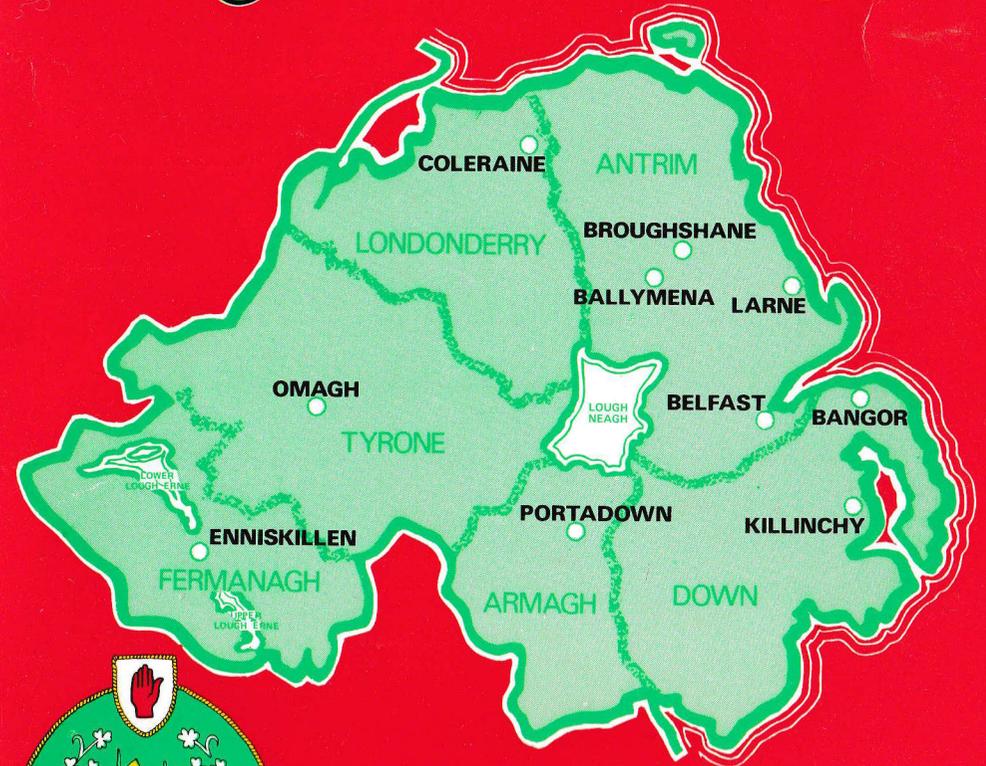


Newsletter

of the
**Northern Ireland
Daffodil Group**



Half-yearly publication of the
Northern Ireland Daffodil Group

APRIL 1988
ISSUE

The Northern Ireland Daffodil Group



Objects

The purpose for which the Society is established is the advancement of horticultural education through the study of the genus *Narcissus* and in furtherance of such purpose:

- (i) to promote public participation in the said educational purpose;
- (ii) to promote the establishment of public gardens or of display beds in such gardens which include plantings of *Narcissus* bulbs;
- (iii) to provide bulb stocks for plantings within para (ii) above;
- (iv) to promote, or advance scientific or practical research into the breeding, cultivation, and production of *Narcissus* cultivars;
- (v) to promote, or advance the study of *Narcissus* diseases and pests with particular reference to making Northern Ireland an international centre for the production of healthy stocks of *Narcissus*;
- (vi) to promote, or advance the production of new and improved cultivars of *Narcissus* by hybridisation, and the increase of stocks of the best types of existing cultivars;
- (vii) to publish, or assist in the publication of scientific and practical information and to publish a journal in respect of the activities of the Society;
- (viii) to promote, or advance the holding of shows, lectures, meetings, and displays which include exhibits of material relating to the *Narcissus* and to which the public is admitted, and wherever held throughout the World;
- (ix) to promote, or sponsor the promotion of classes for *Narcissus* at any Horticultural Show including the provision of trophies, cups, or prizes for such classes;
- (x) to provide, or nominate suitable qualified persons to judge classes or exhibits of *Narcissus* at any Horticultural Show or at any Show or display having such a class or exhibit;
- (xi) to provide, or nominate suitable qualified persons to give lectures, or to provide exhibits relating to the *Narcissus*;
- (xii) to aid, and to receive aid from the Departments of Agriculture in Northern Ireland, and for England, Wales, and Scotland, or from any body or person whether incorporated or not and whether carrying on activities in Northern Ireland or elsewhere, which has objects which include the purpose of the Society and which aid will advance the purpose of the Society;
- (xiii) to grant financial aid to meet in whole or in part the travel costs of a person provided or nominated by the Society to act as a judge at a Show within para (x) above, or to give a lecture or provide an exhibit within para (xi) above, or to provide a trophy, cup or prize at a Show within para (ix) above, whether or not such person is a member of the Society;
- (xiv) to accept subscriptions and gifts (whether of real, chattel real or personal assets), devises and bequests;
- (xv) to borrow, or raise, or secure the payment of money by mortgage or otherwise;
- (xvi) generally to manage, invest, and expend all the property and monies of the Society;
- (xvii) to affiliate or associate with any body or person whether incorporated or not, and whether carrying on activities in Northern Ireland or elsewhere;
- (xviii) to do all such other acts which lawfully are incidental to the purpose of the Society.

THE NORTHERN IRELAND DAFFODIL GROUP

NEWSLETTER

Vol. 3 No. 2

April 1988

OFFICERS OF THE GROUP

Chairman

BRIAN DUNCAN, Knowehead, Dergmoney, Omagh
Telephone Omagh (0662) 42931

Vice-Chairman

H. CROSBIE COCHRANE, O.B.E.
41 Milecross Road, Newtownards
Telephone Newtownards (0247) 812302

Treasurer

GILBERT ANDREWS, 1 Glenholm Crescent, Belfast
Telephone Belfast (0232) 702881

Committee

WILLIAM DAVISON

7 Gilbert Crescent, Donaghadee Road, Bangor
MAURICE KERR, 223 Seven-Mile Straight, Crumlin
JOHN McCAUSLAND, 231 Ballynahinch Road, Lisburn
JOHN O'REILLY, 4 Cairngorm Crescent, Glengormley

