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(Free cultural chart and Seed Exchange privileges with new memberships.)

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AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
Dear Members,

The busy summer is now behind us and winter with its time to reflect on the past year's gardening and plan for next year's bloom lies ahead of us. This is a proper time to restate the purpose of our Primrose Society and rededicate ourselves to this purpose.

Simply stated our purpose is PRIMROSES (meaning all primula). We try to accumulate and disseminate knowledge about all primula. We try to stimulate interest in primula and encourage more people to grow the various types. This purpose should be uppermost in our thinking so that it will transcend personality differences and the desire for personal gain so we can work together in harmony and joy while we are achieving our purpose. We as individuals have many and varied interests; but, this society has only one.

How many, new to you, species did you grow this past season? I want to report on two I tried. *Primula rusbyi*, an American species from the mountains of Nevada and Arizona, looks very similar to a narrow leaved auricula with light lavender bloom. Three of the seven plants that grew bloomed this first summer. This looks like a primula that will be easy in our gardens. *Primula glutinosa* from the high Alps is a different story. Three plants grew. They are small with narrow succulent leaves almost like a sedum. They are not thriving and the outer leaves are dying as the fall nights are getting cooler. Both species are growing in 4 inch plastic pots on benches under 60% shade with daily watering from overhead.

Please report to the editor both your successes and failures in your attempts at growing species so that others may learn.

Sincerely,

Herbert Dickson
FALL is a busy time in the primrose garden. It is also the important time to prepare the perennial garden for a riot of color next spring. The beautiful primrose paths and beds and the perennial borders that you admire so much last spring, were the result of work done a year ago this fall.

Gorgeous spring bloom depends upon proper winter protection of plants, and proper protection is the result of fall planting and care, and that means work right now, not next spring.

This forethought applies to most perennials in the garden as well as primroses. As I was checking urgent work to be done on our primrose beds, I noticed that the astilbe bed is thick and overcrowded. Must be taken up and reset in a new bed where it gets more shade. The columbine needs care badly. Fertilize, loosen up ground and mulch. The summer-flowering heather should be pruned back before new growth starts. The delphinium bed was cleaned up and worked over last month. Will fertilizer later in the fall with bone meal and wood ashes. We do not fertilize later in the fall with bone meal and wood ashes. We do not fertilize later in the fall with bone meal and wood ashes. We do not fertilize.

The peony and phlox borders can be put off until later. We cut off the tops of columbine, bleeding heart and other early blooming perennials some time ago, and now is the time to fertilize, cultivate and water the plants for winter vitality. Just finished working up the rose borders. Put on a heavy mulch of alder sawdust to protect the ground from drying winds and pounding fall rains. Noticed that I neglected to prune several of our climbing roses when through blooming. Should have been done six weeks ago.

Primrose plants that bloomed last spring have finished their cycle of growth for this year and are ready to be moved or divided and made ready for next year's bloom. The large old plants should be divided and reset in a new bed of rich soil, well prepared. Most garden varieties do best by division and moving to a new location every third year. If the clumps are large and crowded, divide and rest them or discard the plants, as their bloom will get smaller each year.

Care during fall months, of primroses, as well as other perennials, consists of three duties—fertilize, cultivate, water—and the greatest of these is water. As the primrose is a shade-loving plant, we place it in the shade, good drainage and more water.

When we protect shade loving plants and shrubs from the sun, we at the same time protect them from the rains. Trees offer a favorite site for planting of such shade lovers as the rhododendron, azalea, daphne, andromeda and other broad leaf varieties, in clusters around trees or border drifts in such shade, but there is great danger of drought from such shelter. Shade trees take a tremendous amount of water from the ground by evaporation on hot or windy days, summer and fall. The amount of water transpired by a good sized tree may equal a barrel of water a day during a hot, dry spell. It is safe to say that more plants and shrubs die from lack of water, right here in the rainy Northwest, than from any other cause.

In general, the fall care of primroses and other perennials, old and young plants, will consist of keeping the beds clean, fertilized and watered consistently through September, October and November. This will insure a long growing season, making for healthy, sturdy plants. Aroused from their summer rest period the plants send down a new root system, storing up energy and vitality to carry them through the long winter months. This fall growth is their best winter protection.

While the fall is the time to make strong, vigorous plants for next year, it is also a good time to start primroses from seed. You will get a thrill from growing your own. Primula seed may be sown any time from now until spring, depending upon your convenience and facility to care for seed flats and seedlings during the winter.
The Primrose Path

By Francisca Darts

This is an account of some of my continuing endeavors at growing primula species from seed.

