The picture on this Quarterly cover is of "The Compleat Gardener," who has won her title through finding fulfillment, lifelong satisfaction, and inner quietness from her garden and her love of plants in the same manner as Isaac Walton* found his "Compleatness" through contemplation of the beauty and quality of pastoral surroundings and the pursuance of his loved pastime "fishing waters by cowslip bank and shady willow tree."

Her garden is a treasure trove to the initiate, it is the result of fifty years of gardening with her own hand pick and with the help of friends, of careful selection from commercial growers here and abroad, of sharing the seeds and plants brought home from expeditions, through subscribing to plant hunting trips to many parts of the world, and of high powered trading with private gardeners and botanical societies. Her garden has been set up, not to her poetic taste, but to the exact requirements of the plants. She, who is no man's servant, is slave to her garden, sole guardian during the hot nights when the watering is continuous and during the times when temperature drops leave tiny treasures, which will submit to no more than a knowing finger tip control.

The Compleat Angler was known to be "brave, intuitive, imaginative, purposeful, intelligent, compassionate, natural and basic in taste, quiet and merry, interesting and interested, and capable of truest friendship." This is true as well of The Compleat Gardener and is no idle panegyric, but a simple classification of attributes, which are stimulated by the love and interest in nature. Her thoughts, as were his, are interesting "fodder for contemplation." She, like Isaac Walton has found the same suace from the many troubles which are an inevitable part of life through this intense contemplation of or consecration to the "individualities" which occur in nature. "ven death has lost its full measure of power when one is able to turn from it to a living project.

She is not aware of her own increase; her life has been a full one and she has wasted no time on self analysis. Children have come, have been loved and cherished. Grandchildren and great-grandchildren carry on the name. A whole tenderly remembered line of dogs have lived with her, five still remain, the "puppies" are now twelve years of age. A successful husband, after long years of marriage, speaks of her beauty as a "young woman and of her enduring capacity for infinite surprise.

*The edition of The Compleat Angler used for excerpts, was revised by Eugene Burns from the original, published in 1653, for the Isaac Walton League, copyrighted in 1953 by the Stackpole Company and printed by the Telegraph Press of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The spelling of "Compleat" is an Isaac Walton originating.
This is a success story. The story of one who has collected more Primula in America and who has acclimated more Primula to her own district than anyone on this continent. Accomplishment is only paralleled by her aliveness — which is communicated to anyone who follows her. She has found a continually interesting way of life in her work, which is a perennial challenge, and her ambition is kindled to new fires by any difficult plant. She is not thrown out of her course if a plant dies; she seeds again or collects again, and tries until either her success or failure is established.

It is high adventure to be part of her plan: hunting parties. Undaunted by more than seventy years, she strides forward, leading the way like a good hunting dog, straight to the object of the expedition. She watches the terrain, knowing by experience the type of habitat preferred by Cusickiana by canescens subsp. saxifragifolia, by Brodheada (now called angustifolia by Smith and Fletcher), by incana, or other yet nameless Primula which refuse to live long enough to be classified, and many species of other genera. No miner for gold or uranium can match her joy when she comes upon a hillside of flowering species. A tone comes out in a cry which is reserved for this climax alone, the hill echoes, and the whole party feels excited. When this happened in the Wallowa the party rounded the bend after her, eyes opened by her cry, to see a glory of Cusickiana whose flowers exceed the color and fragrance of violets. The air was clear enough to define the abilities of the senses to a keen appreciation. The terrain was very wet from the melting snow banks which were deep except for this southern slope. Tussocks and stones provided clustering places and no other flower was apparent.

How does it happen that out of acres of wilderness, mostly covered by several feet of snow, that this little person was able to turn off the path to find the rare spot, less than a city lot, which holds this rare species? Many have been the hunting parties and almost as many have been the failures. The Compleat Gardener is as thoughtful of the plants left behind as she is of those she takes. All those who follow her must firm the earth around each plant which is left behind to perpetuate itself. The color slide which has been given to the Society so that the members might in part share in the Wallowa adventure, is of Cusickiana after collecting. Apparently Cusickiana had not been disturbed.

It is another kind of adventure to follow her into her garden, which is different from landscaped acreage, in that it must have the appreciation and acknowledgment of beauty “in the eye of the beholder.” Everything for the comfort and well-being of plants is here — the lath-screens, little sun shelters made of shingles, pieces of glass which try to keep a plant dry for a month or a season, and miniature wire covers to keep the birds away from budding plants such as cyclamen. Overhanging rocks protect such treasures as Primula Allioni.

One must be able, for the full appreciation of each project, to be able to close out all but the boundaries of each definite space which may be a replica of a mountain meadow, or of a scree, or of a spot which has never occurred in nature — a place where many of the rarest Primula grow gregariously, in happiness, clustered under protecting rocks or huddled in a little tussock. The leaves of each variety form a miniature paradise for the beholder. Some of the leaves look like a handwoven velvet, others are as smooth as green silk, some have serrated edges, some are prominently veined, others have long protruding hairs. What a challenge to the sensitivity of the gardener-nurse who must watch each leaf to see if the plant is content and unmolested by those who lie in ambush. The reward is the ability to go out in the garden at will and view the magic ever-changing design. No static picture this — but a panorama provided by each small fluctuation in the moods of nature, in a scene set by a knowing and a loving hand.

There are large overflowing beds of Cardelabras, and one must watch not to set foot on the hordes of Primula rosea which insist on seeding themselves in the path. A hill of rhododendron, trees and shrubs provide a background of infinite shades of green, and in due season, incredible autumn color. Magnolias bloom here, willows small and large lend their own brand of grace. Rhododendron species after species show their individual turn and color of leaf; many provide shade for bulbous plants such as schizostylis, Mrs. Heggarty (the Pink Kaffir Lily) which comes so true from seed. Everything hardy and lovely seems to have found its own environment in this garden, which would take years to know intimately. There is the story of the one who dropped by to “see the garden” and who remarked casually that he only had “a few minutes.” He was sent away, the sight unseen, not comprehending that this garden is too subtle to be “seen.” It is not laid out to please a park maker, but each by inch and layer by layer is geared to the necessity of each plant. Of course, there is beauty for everyone there too. Who could resist the sheets of bloom provided by raised beds of Rhodohypoxis or of Gentian uno-ornate, or not be impressed by the elderly dwarfed trees and shrubs, by the collections of daphne, by the magnificent frames holding named Show Auriculas which carefully planned hand hybridized proser, by the hundreds of Auricula species which have hybridized by natural design as well as by premeditated direction, or by the sweeps of rhododendron species and magnolias when in bloom.

Her friends love to follow her into the small glass house which holds thousands of treasures among which is the Primula nepalensis, seed of which has just germinated, five years after seeding. Sixty-five flats of seedlings were taken from this place, barely fifteen feet square, this spring. Rhododendron are being seeded here which will not flower for sixteen years, but each year has provided the flowering of plants resulting from such forethought. Excitement is a part of each day’s work. There is always
something just flowering, or germinating, or arriving by post, or news comes about a triumph in germinating or flowering skill from some friend in England or on the continent. Order is apparent and the Gardener's Gardener is forever washing pots and emptying watering trays. "Long Toms" are watered or water is withheld with a knowledge to be gained only by experience. Potting mixtures are carefully studied, seeds are given their first cleaning and later dispatched to friends and botanical gardens all over the world. The monographs of Smith and Fletcher mention her generosity in packing and air mailing rare native American plants to places like the Royal Botanical Gardens in Edinburgh.

Leaving thousands of plants unnoticed or too quickly passed over, one follows her through the large oak door which is carved in a design of tree trunks, to her rooms under the eaves of her house. Here are magnificent collections of those gardening periodicals which deal with the tender alpines, rock plants, miniature trees and shrubs, magnolias, rhododendron, bulbs, vines, and soil maintenance for specific rarities. Her desk is bulging with requests for information about the way to grow some species which is not found in reference books, questions such as, "Does it need a scree?" and "How do you keep Cusickiana and cuneifolia?" Her eyes are truly alive with continuing interest as she turns to a specific page of an out of print publication to show a picture of a Petiolaris now lost to cultivation. She has a splendid collection of Petiolaris and has had the good luck to flower several on New Year's Day in time to show them to a gathering who appreciated their performance. All the monographs of Smith and Fletcher are there, a full set of the incomparable Alpine Garden Society. Special lights and directing a large planter box the entire length of the stage. "(Please see page 32)

**The Washington Column**

**The Washington Column**

**News of The Shows**

A.P.S. Regional Editor: VERNE BENEDICT

Despite adverse weather conditions throughout the spring of 1955, each of the Washington Shows reported in this column was successful both in terms of exhibits and artistic achievement. It seems important to mention the Primrose Shows for several reasons; not only does this reflect an increasing interest in Primroses but it indicates more respect on the part of more people for the value of primroses in gardens. Once a concept of value is established among people for something, a more general desire for advance in quality becomes apparent. This has always been the prime goal of the American Primrose Society, and judging by the reports to this editor on the '55 Shows it appears to be well on the way toward realization.