Liaison with G. L. Wilson Gardens and Ministry of Agriculture

TOM CONWAY, c/o Ministry of Agriculture

Secretary and Editor

SANDY McCABE, 21 Parkmount Crescent, Ballymena
Telephone Ballymena (0266) 48231

Rules of the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group

1. **Title**
The group shall be called "The Northern Ireland Daffodil Group Society".
2. **Registered Office**
The registered office is 1 Glenholm Crescent, Belfast BT8 4LT.
3. **Objects**
The purpose for which the Society is established is the advancement of horticultural education through the study of the genus *Narcissus* and in furtherance of such purpose:
 - (i) to promote public participation in the said educational purpose;
 - (ii) to promote the establishment of public gardens or of display beds in such gardens which include plantings of *Narcissus* bulbs;
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 - (vi) to promote, or advance the production of new and improved cultivars of *Narcissus* by hybridisation, and the increase of stocks of the best types of existing cultivars;
 - (vii) to publish, or assist in the publication of scientific and practical information and to publish a journal in respect of the activities of the Society;
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 - (xii) to aid, and to receive aid from the Departments of Agriculture in Northern Ireland, and for England, Wales, and Scotland, or from any body or person whether incorporated or not and whether carrying on activities in Northern Ireland or elsewhere, which has objects which include the purpose of the Society and which aid will advance the purpose of the Society;
 - (xiii) to grant financial aid to meet in whole or in part the travel costs of a person provided or nominated by the Society to act as a judge at a Show within para (x) above, or to give a lecture or provide an exhibit within para (xi) above, or to provide a trophy, cup or prize for a Show within para (ix) above, whether or not such person is a member of the Society;
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 - (xv) to borrow or raise, or secure the payment of money by mortgage or otherwise;
 - (xvi) generally to manage, invest, and expend all the property and monies of the Society;
 - (xvii) to affiliate, or associate with any body or person whether incorporated or not, and whether carrying on activities in Northern Ireland or elsewhere;
 - (xviii) to do all such other acts which lawfully are incidental to the purpose of the Society.
4. **Membership and Subscription**
Membership of the Society shall be open to anyone on the payment of a minimum subscription, for the time being, of £5 per annum or £12.50 for 3 years due on the 1st January. Any member being twelve months in arrears shall be deemed to have resigned.

Honorary Members, who shall be elected on the recommendation of the Committee at a general meeting of the Society shall not be eligible to vote and shall not be liable to pay the subscription.

5. **Committee**
The management of the Society shall be vested in the committee of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, an Honorary Secretary, an Honorary Treasurer and four additional members, and the committee shall have power to co-opt, and power also to invite a non-member to attend its proceedings.
A quorum for committee meetings shall be four, with the Chairman having a casting vote.
A record of proceedings shall be kept.
The officers and committee shall be elected annually at the annual general meeting, and may be removed from office only by a general meeting.
No member may serve for more than 4 consecutive years on the Committee.
6. **Sub-Committees**
The committee shall have power to appoint a sub-committee for any special purpose. A sub-committee shall make a record of its proceedings. The Chairman of each sub-committee shall be an ex-officio member of the committee.
7. **Annual General Meeting and Other General Meetings**
The annual general meeting shall be held in January each year, and other general meetings may be held at any time directed by the committee. Ten or more members may convene a general meeting if the committee refuses their written request for a general meeting. At least 7 days notice in writing shall be given of any general meeting and shall state the agenda.
A quorum for General Meetings shall be fifteen, with the Chairman having a casting vote.
Any member desiring to propose a resolution shall send the proposed resolution in writing to the Honorary Secretary, to arrive not less than 48 hours before the meeting.
8. **Amendment of Rules**
Rules may only be amended at a general meeting of which due notice had been given.
9. **Voting at General Meetings**
Every fully paid up member shall be entitled to vote at a general meeting and the Chairman shall have a casting vote.
A record of the business conducted shall be kept.
10. **Accounts**
A Bank Account shall be maintained in the name of the Society and cheques shall be signed by the Treasurer and the Chairman or Secretary.
An audited statement of the accounts of the Society shall be submitted by the Treasurer to the annual general meeting.
An auditor, whether honorary or paid, shall be elected at each annual general meeting.
11. **Disputes**
Any dispute between a member and the committee shall be determined by a sub-committee appointed under Rule 6 and the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Society, the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer for the time being, shall be members of such sub-committee.
12. **Dissolution**
On dissolution of the Society the assets shall not be divisible between the members but shall be given to a body, whether incorporated or not which has purposes which are charitable in a manner as nearly as may be resembling the purpose of the Society and which is selected by the Society at its terminal general meeting.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS FOR 1988

Date	Event	Venue	Remarks
27th March	Early Show	Tullyglass Hotel, Ballymena	Slide Show
9th April	Gilnahirk H.S. Show		
12th-13th April	R.H.S. Show	London	
16th April	Bangor H.S. Show	Bangor	
16th April	Coleraine H.S. Show	N.U.U., Coleraine	
16th April	Enniskillen H.S. Show	Enniskillen	Amateur Championship
21st-23rd April	A.D.S. Convention	Washington	
27th April	Ballymena H.S. Show	Ballee School, Ballymena	Championship of Ireland
27th April	Greenmount Garden Fair	Greenmount College	
30th April	Omagh H.S. Show	Omagh	
8th May	Late Show	Ballydorn	
28th May	Group Meeting	Greenmount College	Lecture and Garden Tour
14th August	Committee Meeting	Newtownards	Bulb Draw
October	Group Meeting	Belfast	Guest Speaker Date to be finalised
20th November	Group Meeting	Dungannon	Guest Speakers "Daffodils for Beginners"
29th January, 1989	Annual General Meeting	Stormont Hotel, Belfast	

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS

These notes are being written in the evening of what has been undeniably the loveliest day so far in a woefully wet 1988 — Sunday, 21st February.

It was a real pleasure to be able to wander in the garden admiring the clumps of slender, rich violet and orange anthered flowers of *Crocus tomasianus* 'Whitewell Purple' and my special favourites, those little floral gems *Crocus chrysanthus* 'Blue Pearl' and 'Cream Beauty'. In the warming winter sunshine their welcoming, smiling faces and serene beauty claimed the focus of attention — even in the midst of a carpet of snowdrops and larger more flamboyant cousins of the crocus family.

As if to prove that spring really cannot be far away the first flowers of *N. cyclamineus* and its prolific off-spring *N. 'Tête-a-Tête'* were just beginning to bloom whilst rows of probing, promising spears of new green growth studded the exhibition beds.

It was hard to believe it was only 21st February — so much beauty and growth already — and the fields are green.

Everyone predicts an early season; there are fears that flowers will be over before the shows. By the time you read these notes you will know the answer — I suspect the fields may not be quite so green because meteorological forces may have applied a little seasonal balancing before we reach mid-April. In any case let's hope for idyllic weather when it most matters — when our daffodils are in peak bloom and just before the shows.

It was also a great pleasure to share such a day with kindred spirits who happened to be members of your committee as they arrived to deliberate on the future affairs of the N.I.D.G. Elsewhere evidence of those deliberations appear in the form of the Calendar of Events. Plans for an awareness and publicity campaign were discussed as part of our effort to attract new members, to promote interest in the cultivation of better daffodils and to generally assist in carrying out the full range of the Group's objectives. Further ideas for closer co-operation with affiliated and non-affiliated societies will be welcomed as will any ideas and efforts which members can apply in their local area for the promotion of daffodils. It is clear that we must go out and actively seek air time, media space and opportunities to give lectures, demonstrations and interviews. We need a volunteer to take black and white photographs for our editor to use in the Newsletter and for other publicity purposes. Any offers?

Our Editor's pleas for volunteered articles for this Newsletter resulted in two responses so far. He is always craving copy, please put pen to paper and surprise him some more!

My best wishes to all for an enjoyable and fulfilling season.

