President's Message

Greetings! Fellow members of the APS. As your new president I have an ambitious program planned for the year. For success this program will take the combined effort of every member of the society.

But, first, I would like to remind everyone of the purpose and reason for the existence of the American Primrose Society. Stated simply it is to promote interest in and spread information about primroses in all their forms and species. If we keep this purpose uppermost in our thoughts at all times and use it as the standard for all our actions, the society will advance and prosper.

Thanks to all the dedicated people who have gone before me. The APS has weathered the reorganization period from a local club with a national membership to a national organization with international membership and local affiliated societies carrying on the local promotion and shows within the framework of the national organization. In the changeover the APS suffered some temporary growing pains from which it has recovered and is definitely on its way up.

Our number one goal is to double our membership. Each member is assigned the quota of at least one new member this year. Primroses are wonderful flowers with so wide a selection of species and hybrids that you can grow some type of primrose any place in the world where water is available for the cultivation of plants. If you tell other people about primroses they become interested.

If you explain the benefits of membership in the APS to these interested people you will get new members. In this hectic atomic world of today, time and money are at a premium. Do not sell primroses and the APS short. They both offer high returns for the time and money expended. The Seed Exchange alone is worth more than the price of membership. The Quarterly is our source of information and communication about primroses. The slide loan program can help get and keep members.

The number 2 goal is to have each one of you grow a species primula that you have not grown before. The number 3 goal is to publish the standard rules and points for judging the various types of primroses. If we keep this purpose uppermost in our thoughts at all times and use it as the standard for all our actions, the society will advance and prosper.

The number 4 goal is to get more of the commercial growers and sellers of primroses into the APS as members. The shows and publicity given primroses by the efforts of the APS and its affiliated societies have made primroses a profitable and standard item in the garden stores. Many people are cashing in on this without paying their share of the promotion costs and others are hurting primroses by their sub standard product.

To accomplish this project I need the name and address of every primrose grower and dealer (nursery-garden store or wholesale jobber). As yet we will not tackle the supermarts that sell seasonally. Please, each one of you, send to me the name and address of any commercial primrose grower or dealer you know of so I can follow through with a sales letter and invitation to membership. Many of these growers do not know there is a national society or how to join if they want to.

I wish each one of you a happy and successful year in your own gardens. I would like to become personally acquainted with every member; but until I do, I will have to depend on the Quarterly as our most important means of communication.

HERB DICKSON President
Many people of late years have been interested in the old fashioned double Primroses; many also have found them difficult to grow. I think therefore that a few notes on their cultivation, founded on long experience, may be of interest.

To begin with, a rather mild damp climate suits them best. They seem tolerant as to soil so long as it is not parched: my very light soil (in a Silurian district), with leaf-mould or old cow manure added, suits them splendidly; they do equally well in much heavier ground, and perhaps especially well where the soil is peaty. Where soil is very heavy I feel sure some peat or leaf-mould and sand should be added, but this I cannot affirm from personal experience. They seem to fancy a flavour of burnt weeds and the soil from under the burnt heap, which should be dug in fresh before rain has washed away the potash.

What I believe to be of first importance for the welfare of these plants is frequent division, preferably in spring, but even the season is minor detail if the weather is suitable, damp and showery; if it is even moderately dry daily waterings will be advisable for some time till they are well established.

When a Primrose is taken up for division cut off as much as possible of the woody root-stock, covering the cuts with powdered charcoal, and leaving to each piece some of the fibrous roots; any cut-off woody pieces, provided they are sound, should be replanted. Many of them will sprout and make good plants. If a shoot comes off without any roots treat it as a cutting i.e., put it in a deep pot with plentiful drainage and half filled with pure sand, cover with a pane of glass, keep shaded and well watered, and as a general rule it will soon put out roots.

The chief trouble with double Primroses in my experience is due to insect enemies, who have wrought havoc among them in many gardens. The rarer and choicer the variety the more surely it is attacked; the beautiful pink Rose du Barrie seems particularly attractive.

The poet Lowell, if I remember right, in his Biglow Papers remarked that he had always felt it open to question whether Noah was justified in saving the lives of the Rose Bugs in the Ark. He might have put a still larger query in the case of certain other insects, including the Primrose Fly (Chilosia Sparsa) and as it does not seem to be generally known it may be well to describe it.

This destructive creature was noticed about twenty years ago in the South of England and in different parts of Ireland. The first symptom in a primrose plant is one or two of its leaves suddenly flagging and lying limply about: careful investigation discovered a small hole bored into the heart of the plant, and in the case of several crowns there would often be a bore-hole in each. Occasionally, if you found it in time the flattened tail of the grub might be visible in the hole, looking much like a stalk that had been picked. The grub, if left to work its wicked will, bores rapidly into the plant, leaving a hollow passage behind it. It inevitably spoils and weakens its victim, generally killing it in the end. It is very difficult to combat. I have tried various insect-killing preparations with little avail. I think some of the fumigants, such as Tipulite, do perhaps discourage the flies from laying their eggs there for the time being, but once the grubs are hatched and have set to work a hat pin seems the only effectual remedy. I would warn anyone who has not got this pest in their garden if they buy or import primroses to look over the plants very carefully before putting them down, as I have on various occasions been sent plants with young borers in them. Before they have gone far enough to make the leaves drop the plants look perfectly healthy and may be sold in all good faith.

In the spring of 1913 after keeping a plant in which a grub was at work under a cover for over a year, I got a specimen of the fly it develops into. This was identified in Dublin by Professor G. H. Carpenter, who informed me that up till then it had not been recognised as an injurious insect. The Narcissus Fly of evil repute belongs to another branch of this family, but most of the true Hover-flies are to be regarded as benefactors, their larvae feeding on aphids.

According to the official description...
in the Economic Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, the Primrose Fly may be distinguished from other Hover-flies "by its bare eyes (without hair), and black legs, and feelers," and further "by the fine puncturation and even black hairs on the thorax, and the golden yellow pubescence of the abdomen, the second segment of which, in the male, has a strong tuft of black hairs on each side basally. The fly is 1/3 inch long." (N. B. When you meet a Hover-fly note carefully whether it has eye-lashes or not.) I have seen the grub at work as early as February and as late as September, but the time when they are chiefly to be found is in the Spring, April and May.