At the base of the Catalpa tree is Primula veris var. macroleca. Passed by without notice by most people, it is one in which I find great pleasure. They came in a package of seed labelled P. veris. Only one of these survived the winter, but it bloomed and was indeed “Gold Lace.” Primula vulgaris did not like the winter either, and barely survived. This, according to the RHS Dictionary, is our old friend, P. acaulis. P. melanops in the lee of Paeonia lutea looks well but has no bloom as yet. P. farrinosa bloomed beautifully earlier and is increasing and healthy. P. glaucescens ssp. calycina was a mature plant some three years old which I had kept in a pot for all that time, hoping it would make a show prospect. It never bloomed and in disgust I set it out last fall. It rewarded me by blooming well this spring, but is no show stopper in my estimation. Behind it is set out P. auricula ssp. serratifolia. Karl Wrase donated the seed to the Society some years ago and it never fails to flower each spring: a gorgeous yellow, of good substance and completely hardy. Behind Paeonia delavayi is planted a patch of P. x pubescens “Apple Blossom” (not from seed). Their home up to now has been a pot, and it is a real “show” prim. P. sikkimensis hopeana is the white form, of which I have three large plants with gorgeous trusses, but not white. It proved to be the type plant (yellow). You take these chances from seed. P. alpicola, about two dozen plants, lives up to its reputation for perfume. Only six plants are blooming this year. When they all bloom next year it should be heavenly to sniff along the path. So far five are yellow and one blue. Included in our path is Cortusa matthioli, a primula relative, with delightful leaf and flower, and so easy. Why is this not seen more often? P. jesoana gets faint praise from my sources of information. It was set out last year as a tiny thing with one leaf. I got fed up with its not holding, I now have three leaves. Tiny, but promising, P. bulleyana has one plant blooming now. Orange of clear colour, and should look smashing as a drift. (How one does garden in the mind’s eye!) P. reticulata is a lovely patch of twenty plants, but only one blooming so far. Should be good in the future, but very much like P. sikkimensis to my untutored eye. P. microdonta is in fact the synonym of P. sikkimensis according to the book, so I will have two patches of this lovely prim. The question is, should the label be changed to the correct name, or do we keep it under its synonym? And then again, one of the plants is showing signs of a blue colour. Can this be P. microdonta (sikkimensis)? P. nutans is my surprise. After this past winter
CHILDHOOD MEMORIES
By Orrin Hale*

Anyone who gardens undoubtedly can trace the desire from childhood. My earliest memories of my mother's garden are of the peonies, spicy old fashioned pinks, red roses and the annuals particularly zinnias. I well remember the tansy (which I know now as Tanacetum vulgare) which we called Bitterbutton and recollect that I gathered huge bouquets at my mother's request, to hang outside the screen doors—"to keep the flies away." I always admired the lacy foliage and remember each stalk was capped with yellow buttons of flowers, all on the level and that we often counted to see if we could beat the other children by picking a stalk with more blossoms on it. I can ever remember that they often had a hundred heads of flowers.

Like all children we tried to eat the heads and so we know why they were called Bitterbuttons. Mother often cautioned us about eating them because she said they were poisonous. But as we ate Sheep Sorrel and the buttons of a plant we called Cheeses, we tried everything.

We "played store" with Canna seeds, sucked the nectar from the wild Honeysuckle tubes, and made Daisy chains for our sister's head.

The stern admonition not to drink milk after a day in the woods, where we filled up on choke cherries are vivid recollections of childhood summers. On rainy days, when farm work slackened and our Dad took us fishing meant that we could roam the meadows and find wild strawberries in great abundance.

It seems to me that those who have memories of gardens in their childhood have a most precious heritage.

*Editor's note: I recently ran across this unpublished editorial written by my husband just before his death eleven years ago. I wanted to share it with our readers. Emma Hale.

Lighting the Way to —
HEALTHY SEEDLINGS
By Alice Hills Baylor

The ease with which sturdy perennial garden plants and vegetables can be raised from seed by the use of fluorescent lights would surprise those who still cling to the window sill method. Under lights the seedlings are not "leggy" nor do they fall over and die. They are all deep green of leaf and strong of stem. The uniform amount of light is the reason.

Here at SKY HOOK FARM in northern Vermont we raise hundreds of garden Primroses from seed without the aid of a greenhouse. The heavy snow and the extremes in temperature in February and March (from 20-30 above to 20-30 below zero within a twenty-four hour period) would make greenhouse management difficult. Then too, a greenhouse would be useless during other periods of the year as all our Primroses are hardy.

There are ready made frames containing fluorescent lights on each shelf for those who desire to raise only a few plants. If one wishes to have a good supply or a complete garden of plants or vegetables the use of a four foot tube will be the answer. Our equipment is built to accommodate a large number of flats. We use the double four foot tubes under which we can place six of our flats.

Benches were built to a convenient working height in our 60 degree basement and covered with heavy plastic. Strips of wood one inch wide are laid on the plastic between which are laid the heating cables and the flats set on top of the stripping. Thus air and heat can circulate under the flats.

Above the benches are the free swinging frames on which are mounted the four foot double fluorescent lights. These frames have pulleys so that the space above the flats can be adjusted. Two to three inches is the proper height of lights above seeds that have just germinated. As the seedlings grow the lights are raised. If annuals are being raised they will grow fast and the lights raised accord-
ingly. Perennials are slower in growing and can take lights at a lower level. If the plants look "leggy" put the lights closer as they will be reaching for more light. Most annuals and perennials need from 16 to 18 hours of light a day for good development and growth. Aluminum foil is tacked to a frame at the back and on the sides of the bench so that more light will be reflected into the flats.