More important, however, are the psychological factors for display, more skillful staging of Shows — these are "success" factors which prove their worth in public interest and in growth of organization membership.

**THE FRIDAY HARBOR PRIMROSE CLUB held their Fifth Annual Exhibit April 22-23. Du Riggs, Club Secretary HILLEN, expressed enthusiasm over the variety of exhibits and the number of guests attending. "The Primrose Trail" theme, complete with rustic fences and ivy-covered archways, the result of ingenious collaboration on the part of the committee and chairman OLIVE WILLIAMS, achieved an effective symbiosis among the Primula specimens on display by the use of native moss bunked high along each trail. Here the many pots of Acaulis, Polyanthus, Julianas and Rose-in-Hose gave viewers that effortless illusion of surprise which natural things so often acheive. Guests were able to make their own discoveries of "favorites" or of "differents" such as the one red denticulata and the lovely specimen of Linda Pope (an Auricula marginita hybrid.) Although few Garden Auricula were in bloom, two Show Auricula grown by Club President MARIAN HANNAH, received admiring attention.

Centering the tea tables were miniature Polyanthus, among them several of the Juliae Nettle Gale, which our reporter delightfully refers to as "real conversation pieces." It seems appropriate also to mention a civic-minded attraction agreed upon by the Club — making "Long Toms" for the Nursing Home. A delightful way of working towards a more civic-minded attitude."

**THE EIGHTH ANNUAL PRIMROSE SHOW at KIRKLAND was held April 15-16-17. This Show, given annually since 1948, is sponsored by the EAST SIDE GARDEN CLUB (Kirkland). An attendance count of approximately 2600 people was made by several of the shows.**

Several factors combine to make the Kirkland Civic Center a strategic location for primrose shows. It is the hub of a large suburban area easily reached by good highway connections from wide-spread community centers; it has ample parking facilities, and the building itself provides interior divisions suitable for large-scale functions. The entrance into the showroom gives an immediate experience of excitement and delight over the spectacle confronting the visitor. This single, dramatic introduction was produced by effective fusion of theme and design. Everyone, having once been thrilled by the sight, comes to anticipate a renewal of his aesthetic experience each coming year.

Some of the back-stage preparations for this aesthetic treat are indicated by MRS. H. WARNECK, East Side Garden Club President, who reported as follow:

"Lay-out of flower beds came first. Everything had been measured down to the last inch so that every square inch was planned to perfection. Several 90-foot rows were lady hard to lay out all the curves necessary on the floor. All lines were checked and double-checked. Then there was the Kraft paper was put on the floor. After the Kraft paper was put on the floor, all the trees were put in and wired to hold them upright. The side trees were evergreens, one of them between them. The trees were put in place! Then came the job of setting up the beds with peat moss. This year we put in a three-inch layer of sawdust first to take up the moisture of the peat, as we use black peat out of bogs, and this year especially worked well. Also we had to do a lot of clean up after the show. Much work went into the preliminaries such as putting up special lights and erecting a large planter box the entire length of the stage." (Please see page 32)
Mrs. F. H. Wallick, the Sweepstakes winner of the East Side Garden Club's 1955 Primrose Show, with her Blue Ribbon plants and the Charles H. Lilly Company trophy.

These preliminaries occupied workers "far, far into the night," but they were at it again early the next morning (Thursday), for all floor work had to be done by that evening. The Garden Clubs and commercial growers and nurserymen "plant" their assigned plots on Thursday, leaving Friday morning until Show time open for final "touch-ups" only. "Those of us who are clerking dash home about nine-thirty, yank off our jeans, put on our 'dress-up duds,' comb our hair, put on a smudge of lipstick so we can be back at ten looking as if we hadn't touched a brick or wheeled a load of peat moss in our lives. The Show is on!"

Although all of the plots in the show this year were a tribute to their individual creators, one which depicted the Teddy Bear Picnic held special delight for the children. Another "original" by one of the garden clubs reproduced, entirely with primroses of varying colors, the image of a cello complete with strings and bridge. One of the sections had all of its plants named, and attracted so much interest that the conclusion may be drawn that many people like to identify what they see.

Kirkland Civic Center will be the scene of the National Show for 1956. The dates are April 20-21-22. Everyone may not have an entry for competition but each member can bring at least one friend who will not have seen anything like this before. Those who recall the thrill of seeing a Primrose show for the first time will fully understand the pleasure they can give to others in this way.

THE TACOMA PRIMROSE SOCIETY was official host to the APS National Primrose Show one week after the show at Kirkland. Reports on attendance suggest one of the largest crowds ever to visit an event of this nature in the northwest area. This fact, and also the variety and quality of plants entered in competition, represents a triumph over weather conditions; it is also a tribute to the enthusiasm of those responsible for putting on the Show.

The following details were contributed by MR. HERBERT DICKSON, who writes: "With much work and some disappointments an old high-ceiling garage in the downtown district next door to a parking lot was cleaned up and transformed into a setting of floral beauty. The commercial growers' displays, along with the mass displays of the Tacoma Park Board, the Naval Hospital of Bremerton, and the Washington State Hospital at Steilacoom, provided a background of color and beauty for the tables of potted Primroses entered in competition.

"'Argus,' a named Alpine Auricula, grown to perfection and exhibited by JOHN SHUMAN of Seattle won top honors of Best Plant in Show, Best Auricula, and Best Alpine Auricula. Mr. Shuman also collected the cup for his green-edged Show Auricula 'Florenc Meek.' MRS. DENNA SNUFFER of Bay City, Oregon, exhibited the Best Garden Auricula and also had a beautiful commercial display of denticulata. Another collector of trophies was WESLEY BOTTOMS of Tacoma who won with a fine pink Polyanthus, the awards for Best Polyanthus, Best Pink, and Best Polyanthus By an Amateur; he also won blue ribbons with a bright yellow Acaulis-type Hose-in-Hose, a near green Polyanthus in the Natties (tussock), a cup for his Display (2 plants or more) of a collection of pinks. PETER KLEIN of the double "City of Tacoma" fame, received the awards for Best Blue Polyanthus, Seedling Polyanthus, and Gold Lace. He also displayed some of his new doubles and rare species.

"A first time exhibitor, MRS. LEONARD RIGBY of Tacoma, won in the Novice and Species Divisions with a fine specimen of denticulata. Other Divisions winners were: MRS. WILLIAM H. MARSLY, Kirkland -- Acaulis; KARL STRE-E-DICKE, Seattle -- Miniature; BROOKS PEACIVAL, Offutt Lake, Washington --Julie; MRS. RALPH VAN KIRK, Eugene, Oregon -- Double; S. L. SCHAPP -- Acaulis-Polyanthus; MR. ROSS WILLINGHAM -- Cowichan. Winner of the Growers Display Division was DICK BACKEBERG, Tacoma. MRS. ED CURREN, 336 Williamson Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, received an award for the plant entered from the furthest distance. Entries in the arrangement classes drew many exclamations of approval and pleasure. MRS. RAY NORMAN, Tacoma, received the individual award.

"The first day of the Show concluded with a dinner in honor of PETER KLEIN which was indeed a memorable occasion. Florence Levy made the presentation of the 1955 A.P.S. Quarterly Award for Outstanding Achievement in Hybridizing, to Peter Klein. Pete received a big surprise at the beginning of the dinner when, by secret arrangement of the Tacoma Primrose Society, his son had been flown from Illinois to be present at the dinner. 'Pete' was so much overcome by the occasion that he could not express what I am sure was in his heart. Dr. Matthew Riddle gave a lecture on genetics which included a review of his own experiences with plant breeding and some of the trends and projects now being worked on in America. Mr. Robert Saxe, our Regional Editor from San Francisco and an Auricula grower of much experience gave a clever speech which helped to give this very moving and serious affair a much needed "lift." We want to thank Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Yates, the Dinner Chairmen, for arranging the best banquet our Society has ever had.
Altogether it was a happy and dramatic occasion for members of the Tacoma Society. I am grateful to MRS. A. E. TURNER, Secretary of the TACOMA PRIMROSE SOCIETY, for some historical notes on its origin and growth. The "group" first met together in August, 1949, and consisted of about twenty persons whose interest had been sparked by MRS. GEORGE COLEMAN and HELEN CARLBOOM. The following spring a small exhibit was held. In 1951 the Tacoma Society held its first show to be judged. Each subsequent year the number of entries in competition has increased, a variety of floor displays have been contributed by amateur and commercial growers, and the overall picture has improved considerably in the direction of more skillful staging. Public interest and support is reflected by the steady increase in membership which now totals seventy-eight. With an active nucleus such as this we may expect more formidable growth, not merely in the narrow sense of "competitive incentives" but into the area of expanding public awareness of the beauty and variation of the Genus Primula.

1955 A.P.S. Show In Portland

MRS. O. MILLER BABBITT, Chairman, has sent word that the Show News for Portland, Oregon, will be published in the April issue. It was a beautiful and a successful show.