The next insect to be noticed is a Weevil or Long-nosed Beetle, I do not know its scientific name. It is a sinister looking beast, almost black, with faint dull yellowish bars on the hard wing-cases, and it has a generally rough appearance, nothing smooth or shiny about it, as is the case with so many beetles. Furthermore it appears to suffer from a bad conscience, moves glibly about and pretends to be dead if it catches your eye.

It does not restrict its appetite to Primrose roots, though especially partial I think to all the Primula family; its fat white grubs are often to be found under Auriculas, Cyclamens, etc. They appear to operate entirely under ground, biting off all the roots, sometimes eating into the woody root-stock; the plant struggles and dwindles and, if not rescued, ultimately dies. Soil fungicats are certainly a help in this case, also I think watering with a weak solution of Nitrate of Soda (1/4 oz. to a gallon of water).

The third enemy that I dread for my Primroses is Red Spider. It can be very injurious and is difficult to deal with because from the nature of the plants it is impossible to spray them effectually while in the ground. If the leaves begin to turn yellow or unduly pale examine them carefully underneath (and unless you have very good sight do so with a magnifying glass) and if you find Red Spider—which by the way may be greenish or almost colorless—pick off and burn all bad leaves, then, if you want a cure, take up the plants, divide thoroughly (keeping the roots as far as possible from getting dry) and immerse them in one of the many insecticides recommended for the destruction of this particular pest, then replant in fresh soil.

As to the best varieties to grow I can only speak of the old kinds. I have seen some of the modern Bon Accords and did not greatly care for them, they were of the tight type, small petals and very double. Some of those raised by Dr. MacWatt (Morelands) are attractive and distinct and I am told that Cockers are beautiful and good doers, but I am only just trying one of the latter and have not seen it flower yet.

Of the old Primroses I would give Madame de Pompadour first place. There is a beauty and satisfaction in her glorious deep rich colour and velvety texture that none of her rivals quite achieve. She is unfortunately not as robust as some of the others, likes a mild damp climate, and rich moist soil in half shade.

A well grown plant of Rose du Barri is hard to beat, the flowers are very large and of a beautiful clear pink, it is moreover harder and less exigent than Pompadour. Of the Sulphurs there are many varieties. Early Sulphur is a small neat plant both as to leaves and flowers, the latter very pale sulphur. Late Sulphur is several weeks later, larger and a shade darker, very double flowers, sometimes not properly developed and green in the centre.

Cloth of Gold is far and away the best, more definitely yellow, with larger and better formed flowers, but of it there are different types, some much better than others.

Arthur Desmoullins is an attractive deep heliotrope, rather small, but blossoming very abundantly, often sending up stalks after the manner of a Polyanthus.

French Grey is a good doer, aesthetic and pleasing, of the softest and most delicate tint of mauve.

Sanguinea plena, also called Red Paddy, is very gay and lovely; the colour is hard to describe, deep bright rose with a dash of magenta, it blossoms so freely as to make a solid mass of colour.

Burgundy is much darker, more purple, and generally has little white edges, it is of the tight small-petalled class.

Amaranthine, very charming, comes between the last two in colour, is a good doer and very effective.

Marie Crousse is large and hearty, but less attractive than most, the bluish-red colour has a slightly dull almost dirty tone in it.

Black Pompadour and Double Green I have heard of but never met.

Double Blue is very handsome and Double Salmon most beautiful but at present both these, if attainable at all, are luxuries for millionaires only.

The common White and Lilac are as lovely as any with their air of old-world refinement, and they are of the pleasanter disposition ready to thrive wherever they get a fair chance.

No doubt there are other varieties, and there is a certain amount of confusion as to the names, but these are the best known and most generally recognised sorts, and those oftenest to be met with in catalogues and in gardens.

If double Primroses are planted late in the season it is a good plan to put stones round them to keep them tight, as they have such a tiresome way of pulling their roots right out of the ground after frost, also a mulch of old cow-manure mixed with leaf-mould well round them and under their leaves will help to protect them through the winter and start them with nourishment in the spring.

To sum up I believe that one, if not the, secret of success is careful division every year in suitable weather, replanting in fresh soil, and keeping moist till the new roots are started. But when all is said and done double Primroses are rather faddily temperamental creatures and will do for some people and not for others.

I know of an old farm-house garden where the most beautiful form of the Cloth of Gold Primrose, with blossoms nearly two inches across, flourishes from year to year without apparently any particular care or attention, whereas in my garden the same primrose requires to be coaxed and coddled to do any good! Well, one can only say in conclusion that the overcoming of difficulty enhances the pleasure when success is achieved.
July and August are the hardest months for primroses and their growers in this part of the country. Heat and drouth sap the energies of both, and the primroses, at least, may get red spider. These are tiny mites that establish themselves on the backs of the leaves. You soon notice the dry yellowish look of the foliage. Don't wait for this condition to develop. Daily hosing, when there is no rain, will usually prevent the infestation. The ground as well as the plants must get a good wetting. If red spider should develop a spraying with "malathion" is a good control measure. (Read instructions on the poison carefully). The plants are not killed by red spider, as a rule, but they are weakened. New foliage almost always comes up in late summer or fall.

Plants in the woods will need only occasional cultivating and weeding. Those in outside beds will need more frequent attention.

In the meantime you have been taking care of the seedlings in the nursery beds, and by mid-August to early September they should be ready to put in their permanent positions. The usual procedure for transplanting is followed: no drying of the roots, ample root room, proper soil, watering well after planting and shading if needed until established. This early moving gives them plenty of time to feel at home in their new surroundings before cold weather sets in.

Also, by mid-August, division and replanting of your large primrose plants can start. By mid-September it should be finished, so that these plants, too, can get well established before winter weather begins. The method of division is simple. You dig up the whole plant with its entire root system and shake off the soil. You can then see the natural divisions of the plant. You pull apart firmly but gently, twisting and shaking if necessary. You find that you now have two to five plants instead of one. You trim the roots lightly and cut the foliage back one third. This is not essential if the transplanting is done quickly but there will be less wilting and subsequent struggle to reestablish. The soil should be renewed at this time both in the hole from which the plant was taken and any open spaces where the divisions are to be replanted. Primroses are hearty feeders. A fertile soil, such as mentioned in the last Quarterly, should be used, being particularly sure to add dried or well-rotted manure and a moist peat. Each division should be planted firmly at the same depth it was before lifting. Should be thoroughly watered and shaded if necessary for a few days.

