has grown on me. With us the latter has been a disappointment. Our soil is a sandy loam and we rarely miss a few very hot unseasonal days. I cannot say if our conditions are against the development of the pink in the trumpet, but

our flowers are always poor in comparison. Lovenest has given greater satisfaction. Ada Finch belongs to the white trumpet class. The creamy white trumpet is very large and lovely but to me the perianth is weak. The next to it in order of earliness was the famous variety Fortune. Since it arrived on Long Island I have heard many hard words said of this flower. I still feel, that, as we receive larger stocks, it will hold its own even better than the critics would have us believe. Whitely Gem is a similar flower but smaller in every way. Although the orange red color of the cup is very rich and the perianth parts are perfect, it will never, I would dare to forecast win any gold medals over here. More for my money in an Incomparabilis would be an excusable thought when examining this flower. When these have developed the trumpets begin to enter the field. Having leanings towards the Exhibition group I already have described, I judge our trumpets mainly on that score. My favorite in the all yellow class is still Lord Wellington. It has size and all round perfection that nothing we grow can match. The nearest approach so far with us is Dawson City. Unsurpassable we have had for two years, but, as with Robt. Sydenham in the bicolors, size is its only achievement. For clumps in the border or for naturalizing Aerolite seems to be one of the best today. It has plenty of substance and lasts longer than any other trumpet in the garden here. While examining trumpets we must not overlook Madame Van Waveren of the bicolor class. Perhaps no other trumpet is so constantly perfect. How we wish it would grow better. Two years ago we planted ten bulbs. The stock of these is this year reduced to a shadow of the original. Aeolus of the same class comes well up in the production of a perfect flower and with Van Waveren's Giant is the best for garden work. I have very little choice among white trumpets, because, to me, nothing can compare with Beersheba although it does not possess the vigor we would wish. Roxane, we have not so far grown. It was exhibited in New York this year for the first time and is a striking variety which promises to make its mark.

Space does not allow my dealing with every division separately, so I can only name some from amongst those we have grown which have left a definite imprint in my memory. Some of the newer varieties noted at shows this year were lovely but, as I write these notes in September, I cannot help feeling that some of our older favorites are likely to remain so for a long time. Would that some of them were plentiful and cheap enough to buy in quantity. My thoughts now run to Daisy Schaeffer, John Evelyn, Lady Kesteven, Glorious, Actea and Thalia. If I were to be restricted to grow just one daffodil and were to have my choice it would surely be from this group. But how difficult to make that choice! Any one would be a treasure without price. This year I have sown seeds from Lady Kesteven with John Evelyn even though I cannot visualize any progressive result.

My leanings are to the Barrii division and Alcida, Firetail and Mrs. Barclay are some of my early loves. Lady Kesteven is of course the gem of all Barrii daffodils that grow here. In a northern exposure it did not open until May 1. For purity of white and texture in the perianth segments it will always be hard to beat. The cup is large, just keeping within the

Barrii group. It is a rich orange red, appearing richer in dull light. Nobility will win at the show no doubt. It has great size and is correctly stylish, but the perianth parts are not so delicate as they are thin and flimsy. Therapia and Seraglio are remarkably similar to each other. They are both good varieties but slow to mature. Two Incomparabilis varieties that gained further prestige during this season were Agra and Dick Wellband, especially the former. Agra is, of course, an exhibition bloom and judging by the strong growth it has made we ought to have it for the garden proper in a few short years.

We should all grow a few doubles. Although Mary Copeland is my favourite for every purpose, it is made to look simply a lilliput when compared to Valencia which is a gigantic flower. Texas has seldom matured well for us.

The method we have followed in the culture of new and selected varieties, of which we have a limited stock, is to grow them in a cold frame. Six inches of soil is removed from the top and into the lower stratum is incorporated with a digging fork a rather heavy coating of well rotted farm-yard manure. The topsoil is returned and left to settle a few days before planting. The frame is moved to a new site every year to avoid planting a second time in the same soil. While we can only plant new bulbs after delivery in October, we plant our old ones back in August after treating them with a solution of Semesan. At planting time a dusting of Superphosphate is raked into the top and a further dressing is given towards the end of March. The Trumpet and others known to be early are planted at one end of the frame where they can be shaded separately in order to keep in good condition for a given date. Frame sashes are used only to finish flowers for exhibition purposes. We dig these bulbs as soon as the foliage has thoroughly died back and never later than July 1.

Season 1937 Notes

JAN DE GRAAFF

The past flowering season was a most successful one for the Pacific Coast growers. A wet cold winter and late spring delayed the flowers considerably, but cool weather prevailed throughout the flowering period and gave the flowers unusual perfection and brilliance as well as lasting quality. We were therefore able to ship large groups of flowers to many of the Eastern shows, although unfortunately our best red-cupped varieties opened too late to be well represented.

In the fall of 1936, we purchased a controlling interest in the magnificent daffodil collection of the late Dr. Franklin B. Mead, and had the pleasure of being able to make comparisons in the field between many of his acquisitions and those purchased by us in England and Holland. For further study and hybridizing we also purchased in England from one to three bulbs of one hundred and fifty leading varieties including the latest "Fortune" seedlings. We had, therefore, some seven hundred varieties in flower this spring with ample opportunity to evaluate them.

Before reviewing this galaxy of stars, I will make a few general observations. Our task here on a commercial bulb farm is twofold. In the first place, we have to study the general field of new acquisitions from the point of view of the average amateur-buyer. For him it is not essential to have the latest and rarest novelty, but rather to have a well-rounded collection of good garden daffodils, suitable for cutting and naturalizing and representative of all forms and types nowadays available in daffodils. In the second place, we have constantly to consider that a very large percentage, probably from 80% to 90% of all daffodils, are bought by commercial florists for cut-flower purposes. We have, therefore, to keep a weather eye cocked on novelties that may become popular florist flowers.

There is also a third element to be considered—beauty. The writer was unfortunately bitten by the "daffodil bug" in his early youth and inherited the collector's instinct, so he is probably unable to judge as dispassionately and cold-bloodedly as would be advisable in the unbiased selection of daffodils.

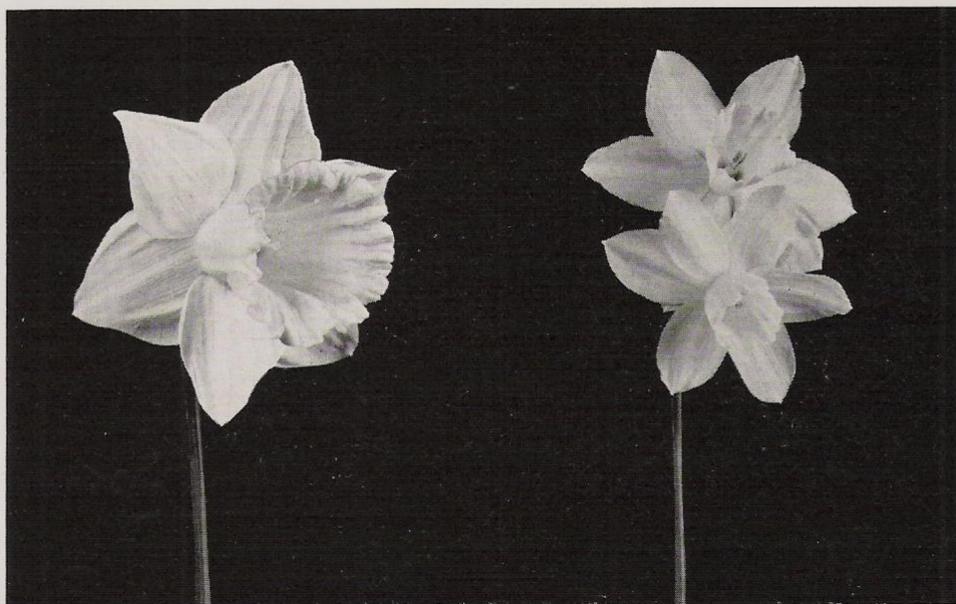
To return to my notes, I shall first consider the florist daffodils. The past winter has proven again that the American florist is very loath to take up anything new and that in his opinion there is only one daffodil to consider, namely, "King Alfred." The quantity of King Alfreds shipped each year from the Northwest for exclusive florist use is tremendous. I would put this number at well over five million bulbs. That this is regrettable and will eventually make the public tired of this variety is indisputable. There are many other kinds which can be forced easily, which sell in the same price class and which would win the public favor at once. Already a few, a very few, discerning florists are forcing such varieties as Aerolite, Silver Star, Mrs. E. H. Krelage, Twink, Diana Kasner, Croesus—to name only a few. But the time is still distant when these varieties will find the

*Lady Kesteven**Glorious*

ready acceptance that King Alfred does today, and the time is still very much farther off when we shall see in this country, as I have, in the past winter, seen in Holland, literally hundreds of varieties forced to perfection at Christmas time.

Deviating a little from my original point, I should like to say a few words about this Dutch achievement. It was for me an unforgettable moment to enter the little show building in Sassenheim, Holland, and find not just single flowers or a few pots, but literally masses of daffodils in their full glory. There was Fortune, in every way as good as those cut from the open. There was Texas, the showy double. There was Scarlet Leader with its vivid red cup, standing up as straight and well-groomed as if the flowers had not been forced at all. Last, but not least, there was the well-known Helios, perfect in form and color. In the scope of these notes, I can mention only a few varieties, but there were many others worthy of attention. This achievement is due not only to the great ability that enables many Dutch growers to coax along their flowers, but, also, of course, to the more recent findings about precooling and storage of the bulbs in their dormant state.

The same thing could be done easily and probably with even less effort in this country with American-grown bulbs, and I hope that the time is not too far away that we can see good forced bulb shows in this country at Christmas. Likewise, I sincerely hope that before long we shall be able to induce our florists to take up some other varieties of daffodils for early forcing beside King Alfred and I feel sure that this would be a profitable venture.

*Robert E. Lee**Shot Silk*

To return to my notes, I have already mentioned some varieties that could be forced early in commercial quantities. Now among the newer varieties I might mention several which eventually will come into this class of "early forcers." In the first place there is Whiteley Gem. I call attention to this variety not because I have a good stock of it, but for the simple reason that it is the earliest of the giant red-cups to flower and because of its fine color and form. It is not as large as Fortune, of which it is a seedling, but it has a character all its own and to me the informal star-shaped perianth is more attractive than the massive appearance of its parent flower.

Another flower which I think has a great commercial future is White Trumpet Ada Finch. It is not only the largest white trumpet that I have as yet seen, but in addition it is also unusually graceful. I can best describe it as a giant President Carnot. Two other flowers which I have not yet mentioned and which I think have tremendous possibilities for the florist are Incomparabilis Helios and Lucinius. These are already cheap enough to be tried out in quantity. In the Bi-color group in our trials a very fine variety is Sylvanite, and in the Yellow Trumpets there are several which will eventually surpass King Alfred in popularity.

Turning now to the daffodils for the amateur, I find that we are more and more confronted with the necessity to select from the hundreds of named varieties introduced annually those few that are sufficiently different and distinct to win public favor and recognition. And by recognition I again mean flowers, or rather varieties, that the average gardener will recognize. Twink is a brilliant example of my meaning in this case. Whether one particularly likes this daffodil or not, no one would mistake Twink for any

other flower, and even if Indian Chief or Texas or Moulin Rouge is better and just as distinctive, only a few years after its commercial introduction we can already say that Twink is destined to be a very popular flower. John Evelyn is another one that, once its price comes down a little more, will be a general favorite and one that never will be mistaken for any other daffodil. Lucinius, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Lovenest, Thalia, February Gold, Lady Hillingdon, White Wedgewood, all are varieties of great individuality. Once seen they will be remembered or perhaps I should say, less optimistically, they will not easily be confused with other varieties.

My contention is, therefore, that to become popular, a daffodil must have individuality. That is exactly what I, at least, am looking for among my new acquisitions and seedlings.

The question is then: Do we find such distinction and character? And alas the answer must be: Very rarely. I have mentioned before, we have some seven hundred varieties, three hundred of which are new to us and have flowered for the first time this year. Many of them were magnificent, but a great many more might be best described as "King Alfred seedlings," or "Beersheba type," or "like Red Shadow," etc., etc. While some of these may have less obvious good qualities, such as an early forcing ability, or may be well adapted to naturalizing, I feel that nothing is gained by perpetuating them indefinitely and we are consequently planning after another year's test to discard several hundred varieties and to retain only those that in our opinion have a fair chance to be popular in the not too far future.

Of those that we have especially noticed, I mention in the first place *Incomparabilis* Carlton. This is a bold, self-colored yellow, well-formed with a good stem, extremely early and long-lasting. Another very fine variety, not yet well-known in this country, is *Poeticus Actaea*, a well-formed, substantial flower. And another one, of great merit, is *Leedsii* Tunis, already well-known on the Pacific Coast, but not yet offered by many retailers in the East. And before I review the new acquisitions more systematically I shall mention *Suda*, which appealed to me very much. Although not nearly as pink as the well-known Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, it has charm, refinement and individuality.

To consider the daffodils more systematically, I shall begin with the Yellow Trumpets. *Lord Wellington*, already well-known, was very nice and stood comparison with other varieties quite well. *Statendam* was perfect this year and confirmed my opinion that this variety for one will be one of the great show-flowers for the next few years and eventually will be most popular with the average gardener. *Ben Hur* was also of unusual merit and, I believe, has a future. *Dawson City*, tested over a period of years does not appeal to me. Compared to the giants such as *Statendam*, *Wellington*, *Diotima*, *Dawson City* is insignificant. It has fine form and is a graceful flower, but it is too small for my taste.

In the White Trumpets, I was quite won over to *Beersheba*. It certainly is short stemmed, but it has individuality. Mrs. John Bodger, a pure white, very short stemmed variety, may have a future for the rock-garden or for clumps in the herbaceous border. *Eskimo* was pretty and so were many others of like type. I still believe, however, that we have

not nearly attained perfection in White Trumpet daffodils. As I said before, Ada Finch was one of the best, and something that is very important to me, it is a wonderful seed-bearing parent.