The time to plant perennial seeds is February and March for they take longer to germinate and are slower growing. Annuals should not be planted as early unless one has ample space to take care of the plants when it is time to transplant the seedlings into a growing flat or into separate pots.

All the material for mixing the growing medium is brought into the basement in fall. Buckets of washed sand, good garden soil and compost or peat. The best mixture we have found is one third each of sand, garden soil and composted peat. This should be sifted twice allowing a half inch of space to the growing medium and gently press, or clay pots is placed on the bottom to conserve moisture and help to establish the plants. In spring the plants are again mulched into which has been added a generous amount of good fertilizer. We use the dry cow manure as it has no weed seeds and is an organic fertilizer.

There is great satisfaction in growing plants from seeds. It is also a way to enjoy gardening for a longer period of the year. One can observe the growth of plants and become expert in knowing what is needed if the seedlings are not growing properly. The roots should grow down and they do if the medium is light enough. If the medium is too rich in plant food the roots will curl up towards the top of the flat. Then too, the plants one has raised from seed seem to be of greater value than those bought from a nursery. It often takes patience and there may be failure but without a doubt there is pleasure.

(Mr. Baylor is a member of the American Rock Garden Society and is the corresponding secretary for our American Primrose Society. She writes the Question and Answer column for our Quarterly, see page 115).

Reprinted—Indoor Light Gardening News

NATIONAL BOARD MEETING

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

Submitted by Mrs. William Dines
Sept. 27, 1969
Chehalis, Wash.
18 members present

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution:
1. Change the time of printing the yearbook from April to January.
2. One vote only for each affiliated membership.

Motions Made and Passed by the Board:
1. Miss Fayme Haverty was appointed to the board to replace Mrs. Chambers, who resigned.
2. Orval Agee was appointed chairman of the nominating committee for national officers, along with Rusty Gates and Fayme Haverty.
3. Fayme Haverty was appointed new seed exchange chairman.
4. In the future to buy and accept only Primulaceae seed for distribution.
5. To give a life membership to Beth Tait for her devoted service as treasurer.
6. Herb Dickson will have an award certificate made up for outstanding services. Mr. Elmer Baldwin will be the first to receive it for his services on the seed exchange.

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A REAL “FIND” found by Nancy Ford
In the Sauk River Area

Nancy Ford found an area near the Sauk River where blasting had occurred last year to expose a mineral and marble deposit and the owner was about to set off a single stick of dynamite to show Mr. Ford what just one stick could do.

In the previous blasting, spores of perhaps one maidenhair fern high on the undisturbed cliff had been blown over an area about 25 feet square. The result was about 2000 new ferns thriving in a tumble of rock and marble which ended in a small stream. The blasting was prevented and the Fords went back two days later and dug 200 (not easily but happily). In a nearby swamp, probably the victim of the next blasting were yellow-green Erithronium, not in bloom yet because of the severe winter around Darrington, many very tiny seedlings but even they were difficult to dig because of cedar roots crisscrossing around the fragile stems. A pair of scissors, or clippers would have been welcome. In the same areas was several acres of tufa (calcium deposits like coral and suitable for bonsai tree culture, etc.) some of which had been heaped up by bulldozers in 20-ton chunks. Besides the above treasures they found one orchid (yet to bloom), Solomen Seal, Kiniknik, yellow violets and Johnny Jump-Ups, Dear fern, lico-rice fern, dwarfed evergreens and seedlings of cedar, spruce, pine, mountain willow, etc., wonderful three-inch high moss growing in a roadside ditch clinging to bits of tufa. At a slightly higher elevation the lovely small potentina that looks like wild strawberry until one examines the blossom and root structure and one orange columbine growing in a canyon by a waterfall which was a loner so it was left there to increase. Of course areas primary ground cover is Oregon Grape and Salaal. Another spectacular was giant bloodroot growing as high as the devil's club alongside regular size of the same white flowered variety. Could it have been a mutation caused by the blasting, or is this usual? Nancy would like to know more about them.

The most beautiful time of the year is here, all the harvest of fruits and vegetables. This is the time of the year when everyone is either dividing their old or setting out their new plants. It's rather an accomplishment to get plants started from seed to the setting out stage. As you start from seed, one watches for damp off then days of watering, transplanting into flats, more care all summer, then all at once you discover you have plants ready to go into the border or planting areas.

Some are now rewarding you with a few blooms, you are more delighted with all your hard labor. Doesn't seem such an effort after all, then you dream a little and think if all goes well how lovely they will be in the spring.

A friend in Japan sent me some of the greenhouse variety of primula seeds, Primula Malacoides and P. obconica, several years ago, and each spring I plant a few of the precious seed. The plants are in bloom now, with such luscious pinks and rose tones.

The P. obconica plants do not like me, as I break out all over on my hands, causing an itch when I come in contact with the leaves of the plant. So I wear rubber gloves to water or move the plants. The blooms are so huge and beautiful I cannot resist growing a few, now that I understand the plant and what it does to me. I obey the rules with care.

