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The

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AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY, INC.

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Volume 6

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MARCH, 1970

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

DEADLINE FOR THE NEXT ISSUE IS APRIL 15, 1970

SCHEDULE OF MEMBERSHIP DUES IN THE AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY

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

is Career, bred by G. W. E. Brogden, Morton, New Zealand.
Drawing by Marie Bozievich from photograph by Wells
Knierim.

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A PREVIEW OF BIG-D

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, *Des Moines, Iowa*

Whatever Texas has, Dallas seems to have extra helpings of. It's big!! Dallas contains lots of new money and Neiman-Marcus; and a village square devoted to antiques; and a people still devoted to older ideals and values. It has something for everyone, and in ample quantities. The local folk, with a brevity that bespeaks pride, have contracted the name of Dallas to "Big-D." And the annual convention of the American Daffodil Society is being called to order in Big-D on April 2, 1970. Preparations for your visit and your pleasure have already been made.

Jean and I were in Dallas the week before this past Thanksgiving, attending a meeting of a surgical society of which I am a member. I called Mrs. Royal (Bertie) Ferris to discuss arrangements for our

spring meeting. Later, Jean and I found ourselves dining at *Alexanders*, with Mrs. Ferris, and with Mesdames Harmon and Owens. I left *Alexanders* replete with the very finest, and with the tentative program of the Dallas meeting on the back of a large alluring menu — a la carte, and in French (the menu, that is).

Here are my notes:

The convention to be held in the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Southland Center, April 2 through April 4, 1970. This is a lovely hotel and its various accommodations should satisfy anyone.

Thursday, April 2.

Morning: Judge the Daffodil Show — to be held in the hotel.

Noon: Special luncheon for judges.

Afternoon: The Daffodil Show. All the time you wish to look, compare, talk daffodils, renew friendships, and revel in thousands of lovely blooms. But alas, those officers and board members must forgo a portion of this — the first Board Meeting is at 3:00 p.m.

Evening: Dinner is on your own, with old friends and new acquaintances of your choosing, and with a menu of your choice. At 8:00 p.m., Walter E. Thompson will coordinate an informal program of slides. Several members have been asked to show slides: among them, Wells Knierim will show you "Daffodils in New Zealand," and I will show you "How Daffodils are Readied for the London Show." And there will be others.

Friday, April 3.

Morning: Garden tours, and those of you who have experienced the Turtle Creek area of Big-D in the springtime will not have to be cajoled to be on time for the buses.

Noon: Luncheon at the Brook Hollow Country Club. The annual membership meeting will be held at this time. This differs from past arrangements, and it is hoped will allow more free time in the evenings.

Afternoon: On with the wayward buses to see more of Dallas' lovely homes and gardens.

Evening: Cocktails are on your own. Dinner is in the hotel, banquet-style, and Grant Mitsch is the speaker of the evening. His presentation, "Think Pink," is illustrated by a group of his lovely slides. As an aside, I think he is also bringing a real collection of his pink daffodils, both old and too-young-to-name.

Saturday, April 4.

Morning: Panel sessions in the hotel, starring the great and the near-great of the American Daffodil Society. Here is your chance to ask "What, why, how, when, where, or which" and receive a straight answer from someone who knows.

Noon: Special luncheon, special treats, and a special short program.

Afternoon: More garden visits and the opening of the Dallas Spring Flower Show — you are all guests. The show is followed by a Mexican Merienda (Mexican tea) which is nice for almost everyone, except the board members, who will be at a meeting.

Evening: Cocktails are your very own problem. This is the evening of the Awards Banquet and my notes on *Alexander's* menu remind me that I am the speaker. I shall think of something to say. If you don't

like it, congratulate yourselves that Tom Throckmorton is finally out of office.

Sunday, April 5.

Be bright-eyed and bushy-tailed, for it's Judging School #1 at 8:00 a.m. Mrs. Wm. D. Owen will be in charge.

And with that, my notes run out into the margin of the menu. Mesdames Ferris and Kerr are the co-chairmen of the local committee. They are receiving lots of help. Big-D is getting all ready for you. The chances are 100 to 1 that you will return to your home hypnotized, brain-washed, and happy. And really, isn't that what daffodils are supposed to do to people?

Some additional notes have been received from Dallas:

Thursday, April 2: Entries for the Daffodil Show will be received before 9:30 a.m. All ADS members are encouraged to bring flowers to enter. The American Horticultural Society Silver Medal, the Carey E. Quinn Gold Medal, and the Roberta C. Watrous Gold Medal will be offered, also the new Junior Award. Schedules may be requested from Mrs. Vernon Autry, 4360 Livingston St., Dallas 75205. The show will open to the public at 2 p.m.

The program committee hopes that our ADS members will become better acquainted at the Dallas Convention, and has asked various members to participate in the program. Saturday morning, Mrs. John B. Capen will moderate a panel discussion pertaining to the ADS Symposium. Mrs. Goethe Link will report on her recent studies on daffodil pollen at the Saturday luncheon. We anticipate with pleasure the always entertaining remarks of Dr. Throckmorton at the concluding banquet.

Members are requested to use the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel Reservation Form in the December Journal, or indicate ADS affiliation in making reservations, in order to benefit from our convention room rates (\$14.00 for single; \$20.00 for twin.) Convention registration blanks should be sent to Mrs. Hubert Fleming, 2826 Fondren Drive, Dallas, Texas 75205 (\$46.00 before March 15; \$51.00 after March 15; checks payable to Texas Daffodil Society).

A COOK'S TOUR OF NEW ZEALAND

By WELLS KNIERIM, Cleveland, Ohio

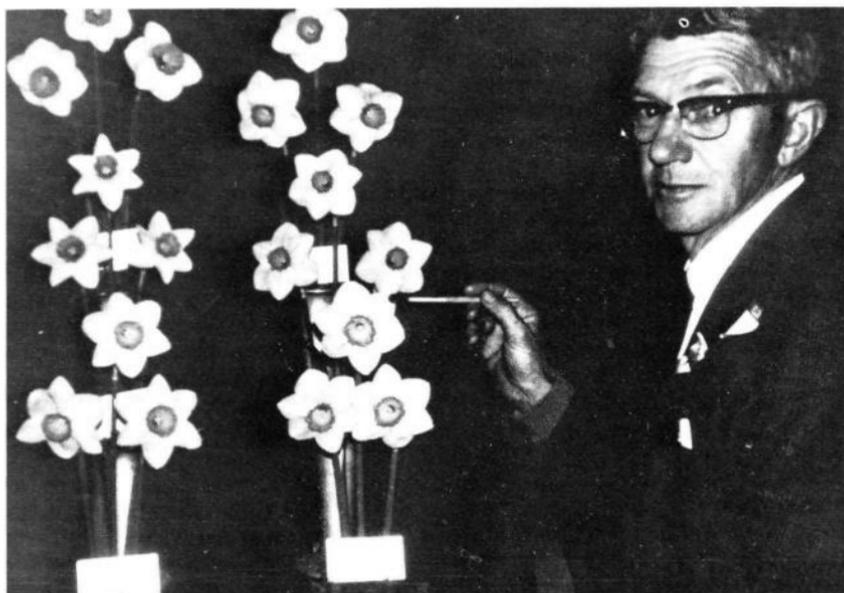
Two hundred years ago, Captain James Cook, England's foremost navigator and explorer, set out from Plymouth in the little bark *Endeavour* with 94 men, including eight scientists, to observe the transit of Venus on June 3, 1769, on the island of Tahiti. He then had orders to search for the Terra Australis Incognita and/or explore New Zealand, which Tasman had discovered 125 years before. In addition to an astronomer, the staff included Joseph Banks, an eminent naturalist, Dr. David Solander, a botanist, and Sydney Parkinson, a young artist skilled in making water color paintings and drawings of birds and botanical specimens. The Tahiti project was successful, Cook proved there was

no great southern continent, sailed around New Zealand, made amazingly accurate maps of both islands and made friends with many of the native Maoris who had preceded him from Tahiti by 400 years. Though Parkinson died on the voyage, he made 1,300 drawings of birds, plants, and general scenery, as well as sketches of the Maoris, their boats, villages, and weapons. Cook's log states that if "this country were settled by an industrious people, they would soon be supplied not only with the necessaries, but many of the luxuries of life." If beautiful scenery and flowers are luxuries, he was quite right.

Cook spent nearly 3 years on his first voyage, our tour took 5 weeks. Like him, we spent some time in Tahiti, but my only astronomical observation was to notice that Orion seemed to be upside down. Cook first landed on the east coast of the North Island and sailed completely around both islands. We landed in Auckland and drove 1,700 miles on the North Island and then covered much of the South Island by air and highway. He made his own maps; we had excellent road maps furnished by the AA at 5¢ each. He and his staff were interested in the people, the scenery, and the flora of New Zealand; so were we. He saw no mammals, since none are native to New Zealand; we saw a great number of their 58 million sheep most of which had new lambs, many with twins and triplets. Some of the natives he met were not friendly, some were even cannibals. The people we met were very friendly and went out of their way to be sure that our stay was a happy one. Parkinson sketched many flowers and trees. We saw and photographed all those—and daffodils.

Phil Phillips, who visited our 1968 ADS convention in Portland, had prepared a detailed itinerary of the North Island for us. It included a scenic tour, sheep farming, trout fishing, ski slopes, a geothermal power plant, a Maori village, daffodil plantings and daffodil shows. But best of all, his tour provided the opportunity to meet a great number of the friendly people in New Zealand, who showed us southern hospitality, 40° S. latitude style. Kitty Bloomer, Mary, and I were met at the airport by Pat (with a yellow trumpet on her handbag) and Brian Parr, who drove us to our hotel after a quick trip to the top of Mt. Eden to see the lights of New Zealand's largest city and its fine harbor. The next morning we visited their 27 acres of daffodils across the harbor and got an idea of how the cut-daffodil industry operates there. There we had our first tea in New Zealand, which became the daily routine everywhere, starting at 7 a.m. and continuing at regular intervals until bedtime.

Brian gave me a brief lesson on how to drive on the left-hand side of the road and, with some fear and trepidation, we started off for Otorohanga to a warm welcome at the home of Phil and Esme Phillips.



P. Phillips grooming red-cup collection.

Their sons operate the dairy farm while Phil grows the daffodils. He has most of the British and American varieties plus several hundred New Zealand and Australian originations and many of his own seedlings. One son, Graham, grows acres for cut flowers and they select the tall, sturdy ones for that market. At Graham's farm, I saw a patch of half an acre of Erlicheer, that small, sweet-scented double which almost freezes out in my yard, with 24" to 30" stems and six to eight florets on each stem. It apparently likes its homeland. Phil, like all the growers we visited, protects his show hopefuls and selected seedlings from the sun and rain under little canvas tents on iron frames. The quality of his bloom is about the same as that of our better growers, but the red cups have more intense color. Their weather is similar to that of Oregon, cool days and good humidity. But they are subject to high winds and many growers have hedges as wind breaks around their show bloom.

Our first show was at Morrinsville on September 5. Phil put up a commercial display on an ingenious rack arrangement which holds dozens of vases with the stems secured with sphagnum moss; and the racks slide easily into his Volkswagen station wagon. Kitty, Mary, and I had the honor of judging the entire show, their system being a single judge to a section. In addition to quite a number of collection classes, "premier blooms" are selected in each subdivision 1a, 1b, etc., to 4 and N.O.E. (not otherwise enumerated). In this show, Jobi, an Austra-

lian 1a was selected from among the premier blooms as champion. Mr. Yarrall, President of the Morrinsville Horticultural Society asked me to "open the show" which I was pleased to do, expressing the best wishes of the ADS and all American daffodil growers to our friends in New Zealand.

Many towns in New Zealand have a horticultural society which promotes three or four shows each year. The first show features daffodils but has classes for camellias, primroses, anemones, pansies, potted plants, etc. The other shows feature roses, glads, dahlias, and chrysanthemums, and each includes other flowers or vegetables in season. About 50 of these societies are affiliated with the National Daffodil Society which holds an annual daffodil show in each of the two islands in connection with the early show of one of these horticultural societies. At each of these, there are actually two daffodil shows, the national show and the local show. The N.D.S. has about 300 members including many growers who sell bulbs or cut flowers commercially as well as amateurs. Most of the growers are avid exhibitors and give great care to get perfect blooms for the shows.

Following the Morrinsville show we drove to Rotorura and Wairakei, the Yellowstone Park area of New Zealand, to see its geysers, mud pools, and a Maori village. Then to Brian Collins' sheep station in Kinlock at the north shore of Lake Taupo. Jane Collins, Phil Phillips' niece, and Brian gave us the thrilling experience of seeing New Zealand's principal industry — sheep — in action. Brian, with his horse or station wagon, and Jock and Sue, his strong-eye and hunt-away dogs, covers 1,500 acres of paddocks twice a day and is maternity doctor to 6,300 ewes and foster mother and nursemaid to lost lambs. The story of New Zealand sheep cannot be covered in this article. Suffice it to say that New Zealand has 2,800,000 people and 58 million sheep. When we were there in the spring, the ewes were averaging about 1.3 lambs each and they are all born within a period of a few weeks. In fertile areas, an acre of land, fertilized with superphosphate by airplanes, will support as many as 10 sheep. In the rough mountain areas, it takes 10 acres to support one sheep. Brian took us around a small part of his sheep paddocks in his station wagon, we watched him tend a few ewes in trouble and brought back a lost lamb. He still had time to take us trout fishing in Lake Taupo before making his evening rounds with his horse and dogs. We didn't catch a trout, but Jane did, and we found that smoked rainbows are very good eating, as is their porridge, thick bacon, and eggs for breakfast on a cool morning.

We rode the ski lifts at the Tongoriro National Park and continued on our way to the Lower Hutt daffodil show near Wellington. Jim O'More, another of our Portland visitors, exhibited many of his fine



Motherless lamb and daffodil, Brian Collins' sheep station.

seedlings there and won four premier blooms with St. Saphorin 1b, Falstaff 2a red cup, Envoy 3b, and Fiji 4. Pallas 2b was the champion bloom exhibited by its originator, Mr. J. S. Leitch. An innovation at this show was the inclusion of several dozen canary birds of various colors that added music for the occasion. As usual, we had tea, this time with the mayor of Lower Hutt and dignitaries of the Society, including Mr. F. W. Taylor, the national secretary.

