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QUARTERLY

Florence Bellis—Editor Emeritus

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Notes from Rhone Street

Members who would like a copy of Doretta Klaber's book, *Rock Garden Mints*, will be pleased to learn a new edition has been printed by Bonanza Books, 419 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York, and retails for $1.49.

Mrs. Heacock has asked me to correct the spelling of the German word for Primrose — we left out an "1", which changed the meaning of the word to "bowl" — hardly our intention! And Mr. Langfelder writes: "First of all, Key is not Schussel, but Schlussel. Some people call Primroses Himmelschlussel, but in fact it is only for the Primula elatior. Primula auricula, which I have met by the millions in the Alps, is called in Austria Ptergestamm, translated a "stick of St. Peter." I wonder why more of the beautiful Primula of the Alps are not seen more frequently in this country. I have raised from seed, *P. Minima*, my favorite; *P. clusiana*, which is much easier than *P. auricula alpina*, the wild one; *P. hirsuta*, *P. viscosa*, *P. commutata*, and others."

Mr. Langfelder asks an interesting question. How many Primula enthusiasts raise and enjoy the lovely contributions from the Alps?

OFFICERS, former editors and other interested members of the Society have been planning to republish the Society Dictionary as funds and time become available. Perhaps it is just as well we have not yet managed to get it done. Additional changes in nomenclature are likely to occur for some time, as the methods of pollen morphology and chromosome counting in the cells of plant tissue serve to identify plant relationships with more certainty than in the past. The studies by P. Wendelbo maintains familiar names but changes the groupings.

A note from Mr. Lawrence Hochheimer requests we notify the Society of the increase in the American Rock Garden Society dues: $5.00 for a single membership, $7.00 for a family, and $3.50 for overseas.

American Primrose Society dues for 1965 should be sent to Mrs. L. G. Tait before January 15.

FROM THE TREASURER'S DESK

This is a busy time of year, but I do want to thank all the members who have sent in their dues. This is the third year for the membership blank to be mailed out. The response has been wonderful, and saves many hours I can use in the greenhouses and lath houses.

Due to someone's taking mail from my mailbox we are short six letters, which were delivered to my box November 5. Those members not receiving their membership cards should write me, please. All members' checks are stamped *For deposit only* and signed with my full name. Anyone whose cancelled check does not have my signature as it is on your old membership card, please notify me at once and I will turn it in to the Postal Inspector. All membership cards are sent out the week checks are received.

Mrs. Lawrence G. Tait

President's Message

A very Happy New Year to all Primrose Society members and particularly to those who live in countries other than our own. In examining the membership list, I find that not only are there members in most sections of the U.S., but also in twenty other countries. In this constantly shrinking world, we are now close neighbors no matter where we live. A letter posted Air Mail in England occasionally reaches us in Seattle two days later, having traveled a distance of several thousand miles. It is a new changing world and no longer can the people of one country or of one area pull into a shell and live alone, disregarding the needs, the achievements or even the everyday activities of those of other countries.

With all the disagreement and bickering that goes on constantly between groups in all parts of the world, it is comforting to know that in the area in which our Society is involved — the growing of flowers — there is no discord. A difference of opinion perhaps, but no serious disagreements. No matter that we belong to different ethnic groups, that we speak other languages or live an entirely different kind of life, our mutual love of flowers brings us close together.

Much of the trouble in the world is due to a lack of understanding between people on all sides. But for some reason there seems to be a mutual understanding and a consideration for the feelings of others among true gardeners. As I have glanced down the list of our members, I have felt that I could pick any name from it at random and could write him a request or make an observation and get a friendly and cordial reply. I have made many fine friends in distant parts of the world by simply doing this very thing.

As I look over the records and achievements of the Society for 1964, I find that it has been a good year. I am proud of the reports of the officers and of the committees. There is not room here to mention all of them but some cannot be overlooked. The account of the Seed Exchange activities is a remarkable one and we are deeply grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Baldwin for the competent way in which they conducted it. Take a good look at their report published herein and you will see what I mean.

Our Seed Exchange program is one of the finest of any garden group.

The report of our treasurer, Mrs. Beth Tait, is also a pleasant one to read. It shows our Society is in excellent financial condition and is gaining in membership. Much of the credit for this is due to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Tait.
We are much indebted to both Mrs. Nancy Ford and Mrs. Anita Alexander who served during the year as editor of the Quarterly. The quality of this, our magazine, has been of the highest order. It is also highly pleasing that so many of our members have responded with articles and contributions for publication. The high standard of this publication cannot possibly be maintained without them.

Shortly before the first of the year, the president appointed Mrs. Dorothy Dickson chairman of a committee to provide, wherever possible, refresher courses for judges, with the object of creating a list of competent people who would be available to serve at our many primrose shows. She did a tremendous job and spent so much of her time and even her own money for expenses that one is hard put to find words to properly thank her. She conducted four separate symposiums where she discussed the proper judging of primulas, gave a course in the technique and procedure of point scoring them and even talked about various kinds and species as well. At the end, she gave a written examination to those who attended, to see that each had learned his lesson well. One such meeting was held in Portland, Oregon; one in Tacoma, Washington; another in Seattle and a fourth in Vancouver, B.C. In all, ninety-five people took the course and also the written test. As a result, a new and larger list of approved judges was published in the spring issue of the Quarterly. We hope to make this symposium available to other groups this coming year, provided ten or more persons will attend and also if the location is not too far distant from Mrs. Dickson’s home in Seattle. Perhaps sometime in the near future a concise judging course similar to this one can be published in the Quarterly for the benefit of those members who live in distant places that she cannot attend. Anyone desiring information about such a study course in his own area can write to Dorothy Dickson, whose address is in the membership list.

Finally, I must comment upon the fine quality of the various shows held last spring. They seem to be improving each year. The official National Primrose Show for 1965 will be staged in Portland, Oregon — sponsored by the Oregon Primrose Society. It was at Portland that our American Primrose Society was founded in 1941. In another year it will be twenty-five years old and we can celebrate its silver anniversary. For many years after it was first formed, all National shows were held there but now for quite sometime they have been staged in other cities. How pleasing it is to have this special show return to the place of its origin. It is hoped that many will attend for it will be an event well worth seeing.

No matter what a landscape design offers — woodland glade or rock garden, shrub or perennial border, pool or bog — an extra fillip is added to the whole plan when primroses append their charm of exquisite form and cheerful color in the right places. A few combinations which have given me pleasure are here recorded, although such bits taken out of context from their surrounding areas relate only fragmented but memorable pictures.