To avoid any appearance of monotony in primrose plantings and also

to provide a longer season of bloom, it is good practice to put in companion plants which like the same conditions of woodland soil and partial shade. The list is long; the following suggestions by no means exhaust the possibilities. For earlier than primrose bloom there are hepaticus, which are attractive all season because of their fine foliage. Many other woodland wild flowers bloom with the primroses, as bloodroot, wild columbine and wood anemone. Some of the early little bulbs precede the primroses and others bloom with them, as does the narcissus tribe. Other good companions with long seasons of bloom are the bleeding-hearts (Dicentra eximia and formosa), Herb-robert (Geranium robertianum, a biennial which self-sows), London Pride (Saxifraga umbrosa primuloides), and for later color, the 2 foot high Anemone hupehensis and the Cyclamens Europaeum and Neapolitanum. Some of the primroses give a sprinkling of late bloom. Still other good companions are: Digitalis ambigua, the 18" yellow perennial foxglove, epimediums with their fine foliage and charming flowers, gentians such as septemfida and the decumbens group for summer color, the three choice dwarf iris that like some shade: cristata, gracilipes and verna; the woodland phloxes, P. divaricata and stolonifera with their lovely lavender flowers and long season of bloom; the exquisite shortia or "Oconee Bells". Omphalodes verna with blue forget-me-nots, 3 inch Thalictrum kiusianum with pinkish fluffs of flowers placed against or on rocks, and of course violets. These last need to be watched so that they do not usurp too much ground.

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**What To Do In The Primrose Garden In The Pacific Northwest—July, Aug. and Sept.**

**RALPH BALCOM, Seattle, Wash.**

**WATER, WEED and WAGE WAR on WEEVILS!**

These three routine jobs comprise most of the work to be done during the warm months of summer.

Watering should be done regularly. Never let the beds completely dry out during the hot sunny weather. Primroses will stand a surprising amount of sun if the ground in which they grow is always kept moist. The best time to water them is in the late afternoon.

When weeding, avoid a deep cultivation that will injure the roots. In P. denticulata and also in some of the candelabras, many of the roots lie near the surface and run nearly parallel with the top of the ground. These types in particular are easily injured by careless digging around the plants.

Of course the weevils are not the only pests one must wage a war against. Watch carefully for the red spider who is apt to be around in hot weather and don’t forget to look for the aphids and also the ever present slugs. Instruction for battling these enemies of our beloved primulas was given in the first installment of this article printed in the last issue of the Quarterly to which you can refer.

**HARVEST SEED**

Most primrose seed ripens and is ready to harvest sometime during the month of July. The exact time varies somewhat among the different species and even among individual plants themselves. There are a few of the rarer species, especially plants of the Petiolares Section, whose seed must be gathered and planted when still green, otherwise it loses its ability to germinate. But the proper time to gather it from most primulas including the common ones, is when the seed has turned brown and just before the pod shatters. In the day a small hole appears at the apex for it is shortly after that that it breaks into a series of short teeth or else bursts open irregularly. One must take frequent trips through the garden in order to catch each bit of seed when it is at the right stage.

As the pods are picked, they should be put in open containers or in paper bags and each kind kept separate and properly labeled. Place them in a dry airy place for a week or two until the pods are completely dried out and then they are ready for threshing. This is done by crushing them with the fingers into a shallow dish which has an inch or so rim such as a soup dish. Then by blowing ever so gently as one shakes the dish, the chaff can be blown away leaving the precious seed. Put each lot in a separate properly labeled packet and store it in a small covered glass jar placed in the cool part of a refrigerator. There it should be left until time to sow.

**TRANSPLANT SEEDLINGS OUTSIDE**

The task of setting out seedling plants into beds or borders is usually done in July, August and sometimes in September but it is better not to wait until the latter month to do it.

The tiny new plants need all the time possible in order to get established for the freezing winter weather.

The late afternoon is the best time for transplanting and on a cloudy day.
1961 National Show and Banquet

The Tacoma Primrose Society was host to a most successful National Show and Banquet on April 15 and 16. Members from Oregon and British Columbia helped to make it a truly National event. An outstanding feature of the show was a courtesy exhibit of rare primula raised by Mrs. A. C. U. Berry of Portland, Oregon.

Featured speaker at the banquet was Mrs. Florence Bellis of Barnhaven. She and Mr. Bellis presented an excellent program illustrated with slides and artifacts from their recent South Seas trip.

The following officers were elected:
President, Mr. Herbert Dickson; Vice President, Mrs. Rosetta Jones; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Chester Strong; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. E. Standing; and Treasurer, Mrs. Orval Agee. New Directors are Mrs. Orrin Hale and Mr. Howard Short.

Perpetual Awards were presented at the Banquet to Mrs. Robert Ford—The Bamford Trophy for the Best Seedling Show Auricula; to Mr. Wesley Bottoms—The A.P.S. Hybridizing Award; to Mr. John Shuman—The Shuman Trophy for the Premier Exhibition Alpine Auricula; to Mr. Cyrus Happy III—The Frank H. Michaud Trophy for the Premier Show Auricula; and also to Mr. Happy—The Haddock Trophy for the best Exhibition Alpine Seedling Auricula.

Sweepstakes winner at the National Show was newly elected A.P.S. President Mr. Herbert Dickson, who also received the trophy for the Best Plant in the show. This was a double acaulis-polyanthus—an outstanding plant. Runner-up for Sweepstakes was Mrs. Robert Ford.

Trophies for the Best in each division were awarded to the following: Acaulis—Mrs. Cecile Rindsbach, Bothell; Polyanthus—Mr. C. B. Shutt, Tacoma; Acaulis-polyanthus—Mr. Herbert Dickson, Seattle; Juliae—Mr. Herbert Dickson, Seattle; Vermales—Mrs. C. B. Shutt, Tacoma; Auricula—Mrs. Robert M. Ford, Seattle; Novice Division—Mr. Charles Ingram, Tacoma; Barrities (Jack-in-the-Green Juliana)—Herbert Dickson; Species—Mrs. L. G. Gentner, Medford, Oregon; Decorative—Mrs. J. E. Olson, Tacoma; Best Garden Plot by Growers—Mr. Floyd Keller, Tacoma; and Best Garden Plot at National Show by Floyd Keller, Tacoma Avenue Perennial Gardens.

