American Primrose Society

OFFICERS

President—Mr. Albert Rapp 4918 79th Ave. West, Tacoma, Wn. 98466
Rec. Secy.—Mrs. Wm. Tate 1006 40th St., Milwaukie, Ore. 79222
Corres. Sec'y, East—Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor Stage Coach Rd., Rt. 2, Stowe, Vt. 05672
Corres. Sec'y, West—Mr. Gus N. Arneson 1004 N.W. 179th Pl., Seattle 98177
Treasurer—Mrs. Lawrence G. Tait 14015 84th Ave. N.E., Bothell, Wn. 98011

ELECTED DIRECTORS

Mr. Elmer Baldwin, 71 12020 57th Ave. N.E., Seattle 98115
Mr. Richard Charlton, 70 4701 155th AVE. S.W., Seattle 98126
Mr. Lincoln Foster, 71 71 71 Falls Village, Conn. 06022
Mr. George Long, 1969 1969 Medina, Wn. 98039
Mr. Ernest Gates, 70 Lk. Oswego, Ore. 97048
Mrs. Roger W. Stewart, 1969 Sandy, Ore. 97055

Mrs. William Dines, Immediate Past President 9017 180th Ave. N.E., Redmond, Wn. 98052
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—

Mr. Ralph W. Balcom 345 N.W. 88th St., Seattle, Washington 98107
Mr. Elmer C. Baldwin Stage Coach Road, Rt. 2, Stowe, Vermont 05672
Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor 109 Watwood Rd., Milwaukie, Ore. 97267
Mr. A. E. Bridgewater 5846 S.E. Marine Dr., S. Burnaby, B.C., Canada
Mrs. Grace M. Conboy 109 Watwood Rd., Milwaukie, Ore. 97267
Miss Loretta Dehler 1107 1107 Coconut Rd., Port Washington, Port Washington, New York 11050
Herbert Dickson Route 5, Box 231, Arlington, Washington 98223
Mr. Robert Ford 109 Watwood Rd., Milwaukie, Ore. 97267
Mr. Cyrus Happy III Rt. 1, Quakertown, Pennsylvania 18951
Mrs. Dorothy Dickson Koute Phone 748-7627

Official Photographer

Mr. Orval Agee 11112 S.E. Wood Ave., Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

Editor in Charge of Translations—

Mr. Keith F. Elcombe 11539 78th Ave., Edmonton 61, Alberta, Canada

Membership Chairman, East—

Mrs. Elmer C. Baldwin 400 Tumcums Rd., Syracuse, New York 13224

Question and Answer Chairman—

Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor Stage Coach Road, Rt. 2, Stowe, Vermont 05672

Round Robin Chairman—

Mrs. Ruth Bartlett P.O. Box 42, Gig Harbor, Wash. 98335

Seed Exchange Chairman—

Mr. Keith F. Elcombe 11539 78th Ave., Edmonton 61, Alberta, Canada

Seed Exchange Adviser—

Mr. Elmer C. Baldwin 400 Tumcums Rd., Syracuse, New York 13224

Slide Chairman—

Mrs. Dorothy Dickson Route 5, Box 816, Chehalis, Washington 98523

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. Ten old copies of the QUARTERLY are available for $3.65, and Pictorial Dictionaries at $3.00 each, postage included, at the Treasurer's Office—Treasurer, Mrs. L. 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.
Dear Fellow Members:

As your new President of the American Primrose Society, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce myself and welcome you one and all into another year of Primula companionship.

The best opportunity to learn our goals and programs is, of course, at your own local Society meetings. Your local Society president is an A.P.S. Board member; however, all A.P.S. members are welcome to attend the Board meetings. We will hold three regular Board meetings, scheduled one year in advance. Time and place of each meeting will be printed in your Quarterly magazine. Should you wish any further information, contact me or any officer of the Board. I hope I get the opportunity to meet all of you at our meetings. Should you be too far away, or unable to attend, please write, your letters are needed to help us with our decisions to further the American Primrose Society. Also we would like to know of your Primula experiences; be they a disappointment or a pleasure they are much appreciated by the members of Board, the Editor of The Quarterly and myself. Our Quarterly's Editor, Emma Hale, needs your assistance with material from as many sources as possible, in order to publish a more interesting magazine. I urge you to write her and feel free to ask questions.

At this time I would like to remind you of our National Show. It will be held in Tacoma, Washington, on April 8th and 9th, 1972 at the Pacific National Bank of Washington, Villa Plaza Banking Center, 10225 Gravelly Lake Drive, S.W. In order to make the show a real success we need the cooperation of all our members. Plan to attend and bring your most treasured plants.

Once again let me express our goals: to make the A.P.S. a successful and interesting organization. I hope you will all take an active part in the Society by attending all of the meetings.

Sincerely,

Al Rapp

---

**President's Message**

---

**PRIMULA FLORINDAE**

Drawing of *Primula Florindae* used by the kind permission of Doretta Klaber. It is from her book "Primroses and Spring."

By Beth Tait

*Primula Florindae* (½ natural size; stem cut to ¼ natural size)

One thinks of spring as primrose time, but the ground has to be prepared ahead of time if one is to have primroses blooming in the spring. We all have Polyanthus, Auriculas and Candelabra, so why not try some of the other Primulas, such as *Primula Florindae* with its belled blooms that are so very fragrant, makes you look around to see what's blooming. *P. Florindae* comes from Tibet. In the western U.S.A. it blooms in June and July, even into October. I still had a few plants in bloom on October 20th.

The older the plants the larger the clumps become, some to several feet wide and three feet tall. Can you imagine a Primula plant like that? The root system is highly fibrous and so very compact, so much so when removing a large clump you have a big hole in the ground. The small thick roots are a red rusty color, some look like thick thread. This plant likes a boggy spot or around pools and creek beds. I had neither, so opened an old tile—our place is an old homestead—they used hollow logs as drain tile, laying end to end. This extra water running over the root system of the plants made larger plants. As water only bubbled up from the tile when it rained, the ground stayed soggy. If you stuck
your finger in the ground and pulled it out, the hole would fill with water. That was the condition they grew in, and seemed to enjoy it.

