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PRIMULA DENTICULATA

1957 Yearbook
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Vermont Primrose Notes

Springtime Notes from a New England Grower

By Alice Hills Baylor

From the middle of April to the second week in May is denticulata time at Sky Hook Farm. Lilac, lavender, violet, and ruby flower heads are massed on the terraces that wing off from the three pools and along the brook that joins them in the stair step descent in the ravine garden. When one looks down upon them it is a sight I wish I might share with all Primrose lovers. When one looks up the ravine hundreds of flowers in the lavender shades seem to bow with pride. The P. denticulata alba appear as fat snowballs thrown at random!

Edging the terraces are the Blues. The deep shades of "Midnight" make a contrast with the lighter tones of "Sky Hook Blue" and "Mountain Mist." The hint of yellow at the time of the first denticulata bloom is suggested by the buds of P. veris and the Polyanthus.

In the upper Primrose garden, P. rosea grandiflora claims the spot light, a splash of bright rose color. Bunches of Grape Hyacinths and early Narcissi add to the display. Some denticulata seedlings were permitted to remain in the Primrose garden when the candy-abras were moved to the ravine. So between rock steps and nestled at angles the lavender and violet flowers are indeed an asset. They also give a hint of the spectacle that awaits one in the ravine below.

During the late weeks of winter I received many letters from those of you who hesitatingly wanted to try some Primroses outside the Vernales group, and asked for cultural notes on P. denticulata. There is a garden in Illinois and another in Indiana from which encouraging letters of success have reached me. The first plantings of P. denticulata were made in the Illinois garden three years ago in a partially shaded area. They have lived, multiplied and developed into large plants with "from six to ten flower stems to each plant" reported.

This planting was made in deep, rich soil turned to a depth of twelve to fourteen inches with quantities of dry cow manure added. After the blooming period the plants were mulched with two inches of dry cow manure and top dressed with peat moss that had been soaked to the saturation point by allowing the peat to remain in a tub of water for a period of two weeks. I believe in areas where the temperature reaches into the 90's in summer that the mulch is most necessary. (A mulch of dry peat manure was damaging as no mulch as the dry peat moss absorbs the existing moisture from the plants.) In periods of dry weather the plantings were soaked for twenty-four hours by allowing water from the hose to drip slowly onto a board placed in the planting site. A report from the Illinois garden reached me the second week in April when the denticulata were at their height of bloom. On May second the report was that the japonicas were coming into bloom. That is a period of about two weeks earlier than in Vermont.

From the Indiana garden a success story comes from plants planted in October. There is another secret which I believe is at the root of both successful plantings of Primula in this difficult area of our country. Both gardens were planted in the fall. I am very much in favor of fall planting so that plants can become established before winter sets in and need not be disturbed when growth starts in the spring. I fully realize the difficulty in making gardeners conscious of this most important garden secret. I was a practicing landscape designer for twenty years and know that the majority of people wish to plant in the spring. Very likely the flower shows, the coming of the flower catalogs, and the articles in the garden magazines excite one into ordering plants for spring delivery. Then also, there is the fear that plants will winter-kill and the fall planted treasures will be lost.

Primulas in most groups are hardy.
The Primrose Lady

Primroses in a Connecticut Garden

By RODERIC K. WELLS GUMMIN
(Reprinted by permission of the publisher from the April 1956 issue of Horticulture)

May traditionally a laughing month, is never gayer than in the cool shadows of a commodious backyard in Cheshire, Connecticut. Not until visitors reach the end of the driveway do they glimpse the riot of color which literally covers the gentle slope ahead.

These sprightly flowers jumping in the breeze are Ellen Carder's famed primroses! Gardeners ogle over the tumultuous reds, the mysterious blues, the saucy yellows and the pastel combinations with their candy-stick markings.

Mrs. Frederick C. H. Carder, in her 78th year, never relaxes when it comes to attaining perfection in plants. Admired by garden club members in her state, she has long been in tremendous demand for lectures, judging and a host of other activities. However, even her great knowledge of plants and willingness to share it cannot at times overcome natural physical weariness. Yet, she carries on bravely with her varied garden enthusiasms.

Clever with arrangements, particularly dried flowers, Mrs. Carder patiently achieves winter bouquets of matchless taste and with a touch of daring. Many flower shows have been embellished by these painstakingly fashioned creations, and the Federated Garden Club of Connecticut has fittingly named one of her best primrose seedlings Ellen Carder. Its large, vibrant blooms are a striking apricot, salmon and coral.

Each spring more and more visitors come to Ellen Carder's garden from news that passes by word of mouth. From May 1st on, any pleasant evening and week-end brings scores of onlookers. Nearly 10,000 primroses flower annually, but none are for sale, for growing them is her hobby! However, she has given seed to a commercial nursery, so plants from her sturdy race are available to gardeners.

How did all this come about? Tuberculosis, contracted in 1924-5, played a prominent role, although it is no problem today. The doctor forbade all social activities, but permitted "a little gardening." Almost assuredly he had no thought of thousands of primroses as one item on the agenda.

Mrs. Carder began her garden adventure by putting together with various shade-loving plants in an old apple orchard. In 1927, friends brought her two packets of British primrose seed. Only a few grew, with no startling results, but she tended them lovingly. Soon many species were added, and gradually a fairly good collection sprang up. Yet no effort was made to improve them, and many of her first pets would be considered mediocre today.

Mrs. Carder credits the late Alex Cumming, noted plant breeder and nurseryman, for the next phase of her career. In 1930 he met and became fascinated with this great gardener and her primroses. He encouraged her to create a genuine, self-reliant All-American strain. He showed her how to hybridize, and stressed the need of using only the sturdiest seed of large blossoms of pleasing color. Further, she was urged to concentrate on the polyanthus hybrids and forego all species. Thus all the species were discarded, save the sparkling white Primula Sieboldi and the whimsical "hose-in-hose" type.

In 1938, a severe hurricane toppled most of the apple trees which provided the desired shade for her primroses. However, fast growing black walnuts, scented akebia vines, silver maples and lush grape vines have long since replaced the casualties. Today, even the plantings at the bases of great hybrid lilacs appear to be flourishing, though a few gnarled old apple trees remain.

Of great significance is the fact that Mrs. Carder has neither a greenhouse nor a coldframe. Seed pods are harvested from the best parent plants from mid-June on. Still greenish, they are stored loosely in open boxes in an airy attic and are shuffled daily. This precaution halts rotting or heating and insures the needed ripening process. Gradually the rounded, blackish seeds fall loosely to the bottom of the cartons. By late summer they are ready for cleaning. The chaff is gently blown and shaken free, because it might cause fungi in the seed flats.

Commercial growers, insistent on a cool greenhouse for sowing the seed in January, will be amazed to learn that Mrs. Carder actually starts all her plants in her guest room. After New Year's Day, this room houses several shallow flats filled with thinly sown seed. A sandy top dressing is wise, and a 60°F. temperature is maintained, since primroses dislike heat at all stages. Even a lower temperature is permissible.

By February 15, growth is sufficient to warrant transplanting the seedlings. Again, shallow boxes are filled with stiffly composted soil. Seedlings are planted, about one inch apart, so growth can be leisurely, without fatal overcrowding. Daily, Mrs. Carder checks each flat, watering and turning each as needed to give some sunlight.

About April 15, these boxes, like emerald rugs, are moved to the back porch. However, the change would be perilous unless tempered by hardening off. Cheese cloth is draped over the flats, canopy-like, to be witheld as weather dictates. Finally, covering is necessary only when there is too much sunlight or nights are cold.

In favorable years, the small plants are set out in the shade-dappled beds in early May. The soil, freed of encroaching tree roots, is enriched with

Drifts of red and yellow Polyanthus combine well with blue phlox
(Courtesy Horticulture Magazine)
compost and thoroughly rotted manure or leaf mold. Superphosphate is added instead of bone meal because it is less expensive, as well as less attractive to dogs.