The blandness of Pieris floribunda, even when surmounted by its creamy flowers, develops more eye appeal when quantities of Primula Juliae plants carpet the ground and finger in between the shrubs. Such hybrids as Wanda strike the fancy of people who like deep, rich colors and lush growth. One such group utilized an occasional Dorothy or Lady Greer for accent or relief. Less robust but equally effective if planted in sufficient quantity are Helenium, E. R. Janes, Jewell, Mrs. McGillivray, Pam, or Rae. An odd use of Primula Juliae itself came to my attention one day as I climbed the steps in a friend’s rock garden. The crevices at the back of each step and between the rocks forming the steps were completely filled and even overflowing with the flat mats of the heart-shaped leaves. What a sight it must have been when in flower!

The many primroses which enjoy lots of moisture offer opportunities galore for spectacular effect. Most frequently we have seen Primula japonica in open woodland in colors ranging from pale pink to deep rose or red such as Miller’s Crimson.
**Primula pulverulenta**, usually with softer colorings, has been seen almost as often in open shade. "Barley Strain" always seem to be a favorite.

A close look at the ever-lengthening stem and new whorls of flowers on some of these candelabra primroses elicited this query from a small child: "Will it keep on growing up to the sky?" And actually it does lift the spirit heavenward to see this continuing process of flowering which extends the beholder's enjoyment over such a long period of time. A sometime companion to the candelabra are lush growing ferns, but these have seemed more effective to me when used as a background rather than dotted among the flowers.

Even luxuriant tropical plants such as *Rodgersia* and *Rheum* have been happily foreplanted with masses of nodding *Primula sikimensis* when ample winter drainage was available. The pale yellow of these fragrant primroses seemed to be reflected in the deeper yellow centers of *Limnanthes Douglasii* whose low mats carpeted the ground at their feet.

Poolside or streamside plantings of *Primula Florindae*, *P. helodoxa*, *P. Bulleyana* or *P. Beesiana* have been seen planted alternately with clumps of cattails or iris, which constitute a handsome foil when the primroses flower.

Many years ago I saw a small waterfall, which was made of rather ordinary rock, enhanced by the use of *Adiantum pedatum* (Maidenhair Fern), *Corydalis lutea* (Squirrel Corn) with its bright yellow flowers, and *Primula Cockburniana* with its still brighter orange flowers. A bit of scree fell away from the higher rocks, coming to a point of rest beside the small basin where the water collected from the falls before ambling away on a meandering course through a grassy plot. We were not fortunate enough to see this garden at any but the one season but would have been especially thrilled if we could have been there in earliest spring when such bulbs as *Chionodoxa Lutea*, *Anemone blanda* and *Scilla sibirica* hid the crushed rock of the scree with a multitude of blue and white flowers.

Numerous examples of woodland plantings enriched by primroses come to mind. The simplest ones, yet possibly the gayest ones, have been paths outlined by *Primula polyantho* - sometimes like a Joseph's coat-of-many-colors and other times devoted to a single color such as blue, highlighted in turn by yellow daffodils in the background.

One woodland planting indelibly imprinted on my mind dealt mainly in ground covers such as *Lueheapectinata* and *Waldsteinia fragarioides* under the tall conifers. A winding path followed the line of least resistance through gently rolling areas, with the various textures and shades of green offering a restful picture, but one highlighted in a few places by large plantings of *Primula cortusoides*, each swatch composed of many plants but devoted to one color only.

Shrub borders enlivened by the ball-like flowers of *Primula denticulata* in white or lavender to purple assume greater importance in the landscape. Here and there a few plants of *Primula rosea grandiflora* interspersed for accent and contrast in height will brighten the plantings.

Unusual auriculas have been seen more often as pot plants grown in alpine houses for show display, but when they have been used in a sunny rock garden they have come into their own as gems for garden display. The bright yellow fragrant ones are easily my favorites.

The Northwestern Unit of the American Rock Garden Society, in one of their exhibits in which an actual rock garden was constructed, was fortunate enough to have available an appealing group of *Primula farinosa* which captivated onlookers from a moist spot near a small pool. *Primula frondosa* repeated the rosy-lilac color of the "Bird's Eye Primrose" at a short distance in a drier area and in deeper tones. Both of these miniatures reproduce themselves easily for us if the seed is allowed to fall about the mature plants. The same is true of *Primula rosea grandiflora* whose bright pink flowers are such a joy.

These then are a few of the haunting echoes from primroses and their companions as seen and loved through the years. If you delve into the garden experiences you have had, there will be innumerable favorite combinations to add. And the remembering is such fun!

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**Primula Parryi - The Untamed**

By MARY ANN HEACOCK, Denver, Colorado

Trout fishing is a favorite sport for our family. Many times these fishing trips are combined with family picnics. I usually leave the fishing to our family experts and I roam the area looking for interesting plants. It was on just such a fishing trip at Brainard Lake near Ward, Colorado, that I first saw Primula Parryi. It was the last of June and the plants were not in bloom. We had invited two other families along and one of the men had a Doctorate degree in Horticulture. He finally tired of fishing and joined our group as we started to climb over a glacier slide of huge boulders to a snow bank and meadow on the other side.

Beneath the boulders we could hear the water rushing down from the melting snow of Mt. Audubon high above. The constant erosion of the water had formed a river bed underneath the boulders and where there were open spaces between the rocks we could see the icy torrent two or three feet below the natural rock-bridge made of the boulders. After having slipped twice and nearly soaking my tail feathers in this racing current, I lost my nerve and decided to turn back. The rest of the group did cross the boulder slide and reached the snow bank above, bringing back snowballs to prove their bravery.

The trees of this area consist mainly of Engelmann spruce, limber pine and alpine fir. These are spaced in such a way that here and there one finds sunny openings with lush meadows, while near the lake and stream banks willow trees and low shrubby bushes grow. The soil is spongy and rich with accumulated humus. Shade loving plants such as columbine, wood nymph, pyrola and twin flower grow closer to the trees, while the meadows are masses of rose crown sedum, little red elephant, monkshood and shooting stars.

When I turned back from the glacier slide I walked toward a clearing near the trees and it was here that I saw my first plant of *P. Parryi*. Our horticulturist friend identified it as a primrose. Later in the day we looked for more of these plants and found drifts of them. The plants were lush growing and in examining them I noticed they had offsets similar to our tame primroses and I wondered why they could not be divided and propagated in this way. Although our friend said they would not live I dug two plants and brought them home.

On the north side of our house I excavated quite a large hole and using sand and peat moss, I refilled the hole; and then, using the bucket of soil I had brought home with the plants, I put this in a pocket made in the peat and sand. I set the two *P. Parryi* in this and watered them well. I kept the soil quite moist all that summer and the plants bloomed that year. They bloomed the next two years, but this last summer they did not bloom, although they are still living. We had a very dry spring and due to illness I did not irrigate as I should have during the early spring. I have never been able to get seed to set on these plants, but if they bloom next year I will try to hand pollinate them.