Whether the so-called pink daffodils should be mentioned here or under Leedsii's is still a moot question, but since we group them with the white trumpets I shall say here that this season again Mrs. R. O. Backhouse had exactly the coloring as pictured in the 1937 yearbook. This is in answer to some Eastern sceptics. Suda was good, Sublime and Rosabella although a better pink than either Backhouse or Suda, are by no means so well-formed, and now that the price is more reasonable Lovenest continues on its way to a greater popularity.

In the Bi-colors, it seems to me that very little progress has been made, and my notes show that there is not one really exceptional flower among the new acquisitions. Another season may, however, bring a revised judgment as some of the bulbs had suffered from the hot-water treatment and may do better next year. In the meantime, I find Robert E. Lee by far the best flower, beautiful in form, refined in coloring, but, alas, with a short stem. Sylvanite bids fair to become popular and I look with great pleasure and hope at the seed pods now forming on Robert E. Lee crossed with Sylvanite.

In the next two classes my notes show, if anything, that I revised my judgment and selections almost from day-to-day. The best flower we had was undoubtedly Scarlet Leader. This is a most magnificent daffodil and the fact that it forces easily makes it all the more desirable. Carlton I already mentioned. It seems to be the best of the giant yellow *Incomparabilis*. Fortune's Crest and many of the other Fortune seedlings did not come up to my expectations and made me wish for a little more restraint on the part of their introducers. Not that the flowers lack beauty, but out of the dozens of varieties of great similarity not one stands out sufficiently and though it may be heresy to say so, I believe that a great many of them will have to disappear again. On the other hand, Coverack Perfection seemed individual enough, although I only had three plants and shall consequently have to study it further. Optima which this spring received a first class certificate in Holland, was very fine over here as well.

Although I hold no particular brief for the Backhouse seedlings, I was again impressed with the great beauty of large stocks of such things as Dick Wellband, Francisca Drake, Walter Hampden, etc. All of these have vigor, strength, brilliant coloring, boldness. They will make a fine showing in any garden, are beautiful in flower arrangements and the refinement they lack is more than offset by their other good qualities. I am afraid that this does not agree with the opinion of most daffodil experts, but I should like the reader to remember that what we are seeking is daffodils that will sell by the tens of thousands to the average public, not those that will sell in dozens to a few experts. And whereas I know that Dick Wellband, for instance, appeals readily to the uneducated, I find that very few visitors to my farms have the patience even to pause long enough to see the difference between, for instance, Fortune's Gift and Fortune's Sun.

Now let me turn with pleasure to a daffodil with a great future—Lady

Kesteven. A most unusual coloring, pure white petals and deep blood-red crinkled cup, good seed parent, all of these qualities make of her a particularly fine flower. Eclair and Sunstar also promise to become popular. The list of Incomparabilis and Barrii is long and though I could mention many other varieties, I shall now turn to the Leedsii. First of all, let me mention Daisy Schaffer. This year she was again superior to anything else that we have. Tunis was lovely, Silver Pink good, and with its buff-colored cup Veronica was one of the best. The last named is a flower that no one can confuse with any other and, since it is finely proportioned and grows well, I predict a good future for it.

Among the Triandrus Hybrids, although today Thalia reigns supreme, when we once get the mosaic plants eradicated and a stock built up, Shot Silk will be a close competitor and may even be better. Moonshine continues to be my particular favorite, and old St. Patrick holds its own. A nice variety for the rock-garden and unusual.

There was nothing new in the Cyclamineus group, but in the Jonquil hybrids I liked Lanarth and Solleret. Trevithian disappointed me, since again it was not sufficiently different from existing varieties.

In the Tazetta group Golden Perfection reigned supreme. It is without doubt a very beautiful flower with its immense stems, fine form, good coloring, and it is indeed all that one can expect but to my deep regret the many hours spent in pollinising it with pollen from my best seedlings were in vain since apparently it will not bear seed. St. Agnes is also a most unusual and outstanding flower with fine substance and good form. Glorious is attractive but has a rather weak stem. Halvose is unusual and may become popular. One year's trial is, however, not enough to permit any predictions.

The Poeticus varieties were dominated by Actaea, a very fine flower indeed. While I realize that Sarchedon and some others may be even better on the show table, it seems to me that in years to come, Actaea should be a great favorite. Edwina, being earlier and larger will likewise delight many gardeners.

In the Doubles there was nothing new of any great importance. Mary Copeland and Twink are both good daffodils and Irene Copeland may soon join the group of popular garden varieties.

Taken, as a whole, the past flowering season was a most enjoyable one and it has given me a good opportunity to make comparative studies. We expect to add again a goodly number of varieties, give the 1936 acquisitions another year's trial, and begin the process of elimination in the spring of 1938.

The change in the Quarantine rulings which now make it possible to import all daffodils in unrestricted quantities subject only to treatment according to the latest approved methods seems to me an eminently fair one. It offers a sufficient safeguard to the public and yet gives the daffodil industry freedom in importations. The new regulations coupled with the publicity resulting from the ever increasing number of shows all over the country will help the daffodils to make further strides along the road to popularity.

Shall the R. H. S. Classification Be Revised?

ALFRED BATES

In the last Royal Horticultural Society's Daffodil Year Book (1937) Miss K. M. Hinchliff made a plea for a revision of the R. H. S. classification and submitted a substitute. Before commenting upon Miss Hinchliff's plan it might be well to point out the impossibility of making a thoroughly satisfactory classification. For such an outline should be thoroughly workable for the botanist, the gardener and the exhibitor; a feat which cannot be accomplished with our present knowledge of the genus.

That eminent daffodil worshipper and student of the flower, Mr. E. A. Bowles, points out in his book upon this genus, "A perfect classification of *Narcissus* does not exist" and explains that two life-spans would be necessary "to track down reputed wild species to their native stations" and "to test their stability or variability when raised from seed." And even if one botanist could (by some magic) have all this data to hand and from it make his conclusions, there would be other botanists with other points of view who would disagree.

The "curious" gardener would desire a classification which would be an elaboration of the botanic so he could place his named varieties under the correct species regardless of form or color.

And the exhibitor would prefer one with clear cut pigeon-holes into which the named varieties easily fitted regardless of parentage or affiliation.

Realizing that Baker's strictly botanical division into *Magnicoronati*, *Mediocoronati* and *Parvicoronati* was inadequate for garden and show purposes the Royal Horticultural Society in 1908 approved the Standard Classification which we use today. It was not perfect; no one, not even its sponsors, ever claimed that it was. Probably every daffodil enthusiast has some little flaw to find with it; my own is that the doubles should not have been given a section of their own but should have been placed under their single and less pompous parents. But after all has been said the fact remains that the classification was practical and is still in use.

The suggested revision is as follows:

1. Long trumpets.
2. Short trumpets or "cups."
3. Eyes or "flat cups."
4. True Poeticus.
5. Doubles of the above.
6. Tazettas with their doubles.
7. Jonquils with their doubles.
8. Triandrus hybrids.
9. Cyclamineus hybrids.
10. Species.

The first three sections Miss Hinchliff would divide into: *a*, for self-yellow; *b*, for bicolor; *c*, for self-white; with the added proviso that all are liable to have orange or red in addition. (Why reverse the *b* and *c* from the present listing?) And she suggests that sections 8 and 9 could also be subdivided in the same manner.

I think this is an accurate resumé of Miss Hinchliff's proposed changes. It is a revision for the exhibitor only and I don't think the gardener would like it; we will leave out the botanist. Perhaps I should not criticize it as I am not an exhibitor and never expect to be one, being "a lover of these delights" and grow them for joy in the garden only. But in these unstable times when every one is clamoring to have something to say about changing things—as though that would make any difference to the daffodils—I can't resist the temptation to speak my mind also.

Therefore as to criticism; the word "eye" should not be used in describing the disk-shaped corona of a narcissus; an "eye" is a flat marking of color, not a raised one. If double narcissus are to be segregated into a section of their own for the first four sections why should they be included with the singles in sections 6 and 7? When we are now having flat cups which approached the true poeticus shape why divide them into two groups when evidently *Poetas* is meant to be included under section 6 with the *Tazettas*? Then there is scant provision made for the future. As I see it, if there is to be a revision for the benefit of the exhibitor it will have to be very drastic; and the above suggestion is not drastic enough. And I hurry to say again that I am not at all keen about a revision.

BUT if there is to be a revision then I quite agree with Miss Hinchliff when she says that "shape, i. e., *form*," is the first basis for such a classification. But I do not agree that color is the second. In my gardening-opinion *formation* would be the second. And *color* would be the third. By formation I mean whether the flower is one to a stem; is two or more to a stem; is double.

Therefore as one of the old guard, an adherent to the present system, and as a daffodil enthusiast who attends shows but will not exhibit—in order to aid the exhibitor the following suggestions are made. By taking the length of the corona to form our first division we have (or may have) four classes:

Trumpets—corona as long as perianth segments or longer;

Cups—corona from $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as perianth segments to full length of perianth segments (this will include some of the present *Leedsii*);

Crowns—corona from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of perianth segments;

Disks—corona less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of perianth segments.

Then by taking the type of flower or the *formation*; the four divisions above may be sub-divided into single, with one flower to a stem; two or more flowers to a stem; one double flower to a stem; two or more double flowers to a stem.

Then each one of these sub-divisions may be sub-divided again as to *color*. And here we follow the old scheme with yellow flowers; white flowers; bicolor flowers, yellow and white; and add yellow and red shades; white and red shades; and as the alphabet is long and we know not what the future will surprise us with there will be plenty of space for solid red; blue on white; green cups; and (heaven forbid) blue and yellow bicolors.

As to species; being a simple gardener who venerates natural forms, the species both the proven and those in doubt together with all their natural

- d. Orange or red and yellow - - - - -
- e. Orange or red and white - - - - -
- f. Green or greenish tinged and white - - - - -
- g. Pink, salmon or coral tinged and white - - - - -
- h. White and yellow - - - - -
- B. Cups, corona $\frac{1}{2}$ to full length of perianth segments.
 I. II. III. IV. as above.
 a. b. c. etc., as above.
- C. Crowns, corona $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of perianth segments.
 I. II. III. IV.
 a. b. c. etc.
- D. Discs, corona less than $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of perianth segments.
 I. II. III. IV.
 a. b. c. etc.

Having concocted this show-table scheme, which I am not proud of and certainly do not prefer to the R. H. S. Classification, I must now defend it. It is capable of future expansion to include any type or color of flower which the future may produce. It places similar types of blossoms in the same group. And it will be easy to learn; there being four groups only and the divisions and sub-divisions of each being exactly the same. Some of the headings at present will be blank; I know of no multi-flowered trumpets (A. II. or A. IV.) nor any white coronas on yellow perianths (A. I. h.) but again we do not now what the future may produce.

Some Notes on the Jonquil Section

ALFRED BATES

The Jonquilla section of the genus *Narcissus* is one of the most delightful—and also one of the most abused. It is delightful because it contains some of the most charming species of the genus; the low growing, small flowered ones are all dainty beauties, the tall growing, larger flowered ones are the deepest colored and most delightfully fragrant in the family. It is one of the most abused in that gardeners pay so little attention to the correct nomenclature and while being keen to have every hybrid accurately named dismiss the species with "Oh, that's a jonquil." With the layman and the florist it fares even worse, for they have forgotten the division exists and call any daffodil a jonquil.

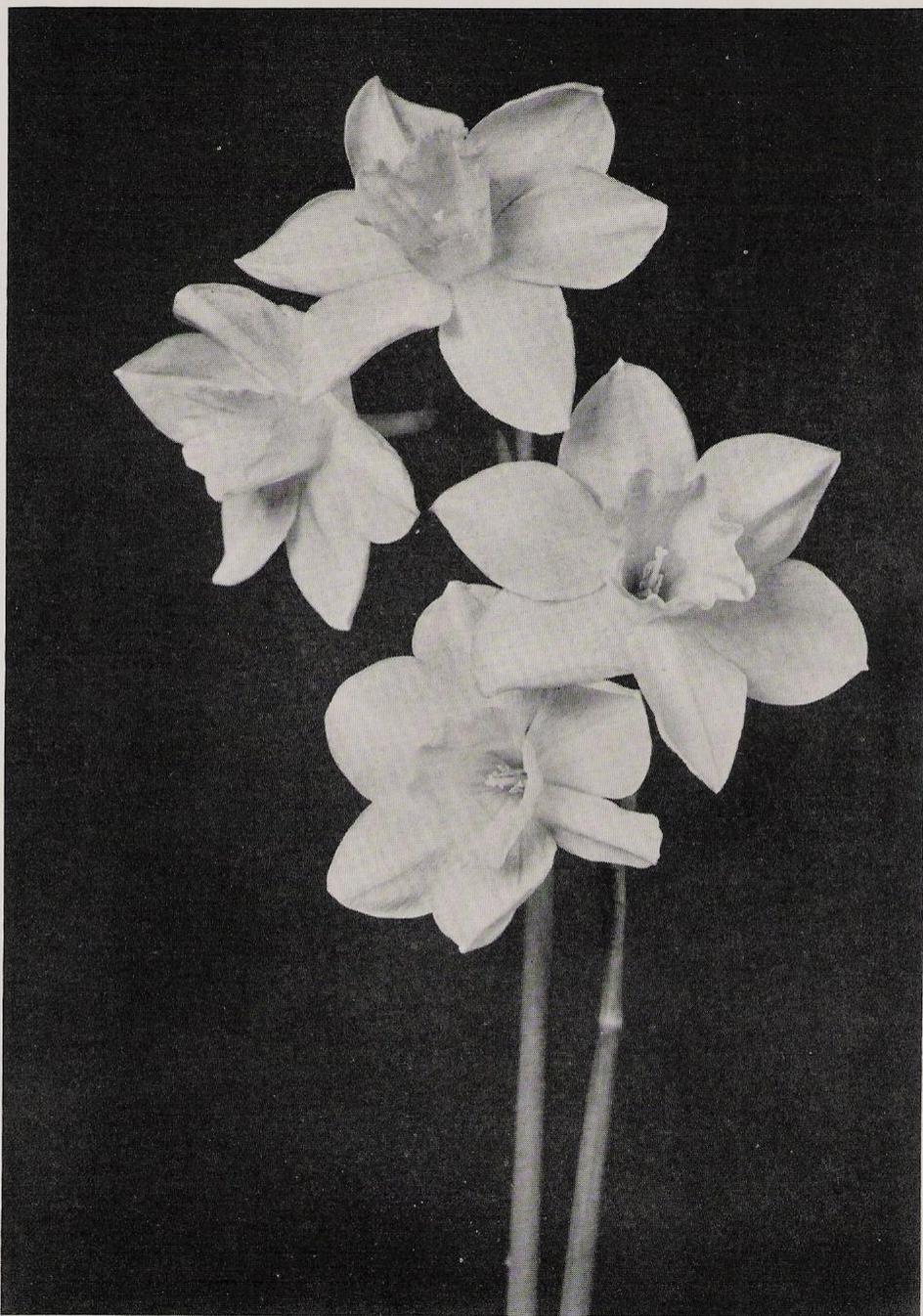
This division of the genus is clearly separated from all other narcissus in that the leaves are round or semi-cylindrical in section, a characteristic which has given this section its name Jonquilla, meaning rush-leaved; and the leaves are also of a deep glossy green whereas those of the other members of the genus are more or less blue-green and flat in section. While the division is clearly distinct the species, sub-species and varieties are not. In catalogs we find the following names in an almost hopeless tangle; *Jonquilla*, *odorus*, *Campanelle*, *Campernelle*, *maximus* and *rugulosus*, either singly or in various two-word combinations, are used without regard for correctness. With a view to satisfying myself as to the differences between them and to correct the nomenclature of the tall growing members of this group a collection was imported last autumn.

