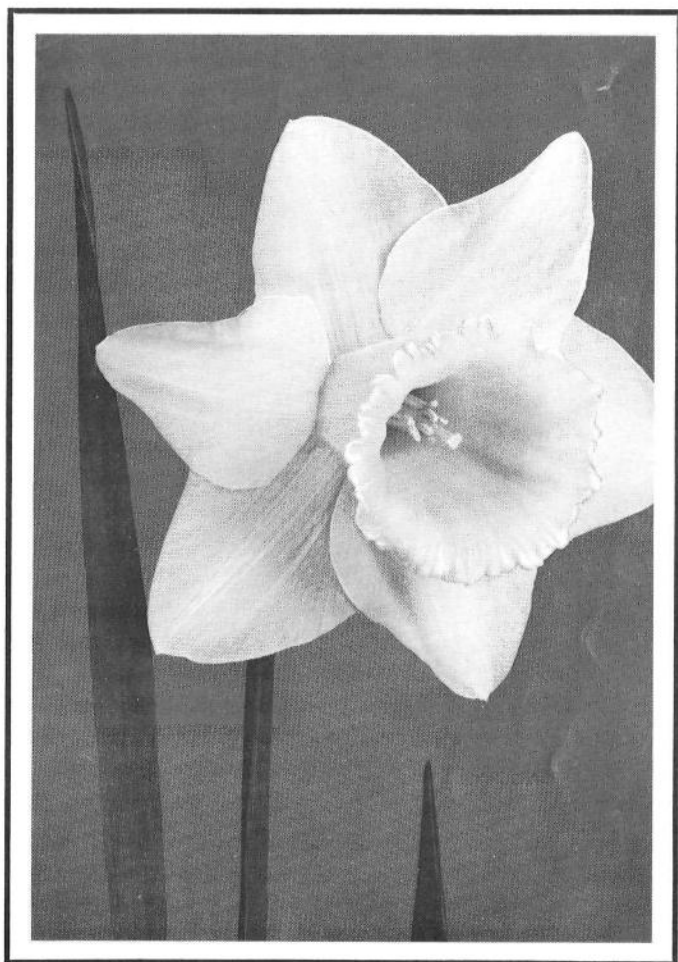


The

DAFFODIL

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Quarterly Publication of the
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

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The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

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Volume III

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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.

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE JULY 15, 1967.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

<i>Individual Annual</i>	\$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.
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PICTURED ON THE COVER

is Preamble, introduced by the late Guy L. Wilson of Northern Ireland in 1946 and still ranked an outstanding 1b.
(Photo by J. E. Downward, Woodford Green, Essex, England.)

THE VICAR AND HIS DAFFODILS LOOM LARGE IN HISTORY

By THE REV. JOHN J. BROADHURST, *Callington, Cornwall, England*

The Bible begins and ends in a garden: small wonder that God's ministers should often be found there! Probe where you will in the history of horticulture, the name of some reverend gentleman will come to light. Nowhere is this truer than in the history of the narcissus.

Most daffodil enthusiasts were members of the Church of England whose long sojourns in the same parish made it easier for them to embark on extensive daffodil growing and breeding. Among the first of these was the Dean of Manchester, William Herbert. In the August 1843 number of the *Botanical Register* No. 38, several curious hybrids are figured which were raised by the Dean, showing that so-called species of daffodils were really hybrids made from pseudo-narcissus and *N. poeticus*. He was the pioneer of daffodil hybridization, though none of his crosses are known to have survived.

One of the earliest of daffodils to arouse the interest of breeders was *N. incomparabilis*, and the name of Ellacombe was closely connected with this type of flower. The reverend gentlemen of that name, father and son, were Vicars of Bitton, where the Rev. Canon Henry Ellacombe succeeded his father in 1850. Both grew an extensive collection of daffodils and Henry was one of the original recipients of the V.M.H. in 1897. His seedlings of *N. Incomparabilis* type varied from white through all the shades of cream to a yellow nearly as bright as *N. odorus*.

However, in any analysis of the part played by the clergy in daffodil breeding it is Dean Herbert's relative, the Rev. George Engleheart, born in 1851, V.M.H. in 1900, and the first recipient of the Peter Barr Memorial Cup, who made the most enduring impact on the history of the flower. He must find a place among the first half dozen 'great ones', for from 1891 until his death in 1936 he produced a stream of new varieties which influenced the development of the daffodil in all its main divisions.

Some 170 of his seedlings are recorded in the *International Register*, but it is on the influence of about half a dozen of these that his fame must rest. The fine variety Beersheba was used by Guy Wilson with Eskimo to produce Cantatrice, and it appears on both sides of the pedigree of Mr. Lea's Canisp, and as one of the parents of Content has influenced Grant Mitsch's lemon 1a's, 1d's and 2d's. Using Princess Mary as seed parent, he produced Beacon and Firebrand. Crossed with

a seedling, Beacon produced Mitylene and White Sentinel. From these have come great daffodils like Statue and Tudor Minstrel, the redcup Kilworth, and the lovely pinks Salmon Trout, Rima and Fintona. From Firebrand have come Ceylon, Spelter, Signal Light and a host of other redcups.

Engleheart was indebted to a fellow clergyman, the Rev. Wolley Dod, for one of his most significant seedlings, Will Scarlet. Dod received bulbs of several species from Oporto, Portugal, including *N. cyclamineus* and a large form of *N. muticus*. It was the latter flower which Engleheart mated with *N. poeticus poetarum* to produce Will Scarlet, in its day a sensation for color. Mrs. Backhouse used it for breeding her reds, so it is true to say that with Will Scarlet and Firebrand we owe all our reds to these two clergymen. Another cleric, Joseph Jacobs, summed up Engleheart's work: "Look at any exhibit, look in any garden, and you will see flowers that would not have been there had not the 'daffodil maker' been at work".

Any record of clerical activity in the nineteenth century would be incomplete without a mention of the Rev. G. P. Haydon, who from 1898 carried out an active program of daffodil raising at Westbere. Many of his varieties were still in commerce in 1915 with such nostalgic names as Pearl of Kent, Henri Vilmorin, and the beautiful yellow Sea Horse. What a loss when he destroyed his records before his death! He induced Alex M. Wilson to begin hybridizing, and that his opinion was valued can be deduced from records of his correspondence with W. A. Watts of St. Asaph, in which Watts both comments on Haydon's work and seeks his advice.

"I take it", says Watts, "that M. de Graaff Mr. Haydon found (to be) the best seed-bearing parent giving the greatest number of fine varieties". Watts added, "I have crossed this with everything I can get and I expect some good things as a result, what say you, Mr. Haydon?"

What follows suggests that Watts and Haydon were sorting out a detail of recording which is now established practice. Watts says, "Mr. Haydon does not make it clear which of the crosses is the seed bearing parent, but I take it the variety first named is the seed bearing parent".

Haydon's reply establishes the system of recording now in general use, "I always put the seed parent first, pollen parent last". One gathers that he was not very impressed by the breeding efforts of Watts, for when asked for his opinion on some 25 crosses, several with Minnie Hume and Monarch as seed parents, not one commended itself to him, though he conceded that one or two had a "fair chance". Most were laconically dismissed as "no good!"

Canon Rollo Meyer, V.M.H., lived until 1953, and left behind a

long list of varieties of which Maidens Blush still appears among the winning pinks and can be commended as a good garden plant.

A short article cannot do justice to the sheer quantity of clerical daffodil enthusiasm. No better comment can be supplied than a list of clergymen connected with the Midland Daffodil Society (now the Daffodil Society of England): presidents, Bishop Rerowne and the Lord Bishop of Worcester; honorary secretary, the Rev. J. Jacobs of Whitchurch, Shropshire; committee members, no less than thirteen, including such names as Engleheart and S. E. Bourne.

Mention of the Rev. Joseph Jacobs reminds one that writers can and do play a part in advising others and in preserving facts for future generations. Jacobs, in addition to his notes on Engleheart, also supplied some interesting details on the life and work of Haydon, and wrote a valuable book called *Daffodils* which was published in 1910 while he was Vicar of Whitewell near Whitchurch.

Another writer whose name is immortalized in the Bourne Memorial Cup was the Rev. Stephen Eugene Bourne. By consent he was in his generation the greatest and best judge of the flower, and speaking at the dinners held after the Birmingham shows it was his wont to dilate on the qualities which go to make up perfection in the daffodil: "The curves and outlines of the daffodil must be graceful, and the flower should be strictly balanced". Such practical advice abounds in his publication *The Book of the Daffodil*, published in 1903. Pressure of work prevented him from breeding daffodils but as a showman, ad-

CHARLES MEEHAN

A charter member of the ADS, Charles Meehan, died April 4 at the age of 56 in a Charlotte, N.C., hospital after a lengthy illness. His home was in Chesterfield, S.C.

Mr. Meehan was an ardently enthusiastic hybridizer and grower of daffodils, and had broad horticultural interests. A member of the Society's Board of Directors, he was an accredited judge, and was known for his warm-heartedness among all who knew him. He was one of the early authors of the annual daffodil symposium, when it was published in the *ADS Yearbook*.

Chesterfield was Mr. Meehan's life-long home and he was a rural mail carrier there for 19 years. In addition to his wife, Vivian Hartman Meehan, he is survived by a son, one daughter, and a brother.

ministrator and advisor he was supreme. His influence can be fairly adjudged by re-reading the article in the December 1966 issue of THE JOURNAL (ADS) by the late lamented Fred Board.

Bishop Hunkin of Truro, although best known as a writer on the general aspects of gardening in Cornwall, makes mention of the activities of the Rev. A. T. Boscawen of Ludgvan who produced among other daffodils two lovely tiny flowers called St. Ludgvan and Karenza.

From a variety of other sources we learn that another lover of the daffodil, the Rev. John Nelson, was cousin to the great Admiral Lord Nelson, and was offered a share of Leeds's seedlings; that the Rev. Wolley Dod received bulbs of *N. cyclamineus* from Oporto in 1885; that in 1890 the Rev. A. Rawson read a paper on daffodils to the Conference; that the Rev. William Wilks was at one time secretary of the Royal Horticultural Society; that a noted German Prince-Bishop of Eichstatt cultivated double daffodils, drawings of which were published in Besler's *Hortus Eystettensis* (1613), and that in Holland around the turn of the century the Vicar of Sassenheim, the Rev. D. J. M. Wustenhoff, wrote a valuable book, *De Narcis*.

I am indebted to an article by Matthew Zandbergen in the *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* for 1967, for details of the part played by the clergy in overcoming the scourge of eelworm, and thus saving the flower for our enjoyment. One of the earliest references to the disease was in an article written on basal rot by the Rev. Wolley Dod of Malpas in Cheshire. And it was the Rev. Joseph Jacobs who proposed a resolution at the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee meeting on March 28, 1919, requesting Council to cause investigations to be made. It was the Rev. George Engleheart who requested the Rev. William Wilks, then secretary of the RHS to arrange for J. K. Ramsbottom to deliver the all-important lecture, "Investigations on the Narcissus Disease", at the Horticultural Club May 8, 1917. Thus we have no less than four clerical brethren active in this successful attempt to save the daffodil from extinction.

It should not be imagined that this recital of clerical success is wholly confined to the past. The church is still 'militant' today. The gap between the stalwarts of yesteryear and their more modern counterparts can be said to be bridged by the work of the Rev. W. W. Avery, who was registering seedlings in the 1930's, and the Rev. G. T. C. Pearce. The latter lived at Rock, Wadebridge, in Cornwall. The RHS reports for 1933-1939 record him as winning several classes at the daffodil shows, mainly with seedlings including hybrids from *N. triandrus*. The writer has had the pleasure of addressing the very thriving garden society at his home town, Rock, and also taking part in the very keenly contested daffodil show held there each spring.