**Checking Red Spider**

Over the years, nearly 100,000 primroses have been planted by Ellen Carder. Young plants, kept well cultivated, are watered copiously. Well fed and watered plants do not fall prey to spider as readily as those that are neglected. Severe attacks of red spider are controlled by spraying with aramite or malathion aimed at the underside of the foliage.

When the ground freezes, a four-inch mulch of salt hay is applied loosely. The idea is to protect the roots against thawing and heaving. Otherwise, primroses are inherently hardy. Mrs. Carder prefers to use the common bog hay (native to New England marsh lands), but the harvesting is no easy chore.

In early spring, the covering is loosened to allow limited thawing. Later it is removed as weather warrants. Simultaneously a sprinkling of 5-8-7 fertilizer is applied, followed by the addition of shredded cow manure in a few days. Normally, each bed of primroses is discarded after the fourth blooming year.

However, the Carder garden contains one planting still blooming valiantly after ten years! It serves as a contrast to more recent additions which are superior in color and size. Individual favorites are divided, usually in June of every third year.

Our present-day garden primrose is loosely classified as Primula Polyanthus. It has been derived over the centuries from English wildings, such as *P. elatior*, *P. veris*, and *P. vulgaris*.

Only a few years ago, Mrs. Carder would thrill at the appearance of even a few stray pastel shades in any new bed. Now pinkish, salmon or apricot tones are commonplace because of her rigid standards of seed collecting.

Many of her individual blooms easily cover a half dollar. One flamboyant specimen, nearly pure orange in its henna-tinted splendor, is now being increased by division. Only the yellows are by-passed as seed parents.

There are two exquisite blue selections, the lighter called Frederick Carder, also being propagated. Both always capture the visitor's eye, as they blossom a bit earlier. Unhappily, they seed shyly, and until 1953's crop they rarely reproduced blue offspring. However, the past spring's trials yielded a gratifying twenty-five per cent of true blue tones. While most growers label the cushion-like blue primroses as *P. acaulis*, botanists recognize them only as variations of *P. vulgaris*.

Mrs. Carder's innate modesty is surpassed only by her devotion to the primrose. Even at 78 she continues to put in many long hours toward the improvement of a flower that will always be associated with her name.

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**Picnic at Hannon Acres**

*A Magnificent Fujiyama*

An invitation to a Potluck Picnic at her Hannon Acres is extended by Mrs. John P. Hannon for Sunday, May 19th, 1 to 5 p.m. The address is 17300 S.E. Oatfield Road in the Milwaukie section of Portland. The invitation is extended to all garden and Primrose Clubs and their members. Mrs. Hannon can accommodate about seventy-five guests but suggests that all who have card tables and a few folding chairs should bring them.

Footnote: The grounds at Hannon Acres are ideal for picnicking and we expect to see many of you there the 19th of May.

*The Quarterly Staff*
The illustration portrays a superb truss of the famous grey-edged Auricula "Lancashire Hero". Alas, like almost all Auriculas, which reigned supreme in the Golden Age of Florist flowers, it is here no more. There must be few alive who saw it at the height of its glory. It was reputed to be one of the finest grey-edged Auriculas ever raised. Indeed, the late James Douglas, founder of the nursery of Carnation and Auricula fame, said that "Lancashire Hero" and "George Light-body" were two of the finest grey-edged Auriculas he ever saw. With that statement I am inclined to agree but I would place "Lancashire Hero", when at the height of its form, at the head of this worthy twain.

It was raised by Robert Lancashire, a humble handloom silkweaver born in Middleton, who was a florist of no mean order. It first saw the light of day over one hundred and ten years ago. In addition to a large collection of Auriculas, he grew most Florist Flowers including scores of named varieties of Gold-Laced Polyanthus. Of the latter, I was told he had practically all the worthy varieties which existed. By nature he was a kind and gentle man, and being rich in these two virtues he was a gentleman. I deliberately use the word gentleman in its true sense. I pay him this tribute in the Quarterly because many of the old-time florists are in danger of being forgotten. "Alas and yet Alas", in England, the home of the Gold Laced Polyanthus, it has practically vanished. Developed mostly in Lancashire, cradled in Lancashire, it is now seldom seen and is almost extinct. I give no reason for this, but it is a sad story that the jewel of the Polyanthus world should have been allowed to leave us with such neglect. It is of no interest to name many of the Gold Laced Polyanthus he grew as, without exception, they have vanished. I have seen illustrations of some Gold Laced raised in America which have been really good. Our member, Peter Klein, has raised some worthy varieties, and it is pleasant to think that this Old World Flower is now rearing its head again in the New World. May it be happy in its new home.

But back to "Lancashire Hero". Lancashire first exhibited it about six miles from Middleton and it was placed second to "Privateer" raised by Grime. All present considered the judging bad, and I have no doubt whatever that the judges had a bad time from the crowd of Lancashire florists who were present. I never saw "Privateer" but in my young days I was told by many of the old generation that it was never equal to old Robin Lancashire's "Hero". (Robin is a pet Lancashire abbreviation for Robert). Lancashire was so disappointed with the judging that, rather impulsively, he sold the whole of his plants which eventually found their way to C h e e t h a m, who distributed it as "Cheetham's Lancashire Hero." Cheetham had no more to do with raising this Auricula than he had with erecting your Statue of Liberty. I can say that his name never appeared on it in Middleton.

Viewing the illustration, members will be struck by the superb formation of the truss, and the noble appearance of the pip. In my young days when it was quite common round here, I must frankly admit I never saw a truss of such perfect formation. My father grew it well, as he did "George Light-body" and "Richard Headley", but never with such a perfect truss. The illustration gives us a good opportunity to
judge the flower; there is a pip almost facing us.

Let us start with the tube—On the average it is round, the stamens curl over perfectly, completely covering the stigma. There is no starry appearance about it. We cannot judge the colour but it was a good yellow. I find no fault with the tube. The centre, where it joins the black body colour, is, by comparison with present day Auriculas round; it does star out a little in places as do most Auriculas. There is little fault with the centre.

The Black body colour flashes out into the Edge colour to within allowable limits and nowhere does it strike through to the outer edge of the petal. No fault there. It was dense black, and never faded until the flower was shed. That was a remarkable property in this flower. In many varieties the black will fade to a dull purple shade with age.

The edge is remarkable in one way; it is almost circular without any gap showing between the petals. In some seasons the density of meal over the green petals was less dense than in others, a reminder of how climatic conditions affect the Auricula.

Next, the proportion of each colour zone. The tube is about the correct size. I would have preferred it a little smaller; that is a personal preference. The centre width is practically correct. The Body colour width correct, I would have preferred it a little narrower, again a personal preference. The Edge colour would have been better a little wider, it would have shown up the grey edging rather better.

However, in spite of my comments, there is nothing wrong with it. The old Lancashire Florists preferred a bold black body colour; there is something about that zone which is arresting.

Let us now survey the general properties of the Flower. It is flat, there is no doubt about that. But, alas, "How the mighty can fall!" Examine carefully the black body colour and members will see a few white specks here and there on the body colour of every pip. This is where the black body colour has picked up a little meal from the centre and this is a fault. Some of the old varieties were very faulty in this direction.

But let us now examine the outline of the flower and the petals. Here you will see an Auricula which can be placed among the classics. Each petal is well rounded, showing no trace of pointing or serrature; they are so broad that they almost fill in to form a circular outline. For formation of petals and outline of flower, I do not think we shall ever surpass it. There is no jumbling together of the petals at the edge as we see in many Auriclas; they overlap and lie perfectly flat. No wonder it was a favorite with the Rev. F. D. Horner, one of our great florists of the last generation. If I deduct one point for the slight deviation from the circular form of centre and three points for the pick-up of meal on body colour, I should class it as a 96-point Auricula, and that is a remarkable score.