According to Bowles, in his book on The Narcissus, these tall growing members would include:—*Jonquilla*, *jonquilloides*, *odorus*, *intermedius*, *gracilis* and *tenuior*. Of these both *gracilis* and *tenuior* were illustrated on pages 4 and 5 of last year's Year Book (1937) and, as they were fully described there, will not be dealt with here.

N. jonquilloides does not seem to be in commerce but from Bowles' description I am wondering if it is not the plant which is widely sold here as *N. Jonquilla* "*Simplex*," a name which I have not been able to find anywhere except in American catalogs.

N. intermedius is not in commerce as a bulb; but this year Thompson and Morgan listed seed and it has germinated exceptionally well. It is supposed to be a natural hybrid between Tazetta and Jonquilla; if so what will bulbs from its seed produce? The first leaves show it to be a jonquil, if they tell anything, for mine are uniformly a deep and glossy green and as round as any rush. They are much darker green than seed leaves of any other narcissus I have ever raised.

N. Jonquilla should be well known for it was a favorite in gardens before the craze for large flowers swept it aside. My first lesson in gardening and botany was given me at the age of seven or eight regarding the differ-



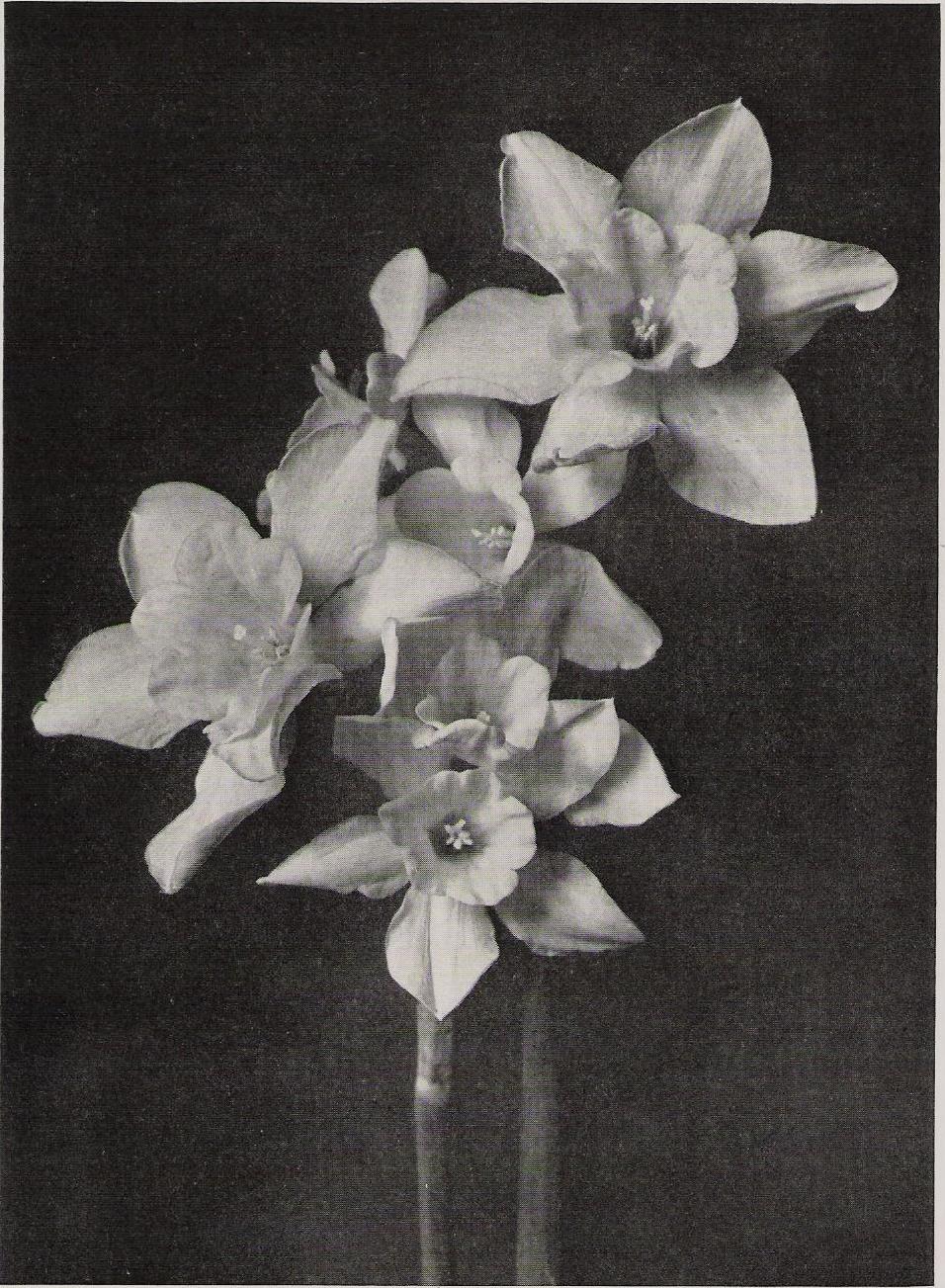
Lilian A. Guernsey

Narcissus odorus



Lilian A. Guernsey

Narcissus odorus campernelle



Lilian A. Guernsey

Narcissus odorus campervelle maximus



Lilian A. Guernsey

Narcissus odorus campernelle plenus

ences between this flower and a true daffodil. As photographs of this species and of its double form turned out badly it cannot be included in this number. With me it grows up to a height of fifteen inches and bears a cluster of as many as seven very deep yellow flowers which are deliciously scented. Burbidge has quite a good plate of it in *The Narcissus*, A of Plate LX. The double form is also shown on this plate but the individual blossoms are not as flat as those I know.

N. odorus is the correct name for anything which has *Campernelle*, *Campanelle*, *maximus* or *rugulosus* in its composition. To quote Bowles, "*N. odorus* . . . has been accepted as the correct name for a group of slightly varying plants which have been a source of confusion to many." As no wild habitat has ever been found several guesses have been made as to its parentage; the most likely being either *Jonquilla* and *incomparabilis* or *Jonquilla* and *Pseudo-Narcissus*. Its pollen is very dry and I have never been able to cross it with any species or varieties—I understand that this is also the experience of others. It has been known to gardens for several hundred years for Clusius first saw it in 1595. It is taller than *Jonquilla*, reaching a height of eighteen or more inches and has much larger flowers. They are of a uniformly bright deep yellow of the same shade as those of the true jonquil and are very sweetly scented; there are seldom more than three to a scape. Then too, the shape of the corona is different; being deeper in proportion to its width and having the six lobes much more distinctly formed. It has long been known in English gardens as *Campernelle*, a name given it by Haworth early in the last century and evidently in honor of some gardener who sent him plants; this is only a guess for no one knows definitely how the word originated. In 1909 the spelling of this word was changed in a trade list to *Campanelle* and has been used ever since. This spelling has to be discarded and the older one restored. As *odorus* which was given by Linnaeus has the prior right this plant should be called *N. odorus* with a common name of *Campernelle Jonquil*. If the plant is really a larger form of *odorus*, a possibility which has been hinted at but not stated, then the plant illustrated should be called *N. odorus Campernellei* and the larger form which we buy as *N. Campernelle giganticus* becomes *N. odorus Campernellei maximus*. Therefore we would have the three bears of the nursery rhyme which Bowles refers to in dealing with the three forms of *N. Jonquilla*.

This triune gradation of the three bears would be quite simple if it were not for that plant in this series which is known as *rugulosus*. From the name we expect a pleated mouth to the corona or a pleating in the perianth segments. In this case we have a pleated mouth to the corona both upon Bowles' authority and in the living plant; but Bowles says that this, *N. odorus rugulosus*, "is the largest variety and in a garden form known as *maximus* is of a uniform orange yellow." He cites Burbidge's Pl. 25 A which is there called *N. odorus* var. *rugulosus* as the type form and Burbidge's Pl. 24 which is there called *N. odorus* var. *heminalis* as the garden form (I think I read him correctly) and therefore we have four forms of this species. These would be:—*N. odorus*, Burbidge's Pl. 23; *N. odorus*



Lilian A. Guernsey

Fairy Nymph
(2/3 natural size)



Lilian A. Guernsey

Solleret
(3/4 natural size)



Lilian A. Guernsey

Aurelia
(Natural size)

Campernellei, a larger form; *N. odorus Campernellei maximum*, a still larger form, Burbidge's Pl. 24; *N. odorus rugulosus*, a form which pleated mouth of corona, Burbidge's Pl. 25 A.

Beside these there is the double form *N. odorus Campernellei plenus* a lovely deep yellow, fragrant flower which is not Queen Anne's Jonquil as many catalogs maintain. That royalty's flower is the double form of *Jonquilla* and we deeply regret that it cannot be shown for comparison as it is a daintier and lower growing flower with a much more even petaled doubling which gives it more the appearance of a tiny yellow rose.

N. Jonquilla has been often used in hybridizing and has given us some very lovely deep yellow varieties which are now well known; but the old variety "Aurelia" which was introduced by Barr in 1913 was not given an Award of Merit for garden decoration until 1936. It is a beautiful evenly colored flower of deep golden yellow, with straight long corona and flat symmetrical perianth; eighteen inches in height and possessing a delicate fragrance which is not so heavy as the scent of some of the better known hybrids.

"Fairy Nymph" is not so large as "Aurelia" but it departs from the usual deep yellow of this group of hybrids by being a bicolor, the only one in this section I believe. It is charming flower with perianth of white and a corona of soft creamy primrose; it is about eighteen inches tall and usually bears two flowers to a stem. It is not what may be called a show flower but should be welcomed into the garden as the fore-runner of a new type of jonquil hybrids.

Notes on *Triandrus* Hybrids

B. Y. MORRISON

As long ago as 1910, the late Reverend Joseph Jacob, who always had a special word to say for any narcissus, added a final paragraph to his little book "Daffodils," now long out of print, with a special plea for *triandrus* hybrids. Although memory insists that he had other paragraphs with even more urgent pleas, none of them have come to hand.

Then, even as now, there persisted the idea that *Narcissus triandrus* itself or its several forms was so transient a resident in gardens that it was worthy of special attention with an annual sowing of seed to insure a continuance of bulbs, the main issue of such a program. As a secondary program, he urged that everyone consider the raising of such seedlings as would result from the pollination of any good Leedsii variety with any type of *triandrus* pollen. He suggested this cross particularly because the resulting seedlings usually combine the vigor and persistence of the Leedsii parent and the charm and carriage of the *triandrus* flower.

Narcissus triandrus is one of the smaller species, rarely over eight inches in height with dark green, slender leaves, almost like those of the jonquils but often curling about like shepherds' crooks, and flower stalks that bear one, two and sometimes three fuchsia-like flowers that vary from clear ivory whites to fairly deep creamy yellows. In the form *calathinus* the cup is much larger than in the others and somewhat more barrel-shaped. Although the cup is about the same length as the perianth segments in all cases, it does not suggest a trumpet.

When pollen from *triandrus* is put upon trumpet narcissus, the progeny, in so far as seen, are always trumpet narcissus in form, usually with starry and somewhat reflexed perianths and colors that come midway between the parents. Most of those grown have been pale yellow, of a singular soft and sulphury smoothness. Examples of this type were illustrated in the Daffodil Year Book for 1935. Although these sorts are by no means new, they rarely appear in American shows, and in British shows not so often as the variety Harvest Moon, which is much like Cingalee, but with a larger and more barrel-shaped trumpet. As the writer does not care personally for flowers of this type, no effort has been made to increase the clumps which have been in the garden for many years.

A group of seedlings raised from Cleopatra by *triandrus albus* gave a few of this type but more of the type suggested by the illustration of Pearly Queen on page 27. The entire lot are charming flowers of the most delightfully uniform soft yellow, but some are of better proportions than others and all unfortunately have shorter stems than one might wish for.

The application of *triandrus* pollen on short-cupped narcissus gives a range of forms, the diversity of which is suggested by the illustrations that accompany this article.