And so to modern times, to find that the activities of the clergy, as befits a missionary church, are world-wide. We turn first to the Antipodes, where one of the most successful daffodil enthusiasts is a clergyman, the Rev. E. W. Philpott. Living in South Australia, Mr. Philpott is an active helper with show organization, a knowledgeable judge, and a most successful breeder and showman. But for the difficulty of acclimatization his many new varieties would be better known in the Northern Hemisphere than they are. Surely it is only a matter of time before this is remedied.

Writing of the Royal Show, the judge, Bob Hancock, had this to say, "Victoria and Tasmania, once regarded as the home of the daffodil in Australia, must now give way to South Australia as the top state. Unquestionably the finest daffodil I have ever seen was the grand champion raised by the Rev. E. W. Philpott, a small-cupped daffodil of tremendous size and substance". A number of his seedlings will be found in the *International Register* and dated 1959, and his interesting and informative articles in the *Daffodil and Tulip Year Books* of the RHS are one of our chief sources of information on the progress of the daffodil 'down under'.

Two other clergymen have registered daffodils during the last few years and the numbers of new varieties suggest considerable breeding activity. They are the Rev. F. A. Saunders and the Rev. C. A. Latta. Unfortunately, efforts to trace them have been unavailing although the names given by the latter gentleman to some of his seedlings suggest a habitation in New Zealand or Tasmania. Should these clergymen read these lines, the writer would be interested to hear from them.

It is fitting that this somewhat discursive list should be rounded off by some mention of our American clerical brethren. It cannot be claimed that the Rev. G. R. Hewlings was an enthusiastic grower of the daffodil, but at least he can bask in the reflected glory of the 'daffodil king', Peter Barr, who while minister at the Countess of Huntingdon's chapel at Worcester married his daughter, Martha Barr. The reverend gentleman went to the United States and died in Salt Lake City on November 16, 1877.

The Rev F. H. Craighill (1903-1966), one time Rector of Bruton Parish Church at Williamsburg, Va., was, and the Rev. Jones B. Shannon of Massachusetts now is, an exhibitor. The latter, started on the road to success by the enthusiastic and persuasive ADS JOURNAL editor, is the proud holder of the Carey E. Quinn Silver Medal.

Lastly, one must record the exploits of the Rev. Father Bede Reynolds of Patricia Reynolds fame. His self-dedication, typical of so many of the clergy already mentioned, makes a fitting conclusion to this brief record of the "Vicar and His Daffodils".

SALTED DAFFODILS THRIVE

By MILDRED ROUNTREE, *Hampton, Va.*

In 1953 we bought an abandoned farm on a creek in Tidewater, Virginia (our creeks here are really tidal estuaries), and settled down to live — sometimes out of the water and sometimes in it. The whole waterfront is subject to flooding, and the part where we live and carry on our operations has been completely inundated at least four times since we came here. It's a sight to see ducks swimming over the lawn.

Most of our 32 acres is in pine woods, although the furrows of former fields are still apparent to the foot. There were daffodils here when we came: the old yellow and green double, a little local tazetta, and of course Major. All three are common to the many old house sites in this neighborhood. Harris Creek was a settled area in the 17th century, and we have located three house sites along our waterfront.

Since we came here I have been planting daffodils, some around the house and some along the edge of the woods, and they seem quite happy in a soil that must be to some extent salt-impregnated, or at least salt-affected. Being aimless in my gardening, sort of an instinctive spring digger, I have never even had the soil tested. That is always one of the things I am going to do next year, when I really begin to garden.

Our worst flooding is in the fall, when daffodils are safely underground, and occasionally in the spring. The highest tide since the hurricane of 1933 occurred one March when many daffodils were coming into bloom. The flowers were burned and distorted to some extent, but the damage was minor, and seemed to be all above ground.

All kinds of bulbs, and iris and daylilies, do well here. Perennials generally don't seem to like a salt-water bath, although heuchera quickly recovers. I have lost only one rose bush to salt water; they seem to love it, and some people use the kelp brought up by the tide as mulch on rose beds. Dogwood won't grow at all; my neighbors and I believe our ground is just too low. I am at present trying a mimosa tree, grown from a tiny seedling. Mimosa has seeded itself and is growing wild.

One of my woods daffodils is a clump of *Cantatrice* that has been there about four years. It has not increased, but always blooms. The flowers are perhaps not of award-winning size, but are beautiful. This sorry spring it produced one perfectly beautiful flower, but no more, so I think I will dig it this summer and see what is down there. The foliage is robust. I recall reading once in our *Daffodil Bulletin* that someone had seen a clump of *Cantatrice* unmoved for many years and blooming vigorously, but perhaps mine would respond to a little shaking up.

PHILADELPHIA A WARM HOST TO 1967 ADS CONVENTION

Reported by BETTY D. DARDEN, Newsoms, Va.

The man in the dark suit stood in the Brandywine Corridor of the Marriott Motel in Philadelphia on Thursday morning, April 20, 1967.

A voice he overheard said: "Will you please look at our Debutante? The trip last night was too much for her. She just flopped. Maybe Dr. Throckmorton can help us bring her back to life."

Close by another voice was heard: "I had three Romances, but one began to fade. George says there's a lot of Infatuation in Romance. Have you seen the new George? Lots more information."

A third voice chimed in: "Empress of Ireland died from the sun yesterday. She was left on the ground and soon the bees covered her. By the way, have you ever noticed that Lorenzo is full of Hades? Gets it from both sides of the family. George says so."

The man in the dark suit leaned closer to the door and wrote furiously in his little black book. Then, pulling his hat over his eyes, he tiptoed to the nearest telephone booth. We heard his conversation. "Is this the vice squad? Let me speak to the chief. Chief, this is Detective Sibley. I've picked up some good leads on our case. Some dame passed out last night. No, I didn't get her name, but she's a debutante. A physician from Iowa, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, is trying to revive her now. Anyway, be on the look-out for a devilish guy named Lorenzo. I didn't see him, but I hear he has a red — almost orange — face. A fellow with a camera — his name is Knierim — got a good picture of him, I am told."

The man in the dark suit went on: "Chief, there's so much going on down here at the Marriott that I think you'd better send a detail to cover the place. Two guys from Virginia — Bill and Harry — have gobs of stuff buried in the ground in their gardens at home. Then, there's a fellow named George who seems to have the inside information."

"O. K., Sibley," said the chief. "Fine job you're doing. You're at the Marriott, huh? If you get a chance, look up my wife. She has a King's Ransom and a handful of Nylons. Yeh, flowers to enter in the daffodil show at the motel. What she really went down there for is to get autographs from Pannill and Tuggle. Those guys really know daffodils."

Sibley mopped his brow. "Chief, I don't feel very well. Could I take the rest of the day off so I can prune my roses?"

"Wait a minute, Sibley. My wife wants to check on the ancestors of King's Ransom. She thinks it's Kingscourt by Goldcourt. Anyway, help her find a copy of the new *Daffodil Data Bank*. It's a computerized record of daffodils. Yea, they call it George."

Sibley closed his eyes. "You said George, Chief?"

"That's right, Sibley. Keep up your good work on the case. And take the rest of the day off. Try planting some daffodils next year. Eh, Sibley? My wife says there's nothing like daffodils."

We saw no more of Sibley, but it is rumored that he had a conference concerning daffodils with Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr., secretary of the American Daffodil Society, and Mrs. Goethe Link of Indiana.

* * *

The "Sibley incident" notwithstanding, it is a fact that on Thursday morning, April 20, elaborate preparations were taking place in the Brandywine Corridor of the Marriott Motel. Exhibitors from far and near were grooming flowers for exhibit in the daffodil show held by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in connection with the Twelfth Annual Convention of the American Daffodil Society.

While exhibitors were engaged in displaying their favorite horticultural specimens for competition, the registration chairman, Mrs. Robert Hildebrand, and her efficient committee were equally as busy with registration. Actually, the convention was well under way the day before. About 40 had registered, a number of whom had come direct from the Maryland Daoffdil Show at Baltimore.

The youngest person to attend the convention was 16-year-old Christopher Lee Ahmuty of Great Neck, N. Y., the great nephew of George S. Lee, Jr., our new executive secretary. Many new members joined the Society, including one from Maine.

The convention was held at the Marriott Motor Hotel, where every room has a balcony. This was a thoughtful consideration on the part of the convention committee. No one had time to play Romeo and Juliet, but those from a distance who brought daffodils for exhibition found the balconies an ideal place to keep their flowers overnight.

We learned that Brandywine does not refer to a beverage, or to a variety of pear or strawberry. Legend has it that Brandywine Creek was named for a certain Arthur Braindwine or Brantwyn, a Swedish peasant who settled in the Delaware Valley in 1638.

An impressive panel of experts was assembled to judge the show. They hailed from California to Connecticut, and many points between. It was interesting to see a competition of daffodils grown in widely diverse geographic areas, in different soils and under varied climatic conditions.

Commercial displays of well-grown and brilliantly colored daffodil

specimens were sent by Peter de Jager of Heiloo, Holland; Michael Jefferson-Brown of Worcester, England; our own Grant E. Mitsch of Canby, Oregon; Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson of Waterford, Ireland, Matthew G. Zandbergen of Sassenheim, Holland, and Charles H. Mueller of New Hope, Pa.

Thursday evening at social hour, Mrs. H. Rowland Timms, hospitality chairman, greeted each one of us personally. She was a charming and gracious hostess at every event.

Following the banquet was the annual membership meeting. Larry P. Mains of Media, Pa., who is emeritus professor of civil engineering at the Drexel Institute of Technology, the photography chairman of the ADS and a daffodil globe trotter, was the convention chairman. He welcomed us to Philadelphia, a city whose name comes from the Greek word meaning "brotherly love." This spirit prevailed throughout our stay. Prof. Mains introduced the beloved and illustrious Dr. John C. Wister of Swarthmore, Pa., director of the Scott Horticultural Foundation since 1929, and director of the John J. Tyler Arboretum since 1946. Dr. Wister added his words of welcome and related some amusing personal anecdotes. Then, the president of the American Daffodil Society, William G. Pannill, announced the awards. Dr. William A. Bender of Chambersburg, Pa., a life member of the ADS, received the Silver Medal of the American Horticultural Society for his magnificent collection of twenty-four daffodils from at least five divisions, each scoring at least 90 points. He also received the Horticultural Sweepstakes awarded by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Mrs. James F. Birchfield of Ashburn, Va., received the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal for a collection of twelve miniature daffodils. Mrs. Birchfield also received the ADS Miniature Gold Ribbon for the best miniature, *N. rupicola*. Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., of Lorton, Va., received the Gold Ribbon for the best bloom of the show, My Love.

The Silver Medal of the ADS, highest honor for service to the Society, was awarded to Mrs. Bloomer in recognition of the excellent work she had done as editor of THE JOURNAL. In addition, she had been sporting enough to carry flowers nearly 4,000 miles to enter in stiff competition at the 1966 RHS Daffodil Show in London. There Kitty Bloomer won a number of prizes to the delight of both her British and American friends.

Before the membership meeting adjourned the sad announcement was made that Charles Meehan of Chesterfield, S. C., had died April 4 of this year. Charles' untimely death has taken from us one of the most knowledgeable and kindly amateur growers and hybridizers in this country. Those of us who knew him found our lives brighter because of the friendship.

The program for the evening was a lecture given by our friend of past conventions, Arthur P. Trimble, of Eastman Kodak Company. Mr. Trimble illustrated his talk on flower photography with color slides of artistic perfection. He concluded the program with more slides accompanied by interesting descriptions of the International Flower Show of 1966.