BRIAN S. DUNCAN



Our Chairman, Mr. Brian Duncan, proudly displays The Peter Barr Memorial Cup awarded to him by Royal Horticultural Society in April 1987

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 1988

The Annual General Meeting of the N.I.D.G. was held in the Stormont Hotel, Belfast on Sunday, 31st January, 1988 with 19 members in attendance.

The Chairman, Mr. Duncan, in welcoming the members apologised for the absence of Mr. J. P. McAusland whose wife had died suddenly just 2 weeks previously. He expressed the sympathy of the Group to Mr. McAusland and informed the members that the Secretary had already written to Mr. McAusland on behalf of the Group. Apologies were also tendered on behalf of Mrs. Toal, Messrs. Bloomer, Reid, Sterling and Armstrong.

The minutes of the A.G.M. held on 25th January, 1987 were read by the Secretary and passed unanimously. There were no matters arising which were not covered by subsequent items in the agenda.

The Secretary's Report which is reproduced elsewhere in this issue was followed by the financial report given by Mr. Andrews. Details of our financial affairs appear on the centre pages. A general discussion took place on the best means of investing our funds and it was agreed that a Managed Fund would be the most appropriate and the Treasurer was instructed to seek the advice of a broker and liaise with the Chairman and Secretary when this had been done. Sir Frank Harrison congratulated the Treasurer on his report and the management of our financial affairs. The report was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Duncan thanked the Secretary and the Treasurer for their reports and felt that an increase in membership was necessary. He expressed the wish that when the Provincial Show came into being we would have a much wider shop-window. He expressed thanks to Mrs. Jones for her work in organising the trip to Holland in February 1987 which was the highlight of the year and stated that it was a venture which would be worthwhile repeating in the future. He appealed to members to widen their horizons when entering shows and not confine themselves to their own local horticultural societies. Stating that whilst he agreed with the Secretary's report in general he could not agree with the last paragraph as he felt confident that several other members would be endeavouring to give the C. of I. Trophy a new resting place in 1988!

Mr. Andrews then moved the Notice of Motion standing in his name that the membership fees be increased to £5.00 per annum with the 3-year subscription becoming £12.50. Mr. Reade seconded this motion which was passed without dissent.

Sir Frank Harrison occupied the chair for the Election of Office Bearers with the results as shown on page 1.

During any other business it was agreed that the Committee

would draw up and approve a proposed schedule for the Provincial Show and were instructed to be generous in the number of classes. It was also agreed that the Group would purchase 25 copies of 'Daffodils' by Don Barnes for purchase by the members.

SECRETARY'S REPORT 1988

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
In this, my first report as your Secretary, I trust that I shall be forgiven if I stray into my other task as Editor. Both roles are intertwined or have become so in 1987.

Initially I would take this opportunity, on your behalf, of formally congratulating our Chairman on being awarded the Peter Barr Memorial Cup in the past year. I know that I speak for all when I say that the award was well deserved. He, personally, will never get it again but I feel confident that that prestigious trophy will grace our shores in the future as our breeders and exhibitors are second to none.

1987 was quite a successful year for daffodils in general and the N.I.D.G. in particular. We were successful in obtaining renewal subscriptions from several lapsed members and societies. Our membership now stands at 51 in Ireland, 31 in the U.K., 35 Foreign, 7 Honorary and 7 Affiliated Societies.

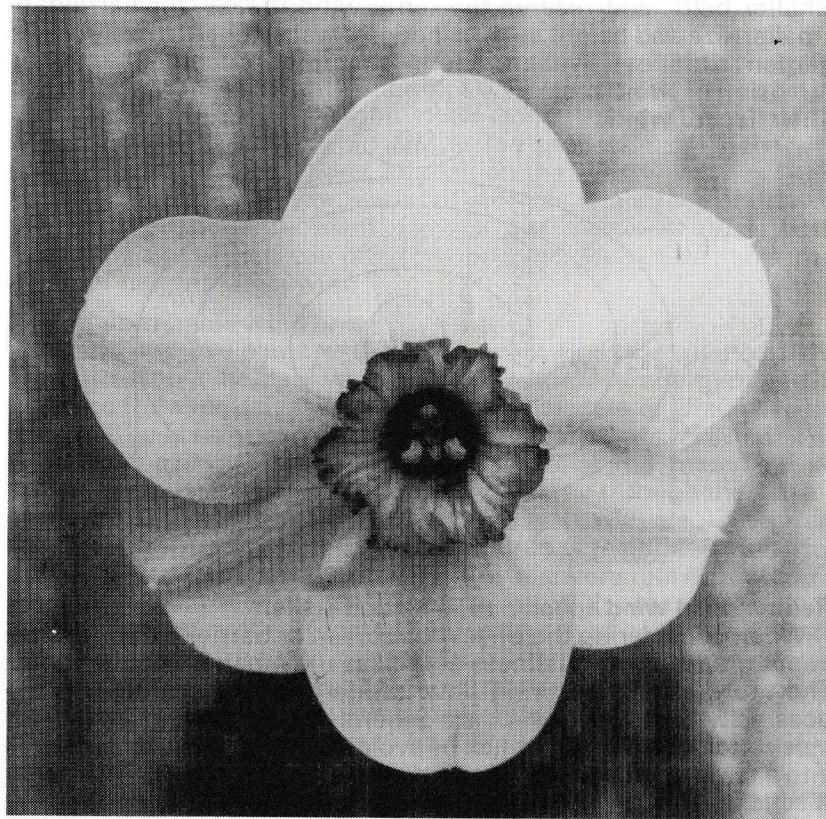
During the year we had two full meetings which were addressed by distinguished speakers. For the meeting in Dungannon we heard Mr. Wim Lemmers from Holland; 37 members attended. However in Ballymena when we had a most interesting address from Mr. Mike Snowdon of the National Trust, only 16 felt it worthwhile to turn up. When one considers that only 4 apologies were received, I can only conclude that the necessary interest and enthusiasm are just not there and I would query whether such meetings are worthwhile and if the N.I.D.G. wishes them to continue.

Mr. David Lloyd from England was our visiting judge for the Championship of Ireland and personally I thought he was an excellent choice. I endorse whole-heartedly his judging skills and decisions!! 1988 may possibly be the last year in which our major championship will continue in its present form. Hopefully 1989 will see the birth of a provincial show and exhibition in Belfast organised in conjunction with the Belfast City Parks Department. Your committee is working hard towards this goal and whilst the major emphasis will be on daffodils it is hoped that there will be classes for other spring flowers, cacti, floral art, etc. It is intended that this new show will eventually rival London, Harrogate, etc. when it becomes

established. I will keep you fully informed of developments.

Our Newsletter met its deadline in April and October but not without difficulty. We need more articles from our rank and file members. Please do not leave it to the usual contributors. YOU have an input. It is not necessary to be a Hemingway, Amis or any of their ilk. Why did you start to grow daffodils? Who influenced you? Record your hopes, your disappointments, your aims, your favourite flowers. The list is endless and I look forward to receiving reams of copy in the future.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I now conclude by wishing each of you good health, good fortune and good flowers in 1988 but may the Championship of Ireland Trophy remain in its present abode for a further year. Thank you for your attention.