The 6th Annual Show of the Onondaga

was held May 7 and 8 in Syracuse, New York, and as usual our concern ahead of time, lest there be no plants in bloom, proved needless. Among 300 entries of excellent quality were Acutilis, Acutilis-polyanthus, Polyanthus; Auriculas, both border and alpine; saxatilis, Sieboldii, denticulata, Juliana; and in the unusuals, double acutilis, double polyanthus, a double seedling polyanthus as yet unnamed, hose-in-hose and Jack-in-the-Green varieties. In our Auricula section both Alpines and a few Shows were exhibited.

One of the outstanding features of this year's Show was an educational exhibit on seeds, their planting and growing culture, seed and seedling soil mixtures, and flats of seedlings in various stages of growth.

Advance publicity was handled very well in that three different displays in a glass showcase were exhibited during the month previous to the Show in various city public libraries. The first was a collection of colored auricula plates belonging to Elmer Baldwin and a show notice. The second display consisted of five books loaned by Dr. F. A. Jordan: Primula Plates from Hortis-Eystetteris, Primula Plates from Num-bergische Hesperides; Primula Plates from Phytanthoza Iconographis; The Flower Garden (1839); Paradisi in Sole-Paradisum Terresiris.

The last exhibit was entitled "The Universality of Flowers" and contained as central interest a map of the world dotted by map tacks from which colored threads led to seed catalogues opened at a color plate or the primula seed list. Bailey Hortorum at Cornell University made available many of these.

The diversified nature of the displays offered something of interest to all the visitors at the library. We of course had a supply of programs and an A.P.S. membership application in each of the displays. The librarian was so delighted with the results that we have been asked to return another year.

—Mrs. Elmer C. Baldwin, Syracuse, N.Y.

The Seed Exchange List

will be mailed to all members who send an addressed and stamped envelope to CHESTER K. STRONG, Box 126, Loveland, Colorado. All the seeds promised had not come in in time to publish the list, as planned, in this Quarterly.

Our Rare Seed Detective writes that seeds of Primula xBernoia (rubra x viscosa), Primulas farniosa, hirsuta (rubra) integriglodia, longiflora (Halleri) and viscosa are available for seven Swiss francs, sent to Dr. Giovanni Rodio, Villa Flavia, Experimental Nursery Garden for Alpine Plants, St. Moritz—Champer, Switzerland. Seed of Primula Parryi may be secured from Frank H. Rose for $1.00 a packet. Parryi is not easy to grow and is certainly not a garden plant, but those who have green thumbs are urged to get seed and attempt to acclimatize it. The Mitchell Nurseries of Barre, Vermont, are offering plants of Primulas involucrata $.75 and mistas- simulica $1.00.

Tacoma Primrose Society Officers For 1956

President: Wesley Bottoms 4815 E. Eye Street, Tacoma 4, Wn.
Vice President: Peter Klein 1021 S. 74th, Tacoma 4, Wn.
Secretary: Mrs. R. A. Guilmette 12422 Nyanza Rd., S.W., Tacoma, Wn.
Treasurer: Mrs. David Barry, Box 712, Tacoma, Wn.
The East Side Garden Club of Kirkland

Washington, will be host for the National Primrose Show for 1956. This affiliated group of the A.P.S. has long been noted for its ability to put on outstanding Primrose Shows. MRS. WILLIAM H. MASSEY is the Show Chairman and an organizer of great ability and charm. She is enthusiastic about the work before her and has promised to do an article for the Quarterly on the 'Duties and Responsibilities of the Show Chairmanship of the National Show.'

She writes, 'Plans are well on the way now for next spring. The date of the Show will be April 20, 21, and 22, 1956. It will be held at the Civic Center, designated by an arrow on the picture (page 27) and clearly marked on the map (pages 38 and 39). This map was sponsored by our Kirkland merchants who, individually, and through our fine Chamber of Commerce, back every civic enterprise. You will notice, on the map, that there is plenty of free parking. We hope that you will come to Kirkland to see our Show and will stay to see our town. Kirkland is a thriving suburban community of 5,757 people and lies on the east shore of beautiful Lake Washington which provides three bathing beaches and parks for our recreation. If you come to Kirkland from Seattle you can come over the world-renowned Lake Washington Floating Bridge. A complete trip around the Lake is something which visitors should not miss. We have little industry on the East Shore as it is a community of homes, with up-to-date complete shopping centers. Seattle is within easy commuting distance and many of our folks work in the city. With the new plans for a second Lake Washington Bridge, Kirkland has been spurred on to new programs of civic development.

Mayor Al Leland, all city employees, the Chamber of Commerce, the ladies of the East Side Garden Club, in fact every one in Kirkland extends a cordial welcome to 'Our Town.' We will do all in our power to see that your stay will be a pleasant one.'

A Treasure Box Of Primulas

Louise Holford Gee, A.P.S. Secretary

As I look out on the snow covered frozen ground, it seems impossible that in a few months the miracle of Spring and Primulas will be with us once more. However, if we are as lucky this year as we were last year, January will see the opening of the first Petiolares Primulas in Mrs. Berry's cold frame beds.

To be sure, the peak of bloom is not reached until March and April, but beginning with the lovely orchid-pink Primula sessilis, there is a steady procession of beauty from January on.

The Petiolares group remind one strongly of the European Primula vulgaris with great masses of almost stemless open faced flowers nestled in rosetted foliage. Well grown plants are so covered with bloom that hardly a leaf may be seen. Primula sessilis is a lovely shade of almost pure light pink with a slight orchid tint, and a yellow eye, and it continues in bloom over a very long period — January through March. Next to it in earliness came Primula bracteosa, its luminous bright rose flowers exceeding in brilliance any others of the group. I counted over thirty flowers on one small plant last year, and in a few days the plant was even more floriferous.

About the same time, blooms the Queen of the group, Primula bissetiana, an exquisite hard-to-describe shade of ice blue with chartreuse eye and fringed edge. Almost as beautiful is the more familiar Primula Edgeworthii, a lovely shade of lilac blue with buds and leaves covered with creamy meal at blooming time. Primula scapigera in pinkish lilac is lovely as is the hybrid P. scapigera x bracteosa, also a shade of lilac.

Although these charmers remind us of their English cousins, they grow under quite different conditions and are consequently harder to please. They are alpines and demand cool summer conditions and dry winters which are rather difficult for us to reproduce in our damp winters where plants are unprotected by the snow blanket they are accustomed to in their native Himalayas.

Mrs. Berry solves the problem of winter dryness and summer coolness for these and other Primula treasures, by growing them in a shaded North-facing cold frame. The plants are put right into the ground which has been specially prepared for them and rocks are placed here and there for them to nestle under and to break up the flatness of the bed. The rocks also help to conserve moisture. First the bed is dug out to a depth of three feet, then a foot of drainage, consisting of large water-worn rounded stones, is put in. On top of the drainage is laid a thick layer of moss to prevent the soil mixture from washing through and to conserve moisture. Then the compost is put in to a little above ground level. The following parts are well mixed together and allowed to settle before the plants are put in.

2 parts well-rotted leaf mold
1 part good loose loam
2 parts coarse washed river sand
(never use fine builder's sand as it will pack)

To this mixture was added a sprinkling of bonemeal and after the beds were filled, ALDRON was thoroughly mixed in to prevent root aphis and other pests. So far this seems to have worked well for almost two years. There is a distant belt of trees so the frame receives only some morning sun, but it is not overhung. In the hottest weather slats are placed to the South and East to shade the beds and keep a cool atmosphere. It is a protected corner with good air circulation which is important, as is excellent drainage. Without good drainage the plants will fail.

Other groups grown in this frame are from the lovely hairy-leafed Soldanelloides Section which disappear completely in winter and leave one in suspense until late in Spring. One is frightened to death that one's darlings will never reappear again (sometimes they don't) and then the miracle happens again. They particularly need good drainage.

One of the loveliest in this group is the plant, known until recently as No. 3535, since named P. Reidii var. williamsii. This plant has the small hairy leaves at the base and taller stems than P. Reidii, usually about 5 or 6' high. The cluster of bells at the top is composed of large turned-back bells of a beautiful texture. Mrs. Berry's form is striped lilac and white and is sweet-scented. The flowers may be either all lilac or pure white. The graceful stem is powdered with white farina as are the flowers and buds. Another lovely member of this group is P. Reidii with its short stems, and dainty white bells, not turned back at the tip as in the above species, but just as elegant. Mrs. Berry also grows the tiny hybrid of P. Reidii, P. x Prospect. An unusual un-Primula like flower in this section is P. Cavendisiana with its head of fringed pale lavender bells, more resembling a pale Soldanella than a Primula. Its rosette of finely cut leaves is particularly lovely, seeming to have been cut from velvet.

Many other lovely plants grow in these cold frames including the delicate Japanese P. Reiusii, P. rostafolila, P. crista, the unusual and difficult P. Kingii, with dark red bells, the yellow form of P. Dickiana, the beautiful yellow P. Forrestii and the striped yellow and orange P. serratifolia. Also included are those exquisite cousins of the

(Compliments of The Kirkland Chronicle)

Mrs. William H. Massey
Primulas the violet Omphalogrammas. One must not forget the beautiful Solidanelloides P. Wattii whose lovely head of blue bells is so commended by Farrer, and P. eburnea and P. Wigramiana, two pure white treasures. As yet un-bloomed is the not-quite-hardy P. Sherriffiae* with its long-tubed flowers. This latter plant shows promise of blooming this Spring.