Friday morning, four large buses drove us through scenic sections near Philadelphia on the way to the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Mueller of New Hope. The weather was kind throughout most of the convention. The Mueller's daffodils were at their peak—a splendid, well-grown collection—a living catalogue, so to speak. Hot coffee, served on the Mueller's porch, was just right for the hour and the weather.

The buses proceeded to Peddler's Village at Lahaska for lunch at the "Cock and Bull" in the middle of the village. We enjoyed the meal arranged by Mrs. E. A. Chariott. Incidentally, as chairman of meals, Mrs. Chariott deserves credit for all the delicious lunches and banquets of the convention.

A number of us had little or no sales resistance in the charming shops at Peddler's Village, and we bought to our heart's content. This may have been the cause of a bus breakdown later. We will not soon forget the sight of 40 ADS passengers, together with Harry J. Randall, Commander of the Order of the British Empire, alighting from the bus and proceeding by foot uphill at historic Valley Forge State Park—yes, at Valley Forge! The bus slowly moved up the incline, loaded with the purchases we had made at the village. Perhaps Detective Sibley should have been called to locate the gremlin in the motor of the bus!

The gardens of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gruber of Norristown were breath-taking. Paths bordered with rock ledges and naturalized daffodil plantings led us by a swimming pool, a barbecue pit and to the Gruber's patio. Punch and goodies were served at poolside and also on the patio. We learned much about labeling daffodils from the Gruber's exhaustive experiments.

The last garden visited was that of Dr. and Mrs. J. Pancoast Reath of Strafford. Winding grassy paths led through tall trees to daffodils, appearing to be "10,000 at a glance." It is understood that Mrs. Reath had spent much of her valuable convention time substituting as yard man to have the lawn and gardens in an immaculate condition for us. Ivy was an interesting ground cover used in daffodil beds. This was new to some of us.

At social hour Friday evening, we were joined by more late arrivers. At dinner, the president introduced a table of distinguished members. This group was composed of PP's and RVP's. The PP's were the past

presidents, four of whom were present: George S. Lee, Jr., Wells Knierim, Willis H. Wheeler and John R. Larus. The first president, Judge Carey E. Quinn, attended the convention briefly Thursday morning to serve as a judge at the daffodil show. The RVP's were the regional vice presidents.

The program chairman, Mrs. John C. Wister, had provided a choice of entertainment for the evening. Three programs were in progress simultaneously and we took our choice.

"When the Daffodils Come Indoors" was the topic for a demonstration on flower arrangements conducted by Mrs. S. Newbold Trump, Jr., assisted by Mrs. Harry G. Rieger, Mrs. Jerome Leow and Mrs. George C. Makin, III.

In another room, Mrs. Wister gave an informative lecture on "Daffodils — the Easy Way to Spring Garden Beauty for Beginners and Dirt Gardeners." This program had a special appeal for new growers.

The third topic for discussion was "Miniatures and Intermediates," with George S. Lee, Jr., as moderator. Panel members were Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., and John R. Larus.

Saturday morning, a local television farm and garden program revealed that there are a number of talented performers in our membership. They gave a creditable — well, really — a professional performance. Mrs. Sidney Krasnoff, president of Old York Road Garden Club, created an effective flower arrangement in front of the television cameras with all the aplomb of Betty Furness. Bill Pannill, the president, Dr. Tom Throckmorton, vice president, and Harry J. Randall, our guest speaker from England, played their parts like veteran actors. It was interesting to discover the diversity of careers and professions of these three men and others who belong to the daffodil society. The mutual love of one flower — and the people who grow it — brings us together. No doubt, the Philadelphia postal department worked overtime delivering fan mail to our star performers!

A gentle rain Saturday morning did not dampen spirits as we set out for Drexel Lodge at Newtown Square. The daffodil plantings on the grounds of the 25-acre gardens surrounding the Lodge have been a project of Larry Mains' for more than 20 years. Larry has supplied many of the bulbs from the surplus of his own garden, and they were perhaps at their loveliest, glistening in the mist. It was truly a visual feast for all present.

Then "Mr. Daffodil" himself, Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., flew in from the south to join us. His entrance brought the sun from behind the clouds to dispel the rain. With Harry — and daffodils — and sunshine — we wished that the convention could last forever!

After lunch there was another scenic drive to the gardens of Mr. and

Mrs. E. A. Chariott at Moylan-Rose Valley. We were impressed with the versatile uses of native stone. It gave effective emphasis to the beauty of the Pennsylvania countryside. The Chariotts had lovely rock gardens with a rare and interesting collection of rock garden plants. The miniature daffodils were very much at home in this setting.

The last garden visited was that of the Wisters at Swarthmore College. Daffodil beds containing many varieties, both old and new, were beautifully landscaped on a hillside, bounded on one side by Crum Creek and on another by the college athletic field. In addition to drifts of daffodils, there were many appropriate companion plants, ground covers and rock garden flora. Mrs. Wister, an eminent horticulturist, is author of *Hardy Garden Bulbs*. She volunteered to supply information about specific plants growing in their garden to anyone who wishes to write her. The pale blue of the pansies and the aquamarine shade of the muscari were startling complements for the daffodils. The Wisters are charming hosts and, naturally, people lingered. Finally the drivers called it a day, and we boarded the buses for our final convention ride. William H. Martin, the chairman of transportation, has our appreciation for moving us safely, happily and comfortably from place to place.

Saturday evening was the climax of the convention, the social hour followed by a third sumptuous banquet. The head table was, as the president said, a miniature version of the United Nations. Harry J. Randall was the goodwill ambassador from England and Mrs. Lionel Richardson from Ireland. Holland was represented by Matthew G. Zandbergen and the de Jagers. Daffodils spell their beauty in any language.

The president asked those who had attended every ADS convention to stand, and there were six. About twelve people indicated that this was their first convention. Then Bill presented Dr. Wister, who introduced our speaker, Mr. Randall, a member of the Daffodil and Tulip Committee of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Dr. Wister first met Mr. Randall 21 years ago when the latter came to this country representing another plant society.

Mr. Randall, who hails from Beaconsfield (pronounced Baconzfil by him), gave us the impression that he was delighted to be in America "now that April's here." He is well versed on the subjects of history, art, music, literature and flowers. For years he has enchanted readers with articles in the RHS *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book*. Each writing invites American friends into his garden. This was his ninth trip to America and he had visited 47 of the 50 States.

The Wisters visited the Randalls in England in 1965, on the occasion that Dr. Wister was honored as the first American to whom the RHS

Year Book was dedicated. The speaker regaled his audience by telling of the Wisters' trip abroad. For a brief minute, all of us joined them in a sightseeing tour of South London near the birthplace of John Harvard, founder of Dr. Wister's Alma Mater. Our speaker could not resist the temptation to tease a bit. He took the Wisters to see the statue of King George III, the Hanoverian prince and art collector whose unfortunate policies permitted the colonies to be — just where they are now.

Mr. Randall's topic was "Daffodils, Delirium and Digression." He defined delirium as seeing a seedling open for the first time — an apt description. By way of digression, Mr. Randall referred to other plant societies, such as iris and hemerocallis, in which he and Dr. Wister have a mutual interest. Especial greetings were extended to American iris friends, including a member of the audience, Mrs. Catherine Smith, wife of the late Frank Smith, who was an outstanding member of the Iris Society. Mr. Smith considered one of his finest introductions an iris he named Gertrude Wister.

The speaker climaxed his talk in a serious vein. He told of a moving experience he shared with three American GI's at the close of World War II. As the four of them were viewing the ruins of the church where John Milton was baptized, a young stateside soldier spontaneously quoted a few lines of Milton's *Sonnet on His Blindness*. Mr. Randall gave his version of the boy's dramatic rendition. We heard Milton as he should be read — by a Britisher in a resonant voice, steeped with fervor:

*When I consider how my light is spent
Ere half my days in this dark world and wide,
And that one Talent which is death to hide
Lodged with me useless, though my soul more bent
To serve therewith my Maker, and present
My true account, lest He returning chide,
"Doth God exact day-labour, light denied?"*

Everything of a worldly nature melted away as Harry Randall told us that he returned the compliment to the American boys by reciting from James Russell Lowell's poem, *The Present Crisis*:

*Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side; . . .*

Mr. Randall closed by saying that people who raise daffodils have much in common. If it were to become a world wide hobby, he suggested, perhaps international peace and good will would result.

With that, everyone gave Mr. Randall a standing ovation and a round of applause such as has seldom been heard at an ADS conven-

tion. Before the meeting was adjourned, we were reminded of the convention next year.

"Go West, young man," said Horace Greeley. By West, he surely meant Oregon for the 1968 ADS convention.

NEW RULING ON STUDENT JUDGES

At a Board of Directors meeting in Cleveland in October, 1962, a ruling was made that student judges would be considered delinquent if three blooming seasons elapsed between their attendance at a judging school.

This ruling was amended at a Board meeting in Philadelphia in April this year to permit student judges who are unable to complete the three schools and other qualifications within the three year period, to apply to the chairman of judges for an extension.

The application for an extension must set forth the reasons for the request, and the extension *may* be granted by the chairman of judges at his or her discretion.

HARRY J. RANDALL

Members of the ADS, especially those who attended the convention in Philadelphia, will be saddened to learn that Harry J. Randall, who made many new American friends there, died in his sleep a few hours after he reached his home in England on May 5.

Mr. Randall had charmed Society members and guests during the three-day meeting, and particularly as speaker at the convention's closing banquet. A grower with wide horticultural interests, he was widely known to iris fanciers in this country. The hemerocallis was another of his favorite flowers.

A member of the ADS who had known him for a number of years, said after hearing of Mr. Randall's death, "His enthusiasm over the flowers he loved was infectious, and combined with humor, frankness and friendliness, his was a personality which will never be forgotten by those fortunate enough to have known him."

Mr. Randall's home was "The Gower", at Beaconsfield in Buckinghamshire. He had been in the United States a number of times and had travelled widely in this country.

NOTES . . . and NOTATIONS

Of Rocks and Daffodils . . .

Recently a beginning grower wrote with pride, "I'm preparing the beds now for the daffodil bulbs on order and I'm sifting every stone out of the soil".

"Put them right back where you found them", was my response by return mail.

I have never forgotten Guy Wilson's comments after visiting the Harrisons at Ballydorn Hill in County Down, "How splendidly happy the daffodils looked on that hillside of good soil that was as full of flints as a plum pudding is of raisins".

He pointed out the affinity between rocks and daffodils — and once you start looking, you find the attraction is too obvious to be ignored.

Have you ever noticed how cozily naturalized daffodils will snuggle next to outcropping rocks?

Many growers have found that planting *N. cyclamineus* close to large stones provides the essential cool root run and retention of moisture for success with this species.

Most of the miniature species and hybrids are the better for having some gravel mixed with their planting soil. In preparing the ground for these I add gritty sand, full of fine gravel, from an island nearby in the Potomac.

The same gravelly sand is mixed with soil for starting daffodil seeds — and every flat and pan is later topped off with a mulch of granite chips, or what poultry raisers call "grit".

I started doing the latter after Charlie Phillips told me how freely the self-sown *N. jonquilla* seedlings grow in the gravel parking lot next to his mother's garden.

This stone mulch has proved to be excellent for all seeds, but especially those that may take a long time to respond and develop.

Speaking of Seeds . . .

In climates where they can be kept cool and moist, daffodil seeds will profit from being planted as soon as they ripen. However, if desired conditions of temperature and moisture can't be provided, then the seeds should be stored in a cool, damp atmosphere until proper planting time. The relationship between time and temperature of storage and ultimate response of seeds is very marked — viability and rate and time of germination are all affected.