P. pubscens are such nice little plants, the tiny variety I have at this time are much in demand, so I raise flats of them, then don't have the heart to sell them. They keep well in flats in the cool greenhouse through the winter. All came through the severe 1968 winter in Washington, when other plants did not. Potting can be done in early spring. Hundreds of other types of primula were lost in the cold greenhouse. The sun came out so...
early and the frost still on the plants, making the plastic roof rather hot, cooking the plants. This can happen before you realize it, as I know from my bitter experience in the 1968 winter, the loss was terrific.

The auriculas were a 99% loss in the cool greenhouses. Those planted out-doors, the frost and heavy freezes heaved the plants out of the ground. It was a task to keep them in the ground. I had plants that stayed on top of the ground until Spring.

They were then replanted, came up beautiful and the blooms were terrific, more tresses than ever before, maybe one should take this as a good omen, and raise the plants that way. Auriculas that were divided in July now have beautiful big fat crowns, dark luscious green leaves with some flower heads, they bloom off and on all winter as a rule, with our usual mild winters. I have picked a bowl of auricula blooms to decorate the Christmas table.

September finds the P. Sieboldii already in their winter sleep, so its time to spread a layer of soil over their new crowns or the rain will wash them out before spring. The P. Candelabra pretty much take care of themselves as do P. rosea grandiflora. P. Polyanthus and P. Acaulis are ready for a thin mulch of tree leaves and chopped hay. All sprayed with a dormant fertilizer like Liquinox 0-10-10 to harden them for the winter.

Ours was a dry summer and hard on some primroses, red spider was very bad, they thrive in dry warm weather. No amount of spraying seemed to disturb them, they turned the leaves of the polyanthus, caulis, Candelabra and Julies yellow. Only by pulling the leaves from the plants and burning up the leaves did one rid the plants of the pest.

The first rains now are bringing up the new little leaves, some buds are showing so the plants will have some blooms off and on all winter, with a healthy plant that will not hurt the plant to bloom. P. Juliana can be divided as the leaves appear spring or fall in the Pacific Northwest.

Have you ever planted bulbs in little plastic baskets (the ones you buy berries in at the market). These I use to put the smaller bulbs in, then they can be put into the ground with the primrose plantings, using small tulips, crocus and any of the small bulbs, the pesty little Shrews can't get to the bulbs and eat them up. Then they can be moved without the loss of any of the bulbs, or you may want to use them in a planting at some flower show.

Primroses grow well in container. We have evergreen trees in large wooden containers by our back step, with some of the smaller primroses planted at the base of the trees. Sometimes these primroses bloom twice a year, probably due to the constant watering of the containers.

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THE MAGIC OF COLOR

Color is as old as the world, and has played important roles in the loves of mankind since life began. Neolithic man stood in awe of it, ascribing mystic powers to different hues. Many of our customs and associations today stem from those superstitions of the past. Down through the ages, in all phases of thought it has influenced moods and emotions, although it has never, until the last couple of centuries, been investigated scientifically, and is only partially understood now—we have only scratched the surface of its possibilities.

Color influences our emotions and affects our moods. Because of this emotional reaction it has great therapeutic value, being used in hospitals with considerable success. It is important in the office and factory for its stimulating or soothing qualities as needs may be. It has a dynamic appeal in advertising and merchandising. Without color our homes and gardens would be drab and prosaic indeed!

All hues have varying degrees of force, red being the most forceful. Hues containing red or yellow are known as warm colors and because they have the most force (as they approach red), they appear to advance—they are aggressive and exciting. Colors containing blue are known as cool—they are tranquil, quiet, receding. Thus the background of a garden may be distinguished with blue flowers, which will give distance because of the receding qualities of the blue, while if the background were planted with red flowers, it would tend to close in and shorten the distance because of the aggressive qualities of red.
Of course, there are principles of color design to be observed—one is PROPORTION. One color should dominate and in a two or more colored harmony the additional colors used should be in diminishing amounts. BALANCE—equal attraction in all sections of the garden. EMPHASIS—centers of interest, some specially brilliant combinations played up and given important place and enhancement, perhaps by toning down the immediately adjacent plantings. Always remember that color out of doors can be bolder, of higher contrast, intense, because the sunlight and the green foliage both have a neutralizing influence. Dissonance (as what is commonly called discord) is very modern and dramatic if properly developed. Remember, ANY colors can be combined if you know how!

The value of grey in the landscape has been too long overlooked. Grey is another neutralizing agent. Clumps of Dusty Miller, Kitten-ear and numerous other silvery or grey plants are desirable for their contribution in the color schemes, and make excellent cutting material. Imagine Dusty Miller beside red Geraniums—or purple Primroses. Have you ever thought of the color and texture value of the common bluegreen Cabbage, or Cauliflower among the flowers. And Red Cabbage! In addition they are good cutting material for flower arrangements. If these plants are grown in shady spots (only partial sun) they do not head, but tend to grow taller. The leaves of the red Cabbage in my summer garden were as silver. The foreground was planted with Firechief Petunias and the blue Ageratum, which achieved a most satisfying result. In the fall the Cabbage forms small heads and resembles bluish silver Roses, beautiful in flower arrangements.