Harrison Seedling — Best Bloom at Late Show of N.I.D.G. 1987

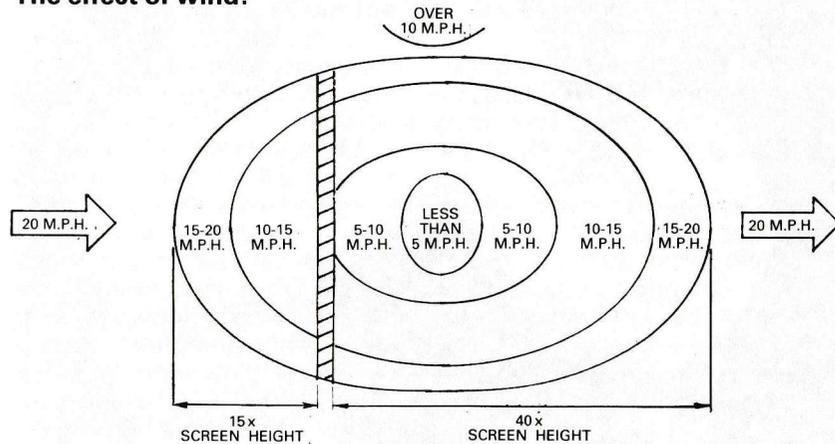
GET RID OF YOUR WIND!

H. S. CROSSIE COCHRANE

The three main hazards that daffodil growers have to contend with once the flower buds begin to open are sun, rain and wind. For the very choice blooms it is possible to provide some ready form of protection whether it be overhead netting or individual covers for sun or rain damage. With wind, however, it is an entirely different story and a whole year's work can be devastated by one storm and it needn't even be of gale force. It is therefore initially important that a sheltered site should be chosen and yet one which is not going to encourage soft weak growth in foliage and stem.

If we want to temper this particularly destructive element so as to save our choice bloom from early destruction, then obviously some form of barrier must be provided. The effect of such a barrier depends on its construction, dimension and relative position. In gardening parlance we refer to belts of trees or small woods as 'shelter belts' and reserve the term 'wind breaks' for barriers of smaller size and height such as hedges, walls, fences or screens. In garden situations we are therefore more concerned with the provision of 'wind breaks'.

The effect of wind:



Reduction in wind speed due to a good screen

When considering the effect of a screen or barrier we must think about the resulting gustiness as well as the mean wind conditions. The more abruptly a wind flow is interrupted the greater is the possibility of severe gusts. As a general principle to induce favourable conditions the gusts must be avoided, the wind has to be filtered into a tame condition, not violently arrested.

A solid barrier

If the 'wind break' is solid such as a continuous wooden overlap fence or brick wall then obviously no air can pass through. Even a

dry stone wall such as tourists associated with the West of Ireland is dense enough to prevent the through passage of all but the fiercest gales. If no air passed through the barrier, then obviously near-calm conditions must prevail on either side of the barrier (see diagram) — provided, of course, that the wind is blowing approximately at right angles to the barrier. If the wind is blowing parallel to the barrier then the protective effect is nil.

Naturally the height of the barrier is very significant. For all practical purposes the down-wind and up-wind effects seem to occur at distances roughly proportional to the height. Up-wind of a solid barrier, the wind rises and flows over the top of the barrier leaving a narrow zone of relatively low wind speed on the weather side: the width of this partly protected zone does not exceed one or two barrier heights. It is also worth remembering that to enable the wind to surmount the solid barrier, there must be considerable upward movement of air in this zone. Remember how easily the glass top of a cold frame can be blown off if it is not securely tied down!

Once the wind has surmounted the barrier, the partly protected zone on the lee-side is of appreciably greater extent (see diagram again). A considerable diminution of wind speed can be expected up to about ten barrier heights down-wind. However, the rate of wind recovery is quite rapid and in the process there generally arises fairly gusty conditions. In addition the wind which has been forced up over the barrier tends to return as a fairly violent down draught. Consequently plant damage due to violent gusts both horizontal and vertical can often be observed after a gale about 7 to 8 barrier heights down wind.

A semi-permeable wind break

From the above comments it is fairly obvious that solid barriers are not essentially ideal wind breaks for the average garden. So what are the alternatives? A slightly different state of affairs occurs if the barrier is semi-permeable such as that provided by a hedge or a paling fence (i.e. cleft chestnut) or one of the many plastic nettings now available. Here the wind is filtered through the barrier and is treated far more gently than is the case with a solid barrier. The drop in wind speed is less but this drop is maintained over far greater distances and the relatively slow recovery rate is unaccompanied by such violent gusts on the lee-side. With a reasonably thick hedge or a fence with at least half its area consisting of thin slats or laths, the wind is reduced to about one quarter of its original force at a distance of about five barrier heights down wind. The drop in wind is also quite considerable up to 3-4 times this distance.

Hedges or fences which may be up to twenty times their height apart thus give a fair measure of protection to the garden. This is why in built up areas with suburban gardens, bounded by typical privet or *Lonicera* hedges there is always a degree of shelter even during very stormy periods. Again the more dense a hedge is the

less easily the wind can penetrate it. In this respect an evergreen hedge varies little from season to season, but in the case of deciduous hedges the screen becomes less dense after leaf fall just at the time of year when the wind force is likely to increase. For daffodil enthusiasts it would therefore be preferable to select evergreen hedges to provide that desirable shelter in the early Spring months before deciduous plants have produced all their leaves.

Gardeners should be careful to avoid unnecessary gaps appearing in a hedge. The increased rush of air through a gap cannot be seen but the sight of water pouring through a sluice gate in a canal lock can convey the same impression. Small gaps such as those between lathes of a cleft chestnut fence do not have this effect because they are regularly spaced and therefore act as a filter rather than a channel. If the gap can be measured in feet rather than inches the filter effect vanishes and the canalisation or increased local flow effect appears. Draughts are bad for plants as well as humans.

What plant material to use

In very draughty situations the plants which themselves will ultimately provide the barrier may have to be given protection until they become established. All too often one sees Leylands Cypress (*CUPRESSOCYPARIS LEYLANDI*) or its golden forms Castlewella Gold or Robinsons Gold which have become brown and scorched on the lower branches and show little inclination to grow. Such plant material will show encouraging response if it is given early protection from cold prevailing winds by the use of protective plastic netting or overlap fencing. Once the plant material has become established then the temporary screening can be removed if necessary.

For which establishment there is nothing to beat the above-mentioned Leylands Cypress and its cultivars but always remember that plant material which grows quickly will ultimately grow large unless it is rigorously trimmed on a regular basis.

Less popular nowadays is the Lawson's Cypress (*CHAMAECYPARIS LAWSONIANA*) or the Arbor-vital (*THUJA ORIENTALIS*) mainly because they are rather slower growing but in due course they both make an excellent dense evergreen hedge. More decorative are the Escallonias and Berberis type hedges as well as the Olearias in their various forms. Don't be tempted to mix the plant genera in any one hedge because of their different growth patterns and even within a genus stick to the one species or cultivar for uniformity of growth. Although these plant materials will grow 6-8 feet tall they also have a tendency to grow the same in width so regular pruning is required.