Daffodil seed responds in a manner that is called "hypogeal germina-

tion" . . . that is, the cotyledon, or what is sometimes called the "seed leaf" emerges underground and is not apparent. The formation of the first true leaf may take anywhere from a few weeks to many months.

(An example could be different lots of *N. fernandesii*, normally one of the quickest to respond, usually in two or three weeks, but one pan of seeds didn't have true leaves emerge until 20 months after they were planted.)

Whatever the length of time required, this stage of development is critical and drying out, freezing, excessive heat, or any unfavorable condition will result in a high rate of lost seedlings. (What is frequently recorded as poor germination may be in fact loss of seedlings at this critical stage after germination.)

There are many ways of providing proper storage for the ripened seeds. Polly Anderson wraps them in squares of nylon net, and stacks these "packets" in a container of water which is kept under refrigeration until cool planting weather arrives.

This wouldn't work for the fine seed produced by some miniatures. Here squares of nylon stockings would probably be better. But the method I like best works for all types of daffodil seeds. First a layer of damp sand, milled sphagnum or some other material is placed in square, flat plastic sandwich boxes. The seeds are scattered over the surface, the container is closed and marked, and then the boxes are stacked in the refrigerator for storage until planting time.

Of Mulches . . .

Enough has been said about the use of mulch to retain moisture in the ground and provide a more even temperature, year-round, for the bulbs. We *know* how important it is, but for most of us it is just a question of being able to obtain a desirable material in sufficient quantity.

But . . . have you considered how a mulch can contribute to the control of narcissus fly? A lot of trouble can be avoided by simply pushing some mulching material over the center of the bulb, where the fly enters.

Of Daffodil foliage tortuoso . . .

How do you feel about daffodil foliage that has been knotted and braided and tied and twisted around? The appearance of ripening foliage doesn't bother me half as much as seeing those leaves being twisted and tortured — which is robbing next year's blooms of needed nutriment.

If ripening foliage really "bugs" you — then tuck in some bedding plants to hide it. Low-growing marigolds are a good choice for they

look attractive, require little care, *and* they're said to be anathema to nematodes.

Of Digging and Dividing . . .

I don't need the occupational therapy of digging and dividing bulbs every year, and even if I had the time and energy and storage facilities to do so, I'm not at all sure all bulbs would be the better for it.

Some daffodils like to settle down and stay where they are for long periods of time.

There are two clumps of Cantatrice, in the same locations for almost ten years, and there they will stay until they indicate they aren't happy.

On the other hand, there are several white trumpets that just don't like where they are and they will have to be moved until they are content. And one clump of Ludlow is so happy and satisfied that it will have to be divided, if the present size and number of flowers is to be expected to continue.

Each daffodil is a living individual — and itself is the best indication of when it is time to dig and divide.

When Is Daffodil Planting Season?

How many daffodil bulbs, I wonder, get planted on that recommended date of September 15?

Here, at Shambles, Inc., daffodil planting time is *any* time the bulbs are available.

As soon as bulbs are dug and divided they are replanted — since this has proved to be one sure way of getting them back in the ground. Even the types that like a good "baking" in the summer are better off baking in the ground instead of storage. And with some types, particularly the poeticus species and hybrids, it is essential to replant them as soon as possible, for they begin to form new roots before the old ones have died back.

And Finally . . .

Despite the wise advice of Betty Darden and Alexander Pope, and for more fun and excitement with the daffodil season to come, when selecting new bulbs to try in your garden:

*Don't be afraid to be the first by whom the new is tried,
Or even the last to lay the old aside.*

In many ways, daffodils are like books — one is new if it's *new* to you.

— J. N. B.

THE EXCHANGE OF NEWS IN THE DAFFODIL WORLD

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

The daffodil news network is rapidly expanding and your exchange editor has received newsletters, journals and even excellent newspaper accounts from around the world. Thank heavens most daffodil growers write in English. I cannot even pronounce *Weekblad voor Bloembol-lencultuur* to Matthew Zandbergen's satisfaction.

The Australian Daffodil Society *Newsletter* presented a comprehensive and fascinating account of their season and shows of last fall. Col. L. P. Dettman reported in detail on eleven shows between August 20 and Sept. 18. More than half of the variety names are unfamiliar to me, and I'm sure must be Australian varieties. They took ribbons in competition with good British and Irish varieties. Intriguing variety names were Soft Moonlight, Well Built and Confusion. Only the last of these have I seen at American shows. The second is probably a sibling of Harry Randall's interesting variety, Jayne Mansfield.

Winning top honors in their shows were Salmon Trout, 2*b*; Golden Empire, 1*a*; Chillagoe, Trousseau, 1*b*; Ember, 2*a*; Golden Ducat, 4; Middy, Carnlough, 2*b*; Goldish, 1*a*; Wexford, 1*a*; Pink Pearl, 2*b*; Calleen, 3*b*; Philip Kennedy, 1*a*; and Golden Coin, 1*a*. Goldish and Pink Pearl both showed up frequently as winners.

For the benefit of our miniature enthusiasts, I quote the following from the Australian *Newsletter*: "It was good to see the increasing

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entries in the classes for miniature daffodils. Not the easiest to grow, species and small hybrids have been rare in this country for some time, but stocks are being established and further development of this fascinating field can be expected."

Of interest to lovers of old daffodils is the winning of a blue ribbon at Australia's Leongatha show by the storied triandrus hybrid, J. T. Bennett Poe. This lovely old one flowered triandrus was originated by the Rev. Mr. Engleheart in 1904, and is not offered by any grower that I know of. It grows happily, however, with Queen of Spain and other time honored daffodils in the Krippendorf gardens, now the Cincinnati Nature Center.

* * *

Our exchange has widened to include the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand and P. Phillips of Otorohanga sent a 40 page *Yearbook* of last summer. It contains about all the information a New Zealand grower and exhibitor could ask for. New Zealand has two great shows a year, one in North Island and one in South Island.

As the New Zealand shows are interestingly different from our own I will briefly describe the schedule of the Sept., 1966, North Island Show. Section I is an open class for collections and is, I'm sure, dominated by professionals. There are 14 classes and they require from six to 18 varieties per class. Section II has 17 classes for seedling blooms. Section III has 30 classes for single bloom entries. Section IV has 11 collection classes for amateurs only. The classes all require individual entry fees. The New Zealand book has excellent pieces on culture, virus control and seedling raising.

* * *

Returning to America after our news from abroad, newsletters were received from four regions. Vice President Mrs. Leon Killigrew and Editor Mrs. Goethe Link issued in March a newsletter that must have stimulated greatly the interest of Midwesterners in the regional show and meeting in Cleveland, Ohio. It told, also, of a proposed visit to the garden of the Knierims. It welcomed new members and told of the daffodil shows in Cincinnati and Dayton.

Alas for the sad story told by Vice President Mildred Simms in the Southeast Region *Newsletter* of April 13. Hopes were high and interest was great in the Atlanta Daffodil Show, only to have the show cancelled by a deep and bitter freeze. Watch out for the 1968 show, because Mrs. Simms says it will be the finest Atlanta will ever have seen. Frozen out, too, was the Macon show. Only the Smyrna show survived.

Mrs. Kent Ford, in a newsletter of January, 1967, greeted members

and stimulated interest in the numerous daffodil shows of the Middle Atlantic Region.

George S. Lee, Jr., of the New England Region produced another collector's item on January 1, 1967. Its eight pages wrung both tears and dues from members. It told of national Society news and modestly mentioned the appointment of an executive director. The newsletter contained a reprint of Reginald Wootton's fine article, "Desert Island Daffodils," from the semi-annual *Journal* of The Daffodil Society (of England). A thorough description of the handling of bulbs from New Zealand was given, and an article on labels and a poem completed the issue.

The January *Newsletter* of the Washington (D. C.) Daffodil Society, edited by Roberta C. Watrous, in addition to presenting much interesting local news, told how a society was born from a daffodil show. The First National Capital Daffodil Show in 1950 not only produced a vigorous local society, but the energy carried on to help give birth to the American Daffodil Society.

Can you guess within 100,000 how many daffodil bulbs the Dutch exported to this country in 1966? According to the weekly Dutch trade publication, *Flower Bulb Culture*, the Dutch exported 19,831,000 daffodil bulbs to this country in 1966. For the seven year period 1960 to 1966 inclusive, they sent 136,891,000 daffodil bulbs to the U. S. A. America the Beautiful — with Dutch help.

INFORMATIONAL CIRCULARS AVAILABLE

During recent months the publications committee completed one or two page circulars on the subjects listed below. They are now stocked by the Society's executive director. (For his name and address see front of the JOURNAL.) The circulars carry basic information and will be of interest mainly to new or prospective members and for display at daffodil shows. Officers and directors have each been mailed a set. Members may request single copies or sets without charge but should furnish a long 10¢ stamped and self-addressed envelope for their mailing.

If members or others wish more than one copy of a circular, they may be had at 5¢ each. Regional vice presidents, directors, and other ADS workers should find the circulars of value in recruitment of new members. Prospective members may be promised that a set will be mailed to them upon receipt of dues. The titles of the circulars are:

What is the ADS?, Questions and Answers, Classification of Daffodils, List of Recommended Daffodil Varieties, Daffodil Culture in the United States, and Suggestions for New Exhibitors.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Seed for Distribution

Seed may be available again this year for those who wish to raise their very own daffodils. At the time of this writing seed set cannot be certain; it seems likely, however, that Mr. Culpepper will again have free seed available for members. A few 2-year-old seedling bulbs from interesting crosses may also be available. Send requests to William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd., Falls Church, Va. 22042.

Many persons have expressed their delight with blooms raised from Culpepper seeds. If they would send me short notes descriptive of their blooms from the various crosses, interesting comparisons could be made.

—WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Some 1967 Firsts in Southern Illinois.

So far it has been an exciting time in my seedling beds. For the first time I have bloomed a *7a*, *3a*, *1d*, and *2d*. The *1d* was definitely pink on opening. I also have a very unusual child of Rosy Trumpet, of quite good form compared to the parent, with rosy trumpet and perianth of pinkish yellow, developing into a *2d*. I have for the third season had a very fine *1b* with an exceptional perianth, and a Polindra seedling like an orange Tudor Minstrel.

—VENICE BRINK

Fertile Jonquil Hybrids in Oregon.

Some time after 1955 I pollinated Rubra with *N. jonquilla*. Eventually the seedlings bloomed and in 1964 I noticed one of the selections I had saved had three pods well filled with seed. Unfortunately I did not keep the seed. In 1965 I tried to backcross the flowers to *N. jonquilla*, but got no seed. Weather was so bad last year that I did not pollinate the five blooms, but one set open-pollinated seed: seven in the pod, which I saved and planted.

A mixed group of seedlings from 1955 crosses was from Crocus, Balmoral and Royalist as seed parents, all with *N. jonquilla*. A selection from this group was an all-yellow *7a*, usually with only one flower to a stem. In 1964 I noticed one flower had developed a seed pod and when it ripened there was one seed in it. The next year I used Ardour pollen on the 10 flowers, but only six set seed, with a total of only 15 seed. However, most of these germinated the next spring

and are up again this spring. Foliage is small, so they are undoubtedly jonquil hybrids. Last year I used *Canaliculatus* pollen on the 15 or so flowers, but got no seed. But then I got only a few seed from one of the other four varieties where I used *Canaliculatus* pollen. So maybe it was not a good *Canaliculatus* year!

—GEORGE E. MORRILL

From Arkansas.

I am still making crosses and planting seed even though I may not have years left to see them bloom as I am 71. I have bloomed from my own seed in every division except IV. I tried for 15 years to get seed on doubles, and had hopes of *Riotous*, but never got one to set. Last year I collected a few seed from *White Lion* — two in one pod and three in another, from pollen of pinks. These, however, are years from blooming.