Show Reports

THE OREGON PRIMROSE SOCIETY SHOW. Mr. Bob Funkner (Lath House) and Mrs. Blanche Start (Glenhaven Nurs.) made a large floor display of primroses interplanted with ferns and shrubbery. Mr. Orval Agee showed many excellent slides of the species and hybrids grown in the gardens of the Northwest. Winners at the Show were: Sweepstakes—Mrs. Blanche Start; Second—Mrs. Orval Agee; Third—Mr. Robert Funkner; Miller’s Products Perpetual Trophy for the best auricula seedling—Mrs. Denna Snuffer; Best Acaulis—Bob Funkner; Best Juliae—Dr. Mathew C. Riddle; Best Polyanthus—Mrs. Alice Elmstrom; Best Auricula—Mrs. Orval Agee (for her green edged show 1960 Bamford Trophy plant); Best Species—Mr. Herbert Dickson; Decorative Class A—Mrs. Alice Elmstrom; Class B—Wichita Garden Club; Class C—Miss Sherri Hanson and Class D—Miss Valora Macfarlane.

THE GRESHAM, OREGON SHOW—The Oregon Primrose Society set up an exhibit of primroses in a woodland setting featuring the later-blooming candelabras, auriculas, and species primula. Blanche Start displayed thirty Fujiama and Pagoda candelabras, Bob Funkner had two beautiful beds of yellow polyanthus, and Mrs. Orval Agee supplied a bed of auriculas.

THE CANADIAN PRIMULA AND ALPINE SOCIETY reports the following: Best Alpine Plant in Show—Mrs. Ivy Angerman; Best Primula—Mrs. C. Henderson; Best Planted Tufa—Mr. A. Guppy; Best Trough Garden—Mrs. R. Boyes; Best Bulbous Plant—G. M. Conboy; Best Ericaceous Plant—Mrs. R. Boyes; Best Cushion Plant—G. M. Conboy; Beginners Section (Best Plant)—Mrs. W. Thomas; Children’s Class (Dish Garden)—1st to Wendy Conboy; Decorative Section—1st, Mrs. F. S. Day; Junior Decorative—Miss Claire Macey 1st. An interesting feature of the show was Mr. G. B. Boving’s cross section display of a small Rock Garden.

THE LEWIS COUNTY PRIMROSE SOCIETY SHOW. Mrs. A. V. Roney was winner of the Lucas Trophy for the “best in the show” and Mrs. Reuben Stohr was runner-up for the sweepstakes award. Other winners were Mrs. Ernest Runke, 2nd in total points; Mrs. John Daniels, 3rd; and honorable mention in points to Mrs. R. L. Alleger, Mrs. John Steh-ram, Mrs. Henry Benberg, Cecil Davenport and Mrs. Jenny Bauer-Mrs. J. P. Siegworth was first in the arrangements division, with Mr. Roney and Mrs. Alleger tied for second place and Mrs. Bauer third. Highlights of the show were Mrs. Cecil Stewart’s “Landscape for Living,” arrangements by Mrs. Benberg and Mrs. Stohr which utilized the center fireplace surrounded by a garden of primroses, moss and miniature flowers, and Mrs. Roney’s display of daffodils and primroses.

THE MT. ANGEL PRIMROSE SOCIETY SHOW reports the following winners: Sweepstakes—Mr. and Mrs. Dave Shepherd. They also had the best Auricula Seedling; Junior Trophy—Linda Schmidt; Flower Arrangement Sweepstakes—Mrs. Dexter Smith; Best Garden Club Arrangement—Mrs. Hazel Bartlett (for Lush Meadow Gardeners); Second Place—Mrs. Dexter Smith (for Salem Garden Club); Third Place—Mrs. Christine French (for Salem Rose So-
The Society) The Show was not as large as last year but the flowers were of better quality. There were not many Auriculas because of the early show date.

EAST SIDE GARDEN CLUB, KIRKLAND. Professional Sweepstakes winners were Mrs. A. J. Schwartz and runner-up R. C. Putnam. Amateur Sweepstakes winners were Mrs. Beth Tait and runner-up Mrs. Ruth Smith. Mrs. Sylvester Harp was Sweepstakes winner of the Decorative (arrangements) Division; Mrs. H. W. Kent, Jr. won the Novice Decorative Sweepstakes; and Marylu Massey the Decorative Sweepstakes in the Junior Division. Jimmie Dines won the Junior Amateur Horticultural and Marnie Tindall the Junior Professional Horticultural Sweepstakes. Herbert Dickson received the special award for the best floor display and the Hilltoppers Garden Club the award for the best Garden Club floor display.

THE FRIDAY HARBOR PRIMROSE EXHIBIT was a combination of primroses and antiques. As the Club had sponsored the organization of an Historical Society on San Juan Island, it was thought that a display of antiques, in addition to primroses, would help create interest in the proposed museum which is the main object of the Historical Society. Primrose club members wore old-fashioned dresses and bonnets. A room was fashioned around the fireplace; with an old clock, copper coffee pot, a pewter teapot, and a large spring bouquet on the mantel. The other side of the hall was a woodland setting with a replica of the blockhouse in the background. An old plunger type butter churn stood outside the door. Pine, fir trees and apple blossoms framed the blockhouse, with primrose plants set in moss around a bubbling fountain in the foreground. An Educational Table, in charge of Marion Hannah and Marie Collins, had labeled primrose plants on display. Edna Wright presided over the guest book. Old-fashioned lamps decorated the tea tables where Frances Dahl was in charge. The Friday Harbor Primrose shows are always novel and beautifully done. They do not compete for trophies but concentrate on presenting primroses at their best to the public.

From the New York Times, Sunday, March 5, 1961...

"Primroses form the color pattern for the garden of Brookside Nurseries, Darien, Conn., in shades of blue, orange, red and yellow."—Flower Show at the Coliseum, N. Y. City.

CLARK COUNTY PRIMROSE SOCIETY SHOW reports the following winners: Sweepstakes, Laura Jensen, 16 ribbons; Nettie Roe, 10 ribbons; Lucile Tippit, 9 ribbons and Edrie Horn, 8 ribbons. The Barberton Garden Club won first prize in Garden Club arrangements. Velma Wischnesky won first prize in arrangements using driftwood with primroses. The plant sale netted the club a good profit.

Primula at the Clark County Primrose Show.

The Bamford Trophy

MRS. ORVAL AGEE

It gives me great pleasure to relinquish the Bamford Trophy to Nancy Ford, Quarterly editor, for her yellow self auricula.