In the Farinosi group is the pure violet Asiatic form, P. Tayloriana with its quite large flowers and beautiful mealy stem and foliage. The tiny Scottish native P. scotica is the smallest of the group with smoother foliage than the type plant and really purple flowers. This plant seems to bloom twice and sometimes "blooms itself to death." Also in this group is a beautiful and rare American native, P. speciosa with farinos leaves and stems and dainty lavender flowers. A larger form than the type, P. farinosa from the Alps, is P. longiflora, distinct for its long tubed head of dainty flowers. A tiny meless Farinosa P. glabra, is due to bloom in 1956. Almost tiniest of all is P. sapphirina of the Himalayas, it has a tiny head of sapphire blue bells, and grows in mossy ledges. This is a hard-to-keep little gem, but one is always glad to see it again.

A couple of dainty Europeans are P. Allioni with its almost stemless large flowers and P. tyroleusir, similar to it, but said to be easier. These grow under an overhanging rock as they never like any water to rest on their foliage.

There are several American beauties also, Primula ElUsiae** with its large deep lilac flowers of a good clear color and the somewhat similar P. Parryi with more rosy flowers. Primula suffrutescens, the sub-shrubby high alpine Californian with rare flowers over handsome rosettes of dentate leaves, and last but not least by any means, tiny P. cuneifolia var. saxifragifolia from Alaska. This forms a tiny mass of foliage with small flowers in brilliant clear pink, large for the size of the tiny rosette and quite distinct and charming. This is a rare little plant, very seldom seen in cultivation.

Some may ask why we go to all this trouble to grow these rare and difficult plants when there are so many easier and equally lovely ones. The answer is simple to anyone who has tried even one or two of these charmors. It is the same answer given by a famous alpine climber when asked why he risked life and limb to climb difficult peaks, "because they are there," he answered. That is our answer too, but the challenge is not all of it, it is partly because they are so beautiful that they are of the "stuff that dreams are made of."

* Mrs. Berry has flowered P. Sherriffiae before and lost it due to its half-hardiness. It is a real beauty. **Illustrated on the opposite page.

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ALL PRIMULA ENTHUSIASTS who are not members of the Alpine Garden Society should send a dollar bill (seventy-five cents plus cost of handling) for the June 1955 issue (Volume 23, No. 2, 100th issue) of the QUARTERLY BULLETIN OF THE ALPINE GARDEN SOCIETY. This issue contains an outstanding article "Primula, Meconopsis and Nomocharis," by Marjorie A. Brough, which is beautifully illustrated. It would be well to send a check for $2.80 for a membership for 1956, plus $.75 for the June 1955 issue, plus $.25 for cashing of check, to the Secretary, C. B. Saunders, Husseys, Green Street Green, Farnborough, Kent, England.
Suggestions for Judging Alpine Auriculas

Alpine Auriculas are florists' flowers and have the same high standard of perfection called for as the Show Auricula. In judging both Show and Alpine Auriculas, the pip is all important, and the foliage does not count, unless a winner must be chosen from two plants of equal merit, then the foliage would be considered— as that is the only way to break a tie. Let us remember, it is the form and character of the pip we are trying to perfect. "When awarding the Trophy for the best Alpine in the Show, don't be unduly influenced by a big truss but re-examine the pip under a glass, making sure tube, paste, and body color are good and that the petals lie flat. Watch out for notched tubes and coarse paste, let the paste be smooth, say like iced sugar."

1. **TUBE** AND **ANTHERS.** Is the tube perfectly round? (very important). Is the color (gold or light) clear? Is it well filled with anthers? Do the anthers curve evenly inward and completely cover the stigma? Is it level with the center? Is the tube of correct size? Does it stand exactly in the center of the flower? Is it the correct size?

2. **CENTER.** Is it perfectly round and cut sharply where it joins the body color? (This is very important). Is the color clear (gold or light) without any discoloration? Is it the correct size?

3. **COLOR.** Does it have a brilliant velvety-luster? (This is essential. There are many flowers of good form and character, with dull coloring and sometimes clouded over the color.) Is it deep rich color where it joins the center, and shading to a paler tint at the edge of the petals? Is it the correct size?

4. **PIP.** Is the outline of the flower circular? Does it have the correct number of petals? Does the pip lie flat? Are the edges of the petals perfectly round, without notches or serratures? Are the petals of equal width? Is the center and body color in proportion to the tube?

5. **STEM & FOOTSTALKS.** Is the stem strong enough to carry the umbel well above the foliage? Are the footstalks rigid, and long enough to allow each pip to display itself without crowding? (Neat staking is allowed if kept below the umbel). Are the petals of firm (compared with flimsy) substance? Is any part of the surface wavy? Does the flower lie flat? (If the petals curl backwards it gives a less refined appearance than if it is slightly cupped.) Both are defects. Is it of correct proportion? Are the petals well arranged in the truss?

Compiled by Win and John Shuman & approved by Dan Bamford and C. G. Haysom

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Points for Edged Show Auriculas

1. **TUBE:** — Rich yellow, circular, outer edge level with expanded pip 10
2. **ANTHERS:** — Dense, curving evenly inward, covering the stigma 10
3. **PASTE:** — Smooth and dense, white, free from cracks, center circular, meal in grey edged variety dense enough to give a grey appearance. White-edged variety dense enough to be pure white without showing any green petal. Green-edged variety free from meal and preferably dark green 25
4. **BODY COLOR:** — Circular where it joins the center, feathering a little into the edge color. (Body color preferably black) 15
5. **STEM & FOOTSTALKS:** — Stem strong enough to carry the truss well above the foliage, and footstalks rigid and long enough to allow each pip to display itself without crowding 10
6. **PIP:** — Round and flat, no notches in petals, six or seven petals in a flower; if there are six petals they must be broad enough to make a well filled-in circular outline, color zones of equal width 20
7. **SIZE, SUBSTANCE AND GENERAL REFINEMENT OF PIPS AND DISPLACEMENT OF PIPS IN THE TRUSS** 10

Approved by Dan Bamford and C. G. Haysom

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Points for Alpine Auriculas

It is understood that Alpine Auriculas are devoid of farina on both flower and foliage.

Gold (covers tints from buttercup to sulphur yellow).

Light (covers tints of cream to white).

1. **TUBE** — Circular, gold or light, outer edge level with expanded pip 10
2. **ANTHERS** — Dense, curving evenly inward completely covering the stigma, and level with center 10
3. **CENTER** — Round, clear color, (gold or light) cut sharply where it joins the body color 20
4. **COLOR** — Rich brilliant luster, unclouded color, deep where it joins the center, and shading to a paler tint at the edge of the petals 20
5. **PIP** — Round outline, flat; no notches in the petals; six or seven petals of equal width in a flower, center and body color in proportion to the tube 20
6. **STEM & FOOTSTALKS** — Stem strong enough to carry the truss well above the foliage, and footstalks rigid and long enough to allow each pip to display itself without crowding 10
7. **SIZE, SUBSTANCE AND GENERAL REFINEMENT OF PIPS AND TRUSS** Size of pipes, and substance of petals (texture) to be obtained as far as possible without coarseness. Pips well arranged in the truss 10

Approved by Dan Bamford and C. G. Haysom

The A.P.S. Official Point Score Chart for Garden Auriculas, Species, Julianas, Show Polyanthus (Gold or Silver Laced), Polyanthus and Acaulis may be found, together with important articles on Primulas, in the 1953 Year Book, available from the Treasurer, MRS. ORVAL AGEE, 11112 S.E. Wood Street, Milwaukee 22, Oregon, for $7.5.
A.P.S. Competitors Benching Rules
For Show and Alpine Auriculas

Compiled by John and Win Shuman. Approved by Dan Bamford and Cyril Haysom.

1. Show and Alpine Auriculas classes are open to professional and amateur exhibitors for S.A.F.A. awards and for the Bamford Trophy.

2. Exhibits in competitive classes must be in the owner's possession at least three months before the date of the Show. (After 1956 this rule will read: ... must be in owner's possession at least six months.)

3. An exhibitor may enter any number of plants in Show and Alpine Auricula classes.

4. Show and Alpine Auriculas must have at least three fully expanded pips. Only one truss will be judged; others must be removed or neatly tied down by the owner. (After 1956 Show and Alpine Auriculas must have at least five fully expanded pips, except Seedling Classes where the number shall be at least three fully expanded pips.)

5. All plants must be legibly named or numbered on entry cards supplied for this purpose, and properly classified. Seedlings are entered under owner's number and date of first showing.