Jim O'More grows daffodils in his small yard on the side of a steep hill in Wellington. It's an extremely windy location and he has tall windbreaks around the small patches. He also had some tall beautiful stems growing in a small glass-house. There are no restrictions at the shows as to where or how blooms are raised. And there are all types of protection: boxes, canvas tents, little conical umbrellas, and burlap covers. Besides sun, wind and rain, the flowers need protection from large bumblebees which actually eat large holes in the cups and perianths.

After seeing the sights, riding the cable car, and doing some shopping in Wellington, we drove to Palmerston North, stopping off to see a small show at Otaki and visiting Mr. Bartosh, a commercial grower who was with Mr. Phillips and Mr. O'More on their visit to Portland. Near Palmerston North we visited the plantings of Mrs. S. A. Free, who continues to grow and show her late husband's fine originations. After tea, she took us to the B. T. Simpson farm where his two attractive



Exhibition daffodils with conical canvas covers in garden of G. W. E. Brogden.

daughters guided us through their daffodil patch, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson being away on a daffodil-show-judging mission. Then a short stop at Foxton to see the plantings of Mr. R. G. Cull and at Morton to see the perfectly groomed exhibition patch of Mr. G. W. E. Brogden with its neat little white canvas cones over the stems selected for the coming national show. These cones, boxes, tents, etc., were very convenient for me as a photographer. I could tell very quickly where the best daffodils were for close-up pictures.

On the west coast we varied our horticultural diet a bit by visiting the Pukeiti Rhododendron Trust on the foothills of Mt. Egmont, the 8,260 foot snow-capped cone near New Plymouth. This private organization has 900 acres of almost tropical growth of tree ferns, shrubs, rata trees, and undergrowth which they call the "bush." The Trust is in the process of planting hybrid and species rhododendron in a naturalized manner in this bush as well as having a more formal type of planting of hybrid plants around their lodge. Rhododendron are not native to New Zealand, but do very well there. Their young curator, Graham Smith, took me on a personally conducted tramp through the wet bush to see some of the amazing Himalayan species rhododendron with their exotic cream colored trusses and 12-inch-long shiny leaves. So I have some exciting slides of rhododendron as well as daffodils.

Leaving New Plymouth, we visited Spud Brogden, the son of Mr. G. W. E. Brogden, who also grows fine daffodils; they make a team that is hard to beat at the shows. Spud has some rosy-cheeked third-generation enthusiasts learning the game, too. Then back through beautiful hilly sheep country to Otorohanga to watch Phil get ready for the North Island national show at Wanganui on September 18th. Each exhibitor must file his entries by letter or telegram the day before the show. The secretary then arranges for exact space on the exhibit tables for each entry, resulting in a very neat show with all spaces filled and no crowding. Most of the handsome trophies are awarded for collections, the most coveted one being the British Raisers Gold Challenge Cup for 18 varieties, three stems each, of daffodils "raised in the British Isles and grown in New Zealand." This year the gold cup was awarded at the South Island show at Timaru. It must alternate between the islands from year to year. There are many other collection classes, generally for three stems each, but they do have classes for single stems from Divisions 1 to 9. There are separate sections open to all and for amateurs, and there are many exhibitors in each. Unlike America, most of the exhibitors are men, but we met a few important exceptions, Mrs. S. A. Free, Miss M. Verry, and Mrs. F. Moorby, who give their male opponents a good contest. Also Miss Evelyn Tombleson, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. A. Tombleson, who specializes in Divisions 5 to 8 and miniature daffodils while her dad stages stunning entries in the large collection classes.

Very careful attention is given to staging. All three-stem vases are staged in perfect triangular arrangement, and the vases in each collection are lined up like a West Point graduation drill. The quality of their show blooms compares favorably with that of the leading American shows, but their daffodils are generally larger and have better color in the yellow and red cups. Very few American varieties were among the winning entries, Daydream being an exception. The British varieties did well, Kingscourt, Border Chief, Hotspur, Avenger, Easter Moon, Tudor Minstrel, Rockall, Empress of Ireland, Camelot, Rose Royale, and others being included in collections and as single entries. Practically all the major growers have their own originations and seedlings. Phillips' daffodil list has about 120 named New Zealand varieties, and there are probably several hundred others listed by other growers. Many of the seedlings are outstanding and should become available as stocks increase. They are mostly in Divisions 1 and 2, with lots of red cupped 2a's, bicolor trumpets, and pink 2b's. Very little attention is given to Divisions 5 to 9. Concentrate, a recent Tombleson origination, was champion bloom at the Wanganui show. Mr. Tombleson won the N.D.S. Open Championship Cup for 18 varieties, three stems each.

After the opening of the show, awarding of the trophies, and tea, Mr. J. H. Davenport, the President of the National Daffodil Society, took us to Marton to visit Mr. Alan Gibson, a life member who attended the first 40 annual shows of the Society, during which period he won practically all their major awards; he still maintains a very neat daffodil patch at his home. We spent a pleasant hour chatting about daffodils, old and new, with Mr. Gibson and his wife and examining the silverware in his trophy case.

After this show, we flew to Christchurch on the east coast of the South Island and started our tour there with tea at the charming home of Henry Dyer whose daffodil patch is edged by the River Avon. This lovely stream winds through Christchurch and makes a huge u-turn around the Canterbury University, the Canterbury Museum and the beautiful Botanical Gardens where I spent an early morning strolling through their naturalized daffodil plantings of untold thousands of old varieties, down approximately 30 years. I took dozens of slides and finally got lost, leaving the gardens on the wrong side of the river, and almost missed our 9 a.m. plane to the Mt. Cook region and the Southern Alps.

We had planned to fly to Fiordland on the southwest coast of New Zealand, where, it is said, the fiords are more beautiful than those in Norway. But at Te Anau, the last stop before crossing the mountains to



Naturalized daffodils along the River Avon in Christchurch Botanical Gardens.

Milford Sound, we learned that cloudy weather prevented landing on their small airstrip, and 10 inches of snow and drifts prevented a bus ride over the 75-mile road to Milford. So we flew back to Mt. Cook where the sun was shining brightly and spent 3 days in the midst of the most thrilling mountain scenery I have ever seen. We flew over Mt. Cook — named Aorangi, the cloud piercer, by the Maoris — in a five-seated Cessna, equipped with retractable skis, and landed on the upper part of the Tasman Glacier. It's like flying in a Volkswagen with wings. I took a couple of before-breakfast hikes to get slides of Mt. Cook as the sun came up, climbed down to walk on the Tasman Glacier which is 2,000 feet of packed snow moving down the slope at the rate of 9 to 15 inches a day, then tried to climb Mt. Sebastopol one morning and gave up when the going got really rough. Kitty enjoyed the skiplane ride so much that she took a second flight one day while Mary and I hiked.

We flew back to Christchurch for the Canterbury Horticultural Society show, which, in addition to good daffodils, had lots of camellias, rhododendron, orchids, freesias, etc., and one chap had a display of nearly 100 flowering shrubs of all kinds, including various types of proteas (from South Africa), banksia and eucalyptus (from Australia), and many others I had no time to examine carefully. The next morning I made another early visit to the naturalized daffodils in the Botanical Gardens to take individual close-up photographs of the old varieties doing so well there. Some day I may find someone who can identify them.

Kitty Bloomer had to leave for home the next day, but she had time for a quick morning trip to visit the sheep farm of Dave Butcher, an amateur daffodil grower whose farm is near Lincoln Agricultural College. After tea, he showed us his daffodils, sheep, and pigs and then took us to see the daffodil planting of David Bell, the grower whose origination, Checkmate, had been champion at Christchurch. Mr. Bell has hundreds of seedlings, one of which, from Falaise X Masquerade (2b Bell), had a pale yellow perianth and a pink cup similar to Milestone which we saw at Grant Mitsch's in 1968.

Mary and I went back to Queenstown for some sightseeing in the lake and mountain regions. We met a taxi driver who bargained to take us around for the same price as a rental car and act as a tour guide gratis. We saw much of the beautiful lake country and the old gold-mining area of Queenstown and drove over the Haast Pass, 95 miles of narrow gravel road (no service stations, no towns or restaurants) to see the Fox and Frans Josef Glaciers on the west coast. The scenery, snow-capped mountains, the glaciers, the coast line along the Tasman Sea, the blue water in the lakes, the rushing white water of the streams, and the white clouds and blue sky over all were breathtaking, as was the air flight in

the seven-seated De Haviland biplane that took us over the mountains to visit Milford Sound and the fiords we had missed a week before.

Then back we came to the east coast to Dunedin and to Timaru on October 1st for the South Island National Show. They had the same good quality of daffodils as at Wanganui, but different exhibitors. One of them, Mr. D. Hayes of Invercargill, had hundreds of tall, good specimens from the world's most southerly daffodil patch, about 46° S. (Tasmania is about 42° S.) But David Bell, whose fields we had visited earlier, won the coveted gold cup with the 18 varieties, three stems each, of British daffodils "far from home and yet at home" as the inscription on the cup states. Spud Brogden won the champion bloom with Verona, and Jim O'More had a beautiful three-stem entry of a pink seedling, 103/60, with an almost perfect perianth and good color. The outstanding display, other than daffodils, was a carefully constructed rock garden in a natural-looking setting, showing 173 different species of rock garden plants including small daffodils, all with blooms and a code number with the Latin names shown on a wall chart adjoining the display. That display really required skillful and devoted work by the rock garden club.

When we left Timaru, Jim O'More, secretly a gourmet cook, gave us a quart of condensed toheroa soup, the most sought-after delicacy, unique to New Zealand. The toheroa, a type of clam in a large shell, is protected by law and must not be bought or sold but dug out of the beach by hand by the consumer. September 30th was the last day of the open season for toheroa, and Jim had collected his quota and prepared this delicious soup as a departing gift. We flew back to Otorohanga, and Esme Phillips served it twice before our departure. It is truly a gourmet dish.

Phil had been hit by a destructive windstorm, which blew his little tents all over his fields and prevented him from exhibiting at the South Island show. We did take a last look at his late bloomers and spent a pleasant evening talking about our exciting two weeks on the South Island with its scenery, daffodils, and friendly people. The next afternoon, Phil and Esme drove us up to Auckland for our plane to Hawaii, but before we left, we silently resolved to emulate Captain Cook and make a return voyage to beautiful Aotearoa, "the land of the great white cloud."

TRIPLE WINNER — A RECORD?

One bloom of My Love figured in the winning of three ADS ribbons for Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, in the Hartford show last spring: it won the Gold Ribbon, was one of the vase of three winning the White Ribbon, and that vase was one of 12 in the entry winning the Bronze Ribbon. Can anyone match this record?

DAFFODILS AT FOX DEN FARM, 1956-1969

By ELIZABETH D. GILLET, *Glyndon, Maryland*

My husband purchased the original "Fox Den Farm" in the spring of 1955; I came here to live in the spring of 1956. We had 19 acres of wooded hillside, about half facing south and east. There were magnificent forest trees and many dogwoods and laurels. Unfortunately, the honeysuckle had taken over and was strangling some of the smaller trees. It had to become "controlled honeysuckle" before we could make plans for development.

A considerable amount of cleaning up was accomplished during the summer of 1956 and in the autumn we started our permanent planting.

In our first venture with daffodils in 1956, we put one thousand mixed bulbs in front of the house. As the house faces south and east, every daffodil bloom in the spring of 1957 faced away from us. This experience changed my whole idea of daffodil locations for the plantings of 1957.

While I had had gardens in various places, Long Island, Charleston, South Carolina, and Kentucky, I had never been in the right place at the right time of year to have a daffodil garden.

I decided on mass plantings of daffodils because they are the earliest large flowers to bloom; because they are so brave in being able to adapt themselves to all kinds of weather; because most animal pests do not attack them; and because, with moderate care in watering, fertilization, and method of planting, they can be left for years in the original locations.

I have seen my early daffodils in bloom covered with an 8-inch blanket of snow. Most of them came up smiling. Those that had bent or broken stems made beautiful arrangements for the house.

A good friend who lives near us had a magnificent planting of twenty-one thousand daffodils on a hillside facing south. I saw his hillside in the spring of 1957 and discussed my plans with him. He helped me in selecting my bulbs for naturalizing and the best dealers from whom to buy. My plan differed from his only because I planted 50 to 100 bulbs of one kind together in separate beds. His naturalized daffodils are mixed. My available woodland hillside facing east and south is now entirely planted with daffodils.

Incidentally, my naturalized daffodils are planted one foot apart and 8 to 10 inches deep. While the blooms may seem a little sparse and wide apart the first season, the spaces soon fill up, and the bulbs do not need to be lifted and divided for many years.

Having covered my lower hillside in 1957, 1958 and 1959, I was asked why I did not show daffodils. While some of my naturalized daffodils produced beautiful flowers, I realized there were better and

newer varieties which would be more suitable for showing. Some of my friends, who had shown flowers with great success, were generous enough to help me choose newer varieties.

In 1960, after careful selection, I purchased smaller quantities of "garden and show" varieties, tried and true. These were ordered and planted in groups of 12, 6 or 3, according to the price. I was enchanted by the beauty of their blooms in 1961.

Until the fall of 1961 every bulb at "Fox Den" had been placed and planted in its own separate hole as it would have been nearly impossible to dig and prepare large beds on the hillsides among the trees. In 1961, I decided to dig out part of the hillside below the house and prepare, according to the best information available, a perfect bed, 3 feet wide by 80 feet long, which would hold about 240 daffodils of all divisions, 3 to a row. The bed was dug to a depth of 30 inches, large rocks were placed in the bottom, then gravel, then soil mixed with peat-moss, and some fertilizer. On top of that came 2 inches of sand and the bulbs were placed on that sand and covered with sand. Then came soil, peat-moss and one teaspoon of fertilizer per bulb to the top of the bed. Fertilizer must never come in direct contact with the bulb. In due time the entire bed was covered with mulch. These bulbs were carefully chosen for variety in the various divisions and for time of blooming. As they were somewhat more expensive, I tried to buy varieties of which I could afford three for an entire row. If the price was higher, I bought one or two of a kind and filled in the rows with singles or two of a kind.

I have written fully of this experiment as the results were far from gratifying. I was heartsick when only about two-thirds of all the bulbs came up. Many of those that did appear had no blooms that year, and there were only about two dozen blossoms of show quality. Why this happened no one can explain. I can report, however, that this entire bed and the quality of blooms has improved each year, and through 1969 it has been something of great beauty, producing many show flowers over a long period of bloom.

