PRIMULA KOMAROVII: SECTION VERNALES

Photo Elmer C. Baldwin
American Primrose Society
OFFICERS

President—Mrs. William Dines 8827 Avondale Road, Redmond, Wn. 98052
Vice-Pres.—Mr. Albert Rapp 34 N.W. 88th West, Tacoma, Wn. 98466
Rec. Secy.—Mrs. Wm. Tate 9106 49th St., Milwaukee, Oreg. 97212
Corresp. Sec'y East—Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor Rt. 5, Box 816, Chehalis, Wn. 98532
Corresp. Sec'y West—Mr. Ralph Balcom 345 N.W. 88th, Seattle, Wn. 98107
Treasurer—Mrs. Lawrence G. Tait 14015 84th Ave. N.E. Bothell, Wn. 98011

ELECTED DIRECTORS

Mr. Ernest Gates, 70 Lk. Oswego, Ore. Mr. Albert Rapp, 1968 Tacoma, Wn.
Mr. Richard Charlton, 70 Gresham, Ore. Mr. George Long, 1969 Medina, Wn.
Mr. Herbert Dickson, Immediate Past President Rt. 5 Box 816, Chehalis, Wn. 98532
Mrs. Emma Hale, Editor ex officio Bothell Washington
Presidents of affiliated Primrose Societies are included on the Board of Directors

QUARTERLY
Florence Bellis—Editor Emeritus
Editor—Mrs. Emma Hale 16614 Ninth Avenue S.E., Bothell, Wash. 98011

Regional Editors —
Mrs. Lucian Alexander 11848 S. E. Rhone St., Portland, Oregon 97266
Mr. Ralph W. Balcom 345 N.W. 88th St., Seattle Washington 98107
Mr. Elmer C. Baldwin 400 Tequameh Rd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13224
Mrs. Grace M. Conboy 5846 S. E. Marine Dr., S. Burnaby 1, B. C., Canada
Miss Loretta Dehler Rt. 1 Box 136, Mt. Angel, Oregon 97362
Mrs. Robert Ford Route 5 Box 231, Arlington, Washington 98223
Mr. Cyrus Happy III P.O. Box 51, Steilacoom, Washington 98388
Mrs. Doretta Klaber Rt. 1, Quakertown, Pennsylvania 18951
Mrs. Mary E. Zach 8825 N. W. Bailey, Portland, Oregon 97231

Editor in Charge of Translations—
Mr. Robert Luscher Box 251, Thedford, Ontario, Canada

Seed Exchange Chairman—
Miss Fayme Haverty 7730 199th S. W., Edmonds, Wn. 98020

Slide Chairman—
Mrs. Dorothy Dickson Route 5 Box 816, Chehalis, Washington 98532
Phone 748-7627

Question and Answer Chairman—
Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor Johnson, Vermont 05656

Membership Chairman—
Mr. George Long Box 115, Medina, Washington 98039

Advertising Chairman—
Mrs. John Siepman 3616 N.E. Redmond-Bellevue Rd., Bellevue, Wn. 98004

All material for the Quarterly should be sent direct to the Editor’s Office,
16614 Ninth Avenue S.E., Bothell, Washington 98011

Subscription (including membership): $5.00 per year, $14.00 for three years paid in advance. Old QUARTERLYs are available, 10 for $3.65 postage included, at the Treasurer’s Office—Treasurer, Mrs. L. G. Tait, 14015 84th Ave. N.E., Bothell, Washington 98011.

(Free cultural chart and Seed Exchange privileges with new memberships)
All dues are payable each November 15 and should be sent to the treasurer:
MRS. LAWRENCE G. TAIT, 14015 84th Ave. N.E., Bothell, Washington 98011

The Quarterly of the American Primrose Society is owned solely by the Society, which is incorporated under the copyrighted name AMERICAN PRIMROSE, PRIMULA AND AURICULA SOCIETY.

The editor is Mrs. Emma Hale, 16614 Ninth Ave. S.E., Bothell Washington 98011.
It is published at the Grange Cooperative Printing Association, Seattle, Washington.

Published four times a year: Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall.
Copyright 1948 by American Primrose Society
Entered as second-class matter at Bothell, Wash., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE PICTURE ON THE COVER: Primula Komarovi
Photo by Elmer C. Baldwin
Primula rosea grandiflora and its smaller counterpart, P. rosea 'Petite Pink', make most satisfactory subjects for the shadier portions of the rock garden. This primula gives a display of bright pink flowers early in the season, April into May in Vermont. It makes a stunning color combination with white Draba carinthiaca and purple crocus.

This primula is a Himalayan species that grows in a tight clustered crown of glossy pointed leaves four to six inches high ('Petite Pink' is smaller). After the early period of bloom it sets seeds which ripen quickly, probably in memory of its alpine home at 10,000 to 12,000 feet throughout Kashmir and Afghanistan. The seed capsules are red and are not unsightly in the garden. One must be watchful if one is to gather the seeds, as the pods burst quickly. The most attractive foliage remains handsome all season.

Much has been written about the need of certain plants for lime, their tolerance or their disregard of it. It is true that many plants adapt themselves admirably to a wide variance of pH in the soil, and P. rosea seems to be one of these.

It is planted in several locations here, under a spruce, in the nursery under deciduous trees, and at the foot of a low retaining wall in the terraced auricula garden. Above it in the crevices of the wall are plants of Campanula garganica to give a summer display. The terrace has a deep underlying bed of ashes piled there by former occupants of our 186 year old house, so that there is a lime reaction as well as perfect drainage. The foliage of P. rosea growing above this layer of ashes is a brighter green, the flowers are more colorful, the stems are more rugged, and the plants develop larger clumps. So I would suggest such a base, with top soil fertilized with well rotted (or dry) saw manure and a mulch of leaf mold. P. rosea is the only member of its section that I mulch with this medium. All others are mulched with our native Vermont gravel, which is largely granite glacial debris. Indiana limestone chips make the best mulch for the smaller alpine P. glaucescens which is also an early bloomer with clusters of blue-lavender flowers, as well as for the garden auriculas.

P. rosea grandiflora should be divided directly after the seeds have been gathered. The roots are wire-like and tightly bound together. It is not easily pulled apart, but the effort is worth while as the divisions quickly put forth new leaves and develop into fine plants for another early spring display.

Reprint Bulletin
American Rock Garden Society

1971 SHOW DATES
The Tacoma Primrose Society will present
"Primrose Rhapsody"
April 3—1-9 p.m.
April 4—11 a.m.-6 p.m.
Pacific National Bank of Washington
10225 Gravelly Lake Dr. S.W.
Show Chairman—Mrs. Olaf E. Nelson
Co-Chairman—Mrs. Lee Campbell
Society President—Mr. Cyrus Happy
Plants may be entered:
Fri., April 2—7-10 p.m.
Sat., April 3—7:30-10 a.m.