Now let me appeal to all growers. Do not be disappointed if you do not raise Auriculas like "Lancashire Hero" every year. We do not do it in England, indeed I would say we are fortunate indeed if we raise one like it in a lifetime. But you will raise some very worthy varieties in your struggle. I do not think any man was more surprised than old Robin Lancashire when he saw his "Hero" open its eyes to the light of day for the first time. It must have given the old boy the thrill of his lifetime.

The growing and raising of Auriculas is relatively new with you in America, yet in the short time you have indulged in the leisurely and peaceful hobby, you have made good progress. Some of you have already raised some worthy seedlings. The green-edged variety of Mr. Happy, which won him the trophy last year, was fit for any show bench. It is well in these days of speed and yet more speed that we should relax in one of the slow and more ordered hobbies of the past. We have distractions and pleasures today which our forebears never dreamed of; they insisted not in the extent of their worldly possessions but in the fewness of their wants. Two thousand years ago we were told not to store up treasures on earth. Our forebears such as old Robin Lancashire did store up treasures on earth, their Auriculas and Florist flowers, yet they obeyed the advice given because the old Florist flowers were surely not only of Earth, but of Heaven also.

It is no use saying that the Old Florist flowers did suffer neglect, you know that; it was clearly showing towards the end of Lancashire's days. The crowd of Florists, friends of Lancaster, discussed it round his grave when they had seen him laid to rest in the old churchyard in my town. They grieved at the decline in enthusiasm and expressed the hope that some future generation would again carry the torch.

There is now a revival of interest in England in Florist flowers, particularly the Auricula and the Gold Laced Polyanthus, but I am doubtful whether the same wave of enthusiasm will sweep the country for Horticulture, or Floriculture, as it did generations ago. We have more distractions now, and yet again we have grown so accustomed to our tradition that perhaps we are in danger of taking it for granted. You in America have now taken up the torch. I have a feeling you will carry to fruition the hopes expressed by the friends of Robin Lancashire. You no longer live in our old tradition, you are in the process of evolving your own; that is as it ought to be; it is inevitable. It is generations yet unborn who will inherit a tradition you are now evolving. I hope that included will be the development of Florist Flowers in the Twentieth Century. I know from my letters of my many friends in America that you have still some of the blood of your British ancestry in your veins. Every Spring they saw our common Yellow Primrose splashing the hedgerows with Gold. That sight is no longer familiar to many of you yet I have no doubt that an exhibit of that common Primula (in my eyes one of the most beautiful of all) will catch many of you in the throat when it brings back vividly the faces of many of your forebears.

So will the Auricula conjure up visions of the Regency and more peaceful, leisurely days. In a world which has for so long been torn by strife and dissertation, I hope there will always be one spot where there will be peace for us all—our Garden!

P.S.: An explanation. Many members might not know the difference between a Florist and a Horticulturist. A Florist is one who aims for absolute perfection in a given flower according to fixed and unalterable standards. A Horticulturist is one who breeds for floral effect, where form and standards are not unalterable, although form is taken into account in assessing its value; it is not a sine qua non. That is as well as I can express it.
Primula Viali

A beautiful Primula that should be better known

By C. G. HAYsom

Primula Viali will perhaps be better known to many by its old name P. Littoniéna, and the illustration of a colony growing at Bartley Nurseries in the woodland garden and P. nutans near by, gives a very lovely effect and goes to prove that these Primulas, both natives of the Yunnan, are quite hardy and easily grown in this country (England). They thrive under cool conditions in half shade and well-drained soil with either good peat or leaf mould added. When first seen in flower, P. Viali does not appear to belong to the Primula family on account of its unusual form of flower; it belongs to the Muscarioideae section. The colour is very attractive with its bright red top, and as the flowers open at the base these are of a pale mauve: the combination of colours is Nature's blending at its best. Like P. nutans it is easily raised from seed and should be sown during early spring in pans in a mixture of sandy loam, peat and leaf mould. Care must be taken as soon as seeds germinate in watering, as if overwatered they will damp off, the small leaves being covered with tiny hairs which hold the moisture; therefore in early stages it is better to soak the pan rather than water overhead. As soon as seedlings are large enough to handle (and these will be small) they should be pricked off in boxes and kept shaded and grown on in a cold frame.

During August they can be planted out where they are intended to flower, should the weather be warm then; giving waterings during the evenings. During winter when they have gone down to rest, give a covering of finely sifted leaf mould or peat; this also applies to P. nutans, as after perhaps a spell of hard frosts unless covered, the roots tend to become exposed on top of the soil. P. Viali will continue to flower for several seasons under good conditions, but here in the South we cannot keep it more than two or three years; as it seeds freely the best way to get results is to sow seeds every spring. Both P. Viali and P. nutans must be grown cool, not coddled, and treated hardy.

Editors Note—
Mr. Haysom writes from England: "My book which I have written on Auriculas and Gold Laced Polyanthus will soon be published, perhaps during April." The address of the publishers is: Messrs. Collingridge Gardening Books 2-10 Tavistock Ct. Covent Garden, London, W.C. 2, England

Comments on P. Viali

By GEORGE B. BOVING

I can truthfully say I established the gorgeous primula Viali in the University Botanic garden three and a half years ago. The first year, three plants threw up spikes but it was in the second year that a total of twenty flowering spikes made their appearance (1955). These were greatly admired by a number of persons, most of whom did not recognize the plants as primulas. In due time these spikes thickened and began to harden, a sure sign that seed would form, and so it did. At the peak of their glory these primulas stood 18" to 20" high and attracted a great many color photographers. The planting was done in standard mixture according to Lawrence D. Hills, of two parts of loam, one part sifted peat or leafmould, and one part sharp sand, to which an equal quantity of peat gravel was added.

I also received a P. Viali in a three-inch pot from D. Angerman which, at the time, was a quarter-inch high leafbud. After a couple of weeks in a cold frame, it finally found a place in the rockery. It did not take long to shoot its flower spike which eventually reached twelve inches to fourteen inches. It did not set seed, perhaps because it was a single specimen on a town lot.

Now I am raising more plants of this extraordinary and really beautiful Primula. It is easy to raise and is a biennial, or at least behaves as one in our climate (British Columbia) so must be planted every year to maintain a good show of spikes each year.

1957 OFFICERS

CANADIAN PRIMULA
& ALPINE SOCIETY

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TACOMA PRIMROSE
SOCIETY BANQUET

Arrangements are being made by the Tacoma Primrose Society for the banquet at which the achievement awards will be presented for the most outstanding work in the growing of primroses. It will be held at The Oakland Field House, Center and Madison, Oakland Addition, Tacoma, Washington, April 27, 1957. The charge will be $2.50 per person. All interested in attending, please make reservation by April 20th. Send check to the banquet chairman, Mrs. R. A. Guilmette, 4719 South Union, Tacoma 9, Washington, stating your name and address.

This is of P. Viali (the larger type) and is grown by Mr. Cyril Haysom.
The Case Against "Fancies"

An English View Regarding "Fancies"

By Cyril Haysom

In looking through the year books of both the Northern and Southern Sections of the National Auricula and Primula Society of England, you will see that we will not tolerate "Fancies" on our Show Benches. We couldn't give better advice to you in America than that you follow our lead. What is a "Fancy"? No one can describe where a "Fancy" begins or ends. Many years ago when classes were held for "Fancies" in London, a heated argument arose as to what was a "Fancy" because one exhibitor had shown a Mary Winn as a "Fancy" and another had "The Wanderer" in his exhibit. Now both of these varieties were also being shown in the class for "Yellow Self." So the question arose, "How can a Yellow Self be a Fancy also?" After many hard words, one exhibitor said that if you looked carefully at both varieties you would see that they are what we termed "shaded" and not true yellow, and any shaded Self can be shown as a Fancy. My answer was "Well, where do we go from here?" — and so ended the argument as to what is a "Fancy." Even today that question remains unanswered.

