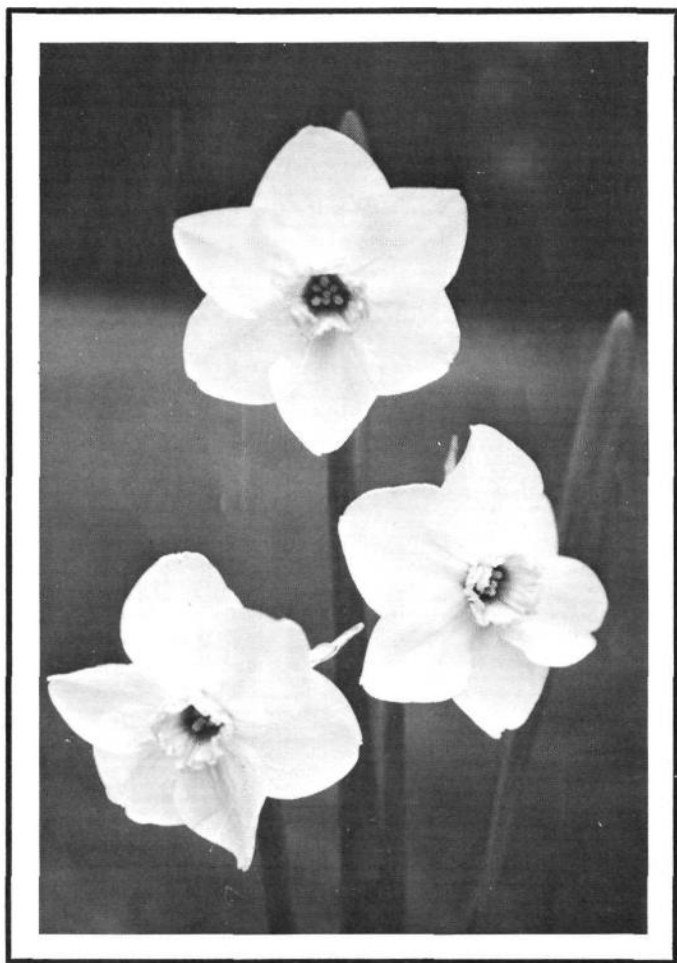


The

DAFFODIL

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Quarterly Publication of the
AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, Inc.

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The DAFFODIL JOURNAL

Quarterly Publication of the American Daffodil Society, Inc.

Volume IV

Number 2

DECEMBER, 1967

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For the complete current roster of Officers, Directors and chairmen of committees reference should be made to the American Daffodil Society JOURNAL for June, 1967.

Executive Director — GEORGE S. LEE, Jr.

89 Chichester Road

New Canaan, Conn. 06840

All correspondence regarding memberships, change of address, receipt of publications, supplies, ADS records and other business matters should be addressed to the Executive Director.

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Editor

MRS. HOWARD B. BLOOMER, JR.

11111 Gunston Road

Lorton, Va. 22079

Chairman of Publications

WILLIS H. WHEELER

3171 North Quincy St.

Arlington, Va. 22207

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 JANUARY 15, 1968.

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

Individual Annual \$5 a year or \$12.50 for three years.

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ON THE COVER THIS ISSUE

we show Green Hills, a 3b originated by the late Guy L. Wilson of Northern Ireland. The flower was bred from Moyness x Portrush and was introduced in 1960 by Michael Jefferson-Brown of England. *Photo by Wells Knierim, Cleveland, Ohio.*

HOW RAMSBOTTOM GAVE NEW LIFE TO THE NARCISSUS

By MATTHEW ZANDBERGEN, *Sassenheim, Holland*
(Abridged from an article in the *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book*, 1967)

In the 1917 bulb season, James Kirkham Ramsbottom made a name for himself by being the first man to treat eelworm-infested narcissus bulbs successfully on a commercial scale. He did this by immersing the bulbs in hot water. This achievement opened a new era in the commercial growing of the daffodil. Many disheartened growers were inspired by the newly awakened hope that daffodil stocks infested with eelworm could be cured. The great importance of Ramsbottom's work in this field must not be underrated, and in order to commemorate the 50th anniversary of his discovery, it may be of interest to review the early history of this pernicious disease and Ramsbottom's search for a remedy.

At the 1887 Conference of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, many of the committee members expressed growing alarm. Their attention had been directed to "a disease then very prevalent among narcissi, sometimes described as the 'rootless disease.'" This may well have been an outbreak of eelworm disease, but in the absence of contemporary scientific evidence, the matter remains uncertain.

In 1889, in a letter to Peter Barr, referring to a "mysterious disease," Burbidge of Dublin writes "The London Market gardeners lose many *jonquille* roots, both single and double; they 'go off' this way and there seems to be no cure."

In 1894, in an article on "basal rot," the Rev. Wolley Dod mentions the word eelworm; whether it was free living or of a parasitic nature was not stated.

P. D. Williams told me that soon after the turn of the century he sustained serious losses in his seedlings. He surmised that his stocks had been heavily infested with eelworm.

Alec Wilson, another well-known hybridizer, writing his "Recollections of the early years of this century," mentions that the stocks of his friend E. M. Crosfield were smitten with eelworm before the hot-water treatment was known, and Crosfield was so disheartened that he gave up daffodil growing altogether. Wilson continues further: "I, too, know something of the damage eelworm can do, for about that time, my stocks became badly infected. I tried every suggested remedy; but nothing prevailed against it. My stocks were valued for income tax purposes at £12,000 and two years later I had not £200 worth left."

I cannot help thinking that eelworm in those days was of a more virulent type than it is now. In 1909 it was a terrible scourge, a veritable Black Death among daffodils.

The malady also caused grave concern in Holland. I recollect vividly in 1913 my father identifying eelworm infestation in narcissus bulbs that he had recently procured. They were small numbers of Will Scarlett, Masterpiece, and Red Beacon, all rather expensive at the time. After convening a family council, at my mother's suggestion, the bulbs were put in a gently heated oven. Whether it killed the eelworms I could not say, but it certainly killed the bulbs. I also remember helping to lift, during growth, a badly infested and newly acquired stock of Sir Watkin. The bulbs were carted into barges and taken to a factory to be converted into starch during the 1914-18 war. My uncle's stocks were among the first to be cursed with the trouble, to such an extent that within a very short time not a bulb was left on the place.