Regardless of whatever plant material is chosen do remember two things. One, that the rate of establishment is directly proportional to the amount of site preparation prior to planting and two, when using evergreen plant material always wait until the Spring months before planting thus avoiding the cold winter winds

which can cause so much damage to young plants.

So if your garden suffers from the vagaries of winter storms and worse still, your choice blooms are bashed about in the spring months, remember that by a choice of suitable plant material, plastic screening, split fencing, you should be able to provide suitable screening to protect your plants from being completely ruined.



Selection of Best Bloom N.I.D.G. Late Show at Carncairn 1987



Sir Frank and Lady Harrison — the relief of retirement shows in cheerful relaxation at the Late Show in 1987

NORTHERN IRELAND DAFFODIL GROUP
DR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1987 CR

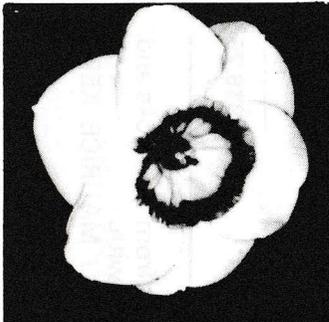
	1986	1987	1986	1987	INCOME	1987
	£ p	£ p	£ p	£ p		£ p
243.00	Lecture Expenses	326.84	251.00	Annual Subscriptions		511.53
235.00	Postage and Stationery	240.46	19.00	Deposit Account Interest		14.89
691.00	Printing — Newsletter	731.00	92.00	Current Account Interest		207.94
25.00	Editor's Expenses	25.00	238.00	Dividends — Net		75.00
34.00	Amateur Championship	31.00	—	Balance — Holland Trip		23.00
15.00	Championship of Ireland	91.00	—	Donation — Coleraine H.S.		15.00
70.00	W. J. Toal Award	35.00	—	Bulb Ballot		127.00
97.00	Daffodil Society — Subscriptions and Newsletter	85.00	—	Adverts. Newsletter		30.00
25.00	Committee Meetings	25.35	993.00	Profit — Sale of Shares		783.87
2.00	Bank Fees	3.64				
10.00	Films	—				
—	Banff Horticultural Society					
	— Trophy	75.00				
96.00	Balance — being surplus on year .	118.94				
		£1,788.23				£1,788.23

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1987

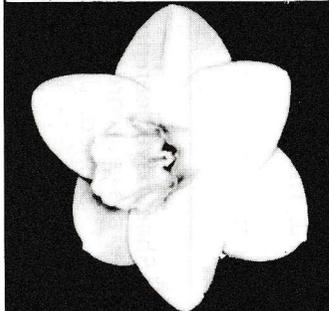
	£ p	£ p	ASSETS	£ p	£ p
LIABILITIES					
Sundry Creditors		397.00	Cash on Hand		189.94
Income and Expenditure Account:			Cash in Bank — Current Account		6,040.74
Balance as at 1/1/87	9,300.31		Cash in Bank — Deposit Account		330.49
Add: Surplus on year	118.94		Income Tax Refund due		405.47
	9,419.25		Shares at Cost (Market Value £1,920)		2,338.02
			Daffodil Society Medals	27.40	
			Additions	47.50	
			Less Sales	74.90	65.70
			Stocks:		
			Newsletter Covers		—
			Membership Forms		90.00
			Ties		110.89
			Crystal Vases		—
			W. J. Toal Awards		245.00
					£9,816.25
					£9,816.25

The foregoing Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet have been prepared from the books and information received from the Treasurer and we certify that they are in accordance therewith.

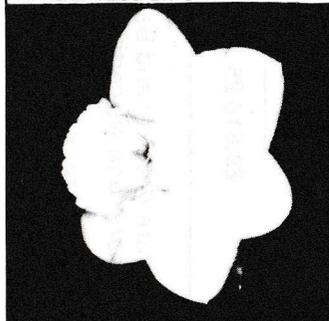
Signed: J. O'REILLY / MAURICE KERR



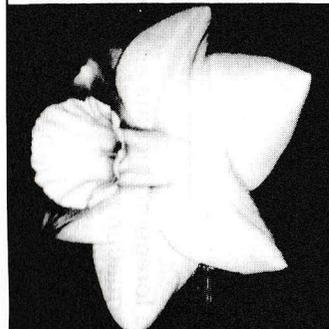
PISMO BEACH 2W-GWP



REGAL BLISS 2W-GWW



WHITE ERMINE 2W-GWW



SILENT VALLEY 1W-GWW



Engleheart Cup 1985/1986
 Large Gold Medal—Harrogate 1983
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NATIONAL SHOWS IN NEW ZEALAND — 1987

A. W. CHAPPELL

In contrast with last year the winter was exceptionally mild and dry and flowers were 3 to 4 weeks earlier than usual. Fridges were in full use to keep blooms for the main shows. It was very pleasing to have George Tarry as our guest this year and we look forward to reading his reports and opinions on our shows and country.

The North Island National Show was held in Lower Hutt and attracted some very good entries from both islands. Arrangements were very good and the Show was enjoyed by all. It's very nice to arrive at the hall and find vases filled with water waiting for you and that all important 'Cuppa' before starting work.

It was very pleasing to see Mavis Verry and Jim O'More still showing good flowers — Jim had a lovely flower of 'Alton' 2WY which was Reserve Best Bloom.

Class 1 for 18 x 3 was won by Koanga Daffodils with a well grown and nicely staged exhibit. They showed O'M24/68 2YY, 'Newcastle', 'Danger', 'Welcome', 'Highfield Beauty', 'Tanatea', 'Red Ember', 'Recital', 'Viking', 'Springston Charm', 'Kasia', O'M5/74 2YR, O'M24/76 2WO, 'Lordship', 'Chaos', 'Red Cameo', Evans T4 4WP. Second was Hokorawa Daffodils with good blooms of 'Fiji', 'Dailmanach', 'Daydream' and 'Precedent'. Third was D. and P. Irwin with a very creditable entry.

The Geo. Yarral Trophy for 12 varieties — one of each — was won by D. and N. McQuarrie from Nelson. In what must have been a photo finish Koanga in second place with 4 Premiers could have felt a little unlucky. However, it was perhaps the overall standard of what were all excellent blooms that won the opinion of the judge.

The winners staged 'Kasia', 'Jet Trail', 'Stormy Weather', 'Cairntoul', 'Dunmurry' (P), 'Shane', 'Drumboe', 'Red Mission', 'Golden Aura', 'Vital', 'Trelay' and 'Sea Dream' (P). In second place Koanga showed: 'Kasia', 'Viking', 'Immaculate', MH43/84 4WY, 'Pryda', 'Bandit' (P), 'Red Ember' (P), 'Sementha' (P), 'Bondage', 'Goldmine', MH18/87, 'Salute' (P). D. and N. McQuarrie also won the 9 Red Cups with a very bright entry including 'Danger', 'Kilmurry', 'Salute', 'Loch Hope' and 'Alfriston'.