From 1963 on I have planted each year separate beds for special bulbs. I believe that this year, 1969, will see my last special bed as my available space has been used. These so-called "special beds" are usually dug out in August to a depth of 12 to 15 inches and at least 3 feet wide, and as long as is necessary for the bulbs on order. Each bed is surrounded by a border of redwood or metal. The bulbs are planted individually in the same manner as those in naturalized groups. A post-hole digger opens up individual holes.

I have been speaking of large double-nosed bulbs; smaller bulbs should be planted less deep. The deeper and farther apart the bulbs are planted, the later they bloom, and the longer they will remain uncrowded.

Having finished our lower hillside, I started an upper hillside in 1963, and now that has all the bulbs it will hold. These beds of naturalized bulbs are in many different sizes and shapes to fit in with other plantings of azaleas, rhododendrons, laurel, andromedas, and various shrubs. There are circles, triangles, crescents, longitudinal and latitudinal beds arranged, if possible, to avoid clashing colors.

In the spring of 1961, at the age of sixty-four, I showed my first flowers of any kind. Since then I have exhibited blooms at the Maryland Daffodil Show every year except 1964, when the show had to be cancelled because of bad weather conditions. I have also shown in my "Garden Club of Twenty" Shows, in joint Garden Club Shows, in the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society Show (1966), and at the New York Horticultural Society Show (1965). I consider that I have had more than my share of luck; I have had some bad years and some remarkably and surprisingly good ones.

I have told my age as a beginner so that you of all ages may be encouraged to start showing as soon as possible. It is the best way to see what your competitors accomplish and to learn from them. I have found daffodil lovers to be most anxious to aid and inspire others; they are generous, enthusiastic, and helpful.

I was asked to mention some of my daffodils which have been "best in show." It was not until my eighth year of showing that I had best standard and best white in the 1969 Maryland Daffodil Society Show. This flower was a 1c White Prince from a bulb that was planted in 1964.

In 1965, I won best in the amateur classes in the New York Horticultural Society Show with a pink daffodil, Salmon Trout, from a bed also planted in 1964. I have had good Salmon Trouts since but never one as beautiful as that bloom. The quality and texture of the perianth were superb, and the translucent, opalescent pink of the cup was a dream.

Another year I won best white in show with a 2c Olivet, and this year (1969) 1d Honeybird won as best American bred in the show.

I must mention two blooms which performed very well in two shows in a week. 2b Festivity and 1b Prologue each won in its class on a Monday, Festivity being awarded best in show. I brought these flowers home as they were so beautiful. On Wednesday they were still so fresh that I showed them again in a larger show and again they won in an important class. I brought them home on Thursday and they were still in good condition. I mention this episode to show that a bloom of quality will retain its freshness for some days without refrigeration or other special care.

I also wish to bring out the point that one must not give up on a bulb that has been known to produce blooms of great merit. Some of my best flowers have come from bulbs which have been in the ground 3 to

5 years before producing their best blooms as to size and quality. This seems to be especially true of bulbs that come from Europe or other distant places and seem to need time to accustom themselves to our climate.

The years 1965 and 1966 were probably my best. 1969 was a very good one in points, trophies and ribbons, but I did not have enough top blooms to enter 24 varieties in the Quinn or 36 blooms, 3 of each of 12 varieties, in the Maryland Daffodil Society class. It takes a good year to provide 60 blooms to be shown in only two classes.

Our hillside, while especially known for its daffodils, is a spring and early summer garden. Although the daffodils take over from late February until late April, we have other smaller bulbs and a succession of azaleas and rhododendrons from early April until July. There are many wild flowers and also peonies, lilacs, red-bud, dogwood and laurel. In summer everything is green and we await the colors of the autumn crocus and the red berries as the leaves show their brilliant colors. The time for bulb planting has come again!

WHAT THE JUDGE LOOKS FOR

By MARY S. CARTWRIGHT, *Nashville, Tenn.*

"Why in the world did that Cantatrice win a blue ribbon? I think Susie's Mount Hood is just as pretty, and besides, she's been trying to win a blue ribbon for three years. She deserved to win, she's worked so hard!"

How often do we hear similar comments at flower shows? No doubt poor Susie has worked hard, but let's remember Susie isn't winning the blue ribbon, the flower is. Well then, how did Cantatrice win?

A panel of three ADS judges, using the ADS scale of points for judging daffodils, agreed that Cantatrice was the best flower in the class because it scored over 90 points and also scored higher than any other entry in that class. Each bloom is judged against perfection, which is 100% or 100 points. Since there is never ever any flower on this earth that is perfect, no judge would ever award a bloom a score of 100.

After the judges have looked over the entire class, they usually pull forward those entries that are obviously fine blooms. (No wonder one of the qualifications of a judge is experience.) These entries are carefully looked over and discussed, using each item on the scale of points as the guideline.

This is the scale of points that is used:

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

First to be considered is **CONDITION** (20 points). Are there mechanical injuries, cuts, bruises, dirt, rainspots, dabs of dropped pollen? Is the bloom too old or too young? If it is old, the anthers will be brown, the ovary swollen, or perhaps the edges of the cup or petals sunburned. Last, but by no means least, is the sheath torn? (Under no circumstances should the sheath ever be removed). To sum up **CONDITION** — is the bloom in a perfect stage of development, fresh and clean?

Each of the three judges looking at the bloom must at this point decide how many points out of the possible 20 allowed for **CONDITION** he (or she!) will give to this entry. (Many judges find it mathematically simpler to subtract faults, i.e., 1 for a cut, 1 for a rainspot on the back of a petal, and so on.)

Next to be considered is **FORM**, also worth 20 points. A perfect form demands petals flat and overlapping. It matters little if the petals are pointed, oval, rounded, or whatever as long as they are typical of the flower and perfectly formed with no nicks or "mitten thumbs." The petals must not be twisted or too cupped. There should be an axis balance of the petals and the petals in turn should be in balance with the cup. The cup itself should be round. If it is ruffled or serrated, it must be evenly ruffled or serrated. If the cup edge is notched, the notches should be regular.

It is under the consideration of **FORM** that many flowers lose on the show bench. *Good culture and grooming can help improve a bloom's form*, but if the bloom, by its nature, has inherited poor form there is little hope for ever improving that particular cultivar to the point where it will win over an intrinsically well-formed cultivar.

SUBSTANCE and **TEXTURE**, together worth 15 points, are the next item for consideration. **SUBSTANCE** is the thickness and crispness of the petals. If the flower is old the petal edge becomes translucent or watery looking. **TEXTURE** is the smoothness or roughness of the tissue. This could be like the contrast of satin to tweed. If the **TEXTURE** is good there is a sheen or luster to the petal. Points must be deducted if there is ribbiness or if crinkles are present.

COLOR also is worth 15 points on the scale. Is the color clean, clear, true to variety? No indication of streaking, muddiness, or fading? Here, as throughout all of judging, a knowledge of varieties is most important. A judge knows that the color in the cup of Effective "bleeds" into the perianth, but considers that this adds to its attractiveness and does not penalize the bloom for it. Green in the eye of the cup also adds to a flower's beauty, whereas the green of immaturity radiating from the ovary has to be penalized.

The **STEM** counts 10 points. Is it straight, "seams" and all? Is it in good proportion to the size of the bloom it carries?

POSE is accorded 10 points. Does the flower look you in the eye? This of course is not required in Divisions 5 and 6, where the heads may droop, nor in the case of cluster-flowered types. In these, however, the arrangement of the florets should not be too crowded or too lax. If the neck is too long or too short points are deducted on **POSE**.

Ten points are assigned to **SIZE**. If the bloom is of normal size full credit is given. It is desirable for the bloom to be a little over average size, indicating good culture, but the bloom must have a refined appearance, not coarse through being over-sized.

So, now we've mentioned some of the technicalities of judging daffodils. How can we use this information to improve our exhibits on the show bench?

First of all, what are you growing? Analyze your collection. Are you

happy with your clumps of Mabel Taylor, Louise de Coligny, Mrs. R. O. Backhouse, Pink Rim, and Rosy Sunrise? (They do look beautiful in that turquoise bowl on the hall table!) Or do you yearn to — just once — win the prize for the best pink-cupped collection? Well then, get busy. Study the flowers on the show bench. Study your symposium lists and read the catalogues carefully. The growers give all sorts of clues as to what to expect from a variety. "A lovely garden flower" — right there you begin to suspect it doesn't rate too highly on form, but would look lovely under the apple tree. "A favorite for shows!" What more do you need to know? "R.H.S., 1958, Best Bloom, R.H.S., 1962" — wonderful! Now be a smart shopper. You don't have to buy the newest and the most expensive, though often the newer flowers are the winners because the hybridizer has improved the FORM, SUBSTANCE, TEXTURE, COLOR, POSE, SIZE and STEM. There are many excellent daffodils in the lower price brackets that have a high potential for winning. Be sure that you do your part with CONDITION.

After your bulbs are purchased and planted and you are giving them the best of care, the only other thing you can do is look them over carefully before you pick them to exhibit. Judge them yourself and pick only the best. Groom them, spray them, do what you will to make them look their best. After that it's in the judges' hands. Remember, there are no points given for newness of introduction or for the cost of the bulb, just as there are no points given just because the exhibitor has worked so hard and deserves them.

GUYWILSONLAND

From Washington Daffodil Society Newsletter

In the moist green land from Lough Areema to the Slemish Mountains, and from Downpatrick to Ballycastle, many beautiful daffodils have been born. The Great White Father once ruled this daffodil land from his capital at The Knockan in Broughshane at Ballymena.

Our member Betty Darden, of Newsoms, Virginia, has a thing going with daffodil names in a newsletter she writes for that "other" daffodil society. Since she is so successful with it we thought we would try our hand. To the west of Great Britain there is a large island that is divided into two parts — Richardsonland and Guywilsonland. This island is notable as so many of the towns are named after daffodils.

Guywilsonland has achieved a little recent superficial notoriety because Roman Catholics and Protestants have been throwing rocks at each other. Actually its greatest claim to fame is that, with a few exceptions, the world's most wonderful white trumpet daffodils were raised here. (An exception is Murray Evans' Celilo). Its greatest citizen was Guy Wilson, to whom every daffodil lover owes homage. It is also the home of Dunlop, the Ballydorn Bulb Farm, Carncairn Daffodils Ltd., and others who have provided and still are providing us with beautiful daffodils.

WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

(We regret that we cannot reproduce the map that accompanied this note, nor repeat the prize offer for the longest correct list of daffodil names found on it—won, incidentally, by Betty Darden.)

IN DAFFODILS UP TO HERE!

By TOM D. THROCKMORTON, *Des Moines, Iowa*

PART II

Matthew Zandbergen, the Flying Dutchman of Sassenheim, had finally gotten me to spend some time in Holland—a week was not long enough, but the best I could do. As my guide and mentor, he wisely steered me away from both Amsterdam and The Hague. Instead, he showed me the Holland which he loves and in which he works.

He cancelled my reservation in the largest Amsterdam hotel and put me into a delightful resort hotel at Noordwijk am See, a Dutch holiday area on the shores of the North Sea. From my balcony on the second floor I overlooked the round tables of a sidewalk cafe. The boulevard with its strollers lay between me and the wide sand beach. Beyond the beach, the long gray rolling North Sea curled and crashed on the sands. It was an unforgettable experience to stand above all this and watch the red ball of sun quench itself each evening, leaving only distant mists, and a chill which brought out sweaters and jackets in a hurry.

I rented a little car for the week, and drove to the Keukenhof Gardens on a brilliantly sunlit day. These gardens are a commercial enterprise of the Dutch bulb growers. Plantings are completely redone each year, amid ancient mossy beaches and along the winding shores of a little lake, complete with ducks and swans.

Tasteful masses of labeled daffodils were interspersed with flowering trees and shrubs, formal and informal planting of tulips, and here and there expanses or small accents of fragrant hyacinths. Spring was about 3 weeks late in Holland; it arrived just before I did, and everything was in bloom at once. Early trumpets and late Darwin tulips nodded acquaintance.

Carlton grew everywhere in Holland—surely this is the most commercial of all bulbs. Bred more than 40 years ago by P. D. Williams and introduced by Matthew's father, this big yellow 2a is the ideal "Dutch daffodil." It looks and acts like a trumpet; has twice as many flowers as most rivals; makes beautiful, firm, saleable bulbs; and forces with little effort. For years the bulb growers have sifted through the novelty items for a replacement and as yet have found nothing superior. Carlton has only five children, all of them inferior to the parent. Those of us interested in garden varieties might well spread a little of Carlton pollen on some smoother, more golden things in our collections.

Returning to the strangely compressed flowering season, I saw a beautiful planting of Acropolis in full bloom, alongside Ceylon, fit for a show.

The Keukenhof Gardens lie in the bulb district, and motoring along the roads proved a difficult experience; there just were not enough places to park so that I might capture the photographs I wanted. Fields of dazzling Fosteriana tulip hybrids stretched to the horizon, as did one field of yellow trumpet daffodils. Plot after rectangular plot of hyacinths striped fields like some strange flag.

Mounds of beheaded blooms, large as haystacks, lay in colorful piles along the periphery of many fields, or on canal barges for disposal. Canals were everywhere. With a water table maintained at 20 to 24 inches below the soil surface, the bulb grower is not dependent upon rain.

Early one morning Matthew took me to a flower auction. The Dutch grow more than bulbs and export more than cheeses; they sell millions of cut flowers in a day: daffodils, tulips, gerberas, roses, freesias, lilies — you name it. The auction is held in an amphitheater holding about 300 members, like our New York Stock Exchange. Each member has a little desk, a combination microphone and loud speaker, and two buttons. On the floor in the pit are two tracks, like those for San Francisco's cable cars, on which run large carts laden with blooms; each cart is displayed before the members for an average period of about 12 seconds. Above these two tracks are suspended two large clocks, which read in guilders instead of hours. As the hand falls counter-clockwise around the dial, the price of the merchandise falls. When a member presses his button, the hand stops at the amount of his bid. A computer records the number of the cart, the name of the seller, the number and kind of blooms, the name of the bidder, and the amount of his bid. Two copies are printed instantaneously. One is attached to the cart as it leaves; the other goes to the bidder. The amount bid is debited from the bidder's account, which is settled on a weekly basis. I saw a single cart of 40,000 bunched daffodils, in tight bud, disposed of in less than 10 seconds.

Flowers from such an auction may wind up on a street cart or stall in Amsterdam, but they are more likely to appear the following morning in London, Chicago, Montreal, Paris, or Cape Town. I saw one order of tulips in colored bud, five to a plastic bag, headed for a chain of supermarkets in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area — to be on sale the next day. Jet air freight is changing the face of the world, and for the better.