This old tile made an ideal spot for P. Florindae and P. Sieboldii. Such foliage and blooms you can’t imagine. A lathhouse is over the top for filtered shelter so plants may bloom beyond their blooming time. Must be over a hundred P. Florindae and a thousand or so P. Sieboldii in all the colors, as I got some of Barnhaven’s lovely P. Sieboldii before they went out of business. Some snow flakes and rounded blooms in pink, blue, white and maroon, some were even ruffled.

P. Florindae is easily raised from seed. The foliage comes up on a stem and has a round winged leaf with some maroon color in the leaf. If in right conditions the leaf and stalk will grow a foot or so in height, the scapes are larger than your finger, smooth stalks with sometimes farina powder on the top half of stalk, running up into the umbel and the single stems that hold the single flowers, covering every bloom. If you touch the farina it will stick to your finger.

When gathering the seed, the farina sticks to everything and gets up your nose. The flower umbels will sometimes carry as many as 80 to 100 flowers, each bloom on a single stem from main bract one to three inches coated with creamy yellow or white meal, blooms are funnel shaped, each bloom hangs dangling down on 4 to 5 inch, or even longer, stems. Some plants have dozens of stalks of bloom, depends on age.

P. Florindae blooms come in canary yellow, rusty orange or copper might be a better description of color, and some a red maroon on outside and a powder yellow inside bloom. These colors are due to hybridizing, as the yellow was collected in the wild by Kingdon Ward may years ago. I have had all the colors. P. Florindae sometimes sends up a second and a third set of blooms from the first big umbel, so they set one ball of blooms on top of each other, making a height of three feet or so.

The blooms are sweetly fragrant, somewhat like hyacinth, so make a delightful plant to use around pools for a June wedding in the garden.

The older the plant the more bloom stalks you get. A three year old plant is a delight to see, with dozens of bloom stalks, so don’t expect too much the first year. P. Florindae goes underground for winter. I sometimes think I have lost the plants, as they are late in coming up. They usually come up the latter part of May, first showing little red mouse ears, which are the leaves. Once they start coming, as the weather is warmer, they grow fast. In no time you can see the bud stalks showing.

As for dividing plants, I have never had the chance as people see the plants and must have them. Hummingbirds and butterflies seem to enjoy the blooms and tiny green and gold frogs sit on the leaves, and the fragrance makes you want to linger, also.

Those desiring to join
A. P. S. ROUND ROBIN
Please Contact
Mrs. Ruth Bartlett, Chairman
Spring Hill Farm
P. O. Box 42
Gig Harbor, Wash. 98335

1972 Show Dates
National Primrose Show
by
Tacoma Primrose Society
Theme — Primroses and Daffodils,
Spring Companions
April 8 — 1-9 p.m.
April 9 — 11 a.m.-6 p.m.
Pacific National Bank
of Washington
10225 Gravelly Lake Dr. S.W.
Tacoma, Washington

Lewis County
Primrose Society Show
April 21 opens 1 p.m.
April 22 — 10 a.m. — 6 p.m.
Fort Borst Park
Centralia, Washington

Oregon Primrose Society Show
April 15 — 2 p.m.-8 p.m.
April 16 — 1 p.m.-6 p.m.
Milwaukie Community Club
42nd and Jackson Streets
Milwaukie, Oregon

Washington State
Primrose Society Show
April 29 and 30th
Puget Power and Light Building
Bellevue, Washington

Spring Flower Show
by
Alpine Garden Club of
British Columbia
April 22 — 2 p.m.-9 p.m.
April 23 — 2 p.m.-5 p.m.
New Location
James Cowan Centre
Canada Way and Gilpin Sts.
Burnaby, B. C. (part of the
greater Vancouver Area)
This show will have many classes for both species and hybrid primulas, as well as other alpine plants, Bonsai, dwarf trees and shrubs.

ANNUAL BANQUET
of the
American Primrose Society
will be held
Saturday, April 9, 1972
at 6:30 p.m.
in the
Lakewood Villa Bowl
10445 Gravelly Lake Dr. S.W.
Villa Plaza, Tacoma, Washington

PACIFIC NORTHWEST NURSERIES, Inc.
Let us help you plan now for a beautiful garden. Our selection is now at its best.

GL 4-7173
11030-N.E. 6th
BELLEVUE
THE PRIMULAS

Of all our mountain plants, the Primulas are the most characteristically alpine. They form an attractive group often fine in colour and of peculiar value for the rock-garden. They take up little space and flower for the most part in early spring, while their variety of form offers a wide range of beauty. They are almost all perennials, including such kinds as P. malacoides and P. Forbesi (plants of Yunnan, which are often grown and spoken of as annuals), and nearly all are hardy in England. While most sorts are of easy culture, there are some, particularly the more alpine kinds, that are difficult to grow except in chosen spots of the rock-garden in which they find some approach to their natural conditions of growth. For soil, all they require is a little light humus, well drained, for they perish with the least excess of stagnant moisture. They delight in free exposure but not full sunlight, and are injured by smoke or fog. The flowers of this group include many of the most brilliant of the family, but of these I can only mention the most important.

Allioni's Primrose (P. Allionii).—A rare plant found only in parts of the Maritime Alps, at a height of 4,000 to 5,000 feet, growing in fissures of the limestone rocks as dense tufts of gummy leaves arranged in rosettes, from the centre of which appear one or two flowers about an inch across, of mauve with a white eye. It flowers in May, thriving best in half-shade and between flat rocks.

Auricula (P. auricula).—Found at from 4,000 to 7,000 feet in the Apennines and Carpathians, growing in full sun in crannies of the limestone rocks. It is the origin of the garden Auricula, with flowers of orange-yellow with a lighter eye, and very fragrant. April and May.