(Suggested Entry Card)

American Primrose Society

Section: Division: Class:

Recognized name of plant:

Seedling number (if a Show Auricula or Alpine)

Date first shown:

Exhibitor's Name:

Exhibitor's Address:

Exhibitor’s Address:

Entry cards will be provided with space for name of owner or number of plant, for proper classification (White, Grey or Green Edged, Self or Alpine, name of owner and address. Named English varieties will be entered under their recognized names. Seedlings (plants which have never before been shown) will carry the owner's or raiser’s name, a number, and the date of first blooming, i.e., John Doe, Blue Alpine, May, 1956 — JD/BA/5/56, or John Doe, Green Edge, May, 1956 — JD/GE/5/56, or J.D./Self/3/56. If more than one plant of the same classification is entered, only the number and date of first blooming will change.

"If an Auricula blooms satisfactorily for three years, it may then be submitted for a name, or if a fine plant is certified by an S.A.F.A. judge to have flowered to a satisfactory degree for two previous flowerings, then it is probable that it will merit a name. When a name is given a plant it will merit the Royal Purple Ribbon, and its picture will be published in the Quarterly, together with its full description. The name will in this way be copyrighted to the extent of the copyright of the Quarterly. The plant will then be recognized internationally and have a world-wide value even in a monetary sense. Extraordinary care will be taken that only worthy plants are named."

6. Exhibits may not be removed before the close of the Show.

7. Neat stakes allowed if kept below the umbel, but packing between the pips must be removed by the owner before benching.

8. Show and Alpine Auriculas must be thorn-eyed.

9. Pots must be clean and plants properly groomed.

10. Auriculas are judged on merit. A seedling, or any Show or Alpine Auricula, must score at least 75% to win a white S.A.F.A. ribbon, 80 to 85% to win a red S.A.F.A. ribbon, and 85 to 90% for an S.A.F.A. blue ribbon. The judges may withhold all or any prizes if the exhibits are not of sufficient merit.

11. Seedlings will be entered under a number until they have passed three years' trial. Then if they hold up from 83 to 85% in form and character they will be eligible for a name and other Society awards. According to tradition a seedling is eligible for seedling classes during its first year of exhibition at any number of shows.

12. The Judges' Decision is Final. Show Auricula Floriculturists of America is a group of judges (open to any member who will pass the written, oral and visual examinations) trained in the highest tradition of the Show Auricula and Alpine qualifications. The S.A.F.A. provides the Official Show Auricula and Alpine judges for all A.P.S. Shows. They have the right to disqualify any plant if an attempt at deception has been made.

The Year Book for the Southern Section of the NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY which will be ready in January, promises to be very interesting as it will contain articles by Dan Bamford, Mr. R. Cooper and other Primula experts. The Editor, Mr. Cyril Haysom is now conducting a Question and Answer Column and welcomes questions from members in this country. In addition he is giving descriptions of many Show Auriculas. Yearbook alone, $1. Membership including Yearbook, $1.50. Hon. Sec. Edwin C. R. Hill, B.Sc. c/o G. L. Herr & Partners, King’s Head Yard, Borough High St., London, SE 1, England.

70 Stannington Crescent
Totton, Southampton, Eng.

December 1, 1956

Dear Show Auricula Floriculturists of America and other A.P.S. Members:

With the exception that we think that Show and Alpine Auriculas must have five fully expanded pips in all but the seedling class, Dan Bamford and I are both in complete agreement in all points raised and approve the Benching Rules and Alpine Auricula Score as prepared by Mr. and Mrs. John Shuman for the A.P.S. Your chief difficulty will be in awarding prizes for new seedlings and in naming them. In England people often think they have a good Show Auricula or Alpine and give it a name, with the result that if the judges turn it down, that’s the last we ever hear of the name. I never name any of my Auriculas until they have passed their third year trials, BUT IF YOUR MEMBERS WOULD SHOW UNDER NUMBER AND THESE NUMBERS ARE RECORDED TOGETHER WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE FLOWER, THEN THEY COULD COME UP FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS IN A ROW AND THEN IF THEY HOLD UP TO FORM AND CHARACTER, it will be time enough to name them. I am Editor of the S. Section of the National Auricula and Primula Society Year Book and each year I am compiling descriptions of several varieties, giving an analysis of the tube, paste, body color, and edge, together with NAME OF RAISER, THE NUMBER UNDER WHICH IT WAS FORMERLY SHOWN, BEFORE IT WAS NAMED, AND THE YEAR.

Another point, you MUST have a Premier Award for best plant in both Show and Alpine sections. When awarding a trophy for the best Alpine in the Show or the best Show Auricula in the Show (they should never compete together, each must have its own Premier), DON’T BE INFLUENCED WITH A BIG TRUSS, but re-examine the Pip under a glass, making sure Tube, Paste, and Body Colour are good and that the Pips lie flat, watch out for notched Tubes and Coarse Paste, let the Paste be smooth, say like Icing Sugar.

Sincerely, Cyril Haysom
Composting is fun and so is fishing
H. C. Winch

My own garden is 165 x 300 feet and is on two levels, with the house up on the higher level. In making the basement excavation 9 ft. deep on the upper level, I had the steam shovel go on beyond the house area and dig out a sunken Patio approx. 30 x 50 ft. Half of the Patio is cement and beyond that is a garden (all in the sunken area).

When I made this garden I gathered all my garden rubbish, weeds, corn and Dahlia stalks; spent strawberry plants—everything gathered in the Fall cleanup, and put it down over the whole garden area, in 6-8 inch layers, sprinkled it with Fertosan, covered with an inch of earth, and repeated this process until the pile was 3 feet deep. Finally, I covered it with 4 inches of earth and forgot about it. Then I went fishing and had great luck. I still think, however, that I am more proud of my compost heap than of my "catch."

The following Spring the surface material was all decomposed and had shrunk to about 1/2 foot in depth. I set out Primrose seedlings and annuals all over the area. The Zinnias grew so tall they were above my shoulder and the blooms were 61/2" across. My friends are not all gardeners, but all were impressed. One asked if I had crossed Zinnias and large dahlias! The Primroses made huge crowns. Primrose seeds and seedlings thrive in this disease-free compost and they need little care as it is full of humus and retains water.

We have created our garden together, slowly, for we could go there only on weekends until almost six years ago, when our home was finished and we could move in to start gardening in earnest.

The New Ortho Garden Book
Dan Hogan, Jr.

As a service to its many customers California Spray-Chemical Corporation has just released news of its 1956 ORTHO Garden Book, the fourth largest publication of its type ever printed in the United States, this informative book will be available to all garden enthusiasts at no charge shortly after January 1, 1956.

The completely new and different garden book contains over fifty-five informative step-by-step "How to Do It" pictures and over forty other illustrations, some of them in full color. There is clear and concise pest control information on thirty-two different subjects.

The new ORTHO Garden Book also contains complete plans for building unique flower stands, compost bins and cabinets for garden tool storage. One of the predominate features ORTHO offers in its 1956 ORTHO Garden Book is an attractive garden smock designed by America's number one fashion designer, Clair McCordell.

Probably one of the most interesting publications of its type the ORTHO Garden Book offers information on most all aspects of gardening. It can be obtained at no charge from any ORTHO dealer after January 15, 1956.

Broaden Your Knowledge of Plants
Through Membership in
THE AMERICAN ROCK GARDEN SOCIETY
19A PITTFORD WAY - SUMMIT, N.J.
INSTRUCTIONS, RULES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

1. The Show will be open to visitors Friday, April 20, from 2:00 P.M. until 6:00 P.M., Saturday, April 21, from noon until 9:00 P.M., and Sunday, April 22 from noon until 8:00 P.M.

2. Specimen entries of Primulas will be received on Wednesday, April 19, from 3:00 P.M. until 9:00 P.M., and Friday, April 20, from 8:00 A.M. until 10:00 A.M. The Exhibitors will be placed in their designated classifications by the Placement Committee. The Classification Committee will receive entries in all classes in the case of doubt and advise the Show Management on the classification of all entries. To avoid congestion Friday morning the Show Management regrets that no horticultural exhibits may be placed after Thursday evening. Exhibitors are requested to leave their plant displays in place at the door with the Show Management, who will transfer the items to the exhibition floor during the day.

3. Floor displays, entries in Divisions XV, XVI, and XVII must be prepared Thursday, April 19, between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. Last minute details may be taken care of before 10:00 A.M., Friday, April 20. Exhibitors may freshen their exhibits between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. Saturday and Sunday.

4. All exhibits, regardless of class, must be removed from the exhibition floor by noon, Monday, April 23. All floor exhibits must be dismantled and removed from the auditorium before Monday noon, April 23.

5. Exhibitors will furnish their own containers which should bear exhibitor's name and address placed on the bottom of the container with waterproof pencil or ink. Pots should be of clean red clay and should be as uniform as possible with no individual embellishments.

6. All exhibits are under the control of the Show Management from the time the show is opened until the last exhibit has been judged and claims on account of, or in respect of, any loss, damage, or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.