"Fancies" are just mongrels in the national table at the National Show at Kirkland in 1956, where she spent many hours answering the questions fired at her by the crowd.

The American Primrose Society is fortunate in having Miss Stredick as the Membership Chairman. As anyone who knows her will tell you, she is just a really nice person.

In writing for the slides or membership application, the address is Mrs. Karl O. Stredick, 2611 South 192nd, Seattle 88, Washington.

Note: For definition of an "affiliated club" see pages 80 and 81 of the 1955 Year Book, Volume XII, number 2.

Any Body Colour of an Edged Show Auricula which is not dark. (Black is ideal).

** See ad for Mr. Michaud's Alpenglow Gardens on Page 68.

A.P.S. Membership

Announcing the appointment by President Cyrus Happy III of Mrs. Karl O. (Dorothy) Stredick as keeper of the Society's slide library. The Society has built up a library of coloured slides which are available for loan to affiliated clubs and others. The coloured slide medium is the easiest and best way to show the new colour developments and the improvements made by the hybridizers.

The slides are available to affiliated clubs by payment of postage and insurance costs both ways. Groups not affiliated with the A.P.S. may borrow the slides by paying a fee of $5.00 plus postage and insurance costs. This is for one hundred 30 mm slides. In writing to Mrs. Stredicke for the slides, preference may be specified as to which section the group is most interested in seeing — Shows, Polyanthus, Candelabra, or Auricula. Or Mrs. Stredicke may be allowed to make her own selection. Within a reasonable distance, Mrs. Stredicke will be glad to bring the slides and show them herself.

Keeping and showing the slides is only one side of Dorothy's dedicated activity on behalf of the genus Primula and the American Primrose Society. Dorothy is also MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN and this gives your reporter a long awaited opportunity to say a few words in appreciation of the work Dorothy has done and is doing, not only for A.P.S., but for the local groups as well. It is admitted, albeit grudgingly, that there might have been a Washington State Primrose Society had there been no Dorothy Stredicke, but it is difficult to understand how the W.S.P.S. could have been built up into a Society of friendly, cooperating members without Dorothy as a leading spirit and example-setter. Besides being a competent judge, Dorothy is a past president of the W.S.P.S., has served as Secretary many times, and is always available for needed tasks whether pleasant or wearisome. The accompanying picture shows Dorothy Stredicke behind the education...
Announcing the Chart

Over a year ago, Mr. Elmer Baldwin, our regional editor in Syracuse, New York, conceived the idea of making a culture chart that could be available at your desk or tacked up on the potting shed wall for instant reference. I'm sure Mr. Baldwin did not realize when he decided to make the chart what a task he had cut out for himself. The chart gives specific cultural information in graphic form for all the sections and will enable you more nearly to simulate the conditions in which the plants are found in nature.

Upon completion, to make it as authoritative as was possible, the Chart was sent around for corrections and editing, Mrs. A.C.U. Berry of Portland, Mr. Alex Duguid of Edrom Nurseries in Scotland, Mrs. Dorothy Klber of Quakertown, Pennsylvania, Mr. Robert Lusch of Ontario, Canada, and Mr. Chester K. Strong of Loveland, Colorado, all took a part in this work and we think the holes have all been filled.

It was intended to make the Chart part of the Quarterly but this would have made the Chart very difficult to use and most members do not want to disfigure their Quarterlies. As a separate sheet, it is much better, but a price must be asked to cover cost of printing and mailing. The price of 25c will do this (or $2.00 for each hundred copies) and for value received, the price is very nominal.

The A.P.S. treasury is still showing the effects of the disastrous 1955 winter and it is suggested that all Show Chairmen could render no better service to the American Primrose Society and the public than to display and sell the Chart at the Shows. Unsold charts, in good condition, may be returned to Mrs. Agee for later sale.

Anyone interested, and members who cannot attend the shows, may send 25c for each copy (or $2.00 in lots of one hundred) to Mrs. Orval Agee, Treasurer, 11111 S.E. Wood Av., Milwaukie 22, Oregon.

204 Indian Valley Trail
Port Credit, Ontario, Canada
January 30, 1957

Dear Mr. Gillman:

Many thanks for your letter just before Christmas. Unfortunately, I was away at the time of its arrival and when I returned it was then too late to send my report in for the January issue of the Quarterly. However, as you may guess, there has been very little to report on the Primrose situation in this part of Canada. Following a terribly hot and dry summer in 1955 and a bad winter most Primrose beds were a sorry sight in the spring. It was not a difficult task to divide and separate what was left of the old clumps in the early fall as they simply fell apart into small pieces like seedlings, which I planted again with great care. I am glad to say that before the hard frost set in, mine were looking quite good. I lost several of my specials and nearly all of the Gold Lace. The double Marie Crouse survives and is fairly hardy here providing I divide it almost every year. Bon Accord Cerise and Red Paddy are fairly hardy also.

Our weather in this part of southern Ontario is very changeable. This year Christmas was green and the temperature around 35, three weeks ago it dropped overnight to 16 below zero, then with four inches of snow up again to 50, and down again to zero. Today it is 25.

In this area at present I am afraid there are not enough primrose growers to warrant a Club or group, but the list is growing.

I would like to mention that on my visit to England the summer before last I visited our Mr. and Mrs. Roland E. Cooper of Westcliff, Essex at their home and had tea with them. I found them a most delightful and interesting couple, with a kindly desire to assist one in any way. I sincerely appreciate their help with my primula problem and their kindness in showing me their interesting Chinese collection.

Yours sincerely,

Rita Fissi

Pete Klein Says...

November and December, 1956

With lots of rain expected for fall and much work to be done before winter, the primroses were all set out in beds during May, June, and July, cultivated several times during the summer months, but now the beds look a little messy with plenty of weeds. I usually leave the weeds until spring for winter protection, but what a job to clean in a wet spring! So I have decided to clean them out before winter this year, cultivate, and bring the soil up under the leaves, leaving a furrow between the rows for good drainage and less frost heaving.

January and February, 1957

No covering was used as I did not have enough material to cover the many thousand plants. I noticed that the several days of hard freeze before January 19-20 snow (which stayed on the ground several weeks) did much good. The hard freeze shocked the plants into sudden dormancy after the snow melted the old and outer leaves turned yellow and died away, leaving the plants much smaller but healthy and perky looking. Mother Nature has taken the energy from these outer leaves and stored it in the plant to start life anew. Slug bait has been scattered over all beds in the milder days, and will be renewed every two weeks; weevil bait and dust will also be put along fences and beds.

March, 1957

Seed planted December 18th all up and germinated; others planted January 15th just starting to germinate.

The Petiolariis are starting to bloom now. P. Bratiosa and a few new crosses have one and a quarter inch blossoms; P. souchifolia is no longer in the resting bud but starting to unfold its leaves. I put a few in the cool greenhouse and they are showing their blue flower buds now.

February 23rd about nine o'clock in the evening I went out doors and behold I heard for the first time this year the little swamp frogs singing their spring song "Spring - Spring - Spring - Spring." So all is well, spring is just around the corner.

News Release


A new edition of the "Plant Buyer's Guide," to be published by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society late in 1957, is now being prepared by H. Gleason Mattoon of Arlington, Vermont. The sixth edition of this vital source book will contain the most complete list available of seeds, plants, and bulbs which can be purchased by mail from American firms. In addition, a representative list of European sources will be included.

For several years, gardeners, nurserymen, arboretum directors and horticultural specialists have been looking forward to a new edition. The last was compiled in 1948 when the nursery industry had not yet recovered from the effects of World War II. In contrast to the 35,000 plants which comprised the available list in the last edition, this new volume is expected to have more than twice as many, including new species, hybrids, and varieties.