There are several flower auctions operating in Holland. I told a member of Auction # B that I had attended Auction # A. His hasty verbatim reply: "The most honest man there has stolen at least one horse!" Friendly rivalry??

There is really no amateur daffodil society in Holland; the Dutch Bulb Growers Association is commercial, a business enterprise of a serious nature, and handles most of the problems of its members. A "show" is held every Monday during the season. The exhibits are on a par with many seen in London. If a new variety is thought worthy of introduction by its owner it is shown, and the members vote, deciding whether or not the new variety is worthy of commercial expansion; more to the point, the members also decide whether the new stock is worthy of the name selected by the owner. Problems of cultivation, disease, insect control, etc., are a province of this group. Also, all internal disputes between members are investigated, adjudicated, and ruled upon within 1 week. The decisions are final and not subject to recourse. They have always cooperated splendidly with the *Daffodil Data Bank*. I met with them at noon to discuss some possible changes in registration practices, and they evidenced satisfaction that their efforts in behalf of the *Daffodil Data Bank* were being more than repaid. This was most gratifying to me.

I spent an hour or two with Jack Gerritsen in his fields. I have never been an admirer of collar daffodils, but I freely admit I saw row after row of things of startling beauty. They are different enough to jar the sensibilities of the unyielding purist, but as bloom after bloom was cut, I realized what a truly lovely bouquet was being formed. These are among the loveliest flowers of all to arrange. Many of them are scented, and a vase of them in my room at the hotel lasted well and was a conversation piece among the house staff.

After walking the daffodil rows, tea with Mr. and Mrs. Gerritsen was unforgettable. Placed here and there in the room were blooms from new seedlings or small stocks. I should warn you that this division of daffodils is not to be held back or snubbed. Some of them are truly lovely things — different, but beautiful.

Matthew Zandbergen had arranged a conference with Prof. Schenk now in charge of the Laboratory for Bulb Research, at Lisse. We spoke of viruses, plant and human, for almost an hour. An enormous library of information exists on the relationships between viruses and animals. Interesting parallels are now being drawn as studies in virology proceed in the plant world:

1. A plant may harbor either virus A or virus B for years without symptoms. Yet when virus C comes along and individually infects the plants having inoculum A or B, both plants may show symptoms vastly different one from the other. It is also possible that if viruses A and B coexist in one daffodil plant they may bring about symptomatic disease even though they cause no symptom when alone in the plant.
2. It is increasingly obvious that certain diseases may be harbored in daffodils for several seasons before becoming symptomatic.
3. Even a disease such as basal rot may be present in a population of bulbs for a considerable period of time before it is triggered into an epidemic by a set of environmental circumstances.

Prof. Schenk and his colleagues are in constant cooperation with the Dutch bulb growers. Bulb difficulties are investigated, diagnosed, and treatment is advised without delay. The health of a great industry depends upon the ability of these men to cope, and cope right now. I am hopeful that some day Prof. Schenk may be able to attend an ADS meeting. This "Willis Wheeler of the Low Lands" is personable and informative.

I made a special trip of 60 miles to see "Papa" de Jager. What a marvelous senior citizen he is! It was trying to rain a bit when I arrived, but he donned a black Homberg hat, and out into the plantings we went. I would estimate he still has 1,200 varieties, and some of the new small seedling stocks are superb. I particularly coveted a larger, whiter, Easter Moon-type flower. It's going to shake the show bench when it finally lands. Louise Fort Linton has been offered a piece of it, so consider this a warning to all first-class exhibitors. Mr. de Jager says his sons Peter and Dick are urging him to cut down his stocks; but, bless his heart, he just can't let all those "pretties" go — he has loved them too long. I'm for him!!

Matthew Zandbergen's home is almost next door to the area where he holds his seedlings and small stocks. It's a lovely, comfortable Dutch home. Nell, his wife, is slim and trim as a figure skater (which she was, when Matthew won her hand). Suzy, his 17-year-old daughter, has just gotten her driver's license, looks utterly charming in miniskirts, and rides a motorbike to school. She's thinking of becoming an airline stewardess. I also met two of his three sons, a daughter-in-law from South Africa, and an enchanting tiny granddaughter.

I'm convinced: no one raises fatter, smoother babies or bulbs than the Dutch.

All things come to an end, but early on the morning I was to leave Holland for Chicago, Matthew called me: I must come and see two new seedlings that had just opened in his son Fritz's seedling patch. They were well worth a look. To my eyes, these two blooms were the finest yellow and

red doubles I have seen. Their personalities were unlike, so no need to choose between them. If succeeding blossoms live up to these maiden blooms, then you'll be hearing about Fritz Zandbergen.

As the huge plane lifted off the endless, flat runway for Chicago, I settled back in my seat and began thinking about the past 5 weeks. A joyous, friendly convention of the ADS. in Nashville. Then Ireland, England, Spain, and Holland! Wherever I went, I found beauty and charm, from *N. rupicola* to Mr. Gerritsen's latest seedlings. I strengthened old friendships, like those with Nell Richardson and Matthew Zandbergen, and I made new friends, like Frank Waley.

I was proud to carry the greetings and feelings of the ADS to the RHS Daffodil Committee and to the Dutch Bulb Growers Association. Most of all I was proud to be your President; proud of the enthusiasm, youth, and willingness of our society. We have friends across the sea.

As I conclude, I am trying to call a special picture to mind: Not the colorful perfection of the Richardson show flowers as they were being packed. Not the ephemeral loveliness of Newcastle, the Best Bloom in the London Show. Not the dramatic expanse of Holland's daffodil fields. The picture is of a tiny handful of *minimus*, growing through the edge of a snowbank above 6,000 feet in altitude, with the sun streaming between the mountain peaks. Close by, Matthew Zandbergen is peeling an orange, and Frank Waley is asleep with a rock for a pillow. I wish you could all see it.

VARIETAL PERFORMANCE IN NORTH CENTRAL TEST GARDEN, 1969

By DR. FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Annandale, Minnesota*

The following excerpts are from a summary report to the Test Garden Committee, based on detailed records made by Mervin C. Eisel, Educational Programmer, University of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, Chaska, Minn.

I did not see the daffodil bloom at the Arboretum last spring — I did not arrive in Minnesota until June 2 — but I heard some encouraging reports of progress in that project from friends in this area who saw the display there at just the right time. One of these friends is a Girl Scout leader who organizes her troops to serve as weekend guides at the Arboretum when visitors there are most numerous. She said the girls were both amazed and delighted at the daffodil display, the first real picture of daffodils in bloom that some of them had seen. Enthusiastic comments also came from other

visitors at that time, too, though the period of blooms was very short, something reminiscent of Dr. Throckmorton's comment on this subject as it sometimes occurs in Iowa: "spring, and daffodil bloom, make their first appearance on Sunday; by Thursday either winter returns or summer bursts out in full, and daffodils don't survive either change very well." The height of daffodil bloom at the Arboretum occurred between May 3 and 10, though some early ones had come and gone by that time, and a few didn't bloom at all until mid-May. In this general area of Minnesota the final disappearance of the total winter snow of 100 inches occurred about the last week in April, and daytime temperatures of 90° occurred early in May.

This report shows that even in a trying year daffodils can produce a spectacular display under conditions like those of the Test Garden at our Arboretum, and only a few of the kinds already assembled there produced flowers less than "good." Many were rated as "excellent."

In the group that follows quality was rated as "very good" or "excellent."

Adventure	Fine Gold	Samite
Alicante	Forty-Niner	Snowman
Ardbane	Greenland	Spellbinder (tie for best)
Bahram	Mrs. Oscar Ronalds	St. Louis
Bravura	Mount Hood	Thalia
Carlton	Mount Jefferson	Tinker
Carnalea	Olivet	Trousseau
Ceylon	Orange Queen	Tudor Minstrel
Court Martial	Penvose	Twink
Cushendall	Rinsey	Ulster Prince (best)
Deodora	Roimond	White Prince
Dinkie	Rose Ribbon	Zero
Festivity		

Bloom quality was rated as "good" for the following:

Aranjuez	Fairy Tale	Nampa
Arbar	Golden Ducat	Passionale
Ardclinis	Golden Incense	Pera
Benghazi	Gossamer	Pink Chiffon
Binkie	Green Hills	Polar Star
Blarney	Green Island	Portrush
Blarney's Daughter	Irish Rose	Prospero
Chérie	Jezebel	Rustom Pasha
Chinese White	Kasota	Saltash
Clockface	Kilcoran	Scarlet Leader
Compton Mackenzie	Lapford	Selma Lagerlöf
Content	Lemon Drops	Shirley Temple
Coolin	Mahmoud	Sweetness
Craigyarwarren	Matapan	Trevithian
Dew-pond	Matlock	White Lion
Easter Morn	Merlin	White Spire
Edward Buxton		Zest

Nine varieties were rated "fair or poor." Helios and Kingscourt had bloomed before comparative ratings were started; Cantabile and Commodore after rating had ceased. A few varieties failed to bloom in 1969.

Extensive plans are being made for naturalized plantings to supplement the variety test garden.

Dr. Weiss will be glad to hear from members who would like to contribute bulbs in 1970, or bulbs may be sent to the Arboretum. (The address is Route 1, Box 132-1, Chaska, Minn. 55318)

MUSINGS AND MEANDERINGS

By POETICUS

Botanists have speculated for a long time over the evolution of the corona of the daffodil. The most primitive form of the corona is found in *N. broussonetii*, in which the corona exists only as a circular ridge at the end of the perianth tube. Other primitive forms are *N. viridiflorus* and *N. serotinus*, with somewhat greater development revealed in *N. poeticus* and *N. tazetta*.

An amaryllid closely related to the genus *Narcissus* is *Tapeinanthus humilis* of Herbert, *Carregnoa lutea* of Boissier, a tiny plant with a fugitive yellow flower which grows in southern Spain and northern Morocco according to E. A. Bowles. It has a rudimentary corona in the form of six minute scales in the throat of the extremely small tube.

Bowles mentions a plant identified as *Carregnoa dubia* of Perez-Lara, found growing among *N. serotinus* and *Tapeinanthus humilis* in 1875 and again in 1882 and thought to be a hybrid of the two but apparently not seen since.

The late Lt.-Cdr. C. M. Stocken who explored the countryside from his base at Gibraltar found a single specimen of *Carregnoa dubia* along the road between Almoraima and Jimena. *Tapeinanthus humilis* grows in that area along with masses of *N. serotinus* with its white starry flowers, the latter believed to be close to the ancestral plant from which the genus *Narcissus* evolved. Nearby are also quantities of *N. viridiflorus*, whose spidery green flowers are occasionally found with as many as six on a stem.

Stocken noted that *N. viridiflorus* is very fragrant but its greenish color makes it difficult to locate. The leaves are rarely produced along with the flowers and bulbs may remain dormant for several years. *N. serotinus* and *N. viridiflorus* produce natural hybrids which are a yellowish-green with the characteristics of *N. viridiflorus* dominant.

* * *

The daffodil is unique in that the hobbyists tend to do business by mail with specialists who are usually skilled hybridizers conducting one-man businesses and producing such a limited quantity of bulbs so priced that the unit of trade is a single bulb.

On the other hand are the millions of home gardeners whose interest does not extend beyond creating a pleasant setting for their homes and possibly membership in a local garden club. Their purchases are stimulated by awakening to a bracing weekend day in spring or fall and consummated by visits to local suppliers where any hopes for the unusual are compromised in favor of the popular and familiar. In the case of daffodil bulbs this means a selection from among the garden varieties produced in huge quantities by wholesalers in England and Holland for distribution by countless garden centers, hardware and dime stores, florists, and nurseries.

To these disparate elements we must add other ingredients. The ADS is committed by its charter "to promote and encourage wide interest in daffodils. . ." Local suppliers depend on the patronage of local consumers and resent mail order competition which pays taxes elsewhere. The home gardener does not regard the daffodil with quite the frenetic enthusiasm as a member

of the ADS. In his opinion two dollars should buy at least a dozen bulbs rather than one. Care will be casual at best, names are amusing but of no consequence, and classification is irrelevant mumbo-jumbo.

This is the dough which the ADS is committed to leaven, a responsibility which it has largely ignored, going about its way of breathless admiration for the new, untried, and expensive, while looking askance at the ordinary mortal who is content with the commonplace, the accessible, and the inexpensive.

What to do? We might start by recognizing the obvious fact that there is no point in trying to convert the countless horticulturally illiterate gardeners into customers of daffodil specialists whose combined output would not satisfy the total demand of Toledo, Ohio. Rather we should recognize the home gardener as an ally, the backbone of gardening in this country including the growing of daffodils, that the varieties he grows are desirable in every way with the irrelevant fact that they are not necessarily show flowers, and that we have an obligation to encourage his activity at his own level of interest and to increase his numbers.

* * *

The growing of daffodils in Australia is largely confined to the south-eastern states where growing conditions are more favorable than elsewhere on the island continent. A number of spring flower shows are held which feature daffodils, but organized interest is expressed through horticultural societies rather than through a society devoted exclusively to daffodils. On the other hand, the National Daffodil Society of New Zealand will celebrate its golden anniversary in a few years and regularly holds its North and South Island Daffodil Shows and there are many local shows as well.

The small offshore Australian island-state of Tasmania has held a number of daffodil shows for some years and there was recently formed the Tasmanian Daffodil Council, which we might liken to a committee of the whole, consisting of a small number of interested gardeners, commercial growers, and local show and horticultural societies. The Honorable Secretary of the Council is Mr. H. G. Cross of Hagley, Tasmania, whom we recently welcomed as a member of the ADS.

Daffodils are not native to that part of the world, and, as might be expected, initial stocks came from the British Isles and are still widely grown and shown. However, hybridizing has been practiced with great success since about 1890 and native varieties more often than not are now named Grand Champion, corresponding to our Best in Show. It is interesting to note that at the seven major shows held in Tasmania last fall, the Grand Champion in every instance was of native breeding and at the Launceston Show, of the 14 blooms on the championship table, meaning division champions, every one was bred in Tasmania. The grand champions included such unfamiliar names as Vagabond, Yappa, Taree, Comal, and Rhana.

It is unfortunate that there is not better cooperation in registering these varieties with the RHS so that they may be included in the Classified List, but the new Tasmanian Council is attempting to serve as a local registration authority in touch with the RHS and eventually more of these names may be listed. Enterprising American gardeners who may wish to try Tasmanian varieties might get in touch with Mr. Cross, Hagley Farm School, Hagley, Tasmania, 7257, Australia.