Falaise is no good here — it usually blasts. Four years ago Betty Barnes found an open-pollinated seed pod on *White Lion*. It had 14 seed. Twelve came up, but something ate all except one. So that and my two pods last year show that *White Lion* will set seed in our area. I believe the temperature has to be just right to get any of them to set seed.

—MARJORIE FELLERS

Dream Crosses.

During the winter some of the Hybridizing Round Robin members indulge in daydreams about crosses they would like to make. Following are just a few ideas mentioned by several members in a recent round:

Reverse bicolors on some cyclamineus varieties. "The more the merrier."

Why not establish an earlier race of poets?

Glengormley x Arbar.

Golden Goblet is the pollen parent of Braemar. Why not use it on some cyclamineus hybrids?

Abalone x Accent. "With four such fine grandparents, you are almost certain to get something good."

Wouldn't the chances of getting a red trumpet be better with a red cup x white trumpet (instead of x yellow trumpet)?

Mahmoud x Foray, Interlude, Redstart, Rima (etc.)

Various possible routes to try for red trumpets.

Trumpets with pale or deep edges.

"There should be an all-yellow 1a with the velvety or frosted look of the trumpet of 1b Patria."

Rima x Accent, hoping for more pink trumpets.

Pollen from winter-blooming white bulbocodium hybrids on later-blooming yellow species.

Small trumpets x various bulbocodiums.

New Exhibitors of Seedlings.

Seedling classes are taking on a greater interest as a new generation of hybridizers and "originators" has ended the long wait before those first blooms appeared. I hope to give information about this year's Rose Ribbon winners in the next issue of *THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL*. (Winners, please report!)

—ROBERTA C. WATROUS

RULES FOR ALL SHOWS OFFERING ADS AWARDS

Rules and regulations have been established which must be followed when ADS awards are offered in a show. This is necessary to maintain the high standards desired by the Society, and the rules fall into two categories: those designed to guide chairmen in planning shows to meet ADS requirements, and those rules which must be printed in the show schedules. Following are the rules as adopted by the Board of Directors April 22, 1967:

Rules for Show and Schedule Chairmen

1. Every show offering ADS awards must be open to all ADS members. (Only those classes offering special local awards may be exempted.) It is recommended that large shows be open to all amateur exhibitors. The schedule must state who may enter.
2. All judges of daffodils in the horticultural section must be ADS members in good standing who are accredited by the Society. The September issue of *THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL* gives the names of all accredited judges and student judges. One or more students may serve on a panel with two accredited judges, except for the panels judging the ADS medals, which must consist of three accredited judges.
3. Daffodils must be classified according to the Royal Horticultural Society system of Classification.
4. The schedule must state which classes are set up for each particular ADS award.
5. Collections of daffodils must be included, at least one for local

shows and five or more for state and regional shows. Collections may not be less than five stems, one each of five different varieties.

6. All state and regional shows must provide classes for miniatures. If there are hybridizers in the area, a class or classes for seedlings should be provided to offer the Rose Ribbon.
7. It is desirable, but not required, that the ADS scale of points be printed in the schedule:

Condition	20
Form	20
Substance and texture	15
Color	15
Stem	10
Pose	10
Size	10
	<hr/>
	100

For miniatures the judges will substitute "form and grace" for "form". For seedlings they will allow 10 points for "condition", delete "size", and add 20 points for "distinction".

For exhibits of three-of-a-kind, they may deduct up to 5 points for lack of uniformity.

8. Blooms of seedlings may be shown in classes for named varieties, provided they are identified by the name of the originator and the number designation assigned by him.
9. If a blue ribbon has been awarded by a panel of accredited ADS judges, the ADS award *cannot* be withheld.
10. If a section for artistic designs is provided, at least three classes must include some daffodils. Artistic design classes should not be more in number than the horticultural classes.
11. Other flowering plant material may be included in the schedule in the horticultural sections, but these classes may not be more in number than the classes of daffodils.
12. An educational exhibit which may include bulb catalogues, books, soil preparation, etc., is recommended. As a part of this, it would be appreciated if ADS membership blanks are made available. A "kit" may be requested from the executive secretary of the ADS, George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Rd., New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

ADS Rules Which Must Be Included in Schedules

1. All blooms in the horticultural section must have been grown in the open by the exhibitor. (Miniatures may be grown in protected areas.)
2. Exhibits which are not named or incorrectly named will be dis-

- qualified. However, properly identified seedlings may be shown under number.
3. Each stem in an exhibit receiving an ADS award must score 90% or more by the ADS scale of points.
 4. All collections of five or more stems must be exhibited with each stem in a separate container. Each specimen must be correctly labeled.
 5. Miniature daffodils, as named on the most recent ADS Approved List of Miniatures, may be shown only in classes for miniatures.
 6. Only one first, one second and one third award may be given in each class. Several honorable mention awards may be given in larger classes, or they may be divided at the discretion of the show chairman.
 7. Any and all awards may be withheld by the judges if in their opinion the exhibit is not worthy. The decision of the judges shall be final.

VIRUS RESEARCH REPORTS

By DR. FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Charleston, S. C.*

Two articles have appeared recently in the British journal *Annals of Applied Biology* (Vol. 58, No. 1, 1966). They were written by A. A. Brunt and A. R. Rees, plant pathologists of the Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Littlehampton, England. Some of the authors' findings, based on summaries of their articles, are stated here in brief form for the information of daffodil students and growers in the U. S.

Narcissus mosaic virus (NMV) was found by Brunt to be widespread in British crops of daffodils. Healthy daffodil seedlings were readily infected and produced inconspicuous symptoms 17 months after inoculation. NMV infected 28 of 53 different inoculated plant species. However, following inoculation only five of those plant species were completely infected. In others, such as goosefoot (*Chenopodium amaranticolor*) and New Zealand spinach (*Tetragonia expansa*), the infection did not spread beyond the points of inoculation.

Two of the virus "indicator" plants, common globe amaranth (*Gomphrena globosa*) and Cleveland's tobacco (*Nicotiana clevelandi*) were infected but for some reason three different aphid species were unable to transmit the disease to or from those two plants. On the other hand, virus inoculum taken from *Gomphrena globosa* and mechanically inoculated into other plants caused infections when diluted

to as little as one part of the inoculum to 100,000 parts of water, but it was not infectious at one to 1,000,000.

The virus was not transmitted through seeds from diseased plants but experiments showed it could be spread on the hands of workers. The virus survived heating at 70° centigrade but not at 75° C. It was infective after 12 weeks at 18° C. or 36 weeks at 0 to 4° C. NMV withstood freezing in infected leaves, in sap squeezed from the leaves, and in purified form; freeze-dried sap remained infective for over two years. The purified virus preparation was highly infective, was active in serological tests, and contained numerous particles usually measuring 548-568 millimicrons in length (a micron is approximately 1/1000 of 1/25 of an inch; a millimicron is 1/1000 part of a micron).

The purified English virus reacted in the same manner as one prepared in the Netherlands, but did not react in the manner of seven other viruses having similar particles and similar laboratory characteristics. None of these were found to resemble narcissus yellow stripe virus.

The second article, by A. R. Rees, reported on his work with other daffodil viruses. Three different plots were planted with bulbs of similar size; healthy bulbs in one bed, bulbs with NMV in the second bed, and bulbs with yellow stripe virus plus tobacco rattle virus in the third. The last mentioned virus is one frequently found in glasshouse crops and is believed to be soil-borne. No effects of infection were found on flower number, diameter, corona length, or flower dry weight, but the flower stalks were shortened.

NMV-infected plants produced slightly blemished flowers, and 74% of the stripe-plus-rattle virus infected flowers were of poor quality. Virus infection delayed leaf growth at the beginning of the season but final maximum leaf area was similar for all plants. Maximum plant dry weight and the final dry weight of the bulbs were not significantly affected by infection in the first year, but small differences which could be cumulative in successive years would not have been detected. Differences in net assimilation rate, if any, were very small.

THE HARD SELL

A persuasive feminine member of the Society was trying her best to sell a membership to a man at the Cincinnati Show — a chap whose comments had led the lady to feel he really was interested in daffodils. . . . Along came a mutual friend who paused and then said, "Oh, I see you *have* met Bill Pannill."



Fairy Tale, a 3b originated by the late Guy L. Wilson of Northern Ireland and introduced in 1952. It is from Portrush x Green Island. (Photo by Downward, Woodward Green, Essex; supplied by Peter de Jager.)

SOCIETY'S OFFICERS, DIRECTORS AND CHAIRMEN FOR 1967-68

The official family of the American Daffodil Society for 1967-68, named at the annual convention in Philadelphia, consists of:

General Officers

President: William G. Pannill, P. O. Box 31, Martinsville, Va. 34112

First Vice President: Dr. Tom D. Throckmorton, 1407 Woodland Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50309

Second Vice President: Mrs. John Capen, Kingsland Rd., Rt. 3, Box 215, Boonton, N. J.

Secretary: Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr., P. O. Box 327, Alexandria, Va. 22313

Treasurer: Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt, 1120 Craig Rd., Creve Coeur, Mo. 63414

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Northeast: Mrs. Richmond S. Barton, 616 Walton Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y. 10543

Middle Atlantic: William O. Ticknor, 2814 Greenway Blvd. East, Falls Church, Va. 22042

Southeast: Dan P. Thomson, Jr., 108 Thode Circle, Clemson, S. C. 29631

Midwest: Mrs. Leon Killigrew, 415 S. Wabash St., Hobart, Ind. 46342

Southern: Mrs. Raymond Roof, 2015 Lone Oak Rd., Paducah, Ky. 42001

Central: Mrs. L. F. Murphy, Rt. 2, Salem Rd., Mt. Vernon, Ill. 62864

Southwest: Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, Jr., 4125 Turtle Creek Blvd., Dallas, Texas 75219

Far West: Mrs. Gilbert Rowe, 1858 E. Calaveras St., Altadena, Calif. 91001

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1968: Mrs. John C. Wister, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa. 19081

1968: Dr. Freeman A. Weiss, 1240 Raymond Way, Charleston, S. C. 29407

1969: Peter deJager, 188 Asbury St., South Hamilton, Mass. 01982

1969: Mrs. Louise Fort Linton, 1950 Chickering Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37215

1970: Mrs. Ben M. Robertson, Box 123, Taylors, S.C. 29687

1970: Mrs. John Bozievich, 6810 Hillmead Rd., Bethesda, Md. 20034

Immediate Past President

John R. Larus, 67 Wyndwood Rd., West Hartford, Conn. 06107

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1969: Mrs. Richard G. Willard, 199 Griswold Rd., Wethersfield, Conn. 06109

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1969: Mrs. Stanley A. Carrington, Box 71, Islip, N. Y. 11751

1970: Mrs. Charles A. Gruber, 124 Lincoln Terrace, Norristown, Pa. 19401

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- 1968: Mrs. R. LaRue Armstrong, Clearwater Park, Rt. 1, Covington, Va. 24426
1969: Mrs. Lawrence R. Wharton, Sr., 4504 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21210
1970: Mrs. Ernest J. Adams, 1121 12th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 25701

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- 1968: Mrs. John B. Veach, 390 Vanderbilt Rd., Asheville, N. C. 28803
1969: Fred Galle, Ida Cason Callaway Gardens, Pine Mountain, Ga. 31822
1970: Mrs. Thomas E. Tolleson, 4525 Club Dr., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30319

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- 1968: Mrs. Philip R. Adams, 3003 Observatory Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45208
1969: Mrs. H. L. Armiger, 24800 Edgemont Rd., Southfield, Mich. 48075
1970: Wilmer B. Flory, 1533 Meadlawn Ave., Logansport, Ind. 46947