If one goes to flower shows in this country and looks for the usual class that includes *triandrus* and *triandrus* hybrids, he usually finds it lamentably bare of entries. If the show falls in midseason, he will probably encounter Thalia and Pearly Queen, and good luck attending, Josephine and Undine.

Of these three Pearly Queen is the only bicolor with white perianth and a pale lemon cup.

No report has ever been noted of its parentage but, because of its variations under cultivation, one suspects a trumpet or at least a Giant Leedsii of very mixed ancestry. If grown under cultural conditions that would give maximum food and moisture, the plant produces flowers of very considerable size, and sometimes of such a number on the stalk that they crowd one another. The writer's personal preference is to grow this variety in good soil but in a site where it will have only a moderate amount of moisture. This will give flowers of about the size shown with never more than two flowers to the stalk.

Thalia is an excellent garden plant growing with vigor under all conditions, increasing and flowering regularly. It belongs to the section with small cups and is pure white in color. Unless really starved, it usually gives from four to nine flowers on a stalk and these get in their own way and destroy the graceful carriage of each individual with their somewhat reflexing segments.

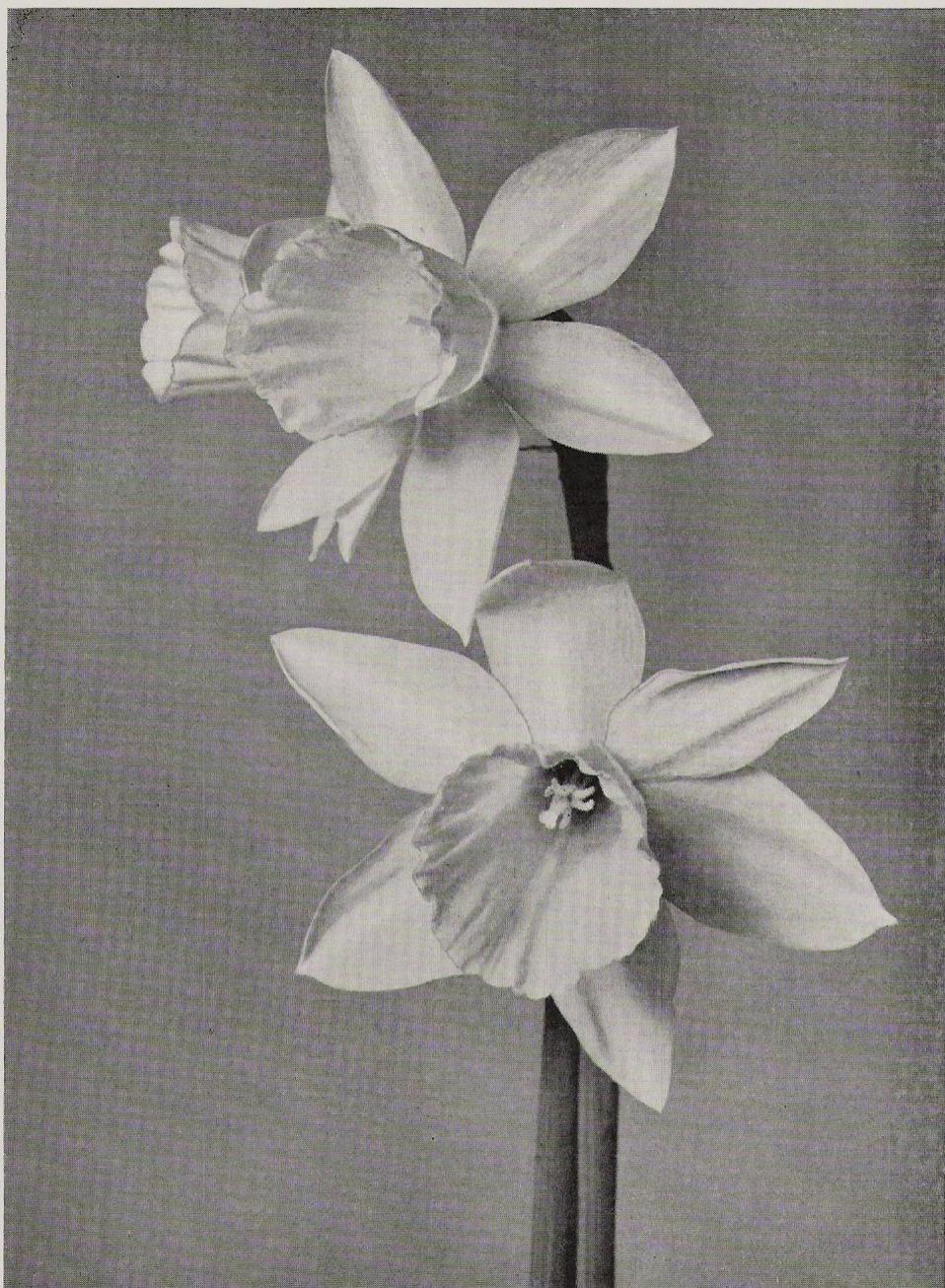
Josephine is rather like Thalia but less vigorous. The writer is by no means sure that he could sort it out if it were mixed with Thalia as cut flowers. Undine is a little more slender and more delicate in growth.

Several named clones are figured with this paper. It is not intended that they should be considered the only ones that the amateur should consider since some of them are obviously less beautiful than others. They are shown in order that the diversity of form and carriage may be shown and that the narcissus lover may see that this great family of garden forms has a greater diversity than might be suspected from the ordinary show displays.

Of the varieties illustrated, Silver Fleece and Snow Bird show the least modification from *triandrus*, the first mostly in the enlargement of the perianth segments, the second in the alteration of the carriage which is almost ascending. Melusina might also be included in this group, but stands a little apart on account of the ruffled cup and the pin-wheel arrangement of the perianth segments. This, in a flower of this small size, is not so lamentable as in the huge flowers of the Incomparabilis Section. Moonshine is a larger and charming hybrid. One wonders if its seed parent might not have been a Giant Leedsii. Here it is usually two-flowered and not much larger in dimensions than the flowers shown in the illustration. Shirley shows the very obvious effect of the Giant Leedsii parent and is so altered in character from the *triandrus* parent that one comes to feel that it is rather a Leedsii that has often two flowers to the stem.

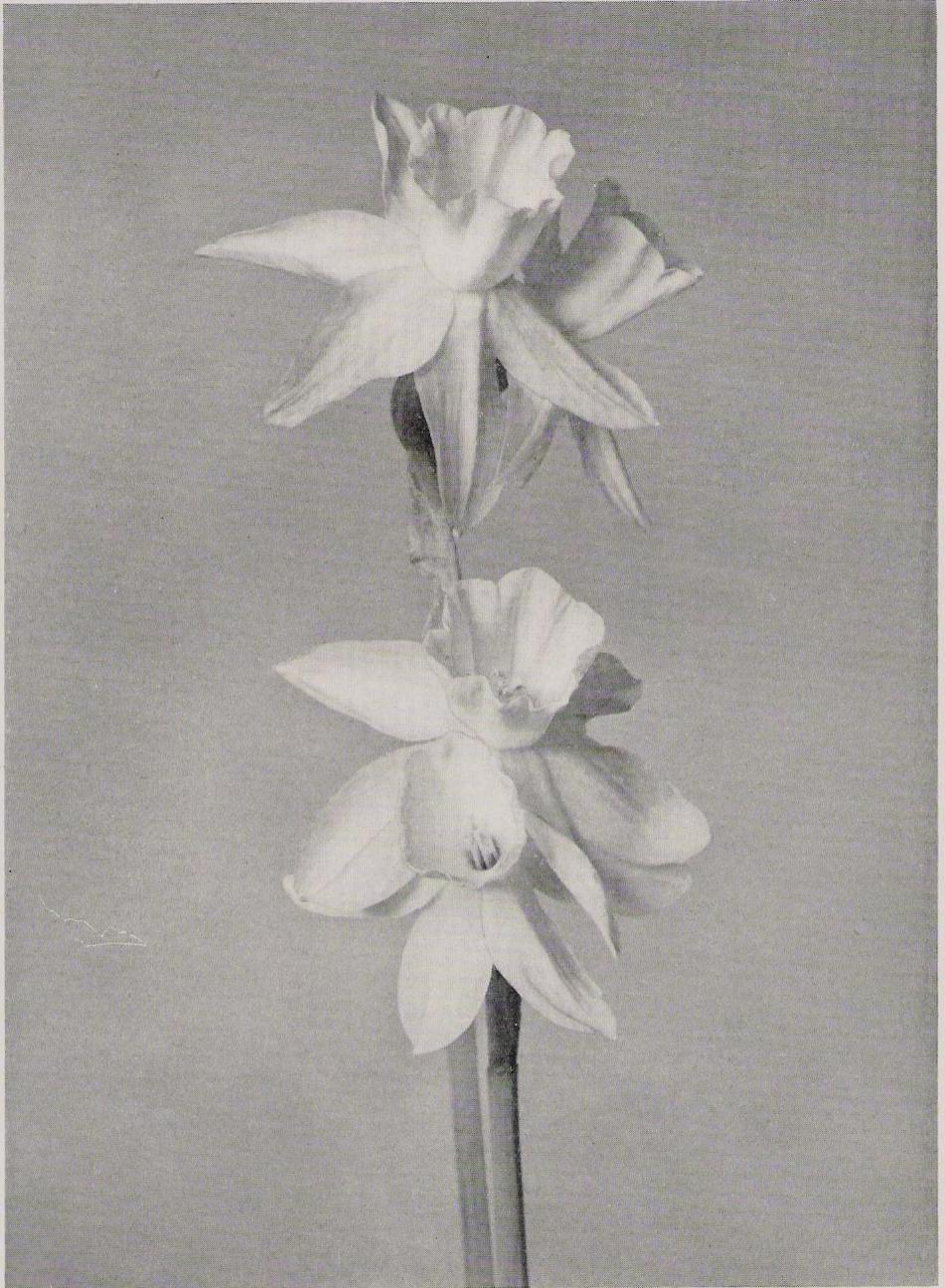
Stoke from Mr. P. D. Williams, with its clear pale yellow on opening, fading to a pale bicolor, suggests a jonquil hybrid almost as much as a *triandrus* hybrid. It is an exquisite flower and grows with vigor.

Dawn, the most distinct of all the forms, has an uncertain pedigree, as the late Mr. Engleheart did not know its parentage. It has been assumed, however, and is generally believed that the seed parent in this case was a poeticus variety. It seems to the writer, however, that it might be assumed equally well that the seed parent was one of the flat-eyed Leedsii sorts. No matter what the parent, the variety is a delightful thing with usually paired flowers that are carried with the suggestion of poised flight that the illustration shows.



Lilian A. Guernsey

Pearly Queen



Lilian A. Guernsey

Snowbird



Lilian A. Guernsey

Silver Fleece



Lilian A. Guernsey

Melusina



Lilian A. Guernsey

Moonshine



Lilian A. Guernsey

Shirley



Lilian A. Guernsey

Stoke



Lilian A. Guernsey

Dawn

More Daffodils to Enjoy and to Study

HARRIETTE RICE HALLOWAY

Yes, we have planted more—lots more.

In the last Year Book, when we reported the starting of a Daffodil Plantation in one of our public parks (Cedar Brook, Plainfield, a link in the Union County System) we explained our scheme, gave our list for the first year, and stated that the realization of only a fraction of our hopes would be sufficient reward.

To our delight the fraction was a large one.

The bulbs gave a fine performance. They were handsome and healthy, a true case of handsome is as handsome does. Only one variety, out of eighty-one, came incorrectly labelled; only one bulb, out of well over four hundred, was an interloper; and only three bulbs were sickly.

The shrubbery border on the east and southeast proved to be the valuable protection we thought it might. After a two-days' storm, when in most gardens daffodils were beaten down, mud-splashed, and torn, these blooms were upright, clean, and in perfect condition.

Obviously the response of the bulbs themselves justified the next step in the development of our plans.

Numerically the response of the public was greater than expected—a rough estimate totals well over a thousand visitors during the few weeks of bloom. That seems a sizable number for a first year—especially as advertising was conspicuous by its absence. In addition to those who while driving by slowed down and stopped, and to those who came to walk around and look, it was interesting to see the people who took notes. Frequently these were just individuals, but in a number of cases they were groups from garden clubs or other nature study organizations, and in one case were members of the garden section of the Junior League—young women just starting gardens of their own.

It was also interesting to hear what was said about different types and varieties. Often the number of combinations among the Poetaz was mentioned; in some cases gardeners showed human exasperation over the full percentage of bloom in the planting of *Albus Plenus*; many were interested in the red cups of some of the *Incomparabilis* and *Barrii*; most were amazed by the size of the large trumpets; some were fascinated by the *Jonquilla* and *Triandrus Hybrids*; and, as usual, a few of the discriminating made selections based on form and proportion.

The immediate active appreciation of the comparatively few people who knew about the plantation (this spring it is being advertised) added materially to our feeling of compensation for the investment of the first year and more than warranted the expansion of the second.