7. The Show Management may make such other rules as it may find necessary for the proper conduct of the Show.

SCHEDULE FOR THE NATIONAL PRIMROSE SHOW AT KIRKLAND

The East Side Garden Club of Kirkland is not only holding a National Primrose Show but is competing for a National Award in the Federation of Garden Clubs. To quote Mrs. Wm. H. Massey, Show Chairman, "The only thing we have to change in the schedule ordinarily used for National AAPS Primrose Shows is that in place of having merit awards (that is where every plant of award quality receives a ribbon), our schedule will feature the STANDARD SYSTEM OF AWARDS and will read that only one blue, one red, and one white ribbon will be awarded in each class of each section of each division." A schedule will be provided if an addressed and stamped envelope is sent to Mrs. Wm. H. Massey, Box 377, Houghton, Washington. However, the "Proposed Schedule as Published in this Quarterly, has the proper dates and hours of the National Primrose Show to be held in Kirkland in 1956 and may be used with the following exceptions and additions.

1. The NATIONAL PRIMROSE SHOW IN KIRKLAND WILL BE JUDGED BY THE STANDARD SYSTEM.

2. Primulas entered in all horticultural divisions must have been grown outside and have been in exhibitor's garden for at least six months. This excludes florist types which may be grown under glass.

3. It must be understood that the sponsoring Society or Societies or any of their members will not be held responsible for any accident, damage, loss, however caused, that may occur to any Exhibitor, Competitor or any other human being who enters the show grounds or show building. Each Exhibitor or Competitor shall be solely responsible for any loss, injury or damage which may be occasioned by, or arising from, any article, or property exhibited or brought to the show grounds or halls by him; and he shall indemnify and hold harmless the Show Management, the Society or Societies, and their members from and against all actions, suits, claims and demands on account of, or in respect of, any such loss, damage or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.

4. The Show Management may make such other rules as it may find necessary for the proper conduct of the Show.

RIBBON AWARDS

1. Points earned will be: 5 points — 3 points — 1 point.

2. FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD PRIZE ribbons will be awarded in each Class of each Section of each Division.

3. A SWEEPSTAKES ribbon will be awarded to the amateur with the greatest number of total points in Division I through IX. A second SWEEPSTAKES is awarded to the professional with the greatest number of total points for all Divisions. A third SWEEPSTAKES ribbon will be awarded in Division X on the same point system.

4. A RUNNER-UP ribbon will be awarded to the amateur with the second greatest number of total points in Division I through IX. A second RUNNER-UP ribbon will be awarded in Division X on the same point system.

5. An AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY ribbon will be awarded to the amateur who holds the third greatest number of best plant ribbons. An AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY ribbon will be awarded to the professional who holds the greatest number of best plant ribbons.

6. A SPECIAL AWARD ribbon will be awarded to the "best plant in each Division," to the "best design in the Decorative Division" (X), and to any other "outstanding exhibit" deemed worthy by the judges.

7. JUNIOR'S SWEEPSTAKES RIBBONS will be awarded to the junior with the greatest number of points in Division XI, Section A, and a second SWEEPSTAKES ribbon will be awarded in Division XI, Section B, on the same point system.

JUDGING

1. All exhibits will be judged according to the standards of excellence established by the American Primrose Society. (In the Kirkland Show the judging will also follow the rules of The National Federation of Garden Clubs.)

2. Judging of all exhibits will be handled by qualified judges and will begin at 10:45 A.M. Saturday, April 20. The floor must be cleared of everyone except those two or any specific judges appointed to the chairmanships of Judging and Classification and the Judges and Clerks. Any contestant remaining in the Hall after the Judges have commenced their duties will subject himself to the forfeiture of any prize or prizes that may be awarded him. Exhibitors and visitors will not be allowed on the exhibition floor until show is officially opened.

3. THE JUDGES' DECISIONS ARE FINAL.

4. Any article deemed unfit for exhibition will be excluded by the management, and Judges will withhold awards when an exhibit is held unworthy or where any attempt at deception is made.

5. Lack of competition shall not bar an exhibit from first place or such other award as it may merit, but no entry in a class is worthy of any award in the opinion of the Judges, none will be given.

6. Every entry which meets the Society's standards of excellence will receive an award (blue, red, white ribbons).

7. No trophy will be awarded for less than a Blue Ribbon. Trophies for which there is no worthy plant will be kept for the following year or, with the donor's permission, be awarded in other divisions where there has been a tie, or where no trophy was offered.

8. An amateur who grows plants by his own efforts for pleasure. He issues no lists, or catalog, and does not advertise plants or seed for sale.

9. A seedling, for Show purposes, is a plant which has at least three open flowers from its first flowering. Plants which cannot be grown from cuttings, and which may have been shown during previous years in competition. The only exception to this rule is in the cases of Show and Alpine Auriculas: Any Show or Alpine Auricula is considered a seedling when it has been grown from seed (is not an offset) and has not been exhibited in previous years.

DIVISION I — ACAULIS (VERNALIS SECTION)

Competitive — One plant in pot — Open to Amateurs.

Section A — Hybrids:

Class 1. White

Class 2. Light blue

Class 3. Dark blue

Class 4. Yellow

Section B — Doubles:

Class 1. White

Class 2. Red

Class 3. Yellow

Class 4. Yellow

Section C — Jacks-In-The-Green:

Class 1. Blue

Class 2. White

Class 3. Cream

Section D — Seedlings:

(Plant must exhibit first year bloom. Only one plant of each color will be accepted for classification. This section will be judged on individual merit.)
DIVISION II—POLYANTHUS
(VERNALES SECTION)
Competitive—One plant in pot—Open to Amateurs.
(No plant entered with less than 5 open florets).
Section A—Hybrids:
Class 1. Light blue
Class 2. Dark blue
Class 3. White
Class 4. Creams
Class 5. Light pink
Class 6. Rose shades
Section B—Doubles:
Class 1. White
Class 2. Yellow
Class 3. Lavender
Class 4. Named varieties
Class 5. Any other
Section C—Jacks-In-The-Green:
Class 1. Blue
Class 2. White
Class 3. Cream
Section D—Hose-In-Hose: (Same classes as Section C.)
Class 1. Light shades
Class 2. Medium shades
Section F—Gold and Silver Laced: (Show Polyanthus)
Class 1. Gold Laced
Class 2. Silver laced
Section G—Cowichan Hybrids: (Eye small or absent, stems wiry).
Class 1. Ruby or amethyst
Class 2. Garnet or maroon
Section H—Miscellaneous Polyanthus:
Class 1. Blue shades
Class 2. White and yellow
Class 3. Red shades
Section I—Seedlings: (NO plant entered with less than 3 open florets. Must exhibit first year bloom. This section will be judged on individual merit.)

DIVISION III—ACAULIS-POLYANTHUS
(VERNALES SECTION)
Competitive—One plant in pot—Open to Amateurs.
(An acaulis-polyanthus exhibits both Acaulis and Polyanthus characteristics).
Section A—Hybrids: Same classes as polyanthus I through XVIII.
Section B—Doubles: Same classes as polyanthus I through V.
Section C—Bizarre: Same classes as polyanthus I through III.

DIVISION IV—JULIAE
(VERNALES SECTION)
Competitive—One plant in pot—Open to Amateurs.
Section A—Hybrids: (Cushion forms.)
Class 1. White
Class 2. Blue
Class 3. Creams
Section B—Stalk forms: Same classes as Section A.
Section C—Seedlings: Must exhibit first year bloom. Same classes as Section A.
Section D—Hose-In-Hose:
Class 1. Any color

DIVISION V—SHOW AND ALPINE AURICULA
(AURICULA SECTION)
Competitive—One plant in pot—Open to Amateurs.
(In this Division only, specimen may be grown under glass.)
Section A—Show Auriculas:
Class 1. White edged
Class 2. Grey edged
Section B—Alpine Auriculas:
Class 1. Light centers
Class 2. Gold centers
Section C—Seedlings: (Not less than three open florets.)
Class 1. Show Auriculas (Same classes as in Section A.)
Class 2. Alpine Auriculas (Same classes as in Section B.)
DIVISION XI — JUNIORS
Competitive — Open to juniors under 18 years of age.
This division will be judged on individual merit.
Section A — Open to amateurs:
Class 1. Specimen plants of primula, any Division I through IX.
2. Decorative: any design in Division X, any Class.
Section B — Open to children of professionals.
Class 1. Specimen plants of primula: Any Division I through IX.
2. Decorative: Any design in Division X, any class.

DIVISION XII — PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR FAMILIES
Competitive — Open to professionals and members of their families over 18 years of age only.
Entries may be made in any Division I through IX, any hybrid, species or seedling. One plant in pot. This Division will be judged on individual merit. Every plant of award quality will receive a ribbon.

DIVISION XIII — BEST DISPLAY OF ONE VARIETY
Competitive — Open to amateurs — Six plants in pot, flat or in box not over 18"x24" in size and not over four inches deep. Awards will be based on excellence of group and uniformity of form and size. Any species, hybrid or seedling will be accepted.
Section A — One color only
Section B — Mixed colors

DIVISION XIV — GARDEN CLUB DISPLAYS
Competitive — No entry fee.
Primroses must predominate. Other flowering plants and bulbs may be used as fillers. Flowering shrubs may be used as background pieces. The staging committee will advise these exhibitors as to space available.
Section A — Clubs having 25 members or less.
Section B — Clubs having more than 25 members.