National Primrose Show by Oregon Primrose Society
To be held April 17 and 18 at Milwaukie Community Club, Milwaukie, Oregon.

Washington State Primrose Society Show
April 24th and 25th at Puget Power and Light Building, Bellevue, Washington.

GARDENER'S PRAYER
Dear Father, give me sight to see,
In sprouting seed and blooming tree,
In Spring's return, when cold winds flee,
The promise of eternity.
Oh, may my garden ever be
A fitting offering to Thee.
April 20th dawned clear, the Green Mountains were bathed in glowing light, the air soft and warm from the south played over the tops of three to four foot snow drifts along the driveway and five to six foot drifts in sheltered places. The air spelled spring and melting snow. Down in the lower lawn there were bare spots where the wind had whipped the snow away and where now the sun was turning the lawn green. The invitation was strong to wade down through the fast disappearing winter ground cover, to where the sun dispels the shadows, where the early warmth lingers.

On reaching the apple tree I stopped short. The snow had receded and against the dripping white back drop twenty to thirty Primula rosea lifted their brilliant heads, as rubies in a crystal case. They may have been wanting to be admired. When I reached the house I wrote what they may have said:

A PRAYER OF THE PRIMROSE
Lord, see me.
I am a Primrose
Lifting my glorious head
To You in spring.
You have sprinkled my sisters
Over the earth
In hidden meadows,
On mountains inaccessible
By melting snows.
Many do not see me.
I bloom by Your Grace.
See me, Lord.

Alice Hills Baylor

Primula Komarovii: Section Vernales

Perennial; rootstock giving rise to several rosettes; leaves dark green, with a distinct network of veins, sinuate-dentate, the teeth minutely spinulose; leaf blade glabrous above, densely pubescent on the veins beneath; scape none; pedicels sub-radical ca. 10 cm long, erect before flowering, later nodding, rather densely covered with multicellular glandular hairs 0.8 mm long; flowers white, fragrant, up to 3.7 cm across; calyx tubular, somewhat inflated at base, 1.5 cm long, 0.5 cm across, bluntly angled, the very acute teeth reaching the limb of corolla. This is most probably a stable form of the hybrid cycle P. vulgaris × P. Sibthorpii.

This description of the plant is reprinted with the kind permission of the author, Dr. An. A. Federov, of the V. L. Komarov Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.—(See cover photo.)

Care of Primroses

By Ralph Balcom

The climate varies so much in the many sections of our broad land, so the method of growing Primroses and their care must also vary to meet conditions in each locality.

There is no question but that it is more difficult to grow them in some places than in others. Yet, there are growers living in almost all sections of our country who are raising them successfully. This is due to the fact that they are doing the things they must do which will counterbalance the effect of the extremes in weather and adverse conditions of their own area. If the weather gets very hot, one must find some way to provide lots of shade for the plants, or if there comes a severe drought, they must be watered plentifully and often. Also, if there are slugs or any of the other injurious insects or other pests prevalent, something must be done to get rid of them. It is all a matter of common sense and taking the time to give the plants the proper attention.

Probably the easiest sector in which to raise Primroses is in the Pacific Northwest because the weather there more nearly approaches their desires and needs. This is the reason that there are more growers there than in any other district. Consequently, most of the articles that have appeared in the QUARTERLY which have contained instructions for their culture, have been keyed to methods used there. To compensate for the fact that other sections have been a bit overlooked, three separate articles are being printed below, each written by a successful grower who lives in a different section of the U.S. One lives in the
Care of Primroses in Maryland

Mrs. W. H. Haydon

While the climate and weather conditions are generally the same in this section of the east, yet there are variations in different parts of even one state. I am situated nine miles north of Baltimore, not so far from southern Pennsylvania, and weather conditions vary from hour to hour, day to day. The only steadiness seems to exist in our droughts, which continue unabated sometimes for weeks, sometimes for months. Nature here is very much of a hussy—unreliable and changeable. I remember one February when the temperature soared to 80 degrees for two days, bringing up the sap in shrubs and plants, then dropped over night to below freezing. Some winters are so mild that weeds must be cleaned out constantly, and others so cold the ground freezes to four feet.

Now, with regard to the Primroses under these trying and erratic antics. I think my experience gives me the right to say that they can weather anything if you will watch them and keep their roots from being cast out of the ground in winter thaws, from being dried out by summer droughts, and the leaves from burning in the hot sun. Juliana Wanda was all green and purply-red; all looked strong and healthy giving sweet promise for April and May.

During extreme summer droughts lately, I have remembered their capacity for moisture and relieved their thirst most every day and sometimes even three times a day—with a shower bath at night. They came through fresh and green and grew into strong, large-leaved plants. I only lost plants when I failed them by neglecting their needs and I have reproached myself ever since.

There are, of course, varieties of Primroses which are not easy for the average gardener to grow and keep from year to year, especially under such conditions as these. But there are a great many which, with care and attention, will continue in our gardens. I had the Gold Laced for ten years—so that any one need not hesitate to establish them to his or her own profit and joy.

Hardy Primrose Care in Tennessee

Mrs. James C. Beck, Knoxville

About twenty years ago while visiting a dear old lady in the country who was noted for her display of Daffodils, I found among these Daffodils a huge clump of the early pink acaulis Primrose. It was large as a dinnerplate and of the variety that has a tiny white edge to its blossoms. It was so glowingly beautiful I decided I must grow Primroses.

I ordered my first seed from Suttons in England and raised thirty sturdy plants. From that small beginning my "primrose path" grew. Now I have thousands. I selected a small woodland part of our grounds in the country, as a suitable place to grow them. Pines and Dogwoods, a few sweet Gum and Oak trees give high shade. The ground slopes slightly to the east. A winding path is bordered widely on both sides by plantings of the Primrose. For a low background, I use the native Azaleas, Laurel and other similar shrubs. East Tennessee is rich in native flowers and they are beautiful along with the Primrose plantings. I use Bird's Foot Violets, Lady Slippers, a variety of Trillium, Iris Cristata verna, Phlox divaricata and Bleeding Heart plumosa, just to mention a few. They like the same conditions.

The beds where the Primroses are to be planted are dug deep and enriched before planting. One good working in the fall is sufficient. The pine needles fall and form a light mulch. The seeds are allowed to ripen well and then gathered. I plant them any time from August to October in a well prepared bed that is shaded and damp. Often I let them stay in that location until the following fall.

Primroses stand drought well here if grown in a well prepared bed and given shade and kept well watered. I find in our climate that division and transplanting is most successful in October and November. Our spring often turn hot early. The Asiatic varieties could not stand our hot summers unless kept damp by irrigation. They are grown here but require more attention than...
Although I have accumulated much in the way of plants since I stood among the Daffodils and succumbed to the lure of that beautiful pink Acaulis, my "primrose path" is not finished. I have visions of drifts of the early blooming little spring bulbs here and there—Dog's Tooth Violets, Mariposa, Tulips, Snowdrops, Winter Aconite, and the blue Scillas are a few I would like to mention. Some I have now. Others I will add each fall.