BULLETIN BOARD

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Six members showed their faith in the stability and future of the ADS during 1969 by paying the fee of \$100 for a life membership. This is the largest number in a single year and raises the number of paid life members to 47, with six honorary life members. The new names are those of Mrs. Fred Allen, Jr., of Tennessee, Mrs. Jonathan Williams of Delaware, Mrs. John W. Sands and Mrs. Merton S. Yerger of Maryland, and George S. Lee, Jr., and Mrs. William B. Weaver, Jr., of Connecticut.

* * *

Grant Mitsch has given the ADS library a complete file of his catalogs going back to 1928, when he was located at Brownsville, Oregon, and specialized in gladiolus. Iris, dahlias, tulips, lilies, and some perennials were tried out briefly in the 1930's, but by the 1940's daffodils replaced all other interests. Grant moved to Lebanon in 1939 and at the end of World War II made his final move to Canby. When the day comes that someone wants to write the horticultural biography of Grant Mitsch, the material will be available.

* * *

Among the contents of Jan de Graaff's library, which he recently turned over to the ADS, are a large number of old catalogs, not only of his own business in this country, but of de Graaff Bros., of Noordwyk, Holland, van Waveren, Spalding, and Grullemans. Some of these catalogs go back to an era when color printing was inexpensive and widely used. They are rich in prints of many early varieties and if the need justifies the search it might be possible to turn up a long-forgotten variety in full color.

* * *

It occasionally happens that members receive damaged publications, binders, or other items. Every member is entitled to receive copies of the Journal and other material free of damage or defects. Copies of the Journal will be replaced; other items such as binders or year books should be returned so that adjustment can be made.

* * *

Everyone participating in a daffodil show this spring, either as an exhibitor or member of the show committee, should have a copy of the new Classified List of Daffodil Names. This is the only source for verification of introductions since 1965, and even more important the classification itself has been changed so that there are now twelve divisions instead of eleven. Copies may be obtained from the office for \$2.50 postpaid.

— GEORGE S. LEE, JR.

CONVENTION

Attention is called to the Convention preview on page 115, and members are reminded that forms for Convention and hotel reservations were included in the center fold of the December issue.

AMERICAN DAFFODIL SOCIETY 1970 SYMPOSIUM BALLOT

This is an every member ballot on the best daffodils for every use.

Select up to 25 varieties of daffodils you have grown in your own garden for a minimum of three years. Consider both the quality of the bloom and the behavior of the plant, but disregard price, reputation, and classification. However, do consider the early, late, and the various forms and types in making your list.

Please list **ALPHABETICALLY**.

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Approximate number of varieties in your garden? _____

If you could have only one variety, what would it be? _____

Reporter _____

State _____ Region _____

Please mail by July 1st to:

MRS. JOHN B. CAPEN
"Springdale," R.D. 3
Boonton, N.J. 07005

These four inside pages may be removed without disfiguring your copy of the Journal. There are two copies of the ballot to accommodate family memberships; others may find the extra copy convenient as a record.

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REVISION OF BYLAWS

The following amendment to the bylaws was adopted by the Board of Directors, October 25, 1969, and will be submitted as a recommendation to the membership for ratification at the annual meeting in Dallas this April:

RESOLVED, that Article I, Sec. 3 of the bylaws be amended to read as follows:

Dues. — The dues of members shall be —

a. United States and Canada:

Annual, \$5.00 for each calendar year or \$12.50 for 3 years

Sustaining, \$7.50 for each calendar year

Contributing, \$10.00 or more for each calendar year

Family, \$7.50 for each calendar year or \$18.75 for 3 years

for husband and wife who shall receive one copy of all publications given in consideration of membership.

Life, \$100.00 for life if an individual, otherwise for 20 years.

b. Overseas:

Annual, \$3.50 for each calendar year or \$10.00 for 3 years.

RUTH M. JOHNSON, *Secretary*

1970 DAFFODIL SHOW DATES

March 11-12 — Birmingham Daffodil Show at Canterbury Methodist Church, Birmingham; information: Mrs. Walter Thompson, 2907 Southwood Road, Birmingham, Ala. 35223

March 19-20 — Fourteenth Daffodil Show of The Daffodil Garden Club at Albany Garden Center, 808 Fifth Avenue, Albany, Ga.; information: Mrs. Sam A. Meeks, 612 N. Ingleside Drive, Albany, Ga. 31705

March 21-22 — Fourteenth Annual Southern California Daffodil Show at Descanso Gardens, La Canada, Calif.; information: Mr. J. R. Nederburgh, 8205 Ocean View Ave., Whittier, Calif. 90602

March 26-27 — Daffodil Show of Georgia Daffodil Society, The Atlanta Garden Center, and affiliated Clubs; Rich's Auditorium, Atlanta; information: Mrs. Charlotte Bagley, P.O. Box 4539, Atlanta, Ga. 30302

March 28 — 10th Annual Arkansas State Daffodil Show, Mayflower Garden Club, Mayflower Cafetorium, Miller St., Mayflower; information: Mrs. Billy Harrell, Mayflower, Ark. 72106

March 28-29 — Southern Regional Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Memphis at Goldsmith Civic Garden Center, Audubon Park, Memphis, Tenn.; information: Mrs. Jack Shannon, 45 Norwal Road, Memphis, Tenn. 38117

March 28-29 — Tidewater Virginia Daffodil Show at the Community Center, Nachman's, Warwick Shopping Center, Newport News, Va.; information: Mr. Raymond W. Lewis, 554 Logan Place, Apt. 4, Newport News, Va. 23601

April 2-4 — ADS Convention Show of the Texas Daffodil Society at the Sheraton Hotel, Dallas, Texas; information: Mrs. Vernon E. Autry, 4360 Livingston Ave., Dallas, Texas 75205

April 4-5 — Daffodil Show of the Garden Club of Gloucester, Va., Gloucester High School; information: Mrs. Reginald C. Vance, Gloucester, Va. 23061

- April 8-9 — 36th Daffodil Show of The Garden Club of Virginia, Mary Washington College Ballroom, Fredericksburg; information: Mrs. A. T. Embrey, Jr., P.O. Box 327, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401
- April 11 — Fifth Daffodil Show and District Show of the Somerset County Garden Club at the Bank of Somerset, Princess Anne, Md. in conjunction with the opening of several places of interest in the area; information: Mrs. Merton S. Yerger, Box 97, Princess Anne, Md. 21853
- April 11-12 — Tennessee State Daffodil Show of the Middle Tennessee Daffodil Society, at Tennessee Botanical Gardens, Cheekwood, Nashville; information: Mrs. Charles K. Cosner, 217 Olive Branch Road, Nashville, Tenn. 37205
- April 15 — Daffodil Show of the Kentucky Daffodil Society and the Lexington Council of Garden Clubs at Southern Hills Methodist Church, Lexington; information: Mrs. Henry H. Hornsby, 1253 Colonial Drive, Lexington, Ky. 40504
- April 15-16 — Daffodil Show of the Maryland Daffodil Society at the Village of Cross Keys (Hollyday Room), Baltimore; information: Mrs. Frederick J. Viele, Rte. 2, Box 343, Havre de Grace, Maryland 21078
- April 17-18 — 25th Annual Daffodil Show by the Norristown Garden Club in the Grand Court, Plymouth Meeting Mall, Norristown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Allen S. Weed, Landis Road, Worcester, Pa. 19490
- April 17-18 — Midwest Regional Daffodil Show of the Indiana Daffodil Society, Holliday Community House, Holliday Park, Indianapolis; information: Mrs. Goethe Link, P. O. Box 84, Brooklyn, Indiana 46111
- April 18-19 — 21st Daffodil Show of the Washington Daffodil Society and Middle Atlantic Regional Show; Administration Bldg., National Arboretum, 24th & R Sts., N.E., Washington, D. C.; information: Mrs. LeRoy F. Meyer, 7416 Livingston Road, Oxon Hill, Md. 20021
- April 21 — Third Delaware State Daffodil Show at St. Albans Episcopal Church, 913 Wilson Road, Wilmington, Del.; information: Mrs. H. P. Madsen, R. D. 2, Newark, Del. 19711
- April 21 — Daffodil Show of the Southwestern Ohio Daffodil Society at the Art Museum, Cincinnati, Ohio; information: Mrs. Henry Hobson, Jr., 8650 Hopewell Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242
- April 21-22 — Third Pennsylvania State Daffodil Show of The Chambersburg Garden Club at the Y.M.C.A., 570 E. McKinley St., Chambersburg, Pa.; information: Mrs. Owen W. Hartman, 105 Farmington Road, Chambersburg, Pa. 17201
- April 21-22 — The Woman's Club of Downingtown at the Club House, 121 Manor Ave., Downingtown, Pa.; information: Mrs. Leonard T. Mygatt, R. D. No. 2, Downingtown, Pa. 19335.
- April 24 — 10th Daffodil Show of the Berwyn Garden Club at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Main and Berwyn Avenues, Berwyn, Pa.; information: Mrs. Richard L. Freeman, 1348 Sugartown Road, Berwyn, Pa. 19312
- April 29 — Fourteenth Annual Connecticut Daffodil Show, Greenwich Garden Center, Bible St., Cos Cob, Conn.; information: Mrs. Francis H. Van Deventer, Round Hill Road, Greenwich, Conn. 06830
- May 1-2 — 9th Annual Daffodil Show of the Connecticut Horticultural Society and New England Regional Show at the Pond House, Elizabeth Park, Asylum Ave., Hartford; information: Mrs. Charles H. Anthony, 27 Gale Road, Bloomfield, Conn. 06002

May 2-3 — Norwest Flower Show for 1970 at the Upper Arlington Senior High School, Mount Holyoke & Ridgeview Roads, Columbus, Ohio; information: Mrs. William C. Baird, 1874 Collingswood Road, Columbus, Ohio 43221

JUDGES

Additions to list of accredited judges: Mrs. John Bozievich, 6810 Hillmead Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034; Mrs. Stuart H. Jacobs, 8950 Given Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45243; Mrs. S. J. Krygier, P. O. Box 155, Montchanin, Del. 19710.

Laura Lee Cox, *Chairman*

JUDGING SCHOOLS

Three schools have been announced for 1970: School 1 — Dallas, Texas, April 5 (Mrs. Wm. D. Owen) \$5.00; School 2 — Newport News, Va., March 21 (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr.) \$10.00; School 3 — Greenwich Garden Center, Cos Cob, Conn., April 27 (Mrs. Richmond S. Barton, 616 Walton Ave., Mamaroneck, N.Y. 10543) \$5.00.

Make-up only, Identification and Judging, Course 1, 2, 3; Course 1, 2; Judging, Course 3 on request. April 23, 1 p.m., at home of Mrs. Marvin V. Andersen, 7 Perth Drive, Wilmington, Del. (Information: Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, 441 Maplewood Road, Springfield, Pa. 19064)

SLIDE SETS

A new set of slides has been added: "107 from Grant Mitsch." These are 35 mm. slides duplicated from original $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ slides, and in some cases there is some loss in color fidelity in the copying process.

LARRY P. MAINS

Chairman, Photography Committee

ATTENTION, JUDGES!

For a projected "Symposium on Judging Problems" for The Daffodil Journal, we invite your comments, as visiting judge, chairman of judges, or other show official. We are more interested in ideas and opinions than in literary expression, so brief comments are preferred. If you have questions, criticisms, or suggestions for improvement in practices, this is a chance to air them without risk of offending — no names will be used.

The following topics are intended as suggestions only: Schedule — Assignments — Briefing of Judges — Aides and clerks — Other judges — Student judges — Judges who exhibit — Personal prejudices — Errors in Judging — Misnamed or misclassified varieties — Special classes — Care and feeding of judges — Other problems.

Do not hesitate to mention what may seem rather obvious problems; if they seem obvious to others it may be time to try to remedy them. Please send your comments — postcard, slip of paper, or letter, signed or anonymous — to the Editor before May 15.

THE THOMPSON PRIZE FOR NEW DOUBLE WHITES

Entries are solicited this year for the 1972 interim award in the search for a new double white daffodil, to resemble *Narcissus poeticus* Flore Pleno, commonly known as Albus Plenus Odoratus, but to have a better blooming habit.

The Thompson Prize was established by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Thompson of Willoughby, Ohio, who gave \$600 for this purpose in 1963. The money has been invested and the income is to be used to offer, at three-year intervals, interim awards of approximately \$50 for the most outstanding white or mostly white double daffodil offered in competition. If, after a period of 15 years or less, the officers and judges of the American Daffodil Society decide that one of the new varieties offered in competition has met the specified conditions, the \$600 will be given as a prize to the originator of the variety.

Cultivars offered in competition must be seedlings under number, or varieties not registered or in commerce before 1962. They need not be American originations.

Contestants must notify the chairman of the ADS Breeding and Selection Committee of their intention to compete for the interim award by August 15, 1970, and must send three bulbs of the cultivar offered by September 15, 1970. Contestants must be the originators of the cultivars offered, or holders of the entire stock of the cultivars. They must be members in good standing of the American Daffodil Society.

The chairman of the ADS Breeding and Selection Committee, or a substitute designated by the President of ADS, will arrange for the bulbs to be grown and judged in three different areas for two years in succession. At the end of each blooming season, ratings will be submitted and at the end of the second blooming season all ratings will be evaluated by a special panel appointed by the President of ADS, and the winning cultivar, if any, designated by this panel. Cultivars under test will be identified only by numbers assigned at the time the bulbs are distributed for testing and judging.

Because of the special emphasis on freedom of bloom and fragrance in this competition, the usual point scoring allocation will be modified to give weight to these elements.

All bulbs remain the property of the contestants and will be returned at the end of the testing period, but the committee will not be responsible for damage or losses due to natural causes or accidents.

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DAFFODIL CONVENTION

The Australian Daffodil Society will hold its first convention on Monday, August 31, 1970, after its two-day daffodil show on August 29-30. Outline plans call for visiting major daffodil plantings during the day, followed by a dinner and then a scientific paper on some aspect of daffodils.

A most cordial invitation to ADS members to attend has been extended by Lt. Col. L. P. Dettman, General Secretary, The Royal Horticultural Society of Victoria, who offers to send more detailed information when it becomes available. His address is: "Ellimata," Grassy Flat Road, Diamond Creek, Victoria, Australia 3089.