To acquire a basic workable knowledge of color takes only a little perseverance, a set of tempera paints (poster paints) spectrum hues, a drawing pad, an inexpensive brush, and research in your library—or if you live in a vicinity offering such a color course in the extension classes. Like many handicrafts, it is necessary to do the physical act of mixing pigments and making value and intensity charts, as well as derivative colors. There is something about the experience of actually doing a thing with the hands that impresses it upon the consciousness. Things we see and do are more easily assimilated than that which we only read. Learn about color and how to see it and you will have opened many doors leading to a greater enjoyment of its magic.

FIRST SHOW NEWS
East Side Garden Club of Kirkland will hold its Twenty-Second Annual Primrose Show April 17, 18, 19th, at the Veterans of Foreign War hall—4725 - 148th North East. Show Open April 17 at 2 P.M.
Ye Editor would appreciate receiving information regarding all shows by the second of January. This would assure the dates getting in the 1970 Winter Quarterly.
blooms earlier. Both are yellow but they cross so readily with others of this group (notably P. alpicola and P. Waltoni) that many very beautiful hybrids have been produced in recent years. The Waltoni hybrids may have yellow on the upper side of the flower petals with buff or deep red on the reverse. Both forms are extremely fragrant, both have exquisite foliage that is a garden ornament in itself. Both forms bloom after the usual garden Primulas do so that they extend the season of bloom. The tall stem is topped with a cluster of nodding flowers with as many as 30-60 in the cluster. I have found it is difficult to keep the yellow form if one is raising them from seed as they take on the colors of the hybrids. They need a moist place in the garden with the soil rich with leaf mold.

Last year I noticed three seedlings of P. Florindae had self sowed on the edge of a path where the P. auriculas grow. There it is sunny for more hours of the day and less damp. I allowed them to stay and this year are fine plants and all three have flowered. We read about this group of Primulas being stream-side plants, even "wading out into the stream" at elevations up to 15,000-17,000 feet in their native haunts. However, they have conformed so well to the garden conditions that they have given us new pleasures, extended the Primrose blooming dates into July and August and have added fragrance to dew filled evenings in summer.

Question: Do you have a suggestion for P. glaucescens? I have some plants but they do not bloom.

Answer: Years ago, when I first germinated P. glaucescens Dr. Carl Worth told me to use a great deal of lime stone from the bluffs along the Mississippi in Iowa. That was pounded into smaller pieces and put in the bed where the P. glaucescens grew. I also used crushed egg shells and crushed sea shells. I now know where to obtain lime stone chips in Vermont so each year give more lime. The plants bloomed for me.

Question: Is it possible to use too much humus in the soil for Primulas?

Answer: Not in my experience. It is, however, possible to use too much fertilizer which will cause the plants to "go to leaf". Several years ago we had a helper when transplanting in our nursery who decided pure compost was better than the "trowel full per plant". The plants were marvelous. The only sad thing was our supply of humus went too quickly for we had to hunt rotten logs in our woodlot.

Question: Will you kindly tell me what material to use for winter covering of Primroses?

Answer: The cultural sheet we send with Primroses states: "Winter covering: evergreen branches, salt hay, excelsior or any material that will not pack. Avoid leaves. Take off when temperature remains above freezing." That does not mean that the natural fall of leaves should be picked off, far from it. It means that one should not pile a bushel of leaves over the Primroses as they would smother. The evergreen branches will catch and hold the falling leaves in au-

Rare Dwarf Slow Growing Conifers
Flowering shrubs and unusual rock plants suitable for Bonsai culture are listed in our catalogue, Alpenglow Gardens.

ALPENFLOW GARDENS
13328 King George Hwy. North Surrey, B.C., Canada
Question: In your opinion which is the most enduring Primrose?

Answer: Without hesitation I would say P. Sieboldii. The roots are tuber-like and fleshy so that they would store more food and be less likely to succumb in times of drought. There is a word of warning, however, for because the plant often dies down after blooming one must take care not to injure the roots which often work to the surface of the bed. The area where P. Sieboldii is planted should be well mulched in mid-summer. The next enduring Primula is perhaps P. Juliae and its hybrids. Then possibly the auriculas. There may be a great difference of opinions but this has been my experience for over 40 years growing Primulas in the mid-west and in New England.