My Primrose venture has been a happy one and I have interested others in them.

Winter Care of Primroses in Oregon

—Alfred E. Brooke

For a flower so long in cultivation as the Primrose, it is surprising how little one can find written about their care. A few books, written mostly in England, are available. The lack of recent literature on care can, it seems to the writer, be attributed to the hardiness of the Primrose and its ease of culture.

Many gardeners in the Northwest give their Primroses a weeding just before or during blooming season and another when they divide about every other year. These gardeners do absolutely nothing to protect their Primroses from winter weather.

Primroses do not demand much winter protection, but a reasonable "stitch in time" is always rewarded with better plants, hence better bloom, in the spring.

During excessive rain, some attention is usually necessary to prevent Primroses from standing in water or being washed out. This latter particularly applies where the garden is the playground and banquet scene for one or more moles. See that your Primroses have normal drainage. They WILL bloom in water, but are not an aquatic plant. Auriculas, particularly small ones, seem to persist in trying to climb up out of wet soil, but a little patience will eliminate the necessity of supplying special conditions for them.

During sub-freezing weather when the ground is wet, there is usually a tendency for the soil to heave and some plants will be partly pushed out. This is especially true of divisions that have not developed a large deep root system. Remove a small amount of soil from under the plant and set it down to the proper depth, i.e. with the crown just clearing the soil. This requires less than a minute and results in a healthy plant in spring instead of a neglected cripple. Auriculas require less re-setting from frost action than Polyanthus.

Cold dry winds in winter sometimes result in burned foliage on Primroses. This is not serious unless the condition persists for some time. A vigorous plant soon sends up new leaves in spring and often the wind burn is completely gone when blooming time comes. If not, remove the leaves affected. A wind break would eliminate burn and can easily be made with evergreen boughs or a board set on the windward side of the Primrose.

As weather moderates toward spring, slugs relish a diet of fresh primrose leaves. A moderate application of poison bait at this time will save the new leaves and nearly rid your garden of slugs for the year. Get the first slugs and save many a worry later when their increase starts working.

In the opinion of the writer, the above suggestions constitute all the care Primroses need in winter in this area. One of the finest characteristics of the Primrose is its courage and spunk, bursting into bloom when most hardy plants are just waking up. DON'T PAMPER PRIMROSES. Feed them moderately and give them a reasonable chance and you will get more reward per minute of attention than from any other plant in your garden.

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
Letters about Hellebores

Editors Note: As I looked out my kitchen window, a bitter cold day several weeks ago, I could see my Helleborous niger, Susan Hale looking at me. It has been a joy to behold these past weeks. Then the planting of Helleborous orientalis (deep red) near the door at Penny Creek Farm looked good too. One plant has over 75 blooms. These plants brought to mind these two letters I have been saving and thought I would share them with you.

Dear Mrs. Hale:
I enjoyed your article on Hellebores in the Fall 1968 Quarterly of the Primrose Society. Incidentally I have several hundred blooming plants of orientalis covering a wide range of colors and forms. In fact when in England a few years ago I saw only one that I did not have. My original seedlings came from an estate near Cincinnati. The man had purchased every known variety from Europe and this country back in late 1890s and early 1900s. Would you be interested in some seed. I have a lot of extra this year. It will not come up next spring but would the following.

Spring Brook Gardens at Mentor, Ohio sows all Hellebore seeds outdoors in fall, brings them into greenhouse Jan. 1. They come up very quickly. H. niger blooms the following fall and many orientalis bloom the following spring. I have never been able to get them to do that for me but Spring Brook does it regularly.

Here in Ohio H. orientalis usually bloom in late January on, but the past few years have a couple that bloom Jan. 1. Of course the ice and snow gets them.

I was interested in the varieties of H. niger since I have seen only Potters Wheel in England and have it myself. Here more and more the niger do not bloom in the fall or early winter but in the spring. Mine seem to set seed almost as well as orientalis. And they really set since I gather about a quart of seed.

Unless orientalis seed is sown early in summer it often does not come up the following spring but a year later.

I was amused at one question in recent bulletin about the need of freezing primula seed. Some years ago I followed recommended instructions and alternately froze and thawed quite a few packets. At the same time I sowed some unfrozen. Later I sent friends a Kodachrome with question: Which row was frozen. There was absolutely no difference. They were sown side by side in a flat in a greenhouse.

I gave a pint of H. orientalis seed to American Horticultural Society Seed exchange. They kept them cold over winter but when folks tried to germinate them they were unable to do so. Do not know what was wrong. Have also tried to freeze them in refrigerator for varying periods but never had any results.

Incidentally I feel that there must be more than one species involved in H. orientalis for they vary so much in habit of growth, foliage, bloom, etc.

As to moving, have given sizable clumps to friends and they have transplanted easily and well. H. corsicus and H. foetida are only partially hardy here. And are never especially thrilling to see. Our winters are more or less open yet quite cold so it is hard on many border line plants.

Cordially,
Victor H. Ries
Garden Consultant
1241 Lincoln Road
Columbus 12, Ohio 43212

Dear Mrs. Hale:
I wanted to tell you how very much I enjoyed your article “Hellebore at Penny Creek Farm” which appeared in the Fall, 1968, Primrose Quarterly. It has aroused my interest in growing these seldom seen plants in my own garden.

I have not located a nursery in this area that carries plants of any species except Helleborus niger, but I did find seeds of H. Corsicus, H. Viridis and a hybrid listed in the Park Seed Co. catalog. I intend to send for these, and hope I shall succeed in growing them.

I thoroughly enjoyed your article and, as it caused me to volunteer to do a paper on Helleborus for my Garden Club, I hope they too will benefit from your interesting account of the “Hellebore at Penny Creek Farm.”

(Mrs.) Barbara Y. Baldwin
105 North Street
Foxboro, Mass. 02035
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Answers by Alice Hills Baylor, Corresponding Secretary
Johnson, Vermont, 05656

Question: Will you kindly give a year-around program for the fertilizing of Primulas.

Answer: There are two periods in the year when Primulas are in need of extra fertilizing, early in spring as soon as the soil thaws and in June or July when one transplants after blooming or when one divides. Then, too, when transplants are put from growing-flat to garden they need an extra amount to carry them on into the fall. The fertilizer best to use is any good organic one following the directions on the label. Fertilizer to established plants is scattered on the surface of the soil and worked in lightly, then a mulch added on top. When transplanting the fertilizers should be placed at the base of the roots, soil filled to about a third of the way up the roots when water is added to fill any air pocket, then fill remainder to allow the crown of the plant to be at least one inch above the soil level which then will have mulch added. Do not allow any soil or mulch on crown of the plant.