It is a real thrill to see these plants bloom. In the mountains the plants grow from 12 to 20 inches tall, although the plants I have never got over 5 to 8 inches tall. From three to a dozen flowers, each on a nodding pedicel, are clustered at the top of a stem which rises from the rosette of deep green oblongate shaped leaves. The leaves are smooth and shiny. The individual flowers are almost one-half inch across and are formed of five red-purple colored corolla lobes which join at their base into a narrow tube. There is a brilliant glowing quality to the flower. Yellow coloring around the throat of the tube gives the flower the effect of a round yellow eye. The blossom looks much like our cultivated primroses. The plants are vaguely similar to the Auricula primroses and I wonder if somewhere in generations past they might not have had a common ancestor.

Some people claim that *P. Parryi* has a very strong and disagreeable fragrance. Perhaps my nose does not pick up odors as it should but I have not noticed the foul odor some claim this plant gives off. I think the flowers smell very much like our grape hyacinths. Skunk cabbage does smell — just like rotten eggs! Since it is quite common where *P. Parryi* is found, I wonder if people might not smell the crushed leaves of this and think *P. Parryi* is the one guilty of Blossom Odor!

I have heard reports that *P. Parryi* has brilliant crimson and blood-red flowers but I have not seen these colors. The difference between the red-fuschia and crimson might be due to a difference in the pH of the cell sap. One of the anthocyanins, the blue cell-sap pigment of plants, could be affected by the soil acidity. This would make the flower more crimson colored in an acid soil and more red-purple in an alkaline soil. This is merely a supposition on my part and I have no proof that such is the case. It could explain the variations in color of the flowers as we have a wide range in soil pH in Colorado.

This spectacular primrose grows in the sub-alpine zone, but like most sub-alpine plants it is found growing both up and down beyond the limits of its zone, in areas where the trickles of snow water have formed little streams and cold, wet, swampy ground. When growing down in the mountain zone it is found along streams or near lakes, but always where its roots can grow in the cold boggy ground and be covered with mats of moss. Depending on the location where it is found, the plant blooms in July and the first part of August — the higher the altitude the later the bloom. Here in Denver they bloom in June. The plants can be found in many locations. I know they grow on Berthound Pass near Gerge-town. I have friends who have seen the plants on Flakes Peak, Cameron Pass, Tennessee Pass near Leadville, Gray's Peak, and many other locations.

Sister Patience reports that Chester Strong, whom she knew well, grew *P. Parryi* in Loveland for many years. He had collected the plants and planted them along the north side of his home. Before planting the primroses he had made an embankment and filled this with gravelly sand and peat moss. He evidently was more than usually successful, as Sister Patience says the plants did thrive and were lovely in this location for several years. I wish I had been fortunate enough to have known Mr. Strong. He had a terrific cultivated plants and he was willing to spend the time and effort to supply the needs of all the flowers he loved so well.

The fact that *P. Parryi* is an alpine plant, and requires a long winter rest covered with deep snow, and exacting soil requirements limits its chances of ever being fully tamed by the average gardener. Its common name, the brook primrose, gives one an inkling of its moisture requirements. This primrose is very difficult to grow in cultivation and few people...
have succeeded. Those who have been successful have given a great deal of thought to building up the surrounding soil similar to that in which the plants originally grew. Leaf mold, sand, gravel, peat moss, and good soil can all be made into a soil suitable for these plants. Leaf mold or compost and sand can be used without peat moss providing your soil is already acid. The plants require moisture and lots of it during their growing season. They also need much shade and some sort of cover plants to keep their root system cool in the summer months. It is a challenge that few gardeners can resist.

Two other native primroses grow in Colorado: *Primula angustifolia*, the fairy primrose, and *Primula incana*. I have never seen *P. incana*, although it is reported to be quite common in wet sub-alpine meadows in South Park in the range west of Denver. It is supposed to be found in the Pikes Peak region also.

Dr. Weber in his *Handbook of Plants of the Colorado Front Range*, page 164, describes *P. incana* as small (3-10 cm. high), leaves small, white-mealy beneath; flowers solitary or few and lilac in color.

I have found plants of *P. angustifolia* but I have never seen the plant in bloom although the flower is reportedly a reddish-purple with a yellow eye. It is an alpine plant, very dwarf and only growing 2 to 3 inches high; the leaves are green and smooth and grow in a whorl as is common with the rest of the family. It is very hard to locate this plant as it blends in with the tundra and it gives one a real sense of accomplishment when a plant is spotted. It seems to prefer stony ground. I have never heard of anyone trying to grow this plant; its native habitat is such a harsh environment above timberline that it would be almost impossible to adapt it to our gardens at a much lower elevation.

**Auriculas in South Colby**

By JANET M. ROUND, South Colby, Washington

![Auriculas in South Colby](image)

Ivory, deep red and alpine pink double auricula blossoms, ready to use in hybridizing by Janet Round. Photo by Michael DeS. Clarke

Perhaps the Quarterly readers will be interested in hearing of some of my experiences while hybridizing and growing my double auriculas here in Kitsap County, Washington, on Yukon Harbor.

I find that taking my seed producing plants from the pots and setting them in the ground has increased their vigor and they have produced so many offsets, I'm having a problem finding places for them. Nancy Ford suggested setting them out and it certainly was successful. One good double yellow had 15 offsets. I have potted the plants for convenience in hand pollenizing and repotted them several times during the year. Now, I think I will lift them and return them to the ground after they have been pollinated, to let the seed ripen and make offsets.

I am handicapped by a bone disease and cannot bend over, or get down on my knees very well, so I have arranged raised flower beds for my double auriculas. I form the beds with brick tile which is heavy enough to stay in place without cement. I make the beds about four feet wide and 12 inches high. This is just the right size for me to sit on the edge and reach half way across to tend the plants. The raised beds also provide good drainage in this rainy land. If the plants need protection from the wind, I put an extra row of tile around the bed and lay plastic or glass over the top. I keep my seedlings in my
small greenhouse until they are about an inch across, then I set them out in flats until they bloom.

After several years of crossing the doubles, I find I have some lovely single flowered plants which I treasure for their frilled and ruffled petals in shades of lavender, mauve and peach.

I find it helps me to keep a 3 by 5 inch file card on each plant. I describe it by number of petals, color and special characteristics. Last summer, I tried scotch taping a blossom to the card. Now, in September, the flower has faded but it still shows the size, shape and doubleness. I plan to indicate the true color with a patch of color crayon or water color, when they bloom again.