Carniolic Primrose (P. carniolicus).—From the Alps of Carinthia at a height of 3,000 to 4,500 feet. Leaves bright green, smooth, shining, and undulated, with clusters of three to fifteen mauve-coloured flowers in April and May. Old plants form spreading tufts, our finest being more than a foot across.
Clusius Primrose (P. Clusiana). — Grows in the limestone mountains of Austria at a height of 3,000 to 6,500 feet, and is one of the most beautiful but rarely found true in gardens. Its oval leaves are of dark green, not dotted and gummy like those of \textit{spectabilis}, nor grey and stiff like those of \textit{glaucescens} (the two kinds which often do duty for it in collections), but faintly edged with white, while the flowers are large, of bright violet-rose, and composed of lobes divided to their middle, unlike those of \textit{glaucescens}, which are more deeply cut. April to June.

Como Primrose (P. glaucescens). — This species grows in the mountains around Lake Como up to a height of 4,000 feet. Its leaves are of pale greyish-green, smooth, rigid, not gummy, but edged with a strong band or nervure which is very marked; fine large flowers of violet-rose in March and April, very free, and of easy culture.

Glutinous Primrose (P. glutinosa). — A plant of the eastern and granite Alps, growing in large colonies up to 6,000 feet and fragrant in all its parts. Its leaves are small and narrow, fleshy, covered with gum, and finely toothed; the short flower-stems bear one to six flowers of bright blush-purple during April and May. It is of difficult culture, requiring wet, peaty soil, full sunlight, and to be grown in groups, for it dies out when isolated.

Hairy-leaved Primrose (P. hirsuta). — Of the Alps and Pyrenees, in granite soils only and at a height of 2,000 to 7,000 feet; is often grown under the name of \textit{viscosa}. The leaves are hairy, oblong, deeply toothed, and sharply contracted towards the flower-stem; which bears beautiful clusters of two to fifteen flowers of bright rosy-purple during March and April. It should be grown in an open spot, but is averse to lime and to full sunlight. A fine white-flowered form of this plant is known as \textit{P. nivea} and often wrongly called \textit{P. nivalis} — a totally different plant.

Silver-edged Primrose (\textit{P. marginita}). — A beautiful plant found at from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in Switzerland and the western Alps. Its form is very distinct, with a stem of some length and the appearance of a little shrub of 4 or 5 inches high. Its leaves are oblong, irregularly toothed, with a narrow edging of silvery powder; its many flowers are of bluish-lilac, borne during April and May. Thrives in crevices of the rock in half-shade, and should be grown in well-drained nooks of the rock-garden or a dry place in the border.

Fairy Primrose (\textit{P. minima}). — A species of the central and eastern Alps, at a height of 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and extending south to the Balkans. It is a tiny plant, forming crowded tufts of light green rosettes, with leaves coarsely toothed; the flower is large, solitary or in pairs upon a very short stalk, rosy-lilac in colour, and deeply divided into five lobes. Being found among granite rocks it needs a sandy well-drained soil, full sunlight, and abundant moisture. March and April.

Muret's Primrose (\textit{P. Muretiana}). — A natural cross between \textit{P. integrifolia} and \textit{P. viscosa}, found freely in the Engadine and Tyrol, in crevices of the rocks with a northern aspect. Its leaves are long and brownish, with flowers of a deep crimson-purple appearing in May or June as beautiful clusters of three to ten flowers.

Val Daone Primrose (\textit{P. Enensis}). — Found in the Tyrol and the eastern Alps, at 5,000 to 7,000 feet. A pretty plant akin to the hairy-leaved \textit{Primrose hirsuta}, but known by its crowded tufts and habit of growth, and its thick, clammy leaves, sparingly toothed. Its flowers are large, of bright pale pink with a white eye, coming in April and May.

Piedmont Primrose (\textit{P. pedmontiana}). — A very distinct form of the Clammy Primrose (\textit{viscosa}), found in the Italian Alps with a range of 1,000 to 5,000 feet. Its leaves are clothed with a dense brownish down, are thick and oblong, and arranged in large rosettes; the flowers are large and numerous, of brilliant rosy-purple, and handsome. March and April. It is frequent in crevices of the rocks in half-shade.

Hybrid Bear's Ear (\textit{P. pubescens}). — A natural cross between the Auricula and the Hairy-leaved Primrose, found in the Alps side by side with its parents. Its leaves are smooth and thick, with large flowers of many colours from yellow through all the shades of crimson and purple, coming in April and May. This plant is in part the source of the garden Auricula.

Showy Primrose (\textit{P. spectabilis}). — A plant of the eastern and Austrian Alps, found at from 3,000 to 7,000 feet upon the limestone. It is a beautiful species, akin to the Clusius Primrose (\textit{Clusiana}) bearing large flowers of violet-crimson in early spring. It is of easy culture in half-shade, within crevices of the limestone rocks.

Tyrolese Primrose (\textit{P. tyroliensis}). — A species of the Southern Tyrol, at from 3,000 to 8,000 feet upon limestone. A pretty plant akin to Allioni's Primrose with similarly dwarf habit and tiny leaves, but these are readily known as being translucid (instead of opaque) and toothed, and by the divided lobes of the rosy-lilac corolla. The entire plant is little more than an inch high, and flowers during April and May. It is of difficult culture, requiring porous well-drained soil of peat, humus, and sand, with fragments of limestone, and a spot in half-shade.

Shaggy-leaved Primrose (\textit{P. vil-
A plant abundant in the granitic masses of southern Austria, at from 3,000 to 6,000 feet. Its leaves are clammy, covered with hairs, and regularly dented; its flowers, of a brilliant rose colour, appear in March and April. In gardens it often passes for the Hairy or the Clammy Primroses, but may be known from hirsuta (of which the leaves are suddenly contracted upon the stalk) by its narrower leaves, less toothed, and gradually tapering, and by the brown hairiness of all its parts. From viscosa it differs in the short tube of its corolla, its short flower stalk, and in the greater brilliancy of its flowers. It succeeds in rocky crevies in half-shade, planted in peat rich in humus and free of lime.