The consistency of the soil is perhaps as important to the successful growing of Primulas as the fertility of the soil. It should be heavily impregnated with compost and if a clay base should have sand or ashes to promote drainage. The planting site should have excellent drainage, either having the plantings on a slope or have the bed raised above the surrounding area.

The Quarterly Bulletin

known in 27 Countries throughout the World for its illustrations and technical standard.

ANNUAL SEED DISTRIBUTION LIST, with preferential treatment for overseas members, of some 2,000 varieties, including new introductions otherwise unobtainable.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION $4.80
Payable to the Secretary:
E. M. Upward, 58, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd.
London S.W. 1, England
— Send for fully descriptive folder —
Question: Is sheep manure better for Primroses than cow manure?

Answer: It is considered a bit stronger. We had three sheep to keep the lawn down one summer when we had difficulty getting help to mow. We used the droppings on the Primroses and the result was as far as we could see as good as cow manure. However, it was used only as a top dressing not near the roots.

Question: The plants you sent last spring did so well here is an order for more. I know the Primroses will winter because we put eight inches of leaves over them.

Answer: Would suggest you remove some of the covering as soon as possible to avoid the possibility of the plants rotting beneath such a heavy covering of wet leaves. This is what I have always tried to have people believe that a PILE of leaves is dangerous. Evergreen branches or cover with air is best, salt hay if not too heavy.

GIANI POLYANTHUS; GIANT ACAULIS; AURICULAS; DOUBLES; SPECIES; SIEBOLDII
PLANTS ● TRANSPLANTS ● SEEDS
List On Request
Alice Hills Baylor
SKY HOOK FARM
Johnson, Vermont

Editors Note: Received this fine article several months ago and have been waiting for some promised artwork and pictures. They haven't arrived as we go to press. The possibility is that they have been lost in the mail. For this we apologize to the author.

The Siberian Primrose I met in Asia twice: For the first time not far from the shore of the Baical Lake in the village of Listvjanka, on 14th September, 1967. It grew on a damp peat meadow at the very end of the village along a brooklet, and it was a single little tender flowering plant, which drew my attention. It was the secondary blossom, because Primula sibirica flowers normally soon after snow-thawing, early in the spring. On every tussock there were many sterile plants with the nice, almost round leaves (after their shape it is often called in Siberia "korovushkini kopyeckzki" — (cow’s coins). The Burjats, belonging to the Mongolian nations and living in the environs of the Baical Lake, call it "turruu-ushin ceceg" (Maly-shev, 1965). I collected young plants and I hoped we should have the original Siberian Primroses suitable for the shady crevices in the rock garden. But I am sorry to say my desire did not come true, because my baggage was transmitted to Pruhonice with one month’s delay after my arrival, and the plants of Primula sibirica were no more alive. Therefore I had to hope only to have another chance to come to Baical Lake once more and to collect these nice plants with more successful results.

This time my dream came really true, and I collected for the second time P. sibirica in the environs of the townlet Kultuk on the southwest coast of the Baical Lake. (After this townlet there has been called the dangerous wind “kultuk”, which is in the same way feared by the Baical fishermen as its northern brother—wind called barguzin” after Barguzin mountains.) This time I did not find any plant with the secondary blossom, although I was on the place approximately at the same time, on 6th September, 1969. However, I found many plants with mature seeds and collected also the living plants. P. sibirica grew at the brooklet again. It was on a damp meadow where it had on the tussocks ideal conditions, i.e. the constant moisture and plenty of air, desirable for its tender roots. Immediately after putting them into the plastic sacs, their leaves got yellow and rotted, and therefore I was afraid these tender, lovely plants will not be able to bear such a long transport to Czechoslovakia again. The greater was my pleasure when all the plants came to Pruhonice in a good condition. Their vegetation hearts and roots were healthy. And so I can boast now that the plants in question are well thriving in Czechoslovakia. Just now, at the time of my writing—i.e. on 28th May—they are
schott., section aleuritis duby, series sibiricae fed. many siberian botanists use for the siberian primrose the old name given by georgi in 1775 primula nutans (busk, malyshov). this name is derived from its nodding flowers, but georgi gives only the name without any herbaric document. the other synonyms, quoted by fedorov (1952) are: p. intermedia ledeb. (1815) non sims., p. rotundifolia pall. (1775). pallas named it after some individuals having almost rounded leaves. there follow yet the synonyms — p. sibirica var. brevicalyx trautv. (1844), p. sibirica natio ochotensis e. busch (1844), p. sibirica var. rotundifolia pax (1889). popov and busik (1966) add still p. serrata georgi. prein (1894) writes about the variety genuina trautv. which he found in the western part of the olkhon island. i must subjoin yet, i was in the same part of olkhon in 1969 too, but i did not find any p. sibirica there.

in spite of the fact that the siberian primrose is distributed on such a large territory, it is only rarely kept in the cultures. even d. klaber in her book does not mention p. sibirica. i think that its relatively high flower-stem (about 6 up to 25 cm) is the cause why it is not widespread in the rock gardens; or the other reason of this phenomenon could be the fact that its closely related species from the sibiricae section are prettier. in the pictorial dictionary the following species are named: p. egalikensis wormsk. forma violacea fernald., p. fasciculata bald. f. et ward., p. involucrata wallich, p. oxygraphilofila w. w. smith, et ward., p. pumilio maxim., p. tanupoda bald. f. et w. w. smith, p. tibetica watt., p. urticifolia maxim., p. yargongensis petitm.— besides the names provoking in the reader's imagination the beauty and tenderness of primulas. moreover, i should like to mention some further species from the sibiricae section, quoted by fedorov (1952). they are: p. fimnarchica jacq. from northern europe, p. iljinskii fed. from tibet and pamir, p. knorriniana fed. from tian-shan, and p. parrimica fed. from tian-shan and pamir. if i am able to organize a botanical expedition into the mountains tian-shan or pamir, it is possible i shall meet some of these beauties there, and then i shall not forget to collect it, to bring it with me back and make a present of it to some primula's lovers.

primula sibirica is widespread almost all over the huge territory of siberia, in north mongolia, eastwards to the kurile islands (it grows on the middle kurile islands). it is widespread also on the west hemisphere, on alaska, from where it penetrates even to the extreme n.e. part of the asian continent, into the chukotsk peninsula. as far as we agree with schmidt, fletscher and polinin in their opinion that p. sibirica is not differentiated from p. fimnarchica jacq., it should be widespread also in the northern europe. hulten and the majority of other botanists, however, differentiate these two species. only a detailed analysis of both species on the same habitat and in a synchronous culture could confirm the right opinion; in the region of the river dvina and pechora namely the transitional forms are said to exist (after fedorov).