DAFFODILS WEST OF DOWN UNDER

By MISS L. HYMUS, *Walliston, Western Australia*

The daffodil season starts for me in March, when I plant bulbs, both new acquisitions and those dug in the previous December. New bulbs are purchased from growers and breeders in Victoria, Tasmania, Western Australia, and overseas. Artificial watering is usually necessary in the autumn until the weather "breaks," which is usually in mid-April.

The first named variety to bloom is usually Welcome, out on or about 7th July. Welcome is a 1a of great vigor and quite good form but too early, of course, for any local show. The first flush of blooms begins the end of August or early in September, continuing to the third week of September, with later flowers tailing off until *N. poeticus recurvus* appears in mid-October. This is generally my last flower, as later blooms are apt not to open, because temperatures are likely to be in the mid-eighties.

During the growing period there is no snow whatsoever, only an occasional light frost, quite good rains and many sunny days, particularly in September and October. Equinoxial gales sometimes play havoc with our field-grown daffodils, but in recent years these gales have either not been of long duration or have come after our show times. In late November or early December, all named daffodils are dug, cleaned and left to ripen for replanting in the following March. This practice is not followed by the larger growers, but with only one thousand bulbs at the present time I feel that losses are likely to be less than if I left the bulbs in the ground during our hot, dry summer.

My readers in America will most probably be interested in the type of flowers grown in Western Australia. Naturally we grow a majority of Australian-raised varieties, with possibly the older type of Irish-Scottish-English hybrids next in line. Certain New Zealand daffodils are grown, but to my knowledge, I grow the only registered American cultivar in Western Australia — Grant Mitsch's Gossamer. Only a handful of Mitsch's daffodils are cataloged in Australia: Dickcissel, Pipit, Verdin, Limeade, Daydream, and Gossamer, as previously mentioned.

There are two main shows — Bassendean, usually the last Saturday in August; and Kalamunda, on the first Saturday in September. The Western Australia Championships are held at one or other of these two shows, and I am very gratified to report taking off the honors this year after only showing daffodils for two years previously. My stand of 12 different flowers included Lindsay Dettman's Ellimata (mentioned in *The Daffodil Journal*, June 1969), Dreamtime, a very lovely newish 1b from J. N. Hancock, Japaddy, a 2b also from Hancock, Gold Reserve (1a), Grand Champion of the Show, and Tropic, a locally bred borderline 3a of very sharp red and yellow contrast. At Bassendean, I did not fare as well in the main event, but won the aggregate points in Section 2-19. This included a stand of 12 each of 1a, 2a, and 2b.

My best blooms for garden and show purposes would be Gold Reserve, Golden, Ferny Creek, Tulendena, and Chelandry in 1a, to mention just a few. Possibly the best 1b I have is Dreamtime. In 1c, Cantatrice (whites must open white or have to be exhibited as 1b, etc.) In Division 2a the varieties are legion as this subdivision does particularly well in our State: Ceylon, Foxhunter, Revelry and locally-bred Adventure are outstanding.

In 2b, it is a tossup between Elva (Western Australia bred), Buncrana, and Sir Heaton Rhodes in the colored cups, with Pink Pearl and Longray tops in the 2b pink group. First Frost, another Hancock flower, has been a good standby in the 2c subdivision as a show flower, but most of the Division 3 flowers are too late for our shows, with the exception of the locally-bred Tropic and, possibly, Daytona, which sometimes opens in time to include in a stand.

At the time of writing (December), I am currently poring over catalogues, intent on adding to my collection of bulbs in 1970. Thus, for me, daffodil growing and its sidelines extends the seasons throughout the twelve months of the year.

In closing, I wish all daffodil growers, wherever they may be, the best of good fortune in the growing, showing and hybridizing of this most beautiful flower.

HOW THE DUTCH BULB INDUSTRY IS CHANGING

By BRICE K. MEEKER, *U.S. Agricultural Attaché, The Hague*
Abridged from Foreign Agriculture, May 27, 1968

Although bulb acreage in the Netherlands has remained relatively constant over the past several years, the number of growers has been declining, and there has been seen some shift in the proportion of acreage devoted to each species, as shown in the table below.

NETHERLANDS BULB ACREAGE AND GROWER NUMBERS

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
Area planted to—				
Hyacinths		2,100	2,026	2,113
Tulips	17,788	14,149	14,620	12,805
Narcissi		3,268	3,447	3,514
Gladioli	5,837	4,729	4,279	4,013
Others	4,080	4,077	4,122	4,453
Total	27,705	28,323	28,494	26,898
Number of growers	34,866	34,331	32,162	29,133

The decline in number of growers has been caused by many of the same factors that have moved people out of farming in the United States. A prosperous and expanding economy has provided alternative nonfarm job opportunities for farm-workers and has brought on increased farm labor costs. This, in turn, has encouraged capital substitution for labor and has influenced those farmers short of capital to look for urban employment. It has also discouraged new entrants into bulb farming.

In addition, technological development — such as the increases in the use of herbicides and pesticides and in mechanization — have reinforced capital intensification and raised the level of skills necessary to handle bulb production.

In view of these developments and the preponderance of growers on small acreages (in 1966, 82 percent of all growers cultivated less than 12.5 acres) there has been a substantial increase in the demand for contract services. Some larger bulb producers have also turned to contract work for some phases of the production process.

Another trend, attributable in part at least to capital intensification of the production process, is the growth of "field auctions."

A grower has two options in selling his bulbs. He can carry the production process to completion and sell the bulbs at auction as tobacco is sold in the United States. Or he can sell his "field," that is, the bulb crop in the process of growth. This can be done well before harvest. Field auctions in April, for bulbs to be harvested in July are not uncommon.

Field auction of bulbs is somewhat different from crop contracting in the field as it is usually practiced in other countries. In a bulb field auction, the buyer does not purchase the production of the field, rather he buys the prospect of production on the particular unit of area under auction. Responsibility for harvest passes to the buyer, and he assumes all ensuing production risks. Obviously also, the buyer must forecast probable prices in the approaching marketing season.

Offsetting these risks are the probable benefits to the buyer. Most of the buyers are growers, who buy to assure themselves of varieties in which they have an interest. These varieties may or may not be available at the end of the season as dry bulbs at auction. Seeing the field in growth affords a skilled grower a basis for judging all important facts regarding crop prospects except the size of bulbs. However, even if the bulbs turn out to be smaller than salable size, the grower-buyer is prepared to carry them through another year.

Higher labor costs, which have led to capital intensification, have also forced increased specialization on producers. With the disappearance of the flexibility a grower had with hand labor, the number of species grown on a given farm has declined rather sharply.

However, the need to rotate bulb crops has limited the extent to which producers can specialize. Although there are general disease problems, bulb diseases tend to be specific. A 4-year rotation has been and still is the normal practice — tulips the first year after clean fallow, narcissi and hyacinths next, then any of a large number of minor bulb species.

In the days of abundant and cheap labor, a grower tended to fractionate his holding into several rotations and a fairly wide spectrum of species. Mechanization has forced consolidation of these fractional rotations into a more general rotation for the entire unit since bulb characteristics vary considerably. This trend also has been reinforced by a tendency toward 3-year rotations that has come with the development of chemical disease controls. Three-year rotations, however, are not widespread as yet.

Because of the importance of bulbs as Netherlands exports, the Government has closely concerned itself with regulation of the bulb-growing industry. Elements of this control are changing as the European Common Market has given the Dutch a larger "home" market environment.

On July 1, 1968, EEC Regulation 234/68 became effective, establishing a common EEC market in flowers and bulbs and a common import tariff. It also provides for quality standards and minimum export prices to third countries. The Netherlands was instrumental in formulating this regulation, especially in drawing up the quality standards.

In the past, acreage controls for tulips, narcissi, and hyacinths were tightly

maintained. Today only hyacinths remain under control. Narcissi were put on a free acreage basis in 1966, tulips in 1967.

In going over to a free acreage basis for bulbs other than hyacinths, the Dutch had a shrewd eye on the industry in other states in the Community. They are prepared to sell their bulbs at a moderate price as a means of discouraging production expansion in other Common Market countries. As reduction in tariffs and other trade-restrictive impediments open the rest of Europe to Dutch competition, it seems apparent that the Dutch intend to reap the advantage of their traditionally preeminent position in bulb production. Elements of this position are a natural environment favorable to production, a traditional culture where the level of skill is high, and a sophisticated marketing structure.

Hyacinths were excluded from this policy for good reasons. First, they are practically a Dutch monopoly anyway, and, second, the Dutch are careful to avoid surplus, price-depressing hyacinth bulb production. The hyacinth bulb is costly to raise to the salable stage, since it takes 3 years to produce — as compared with 1 year for tulip and narcissus bulbs.

The bulb surplus-removal schemes maintained in the past along with acreage controls have also changed in the past few years. In the past, when production exceeded a quantity that could be marketed at a given price the surplus was purchased at a lower price and destroyed or used as cattle fodder. A surplus fund for each class of bulb was created by a tax imposed on sales through the auction houses. Thus, price received by a grower was determined by the price paid for marketed bulbs blended with the lower price paid for bulbs removed under the surplus schemes. To avoid delivery of "junk" bulbs into surplus purchases, the Product Board for Ornamental Horticultural Products — a quasi-government organization representing all elements of the industry — required delivery and destruction of salable export-quality bulbs.

In addition to its regulatory activities, the Product Board promotes bulb exports in various markets abroad.

In 1967, five countries imported over four-fifths of all Dutch bulbs shipped abroad. These countries and the volume exported to them: West Germany, 36,497 tons; United Kingdom, 12,990 tons; United States, 10,839 tons; Sweden, 8,789 tons; and France, 7,550 tons. The remaining 17,128 tons exported went to 54 other destinations.

The great increase in Europe in demand for cut flowers, although it has spurred Dutch bulb exports, is also a worry to bulb exporters.

The increase in total Dutch bulb exports in the past several years has been substantially accounted for by increased exports to Germany, France, and Sweden where the demand for cut flowers has developed most strongly. But there is concern that overexpansion may be bringing prices down and forcing some flower producers out of business. This could mean recent levels of bulb sales would not be maintained.

Volume of Dutch bulb exports to the United States has been relatively steady in the past several years. But there have been important shifts in both the form and timing of bulb marketing.

In the past, most bulbs moved to jobbers or wholesalers in bulk shipments. These were then divided, packed further, and supplied to retail outlets. Today, many Dutch exporters have eliminated this second operation; they package bulbs for the retail market and ship directly to sales outlets. The shift was made possible by U.S. Government preinspection of bulbs in the

Netherlands and has been encouraged by the growth of mass merchandising in the United States.

In the export of bulbs to the United States, price is not as important as it once was and still is in other export markets. Today the major U.S. buyers — large retail chains — are more concerned about an assured supply being available at the proper time, a supply of the desired range of varieties and species, and the Dutch supplier's servicing of any problems that might arise than they are about price.

U.S. preinspection, carried out by the Agricultural Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture has also speeded up bulb shipments. Under the old system of inspecting bulbs at the U.S. port of entry, clearance



N. G. Santacroce of the U.S. Department of Agriculture preinspects daffodil bulbs for export.

of a bulk shipment of bulbs might take a week. Losses were incurred on rejected shipments, overheating or freezing on the docks, and pilferage. Now a shipment is rarely in a port for more than 48 hours.

It would be impossible to go back to port-of-entry inspection without an almost complete disruption of the present form of Dutch bulb trade with the United States and great increases in inspection costs, according to Nunzie Santacroce, U.S. resident inspector at Lisse, the Netherlands. The two major advantages of preinspection from the U.S. viewpoint are: First, substantially greater control and more and better sampling can be applied to the entry of plant material into the United States; second, the reductions of cost in marketing bulbs under the system have been passed on to the United States consumer.

Another important trend in bulb exports to the United States has been the increase in volume of winter- and spring-marketed bulbs. Traditionally, bulbs have been shipped in the late summer and early autumn for fall planting, a pattern still predominant. In the period July 1967 through April 1968, about 73 percent of the bulbs shipped were sent in the July-December period, 27 percent in the January-April period. This was a higher percentage of bulbs shipped for spring planting than in any other previous year.



To get disease-free soil on top, farmers spade about 35 inches deep. This pattern is characteristic of the Dutch bulb fields.

In explaining this development, a major Dutch exporter made the following comments about the U.S. market.

"First, the United States suburban gardener has too many things to do other than working in his garden. In the fall, television fills practically every weekend with sports events. Moreover, if the weather is good the American is likely to be out in his boat or going some place in his car as a last fling before winter sets in. Alternatively, two or three rainy weekends in September and October hurt bulb sales badly, as even the consistent gardener can't get out to plant his bulbs.

"With this range of activities, many bulbs are purchased that are never planted. Our market research in the States indicates that as much as one-fifth of the bulbs purchased do not get planted. They end up on a shelf in the garage or in the basement and remain there until they are thrown out at a later date.

"On the other hand, after the winter the casual U.S. gardener has a burst of energy in the spring. He wants to get out in his yard and muck about a bit. With the increased availability of bulbs for spring planting more are purchased and planted. We are catering to this tendency and increasing winter and early spring shipments sharply in comparison with the traditional pattern."



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DAFFODILS ON THE MOVE — PART THREE

By JANE BIRCHFIELD, *Ashburn, Virginia*

Frequently in finding a solution to one problem we create another problem and this proved to be true of The Fence. About the time I was congratulating myself on the fact that it was protecting the plantings from rabbits, Labrador retrievers, et al, I found it was also providing a sanctuary for the birds, especially the huge flocks of grackles and starlings that started invading the place.

Probably their nesting and feeding habits had been altered by changes made in surrounding acreage (woodlands cut down, fence rows dozed out, etc.) but for whatever reason they were coming in by the thousands, doing a lot of damage to the daffodils, and making mischief with the markers. One morning, in a matter of minutes they nipped off the buds and blooms from all of over 100 *N. asturiensis* and all over the garden one could find stray labels that had been tugged out and scattered with abandon. Still worse, they seemed to have an unerring eye and unflagging appetite for capsules forming seed.

Something had to be done — and fast. After a number of things had been tried the most effective deterrent proved to be small foil pans tied to bamboo stakes (set at an angle) with lengths of carpet thread. (This thread is light but very strong; the slightest movement of air will set the small pans to banging and flashing.) The resulting effect wasn't very esthetic, and to get the required number of pans we had to consume a surfeit of frozen pot pies — but it worked!

The weeds continued to be a problem. After the traumatic experience of the first season and a second season spent hand-pulling weeds as they appeared, I decided to try giving the weeds some natural competition.