Clammy Primrose (P. viscosa).—A plant of the granite rocks of the Alps and Pyrenees, with a range of 3,000 to 5,000 feet. Like the Silver-edged Primrose (marginata) it develops a thick stem of several inches, often branched like a little shrub. Its leaves are large, toothed, covered with glandulous hairs with fringed edges; its flowers, borne as large bunches during April and May, are of bluish-lilac. It thrives in peaty soil, between sandstone rocks, in half-shade. Syn. P. graveolens and latifolia.

Wulfen's Primrose (P. Wulfeniana).—A plant found upon the limestone of eastern Austria, from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. It is a P. Clusiana in miniature, with narrow leaves, slightly glaucous, and with a white margin; its rosy flowers are large, solitary (or as many as three) borne upon a short stem during March and April. It needs a well drained crevice in a half-shade (facing east or west) with a mixture of peat and sand.

The foregoing are essentially rock-loving plants, thriving in niches of the rock or in old walls; they can be grown also in pots of light soil; if thoroughly drained.

SECTION II. WATER-LOVING PRIMULAS.—These kinds, of which the Bird's-eye Primrose stands as a type, are found in marshy tracts upon mountains and beside streams; many of them are natives of the Himalayan regions and the Far East.

Asiatic Bird's-eye (P. alpigena).—Found in western Asia, from Caucasus to the Altai Mountains. Though akin to the European Bird’s-eye (P. farinosa) it is distinct in its larger leaves, obtuse-spathulate, bordered with fine teeth, and its large flowers of deep violet. May and June.

Ear-leaved Primrose (P. auriculata).—A plant of the mountains of Caucasus and Persia, closely related to the last but differing in its longer flower-tube and its larger clusters.

Bird’s-eye Primrose (P. farinosa).—Found in damp-spots of the mountainous and sub-alpine regions of Europe (Britian), central Asia, and Northern and arctic America. Its leaves are oval-obtuse, crimpled, and powdered with white beneath; the flowers appear from April to June as terminal heads of light or deep pink. There is a form with white flowers; a second, known as Ware’s Primrose, of dark violet with a deeply coloured eye; a third (P. mistassinica) from N. America, intermediate between this species and the Arctic Bird’s-eye (P. stricta); and a fourth variety, the Magellan Primrose, from Patagonia, a robust plant, 6 inches or more high, with leaves almost spiny and flowers of a pale rose tending to white.

Southern Bird’s-eye Primrose (P. frondosa).—A plant of the Balkans related to the common Bird’s-eye Primrose but with leaves of a different shape and densely powdered in all its parts. It was added to our collection by Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and sent out from our gardens at Geneva. May and June.

Giant Yellow Cowslip (P. grandis).—A species of the western Caucasus, from 6,000 to 10,000
feet, with large leaves and a stout stem over a foot high, with small tubular flowers in drooping clusters. It has never flowered with us at Geneva but does so with little trouble in England. It thrives upon the moist banks of mountain torrents, reaching a large size, but is not showy in gardens.

Creamy-flowered Primrose (*P. involucrata*). — A native of the Himalayan slopes between 12,000 and 15,000 feet, where it forms tufts of bright green, its leaves narrowing suddenly upon the stalk; drooping flowers of creamy-white or sometimes of a bluish shade. From May to July.

The Japanese Primula (*P. japonica*). — Introduced from Japan in 1871, this fine plant is now much grown in gardens. Its bold leaves are of a pale green, and its flowers, carried in tiers upon a stem of 1 to 2 feet, from June to September, are of a pale green, and its flowers, borne upon long stalks in May and June.

Turkestan Primrose (*P. Olgae*). — Akin to *P. longiflora*; found in the mountains of Turkestan at from 7,000 to 12,000 feet. It differs in its leaves, smooth and shining on both sides, and in the longer bracts of the involucr. April and May.

Parry's Primrose (*P. Parryi*).— Found in the alpine regions of the Rocky Mountains. Oval-oblong leaves, upright and almost spiny, narrowing to a broad stem; large flowers in clusters of bright crimson, during May and June. It is of difficult growth where the air is dry, needing a moist, spongy soil (well drained) and full sunlight.

Poisson's Primrose (*P. Poissoni*). — A tender species from Yunnan, and related to the Japanese Primrose but with crisped greyish leaves and large flowers of rosy-lilac in irregular tiers; protection in winter.

Netted Primrose (*P. reticulata*). — A plant of the eastern Caucasus, found in the mountains of Turkestan at from 12,000 to 15,000 feet, extending thence into Southern China. Leaves long and ridged, waved upon the margin; drooping flowers of pale yellow from May to July, in large clusters of as many as fifty or sixty, carried upon a stem of from 1 to 2 feet high. This plant is of fine effect beside streams.

Arctic Bird's-eye Primrose (*P. stricta*). — A tiny plant of northern and Arctic regions, related to the Common Bird's-Eye, but differing in its shorter flower-stem, its leaves unpowdered beneath, and in the very slightly divided corolla of pale rose.

Rosy Primrose (*P. rosea*). — A species of the western Himalayas, with leaves like those of the Common Primrose but smooth, and bright rosy flowers in March and April; there is a large flowered form, and one of deep colour known as splendens.

Scotch Bird's eye Primrose (*P. scotica*). — Though classed with the common Bird's-eye this is a beautiful little plant, distinct in the rounded divisions of the calyx (triangular in *farinosa*), its finely-dented leaves, and its flowers of dark purple upon a very short stem in April and May.