Four years ago she began hybridizing with some show auricula seedlings raised by Mrs. Mary Henricke of Portland, Oregon. By careful selection Nancy developed a strain of yellow selves that have perfect paste, good substance and high point score. They are perfectly hardy out in all types of weather and the meal holds up well despite rain.

The Bamford Trophy is an antique copper kettle presented to the Society in 1953 by Mr. Dan Bamford, auricula floriculturist of England. The inscription reads "Old Copper Kettle Trophy Competed For At Auricula And Florists Shows In Lancashire For Over A Century." Former holders have been:

Mrs. John L. Karnopp..........................1954
Frank H. Michaud............................1955
Cyruis Happy III...........................1956
Peter Klein................................1957
Peter Klein................................1958
Cyruis Happy III...........................1959
Ivanel Agee..................................1960

Nancy remarked that it was her hope that A.P.S. members from other parts of the country could compete for the Perpetual Trophies in future National Primrose Shows. Great care would be given any plants shipped here for entry in the shows.
Wesley Bottoms Winner of Hybridizing Award

Presentation speech by Cyrus Happy III at National Banquet in Tacoma
April 15, 1961

This year the American Primrose Society has selected as the winner of the Peter Klein Hybridizer's Award Wesley Bottoms for his achievement in developing a new, large-flowered, multicolored strain of hose-in-hose Primroses and Polyanthus.

The hose-in-hose form has long been known to gardeners. It was a favorite of the sixteenth century as were other quaint variations such as Jacks-in-the-Green, Jackanapes and Jackanapes on Horseback, Galligaskins, Clowns, Pantaloons or Jacks-in-the-Box, and Shags or Feathers. Many of these variations were collected in the wild and are still to be found in old Irish and English gardens. They were nearly all of Cowslip origin. To add to the general confusion as to just what these names mean, most of them can be created by crossing Hose-in-Hose with Jacks-in-the-Green.

The old Hose-in-Hose Cowslips are still in existence and carry such charming names as Lady Dora (yellow), Lady Lettice (yellow with traces of pink), Lady Molly (magenta), Old Vivid, Prince of Orange, to name a few. The old problem of how to obtain these plants when import from England is prohibited has always made them seem the more desirable. Wanting what we could not have has sparked several of our award winners into re-creating and improving plants from what we had available for hybridizing in this county. You will remember the development of our new double Primroses and Auriculas. And now we have the development of the Hose-in-Hose to a new place of honor in the world of horticulture.

In the early 1950's Wesley became acquainted with Peter Klein and bought some of his primrose seeds. Wes saw the possibilities in Primroses as a profitable hobby and an occupation for his retirement years. With Pete as his teacher, he took up hybridizing. Remember the plants we had then: Linda Eichman's pinks and corals, the Midas Gold strain, Veterle & Reinelt's Polyanthus to name a few. Seeds and plants of these choice strains were very scarce but, fortunately for us now, those who had these plants shared them. They formed the base on which Wes built his fine strain of Polyanthus—first in many colors and later specializing in pink, coral and orange shades.

It was about 1955 that a large flowered, fragrant, yellow Hose-in-Hose primrose appeared in his field. He recognized the potential of this fine plant and used it in his hybridizing. Fortunately Wes had a good seed crop that year so, in spite of the terrible loss of plants due to the freeze, he was able to start a new generation of seedlings. Wes had perfected the yellow in a few years, but he soon realized a variety of colors, especially the popular pink, would be necessary if the Hose-in-Hose was to be universally accepted and his strain an entirely new development. Eight seasons have passed since he started on this project and he has been outstandingly successful. However, not all the credit can be given to the man of the house for Mrs. Bottoms has done much of the actual hybridizing for quite a few years, leaving the collection of seed, sowing, growing and selecting to Wes.

In presenting this plaque to Wes, I wish to remind him that he should not now rest on his laurels. It is now time to work on other forms of primroses. Let's have pink Jackanapes, Pantaloons, Galligaskins, and Shags and Feathers. Selected crosses of Hose-in-Hose and Jack-in-the-Green will produce some of these. Seed from Ireland and England will give a start on others. Let this plaque be an award for a good start. After all, the hybridizer is always thinking of tomorrow. Tonight is a bright moment is Wes's life but I'll bet it does not hold a candle to the time he saw his first pink Hose-in-Hose starting into bloom.

Wes, congratulations from the American Primrose Society, the group here tonight and me. You have done a grand job but remember... the number of fine plants waiting to be produced by the keen hybridizer is unlimited. Carry on.

Hose-in-Hose—a duplex flower, the calyx enlarged, flared, and all petal tissue.
Jack-in-the-Green—the calyx enlarged, flared and all leaf tissue.
Jackanapes—calyx enlarged, flared, petal tissue but with a green stripe in each petal.
Jackanapes on Horseback—polyanthus form of above with ruff of green leaves at point of union of footstalks with main stem. (Also Jack-in-the-Green form)
Galligaskins—swollen green calyx. (Sometimes called the curled cowslip)
Pantaloons or Jacks-in-the-Box—Galligaskins but calyx stripped with petal tissue.
Shags or Feathers—calyx forms a ruff of fine cut tissue around corolla. (Perhaps some readers will be able to supply Wes Bottoms with seed of some of the quaint forms)
Clowns—Petals spotted and striped.

Cy Happy
This spring a gentleman returned his order of seeds with a forced note. In the first place, he said, before receiving the seeds there had been nothing to indicate the need of a complicated germination process. Secondly, that he was a bachelor and, although he had several gardeners, he did not have a deep freeze. And, finally, that I could take the seeds and he didn’t care what I did with them.

In the first place, I thought, the process is not complicated. Secondly, no allusion had been made to a deep freeze in the seeding instructions and surely he could afford a refrigerator if he employed gardeners. And, finally, I sent the seed back to him realizing that if the process was complicated to him it was complicated. A simplified method of bringing on germination quickly and evenly was needed.