—Janet M. Round

When we set up names and standards for plants of hybrid origin, we must be careful that we do not limit the field too much for future plant breeding. It seems to me the terms Juliana and Miniature Poly with their size requirements are too restrictive and not truly descriptive of the plants they represent. When size and height of bloom are the basic consideration, you rule out too many good plants. Size and height should be in proportion to produce a pleasing effect in the garden.

There are many essential characteristics that separate the Juliae hybrids from our present-day strains of polyanthus, acaulis, and species other than Juliae in the Vernales Section. Some of these characteristics are: time of bloom (early or near the species Juliae), type of growth (rapid increase by surface root-stalk and blooming with a mass of bloom while the leaves are small and immature), hardy (going nearly dormant in winter).

In selecting a hybrid to name, the greatest mistake an amateur or professional plant breeder may make is to consider only the bloom, and some only the color of the bloom, and forget the other desirable garden qualities. For sure, you must have attractive bloom; but, would anyone ever choose Wanda from an exhibit of a dozen picked flowers? Yet Wanda is the most widely grown of any primula hybrid and there are still more plants of Wanda sold in the markets each year than any other named primula. Why? Because it is healthy and prolific. It blooms reliably. It is permanent with little or no care. It blooms early, when any color is appreciated. The same characteristics that made Wanda a success will make any plant a success.

In selecting a hybrid plant to name and sell to the public for garden use,
plant habit and ease of culture are more important than color or size of bloom. If you have bloom, large or small, that completely covers the plant with a good clear bright color or an attractive new color, so much the better.

With this idea in mind I have selected and named three Juliae hybrids. Buttercup, in 1960, is a prolific stalk form that resulted from Juliae hybrid seed from Barnhaven. Jay-Jay, in 1964, is a ruby-red cushion type Jack-in-the-green from a vial of Peter Klein's seed marked Juliae X Jack. From those twelve seeds I raised six plants to maturity. Four were Jack-in-the-green, of which Jay-Jay had the best flower color and growing habit. Royal Velvet for 1965 is a selection from my own crossing of species Juliae on large hybrid polyanthus. From a large group of similar plants, I picked it as the best for garden effect.

All of these plants were observed for six years before being named and introduced. I had 200 or more plants of each one at the time of introduction. I firmly believe that no plant should be named until it can be introduced and be available commercially to the public.

As to the future possibilities in breeding Juliae hybrids, the surface has barely been scratched. A word of caution — never get too far removed from the species in your crosses or you will lose the desirable plant characteristics that make these hybrids good garden subjects. A rich field is still available in combining the various vernales species with Juliae and out-crossing with some of our modern polyanthus and acaulis to bring in some of the new colors.

With luck and persistence some of the Juliae hybrid characteristics of hardiness and prolific bloom can be worked into our wonderful polyanthus and acaulis colors while still preserving the typical plant size and general appearance of our modern hybrids. Something of this sort must be done soon to reverse the trend in polyanthus breeding. Primroses should not become biennial bedding plants, expending themselves so much one season that they are incapable of surviving a winter and producing a second good show.

This field is big and challenging with a need for many workers; so, why not try it this spring? It is fun.

— Herbert H. Dickson

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Notes on Raising Hardy Asiatic Primulas from Seed

By ALEX DUGUID
Edrom Nurseries — Coldingham, Scotland

When I was a child, how I used to look forward to April in our remote and very stormy glen on Upper Deeside in Aberdeenshire, when once again the wealth of wild flowers glorified the woods, meadows and moors with their riot of colours. Chief amongst these was the Cowslip-Primula which crowded in the woods amongst the wood anemones, in golden multitudes, and were equally at home far up the hillside in the shelter of the mountain juniper. Little did I think in those days that I would spend so much of my life raising and growing members of this same primula's family from every corner of the northern regions of the earth, and of the odd species from south of the equator.

When asked to prepare this paper on raising primulas from seed, I thought of all the different hardy primulas from many lands, with their varied likes and dislikes. I realised there could be no general approach to this subject, as what is correct for some is certainly not suitable for others. Therefore, I propose to divide the subject into three parts and deal with each part in its turn.

The compost for raising primulas from seed needs to be fairly retentive of moisture but at the same time allow...
just under rim level, to leave room
that it is safer to water through the
to the top, but I incline to the idea
can be done by plunging in a basin
of water until moisture soaks through
should be given to watering. This
posed to snow and frost. This is best
of sowing, and origin of seed — all
seed. Label each pot with name, date
brush the top with asmall paintbrush
for watering. Seed of all species to be
neither too wet or too dry. Sieve a
that the compost is nicely moist —
aim to have the compost always just
moist.

Having given this general advice
on seed sowing I now come to the dif-
ferent sections of seed I mentioned
earlier. First I will deal with the
primulas that require to be sown
green, that is, from absolutely fresh
seed; in the case of petiolarid primu-
las, actually in the green state. All
those primulas flower very early in
the year, usually from January on-
wards to late April. Because of this,
if seed is required, it is advisable to
hand-pollinate with a small camel-
hair brush, flicking it from flower to
flower to transfer the pollen grains.
When fertilised the flower fades and
the capsule begins to swell. During
June and early July a sharp watch
must be kept ready to capture the seed just as the
capsule is ripe. This can be ascer-
tained by examining the top of the
seed vessel, and when the lids just be-
gin to open, gather the whole capsule
and drop into a paper bag. The seed
should be sown immediately in pre-
pared compost. The pan should be
placed in a north-facing frame — as
it is high summer, pans would quickly
over the top of the box. This helps
root development and keeps excessive
damp off the necks of the seedlings.
Again grow on in a north-facing
shady frame under lights, gradually
admitting air until the young plants
are strong enough to dispense with
lights.

The "green" seed germinates in
from three to six weeks. P. rosea
usually amongst the earliest. Once
through, the seedlings grow freely and
quickly develop into small plants.
Pricking them out depends very much
on the time they are sown; again, P.
rosea will grow away faster than the
others. First I will deal with the
seedlings settled down before winter;
these seedlings will go to rest at ap-
proximately the same time as mature
plants, hence the need of care about
late pricking out. Seedlings pricked
out after mid-August do not have
time to get established enough before
winter and they "hang fire" and die.
It is a far better plan to leave the
seedlings in the seed pan and allow
them to go to rest naturally, gradu-
ally reducing the water until the pan is
on the dry side during the cold winter
months. Keep the pans in the frame
covered with sash. This need not be
frost-proof as frost won't harm them;
and be sure and give plenty of air at
times except in very frosty weather.