All nurseries which issue catalogs or plant lists have been asked to cooperate. Although announcements have been sent to more than 5,000 American firms and several hundred foreign ones, some dealers may have been overlooked. Therefore, this announcement is an invitation to any who have not received a letter to send their catalogs or lists to Plant Buyer's Guide, H. Gleason Mattoon, Editor, Box 174, Arlington, Vermont.
FIRST OF ALL WHEN PLANT-HUNTING

it is well to remember,

"Let it not be said
And said of you alone
That all was beauty here
Before you came."

( Courtesy The Morning Oregonian. A Gwladys Bowen photograph)

Pale yellow blossoms of lambtongues or erythroniums, thriving in rich oak leafmold.

There is a qualification of the above which was pointed out by Mrs. A. C. U. Berry in the American Rock Garden Society Bulletin: if a region is to be razed by bulldozers, as is necessary to build roads, or to make ready for cultivated crops, it behooves the wildflower fanciers to clear the region first. Advance information of this type should be sent to some prominent plant-hunter or to the Conservation Committee of the Federation of Garden Clubs.

WASHINGTON WILDFLOWERS
IN THE PRIMULA GARDEN

By MRS. WALTER A. ROE

Primulas are of a wild nature and like to be treated as such. The planting of wild flowers intermingled with Primulas makes a very pretty setting, with a background of ferns, wild Bleeding Hearts, Solomon’s Seal, John-ny-Jump-Ups, Violets, wild Lily of the Valley, wild Saxafrage, wild Coral Bells, Dog Tooth Violets, Trilliums, Oregon Fairy Bells, Lambs Tongue, Wild Iris, Lady Slipper, Rattle Snake Plantain, Ginger, wild Columbine, Oregon Grape, Vanilla Leaf. Spring Beauty, Mountain Sorrel, Shooting Stars, Nemphila Blue Eyes, Erythronium, Indian Pink Silene, Anemone and Lungwort. Many of these plants are found growing in our territory. It is also possible to find an abundance of lava rock in this locality which is easy to handle, beautiful in color, and just right as a complement to the planting. Most wild flowers and Primulas appreciate a carefully made Rock Garden where each pocket has several inches of drainage material covered with a foot or more of the best loam mixture to be found. Primulas such as saxatilis, Sieboldii and hisana, which are among the most beautiful and easy to grow in the genus, need the protection of overhanging ferns during their dormancy to remind the gardener not dig in that space. During their blooming season the big fern fronds may be cut back. The swords will all be the better as they emerge with a new green in summer.

Some of the perennials and annuals which go with Primulas are: Cyclamen neapolitan, creeping Phlox, fribis, dwarf Iris, Aubretia, Arabis, Siberian Wallflower, Heathers, Pansy and Forget-Me-Not—all both annual and perennial.

Some of the bulbs that can be used with your Primulas are Crocus, Star of Bethlehem, Grape Hyacinth, Scilla, Glory of the Snow, Winter Aconite, Snowdrops, and Narcissus.

A side hill can be made into a sight of beauty with rock plants, creeping plants, ferns, and Primulas planted between rocks to keep the soil from washing away. A wet spot or spring can be landscaped with ferns, Bleeding Hearts, Japanese Iris, many Primulas of the Candelabra Section, such as helodoxa, pulverulenta, japonica, Poissonii, Wilsoni and their hybrids, other Primulas such as rosea, Florin-dae, and alpicola variety luna. Auricula types demand that the drainage be such that their crowns are quite dry while the roots are free to find the moisture which is always under rocks in the well made rock garden.

Wild flower shrubs that can be used in the background are Wild Current, Mock Orange, Service Berry, Ocean Spray, Evergreen Huckleberry, Red Huckleberry, Salal, Snowberry, Oregon Grape, Elderberry, Heathers, Azaleas, and Rhododendrons.

I love my garden for each plant has a history of its own. The Clark County, Washington, Primrose Society, of which I am a member, goes wild flower hunting, or treasure hunting, whichever one may choose to call it. A garden is more interesting when many of the plants are found in the wild and others are raised from seed. Each winter is full of plans and projects in seed raising. Each spring brings a new grouping of colour and charm. Each summer is a joy with visits to the high meadows and deep woods for seeds and plants (we are always careful to leave enough to perpetuate the species). Each autumn is full of planting and arrangement and breathless anticipation.

54 1957 SPRING QUARTERLY

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
STEM NEMATODES INJURY

Harold J. Jensen, Fields E. Caveness and L. B. Loving

Stem nematodes have been reported previously as pests of Primroses (Primula obconica Hance, and P. sinensis Lindl.) in Maryland and Pennsylvania. Recently they have been found in a few Oregon plantings where they occur in P. sinensis and in varieties of Polyanthus.

Diseased plants are usually detected by their stunted appearance and the characteristic curling and distorting of the young leaves (Fig. 1). Symptoms of recent infection may be so mild that they will escape notice during the early part of the season. However, the plant will probably fail to bloom normally and show evidence of stunting toward the latter part of the season. The continued infection of developing leaves weakens the plant so that it may only grow to a tenth of the expected size the next year. Later most of the infected plants will die.

If the plants in your garden resemble the one illustrated, the damage is probably due to nematodes. Since these nematodes are very small - scarcely 1/25 of an inch in length - a microscopic examination of the distorted leaves is necessary to make a diagnosis of the disease. Most of the nematodes are found in the younger leaves (Fig. 2). The nematode responsible is Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn 1857) Filipjev 1936, and all stages of their development (egg, larvae, and adults) are present in the plants.

The nematodes are established in new areas by transplanting diseased plants. Local spread can be effected by the movement of soil and water during cultivation. Propagation of infected plants by clump-division is certain to spread the infection. Unfortunately many double varieties that must be propagated in this manner are severely injured. There is little chance that the nematodes will be spread in clean seed. However, the nematodes can survive for several seasons in the dried portions of diseased leaves or seed pods which may be included along with uncleaned seed as chaff.

Various control measures are being studied, but none are recommended at the present time. Growers are advised to purchase nematode-free plants. Until a control program can be developed, all plants suspected of having nematodes should be destroyed or isolated from the main planting.

1. Contribution of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, 2. Assistant Pathologist, Graduate School, 3. Assistant, Oregon Agricultural Experiment station; Plant Pathologist, Oregon State Department of Agriculture, respectively.

Seasonal Notes From Barnhaven

BY FLORENCY LEVY

Although Henry VIII did not father the vogue for primroses in the 16th century, he may have had some influence on it. We would not suspect him of a love for gardening, yet he took from his political and personal intrigues sufficient time to supervise the plantings at Hampton Court where primroses were high in the royal favor. His daughter, Elizabeth, left motherless at the age of three by the beheading of Ann Boleyn, was given two step-mothers by the time she was seven. It was her second, the German princess Anne of Cleves, with whom the Little Elizabeth was supposed to have had the conversation about the leader of the Morris dancers, known as Jack-in-the-green, "a man walking about in a little house of flowers." . . . flowers that girls had gone a-maying for on Blackheath and in Moor Fields.

Elizabeth was queen, and middle age set lightly upon her like the first touch of frost when Sir Walter Raleigh was attending Oxford. There, on a May morning, when "the whole place looked delicious and hordes of scholars had flowers stuck behind their ears," a rustic lad who felt he must join them "polished up his face on his sleeve, stuck a bunch of primroses in his doublet and tucked himself on to the merry crowd." Proceeding indoors the packed congregation flung down their flowers to strew the aisle like a carpet under their feet and the scent of bruised primroses, cowslips, violets and kincups filled the chapel like incense.

Double primroses were considered among the most beautiful of Tudor flowers. Double Sulphur was described as early as 1500 by Pauemaen-tanus. Gerard wrote of the Double White in 1597, Parkinson on Double Sulphur in 1629, Rea on the Double Red in 1665, and Miller, in 1731, says "there are a great variety of these (doubles) at present in the gardens."