Prior to receiving this letter, recorded amounts of seed had been planted April 8th after it had spent two weeks in the freezing compartment of the refrigerator. This was hot-watered the day of sowing at 120 degrees and for several successive days, gradually decreasing water temperature to 115 degrees. Germination was well begun on April 20th, twelve days after sowing. But since freezing the seed seems to be the block over which most beginners stumble, eliminating this step was indicated provided the results compared reasonably well. With this in mind, recorded amounts of seed were sown April 24th, thoroughly hot-watered over a period of three days with temperatures beginning at 120 degrees and dropping to 115 as before, and left with the hope that germination would not be too delayed or too spotty. Eight days later the flats came alive with white sprouts, a gain of four days germination time and two weeks freezing time. In other words, eight days from package to germination instead of twenty-six. Under certain circumstances this gain of time could mean the difference in raising plants that would be large enough to winter successfully. These seedlings have since developed rapidly and have all but overtaken the frozen ones planted some two weeks earlier.

A few years ago APS member Victor Ries, of Columbus, Ohio, maintained that freezing the seed was unnecessary and has been outspoken on the subject ever since. A week or so ago I received a clipping from the Columbus "Citizen" quoting Mr. Ries. In addition to saying most pleasant things about Barnhaven seed, he remarks, "If you buy seed there is no need of freezing it. That is pure bunk. It comes up in two weeks frozen or not..." I hope Mr. Ries reads this so that he will know we now see eye to eye. And, although the freezing and hot-war methods of primrose culture originated at Barnhaven and have become almost standard procedure in America and overseas, hereafter my refrigerator door is closed to primroses except for cool storage.

Back in the early days of primrose enthusiasm, little was known about the behavior of seed except that it was usually slow and uneven. Primroses had a bad name when it came to growing them from seed. Up to a year's wait was not unusual, consequently prodding them into activity and learning what made them behave the way they did was the key to popularizing them. For no matter how beautiful or appealing, a flower that cannot be grown from seed with fair success by the average gardener is doomed to a minor role in the garden.

The starting point was at seed picking time. Tests showed that primrose seed will not germinate at all if picked green, and only partially if picked semi-ripe. The mistake is made by picking the entire umbel of a Polyanthus when the first pods open or the entire stalk of a Candelabra when the first whorl is ripe. Picking seed commercially is a painstaking job. The plants must be examined daily and only the opened pods picked without a vestige of a stem, for pieces of stem will not blow out when winnowing the chaff from the seed.

This solved only part of the problem. Why did some Polyanthus colors germinate so far behind other colors? The pinks and the blues, for instance. For years these lagged alarmingly, but why do they now lead all the other colors in speed and total germination? Now it is the new reds, the exotic stripes that are slower, and the Acaulis which, after four generations, have had the true pink of the Polyanthus transferred to them.

We all remember the first blues and pinks—small of plant, single stalked, often dying after bearing seed or in the winter’s cold. At pollinating time, pollen often failed to develop and stigmas, sometimes, were deformed. A scanty seed crop came to be expected. Pinks and blues were the new colors then, and color breaks, more often than not, associate with weakly constituted plants. It stands to reason that a weak plant cannot produce a strong seed. But now, after generations of selection, vitality has been built into the pinks and blues and they have burst into a full-blown vigor, often bearing a dozen or more stalks—virtually small shrubs—with heavy seeding and no mortality. Automatically, this strength has been passed on to the seed making the difference between slow, scanty germination and a fast, heavy one. So yesterday's new and frail have become today's permanent colors. And today's new is developing into tomorrow's established shades and forms.

After the hot-water-without-freezing experiment had been made with Polyanthus, I was curious how Candelabras would respond. Candelabras, generally speaking, along with Sieboldia, is tend to be among the slowest of the commonly grown Primulas with Julians, Miniatures, Acaulis and Auriculas somewhere between these and Polyanthus. Bellied Primulas hardly hit the seed medium before they are up again which indicates a softer coat and the need for somewhat lowered temperatures when being hot-watered. Because of little faith, exact dates were not kept on the Candelabra experiment. It must have been about ten days later that I was arrested by a green film of necks rising over the flat of mixed Candelabras and closer inspection of the flat sown with Inshriach hybrids showed the beginning of sprouts. This slow flat was put in a tray of water and carelessly forgotten over night. By morning it had become a green lawn.

Occasionally I think of the testy old gentleman in Delaware. Now that he has the seed, and probably seedlings, he knows what I did with it. What he doesn't know is that the force of his blast will make a small report in the horticultural world.
American Primrose Society
Cash Report
Calendar Year 1960

Cash on hand January 1, 1960 $ 512.52

Receipts
Dues
1960 $ 752.50
1961 and future 916.00
Commercial listings 8.00
Libraries 25.60
Sustaining 245.00
Affiliated 43.00
Family 11.00
Total $2,001.10

Plant Sales, Etc.
Washington St. Primrose Soc.
Plants and Seeds $ 112.55
Gresham Show, Plants 59.15
Agee, Plants sold at home 34.00
Sale of Quarterlys (back issues) 126.75
Overpayment returned—Editor 27.02
Loan 400.00
Profit on Fertosan & small donations 11.21
Total $ 770.68

Total Income $2,771.78

Expense
Quarterly $2,217.75
Extra Quarterlys & Envelopes 72.98
Primrose Transactions—Editor’s use 25.00
Stationery 25.75
Treasurer’s Expenses, Stamps, Memb. Cards, Etc. 68.00
Overpayment to Editor 27.02
Membership Refund 3.50
Payment of Loan 400.00
Check Charge .75
Total Disbursements $2,640.75

Balance on hand, December 31, 1960 443.55

Respectfully submitted, Ivanel Agee, Treasurer

American Primrose Society
Cash Report
Calendar Year 1960

People and Flowers
Dr. Harold R. Fletcher...
Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, Scotland, took time out of a very full schedule to breakfast with A.P.S. members in Seattle on May 19. He was also a guest of Mrs. A. C. U. Berry while in Oregon and his admiration for her garden and skill in raising many difficult species primula was an inspiraton to all to persist. Dr. Fletcher’s warmth of personality, his good sportsmanship when just about everything went wrong at one Seattle lecture, and his willingness to share his vast knowledge with us showed us so well that this is not only a great horticulturist but a great man. It was a privilege to have met him and we hope that he will be back for another visit in the near future.

The Onandoga Primrose Society held a Primrose Tour on May 14 which covered over 100 miles in visiting six gardens. Dr. Piper’s garden was first on the list and the tour ended at the Baldwin garden where they enjoyed a buffet supper.

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

In Memoriam
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Hoss of Portland, Oregon will be missed by her many friends. She was noted for her beautiful rock garden and collection of native plants.