DIVISION XV — PROFESSIONAL PRIMROSE GROWERS
Competitive — No entry fee. Primroses must predominate and must be outdoor grown. Other flowering plants and bulbs may be used. Flowering shrubs may be used as background pieces. The staging committee will advise these exhibitors as to space available.

DIVISION XVI — NURSERIES
Competitive — No entry fee.
Choice of material to be used will be left to the discretion of the exhibitor. The staging committee will furnish each exhibitor with a scaled plan showing the shape of the display.

CLUB OFFICERS

SHOW COMMITTEE
Chairman: Mrs. Wm. H. Massey
Staging: Mrs. John Seipman
Assistants:
Mrs. L. C. Murdock
Mrs. James Josephsen
Mrs. R. E. Hammond
Mrs. Eric Johannsen
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Mrs. Harold Stuart

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EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT: Washington State Primrose Society
Mrs. L. R. Griswold

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War's Beauty Salon
Mrs. A. C. U. Berry
American Primrose Society

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
The East Side Garden Club desires to extend its sincere appreciation to the members of the Kirkland Chamber of Commerce and Kirkland Merchants for their assistance and cooperation in this National Primrose Show.

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President: Mrs. H. Warneck
Vice-President: Mrs. E. T. Wold
Secretary: Mrs. Harold Smart
Treasurer: Mrs. J. L. Lacy

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Vice President: Robert Smith
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Vice-President: Dr. F. A. Jordan, 104 River Street, Cortland, N. Y.
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OFFERS A WELCOME TO OVERSEAS MEMBERS

Interesting and instructive Journals, Seed Exchange and Distribution, and Free advice on cultivation by experts. Annual subscription 10/- or $1.50. (If paid by check please add 25 for handling). Particulars and enrollment Form from: Honorary Publicity Manager, JAMES T. AITKEN, 75 Whitehouse Road, Barnet, Midlothian, Scotland.

A cordial invitation is given to all interested in Auriculas and Primulas to become members in the NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY of England, (Northern Section). Subscription-membership is $1.50 per annum and includes a free copy of Year Book (Part I, March 1956, Part II, October 1956). 1955 issues contain 157 pages of useful information, illustrations, show results, reviews, etc., and are still available at $1.50 postpaid.

The following publications, How to Grow Auriculas by R. H. Briggs and How to Grow Primulas by R. H. Briggs and Hornor on the Auricula (reprint) are $65 each, both for $1.00.

Honorable Secretary, R. H. Briggs, Springfield, Hastingden, Rossendale, Lancs.
Seasonal Notes From Barnhaven

Along the Pacific Coast from British Columbia to southern Oregon there are gardeners, professional and otherwise, who have cause to cry with the Scot:

My stem was fair, my bud was green
My blossom sweet did blow;
The dew fell fresh, the sun rose mild,
And made my branches grow.

But luckless Fortune’s northern storms
Laid a’ my blossoms low!

On November 10th, the thermometer read in the upper sixties. With the night of November 11th came a drop of approximately 50 degrees, and from that reading the mercury here, slid steadily and inexorably to 5 degrees. Until November 18th, when a thawing, rain-bearing Chinook wind brought its usual flood, the thermometer, barometer, and always-wrong weather reports were second in importance only to work with the plants and transplants. The trouble, as Burns points out above, was that the dew fell fresh, the sun rose mild, and sweet my blossoms blew; in short, there was no frost prior to the unseasonal freeze to harden off and warn plants they were approaching a season of cold reality.

Evergreens, young cherries, azaleas, roses, undug gladious, fuchsia and small fruits were among the hardest hit with losses staggering to the disaster point. A good 80% of our plantings had been mulch mulch in October. The soil beneath this mulch remained un-frozen throughout the entire freeze. A very light snowfall on November 11th gave protection to crowns but not to foliage which melted away with the ice leaving the plants looking like chickens thrown into a sudden moul. The un-mulch 20%, which included Doubles and Julians as well as Polyanthus, were given an all-covering of fluffed hay the third morning of the freeze and allowed to remain on until soil had completely thawed. No damage occurred, even short-stalked stalks were unharmned. Several hundred naturalized Polyanthus came through with no care at all. Checking the plants today — December 13th — the feel of frost in the air for tonight — we find new growth advancing with some bloom on Juliana Kay and here and there a blue Polyanthus. Once again the hill and creek banks are green with primrose leaves.

The transplanting of some 30,000 very small seedlings from a cabled bench had been started November 9th. The 20,000 that were transplanted and transferred to cold frames, with some heat, twice received multiple layers of newspaper as the flats froze more solidly. All seedlings came through, and the little ones, mostly Acaulis, have tripled in size since then. All came through, that is, except 7,000 of the 10,000 left in the cabled bench. Cables which function normally for years seem to choose the most inconvenient time to break. But for the loss of beauty, such a loss is no loss at all. We have since sown again. And so our promised report is finished for all of you who so kindly inquired.

Although we have said nothing about it, a 1956 Supplement was planned to the 1954-55 catalog two years ago at printing time. As yet we have not issued a Supplement to a Supplement, but that day may come as time is an increasingly splendid and rare thing here with the passage of each year.

In the Supplement are new Julians which do honor to their originators, Dr. William Goddard of Victoria, B.C. We are introducing Dr. Riddle’s ‘The Dove’ with the apricot-cream coloring of a pal, and ‘Bounty’, a mure-millow which is the first bloom in the fall and the last to quit in the spring.

Mr. Goddard’s four introductions for 1956 include three color-breaks. To answer a need of long standing — Gold Jewel, a daffodil yellow cushion continued to bloom in Victoria throughout the freeze; and Firelight, a short-stalked, bunched, flame. The other colorbreak, ‘Pearly Gates,’ is not white but pearl and could not have been imagined beforehand. ‘New Dawn,’ of the Lollipop series, is a heliotrope-colored Kinlough Beauty with the typical white striping.

Where there are Julians, there is fun. To cultivate them and watch them spread and multiply, to seek their blooms in fall and winter, to be infected by their mermaids in the spring can be but for the planting. To cross-pollinate them is to cross the Rubicon. An uncontrolled curiosity drives you on. Will it really be small? Cushion or stalked? Flower and foliage habits? Color-breaks? What shall I name it? As you see, there is no turning back.

Salute to the City of Kirkland

It’s Ortho
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Remember: ISOTOX for insects
ORTHOCIDE for disease
BUCKETA for snails and slugs

Ortho doesn’t “cost” it pays

See your friendly ORTHO Dealer — He has a gift for you.
The New 1956 ORTHO GARDEN BOOK (reviewed on page 19)
( Courtesy Kirkland Chamber of Commerce )

Ortho Makes Your
Garden Fun

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Portland, Oregon
Orlando, Florida
Elizabeth, New Jersey

NOTE: Read instructions and cautions on all chemicals.

CALIFORNIA SPRAY CHEMICAL CORP.
"Every Garden Club should own a Royal Horticultural Society Horticultural Color Chart. There is now a universal color vocabulary. There are new terms for every color imaginable. Primrose Yellow, for instance, will not cover the whole range of yellows but will be assigned to one definite hue. The first volume of the set includes 64 full hues, comprising equal graduations of the Spectrum Range, and certain lighter tints and deeper full hues. The second volume is fully as extensive." —Susan Worthington.

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The "most comprehensive and the most beautifully bound and printed of all Primrose books." Only Gill's can sell it for $1.98 in the same edition which was originally $7.50.

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A fine cook book full of delicious recipes, according to new and exciting techniques which save vitamins and precious minerals, and yet provide variety and spice. "I haven't tried all the recipes, but never have I eaten such foods as salmon, beef and eggs cooked the delicious, flavorful Adelle Davis way." Edna Smith.