The situation became so critical that the Rev. Joseph Jacob proposed a resolution at the RHS Narcissus and Tulip Committee on 28th March 1916, requesting Council to cause investigations to be made. They agreed to start experiments at Wisley to investigate the life history of the daffodil eelworm and to discover the best means of killing the pest without killing the daffodil bulb infested by it. J. K. Ramsbottom, who was a student at Wisley at the time, was accordingly invited to undertake the post of "investigator" and asked to devote his whole attention to the problem.

In 1917, the good news spread that Ramsbottom had made satisfactory progress with his trials at Wisley and had found that a hot water treatment of sufficient duration would control eelworm in infested narcissus bulbs. He had concentrated on conditions under which the treatment would be effective with minimum injury to the bulb.

On 8th May 1917, Ramsbottom read his historic paper before the Horticultural Club [Society?]; a full report can be read in the *RHS Journal*, Vol. XLIII, part 1, May 1918, p. 51 ff. On p. 65 of this journal Ramsbottom gives a résumé of his experiments. He decided to try three ranges of temperature: 110°-111°F., 114°-115°, and 119°-120°. Eventually, he concluded that the best method was to soak the bulbs for two to four hours in water at a constant temperature of 110°F. If a suitable apparatus could be found to give the bulbs correct treatment, this method would afford an economical means of combating the disease. He pointed out that this soaking would not prevent attack by eelworms present in the soil.

After half a century his principle still holds and has practically not been amended, except that his middle-range temperature, 114°-115°, for four hours has since been found to give more satisfactory results. Ramsbottom duplicated his trials in the Spalding (Lincolnshire, England) district where he further worked out his projects of narcissus-eelworm control by hot water treatment. The Lincolnshire growers showed great interest and gave him every support. The news of his successful work spread rapidly far and wide and even attracted overseas visitors, who came to gather data, investigate, and thoroughly study his experiments and methods.

While I was apprenticed to the Spalding Bulb Co., I sterilized narcissus bulbs one season from mid-August until October, working four small bulb baths in succession from early morning until late evening. Other growers had installed complicated apparatus with 10-cwt. tanks and circulating water pumps. It is recorded that on six acres of land near Spalding the treated bulbs, though not killed, lay more or less dormant for a year without the foliage pushing through the surface of the soil. Faced with such field problems, Ramsbottom spent much time solving many mysteries for about five years. It was at this stage that most of the treatment apparatus was scrapped and replaced by the Badford and Perkins apparatus designed for George Munro, Ltd., and Seymour Coble, Ltd., where Ramsbottom had made his headquarters.

In 1917, P. D. Williams' complete collection, consisting of some 2,000 varieties, was sterilized and saved under Ramsbottom's supervision. Many of these varieties were later named and grown into healthy stocks. My father, acting as P. D. Williams' agent, introduced a number of them to the growers in Holland at fantastic prices. It may be of added interest that several of them have maintained themselves; Carlton, for one, occupies a larger acreage than any other commercial variety in cultivation.

In 1924, in appreciation of his invaluable work, the RHS honored James Kirkham Ramsbottom with the Peter Barr Memorial Cup. Never was an honor more fully deserved. That this unassuming and amiable young scientist should die in New York while on a lecture tour in the U.S.A. in 1925, at the age of 33, with so much already achieved, was not only a tragedy but a grievous loss to the narcissus industry that no man can measure.

A PART-TIME HYBRIDIZER REPORTS THE GOOD AND THE BAD

By WILLIAM G. PANNILL, *Martinsville, Va.*

I had expected that the 1967 blooming season should give me my first results as a part-time, small scale hybridizer, and as it turned out I was most pleased with some of the results, and quite disappointed in other crosses which I had hoped would produce something worthwhile.

Two years ago, I removed a multitude of three- and four-year-old seedlings from wooden flats where they had been planted a half-inch apart in very good potting soil. This resulted in rapid growth and overcrowding and they should have been removed after the second year. It was hard to believe that I could have so many seedlings to replant, or that I could have made some of the crosses that I made four years prior to that. At the time, these "ridiculous" crosses seemed okay, but now that I had become so sophisticated, it was beneath my dignity to replant some of them. I disposed of these seedlings from the "ugly duckling" crosses as well as a surplus of some of the more logical ones by giving them to some of my friends in the Tidewater Virginia area. This year many bloomed for the first time, and it was my pleasure and embarrassment to see one with a well deserved ADS Rose Ribbon attached, and several others bearing blue ribbons.

A week or so after the Tidewater Show, quite a few of the ones I kept were blooming and a little of the lost faith in my judgment was restored. There were some second year blooms from Easter Moon x Chinese White that were exceptional flowers. I had 50 of these for the first or second year — six of which I marked for further growing. Of this lot, no two blooms seemed identical and they were divided about half and half between large cup and small cup. Two of these opened white and as they developed turned yellow as do Aircastle, Lemonade, Beige Beauty, and Irish Coffee, which is being introduced this year.

From a small lot of seedlings from Ceylon x Jezebel, I was very fortunate to have one combine the good form of Ceylon with the deep coloring and sunproof qualities of Jezebel. The rest of the lot were a horrible sight. I have used Jezebel with several other red cup 2a's and 3a's, and if I can get one seedling out of each lot, such as the one mentioned, I will be more than satisfied.

These two crosses just cited are the only ones I have had blooming for two years. I will mention now a few of the many that bloomed for the first time this year with a short comment on each. I fully realize that little can be accomplished by judging first year blooms,

but I think you will be interested in which crosses showed promise and which indicate nothing but failure.

Broughshane x Vigil — This gave the largest, whitest, and probably the best 1c in my seedlings. Out of approximately 50 blooms, this one and two others were all that were worth staking.

My Love x Festivity — From some 40 blooms, only one was a possible improvement.

Tudor Minstrel x Festivity — From 15 blooms, two were marked for future observation.

Green Island x Festivity — Thirty or more of these have bloomed, none of which can compare with either parent.

Purity x Vigil — One promising, very white, tall stem, 2c from five or six blooms.