If the pans are watched carefully
in late February and March, new
growth will be observed with the push-
ing out of new leaves. This is the
time to pinch the seedlings; this
time use No. 1 John Innes potting
compost, and before commencing
pricking out add a thin layer of sand
over the top of the box. This helps
root development and keeps excessive
damp off the necks of the seedlings.

The second section of seeds that
need special treatment are primulas in
the section soldanellloides, Retiui,
nivalea, musearoides, euniepofolia and
obtusifolia. Primulas from any of the
above have proved tricky in cultiva-
tion, and taken as a whole have been
more adaptable in northern gardens.
This difficulty in culture also, in a
lesser degree, applies to seed propa-
gation in this section. Also, actual
germination is not difficult — it is the
stage between the appearance of first
growth and pricking out. The J. I.
seed compost is again suitable as a
base for all of these sections, with ad-
justments with extra peat and sand.
Sand is very important and must be
thinly. The first roots that develop moved and replaced after a light rose can be substituted. Again seed soaking. None of the primulas of not too heavy the lights can be reappear, when watering with a fine through, and should be carried on in should always be done by soaking taken to remove it before germination Newspaper laid on the top helps to ensuring the pans do not dry out. approximately six weeks, consists of which in suitable weather takes ap- covering at all. After-care before germination, which in suitable weather takes ap- proximately six weeks, consists of under a strong light, very carefully scatter out seedlings in the summer months. All of these plants retire into a resting bud during the winter months, the roots at the same time becoming very restricted. If planted out in the autumn they will get pulled out by frost and lost; even established plants suffer in this way. Bear in mind that in nature all these plants are buried deep under snow and escape the hazards of hard frost. Protection under glass helps to tide them over this trial. One other thing: re- member to check for watering during mild spells, and also for slugs, which damage the resting crowns, especially of vialt and nutans.

Finally, we come to the primulas that give little or no trouble in raising from seed. Most of them are easy in cultivation and give a wealth of flower in a wide variety of colours. These are the candelabra, capitata, denticu- lata, farinosae, sikkimensis and verna- nsis sections. Sow them in pans or boxes in the John Innes seed compost and keep moist. Germination is fairly regular, at about six weeks, and pro- vided proper care is taken they will grow ahead fairly and be ready for pricking out quite soon. The best time for sowing is from February to mid-April. From such sowings the seedlings are growing ahead into the spring weather. Should you have a heated greenhouse, all primulas will come away quicker if they are kept in a temperature of 55 to 60° F. Air should be admitted freely except in very frosty weather. However, not a great deal is actually gained by raising in heat; seeds sown and grown on without the aid of artificial heat are, of course, slower in germinating, but ultimately they will catch up with the others. Aim at having strong, sturdy seedlings by early June, and if this is achieved these same sturdy seedlings will have developed into good plants ere the dormant season comes along.

Reverting to the more difficult primulas to raise, such as P. Reidi, obtusi- folia, macrophylla, or any of the petalarias, if you have difficulty in successfully bringing them on after pricking out, sow them thinly in pots but do not prick out the first year. Carry the pots through the summer and autumn and allow to die off naturally. Nearly all primulas are deciduous, and certainly all the ones recommended for this method. Keep slightly on the dry side; just enough moisture to keep the roots active.

Then, towards the end of January, take the pans into gentle heat (tem- perature approximately 55 to 60° F.). Never allow to get too warm; venti- late freely if sunny, taking care to open ventilator away from the pre- vailing wind so as to avoid cold draughts. When the seedlings are growing freely and have put on two pairs of leaves, prick into boxes in the usual way. Keep in heated house until the young plants are growing freely, and then shift into the cold frame or cold house to harden off. Watch ventilation carefully until plants are thoroughly hardened off, when they can be placed in a reserve frame to await planting out. Treated in this way the more tricky primulas are very much less difficult to raise, and an added advantage is there is no lag in growth when pricked out, they seldom suffer from sun scorched, which kills of so many newly pricked out seedlings in the summer months.

The foregoing notes are only a brief resume of a very absorbing task, and whoever may adopt what I have said in the foregoing notes on primu- las, I wish them the best of luck and a crop of healthy young plants.

[Reprinted from the National Auricula and Primula Society Year Book, 1962, with the permission of Mr. Alex Duguid.]
Duties of the Show Committees

By MRS. WILLIAM H. MASSEY, Kirkland, Washington
reprinted from V. 15 No. 1 of the Quarterly

The Show Chairman is manager of the show, and her decisions on matters where conflict in policy or operation arises must be final. I believe, too, that the successful chairman is one who willingly listens to suggestions and strives to make an objective evaluation of them. I also insist upon delegating as much responsibility to co-workers as possible.

The selection of committee chairmen, while becoming the first duty of the Show Chairman, should be exercised with extreme care. It is necessary to consider which people will work best at a particular job and make appointments accordingly. My own choice of committee chairmen is guided by these qualities: (1) their willingness to devote adequate time and effort to complete their assignments; (2) their ability to plan and carry out a project; and (3) their ability to work harmoniously with others.

Our list of Committees, their responsibilities and duties, are as follows:

**The Staging Chairman** assists in planning and supervising all phases of the show including schedules and rules, floor plans, and actual staging. At least two assistants who have a working knowledge of plans should be available.

**The Properties Chairman** helps acquire materials, props, and equipment needed for the show and takes care of all salvage and necessary storage at the close of the show.

**The Salesroom and Commercial Chairman** lines up people who wish to sell or advertise in the salesroom space. Commercials draw for the number of their sales table, which eliminates favoritism.

**The Finance Chairman** makes all tax reports, handles all arrangements for tickets and complimentary tickets, collects and deposits all moneys, writes all checks approved by the Show Chairman, and completes a financial report at the close of the show.

**The Staging Chairman** prepares scoring and point schedules for each judge and record sheets for each of the clerks, and assists in determining trophy winners after judging. There should be at least two people to handle this job.

**The Ribbons and Awards Chairman** orders all ribbons, contacts trophy donors, collects and buys trophies, and helps determine trophy winners after judging.

**The Classification Chairman** classifies all exhibits and fills out the entry cards. Thorough knowledge of specimens is vital. There should be one assistant.

**The Entries Chairman** and Committee take specimens plants from the classification table, recording names and corresponding numbers on a suitable register, and help check out at the close of the show. The number of persons on this committee must be sufficient to assure complete accuracy of records.

**The Placing Chairman** sets up classification cards on the benches, takes plants from the Entries Committee and places them in their designated places. Several helpers are necessary to help check out plants at the close of the show and to store classification cards in proper order for use the following year.

**The Hostess and Hospitality Chairman** cooperates with the Finance Chairman and arranges for hostesses at the door to take tickets. She must also have several hostesses in the showroom itself at all times. She is responsible for the guest book and arranges housing when required by out-of-town guests.