In the Botanical Magazine for 1794, Curtis lists "white, deep red, pink or lilac, crimson," and in 1830, Loudon, and others, mention "yellow, white, dingy, lilac, crimson, carmine, purple, straw, rose, yellow, pink, buff, red, violet, copper, flesh color, dark purple, crimson purple, blush and salmon."

Even so, double primroses began losing ground around 1820 when Gold and Silver Laced Polyanthus captured popular fancy. It was the two Dean brothers and Hibberd, who wrote many articles on double primroses from 1875 on, and who rekindled interest. From this date the named varieties about which we read and for which we wish, but prior to that time, designation of varieties was by color only.

Between 1880 and 1900, the Cocker brothers of Aberdeen, Scotland, originated about a dozen varieties of double Primula, primroses, using, mainly, Wilson's blues and the violet double, Arthur du Moulin. Few varieties were raised between that time and the early 1950's in America when Peter Klein, in Washington, and Denna Snuffer, in Oregon, began raising double primroses and double Auriculas.

Two years ago we introduced into American commerce the Irish double Our Pat, a sport of Juliana Wannif, purple with sapphire sheen. We have it again this year and are, additionally, introducing Red Paddy (1900), described by various English writers as cherry-red with silver lining, rosy-red, rosy-crimson, always with white edge, early flowering, sweet scented, robust and increasing vigorously. In England, 1938, it had practically disappeared and was almost as rare as the crimson Madame Pompadour, whose frail health finally went into a fatal decline, leaving Red Paddy to carry on for the traditional red doubles.

Paid Advertisement
1957 National Primrose Show
Tacoma—April 27-28

1. Show will be open to visitors Saturday, April 27, from 1:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., and Sunday, April 28 from 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

2. Exhibits will be received Friday, April 26, from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., and Saturday, April 27, from 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., deadline.

3. All divisions and classes except Division VII are open to both amateurs and professionals and no differentiation in judging will be shown, whether the plant be entered by an amateur or professional.

4. All Primulas entered in the show must have been grown out of doors (except Show Auriculas) and have been in the exhibitor's garden for at least three (3) months. Class covering for protection of bloom (not forcing) is permitted.

5. Only Show Chairman, judging committee, and clerks will be permitted on the show floor during judging. All entries will be placed by the committee.

6. Entries are the property of the show during the show hours and must not be removed until the show closes at 8:00 p.m., April 28, 1957.

7. Exhibitors shall furnish their own pots, which shall be of clean red clay, which should bear the exhibitor's name, preferably on the bottom of the pot, and no top dressing around plants in pot.

8. All exhibits will be judged according to the standards of excellence established by The American Primrose Society.

9. It is understood that members of the Tacoma Primrose Society will not be held responsible for loss of, or damage to person or property.

10. The show management may make such other rules as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the show.

11. The judges' decisions are final.

DIVISION I — ACAULIS
(Vernales Section)
Competitive—One plant in Pot
Open to all

Section A—Hybrids:
Class 1. Light Blue
2. Medium Blue
3. Dark Blue
4. White
5. Pink
6. Lavender shades
7. Rose shades
8. Yellow shades
9. Red shades
10. Purple

Section B—Doubles:
Class 1. Lavender
2. White
3. Yellow
4. Pink
5. Purple

Section C—Miniature Acaulis
(Cinderellas)
Class 1. White & Yellow
2. Pink and Rose
3. Red shades
4. Blues
5. Purple
6. Any others

Section D—Jack-in-the-Green:
Class 1. White and Yellow
2. Pink and Rose
3. Tan and Brown
4. Red shades
5. Blue shades
6. Any other
## DIVISION II—POLYANTHUS
(Vernales Section)

### Competitive—One Plant in Pot
Open to All

Plants in this division must not have more than 5 crowns and not less than 5 open florets.

**Section A—Hybrids:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Primulas, any type corsage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Light Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dark Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Light Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Deep Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Charteuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Brown shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Magenta</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Blends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Bronze to brick shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Scarlet to tile Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Coral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Maroon and Dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Peach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Rose shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Lavender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section B—Flowers other than Primulas:**

Same classes as Division II, Section A

**Section C—No flowering material:**

Same classes as Division II, Section A

**Section D—Any other Hybrid**

(Vernales Section)

## DIVISION IV—JULIAE
(Vernales Section)

### Competitive—One Plant in Pot
Open to All

Section A—Hybrids (Cushion Forms)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Any color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Pink and Rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Magenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Red shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Any other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B—Hybrids (Stalk Forms)

Same classes as Section A

**Section C—Show Auriculas:**

Class 1. Any color

Section D—Show Auriculas:

Class 1. White edged

## DIVISION V—SEEDLINGS
(Vernales Section)

### Competitive—One Plant in Pot
Open to All

A seedling is a plant grown by the exhibitor from seed, showing a maiden bloom with not less than three (3) open blossoms. (This division will be judged upon individual merit. Each plant of award quality will receive a ribbon.)

**Section A—Acaulis:**

Same classes as Division I, Sections A through D

**Section B—Polyanthus:**

Same classes as Division II, Sections A through H

**Section C—Acaulis—Polyanthus:**

Same classes as Division III, Sections A through E

**Section D—Juliae:**

Same classes as Division IV, Sections A and B

## DIVISION VI—AURICULA
(Auricula Section)

### Competitive—One Plant in Pot
Open to All

Section A—Garden Auriculas:

Class 1. Light Blue
| 2. Dark Blue |

## DIVISION VII—ANY PRIMULA

### Competitive—One Entry in Each Class
Open to All

To amateurs only who have never exhibited previously or have never won a ribbon on a plant shown. This division will be judged upon individual merit. Each plant of award quality will receive a ribbon. Exhibitors shall be limited to 5 entries in each class in this division.

**Section A—Vernales Section:**

Class 1. Acaulis

Class 2. Polyanthus

Class 3. Juliae

**Section B—Auricula Section**

## DIVISION VIII—ODDITIES AND RARITIES

### Competitive—One Plant in Pot
Open to All

Rarites and Oddities are those plants which are still rare by virtue of limited supply or infrequent occurrence. They include Jack-a-napes on Horseback, Gallygaskins, green-flowered P. Polyanthus, P. Sibthorpi, new doubles and novelties or any other primula for which no class is provided.

This division will be judged on individual merit. Each plant of award quality will receive a ribbon.
**American Rock Garden Society**

(Organized 1934)

Its objectives have been to encourage and promote:

a) the cultivation and knowledge of rock garden plants, their value, habits, and geographical distribution,

b) interest in good design and construction of rock gardens,

c) to hold meetings and exhibitions,

d) plant exploration and introduction of new species and forms,

e) study of history and literature on the subject,

f) acquaintance between members and groups with the resultant mutual exchange of experience and knowledge.

In order to further these objectives the following are available to members: Our Quarterly Bulletin, a Seed Exchange, and the free use of Colored slide collections.

Single Membership $3.50
Three Years for $10.00 if Paid in Advance
Family Membership $5.00
(Limited to two in a family)
Sustaining Membership $10.00

Edgar L. Totten, Secretary, 238 Sheridan Avenue, Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

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**JUDGING POINTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flower</th>
<th>50 Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texture</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear Eye</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florets open</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrum-eye</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Plant Habit and Foliage | 50 points |
| Form and umbel | 10 |
| Stalk | 20 |
| Foliage | 20 |

Total 100 points

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**National Auricula Show In Seattle May 5**

**Show Schedule**

**RULES AND INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Show will be opened to visitors Sunday, May 5, from 2:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Exhibits received Sunday, May 5, from 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and must be removed by Monday noon, May 6th.

2. All divisions and classes are open to both amateurs and professionals. No limit as to number of entries by an exhibitor in any class.

3. Exhibitors shall furnish their own pots which shall be of red clay and should bear the exhibitor’s name, preferably on the bottom of the pot.