from all the said above we see that the phytotaxonomic situation is not so easy and simple. the older literature states also its occurrence in north china. it is not a matter of the error. the siberian primrose grows in nature for centuries and milenia on the same habitats, but the state frontiers were changed. at the beginning of the 20th century, mongolia and a part of southern soviet siberia belonged to china, and for this reason cox and taylor (1928) state that p. sibirica grows in north china and siberia.

finally, what does our primrose in fact look like? no doubt, it does not belong to the prettiest species of primulas, but in spite of this it stands on the average beauty's rank. in the northern parts of its area, being there much smaller than are its usual measures, its beauty is more appreciated. also the secondary flowering plants remain small, their flower stems are short and very charming of which i made me sure personally in 1967.

the siberian primrose is a tender plant having oval or round entire leaves, or with obscurely dentate leaves, 10-25 mm long and 8-15 mm wide, abruptly contrated at the base and rounded at the apex. the leaves pass into the petiole being as long as the blade of the leaf, or even longer. the leaves are glabrous, without farine. the scape is 10-35 cm high, 1-6 flowered. i collected mostly the plants with 2-4 flowers in one inflorescence. its bracts are oblong with bases prolonged into saccate auricles. calyx is 3-8 mm long, the flower tubula being twice as long as calyx and light-green-yellow is by far striking. the flower is pink, 20 mm wide, yellow eyed. the eye (continued on page 23)
Notes from Around the Globe

From the Treasurer's Desk

You have the most fabulous Seed Fund I have ever seen.

Mrs. Joseph Decroo
Tarentum, Pa.

I hope they never change the wonderful Seed List.

Mrs. E. Van Etten-Beaver
Dams, N.Y.

As I dearly love Primroses I would like to join The American Primrose Society. Could you possibly help me in getting a book with color plates of the various species of Primroses? Also are there color plates available for framing. I would appreciate any information you could give me.

Mrs. M. Weintraub
Wynnewood, Pa.

Thanks for your interest in my chewed up Auricula's, went to examine them carefully this a.m. with magnifying glass found no worm, but did find two earwigs, never before seen in the glass house, that could be the trouble, don't you think? Did buy some lime as the soil here must be very acid. Candelabras do so well here.

L. Wells
Oakhurst, Calif.

I am enclosing my check for membership in the Primrose Society for 1971 and have been intending to write to you all year, since receiving the Candelabra seeds and letter enclosed with my membership card last year. Thanks very, very much. I haven't felt I've had time to take part in the "Round Robin" because of illness in our home. I expect you sometimes wonder what sort of people we are to whom you mail membership cards to, so I'll try to give you a little picture. I am a farm woman 67 years and have been especially interested in primroses since many, many years ago when a friend took me into Portland to what I think must have been one of the first primrose shows. I cannot drive so have never been able to exhibit or attend many shows but enjoy very much the Quarterlys and consider them one of my luxuries.

My husband has been very ill the last two years and caring for him does not leave me time I once had to work in my flowers but I still enjoy doing what I can and he gets pleasure too from the blossoms I bring into him. We live on our farm about 30 miles south of Portland but must let a neighbor do the farming. We have a lot of trees around the house which my husband planted as seedlings over 30 years ago so I must look for shade plants. We love all kinds of flowers in addition to primroses, especially wild flowers, rhodys, azaleas, camellias, etc. I planted the seeds you sent and then transplanted the seedlings out in the open early in the fall. I am hoping the present cold freezing weather doesn't get them so I can see them bloom next spring. It will be interesting to see if any are different from old ones. I enjoy auriculas also and planted some of my seed this summer and I hope I can keep the little plants alive until spring for I didn't get them transplanted and they are so thick every seed germinated. Mrs.

E. J. Sherman—Mollala, Oreg. (I thought so much of this letter I wanted to share it with our members. Beth Tait, Treas.)

Once again A.P.S. dues time. I do so enjoy the membership and find so much to learn in the Quarterlys. The primroses and auriculas are nearly finished flowering here and the candelabra, sikkimensis and cortusoides are just beginning to bloom. We have had a very late season this year. I am not long back from a week spent in Christchurch, where I was the guest speaker at the Canterbury Alpine Garden Society, the subject Primulas. While there I did meet another A.P.S. member Mrs. Shaw and saw her lovely garden, so nice to make contact with a fellow member. Goldie Winton, New Zealand.

Thanks much for your time and kindness in response to my note. The donated seeds are planted and I have a memo to speak to the chairman of the sales committee to ask for funds for seed and propagation plant material. I am sure that your attention will not be in vain. I would like to think that sometime in the future this bay area would...
be more Primula conscious. P. Sullivan. Propagator at Strybing Arboretum. S.F., Calif.

For years I've been a member of the American Rock Garden Society, and I thought that was enough so-society joining, but I've become in-
creasingly attracted to the many Species of the Primula, and I find that not all of them succeed in my garden, in spite of what the books say. So I am applying for mem-
bership in The American Primrose Society. Am particularity anxious to see what the societies culture chart has to say.

Kenneth J. Love Portland Oregon

We are now in early summer, I
spent the morning out planting. I
had a lovely show of primulas this
spring, many of which came from
A.P.S. seed. I have tried to get
doubles from seed but so far have
had no luck with germination, seed
marked doubles has always been
singles. Mrs. Hamilton from Win-
ton in the very south of New Zea-
land gave a talk recently to our
local Alpine Garden Society on
Primulas. Which was very inter-

P. daonensis

esting, she manages to grow many
Species, we have different climate
here in Canterbury and have to coax
them through the hot spells in the
summer. Lately I've had exciting
parcels of plants from England and
Scotland, and am busy acclimating
several of the petalaries prim-
roses, so I'm really ambitious to
increase my collection.

Marie Shaw
Christchurch, New Zealand

Am sending my dues for another
year, have enjoyed these years very
much and have learned a lot from
them. Also it is nice to see pictures
of you and other members. My
primroses are bedded down for the
winter. I can hardly wait for
spring. I hope some of my Sieboldii
will bloom. Have had a fairly cool
wet summer and fall this year, so
next spring should be a happy time
for our flowers.

Mrs. A. Sova
Perkiomenville, Pa.

I think your Notes from Around
the Globe are good as it gives dif-
ferent ideas from various parts of
the country.

Alice Hills Baylor
Johnson, Vt.

I am most interested in receiving
information regarding varieties of
Primula, hardy in this climate and
in knowing where I can obtain seed
for same. I have just started a light
garden. I am wondering if Primula
will bloom under lights.

Mrs. Phyllis Cox
London, Ont., Canada

Mr. S. Doonan is in frantic pur-
suit of P.Wigramena plants or
seed. He has been to see Mrs. Berry
in Portland, and has written to Mrs.