**The Tea Room Chairman** makes all necessary arrangements for refreshments and keeps the tea room open during the hours agreed upon by the Show Committee.

**The Historian Chairman** keeps a complete record of publicity, schedules, pictures, etc., and makes up a scrap book to be submitted to the Show Chairman after the close of the show.

Cleanup of course is the responsibility of all members of the club. The more who help on this un uninspiring job, the easier it becomes for all concerned.

Though I think it is impossible to put on a show with the "peace at any price" attitude prevailing, I believe it is possible to be firm and avoid hurt feelings. We were fortunate in having a minimum of friction in setting up our show, and I feel that this is no mean accomplishment in view of the tremendous job and the many who work at it. I feel, too, that in association with my co-workers I have formed friendships and understanding of great personal value to me. My sincere thanks is extended to each one of them.
Growing Polyanthus Under Fluorescent Lights - Who Can Wait for Spring?

By MRS. JOHN G. MAC DOUGAL, Scotia, N.Y.

As soon as the hectic holidays are past, gardeners' minds turn to spring — and the months until then are filled with impatience. In northern New York a greenhouse used to be the only answer to winter gardening, and an expensive answer at that. Use of fluorescent lights has opened a whole new world of gardening through its adaptability and low cost.

Getting a head start with Primula under lights is to fill the winter months with great pleasure. When spring comes with all its attendant duties, there just doesn’t seem to be time for daily admiration of each new sprout, each new leaf. Growing under lights lets you care for each individual plant and watch its development closely.

Once you decide to experiment and give fluorescent lights a try, the practical aspects must be given consideration. First of all is location. While any unused space in the house may be adapted for this purpose, you can supply and install this for you. (Any electrician is worth his own experience for your procedure)

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Two by fours, on edge, were placed under all flats to provide good air circulation. Front and back of the fluorescent reflector were draped with plastic to raise humidity; both ends of the reflector were left open to gain more air circulation.

The actual light tubes were at all times about three inches from the top of the leaves. This is a most important point, as from personal experience I know that spindly plants result from the lights not being close enough.

Since intense heat does not develop from fluorescent lights, there was no danger of burning. Of course, there was some heat generated and this helped make a temperature differential of ten degrees Fahrenheit between "night" and "day." Nighttime was 65° F. and daytime 75° F. An automatic timer controlled the 15 hour light period. By all means invest in an automatic timer; the convenience is worth every penny. (Any electrician can supply and install this for you.)

The time period of 15 hours was chosen because of the following reasoning: seeds dropping in spring germinate and grow in an increasing daylight period, so I decided to let Nature lead the way.

While raising my Primula I was also growing Tuberous Begoniads and soon my space was filled to over-flowing. In the intelligently use of the fluorescent fixture to be raised out of the way for watering and to adjust the distance from the plants as they grew.

The first week in February was chosen for planting time as this would have the Primula ready for bedding out the first part of May. I prepared five 8" x 12", flats with damp soil, consisting of 1/3 garden loam, 1/3 sand, 1/3 peat, and a handful of bonemeal. After firming this mixture to within one inch from the top I added 1/4" of adult horticultural milled sphagnum moss. This top layer was added for two reasons. Sphagnum moss is sterile and will eliminate damping-off fungus. As a watering guide sphagnum moss is an indicator par excellence. When wet it becomes a medium brown, when dry a light tan.

During the first few weeks it is critical that the newly emerged seedlings not be allowed to dry out. I did not sterilize my soil mixture, but pinned all my hopes on the milled sphagnum . . . was I only lucky this time? Use your own judgment and your own experience for your procedure in this matter.

Five packets of polyanthus seed arrived in mid-summer, too late for outdoor planting here in the Northeast. The seed was carefully placed in a glass jar which was tightly sealed and placed in a corner of my refrigerator to wait patiently for seven months and planting time. Each packet was then sprinkled as evenly as possible over its own labelled flat. Using a mist syringe I sprayed the seeds with moderately hot water immediately after planting and then once each day for three days, covering with plastic film in between. Germination was almost complete within that first week. As each flat started germination, I placed it under the lights. I added no covering soil . . . perhaps because of the fascination of watching the fine probing root emerge from the seed, seek soil, and turn downward.

Two by fours, on edge, were placed under all flats to provide good air circulation. Front and back of the fluorescent reflector were draped with plastic to raise humidity; both ends of the reflector were left open to gain more air circulation.

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The first week in May a sheltered bed was plowed, enriched with peat moss, bonemeal, sawdust and cottonseed meal (cottonseed meal was added to compensate for nitrogen loss due to decomposing sawdust). As I put each of 596 plants into the ground, I marvelled at the root growth since picking them into pots only a short three weeks previous. Almost every plant had filled the pot with roots.

By the end of June each plant was large enough to be put in a permanent location, but vacation beckoned and soon it was August. Permanent beds were plowed, enriched as before, and my planting began again, this time with the root systems the size of a softball.

As I write this, in mid-October, the eager Primula are not able to contain themselves, but are giving forth with a small preview of next spring, when I know they will be spectacular.

I do want to add one last thought. I believe that plenty should be shared and it was my deepest pleasure to give approximately one-third of my Primula to the many friends who had at one time or another shared plants and seeds with me. Anticipation of next spring’s beauty will soon be realized, friendships deeply cherished will grow, all because of the tiny seed of a Primula.

— Reprinted from The Horticultural Newsletter, V. 11 #12.

American Primrose Society
Annual Report

SEED EXCHANGE REPORT — SEASON OF 1964

Cash on hand July 1, 1963 .................................................. $242.06

Income
Interest on Bank Balance, Dec. 31, 1963 .............................. $7.09
Seed Distribution ......................................................... 390.00
Miscellaneous .............................................................. 2.80
Total Income .................................................................... 399.89

Disbursements
Office Supplies ............................................................... 27.89
Postage ........................................................................... 174.99
Seeds Purchased ............................................................. 44.60
Sponsored Memberships .................................................... 44.60
Miscellaneous ................................................................. 76.68
Total Disbursements ........................................................ 401.57

CASH ON HAND JULY 1, 1964 ................................................. $240.38

* Membership dues received with seed request.
** Including refunds where in excess of $1.00.
*** Including dues received with seed request; transportation on plant donated by Mrs. A. C. U. Berry for M. Ruffer-Lanche, Lautaret Alpine Station, Switzerland; transfer of funds from Seed Exchange account to General Funds account, $5.00.