Siberian Primrose (*P. sibirica*). — A plant of Northern Asia, akin to the creamy-flowered Primrose (*involutrata*), bearing in spring small clusters (three to five) of rosy flowers, encircled by long bracts.

Sikkim Cowslip (*P. sikkimensis*). — Found in the Himalayas at from 12,000 to 15,000 feet, extending thence into Southern China. Leaves long and ridged, waved upon the margin; drooping flowers of pale yellow from May to July, in large clusters of as many as fifty or sixty, carried upon a stem of from 1 to 2 feet high. This plant is of fine effect beside streams.

Large-leaved Primrose (*P. megaseafloria*). — A beautiful plant from Laghistan and the region of the Black Sea, which though described as long ago as 1866 has only been in cultivation for about three years. Its introduction is due to the botanist-collector, Sprenger, who sent it to the Jardin d'Acclimatation of Geneva, from whence it found its way to England, being first grown by Miss Willmott, at Warley Place. It was shown before the Royal Horticultural Society in March, 1901, and received an award of merit. For gardens it is a plant of value, with bold handsome leaves of dark green, thick and leathery, strongly ribbed, and often of a rich red-brown colour. The large flowers of rose-lilac, either dark or light, are an inch across, and their colour finely contrasted with the bright orange of the tube; they are car-

---

**PRIMROSE SEED**

Hand Pollinated Polyanthus and Aculeatis. Available in individual colors or mixed at $1.00 per packet. At least 125 seeds to a packet. Sory to say the 1971 crop of Double seed was very scant. Hope to have a bigger supply in 1972. Still have a good selection of double plants at the nursery. Priced at $2.50 and up.

**WAGON WHEEL GARDENS**

Rt. 4, Box 364, Gresham, Oregon 97030

**HYPONEX**

Grows better plants, indoors or outdoors.

CLean * soluble, 10 g. = 31.29. Pack of 65 galls include postage.

Wagon Wheel Gardens

**AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY**
ried in clusters of variable size, showing five to fifteen or even more blossoms, upon a stout stem of 9 to 18 inches in height. At Geneva it is in flower from September or October throughout the winter, and as late as March or April of the following spring. It thrives in a light peaty soil free from lime in any form, doing best in half-shade; its seeds are very slow and uncertain in germination. In England, to do well, it must be flowered under glass, but its freedom and long season of flower make it a plant of value for the conservatory during winter.

Velvet Primrose (P. mollis).—A rare plant from the mountains of Bhutan and of similar culture to the last-named, with large velvety leaves and small flowers of deep rose with a red tube and dark eye, carried in somewhat irregular tiers of fifteen to twenty blossoms. May to August.

Globe-headed Purple Primrose (P. purpurea).—A robust plant with narrow upright leaves of dark green, crisp, and nearly smooth at the edge, yellowish-white on their under surface; the drooping flowers of deep violet are of fair size and carried in terminal clusters from May to July. Alpine regions of Afghanistan and the Himalayas. It is a plant of difficult culture, needing a light peaty soil free from lime and a position in half-shade.

Siebold’s Primrose (P. Sieboldii) — A beautiful plant from the garden’s of Japan, with bold foliage heavily indented and crisped, and covered with soft down; the large flowers, with deep-cut lobes, are of rosy purple in the wild plant but of many colours in its garden varieties, some of which carry flowers with their margins laced or curled. The plant should be grown in a mixture of peat, rotten-wood, leaf-soil, loam, and stones, with a position in half-shade.

Stuart’s Primrose (P. Stuartii).—Allied to the Globe-headed Purple Primrose (purpurea), but with golden flowers coming from May to July. It needs a deep porous soil, careful drainage, a place in half-shade, and protection from northerly winds. Himalayas.

California Cowslip (P. suffruticosum).—A plant growing in small tufts upon the heights of the Rocky Mountains, with narrow spatulate leaves toothed towards their apex, and large flowers of rosy-purple with a yellow eye, carried in small clusters. April and May. It is best in a sheltered and well-drained niche of the rock-garden, with a fair amount of sunlight.

SECTION IV. HARDY GARDEN PRIMULAS — Here are classed the kinds widely known and grown in England—the country of the Primrose; kinds such as the many beautiful double and single forms of Cowslip, Polyanthus, Oxlip, and Primrose, and with them a few Himalayan and Siberian plants which may be so classed for their beauty and their hardiness. Amongst them the lovely P. cortusoides of south and eastern Siberia, which yields from April to June clusters of bright rosy flowers in delicate contrast to the neat tufts of green foliage; and for moist spots the Himalayan P. cashmeriana, a fine variety of denticulata, carrying its hundreds of flowers in dense heads of lilac, purple, or, more rarely, of white. Such is a rapid survey of the Primulas most useful in gardens. Almost all the species yield seed in abundance, but even when it germinates it is often only after twelve or eighteen months of waiting.

H. Correvon
Jardin d’Acclimatation de Geneve

PRIMULA SIEBOLDII

PRIMULA POLYANTHUS DANKS’ GARTFORD
Photo Elmer Baldwin

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY — Northern Section
Invites all Auricula and Primula Lovers to join this Old Society
Membership of $1.75 per year includes Year Book
Hon. Sec., Mr. J. Robinson
584 Edenfield Rd., Norden Rochdale, Lancs, England

SPRING HILL FARM
P. O. Box 42
GIG HARBOR, WASH. 98335
Fresh Seed of Polyanthus, Acaulis, Juliae
$1.00
Double Vernalis, $3.00 for 50 seed
Transplants in August
RUTH S. BARTLETT

Page 52
The Auricula

By A. E. Bridgewater, Warwickshire, England

Although the Auricula is an European plant in origin which was taken in hand by Austrian, French and Belgium florists, in the past three hundred or so years, it has become essentially a British florist's flower. Its full development has come about, by dedicated growers and breeders, who during the past two hundred years have brought it to its present day standards. Today, those standards, laid down so long ago still hold good; and an Auricula worthy of the show bench must conform to those standards. The perfect flower has yet to be grown; there is still room for improvement which growers in England are striving for.