White Prince x Empress of Ireland — One extra good flower from four blooms.

White Prince x Vigil — One good flower here from five blooms.

Smyrna x Milan — Only a few blooms this year from 77 seedlings, but one of these blooms was a double white poet. Only time will tell if this will continue to be double.

Samite x Vigil — From 30 blooms I marked five to watch. Their form and color were as good as any I have seen, but their size cannot compare with some of the seedlings mentioned above.

My Love x Chinese White — This proved to be one of the unorthodox crosses that I should have given away two years ago, if I can judge from around 20 blooms. I still have 12 more seedlings from this cross yet to bloom, but don't expect anything.

St. Keverne x Golden Rapture — From 15 blooms I marked three with good form and color that may measure 2a. I have no hope whatsoever of improving on existing 1a's but would like to produce a deep self-yellow 2a.

Ballygarvey x Preamble — I marked two from around 18 blooms that seem to combine the height and good form of Ballygarvey with the deep colored trumpet of Preamble. The only fault I have ever found with Preamble is its short stem, and I have tried to correct this with this cross and others.

Jezebel x *N. jonquilla* — From 27 seedlings only 4 bloomed this year. All had red cups. One of these four had three blooms on the stem, the cups of which opened a greenish orange and developed into a sun-proof red. The petals were the deep shade of Jezebel. In the standard registered varieties, I have found that the red cups that open with this deep greenish cast and take a couple of days to develop seem to stand the sun much better than those that open with their full orange or red

coloring. The other interesting thing about this seedling was that the long cup will, I believe, make it a *7a* rather than a *7b*.

The following crosses I mention as a group because I got a large number of blooms from each; none of which were worth looking at even through the prejudiced eyes of a "parent," which I guess is what all hybridizers are.

Fair Trial x Festivity, Irish Minstrel x Festivity, Gold Crown x Lapford, Buncrana x Passionale, Bizerta x Festivity.

I seem to remember reading in some publication or a newsletter that Festivity should not even be tried as a parent. This was one man's opinion based on material gathered from other people. Looking at the above I would tend to agree, except for one thing. Murray Evans in Oregon got the most consistently good lot of seedlings I have ever seen from Effective x Festivity.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Seed and Bulblet Distribution

Nearly 3,600 seed contributed by C. W. Culpepper were distributed this year by William O. Ticknor to 12 ADS members in 10 states. In addition, 245 2-year-old bulblets were distributed. These had been grown by Mr. Ticknor from seed given to him by Mr. Culpepper. Among the parent varieties represented in the seed and bulblet distribution were: Chinese White, My Love, Empress of Ireland, Daydream, Vigil, Accent, and Aircastle.

From Hybridizing Round Robin No. 2

Several members of this Robin described seedlings blooming last spring. Glenn Dooley's were from Frigid x Broughshane, Wanda x February Silver, Chinese White x *N. jonquilla*. Jane Birchfield's *2d* of intermediate size "had excellent reverse coloring from time it opened — marvelous keeping quality, substance, etc. — with lovely and unusual form, the cup being quite straight and smooth, with just a suggestion of goblet shape and *no* flare at the rim — the perianth segments were quite widely overlapped, and curved back very slightly." Bill Pannill's report was so complete I am recommending it for publication as a separate article. (See page 58.)

Robert Jerrell and Jack Romine, both of Walnut Creek, Calif., visited the fields of Grant Mitsch and Murray Evans in Oregon while waiting for their own first crosses to reach blooming size. In addition to study-

ing Mitsch seedlings, chiefly pinks, they saw two "red trumpets," Uncle Remus and Brer Fox, in bloom. They were impressed by Murray Evans' "green-whites" from Petsamo x Zero.

Edmund Kauzmann commented on pink crosses; he has been using Pink Cloud as a seed parent for several years and this year was able to use Accent pollen on it.

Pedigrees are quoted at length in this robin, and there is much adventurous interest in colchicine-treated bulblets and even split coronas!

Reports from Hybridizers

Helen Link sent her list of crosses, complete with time and temperature for each pollination. She commented: "I did not make as many crosses this year as usual. The weather was so miserable and I thought it was little use. However, I was wrong as could be. I find that I had 11 takes out of 15 crosses which is much better than usual. You will also note that four of the crosses were made when it went to freezing at night for several nights. I was certain they would not set seed, but all of them did. Now I must hunt in another direction for the answer which I thought I had some idea about." Among the surprises in Mrs. Link's list were successful crosses using Xit, as seed parent in one case, pollen parent in another. Both crosses gave generous amounts of seed, Although Xit is classified as 3c, it is known to have had *N. watieri* as one parent, and so to belong genetically to the usually sterile jonquil hybrid group. Incidentally, the crosses with Xit, unlike the ones referred to above, were made in a coldframe.

Willis Wheeler reported 38 crosses covering a wide range of types. Forty-eight pollinations of Falaise gave him only seven pods, with a total of 30 seeds; most of these were from pollen of Green Island. Mr. Wheeler said he had noticed that certain blooms of Falaise have no stigmas at all. Some more productive crosses were: Green Island x Empress of Ireland (214 seed from six pods), Green Island x Arbar (53 seed from two pods), Kilworth x Matapan (135 seed from seven pods), Rostov x Empress of Ireland (49 seed from three pods), and Kilworth x Arbar (nine pods, 142 seed.) Most of Mr. Wheeler's seed have been sent to friends in Japan, whom he was able to visit in June after corresponding for several years.

Of my own crosses this spring, the favorites were several combinations of *N. cyclamineus* or its hybrids with *N. jonquilla* or *N. calcicola*. A few small lots involving *N. scaberulus* were also very welcome, as this species has given some especially well-formed small flowers. The list of might-have-beens was long, however, and was studded with particularly choice names.

— ROBERTA C. WATROUS

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATIONS BY RHS

The Royal Horticultural Society recently published changes made in the 1965 edition of the *Classified List and International Register of Daffodil Names*, with the warning that the changes in classification must be followed in future exhibitions.