A. P. S. SEED EXCHANGE ACTIVITY — 1964

Requests for seeds ........................................................... 216
Number of packets prepared and mailed .......................... 7,247
Number of packets to National Shows (Clearance) ........... 1,144
Total number of packets mailed ...................................... 8,391
Item sent out in greatest number ( #487 ) ....................... 235
Number receiving no requests ......................................... 9
Number of Primulas on List .............................................. 152
Number of items in 1964 List ........................................... 558

Signed by ELMER C. BALDWIN
July 1, 1964
STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION (Act of October 23, 1939; Section 3520, Title 39, United States Code)

2. Title of publication: Quarterly of The American Primrose Society.
3. Frequency of issue: Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall.
4. Location of known office of publication: 11848 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Oregon.
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers (not printers): Same as above.
6. Names and Addresses of publisher, editor, and managing editor:
   - Publisher (name and address): American Primrose Society, 11848 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Oregon.
   - Managing Editor (name and address): None.

7. Owner (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereafter the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual, must be given): American Primrose Society, 11848 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Oregon.

8. Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities (if none are none, so state): None.

9. Paragraphs 7 and 8 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner. Names and addresses of individuals who are stockholders of a corporation which itself is a stockholder or holder of bonds, mortgages or other securities of the publishing corporation have been included in paragraphs 7 and 8 when the interests of such individuals are equivalent to 1 percent or more of the total amount of the stock or securities of the publishing corporation have been included in paragraphs 7 and 8 when the interests of such individuals are equivalent to 1 percent or more of the total amount of the stock or securities of the publishing corporation.

10. This item must be completed for all publications except those which do not carry advertising other than the publisher's own and which are included in paragraphs 7 and 8. Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months: 639; single issue nearest to filing date, 639.

1. Total no. copies printed (net Press Run): Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 1000; single issue nearest to filing date, 1000.

2. Sales through agents, news dealers, or other persons:
   - A. Total no. copies distributed (not Press Run): Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 25; single issue nearest to filing date, 0.
   - B. Paid Circulation: Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 570; single issue nearest to filing date, 36.

3. Free Distribution (including samples) by mail, carrier delivery, or by other means: Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 670; single issue nearest to filing date, 639.

4. Total no. copies distributed (including samples) by mail, carrier delivery, or by other means: Average no. copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 570; single issue nearest to filing date, 639.

5. Location of known office of publication: 11848 S. E. Rhone St., Portland 66, Oregon.

Respectfully submitted by BETH TAIT, Treasurer
Audited and approved by ANN SIEPMAN

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

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TREASURER'S CASH REPORT — CALENDAR YEAR 1964

Cash on hand January 1, 1964 $1100.35

Receipts

Dues:
   - Year 1964 $1719.64
   - Year 1965 & future 379.63

Commercial Listings 13.00

Libraries 39.50

Sustaining 165.00

Affiliated 47.50

Family 13.00

Membership by Seed Exchange 47.00

Total 2424.27

Plant Sales, Etc.

Washington State Primrose Society plants and seed 218.04

Tacoma Primrose Society 27.16

Seed Exchange Donation 50.00

Quarterlies (back issues) 72.75

Profit on Fertosan 11.00

Collections on Business Adv. 201.00

Tacoma Society for National Show Schedules 18.00

New Dictionary Fund 5.00

Interest on Savings 18.55

Total 621.50

Total Receipts 4146.12

Expenses

Quarterly 2266.59

Envelopes, Stationery, etc 112.00

Portland Mailing Permit 15.00

Treasurer's expenses 69.83

Treasurer's Bond 21.00

Kirkland Show 9.75

Check Charge 2.10

Seed Exchange for Seed 9.75

Insurance change-over 2.86

Membership refund (over-paid) 10.00

Total Expenses 2498.13

BALANCE ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1964 $1647.99

Respectfully submitted by BETH TAIT, Treasurer
Audited and approved by ANN SIEPMAN

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

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PRIMULA HYBRIDS

The primula hybrids are the main attraction for me. Not counting P. farinosa which keeps itself to itself, the three species of the area are P. viscida, P. rubra and P. integrifolia, and each of these crosses with each of the others, so there are also three hybrids to look for. They are liable to be found anywhere but possibly the best places to see them are just above the Bernina Pass and (for P. viscida X integrifolia) the far end of the Heuteal, a rather long but not hard walk. The hybrids vary enormously, some being nearer in appearance to one parent and some to the other. As the parents are very variable too, especially P. rubra, sorting them out is an absorbing occupation. I do my plant collecting with a camera and colour film more now, but have in the past brought home a few offsets of the various hybrids and found them easy to grow and willing to flower. This is more than can always be said for the parents, except the amiable P. rubra.

—from "Plant Hunting at Pontresina" by Miss Barbara Clough in V. XVIII No. 1 of The Northern Gardener.
Seed Exchange

1965 SEED EXCHANGE

Please note rules governing distribution on order blank. Requests must be on form provided. Names used are those furnished by the donor. The symbol (*) denotes seed was collected from plants in the wild. The "Country of Origin" section at the end of the list again represents the best strains available from growers in the respective countries listed. As those proved to be of considerable interest to the members last season, the section has been expanded somewhat in the present listing and many of them are in better supply, with the exception of P. auricula exhibition forms, packets of which will contain five seeds. The recommendation of the carnation grower is: sow and grow at 45 to 50 degrees F. The name of the grower or source packets will contain five seeds. The recommendation of the carnation grower; and to avoid possible confusion — elatior, veris, and veris elatior are synonymous with our polyanthus. P. veris acaulis is our acaulis. In the exception of P. auricula exhibition forms, packets of which will contain six seeds each. The specific names used in this section are those used by the grower; and to avoid possible confusion — elatior, veris, and veris elatior are synonymous with our polyanthus. P. veris acaulis is our acaulis. In