Now that Auricula has won the hearts of very many members of the American Primrose Society it is to be hoped that the old tradition will survive in America, and to this end, it may be as well to correct one or two points regarding terminology.

Dr. Lester Smith (A. P. S. Quarterly, Volume XXVII, No. II, Spring 1969 has explained very well indeed the set-up of the Auricula Societies and the shows in England. Amalgamation of the three British Societies into one truly National Society has been mooted for many years, and it is quite possible that this may yet happen.

But concerning terminology. In the A. P. S. Quarterlies one frequently comes across the phrase 'Show Alpine Auricula.' This is a very misleading term. Show Auriculas and Alpine Auriculas, although they both have a common origin, are two vastly dissimilar classes. Show Auriculas comprise the edged varieties, either green, grey or white, and the selfs, and all of these without exception exhibit the white mealy paste of the eye. Alpine Auriculas, or to be more precise Exhibition Alpine Auriculas, have no meal or farina on the eye, the flower as a whole, or on the foliage. Hence the two classes, Show Auriculas and Alpine Auriculas.

The Show Auriculas are the true florists flowers. Just when the break occurred which gave us the edged varieties is open to conjecture, but the old florists immediately saw the possibilities of the break and worked on it with the results we have today.

It was not until around 1840 that the Alpine Auricula was taken in hand by the florists for an Exhibition plant, and by this time the Show Auriculas, Selfs, green, grey, and white edged were well established as florist's plants, and the plants were thus staged as Show Auriculas and Alpine Auriculas.

Doretta Klaber in her book, Primroses and Spring' page 60 says that the Alpine Auriculas is confusingly named as it has family connections with the wild Primula alpina. All our present day Auriculas whether Show or Alpine have the same origin. It is only by the interbreeding with other species, and by the selection by the florists that we have the present day types.

In England we also have a class for Border Auriculas. These are the mealy plants from which the Show type was developed. These are charming plants, usually with pastel shades of coloring. The flowers are on the smallish side, but as such large trusses are carried, they are very showy. Although Border Auriculas are farinose they stand up very well to the weather and are ideal for growing outdoors, many of the very old varieties are still in cultivation.

Show Auriculas and Exhibition Alpine Auriculas should always be flowered under glass so that the blooms will not be marred by rain and mud splashes.

To conclude this short paper it may be as well to say that in England our exhibition schedules also include classes for Fancy Show Auriculas. These are Show Auriculas which do not conform to Show Auricula standards, but which nevertheless are very colorful and eye-catching, and which (who knows) may be the beginnings of a further break; and also classes for Double Auriculas, which are sometimes of the Alpine type. At the moment they are all grouped together for convenience.
QUESTIONs AND ANSWERS

Answers by Alice Hills Baylor, Corresponding Secretary
Stage Coach Road, Rt. 2, Stowe, Vermont 05672

Question: Is Primula pulverulenta, Bartley Strain fairly long-lived and is it hardy in Ohio?

Answer: This is the pink one and in my experience has been harder than many other Candelabras. It is also fairly long-lived, at least three to five years. It is wise to have seedlings coming along as this silvered stem one is a beauty.

Question: I have had such poor luck growing P. polyanthus in the warmer portion of California. I wonder if you can give me some cultural information that would help me. P. malacoides is the only one I can grow with any success.

Answer: I am at a loss to know what to tell you as polyanthus is one of the easiest of the tribe to have seedlings coming along as this silvered stem one is a beauty.

Question: I should like small Primroses and will appreciate a list of those that are of easy culture and satisfactory.

Answer: All of the many members of P. Julie will give satisfactory and wide range of colors. There are those that are cushion forms, flowers on 2-inch stems, and plant creeping, splendid for edging. The stocked Julianas are the result of a crossing P. Julie and Polyanthus. The bunch of florets is on a four to six inch stem. P. rosea is a miniature and very early. One of the choice Primulas, P. darjaica, pink, a good miniature as are P. rubra, P. modesta, P. marginata, and the alpine P. auricula. The garden auriculas are of easy culture and are not listed as miniatures but their bunch of florets are on an inch stem. A fun and plants and come in many colors. The show auriculas are the cream of that group. P. acaulis is a very easy Primrose and they also are in a wide range of colors, sending the single flower on one stem and so floriferous the flowers completely hide the foliage when the plant is in bloom. The stems on which are the single flowers are three-four inch.

Question: Could you tell me how many other genera are in the family of Primulaceae? The article on Cortusas in the fall 1971 issue of the Quarterly made me wonder if other genera in this family have garden value.

Answer: I can give you information on twelve genera in the Primulaceae plant family, some have plant value, some do not, other than Cortusas.

1. Omphalogramma, nine inch leaves oblong to ovate erect overlapping flowers purple to blue, one and a half inches across. China.


Dainty, horizontal creeping root stalk.

7. Steironema, Fringed Loosestrife. N. A. herb, 18-20 inches. Moist woodlands Maine to B. C. south to Georgia. Leaves ovate or lance shaped, pointed in pairs. Flowers yellow, fringed, five lobed.


10. Cyclamen, Miniature are choice rock gardens subjects. Low herb, tuberous root, heart-shaped base leaves, solitary, nodding flowers on one inch scrape, purple, rose, white or pink. Europe, Mediterranean.

11. Anagallis, Pimpernel. Widely distributed herbs, opposite or whorled leaves, auxiliary solitary flowers, red, blue, white, wheel or bell shaped corolla.

12. Samolus. Small perennial herb, twelve inches, Europe and Asia, introduced in N. A. Basal or alternate entire leaves, small white flowers in racemes. Moist places, not showy.
Lacy, Washington, Jan. 22, 1972

Board meeting called to order at 1:05 P.M. with 14 in attendance.

