

The Daffodil Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY

American Daffodil Society
Incorporated

Winter Issue

February, 1960

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Editorial

SOME NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS FOR DAFFODIL FANCIERS

1. Buy a few of the best daffodils each year. Buy only items with proven records that you can grow and keep. And buy only flowers that will do equally well either on the show table or in your garden. For example, buy things such as Ulster Prince, Lapford, Vigil, Galway, Court Martial, Ceylon, Avenger, Narvik, Green Island, Sweetness, Orange Wonder, Arbar, Kilworth, Easter Moon, Dinkie, Bravura, Matapan, Chinese White, Rockall, Cheerfulness, Double Event, Tresamble, Thoughtful, or Charity May. If you want some pinks, blow yourself to Rima, Debutante, or Rose Caprice. And if you want miniatures, get the hybrids such as April Tears, Frosty Morn, Kidling, Bobby Soxer, Tanagra, or Tete-a-Tete.

2. Dig good and deep beneath the bulb—make it 18" if possible, never less than 9".

3. Enter the shows, but don't be hurried about it! Use a little showmanship in cleaning up your entry, fixing neatly and firmly in a jar.

4. Live with your flowers more. Enjoy them!

CAREY QUINN

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

The Internal Revenue Service has declared the ADS to be a tax-exempt, educational organization. This confirms that donations or bequests of cash or property, as well as unreimbursed personal expenses for transportation, lodging, and meals while rendering service to the Society, are deductible from personal income tax returns.

* * *

Approved ADS judges who may be in California March 12, or seeking a good excuse to go there, are invited to judge the daffodil show to be held at the famed Descanso Gardens. Mrs. Anderson will be glad to hear from any volunteers. See story elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

The management of Williamsburg Restoration is unable to accommodate an ADS convention in April, 1961. Easter and spring vacations make April their busiest month of the year and large groups are turned away. Studies are being made of other possibilities in Virginia to include a tie with the annual daffodil show of the Garden Club of Virginia.

* * *

Since Prof. L. P. Mains is building up our slide collections, the rental of the

sets has been turned over to him. Reservations for showing the slides and fee of \$5 should go to the professor at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia 4. Credit for handling your applications should go to Miss Nancy Van Horn, who invests the professor with an aura of electronic efficiency.

* * *

Dr. Glenn Dooley of Bowling Green, Ky., has been named chairman of the Round Robin Committee. He replaces Mrs. E. G. Sawyers, one of the last of the original ADS staff, who is retiring at her own request. Assisting Dr. Dooley will be Mrs. Richard Bradbury of Vancouver, Wash., and Dr. Helen C. Scorgie, Harvard, Mass.

* * *

The last BULLETIN showed the progress made in building up an ADS library under Mrs. Moats. Each year, hereafter, accessions will be published in the BULLETIN. Donations (tax deductible) or sources of missing items are desired. All members should watch their horticultural reading for significant articles on daffodils and send word to Mrs. John S. Moats, 5609 Harwick Road, Washington 16, D. C. An actual copy is desired, but at least send the reference to Mrs. Moats if you cannot spare your copy or do not have one.

Back issues of the BULLETIN are available and can often be used in soliciting new members. Send your requests for a supply to Mrs. Bridges.

* * *

To keep the Society vigorous in action, adventurous in its thinking, and free from personal striving, a nearly complete staff of new officers, both national and regional, will be installed at the conclusion of the Dallas meeting in March. It is the hope of those who are retiring that we have served you well, but we shall be disappointed if our successors do not surpass in every way our own exertions. To those who have worked with me so faithfully, I am grateful beyond words.

GEO. S. LEE, JR.

READ ALL ABOUT IT—THE 1960 CONVENTION

In an atmosphere of ten-gallon hats and chuck wagon meals the Society's fifth annual convention will be held in Dallas March 23 to 26.

Determined that their program shall not be surpassed until the Society meets in Alaska, Mrs. Harmon and her committee have put together four days of entertainment, information, and study.

With a degree of modesty usually confined to Barnum & Bailey's circus, this convention will feature, not one prominent speaker, but three, and possibly four not one judges' school, but two; not two dinners, but three.

High spots on Wednesday, the 23rd, the day before the convention officially opens, will be a daffodil show, meeting of the retiring board of directors, and a chuck wagon dinner, to be followed by a showing of slides of daffodils in the South by Mrs. U. B. Evans, a legendary figure in the North but recognized throughout the South as the foremost student of older daffodils.

Following brief welcoming addresses Thursday morning at the Baker Hotel, the theme of the convention will be set by a program devoted to "Daffodils in the South: Past, Present, and Future." Mrs. Evans, Willis H. Wheeler, Mrs. Walter E. Thompson, Miss Eleanor Hill, and Mrs. Ben M. Robertson will present this feature.

Thursday's dinner speaker will be Dr. C. T. Gould, Plant Pathologist, Western Washington Experiment Station, Puyallup, Wash. His subject will be "A Worldwide Picture of the Bulb Industry," projecting the problems and possibilities of a healthy domestic daffodil bulb industry, an indispensable adjunct to our own bulb breeding program.

After a brief business meeting and election of officers, Dr. Gould will be back Friday morning to lead a meeting devoted to "The Blasts, Blights, and Rots that Beset You." This will be a report for advanced daffodil amateurs on the most modern controls and research work

by the leading American specialist in diseases of the daffodil.

The banquet speaker will be one of the immortals of American horticulture, B. Y. Morrison, now living in retirement but decidedly not inactive, at Pass Christian, Miss. Mr. Morrison is creator of the Glenn Dale azaleas, formerly director of the U. S. National Arboretum, and currently editor of the National Horticultural Magazine. Mr. Morrison and Dr. Wister during the 1920's and 1930's were largely responsible for creating interest in this country in the modern daffodil. He will recall the English shows and breeders of that period, including The Brodie, P. D. Williams, J. Lionel Richardson, and Guy L. Wilson.

Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson definitely will be a guest of the convention and she will be heard at a luncheon meeting. The English trade show is the fore part of the same week and attendance at both gatherings will require close connections and swift travel for the wife of the noted Irish hybridizer, but she will be with us.

Course 1 of the Daffodil Study and Show School will be held Wednesday, March 23 and Course 3 on Saturday, March 26, both at the Garden Center. There will be a seminar on judging problems Friday morning.

Garden tours on both Thursday and Friday afternoons will take us to a number of the best gardens in Dallas. The complete list will be found in the published program. There will be an organization meeting of the new board of directors at the conclusion of the bus trip on Friday.

ATTENTION, HYBRIDIZERS!

The Breeding and Selection Committee is very anxious to complete its list of all members who are growing daffodil seedlings, or who plan to start this year. Unless you are quite sure your name is on this list, please send a postcard, soon, to Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr., 5031 Reno Road, Washington 8, D. C.

DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

- March 5-12—International Flower Show, the Coliseum, New York City. Schedule from Miss Anne Coughlin, 157 W. 58th St., New York.
- March 8—Associated Garden Clubs of Southeast Georgia. First Methodist Church Youth Hall, Claxton, Ga.
- March 12-13—Fourth Annual California Daffodil Show, Descanso Gardens, La Cañada, Cal.
- March 19-20—Federated Garden Clubs of Third Region of Alabama, Art Museum, Birmingham.
- April 1—Daffodil and Camellia Show, St. Stephen's Parish House, Richmond, Va.
- April 2-3—Annual Daffodil Show of Garden Club of Gloucester, High School, Gloucester, Va.
- April 6-7—The Garden Club of Virginia's 26th Annual Daffodil Show, Farmington Country Club, Charlottesville, Va.
- April 7-8—Third Annual Daffodil Show, the French Broad River Garden Club, Biltmore Dairy Farms, Biltmore, N. C.
- April 8—Second Annual Middle Tennessee Daffodil Show, First Presbyterian Church, Nashville; chairman, Mrs. William T. Allen, 2208 Tyne Blvd., Nashville.
- April 9-10—Fourth Annual Daffodil Show of St. Louis Horticultural Society, Missouri Botanical Gardens, St. Louis.
- April 12—South Orange Garden Club, chairman, Mrs. J. Whitton Gibson, 61 South Valley Road, West Orange, N. J.
- April 16-17—Eleventh Annual Show of Washington Daffodil Society, Woodward and Lothrop Auditorium, Chevy Chase, Md. For advance registration write Mrs. E. E. Lawler, Jr., 26 Edgewood Terrace, Alexandria, Va.
- April 20—Fauquier and Loudoun, Upperville, Va.; chairman, Mrs. Cary D. Langhorne.
- April 20—Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia.
- April 20-21—Maryland Daffodil Society, Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore.
- April 21—Thursday Afternoon Club of

Madison; chairman, Mrs. George A. Fenton, 33 Broadview Ave., Madison, N. J.

April 22—Fifth Annual Harford County Daffodil Show, Parish House of St. Mary's Church, Emmorton, Md.

April 23—Daffodil Society of Greater Kansas City, Consumers Cooperative Association Bldg., 3315 North Oak Trafficway, Kansas City, Mo.

April 23-24—Three Village Garden Club, Long Island. Schedule from Mrs. Edwin C. Buchanon, Oldfield, Setauket, N. Y.

April 25—Garden Club of Mamaroneck; Mrs. Richard S. Barton, president, 616 Walton Ave., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

April 25—Chatham Woman's Club, Garden Dept., (tentative date); chairman, Mrs. Ralph W. Jones, 116 Center Ave., Chatham, N. J.

April 26-27—Fifth Annual Connecticut Daffodil Show, Ekman Center of Electrolux Corp., Old Greenwich, Conn. Advance registration, Mrs. Frank C. Bateman, 10 Brookside Dr., P.O. Box 836, Greenwich, Conn.

April 27—New York Horticultural Society, Essex House, 157 W. 58th St., New York City; chairmen, Charles Pecora and Adrian Pfaneuf, Essex House.

April 28—Flushing Garden Club, the House of the Weeping Birch, 143-35 37th Ave., Flushing, N. Y.

April 29-30—Suffolk Daffodil Show, St. Mark's Parish House, Islip, L. I. Schedule from Mrs. W. Floyd Nichols, P.O. Box 547, Smithtown, N. Y.

May 2—Garden Club of Larchmont; Mrs. George E. Stewart, president, 9 Hazel Lane, Larchmont, N. Y.

May 2—Garden Club of Mount Tabor (tentative date); chairman, Mrs. C. A. Shangle, One Country Club Rd., Box 7, Mt. Tabor, N. J.

May 2-3—Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

May 3—Garden Guild of Larchmont; Mrs. Benjamin Posner, president, Constable Dr., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

May 13—Scarsdale Women's Club, Gar-

den Section; Mrs. David B. Mathias, president, 26 Broadmore Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the members will be convened at 9:00 A.M., March 25, 1960, in the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas. At that time the following amendments to the by-laws, having been unanimously passed by the Board of Directors on October 24, 1959, and recommended to the membership for affirmative action, will be submitted for final approval:

RESOLVED: That Article III, Sec. 2, be amended to read as follows:

Terms.—An elected director shall be elected by the members at an annual meeting for a term expiring at the close of the third annual meeting of members next following his election. A director may not be elected for a term immediately following a term during which he has served as an elected director. A vacancy occurring in the term of an elected director prior to its expiration may be filled by appointment by the Board of Directors or its executive committee for the remainder of such term.

RESOLVED: That Article IV, Sec. 1, be amended to read as follows:

Election.—The officers of the Society shall be a president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, treasurer, one regional vice-president for, and residing in, each region, and such other officers as the Board of Directors may by resolution provide. The president, first vice-president, and second vice-president shall be elected by the members at the annual meeting of the members. The secretary, treasurer, and regional vice-president for each region shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and the regional vice-president may be one of the regional directors for that region.

RESOLVED: That Article IV, Sec. 2, be amended to read as follows:

Terms.—An officer shall be elected or appointed for a term expiring at the close of the annual meeting of the members next following his election or appoint-

ment and until his successor has been chosen and qualified. In event of a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term of any officer, his successor shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for the remainder of the term of his predecessor. Officers are eligible for reelection or reappointment except that no person shall be elected or appointed for more than two consecutive full terms as president, first vice-president, second vice-president, or regional vice-president.

There will be a meeting of the retiring Board of Directors at 3:30 P.M., March 23, 1960, in the Library of the Dallas Garden Center and of the newly-constituted Board of Directors at 10:00 A.M., March 25, in the Baker Hotel.