The North Island Amateur Championship (12 x 3) was won by Tony Robinson — an up and coming exhibitor. He showed 'Golden Aura', 'Achduart', 'Audubon', 'Alray', 'Trelay', 'Ben Hee', 'Golden Cameo', 'Daydream', 'Immaculate', 'Golden Glen', 'Red Cameo' and 'Fiji'.

Premiers were:

- 1YY — G. J. Phillips
- 1WY — 'Alton' — J. O'More
- 1WW — 'Sementha' — Koanga
- 2YY — 137/2 — G. and M. Brogden

- 2YR — 'Salute' — G. and M. Brogden
- 2YP — 142/2 — G. and M. Brogden
- 2WY — 'Dunmurry' — D. and N. McQuarrie
- 2WR — 'Bandit' — Koanga
- 2WW — P83/6 — Edna Bowering
- 3YR — 'Red Ember' — S. and S. Clapham (Amateur)
- 3WR — 'Voda' — Koanga
- 3WYR — 'Glamour Girl' — Mrs. K. Nicol
- 3WW — 'Sea Dream' — D. and N. McQuarrie
- Division 4 — Y — 'Fiji' — Hokorawa
- Division 4 — W — MH43/86 — Koanga
- Division 6 — 'Charity May' — Koanga
- Division 5 — 'Arish Mell' — Koanga

Amateur Premiers:

- Division I — 'Empress of Ireland' — Betty Bowers
- Division II — P83/6 — Edna Bowering
- Division III — 'Red Ember' — S. S. Clapham
- Champion of Show: 137/2 2YY — G. and M. Brogden

The South Island National Show was held in Dunedin in a new venue which was better than the Town Hall where parking is a big problem. Arrangements were again good and a very pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

The Premier Class — **The British Raisers Gold Cup** — the last time for 18 x 3 was won by A. W. Chappell with a more even set of flowers than the other two entries. Winning flowers were: 'White Star', 'Drumrunie', 'Dailmanach', 'Majorca', 'Empress of Ireland', 'Viking', 'Montego', 'Silent Valley', 'Loch Lundie', 'Ariel', 'Achduart', 'Gay Kybo', 'Drumboe', 'Strines', 'Rameses', 'Burntollet', 'Sir Ivor', 'Regal Bliss'.

Second was D. and P. Irwin with good flowers of 'Gay Challenger', 'Camelot', 'Downpatrick' and 'Hotspur'.

Third was Ron Abernethy showing good flowers of 'Heathfire', 'Silent Valley', 'Loch Hope' and 'Drumboe'.

The International Trophy for 12 x 1 was won by Koanga Daffodils showing 'Immaculate', O'More 21/75, 'Welcome', 'Red Ember', 'Red Era', 'Dailmanach', O'M36/76, 'Marabou' and 4 others. Second was A. W. Chappell with 'Dailmanach', '24 Carat', 'Springston Charm', 'Red Mantle', 78/11 2YR, 'Ben Alagin', 'Ballyrobert', 'Doctor Hugh', 'New Hope', 'Loch Lundie', 'Countdown' and 'Red Ember'.

An outstanding exhibit was the winning exhibit in Class 2 for 12 varieties raised by exhibitor. This was an entry of David Bell's raising and picked from his planting and shown as a tribute to the late David Bell who had passed away very recently. These were staged by George Tarry and were a very impressive lot which would have beaten anything anywhere.

Marriage is a woman's way of calling a meeting to order.

Heredity is something you believe in if you have a bright child.

The South Island Amateur Championship was won by M. and M. Brown with a very well grown set of blooms.

Premiers were:

- 1YY — 'Gold Quest' — Tony Robinson
- 1WY — 'Ebony' — D. S. McLenaghan
- 1WW — 'Silent Valley' — A. W. Chappell
- 2YY — '24 Carat' — G. and M. Brogden
- 2YR — Brogden T78/11 — A. W. Chappell
- 2YW — 'Pryda' — D. S. McLenaghan
- 2WY — 10-76 — C. Crotty
- 2WR — 'Hotspur' — D. and P. Irwin
- 2WW — 'Immaculate' — Koanga
- 2WP — 'Dailmanach' — Koanga
- 3YR — 'Red Ember' — Koanga
- 3WR — 'Purbeck' — M. and M. Brown
- Division IV — W — 'Marabou' — Koanga
- Division 4-Y — 'Beauvallon' — Koanga
- Poet — 'Rondo' — D. and P. Irwin
- Jonquil — 'Bunting' — Tony Robinson
- Cyclaminus — 'Perky' — M. and M. Brown

Amateur Champions:

- Division I — 'Gold Quest' — Tony Robinson
- Division II — 'Celtic Gold' — Tony Robinson
- Division III — 'Purbeck' — M. and M. Brown
- Division IV — 'Unique' — G. Howie
- Amateur Champion — 'Celtic Gold'

A very trying season which I hope will not be repeated next year.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF N.I.D.G. ADDITIONS

The under-mentioned members were inadvertently omitted from the list published in the October 1987 issue. The Editor's apologies to all concerned.

IRISH MEMBERS

MARTIN, M. G., 34 Greenville Road, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.

UNITED KINGDOM MEMBERS

ABEL-SMITH, Mrs. J. B., Orchard House, Letty Green, Hertford.

FOREIGN MEMBERS

BAIRD, Mrs. G., 1874 Collingswood Road, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.
 CHAPPELL, A., 32 Mt. Pleasant Road, Christchurch, New Zealand.
 DORLING, Mrs. M., Amey's Track, Via Foster 3960, Victoria, Australia.
 GRIPSHOVER, Mrs. Paul, 3757, Adriatic Way, Santa Clara, California, U.S.A.

AFFILIATED SOCIETIES

Fermanagh Gardening Society.

ARMCHAIR GARDENING

JOHN MORALEE

These notes are so headed because these days all my gardening is done by reading and mostly from an armchair. I haven't quite qualified for a wheelchair yet! It was a sad blow when in 1984 my Doctor gave me his ultimatum 'If you want to stay alive, there is to be no more gardening for you'. I agreed to abide by this but under the excuse of 'This can't do me any harm' did the odd spot of weeding, daffodil seed sowing and planted out 2-year-old seedlings.

In June 1986 I had a heart attack and had a grim time in a N.H.S. Hospital. Being pretty helpless for a while I came to my present abode — a Home for the 'Active' Elderly — which at once put a stop to any gardening activity. I must confess to introducing a few daffodil bulbs and some hybrid alstromalria plants to the garden here. At 80, I am the youngest resident!!

Also, all the daffodil nurseries still send me their lists and catalogues. So inviting they are with 'just the very one' for my breeding programme popping up in all of them, for I am still, I hope, on the threshold of breeding an all red or orange Division 4 variety. So far all I have produced and since discarded, are wishy washy pale things that have got 2nd and 3rds in seedling amateur classes with only 3 or 4 entries. Again they are such kindly and generous lovely people — these nursery folk — how can one not order a few from each of them? Fortunately I have a real pal who has caught an infection of 'Yellow Fever' from me. Also he is willing to, and has, cut down on the area previously devoted to growing exhibition dahlias, in which field he is a top judge, as I was for many years. He was originally my daffodil protege. Now, having become a Daffodil Judge by examination and believe me, it is really a hard examination to pass, he can teach me a thing or two. Of course I kid myself I helped him a lot but in reality he passed entirely due to his own efforts and determination. He now talks of a Spring holiday via Stranraer!! I wish I could go with him but I know it's impossible. His name is Len Olive.

He has made the space and is growing the bulbs I buy and my seedlings but he is in no way my gardener and is quite entitled to exhibit 'my' blooms in his own name, for in reality (and this will be news to him when reads it) they are his bulbs. He made the same mistake as I did all those years ago at the R.H.S. He topped the six novice wins in one season and is now out in the cold with the big boys. However, as I did, he is finding out what a kindly and helpful lot those 'big boys' are — quite unlike the atmosphere prevailing in the other branches of horticulture he has dabbled with. I see one or two names from those areas creeping into our own special cosy atmosphere and hope they will never break our unwritten rules. Heaven forbid that one day we may read 'First Prize and £1,000 for the largest bloom in the Show'.

We really are a funny lot these days (blimey, I nearly wrote 'queer') — we with the fever upon us. I mean, you can stage a bloom at the R.H.S., stand back, judge the entry and decide you've just about done it when somebody you count as a friend comes along, stages the last bloom in the Class, stands back, looks them over and says 'Sorry, John' and you see your 'winner' become a second. The strange thing is you don't really care but probably think 'Cor, what a beauty!' It happened to me when the late lamented Mr. Navarro helped me stage my only ever Novice 12. I had never met him before that day and having inspected the other entries declared me the winner. Sic transit gloria! During the night a certain Mr. Sterling from Northern Ireland came along and filled the vacant space on the end and got the red ticket. Mr. Navarro, when he came along, muttered something about 'sweets from children' and the sparks flew from his pipe as he said 'hard luck' to me. I couldn't understand his apparent anger, then.

As it all happened because one day on a visit to the City of London I took a short cut through Leadenhall Market where I came face to face with a stall bearing the largest and most beautiful daffodil bulbs I had ever seen. The ticket gave the price 'one shilling each or twelve for ten shillings' and a name 'Broughshane' only. No description. The ten bob note in my pocket nudged my fingers and out it came. The dozen bulbs were mine plus 'one for luck me old son'.

I had previously bought a variety called 'Unsurpassable' and had been very disappointed with the results but some grower certainly found a sucker in me when he named it. After seeing 'Broughshane' in bloom and being entranced with it, it wasn't long before I possessed a catalogue from a Mr. Dunlop from Northern Ireland. I sent him a small order — one each of a dozen varieties — no cultivars in those days. When it arrived I was surprised for there were two each of eight varieties and much, much dearer too. The real gem was that little extra charm — a wee note saying 'I hope you don't mind but these will do you much better' and signed 'W. J. Dunlop'. So there it was — the first step in the right direction into a new world and my introduction to the generosity of Northern Ireland Daffodil Nurserymen.

I wonder if Mr. Dunlop ever dreamed as he tucked in that note, that one day the recipient would stand with Tom Bloomer and the late Willy Toal judging the All Ireland Championship or even, most important of all, be a member of the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group — Thank you, Mr. Dunlop.

It's better to go straight than to move in the best circles.

Confidence is the feeling you have before you know better.

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|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 'Ballyfrema' | 10. 'Lough Bawn' | 19. 'Regal Bliss' |
| 2. 'Elizabeth Anne' | 11. 'Lough Ryan' | 20. 'Reggae' |
| 3. 'Fragrant Rose' | 12. 'Mary Kate' | 21. 'Rio Bravo' |
| 4. 'Golden Joy' | 13. 'Mentor' | 22. 'Rivendell' |
| 5. 'High Society' | 14. 'Midas Touch' | 23. 'Shanes Castle' |
| 6. 'Indian Maid' | 15. 'Murlough' | 24. 'Silent Valley' |
| 7. 'Interval' | 16. 'Nendrum' | 25. 'Sportsman' |
| 8. 'Lilac Charm' | 17. 'Parthenon' | 26. 'Vernal Prince' |
| 9. 'Limbo' | 18. 'Reckless' | |

SUNPROOF PROGRESS

OR

"WHO EVER HEARD OF 'HOSPODAR'?"

BRIAN S. DUNCAN

Breeders of exhibition daffodils have often been accused of concentrating their efforts on improving the prime exhibition qualities of colour, form and smoothness of texture to the almost total exclusion of less ephemeral and more important garden display aspects.

There is perhaps some truth in the accusation and indeed I cannot claim immunity as there is obviously a vast difference in the types of flower which my 'exhibition' eye perceives as beautiful compared to those which catch the eye of visitors to my seedling beds who simply want daffodils to adorn their gardens.

Whilst maintaining loyalty to the refined qualities of exhibition type flowers of my well tutored background I have long been frustrated by red cups which burn with the first blink of sunlight. Such flowers leave uninitiated visitors pondering the sanity of daffodil breeders when asked to admire 'lovely perianths' with limp, frazzled and desiccated cups of indeterminate colour.

Over the years I have observed some flowers which seemed to be rather more sunproof than most and where appropriate I have used these in crosses with flowers which had other desirable exhibition characteristics — sort of dual purpose crosses, still primarily looking for exhibition qualities — but with the possible bonus of sunproof cup colour.

On 10 May last year I was able to take a vase of flowers which had been exposed for more than a week to full sunshine (and storms as well) to the Northern Ireland Daffodil Group's late show. Though the perianths of several were limp and dying the cups still retained practically all the brightness of their original red or orange colour.

I do not pretend that these flowers are the ultimate in perfection for either exhibition or garden display purposes but they do provide a varied foundation stock for further breeding of exhibition, garden or dual purpose flowers. This year pollen from these has been spread around liberally and indeed I now try to include one of these sunproof flowers either as pollen or seed parent in all my Y-R crosses. Now for the five years' wait for the resultant seedlings to flower!

The distinction between exhibition and garden display qualities in daffodils has been casually referred to earlier in these notes. It is a pity that this difference exists though it is perhaps understandable when one considers the different objectives and the personalities of the growers. The exhibitor is likely to be a 'close focus' precise person who prefers and appreciates classic, elegant form, perfection of texture and purity of colour in flowers which are

unblemished by any irregularities, lack of symmetry or physical damage.

On the other hand the grower of garden display types of daffodils is likely to be a 'wide angle' landscape enthusiast who appreciates the dramatic splash of colour or subtle shades which create a comfortable blend or contrast with associated plants. With the longer viewing distance other qualities are pre-eminent — pose, flowers above neat straight healthy foliage, size and of course most important of all — bright stable colours which do not burn or fade.