The Quarterly came yesterday,
as usual it was full of interesting
articles and helpful hints. It was
good news to read that the Seed
Exchange is to be kept "as is". Who
can have a garden of all prim-
ula plants? It is so much fun to
receive seed from New Zealand and
Sweden and watch it develop. To-
morrow I am mailing a box of 181
varieties to Miss Haverty for the
exchange.

Mrs. W. C. Wilson
Corbett, Oregon

Siberian Primrose

(Continued from page 19)
is pale yellow edged. The capsules,
rising far off the calyx, are light
brown, glossy and stick out straight
up.

Closing this my article I will yet
to tell, I shall stick up for Siberian
Primrose not to be in future only
a rare topic in the rock gardens lit-
erature and in the books and ar-
ticles dealing of the primroses, and
that it may be well prospering to
its grower's pleasure and satisfac-
tion!

Bibliography:
Cox E.H.M., Taylor G.C. Primulas
for Garden and Greenhouse. 1928.
Fedorov A.A. Primula L In Flora
URSS XVIII. 1952.
Klaber D. Primroses and Spring.
1966.
Malyshev L. I. Vysokogornaja flora
vostochnogo Sajana. 1965.
Polunin N. Circumpolar Arctic
Flora. 1959.
Popov M. G., Busik V. V. Konspkat
frory poberezhij ozera Bajkal.
1966.
Prein J. P. Materialy k flore ostro-
va Olkhona na Bajkale. Izv.
Vost.-Sib. ob. Russk. geogr.
obs. V. 25, No. 1, 1894.
Watson J. W. Pictorial Dictionary
Ing. Vladimir Vasak C.Sc.,
Botanical Institute of
Czechoslovak Academy of
Sciences, Pruhonice near
Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Please send any change of
address to the Treasurer.

The American Rock Garden Society
(founded 1934)
cordially invites you to join its growing
list of enthusiastic members
Annual Seed List • Quarterly Magazine
Family membership—$7
Single membership—$5
Richard W. Redfield, Secretary
Box 26
Closter, N. J. 07624

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
THE UPSIDE-DOWN SCREE

By Thelma Chapman


I was most interested in the article in the last Bulletin (see Spring 1969 Quarterly, page 56), about building a scree as it put me in mind of the scree (!) I built two years ago. At least I thought it was a scree until our Hon. Editor visited it and began profusely praising my reverse scree and what a clever addition it was to my garden. I hated to tell him that if I did have a reverse scree, it was news to me!

This is the story: I had no place for difficult scree plants, a type of alpine I was becoming more and more taken with; and so I scanned the landscape (of my 33' lot yet) and finally settled on a natural mound in the back lawn and started to dig. The spirit was willing but the flesh was weak and the more I dug the more distant (like down) seemed my hoped-for scree. A few aching limbs later I decided to settle for the comparatively easy task of simply turning over the turfs and hoping that the rather good natural drainage of this mound might give me a near-scree which would accommodate my plants.

There I was: upside down turfs, a sense of bewilderment, but still determined! Then one day at the beach I stumbled upon a treasure trove of gorgeous looking bluish cut rock and piles of loose chips of the same material (all above high tide line). I immediately decided this would make my scree. Home I lugged car trunk-loads of these rocks and chips (a three-week episode, I might add). I scooped a thin layer of good loam and pea gravel on top of the turfs and then strategically placed the large bluish rocks for a cool root run, and finally added about a foot of the loose china on top of the whole mess. Drainage they want, I said to myself, drainage they'll get! My only consent to standard horticultural practice was to sprinkle aldrin through the mix as I shoveled it into place.

At last! a scree (?) ready for planting. And plant I did (Thlaspi rotundifolium, Potentilla nitida, Gentians, Dianthus alpinus, Douglasia vitaliana, Penstemons, Campanula saxifraga, Ptilotrichum spinosum, etc. etc.) To my amazement, within two months the fine large rocks had disintegrated into mounds of what I found out was sandstone but more sand than stone. And so the upside down drainage became even more so. Still the plants seemed to be thriving.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NURSERIES, Inc.

Let us help you plan now for a beautiful garden. Our selection is now at its best.

GL 47173
11030 N.E. 6th
BELLEVUE

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY — Southern Section

Hon. Sec. A. Marlow

Membership of $1.50 per year includes Year Book

Invites all Auricula and Primula lovers to join this Old Society
2, Glebe Close Thornford, Sherborne, Dorset, England

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

Page 24

1971 Winter Quarterly

Page 25
tricky little numbers. From collecting trips: Viola triervata, Penstemon tomlinii, P. procerus (this makes the most marvelous tightly packed clump and blooms unbelievably), Paonia brownii (who would thought this would like such treatment but so far it certainly has), Fritillaria pudica (still a problem plant — it always splits), Douglasia nivalis var. dentata (now in full bloom), Raoulia grandiflora, which is grandly flourishing, surprisingly, as the supposedly easier R. australis objected violently; Myosotis expansa, from New Zealand, is a fine plant even after this atrocious winter, as is another New Zealander with a reputation for tenderness, Hebe pimeloides. And here’s a surprise: this time true Aquilegia jonesii is poking its head out of the ground, (I mean gravel) and this is doubly surprising as every time I have coddled this plant in a pot it has winter-killed on me. To this list is added: panea nivula, Acantholinum venustum; (in a crevice), Douglasia laevigata, the most marvelous tightly packed clump and blooms unbelievably), obviously more than upside down treatment is needed to make these cope with winter wet.

The story could continue but what is surprising to me is that even if I didn’t know what I was doing I must have inadvertently done something right. Whether it is that the plants appreciate the lean diet, or the collar protection, or the extra, extra top drainage, or the free root run, or what, certainly most of them revel in an upside down scree. I have since built (according to Hoyle) a downside right scree and I shall be most interested to compare results.

---

**Join The Society For Those Who Grow Under Lights**

SEED FUND! ROUND ROBINS! LIBRARY! BULLETIN!

Six pictures and information filled issues per year.

Regular Membership — $5.00 per year.

Contributing Membership — $6.00 per year.