Following is the list of varieties, with their new classifications, as published by the RHS:

- 3a Amiable (v. Deur) v. Deur, 1938.
- 2c Angel's Wings (Lubbe) Lubbe, 1947.
- 1c Annapurna (Dunlop) Harrison, F. A. L., 1953.
- 2b Apricot Beauty (de Graaff) de Graaff, 1954.
- 3b Barbara Ann Scott (de Graaff), 1948.
- 1b Blush (Wil., G. L.) Zand.-Ter., 1950.
- 2b Buzzard (Will., M. P.) Will., M. P., 1949.
- 2b Dromore (Dunlop) Dunlop, 1959.
- 2b Eskimo (Brodie), 1927.
- 2b Flaminaire (Rich.) Rich., Mrs., 1964.
- 2b Glorification (Raiser unknown) Lubbe, 1947.
- 2b Jill (Barr) Barr, 1941.
- 2b Johannesburg (Watts) Watts, 1930.
- 2b Jules Verne (Lefeber, D. W.) Lefeber, D. W., 1949.
- 2a Karachi (Rich.) Rich., 1943.
- 3a Little Diamond (Rijnveld) Rijnveld, 1950.
- 2b Louis Pasteur (Lefeber) Lefeber, 1945.
- 2a Majarde (U. d. Boog) U. d. Boog, 1944.
- 3c Nevose (Roblin) Roblin, 1950.
- 2c Penryn (Will., M. P.) Will., M. P., 1949.
- 2c Probity (Board) Board, 1965.
- 1b Rima (Mitsch) Mitsch, 1954.
- 2a Ring O'Roses (Chap.) Barr, 1936.
- 6b Roger (Gray, A.) Gray, A., 1952.
- 2b Rose of Cuan (Brodie) Harrison, F. A. L., 1953.
- 2b Royal Crown (War.) War., 1950.

RULES GOVERNING AWARDS REVISED

All show chairmen and schedule chairmen of prospective daffodil shows should be aware of the changes in ADS Awards authorized by the Board of Directors at their meeting Oct. 14, 1967. Changes have been made in show categories, as well as the awards available to each type of show.

<i>Show Category</i>	<i>Requirements</i>	<i>Awards Available</i>
SMALL SHOW	Fewer than 200 entries. Schedule must include single specimens in all divisions and subdivisions RHS, and at least one collection of 5 or more different varieties. If schedule includes a section of at least four classes for miniatures. If schedule includes vases-of-three in all divisions and subdivisions RHS.	Gold Ribbon Silver Ribbon Purple Ribbon Red, White and Blue Ribbon Miniature Gold Ribbon Lavender Ribbon White Ribbon
LARGE SHOW or STATE SHOW	200 or more entries. Schedule must include single stems and vases-of-three in all divisions and subdivisions RHS, and at least five collections of five or more different varieties.	ALL OF THE ABOVE, plus: Green Ribbon Maroon Ribbon Rose Ribbon Watrous Silver Ribbon Quinn Silver Medal
REGIONAL SHOW	300 or more entries. Schedule requirements the same as for large shows.	ALL OF THE ABOVE, plus: Bronze Ribbon (collection of three stems each of 12 different varieties from at least three divisions RHS)
NATIONAL SHOW	Same requirements as for regional shows.	ALL OF THE ABOVE, but, in place of silver medals: Watrous Gold Medal Quinn Gold Medal

Records of previous shows will be used in determining the category for a current show. If no show has previously been held, the awards will be those for the small show. One show in each state with at least 200 entries in the preceding years may, with the approval of the regional vice president, be designated a state show, and one show in each region with at least 300 entries in the preceding years may, with the approval of the regional vice president, be designated a regional show.

CHICHESTER ROAD CHECK-OFF

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

Calls occasionally are received for color prints — not slides — of daffodils which can be used to illustrate characteristics or varieties in connection with talks given by members. Color printing is expensive and colored illustrations in year books or daffodil catalogs is about all that has been available in the past. The business office now has on file a set of 55 colored prints which take in all the divisions of the classification. They are about 6 x 8 inches in size, which is sufficient to be seen if held up before an audience. Since these prints have been prepared by the Associated Bulb Growers of Holland, the varieties represented are of Dutch origin for the most part. They are also the varieties likely to be found at neighborhood hardware stores, garden centers, and florists.

This collection is available to members on loan without charge, but the date desired should be stated and they should be returned promptly. Some members who give a good many talks on daffodils may prefer to own a set. If so, a list of the prints available may be had from the Netherlands Flower-Bulb Institute, 29 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10004. They are priced at 5¢ each and \$2.75 will secure a complete set of the daffodil prints. Prints of tulips and some of the minor bulbs may also be obtained by those whose talks are on bulbs in general.

* * *

Officers, committee chairmen, and others receiving checks payable to the Society are asked to forward them promptly to the Executive Director for deposit. Occasionally checks held for a comparatively short time are returned by the bank against which they have been drawn marked "stale date." This necessitates returning the check to the payer, although he or she has not been at fault, and asking for one currently dated. All checks for dues, fees, or publications should be made payable to "American Daffodil Society, Inc." rather than any individual.

* * *

Without question, the most frustrating task of this office is to keep track of members and see that they get the publications for which they have paid. Members pay their dues and move without leaving a forwarding address, according to markings on returned copies of THE JOURNAL. They go to Florida for the winter with instructions that only first class mail is to be forwarded. They rent a post office box

or discontinue one. They move around the corner or across the country and assume their JOURNALS will seek them out. They won't. The post office is increasingly persnickity.

Each mailing of THE JOURNAL is followed by a flurry of returned copies for which 8¢ postage due must be paid to Butch, our local carrier. Efforts then have to be made to secure an address which is acceptable to the post office. Sometimes the post office writes the correct address on the returned envelope but refuses to deliver the piece until a new and correctly addressed envelope is made out. Occasionally we call upon friends or neighbors of the vanished member to help us out, and sometimes we try to read in our crystal ball where we would be if we were that missing member. In any event, another copy, another envelope, and 10¢ more in postage is required, not to mention a month's delay in getting THE JOURNAL to the member.

* * *

Nothing is handled with greater care than the identification of accredited and student judges in the annual roster, but the day of the perfect list has not yet arrived and we doubt it ever will. So those charged with selecting judges for 1968 shows are urged to note that SJ should appear before the name of Mrs. W. Gordon Carpenter, 12 Downing Ave., Downingtown, Pa. 19335.

* * *

At this writing the office can supply used copies of the RHS *Year Books* in good condition for 1938, 1939, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951-2, 1953, 1955, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, and 1965. The six prior to 1950 are \$3 each, those from 1950 to 1959 and 1963 are \$2.50 each and those dated 1960 or later, except 1963, are \$2 each. There are just four copies of the 1937 and 1938 *Daffodil Year Books* issued by the American Horticultural Society

DR. HAROLD S. KING

Dr. Harold S. King, a charter member and past director of the ADS, died September 17 after a brief illness at his home in Darlington, Md.

His contribution to the daffodil took many forms, extending from his studies on health and culture, of which ADS committee he was chairman, to "Daffodil Sundays" in his garden.

Dr. King, before his retirement in 1959, served as technical adviser to the U.S. Army Chemical Corps Board. In addition to his wife, Susan, he is survived by two daughters and a sister.

under the editorship of B. Y. Morrison at \$1 each. All prices are post-paid.

In addition, we have used copies of *A Handbook of Narcissus* by E. A. Bowles (scarce and \$8.00), *Daffodils, Outdoors and In* by Carey Quinn (\$2.50), *The Daffodil* by Jefferson-Brown (\$3.50), and *Hardy Bulbs* by E. A. Anderson (two volumes in paper for \$2.00).

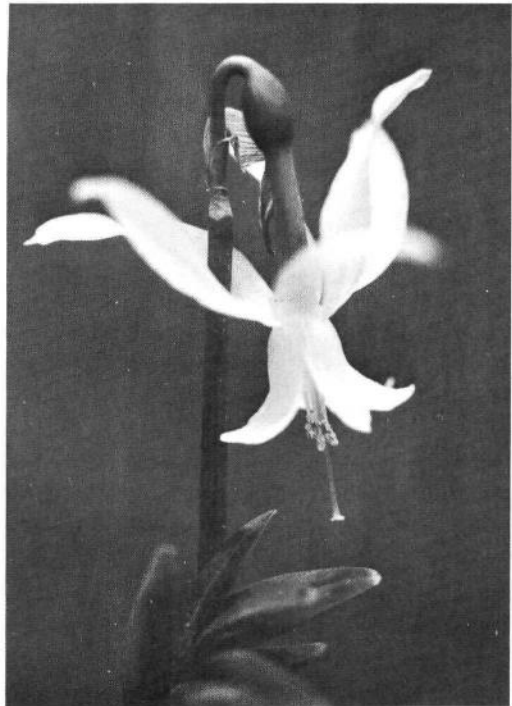
* * *

The directors have authorized the sale of surplus JOURNALS at a reduced price. The issue for March, 1965, is exhausted, but with that exception sets of the first nine numbers — September, 1964, through September, 1966 — are offered to members for \$2 a set. This offer should be of special interest to our newer members.

* * *

Christmas lists can often be shortened by giving memberships in the Society or copies of its publications. Memberships are \$5 for an individual or \$7.50 for a family. Suitable publications are *The Daffodil Handbook* (\$3.00 in paper or \$4.50 in cloth) and the 1968 *Daffodil and Tulip Year Book* of the Royal Horticultural Society for \$3.50. Orders for these should be sent to the Executive Director and will be processed promptly.

Possibly the result of a freak natural cross, this flower was found in a pot planted with *N. triandrus albus* in a cold-frame in Wells Knierim's garden in the spring of 1967. The well-known *triandrus albus*, or Angels' Tears, is one of the most common *triandrus* varieties, and its seed germinates readily. But what cross produced this flower, which appears to be a step-child of the split corona group?



FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

Some time ago there was considerable discussion concerning the reverse nature among the bicolors. In one of the men's Robins Grant Mitsch wrote an interesting account of some experiences.

"A few years ago someone wrote me that out of a mixed lot of seedlings bought from Richardson they found a small-cupped reverse bicolor. A flower was sent me, and subsequently the bulb as well. Some years I found it not reversing as well as in other years. Again, its form was sometimes poor. This year saw a few seedlings flowering from its pollen on Aircastle. Nothing of consequence appeared. This year found us using it much more but not many crosses were involved. I do not know, but I doubt if it came from Binkie. There were a few other seedlings from Aircastle that developed white cups and these were from *N. jonquilla* pollen. The entire flowers were yellow upon opening, with somewhat the form of Aircastle. It was not until the blooms were well matured that the cup turned white.

One of the most interesting things seen this season was among Mr. Fowld's seedlings. Two looked like *N. asturiensis* except for white trumpets. As I recall, they have *N. asturiensis* and *N. cyclamineus*, and possibly *N. minor* in their pedigree. The others in the seedling lot were rather ordinary yellows, but the two were definitely reverse bicolors."

Others in the men's Robin discussed the subject of reverse bicolors in considerable detail. The consensus was that this reverse color trait did not stem entirely from Binkie. It would be interesting and helpful to have the parentage of Binkie.

* * *

Jack Romine of Walnut Creek, Calif., gave interesting bits of information on a few varieties. Carita lasted nearly six weeks though the color faded after a month. A 20-foot row of Lebanon was simply outstanding. Each clump had about four stems reaching up to 20 inches, with blooms four to five inches across. Bodilly gave large and very perfect flowers. Blarney's Daughter was fabulously beautiful, with superb quality in the perianth and in the cup. The color of the cup was quite novel.

* * *

Wells Knierim continues to be the envy of his Robin. We are grateful that Wells and his wife can visit many shows and daffodil growers. This past season found them visiting the ADS Test Garden at Clemson College in South Carolina. Wells reported an excellent job; the

plantings were all very well maintained and the college students kept very careful records of size, color, blooming time, health, and the like. It is a very worthwhile project and the ADS gets it for free. All that has to be done by the ADS is to supply the bulbs. Walter Thompson of Birmingham, Ala., is chairman of the ADS Test Garden Committee. Perhaps other ADS members would like to visit this garden in years to come. Again, this project should be an inspiration to establish test gardens in other areas.