In the past I had found that daffodils planted among and around lilies and other plants, purely for protection, seemed to perform equally well in comparison with those kept in separate beds, so I tried overplanting some of the beds with cover crops of flowers and vegetables. Not only did they discourage weed growth, they supplied us with a lot of flowers for cutting and quantities of fresh vegetables for the table. A single packet of Ruby lettuce, planted around the edge of a bed of miniature daffodils, furnished fresh salads twice a day for two months. Two successive plantings of beans in just one bed of standard daffodils provided a continuous supply of fresh green beans for even longer.

Of course one must select type and size of cover plants used. For reasons of space in the ground one wouldn't use other bulbous plants or those that make excessive or heavy root growth.

But, where no systemics have been applied to the soil, any of the small vegetables or annual herbs should be satisfactory. Where systemics have been used, only flowers should be planted over the bulbs. Small ones like annual phlox are excellent for covering the beds of miniature daffodils; marigolds, zinnias, in fact most any of the annual flowers are satisfactory for beds of standard daffodils.

I mention systemics because I have been using two of them on a limited trial basis, can see no damage to bulbs and think they have potential merits that should be explored further. The ones I used were 10% granules of Di-Syston (effective against aphids) and Benlate (as a bulb dip and soil

drench to combat basal rot and allied ailments). I am not, underline *not*, recommending their use generally at this time, but I wish we could all do something to encourage research on these and other chemicals for use with daffodils.

In moving so many bulbs at one time I found my past records invaluable when and if I could find them! Several futile searches made it seem obvious that now was the time to improve my system of recording and filing information. (Nothing is never exactly "lost" in this house but it may take it a generation to "surface.")

The most helpful thing in organizing the information on hand was the discovery that file folders and file cards come in a range of colors. There are several colors for different subjects but everything "yellow" means daffodils. This color coding alone has saved me countless hours of trying to find what has been filed.

Notebooks are fine for recording information on the spot but card files prove to be more useful for keeping permanent records. The daffodil cards are grouped according to type (standard, intermediate, miniature) then each group is filed under correct sub-division, in alphabetical order.

Each new bulb has a card made out for it, including division, name, approximate blooming season, source of bulbs, number and date planted, name of breeder, date introduced and/or registered, and parentage. In subsequent seasons additional information is added to the card, performance in garden and shows, additional descriptive information, use in breeding, increase (or otherwise) of bulbs, etc. Having this information available is enormously helpful during certain rush periods in the season — getting ready for shows, planning crosses.

Better organization of the plantings outside and the records inside has allowed more time for practical activities like hybridizing and photographing, but even more important, for the pure pleasure of just enjoying the flowers.

The natural protection the area provides has had a very marked effect on the quality of bloom, generally, with practically none of the former damage from high winds and sharp changes in temperature.

It also appears to have had some effect on seed production. As I had

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hoped, having parent plants concentrated in one area made it easier to make more crosses than had been possible previously, but what I had not foreseen is that apparently the new exposure and protection have a direct influence on seed production. The list of seed from interesting crosses this past season is more exciting than any I can remember and in some cases daffodils produced seed for the first time after having been planted 15 or more years ago.

One thing that has continued as in the past is the use of the white plastic labels, marked with a very soft lead pencil. I knew they remained legible for a long time but even I was surprised to dig some old plantings and find these labels still legible after being in the ground 8 or 10 years. These labels are marked with name, division, source of bulbs, number and date planted. When bulbs are lifted increase is noted on the old label, then later, when this information has been added to file cards, the labels can be scoured and are ready for reuse.

And, fortunately, I have continued to make location charts of each bed or area *as it is planted*. This routine procedure was all that kept the black-bird invasion from being a disaster.

If I had to start this project all over I'm not sure I would have the courage to begin — but then counting up all the advantages, the chances are that I would dive right in and do it all over again.

HYBRIDIZERS' FORUM

Two Beginners

Dr. Dooley says we must get some youth into the hybridizing business, so I must tell you that my 11-year-old daughter planted her first seeds this year. Four lots: Kilworth × Signal Light; Carlton × Blarney's Daughter; February Gold o.p.; and Little Gem o.p. This is the second year I have planted seeds, so we can anticipate our seedlings together; I was fortunate to get some two-year-old bulblets from Bill Ticknor, so I won't have to wait quite so long.

I still think that, besides youth, we need a way to get some of these amateur hybridizers' results made available to a greater number of people (when supply permits). What is raised in Kentucky might do better for me here in Columbus (Ohio) than what originates in Ireland or Oregon. We also need to keep some of these old varieties available, such as Dactyl, which I can't find listed, and would love to have. It is frustrating to read about really worthwhile things and not be able to find them, especially the old ones that I should be able to afford.

— MARY LOU GRIPSHOVER

1969 ADS Seed Distribution

A remarkably fine selection of seed from both hybrids and species were distributed by the Breeding and Selection Committee to 21 members in six of our nine regions and in Australia. These members included both experienced hybridizers and eager beginners.

The seeds were from four main sources and represented a wide potential for lovely and different new daffodils. Matthew Fowlds of Salem, Oregon, not only gave members across the nation a chance to grow new miniature

cyclamineus daffodils but also an opportunity to participate in his 25-year program to develop sturdy trumpet-cyclamineus types for everyone's garden. By testing these seeds and the resulting plants in so many areas of our country new and successful clones for each area may be discovered.

Roberta Watrous of Washington, D.C., contributed seed from species such as *N. rupicola*, *N. fernandesii*, *N. cyclamineus*, and *N. minor pumilus* to growers who wish to establish the species in their garden or to use them in hybridizing.

Murray Evans of Corbett, Oregon, Chairman of the Breeding and Selection Committee, contributed seed straight from the "Evans line of breeding" that is producing some of today's great new daffodils. Murray's seed are from crosses in the cups and trumpets and their potential challenges the best of the English and Irish daffodils. One such cross, (Pink Lace × Interim) × (((Accent × (((Rose of Tralee × ((Interim × (Wild Rose × Interim))))), indicates the thoughtfulness and the discerning eye that selected the parents of these seeds.

Charles W. Culpepper of Arlington, Virginia, contributed a great number of seeds from crosses in which one parent was a seedling daffodil of his own, of proven health and vigor as well as beauty. The other parents were well known show beauties. From these seeds may well come beautiful daffodils attuned to the hot and cold and humid eastern United States.

Hopefully, in 1974, 1975, and 1976 new and lovely daffodils will grace gardens and flower show tables across our country from the 13,167 seeds distributed in 1969.

— WILLIAM O. TICKNOR

Progress Report on Some Unusual Crosses

In looking over the pots in the coldframe I find that I made two crosses with the poeticus pollen I got at the Des Moines fall board meeting in 1965. (Dr. Throckmorton had arranged to have some blooms sent from Australia.) The seedlings of *N. viridiflorus* × poet have two leaves this year and seem to be more broad than round, and measure about 9 inches tall at the present time. (November 1969). Those of *N. serotinus* × poet have only one leaf and resemble *N. viridiflorus* in structure more so than the former. They too are about 8 inches tall and very slender, but stand up much better than *viridiflorus*, which usually curls over on the ground to a certain extent. I have had cutworm trouble in the coldframe this fall and do hope they don't eat up these two pots. The worms seem to prefer the bloom spikes or scapes just as they come through the ground. They do not seem to bother the leaves much. I lost two fine spikes of *viridiflorus* almost before they got up enough to see that they were scapes.

I tested some *viridiflorus* pollen and found it to be extremely viable so put it in the freezer and will try it on some jonquilla in the spring. Last year I froze some bulbocodium and tested it after 8 months. It was as good as when fresh as far as germination was concerned. I can think of several things I would like to try using the *viridiflorus* pollen on. *N. viridiflorus* sets seed readily without any help from me. I would not expect it to do so, as it usually comes into bloom in bad weather when it is cold and rainy. I do not cover the coldframe until a frost is predicted, and then open it during the day unless temperature is freezing.

— HELEN LINK

SPRING! DAFFODILS! WEEDS?

By FREEMAN A. WEISS, *Annandale, Minnesota*
From *Middle Atlantic Region News Letter*, March 1969

Poets, or just people who are poetically minded — and who doesn't feel a touch of poetry as spring approaches and daffodils follow — are inclined to forsake any thought of the last word in this title. But weeds are one of those adversities of life that every daffodil grower, and other gardeners too, must face at times and that hopes to the contrary will not dispel. The question becomes one of action, what to do now or next, so that weeds do not suddenly demand attention and lessen affection for daffodils. Are we making progress toward weed elimination and, if so, what can be told now? Nature cannot endure a vacuum, as Darwin expressed it, and however tidy the orderly spacing of daffodils in their territory, whether in show gardens or under naturalization, weeds may attempt invasion to prove that Darwin was right.

Weeds — plants out of place — have almost an infinity of kinds and habits, seasonally and climatically. Some are nearly ubiquitous in our country; others that are relatively unimportant in the Mid-Atlantic area may become primary pests in other regions south and west, and vice versa. We must first deal with the general problem of control by distinguishing the perennials (some of them we might even regard as live-forevers) from the annuals. Among the latter we distinguish winter annuals from those first appearing in spring and flourishing all summer. Weedkillers (herbicides) for use in cultivated plantings are classified as (1) pre-emergent, and (2) post-emergent (or contact herbicides applied to foliage). The first term applies to the weedkillers that are toxic to germinating seed of many common weeds, both grass and broadleaf kinds. These herbicides may destroy seedlings as soon as germination begins or soon after emergence above ground. Their general use is in gardens or nurseries where woody plants, young or maturing, and perennial herbs are already established. Thus, renewal of a weed crop from seed already latent there is prevented or substantially reduced, or survivors are restricted to areas far enough from desired plants to permit destruction by tillage without damage to the plants really wanted. The herbicidal effect of the pre-emergents is soon lost in the ground, but desired plants thus protected from weed competition early in life have a much improved environment for their development as the season progresses. Most of the pre-emergents are best adapted for use in early spring when conditions are suitable for germination of overwintering seeds. This does not fit at all with fall-planted bulbs, daffodils for instance, which are in active growth, perhaps in bloom then, and likely to be injured by such treatment. Pre-emergents are useful when applied to the surface after planting spring-growing things like gladiolus and dahlia, but most of them are not adapted to the lower temperature of fall planting. The development of pre-emergents effective against winter annuals such as chickweed and annual *Poa*, also biennials such as wild lettuce that overwinter as rosettes — all that begin growth in the cooler weather of fall — is more recent.

For instance, chloro-IPC (abbreviated to CIPC) has proved very successful against those weeds that often form dense mats in rose beds between fall and spring if not thoroughly repressed before winter. It can be similarly

effective in beds of spring-flowering bulbs, daffodils included, when applied to the surface of the ground in granular form or sprinkled on in water solution after the bulbs have been set at conventional depths, the soil then well tilled and leveled. CIPC granules, usually the 5% form, can be applied from a mechanical spreader or by hand; sometimes an oil suspension instead of a water solution is used for liquid application. This can be repeated on mild days during the winter if some weed growth appears and while the bulb sprouts are well below the surface. When CIPC is applied to moist ground it is absorbed in the soil, usually in the surface inch, and is not carried deeper by rain. Its effect is lost in a few weeks by evaporation and decomposition; that is why it has no effect on weed seeds, especially the summer grasses that wait until spring to germinate.

When it comes to combating perennial weeds known to infest gardens and lawns in the Southern States, weeds such as Chinese artichoke (an introduced weed of the mint family), alligator weed (which grows like a giant purslane but belongs to the Amaranth family), and mugwort or wormwood (*Artemisia vulgaris*), superficially resembling chrysanthemum foliage, something more drastic than the pre-emergents, which are effective only against seedlings, is needed. These plants have relentlessly sturdy parts well distributed through the soil just below the surface, and they are determined to survive and spread. Their principal weakness, if any, is during the winter when they are dormant and when desired plants, daffodils for example, are dormant too but are much deeper in the ground and have a root system already established. A promising herbicide, Casoron, developed fairly recently in Holland, has provided a new weapon against these perennial weeds. In 3 years of tests at Magnolia Gardens (near Charleston, S.C.) Casoron was the first herbicide to really conquer "artichoke," not only among plantings of shrubs and other perennials in the nursery, but also in daffodil plots in the garden. Although no recommendations for the use of Casoron in daffodil plantings have yet come from Holland, or from dealers in this product in the United States, it appears to be both safe and effective against "artichoke" and some other winter weeds if it is applied in granular form on the ground surface after the planting of bulbs in mid-November. In these tests, any weeds already in evidence were removed by tillage. Further tests on daffodil plantings already established, and before any sprouting close to the surface, have yet to be made.

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The same treatment at daffodil planting time also suppressed another troublesome weed in this area, nutgrass (*Cyperus esculentus*), but in this instance the nutgrass infestation was not heavy. A trial of another herbicide, Eptam, at the same time, resulted in injury to daffodils. The particular values of Eptam in fields used for commercial potato production has been well established, but its application is part of the process of soil preparation for planting potato sets and may precede planting by 10-14 days or the two steps may be handled together. Potato sets may be more tolerant of Eptam toxicity than daffodils are, but a small-scale trial of Eptam at daffodil-planting time, with a 2-week interval between treatment and planting, may be worthwhile. The use of Eptam requires thorough mixing in the soil, and watering after planting. It may be that Eptam's best prospect for controlling nutgrass in daffodil culture would be as a sequel to the harvest of bulbs in June, when replacing will not follow for at least 2 months, or as a summer treatment in new ground intended for fall planting, the chemical being applied at a 5-lb./acre rate of active ingredient.

Nutgrass, which has a copious production of "nuts" soon after top growth appears in spring, imposes a serious problem of control. Contact herbicides such as 2,4,5-T will damage its aerial parts and may forestall production of a new crop of nuts if applied as soon as spring growth occurs, and if applied repeatedly during summer if further growth appears; the real need, however, is for complete destruction of the numerous nuts already accumulated in the ground. In the south, below the Maryland-Ohio line, the prevalent form of nutgrass may survive in nuts formed on roots 2 or 3 years before, and the soil may become replete with them. To the north, survival in soil is apparently limited to nuts produced the previous year. Another weapon awaiting trial is a Dalapon—2,4,5-T combination spray, the first part of the combination directed especially against Bermuda grass (it is fatal to other grasses too, including crabgrass), the second part effective against most broadleaves, even those of woody habit. The combination spray could be used to drench a daffodil bed after the bulb harvest in early summer, with perhaps a lighter application 2 weeks later.