Add $1.00 to either for joint husband and wife membership with one copy of Light Garden to be sent to:

**INDOOR LIGHT GARDENING SOCIETY OF AMERICA, INC.**

Mrs. Lucille S. Peden,

Dept. PS. 4 Wildwood Rd.,—Greenville, S.C. 29607
### New Members Joining Jan. 15, 1970 to Jan. 1971

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Addamiano, Mrs. Arrigo</th>
<th>8306 Cherry Valley Lane, Alexandria, Virginia 22309</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alapach, Mrs. Charles H.</td>
<td>North Highland Road, Croton-on-Hudson, New York 10920</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amundsen, Martin C.</td>
<td>Box 742, Bainbridge Island, Washington 98110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchisi, M. E. Jardini, Alphina de la Fondation, 1938 Champex-Lac-Valais, Switzerland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aol, Hirdto</td>
<td>11th Kamikawa, Niigata City, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archer, Mrs. Vernon</td>
<td>22923 35th Place West, Alderwood Manor, Washington 98036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arneson, Gus N.</td>
<td>1004 N.W. 179th Place, Seattle, Washington 98177</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Baker, Raymond D.</td>
<td>825 Prospect Ave., Hartford, Connecticut 06115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bates, Mrs. John</td>
<td>80742 Rte. 2, Claremont, New Hampshire 03743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlanda, Senatora Paolo</td>
<td>Via Del Mille 43, 38100 Trento, Italy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betts, Mrs. S. W.</td>
<td>7833 Gleeley Blvd., Springfield, Virginia 22150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beugler, Eugene K.</td>
<td>Star Route, Box 114, Dexter, Oregon 97431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bian, Robert M.</td>
<td>15204 S.E. River Forest Drive, Millwaukie, Oregon 97222</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brennan, Mrs. Frances C.</td>
<td>33 Cabrillo Place, Oakland, California 94611</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, Miss Evelyn P.</td>
<td>Rt. 2, Claremont, New Hampshire 03743</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budd, Mrs. William H.</td>
<td>6 Pleasant St., Camden, Maine 04139</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Close, Mrs. Robert</td>
<td>3900 Oakhills Drive, Birmingham, Michigan 48010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collett, Ray</td>
<td>Crown College, University of California, Santa Cruz, California 95060</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coultais, Mrs. Jerry</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 556, Red Bud Trail North, Buchanan, Michigan 49017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Mrs. Phyllis</td>
<td>797 Haigton Rd., London 62 Ontario, Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cressy, Mrs. Warren F., Jr.</td>
<td>Dugway Rd., Pepperell Village, Connecticut 06031</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crockett, Kitti May</td>
<td>17765 S.W. Pheasant Lane, Aloha, Oregon 97005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Dunn, Miss Marjorie</td>
<td>&quot;Berwyn&quot; St. Michael, Maryland 21663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evans, Mrs. Kathryn</td>
<td>P.O. Box 1216, Poughkeepsie, New York 12602</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiedler, Mrs. Leon</td>
<td>2414 Park Avenue, Akron, Ohio 44303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisher, Mrs. Robert J.</td>
<td>Hickory Hill Rd., Pownal, New York 12159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fletcher, Mrs. James H.</td>
<td>4155 Bishop Hill Rd., Marcellus, New York 13108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fromuth, Mrs. J. L.</td>
<td>2136 Bristol Road, Holland, Michigan 49423</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenwich Garden Center, Inc.</td>
<td>Library, Montgemery Pinetum, Bible St. Cos Cob, Connecticut 06607</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grays, Mrs. J. C.</td>
<td>Seapine Road, Chathamport, Massachusetts 02650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guest, Mrs. W. F. C.</td>
<td>79 Willets Road, Old Westbury, New York 11586</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Halbritter, Mrs. R. Doyne</td>
<td>409 East Main St., Kingwood, West Virginia 26537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamberg, David</td>
<td>200 East Jefferson St., Media, Pennsylvania 19063</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamblin, Robert</td>
<td>Rt. 6, Box 51, Mount Vernon, Washington 98272</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskins, Marjorie E.</td>
<td>9 Lake Ave., Deland, Florida 32720</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho, Mrs. Raymond A.</td>
<td>7720 Walnut S.W., Tacoma, Washington 98498</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday, Mrs. J. W.</td>
<td>Route 1, Belton, South Carolina 29627</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huffman, Mrs. W.</td>
<td>5710 Spruce St., Burnaby 2 B.C., Canada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huntsman, Mrs. Unice</td>
<td>305 Old Hill Road, Aberdeen, Washington 98520</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Janzen, L. J.</td>
<td>3258 74th S.E., Mercer Island, Washington 98040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jenison, Ernestine</td>
<td>Beacon News, P.O. Box 357, Paris, Illinois 61944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jossy, Wilfred E.</td>
<td>16169 River Forest Place, Milwaukie, Oregon 97262</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kock, Mrs. Adam</td>
<td>3010 &quot;B&quot; St., Forest Grove, Oregon 97116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krecmer, Jaroslav</td>
<td>Nam. J. Kraulwurma C. 14—Pizen-2-Czechoslovakia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kveremberg, Erling</td>
<td>Holsand—6000—Syndalsora, Norway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love, Kenneth J.</td>
<td>3335 N.W. Luray Terrace, Portland, Oregon 97210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lundsteen, Anna S.</td>
<td>Pilevaenget 15, Hoflgerg 82-76, Denmark</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacGregor, Lawrence J.</td>
<td>Ard Coille, Chatham, New Jersey 07928</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall, Mildred, Coles Valley Perennial Garden, P.O. Box 461, Wilbur, Oregon 97748</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Samuel</td>
<td>4845 Monument Road, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19131</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Thomas F.</td>
<td>314 N. Center St., Ashland, Virginia 23005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matusaw, Mrs. Jerome</td>
<td>Westwind, South Salem, New York 10590</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan, Mrs. Geo. W.</td>
<td>2348 Bywood Drive, Oakland, California 94602</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Nantin, Mrs. Ella</td>
<td>Jagerstoven 29, 213-6 Malmo, Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nierenberg, Ted D.</td>
<td>Dansk Designs, Ltd., Mount Kisco, New York 10548</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton, Mrs. E. L.</td>
<td>Rt. 2, Ulster, Pennsylvania 18850</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutto, Warren R.</td>
<td>37 Camelot Rd., Parsippany, New Jersey 07054</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Park, Julia</td>
<td>816 12th St., Bellingham, Washington 98225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percy, Donald B.</td>
<td>1701 North Rd., Kalamazoo, New York 10536</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price, Mrs. Harry B.</td>
<td>Box 132, Sylvan Hills, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania 16648</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullman Garden Center</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 102A, Pullman, Washington 99163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Rebstock, Mrs. Allen J.</td>
<td>2206 North Third St., Golden Meadows, Louisiana 70357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ries, Mrs. Donald M.</td>
<td>8833 S.E. 61st St., Mercer Island, Washington 98040</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritchie, Barbara</td>
<td>1477 S.E. 39th, Belltown, Washington 98108</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roberts, Margaret L.</td>
<td>14504 Faraday Drive, Rockville, Maryland 20853</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson, Mrs. D. E.</td>
<td>6 Woodland Ave., Bloomfield, Connecticut 06002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robinson, Mrs. R. V.</td>
<td>Rt. 5, Box 813, Port Angeles, Washington 98362</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rock Garden: Mrs. Geo. A. Walsh</td>
<td>Rt. 2, Litchfield, Maine 04538</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rokuyo, Dr. Tsuneshige Minamisawa</td>
<td>Minamisawa—2—Chome, 6-1, Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosenwald, Mrs. Otto H.</td>
<td>813 Charles St., St. Louis, Missouri 63102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugg, Mrs. Dorothy E.</td>
<td>Southfield, Massachusetts 01259</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Sacks, Mrs. Ray</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 154, Onalaska, Washington 98570</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schreiner, Ray</td>
<td>3703 Quinabu Trail N.E., Salem, Oregon 97303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schroedel, Mrs. M. C.</td>
<td>9110 975 Avenue East, Oak Harbor, Washington 98277</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, David P.</td>
<td>400 S.E. 29th St., Bellevue, Washington 98005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snyder, Robert A.</td>
<td>5351 244th St., Woodenville, Washington 98072</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatz, Irene</td>
<td>202 Orange Ave., Irvington, New Jersey 07111</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stivers, Mrs. H. H.</td>
<td>22815 35th West, Alderwood Manor, Washington 98036</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strekalovsky, Mrs. Nicholas</td>
<td>&quot;Cousin&quot; Island, Yarmouth, Maine 04096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susa, Mrs. Takesumi</td>
<td>1-27-1 Higashihakamacho, Nakano-ku-Tokyo, Japan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Taussky, Charles</td>
<td>10 Gibson Ave., Greenwich, Connecticut 06830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Miss Katherine</td>
<td>Washington, Connecticut 06793</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thompson, Robert F.</td>
<td>6845 East Shore Road, Traverse City, Michigan 49684</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomsonic, Mrs. Rita</td>
<td>Rt. 1, Box 9, Waupaca, Wisconsin 54981</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursey, Mrs. J. W.</td>
<td>6241 Elmoro Road, Memphis, Tennessee 38128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Houten, Daird</td>
<td>45 Dana Place, Closter, New Jersey 07624</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall, J. E.</td>
<td>5219 Hoffman St., Skokie, Illinois 60076</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed, L. Eugene</td>
<td>4200 Foster St., Columbus, Ohio 43214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weintraub, Mrs. Martin B.</td>
<td>516 Twin Oaks Drive, Wynnewood, Pennsylvania 19096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welch, Earl</td>
<td>15224 40th Ave. South, Seattle, Washington 98188</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Mrs. Boyd</td>
<td>103 Virgin Way, West Salem, Oregon 97343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson, Mrs. Kenneth J.</td>
<td>26504 Lake Road, Bay Village, Ohio 44149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wymore, Mrs. Fred</td>
<td>7841 35th Ave. N.E., Salem, Oregon 97303</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY**
From the Treasurer