Minutes were read, discussion and correction were made. Fayme Haverty received $148.10 and supplies from Elmer Baldwin, former Seed Exchange Chairman. Nancy Ford, stated she would be happy to go through the Editors files and sort the material.

Beth Tait, Treasurer, reported very lengthy, with a profit last year $168.43 and balance at this meeting $1578.78. It was moved by Al Rapp, seconded by Dick Charlton, who turn the meeting over to Al Rapp.

Al Rapp, presented at the Regular meeting, a partial report of nominating committee given, the Quarterly will carry a list of nominees.

Motion by Dorothy Dickson, seconded by George Long the board meeting schedule be printed in Quarterly.—Carried.

No further business, meeting adjourned at 3:30 P.M.

Etha Tate, Secretary

Privileged Committee
Many facets of the A.P.S. business discussed, including audit of the treasurer's books.

A motion by Etha Tate, seconded by George Long, a big vote of confidence be given the treasurer, Beth Tait, for her good work. — Motion carried.

Thelma Nelson resigned as president as of this meeting.

Al Rapp, chairman, appointed Dorothy Dickson to return file of letters to Thelma Nelson.

Committee adjourned.

Opportunities of Gardening

Many people do not know just what gives them the urge to garden. To some, the impulse is sort of primitive, to others the source might have come from childhood. Basically the background of a child is so important, not only as it influences the desire to garden, but in every phase of adult life.

Anyone who has gardened, with a toddler at his heels, knows that the whole operation is intriguing to children, with perhaps a special interest in sowing seeds and picking flowers. Please remember that your attitude regarding their "help" may have a profound influence on them for life.

One of my earliest recollections is of the plot of garden all my very own. It was about four feet square and according to the garden practice of that day the bed was raised up about six inches above the paths around it. (This method of gardening is still practiced in many sections.) My garden was to be planted to Leaf Lettuce and strange as it may seem it was Black Seed ed Simpson, a variety that we grow today. My mother grew all her seed and we all know we need both at this time. I am sure we will never be able to sell any of our prized freedoms to those on foreign shores who are hungry.

Gardening gives you an opportunity to create beauty and food and we all know we need both at this time. I am sure we will never be able to sell any of our prized freedoms to those on foreign shores who are hungry.

Gardening gives you the opportunity to smell the humusy soil in the spring, to plant tiny seeds that may have come from childhood. Gardening gives you the opportunity to create beauty and food and we all know we need both at this time. I am sure we will never be able to sell any of our prized freedoms to those on foreign shores who are hungry.

Gardening gives you the promise of the day in the early morning and solace of the evening. The heart of a gardener quickens when he gets close to the mellow earth.

Orrin Hale
To Show—or Not to Show

By Nancy Ford

That is the question that has bothered me since coming to Arlington.

When you have something you think is a blue ribbon winner how far would you drive to put it into competition with other hybridisers? The first year I moved north of Seattle I drove in pouring-down April rain to enter plants in the Eastside garden club's annual show. It was in a new location that year because the old building of their famous shows had burned. I'm not good at following directions and most directions confuse me anyway. West means, to me, a view of one range of mountains, the Olympics, North a view of the Cascades, South a view of Mount Rainier, etc. I've no sense at all in finding my way in the dark. Anyway, I arrived just on the dot of closing time for entering plants, and if it hadn't been for Ralph Balcom's help in carrying pots and floral arrangements into the building the whole trip would have been futile.

The urge to show off the results of one's hybridising efforts is so strong and the thought of seeing all the friends of the A. P. S. who gather to compete at annual shows is a strong basic emotion. I've done it for years and have had incredible good fortune in winning awards. I guess the tradition of the English and American Primrose Societies is in my blood. I've poured over the old issues of my Quarterlies for so many years that I feel completely in tune with the "greats" of the past centuries and the hybridisers and good primrose growers of this.

It's an empathy I share with many others all over the world. Dan Bamford, Roland Cooper (plant hunter extraordinary), Farrer, Flemwell, Henry Correvon, and in this part of the world Frank Michaud, Florence Bellis, Peter Klein, Cy Happy III, Ivanel Agee, Ralph Balcom, Violet Chambers, Ruth Bartlet and all the others livings and dead who have contributed to my knowledge and compassion for the lowly primrose.

Some of the "greats" of past and present are collectors. Some are hybridisers. Most primrose people are both and so am I. I admire what others have done and I want to know how they did it, etc. Past issues of the Primrose Quarterlies are chock full of information on "how to do it yourself!" Most gardeners and hybridisers are too busy to write of their experience but some of them were good enough to put trowel and shovel down for a while and write of their experiences. I will be eternally grateful to them all and to the editors who hounded them to write. As a past editor of the A. P. S. Quarterly I know the problem well.

Anyone who reads a lot knows that even Shakespeare, Keats, Sheily, and other great writers took time to notice the primrose. Why? Because it has such charm. It is so early to bloom and covers the world in its many forms. There is nothing, in my opinion, too equal its versatility. In my own garden I raise some of the species primula, and the vernales, of course, but I'm primarily interested in hybridising the double auricula. I've done the same with show auriculas and the vernales section and find them all satisfactory.

Now that I've retired from teaching I'm living in an area more like the eastern area of the United States than Seattle was. I get snow on my plants before a severe freeze (hopefully). This makes for hardness and I like it that way. The only problem I have is that when the spring gets closer I'm tempted to "show" my plants as in the old days!

Some of the things that go on at Primrose Shows are such fun. There's the annual banquet, the presentation of awards, the meeting old friends from all over the Northwest. Some of the other things such as watching a prize plant wither so that you know the pollen will be useless when you get it home and the occasional "pollen" thief who hybridises too are not to my liking, but then what is all good and what is all bad. One must take the bitter with the sweet and be philosophical.