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( ) Geraniums for Home and Garden, by Helen Krauss @ $5.00 Each
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( ) Cultivated Species of Primula by Walter C. Blasdale @ ea., Special $1.98
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Charles H. Lilly Company Congratulates

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The National Primrose Show

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Everything in fine baking
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Polyanthus for those who enjoy miracles.
Truly fabulous for colors, texture and size.
Special Mixture..................$2.00 pkt.
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The Very Finest in Polyanthus Seed
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Five dollars ($5.00) a pkt., Two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50) one half pkt.
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THE HOPKINS NURSERY
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Flowering Trees, Shrubs, and Vines which can make such interesting companion and shade plants for your Primroses, and help to give your home grounds "that lived in Look."
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The interesting and informative new book, PRIMROSES AND POLYANTHUS, by Roy Genders and H. C. Taylor will be sent to you by the J. K. Gill Company, 408 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Portland 4, Oregon, for $3.95 Postpaid.
The Plan of the 1955 East Side Garden Club Show

"No. 2 on the plan was a trophy winner, put in by Spring Hill Farm. The background of shrubs was lovely with a good planting of Primroses. Everything in the plot was named and many people whipped out their little black books to write down names of plants they wanted to get for themselves. Plot No. 8 was put in by Mr. Offerman of the Offerman Primrose Gardens, No. 21 by Mrs. J. Barber. I mention these because they are members of the American Primrose Society. Plots from 6 to 13 were put in by garden clubs. Of these the Teddy Bear Picnic was one that delighted the children. One especially lovely plot depicted a very large "life-sized" cello and bow made entirely of primroses, with strings and bridge outlined in different colors. The trophy winners were: For the Best Plant, Mrs. C. C. Chambers (Division I), Ross Willingham (Div. II), Bert Lobbereng, Jr. (Div. III), Mrs. Wm. H. Massey, (Div. V), Ross Willingham (Div. VI), Mrs. H. Warneck (Div. VIII), Mrs. Eldon Perrine (Div. X), Jack Offerman (Div. XI), Bob Smith (Div. XII), Mrs. C. C. Chambers (Div. XII), and Peter Klein (Div. XII). Amateur Junior Sweepstakes was won by Mary Lu Massey, the Professional Junior Sweepstakes was won by Ronnie Tindall, The Best Garden Club Display, Lockeway (Sec. A), and Yarrow Point (Sec. B). The Best Commercial Grower Display, Spring Hill Gardens, Gig Harbor. Best Professional Nursery Display, Homestead Nursery. Judges of specimen were: Ralph Balcom, Seattle; Mrs. Thomas Jones, Issaquah; Mrs. Hugo Sabotta, Seattle; Mrs. Charles Seefield, Seattle; Mrs. Wm. Culliton, Bellevue; Mr. Ralph Forbes, Fall City; Mrs. Carl Stredieke, Seattle; Mrs. John Stepmann, Kirkland; Dr. W. O. Hillery, Bellevue.

Judges of floor displays were: Al Smith, Seattle; Mrs. Ben Dale, Keeney and Mrs. Alice Landin, Seattle.

Arrangements were judged by Mrs. Joe E. Wolfe, Bellevue, and Mrs. Herman Ames, Seattle.

—Mrs. H. Warneck
How to Make Compost the Easy Fertosan Way

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING THE STOCK SOLUTION

Open the packet (the one ton size) and add to 5 ounces (13 tablespoonsful) of warm water in a ½ pint jar. (The four ton packet should be added to one pint of water in a quart jar.) Shake the liquid for a few minutes until the powder is dissolved except for a slight sediment. This stock solution will keep indefinitely and is normally used by adding one tablespoonful to one gallon of water in a watering can. The stock solution may be kept indefinitely in a clean, dark cupboard, with the cork loosely fitted, or preferably, removed.

MAKING THE HEAP

DON'T DIG A PIT — Since the Fertosan process of decomposing is dependent on the action of air, it is essential that the heap be built above ground level. To supply the average garden by the continuous method a space should be cleared about 5 yards long and 5 feet wide. First of all lightly fork over the site to permit good drainage. Next proceed to build up a pyramid-shaped heap about 4 feet square at the base, in the following order:

1. Form first layer with refuse to a depth of 12 inches. At this stage apply the Fertosan Accelerator by sprinkling the heap with a mixture of one gallon of water and one tablespoonful of the Fertosan Stock Solution. There is no need to saturate the heap and one gallon is sufficient for about 200 pounds of refuse. Then on the moistened heap apply a layer of ordinary soil about ½ inch thick, and repeat this building process in progressively narrower layers until the pyramid shape is completed. (Of course, any available pig, poultry or other manures can be added.) Then cover the entire heap with an inch or two layer of fine soil. In five or six weeks this will be found, on opening, to be fit for use as manure.

The Continuous Process briefly consists of adding, every week or so, the periodical accumulation of refuse on to the back end of the initial heap. After the first five or six weeks have elapsed, the first part is ready and may be wheeled away for use — thereby making room for another heap to be started. If the heap tends to dry out, add water at the top. Place all roots of couch grass, large roots such as docks, thistles, etc., and seeding weeds in the center of the heap, where they will be unable to grow, and are quickly destroyed. The heap does not get hot, only warm for about three weeks, after which it gradually cools to normal.

Don't stamp down the refuse, pack it into place with spade or fork, and the weight of the soil will do the rest.

Fertosan rots down all waste vegetation. Follow these simple directions and you can start to use your own rich humus-laden compost in 5-6 weeks.

FERTOSAN IS EASY TO MAKE UP and ECONOMICAL TO USE!
Dear Editor:

The frost has done much damage, our losses are very heavy. We lost 10,000 Japanese azaleas and many Rhododendrons, Camellias and Daphnes. The cold frost has reduced the good condition; losses in the B.C. nurseries are well over a million dollars, some nurseries are entirely wiped out and will have to close. We are glad to offer the following plants. You may write the ad however you please.

Sincerely, Frank Michaud.

Editor’s note: I have picked some of my favorites from the MICHAUD list and with the help of descriptions from THE ENGLISH ROCK GARDEN and postal. The true species “of all alpines most precious and universal and easy and hardy...” with its huge meaty leaves, lying out on the ground like ‘lillyotypes’, and its stalwart heads of blossoms of imperial Chinese Yellow.”

Primula auricula: The true species “of all alpines most precious and universal and easy and hardy...” with its huge meaty leaves, lying out on the ground like ‘lillyotypes’, and its stalwart heads of blossoms of imperial Chinese Yellow. (1.00)

Primula alcobroca, a type of auricula...”The flowers are borne in vast generous trusses, and are very large and wide-eyed, with a circular ring of white meal at their throat.” (1.25)

Primula ciliata (P. auricula subsp. Baltzii) “a magnificent small form, with broad dentate bright green leaves, often sweet-scented...” noble wide-open flowers on 4” scapes being of an exceptionally deep and gorgeous golden-yellow. (1.00)

Primula glaucescens, one auricula species which “enjoys shade and coolness...” The purplish flower stems are some 3 or 4 inches high, carrying a head of large lilac-purple flowers in varying tones. (1.60)

Primula hirsuta (rubra) “is one of the most precious (and most robust) of its race in the garden.” Oval-leaved “clothed in yellow, tawny or golden fur, which only rarely deepens into red.” Blossoms bright pink, to mauve on 2-4 inch stems. (7.5) ‘Eleonor’ is a fine red hybrid of rubra. (1.00)

Primula marginata: “...There is none more beloved, and none more ready to requite the affection of the cultivator...” It does not enjoy the comfortable spot and the fat soil... set it high in the rock-work and let it fall down, and it will prove the beauty of a hundred years, ever increasing... and burgeoning in fresh rosettes all the way down.” This is a marvellous pot plant and a great winner at the shows. (7.5)

Primula pubescens ‘Héné’ (violet) and ‘Janet’ (lavender) are good strong growers and free blooming treasures thought to be an improvement over rubra. ($1.00 each)

Alpenglow Gardens
Michaud & Company
13328 Trans-Canada Highway, New Westminster, B.C., Canada

December 3, 1955

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Conrad Olson Road, Rt. 2, Box 2656, off Avondale Rd., Redmond, Wn.

GARDEN AURICULAS—POLYANTHUS—CANDLEABRA—JULIAE, etc.

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Sincerely, your plants' best friend, The Blue Whale

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We have therefore decided to discontinue the Concentrate and supply only our Blue Whale Product as it is marketed on the Pacific Coast. This is the only way that we can guarantee that the finest quality of Sundried Sphagnum Peat Moss that has been used and properly blended with the Whale Solubles, Whale Bone, Whale Balleen and Marine Marl.

The new package of thoroughly mixed Blue Whale will be just under the 10-lb. mailing weight and will be shipped postpaid to any address in North America for $2.80.

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789 W. Fender St., Vancouver, B. C.

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Learn How for a Dollar . . .


IOWA: "Natriphene is working wonderfully in our greenhouse. We found nothing to do away with damping off of plants until we started using Natriphene. Results have been overwhelming."

So we let them write our advertising—

Oregon: The premier grower of primroses throughout the U.S.A. used your product and was successful in mailing out over 120,000 seedlings this year.

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Fungus moves fast. Have a can of Natriphene on hand when fungus starts so you can stop it quick.

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Ship Natriphene Fungicide checked below:

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100 tablet box makes 200 gals at 24c .............. 5.00

2½ lb. can powder for 500 gals at 12c .............. 7.50

□ Invoice same or □ check enclosed.

Signed ____________________________ Title ____________________________

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Used and recommended by Levis of Barnhaven
Dear Friends:

Since this is the New Year I want to wish you the best of luck for 1956. I want to thank all the members of the A.P.S. and other friends who have been so appreciative of BLUE WHALE IMPREGNATED PEAT MOSS. I also want to introduce myself to new members and to others who may be reading a Quarterly for the first time, or who have never heard the whole story of BLUE WHALE, and how, when it is added to the soil in seeding and seedling flats, and to the ground in beds and borders, it builds every part of the plant in a sturdy steady manner. BLUE WHALE is not a “quick pickup.” Such things are never needed if BLUE WHALE IMPREGNATED PEAT is used with the soil which surrounds the plant’s roots. BLUE WHALE is diet-balanced to the plants’ daily requirements.

Please turn to Page 40