I wish to thank those members that were so kind to respond to my plea for membership dues. We are over the rough spot now, but would like all members to get their dues in before April.

You must have your membership number to apply for seeds from the SEED EXCHANGE, so your Seed Chairman will know you are in good standing.

As you pay your membership the numbers are sent to the Chairman to complete her file for 1971. Look and see if your number has arrived on your new membership card for the year 1971, this will be with your receipt for 1971. Some of the interesting letters sent your Treas. are being used in "the around the globe" articles, we hope you enjoy them as much as we do. Remember we have The Pictorial Dictionary at $3.00. Also 10 back issues of the Quarterly for $3.65 postpaid.

IN MEMORIAM
We regret the passing of the following members since the last issue of the Quarterly.

EDNA H. MCKAY — PORTLAND, OREGON
MRS. A. W. NEWMAN — GORE, NEW ZEALAND
MRS. R. E. KARTACK — BARBOO, WISCONSIN
NORMAN C. FORD — WILBRAHAM, MASS.
MRS. JOE CLARK — VANCOUVER, WASH.
FRANK ROSE — MISSOULA, MONTANA
YOSHIHARA MATSUMUA — KOBE, JAPAN


Balance 1970 $1,561.08

RECEIPTS
Membership Dues $3,456.89
Advertisers 355.00
Sales of Dict. and old Quarterlys 140.80
Seedlings sold in Washington State 13.00
Seed Exchange Memberships 25.00
Interest on Savings 52.01
Donations 2.35 $4,045.05
Total $5,606.13

EXPENSES
Quarterly Expenses 3,750.82
Extra A.P.S. Printing 51.47
Advertising 117.20
Department of Revenue 57.58
Treasurers envelopes and stamps 176.55
Treasurers Bond 10.00
Corresponding Secretary's postage 15.00
A.P.S. MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATES 36.47
Total $4,195.29
Balance $1,410.84
(in red for 1970) $150.24

Mrs. Lawrence G. Tait, A.P.S. Treasurer

A NEW BEGINNERS MIX of P. Auricula Show, Alpine and Garden seed—$1.10 pkg. Other hand pollinated Primula seed, Sieboldii, Rosea Grandiflora and Hardy Cyclamen seed—$1.10 pkg. Primula Frondosa, Candelabra, Polyeuora, Florlna and Blue Poppy of Tibet—$.55 pkg. Six seedling Auricula Alpine 1 yr. old plants—$4.95 postpaid. Cape Primrose plants blooming, blue, purple, pink—$2.00 each postpaid.

PRIMROSE ACRES, 14015 84th Ave. N.E., Bothell, Washington 98011

VERMONT HARDY PRIMROSES

P. Abchasica; P. rubra; Boothman Hybrid, Miniature polyanthus; Candelabras; Pulverulenta, Pagoda Hybrids, Species.

Seeds, double auriculas, 5c ea. All others, 100/50. List on request.

SKY HOOK FARM, Johnson, Vt. 05656.

PLEASE NOTE
The American Primrose Society awards banquet will be held Saturday April 17, 1971 at the Rose Manor Inn, 4546 S.E. McLoughlin Blvd., Portland, Oregon. Please send in reservations to Mrs. William Tate, 1006 40th St., Milwauke, Oregon 97222.
Rare Dwarf Slow Growing Conifers

Flowering shrubs and unusual rock plants suitable for Bonsai culture are listed in our catalogue, Alpenglow Gardens.

ALPENGLOW GARDENS
13328 King George Hwy. North Surrey, B.C., Canada

Chehalis Rare Plant Nursery
Route 5, Box 816, Chehalis, Wash. 98532
About 1 mile south of city limits on Old 99
Opened April 1st by Herb and Dorothy Dickson

Specializing In:
PRIMULA, ALPINE PLANTS, DWARF CONIFERS, DWARF AND UNUSUAL SHRUBS AND TREES.
Formerly Dickson's Perennial Gardens of Seattle

LIQUINOX
THE ALL-PURPOSE BLUE RIBBON FERTILIZER
Contains Yucca Extract
10-10-5
17-7-0
0-10-10
Pint Quart Gallon
$1.10 $1.95 $4.95

KEIFFER'S NURSERY
Kirkland, Washington 11444 98th N.E. VA. 2-5326