My husband has always been happy to help me load pots of plants into the car to take to a show, but he doesn't know anything about my hobby and doesn't appreciate my potting up, transplanting seedlings on the dining room table until the wee small hours, or the seeds that have to be chaff blown off all over the clean rugs. He has other interests but he has tolerance more times than not. One thing he doesn't understand is why I decided to get two lambs, rabbits and chickens. Now that the chickens are laying nice brown eggs for his breakfast he is coming around, as usual. But I'm beginning to wonder about the lambs and the rabbit myself. What good are they except to make manure for the compost heap? I could never eat my own lambs or rabbits ... I did have an idea of a children's Zoo. I have too many ideas, I know. That's my biggest problem.

I've decided to show my plants in gift packets to anyone who wants to order them. That's one way of getting people to see your work. I think an occasional primrose show wouldn't be out of line, but since I'm so far from the "mad-ding crowd" I'm going to be content to raise choice plants only, show if it's convenient, and keep on hybridising and collecting because that's what really interests me. I hope I live to be a hundred so I can come up with something great to contribute. I've wasted too much time at other things.
PRIMULA FAMILY CHART
This chart was compiled by the late E. Perrine. He did this for the benefit of new Primrose Growers, also to help those beginners wishing to classify their plants for exhibiting at the shows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primula Family</th>
<th>Foliage Notes</th>
<th>Flower Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Acaulis Vernaes Section. (The old common English Primrose.)</td>
<td>Regular shape medium size leaf, short green petiolar makes low bunchy growth.</td>
<td>Each flower on a separate stem, solitary open face flowers on short thin medium-long stems, first bloom will cover foliage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Polyantha Vernaes section. (A modern development of old Eng. cowslip and oxlip.)</td>
<td>Regular shape large size leaf, medium long green petiological, full lush growth.</td>
<td>Many open faced flowers in a loose umbel, erect strong hoary stems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Primrose Polyantha Vernaes section. (Same as above.)</td>
<td>Same as above.</td>
<td>Both solitary flowers and loose umbel borne on same plant. Erect strong hoary stems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Garden Auricula Auricula section.</td>
<td>Upright smooth medium size leaf, covered in nature, no leaf serrations, petical short.</td>
<td>Solitary or in umbels, stiff 6 to 9 inch stems, medium sized flowers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Candelabra</td>
<td>Long-large lanceolate rough, coarse leaves, short petical.</td>
<td>Flowers in distinct whorls on 1 to 3 inch strong stems, individual flowers small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Denticulata Denticulata section. (Includes cashmerianna)</td>
<td>Long primrose shaped leaf petical and leaf blend. Leaf is serrated. Gray-green.</td>
<td>Small tight flowers on a close set whorl, flowers develop before foliage, on stiff 8 to 10 inch stems.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Notes</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Sub-varieties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Full Range</td>
<td>Earliest</td>
<td>Single Regular Double Regular Double Hose-in-Hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Full Range</td>
<td>Early to mid-season</td>
<td>Single Regular Single Bizarre Single Gold-Silver Lace Double Regular Hose-in-Hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Full Range</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
<td>Same as above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Raspberry, Plum, Yellow and intermediate pastel shades</td>
<td>Late</td>
<td>True species Show auricula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Mauve, Pink, Rose White and intermediate shades</td>
<td>Mid-season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Red, Pink, White, Apricot, Buffs</td>
<td>Latest season</td>
<td>Japonica Pulverulenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. White through purple</td>
<td>Early to mid-season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Bright Cerise Pink (like new bright pink signs)</td>
<td>Earliest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY — Midland Section
Invites all Auricula and Primula Lovers to join this Old Society
Hon. Sec., Mr. P. Green
"Heronfoot," Balsall Common, Coventry, Warwicks, England

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
From your Round Robin Chairman

Dear Members of A. P. S.:

I am the director of the Round Robins. There are eight of them at present and most of them are quite active. I believe that both the members and I find them both interesting and instructive. I feel sure that some of you members would be interested in joining a Robin. Two of the present Robins have room for another member or two, and I would like to see new ones formed. How about it Primrose Growers? Any one interested?

Sincerely,

Ruth Bartlett
P. O. Box 42,
Gig Harbor, Wn. 98335

Mail this application to Director Ruth S. Bartlett, P. O. Box 42,
Gig Harbor, Washington 98335

I would like to join a Round Robin. I grow the following Primula:

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

I grow these other plants:

________________________________________________________________________

I am especially interested in ...

________________________________________________________________________

I would like to be included in the region I name...

________________________________________________________________________

I would prefer to be in a beginner's group O or more advance group O-...

Name ________________________________________________________________

Address _____________________________________________________________

City____________________ State________ Zip__________________________

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 ——
MOLES

Some experiences we’ve had with moles through the years.

When living in the country, we put in a new lawn. It was beautiful for several years, then, all of a sudden, or so it seemed, we were invaded by moles and more moles.

An elderly neighbor said he was never bothered with them. His remedy was to make a small hole down through each mound to the runways and pour in a little gasoline. Then at the end one, throw in a lighted match. The resulting explosions was intended to send the moles to new homes. We tried this but the new homes were just more mounds in different places.

Several years went by and we moved to town, but city moles are just the same as country moles. They are no respecters of gardens or flowers.

At the last in the country we had used cyano-gas but it was too dangerous for city use so we had to try something different.

Something different was a liquid you get at a garden or feed store. Mixed with water and poured in the runways it was guaranteed to rid your premises of moles. Evidently the moles weren’t aware of that. After using it several days and each morning finding a new runway right along side of the old one, we gave this up.

An elderly gardener friend came along one day and asked what we were doing. He said all you have to do is just watch early in the morning and late in the evening and just dig them out. It was good advice, but being a retired man he had the time to watch at the best times for this way.

In the meantime, the battle went on.

One spring morning as I was working in the yard, I happened to glance over in the vegetable garden and the soil was moving up in little furrows. So Mr. Mole was working.Very quietly I got a shovel and spading fork. