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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 11

Number 4

JUNE, 1975

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

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SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual</i>	\$7.50 a year or \$20.00 for three years
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OUR COVER DRAWING

by Joe Hong, is from the editor's collection of daffodil stationery. This note card is from Drawing Board Greeting Cards, Inc., Dallas Texas, one of a series "Language of flowers." (23-105) "In the language of flowers, daffodils mean 'regard'."

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PORTLAND, 1975

By LUCY CHRISTIAN, *Urbanna, Virginia*

"Happiness is kneedeep in daffodils," and that was proven to be a fact by about a hundred and twenty daffodil lovers in Portland at the 20th meeting of the American Daffodil Society on April 10, 11, and 12. Those attending ranged from wee Miss Pengra, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jay John Pengra of Lynwood, California to ADS's octogenarian, Mrs. Carl Engdahl of Pendleton, Oregon, who has missed only one convention in the last 15 years.

The opening of the meeting was preceded by a small but lovely daffodil show. Flowers arrived by car, bus, plane, and train on Wednesday and Thursday to be ready for judging at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 10th. Ribbons were won on flowers from Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Oklahoma, Iowa, and of course California and Oregon.

The coveted Carey E. Quinn gold medal went to Mrs. E. S. Kirby of Corbett, Oregon, and after seeing her growing flowers on Saturday it was evident why she could win. Her exhibit included Pueblo, Court Martial, Caravelle, Beryl, Festivity, Craigwarren, Matador, Sweetness, Daviot, Puppet, Charity May, Colleen, Moonmist, Wahkeena, Rima, Border Chief, Broomhill, Corofin, Harewood, Daydream, Greenlet, Kirby seedling C2, and Evans seedlings N/2a and E/326. Mrs. Kirby's Greenlet from this exhibit won the Matthew Fowlds award for the best cyclamineus in the show.

Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., seemed to have no trouble in transporting her flowers from Tennessee, as she returned there with the Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., award. Her flowers in this exhibit were Foxfire, Stratosphere, Phyllida Garth, Propriety, Gay Song, Moonshine, Chiffon, Vigil, White Marvel, Eland, Seaford, and Ocean Spray. She also won the ADS White Ribbon and enough blues to give her the ADS Silver Ribbon for the largest number of ribbons in the show.

Princess Anne, Maryland, flowers shown by Mrs. Merton S. Yerger won the Maxine M. Lawler Memorial Trophy with three stems each of Curlew, Easter Moon, Sleveen, Dew-pond, Pristine, and Jenny. To lovers of whites this was an exhibit to enjoy.

The ADS Green Ribbon went to Mrs. Neil Macneale for her Cincinnati-grown Nancegollan, Preamble, Harmony Bells, Golden Rapture, Arctic Gold, *N. × odorus*, Orangery, Libby Holman, *N. obvallaris*, Ardour, Ceylon, and St. Keverne.

Mrs. S. F. Ditmars of Muskogee, Oklahoma, which isn't "just down the road a piece," won the ADS Purple Ribbon for the best collection of five from any class with Dickcissel, Verdin, Dove, Stratosphere, and Pipit.

The American Bred Red, White, and Blue Ribbon went to Dr. Tom Throckmorton of Iowa for Wind Song, Pink Easter, and three of his seedlings. His seedling 65/2, was awarded the ADS Gold Ribbon for the best standard daffodil. It was "beyond description," but it appeared to be a beautiful pale, pale yellow green with a golden buff rim and a green eye. It was entered as a 3a.

There were comparatively few miniatures, but the coveted Roberta C. Watrous gold medal was won by Mrs. James Liggett. Her flowers, brought from Columbus, Ohio, were Minidaf, Bagatelle, Piccolo, Little Gem, Wee Bee (all 1a's), Little Beauty, Marionette, Eystettensis, Mite, Kibitzer, Stella Turk, and Picoblanco.

Mrs. Neil Macneale for her best collection of five miniatures with Minnow, *N. jonquilla*, Canaliculatus, *N. rupicola*, and Mite went home with the ADS Lavender Ribbon. Mrs. Ernest Kirby's *N. rupicola* won for her the ADS Miniature Gold Ribbon. The ADS Miniature White Ribbon went to Mrs. Liggett for her three Picoblancos.

The day was well spent in setting up and enjoying the show, and admiring the commercial exhibits. These were from Grant Mitsch (who also supplied the flowers for the table decorations made by Mrs. Walter E. Thompson), The Daffodil Mart whose owner, Brent Heath, and his wife came from Virginia to attend their first ADS convention, and Carncairn Daffodils in Northern Ireland. There was a Directors' meeting in the afternoon, but for the general membership the official program began with dinner.

President Roese presided, and we were welcomed to Portland by Jack S. Romine, vice president for the Pacific Region. A delicious dinner was served

and awards won at the daffodil show were presented. The annual membership meeting came to order and a short but interesting report was given by the president. The nominating committee presented its report, which was accepted and carried.

The program for the evening consisted of short talks by hybridizers of the Pacific Region. Each was introduced by Jack Romine. William Roese said his objective was to get flowers that looked like the ones grown elsewhere but would grow in Southern California. Slides were shown of many of his seedlings. Pinks taken from Oregon weren't pink in Southern California, so Ken Dorwin is trying to breed his own, and with help from Oregon growers is meeting with some success.

George Morrill, who had lived in Oregon as a young person, doesn't remember seeing a daffodil until he was in Biltmore, North Carolina, years later. When he moved back to Oregon and met Grant Mitsch he began growing daffodils and making crosses. His Pretty Miss and Oregon Gold, both jonquil hybrids, have been introduced. He is working on pinks and has also found miniatures a new and difficult interest.

Slides of Mrs. Ernest Kirby's seedlings were not needed, as we later saw many of them growing. Mrs. Kirby is a transplant to Oregon from California and has been making crosses since 1955. She is especially interested in working with triandrus, cyclamineus, and jonquilla crosses. In a year or two she may have some interesting results.

The slides of Robert Jerrell's seedlings proved interesting. He lives in middle California, where the weather is seldom below freezing or above 93°. His interest is mainly in getting sunproof pinks and reds. He is also interested in the Festivity type. Sid DuBose is hoping for a daffodil with a perianth white enough to suit Murray Evans, smooth and flat enough to please Bill Pannill, a cup pink enough to satisfy Grant Mitsch, and early enough to do all this in his Stockton, California garden—then he will be content.

Polly Anderson (Mrs. Kenneth B.), another Southern California resident, grows many types from Divisions 4 through 10, and is especially interested in tazettas. She now has tazettas from her crosses which give bloom from September to May. Her slides were interesting and dried specimens of her crosses were unusual. Jack Romine ended the talks by showing slides of second-generation seedlings. His crosses with Honeybird and Goldcourt gave seedlings, all of which are worth keeping, so he said. Crosses using *N. triandrus* and *N. bulbocodium obesus* showed some interesting results. And so the first day of the convention ended with many small groups collecting to continue on into the evening.

Friday morning at 9:30 two busloads of ADS members headed up the Willamette River valley for Grant Mitsch's place at Canby. The bus driver gave us many interesting facts about salmon, lumber, and the valley in general.

Everyone, especially those in Portland in 1968 and 1972, expected rainy, cold weather, but the day couldn't have been more beautiful and upon arriving at Daffodil Haven we were actually kneedeep in daffodils and happiness reigned. The Mitsch family greeted all and graciously answered unending questions. Hours were spent in these fields, with an intermission for eating a box lunch at the nearby Grange Hall. There were seedlings everywhere and it seemed by every cross one could want. Imagine it and I am sure you found it. As a background there was a beautiful grove of Douglas-firs and at their feet were many native wildflowers. *N. cyclamineus* were growing in

profusion and of a size one can only imagine. In the distance was snow-covered Mount Hood without a cloud to hide it. Anyone who has not been to see Grant Mitsch's flowers and to know and talk with him and his family has missed much happiness.

Second Vice President Charles H. Anthony presided at the dinner on Friday night, and after a delicious meal which included fresh salmon, our speakers were introduced. "Daffodils in Other Lands" was the topic for the evening, and was introduced by Miss Rose Maclaren, a niece of Mrs. Kate Reade of Carncairn Gardens. She told in a most amusing way why daffodils grow so well in Ireland. It is all due to the fact that a leprechaun with a shillelagh in one hand and a glass of Guinness ale in the other will sit beneath a daffodil and talk to it. This must be true. All of us know how beautifully daffodils grow in Ireland!

Phil Phillips of Otorohanga, New Zealand, read a tribute to Tim Jackson of Tasmania, whose recent death saddened all, especially those who met him in Portland in 1972. He also read a letter from Matthew Zandbergen with some interesting advice for those attending the convention. A visit to a lumber mill where Phil found automation at its best reminded him of the automation of the cow. After this most humorous talk slides were shown of prize-winning flowers of New Zealand. The flowers seemed flawless and the grooming was superb. The talk ended with an invitation to attend an international daffodil conference in New Zealand in 1976. How can one resist accepting such an invitation?

Wells Knierim followed with his wonderful slides of New Zealand, which added to one's desire to go Down Under in 1976.

A very busy day started Saturday morning at 9 o'clock with the Judges' Panel moderated by Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Jr., ably assisted by Mrs. John Bozievich, Mrs. Charles Anthony, William G. Pannill, and Jack S. Romine. Many questions written and handed in prior to the meeting were well discussed. The final decision, as stated by someone, was that most of the questions could be answered if the Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils was read carefully.

Someone asked about substance in a flower. This could have been answered if Louise Hardison's Foxfire had been studied. Interestingly enough, her three stems that won the White Ribbon in Portland had the week before won that same award in Nashville. If that wasn't an example of substance, what is?

Close on the heels of the Judges' Panel came Dr. C. J. Gould, Plant Pathologist at Washington State University, on "Disease Control." It was impossible to take notes in the dark and his talk was more or less geared to the growing of commercial daffodils. Dr. Gould promised to do an article for the Journal at a later date.

All of this happened before 11 A.M., when buses left for the Western Forestry Center, a building made entirely of wood and filled with informative exhibits of the forest and lumber industry of the West. In a nearby building was seen a beautiful display of about a hundred Bonsai, ranging from a very new one to one approximately 70 years old. This exhibit was shown by the Bonsai Society of Portland.

The Portland Japanese Garden was the next stop. This was a beautiful experience and far too short to be able to appreciate the great reverence the Japanese hold for their gardens. The garden is made up of five distinct

garden forms. Too quickly we passed through the Strolling Pond Garden, the Tea Garden, the Hillside-Moss Garden, the Flat Garden, and by the Poetry Stone at the edge of the Flat Garden. This is a polished stone inscribed with Japanese characters. This is Haiku poetry which when loosely translated conveys this thought: "Here I saw the same soft spring as in Japan."

At the Portland Garden Club Center a lovely luncheon awaited us. Each table looked like a flower bed. The lunch on a platter was enveloped in many colors of tissue paper brought together at the top with a beautiful corsage of spring flowers. The lunch was as delicious as it was beautiful.

The buses now headed toward Corbett and the daffodil farm of Murray Evans. We were greeted by Murray and his wife, who invited us to have coffee and sample the many goodies, before or after going into his fields. Many of his daffodils were not in bloom, but those that were told of what was to come. The farm is on a high plateau and even with two busloads of daffodil lovers talking one could feel as if on top of the world and at peace with it. This is where Bill Pannill grows his seedlings—no wonder his trips to Oregon are frequent.

The return trip to Portland was down the scenic route along the Columbia River.

Saturday night was the last official meeting, which was a banquet over which ADS President William Roesse presided. The grace was given by Phil Phillips:

"Bless those assembled here with like intent,
May they partake with thanks and merriment,
May they all enjoy Grant Mitsch who follows,
Return to homes when time is spent,
Hopefully much wiser in sense
But regrettably much poorer in dollars."

New officers and directors were introduced and awards presented. Polly Anderson received the ADS Silver Medal and Murray Evans was awarded the ADS Gold Medal, which "couldn't have gone to a nicer guy," he said upon receiving it!

An invitation to come to Philadelphia in April of 1976 for the 21st ADS meeting was issued by Mrs. W. R. Mackinney.

The speaker of the evening was then introduced, none other than Grant Mitsch, who talked of "My Half Century with Daffodils." [His talk was tape-recorded, and will appear in the September issue of the Journal.] Grant ended by giving credit and thanks first to the Lord, then his wife, his daughters, sons-in-law, Murray Evans, and the interest shown by ADS members.

"Happiness is indeed kneedeep in daffodils."

MEDAL AWARDS

The Society's Gold Medal "for service to the Daffodil," and Silver Medal "for service to the Society," were awarded at the Portland convention banquet. The citations follow.

The Pacific Region was a long time coming into fruition. It used to be the Far West way back when, when the coming into fruition was due to this particular person. Her service to the Society has been in many ways, a few

of which are: she served as a director, a member of the Nominating Committee, she is an accredited judge, she has been Regional Vice President, and most recently is serving as the chairperson of our Registration Committee. It is my pleasure to give the Silver Medal to Polly Anderson.

The Gold Medal has not been given for several years and this year we are going to award it. I could expound on the virtues of this person for several hours, but that would probably bore you, so instead I will read excerpts from one of the many letters that were received nominating this person. In part the letter says "He has been hybridizing for just over 20 years. Since then he has registered 71 different varieties of daffodils in the variety of colors, combinations, and forms that can be found in the first four RHS Divisions. To me the earmark of his daffodils is their purity of color and sharpness of color contrast, yet perfection of form is, I believe, his first standard. With no technical background in genetics or botany, he has the inherent talent to select for breeding eminently successful parents. Most difficult for any breeder is the selection process and putting on the market only truly superb plants. In this he has not only presented his countrymen and the world with magnificent new daffodils, but has set up a standard of perfection for all hybridizers. I fully believe that the originator of Celilo, Descanso, Marshfire, Showboat, Suede, and Wahkeena is most deserving of the Gold Medal." The committee agrees. Murray Evans!

HERE AND THERE

We have received only one regional newsletter since last reporting: New England. In this Editor Amy Anthony continues her discussion of species daffodils, this time dealing chiefly with triandrus, poeticus, and certain wild hybrids.

The Philadelphia Area Daffodil Society again set up and manned a booth at the Philadelphia Flower Show in March, where 8,000 copies of informational material were distributed.

From England we have received copies of The Daffodil Society's Journal, issues of November 1973 and January 1975. Each of these is full of interesting material: show winners and original articles. We expect to reprint some of the latter sooner or later. This society, formerly the Midland Daffodil Society, has been "making steady progress with affiliated societies, many running their own spring events and so under our guidance lifting the general standard. Last year we ran a late competition at the RHS halls which was an outstanding success and a similar event is lined up for this year."

The Australian Daffodil Society in its February 1975 Newsletter reports prize-winning flowers and their exhibitors in four shows, and a report on the English 1974 season by Mr. G. Parry (Tarry?).

The Tasmanian Daffodil Council Newsletter of March 1975 includes show reports and comments on experiences with the Australian plant quarantine. An example: of 27 bulbs sent by Rosewarne Horticultural Research Station, "5 have been released, one is still being held, and the rest have either died or been destroyed under quarantine's loving care. These were not a two-bob lot from a chain store, they were from one of the most prestigious horticultural stations in England."

WILLIAM JACKSON — A TRIBUTE

By P. PHILLIPS, Otorohanga, New Zealand

Tim Jackson of Dover, Tasmania, died suddenly from a ruptured aorta, after attending a meeting in Hobart on February 19. He was 67 years of age.

Born at Dover, Tasmania, he lived most of his life there, and carried on work as an orchardist and grazier. During World War II he served in the Royal Australian Navy and rose to the rank of Rear Commander. In 1946 he became a member of The House of Assembly and represented the electorate of Franklin. From 1958 to 1969 he was Leader of the Opposition. He retired from politics in 1974.

In 1948 he took over the daffodil collection of his father, the late William Jackson, Sr., who had started raising daffodils in 1920, keeping accurate records. These were continued by the son and enabled him to trace the breeding of his flowers for at least five generations. At this time, and ever since, it was most difficult to import bulbs into Tasmania, and Tim Jackson's success is all the more remarkable as very few "bloodlines" were used in his breeding program, which was mainly on a line-breeding scheme, using the best of his own creations.

An ideal climate, excellent situation, and careful, painstaking cultivation enabled him to produce flowers of wonderful quality and perfection of form. His wife, Nancy, worked with him and together they achieved outstanding success on the show benches of Tasmania and mainland Australia, winning the Tasmanian Seedling Cup in Hobart from 1955 to 1974 and in Launceston nine times between 1963 and 1974, as well as the Australian Championship in 1964. Flowers of his raising also gained many awards at shows in New Zealand. Dimity, Vixi, Mercedes, and Verran have all been premier blooms at National shows in New Zealand.

His main interest was in the raising of pink doubles, of which there were several not released at the time of his death. It is not possible to list all the good flowers that he raised, but some that come to mind are: (1a) Ristin, Comal, Akkad, Warbin; (1b) Cyros, Lod, Rowella; (1c) Anitra, Mercedes; (2a Y) Vixi, Yves; (2c) Boyet, Rhapsody; (3a) Dimity, Timandaw; (3b) Voda.

In September 1971 Mr. and Mrs. Jackson visited New Zealand and attended the National shows and visited several of the leading growers, while in 1972 they attended the Portland Convention and went on to the London show and later visited growers in Holland, Ireland, and Japan.

Tim Jackson was always ready to assist anyone interested in daffodils and was most generous to his many friends. During his travels he did much to cement the bonds of friendship among daffodil growers throughout the world.

He needs no monument; he will be remembered each spring in daffodil gardens all over the world when his flowers will bring a reminder of the value of dedication and perseverance in the quest for perfection. His wife, Nancy, and son, David hope to carry on daffodil breeding where he left off. May their success be equal to his.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE SEASON, 1975

Reports from the Southeast and Southern Regions.

DAFFODILS VERSUS WEATHER IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA

By MARGARET TOLLESON, *Atlanta, Georgia*

This has been a topsy-turvy season and this article is likely to read more like a weather report than a daffodil report, because we have fought the elements from the time our first blooms appeared. Birmingham, Alabama, also had its troubles. Blooms there were from three to four weeks ahead of schedule and as a result the show there was cancelled. We had cancelled one several years ago and, as it turned out, we could have had a very creditable show. We determined never to cancel another.

Our season, like many others, came in quite early and we figured all our blooms would have passed their peak before show time. To begin with, the rain and warm weather made the stems grow so fast they were unable to hold the flowers erect, but the warm weather also made the red cups more brilliant. Ceylon and Falstaff were really at their best. Most catalogs describe Ceylon as a good garden flower, but in our area it is also a great show flower. The pinks were also very beautifully colored but the perianths, as a rule, were poor. However, Rose Royale and Rainbow performed perfectly. Rose Royale happens to be one of my favorites, because it never disappoints. In the doubles class Acropolis and Gay Challenger performed well, in spite of the vicious weather.

After the first blooming we had rain, rain, rain. Flash floods occurred. Between Nancy Creek, which runs practically all over the city, and the Chattahoochee River, Atlanta was almost inundated. Thousands were left homeless. It seemed we had everything weatherwise, that could plague a gardener—except a tornado—and then one struck, on Monday morning before our show on Thursday. It touched down in 12 different spots, leaving three people dead, over a hundred injured, and over a thousand homeless. It was no respecter of persons. Even our Governor's Mansion was not spared. The large columns surrounding the Mansion were crushed and demolished and part of the roof was blown away, and many large and very old trees were uprooted. During this time we forgot our daffodils and gave thanks to God for sparing our lives and our homes.

From then on it was rain, wind, hail at times, and much desperation. We didn't see how we could possibly have a show, but we came up with some pretty good specimens by way of refrigeration and protection of the flowers left in the gardens. I visited the garden of one of our larger growers after the tornado, and she had so many bean baskets over the daffodils it looked like Produce Row. But you can't put a tent over the entire garden, so many flowers suffered from the elements. Most of the later flowers were lovely.

It was a great year for miniatures. Cultivars which had not bloomed for years did so. We had a greater number of miniatures in our show than we had ever had before—maybe they like tornadoes. At any rate, miniatures are becoming increasingly more popular each year in our area.

This has been a crazy, mixed-up season. Very few cultivars bloomed normally. They bloomed out of season, some earlier than usual and some later. I was amazed to find, the day after our show, a seedling from Eve Robertson (3c) with a green rim on the cup, the greenest I have ever seen. If this can be stabilized, she will really have something. Also, to my amazement, just a few days ago I found a 3c that had been planted in one spot for 11 years with as green a rim as the one on Eve's. Maybe some of you remember the seedling with a green rim grown by the late Dan Thomson. Does anyone know what causes these green rims to crop up?

It is not a good year to report on our new cultivars, as most of them were so damaged we could not properly evaluate them. So we will leave that for next year, and mention two small-cupped, red rimmed lovelies, with which to end our season: Minx and Minikin.

A LONG SEASON IN NORTHWEST MISSISSIPPI

By MILDRED SCOTT, *Hernando, Mississippi*

On January 1 two species tazettas, Paper White and *pachybolbus*, were open to mark the beginning of the 1975 daffodil season here in northwest Mississippi. Following this brief introduction winter played hide and seek with us, alternately nipping down these early flowers and bringing up foliage of later ones.

Beginning on January 27 we had a week of record breaking warm temperatures — as high as 77°. In three days our whole area was aglow with the yellow blossoms of *N. pseudo-narcissus* and *odorus*. Both these species literally carpet the lawns of many old homes and house sites and spring up along road banks and in ditches where they have been planted by the bulldozer blade. The weather cooled and these stalwarts continued to open and stand up to the elements all through February and the first half of March.

Armada opened at the end of February with cups much deeper and brighter than usual. All the red cups and pink cups to follow took this cue and we had a season of outstandingly beautiful color.

Rima, Gossamer, and Salmon Trout were typical of this great color. So many years our weather turns hot in March and we do not get to enjoy the wonderful color we had this year.

Home Fires, Vulcan, and Border Chief were glowing. Chemawa had by far the best color and texture it has had in the six years I have grown it.

Ambergate lighted its row with the red flush spread smoothly throughout. Among the yellow selfs St. Keverne was particularly beautiful this year. Also outstanding were Golden Aura, Viking, Marimba, and Ormeau.

The best performers among the miniatures were Tête-a-Tête, Hawera, Minnow, and April Tears. Of course, the most outstanding of all in this area is *N. jonquilla*, which grows with abandon and plantings made many years ago still pop up and bloom freely.

So our main season marched in and out with these outstanding blooms intermingled with those of literally hundreds of other dependable cultivars. These flowers went to the shows of the Mid-South Daffodil Society in Memphis and the Garden Study Club of Hernando and proudly won the ribbons.

Then came our late season when the loveliest flowers of the year bloom a

week too late to go to the show. Among these beauties this year were Ariel, Merlin, Aircastle, Irish Coffee, and Eminent. From Division 9 Cantabile, Quetzal, and Dactyl displayed their delicate beauty. Divertimento and Vireo added to the final fling.

From day to day the season was slipping away when suddenly large clumps of foliage that had just been sitting there all season burst into prolific bloom. *N. × biflorus* was giving us its usual grande finale. It blooms along roadsides and marks spots where long forgotten houses once stood. It thrives in pastures where the tramp of cattle never seems to bother it. Commonly known as Two Sisters or April Narcissus, *biflorus* fills the air with its soft perfume and brings our season to an end by May 1.

THE HEALTH OF MY DAFFODILS

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

I grow a great many daffodils in a small quarter-acre area. While I also grow hollies, primulas, ferns, crocuses, annuals, and vegetables I heavily specialize in daffodils and they represent a large investment of my time and energy. I suspect that my problems are different from those of the average daffodil grower since I do specialize so heavily.

Plant diseases and pests do not in themselves intrigue me. The health and vigor of my daffodils does, so I have to take an interest in viruses, fungi, and plant pests. I have had no training in plant pathology and I've learned as best I could from teachers such as Willis Wheeler and Matthew Zandbergen.

My "health program" starts in the spring when the foliage is big enough to observe and I constantly watch it from then on. In early midseason I make a special tour of the garden ignoring the flowers but examining all foliage. Usually I find some, not much, foliage that is infected with yellow stripe virus. I ruthlessly dig out and throw away the bulbs no matter how fine the variety is. Again in late season I make a roguing tour of all daffodil foliage because this is when silver streak virus shows up. I seldom find this but when I do—out the bulbs go. I examine the miniatures as carefully as the standards and my seedlings most carefully of all.

In July I lift the bulbs which have been down three years, or those that are too crowded or that I wish to give away or otherwise dispose of. I wash and examine each and every bulb; I look at it and squeeze it; in fact, I never touch a bulb without eyeing it and squeezing it and making a judgment on its health. If a bulb is soft it is suspect and almost certainly sick. Upon occasion, in July, I will find a bulb showing signs of basal rot. (*Fusarium oxysporum*), a fungus disease. With rare exceptions I put the bulb in the garbage can. If the bulb is of an exceptionally fine cultivar or a highly regarded seedling I might try to save it with a fungicide.

Having washed and examined the bulbs and decided they are healthy, I soak all of them in a prescribed Benlate (Benomyl) fungicide solution (1 oz. to 1½ gallons of water) for one hour. I soak them the day they are dug, never letting them sit untreated overnight. I have developed great faith in Benlate and hope that it continues as a successful fungicide. I do not use the solution a second day although I understand that one can—and it is expensive. Before I used Benlate I had a considerable loss of bulbs in storage, now I lose very few.

At planting time in the fall I again observe each bulb carefully and here the squeezing is most important. The Narcissus bulb fly exists in almost every locality where daffodils have grown in gardens. This pest makes its attack shortly before digging time and is hardly observable then. By fall the fly larva has turned much of the inside of the bulb into a rotten pulp while the outside appears firm. A squeeze will give the larva away. Again I put most infested bulbs into the garbage can but a highly regarded bulb can be cleaned out and disinfected and planted. One should be most careful in observing bulbs in the fall as it would be terribly embarrassing to give away an infested bulb.

For the past 2 years at planting time I have put approximately a teaspoon of chlordane on and around every bulb as a specific deterrent to bulb flies. I have dug one bed so treated and I found no bulb flies at all. Incidentally, I grow tomatoes over treated beds and authorities inform me that this is quite safe to do.

If daffodils were only a small part of my garden I would not go to the trouble described above, and I am sure that most of the daffodils would survive. I live in an area where basal rot exists, and where viruses and the bulb fly are common and I have no intention of letting them have their way with my beauties. Compared to health treatments required for a similar investment in roses, dahlias, mums, or lilies I do very little work indeed and not much time is involved. The blooms of April are more than ample reward for my efforts.

FROM KITCHEN TO GARDEN

E. A. Bowles' delightful tale of the cook's fork and its new use in his garden made me think of another kitchen tool turned to garden use which I find helpful. A wooden handled apple corer with a sharp point and roughly serrated edge on one side has helped me cope with one of my garden chores. Weeding seems to occupy much of my outdoor time and this handy gadget has improved my speed at weeding and the thoroughness with which I remove violet plants from the daffodil beds. Its sharp point enables me to go down under the crown of a violet more easily and several twisting motions make the plant lift out all in one piece with roots attached. I love violets—in fact our back yard seems to be carpeted with them in the spring—but they are unwelcome guests in the daffodil beds.

This same tool can be used on dandelions. It goes straight down in this instance and the long root is more apt to be removed in one piece.

—LAURA LEE TICKNOR

I regard my collection of mesh potato and citrus fruit bags in which I store bulbs over the summer with almost as much pride as I do my flat silver.

Many a paring knife has been lost in the garden as I keep one with me when cleaning, sorting and planting bulbs.

All small paper bags are saved for packing bulbs to give away in the fall.

—FRANCES N. ARMSTRONG

RED, WHITE — AND BLUE

By VENICE BRINK, *Nashville, Illinois*

When I saw my first copy of Grant Mitsch's catalog in 1948 I was enthralled by the description of Binkie, the lone harbinger of d's to come. It seemed such an unexpected addition to daffodil colors. It was generally held at the time that the possibility of using jonquil, triandrus, tazetta, or bulbocodium blood in daffodil breeding was the remotest of possibilities. Improvement in doubles was considered very unlikely and the split crowns were almost unheard of. But in the years since much has been done here and many of the results have reached the catalog stage. Likewise in color the whites are whiter, the reds are redder and more sunfast, the pinks are now definitely pink, lavender has begun to appear, and some perianths approach red.

In 1959 I crossed Tintoretto by Rosy Trumpet on the spur of the moment, mostly as I remember, just to see what would happen. When it first flowered some years later I was astonished to find a rather nice bloom with soft yellow perianth and a rosy pink trumpet, with the trumpet fading to white. Others have since found pink-and-yellow flowers, and Grant Mitsch now lists flowers whose crowns show a lot of lavender.

This leaves blue as a missing color in daffodils, but some who read this may live to see blue daffodils. As with the pinks the color may at first be pale, fleeting, and impure. Already there are some reports, including one of a pale blue trumpet. In 1970 my whole stock of Green Island opened and stayed a medium blue-gray and some days later I was lucky enough to be around one fine sunny morning when the first bloom of Aircastle opened—a beautiful steel blue with a wire edge of lemon; in another hour it was a light gray-blue, and in another hour it had become its wanted hue. That year we had plenty of moisture from planting time on. Blooming season was on the cool side, but there were some periods of more warmth with intense sunshine which brought flowers out in a hurry. Last spring I saw an open-pollinated Daydream seedling open its first bloom with a perianth of Daydream color and a cup of definite gray-toned blue. The next day our late spring blizzard got it. I hope to find out this year what happens on the second day. I also have a lot of Aircastle seedlings whose first blooms were nipped last year.

Blue so far has shown up as bluish green, usually in 2c's, 3c's and a few 3b's and still fewer 2b's. It has shown up as lilac, mauve, and lavender in various "pinks." It probably all comes from the green-eyed poets. It may occur in the silver gray found in the crown of some 3c's and a few 3b's, and sometimes this shows up in Binkie and Arctic Doric.

Certainly the nearest to blue today is the lavender in Mitsch's Leonaine and Partridge. Leonaine has Green Island for a fourth of its pedigree, and some 3c more distantly. Its seedling Partridge, with more lavender, has still more Green Island in its makeup.

Hints of blue in seedlings of reversed bicolors may be unexplainable, since we can only guess whence came Binkie, and know little more of some others. It is interesting that the Green Island by Chinese White cross has also produced some d's. There are several flowers from this cross besides Aircastle which have some gray or green in their cups.

There are a number of pinks with lilac and lavender tones besides those with Green Island in their makeup. There are a number of 3c's with some gray or green in the crown; the old Silver Salver sometimes has a silvery bluish glint to its flat eye, sometimes silvery green, and some of its larger descendants have some of this, too.

Inbreeding has been a very useful tool in plant breeding to segregate desired traits to be used in crossing with other inbreds. However, inbreeding with daffodils doesn't always work. Some are self-sterile, though by no means all, as some have thought. But if you can't inbreed, you may cross siblings, that is seedlings with the same parents. Also seedlings may be backcrossed to the parents. All these will usually bring out what is to be found, if the number of crosses is large enough.

While the Green Island \times Chinese White cross and its relatives are plentiful and easy to obtain there are others that might be worth trying, too. Guy Wilson produced a 2b called Kinard which has been sold as an improved Green Island, and may actually be. There are other rimmed 2b's that might be worth trying, and a number of 3c's in addition to Chinese White. There are also green-eyed 2c's and also 2d's.

STILL MORE ON TWIN-SCALE PROPAGATION

By RICHARD E. TISCH, *Woodland Hills, California*

Mr. Tisch wrote in February 1974 requesting permission to reproduce portions of the article by William O. Ticknor in the December 1973 issue in connection with reporting his own experiments in bulb cuttage of Zephyranthes and Sprekanthus cagei in Plant Life, 1975, The Amaryllis Year Book. He later wrote to Mr. Ticknor, and we quote below most of that letter.

To go back a way, I was raised in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where I was exposed to much practical know-how of gardeners of the many national origins which made up our population. Mainly they were Holland Dutch, Scotch, English, and German. So I knew a lot about the then-current methods of bulb cuttage, especially with *Narcissus*, hyacinth, *Amaryllis (Hippeastrum)*, etc. Mainly they used the criss-cross cut through the basal place, or scooped out the base. Attrition was high. Only certain lusty varieties withstood the attacks of fungi and overmoisture.

One thing that amused me to read in 1935 about Ms. Ida Luyten's experiments was that she mentioned the use of "brooders" to control temperature and humidity. Near us were extensive chick raisers, and near them were nurserymen who used the chick brooders for propagation of bulbous and herbaceous cuttings. It was a simple and labor-saving method of controlling two of the variables.

Lately many of us have used plastic bags and vermiculite for the germination of seeds. And I have used that combination for the exposure of germinating seeds to colchicine solutions. For the reasons so obvious to most of us, this containment has not worked well with bulb cuttings because of fast rot. Now it appears that we have, in Benlate, a saving ingredient. Its use was reported in our group by a chemist with a fruit-producing company. Since he is also an Amaryllis nut, he suggested that it might be valuable for work

with this plant, which is so susceptible to the damage caused by "Red Spot." This also caused the leaf-tip damage to *Narcissus*.

Your article, therefore, really rang a bell with me, and I hesitated not one minute to cut up a relatively rare hybrid, John Cage's *Sprekanthus cagei* (a *Habranthus* × *Sprekelia* cross, bi-generic, of course). Just this week (March 1974) I felt something new inside the plastic bag. Upon examination it was disclosed that 17 of 50 segments had formed bulblets, and that most of them already had leaflets. This is an exciting and very valuable occurrence.

To date I have not hesitated to criss-cross cut the basal plate of *Zephyrantheae* of which there was only one bulb in the world. Somehow it invigorates them, causes them to form more roots than usual, and very quickly to form strong offsets complete with leaves. I have also done it on one-of-a-kind *Amaryllis* and *Narcissus*. The thing about which I have always been very careful, no matter what the other conditions, was to disinfect my hands and tools carefully with Lysol or Formalin solutions, and to dust the cut surfaces with a proved fungicide. This is a long way down the road from the old-time method of dusting or wetting with Bordeaux mixture, later of soaking in Semesan solution.

Now, with Benlate working as a systemic, we apparently have the final touch—or, as you called it, "the magic ingredient."

It interests me to note that you, along with many other experimenters, did the cuttage after the bulb's major growth period, when it had just entered what could be called its "dormant" period. I, contrarily, prefer to start the bulb growing; then, when there are signs of leaves or after a standardized period during which roots usually start forming, I cut.

It was noticeable that, whether the cut pieces were soaked in a Terraclor or Benlate solution, there was a generous exudation of the juices of the bulb into the soaking solution. When I used to dust with Terraclor powder, there was not this loss (?), the powder acting as alum does on a human cut.

My first experimental bulb, via the Ticknor system, was cut January 17; bulblets with leaflets were formed by March 19. You also had good results in 60 days.

I have just today cut up several × *Sydneya* bulbs, many of which are already very prolific and generous with offsets. These, however, have been set into a mixture of large and small gravel and will be fed and grown on via Hyponex solution, without soil. We'll see.

FLYAWAY ON THE FAIRWAY

A darling little three-bloom stem of Flyaway 6a went to opening day of ladies' golf at Nassawango Country Club on Maryland's Eastern Shore. This was by way of a public relations gesture to acquaint the public with a cultivar that might not be well known. After being ooh-ed and ah-ed over at the opening day breakfast it was pinned to the hat of its owner in hopes perhaps that it would be a good-luck charm that would help the golf balls Flyaway all the way from tee to green.

For 18 holes, in bright sun, that little bloom traveled the entire course and received astonished admiration for its freshness at the end of the day. What stamina that flower had! It was not wilted at all and popped into a vial of water later it stayed nice another whole day.

—MEG YERGER

SWEETNESS PAYS

By FRAN LEWIS, *North, Virginia*

In the fall of 1969 we were temporary apartment dwellers in Newport News. In our allotted garden plot we were able to plant approximately 75 standard daffodil bulbs and a wide assortment of clay pots containing miniatures.

The remaining 750 standards appeared homeless until an enthusiastic, beloved cousin in the Yorktown area generously offered an old, unused garden spot on his farm. A daffodil grower's dream! The light sassafras loam was pure "pay dirt" and provided us with the best season ever.

But one of our city sisters misbehaved badly in the country, or so we thought at the time. Since space was no longer a problem, we planted 18 bulbs of Sweetness, a dependable (?) favorite for many years. To our near horror and dismay, at the peak of blooming time in 1970, not one single-headed floret had come forth. Doubles and triples galore. Scattered among them were scapes with four blossoms each. Such a disappointing sight.

When we moved to our present home in Mathews County, we simply couldn't leave Sweetness behind. A happy decision, for the quadruplets disappeared, the triplets diminished in number. Twins predominated but single florets returned.

That lovely 7a must have been eager to regain our favor and attention for surprisingly and obligingly it self-pollinated. In October 1973 we planted the seed, which we had failed to count. The following spring thin leaves sprouted. The flat was dug in July 1974 to make way for a new bed. It reposed uncomplainingly beneath a pine tree until replanting in the fall.

Neglected, often thirsty, shoved around. Pretty shabby treatment for such a pretty flower. Apparently Sweetness didn't mind for as of February 1975, 31 blades of her progeny have survived. What a wonderful reward for our single-minded foolishness!

COMMENT

Phil Phillips of New Zealand remarked that the ADS has too many judging rules and that too many limitations are placed on exhibitors and entries. I feel that such things as spilled pollen and swollen ovaries, unless they really detract from the beauty of the bloom, are natural in a flower and should not penalize it. I feel even more strongly that absurd taboos are placed on certain daffodils. At some point in history an ADS judge remarked that 7a Sweetness normally had one flower on a stem and that therefore a Sweetness with more than one flower was to be disqualified. This opinion will apparently live on forever as does the idea that King Alfred is a fine modern daffodil. Sweetness is a typical jonquil hybrid. A characteristic of a jonquil hybrid is to have two or more florets. Under optimum growing conditions Sweetness can have two or more blooms, and no judge should deny a ribbon because an exhibitor has grown a daffodil well.

Even more ridiculous is the treatment accorded Tête-a-Tête. Its cyclamineus ancestry would indicate one floret on a stem. Its tazetta ancestry would indicate lots of florets. As a matter of fact any one who has grown it knows that it produces one, two, or three and occasionally more to a stem. Matthew

Zandbergen, who owned the original stock of it and sells it by the ton says that either one, two, or three is normal. Unfortunately some ADS pundit seized upon its name and said that it means "two-headed." Actually it means "head to head" and usually implies a private conversation. If Tête-a-Tête were named Tom Jones or Persiflage the judges would consider one floret as satisfactory, two as superior, and three, providing they were well spaced, as exceptionally good. Just as they would with *N. triandrus* for example.

I have known two instances where two-headed Sweetness has been faulted at ADS shows—really because it was well grown. I have known several instances where Tête-a-Tête has been denied a blue ribbon because it was well grown with three florets. About 3 years ago I was reluctantly given a blue ribbon on a vase of three stems of Tête-a-Tête, each of which had three nicely arranged florets. The team of three judges decided they could not award so unnatural an entry the ADS Miniature White Ribbon, and none was given. Their reliance on a false taboo caused them to violate an ADS rule.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

REPORT OF THE HEALTH AND CULTURE COMMITTEE

By WILLIS H. WHEELER, *Chairman*

The Chairman has received several letters from Society members now living in Florida or from persons who are contemplating future residence in the state. Being without experience in the matter he has had to tell those who wrote that reports he has had on the matter are not too encouraging, except in the case of Fortune that is reported doing well, at least in north central Florida.

A matter of concern to many ADS people is the impending withdrawal of the insecticide chlordane as a chemical for garden use. A recommended substitute for chlordane, dylox 80%, is offered in the United States by Chemargo Agricultural Division of Mobay Chemical Corporation of Kansas City, Missouri. A letter of inquiry addressed to that firm has brought information concerning that selective insecticide. A summary of that information dealing with its use for the genus *Narcissus* follows:

The chemical, when used against the narcissus bulb fly, is applied at the rate of 20 ounces of dylox 80%, dissolved in 100 gallons of water. The resulting fluid is applied at planting time as a drench per 1000 feet of trench. In the late spring (May or June, depending upon your location) a solution of the same strength should be applied at the base of the growing plants, to kill young larvae. These treatments must be repeated each year.

Dylox 80% dissolves readily in water. As in the case of nearly all insecticides it may be fatal if swallowed. It is harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin and it should not be allowed to get into the eyes. After handling the chemical the user should always wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Contaminated clothing should be washed with soap and hot water before reuse.

In case of poisoning prompt medical aid should be secured. Physicians

are instructed to use atropine sulfate as an antidote. Another compound, 2-PAM is also an antidote and may be administered in conjunction with atropine. For other information on this chemical, reference should be made to the chemical's container.

From the time of its availability dylox 80% has been used more as a field crop insecticide than as a garden chemical. Therefore its distribution has generally been made through farm supply stores rather than through stores offering products for home and garden. At the present even the former may at times be unable to offer the chemical because of a general shortage of such products. As yet I have no information on the cost of the compound.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Attention, Hybridizers!

The Central Ohio Daffodil Society will host the ADS convention in Columbus in 1978. We are in the process of planting beds of daffodils in a local park in preparation for the convention, and we would like to include one bed of bulbs which were bred by amateurs. Since we find that our best bloom comes on bulbs down 3 years, we are appealing to you now to send a bulb of one of your hybrids to include in this bed. Send as many different cultivars as you like. Bulbs, along with any increase, can be returned after the convention, but we cannot be responsible for any losses. Please indicate when bulbs are sent if they are to be returned. Send bulbs to Mary Lou Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

First Blooms

Four Home Fire \times Paricutin seedlings opened. So far nothing great, but they have been very nice. One was especially rounded with a nicely colored cup. Anyhow it has been absolutely exciting to have these first babies.

—OTIS ETHEREDGE

On Planting Daffodil Seeds

I have my best luck with daffodils seeds germinating if I plant them as soon as they are ripe in pots which I sink into the coldframe for the winter. I keep them there for two years and then line them out in the field bed to grow on to blooming age.

The seeds definitely are improved for germinating if they go through the winter outdoors. I think the cold improves germination. I doubt that it needs to be freezing, as rarely do the people in California get freezing weather yet they do grow seedlings.

I always think the coldframe gives them some protection and keeps the dirt from heaving out of the pot. I put chicken gravel on top of the dirt, which keeps the water from washing the dirt out of the pot when you water them.

Sometimes the seeds are more like chaff and are not fat and shiny. Those that appear dry never will germinate, as they have no endosperm to feed the young plant in its growth. They either do not germinate or else do not grow after they do, because of lack of food supply.

—HELEN LINK

BULLETIN BOARD

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING, APRIL 10 AND 11

(Abridged from Report of Secretary)

29 Directors were present.

Regional reports were presented from eight of the nine regions. Committee chairmen reported as follows:

Awards: Even though the ADS no longer offers an award specifically for seedlings, local shows still have the option of including seedling classes. Seedlings, properly numbered, may be entered in any class. Mrs. Simms suggested that schedules have two "d" classes—one for reverse bicolors and one for other combinations such as Amberglow.

Data Bank: It now contains 8932 entries and is available from George Lee for \$15. The long awaited RHS supplement to the *Classified List* is expected as a part of *Daffodils 1975*. It will be distributed free to all ADS members. The ADS is considering printing its own list of daffodils to show and grow. An international committee was appointed to select those cultivars introduced prior to 1959 which should be included. The committee will be chaired by Dr. Throckmorton.

Editor of Journal: Mrs. Watrous is seeking interesting and personal information from daffodil growers to publish in the *Journal*.

Health and Culture: The use of dylox 80% as a recommended substitute for chlordane was reported.

Judges: The ADS now recognizes 237 accredited judges, 87 student judges, 10 special judges and 1 accredited judge, retired. A second questionnaire has been sent to all accredited judges.

Library: No publications have been added.

Membership: Membership now stands at 1492. The recent increase in dues seems to have caused a slight decrease in membership. It was pointed out that memberships make good gifts.

Miniatures: Anyone growing a small daffodil in his own garden which he feels should be included on the miniature list should contact Mr. Larus.

Photography: Mrs. Ford has sent out 34 rentals. She needs more slides of "best blooms" and would like slides of how members grow daffodils in their own gardens.

Public Relations: Mrs. Yerger and her committee have been busy bringing daffodils to the attention of the public. She would like to see a daffodil on a U.S. postage stamp.

Publications: Mrs. Ticknor's committee has published 4 issues of the *Journal*, the membership list, and the *Handbook*. They are making arrangements to distribute the RHS supplement.

Registration: The RHS has approved 27 registrations so far this year.

Symposium: Mrs. Capen feels that an even larger sampling will give more meaningful results.

Test Gardens: Mr. Thompson reported on a soil fumigant testing program at Clemson. He asked for donations of bulbs for the test garden in Min-

nesota. Mrs. Gripshover would like bulbs for the test garden in Columbus, Ohio.

A new committee has been formed to report ADS show results to the *Journal*. The chairman, who will be appointed by the President, will be a member of the Board.

Mr. Phil Phillips spoke briefly about the World Daffodil Convention to be held in New Zealand in September, 1976.

Future Convention sites: Philadelphia, 1976; San Francisco, 1977; Columbus, 1978.

FALL BOARD MEETING

The fall board meeting will be held October 17-18 in Alexandria, Virginia, by invitation of Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr. and Mr. and Mrs. William O. Ticknor.

CHANGES IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(A complete list of current officers and directors will be published in the Roster, to be issued in September.)

The following elections or appointments were made or announced at the Convention in Portland:

The President and two Vice Presidents were reelected and the Secretary and Treasurer were reappointed.

Regional Vice Presidents: Mrs. Helen H. LeBlond to succeed Mrs. William R. Mackinney in Northeast Region; Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright to succeed Mrs. J. C. Lamb in Southern Region; Mrs. Betty Barnes to succeed Mrs. S. F. Ditmars in Southwest Region; Robert E. Jerrell to succeed Jack S. Romine in Pacific Region.

Directors at Large: Mrs. E. A. Conrad, Massachusetts and Mrs. Ernest K. Hardison, Tennessee, for 3-year terms ending in 1978.

Regional Directors, for terms ending in 1978 unless otherwise noted: New England, Mrs. Mary Mattison vanSchaik; Northeast, Mrs. Zachary T. Wobensmith, Mrs. William R. Mackinney (term ending 1976); Middle Atlantic, Mrs. W. J. Perry; Southeast, Otis H. Etheredge; Midwest, Mrs. Eugene Kleiner; Southern, Dr. Frank Galyon; Central, Venice Brink; Southwest, Mrs. S. F. Ditmars; Pacific, Mrs. James Wilson.

Nominating Committee for 1976: Mrs. P. R. Moore, Jr., Va., Chairman; Mrs. S. F. Ditmars, Okla.; Mrs. James W. Riley, Jr., Conn.; Mrs. William H. Roesch, Calif.; Mrs. Harold E. Stanford, Tenn.

DAFFODIL SEEDS

The Seed Broker has a precarious business. There was a time when Charles Culpepper of Arlington, Virginia, could regularly be counted on for thousands of seeds. Matthew Fowlds, too, always made a large contribution. No longer do either contribute seeds and the Broker is seeking new sources. It is likely that he will have available seed from England, from New Zealand, and from Oregon, but all depending on the success of the crop. If you have more seed than you need send it to the Broker. From him it will spin out around the world, across our country, to Japan and behind the Iron Curtain. Your joint handwork with Mother Nature may bloom in time in faraway places.

The adventuresome should write requesting seed. The Broker cannot absolutely promise that seed will be available, but probably it will be. The years pass quickly, as we all know, and soon the seeds will be your very own daffodils like none other anywhere. It is a unique thrill. Mrs. Carolyn P. Hoppin of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Mrs. W. Bright Hunter of Gallatin, Tennessee, put their names in the seed pot when foliage tips were just breaking ground this Spring and they are first in line for 1975. Mrs. D. O. Harton, Jr., of Conway, Arkansas, wrote the kind of letter that makes it all worthwhile and tells of lovely seedlings that she has bloomed. She is getting show winners and garden beauties—all of her own raising.

Join the fun. If you have seed, send it to the Broker. If you want seed, ask the Broker for some. The address is 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Virginia 22042

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Seed Broker*

"WHERE CAN I GET . . .?"

CULTIVAR	WANTED BY
3b Corofin	Thelma Remly, 3256 S. E. Stephens, Portland, Oregon 97214
5b Agnes Harvey	Mrs. George F. Sprague III, 21 Chestnut Hill Rd., Forest Hill, Md. 21050
8 Orange Cup	William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042
1c Roxane	Roxanne Hemmelgarn, 6180 Rangeview Dr., Dayton, Ohio 45415
3b Roxana	
1a King of the North	Robert J. Geller, 504 S. Collinwood Blvd., Fremont, Ohio 43420
1b Content	
3b Greenfinch	Mrs. James Liggett, 4126 Winfield Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43220
10 Queen of Spain	
1a Magnificence	Dr. Frank B. Galyon, 1816 Tanager Lane, Knoxville, Tenn. 37919
1a Rijnveld's Early Sensation	
8 Cyclataz	
10 × <i>dubius</i>	
1a Lemon Meringue	Manuel Matos Lima, Jr., P.O. Box 602, Walnut Grove, Calif. 95600
Limelight	
Moonshot	
2b Leonaine	
3b Impala	
2b Chiffon	Mrs. Orville Nichols, Rt. 3, Box 479, Olive Branch, Miss. 38654
Rose of Tralee	
Wild Rose	
4 Daphne	
5b Agnes Harvey	
Raindrop	
Icicle	
7a White Wedgwood	

FIND IT HERE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2b Rose of Tralee
Wild Rose | Carncairn Daffodils Ltd.,
Broughshane, Ballymena,
Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland |
| 8 Cyclataz | Daffodil Mart, North, Va. 23128 |

Members who can spare a bulb of the cultivars wanted should write directly to the member requesting it. Send requests for hard-to-find cultivars for future listing to Mrs. Paul Gripshover, 2917 North Star Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

SPLIT-CORONA DAFFODILS

By NAOMI LIGGETT, *Columbus, Ohio*

(From Narcissus Notes, Newsletter of the Midwest Region, February 1975)

There is a lot of confusion when you look through the catalogs and you hear people talking about orchid-flowering, splits, papillons, collars, and butterflies, when these daffodils really are officially called split-coronas. Even Gerritsen lists them as three different things in his catalog. The RHS says a split-corona is any corona that is split for at least one-third of its length. There are some catalogs that talk about cultivars of this type of daffodil and when you look them up in the Classified List they are not Division 11, they will be registered as 2b. In fact, at a local garden store last year I bought one that looked rather interesting—it was called Fire-streak. After I planted it and checked the registration I found out it was a 2b. It was horrid; it had a big floppy perianth, but my mother liked it, so I dug it and gave it to her! So you must be careful that you are buying a split-corona.

These "wierd-looking flowers," as some people think they are, are really not that new. They are new to this generation, but the most primitive types of daffodil species did not have the corona as we see it now; they were without a corona, or had only a rudimentary form of corona. In some of the species, the coronas were divided into six different sections as we see it in the split-coronas, and over the many years they have developed into the very nice coronas that we see on our daffodils now. No one seems to know why they developed into one cup as opposed to being divided into six sections, but the feeling is that it had something to do with the protection of the pollen for seed production.

About 1910 the first split-corona was found and caught the interest of a Dutch grower. It was a mutation of a bicolor, Victoria. It was given the name of "Orchid" and later changed to "Buttonhole." The grower tried to propagate this and to improve on it and was not very successful. Dr. De Mol bought some of these bulbs in 1913 and was interested in trying to propagate a better split-corona. But it kept the habit of growth that Victoria had. He couldn't improve on that habit—it had a short stem, and it had "horse-feet" (a tendency of the bulb to make many small non-blooming bulbs). It didn't always stay true; even some of the offsets would revert back to an ordinary

type of trumpet rather than being split. Also the pistil was sterile—it didn't produce seed—and its pollen wasn't very fertile, either, so there was difficulty in propagating this. It was felt that the only way to improve it was by self-pollination, which couldn't be done. So he did cross it with some trumpets, King Alfred being one, and from this he did get some viable seed. This produced a larger, better Buttonhole, and he called it Giant Orchid-flower. This was in 1922.

Now during the German occupation Dr. De Mol's grower finally got rid of his stock and it was almost completely lost because of the war. However, this grower was a friend of the Lefebers, and had given them some of the bulbs, so they started working on the split-coronas. One of the family moved to the United States and brought this stock with him and here has marketed Hillbilly, Burning Heart, First Lady, and Papillon Blanc. Here the flowers aroused much interest—and criticism. And they still, I think, are arousing interest and criticism, especially on the part of the old growers. I think maybe some of the newer growers are accepting them because they did not know the kinds before them, and just take them as they are.

In 1929 Gerritsen first found the mutation that he started working with in his father's stock of trumpets. He had problems also with his; the offsets again would revert back or they would not always produce all split-coronas. He started trying to improve it by self-pollination, which was successful, and later he crossed other trumpets and very large-cupped cultivars with his split-coronas. He met Dr. De Mol, who encouraged him in this. Dr. De Mol had X-ray equipment in his laboratory, and everyone seemed to think that Gerritsen and De Mol had both used X-ray in order to produce this split-corona. Gerritsen did *not* do this; his results happened without the use of X-ray. I would say he has probably had the greatest improvement in the type and they generally increase well, they have good stems, and many of them are very floriferous.

In 1969 the RHS created a division of the classification for split-coronas. Before this they were in Division 11 with "Miscellaneous," and now Division 11 is devoted to split coronas, with "Miscellaneous" moved to Division 12.

Now A. N. Kanouse in Olympia, Washington, also has been working on split-coronas for 20 years or more. He has on the market Square Dancer, Party Dress, and perhaps others. In 1974 he wrote that he had some 4-year-old seedlings of Daydream open-pollinated, and that about 40 percent had bloomed split-coronas, several of them reverses. This past year he was awarded a silver medal by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

It has been interesting to watch the progress of the split-coronas in the ADS Symposium. Back in 1969, it just said "Division 11, very few votes for this class." In 1971 Estella De Mol and Mol's Hobby had two votes each, and three others had one vote. 1972, seven varieties had 13 votes, and Baccarat had three of them. 1973, eight varieties with 15 votes, and Baccarat had three. And Cassata, Elizabeth Bas, Gold Collar, and Mol's Hobby each had a vote. Mrs. Capen's comment that year was, "While this group will add interest to the landscape and arrangements, probably only Mol's Hobby would get as many as 10 points for form on the show bench. Many newer, better formed ones are on the way. Do try some and save the blue ribbons until those with form—not classic, but of precision, balance, symmetry—

appear." I have seen Baccarat successfully shown in this area, and Elizabeth Bas as well.

Orangery has not increased well; Baccarat is a good increaser and has done well in local shows. Parisienne has good color in the sun. Grapillon is recommended. Square Dancer, as seen in Chillicothe last summer, had very good form. Lemon Beauty is not bad.

To sum up, I'd like to close with an excerpt from Mr. Ticknor's article on Judging Collar Daffodils (*The Daffodil Journal*, September 1972). "To be specific, I think that for an exhibition bloom the perianth of a collar daffodil should be as smooth and flat as any other daffodil. The split parts of the corona should lie back against or protrude out from the perianth in a harmonious balance. The exhibition collar daffodil should be a single, pleasing unit of floral beauty." If you are going to judge them, you should also grow them, and I think this is true of anything you judge, whether you like them or not, you should grow some—maybe they will grow on you. And of course they are getting better; some of them are bad, and some of them are getting much, much better than they were.

WHERE HAVE THE POWELL POETS GONE?

By MEG YERGER, *Princess Anne, Maryland*

Edwin Powell was a raiser of daffodils who introduced some very graceful cultivars for the smaller properties and was the only hybridizer from Maryland to register his daffodils until very recent years. Three poets introduced by him appear in the RHS Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names.

But where are they? We know their descriptions from his closing-out catalogue of 1949 which Dr. Glenn Dooley owns. Dr. Dooley quotes as follows:

Catawba 9—a large and beautiful Poet having snow-white perianth segments broad and well rounded, and a rich yellow eye with a neatly serrated edge bordered by a band of crimson. A 3-inch flower on a 20-inch stem, vigorous and prolific. From Minuet × Ace of Diamonds. Each \$5.00. 1948 was its first year.

Niantic 9—Large snow-white round flower, the edge of the petals curving slightly inward. Large, dark yellow eye with broad crimson edge. A very desirable flower for cutting because it is somewhat more informal than many of the Poets and frequently bears two flowers on tall stems. From Minuet. Each \$3.00. He introduced this in 1946.

Pentucket 9—A medium sized flower of the highest quality. Flat, much overlapping white perianth making an almost circular flower. Rich yellow eye with a crimson rim. Medium height and a good increaser. Each 50¢. This was also introduced in 1946.

Did Mr. Powell's closing-out sale cause his bulbs to be "lost" before they were much distributed? Did the transient mood of post-World War II cause people to neglect the pleasure of growing poeticus? Whatever, they are all what is known in the terminology of the antique quester as "collectibles."

With the current collectors' interest in American Indian treasures it is possible such enthusiasm may extend to daffodils with Indian names and Catawba, Niantic, and Pentucket will be found again.

A possible place to begin a search for them would be the sections of the country where sentimentalists may have bought daffodils carrying the names of local Indian tribes.

Catawba was a tribe of the Sioux Indians that lived near the Catawba River in the Carolinas. Niantic was a tribe of Algonquian Indians living in southwestern Rhode Island, with a few now living in Connecticut. Pentucket was a Pennacook village where Haverill, Mass., now is although the Pennacooks were headquartered in New Hampshire.

Other clues to use in a search for these daffodils are found in The Edwin C. Powell Story, by Freeman Weiss in the December 1965 Daffodil Journal, where the Hermitage Garden at Rockville, Md., Gray's Summit Arboretum at Missouri Botanical Garden, and Pass Christian, Mississippi, are referred to as locations where great quantities of Powell's bulbs were grown. Of course time and possibly bulldozers have brought many changes but some lucky individuals may be able even now to recognize the Powell Poets.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

As these notes are being written the daffodil season is nearing its peak. It is interesting to observe the growing behaviors of the many varieties. I spotted the first bloom of Bambi on the first day of February. After that, one by one other varieties began to unfold their blooms. The most noted was a bloom of the tiny *N. triandrus albus*, which appeared during the middle of February. This is the earliest that I have observed it blooming in my garden. March was not a very kind month for daffodils in this area. The destructive and pounding rains along with the devastating winds ripped many a fine flower into shreds. Tough things like Sundance and Ice Follies did preserve their composure.

Soil requirements of daffodils were discussed by our expert farmer, Dr. William Bender. He likes to apply Epsom Salts to his soil. Magnesium is the important element needed. Pulverized dolomitic limestone will also furnish this element. The report has it that the green color in the leaves is greener. This is not surprising, since magnesium is the coordinating element in chlorophyl. Magnesium is to chlorophyl as iron is to blood. There are other trace elements that will contribute to better plant growth. These are copper, zinc, selenium, cobalt, manganese, and iron, to name a few. Soils should be tested, however, before applying many of these elements.

Carl Amason reports that he gets his best growth through good mulches. The soils in his area (southern Arkansas) are highly leached because of an abundance of rainfall. Such soils are often quite acid. Their texture can often be improved by the addition of decomposed limestone. Here in central Kentucky, our soils are derived from decomposed limestone, and are well blessed with trace elements. Many daffodil fanciers will make considerable effort to provide a satisfactory environment for their daffodils. And why not? Many of the bulbs that we buy cost several dollars apiece.

The Robin for the Poets is attracting attention. At the moment is not

known what we will accomplish. Wells Knierim excites us by writing that poets grow and bloom by the millions in some of the Austrian valleys in mid-May. He adds that some poets were known to bloom in July in some areas of Switzerland. A survey of the RHS Classified List was made by one member, and she reported that 343 varieties were listed and 103 of them were bred by the Rev. George H. Engleheart, who lived 1851-1936. The oldest is Socrates, dated 1890.

Vivid pink color is always in demand. In spite of the fact that there has been ample moisture and cool weather, the pinks have a washed out appearance. Perhaps more sunshine was needed to bring the bright coloring to the fore. On the other hand, the red cups for various classes were very colorful and vivid.

It is still a mystery why doubles continue to blast. Some have held that it is the hot and dry weather that promotes this behavior, but that has not been the case this year. Last season found the buds of Daviot blasting. This was the first time that this trait was observed for Daviot. This season, however, the blooms of Daviot were as lovely as ever.

There are vacancies in some of the Robins. Why not join with us so that you will have the opportunity to learn of daffodil culture over a vast area of this country?

POETICUS HELLENICUS

Poeticus hellenicus, or more properly *Narcissus poeticus* L. subsp. *poeticus* var. *hellenicus* (Pugsley) Fernandes, was a welcome addition to my daffodil planting in 1973. I am always pleased to add a poeticus species or cultivar to my garden, and I was doubly pleased that when *hellenicus* bloomed in the spring of 1974, it turned out to be a lovely small flower with excellent substance and texture with glistening white well-rounded petals. The tiny yellow eye is edged with red.

In his book, *Daffodils and Narcissi*, Michael Jefferson-Brown has this to say about *hellenicus*:

"*N. hellenicus*, formerly *N. poeticus verus*, lives in the home of the classical legend of Narcissus, Mount Oeta. It also grows around Mount Pindus and in northern Greece, but its distribution is restricted and possibly explains why this plant was not known until comparatively recently. Its flowers are small but perfectly formed. The petals are pure white, whilst the eye is saucer-shaped and painted pale yellow, touched with green in the centre and edged with crimson-red."

Dr. Frederick G. Meyer, writing in the *Daffodil Handbook*, says it is "distinguished by robust habit and relatively small flowers."

Perhaps it is unwise to comment on a flower which has been in my garden such a short time, but it is a lovely small flower and I hope it will have a robust habit. It is currently listed commercially by Michael Jefferson-Brown along with his poeticus hybrids. Exhibitors should be sure to exhibit it in the proper class—Division 10.

—MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

CULTIVAR COMMENTS

By WILLIAM O. TICKNOR, *Falls Church, Virginia*

RIO ROUGE! I have always credited Sir Frank Harrison of Ballydorn Bulb Farm with having exceptional green-eyed beauties but this year a daffodil of his raising that gave me the greatest pleasure showed no green at all. His 2a Rio Rouge has ideal form, wonderful substance, and most unusual coloring. Before I go completely overboard I must say that this is its first year's bloom for me and I do not yet know how it will like its new home. Planted last fall I had five blooms this spring, just too late for the last show. Had it bloomed 3 days earlier I am confident it would have vied for Best in Show.

A fairly big flower, the perianth segments are wide and overlapping and the cup is both deep and wide. My wife held the flower up against a strong light and looking through the flower from the rear the overlap of perianth segments resembled a perfect *Odorus*. The blooms needed almost no grooming and all parts were wonderfully smooth.

Now for the color! Dr. Throckmorton's computer would promptly put RRR after the 2a, as the cup is a solid red, red orange deep out of sight into the throat. The perianth is an even, pale yellow with a flush of red suffused across it, giving it a decided rich warm glow.

A single stem of it was placed with a few others on a lazy susan that is just in front of where I usually sit, and it has kept me entranced. Rio Rouge has been a highlight of a great season. I look forward to a repeat performance next year.

SEEDLING 702: In 1974 circumstances were such that I enjoyed in depth the many wonderful miniature seedlings of Roberta Watrous. This year my job, shows, and other commitments kept me from indulging myself in her many little beauties. I did see a few, however, and one new to me is, I believe, even better than her Flyaway. In fact, it may well lay claim to *the* top prize as a miniature.

Seedling 702 ((*Lobularis* Hort. × *N. cyclamineus*) × *N. jonquilla*) seems to have everything going for it: it is midseason, it is small, it has excellent color and unusual and beautiful form. Five inches tall, the seedling has two nodding florets. The coronas are bell-shaped and slightly fuller in the center than at either end, with a tiny ruffle on the rim. The perianth segments are completely reflexed but neatly so. The florets are 1-inch long from the rim of the cup to the tips of the perianth. Seldom does a flower show off its ancestry so well. It has the solid rich golden color, the lovely scent, and the multiple florets of *N. jonquilla*. It has the pose and perianth, ideally reflexed, of the *cyclamineus* grandparent. The cups showed the good form of *Lobularis*. Let's pray that it also has health and vigor. Interestingly enough, the two lovely golden nodding florets resemble somewhat *N. triandrus concolor*, to which it has no relation. Watch out for 702 in future shows and hope that it multiplies well.

[Editor's note: The Editor and Publications Committee may not be held responsible for opinions expressed by contributors.]

THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY SYMPOSIUM FOR 1975

By ELIZABETH T. CAPEN, *Symposium Chairman*

The American Daffodil Society Symposium, presented in 1975, is based on the every-member canvass of the gardens of 1974. So, let us call it the Symposium for 1975.

All members are requested annually to report their 25 most successful varieties, grown in their gardens a minimum of 3 years. Reporting members contribute to the educational purposes of the Society, while they sharpen their evaluating skills.

This year, reports have come from beginners on up to collectors with over 1600 varieties. There seems to be a good balance, the same number from gardens of 100 or less as there are from those 400 and up.

It would be difficult to assemble a collection of 100 varieties that would sample good representatives of all types (it might be a challenge to try) but most gardeners start with the modestly priced and easily attainable. So, our beginning reporters remind us through their votes that all collections have a beginning and that we should point out the best ones to begin with.

With the first hundred acquired, most members have learned how very many different types of daffodils there are that they really "must have", and sooner or later admit to being "hooked." Not surprisingly, we find almost two thirds of our reporters grow from 100 to 400 varieties, giving them a full palette for their selection.

Of course, beyond that, there is no excuse. Some are a bit embarrassed, apologizing that they would be better off to grow only 700 instead of 1000, but it is this rabid group that uncovers for us the new and rediscovers the forgotten.

We are indebted to the Symposium Committee, one from each Region, who work with the Regional Vice Presidents to encourage balloting and who then make reports for their respective regions.

This year the results by region are:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>Percentage return</i>
Southwest	Mrs. James K. Kerr	23
Central	Miss Mary Becker	18.5
Southern	Mrs. Ben Allen Thomas	18
Midwest	Mrs. William C. Baird	16.4
Southeast	Mrs. T. E. Tolleson	15
New England	Mrs. Robert L. Zellman	10.5
Middle Atlantic	Mrs. R. L. Armstrong	10
Pacific	Jack S. Romine	7.1
Northeast	Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan	3.7

Tabulation of votes follows the official classification, which is subdivided in the largest classes with the aid of the Daffodil Data Bank. Figures in parentheses indicate the rank in the last Symposium. "N" stands for Novelty,

which for Symposium purposes, as we require a minimum of 3 years testing, applies to cultivars registered in 1968 and later.

Place	Votes	Place	Votes
1a Lemon trumpets			
1. Grape Fruit (1)	17	4. Moonshot (5)	8
2. Luna Moth (4)	12	5. Hunter's Moon (3)	5
3. Moonmist (5)	8		

Murray Evans' Honeymoon (1969) is the one to watch in this group. Reported from the West Coast last year and Kentucky this, it seems to have typical Evans vigor, not always found in this type as a whole. Fourteen pale 1a's drew 77 votes. Five rather new ones from Holland will take a longer test; none were mentioned this time.

1a Gold trumpets

1. Arctic Gold (1)	56	5. Golden Rapture (7)	14
2. Kingscourt (2)	35	5. Ulster Prince (4)	14
3. Viking (3)	20	7. Inca Gold (5)	13

Class seems to be outstripping sheer vulgar size in this lot. Most prolific of newer ones here was Armagh (Dunlop 1961). Aurum (1971) from Grant Mitsch is mentioned again. 281 ballots among 46 cultivars.

1b Bicolor trumpets

1. Trousseau (2)	24	5. Ballygarvey (3)	9
2. Prologue (1)	18	5. Descanso (4)	9
3. Downpatrick (6)	17	5. Effective (5)	9
4. Preamble (7)	11		

These tell the story of the improvement in this class over the years. What a far cry from those of a few years ago! Here we have one from P. D. Williams, two from Guy Wilson, two from Willie Dunlop, and one each from Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans. Hard to beat. Each is a sine qua non today. Crowding these classics are two newer ones from Murray Evans, Peace Pipe (1969) and Jet Set (1972). 23 trumpets received 147 votes.

1c White trumpets

1. Cantatrice (1)	67	5. Mount Hood (6)	18
2. Empress of Ireland (2)	44	6. Beersheba (5)	15
3. Vigil (3)	41	6. Panache	15

25 1c's garnered 284 votes. The results seem to indicate that these Irish-originated whites do eventually settle down for our more spectacular climates. It may be that they prefer not to be moved. Certainly, our own re-

planted 1c's drew no cheers. Mount Hood—(hardly fair for a Dutchman to appropriate the name of our Oregon peak in the shadow of which lie the gardens of America's leading hybridists)—remains a worthy plant, spectacular in southern Alabama, and gorgeous on the Maine coast. Beersheba, a common best-in-show candidate—and winner a few years ago, continues to please.

Newcomers: Snowdean, Ulster Queen, a Wilson cross of Nos. 2 and 3 above, and Celilo (Evans 1968) drew a number of votes, but some of us are waiting for the release of the latter's progeny.

1d Reverse bicolor trumpets

1. Honeybird (1)	42	4. Nampa (3)	11
2. Spellbinder (3)	16	6. Chiloquin (6)	6
3. Lunar Sea (2)	15	7. Rich Reward (N)	4

With 2 votes from Alabama for Evans's Dawnlight (1970), that is all for this year. Honeybird is proving to be a very satisfactory plant, and Chiloquin is reminiscent of the lovely Yellowstone.

2a Large cups with yellow perianths

Our voters named 104 2a's this year. Of these 32 were yellow cupped, the balance claiming to be all orange, all red, with a few clearly rimmed. If we are to classify by computer, hybridizers must realize they will be penalized for describing for Samantha, the ADS Data Bank, in catalogese. If the cup is really yellow with a hint of orange and it is registered "red," it must compete with others so called, and judges will mark down for color, while landscapers and gardeners will mistrust such describers. Current breeders are conservative in their descriptions, but the oldtimers were often overenthusiastic. For instance, both Fortune and Multnomah are called "orange."

2a Yellow cups

1. Ormeau (2)	40	5. Carlton (5)	18
2. Galway (1)	38	6. St. Keverne (6)	14
3. Butterscotch (4)	34	7. Sunlit Hours (6)	9
4. Camelot (3)	31		

Lime-tinted Euphony (Mitsch 1968) received 6 votes and the newest to be mentioned is Lyles (1974), registered by First Vice-President Ticknor.

2a Orange cups

1. Armada (9)	40	3. Sun Chariot	8
2. Fortune (4)	12	5. Sacajawea	6
3. Delibes (5)	8	6. Pinza	5

There were 27 on our lists designated as "all orange." One of the showiest is Mr. Evans's early, wide-cupped Multnomah (1972).

2a Red cups

1. Ceylon (1)	76	5. Paricutin (8)	9
2. Falstaff (5)	19	5. Home Fires	9
3. Vulcan (2)	16	7. Flaming Meteor (7)	7
4. Court Martial (3)	11	7. Foxhunter (11)	7

Separating out those designated "orange" or two-colored still left 34 different "reds", attracting 217 votes, a very popular class, but no Novelties according to our rules. Latest are Altruist (1965) from Mr. Board and Velvet Robe (1966) from Mr. Mitsch.

2a Rimmed or banded

There were 34 votes for eight varieties, although reappraisal might well include some of the last two groups as well. Beautiful gold-rimmed Chemawa was well out in front with 19 votes.

2b White perianths, large colored cups

This has always been the largest class and is customarily subdivided in shows. As last year, I am following the Data Bank to present the 174 cultivars in five color groups.

2b Yellow cups, including Y, WY, YWW

1. Festivity (1)	105	5. Tudor Minstrel (5)	16
2. Wahkeena (4)	20	5. Gold Crown (6)	16
3. Green Island (3)	20	7. My Love (2)	15
4. Old Satin (9)	18	8. Duke of Windsor (9)	11

295 ballots were divided among 40 yellow cups. Most of those above have precision of form, but while all are good for exhibition, some will not persist many years undivided in the landscape. For gardening, "the Duke" can go on and on, and so can stately Statue, a while ago a pet of exhibitors, and little Greeting, late, low, and charming, while Woodgreen still has no peer early in the season.

The only new one to appear on our charts is Chapeau (Evans 1972), a Festivity-Wahkeena type, in fact a cross of these.

2b Rimmed cups, including YR, YO, WO, OY, OR, YR, RW

1. Daviot (1)	25	4. Roulette	4
2. Blarney's Daughter (4) ..	6	4. Artist's Model (5)	5
3. Bit O' Gold (2)	5		

Considering the number of categories included here, you may be surprised that only 22 garnered 75 votes. Newest is Murray's Showboat (1970).

2b Red or orange cups

1. Avenger (2)	40	4. Rameses	15
2. Arbar (1)	20	5. Buncrana (6)	6
3. Kilworth (3)	18	5. Signal Light (4)	6

29 of these accounted for 158 ballots, many of them from the population explosion at Waterford, 7 siblings and 1 half-sibling. Oregon was accounted for by Grant Mitsch with Cool Flame (1969) and Bill Roesse with his Top Secret (1973), while Willie Dunlop's Larkfield, unclassified by Samantha, stands unique whether put in the "pinks" or the "reds."

**White with solid pink cups, 2b except as indicated
including PPP, WPP, YPP, GPP**

1. Accent (1)	89	5. Caro Nome, 3b (6)	14
2. Precedent (1 in next)	26	6. Salmon Trout (3)	13
2. Rima, 1b (4)	26	7. Marcola (7)	9
4. Passionale (2)	24		

In this group, it is opening pink that gets the Brownie points. Pink Isle, Irish Rose, Mrs. Oscar Ronalds are of those. Novelties include Just So (1968) and Canby (1970) from Mr. Mitsch and two 1970 introductions from Mr. Evans, Cordial and Propriety.

**White with pink-rimmed white or yellow cups, 2b except as indicated
including WWP, YYP, GYP, PPY**

1. Salome (6)	18	4. Abalone (4)	13
2. Coral Ribbon (5)	17	5. Foray (3)	8
3. Gossamer, 3b (2)	14	6. Cloudcap	6

Votes appeared for two green-centered ones: Murray Evans's Foxfire (1968) and Helen Link's 3b, Pewee (1967). 79 "pinks" in all.

2c All white large cups

1. Ave (1)	28	5. Ludlow	10
2. Easter Moon (2)	27	5. Pigeon (8)	10
3. Wedding Gift (3)	15	5. Sleveen (5)	10
4. Ice Follies (5)	11	5. Woodvale (8)	10
5. Arctic Doric (4)	10		

Inverpolly from Lea is thought by many to be the new pace setter, but it took 42 varieties to share the 226 votes in this class.

2d Reverse bicolor large cups

1. Daydream (1)	57	5. Rushlight (7)	11
2. Binkie (2)	36	6. Limeade (4)	10
3. Bethany (3)	22	7. Charter (6)	9
4. Nazareth (5)	12	7. Pastorale (7)	9

180 votes among 14 reverses. Newly appearing are three from Mr. Mitsch: Amberglow (1969), Focal Point (1972), and the aptly named Milestone (1968) with its lovely pink cup framed in lime.

3a Yellow with colored short cups

1. Beige Beauty (1)	18	5. Ballysillan	7
2. Irish Coffee (5)	16	5. Chungking	7
3. Ardour (1)	15	7. Jezebel (4)	6
4. Perimeter (3)	11	7. Dinkie (6)	6

Mr. Mitsch's Montego (1968) and Mr. Evans's Sunapee (1969) are the novelties among the 16 that shared 108 votes.

3b White with colored short cups

Exclusive of pinks, there are 70 cultivars in this class. As in the last Symposium, we are dividing into two groups, based on their general effect rather than precise color definition.

3b Pale or wire-rimmed cups

1. Aircastle (1)	48	6. Carnmoon (5)	15
2. Audubon (2)	35	6. Grace Note	15
3. Corofin (5)	28	8. Blarney (3)	12
4. Ariel (8)	21	9. Eminent (8)	8
5. Merlin (7)	19		

68 of these accounted for 197 votes. Novelties are Ringstead (1968) from Mr. Blanchard, Olathe (1968) from Mr. Mitsch, and three 1969 introductions, Capisco from Ballydorn and Minikin and Minx from Mr. Evans.