Southern Region

- 1968: Mrs. Reuben Sawyer, P. O. Box 227, Jonestown, Miss. 38639
1969: Mrs. Earl Ziegenhagen, P. O. Box 20096, Birmingham, Ala. 35216
1970: Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, 1216 Goodloe Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37215

Central Region

- 1968: Mrs. Robert F. Johnson, 2537 W. 89th Street, Leawood, Kan. 66206
1969: Mrs. Michael A. Gallucci, 1311 Monroe Ave., River Forest, Ill. 60305
1970: Miss Mary A. Becker, 7221 Manchester Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64133

Southwest Region

- 1968: Miss Eeanor Hill, 1577 East 22nd St., Tulsa, Okla. 74114
1969: Mrs. William D. Owen, 4565 Rheims Pl., Dallas, Texas 75205
1970: Mrs. Betty Barnes, 302 Jackson St., S.W., Camden, Ark. 71701

Far West Region

- 1968: Mrs. Carl Engdahl, Box 758, Pendleton, Ore. 97801
1969: Stan Baird, 1576 E Street, Arcata, Calif. 95521
1970: Mrs. Ernest Kirby, 621 Wesley Dr., Fullerton, Calif. 92633

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Awards: Franklin D. Seney, 308 Longwood Dr., Newport News, Va. 23606

Breeding and Selection: Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Rd., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20008

Classification: Mrs. J. Robt. Walker, 501 Mulberry Rd., Martinsville, Va. 24112

Health and Culture: Dr. Harold S. King, Stafford Rd., Darlington, Md. 21034

Judges: Mrs. Jesse Cox, Route 3, Box 122, Lakeside Dr., Hot Springs, Ark. 71901

Library: Wells Knierim, 31090 Providence Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44124

Miniatures: Allen W. Davis, 3625 S. W. Canby St., Portland, Ore. 97219

Photography: Prof. L. P. Mains, 17 Lantern Lane, Springhill, Media, Pa. 19063

Editor of Journal: Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., 11111 Gunston Road, Lorton, Va. 22079

Publicity: Mrs. Henry C. Prange, 5721 Haverford Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46220

Round Robins: Dr. Glenn Dooley, Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky. 42101

Membership: Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35223

Schools: Mrs. Goethe Link, Box 84, Brooklyn, Ind. 46111

Symposium: Harry I. Tuggle, Box 1108, Martinsville, Va. 24112

Supplies: Mrs. William A. Bridges, 10 Othoridge Rd., Lutherville, Md. 21093

Test Gardens: Walter E. Thompson, 2907 Southwood Rd., Birmingham, Ala. 35223

Registration: Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, 4810 Palm Dr., La Canada, Calif. 91011

CHICHESTER ROAD CHECK-OFF

From the Typewriter of GEORGE S. LEE, JR., *Executive Director*

The directors have voted that annual membership in the Society shall now be any four consecutive quarters, beginning with the quarter in which dues are first paid. Thus anyone paying dues in April, May or June of 1967 will have a membership consisting of the second, third, and fourth quarters of 1967 and the first quarter of 1968. Upon joining, a new member will be given at once a complimentary copy of THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL for the preceding quarter, and his subscription to the JOURNAL will start with the number which appears in the last month of the quarter in which his membership begins, i.e., the June 1967 issue in the illustration above.

Membership will terminate at the end of the fourth quarter, i.e., March 31, 1968 in the illustration. In that case a notice for renewal will be sent a month before the expiration date, i.e., March 1, 1968 and a reminder, if necessary, on May 1. The March 1968 JOURNAL will be the final issue sent unless the membership is renewed. The member will be dropped from the roster prior to mailing the next (June) JOURNAL.

Renewal notices for 1967 stated the present expiration date of each membership. Those which fall on dates other than the last day of a calendar quarter will be moved to the end of that quarter. Thus all memberships hereafter will expire on one of four possible dates: March 31, June 30, September 30, or December 31.

* * *

Some members have been puzzled upon finding the name of their state strangely abbreviated, such as MA for Massachusetts, TN for Tennessee, and WA for Washington. The Post Office Department has issued a list of two-letter abbreviations for all states and authorized their use in conjunction with zip code numbers. They are gradually being introduced into the postmarks with which stamps are cancelled, and it will not be long before everyone recognizes that MI means Michigan and MS will reach Mississippi.

* * *

Four new life members have been added to our growing list, which now numbers 39 aside from six honorary life members. The new ones are Mrs. Reginald Blue of Chillicothe, Ohio; Harry I. Tuggle, Jr., of Martinsville, Va.; Mrs. Harry Wilkie of Bellbrook, Ohio; and Mrs. G. Bonner Spearman of Atlanta, Ga. These memberships are deposited

in a reserve savings account and only the interest may be used for current operating expenses.

* * *

With the welcome return of Mrs. Bridges to her home and post as chairman of the supplies committee, our complete list of current publications is again available. These are:

RHS <i>Year Books</i> for 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, and 1966, each	\$2.50
RHS <i>Year Book</i> for 1967	3.50
1965 <i>Classified List of Daffodil Names</i>	1.75
<i>The Daffodil</i> , by Jefferson-Brown	4.50
<i>Daffodils for Amateurs</i> , by Jefferson-Brown	1.75
<i>Daffodil Handbook</i> — paper cover	3.00
<i>Daffodil Handbook</i> — cloth cover	4.50

* * *

The offer to try to locate out-of-print books on daffodils for members has been received with surprising enthusiasm. All of the books offered in the March JOURNAL have been taken, a few more copies found and passed along, and want lists started for those who were disappointed. Half a dozen dealers in this country and abroad have been asked to be on the lookout for publications on daffodils, and in time we hope to satisfy all requests. At the moment this office has on hand:

RHS *Year Book* for 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1958
and 1963. \$2.50 each.

The Romance of Daffodils by Wm. C. Brumbach.
Privately printed. \$2.50.

The American Daffodil *Yearbooks* for 1937 and 1938.
Edited by B. Y. Morrison and published by the
American Horticultural Society. \$1 each.

Other titles are likely to arrive before this appears in print. Prices will fluctuate somewhat for the same book from different dealers, so for other titles it is probably best to let us know what you want and wait to be notified that a copy is on hand and the price. Books most likely to turn up are those listed in the bibliography on pp. 211-214 of THE DAFFODIL HANDBOOK.

* * *

Complaints have been received of imperfect copies of the December 1966 DAFFODIL JOURNAL. Each member is entitled to a perfect copy in reasonably good condition and those who receive copies showing defects in printing or damage in the mails are urged to ask for another copy.

THE RHS YEAR BOOK OF '67 HAS INTERNATIONAL FLAVOR

The 1967 *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* of the Royal Horticultural Society might well be called the Daffodil and Galanthus Year Book. Tulips received scant notice and there are two fine but deep articles on the lovely Snowdrops. However, there is something for every taste in daffodils. The book is dedicated to Professor Abilio Fernandez, who has told us all so much about the Genus *Narcissus*. The *Year Book* includes an article on white daffodils by C. R. Wootton, one on miniatures by J. W. Blanchard and one on daffodil arrangements by Mrs. Freda Lower, plus articles and notes on fertilizers, pests, seed setting and cut flowers. A highlight is Matthew Zandbergen's exceptional article on James Ramsbottom, the young English scientist, who, by developing the hot water treatment for eelworms, made possible our enjoyment of daffodils today.

A full coverage of British shows, large and small, is presented and considerable mention is made of the entries of our editor, Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer. These accounts should be of interest to any American exhibitor. Many of the winning daffodils were varieties most of us have, such as Kingscourt, Chungking, Thalia and Sweetness.

The book is quite international with articles and notes from Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States. Our country was well represented with half a dozen items. Willis Wheeler and Mrs. James Birchfield wrote an account of American shows. Grant Mitsch told of the accomplishments and future possibilities of American hybridizing. A description of old daffodils in eastern North Carolina was presented by the writer of this article. Rounding out the daffodil Americana are articles on miniatures by Allen Davis, the Memphis Convention by Matthew Zandbergen and a note on "George" the computer.

The book contains three beautiful full color illustrations of daffodils and 25 fine black and white. The *Year Book* is both entertaining and informative with a range of subject matter of appeal to the average interested gardener or to the botanist. Mr. Synge and his associates can well be satisfied with the book they edited.

Correcting information in our last JOURNAL made erroneous by the change of events, this 1967 RHS *Year Book* is now available for \$3.50 from our Executive Director, George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

— W. O. T.

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Daffodils, like the fabled elephant, may be regarded from many points of view, and while some of us clutch the trunk we cannot deny a forum to those who draw other conclusions while clinging to a leg. For that reason we open our column to the following letter from one of our more vocal dissenters:

Dec. 6 1966.

Dear Mr. (or Mrs.) Poeticus:

I note from the report of the directors' meeting as held in Washington, D. C., that the movement to splinter-off another group of daffodils to be named the "intermediate class" is gaining some impetus. This has come to the attention of a friend of mine who desires to remain anonymous but wishes to make the following offer:

"The subdivisions of daffodils into artificial groups is gaining momentum in the American Daffodil Society and I wish to put forward a trophy for such a group while there is yet time. Currently we have 'Miniature daffodils' and now a fairly determined effort to provide honors for a group of 'intermediate daffodils.' While there is yet time I suggest a trophy for 'large daffodils' or, more attractively, 'Ajax daffodils.'"

"To qualify in this class I suggest:

- "1. The daffodil must be more than 23 inches (57.4 cm) in height, or
- "2. At least four and three-quarter inches (12 cm) in bloom diameter.
- "3. The quality of the flower must be rated by the judges at 90 points or more.
- "4. An added 5 points be allotted for fragrance.
- "5. An added 5 points be allotted if *both* criteria, 1 and 2 above, are met.

"Thus it is possible for a fragrant daffodil 36 inches tall and 6½ inches across the bloom to rate a total of 110 points — which is only fair and just for an Ajax of such proportions and quality.

"Having thus glorified the new Ajax class of daffodils I wish to offer a trophy to be awarded at any ADS-sponsored show: a gilt replica of the Chicago Reserve Bank (a true Banksian-type award) for the best collection of 69 different blooms of the 'Ajax class.' This award to be silver-gilt unless, in the unanimous opinion of the judges, the total

point score of 6,900 is exceeded — whereupon a gold-gilt award will be presented.

“This, of course, leaves only one group of daffodils without special recognition, but I believe it will be only a brief time until the ‘humdrum class’ is created and a suitable award offered by one of the humdrum growers.

“As the donor of the Ajax (Banksian) trophy, it is my desire to remain anonymous. If the ADS wishes to take advantage of my offer, a note in the classified advertisement section of the Wall Street Journal will promptly be acknowledged.

/S/ “BIGGER AND BETTER”

* * *

Walter Stagg of Wellington, England, trading under the name of Broadleigh Gardens, is the possessor of Alec Gray’s commercial bulb stocks with rights to introduce any new hybrids to which the latter is now confining his attention. Some difficulty was encountered last year by Mr. Stagg in clearing U. S. inspection at Hoboken with his shipments. Mr. Stagg explains that this was due to the fact that the stock of Soleil d’Or received by him from Gray in the sale of Gray’s retail business was infected with eelworm which spread to a few other nearby varieties, and that his hot water treatment was not completely effective.

Because Broadleigh Gardens is the only source of some of the best and rarest of the miniature hybrids, we are glad to learn from Mr. Stagg that his system of treatment with hot water has now been perfected and all bulbs treated. In addition, all stocks have been replanted in fresh soil which has never grown bulbs before and three inspections by British officials this spring have given his bulbs a clean bill of health. As a result, Mr. Stagg believes he will be able to pass U. S. inspection without difficulty this season.