* * *

Thomas Martin of Ashland, Va., expressed a great liking for Aranjuez and Teheran. Teheran is an open-pollinated seedling of Aranjuez. Along with self-pollinated seedlings of Teheran, they have an excellent clarity of color and make a colorful showing against an evergreen background. He included Red Goblet, Indian Summer, and Narvik as being outstanding. He believes that Beersheba and Cantatrice are the finest in class 1c for health and long life in the garden.

* * *

Marie Bozievich of Bethesda, Md., gave her report on chemicals for weed control. From Simazine, she used a 4% granular formulation and just sprinkled it lightly on one half the beds before putting on the mulch. The other half had the mulch but no Simazine. She said there was no difference in the daffodils, but a tremendous difference in weed growth. Simazine controls the weed growth from seed, but it will not kill established weeds. This writer feels that next season's growth will tell the full story on the feasibility of using Simazine.

* * *

N. poeticus Flore Pleno came in for some discussion in one of the Robins. Lucy Christian of Barboursville, Va., reported she had good luck with it since she moved it from the north side of the house to a row on a small slope on the southeast side. Perhaps it was the drainage and exposure to the sun that gave it the desired success.

* * *

John Larus of West Hartford, Conn., was one who got several bulbs from New Zealand. He stated that he stored these bulbs at a temperature of 73° and higher through the summer. In late September they were planted out in the garden a little deeper than normal. It will be interesting to learn how successfully he can acclimatize them. This recalls an incident that happened locally. This writer gave bulbs to a friend a year ago. These bulbs were recently planted after being out of the ground for over a year. The writer was informed that they soon came up. Further progress will be noted.

ABOUT SEEDLINGS, SEEDLINGS AND MORE SEEDLINGS

By ROBERTA C. WATROUS, *Chairman, Breeding and Selection*

In one sense every plant grown from a seed is a seedling. More often the term is used to denote young plants grown from seed, such as annuals started in flats and transplanted as they need more space. With plants usually increased by cuttings or by bulb division, "seedlings" may be plants of any age grown from seed instead of propagated asexually. In the case of daffodils, the term generally means plants grown from seed of mixed ancestry, whether produced by deliberate cross-pollination or by chance.

With the increasing interest in daffodil hybridizing in this country, more and more shows include classes for seedlings. In this situation there are several distinctions to be made. In special seedling classes, in competition for the ADS Rose Ribbon, only blooms identified by a number designation may be entered, and entries may be made only by or in the name of the originator. The originator of a daffodil seedling cultivar (variety) is the person who first flowers the bulb, regardless of who may have made the cross and/or planted the seed.

Blooms in these special seedling classes are judged by a special scale of points in which 20 points for "distinction" replace 10 for "size" and 10 of the usual 20 for "condition."

Some originators give or lend bulbs of their numbered seedlings to friends; may blooms from these bulbs be exhibited in competition? If the bulbs have not bloomed, and this is definitely understood at the time the bulbs change ownership, the new owner becomes the "originator" of all cultivars, just as if he had grown the bulbs from seed. If the bulbs have bloomed, and the originator has no objection, entries may be made in his name in seedling classes. Any ribbons or awards



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won go to the originator, not to his local agent. Or such blooms 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. These entries would be entered by the local grower in his own name.

Growers, both amateur and commercial, sometimes give or sell bulbs of miscellaneous unidentified seedlings they do not wish to register. While these may be quite satisfactory garden or arrangement material, they are not usually eligible for show competition. I say "usually" because under some circumstances shows may provide special classes for unidentified varieties or seedlings.

Occasionally it may seem desirable to register and name a cultivar that has been acquired as an unidentified seedling. In such cases the permission of the originator or his assignee, if such exist, must be obtained.

Exhibitors, judges, and classification chairmen should be sure they understand the rules concerning seedlings and distinctions to be made. Is the exhibitor the originator? Is the bloom (and presumably the bulb form which it developed) identified by a number designation (if in seedling classes) or originator's name and a number designation (if in classes for named varieties)?

EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL AVAILABLE

Since many people other than ADS members attend daffodil shows, it has been recommended that shows offering ADS awards include an educational exhibit. This may take any form the show committee desires, but the Society has assembled a number of pieces of material for exhibit use if desired.

The kit includes leaflets on culture, pests and their control, classification, membership blanks, past issues of *THE JOURNAL*, etc. This kit is not available in quantity for free distribution but is to be used as an exhibit of educational material. It may be secured by writing the Executive Director, George S. Lee, Jr., 89 Chichester Road, New Canaan, Conn. 06840.

CORRECTIONS IN ADS SHOW RULES

The ADS Show Rules as published in *THE DAFFODIL JOURNAL*, Vol. III, No. 4, June 1967, should read as follows:

Pp. 177, Rule 5. Collections of daffodils must be included, at least one for small shows, and five or more for large or state, regional and national shows. Collections may not be less than five stems, each stem being of a different variety.

Pp. 179, Rule 6. Honorable mention awards may also be given.

U. S. REGISTRATIONS IN 1967

Reported by MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *Registrations Chairman*

American registrants of new daffodils and their registrations in 1967 are:
Link, Mrs. Goethe, Brooklyn, Ind. — Roseve, Pewee.

Ferguson, Mrs. Mayme, Fayetteville, Ark. — Ozark Star.

Mitsch, Grant, Canby, Oregon — Cloudcap, Coral Luster, Crystal River, Divertimento, Glamorous, Holiday Fashion, Irish Coffee, Lovable, Mayan Chief, Medalist, Old Satin, Sumptuous, Sunbird, Waxwing.

Throckmorton, Tom D., Des Moines, Iowa — selector of and co-introducer with Grant Mitsch, of Irish Coffee.

Registrations

Roseve (Link) Rosabella x Evening; 2*b*; 14"; mid season; P. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ", white; C. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", buff pink with green eye. Resembles Rosabella but much better form and substance, and better color. Long lasting.

Pewee (Link) Evening x Dunkeld; 3*b*; 12"; late; P. 1", white; C. $\frac{3}{16}$ ", white with deep green eye, thin apricot rim on edge of cup. Resembles Emerald Eye except for pink on edge. Excellent substance, smooth texture.