It is my view that there need not be such a disparity in breeding aims for the future. Each side has something to teach the other — perhaps we exhibition enthusiasts can educate the commercial display orientated people better to appreciate the refined qualities we constantly advocate, but only if we can add some additional clearly perceived benefit or improvements which will be obvious and dramatic enough to encourage trial.

I think sunfast colour can be such a benefit — not only for yellow/reds and for white/reds but also for pinks with either yellow or white perianths. And just think of the potential for a fully sunproof and unfading deeply coloured orange-petalled flower with good garden and exhibition character.

Having emphasized, but I hope not over-laboured, the future importance and potential for sunproof flowers it may be of interest to consider the pedigrees of the flowers referred to earlier which seem to have good sunproof qualities. The cross which produced the flowers is shown as first generation removed and varieties known to be used in the second and third generations removed are also noted.

Parentage of 'STATE EXPRESS' 2Y-GOO and 'RED SPARTAN' 2Y-R Generation

1st 'Richhill' × 'Bunclody'
2nd Seedlings. 'Revelry', Seedling.
3rd 'Carbineer', 'Bahram', 'Nanking', 'Ambergate',
'Rustam Pasha'.

'PATABUNDY' 2Y-R

1st 'Patagonia' × 'Bunclody'
2nd 'Narvik', 'Sun Chariot'. 'Revelry', seedling.
3rd 'Carbineer' (2), 'Porthilly' (2), 'Rustam Pasha' (2),
'Nanking', 'Ambergate', 'Bahram'.

D.769 2Y-R

1st 'Bunclody' × 'Barnsdale Wood'
2nd 'Revelry', seedling. 'Falstaff', 'Shining Light'.
3rd 'Nanking', 'Ambergate', 'Carbineer', 'Ceylon', 'Dunkeld', 'Revelry'. 'Bahram', 'Rustam Pasha'.

D.891 3Y-R or 3Y-YRR

1st 'Sun Magic' × D.567.
2nd 'Richhill', 'Doubtful'. 'Montego', 'Achduart'.
3rd 'Bahram', 'Sun Chariot', 'Rustam Pasha' (2), 'Porthilly' (2), 'Hospodar', 'Merlin', 'Vulcan'.

D.962 3Y-GYR

1st 'Sunapee' × 'Achduart'.
2nd 'Carbineer', 'Ardour'. 'Vulcan', seedling.
3rd 'Gulliver', 'Cheerio', 'Market Merry', 'Seraglio', 'Carbineer', 'Ceylon'.

D.1049 2Y-R and D.1107 2O-R

1st 'Shining Light' × 'Torridon'.
2nd 'Dunkeld', 'Revelry'. 'Vulcan', seedling.
3rd 'Seraglio', 'Killigrew', 'Carbineer' (2), 'Bahram',
'Tolosa', 'Spry', 'Ceylon'.

For the sake of brevity and because flowers in the pedigrees beyond the third generation are not readily available I have not shown the complete family trees. Having studied the records in some detail I found much of interest and perhaps there are some hints to help further progress towards fully sunproof red and yellow flowers.

It seems clear that 'Hospodar' 2Y-O (J. C. Williams 1914) has been one of the most potent influences. Going back four and five generations it appears in the pedigrees of all eight stocks and 16 times in all. Not only was 'Hospodar' the seed parent of 'Rustam Pasha' 2Y-R (reputed to be the first sunproof yellow/red) but also of 'Diolite' 2Y-YR and 'Marksman' 2Y-R, which in turn were father and mother of the famed 'Ceylon' 2Y-R (Richardson 1943). 'Rustam Pasha', 'Diolite' and 'Marksman' (Miss G. Evelyn 1930) might well have been from the same 'Hospodar' pod — all three were registered in 1930 and the pollen parent was an A. M. Wilson 2Y-R seedling. Perhaps this unknown seedling should really get the credit but in the absence of a name it loses out to 'Hospodar'.

But there are two other flowers which also appear in the pedigrees of all eight stocks — 'Carbineer' and 'Porthilly'.

'Carbineer' 2Y-O (A. M. Wilson 1927) was used by breeders 22 times from the second to the sixth generation. I used to grow 'Carbineer' when I first started gardening and before the exhibition enthusiasm had begun. I remember it as an attractive broadly round flower of nice quality with slightly shy pose and a short neck. John Lea used it a lot in his early breeding programme and I suspect it has been largely influential in producing healthy bulbs and smooth good quality show flowers but I doubt if it made much contribution to sun resistance. 'Carbineer' is either seed or pollen parent of such famous flowers as 'Narvik' 2Y-R (Richardson 1940), 'Revelry' 2Y-R (Richardson 1948), 'Sunapee' 3Y-YR (Evans 1969), 'Spry' 2Y-R (G. L. Wilson 1950) and 'Vulcan' 2Y-O (Richardson 1956).

It is tempting to speculate that the A. M. Wilson 2Y-R seedling which Miss Evelyn so successfully crossed with 'Hospodar' might really have been 'Carbineer' before it was graced with a name! Is it possible that Miss Evelyn, with outstanding foresight, begged an anther or bought an early bulb? If so, then the influence of 'Carbineer' is multiplied to truly immense proportions in the pedigrees of the flowers noted.

'Porthilly' 2Y-R (P. D. Williams 1927) appears 18 times in the fourth to sixth generations. The only references I can find to the variety are in the Swains of Bristol catalogues of 1956 and 1957. Seemingly 'Porthilly' had an AM in 1939. It is described as tall, strong, prolific, free flowering and brilliant in colour and was priced at eight pence each — 'Ceylon' was priced at 30 shillings each in the same catalogue. Alas, there was no reference to sunproof qualities in the catalogue description so I can only speculate that 'Porthilly' was of significant breeding value in this respect and that perhaps 'Bunclody' picked up sunproofing genes through this side of its family tree.

So much for the background genealogy, which is of academic, if not much practical value to those who might aspire to breed sunproof flowers. Where now can we find any of these flowers of the earlier generations — even if we wanted them? I think there is a good chance of further success by intercrossing almost any of the first generation crosses which produced the eight stocks listed. In particular I would be happy to use 'Bunclody', 'Barnsdale Wood', 'Sun Magic' 3Y-O (Bloomer) if you can find it, 'Achduart' and 'Torridon'. Some of these are certainly not sunproof themselves but they have proved their potential to breed such flowers in both large and small cups.

In addition 'Vulcan' and 'Ceylon' should not be ruled out as potential parents but I think they should be crossed with flowers which have 'Carbineer' in their background, if desirable form, texture and characteristics for exhibition and garden display are to be obtained. If those 'Carbineer' children also happen to have some 'Rustam Pasha', 'Ceylon' or 'Vulcan' blood so much the better; the chances are multiplied. The ADS computer print out holds all the necessary information for planning imaginative crosses to give a better than average chance of success.

It is my hope these notes may stimulate someone, somewhere, to join me in seeking that Utopian sunproof scarlet seedling which will first win myriads of prizes on the showbench and ultimately be grown by the million in gardens throughout the world.

Blood is thicker than water — and it boils quicker.

Everything has its beauty but not everyone sees it.

God sends the sun but man makes his own shadows.

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