Miniature fanciers will be interested to learn that Mr. Stagg anticipates additional new hybrids for introduction from the genius of Alec Gray.

* * *

A good word for horticultural line drawings does not constitute serious criticism of photography, but there is danger that the camera will atrophy our powers and pleasures of perceptive vision. We tend nowadays to see the horticultural world as a series of gray patches of varying intensity and of a quality which depends on the price of the publication and the glossiness of the paper, or as brilliantly colored images that never had their like in the garden.

The tradition of illustrating plant material with line drawings is far older than photographs which go back scarcely a hundred years.

Look carefully at any eighteenth-century botanical engraving. Examine one of Admiral Furse's little bulbous flowers in Patrick Syngé's *Collins Guide to Bulbs* or one of John Nash's floral simplifications in his *English Garden Flowers*. For background read Wilfred Blunt's *The Art of Botanical Illustration*.

The art is not entirely lost, but it falters in the face of mass-produced photographs. It lingers in the pages of the *Journal* of the Alpine Garden Society, in Miles Hadfield's *One Man's Garden*, and in B. Y. Morrison's meticulous drawings in *The Daffodil Handbook*. And, of course, it is found with increasing frequency as one ranges backwards through the horticultural literature.

Take any good line drawing and write down a description of the plant or flower in every detail, including a rough estimate of size. Then take a good photograph and try to do the same. You are likely to find that a keen eye and skilled hand nearly always triumph over the lens and chemicals.

The reason for this was puzzling until it was discovered that the eye has subtle, automatic and quite unconscious powers of selection and distortion, giving an image therein of a scene far more representative for human vision than the literal eye of the camera can produce. There is great need for those who can stand before a flower and select the small amount of detail which gives it character, and convey it to us with a few strokes on paper.

* * *

What people say about us should always be of interest and may even bring about a little salutary self-examination. On the other hand, the fact of publication does not necessarily give validity to the words of gardeners who find this world not quite to their liking, especially when those words are trimmed and shaped by reporters anxious to spice up their copy.

All of which leads to quoting from the magazine section of the *New York Times* of Sunday, March 5, a portion of an interview with a former ADS member, Mrs. John F. Graff. We accept the interviewer's assurance that Mrs. Graff is a gardener with an uncommon approach ("I'm much more studious, experimental, and intense") and with a national reputation based in part on her book *Flowers in the Winter Garden* — attributes which "set her far from the weeding crowd and qualify her as guide on a stroll through the gardening psyche."

Skipping several columns of similar lofty prose we come to: "She started with daffodils (and had her daughter exhibiting them at the age of 8) but quit the American Daffodil Society when, she says severely, 'I found they were much more interested in showing, on the

buy-and-die theory, than they were in policing the quality of bulbs in this country. We're fussy about the bulbs that we import to make sure they're not diseased, but we're not fussy enough about bulbs grown here, so that exhibition daffodils tend to be beautiful but doomed. It's not good horticulture; it's simply prize-taking, which I don't approve of.'"

Mrs. Graff has no monopoly on the final sentiment. The only difference seems to be that she elects to withdraw and complain, while others stand and grapple with the fact.

* * *

One of the more interesting pieces of mail which has come our way in recent days reads: "Like to swap you 2 new Chet Atkins 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ 12-in. RCA \$4 records for daffodil literature. Let's hear from you. Like to swap you 2 more records for year's membership in ADS." Any reader interested in consummating either of these transactions may reach us in care of the editor of THE JOURNAL.

* * *

Growing daffodils has many rewards, and not the least of them is the development of a philosophical attitude toward all growing things. Some garden with a determination that anything can be made to behave with sufficient applications of fertilizer, water, spray, pruning, and cuss words. Other gardeners — especially those who dabble with daffodils — come to realize that in the end nature will have her way, and they might as well surrender gracefully.

Nature saw fit to bring her daffodils into bloom in February and March in many parts of the country, only to strike them down with her frigid breath on Palm Sunday, March 19. Show dates were advanced and letters of exultation written in anticipation of an early season, only to be replaced by tears and cancelled shows when the Arctic showed us the back of nature's hand. In the northeast, winter did not begin until the calendar said it was spring, and the coldest days and deepest snows did not come to New England until late March.

It takes a hardy and philosophical breed of gardeners to accommodate their pleasures and plans to such fickleness.

1968 CONVENTION IN OREGON

The 1968 convention of the American Daffodil Society will be held in Portland, Oregon, April 4, 5 and 6. Feature of the convention will be a day in the daffodil fields of Grant Mitsch.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

Several geographic areas are not represented in the Robins, and consequently many items of interest do not receive the attention they deserve. This is one of several reasons why new members are always welcomed. Each season brings forth new information concerning the culture of each variety. Perhaps you have some observations you would like to pass on? Your contribution would be most helpful.

* * *

In my garden *N. asturiensis* with its tiny bloom started the daffodil season Jan. 31. It was followed a few days later with a parade of bloom from Bambi. When and with what did your daffodil season start? What is the maximum length of your daffodil season? What was the last variety to bloom? Give us your experiences.

* * *

For those of us who grow many new varieties each season, a glimpse of what is considered in the selection of a seedling for introduction is of much interest. Murray Evans of Corbett, Ore., relates some of the problems involved. There are many fine seedlings from some of his crosses. A seedling selected for introduction must be worthy. It must be accepted by the exhibitor and the general public as well. A new variety must be equal to, or much better than, existing varieties. An ideal flower must grow and thrive in most regions. Some lend themselves to more adverse growing conditions than others. Health is most important. A seedling should resist fusarium and virus diseases. A variety must be able to propagate itself reasonably well. And finally, the flower must have those qualities in beauty that will appeal.

* * *

Grant Mitsch tells us his seedling beds are 6 feet wide and range from 15 to 24 feet long. To protect the tiny seedlings from the weather he uses a polyethylene cover laid over a sash and wire frame. Freezing and thawing, as well as too much moisture, are detrimental to the growth of small seedlings.

Harry Tuggle has found that some near-impossible crosses can be made successfully in the cold greenhouse. Some of these seedlings will be of much interest when they bloom and there could well be some

problems with classification. The future holds much in the way of excitement for the daffodil fancier.

* * *

One of the projects undertaken by Robin members is the selection of varieties for the beginner. Several have selected varieties costing \$1 or less per bulb. First selection was made of those varieties in the 2a red cup group. Frances Armstrong of Covington, Va., suggested Rustom Pasha, Rosslare, Dunkeld, Ceylon, Home Fires, Air Marshal, Court Martial, Aranjuez, Fortune and Rouge. Elizabeth Rand of Garner, N. C., suggested Ceylon, Court Martial, Fortune, Red Goblet, Tinker, Sun Chariot, Carbineer, Narvik, and Alamein. Peggy Darby of Tunica, Miss., gave Ceylon, Foxhunter, Narvik, Carbineer, Rustom Pasha, Rouge, Home Fires, Fireproof, Aranjuez and Fortune as her recommendations.

Carl Amason of El Dorado, Ark., reported that varieties of this group do very well for him. He recommended Ceylon, Delibes, Red Goblet, Aranjuez, Tinker, Masked Light, Armada and Decor. And finally, this writer is adding his list. It contains Sun Chariot, Ceylon, Narvik, Saltash, Armada, Court Martial, Teheran, Matlock, Mexico, Carbineer and Fireproof.

These suggestions should prove quite ample for a beginner. Also, the feeling is that once a beginner is charmed, he will make selections from the list of the more recent varieties.

* * *

There are questions concerning the use of weed and grass control chemicals. Helen Trueblood plans to try Treflan this year. A good report from her will be of much interest. Ethel Martin at Lawrence, Kans., warns us about using various herbicides. She reports many garden plants are ruined by the windblown spray from the fields. The use of chemical controls on weeds and grass is comparatively new, so it is hoped gardeners will report their experiences. Chemicals of this nature are always dangerous and so follow the directions. Be careful!

NOMINATING COMMITTEE NAMED

The nominating committee for 1968, as elected by the Board of Directors in Philadelphia, consists of Wells' Knierim, chairman, with Mrs. Richmond S. Barton, Mamaroneck, N. Y., Mrs. Robert B. Cartwright, Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, La Canada, Calif., and Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., of Washington, D. C. This committee, as always, welcomes the suggestions of members of the Society.

NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE LOSS OF BULBS

By WILLIS W. WHEELER, *Arlington, Va.*

Daffodil bulbs disappear because they have died from one cause or another, but that short answer to a persistent question will not seem adequate to many of the Society's members, so I will elaborate.

One cause of death, although rather unlikely, would be the devouring of the bulb by a warm-blooded animal. I use the word "unlikely" since narcissus bulbs contain tremendous numbers of microscopic, needle-like crystals which, I am informed, are calcium oxalate. Because of that the raw bulbs are poisonous to higher animals. Unfortunately that is not true of some other bulbous plants, such as tulips and gladiolus.

Since I have distinguished warm-blooded from cold-blooded animals you will surmise that some of the latter may destroy narcissus bulbs. That is true, one of the worst offenders being the narcissus bulb fly, *Lampetia equestris* (Fabricius), which can be very destructive to the bulb. Usually there is only one fly larva per bulb, which in most cases enters through the bulb base some weeks after flowering but before the foliage dies.

By the time autumn comes the larva will usually have destroyed the flower and the growing point of the bulb. That will of course explain why no plant comes from a round bulb the next spring. On the other hand, many double-nosed and mother bulbs will send up shoots from the smaller side bulb or bulbs, which are usually not destroyed by the larva in the main bulb. Bulbs killed by the larval feeding then return "earth to earth and dust to dust" through the decomposing action of bacteria, fungi, mites, and nematodes which are in the soil for the purpose of decomposing all dead organic material.

Eumerus tuberculatus Rondani, the lesser bulb fly, has at times been accused of destroying narcissus bulbs. However, such a charge is in nearly all cases an unjust one. In nearly every instance, when larvae of this smaller fly are found in a bulb, they are there because they entered a bulb first injured mechanically, or by basal rot.

Other members of the animal kingdom responsible for the final disappearance of narcissus bulbs are the mites, little animals normally with eight legs, which distinguishes them from the insects. The first for consideration are the bulb mites, *Rhizoglyphus echinopus* (F. & R.), and its very close relative, *R. calle* Oudemans, cosmopolitan scavengers working on many kinds of dead plant material when moisture and temperature conditions are suitable. One of the favorite foods of these

mites is a dead narcissus bulb, usually one that has been killed by the basal rot fungus. By autumn a bulb that died soon after the late spring lifting will be found to be nothing more than a shell of the outer dry scales filled with a black or brown powder composed of the dead mites and their feces. It is most unlikely that these mites will be found destroying sound, dry bulbs.

The other mite species found with daffodil bulbs is the nearly microscopic bulb scale mite, *Steneotarsonemus laticeps* (Halbert), a true parasite especially injurious to forcing stocks. On stored bulbs it produces no visible outward symptoms of its attack. However, by early fall severely infested bulbs become spongy and soft in the neck because that is the point of their entrance and first feeding. When such bulbs are cut from top to bottom they show streaks of yellow or brown running longitudinally between the bulb scales. This discoloration is most prominent on the edges of the immature leaves of the bulb. As the leaves and flower stems appear above ground in the spring the mite injury causes distortion or twisting of the plant parts, which will be light green in color, with brown streaks of scar tissue. However, this mite is seldom responsible for the death and disappearance of bulbs.

The final important animal destroyer of narcissus bulbs is a microscopic worm, the bulb and stem nematode, *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (Kühn) Filipjev. The Europeans usually call them "eelworms" because of their resemblance to that animal. This species of pest appears to have several different races, capable of attacking different kinds of plants. The one infesting narcissus bulbs can be very destructive.