Ozark Star (Ferguson) Beersheba x Carlton; 1*a*; 12"; midseason; P. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ ", opens deep cream, fades creamy white; C. 2", opens soft yellow, fades to deep cream after several days; resembles Bonython in shape. Extremely sturdy stems, heavy substance.

Cloudcap (Mitsch) R 47/8, Mabel Taylor x Interim; 2*b*; 23"; mid-season; P. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", white; C. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", cream with wide band of salmon pink, resembles Rose Ribbon but much larger, better form, taller. Introduced 1967.

Coral Luster (Mitsch) R 110/5, (Interim x Mabel Taylor) x Caro Nome; 2*b*; 18"; late midseason; P. 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ ", white; C. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", coral salmon. Distinct because of its flat heavy subenced perianth and small solid colored crown.

Crystal River (Mitsch) R 33/14, (Green Island x Chinese White); 3*c*; 20"; late midseason; P. 4"; white; C. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", white. Resembles Dream Castle, but more flaring crown with heavily shirred margin. Introduced 1967.

Divertimento (Mitsch) V 74/1, (Wild Rose x Radiation) x *N. jonquilla*; 7*b*; 16"; late midseason to late; P. 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ " white; C. $\frac{3}{4}$ ", light pink. Resembles Cherie but not as tall, much pinker, more floriferous, different form. Introduced 1967.

Glamorous (Mitsch) R 33/45, Green Island x Chinese White; 2*b*; 21"; midseason; P. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", white; C. 2", pale lemon deepening at margin.

- Resembles Bit O Gold but larger, more flat crown, broad round perianth. Introduced 1967.
- Holiday Fashion (Mitsch) R 47/12, Mabel Taylor x Interim; 2*b*; 19"; midseason; P. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", white; C. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", cream with wide band of salmon pink, color gradually extending towards center. Larger and more ruffled than Cloudcap. Introduced 1967.
- Irish Coffee (Mitsch-Throckmorton) R 33/41, Green Island x Chinese White; 3*a*; 17"; late midseason; P. 4", white changing to yellow; C. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ", pale yellow, orange rim. In warmer areas it double reverses and cup becomes nearly white. Introduced by Mitch and Throckmorton 1967.
- Lovable (Mitsch) R 33/60, Green Island x Chinese White; 3*c*; 17"; late midseason to late; P. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", white; C. 1"; white. Shorter cup, whiter flower, more rounded P. than Easter Moon. Introduced 1967.
- Mayan Chief (Mitsch) S 9/4, Galway x Kingscourt; 1*a*; 20"; early midseason; P. 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ "; golden yellow; C. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", golden yellow. Similar to Galway but with trumpet measurement.
- Medalist (Mitsch) R 49/1, Mabel Taylor x Caro Nome; 2*b*; 20"; P. 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", white; C. 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ ", cream shaded pink and lilac. Tall strong stems with exceptional substance and poise. Introduced 1967.
- Old Satin (Mitsch-Throckmorton) R 133/2, Green Island x Chinese White; 2*b*; 17"; late midseason; P. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; white, turning to pale beige; C. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", pale lemon with deeper rim, resembles Aircastle, less rounded, more substance, looks to be a 2*d* in some areas. Introduced 1967.
- Sumptuous (Mitsch) R 55/1, Paul Bunyan x Content; 1*b*; 19"; early midseason; P. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ "; milk white; C. 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ ", clear yellow. Excellent garden flower, strong grower, very stiff stems capable of holding the huge blooms. Introduced 1967.
- Sunbird (Mitsch) P 5/14, (King of the North x Content) x Binkie; 2*a*; 18"; early midseason; P. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ", bright yellow C. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ", bright yellow, similar to Bethany in form but brighter in color and does not reverse. Introduced 1967.
- Waxwing (Mitsch) F. 293/8, Honey Bells x Green Island; 5*b*; 17"; late midseason; P. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ ", ivory white; C. 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " ivory white, very heavy substance, waxy texture, considerably like a jonquil hybrid. Introduced 1967.

ANNUAL NEW YEAR FESTIVAL FEATURES DAFFODIL IN HAWAII

By MRS. KENNETH B. ANDERSON, *La Canada, Calif.*

Few of us in the American Daffodil Society know that one of our states, Hawaii, has a Narcissus Festival every year to celebrate New Year.

Paying tribute to the lovely narcissus, the Chinese community during this joyous occasion stages many various events such as a cultural show, banquet, flower show, fashion show, and symphony concert. But the main event is the Narcissus Queen Beauty Pageant, at which a girl of Chinese ancestry is selected to reign for one year.

This year Miss Lorna Mei Ling Ho was chosen the 18th annual Narcissus Queen. She was judged on beauty, poise, personality, intelligence and talent, and received among other prizes a trip to the Orient, Canada, and Western United States.

We had occasion to travel the same route with Miss Ho through Taipei, Hong Kong, Singapore and Bangkok, where she was widely feted and interviewed. The 5' 5" beauty is a third year student at the University of Hawaii and is an accomplished pianist. She loves to draw, and is an expert performer of the national dances of Hawaii.

Miss Ho explains that the narcissus blossom or "sui sin fah" as it is called in Chinese, is known for its beauty and purity. The Chinese people sometimes call it the water fairy, and nurture it carefully so as to open its fragrant blossoms on New Years Day. It means good fortune for the year.

AMENDMENTS TO BY-LAWS

The following amendments to the By-laws, having been adopted by the Board of Directors October 14, 1967, and recommended to the membership for affirmative action, will be submitted for final approval at the annual meeting in Portland next April:

RESOLVED: That the last sentence of Article IV, Sec. 2 of the By-laws be amended to read as follows:

Officers are eligible for reelection or reappointment except that no person shall be elected for more than two consecutive full terms as president, first vice-president, second vice-president, or for more than three consecutive full terms as regional vice-president.

The purpose of this amendment is to permit regional vice-presidents to serve three years, rather than two as at present.

GROWING DAFFODILS IN ISRAEL

Publication of the ADS membership roster once a year notwithstanding, it may well be news to many that we have a working member in Israel. She is Mrs. Herut Yahel, and she not only has a strong personal interest in daffodils, but a very professional one as well, since she works with the Division of Ornamentals in the Volcani Institute for Agricultural Research.