4. Garden and Border Alpine Auriculas must have been grown out of doors. Glass covering for protection (not forcing) of flowers is permitted. All plants shown must be owned by the exhibitor for at least three months prior to show time.

5. All Show and Alpine type plants shall have not less than three expanded pips.

6. No trophy will be awarded for less than a blue ribbon.

7. Plants in seedling classes must have been raised by the exhibitor and must not have won before in show competition.

8. Neat stakes may be used to support the stalks of show Auricula only.

9. Judging will be done by the standard system and according to Standards of Excellence of the American Primrose Society. The Judges’ decisions are final.

10. All the exhibits will be under the control of the Show management during the show and shall not be moved without the management’s consent.

11. It is understood that members of the Washington State Primrose Society will not be held responsible for loss or damage to person or property.

12. The management may make any other such rules as they may find necessary.

**SCHEDULE OF CLASSES**

**DIVISION I—SHOW AURICULAS**

One plant only will be judged

Section A—Show Auriculas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Green-edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grey-edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>White-edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Red self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Blue self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yellow self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Other self shades</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B—Show Seedlings

Same classes as in Section A

The Bamford Trophy will be awarded to the best Show Auricula Seedling in Section B

**DIVISION II—ALPINE AURICULAS**

One plant only will be judged

Section A—Show Alpine Auriculas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Light center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gold center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B—Seedling Alpine Auriculas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Light center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Gold center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DIVISION III—HORTICULTURAL HYBRID AURICULAS**

Border Alpine Auriculas

Qualifications: Notched, fluted, ruffled, or maked Alpine Auriculas

Section A—Light center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Red shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Blue shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Purple shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other Alpine shades</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Section B—Gold center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Red shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Orange and tan shades</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Other Alpine shades</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Border Alpine Auriculas will be judged the same as Garden Auriculas)

**DIVISION IV—GARDEN AURICULAS**

Class 1. White and cream

Class 2. Blue shades

Class 3. Yellow

Class 4. Tan and brown

Class 5. Lavender and purple

Class 6. Red and brick

Class 7. Black or near-black

Class 8. Other shades

---

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HONORARY PUBLICITY MANAGER, JAMES T. AITKEN
75 Whitehouse Road, Barnton, Midlothian, Scotland
DIVISION V—DOUBLE AURICULAS
Class 1. Red shades
2. Blue shades
3. White and cream
4. Lavender and purple
5. Tan and brown
6. Yellow
7. Other shades

DIVISION VI
Section A—Species Auriculas
Section B—Natural Hybrids (Includes the pubescens, Marven, Linda Pope and other similar hybrids)

DIVISION VII—GOLD LACED POLYANTHUS
Section A—Red ground
Section B—Black ground

TROPHY AWARDS
*THE BAMFORD TROPHY FOR THE BEST SHOW AURICULA SEEDLING*
Other suitable trophies will be awarded as follows:
1. For the best plant in the show.
2. To the exhibitor with the most blue ribbons.
3. To the exhibitor with the second most blue ribbons.
4. For the best named English Show Auricula in Division I, Section A.
5. For the best American-grown Auricula in Division I, Section A.
6. For the best Alpine Auricula in Division II, Section A.
7. For the best Garden Auricula in Division IV.
8. For the best Border Alpine Auricula in Division III.
9. For the best Double Alpine Auricula in Division V.
10. For the best plant in Division VI.
11. For the best Gold Laced Polyanthus in Division VII.

DIVISION V—DOUBLE AURICULAS
We are happy to announce that the Board of Directors of the American Primrose, Primula and Auricula Society has voted Dr. Walter C. Blasdale an honorary life membership in the Society. Dr. Blasdale’s book “The Cultivated Species of Primula” should be in every Primrose grower’s library and can be obtained at your book store or by mail from The J. K. Gill Company (see ad on page 88)

SIR WILLIAM WRIGHT SMITH
It is with profound regret that we announce the death of Sir William Wright Smith, F.R.S., V.M.H., for many years the Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, a vice-president of the Royal Horticultural Society, and Professor of Botany to the Society. Sir William died in Edinburgh on December 15 at the age of 81. He was made an Honorary Life Member of the American Primrose Society in 1955 and, together with his friend, Dr. H. B. Fletcher, was considered the top authority on the genus Primula in the world today. Obituary written by Dr. Fletcher will appear in the Summer issue.

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY, Southern Section
Invites all Auricula and Primula lovers to join this Old Society Membership of $1.50 per year includes Year Book (now ready)
Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Roders Williams,
Mount Pleasant, Eastbury, Newbury, Berks., Eng.

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY, Northern Section
Invites all Auricula and Primula lovers to join this Old Society Membership of $1.50 per year includes Year Book
Hon. Sec., R. H. Briggs,
Springfield, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancs., England

First National Candelabrum
Primrose Show—1957
Canyon of Western State Hospital Grounds
Fort Steilacoom, Washington

DIVISION I—CANDELABRA SPECIES and SPECIES CROSSES
Section A—Species
Class 1. anisodoras
2. aurantiacas
3. Beesianas
4. Bulleyanas
5. burmanicas
6. cantabrigienses
7. Cockburnianas
8. helodoxas
9. intermedia
10. intermissas
11. Japonicas
12. Poissonnii
13. proliferas
14. pulvannella
15. serratifolias
16. Smithianas
17. Wilsonis

Section B—Species Crossoes (First generation valid species crossoes)
Class 1. White
2. Red (light)
3. Pink
4. Yellow
5. Orange
6. Rose and Rose shades
7. Maroon
8. Lavender
9. Magenta
10. Purple
11. Cream
12. Any other color

DIVISION II—CANDELABRA HYBRIDS
Section A—Strains and Named Clones
Class 1. Bartley Strain, Red Eye
2. Bartley Strain, Yellow Eye
3. Miller’s Columb
4. Red Hugh
5. Thorpe Moriceaux
6. Postford White
7. Any other

Section B—Hibrids in clear colors
Class 1. White (yellow eye)
2. White (pink eye)
3. Red (light)
4. Red (dark)
5. Pink
6. Rose and Rose shades
7. Maroon
8. Yellow
9. Orange
10. Lavender
11. Magenta
12. Purple
13. Cream
14. Any other

DIVISION III—OTHER ASIATICS SPECIES
Section A—capitata
Section B—courtisoides
Class 1. saxitilis
2. Sicholdii
3. Any others

Section C—farinosae
Class 1. frondosa
2. luteola
3. yargongensis
4. gemmifera
5. involucrata
6. rosea
7. Any others
DIV. III—Other Asiatics Species
(Continued)
Section D—muscarioides
Class 1. concholobia
2. bellidifolia
3. Viola
4. Any others
Section E—nivales
Class 1. chionantha
2. melanos
3. sinopurpurca
Section F—sikkimensis
Class 1. alpicola
2. Florinda
3. secundiflora
4. sikkimensis
5. rcticulat
Section G—denticulata

INSTRUCTIONS AND RULES
1. Show will be open to visitors Sunday, June 9, from 12:00 noon to 8:00 p.m.
2. Exhibits will be received Saturday, June 8, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at the Greenhouse and Sunday, June 9, from 8:00 a.m. to 9:30 a.m. deadline.
3. All divisions and classes are open to both amateurs and professionals and no differentiation in judging will be shown whether the plant be entered by an amateur or professional. No plant limit.
4. All Primulas entered in the show must have been grown out of doors and have been in the exhibitor's garden for at least three (3) months.
5. Only Show Chairman, judging committee, and clerks will be permitted in the area during judging. All entries will be placed by the committee.
6. Entries are the property of the show during the show hours and must not be removed until the show closes at 8:00 p.m. June 9.
7. Exhibitors shall furnish their own containers, which should bear the exhibitor's name, preferably on the bottom.
8. All exhibits will be judged according to the standards of excellence established by the American Primrose Society.
9. It is understood that members of the Tacoma Primrose Society or the Western State Hospital will not be held responsible for loss of, or damage to person or property.
10. The show management may make such other rules as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of the show.
11. The judges' decisions are final.
12. One first, second, and third prize ribbon will be awarded in all classes upon individual merit.
13. Special award will be made for the best plant in each division.