Financial Report — A.P.S. Seed Exchange
July 1, 1968 to July 1, 1969
Submitted by Elmer Baldwin

DISBURSEMENTS:  RECEIPTS:
Supplies ..............$169.67  Income seeds ..........$673.11
Seeds purchased ......170.19  Envelopes sold ........ 13.54
Sponsored members ....49.00  686.65
Printing ..............161.09  Postage
Postage correspondence ......5.14  Postage seed exchange 102.95
Check charges .......... .50  28.11 28.11

$658.54

Cash on hand 7-1-69 ........119.99
Cash on hand 7-1-69 ........148.10

Seed Exchange Report 1969

Contributors ............71
Varieties of seeds .........1,814
Requests for seeds ........310
Packets mailed ..........16,436

Send for our list
Primula Alpine Auriculas
including named varieties
Greys—Greens—Selfs
also Species of Many Kinds

PRIMROSE ACRES
14015-84th. Ave. N. E. Bothell, Washington 98011
leachiana)
Pinesap (Hypopitys latisquama)
Red beadlily (Clintonia andrewsiana)
Roundleaf sundew (Drosera rotundifolia)
Skunklily (Sceloporus howellii)
Smooth douglasia (Douglasia laevigata)
Webster groundsel (Senecio websteri)
Western azalea (Rhododendron occidentale)
Woodland pinedrops (Pterospora andromedea)
Woodnymph (Moneses uniflora)

Digging and transplanting of native plants, shrubs and tree seedlings should be done only during the dormant season, usually after late summer. Plants should never be pulled up, but dug carefully so the roots will not be injured. Some soil should be taken with the roots to protect them and keep them from drying. This gives the plants a better chance to survive. Dig only in areas where there is an abundance of the plant being gathered. Leave the isolated plant.

Picking berries, especially blackberries and huckleberries, and gathering mushrooms are popular recreation activities for families visiting the national forests.

Tree seeds and cones may be collected for personal use but harvesting is limited to that which falls on the ground.

Seeds of native plants may be collected for personal use.

For those collecting plants, shrubs or tree seedlings for scientific purposes, or gathering in quantity for public use, a permit is needed. There is no charge.

Harvesting for commercial purposes must be under special use permit. A minimum fee of $5.00 is charged. Excluded from this use are the rare plants listed earlier.

Forest officers will gladly answer questions about gathering native plants.

Enjoy your national forest garden but treat it kindly. Follow the thought of the National Conservation Pledge —

“"I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country—its soil and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife."

The 10th International Botanical Congress convened in Edinburgh, Scotland, during August of 1964. This international body convenes every five years not only to review the progress in botany as a whole but to consider proposed changes to the rules of botanical nomenclature.

The Naming of Plants
The agenda of the Nomenclature Section would read as much like a legal document as it would a botanical one. Practitioners of the "art" of nomenclature have to follow intricate rules. Moreover, these rules are codified, largely stabilized and rarely changed under international agreement. I have before me a 400-page book, The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, which sets forth in English, French and German the principles, rules and recommendations for the naming of plants. Portions of the preamble to the Code will reveal the basic intent of botanical nomenclature.

Botany requires a precise and simple system of nomenclature used by botanists in all countries, dealing on the one hand with the terms which denote the ranks of taxonomic groups or units and on the other hand with the scientific names which are applied to the individual taxonomic groups of plants. The purpose of giving a name to a taxonomic group is not to indicate its characters or history, but to supply a means of referring to it and to indicate its taxonomic rank. This Code aims at the provision of a stable method of naming taxonomic groups, avoiding and rejecting the use of names which may cause error or ambiguity or throw science into confusion. Next in importance is the avoidance of the useless creation of names. Other considerations, such as absolute grammatical correctness, regularity or euphony of names, more or less prevailing custom, regard for persons, etc., notwithstanding their undeniable importance, are relatively accessory.

"The only proper reasons for changing a name are either a more profound knowledge of the facts resulting from adequate taxonomic study or the necessity of giving up a nomenclature that is contrary to the rules."

The impressive body of stabilized nomenclature and its eminently workable machinery for keeping the names of over a million kinds of plants in order, is a tribute to the several generations of plant taxonomists who have brought order and system to Nature's vast floristic diversity. With the framework of regulated and stabilized plant nomenclature, we will now begin to examine the "what," "how" and "why" of plant names.

Common Versus Latin Names
Our initial encounters with plant names are usually painfully unrewarding. To confront the Latin name, Gaultheria Shallon, for the first time is bad enough, but if you
are an easterner, the common name "salal," is not much better. It is simply that a strange name has no inherent information content. But having been shown a specimen with its nametag fulfills the information gap. Both names now have meaning. Then why not use common names exclusively? If each kind of plant were unique—without a sign of kinship to any other kind—then a simple common name might do. But within Nature's array of diversity there is also the strong element of relatedness. Thus, two kinds of Gaultheria when called by their common names, "salal" and "wintergreen," are forever separated. But, by their Latin names, Gaultheria Shallon and Gaultheria procumbens, the two are joined in Gaultheria to reflect their bond of kinship.

We must relegate common names to subordinate usage for other reasons. First, they lack universality of application. Common names are usually indigenous to a single country, or even only to one part of a country. In Europe the inhabitants of a single village or valley may have passed on a local name for generations. The bipolar shrublet, Empetrum nigrum, is a simple case: Americans call it "crowberry," the Russian says "vodyanika" and the German says "Kraehenbeere" or "Rauschbeere." For more aggravating and picturesque examples we can turn to the flora of rural England; the Briton has been lavish with common names—"hedgehog," "badger," "hawthorn," "hawberry," the Russian says "vodyanika" and the German says "Kraehenbeere"—"devil's mistletoe," "bogbean," "bogmyrtle." Can this list be broken down? No. It is a simple name appropriate for a plant which has no inherent information content. But within Nature's array of diversity there is also the strong element of relatedness. Thus, two kinds of Gaultheria when called by their common names, "salal" and "wintergreen," are forever separated.