A letter written last mid-March by Mrs. Yahel to the editor of THE JOURNAL tells of the problems and successes experienced in daffodil culture in Israel. It follows in full:

"I have been a member of the ADS for several years already. I find all the printed material that I read interesting, but owing to the geographic distance between me and the other members I am unable to take a more active part in the society. Therefore I decided to try to write to you.

"I live in the state of Israel, east to the Mediterranean sea, and work in the Volcani Institute for Agricultural Research, Div. of Ornamentals, which is located in Bet Dagan, near Tel Aviv.

"Our climatic conditions are different from those of most of the countries that grow daffodils. Our summer is hot and dry, while the winter is mild, rainy and almost frostless. So we grow our daffodils in winter-time and harvest them in spring or early summer.

"We too have been charmed by the wonderful 'Trumpets' and the 'large cups' and tried to grow them, but did not succeed too much with most of them. We began to grow them in Bet Dagan, but they suffered from the heat. The bulbs became smaller from year to year and flowers misformed and were scarce. We were glad for the opportunity offered us to grow them in the mountains of Jerusalem, and enlarged the list.

"The daffodils benefitted of the more comfortable climate (temperatures are lower especially in wintertime, but also in summer nights). The bulbs that were transferred from the coastal plain to Jerusalem grew better, flowered better and we felt that we have found the correct way for raising them.

"We grew them in Jerusalem for four years and we found that there were some varieties that could be grown in the mountainous parts of Israel. Now we even try to force them for earlier bloom.

"Another line of our work, which is much simpler for us, is the growing of 'Tazettas'. Now we know how to grow healthy round bulbs of the varieties Paperwhite and Grand Soleil d'Or, and are able to export them.

"Furthermore — we began working on a breeding program. This long

work was begun in 1959. By now we have some new and better strains of narcissus Paperwhite which surpassed the ordinary stock. This strain may reach the stage of export in about two or three years.

"I shall be glad to tell you more about my work from time to time, or take part in the Round Robin."

SUCCESS INDICATED IN USE OF TREFLAN FOR WEEDS

The following article appeared in the October, 1967, issue of the *Midwest Regional Newsletter*. It is reprinted in full because of its importance in this day of labor shortage, and its systematic and practical approach to the subject of weed control.

"Some time ago I promised a report on my weed control project. This will be part II of the project.

"Last fall, after all bulbs were planted and the beds ready for a covering of pine needles, we cultivated very carefully and thoroughly. Treflan in the liquid form was applied as directed by the company. A sprinkling can was used to distribute the liquid evenly over the measured area. The Treflan was cultivated into the soil with a power cultivator between the rows and with a hoe over the top of the bulbs in the rows. Pine needles were applied to the rows only. The space between the rows remained barren all winter. Although we have a large number of pine trees, I do not have enough needles to cover the entire planting as deeply as necessary so I decided to put them on only over the bulbs.

"Previously, even though the beds were cultivated late in fall, a few warm days after the fall rains began would help the weeds to sprout and many grew well even during the winter. Last fall, after the treatment with Treflan, very few weeds germinated, but when spring arrived the pepper grass began to germinate in March and almost before the ground became dry enough to work the soil, seed was formed. There were very few weeds of other varieties. Since *Lepidium virginicum* is considered a semi-biennial the seed probably germinated late in the fall and started its growth rapidly the first warm days of spring.

"Elanco suggests the use of Dymid in the fall rather than Treflan, but they warn not to use Dymid on daffodils. The literature on Treflan does not mention peppergrass control; however that on Dymid does and terms it as a winter germinating annual.

"Although peppergrass has been luxurious, other weeds seem to be controlled quite well by the use of Treflan, both spring and fall. In order to combat the peppergrass, I have treated a few rows with Treflan in August and will do so again in October. At this date I am inclined

to believe that Treflan does not control peppergrass. A little moisture shortly after the Treflan was applied caused millions of peppergrass seeds to come up. The bed was cultivated immediately which destroyed the seedlings. Whether another crop will germinate with the fall rains remains to be seen.

"The past summer in Indiana has been very dry so it has been difficult to know whether the absence of pigweed (*Portulaca oleracea*), which is usually a major problem for me, was controlled by the Treflan or simply did not have enough water to germinate. Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) previously was a major problem, but not this past summer.

"Lack of normal summer moisture in the soil has made it difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty whether the Treflan stands up to the advertisements. I intend to continue its use another year and hope I may have something more to report."

EDITOR'S NOTE: Based on correspondence with Mrs. Link, Treflan was used on three of my five beds in 1967. The treated beds needed no weeding until late summer. The past summer in Virginia has been one of normal moisture, which we have not had for the previous five summers. The untreated beds grew an excellent crop of weeds, some attaining three feet in height.

REGIONS TO RECEIVE \$100 A YEAR

When the directors met at Asheville, N. C., in the fall of 1959, an allocation of \$75 a year was authorized for the use of each regional vice president for promoting activities which could not otherwise be financed.

In most cases this money has been used to underwrite regional newsletters. These letters, which carry detailed information of people and events in a particular area, are a most successful way of maintaining ties with members who are not actively involved in the affairs of the Society. Presently, four regions produce newsletters, usually three issues a year. This makes \$25 available for each issue and it is no longer possible to reproduce and mail a letter for that amount. Therefore the directors, meeting at Birmingham in October, 1967, increased the allocation to \$100 a year.

A SOCIETY IS BORN!

On Sunday, October 15, 1967, in the home of ADS member Jack Romine in Walnut Creek, Calif., an auspicious event took place — the birth of a new daffodil society.

With all due ceremony, the fledgling group was christened the Northern California Daffodil Society. The fourteen enthusiastic daffodil growers present then proceeded, with equal audacity, to make ambitious plans for the first annual Northern California Daffodil Show.

Said show is to be held at the Lakeside Garden Center in Oakland's Lakeside Park March 23 and 24.

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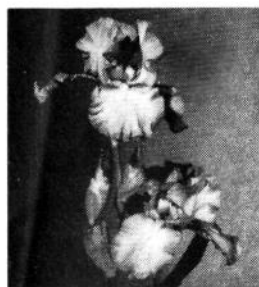
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