3b Red or orange cups

1. Rockall (1)	42	4. Glenwherry	8
2. Matapan (4)	15	5. Enniskillen (4)	6
3. Limerick (3)	12	6. Snow Gem (2)	5

116 votes among 20. That population explosion at Waterford spilled over to this class, giving us Kilmurry (1968).

3c All-white short cups

1. Verona (1)	28	5. Tranquil Morn (3)	9
2. Chinese White (2)	21	6. Frigid	8
3. Angel (N)	13	6. Wings of Song	8
4. Dream Castle	12		

28 drew 160 counts. Note how quickly Angel joined the winners' circle. Lostine (1969) from Murray Evans is the newest.

4 Doubles

1. Erlicheer	21	5. Acropolis (4)	16
2. Bridal Crown (6)	19	6. Double Event (5)	15
3. Cheerfulness (2)	18	6. Tahiti	15
4. White Marvel (2)	17	6. White Lion (1)	15

It would seem ADS members like their doubles white, but imagine tricky little Erlicheer up front! Here it keeps on growing until Fall, when the deer pull it up. Rosy Cloud, a Mrs. R. O. Backhouse sport, Tournament (Evans 1970), Achentoul (Lea 1970), and Alabaster (Mitsch 1972) make the scene.

5a *Triandrus* hybrids with long cups

1. Thalia (2)	37	5. Shot Silk	9
2. Tresamble (1)	35	6. Rippling Waters (6)	7
3. Harmony Bells (3)	27	6. Lemon Drops (5)	7
4. Liberty Bells (4)	14		

177 ballots among 19 old favorites, the one novelty being the lovely Little Lass (Fowlds 1969)

5b *Triandrus* hybrids with short cups

1. Arish Mell (2)	17	4. Pleated Skirts	6
2. Waxwing (4)	7	4. Sidhe (2)	6
2. Ruth Haller	7	4. Stint	6
4. Merry Bells (1)	6		

Mr. Blanchard (Arish Mell and Tuesday's Child) and Mr. Fowlds (Stint 1970, Pleated Skirts 1970, Chipper 1971), with an assist from Mr. Mitsch (Piculet 1969) have brought to 13 the number of favorites in this type, for so long dominated by Dawn (1907), still an attention-getter. Now we have Ruth Haller (1968), a yellow one from C. R. Phillips. 65 votes in all.

6a *Cyclamineus* hybrids with long cups

1. Charity May (1)	53	5. February Gold (5)	22
2. Peeping Tom (2)	46	6. Willet (6)	12
3. Dove Wings (2)	26	7. Jetfire (N)	9
4. Jenny (4)	26		

Another class dominated by the pollen dabbling in Oregon. Among the 28 varieties with a total of 189 votes were Mr. Mitsch's Perky (1968), White Caps (1968), Prefix (1969), Kildeer (1970), and Mr. Fowld's Greenlet (1969) and Dipper (1971).

6b *Cyclamineus* hybrids with short cups

1. Beryl (1)	46	4. Larkelly	2
2. Foundling	8	4. Kitten (3)	2
2. Roger (2)	8		

Foundling (1969), admired by many at Williamsburg, is the exciting novelty here.

7a Jonquil hybrids with long cups

1. Sweetness (1)	53	4. White Wedgwood (4)	5
2. Shah (2)	10	5. Aurelia (6)	3
2. Waterperry (3)	10	5. Golden Incense	3

12 of the 7a's accounted for 94 votes. Of the 10 registered novelties, only Philomath (1970) from Mr. Fowlds has joined our lists.

7b Jonquil hybrids with short cups

1. Pipit (2)	43	5. Stratosphere (N)	18
2. Suzy (3)	34	6. Pueblo	16
3. Trevithian (1)	33	7. Dainty Miss	13
4. Chat (4)	23	7. Dickcissel (6)	13

Except for the staying power of the inimitable P. D. W. with Trevithian and the appearance of Suzy, named for the daughter of a Dutchman, also inimitable, this is strictly an all-Mitsch class. Novelties include Stratosphere (1968), Eland (1968), Oryx (1969), Circuit (1971), and the pink Bell Song (1971). 295 votes among 31 jonquils.

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8 Tazetta hybrids

1. Silver Chimes (1)	70	5. Early Splendour	8
2. Geranium (2)	28	6. Canarybird (6)	6
3. Golden Dawn (3)	19	6. Matador (4)	6
4. Martha Washington (5) ..	9		

A ray of hope in the monotony of this outlook is that brought by Highfield Beauty, yellow and green development of H. R. Mott of Australia and a choice of several of our hybridizers. 168 votes for 14.

9 Poet hybrids

1. Actaea (2)	40	4. Smyrna	9
2. Quetzal (1)	22	5. Sea Green (4)	7
3. Cantabile (3)	11	6. Milan (5)	4

As in the preceding Division, no new ones, except for Quetzal, have appeared here for decades. One sharp-eyed reporter has discovered Otterburn (1968) from Mr. G. Harrison.

10 Species, wild forms, wild hybrids

33 ballots for 8 species found *N. jonquilla* favorite and *N. pseudo-narcissus obvallaris* runner-up [*N. jonquilla* is on the ADS List of Approved Miniatures.]

11 Split coronas

This year there were 22 votes for 14 split coronas, with Gold Collar the first. Since I reported on our first 12 of this group we have added 33 more that will bloom the second or third time this spring and which should produce a helpful analysis.

Miniatures

SPECIES: 30 votes for 11 miniature species found *N. asturiensis* first with nine votes and *N. bulbocodium conspicuus* second with six.

HYBRIDS:

1. Tête-a-Tête, 6a (1)	31	5. Mite, 6a (5)	14
2. Hawera, 5b (2)	20	6. Bebop, 7b (6)	9
3. April Tears, 5b (4)	17	7. Jumble, 6a	8
4. Xit, 3c (3)	15		

Unregistered daffodils

There were fewer unregistered cultivars voted for this year, but there were a few repeaters. As one of the chief purposes of any plant society is to organize nomenclature, it seems that publicizing those daffodils that originators did not think worthy of naming officially defeats our purpose. We will not list them this year, but if you find one you like unregistered, be suspicious.

The compilers appreciate the care that most reporters take — the legibility, the alphabetizing, and when you add an identifying note about a rare or very new daffodil, giving class and originator. And we certainly appreciate the print-outs of the Data Bank, especially with the RHS Classified List now six years out of date.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.
INCOME AND EXPENSES — YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1974

INCOME:			
Dues Paid in 1974			\$ 7,556.00
Life Memberships Paid in 1974			1,000.00
Contributions			230.00
Sale of Books, Supplies, etc.:	Income	Expenses	
RHS Yearbooks	\$ 658.55	\$ 351.17	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	361.25	315.70	
Classified Lists	266.08	147.34	
Handbook for Judging	788.44	994.62	
Binders for Journals	119.20	—	
Jefferson-Brown Book	182.00	134.13	
Lawrence—Lob's Wood	27.50	—	
ADS Publications	284.31	—	
Out-of-Print Books	246.25	36.75	
Medals and Ribbons	84.00	243.28	
Registration Fees	69.00	57.60	
Data Bank Printouts	147.50	386.08	
Show Entry Cards	193.00	343.44	
Brief Guide for New Members	84.00	—	
Miscellaneous (Barr)	10.00	—	
	\$3,521.08	\$3,010.11	510.97
Advertising			375.00
Judges' Certificate Fees			8.00
Slide Rentals			160.09
Interest Received			1,238.88
Judging School Surplus			76.04
Convention Surplus			1,896.48
TOTAL INCOME			\$13,051.46
EXPENSES:			
Daffodil Journal — Printing, Envelopes and Mailing			\$ 6,869.14
Office Expenses:			
Printing and Supplies	\$ 349.88		
Postage	476.45		
Computer Work	564.00		
Executive Director	1,950.00		
Bank Service Charge	26.17		
Miscellaneous	142.27		3,508.77
Regional Vice Presidents			511.55
Secretary			66.34
Committees			156.50
Daffodil Data Bank			150.00
TOTAL EXPENSES			\$11,262.30

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BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31, 1974

ASSETS:

Cash in Bank — Union Trust Co.		\$ 75.33
Cash in Savings — New Canaan Savings Bank		2,969.77
Savings Certificate, expires 4/1/75, New Canaan Savings Bank		2,235.62
Savings Certificate, expires 5/1/76, New Canaan Savings Bank		2,087.20
Ford Motor Credit Corp. 8½% Bonds due 3/15/91		10,575.00
Accrued Interest not due		247.90
Inventory of Publications:		
Royal Horticultural Society Yearbooks	\$379.99	
AHS Daffodil Handbooks	315.70	
Handbook for Judges	654.71	
1969 RHS Classified Lists	43.75	
Binders for ADS Journals	252.00	
Jefferson-Brown Books	13.42	
Lawrence — Lob's Wood	11.20	
Show Entry Cards	375.35	2,046.12
Inventory of Medals and Trophies:		
Medal Dies	15.60	
Gold and Silver Medals	385.50	
Maxine M. Lawler Sterling Cups (4)	180.00	
Larry P. Mains Sterling Trays, min. replicas (8)	360.00	941.10
TOTAL ASSETS		\$21,178.04

LIABILITIES:

Dues Paid in Advance (in whole or in part)	\$ 6,565.54
Life Memberships	6,800.00
Net Worth	7,812.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$21,178.04

AUDIT STATEMENT

The above balance sheet and income statement for the year 1974 were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements records maintained by the Executive Director. The cash balances shown on the balance sheet were verified with the bank statements and the pass book and savings certificates of the banks indicated. The inventory of publications is shown at cost except that no value is included for surplus ADS publications. In addition to the assets shown, the Society has a substantial library of books on daffodil culture, many of which are rare and valuable, and several colored slide collections. It also has a number of memorial silver trophies awarded annually at convention shows. The books, slides and trophies were mostly contributed by members and no value is included.

Dues received in the current year covering periods beyond the end of the year were prorated and amounts covering such future periods are shown as a liability. Payments for life memberships are also shown as a liability.

The receipts for dues and other income were verified with the deposit slips and bank statements and the disbursements were verified with the suppliers' invoices and the cancelled checks signed by the Treasurer and the Executive Director.

Based on this review, it is my opinion that the above balance sheet and income statement present an accurate report of the financial condition of the Society and that the records are being maintained in a sound and orderly manner.

— Wells Knierim

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

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Handbook for Exhibiting and Judging Daffodils, 1974	\$2.25
The Daffodil Handbook, 1966	Paper Cover \$3.40 — Cloth \$4.90
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	15.00
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.40
Set of at least 15 back numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.50
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/8, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 10-cent stamps ea.
Peter Barr's Ye Narcissus or Daffodyl Flowre (<i>Reprint</i>)	2.00
Lob's Wood by Elizabeth Lawrence	2.50
Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names, 1969..	2.75
RHS Daffodil and Tulip Year Book (<i>new copies</i>):	
1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966	3.00 ea.
1967, 1968	3.50 ea.
1969, 1970	4.25 ea.
1971	5.50 ea.
1971 Daffodil Season Report	2.00
Daffodils 1972, 1973, 1974	3.00 ea.

RHS Daffodil and Tulip Yearbook (*used copies, as available*):

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

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

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