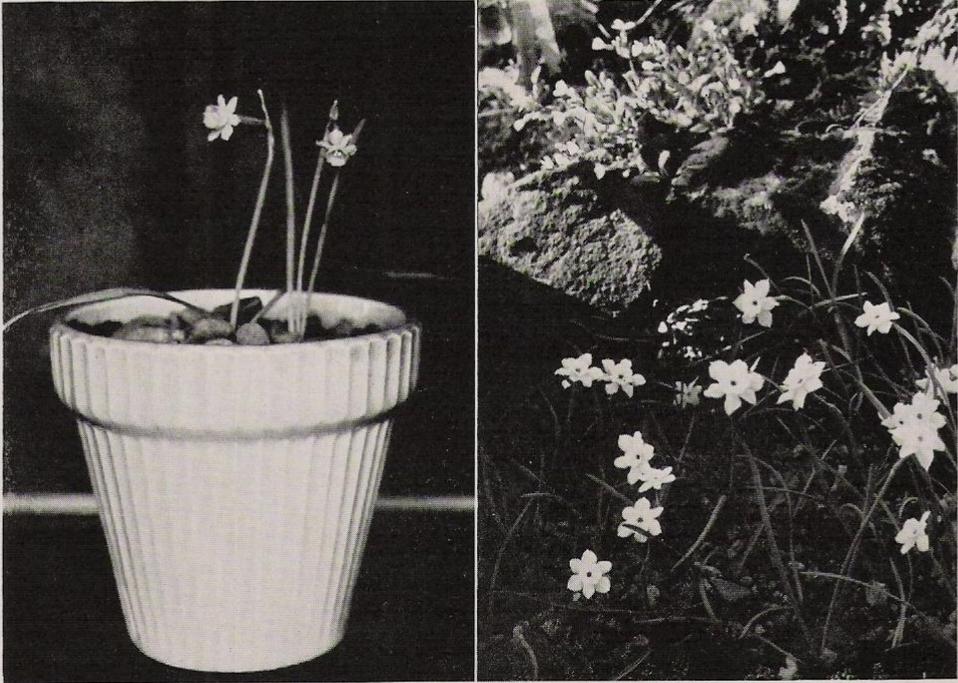
Our broad-visioned, progressive Park Commission was so well pleased with the success of the planting and the response of the public that it granted

the addition of varieties to twice the number for which this reporter had dared to hope.

We extended a few feet farther toward the north, widened a little in the sections of the *Leedsii* and the *Poeticus*, removed a few of the *Mertensia* and lots of the *Crocus*, and set out forty-five new varieties. So this April we shall see a hundred and twenty-six varieties; and then—begin to choose some more!

SECOND YEAR ADDITIONS

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| I. <i>Trumpets</i> | Phyllida |
| A. Apotheosis | Tunis |
| Citronella | White Sentinel |
| Golden Harvest | B. Ivorine |
| Golden Sunrise | Louis Capet |
| Dawson City | Silver Salver |
| B. Beersheba | V. <i>Triandrus</i> |
| Mrs. R. O. Backhouse | Pulchella |
| W. P. Milner | VII. <i>Jonquilla</i> |
| C. Aeolus | B. Chrysolite |
| John Farquhar | Golden Goblet |
| Madame van Waveren | VIII. <i>Poetaz</i> |
| II. <i>Incomparabilis</i> | Cheerfulness |
| A. Carlton | Glorious |
| Merkara | Scarlet Gem |
| Orange Glow | IX. <i>Poeticus</i> |
| Pilgrimage | Actaea |
| B. Francisca Drake | Dante |
| Galopin | John Masefield |
| Steadfast | Red Rim |
| III. <i>Barrii</i> | Sarchedon |
| B. Lady Diana Manners | Snow King |
| Nobility | X. <i>Double</i> |
| Queen of Hearts | Insulinde |
| IV. <i>Leedsii</i> | Mary Copeland |
| A. Crystal Queen | XI. <i>Various</i> |
| Gertie Millar | Bulbocodium Citrinus |
| Mitylene | |



Narcissus Watieri (left)
Narcissus scaberulus (right)

Two Species Narcissus

DREW SHERRARD

Almost I feel tempted to use that over worked word "wee" to describe *Narcissus scaberulus*. This smallest of daffodil species has bright yellow flowers that measure three-eighths to five-eighths of an inch across, with a cup about half as long as the perianth segments. Its stems and leaves are variable in length, according to the age and vigor of the bulb, those in the photograph having flower stalks about three and a half inches tall, and leaves equal to and longer than the stems.

The foliage is gray green like that of *N. juncifolius rupicola*, but its leaves are longer and its flowers smaller. This small treasure ought to be seen in a part of the rock garden approximately level with the eye, as for instance, on a shelf beside a sunken path, for it is so small and turns its flowers down at an angle, which prevents one from getting a satisfactory view of it, when planted in a low place.

Our bulbs were grown in the cold frame, in a mixture of rich leafmold and sharp sand. The larger, older bulbs have two or more flowers on a stalk. The jonquil look of this small flower suggests the quality of fra-

grance, but much salaaming and sniffing have failed to reveal any odor. It is reported from just one valley in Portugal, and its hardiness is still in question, until experimenting has proven just what amount of cold it will stand.

In our garden the buds, foliage and stems of this species, *N. juncifolius rupicola*, and *N. watieri* are very attractive to slugs. A trail of alum all around the planting has been effective protection.

Narcissus Watieri, from the Atlas mountains in Africa, has spent one winter in our garden. Though we learned that it is found at an elevation of 6,000 feet, Oregon is not Africa, and we were afraid to risk it in the open and planted the bulbs in boxes in glass covered cold frames. Another year, we may get courage to put a few outdoors in a protected spot in the rock garden.

In February the soil in the boxes froze two inches deep, but no injury resulted. The blooming time was during the month of March 10 to April 10, but no doubt they would be earlier ordinarily, as this was a late season in Oregon, and the bulbs were planted fairly late.

This is an exceptionally graceful miniature daffodil; the white, inch-wide flowers, one to a stem, are like flat, wide-spread stars, for the cup is so flat as to be better named a saucer. The saucers vary in size, flatness and the amount of scalloping on the edge, and the starry perianth varies in the shape of its segments, some being slender and pointed.

The height at blooming time is about six inches, some shorter, some taller, and the beautiful gray-green leaves are as long as, or longer than, the flower stems. After danger from frost was over, we sunk one box in the rock garden, and photographed the flowers there. In a nook among the rocks, they were much admired by visitors, who saw nothing of the wooden box, camouflaged with sedums.

Whether the species makes offsets readily is not yet possible to say, but the flowers are setting seed and this will probably be the most satisfactory, though the slower method of reproduction.

A Simplified Daffodil Classification

SARAH V. COOMBS

The Royal Horticultural Society's Classification of Daffodils is, undoubtedly, the accepted standard. Flower shows, where daffodil experts exhibit, draw up their schedule according to its divisions as a matter of course. As horticultural chairman for a large group of garden club members, more than one hundred thousand in number, I have tried for several years by letters to individuals, by articles in the monthly Bulletin of the organization and by direct appeals twice yearly at conventions, to induce some at least of the thirty-nine federated state groups and separate garden clubs also to take up the study of daffodils as a project, using the R.H.S. classification. There has been some success in this. Several state federations and a number of garden clubs have laid out a course of study, the time varying from one year to five or more.

However there have been different reactions. From different parts of the country and from a Regional Vice-President down an appeal has come in almost identical form: "Our members don't know enough to follow the classification you have given us. Can't you give us something simpler?"

I pondered over this for quite a while, not wanting to lower any standards yet feeling that help should go to those asking for it and finally worked out the following, based of course on the R.H.S. classification. From flower show experience, I knew pretty well what were the weak spots. I have tried to emphasize, in giving out this plan, the fact that it is only a way-station on the road and that those using it must in time advance to the standard groupings. I believe that exhibitors with this simplified form would not have much to unlearn, the placing of the species being perhaps the only real change necessary to conform to the standard. Other changes would be only a dividing further of types combined here whose differences have been confusing to amateurs.

The plan is as follows:

Trumpets (see below)

Yellow
White
Bi-color

Shallow-cupped Varieties (except the very shallow-cupped *Narcissus poeticus*. This will bring together the *incomparabilis*, *Barrii* and *Leedsii* varieties, which sometimes puzzle even the experts).

Poeticus Varieties (nearly everyone knows the Poet's *Narcissus* so that should be an easy classification).

Jonquils (these are never Trumpets, though florists call Trumpets Jonquils. They are the small, fragrant, clustered yellow ones). They could be classified, if desired, as single and double.

Tazettas (this would include other clustered ones, such as *poetaz*, also the Chinese Lily, paperwhites and *Soleil d'Or*).

Doubles

Small Varieties (here you could put any of the little ones, such as Hoop Petticoat, Angel's Tears, Cyclamen-flowered, etc. If a club, possibly, was specializing in the smaller ones, these could be divided by name).

It would be possible to unite the Jonquils and Tazettas in a group called "Jonquil-Tazetta Group" but the Jonquils are so easy to distinguish that it would hardly be necessary.

Trumpets are those having a trumpet or crown as long as or longer than the perianth (petal-like) segments.

Yellow Trumpets have a yellow or lemon-colored trumpet and perianth of the same shade or lighter (but not white).

White Trumpets are white in both parts.

Bi-color Trumpets have a white or whitish perianth and a trumpet colored yellow, lemon, primrose, etc.

(Note. I have given the full description above because the tendency was to put nearly everything in the Trumpet class under Bi-color.)

In the ones which I call "Shallow-cupped Varieties," the cup or crown is shorter than the perianth.

The R.H.S. classification places *species* in one group. Hybrids are divided into several groups. As clubs advance in knowledge, they should learn these divisions.

Members should be encouraged continually to learn the names of their varieties. One club member, at least, should have a copy of the Royal Horticultural Society's Classified List of Daffodil Names, also the R.H.S. and the American Daffodil Year-Books.

I believe this simplified schedule will help our beginners, who are enthusiastic, many of them hard-working and ambitious but a little terrified by the larger schedule which they do not understand.

Eleanor Truax Harris

The autumn comes quietly and inexorably as is its way. Bulbs are planted carefully and lovingly with deep stirrings of anticipation. Winter passes and the growing shoots appear, yielding in due season their flowering, their increase, and the fulfillment so impatiently awaited. This is a simple pattern and one particularly precious, as no step is unattended by the inner thought patterns that it provokes.

For me, this cycle is especially rich and part of its richness lies in the association with Mrs. Floyd Harris established over so many years by our mutual love of the daffodil. Enough has already been written to perpetuate the memory of her diversified life, her delightful human relations, the accomplishments of her hands and heart, and to record our sense of loss.

Two things only I should like to acknowledge here: her enormous capacity for kindling enthusiasm and her amazing understanding of beauty in its infinite forms, qualities not unrelated in themselves.

No enthusiast could fail to be quickened by admiration and praise lavished upon his favorite and the writer would be untruthful if he did not confess that the moment which Mrs. Harris always found to enjoy his flowers was anticipated and relished, often because it brought not only spoken but unspoken understanding. The singular pleasure of any narcissus show, however, was the realization that to Mrs. Harris belonged the genius that had made possible the cooperation of us all, making each one sure of our importance and of the beauty of our performance, large or small.

Our time together was too short, but time together is always too short, unless there is left this touch of the spirit that comes from such a heart. For the pleasures that have been, we are most grateful; for the gifts that are left we rejoice!

B. Y. MORRISON.

Show Reports, 1937

GARDEN CLUB OF VIRGINIA

The Sixth Annual Narcissus Show of the Garden Club of Virginia was held in the Armory, Alexandria, Virginia, on April 16 and 17, 1937, under the direction of Mrs. Amos H. Chilcott, Chairman, and Mrs. Louis S. Scott, Co-Chairman. It included special exhibits from the clubs, a section of specimen blooms, a section of arrangements and several special classes. The list of winners in the several classes follows.

Exhibitions of Collections of the Garden Club of Virginia

1. Ten varieties, three stalks each, not included in club collections, in at least six classes.
 1. Fauquier and Loudon Garden Club.
 2. Alexandria Garden Club.
 3. Albermarle Garden Club.
2. Three varieties of yellow trumpets, three stalks each, not included in club collections.

Three varieties of white trumpets, three stalks each, may be had from club collections.

Three varieties of bi-color trumpets, three stalks each, may be had from club collections.

 1. Winchester and Clarks County Garden Club.
 2. Fauquier and Loudoun Garden Club.
 3. Leesburg Garden Club.
3. Line arrangement of spring flowering material with or without narcissi, in shallow bronze or brown container.

Arrangement to be staged in niche 24 inches wide by 36 inches high by 18 inches deep.

 1. The Garden Club of Fairfax.
 2. Rappahannock Garden Club.
 3. Winchester and Clarke County Garden Club.

Honorable Mention, Alexandria Garden Club.

Specimens

- 1A1 Yellow Trumpets, single specimen.
 1. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with Hebron.
 2. Mrs. Charles Hunter with Aerolite.
 3. Mrs. Emily Froment with Aerolite.
- 1A2 Yellow Trumpets, 3 stalks, one variety.
 1. Mrs. R. M. Loughborough.
 2. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Lord Wellington.
 3. Mrs. Herbert O'Meara with Lord Wellington.

- 1A3 Yellow Trumpets, collection, one stalk of each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with 11 varieties.
2. Mrs. Charles Hunter with 5 varieties.
3. Mrs. Amos Chilcott with 7 varieties.
- 1B1 White Trumpets, single specimen.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Beersheba.
2. Mr. Robert C. Moncure with Beersheba.
3. L. H. Gray with Driven Snow.
- 1B2 White Trumpets, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mr. George Coleman with Imperator.
2. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Peter Pan.
3. Mrs. Wm. B. Ord with Aimee.
- 1B3 White Trumpets, collection, one stalk of each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with 11 varieties.
2. Mrs. Charles Melvin Neff with 5 varieties.
3. Mr. Robert Moncure with 5 varieties.
- 1C1 Bicolor Trumpets, single specimen.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Silvanite.
2. Mrs. L. H. Weld with Aeolus.
3. Mrs. Charles Hunter, Jr.
- 1C2 Bicolor Trumpets, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. L. S. Scott with Silvanite.
2. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Rosemorran Giant.
3. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs with Silvanite.
- 1C3 Bicolor Trumpets, one stalk each variety
1. Mrs. R. T. Reid with 10 varieties.
2. Mrs. Charles Melvin Neff with 3 varieties.
3. Mr. Robert Moncure with 3 varieties.
- 2A1 Incomparabilis, yellow perianth, single specimen.
1. Mr. Robert C. Moncure with Fortune.
2. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with Orwell.
3. Mr. Herbert O'Meara with Croesus.
- 2A2 Incomparabilis, yellow perianth, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. R. B. Watts with Red Cross.
2. Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Butler with Golden Frilled.
3. Mr. Donald Jamieson with Croesus.
- 2A3 Incomparabilis, yellow perianth, 1 stalk of each variety.
1. Mr. Robert C. Moncure with 7 varieties.
2. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with 10 varieties.
3. Mrs. R. J. Reid with 15 varieties.
- 2B1 Incomparabilis, white perianth, single specimen.
1. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with Bodilly.
2. Mrs. Philip Campbell.
3. Mrs. W. L. Pannill with John Evelyn.