Third Annual Primrose Show
Lewis County Primrose Society
April 18-19
Community Bldg., Chehalis, Wash.

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AND GARDEN STORE
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Arrangement of Polyanthus Primroses displayed at a recent Portland Primrose Show.

Polyanthus As Cut Flowers
By F. & N. Gilliam

Polyanthus as a cut flower are in fair demand on the London Market for the first four months of the year, and the growing of them for this purpose is on the increase.

They are faced bunches, about the size of the hand, and are backed by three leaves. The leaves must be of good colour, and long enough to reach water when the bunches are placed in it.

If possible all flowers are bunched
the day they are picked, then stood in water till packed for market the following day. This ensures them arriving fresh and in good condition.

Owing to the difference in the size of the heads of Polyanthus, we judge the size of the bunch by eye rather than count the number of stems, and give to each bunch as great a variety of colour as possible.

We plant Polyanthus in beds of four rows 15" apart and 9" between plants. Between the beds we leave a picking path of 2 feet 6 inches, thus preventing damage to the plants by treading and to give a space to lay the flowers when picked. When the picking is finished the flowers are then gathered from the picking paths and taken to the bunching shed ready for the next operation.

Roughly a quarter of the plants are replaced each year, the old plants being sold or planted in cold houses in early Autumn to ensure long green foliage to back the bunches in the early part of the year, when we have bloom, but the outdoor plants have not made their full spring growth.

We usually send our first blooms to Market for Christmas or the first week in January.

When buying anything advertised in these pages, please say you saw it in the Primrose Quarterly.

AURICULAS

Named Varieties of Show and Alpine Auriculas. Now seed crop now ready.
For a wonderful garden and a long flowering season combine primulas with Alpine plants—
you will be delighted
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(6' x 8', 7 feet high)

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520 Fifth Avenue New York 36, N.Y.

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
Cash Report
Calendar Year 1956

Cash on hand 1-1-56
Petty Cash ........................................ $ 3.48
Checking Account ................................ 546.71
Savings Account .................................. 530.75
Total .............................................. $1080.94

Receipts
Dues
1956 ........................................... $ 800.00
1957 ........................................... 748.50
Commercial ..................................... 18.00
Library .......................................... 28.00
Sustaining ...................................... 100.00
Affiliated ....................................... 75.25
Family .......................................... 25.00
Total ............................................ $1794.75

Plants .......................................... 41.40
Quarterlies—Prior ............................. 109.00
Slide Rentals .................................. 30.00
Donations ...................................... 35.75
Trophy .......................................... 12.50
Seed Exchange .................................. 3.00
Other Income ................................... 24.90
Loan ............................................. 40.00
Total ............................................ 2091.30

Expenses Paid Out
Quarterly
Contract ......................................... $1300.00
Clerking ........................................ 201.00
Estras Paid ...................................... 491.40
Total ............................................ $1992.40

Local Club Expense .......................... 67.71
National Expense .............................. 106.78
Stationery & Printing ......................... 65.77
Show Expense .................................. 65.41
Membership Expense ......................... 47.00
Refunds ........................................ 7.50
Seed Exchange .................................. 3.00
Other Expense .................................. 8.46
Flowers—Linda Eickman ..................... 10.00
Loan Repaid .................................... 40.00
Total ............................................ $2414.03

Cash on hand
Petty Cash ........................................ None
Checking Account .............................. 758.21
Savings Account ............................... None
Total ............................................ $ 758.21

Cheched and approved by L. R. Hendershott, C.P.A.
Respectfully submitted, Ivanel Agee, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF A.P.S. SEED EXCHANGE — 1956.

Balance on hand January 1, 1956 ..................... $ 26.14
Receipts 1956 .................................. 85.16
$111.30
Disbursements 1956 ................................ 35.37
Balance on hand December 31, 1956 ................. 75.93

Respectfully submitted, Chester K. Strong, Chairman Seed Exchange.
### Roster of Members

#### Affiliated Societies
- Canadian Primula & Alpine Society
- Clark County Primrose Society
- East Side Garden Club of Kirkland
- Tacoma Primrose Society
- Vancouver Island Rock & Alpine Garden Society
- Washington State Primrose Society

#### Members, 1956 and 1957 up to Press Time

*Indicates Sustaining Members
**Indicates Life Members

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<td>Ackert, Mrs. Edward G.</td>
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<td>Ackert, P. A.</td>
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<td>Box 843, Chico, Calif.</td>
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<td>114 Yale Ave., Middlebury, Conn.</td>
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<td>Agee, Mrs. Oral</td>
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<td>Agee, Mrs. Oral.</td>
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<td>Allumbaugh, Dr. H.R.</td>
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<td>Allhans, Mrs. E. H.</td>
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<td>Allhouse, Mrs. H. I.</td>
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<td>Anderson, Mrs. H. E.</td>
<td>347 Lake Rd., Takapuna, New Zealand</td>
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<td>Anderson, Dr. Walter M.</td>
<td>40 E. Vassar Rd., Auburn, N.Y.</td>
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<td>Andrews, J. B.</td>
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<td>2005 S.E. Park Ave., Milwaukie 22, Ore.</td>
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<td>Arnold, Mrs. Arnold</td>
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<td>1003 Black Mountain Rd., Hillbush, S.M., Calif.</td>
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<td>Babinson, Mrs. Walter S.</td>
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<td>Bailey, Edward W.</td>
<td>120 Walnut St., Natick, Mass.</td>
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<td>Ball, M. R. W.</td>
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<td>Baldwin, Mrs. Elmer C.</td>
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<td>Baldwin, Mrs. Elmer C.</td>
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<td>Bott, Mary</td>
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<td>Boubalou, Mrs. D. J.</td>
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<td>Boving, Mrs. George E.</td>
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<td>Boyes, Mrs. Mildred</td>
<td>Boys’ Industrial School, Lancaster, Ohio</td>
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<td>Bride, Blanche</td>
<td>471 W. Main St., Hillsboro, Ore.</td>
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<td>Brittain, R. F.</td>
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<td>Brunson, Mr. W. B. Sea</td>
<td>15 Brookline Ave., Westtown 72, Mich.</td>
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<td>Brooks, Mr. George N.</td>
<td>Alameda Avenue Court, Roseburg, Ore.</td>
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<td><strong>Brooks, Mrs. Mary</strong></td>
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<td>5 Thorn Grove, Bishop's Storford, Herts., England</td>
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<td>Brown, Mrs. Gordon G.</td>
<td>9027 S.W. Highway 99, Portland, Ore.</td>
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<td>Brown, John P.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 12, Westport, Mass.</td>
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<td>3930 W. 18th St., Honolulu, Ore.</td>
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<td>Brown, Mrs. Nina</td>
<td>11251 N.E. San Rafael, Portland 20, Ore.</td>
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<td>Brown, Mrs. Wenda</td>
<td>2233 U.S. 136, Rusk, Wis.</td>
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<td>Buckley, Mr. Fred</td>
<td>Maxlesfield, Cheshire, England</td>
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<td>Darien, Conn.</td>
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<td>Burnham, Mrs. John A.</td>
<td>410 Eastwood Dr., Salem, Ore.</td>
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<td>Burnham, Mrs. John A., Sr.</td>
<td>Overledge Redstone Lane, Marblehead, Mass.</td>
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<td>Burns, Mrs. Dewey</td>
<td>Pisgah Forest, N.C.</td>
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<td>Butt, Mrs. Chester A.</td>
<td>14 Bear Brook Rd., Park Ridge, N.J.</td>
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<td>Burton, Mrs. J. H.</td>
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<td>Caster, Dr. H. E.</td>
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