—MAXINE M. ADAMS, *Secretary*

WATER YOUR DAFFODILS

The climate of 1959 in Piedmont, Virginia, was marked by heat and lack of rainfall during the early part of daffodil blooming season. Located in an area where basal rot may become prevalent, I have always been hesitant about watering, even though the daffodil beds are prepared almost two feet deep and provide excellent drainage. However, last season I was unwilling to sacrifice bloom size to the drought, and the beds were watered (soaked) heavily with a canvas soil soaker hose (an hour each location) every seven days that did not have sufficient rainfall. Supplementary watering was also given favored varieties. With other growers complaining of short, stunted, or small flowers, my heavy watering program resulted in the handsomest flowers within memory.

I am convinced that with our concern for sharp drainage and our fear of basal rot, we have overlooked the *necessity for plentiful soil moisture preceding and during the flowering season*. Mulching is helpful in such dry spells, and so is wind protection, high humus content in soil, et cetera, but none of these cultural practices takes the place of heavy soaking (NOT a light hand sprinkling) in a dry season if specimen type blooms are desired.

—HARRY I. TUGGLE

STUDY AND SHOW SCHOOLS FOR 1960

Course I—

Dallas, Texas, March 23, Mrs. John Coffey, 6129 Reiger, Dallas, chairman.

Arkansas, for further information contact Mrs. Jesse Cox, 108 Eighth St., Hot Springs, Ark.

California, for further information contact Mrs. Kenneth Anderson, 4810 Palm Drive, La Cañada, Calif.

Middleburg, Va., April 8, Mrs. Lawrence Wharton, 4504 Roland Ave., Baltimore 10, Md.

Middle Tennessee, April 9, Mrs. John Bates, Valley Brook Rd., Nashville 12.

Course II—

Tulsa, Okla., March 28, Miss Eleanor Hill, 1577 E. 22nd St., Tulsa.

Course III—

Decatur, Ga., March 19, Mrs. Paul Hamby, 440 Oakview Rd., Decatur.

Dallas, Texas, March 26, Mrs. John Coffey, 6129 Reiger, Dallas.

CLEMSON TEST GARDEN

In cooperation with the ADS Committee on Test Gardens, Clemson College, S. C., has made a large planting.

Professor Thode and his assistant, Mr. J. P. Fulmer, report that 250 varieties were planted during the fall. Among these are many rather new and favored varieties.

Generous donations of bulbs were made by members in our region and by Mr. Jan de Graaff.

We are invited to visit the garden. Probably the best time will be March 15 thru April 10.

—MRS. BEN M. ROBERTSON

NO "NARCISSUS OF NAZARETH"

Since the article appeared in the last issue of the BULLETIN calling the member's attention to misnamed varieties, the following item has been sent to the editor:

Perhaps you have met a pathetic little tazetta species peddled under the name "Narcissus of Nazareth." Our experts

have confirmed our suspicions that there is no such recognized variety. It appears that there has been extensive dumping of collected bulbs, gathered in Israel, in spite of adverse reports on the quality of samples sent here for testing.

ADS members do not need to be warned against wasting their time and money on such cute ideas. Remind your friends it costs no more to buy from recognized bulb specialists, and probably less, and that good horticulture and sentimentality don't mix.

\$1.25 WANTS AN OWNER

Our ADS treasurer, Mrs. William A. Bridges, who lives at 10 Othoridge Road, Lutherville, Md., has a problem in the form of \$1.25 "United States money" which was sent to her from Norfolk, Va., early in December with an order blank for the 1959 *Yearbook*.

Trouble is, the ADS member forgot to include name and address, and Mrs. Bridges, inquiring of three ADS members in the Norfolk, Va., area, has been unable to locate the person who sent the money and obviously desires a yearbook.

Anyone in or around Norfolk who recalls having sent an order and *cash* to Mrs. Bridges early in December, and thinks he or she may have failed to complete the order form, will do a favor all around by letting the treasurer know about it.

WHITE DAFFODILS, GREEN TINTED

During the spring of 1959 there was a considerable period of warm weather in Virginia when daffodils were blooming. That was followed by a brief time of rain and wet snow. Then again came warm weather before the mid-season and late whites began to open. Thereafter, white daffodils such as Chinese White, Bryher, and Portrush had either brown, burned tips on the perianth segments, or they were green tinted at the tips and along the midrib of each perianth segment. Has anyone else had this trouble?

THE STORY OF DESCANSO GARDENS IN CALIFORNIA

The following story is put together by your editor from bits and pieces, and ends with a message from Father Bede Reynolds, O.S.B. We hope you will find it interesting.

Descanso Gardens is a floral wonderland nestled in a bowl of the San Rafael Hills in La Cañada, Calif. Its first written history began when Governor Pedro Fages of California granted 36,400 acres of land to Jose Maria Verdugo in 1784. The vicissitudes of a family are told by the land records of this grant. After passing from owner to owner a part of it came to a man who established a nursery, laid out within the bounds of the natural areas of beauty and featuring the beautiful California live oaks.

At times in its history it has been devastated by fire and by flood. In spite of these onslaughts there remains today one handsome oak called "Old Verdugo," said by horticulturists to be over 500 years old.

Eventually the difficulties of operating so vast a garden became so great as to make continued operation impossible, and the decision was made to subdivide and build homes on the site. In the process the beautiful forest that had persisted through fires, floods and passage of time, and the extensive garden that had grown up around it, would be destroyed.

Acquired by County

The County of Los Angeles, aware of the great need of preserving some areas of beauty and open space, intervened and in November, 1953, the gardens were placed under the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks.

It is in this lovely spot that the Fourth Annual California Daffodil Show will be held this year.

Following are excerpts from a letter from Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson, vice-president of the Far West Region, dated last November 16:

"Years ago when Kenyon Reynolds was active with daffodils he had made a valuable silver bowl with daffodils carved

on the outside . . . He donated this to the Pasadena Flower Association to give at their spring show to a hybridizer of the winning daffodil seedling. This continued until during the war the Pasadena Flower Show folded and has never been renewed. Mrs. Reynolds having died, a close friend of hers was given the bowl by Mr. Reynolds to keep until such time as it could be used again in daffodil competition, as he was giving up all of his worldly goods to enter a monastery."

It is planned to reactivate the daffodil bowl at the show being held at Descanso Gardens this year.

The beautiful natural setting for this show has been further enhanced by Jan de Graaff, who, after visiting the gardens last year, sent thousands of bulbs to be naturalized among the oaks and camellias.

Following is an article written by Kenyon Reynolds, now Father Bede Reynolds, O.S.B.; monk of Westminster Abbey, Mission City, British Columbia.

"To one who has always been fascinated by the perfect compatibility of science and theology, there is no point of contact which gives greater admiration and joy than the beautiful balance of nature which works as it is intended by God to work, year in, year out, without failure.

"Any man who has laboriously worked out the details of a piece of mechanical equipment, tried it out in a laboratory, enlarged it to a working model, put it in full scale operation, and then spent weeks or months 'ironing out the kinks,' should have no trouble in viewing with wonder and admiration the precision and perfection with which a tiny seed of a plant fulfills its proper function and produces a plant exactly in accordance with the purpose for which it has been designed by God.

Engineer with a Hobby

"When I was an engineer working with machinery for a living and working in my garden as a hobby, I was always impressed by this obvious manifestation of God's perfection. The joy of doing things in cooperation with God's power

of creation was the chief source of my fascination for growing things from seed. With this as a background, it is not difficult to see why I was in grave danger of becoming a 'fan' when, in the spring of 1932, Patricia and Kenyon Reynolds visited the daffodil garden of the late Henry O'Melveny in San Gabriel Canyon.

"What impressed me most was the seemingly endless variety of form and color, far beyond anything I had ever imagined before. My resistance was still further lowered when I learned that all these beautiful varieties were hybrids from some twenty or thirty natural species. It collapsed altogether when I saw how very simple is the mechanics of cross-fertilizing these flowers to produce new varieties from seed.

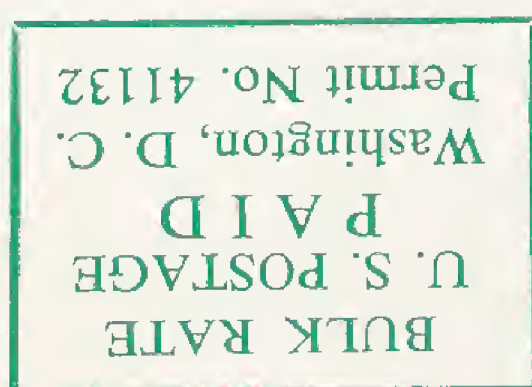
"All one needs (for a beginning) is a plot in the garden as big as a kitchen table which can be set aside for keeps—three or four daffodil bulbs of different varieties, and enthusiasm enough to be satisfied with no results other than a few shiny black seeds and little green leaves, for the first three years.

"After your first bloom has opened in the spring of the fourth year, the only possible obstacle would be a long-term jail sentence. Furthermore, anyone planting his first daffodil seed, an inch deep in well drained soil, immediately after harvesting in May or June, should be warned that he will not long be satisfied with three or four varieties. He might even be well-advised to set aside an irrevocable trust fund to provide income for his wife and family.

Visited Growers Abroad

"Patricia Reynolds and I began with twenty varieties in the spring of 1933. The top in price was one bulb of John Evelyn at twenty dollars. In 1935 we spent three months from March to June, visiting every daffodil grower of note in England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and Holland. We came home with one hundred varieties, and many cherished friendships among the delightful people we had met. It was quite the happiest of many trips we made together.

"Our last purchase, (every husband



Lutherville, Maryland
10 Othoridge Road
The American Daffodil Society

should note the pronoun 'our') was made in 1940. It was a five-nosed bulb of the white trumpet Broughshane, sent by air mail from Ireland, purchased jointly with Mr. Joseph Urmston of San Marino, Calif., for a price which I will not disclose because Mr. Urmston is a highly respected citizen of Southern California, and is still thought to be in his right mind. Suffice it to say, when I went to the United States Customs Office to retrieve this bulb, I was treated with some respect and considerable amount of curiosity when it was announced that the 'daffodil man' had arrived.

"In 1942 I was submerged in the affairs of the Petroleum Administration for War, and that ended my daffodil career. Patricia Reynolds carried on until shortly before her death, in June 1945. Between us we bloomed about thirty thousand seedlings out of which about two hundred were good enough to keep anyone at it for life.

"The only reason I am not growing them now is that Monastic Life keeps me

exceedingly busy for seventeen hours a day. I am delighted, however, to know that the Patricia Reynolds trophies for cymbidiums and daffodils are once more to be in circulation to promote interest in the growing of these garden favorites that she loved so well!"

—FATHER BEDE REYNOLDS, O.S.B.

SUGGESTION FOR DAFFODIL BREEDERS

In the 1959 *American Daffodil Yearbook* Dr. Helen S. Scorgie brought us the interesting story of old Narcissus van Sion (*Narcissus telemonius plenus*).

In my reading I have seen accounts of that daffodil having set seed. In view of its unusual vigor and persistence in many American gardens, we might do well to try breeding with it. Because of its persistence it might be expected to be a good parent of daffodils for naturalizing purposes. If anyone is able to set seed on it in 1960, write a note about it for the editor.

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SPRING IS SPRUNG

Five of "the girls," returning to their homes from the Fifth Annual ADS meeting, were chatting gaily to one another and included in their remarks a charming young man who was riding the same plane.

Comments were passed on the weather up north—adverse comments, one might add. The gentleman agreed, and added—

"Spring is sprung

The grass is riz

But where the hell the daffodils is?"

That was enough. The "five girls" immediately elected Capt. G. C. Crocker, Langley AFB, as poet laureate of the ADS.

MRS. RICHARDSON HONORED

The many daffodil growers who met Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson on her recent visit to this country will be interested to know that the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society has awarded to her the Peter Barr Memorial Cup, which is given annually for work, either scientific or practical, in the field of daffodils. The award was made at the time of the large Daffodil Show of the RHS in London, just a few days after her return from the States.

Records at hand going back to 1943 show Mrs. Richardson to be the only woman to receive this outstanding honor.

Editorial

Our greeting to our new officers for 1960! And our pledge of cooperation.

ON ARRANGING DAFFODILS

We suggest that the American Daffodil Society prepare and constantly present leadership and originations in the practice, styles and theories of arranging daffodils. There are many more persons interested in flower arranging than in growing daffodils and some of them could be interested in us if we gave them such leadership.

Your Editor would like to comment that many of the entries in the arrangement sections of many shows this year were woefully lacking in grasp of the best use of daffodils.

Mr. President, I suggest a need for a committee composed of those members who are familiar with both horticulture and the arranging techniques be formed with instructions to issue and demonstrate nationally from time to time the best use of daffodils. We have some such members although we are mostly horticulturists. And I am advised by the National Council that they would be happy to cooperate.

CAREY QUINN

SEEN AND HEARD AT THE DALLAS CONVENTION

Excerpts from a report made to the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society on the ADS Dallas Convention:

One of the most exciting things about attending my first ADS Convention was meeting so many people who had such enthusiasm and fervor for daffodils.

The Dallas Daffodil Show was a minor miracle because of the scarcity of daffodils, due to the prolonged cold weather. Some of the daffodils showed the effect of the sudden shift from cold to very warm weather and were of poor texture. However, there were daffodils of good form and quality. A nice Cantatrice won "Best in Show."

On the garden tours I was quite impressed with White Prince, and was told that it does better in this country than abroad. That's a switch! White Prince's neighbor was the exalted Empress of Ireland. Zero was truly magnificent. A clump of Cantatrice was a sight to behold. Tudor Minstrel was a fine contrasty bicolor. Charity May and Dove Wings were cyclamineous darlings. Grant Mitch's Bithynia was an exquisite white with lemon rimmed crown.

The convention program was both informative and highly entertaining—a combination not always easily attained. Mrs. Jo Evans of Haphazard Plantation, La., had some provocative comments to make on the present breeding programs. Her feeling was that the vigor of the naturalized tazettas of the Deep South should be utilized more in the breeding of daffodils. This point of view, it seemed to me, has real merit for the Deep South, but beyond this area not many of us want to exchange hardiness for vigor. It doesn't matter how vigorous a variety is if it doesn't "live to tell the tale."

Mrs. Lionel Richardson gave informative and charming talks in presenting the slides of daffodils showing the latest Richardson introductions, and movies showing how the Richardsons grow and

show daffodils. Those of us who grow Richardson varieties like Blarney, Limerick, Fermoy, Kilworth, Kingscourt, Ceylon, and Matapan, to mention only a few, know how satisfying and lovely they are for us in Tennessee.

Dr. Tom Throckmorton, the lone ADS member from Iowa, gave a very entertaining and stimulating talk. Iowa can grow corn but not daffodils. It gets "too hot, too cold, too wet and too dry" in Iowa, and few daffodils can survive such extremes. He found that the P.D. William varieties, such as Trousseau, Polindra, Greeting, Carlton and Trevithian did well in Iowa. But more important, he has been importing seedlings from growers abroad, "those they throw away," and he lets them fend for themselves. Of those that survive, many do better in Iowa than the named varieties in commerce.

Dr. Gould, a plant pathologist from the State of Washington, gave us a fascinating picture of the world bulb industry. He also spoke at the symposium on rots, blasts and blights that beset the daffodil. From this talk I took away the distinct impression that clean cultivation, mulches, and ruthless roguing of diseased plants would go a long way toward preventing diseases like basal rot, the narcissus bulb fly, and virus. Mersolite (carefully used) was mentioned as an effective dip to ward off basal rot.

There was a fascinating symposium on daffodils of the past, present and the future. The panel was made up of five highly entertaining and informative speakers: Willis Wheeler, Mrs. Ben Robertson, Mrs. Jo Evans, Eleanor Hill and Mrs. Walter Thompson. The general feeling of the panel was that there ought to be more American-bred daffodils. I personally felt that too little mention was made of the vast differences of climate within our country—the climatic differences between regions often being greater than the climatic differences between a region and a country abroad. An American daffodil that will do well everywhere may be possible, but only test gardens in various regions will determine this.

NEW DIRECTORS OF THE ADS

Directors-at-large: Mrs. Kenneth B. Anderson (Calif.), and Charles Meehan (S. C.).

Regional Directors:

New England—1962, Mrs. Dwight Demeritt (Maine); 1963, Mrs. Arno M. Bommer (Mass.).

Northeast—1963, Mrs. C. H. Sample (N. Y.).

Middle Atlantic — 1963, Mrs. Kent Ford (Va.).

Southeast — 1963, Mrs. G. Bonner Spearman (Ga.).

Midwest—1963, Mrs. Henry C. Prange (Ind.).

Southwest — 1962, Mrs. Walter E. Thompson (Ala.); 1963, Mrs. W. L. Craig (Miss.).

Central — 1963, R. R. Thomasson (Mo.).

Southwest — 1961, Mrs. Margaret Scruggs-Carruth (Texas); 1963, Miss Eleanor Hill (Okla.).

Far West—1963, Mrs. Richard Bradbury (Wash.).

Breeding on a regional basis for a "regional daffodil" rather than for an "American daffodil" may well be the answer for those areas having climatic problems.

B. Y. Morrison, editor of the *National Horticultural Magazine* and formerly director of the U. S. National Arboretum, reminisced in a hilarious fashion about the places and people to which the daffodil had led him. Mr. Morrison was funnier than Victor Borge.

The Judges courses I and III were extremely intensive and educational.

I hope I've interested you enough so that when the 1960 ADS Convention at Roanoke, Va., rolls around next spring, many of you will want to come along and share the fun.

ESTHER MILLON SEEMAN

JUDGING FOR PERFECTION IN THE GARDEN AND SHOW

Recently there has been discussion concerning the judging of daffodils against perfection. The main point in question is whether a bloom should be judged against perfection for variety, or perfection for division.

When the exhibitor goes into his garden to select exhibition blooms he picks out the most perfect bloom of a variety. Naturally he chooses the best bloom from a clump of Beersheba, but when this bloom is judged at the show table in a class with blooms of Vigil, Empress of Ireland, and others, it is then judged against perfection of bloom for division. In other words, the bloom which most nearly reaches the standard of perfection for division 1c will win regardless of varietal name.

If it were possible to set up classes for individual varieties, then there would be no question about judging blooms for perfection according to variety. Most of our shows have few classes for a single named variety, therefore, it seems logical that the judge should consider perfection for division when judging classes of mixed varieties in a division or subdivision. Blooms should not be judged against each other but against perfection, whether it is for perfection of variety or division.

In summary: when selecting show blooms in the garden and when judging classes of a single variety, we pick the best of variety; this is judging for perfection according to variety. In judging at the show bench, when classes consist of mixed named varieties of a division, we choose best bloom according to perfection for division; this is known as judging for perfection according to division.

HELEN K. LINK

The Northeast Region of the ADS, in conjunction with Sterling Forest Gardens, held its first formal regional meeting this month. The program was for an all day meeting with well known speakers on topics of local and general interest.

THE DAFFODIL SHOWS ACROSS THE COUNTRY

Because of the unusual weather this year many shows were cancelled and others were not up to their usual standards. Only one area has reported a show unaffected by weather.

California

The Fourth Annual California Daffodil Show was held at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, March 12-13 and was even better than the one last year. This year over 9,000 visitors were registered. Mrs. Patricia Callucci, who entered a show for the first time, won eight ribbons. Mr. Willis Wheeler and Mr. George S. Lee, Jr., from the Atlantic Coast went out to judge this show.

Texas

The Daffodil Society of Texas staged a regional show at the Dallas Garden Center as a part of the ADS Convention this year. Mrs. C. M. Thompson's Cantatrice was the "Best in Show." Mrs. W. D. Owen had the best collection of five stems—it was Peeping Tom. For this collection she won the purple ribbon. The Sweepstakes winner in the horticultural classes was Mrs. Jesse Cox.

An award of appreciation went to Mrs. George N. Aldredge of the Dallas Garden Club for a non-competitive buffet supper table.

Virginia

The 26th Annual Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Virginia was cancelled because of weather. However, the Garden Club of Virginia staged a non-competition exhibit of arrangements featuring daffodils that were the frame around the central feature, 105 varieties of daffodils flown over from the Richardson's in Ireland. Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson was the honor guest and in this setting showed her daffodil movies and slides to over 400 people who came from Virginia and neighboring states to hear her speak and to see the colorful display of blossoms.

The Garden Club of Gloucester, forced to postpone its show for a week because of weather and lack of blooms produced an outstanding show. The quality of the material was excellent though there were not as many blooms entered as previously. Mrs. Chesterman Constantine won "Best in Show" with a magnificent bloom of Statue. Mrs. Webster S. Rhoads, Jr., was the Sweepstakes winner.

Maryland

The Maryland Daffodil Society held its 37th Annual Show April 20 and 21 at the Baltimore Museum of Art. There were 2,996 visitors. Due to very sudden hot weather, with temperatures in the 90's for several days preceding the show, the number of entries was drastically cut, making this one of the smallest shows in recent years. There were 579 specimens this year, compared to other years when there have been 2,000 to 5,000 blooms.

Mr. Donnell M. Smith, a member-at-large, was the Sweepstakes winner in the horticultural classes. Mrs. Douglas Hanks of the Talbot County Garden Club won "Best in Show" with Chungking.

Tennessee

The second Annual Tennessee Daffodil Show, sponsored by the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, was held April 19 in Nashville with over 700 horticultural entries registered, comprising more than 1,700 blooms.

Outstanding features of the show were a landscaped garden of naturalized "Bulbs on a Budget," made up from the ADS Symposium of 25c bulbs listed in the BULLETIN, along with commercial displays of specimen blooms from American and Irish growers.

A very regal Kingscourt was judged "Best in Show"—a faultless bloom of magnificent substance and form—and the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society silver bowl was awarded to Mrs. Julius Seeman of Nashville for this flower.

Mrs. Seeman also received the Carey E. Quinn medal for her collection of 24 named varieties.

Among the single specimens entered by small growers, Mrs. Harry Arnold's Marie Louise was voted best flower, while Mrs. Seeman's Ballysillian took top honors for the best single specimen entered by a large grower.

Empress of Ireland, entered by Mrs. Donald Linton, was judged best for three stems of one variety. Mrs. Linton was also named Sweepstakes winner for the show with 28 blue ribbons.

In the collection classes, five stems of named varieties, Mrs. Seeman was awarded the ADS Purple Ribbon for her collection of large cupped daffodils. Mrs. Linton won the MTDS award for the Judges' Section, collections of five stems, for her large cups.

Mrs. William T. Allen, chairman, reported over 2,000 visitors viewed the show between 2 and 9 p.m.

New York

The second Annual Suffolk Daffodil Show was held on April 29-30 at Islip, Long Island. The beautifully staged flower arrangements made a gay entrance to the show, and charts illustrating and describing the RHS divisions proved a great asset.

In spite of two weeks of unusually hot weather, followed by severe wind and rain storms, there were over 350 single specimen entries. Chinese White, exhibited by Mrs. John Scully, Jr., of St. James, won "Best in Show." Among the blue ribbon winners were Trousseau, Spellbinder, Stout Lad, Dunkeld, Flame, Binkie, Dunlewey, Rippling Waters, and Dove Wings.

District of Columbia

The Eleventh National Capital Daffodil Show was outstanding both for the quantity and the quality of its bloom. There were 1,529 flowers entered by 97 exhibitors. The judges, who came from eight different states, were generous in their praise of the excellent staging of the show.

The Carey E. Quinn Award for 24 varieties again was won by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Marshall of Alexandria, Va. The

"Best in Show" was My Love, exhibited by Mrs. Harry Harris, and the Best Seedling award was won by Mrs. George D. Watrous, Jr. Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., won the Purple Ribbon for the best collection of five varieties and also the awards for American-bred daffodils and for the Novelty Class of five varieties. The Watrous Trophy was won by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Darden of Virginia for their entry of miniature daffodils. The Dardens captured more ribbons than any other exhibitor, but the Washington show does not make a sweepstakes award.

Greenwich Show

The fifth annual Connecticut State Show was held at Old Greenwich, April 26-27. Unlike so many parts of the country, growing conditions had been very favorable with cool weather and an absence of heavy rains. This resulted in over 500 horticultural entries and some 40 arrangements featuring daffodils.

Top honors were won by Mrs. J. D. Nelson, Jr., of Greenwich, who carried away a silver bowl as winner of the individual sweepstakes as well as a silver vase for best flower in the show with Daviot. The Hortulus Club of Greenwich won both the flower arrangements sweepstakes and the club horticultural sweepstakes. Mrs. Luke B. Lockwood was awarded the purple ribbon of the ADS for the best collection of five varieties. For the best collection of whites a silver bowl was won by Mrs. W. R. Taylor of Old Lyme, Conn.

An entry of Grant Mitsch's seedling P 5/6, a reverse bicolor, took a blue ribbon in Class 2d. Mrs. Goethe Link's Towhee placed second in a large class of 2b's, just behind the specimen of Daviot named "Best in Show."

In connection with the 1961 show, it is planned to hold Course 1 of the school for judges. This will make a school available to the large numbers of ADS members and daffodil growers in southwestern Connecticut and Westchester County and Long Island, New York.

AUDITOR'S REPORT

Statement of Income and Expenses For the Period January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1959

Income:

Dues — 1959	\$4,219.10		
Life Memberships	300.00		
Sale of Bulletins and Year Books	212.30		
Net Proceeds from 1959 Convention	282.86		
Gifts and Donations	3.00		
Sale of Royal Horticultural Society Publications			
Income	\$ 803.55		
Cost of Items Sold	595.55	208.00	
Rental of Slides		30.86	
Interest Income		36.03	
Sale of Ads. in Year Book		134.44	
Registrations		30.00	
Sale of Judge Quinn's Book			
Income	\$1,831.30		
Costs	1,515.09	316.21	\$5,772.80

Expenses:

Office Supplies and Stationery	\$ 80.19		
Postage	465.01		
Addressograph Plates	125.47		
Bulletins	1,001.91		
Dues to Other Societies	40.00		
Year Books	2,430.34		
Printing	446.81		
Meeting Expenses	13.14		
Miscellaneous Expense	31.64		
Audit Fee	150.00		
Telephone	19.01		
Symposium	57.00		
New York Flower Show	150.00		
Chicago Show	21.30		
Awards	17.25		
Fidelity Bond	12.50		
Library Expense	12.90		
Regional Vice President Expenses	92.00		
Secretarial Assistance	17.25		
Membership Committee	276.80		
B.Y.M. Celebration	25.00		
Judges' Certificates			
Cost	\$ 107.90		
Receipts	44.00	63.90	5,549.42
Net Income for the Period			\$ 223.38

Balance Sheet December 31, 1959

Assets

Current:

Checking Funds—Mercantile-Safe Deposit & Trust Co.	\$3,234.09	
Petty Cash	50.00	
Savings Funds—Loyola Federal S. & L. Assn.	1,058.84	
Inventory of Judge Quinn's Book	336.60	
Inventory of American Daffodil Society Publications	145.68	
Inventory of Royal Horticultural Society Publications	42.90	\$4,868.11

Other Assets:

Inventory of Medal Dies	\$ 104.00	
Inventory of Color Slides	129.68	233.68
		\$5,101.79

Liabilities

Current:

Reserve for 1960 Dues	\$ 255.50	
Reserve for 1960 Year Book	2,000.00	\$2,255.50

Net Worth:

Balance—December 31, 1958	\$2,622.91	
Add: Net Income for Period January 1, 1959 to December 31, 1959	223.38	
Balance—December 31, 1959		2,846.29
		\$5,101.79

**THE DALLAS CONVENTION
AS SEEN
BY THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT**

While the attendance numbered over 100 from 27 states, a good many of our most active members were unable to attend. Several have already asked me to tell them about it; others would doubtless like to know. So in lieu of lengthy individual letters I decided I might satisfy them best by this personal and unofficial report.

The speakers were uniformly excellent and that included in particular the panel on Daffodils in the South in which Mrs. Ben Robertson, Mrs. Walter Thompson, Miss Eleanor Hill and Willis Wheeler participated. The subject was treated very comprehensively by these and other speakers. Everyone liked Tom Throckmorton. His luncheon talk was humorous, but he did not soft pedal the difficulties of growing daffodils in Iowa nor the need for varieties suitable to his conditions.

B. Y. Morrison's hilarious account of his visits to English and Irish daffodil breeders 30 years ago was a rare occasion. He is a remarkable personality and completely captured his audience. Prior to his talk he was awarded and presented with the Gold Medal of the Society for his outstanding work with daffodils years ago.

Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, wife of the Irish breeder and grower, brought movies and colored slides as guest of the convention, with many stories and much information on growing and showing methods overseas.

The seminar on judging was an unexpected attraction. The room provided proved to be too small and the gathering overflowed into the hall.

Proposed amendments to the by-laws limiting the tenure of officers and directors were adopted. New officers were elected as follows:

President: Wells Knierim (Ohio); first vice president: Willis Wheeler (Va.); second vice president: John R. Larus (Conn.); secretary: Mrs. Ernest J. Adams

(W. Va.); treasurer: Mrs. William A. Bridges to serve until July 31 and then be replaced by Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt (Mo.).

Pennsylvania was transferred from the Middle Atlantic Region to the Northeast Region on recommendation of the Nominating Committee.

New regional vice presidents were elected as follows:

Northeast, Mrs. Timms (Pa.); Midwest, Mrs. Wilkie (Ohio); Southern, Mrs. Cox (Ark.); Central, Miss Becker (Mo.); Southwest, Mrs. Harmon (Texas); Far West, Mrs. Engdahl (Ore.).

On the recommendation of the Awards Committee new awards were sanctioned for ADS-approved shows as follows:

1. Sweepstakes ribbon for the greatest number of blue ribbons in the horticultural section.

2. An award for the best daffodil in the show.

3. An award for a collection of five varieties from any division of American origin or breeding.

4. An award for a collection of five varieties reverse bi-color.

5. An award for a collection of five varieties of miniature daffodils under 6 inches.

Roanoke and the Hotel Roanoke were selected for the 1961 convention, April 6-8.

My own report revealed that:

Our membership has reached 1,500. While expenses showed little change, income increased about \$700 and enabled us to convert a loss of \$500 in 1958 to a profit of about \$200 in 1959.

Our present *Yearbook*, BULLETIN and services represent about the most we can offer members on dues of \$3. Dues are as low as those of any major plant society and have not changed since the Society was founded in 1954, while costs have climbed sharply.

The new Executive Committee will consist of Mrs. Bridges, Mrs. Adams (ex officio), Mrs. Ben Robertson, and Messrs. Knierim, Wheeler, Larus and Lee. Mrs. Roennfeldt will replace Mrs. Bridges August 1.

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Lutherville, Maryland

I cannot recall the composition of the new Nominating Committee, but the chairman is Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., of Virginia.

On the whole, I feel the convention combined pleasure and information in generous and well proportioned amounts.

GEO. S. LEE, JR.

THE ROUND ROBINS

Did you ever belong to a Round-Robin? Would you like to join? Just drop a card to Dr. Glenn Dooley, Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.

We like our new members to assume responsibility in letter writing, so that a robin will keep to its schedule.. There are vacancies in the general, regional, miniature and hybridizing robins, as well as those for men. Would you like a robin on the potted culture of daffodils?

Could you direct such a robin if there be a need? Let us hear from you.

There are vacancies in the regional robins in the Far West as well for those of New England. Likewise, there is a need for other robins in different regions. The robins offer the ADS members an excellent opportunity for the exchange of data pertaining to culture, performance and shows, as well as other information. Then there are those lasting friendships that are formed which make our daffodil gardening far more interesting and pleasant.

\$1.25 FOUND AN OWNER

In the February issue of the BULLETIN there was a sad story of the separation of \$1.25 and its owner. We are glad to report evidence that people read the BULLETIN. The money and the *Yearbook* subscriber were reunited—Advertising in the BULLETIN pays.

The Daffodil Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY

American Daffodil Society
Incorporated

Summer Issue

August, 1960

CAREY E. QUINN, Editor and Chairman, Publications Committee, 1010 Vermont Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

Greetings from your new president. In a moment of weakness I accepted this responsibility, knowing full well how very difficult it would be to measure up to the capable leadership set by your former presidents, Judge Quinn and George Lee. I am totally inexperienced for this assignment, my only qualifications being that I like daffodils and I like the people who grow them. But, with a very capable group of officers, directors, regional vice presidents and committee chairmen, I am hopeful that the Society will continue to grow and promote a wider interest in daffodils in America.

* * *

After our very successful convention at Dallas, my wife and I visited the National Capital Daffodil Show in Washington, D. C., and the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Show in Nashville. The daffodils exhibited were the most beautiful we have ever seen, and we had the opportunity of meeting many of the enthusiastic members who grow them. Because of the limitation of time, we were unable to accept invitations to several other shows, but next Spring we are hopeful of meeting more of you. Mrs. Garrett, chairman of our Judges Committee, has now certified me as an

accredited ADS judge, so in addition to having fun, I can also be useful.

* * *

Our 1961 Convention will be held in Roanoke, Va., April 6-8 and the committee, under the direction of Mrs. William C. Seipp, vice president of the Middle Atlantic Region, is already well under way preparing an interesting program. Roanoke is close to many of our members, and we should have a large attendance. Plan now to come and have a wonderful time.

* * *

Mrs. Grover F. Roennfeldt, our new treasurer, assumed her duties August 1. So if you have not paid your 1960 dues by the time you read this, please send your \$3 to Mrs. Roennfeldt, 7426 Lynn Ave., University City 30, Mo. Many of our members have put off paying their dues this year and their names will not be included in the 1961 *Yearbook* if their dues are not paid by September 15, 1960. The cost of our *Yearbook*, *BULLETINS* and services are increasing, and if we are to maintain our low membership fee of \$3 we must not only maintain our membership of 1,500, but we must add new members.

* * *

Mrs. William A. Bridges, who has given faithful service to the Society as treasurer since its inception, has accepted

the chairmanship of a newly formed Supplies Committee. She will handle the sale of publications such as copies of the R.H.S. *Yearbook*, R.H.S. *Classified List*, and extra copies of our *Yearbook*, and the printing of letterheads, cards and circulars authorized by the Board of Directors. Orders for such material should be sent to Mrs. Bridges as before, and not to our new treasurer.

* * *

Mrs. Link, our Schools chairman, and her committee have been doing a marvelous job of training our members for judging. Schools were held this year at Decatur, Ga., Dallas, Tex., Tulsa, Okla., and Middleburg, Va., and over 100 members participated. The Society's urgent need for accredited judges will be met as these people continue on and fulfill the requirements of completing Courses I, II and III, and judging three shows as a student judge. (I finally made the grade this year.)

* * *

Larry Mains, our Photography chairman, has some wonderful sets of color slides. He has one or two of mine of which I am proud, and some better ones from other committee members. May I suggest you use them at garden club meetings to promote a wider interest in daffodils. It's a good way to get new members for the Society.

—WELLS KNIERIM

MEETING CUSTOMS REQUIREMENTS

If you import bulbs, insist on their being sent by parcel post and not by freight or express.

Customs duties on all such parcel post importations, valued at \$250 or less, are finally collected from you by your local post office. Shipments arriving by freight or express pay the same duties, but added to that cost will be fees for the required formal customs entry, unless you are prepared to go to the port of arrival and make the entry yourself.

If your foreign shipper insists parcel post is too expensive, tell him you'll pay for it—and save money in the end.

SOME NUTRITIONAL GLEANINGS

By CAREY E. QUINN

I once knew a man who had typed up what he felt was a proper prayer and had it framed and hung on the foot board of his bed. Each night this man would murmur, "Lord, them is my sentiments at the foot of my bed," and slip off to sleep. I wish some one could develop a nutritional formula like that man's prayer and forget the entire matter. There are so many factors involved that it is not possible to lay down a set rule for feeding daffodils.

However, it is possible to glean some guiding principles from the studies and experiments of Dr. J. Mitchell Jenkins of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, and Dr. Neil W. Stuart of the Plant Industry Station, USDA. Our hope herein is that with these principles each gardener will consider his own nutritional problem in the light of his soil character.

Must Control Basal Rot

The great enemy of daffodils is *Fusarium* basal rot. The research to date makes it clear that root inducing growth substances and *organic nitrogen compounds* stimulate the growth of basal rot in culture, with the result of greater losses of bulbs in the field or garden.

In fact, Dr. Stuart goes so far as to say that a proper fungicidal procedure is more important than feeding daffodils, and since they go hand in hand you cannot consider one without the other. In consequence we have two principles to state as paramount—namely:

(a) Use a fertilizer formulae low in nitrogen, with no organic nitrogen if possible; i.e. 3-10-6. Add after daffodils emerge in early spring a very light sprinkling of nitrogen if color and rate of growth indicates its need. A tiny pinch of borax will often make the flowers earlier and clearer.

(b) *As soon as* bulbs are dug soak them for two minutes in a mercury solution (Mersolite is excellent in a solution of ½ teaspoon to two gallons of

water). Repeat the dip again just before planting—you can plant them wet—but just after digging the bulbs should be quickly dried off after dipping and stored, if only temporarily, in a well ventilated building or room.

Sidelights

Some interesting sidelights appear from the tests above mentioned:

(a) In Norfolk, Va., a fertilizer formula containing superphosphate, potash, and lime, but no nitrogen, produced the earliest flowers and of show quality, but bulbs of poor quality.

(b) At Beltsville, the tests showed the presence of nitrogen reduced both the weight and number of bulbs as well as the number of flowers, but increased the amount of basal rot. The same effect, although to a lesser extent, was obtained with phosphorus (usual source is superphosphate). On the other hand, the presence of potassium (potash) in the fertilizer had exactly the opposite effect—increasing the yield of flowers and bulbs, and decreasing the amount of basal rot.

Conclusions

The practical conclusions that can be drawn are: control basal rot, and feed lightly with a fertilizer worked into the row beneath the bulbs that contains a minimum of nitrogen (but some), more phosphorus, and potash—that is double the amount of nitrogen. Many of the Northwest commercial growers straddle the problems with a 3-10-6 formula, and use a light side dressing of nitrogen when the daffodils come up if they don't seem to grow off normally fast.

It is also gleaned that most beginners are cautioned to use no fertilizers—certainly not before planting—and to concentrate on deep digging (12 to 18 inches deep).

The nutritional program for daffodils should be planned in consideration of the growth cycle. The daffodil growth cycle begins in early fall and closes about eight months later.

It is to be remembered that the daffodil uses nitrogen first primarily to get up,

FREEZING IN POTS

In Men's Robin No. 1 John Larus (Connecticut) noted heavy loss among pots of bulbs stored in attic where they were subjected to alternate freezing and thawing. He plans to hold the bulbs hereafter in a section of the attic which stays above freezing.

Grant Mitsch (Oregon) is inclined to attribute the loss to the possibility that as freezing progresses inwardly from all sides it may compress the bulbs and damage the tissues. Most growers are familiar with stray bulbs left on top of the ground over winter which survive freezing and thawing.

Bulbs in pots sunk to or below the surrounding soil level are subjected to frost and pressure from only one direction, so that relief from pressure is always available until the bulbs are finally frozen solid and then all pressure ceases.

THE OFFICIAL FLOWER

Word has reached the BULLETIN indirectly from Mrs. Espic Leach of Marshall, Mich., a new member of the ADS, that the Marshall branch of the National Farm and Garden was instrumental in naming the daffodil the city flower, and has planted hundreds of bulbs in their parks, and around the schools, public buildings and the local hospital. This is a wonderful way to give pleasure to many people, while at the same time spreading the word of the beauty of the daffodil.

then phosphorus to encourage root growth and floriferousness, and finally potash after the bloom period. Any program should consider these facts.

It must be remembered that all the principal elements are needed—the absence, depletion or unavailability of any one element can cause harmful and abnormal results. And it must be remembered that the condition of the soil plus available water is paramount. A plant eats nothing in dry form, and the deeper your friability, the less fertilizer of any sort you will need.

FORCING BULBS INDOORS WITH PLASTIC BAGS

By MARY MATTISON VAN SCHAIK

Each year my enthusiasm for forcing bulbs into bloom indoors mounts. Flowers thus obtained are available when outside gardening is at a standstill. One therefore has more leisure time in which to study them closely. This, added to the spring-like cheer they bring, makes them doubly valuable.

For two successive seasons I have used the so-called "van Tubergen Method" for potted bulbs to be forced into bloom indoors. The main advantage is that moisture around the growing plants remains fairly constant with a minimum of effort expended on watering. One proceeds as follows:

After the bulbs have been potted up in the usual way and watered thoroughly, the pots are placed in polyethylene bags with the opening of the bag well above the edge of the pot. The bag is then closed at the top with a rubber band. The pots thus shrouded are placed in the coolest section of the cellar (average temperature 45 degrees). The pots are watered once a month by opening the bags at the top after which the bags are again closed. Keep the plastic bags around the pots after they are exposed to daylight and warmer temperature. When the young leaf-growth needs more room open the bags, but keep them around the pots until color shows in the flowerbuds.

More frequent watering is necessary once the bags have been opened, but they do continue to keep the air immediately around the plants more moist than in the rest of the room. Van Tubergen advises keeping the bags around the pots until the flowers bloom. I have produced stronger plants by removing the bags when the flowerbuds begin to show color. It is advisable to acclimate the plant gradually to the drier atmosphere of the room by rolling down the plastic bag a little each day until it is level with the edge of the pot.

DAFFODILS FOR HOUSE DECORATION

By JOHN R. LARUS

If we had ten times as many daffodils in our borders and beside our beds, we would still grudge each one we pick and carry indoors to bloom out its beauty in telescoped time. It is, therefore, only when a stem has been broken or a blossom is completely hidden from view that our vases stingily receive occupants.

So potted bulbs seem the answer to house decoration and carry the additional advantage that by judicious calculations, or sometimes contrariwise by complete miscalculations, blooms can be enjoyed over a season different from that of their outdoor counterparts.

The conventional potting method of burial in a bed covered by leaves is satisfactory for those with a suitable garden spot, except that pots dug during the dead of winter in our climate are come at with varying degrees of difficulty and discomfort. The wisdom of Solomon, moreover, is needed to divine just the right digging moment when the roots have formed and yet the leaves have not grown out of hand.

Pure creature comfort has led to devising a modified method that has proved quite satisfactory. We pot the bulbs in October as usual and then, after a good watering, set half a dozen pots in the bottom of an orange crate or even a cardboard carton. We pack under and between the pots moist sphagnum moss.

For six inch pots the bags used for fruit at the chain grocery stores are large enough. For wider pots I use dry cleaners' bags and cut off some of the bag at the open end, leaving about 18 inches to accommodate the plants as they shoot upwards. Narcissus varieties: Brunswick, Indian Chief, Mangosteen, Diotima, and Nanus have been grown this way with excellent results. The same may be said of muscari and many varieties of hyacinths, crocus, and tulips.

AWARDED MEDAL

Mrs. C. M. Gooch of Memphis, Tenn., a member of the ADS, has just been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the Garden Club of America. It is awarded for outstanding achievement in horticulture and is acknowledged internationally as a notable honor.

The boxes are then placed in our dark, cold attic. Every few weeks they are examined to see that there is sufficient moisture which, if needed, we apply over the whole box with a watering can. There would be no real hurt if the temperature were quite steadily below freezing, but from past experience we have found that alternate freezing and thawing will rot the bulbs, so we throw old sacks over the boxes to maintain a reasonably level temperature. If one has a dark vegetable cellar that stays around 40 degrees in all weather, this might be an even better location.

Mice have a strange way of slipping into our cellar when the door occasionally blows open (I stoutly resent family accusations that I occasionally fail to close it after wheeling in fall garden gleanings), so that against the day that they can be trapped it is wise to place inverted flower pots over any bulbs except the daffodils, which apparently are immune.

We have good luck in bringing individual pots gradually to more heat and then to light as they seem to be considering blooming. Obviously their supply of water must be maintained at a high level, a point which needs more frequent attention if and when the pots are removed from their sphagnum nest. As is generally known, the warmth of the living room should be reserved for pots that are actually breaking into bloom, and even when in full bloom, nights spent in a cooler spot will lengthen the life of the flowers.

KEEP ON THE MULCH

By HAROLD S. KING

Chairman, Health and Culture Committee

Mulching prevents splashing of the bloom with mud, discourages weeds, and lessens erosion by heavy rainfall. However, after the flowers fade daffodils still appreciate a mulch. It aids in keeping the soil cooler and moister and helps maintain even temperature and moisture content in the soil. These are important in prolonging the life of the leaves. It is in the leaves that water, carbon dioxide and sunshine combine to produce the sugars that make fat bulbs. The amount of sugar produced is dependent on the surface area of the leaves and on the length of time they can function in the manufacture of the sugars.

Sugar is stored, largely as starch, in the bulb. Some sugars are also stored as such and may act as a sort of anti-freeze, lessening winter injury by ice crystals within the bulb. They are also a quick source of energy. More research is needed on the seasonal variation of the types and concentration of the sugars in the bulb.

Few people realize the extent to which the strength of a daffodil is dependent on an even supply of water after the leaves have disappeared and new roots are pushing down in the soil for moisture and nutrients. Here again a mulch helps by stabilizing the temperature and moisture in the soil. Stunting or partial killing of roots by fluctuating conditions not only diminishes the vigor of the whole plant, but may give a source of entry for microorganisms present in the soil.

ATTENTION DIRECTORS

Will the members of the Board of Directors please hold open the dates of October 22-23 until they receive further word? This is the contemplated time of the Fall meeting.

NARCISSUS OF THE OLD SOUTH

By JO N. EVANS

Where did they come from, these old bulbs that grow in such profusion throughout the Middle South?

In the early 1800's many fine homes were built around cities like Natchez, Miss. All these places had large gardens, often designed by foreign landscape architects. One such place is Elgin Plantation, with several miles of garden walks bordered with daffodils, remnants of which may still be found. Old cemeteries are filled with these bulbs which have often escaped into the neighboring woods and ditch banks. Early settlers doubtless brought bulbs with them when they settled on small farms in the hills.

The bulbs multiplied and were shared with friends until they gradually covered the South. Today you may see them blooming along the fence rows or in the corners of pastures, spared by grazing cattle, as well as in the gardens of the old mansions.

What are they? First to appear about Thanksgiving are forms of Paperwhites, varying in size, height, and earliness. Around Christmas comes another *N. tazetta*, known locally as "Christmas", "Star", or "Old January", with pointed petals. Early in January comes the finest of the old *N. tazettas*, "Pearl". It turns pure white and has heavy substance, tall stems, and large heads of flowers. It is followed by other forms, almost as lovely. There are double forms of these *N. tazettas*, but they are uncertain bloomers.

The season continues with the campernelles and jonquils. The former are everywhere, and sometimes we find double forms. The jonquils bloom in February and March and vary to the point of complete confusion. Stems may be tall, medium, or as short as four inches. The one I believe is *N. jonquilla simplex* is known locally as "Sweeties" or "Honeydews". Along with the jonquils comes a cluster-type yellow known as "Gold Dollars", probably a late tazetta.

During February the little yellow Trumpet Minor blooms. These are more attractive in our Southern gardens than the modern February Gold. The little white trumpet, called "Swan's Neck", is one of our treasured old bulbs, but requires perfect drainage.

There is no way to name the many short-cupped varieties that we find; some are beautiful garden flowers, others have poor form; all are sturdy and will thrive without care.

At Haphazard we have hundreds of these bulbs collected from old gardens while in bloom by picking up the entire clump of bulbs with soil on them and treating it as a living plant.

I do not believe the early-flowering *N. tazettas* will survive much farther north than Arkansas or northern Mississippi; however, there are a lot of these old bulbs which will adapt themselves to any garden that can grow the modern, named varieties. Any flower that has withstood the ravages of time and the encroachment of civilization is worthy of a place in our gardens.

SEEDS OF FRIENDSHIP

The following is an excerpt from a letter:

"For the past three years we have sent out to garden and flower lovers three packets of easy growing South African wild flower seeds. Our movement is not meant to lead to further correspondence between sender and receiver, and is a non-profit organization with the sole idea of spreading Friendship, Peace and Goodwill among all gardening people of the world . . . we would be more than glad to send such seeds to members of your Society . . ."

For further information you may write: Jack Bester, "Seeds of Friendship," P.O. DE DEHR, Transvaal, South Africa.

BASAL ROT AND VIRUS MALADY

My daffodil collection was moved in fall of 1957 into new quarters. Starting with clean woods soil (minus stumps, roots, and largest stones), the raised beds were constructed with railroad cross-tires and prepared with basal rot prevention in mind. No compost or manure has been used, nor has any form of organic fertilizer. (I would use wood ashes if I had them). Large quantities of sterile Michigan peat (100 pounds per ten square feet) and of sharp builder's sand were forked in, and a good application of 3-18-18 was worked into the root area. No fertilizer was added the first year after planting, but a moderate side dressing of the 3-18-18 was cultivated into top inch of soil the second year as soon as foliage was through the ground.

Varieties susceptible to rot are dipped in Mersolite solution shortly after digging, and the bulbs are stored in a cool, dry place (under 70 degrees) until replanted in the fall. The only major cultural detail that has been omitted is a summer mulch—which will be utilized this season. This program has resulted in less than six bulbs out of over a thousand succumbing to basal rot in summer storage of 1959, and they were bulbs of 'Tudor Minstrel' which were overlooked for Mersolite treatment. Tudor Minstrel has been lost twice previously to the same malady.

And on the subject of diseases, there is increasing awareness of the problem of virus infection in daffodils, especially in the South. I do not distinguish between the various types, for apparently the only effective practice (certainly not a treatment) is to rogue and burn every questionable plant. Diligent roguing has been practiced for years, regardless of cost, yet the problem has not abated for me. I am not convinced that everything (rather, much of anything) is known about these virus infections *that should be known*, and a more definite and easier means of detection in questionable cases is needed. I believe that there are

varieties which are serving as carriers—that display no symptoms of infection.

Also, from experience, I have found a number of varieties of which I have been unable to obtain a clean stock from any source, yet they continue to be offered commercially. Could it be that many of the major bulb growers (Dutch, British, and Pacific Northwest) have climate conditions that hide or mask virus symptoms? I know that when we have damp, sunless weather, stripe is difficult to detect, but when we have our normal sunny, clear, and often hot seasons, striped foliage is easily detected.

—HARRY I. TUGGLE

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION

Changes approved by the RHS are listed here:

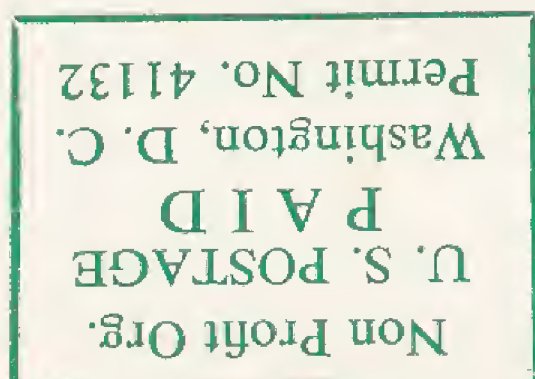
- Angie—8, not 2c.
- April Tears—5b, not 5a.
- Cyclataz—8, not 10.
- Cyclathinus—6a, not 10.
- Kentucky—3b (*i.e.* 3a?), not 9.
- Lady Bee—2b, not 3b.
- Lady Hillingdon—7a, not 7b.
- Larkelly—6a, not 7b.
- Little Beauty—1b, not 10.
- Pearly Queen—5a, not 5 b.
- Pink Cloud—4, not 2b.
- Red Sunrise—2a, not 2b.
- Rosabella—1b, not 1c.
- Tittle-Tattle—7b, not merely 7.
- Tullus Hostilius—7a, not 7b.
- White Wedgewood—7a, not 7b.

THE ROMANCE OF DAFFODILS,

by William C. Brumbach. (47 pages, \$2.00, Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.)

Christmas gift for a sentimental gardener?—here is an appropriate selection. The author's pleasant account of his hobby of seeking and collecting old daffodil species and early hybrids includes neither scientific nor cultural information, but his journeys to ancient southern plantations are nicely described.

—E.R.B.



American Daffodil Society, Inc.
7426 Lynn Ave.
University City 30, Mo.

COMMENTS ON COLOR

Halbert Cunningham (Mississippi) has observed in Men's Robin No. 1 that whereas daylilies attain great brilliance and clarity of coloring in the Middle West, it is difficult to develop daffodils with these qualities under similar growing conditions.

Pierce Timmis (Vermont) cites article by V. H. Booth in the *RHS Yearbook* for 1959 (p. 21) suggesting that antioxidants present in all parts of plants to prevent destruction of plant substances by oxygen may control degree of resistance to fading in daffodils. If so, varieties rich in antioxidants might be used to breed fadeproof red cups. The amount of antioxidants can be determined chemically.

Grant Mitsch (Oregon) speculates that white- or red-cupped varieties, if rich in antioxidants, might produce stable colors if combined for two or three

generations with best of present red cups. However, he also observes that the orange-red coloring of some varieties, like Rustom Pasha, increases rather than decreases after opening.

So far as known, no research has been done on variation in amount of antioxidants in individual varieties.

FROZEN FOLIAGE?

If the foliage of your daffodils froze this spring, be sure to fertilize a little heavier than usual. This advice comes from both Dr. Freeman Weiss and Mr. Willis Wheeler. If you did not fertilize after the blooming season, then do so in August.

BULLETIN DEADLINE

Material for publication in the Fall BULLETIN must reach the Editor not later than October 15.

The Daffodil Bulletin

PUBLISHED BY

American Daffodil Society
Incorporated

Fall Issue

November, 1960

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FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

By the time you receive this BULLETIN most of your bulbs should be back in the ground making roots for next spring's bloom. If you have some left over, try giving them to a friend or neighbor who does not grow daffodils. He or she may become a daffodil enthusiast.

As you know, the purpose of our Society is "to promote and encourage wide interest in daffodils and scientific research and education with respect to their culture, breeding, diseases, pests, exhibiting and testing." Our local garden and seed stores seldom have on sale some of the better garden varieties included in our list of symposium winners. And it is surprising how many people still think that daffodils are yellow and narcissus are white! So it's up to all of us to use our spare bulbs in the fall, our slides or those of the Photography Committee (Prof. L. P. Mains, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia 4, Pa.) at our garden club meetings this winter, or, best of all, promote a daffodil show next spring to stimulate a wider interest in daffodils.

* * *

Keep in touch with your regional vice-president. It is her job to develop wider interest in better daffodils, promote daffodil shows, and sponsor regional conferences and judges' schools in your region. If you give her a few ideas and a little

help, you'll have a lot of fun and get more people interested in the Society. Try to attend a judges' school next spring. We have only 48 members who have fulfilled all the requirements of an accredited judge, and in some regions we have none. However, we do have about 200 student judges who should complete the requirements in a year or two.

* * *

The Middle Atlantic Region is host to our 1961 convention at Roanoke, Va., April 6 to 8. Course II of the Judges' School will be given on Sunday, April 9. A full program is already planned, including a visit to the Annual Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Virginia. They promise to show us some of the finest show daffodils we have ever seen. And the daffodil gardens of Virginia should be at their peak about that time.

* * *

We need more members. Try to get at least one new member this fall at the bargain rate of \$3 for a 1961 membership, including a copy of this BULLETIN. They will receive a copy of the 1961 Yearbook in December. A gift membership in the Society is a thoughtful Christmas present to a gardening friend. Send name and address with the membership fee to our treasurer, Mrs. Grover F. Roennfelt, 7426 Lynn Avenue, University City 30, Mo.

—WELLS KNIERIM

THE VICE PRESIDENTS REPORT FROM THE REGIONS

Southeast Region

We could hardly realize we were in the Southeast last spring. New England weather lingered until after the usual time for daffodils. Ordinarily the height of the daffodil season where I live is about March 25. This year practically no flowers were open until we returned from Dallas March 28. After the delay in blooming, from so much snow and ice, the season then rushed in with high temperatures and flowers were far from show quality.

To my knowledge, North Carolina had planned three shows, South Carolina had plans for four, and eight were scheduled for Georgia. Many had to be cancelled.

I attended the first show in our area, down in Claxton, Ga., March 8, which was ADS approved and a very nice show. It has great possibilities with 33 clubs participating. This show, and Biltmore, N. C., are so far the only approved ones in our area. It is hoped that next year we will raise the standard of other shows. Student judges are needing experience, and we should provide them with every opportunity.

Our regional newsletter in February was a joy. In response to a questionnaire many people expressed their feelings about the daffodil. Their comments were so enjoyable and inspiring they were included in the newsletter, which made a refreshing prelude to spring.

Study and Show School III was held with good attendance in Decatur, Ga., sponsored by the Georgia Daffodil Society, with Mrs. Paul F. Hamby as chairman. The new list of accredited and student judges is not available yet, but there will be enough accredited judges to help ease the problem to some extent.

The Clemson test garden provided pleasure to hundreds of visitors. A group of South Carolinians met there and I'm very happy to report we now have a South Carolina Daffodil Society. Dan P. Thompson, Jr., is the current presi-

dent. We met again during October and more bulbs were given to the test garden. There are now 275 varieties planted.

Our regional publicity chairman, Mrs. C. M. Norfleet of Winston-Salem, N. C., secured space in a number of leading newspapers this year with items of shows, open gardens and the convention.

Our membership has not kept pace with last year's record. We must tell more people about the beauty of the daffodil and the advantages of being an ADS member.

Good planting, a Merry Christmas, and soon we'll be watching for the ever charming daffodil.

MRS. BEN M. ROBERTSON, *Vice-president*

* * *

Middle Atlantic Region

The Middle Atlantic Region held its annual meeting at the Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point Comfort, Va., October 8, with 62 members present. Mrs. George Heath and Mrs. Chandler Bates did a magnificent job, making all plans and preparations, and they and their able helpers deserve our sincere and grateful thanks. Mr. William Brumback showed his delightful slides and talked on old daffodils, and Mr. Grove had slides in wonderful color and close-up photography of his daffodils, some of which might very well be used in judging schools, for they show the blooms in great detail. Mrs. Durbin read a charming article she had written on daffodils which was published in the *Flower Grower*. The weather was not good enough to carry out the plans for garden visiting, but we all enjoyed visiting and talking together.

Although it was not possible to hold the Garden Club of Virginia Daffodil Show in Charlottesville last April because of adverse weather conditions, a great many people enjoyed Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson's talk and pictures, and the superb specimens her husband so kindly sent over by air. Never had such perfect flowers been more enjoyed.

After the judging school held in Middleburg in April, three instruction classes

in staging and showing specimens were held in Maryland, and Washington had a school for exhibitors before the Washington Daffodil Society show there. Maryland had the usual outstanding show at the Museum in Baltimore. Richmond had a good show with ADS judges, as did Huntington, W. Va., and Berwyn, Pa. Good as these shows were, all were hampered by the bad weather conditions—intense cold and then great heat. Our local small shows held later in April proved successful, with good specimens.

The miniature and dwarf varieties offered by Tommy Haymaker for our Region met with only medium success, but the interest in these bulbs is growing and we hope more people will buy and plant them another year.

We have lost a great many members within the Region, and hope that every member will try and interest their friends who grow daffodils in joining the Society—talk about it whenever you can, and bring us in new members. And most of all, encourage the younger gardeners to grow good bulbs. I was delighted to have a group of young women order Judge Carey Quinn's list of 100 best daffodils after a horticultural talk this spring, for some of them will join us, I know.

There will be a second judging school on the Sunday after the annual meeting in Roanoke this coming April 6-9. Plan to be there, enjoy the meeting, and attend the school. We need accredited judges as well as interested growers.

—ROBERTA SEIPP, *Vice-president*

* * *

Northeast Region

During the past year Pennsylvania was changed from the Middle Atlantic to the Northeast Region, with a change in the vice-president also. This makes for a rather short and confused report, since I have just taken office this summer and Mrs. Capen, the former vice-president who did such an outstanding job, has been hospitalized. We all regret this and send her our very best wishes. I am indebted to the directors for sending me the reports of New York and New Jersey.

Mrs. Gonzales had an enormous exhibit at the International Flower Show in New York with an outstanding collection of new varieties. The regional meeting was held at the new Sterling Forest Gardens at Tuxedo, N. Y.

In Pennsylvania we had four accredited ADS shows, one in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society and the other three by individual garden clubs—Norristown, Berwyn, and Springfield. At the Springfield show the white ribbon was won by Mrs. J. Pancoast Reath, and the green by Mrs. H. Rowland Timms. The Daffodil Trophy presented by Mrs. Timms to the winner of the greatest number of blue ribbon winners in horticulture was won by Mrs. George C. Makin of Milmont Park.

Mrs. Francis C. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Rd., Springfield, Pa., is the publicity chairman for the Northeast Region, and any club having news, show dates, or pertinent information should send it to Mrs. Harrigan.

Mrs. Edwin C. Buchanan of Setauket, L. I., has undertaken the responsibility of registering new members for the ADS in our Region.

In the spring we anticipate having the third judging school, a regional meeting, garden day visits, and a number of accredited shows. Further information will be sent to all members.

MRS. H. ROWLAND TIMMS, *Vice-president*

* * *

Far West Region

Daffodils are grown successfully in all kinds of soil at high and low altitudes in the Far West Region. In the coastal areas of Oregon, Washington and northern California, where soil is semi-acid and rainfall heavy, daffodils thrive if given good drainage. Here in the wheat growing areas of eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho the soil is more alkaline, and with less rainfall drainage is no problem. Basal rot is practically unknown. We add peat moss for more acid, bone meal for food, and some sand for friability.

Most varieties grow well here, but I have wondered why my Ceylon never has

a red cup. One daffodil friend says to feed it with booster powder containing iron when it is a few inches high in the spring. Maybe it has an avid appetite for iron, so I shall try boosting it.

A garden club member here raises daffodils at her summer home in our nearby Blue Mountains at an altitude of more than 5,000 feet, but they bloom a month later than in the valleys. Mrs. Mary McGlothlin, of Pueblo, Colo., our only ADS member in that state, grows a number of varieties at that high altitude. She says, "such daffodils as John Evelyn bloom madly and increase like onions—almost by the bushel."

The West needs more interest in daffodil culture, but I notice, in the past few years, garden clubs are asking for more programs on daffodils. We are gradually gaining new members, especially in California. A new member in Richland, Wash., is little more than 50 miles from me. Up until now my nearest ADS neighbor was over 200 miles away.

—MRS. CARL ENGDAHL, *Vice-President*

* * *

Central Region

Daffodil bloom in the Kansas City area was about ten days late. The season was good in that there was much bloom, but inclement weather ruined many blossoms and we were forced to cancel our second Daffodil Show set for April 23. Instead, our local society had a tour of member gardens which proved to be pleasant and interesting. Among the newer varieties we saw here were: Castle of Mey, Empress of Ireland, Entrancement, Fintona, Mrs. O. Ronalds, Slieveboy and Vigil. Our society is growing slowly but all members are enthusiastic; a great deal of interest is being shown in getting newer varieties; in testing for performance, and in sharing experiences.

Five comprehensive symposium reports were submitted to Mr. Tuggle from this Region after 1960 blooming season—one from Iowa, one from Kansas and three from Missouri. These reports indicated that some of the quite new varieties are being tested in our Region, with com-

ments on varieties that were proving to be excellent performers. We hope to interest more of our ADS members in making symposium reports in 1961.

There was a nice representation from this Region at the Dallas convention. So far as I know there were six from Missouri, four from Kansas and one from Iowa at the convention. Inspired by Dr. Gould's lecture, our Mrs. R. Johnson photographed some diseased plants and brought interesting slides to a meeting.

We are, of course, happy and proud to have our Mr. George Pettus from St. Louis win the coveted Carey Quinn award at the Indianapolis Show.

We have secured our first (I believe) Nebraska member for the ADS, and we hope her enthusiasm will spread in that state.

—MARY A. BECKER, *Vice-president*

* * *

New England Region

Although less than it should be, there has been a steady increase in membership. The obvious relationship between a daffodil show and the enrollment of new members indicates that the best way to create an interest in the Society is by local shows. The encouragement of these by neighboring garden clubs wherever there is a small group of members should be the next step in developing and strengthening the ADS here.

The two Round Robins started a few years ago are proving their worth in solidifying the membership and giving us a wider knowledge of daffodil problems here. The quality of the letters is high. Through them we lose our insular outlook and are enriched by this friendly contact with congenial gardeners.

Three numbers of our newsletter have gone out. The editor feels proud of the quality of the short, practical articles contributed by the members, two samples of which were in the August BULLETIN.

The first meeting in this area was held at Horticultural Hall in Boston, May 3. After lunch we had an informal meeting with discussion of the projects for this Region, especially of the Test Garden in

cooperation with the Arnold Arboretum. Later we visited the Daffodil Show, then in its second day.

The Test Garden is now started with the second and final planting completed in October. The setting for the garden of about 200 varieties is most attractive. The three beds, with daffodils planted according to the RHS divisions, are surrounded by ample grass paths on all sides and are separated by low shrubbery. Beyond them is a wide lawn, and they are at the end of a trail much used by visitors to native plants growing on the edge of natural woodland.

—HELEN C. SCORGIE, *Vice-president*

* * *

Southern Region

One of the nicest things that came out of the Dallas Convention this past Spring was the organization of an Arkansas Daffodil Society. Mr. Carl Amason of El Dorado was elected the state's first president. All members of ADS in Arkansas automatically became members of the Arkansas Society, and a Founders' Robin was organized with Mrs. Volta Anders of Camden as the director.

Siloam Springs, Ark., will have the first Southern Regional Show next April 14 and 15, and Memphis, Tenn., will have its first accredited show in 1961 as will Lexington, Miss.

The three directors in the Southern Region have been asked to sponsor state shows within their own states this next spring, and Nashville, Tenn., will open its show to the state. We hope Kentucky will have a state show.

In Arkansas, local accredited shows will be held in El Dorado, Camden, Hughes and Conway. Hot Springs will hold the first State Show on March 15.

Your vice-president was invited to lecture on daffodils at an advanced refresher course for Life Judges in the National Federation of Garden Clubs. 140 judges from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas met in Hot Springs, and our three Arkansas ADS judges and three student judges were present. Four new memberships were secured for ADS.

Mrs. Volta Anders of Camden reported an elaborate daffodil exhibit at her county fair held in Camden recently.

All Arkansas shows were cancelled last spring because of the severe weather, but the southern states in the Region held their shows. One of the highlights of the year for me was judging at Nashville. It was one of the most beautifully staged shows I have ever had the pleasure of judging.

Arkansas' Round Robin reports show that orders have gone out for many new varieties of daffodils to be planted this fall and the new symposium listings, as a whole, reflect the varieties that do best for us in this Region.

Basal rot has been one of our greatest problems, but we are working on that. Membership is on the increase in this Region and we feel that interest in ADS will increase not only the quality of bulbs ordered, but in the number of shows staged and in gardens opened to the public each spring.

—MRS. JESSE COX, *Vice-president*

* * *

Midwest Region

The region put out two newsletters in 1960. The March edition, under the supervision of Mrs. Goethe Link, outgoing R.V.P., published the results of the regional symposium for 1959 and the announcement from Dr. R. C. Allen, director of Kingwood Center, that an ADS test garden had been established at the Center in Mansfield, Ohio. We are proud of the garden and feel we will all benefit from the evaluation of performance of varieties planted there, since we all reside in the same climatic zone, though there is some variation in rainfall and soil conditions. We hope to include a short report on performance in the test garden in a future newsletter.

The September edition dealt with the culture of daffodils in an article by Mrs. C. W. Schmalstig of Dayton, and listed some of the best garden varieties for the Midwest.

We also urged all members to invite garden-minded friends to join the ADS in 1961 and share the benefits available.

As an opener, ADS slides were shown on October 4 in Dayton at a public meeting sponsored by eight garden clubs in the area. The R.V.P. is available for similar programs throughout the region.

Due to unavoidable obstacles, there was no regional show in 1960. However, Dayton held two large shows and several smaller shows featuring daffodils. Marshall, Mich., held a second annual show, and is to be congratulated on naming the daffodil its city flower. Other shows were held at Granville, Montpelier and Bellbrook, Ohio, and at Indianapolis and Nashville, Ind. I would like to report more shows, and especially ADS-sponsored shows, next year.

The Midwest Region was well represented at the convention in Dallas. I hope to meet many more members at our regional meeting in the spring, and at the Annual Convention in Roanoke, Va.

—MRS. HARRY WILKIE, *Vice-president*

* * *

Southwest Region

Our Region was host to the Fifth Convention of the ADS last March and a Regional Show was held in conjunction with the convention. Winning daffodil of the Regional Show was Cantatrice, exhibited by Mrs. Charles M. Thompson, from a bulb she had purchased from Grant E. Mitsch.

Sweepstakes in the show were won by Mrs. Jesse Cox of Arkansas. The best five stems were Peeping Tom, shown by Mrs. William Owen. No one won the Carey Quinn Award, bad weather the week before the show having ruined the quality of the blossoms.

A standing Moribana arrangement won for Mrs. Sam Brock the tri-color award in the arrangement section. She used two placements of daffodils, combined with flowering plum branches and variegated euonymous rising from moss and rocks, in a flat container.

Other winners were Mrs. Royal A. Ferris, show chairman; Mrs. William Russell, co-chairman; Mrs. Charles Stanglin, T. Wayne Nensley, Walter Thompson, Ray Hubbard, William Z. Hayes, M. L. Musick, J. T. Burke, Neill

Sims, W. E. Thompson, J. W. Hoffman, J. O. Smith, Roy Howell, Robert Souther, William Hollacher, Raymond Snyder, Vernon Autry, Margaret Scruggs Caruth, R. W. Higginbotham, Nellie Morris and Mrs. B. A. McReynolds. In the tables, Mrs. George N. Aldredge won an award of honor for a beautiful buffet table, and blue ribbons went to the Marianne Scruggs Garden Club, the Ivy Young Garden Club, and the Green Thumb.

Our most distinguished guest was Mrs. J. Lionel Richardson, of Waterford, Ireland. Not only did she delight the members with beautiful colored slides of her famous husband's hybrid varieties, some still unnamed, and with films of the lovely gardens around their spacious home, but she also was the most beautifully dressed, fashion-wise. The night of the banquet she was more queenly than her husband's daffodils.

Mr. B. Y. Morrison, past director of the U.S. National Arboretum in Washington, delighted members and guests the night of the final banquet, with humorous stories of the great and near-great of the daffodil world, both in America and abroad. His home now is in Pass Christian, Miss. Mrs. U. B. Evans, of Haphazard Plantation, Ferriday, La., told of the bulbs brought from France to the Natchez plantations by our forebears, bulbs that have struggled for existence and now have rugged constitutions that breeders should look for.

Mr. Willis Wheeler of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, appeared on a panel with Mrs. Evans, Miss Eleanor Hill of Tulsa, Okla., and Mrs. W. R. Thompson of Birmingham, Ala., on "Daffodils in the South, Past, Present and Future."

Every one used note books when Dr. R. C. Allen of Mansfield, Ohio, spoke on "Health Problems of the Daffodils."

Dr. C. J. Gould, plant pathologist, Western Washington State Experiment Station, had complete attention while he showed slides and lectured on the "World Wide Picture of the Bulb Industry." He pointed out that the Pacific Northwest

A NEW CHANCE FOR AMATEURS

Earn your tickets to the biggest flower show in the United States, the nine day New York International!

Exhibit as many varieties as you like, each in a 6-inch pot (usually 3 bulbs a pot).

Plant right away; sink outdoors or start roots in a cool cellar or shed (if inside, don't forget to water).

Bring gradually to light at end of January; grow on, cool and moist. Two entry dates to aim at are March 4 (Saturday) or March 9 (Thursday).

If you haven't tried indoor growing, you don't know what fun you've been missing. If you have, you know how easy it is.

This is the first of the big shows to welcome amateurs and to cooperate with the ADS in developing a real daffodil section. Let's all do a few! Send for show schedule to Suite 212, Essex House, 157 W. 58th St., New York 19.

grows bulbs that "are about an inch larger than those of the Dutch, they also flower two weeks earlier because of our fine growing conditions."

The most lasting memory of the convention will perhaps be a picture of the President, Mr. George S. Lee, and the President-elect, Mr. Wells Knierim, of Cleveland, down on their knees to shoot pictures of a planting of Empress of Ireland in the beautiful garden of Mr. and Mrs. George N. Aldredge.

Now that the convention has crossed the Mississippi, we hope that some year Oregon or Washington will bid for the annual meeting.

A regional show and a national convention are fun. You make new friends, you are drawn closer to those friends you met in other conventions, and best of all, the Region was able to set aside something for future regional schools and another national convention.

—NETA HARMON, *Vice-president*

ROANOKE PLANS FOR APRIL

*Whan that Aprille with his shours soote
The droughte of Marche hath perced to
the roote*

Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages.

Next April 6, 7 and 8 all daffodil lovers will have a chance to go on a pilgrimage, for on those days the annual meeting of the American Daffodil Society will be held in Roanoke, Va.

Already, big preparations are being made. First, all the gardens around are planting more daffodils so that the pilgrims will see daffodils. Mr. Gerald Waltz is planning to have cut blooms from the newest varieties flown in from Holland, Ireland and England, as well as from our own hybridizers in Oregon and other parts of the United States. There will be talks on the latest specifics for basal rot, and what is new in fertilizers, as well as the new methods of caring for daffodils.

The dyed-in-the-wool flower arrangers will have an opportunity to hear a well-known flower arranger talk on "Arranging Daffodils." And every day there will be arrangements in various classes down the "Peacock Alley" of the hotel, made by local arrangers.

Now we are also planning something we haven't done before. For any arrangers coming to the meeting who would like to bring a favorite piece of driftwood or favorite container, we will provide any fresh material—daffodils or other plant materials, or even containers, for the arrangement. This class will be exhibited on Friday morning in a special nook. Backgrounds will be furnished if desired. But be sure to let us know by February if you would like to exhibit. If you are driving to Roanoke, you can always tuck in a container or accessories, or maybe some special type of plant material that we don't have.

The Hotel Roanoke, delighted that we are holding our meetings there, will have a quantity of daffodils planted in the beautiful gardens for the early risers to

enjoy before each day's plans get under way.

A flower show is being planned for Thursday by our Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs. If there are any apprentice judges who need a show to complete their accreditation, just send me your name and we will put in on the list. The judges will have to be here before 11 A.M. on that date.

Every one who is planning to come to the convention should rest up a few days before, because you are going to have every minute crowded. The program will be published in January or February and a copy sent to ADS members, and you will see what a full day each one will be.

LUCILLE R. STEEDMAN

* * *

NAMES WANTED

It is the duty of the Nominating Committee to submit a slate of candidates for certain offices that must be filled in the spring of 1961. The committee would welcome your suggestions, and particularly hopes you will offer names of interested people for the offices of two directors-at-large and nine regional directors, one from each region. The slate will be presented at the Annual Convention in Roanoke, and at that time nominations also may be made from the floor.

Suggested names should be sent to Mrs. Howard B. Bloomer, Jr., Route 2, Box 131, Lorton, Va., chairman of the Nominating Committee, by January 1.

* * *

APPROVED JUDGES

The approved judges automatically will be dropped December 31, 1960. We only have 49 accredited judges and 18 special judges. Mrs. Paul Garrett, Chairman of the Judges Committee, recommended and the Directors approved in October "that in cases of emergency the Regional Vice President should ask for special approved judges to be appointed by the Judges Committee to meet the requirements for an accredited show and to give students needed credits."

RULES GIVEN FOR BASIS OF AWARDS AT ADS SHOWS

Since the objectives of the American Daffodil Society are educational, it is hoped that local groups will sponsor shows in which the general public is invited to participate.

In small local and club shows the schedule must provide for single stems and for three of a kind in at least five divisions. *Classification of Daffodils, RHS.* when applying only for the green and white ribbon Awards. Additional awards are available to club and local shows provided other requirements are met as hereinafter set forth.

1. The Green Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded to the best collection of 12 named varieties, one stem each, representing not fewer than four divisions, *Classification of Daffodils, RHS.*

2. The White Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded to the best entry of three stems of one variety.

Any show which has a schedule that provides for single stems and vases for three of a kind in all XI divisions, *Classification of Daffodils, RHS.* may, in addition to the awards previously mentioned also offer the following awards:

1. The Gold Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded to the best daffodil in the show. The winning daffodil to be chosen from classes in the Horticulture Section.

2. The Silver Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded for the greatest number of Blue Ribbons won in the Horticulture Section.

3. The Red-White-Blue Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded for a collection of five named varieties from any division of American breeding or origin.

4. The Maroon Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded for a collection of five varieties reverse bicolor.

5. The Lavender Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded

for a collection of five varieties of miniature daffodils under 6 inches.

6. The Rose Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded to the best seedling bred by exhibitor. The originator of the bloom is the only one eligible to win this award.

It is not the policy of the ADS to dictate rules for shows; however, when American Daffodil Society awards are offered in shows, certain regulations must be observed. This is done to maintain high standards. In order to meet varied conditions in widely separated regions, two classes of awards have been arranged—one for regional and state shows and the other for local and club shows.

Rules concerning number of entries per person permitted in each class, novice classes, etc., are local problems, and are the responsibility of the show management.

To improve the quality of all shows, it is suggested that the schedule include a section for seedlings if any are being grown in the area. An educational exhibit which may include bulb catalogs, books, soil preparation, etc., is recommended. Arrangement classes should feature daffodils and should not be more in number than the horticulture classes.

When ADS awards are offered, the following rules apply:

1. All judges in the horticultural section must be ADS members. A judge meets the membership requirement for a show if he was a member in good standing during the preceding year as evidenced by publication of his name as a member in the current *Yearbook*. List of judges for each region is available from either national chairman of judges or regional vice-president. In small shows a panel of three judges may be sufficient, but in large shows several panels of three should be used. One or more students may serve on a panel with two ADS Approved and/or ADS Accredited Judges.

2. Exhibits that are not named or incorrectly named shall be disqualified.

3. Only one first, one second and one third award may be given in each class.

Several honorable mention awards may be given in large classes. Any or all awards may be withheld by judges, if in their opinion the exhibit is not worthy. The decision of the judges shall be final.

4. All exhibits receiving ADS awards must score 90 percent or more, ADS scale of points.

5. Collections of daffodils must be included in the schedule. At least five classes for collections must be provided. Collections may not be less than five stems, one each of five different varieties or five stems of one variety. List of varieties should accompany collection and each variety should be labeled.

6. All blooms must have been grown in the open by the exhibitor.

Only one regional show may be held in each region in any one year and must be approved by the regional vice-president. Regional shows are open to all members of the American Daffodil Society and to non-members residing within one of the states comprising the region. With the approval of the regional vice-president, non-members residing outside of the region may be allowed to participate.

Only one state show may be held in each state in any one year and must be approved by the regional vice-president. Acceptance of entries grown outside the state shall be at the discretion of the Show Committee.

In order to maintain high standards and good competition, a minimum of 250 entries must be made in a regional show and 150 entries in a state show in the horticultural section before the ADS awards may be given.

In regional and state shows the schedule must provide for single stems and for vases of three of a kind in all XI divisions, *Classification of Daffodils, RHS*.

The Carey E. Quinn Award, Silver Medal, may be awarded to a collection of 24 named varieties of daffodils, one stem each, representing not fewer than five divisions, *RHS Classification*. Schedule must state that this class is open only to members of the ADS.

The Purple Ribbon of the American Daffodil Society may be awarded to the best collection of five stems. Schedule must state whether collection is to be five stems of one variety or one stem each of five varieties.

The schedule should declare which classes are set up for each particular ADS award.

* * *

MEN ONLY

The various Round Robins under the general direction of Dr. Glenn Dooley of Western Kentucky State College provide for a letter-writing exchange of ideas and experiences. Men's Daffodil Robin No. 2 has been in existence for some time. In the following paragraphs are gleanings from some of the recent letters, which may be of interest to ADS members as a whole.

Some of us have trouble in keeping certain daffodils. Beautiful Cantatrice has been one of those varieties that does a disappearing act in some gardens, but Elmo L. Agee of Bluefield, W. Va., reported, "Cantatrice was as nice as ever and we had about 20 blooms this year—this from our original one bulb." Maybe he'll tell us how he does it.

Our sympathy goes to Dr. Frederick (Fred) Rhines, who some time ago had to move from Pittsburgh to Gainesville, Fla. After it was all over he wrote, "As originally planned I dug all 700 varieties a year ago. This had to be done early in the season because we had to vacate in June." And then he had to "turn a corner of virgin forest into a garden." When the bulbs finally bloomed for him, Mexico was outstanding.

Glenn Dooley, our Robin Pilot, amazes us with the list of varieties he acquires for planting each autumn. How does he care for the daffodils, shepherd all the Robins, carry on his teaching duties, and continue his interest in gladiolus? If the man isn't careful he'll be old before his time.

Here it might be well to mention a matter debated by some of the Robin

members—to mulch, or not to mulch, the beds. Some recommended mulching to prevent the soil temperature going too high during the summer. Some advised against it. Doc Dooley seemed to favor it. So did Fred Rhines, who even suggested he might plant melons over his bulb beds to shade the ground. Mr. Willis H. Wheeler approves of mulches, light ones in the winter and spring to prevent rain splash, and a summer cover crop of cowpeas. They break the effect of heavy thunderstorms and at the same time add nitrogen to the soil. The higher the soil temperature the more loss to be expected from basal rot. That has been proved by careful Department of Agriculture tests.

Thomas E. (Tommy) Haymaker of Fincastle, Va., mentioned several varieties that did well in his planting. Apparently White Prince was one of the best for him. He also spoke enthusiastically of Grant Mitsch's Redstart, a 3b, in a class needing more good flowers. Also high in his estimation are Bethany, Lunar Sea, and Nampa. Artist's Model he described as a unique flower.

R. D. (Dan) Eadie is one of the hard workers in the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society. His experience seems to favor Northwest-grown bulbs, plus those from our friend Guy L. Wilson of Northern Ireland. For a fine double he recommends Golden Ducat.

W. L. Tolstead grows his daffodils in Elkins, W. Va. He had a chance to call on Grant Mitsch on a trip to the west coast and, of course, saw the results of many thousands of daffodil seeds, bulbs in all shapes and sizes. His own season of 1959 wasn't so good, as far as seed production was concerned, but we are sure he is going to keep at it. Just wait until his first seedling flowers. From then on he will pollinate twice as many flowers.

Robert (Bob) Mueller apparently is our farthest north member. Lives way up in Hillsdale, N. J. He mulches, and says mulches hold back early bloomers but hurries up the late ones, so when

the first real hot spell comes along he gets "one huge burst of bloom, varieties cataloged as early, late, and mid-season all blooming at once." Bob says he adds about a dozen new daffodils each year from Mitsch, Jefferson-Brown, and Gray.

* * *

A FALL-BLOOMING DAFFODIL

N. panizzianus is a pretty white tazetta which has bloomed for us early in the fall for the past two years. We bought three bulbs from Mr. Alec Gray and planted them the fall of 1958, outside and without protection. A freeze during January of 1959 ruined the buds, but to our amazement blooms appeared October 4, 1959—14 of them. It was so unbelievable I wrote Mr. Gray about it. He replied that he too had it "in full bloom, in the open, early in October, a thing I have never known before."

We let it set seed, which took more than four months. The many freezes during the winter evidently gave the required period of dormancy. We planted the seed in pots outside on March 7 this year and foliage of four plants appeared early in June. Now, in the middle of October, the foliage is still green.

Again this fall, *n. panizzianus* bloomed, beginning on September 21, and there were 25 flowers. Can anyone explain this phenomenon?

—BETTY D. DARDEN,
Newsoms, Va.

* * *

SHOW DATES, PLEASE

Deadline for the winter issue of the BULLETIN is January 15, 1961. The editor pleads for your cooperation in getting the dates for spring daffodil shows to her by that time.

If you know of a show being planned in your region please send the information in to the BULLETIN. We would like to know when it is to be held, where it is to be held, and who is sponsoring it. Also, where interested people may write for further information.

PROPOSED DEFINITIONS AND RULES RELATING TO DAFFODIL SEEDLINGS

1. Originator: The originator (British: "raiser") of a daffodil cultivar (variety) is the person who first flowers the bulb, regardless of who may have made the cross and/or planted the seed.

2. Seedlings: A seedling daffodil cultivar (variety) is the plant produced by planting a daffodil seed of mixed ancestry and growing the resulting bulb. As long as it remains unnamed and unregistered it is a "seedling" and its blooms may be exhibited by or in the name of the originator in classes for seedling blooms in competition for the ADS Rose Ribbon or other awards. Such blooms must be identified by a number designation for purposes of showing, registration, and naming.

3. Breeders who give or sell bulbs of unbloomed seedlings, with or without identifying numbers, should state definitely at the time of transfer that such bulbs have not bloomed. Bulbs that change ownership without definite statement that they have not bloomed are assumed to have bloomed, and the new owner will not be considered the "originator" of such cultivars, and blooms from such bulbs may not be exhibited in competition for the ADS Rose Ribbon unless credited to the originator.

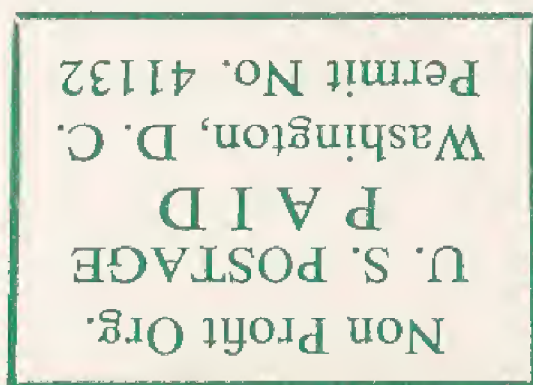
4. Blooms of seedlings may be shown by the originator or by other persons in classes for "named varieties," provided they are identified by a number designation assigned by the originator. If the exhibitor is not the originator the name of the originator must be included as part of the identification.

(Approved by the Board of Directors, ADS, at Huntington, W. Va., Oct. 22, 1960.)

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BULLETIN DELAYED

The publication of this fall BULLETIN has been held up two weeks in order to include the decisions of the Board of Directors meeting October 22 in Huntington, West Virginia.



American Daffodil Society, Inc.
7426 Lynn Ave.
University City 30, Mo.

RULES ON APPLYING FOR AWARDS

Chairman of show will apply to the chairman of awards, ADS. He shall be responsible for returning the award information sheet to the ADS awards chairman with complete information.

Application for awards must include a preliminary copy of the proposed schedule which cannot be returned, in which it is stated that such award or awards will be offered. Approval of this schedule will confer the sanction of the American Daffodil Society and may be used as publicity for the show.

Permission of regional vice-president must be first obtained before applying for awards for a regional or state show; such permission to hold a regional or state show must accompany the application for awards.

In shows where the Carey E. Quinn Award is offered, the cost of the medal, \$4, must be paid by the show management; check payable to American Daffodil Society for this amount should accompany application; check will be held by

awards chairman until after the show; if the medal is not used and is returned, the awards chairman will return check to show management.

When awards are not used they must be returned to the chairman of awards. Following the show, the award information sheets shall be fully completed and must have the signature of the judges; they shall show the total number of entries, both horticulture and arrangements, the name and address of the recipient of the award, and also the varietal names of the blooms or cross, if a seedling. A separate blank for each award will be mailed to the show chairman with the awards. If not used, they should be returned with the awards.

Committee On Awards
Mrs. Leon Killigrew, *Chairman*

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1962 CONVENTION

The Board of Directors has accepted the invitation of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society to hold the 1962 ADS Convention in Nashville.