Fletcher’s Blue...
Is the name of this double blue acaulis, a Peter Klein seedling raised by Mrs. L. N. Rindspach of Bothell, Wn., who named it in honor of Dr. Harold R. Fletcher. Mrs. Rindspach presented Dr. Fletcher with a colored photograph and slide during one of his Seattle lectures. She thanked him for his contributions to the A.P.S. and particularly his help in compiling the Pictorial Dictionary. Although this lovely blue primrose is not yet on the market Mrs. Rindspach has been propagating it for several years and promises that when she has a sufficient quantity she will offer some for sale.

AURICULAS
English named varieties of Show and Alpine.
We have a good stock but some varieties are in limited quantity. Dwarf slow growing Conifers that stay dwarf and other shrubs all suitable for Bonsai culture. Large collection of rare plants and Alpines for Rock Gardens as well as unusual plants from the World’s far corners are listed in our Free Catalogue.

ALPENGLOW GARDENS
13328 Trans-Canada Hwy., North Surrey, B.C.

96 1961 SUMMER QUARTERLY
New Hose-in-Hose Primrose
In hybridizing many things are possible but this white and pink hose-in-hose is undoubtedly one of the most unique primroses ever developed. Wesley Bottoms, who won the 1961 Hybridizing Award for his work with hose-in-hose, has just a few of these two-toned plants. In time, by careful propagation, there may be enough so that each member can enjoy this rarity.

Mrs. L. G. Gentner of Medford Oregon won a trophy at the National Show for this unusual arrangement of auriculas.

Dear Mrs. Ford . . .
The highlight of the Show of the National Auricula, Primula & Primrose Soc. (N. Branch) held at Manchester yesterday was the visit from Mr. Robert Saxe. His mercurial character and buoyant step added zest to the occasion. His old friends welcomed him and the new ones were pleased to have him with us.

If all men were gardeners there would be no more wars and suspicion of nation for nation would vanish—there would only be the battle of pets—and there would be no need for politicians to rush round the world nor for financiers to support "arms" factories. What a visitor! Mr. Saxe's love for the English Primrose is more likely to bring about unity than all the talk of Presidents and Prime Ministers.

All good wishes to the American Primrose Society in which my husband joins.

Yours sincerely,
Gwendolyn M. Hawkes

(Mr. Robert Saxe, Regional Vice President of A.P.S. from San Francisco, California, is well loved in America too. His presence at the annual A.P.S. banquet this year was not possible as he was attending the Rock Garden Society Conference...)

Dr. and Mrs. Richard Bond . . .
Of the Virgin Islands visited the Kirkland Primrose Show in April. Dr. Bond, an agronomist, was an active worker with the Oregon Primrose Society before he left for the Islands. He has written two articles for the Quarterly: Virus Diseases of Primroses, Vol. 7, No. 4 and Collecting Primulas in the Northwest, Vol. 8, No. 4.
Private Enterprise In Retirement
LYNN RANGER, Lynn Massachusetts

Selling garden books by mail is fascinating. It is the most satisfactory in all respects except one of all my many occupations stretching over more than half a century. However, it would be difficult to imagine a smaller financial income for the amount of time involved.

My introduction to gardening came some forty years ago. A new home included a rock garden. It was the kind that in her new book, “Gardens In Winter,” Elizabeth Lawrence describes as “one of those gardens that is designed by a landscape gardener, put together by a contractor, and stuffed with plants by a nurseryman.” However, from then until now I have maintained a keen interest in alpine and rock garden plants.

My first experience in garden book selling was very limited and took place some six or seven years ago.

From time to time I had purchased several little and rather shallow rock garden books, but this was the first substantial work that I had owned and I still find it very helpful. It seemed a shame not to get these books into circulation, so in 1954 I undertook to distribute some of them. I learned that mail to city dwellers without street address would be returned so restricted my postal card announcements to the small number of American Rock Garden Society members mentioned in the ARG bulletin who lived in towns or whom a city address was given and a few nurseries handling rock garden plants.

From this sales campaign I sold a dozen or so copies to ARG members and a few to nurseries, including Alpenglow Gardens in British Columbia.

Here it seems necessary to digress in order to carry out your editor’s suggestion that I write an article telling how I happened to get into the garden book business. “Retired” in 1956 I seemd necessary to find some source of income to supplement that from Social Security inasmuch as my employers up to that time had failed to weaken individual initiative by setting up pension systems.

For years my rock garden work had always been supported by two conveniences. These I had become convinced were so necessary that they would be a must to any gardener who knew about them.

One was originally a small meat fork with two tines, purloined from Mrs. Ranger’s mother’s kitchen. This disappeared after more than ten years of constant use. Unable to find another suitable two tine replacement I broke off the middle tine of a three tine fork, replacing the handle with one from another tool.

Naturally I had the supposedly brilliant idea that by selling a similar weeder I could obtain the desired additional income and in addition benefit a vast number of gardeners, particularly those in the alpine and rock garden category.

I wanted a forged tool and felt that English forgings were superior. The sample which British Tools, Ltd. sent me from a careful drawing to scale of my prized hand made tool was twice as long and heavy as the present John Bull precision weeder, so I sent across my working model. The two hand made samples they then supplied being satisfactory I sent an order for their minimum quantity requirement. This was only seven gross or 1007 weeders.

The shipment arrived in December of 1956 and I started my sales campaign in April, 1957. A year later I found that I had sold a total of 310 weeders. During this period I had expended $140 in magazine advertising and $75 in expenses exclusive of postage, which was more than seventy cents for each weedee sold.

I thought that I might be able to unload my inventory at cost to Breck’s. However, after analyzing the situation they advised that the possible margin of profit was not adequate for an article devoid of mass appeal. This was certainly not news to me but I had hoped that such a handicap would not apply to inclusion in their catalogue.

In 1956 I read about the “Seed-A-Cube” in an English garden magazine. Twenty-five of these were being sold in England in a paper bag for twenty-five cents and I sent for a sample bag and asked for exclusive sales rights for the United States. The reply was favorable but my experience with the sample not being satisfactory I dropped the matter.

In 1958 similar cubes, probably improved, were being sold in the United States for $2.00 for forty cubes. At that time I estimated that $5000 monthly was being paid for advertising in our garden magazines and the distributors stated that they had sold over six million cubes.