There is little to say here about the use of contact sprays of the 2,4-D type, and related forms, near growing daffodils, other than "don't try it." Daffodil leaves are promptly crippled, and this effect is long lasting and perhaps irreparable. If use of contact sprays is necessary because of weeds in lawn or garden borders where daffodils are in growth nearby, only the



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low-volatile esters, that do not volatilize below 100° F. should be used, and spraying should be avoided under windy or foggy conditions. The contact sprays directed against weed grasses, especially crabgrass, in lawns are less hazardous; they may even be useful when applied to areas where daffodils have been harvested or are dormant well below the surface. One of these, sold as Sodar (disodium monomethyl arsonate), is suggested. This will lower the chance that either crabgrass or chickweed will flourish while the daffodils rest. In any event, the lethal effect of Sodar is soon dissipated, and daffodils can safely be replanted after a few days.

Most of the preceding discussion is directed toward weed suppression in daffodil beds that are renewed annually or within a year or two. When naturalized plantings intended to stand for years are considered, the war against weeds must be brought to a reasonably successful conclusion before daffodils can be planted. This need not involve the drastic weed extermination used in areas not ever intended for plant cover, such as railroad or factory yards. There are ways of temporarily suppressing plant growth but not permanently eradicating it. Some of these methods are quite effective when used in a single growing season. Replanting can take place the next year. Even though there is no guarantee of a weed-free future, the problem of regular care is reduced or simplified. Some of the most persistent and objectionable weeds are poison ivy in woodlands where daffodils would otherwise be used, quackgrass and thistles in orchard and pasture borders, and nutgrass and various perennial broadleaves in former garden areas now abandoned because of overpopulation with weeds. Extreme cases might require two seasonal treatments in sequence, but this could provide a favorable prospect of nearly trouble-free daffodils in areas otherwise regarded as impossible.

One very promising herbicide is a modern chemical, aminotriazole. It is fatal, because of its destruction of chlorophyll, to most plants that we regard as difficult weeds. Poison ivy is one of these. Aminotriazole is valuable because it is safe for human operators, and because its plant-killing power is gone from treated ground in one season. It can be applied in early summer as a drenching spray to all plants and the ground beneath them in the area to be treated. Desirable plants can be put in in the fall. Some of the general anti-pest treatments intended for enduring protection, such as the soil sterilants, Vapam and methyl bromide (both in vaporizing liquids), are practicable only for garden areas of limited size, and they require pro-

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fessional application. Another procedure that the home gardener can use, especially for preparing ground for future naturalization of daffodils, is to first treat that area heavily with calcium cyanamid in spring in preparation for fall planting. This requires (aside from considerable physical labor) no more than a lawn-size fertilizer spreader and a garden rototiller. Sometimes these can be rented in lieu of purchase. The desired area is first cleared of obvious weed growth by mowing or tillage; the product, a gray powder, is distributed from the spreader at 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet, then rototilled to a depth of 6 inches. Planting with daffodils should wait for 3 months. By that time the chemical is reduced to nitrogen and lime, and most weeds are dead tissues. A similar procedure could be used for applying the Delapon—2,4,5-T combination previously described, but these materials being fluids must be applied by spraying or sprinkling.

As Dr. R. Milton Carleton, a veteran in the study of weed habits and warfare against them, has reminded us: "There is no such thing as 100% success with any weed-killer time after time . . . In lawn and garden, repeat sprayings are practically always necessary, to mop up small areas not killed by the first application. Certain weeds resist our efforts to destroy them even if we are using the right chemical."

For brief descriptions of the herbicides mentioned here, together with name and address of manufacturers, refer to *The Daffodil Journal*, March 1967, p. 134. Inquiries may also be addressed to local dealers, and detailed literature may be requested from herbicide manufacturers. For a practical handbook on this entire subject, the "how-to" book authored by R. Milton Carleton in 1957, under the title "New Way To Kill Weeds In Your Lawn and Garden" is still informative and thorough. It is published by Fawcett Publications, Inc., Greenwich, Conn. 06830. For a virtual encyclopedia covering all kinds of herbicides and the crops on which they are used, the "Weed Control Manual and Herbicide Guide," issued annually and brought up to date on research and use by the Meister Publishing Co., Willoughby, Ohio 44094, is probably the most complete reference book in this field. Every local daffodil club would find one of these items useful in its own library.

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DAFFODILS FROM SEED

By VENICE BRINK, *Nashville, Illinois*
(From the Newsletter of the Central Region)

Growing your daffodils from seed is a most fascinating diversion, and once you have bloomed your first seedlings it is not likely you will ever quit. You may not produce a worldbeater, but you are likely to have some very pretty flowers which you can use for decoration, and garden use. You may have only a few dozen varieties of daffodils and they may not be the latest expensive novelties, but don't let that stop you. Begin saving seed and planting it. You don't even need to cross them, though no doubt you will before long. Many old varieties have unexplored possibilities in breeding. For example Fortune, which dates from 1923, and which the experts were sure years ago, had passed its usefulness in breeding, is one parent of Bonneville which Grant Mitsch brought out in 1953. Likewise Polindra dates from 1927 but in recent years several noteworthy daffodils have been introduced, having it as a parent, including Descanso. Open-pollinated flowers and selfed flowers are still producing winners.

It is likely you will have a number of flowers better than either parent, but still not good enough to compete with newer introductions. But as you become more engrossed, you will try more crosses and think of more combinations you will want to try, and you may produce something that is quite good, especially if you specialize, and avoid some of the too well trodden paths. Never discard a seedling until you have seen its fourth

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bloom; it may change considerably either way in that time. If you think you are biased in your opinion of something that looks good to you, take it to a show and get the judges' opinion.

There are many, many lines of breeding that are barely touched, and I would say the possibilities for an amateur are as good as at any previous time. Just a few years ago it was generally believed that all jonquil, triandrus, and tazetta hybrids were sterile, but look at the catalogs today!

Never hesitate in making a cross unless you know that someone else has had at least a thousand seedlings from it, with no good ones. Do not be deterred by what may seem a wild or very disparate cross; some of the noteworthy advances of recent years came because some one was willing to try such, and in some cases they came by accident. Naturally the more cultivars you grow, the more possibilities you will see; and the more seed you save and plant the more you increase your chances. If you lack space, try the smaller intermediates and miniatures.

Your first seedlings will usually bloom in 4 to 6 years and after this initial wait you will have new and exciting blooms each year. Here in southern Illinois, fall planting in rows at a depth of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and then covered with an inch of sawdust seems about the best method. If you can get old boards and put them about an inch distance from the row, that will be a great help. Marking and records should be done with all possible care.

I would venture the prediction that in the next 15 years we will see advances in form and color that we scarcely have a hint of today. There will also be gains in hardiness, health, length of season, and fragrance.

CHARLES H. MUELLER

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HERE AND THERE

NEWS FROM THE REGIONS AND LOCAL SOCIETIES

MIDDLE ATLANTIC REGION (Mrs. Richard N. Darden, Jr., *Regional Vice President*)

The December issue of the News Letter describes the regional meeting at Natural Bridge, Va., on September 25, 1969, and includes the interesting talk presented by Admiral Felix Johnson on his "Search for Old Daffodils in North Carolina." Mrs. Darden devotes most of the issue to poetry on daffodils. She mentions the ADS Board of Directors meeting in Cincinnati last October and Judging School II which will be held in Newport News, Va., on Saturday, March 21.

Mrs. William A. Bridges was unable to attend the Board meeting because she fell and broke her hip just as she was leaving home. She is now in Good Samaritan Hospital, 5601 Loch Raven Road, Baltimore, Md. 21212. Her many friends in the Society wish her a speedy recovery.

CENTRAL REGION (Mrs. L. F. Murphy, *Regional Vice President*)

Miss Mary A. Becker, Chairman of the Region Symposium for 1968, reports in the November Newsletter. Fifty-five per cent of the members (the highest of any region) returned the ballots. Binkie received the most votes (17) of the 25 varieties named. An article by Venice Brink, "On Growing Daffodils in Southern Illinois," should reassure all growers that the daffodil is a hardy bulbous plant which will take more abuse than many

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people realize. His advice not to dig bulbs from muddy soil may be helpful to growers in other regions.

PHILADELPHIA AREA DAFFODIL SOCIETY (Mrs. Francis L. Harrigan, *Secretary-Treasurer*)

This new society with 19 charter members was formed at an organizational meeting on November 8, 1969. Membership is open to members of ADS in the Northeast Region. Eligible members interested in joining this group should get in touch with either Mrs. Harrigan or Mr. Edward Murray, President. The next meeting will be during daffodil blooming time in April.

PACIFIC REGION (Mrs. Ernest S. Kirby, *Regional Vice President*)

Word has been received of the death of Mrs. Stuart (Frances) Combs, one of the founders of the Southern California Daffodil Society. Mrs. Combs, known to friends, garden club members, and television viewers as "Combsie," formerly operated "Combsie's Iris and Bulb Garden" in Whittier, and it was there that the first daffodil show in the area was held, in 1957. At the ADS Convention in Pasadena in 1965 Mrs. Combs operated the boutique, and is said to have made all the items on sale there.

FLIGHT OF THE ROBINS

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

"If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?" This well known quotation applies to all daffodil growers. By the time these notes are published, many of us will be enjoying our daffodils.

Loyce McKenzie of Jackson, Miss., reported that the B. Y. Morrison retirement home at Pass Christian, Miss., was in the path of hurricane Camille. Many azaleas and camellias were damaged. It remains to be seen what effect the sea water will have upon the planted daffodil bulbs.

Wells Knierim is the envy of us all. He not only attended five daffodil shows in this country last spring but also spent considerable time last autumn in New Zealand visiting shows and gardens. Witnessing two daffodil seasons in one year is the ideal way to get maximum pleasure from daffodils.

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Pierce Timmis of West Wardsboro, Vt., continues to send interesting reports on his daffodils. He had an excellent season in spite of heavy snows, high winds, and floods. The heavy snows came before the ground froze. Colors for Fortune and other red-cups were excellent. Fancheon, a seldom-mentioned variety, was a pleasure to see.

Thomas Martin of Ashland, Va., reported that *N. asturiensis* is a tough little variety. Often, when a spring snow melts there are fully developed blooms waiting the attention of the grower.

From the Southland, Carl Amason reported on early *N. jonquilla* growing in abundance. It also does well in Virginia. This jonquilla has not been used much in hybridizing. It came to the Southern States a century or more ago. It could have been brought to this country by early French settlers in Louisiana.

Meta Belle Eames of Chico, Calif., reported that double varieties do not fare as well for her as varieties of other classes. The doubles simply will not bloom for her. The lesser doubles suffer from the same complaint. I have had this trouble with some of the double varieties I grow. The buds blast more in some seasons than others.

Peggy Macneale of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave us an item of interest on bulb storage. One autumn she overlooked some bulbs of a few varieties at planting time. She found them the following summer. They were stored in a cool and dry location. While they did not appear promising, she planted them that autumn. They all grew the next spring. One variety, Abalone, bloomed. She checked the bulbs later and found that they had fully recovered.

Some of us have read in gardening magazines that growing marigolds is a very effective way to reduce the nematode population. The happy thought is to plant marigolds as a summer flower in the daffodil beds. However, Willis Wheeler informs us that the daffodil nematode is not affected by this treatment. The daffodil nematode is a tough character.

Always in a robin, there are discussions on daffodil shows. Several have expressed opinions that too much money is being spent on elegant hardware, while more should be spent on ribbons and rosettes. After all, small growers as well as the beginner should have awards that will excite them. It is surprising how many exhibitors love ribbons and keep them as memories of a show.

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BOOK REVIEW

A Manual of Plant Names. C. Chicheley Plowden. Philosophical Library, New York, 1969. 250 pp. \$10.00

Did you know that our evergreen flowering shrub *Abelia* gets its name from Dr. Abel, the physician on the staff of Lord Amhurst when he was sent on an ambassadorial mission to China? The little piece of information appeared, for alphabetical reasons, as the first entry in the "Index to Generic Names" in Mr. Plowden's excellent book on plant names. In it he undertakes to remove much of the mystery out of the Linnean binomial system of nomenclature, which gives each plant two Latin names, one a generic one placing it in a group of similar plants, and the other designating which precise species it is in that group. Written and printed in England, a place where they tend to outdo us in their intensive love of gardening, and in the precise use of our mutual language, its "Index of Common Names" contains many plants that are not common in this country. This however is about the only section which shows its British origin. Probably all of these plants however, can be, and most probably are, grown somewhere in the United States, even if the listed common name is unfamiliar.

This is primarily a reference book with an "Index of Generic Names" and another of common names, a "Vocabulary of Specific Epithets" and one of botanical terms, together with general sections, such as those on leaf, stem, and flower structure. Unlike most reference books, however, it makes interesting reading as one browses through it. For example, one finds that in the Amaryllis Family there are some 70 genera along with *Narcissus*, and that this family differs in only one characteristic from the Lily Family and two from the Iris Family. This reviewer takes particular delight in noting that the author disapproves of the word "Narcissi," along with "Gladioli" and "Ranunculi." With this book handy, no one doing extensive reading in horticultural books and journals is apt to run across any term for which he cannot find the meaning, even if he has never had a single course in Latin or botany. And if someone intends to do some horticultural writing, he should have it sitting right alongside Webster.

CHARLES R. PHILLIPS

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— Roberta C. Watrous

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

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

The Daffodil Handbook	Paper cover \$3.00 - Cloth \$4.50
Daffodils and Narcissi by M. J. Jefferson-Brown	10.00
Print-out of Daffodil Data Bank	7.50
Binder for 12 numbers of Daffodil Journal	3.00
Set of back numbers of Daffodil Journal <i>except</i> Vol. 2, No. 3 (March 1966) and Vol. 3, No. 4 (June 1967)	3.00
Single copies of Daffodil Journal	1.00
ADS Yearbooks for 1957/58, 1959, 1962, 1963, 1964	1.50 ea.
ADS Approved List of Miniatures	two 6-cent stamps ea.
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Make checks payable to American Daffodil Society, Inc. Prices include postage. Correspondence is invited concerning out-of-print publications on daffodils. Copies of these are sometimes available or names will be placed on want list.

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Thank You
ADS Members

for making 1969 our best year to date.

Shortages developed in a few varieties, and doubtless the same may be true this year, but we hope to fill nearly all orders completely, especially those sent early.

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