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE EXCHANGE

A Kusan, Dr. F., Zagreb, Yugoslavia  AA Putnam, Robert C., Kirkland, Wn.
B Althouse, Mrs. H. T., Lauderdaie, Pa. BB Watsons, Mrs. W. J., Anderson, Ind.
C Rose, Frank H., Missoula, Mont. CC Baylor, Mrs. A. H., Mich.
D New York Botanical Garden DD Foster, H. Lincoln, Falls Village, Conn.
E Danks, W. A., Australia EE Ely, Victor H., Columbus, Ohio
F Bacon, Ralph W., Seattle, Wn. FF Hamilton, W. J., Abaca, N.Y.
G Goodwin, Allen L., Taosmania GG Sassaman, Mrs. W. R., Rochester, N.Y.
H Mennega, E. A., Utrecht, Holland HH Dress, Dr. W. J., Bailey Hortorium
I Tsujii, Dr. T., Sapporo, Japan II Goplerud, Robert, Livonia, Mich.
J St. Gallen Botanic Garden JJ Agee, Mrs. Orval, Milwaukee, Ore.
K Dow, Mrs. J. S., Davenport, Ohio K K Jackson, Mrs. F. S., Salem, Ore.
L Ranger, Lynn M., Lynn, Mass. LL Hayward, Mrs. H., Scarborough, Me.
M Laughlin, Mrs. Rosina, Everett, Wn. MM Harrison, Miss M. H., Seattle, Wn.
N MacBride, Mrs. P. D., Woodinville, Wn. NN Crewson, Mrs. Cicely M., England
O Heacock, Mary Ann, Denver, Colo. OO Ruffer- Lanche, R., Grenoble, France
P Humlire, Mrs. E., Takoma Pk, Md. RR Wright, Mrs. W. T., E. Boothbay, Me.
Q Jenelis, Dr. Stephen, Hungary SS Johnson, Mrs. Nina, Galion, Penna.
R Leflandger, Richard, TT Lusher, Robert, Theford, Ontario
S Chappaqua, N.Y. TT Lusher, Robert, Theford, Ontario
T Peterson, Mrs. R. S., Seattle, Wn. UU Marshall, Mrs. Dorothy, Portland, Ore.
U Klaber, Mrs. D., Quakertown, Pa. VV Paterson, WM., Kingston, Ontario
V Allen, Donald G., Barre, Vt. WW Alexander, Mrs. Anita, Portland, Ore.
W Kartack, R. E., Baraboo, Wisc. XX Hieke, Ing. K., Czechoslovakia
X Commercial Source
Y Trostel, George, Syracuse, N.Y.
Z Baldwin, E. C., Syracuse, N.Y.

For complete addresses please see annual SPRING YEARBOOK.

1965 A.P.S. SEED EXCHANGE

1 Achilllea clavenae OO*
2 Actaea alba GG
3 " Achyranthes alba FF
4 " rubra DF
5 Adonis vernalis X
6 Aethionema cortifolium RR, VV
7 " creticum R
8 Allium albo-pilosum FF, VV
9 carrots VV
10 " christophii OO*
11 " cyanea AA
12 " harteriense R
13 " ostrowskianum VV
14 " pulchellum VV
15 " rosebachianum VV
16 " sikkimensis OS*
17 Alysum montanum BB
18 saxatile Z
19 " citrinum LL
20 " wullenianum LL
21 Amaranthus hypochondriacus VV
22 Amorpha canescens Z
23 Anemone tabernaemontana V
24 Anacystis depressus -
25 Anemone primuloides OO
26 Anemone raddeana VV
27 " globosa DD*
28 " patens DD*
29 " pulsatilla AA
30 " red RR
31 Anthemis burnatti R
32 Antirrhinum majus Fiesta O
33 Aquilegia alpina TT
34 " Biedermeier X
35 " caerulea var. helianea X
36 " canadensis TT
37 " canadensis var. rubra LL
38 " glandulosa X
39 " olympica OO*
40 " ottone TT
41 " scopolorum RR
42 " white S, KK
43 " Abis alba rosea LL
44 " muralis R
45 " stellari japonica I
46 " stothardii grandis O
47 " triphyllum Z
48 " triphyllum Z
49 " triphyllum Z
50 " Glory of Holland V
51 " maritima alba P
52 " sp. (Patagonia) RR
53 Arthopenus candidum PP
54 Arum maculatum BB
55 " oleracea BB
56 " liburnica HH
57 " lutea HH, VV
58 " taurica HH
59 Astarlie lokiensis L
60 Astilbe chinesis pumila R, QQ
61 " simplificolia U
62 " thunbergii T
63 " major VV
64 " variegata ZZ
65 " austriola L
66 Brevoortia ida maia JJ*
67 " brevifolia scipiculosa DD
68 " careolaris bifora OO
69 " Calluna vulgaris (named forms) DD
70 " Callochortus luteus JJ*
71 Calycanthus occidentalis PP*
72 Camassia leichtlinii UU
73 Campanula alliarioides GG
74 " betuoloides VV
75 " cinnabarinum UU
76 " collina VV
77 " latifolia EE, RR, VV
78 " persicifolia V, VV
79 " poscharskyana VV
80 " sarmatica DD
81 " thyrsoides cniakoria O
82 Caryopteris Heavenly Blue QQ
83 Caryophylla vivipara O
84 Caulophyllum thaloides ZZ
85 Centaurea cyanus fl. pl. Blau
86 " jaecn Z
87 " Chervil KK
88 " Chrysanthemum coccineum VV
89 " maximum Little Miss Muffit O
90 " weyrichii R
91 Chrysogonum virginicum LL
92 " Chrysopsis villosa R, U
93 " Cimicifuga racemosa RO
94 " Chlastridium luteum Z
95 " Clematis douglasii L
96 " Clematis macropetala L
97 " Clerodendron thomsoniae VV
98 " Clintonia borealis Z
99 " Copites trifolia Z

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1965 Shows

SCHEDULED BY DECEMBER 1

April 10 - 11
Tacoma Primrose Society
Annual Show
National Bank of Washington
Villa Plaza, Lakewood, Wn.
April 23 (2 to 10 p.m.) -
April 24 (12 to 9 p.m.)
Canadian Primula & Alpine Soc.
Oakridge Auditorium
Vancouver, B.C.
Admission 50c. We welcome
visitors from the south.

May 1 - 2
Oregon Primrose Society
National Show
Milwaukee Community Hall,
42nd & Jackson St.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

May 8 - 9
Washington State Primrose Soc.
Auricula Show
Naval Reserve Building
860 Terry Ave. N., Seattle, Wn.

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

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Fertosan Compost Accelerator, West Jordan, Utah
O. A. Moore, Colloidal Soil Service, College View Station, 3827 South 52nd Street, Lincoln 6, Nebraska
Clair W. Stille, 137 Bassett Avenue, Lexington 27, Kentucky
Solly’s Puget Sound Seed Company, 1530 Westlake Avenue North, Seattle 9, Washington
Wayside Gardens, Mentor, Ohio, U. S. A.

Green Cross Products Ltd.
Annacis Island, New Westminster, B. C.
P. O. Box 489, Montreal, Quebec
1 Leslie Street, Toronto, Ontario

Golden West Seeds
608 Centre Street South, Calgary, Alberta

Mac DONALD & WILSON LTD.
562 Beatty Street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada

SPECIAL TO A. P. S. MEMBERS

Members of the American Primrose Society are given a special advantage in the purchase of Fertosan. Packets of the size necessary to reduce one ton of waste material to compost in the six-week period, sold in the State of Washington at $1 a packet, may be obtained for 60c, post prepaid, from the A. P. S. Treasurer, 14015 84th Avenue N. E., Bothell, Washington.