- 2B2 *Incomparabilis*, white perianth, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with John Evelyn.
2. Mrs. L. S. Scott with *Alceste*.
3. Mrs. Amos Chilcott with *Whitewell*.
- 2B3 *Incomparabilis*, white perianth, 1 stalk of each variety.
1. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with 6 varieties.
2. Mrs. R. J. Reid with 7 varieties.
3. Mr. Robert Moncure with 5 varieties.
- 3A1 *Barrii*, yellow perianth, single specimen.
1. Mrs. D. D. Hull with *Barrii*.
2. Miss Jeannette Rustin with *Diana Kasner*.
3. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs with *Brightling*.
- 3A2 *Barrii*, yellow perianth, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with *Alcida*.
2. Mrs. D. D. Hull with *Alcida*.
3. Mr. Robert Moncure with *Alcida*.
- 3A3 *Barrii*, yellow perianth, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with 11 varieties.
2. Miss Jeannette Rustin with 5 varieties.
3. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with 3 varieties.
- 3B1 *Barrii*, white perianth, single specimen.
1. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with *Therapia*.
2. Mrs. Channing Hall with *Firetail*.
3. Miss R. C. Armstead with *Nobility*.
- 3B2 *Barrii*, white perianth, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. L. S. Scott with *Firetail*.
2. Mrs. Frank S. Walker with *Peggy*.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Butler with *Expectation*.
- 3B3 *Barrii*, white perianth, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with 10 varieties.
2. Mrs. George Coleman with 5 varieties.
3. Mrs. L. G. Larus with 10 varieties.
- 4A1 *Leedsii*, long cup, single specimen.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with *Daisy Shaffer*.
2. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs with *Tenedos*.
3. Miss Jeannette Rustin with Mrs. R. O. Backhouse.
- 4A2 *Leedsii*, long cup, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. Charles Hunter, Jr., with *Gertie Miller*.
2. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Mrs. Percy Neale.
3. Mrs. L. S. Scott with *Her Grace*.
- 4A3 *Leedsii*, long cup, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with 14 varieties.
2. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs with 7 varieties.
3. Mrs. L. H. Weld with 6 varieties.

- 4B1 Leedsii, short cup, single specimen.
1. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs with Mrs. Nette O'Melveny
2. Mr. Robert C. Moncure with Mrs. Nette O'Melveny.
3. Mr. Herbert O'Mearn with Mrs. Nette O'Melveny.
- 4B2 Leedsii, short cup, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mr. Robert C. Moncure with Mrs. Nette O'Melveny.
2. Miss Rebecca Hammett with Hera.
3. Mrs. T. B. Cochran with Queen of the North.
- 4B3 Leedsii, short cup, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. No award.
2. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
3. Mrs. L. G. Larus.
- 5A1 Triandrus Hybrids, long cup, single specimen.
1. Mrs. L. G. Larus with Harvest Moon.
2. Mr. Robert C. Moncure with Josephine.
3. Mr. George Coleman with Thalia.
- 5A2 Triandrus Hybrids, long cup, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. L. S. Scott with Thalia.
2. Mrs. T. B. Cochran with Thalia.
3. Mrs. Emily Froment with Josephine.
- 5A3 Triandrus Hybrids, long cup, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
2. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs.
- 5B1 Triandrus Hybrids, short cup, single specimen.
1. Mr. Robert Moncure with Stoke.
2. Mrs. L. G. Larus with Agnes Harvey.
- 5B2 Triandrus Hybrids, short cup, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Miss Martha Harris with Stoke.
2. L. H. Gray with Agnes Harvey.
3. Mrs. R. B. Watts with Agnse Harvey.
- 7-1 Jonquilla Hybrids, single specimen.
1. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with Golden Goblet.
2. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Golden Perfection.
3. Mr. George Coleman with Jonquilla Simplex.
- 7-2 Jonquilla Hybrids, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Lady Hillington.
2. Mrs. R. L. Morton with Jonquilla Simplex.
3. Mrs. Frank S. Walker with Tullus Hostilius.
- 7-3 Jonquilla Hybrids, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
2. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff.
3. Mrs. L. G. Laurus.

- 8-1 Poetaz (Tazetta Hybrids) single specimen.
1. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs with Medusa.
2. Miss Kitty Morecock with Aspasia.
3. Miss R. C. Armstead with Aspasia.
- 8-2 Poetaz (Tazetta Hybrids) 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Miss Kitty Morecock with Aspasia.
2. Miss R. C. Armstead with Laurens Koster.
3. Mrs. Gardner L. Boothe with La Fiancée.
- 8-3 Poetaz (Tazetta Hybrids) collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
2. Mr. George Coleman.
3. Mrs. Joseph G. Walker.
- 9-1 Poeticus, single specimen.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Sarchedon.
2. Mrs. Joseph G. Walker with Horace.
3. Mr. Robert C. Moncure with Edwina.
- 9-2 Poeticus, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. Rebecca Hammett with Dante.
2. Mrs. F. R. Savage with Horace.
3. Mrs. L. G. Laurus with Edwina.
- 9-3 Poeticus, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
2. Mr. George Coleman.
3. Mrs. Frank S. Walker.
- 10-1 Double Narcissi, single specimen.
1. Mr. George Coleman with Cheerfulness.
2. Mr. Charles Melvin Neff with Holland's Glaory.
3. Mr. Robert Moncure with Mary Copeland.
- 10-2 Double Narcissi, 3 stalks, one variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid with Daphne.
2. Mrs. John Brookfield with Primrose.
3. Mr. George Coleman with Cheerfulness.
- 10-3 Double Narcissi, collection, 1 stalk each variety.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.

Special Classes

- 11 Trumpets and Leedsii, all white varieties.
1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
2. Mrs. W. W. Gibbs.
3. Mr. Robert C. Moncure.

- 12 *Incomparabilis* and *Barrii*, yellow perianth with red or partially red cup, collection, 1 stalk each.
 1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
 2. Mr. Robert C. Moncure.
 3. No award.
- 13 *Incomparabilis* and *Barrii* with white perianth, collection, 1 stalk each.
 1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
 2. Mr. Robert Moncure.
 3. No award.
- 14 *Jonquilla* and *Triandrus* Hybrids, collection, 1 stalk each.
 1. Mrs. R. J. Reid.
 2. Mr. Robert Moncure.
 3. Miss Jeannette Rustin.

Arrangement Classes

- 15 Yellow *Narcissi* with other flowers in tones of cream, yellow or brown, amber container.
 1. Mrs. Harold W. Krogh.
 2. Mrs. William Earle.
 3. Mrs. Channing Hall.
 Honorable Mention—Miss Inez Moore.
- 16 *Narcissi* with other flowers, for wall table in powder blue room
 1. Trowel Garden Club.
 2. Mrs. Charles Bittinger.
 3. Mrs. Harry B. Caton.
 Honorable Mention—Mrs. John L. Pratt.
- 17 White *Narcissi* with other white flowers and green foliage in clear glass container.
 1. Mrs. H. Gregor.
 2. Miss Inez Moore.
 3. Mrs. P. G. Nutting.
 Honorable Mention—Mrs. H. A. Latane.
- 18 Miniature *Narcissi* with other spring flowering bulbs of like size.
 1. Mrs. D. S. Birney.
 2. Mrs. Charles Bittinger.
 3. Mrs. L. S. Scott.
 Honorable Mention—Mrs. Parker Dodge.

Special Awards

Best Arrangement—Leesburg Garden Club Cup.
 The Fairfax Garden Club.

Best vase of 3 stalks, one variety, in classes I to X inclusive—Mrs. Amos Chilcott Cup.
 Mrs. R. M. Loughborough.

Sweepstake—The Garden Club of Virginia Trophy.

Mrs. R. J. Reid.

Best collection in classes I to X inclusive—American Horticultural Society Silver Medal.

Mrs. R. J. Reid.

Outstanding exhibit of the show—The Garden Club of America Silver Medal.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison.

Special Sweepstakes Trophy, donated by Mrs. Leslie Gray, to be won three times.

Mrs. R. J. Reid.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

The Wilmington Garden Club held its third annual bulb show at the home of Mrs. Meeds, "Goodstay," on Tuesday, April 20. The classes, numbering sixteen, called for three flowers each in each entry. Separate classes were made of each group except in the case of triandrus hybrids, all of which regardless of the size of the cup were grouped together. A display exhibition was staged by Mr. Scheepers.

The exhibit attracted more than a hundred visitors to both the garden of "Goodstay" which was thrown open for the event and to the exhibit itself. Hundreds of exquisite daffodil blooms were on view, exhibits by both amateur and professional growers. A class in artistic arrangement attracted wide attention.

Miss Gertrude Brinckle carried off first honors with an arrangement of daffodils in a blue ginger bowl, with Mrs. Charles A. Higgins second and Mrs. Elwyn Evans third. Mrs. David B. Foster won honorable mention in this class.

Other prize winners were:

All Yellow Trumpets: First, Mrs. George P. Edmonds; second, Mrs. Irene duPont; third, Mrs. Donald P. Ross. All White Trumpets: First, Miss Aileen M. duPont; second, Mrs. Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.; third, Mrs. George P. Edmonds.

Bicolor Trumpets: First, Mrs. Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.; second, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont; third, Miss Aileen M. duPont.

Yellow Incomparabilis: First, Mrs. George P. Edmonds; second, Mrs. Charles F. Richards; third, Mrs. E. duPont Meeds.

Bicolor Incomparabilis: First, Mrs. E. duPont Meeds; second, Mrs. Jasper E. Crane; third, Mrs. George P. Edmonds.

Yellow Barrii: First, Mrs. George P. Edmonds; second, Mrs. Walter S. Carpenter, Jr.; third, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont.

Bicolor Barrii: First, Mrs. E. duPont Meeds; second, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont; third, Mrs. Donald P. Ross.

Large Cup Leedsii: First, Mrs. Donald P. Ross; second, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont, third, Miss Aileen M. duPont.

Short Cup Leedsii: First, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont; second, Mrs. R. R. M. Carpenter; third, Mrs. Ferdinand LaMotte, Jr.

Triandrus Hybrids: First, Miss Aileen M. duPont; second, Mrs. Gamble Latrobe; third, Mrs. E. duPont Meeds.

Cyclamineus Hybrids: First, Mrs. R. R. M. Carpenter; second, Mrs. Irene duPont.

Jonquil Hybrids: First, Mrs. George P. Edmonds; second, Miss Aileen M. duPont; third, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont.

Poeticus Varieties: First, Mrs. Irene duPont; second, Mrs. George P. Edmonds; third, Mrs. Jasper E. Crane.

Poeticus Varieties: First, Miss Aileen M. duPont; second, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont; third, Mrs. Ferdinand LaMotte, Jr.

Double varieties: First, Miss Aileen M. duPont; second, Mrs. George P. Edmonds; third, Mrs. H. Belin duPont.

Various species: First, Mrs. Reynolds D. Wilson; second, Mrs. R. R. M. Carpenter.

A class open to all exhibitors: First and second, Mrs. Frank G. Tallman; third, Mrs. E. duPont Meeds.

Mrs. Willis F. Harrington was chairman of the exhibit, and members of the committee included: Mrs. Walter J. Laird, Mrs. George P. Edmonds, Mrs. H. B. duPont, Mrs. Reynolds D. Wilson, Mrs. Ferdinand LaMotte, Jr., Mrs. F. W. Pickard, Mrs. Elwyn Evans, Mrs. C. Douglas Buck, and Mrs. Thomas W. Miller.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The nineteen garden clubs that cooperate to hold the annual show of daffodils held the fourteenth show of The Maryland Daffodil Society, under the auspices of the Federated Garden Clubs of Maryland, at the Guilford Community Church April 20 and 21 with the usual success and the usual charming results. The list of the winners follows.

WINNERS 1937 MARYLAND DAFFODIL SHOW

Three Yellow Trumpets—1st, Mrs. Leslie Gay; 2nd and 3rd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; Honorable Mention, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Three White Trumpets—1st and 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Mrs. William Beury.

Three Bi-colored Trumpets—1st, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 2nd, Mrs. John Bridges; 3rd, Mrs. Slawman.

Three Incomparabilis with Yellow Perianth—1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; Honorable Mention, Mrs. Arthur Levering.

Three Incomparabilis with White Perianth—1st, Mrs. Charles Athey; 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Three Giant Leedsii—1st and 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Mrs. Leslie Gay; Honorable Mention, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Three Small Cup Leedsii—1st, Mrs. Edgar Dobson; 2nd and 3rd, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Three Barrii with Yellow or Orange Perianth—1st, Mrs. Edgar Dobson; 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Three Barrii with White Perianth—1st, Mrs. Alfred Denison; 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Mrs. Alfred Denison; Honorable Mention, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Three Poeticus—1st, Mrs. Alfred Denison; 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Mrs. Harvey Beck.

Three Poetaz—1st, Mrs. William F. Rienhoff, Jr.; 2nd, Mrs. Amos Hutchins; 3rd, Mrs. Leslie Gay.

Three Jonquils—1st and 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Miss Hannah Lee.

Three Double—1st, Mrs. Alfred Denison; 2nd, Mrs. Amos Hutchins; 3rd, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Three Triandrus—1st, Mrs. Leslie Gay; 2nd, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 3rd, Mrs. John L. Strickland.

Collection of 50—1st, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 2nd, Mrs. Denison.

Collection of 25—1st, Mrs. Arthur Levering; 2nd, Mrs. John Bridges; 3rd, Mrs. Alfred Denison.

Collection of Ten—1st, Mrs. Leslie Gay; 2nd, Mrs. Alfred Denison; 3rd, Halten Garden Club.

Invitation Class for Non Maryland growers, collections of 6 Trumpets, 6 Incomps, 6 Leedsii, 6 Poeticus—1st, Mrs. E. B. White of Leesburg, Va.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS

Victorian flower arrangement—1st, Mrs. Howard Barnes; 2nd, Mrs. James Harrison and Mrs. Thomas Ramseur; 3rd, Mrs. R. Bayly Chapman; Honorable Mention, Mrs. W. Hughlett Naylor.

Japanese manner—1st, Mrs. Arthur B. Stewart; 2nd, Mrs. John L. Strickland; 3rd, Mrs. John Love; Honorable Mention, Mrs. Arthur Hawks.

In black container—1st, Mrs. John L. Strickland; 2nd, Mrs. J. Winslow Hundley; 3rd, Mrs. E. Tileston Mudge.

In Three Spectrum Colors—1st, Mrs. Amos Hutchins; 2nd, Mrs. John L. Strickland; 3rd, Mrs. J. A. Dushane Penniman; Honorable Mention, Mrs. Hillary Gans.

Window arrangements in glass—1st, Mrs. John L. Strickland; 2nd, Mrs. Eugene Lazenby; 3rd, Mrs. J. Winslow Hundley.

Dinner Tables—1st, Mrs. Charles Peace; 2nd, Mrs. Frew Waidner; 3rd, Mrs. Edward McKeon; Honorable Mention, Mrs. J. Winslow Hundley and Mrs. Robert Sayre.

Displays were staged by Mr. Scheepers, Mr. Powell with seedlings and Mr. B. Y. Morrison, who showed: Alcida, Alight, Alope, Aristocrat, Arthur Bowman, Bodilly, Bunting, Calcutta, Carry-on, Cinderella, Clava, Cocarde, Cossack, Crimson Braid, Dawn, Dinton Red, Fairy Circle, Fairy Nymph, Festive, Firetail, Folly, Gaza, Hades, Helles, Ian Secrett, Invergordon, Jane Austin, Kenbane, Kilcrouney, Knighton, Lucky Strike, Majestic,

Mayflower, Mimas, Miss Clinch, Moongold, Nannie NULT., Nelly, Niveth, Orwell, Palma, Peggy, Picador, Quetta, Red Rim, Red Sea, Rhayadaer, Rosebud, Rosslare, St. Egwin, Seraglio, Seville, Shackleton, Sheba, Shirley, Silver Fleece, Silver Salver, Snowsprite, Stateliness, Stoke, Striking, Suda, Sunstar, Tenedos, Tredore, Vogue, White Emperor and many seedlings.

In the large display set up by G. H. van Waveren and Sons, the most beautiful flowers were Scarlet Gem, Stolberg a fine white trumpet, Valencia, Daphne in very fine form, Lady Derby something after the style of Firetail and Steadfast.

CHAMBERSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

REPORT OF 1937 DAFFODIL SHOW, MRS. WALTER KING SHARPE

The Chambersburg Garden Club in Southern Pennsylvania has been studying daffodils as a club project for two years and on April 22 held its second show. As a preparation for this the April club meeting was given to this subject, and through the courtesy of Mr. Morrison his private collection of slides was shown.

The daffodil project was inspired by a visit to Stoke, the garden of Mrs. Floyd Harris at Aldie, Virginia, in the spring of 1935, and Mrs. Harris has been the guiding star of the project ever since. Two club collections were offered in 1935 and 1936, and owing to the advantageous prices obtained through the size of the order, many fine varieties were included which covered the classification of the R. H. S.

The schedule for the second show consisted of fourteen straight classes and four arrangement classes and there were 215 entries; rather fewer than the preceding year owing to a cold, reluctant spring. The ideal of the Show Committee has been a small, finely executed show with emphasis upon the specimens.

Mrs. Harris, who was one of the judges, exhibited 75 of her superb specimens which were constantly surrounded by admirers to whom they were a revelation. In recognition of the general excellence of the show Mrs. Harris offered a sweepstake prize.

Mrs. Francis King has said that the most enthusiastic writing on any particular flower was that on the daffodil. To the winter-wearied eye the purity of color and the simplicity of form appeal as the more brilliant and complex flowers of the later season often fail to do. There seems to be, notwithstanding the size and substance of many of the newer hybrids, the same intangible charm inherent in the daffodil which we recognize in such simple, homely things as hooked rugs, early maple furniture and old Staffordshire. We not only admire them—we take them to our hearts.

The list of winners and the varieties in the specimen classes were as follows:

Section A

Class 1. Yellow Trumpet

1. Mrs. S. D. Shull with Aerolite.
2. Mrs. Boyd Edwards with Diotima.
3. Mrs. D. E. Haller with Robert Sydenham.

Class 2. White Trumpet

1. Dr. John Allen Blair with La Vestale.
2. Mrs. J. Hase Mowrey with Almée.
3. Mrs. Walter King Sharpe with Milo.

Class 3. Bicolor Trumpet.

1. Mrs. S. D. Shull with Silvanite.
2. Mrs. Robert Strite with Glory of Sassenheim.
3. Miss Catherine Huber with Silvanite.

Class 4. Yellow Incomparabilis

1. Miss Helen M. Erskine with Gertie Millar.
2. Mrs. Edmund C. Wingerd with Gallipoli.
3. Mrs. Lee Oyler with Croesus.

Class 5. Bicolor Incomparabilis

1. Mrs. J. Hase Mowrey with John Evelyn.
2. Mrs. J. E. Kalbach with Milford Haven.
3. Mrs. D. E. Haller with Franciscus Drake.

Class 6. Yellow Barrii

1. Mrs. Edmund C. Wingerd with Alcida.
2. Mrs. John Gordon with Brilliancy.
3. Mrs. J. E. Kalbach with Alcida.

Class 7. Bicolor Barrii

1. Mrs. H. W. Skinner with Mrs. Barclay.
2. Mrs. Watson R. Davison with Lady Moore.
3. Miss Nanna Stewart with Mrs. Barclay.

Class 8. Giant Leedsii

1. Miss Helen M. Erskine with Helois.
2. Dr. John Allen Blair with Silver Star.
3. Mrs. C. R. Hoover with Silver Star.

Class 9. Short Cupper Leedsii

- 1.
2. Miss Nanna Stewart with Laughing Water.
3. Mrs. W. R. Appenzellar with Laughing Water.

Class 10. Triandrus Hybrids

1. Mrs. J. E. Kalbach with Pearly Queen.
2. Mrs. John K. Gordon with February Gold.
3. Mrs. Watson R. Davison with Pearly Queen.

Class 11. Jonquilla Hybrids

1. Mrs. J. E. Kalbach with Medusa.
2. Mrs. H. W. Skinner with Tullius Hostilius.
3. Mrs. J. P. Maclay with Golden Sceptre.

Class 12. Poetaz (Tazetta Hybrids)

- 1.
2. Dr. John Allen Blair with Stella Polarias.
3. Miss Charlotte Mellen with Laurens Koster.

Class 13. Poeticus

1. Mrs. J. E. Kalbach with Edwina.
2. Mrs. Edmund C. Wingerd with Edwina.
- 3.

Class 14. Doubles

1. Dr. John Allen Blair with Twink
2. Mrs. Lee Oyler with Twink
3. Miss Helen M. Erskine with The Pearl.

Section B—Arrangements

Class 15. Two dozen or more daffodils with daffodil foliage only

1. Miss Charlotte Mellen.
2. Miss Lillian Cree.
3. Mrs. H. B. Slaughenhaup.

Class 16. Arrangement of White daffodils in white container with other flowers.

1. Miss Lillian Cree.
2. Mrs. John McDowell Sharpe.
3. Mrs. H. B. Slaughenhaup.

Class 17. Arrangement of Yellow daffodils in a mental container with other flowers.

1. Mrs. S. D. Shull.
2. Mrs. Boyd Edwards.
3. Mrs. J. E. Kalbach.

Class 18. Mille fleurs: For dining room table of daffodils and other bulbous and herbaceous flowers. Space 24 by 24 inches.

1. Mrs. Robert C. Gordon.
2. Mrs. S. D. Shull.
3. Mrs. J. E. Kalbach.

The Sweepstake Prize offered by Mrs. Harris was won by Mrs. J. E. Kalbach.

DANVILLE, VIRGINIA

The second Annual Narcissus Show sponsored by the Gabriella Garden Club of Danville, Virginia, was held on April 2, 1937, in the lovely dining room of Hotel Burton.

There were 182 entries of specimens and collections, and 40 arrangements. These were entered by 44 exhibitors. Two hundred and fifty visitors viewed the lovely blossoms during the hours of 3 to 10 P. M.

M. Van Waveren & Sons had a splendid exhibit of both old and new varieties.

The Gabriella Garden Club in sponsoring this annual show is endeavoring to stimulate interest in this part of Virginia in the growing of better narcissi. A marked improvement was noted in the quality of blooms and varieties over those exhibited last year.

Mrs. R. J. Reid of Chatham, Va., won the Sweepstakes.

The list of blue ribbon winners and names of varieties in the specimen classes follow :

- 1A1—Yellow Trumpets, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Tresserve.
- 1A2—Yellow Trumpets, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 1A3—Yellow Trumpets, single specimen.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Aerolite.
- 1B1—White Trumpets, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Mme. Krelage.
- 1B2—White Trumpets, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 1B3—White Trumpets, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Corinth.
- 1C1—Bi-Color Trumpets, 3 stalks, one variety
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Cromwell.
- 1C2—Bi-Color Trumpets, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 1C3—Bi-Color Trumpets, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Jefta.
- 2A1—Incomparabilis—yellow shades, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Fortune.
- 2A2—Incomparabilis—yellow shades, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 2A3—Incomparabilis—yellow shades, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Fortune.

- 2B1—Incomparabilis—white perianth, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. W. W. Waddill with Franciscus Drake.
- 2B2—Incomparabilis—white perianth, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 2B3—Incomparabilis—white perianth, single specimen.
Mrs. W. W. Waddill with John Evelyn.
- 3A1—Yellow Barrie, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with Brightling.
- 3A2—Yellow Barrie, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 3A3—Yellow Barrie, single specimen.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with Brightling.
- 3B1—White Barrie, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Alcida.
- 3B2—White Barrie, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 3B3—White Barrie, single specimen.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with Expectation.
- 4A1—Giant Leedsii, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Crystal Queen.
- 4A2—Giant Leedsii, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 4A3—Giant Leedsii, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Mrs. Percy Neale.
- 4B1—Small-cupped Leedsii—3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Mrs. Nette O'Melveny.
- 4B2—Small-cupped Leedsii, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 4B3—Small-cupped Leedsii, single specimen.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with Mitylene.
- 5-1—Poeticus, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with Horace.
- 5-2—Poeticus, Collection.
No entry.
- 5-3—Poeticus, single specimen.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with Horace.
- 6-1—Poetaz, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. W. W. Waddill with Glorious.

- 6-2—Poetaz, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 6-3—Poetaz, single specimen.
Mrs. G. E. Thompson.
- 7A1—Triandrus Hybrids, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Agnes Harvey.
- 7A2—Triandrus Hybrids, Collection.
No entry.
- 7A3—Triandrus Hybrids, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Thalia.
- 7B1—Triandrus Hybrids, 3 stalks, one variety.
No entry.
- 7B2—Triandrus Hybrids, Collection.
No entry.
- 7B3—Triandrus Hybrids, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Crista.
- 8-1—Jonquilla Hybrids, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with Golden Sceptre.
- 8-2—Jonquilla Hybrids, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 8-3—Jonquilla Hybrids, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Reid with Lanarth.
- 9-1—Double Narcissi, 3 stalks, one variety.
Mrs. J. H. Schoolfield with Twink.
- 9-2—Double Narcissi, Collection.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 9-3—Double Narcissi, single specimen.
Mrs. R. J. Keller, Jr., with Argent.
- 10—Species, single specimen.
Mrs. W. W. Waddill with Triandrus Albus.
- 11—Best collection not over 25 varieties.
Mrs. R. J. Reid.
- 12—Arrangement of yellow Narcissi and their foliage, with or without other plant material.
Mrs. E. Walton Brown with a low copper bowl holding Micareme in different stages of development, without other plant material. This also was judged the best arrangement in Show.

13—Arrangement of green and white. White Narcissi with or without colored cups must constitute over 50% of arrangement.

Mrs. E. Walton Brown with flat white bowl with short-cupped Narcissi and foliage, no other plant material.

14—Arrangement of Narcissi, with or without other flowers, in a bottle, antique or modern.

Mrs. A. B. Carrington, Jr., with 3 N. Croesus and their foliage in a green glass bottle.

15—Arrangement of Narcissi, with or without other plant material, in any container.

Mrs. A. B. Carrington, Jr., with a line arrangement of N. Early Surprise and purple violets together with a small Japanese water plant in a flat glass container.

MRS. O. L. ROACH, *Chairman.*

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

The Garden Clubs of Roanoke sponsored a Bulb Show in the large ballroom of the Hotel Roanoke on April 6, with a very elaborate schedule of classes that included displays in addition to the usual classes for specimens and collections. The classes for arrangements were more numerous than usual and have been copied in this report as a possible source of inspiration to others who may wish to vary their schedules. The varieties shown were not recorded save for the specimen classes. The prize winning varieties are as follows:

Specimens	1st Prize	2nd	3rd
1. Trumpets Yellow	Van Waveren	Emperor	Robert Sydenham
2. Trumpets White	Beersheba	Mrs. Krelage	
3. Trumpets Bicolor	Mrs. John Hoog	Thetis	Moonlight
4. Incomparabilis Yellow	Lucinius	Pres. Viger	Helios
5. Incomparabilis Bicolor	John Evelyn	Alceste	Lucifer
7. Barrii Bicolor	Red Beacon	Conspicuus	
8. Leedsii Giant	Gertie Millar	Louis Capet	Diane
9. Leedsii	White Lady	Queen of the North	White Lady

10. Triandrus	Thalia		
12. Jonquilla	Campanelle	Lady Hillingdon	
13. Poetaz	Helios	Laurens Koster	Stella Polaris
14. Poeticus	Horace		
15. Double	Twink and Pearl	Golden Phoenix	Orange Phoenix
16. New	R. W. Tobin		
20. Jonquilla	Simplex		
Displays			
21. Trumpet	Emperor	King Alfred	Emperor
22. Incomparabilis	Helios	Pres. Viger	Bernardino
23. Barrii	Brightling	Conspicuus	Conspicuus
24. Leedsii	Diane	White Lady	

Grand prizes in the five groups, each prize being a packet of 70 bulbs, were awarded by Mrs. Maslin Davis, co-chairman of the show, following the lectures. The awards were made according to a system of selective judging, the grand prizes in each group being given the exhibitor who had amassed the largest number of points. They were announced as follows:

GRAND AWARDS

Group I, specimens of a single stem of a single variety, grand award divided between Mrs. Dirk Kuyk and Mrs. D. D. Hull.

Group II, displays, arrangements of seven or more specimens of one variety and one color—Mrs. Lawrence Davis.

Group III, collections of several varieties of one type, grand award divided between Mrs. J. R. Walker, Mrs. W. G. Porter, and Mrs. D. D. Hull.

Group IV, arrangements of any flowers, with bulbs included—Mrs. H. A. Davenport.

Group V, miscellaneous, Mrs. T. Allen Kirk.

More than 300 entries were in competition in the several classes, large numbers of single specimens of jonquils from the tremendous golden trumpet to the dainty, red-lipped rockery daffodils, calling forth much comment. An infinite variety of beautiful and novel arrangements were to be found, with almost every flower available at this season included.

Miss Marion Peretti, Norfolk horticulturist, in a brief address illustrated with more than 30 varieties of narcissi, gave advice upon the planting, care, fertilizing, and classification of the bulbs. The tiny bulbs found when beds are transplanted should be placed in nursery trenches for a year or two until they attain blooming size, she said.

DISCUSSES ARRANGEMENT

Mrs. J. L. Hamaker of Lynchburg, widely known artist, followed a cleverly delivered and illustrated discussion of fundamental principles of art creation as applied to flower arrangement with a critical study of a number of the arrangements submitted in the show. Mrs. Hamaker had her flower groups dancing, swinging, and singing for her audience in the course of a delightfully enlightening lecture.

Individual club members—all the garden clubs of Roanoke and the Roanoke Rose society cooperate in the show—commended highly the “untiring efforts” of the chairman, Mrs. W. H. Hiatt, who attended all committee meetings in the preparations for the showing, and the efficiency of the other officers, including Mrs. Maslin Davis, co-chairman, Mrs. J. W. Inge, Jr., secretary, and Mrs. Beverley Cary, publicity chairman. Meanwhile show officials were praising the cooperation and hard work of committee chairmen and members.

Following are award winners in the several groups:

GROUP 1—SPECIMENS

Trumpet, lemon or lemon-colored perianth, same shade or lighter: Mrs. E. E. Tompkins, first; Mrs. W. W. Butler, first; Mrs. E. W. Poindexter, first; Mrs. L. R. Hammond, second; Mrs. Maslin Davis, second; Mrs. L. M. Walthal, third; Mrs. W. G. Holyfield, third.

Trumpet, white, perianth white: Mrs. E. W. Poindexter, first; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, second.

Trumpet, bi-color, white or whitish perianth, trumpet yellow, lemon or primrose: Mrs. C. Sterling Williams, first; Mrs. L. J. Boxley, first; Mrs. Walter Wilhelm, second; Mrs. Maslin Davis, second; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, third.

Incomparabilis, yellow shades with or without red coloring on the cup: Mrs. Maslin Davis, first; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, first; Mrs. L. J. Boxley, second; Mrs. Hugh Moomaw, second; Mrs. B. M. Phelps, third.

Incomparabilis, bicolor, white or whitish perianth, self yellow, red stained, or red cup: Mrs. D. D. Hull, first, Mrs. Holman Willis, second; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, third; Mrs. Hugh Moomaw, third.

Barrie, yellow shades with or without red coloring on the cup: Mrs. Holman Willis, first; Mrs. L. M. Walthal, third.

Leedsii, cup not less than one-third but less than equal to the length of the perianth segments: Mrs. D. D. Hull, first; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, second; Miss Lucinda Terry, third.

Leedsii, cup less than one-third the length of perianth segments: Mrs. Holman Willis, first; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, second; Mrs. L. M. Walthal, third.

Triandrus hybrids: Mrs. Dirk Kuyk, first.

Jonquilla hybrids: Mrs. Hugh Moomaw, first; Mrs. D. D. Hull, first; Mrs. Grover Holcomb, first; Mrs. H. P. Glasgow, second.

Poetaz: Mrs. W. C. Stephenson, first; Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, first; Mrs.

L. R. Hammond, first; Mrs. Charles Blake, second; Mrs. John Boyd, second; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, first.

Poeticus: Mrs. Dirk Kuyk, first.

Double varieties: Mrs. C. B. Patterson, first; Mrs. W. G. Porter, first; Mrs. M. T. Frizzell, second; Mrs. M. R. Shull, third.

New varieties: Mrs. N. W. Phelps, first; Mrs. H. P. Glasgow, second; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, third; Mrs. L. R. Hammond, third

Various bulbs, *Jonquilla triandrus*: Mrs. Dirk Kuyk, first.

GROUP 2—DISPLAYS

Display Trumpet *Narcissus*: Mrs. D. A. Dyer, first; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, first; Mrs. Neille Rorer, first; John Van Sickler, second; Mrs. W. W. S. Britten, second; Mrs. Barton Morris, third; Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, third.

Displays of *Incomparabilis Narcissus*: Mrs. W. W. S. Butler, first; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, second; Miss Lucinda Terry, third.

Display of *Balii*: Mrs. Maslin Davis, first; Mrs. Leroy Smith, second; Mrs. H. P. Glasgow, third.

Display of *Leedsii*: Mrs. Lawrence Davis, first; Mrs. Holman Willis, first; Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, third.

GROUP 3—COLLECTIONS

Collection of five double *Narcissi*, two varieties: Mrs. W. G. Porter first.

Ten *Narcissi*, general collection, ten varieties: Mrs. D. D. Hull, first; Mrs. Maslin Davis, second; Mrs. Lawrence Davis, second.

Twenty-five *Narcissi*, general collection, 15 varieties: Mrs. J. R. Walker, first; Mrs. R. P. Gravely, second; Mrs. Dirk Kuyk, second.

Exhibit of *Hyacinths*: Mrs. R. L. Moore, first; John Van Sickler, first; Mrs. C. Sterling Williams, second; Mrs. W. G. Porter, third.

Exhibit of any other spring bulbs not mentioned: Mrs. N. R. Lehman, first; Mrs. E. E. Tompkins, third.

GROUP 4—ARRANGEMENTS

Small massed: Mrs. George Steedmann, first; Mrs. Henry A. Davenport, second; Mrs. L. R. Hammon, second.

Medium massed—Mrs. C. B. Patterson, first; Mrs. Gilbert Oakley, first; Mrs. F. L. Leftwich, second; Mrs. M. R. Wilhelm, second; Mrs. E. L. Hege, third; Mrs. Charles Blake, third.

Large massed—Mrs. M. R. Lehmann, first; Mrs. Flora Nininger, first; Mrs. Albert Crosby, second; Mrs. W. C. Stephenson, second; Mrs. G. A. Turner, third.

Arrangements in bold color scheme—Mrs. E. W. Poindexter, first; Mrs. Thomas Burke, first; Mrs. H. A. Davenport, first; Mrs. H. P. Glasgow, third.

Complete arrangement—Mrs. George Steedman, first; Mrs. J. L. McConkey, second; Mrs. H. P. Glasgow, third.

Arrangement in Japanese arrangement—Mrs. George Steedman, first; Beverly Cary, first; Mrs. C. B. Patterson, first; Mrs. L. R. Hammond, first; Mrs. Albert Crosby, second; Mrs. G. C. Holcomb, second; Mrs. Leroy Smith, second; Mrs. L. J. Boxley, second; Mrs. H. A. Davenport, third; Mrs. N. R. Lehmann, third; Mrs. Ralph Dowdy, third.

Exhibit of scilla—Mrs. Maslin Davis, first.

Exhibit of chionodoxers—Mrs. W. C. Luken, first; Mrs. Maslin Davis, second.

Exhibit of fintillaries—Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, first.

Exhibit of hyacinths—Mrs. Sterling Williams, first; Mrs. T. Allen Kirk, first; Mrs. W. L. Porter, first; Mrs. A. C. Dowdy, first.

Modern arrangements—large—Mrs. E. W. Poindexter, first.

Arrangements depicting an emotion—Mrs. J. C. Easter, first; Mrs. H. A. Davenport, second; Mrs. Beverly Cary, third.

Arrangement of flowers not grown by exhibitor—Mrs. Allen Kirk, first; Mrs. Maslin Davis, second; Mrs. K. C. Brumfield, third.

Arrangement with part of flowers grown by exhibitor—Mrs. Maslin Davis, first; Mrs. N. R. Lehmann, second; Mrs. W. G. Holyfield, third; Mrs. Hugh Norwood, third.

Pitcher arrangements—small—Mrs. Allen Kirk, first.

Pitcher arrangements—medium—Mrs. H. A. Davenport, first; Mrs. C. S. Williams, second; Mrs. N. R. Lehmann, third.

Pitcher arrangements—large—Mrs. W. W. S. Butler, first.

White arrangement: Mrs. L. J. Boxley, first; Mrs. N. R. Lehmann, second; Mrs. Allen Kirk, third.

Yellow arrangement: Mrs. M. W. Turner, first; Mrs. L. J. Boxley, second; Mrs. Beverly Cary, third.

Shaded arrangement, small: Mrs. B. A. Burch, first.

Shaded arrangement, medium: Mrs. N. R. Lehmann, first; Mrs. E. W. Poindexter, second.

Shaded arrangement, large: Mrs. H. A. Davenport, first.

Line arrangement, small: Mrs. L. R. Hammond, first.

Line arrangement, medium: Mrs. H. A. Davenport, first; Mrs. George Steedman, third.

Line arrangement, large: Mrs. George Steedman, second; Mrs. Maslin Davis, second.

GROUP 5—MISCELLANEOUS

Exhibit of muscari: Mrs. Dirk Kuyk, first; Mrs. Holman Willis, second; Mrs. M. B. Shull, third.

Exhibit of tulip: Mrs. Albert Crosby, first.

Miscellaneous bulbs: Miss Lucinda Terry, first; Mrs. F. B. Thomas, first; Mrs. Seanor, first; Mrs. L. R. Hammond, first; Mrs. Maslin Moore, second; Mrs. Leftwich, third.

Arrangements—Any flowers may be used but bulbs must be included

Small 6-12 inches, Medium 12-18 inches, Large 18-36 inches

White arrangement.

Yellow arrangement.

Shaded arrangement—small.

Shaded arrangement—medium.

Shaded arrangement—large.

Line arrangement—small.

Line arrangement—medium.

Line arrangement—large

Mass arrangement—small.

Mass arrangement—medium.

Mass arrangement—large.

Bold Color Scheme arrangement.

Complete arrangement—showing both above and below the water line.

Arrangement in the Japanese manner.

Arrangement depicting an Emotion.

Arrangement of flowers not grown by the exhibitor.

Arrangement of flowers part of which are grown by the exhibitor.

Arrangement in Pitcher—small.

Arrangement in Pitcher—medium.

Arrangement in Pitcher—large.

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THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL YEAR BOOK

LIKE every other enterprise of the Society, this is essentially a mutual endeavor. The Committee that stands behind it makes every effort to learn what the members are doing with narcissus in all parts of the country and if you are growing these plants actively. If your garden club is having an annual daffodil show, and we do not know about it, please let us know. We should like to include in the YEAR BOOK for 1939, for which plans are now under way, the reports of your activities. Do not feel too modest about them, let us share your pleasure and your problems.

Each member of the Committee feels a concern for the publication of the YEAR BOOK but not always is it possible or desirable to have articles from the same contributors. That is the only reason why some are not represented again this year. As it is we have for you messages from several parts of the country not represented last year. Each year we should like to increase the field until we have heard from every state where daffodils are grown. Will you help?

If you have questions to ask, will you send them in? We may not know all the answers but we will perhaps have the way of referring you to the right source of information.

If this reaches you during this year's flowering, will you make a list of the varieties that please you most and send it in with your comments as to why those particular varieties claimed your attention? Don't put this off for August. Do it now while narcissus are in flower.

If you did not get a 1936 or 1937 YEAR BOOK, it is not too late to order one but do not delay this either, as we do not have a very large stock left. If you have a friend who should have one, why not order one for him?

Don't forget the address, 821 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

The American Horticultural Society

INVITES to membership all persons who are interested in the development of a great national society that shall serve as an ever growing center for the dissemination of the common knowledge of the members. There is no requirement for membership other than this and no reward beyond a share in the development of the organization.

For its members the society publishes *THE NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE*, at the present time a quarterly of increasing importance among the horticultural publications of the day and destined to fill an even larger role as the society grows. It is published during the months of January, April, July and October and is written by and for members. Under the present organization of the society with special committees appointed for the furthering of special plant projects the members will receive advance material on narcissus, tulips, lilies, rock garden plants, conifers, nuts, and rhododendrons. Membership in the society, therefore, brings one the advantages of membership in many societies. In addition to these special projects, the usual garden subjects are covered and particular attention is paid to new or little known plants that are not commonly described elsewhere.

The American Horticultural Society invites not only personal memberships but affiliations with horticultural societies and clubs. To such it offers some special inducements in memberships. Memberships are by the calendar year.

The Annual Meeting of the Society is held in Washington, D. C., and members are invited to attend the special lectures that are given at that time. These are announced to the membership at the time of balloting.

The annual dues are three dollars the year, payable in advance: life membership is one hundred dollars; inquiry as to affiliation should be addressed to the Secretary, 821 Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

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