But, by their Latin names, Gaultheria Shallon and Gaultheria procumbens, the two are joined in Gaultheria to reflect their bond of kinship.

The Binomial or Latin Name

There is really nothing scientific about the so-called "scientific name" in biological nomenclature. It is derived neither by experiment nor by observation and it cannot be tested like a hypothesis. Yet it is the only valid "handle" which can be attached to organisms. The scientific or Latin name is a compound of two Latin or Latinized words, the generic and the specific epithet. This double epithet is the species name. Thus the binomial, Pinus ponderosa, is applied to a particular kind of pine—one with a distinctive ensemble of structural features and which occurs in self-reproducing populations throughout a wide but delimited geographic and ecological range.

Let us emphasize the last point with an example of horticultural value. The name, Rhododendron racemosum, stands for a particular kind of rhododendron. This binomial may be used to single out an individual plant in a garden or nursery bed, or a plant in its native habitat in western China. But more fundamentally, R. racemosum is a collective name standing for all the individuals which have the aggregate features of this plant. Where the kind of plant is only known in the wild, its species names stands for the system of natural populations made up of interbreeding individuals conforming closely to the species description. For plants of horticultural value, the binomial Latin name would apply collectively to both natural populations and to the array of individuals in cultivation.

Note well that when referring

For more aggravating and picturesque examples we can turn to the flora of rural England; the Briton has been lavish with common names—"hedgehog," "badger," "hawthorn," "hawberry," the Russian says "vodyanika" and the German says "Kraehenbeere."
en is subordinate to the species. The catalog of categories does not stop here, however. When looked at from above, the most inclusive category would gather unto itself all plants—the Kingdom Plantae. Looking downward from maximum to minimum inclusiveness we find the following array of categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingdom</td>
<td>Plantae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phylum</td>
<td>Tracheophyta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subphylum</td>
<td>Peropside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Angiospermae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subclass</td>
<td>Dicotyledoneae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Ericales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Ericaceae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Rhododendron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>calostratum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variety</td>
<td>calciphilum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the categories become less and less inclusive, there will be variant kinds of each of them at successively lower levels. Thus, while there are only three kingdoms, there are at least twelve phyla, many classes, orders and families, and over a quarter of a million species of plants.

Utter despair at trying to grapple with this vast taxonomic system must have descended upon the reader by now. Be henceforth heartened by the thought that the horticulturist-gardener can disregard all categories but the genus, species, and possibly, as well, the family. Simply keep in mind that when you use a binomial like *Daphne Cneorum* it is not a disconnected, unattached entity. It fits into a framework of the system through attachment to a family, an order, a class, a phylum, and the Kingdom Plantae. And now, let us get back to scientific, botanical, Latin, binomial, nomenclature!

(To be continued)

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**MY PRIMROSE PATCH**

I have a little primrose patch
It's mighty dear to me—
My wee ones have no dates to keep
They bloom promiscuously.

The fall comes slowly sneaking
The colors red and gold,
My wee ones start right then and there
By getting mighty bold.

A shower came the other night
Perhaps an hour or so—
I'm sure I see a primrose now
A-starting out to grow.

It may be one that went to sleep
The summer sun to shed,
I wonder now, will it be gold
Or blue or maybe even red?

The colors are delightful
They never come the same—
So I watch my treasures growing
And try to spread their fame!

Thelma M. Nelson
Dedicated to Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Clarke, Sweepstakes winners at the Tacoma Primrose Society show four consecutive years, the 1967 and 1969 shows being the National shows.

---

**ATTENTION!**

There is a need for more Primrose Judges. Those interested in taking classes in judging (whether you wish to become a judge or just want to learn more about Primroses) contact Mrs. Hebert (Dorothy) Dickson, Route 5, Box 816, Chehalis, Wash. 98532.

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**SPRING HILL FARM**

P. O. Box 42
GIG HARBOR, WASH.

Our new price list of Primula and other plants is out. We have mailed to all in our active list. If you haven't received a copy write for one.

RUTH S. BARTLETT

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**AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY**

Page 125
WINNERS OF SOME OF LAST SPRING SHOWS

American Primrose Society
National Trophies and Awards

Sweepstakes winner was Fred Clarke of Lakewood. Runnerup was Mrs. Frank Springer of Federal Way. Other winners were: Rosa Peterson trophy—best self auricula: Ivanel Agee; Bammford trophy—best edged show seedling: Ivanel Agee; Michaud trophy—best edged auricula: Ivanel Agee; Shuman trophy—best alpine auricula: Ivanel Agee.