The nematodes move through infested soil in the water film. When they find daffodil plants they penetrate the leaves and work down into the fleshy rings of the bulb, where they multiply and finally destroy it. When the bulb disintegrates in the soil as a result of their attack, the nemas are liberated and swim through the soil's water film to new bulbs, where the cycle begins again. If bulbs are dug following the first season of infestation the nematode's presence may not be detected by the layman and the infested bulbs will be replanted. This will be specially true if the bulbs are lifted and replanted immediately. On the other hand, severely infested bulbs held until autumn for planting will have developed a softness that is noticeable. Severely infested bulbs returned to the soil will frequently be completely destroyed before the next spring and will make no appearance above ground. Bulbs with a lighter infestation will send up twisted and malformed leaves and flowers.

One of the most important causes of bulb disappearance is basal rot, caused by the fungus, *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlecht. f. *narcissi* Snyder & Hans. Some plant pathologists maintain that the fungus usually enters the base of the bulb through the roots. Others believe they have ample

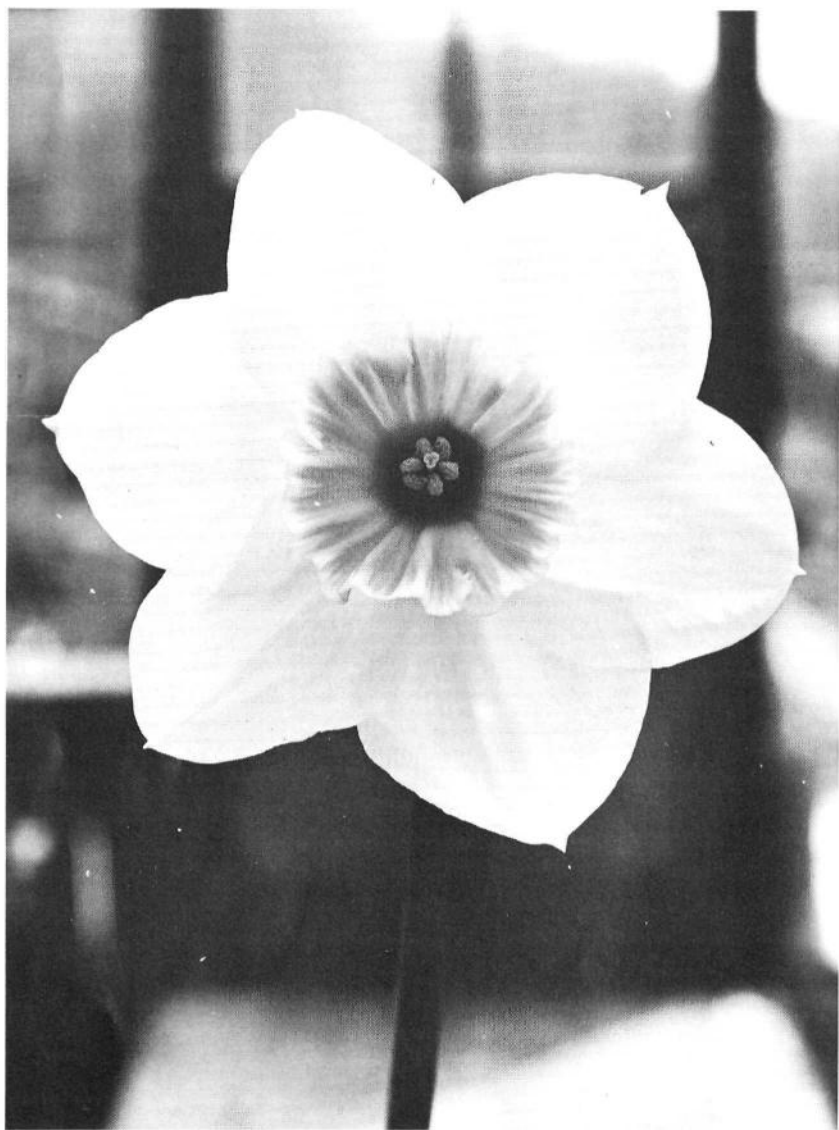
evidence to show that the disease can also enter through injuries occurring at the time the bulbs are dug. I am sure most daffodil growers will agree to that after having lost bulbs by rot following injuries caused by the digging spade.

Infected bulbs returned to the soil in the autumn will usually disappear by spring, although occasionally a small sprout will appear above ground, having come from a side piece that escaped infection even though the main bulb itself was destroyed. It of course goes without saying that no fusarium-infected bulb should ever be planted. By doing so, the gardener merely increases the amount of inoculum in the soil. However, it is sometimes quite difficult for the layman to know how to detect minor infections. They produce very little evidence of their presence in a bulb by the normal summer inspection and fall planting times. To detect such infections examine the root ring at the point of union between the base of the bulb and the fleshy bulb scales. By late summer root tips should be swelling at that point on sound bulbs. If no roots are evident, carefully lift the brown bulb scales at that point with a knife tip, being careful not to injure the fleshy bulb beneath. A basal-rot-infected bulb will have chocolate brown instead of white flesh at that point.

The last cause of bulb disappearance to be mentioned is poor soil drainage. I have written on this in an earlier ADS publication. Daffodil bulbs can not long remain in undrained soil without serious injury. First, the roots are killed, and if poor drainage persists the bulbs themselves die. When that happens the soil bacteria and fungi go to work and within a few months the bulbs will have completely disintegrated. Poor drainage usually results from impervious subsoils on flat planting sites. However, it can result from unusual weather conditions as I described before. The particular bulb beds I described were on level ground but drained well even though the soil was rather heavy. The trouble came when a long period of severe weather froze the ground to a depth of several inches. Thereafter, there came a heavy snowfall which was followed by weather just warm enough to melt the snow. The frozen ground below prevented the downward movement of the resulting water, and the bulbs were severely damaged, many being killed outright.

FALL BOARD MEETING IN ALABAMA

The 1967 fall Board of Directors meeting will be in October in Birmingham, Ala. Host and hostess will be Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Thompson.



Originated by the late F. E. Board of England and introduced in 1965, this is Entreaty, a 2b, from Blarney's Daughter x Arbar. It was included in Mr. Board's winning Bourne Cup Collection in 1966.

SILVER MEDAL TO MRS. BLOOMER

The Silver Medal for service to the Society was awarded at the 1967 Convention in Philadelphia to Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., of Lorton, Va.

The citation in which her name was presented to the convention read:

"Having been an enthusiastic lover of daffodils, an amateur grower, exhibitor and promoter of the growing of daffodils as a hobby for more than 25 years, Mrs. Bloomer is a charter member of this Society. She has always been most generous of her extensive knowledge, her garden and her bulbs, and willingly shares her experiences in growing daffodils. She has interested an untold number of people in growing and showing daffodils. This past spring two winners of the Carey E. Quinn Medal from different ADS regions are members whom she originally interested and encouraged to grow and exhibit daffodils.

"Mrs. Bloomer is an ADS judge of recognized ability and has served as an instructor in our schools for judges. She has promoted the American Daffodil Society widely among her many friends overseas who are hybridizers and growers. In April, 1966, Mrs. Bloomer was the first to exhibit American flowers in an RHS London Show. Taking some 60 daffodil blooms, she made 15 entries and won 12 awards. This supplemented the recognition of interested overseas friends of our Society, exhibited to them the quality of daffodils grown in the United States, made them more aware of the American Daffodil Society and its purposes and accomplishments, and undoubtedly gave us excellent publicity.

"Ten years ago when publication of *The Bulletin* was initiated, Mrs. Bloomer became its editor. Today, partly because of her contribution of time, effort and enthusiasm, *The Bulletin* has grown to become THE JOURNAL of the American Daffodil Society of which we are all so proud, and she continues to serve as editor."

The ADS Gold Medal for high achievement in daffodil culture was not awarded this year.

DARK HORSE IN DAFFODILS

A dark horse in daffodils came to light at the Cleveland show this spring. Definition? One who gallops off with the Quinn Silver Medal the very first time his daffodils are entered in competition. See the September issue of THE JOURNAL for the story and trophy winners of 1967 and the name of this dark horse.

AUDITOR'S REPORT
BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31, 1966 — Exhibit A

Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash in bank, Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri	\$	618	
Cash in savings, Community Federal Savings and Loan Association, St. Louis, Missouri			9,914
Inventory of various publications:			
Royal Horticultural Society publications		282	
American Daffodil Society publications		288	
American Daffodil Society Yearbooks and Journals		1,327	\$12,429
Fixed Assets			
Office equipment	\$	273	
Less: Accumulated depreciation		131	142
Other Assets			
Inventory of medal dies	\$	104	
Inventory of color slides		130	234
Total Assets			<u>\$12,805</u>

Liabilities and Net Worth			
Liabilities			
Dues received in advance, 1967-1970			\$ 1,205
Net Worth			
Balance, January 1, 1966		\$12,058	
Add: Life memberships	\$	300	
Net (Loss) for the year (Exhibit B)	(758)	(458)	11,600
Total Liabilities and Net Worth			<u>\$12,805</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1966

Exhibit B			
Income			
Dues — 1966	\$	6,308	
Sale of Yearbooks and Journals		85	
Sale of Royal Horticultural Society publications, various books and classified lists		906	
Interest income		429	
Sale of ads in Journals		213	
Judges' certificates fees		46	
Rental of slides		20	
Proceeds from 1966 convention		28	
Sale of medals		91	
Donations		72	
Miscellaneous income		223	\$ 8,421
Expenses			
Cost of American Daffodil Society Journals distributed	\$	3,734	
American Horticultural Society Handbooks and printing		2,561	
Office supplies, stationery and postage		2,114	
Honorarium to treasurer		350	
Regional vice-president expenses		208	
Audit fee		153	
Depreciation		27	
Dues to other societies		25	
Miscellaneous expense		7	9,179
Net (Loss) For The Year			<u>\$ (758)</u>

COMMENTS

The above statements were prepared using the cash receipts and disbursements method of accounting. Accordingly, no amounts have been set for unpaid dues or for any balances due creditors. However, dues received in advance for 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970 have been shown as liabilities to conform to accounting practice adopted in prior years.

Our engagement was limited to the preparation of the above statements from the books and records and other information furnished us, without verification of all assets and liabilities.

The omission of standard auditing procedures with regard to inventories, independent confirmation of other balance sheet accounts and tests of recorded transactions precludes the expression of an opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Should you desire any further information relative to this report, kindly advise us.

Respectfully submitted,

RUBIN, BROWN, GORNSTEIN & CO.
Certified Public Accountants

DO YOU WANT TO SEE EUROPE IN THE SPRING?

ADS members who might be interested in a trip to see daffodils and other flowering bulbs in England, Ireland and Holland, are urged to write President William G. Pannill. Those suggesting the idea are thinking in terms of a two-week package tour, depending on how much interest is shown.

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Dealer Inquiries Invited

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Novelty Daffodils

From

“DAFFODIL HAVEN”

As this copy is written the flowering season here is just passing its peak, and it is much more enjoyable to be in the fields than in the office!!

The seedling beds are giving a promise and a preview of beauties for future gardens, but one need not wait for these to have outstanding and unusual flowers.

Long rows of glowing lemons impart an effulgence on sunny days — when there are such — and some of their number seem each year to outdo themselves.

We may be entranced by some of the pink seedlings, but we are brought back to the present by observing a large arrangement of Rima.

Red cups have been particularly good this year, and many of the small flat cups having Green Island and Chinese White in their pedigree are fantastically large and fine in form.

We cannot describe them here, but we would like for you to get our catalogue which will list several new ones this year. It is free to ADS members. Let us hear from you.

GRANT E. MITSCH

“Daffodil Haven”

Canby, Oregon 97013