The other gadget was a pad about sixteen inches square with cover of mattress ticking. Where it originally came from or for what it was originally designed I have no idea. Recently, worn out, it was replaced by a 16” x 16” rubberized curled hair pad and some mattress ticking, both ordered from Sears, Roebuck’s mail order catalogue. Whether kneeling or sitting it will continue to insulate my aging bones from earthen dampness and reduce the number of scratches and bruises. I never seriously entertained the idea of placing this on the market. The weeders I use as a bonus for book orders.

Early in 1958 I had a letter from a woman in Columbus, Ohio, asking if I could sell her a copy of Correvon’s book and I was able to obtain practically the last of the stock in Geneva, which I sold to her.

This incident resulted in my asking myself, “Why not develop a mail order garden book business?” An adequate method of beginning seemed to be to
advise the secretaries of the English and Scotch alpine and rock garden societies of my intentions and ask them for a list of publishers of alpine and rock garden books and of dealers handling out of print copies.

In reply I received two very nice letters and lists of something like a dozen publishers and dealers in used books. From most of these I have purchased from time to time but it did not take long to realize that the maximum possible volume from these sources would never sustain a worth while enterprise.

Fortunately help came soon from several experienced in the sale of garden books. One English dealer who was on both original lists was very helpful and a botanist in Montana made me a gift of several volumes of the United States Accumulative Record of Book Auction sales containing the prices paid at the principal book auctions.

However, it was C. W. Wood of Copemish, Michigan, who called my attention to the fact that there is one principal weekly in the United States and another in London which publish lists of wanted out of print books. Both also print lists of books offered for sale less extensive than the books wanted lists. Through the London weekly I disposed of a set on marine architecture and bound volumes of a yachting magazine, which a woman book customer wanted to dispose of, to a Chicago specialist for $120.

Wood is an interesting person. He writes regularly for garden magazines. He prints his own catalogues of garden and some other books which he intersperses with such trite sayings as, "This country would not be in such a mess today if the Indians had adopted more stringent immigration laws." In addition to squibs of a moral, religious or humorous nature in his catalogues he frequently prints leaflets of a similar character to send out with his catalogues. Last year the nurserymen in his area gave him an award for his twenty-five years of distinguished service to their industry.

At present only one bookseller is placing more garden book wanted advertising than I am in the London weekly and over the past year in the United States medium the number of garden books on my lists has been at least equal to the combined total such wants of all other book dealers.

Some out of print book dealers buy books that with the passage of time will increase in value and consequently carry a large inventory but when one is my age it seems logical to plan otherwise.

Doubtless thousands who are no longer considered employable by trade or industry seek continued activity and income from the sale of used books and there is a smaller number of well established concerns with investments running up to millions of dollars.

Many letters from booksellers in Great Britain are very interesting. Last year one small dealer in England wrote me that he put in seven days weekly and still had an average profit of less than $30 weekly. Another wrote that as he had reached the age of 86 he was beginning to move his stock at reduced prices. Another wrote that he was 69 and had been in the book business twelve years. He said he had just completed moving over 6000 volumes "across the street and to three out buildings in a butcher's yard," and said "I feel I never want to see another book again, except to read it, but yesterday I ordered another five pound's worth. If that isn't bibliomania what is it?"

One compensation I have is the opportunity to see and read unusual and rare garden books, which are seldom to be found in our libraries.

It has been my good fortune to have many exceptionally well informed customers and much of my present book knowledge is due to having been able to handle their requirements.

Geoffrey Taylor's "The Victorian Flower Garden," is an example. It is a history of gardens, gardeners and garden books and magazines. It first came to my attention from calls for it from two authors, each of whom produces unusually interesting garden literature. For one I have found three out of four large color illustrated books published in the mid 1850's and Taylor gives a detailed account of these and its woman author in his book. I was just a few days late in obtaining the missing volume in Wales at a most reasonable price. I did find the set listed in a Paris catalogue but the dealer was asking $550 for it.
SPRING HILL FARM
P.O. Box 42 Gig Harbor, Wn.
FRESH SEED — Candelabra, Rosea, Sieboldii, etc.
HAND POLLINATED — Acaulis, Juliae, Polyanthus, Auricula
Thousands of fine large transplants now ready.
Field plants for June to September delivery — 10% discount.
Divisions of breeding stock.
Send for our new Catalogue.

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CRESCENT WEEDER
Keen-edged, simple to use, long handle, double edged cutter. Leaves dust mulch favorable for plant growth bacteria.
60” Handle 8” Blade $3.25
48” Handle 8” Blade $2.95
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Postpaid At Garden Stores or direct by mail from Harry N. Leckenby Co., Duvall, Wash.

PAMPER YOUR PRIMROSES
GROW THEM in soil protected from insects and disease with Miller's SOILDUSTO
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At Your Dealer's
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See Mr. Ranger's advertisement of fine garden books on page 103.

Phone MOhawk 5-2993
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BORING, OREGON
We ship plants . . . List on request

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Fertilizers and Insecticides
We sell and recommend
BLUE WHALE and LIQUID BLUE WHALE

GLENHAVEN NURSERY
Rt. 1, Box 277, Mullino, Oregon
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PRIMULAS
Seeds, generous pkts., $1.00 each
P. Polyanthus: Blue, Pastels, Red, Yellow-Gold, or mixed shades.
Garden Auriculas: Mixed colors.
Japonica: Mixed shades or white.
Pulverulent Bartley, Pink. Florindae Hybrids.
Asthore Hybrids.
Plants sold at garden only

BARNHAVEN'S Silver-Dollar Polyanthus
won the R.H.S. award in Dublin this spring.
The 1961 seed, now ready, will produce even more magnificent plants than those seen this year. All shades in every color range are available at
$1. per pkt. 6/$5.
Write for free, illustrated seed list.
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Says "NO!" to dogs
GUARDS LAWNS and SHRUBS
Positively effective dog and cat repellent. At garden stores, or write direct. Dealer inquiries invited.
R ex. $1.25 Postpaid
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Pacific strain of Polyanthus Primroses. Fresh seed available now.
Named English Show & Alpine Auriculas
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4815 E. Eye St., Tacoma 4, Wn.
Hand pollinated blue ribbon primrose seed and plants
Seeds for mail order:
Choice mix $1, Pink mix, $1.50 pkt.
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JONES NURSERY
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2½ miles south Kent, West Valley Highway

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We sell it . . . And we use it
Hand Pollinated Polyanthus Seed
Try my pink seed (75% pink) 200 for $1.75
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Are enthusiastic about
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