Washington Hardware trophy—Best polyanthus: Mrs. Frank Springer; President’s trophy: Ernest Gates; Best miniature: Mrs. Wayne Pearson; Best Julia hybrid: Mrs. Carl Bartlett; Best AA plant: Mrs. Frank Springer; Ernest Winter trophy—best Acaulis: Fred Clarke; Best Jack in the Green: Mrs. William Dines.


Washington State Primrose Society Trophies and Awards

Bellevue, Washington

Horticulture:

Sweepstakes — Marian Hannah Award, Ralph Balcom; Runnerup Sweepstakes — Coperci Nursery Trophy, Chehalis Rare Plant Nursery (Dickson’s); Best Seedling Show Auricula—East Side Garden Club Award Evelyn Putnam; Best Alpine Seedling Auricula—Grace Dowling Award — Evelyn Putnam; Brightest Garden Auricula—James W. Watson Award; Evelyn Putnam; Best Border Auricula—Alice Warneck Award—Dr. Patricia A. Winter; Best Garden Auricula — Orrin Hale Award — Ross Willingham; Best Double Auricula — Janet Round Award—Chehalis Rare Plant Nursery; Best Double Seedling Auricula — Mrs. C. C. Chambers Award — Ludie Dines.

Best Species Plant—Anne Siepmann Award—Primrose Acres; Best Juliana Hybrid, Amateur—Ernest Winter Mem. Award—Mary Baxter; Best Candelabra—Seattle Garden Center Store Trophy, Mrs. Henry Mortensen (Mercer Island); Best Polyanthus (Large Plant) Hill Toppers Garden Club Award, Kevin Clark (Kirkland); Best Polyanthus, June Harp Trophy, Earl Welch; Best Gold Laced Polyanthus, WSPS Trophy, Steve Welch; Best Cowichan Polyanthus, Ludie Dines Trophy, Evelyn Putnam; Best Acaulis, Safety Stores Trophy, Earl Welch; Best Acaulis Polyanthus, Nancy Ford Trophy, Ross Willingham; Best Alpine Auricula, Mrs. Edna McCray Trophy, Primrose Acres; Best Jack in the Green, Ralph Balcom Trophy, Mary Baxter; Best Juliana Hybrid (Professional) WSPS Award, Primrose Acres. Best Double Venales, Mrs. May Fox Trophy, Ross Willingham.

COLLECTORS’ GARDENS: Only the finest in colors, form and species . . . Seed and plants of Juliana hybrids, red cowichan and Linda Eikman pink polyanthus and acaulis, selected colors of mixed polyanthus, Julianas, double acaulis, double auricula, show auriculas, (seals, greys, whites, greens); others, too. All hand pollinated and Arlington Hardy plants as parents. Shipping in fall for seedlings, older plants, etc. Write for list. See back cover ad. Nancy Ford, PRIMULA AND WILDINGS . . . Rt. 5, Box 231, Arlington, Wa. 98223.

SHOW ALPINE AURICULAS, three year plants green and grey—$3.50 each postpaid. Hybrid mixed SIEBOLDII hand pollinated seed, blues, pinks, deep rose, white $1.00 pkg. Capitola, Frondosa, Candelabra and Polyneura seed 50c pkg. Hardy Cyclamen seed . . . $1.00 pkg. Iceland poppy seed, yellow or orange, 50c pkg.

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OZARK GARDENS, Aqua Caliente Star Route, Julian, Calif. 92036

Decorative Division

Sweepstakes Decorative, Safety Stores Trophy, Mrs. C. L. Sperry, (Carnation); Runner-up, Decorative, Monarch Life Ins. Co. Trophy, Mrs. Vivian Stewart (Kirkland); Best Arrangements, Pacific National Bank Trophy, Mrs. C. L. Sperry; Best Auricula Theatre, Nancy Ford Award, Dr. Patricia A. Winter; Best Arrangement, Junior (13-18), Beth Tait Trophy, Karen Cartwright; Best Arrangement, Junior (6-12), Ludie Dines Trophy, Martin Welch.

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

Page 127
Hand Pollinated Seed of MR. AND MRS. FRED CLARKE’S
(National Show Sweepstake Winner)
LINDA EIKMAN PINK—CROWN PINK—DARK RED COWICHAN
Limit of 10 seed of each to each member—10 cents each
Please send self addressed envelope and membership number
BENEFITS FROM THE ABOVE SALE WILL BE GIVEN TO THE PRIMROSE SOCIETY

H. P. SEED OF DOUBLE AURICULA
1969 Crop available in limited supply, mixed colors, 5 cents each—Also, H. P. choice polyanthus, Acaulis, and Juliana crosses—50c for 50. (These plants are all from outdoor grown stock) moved in February to a colder climate than Seattle and were exposed to severe frost before being set into the ground. I guarantee their hardiness if proper drainage is provided.
Nancy Ford — Route 5, Box 231, Arlington, Washington 98223

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AURICULA SEED $1.00 pkg.
(at least 200 seeds)
A good mixture of color and types. Our own plants
Collected and selected over the past 14 years
Includes Garden Auricula, Doubles, Alpine, Show and Species
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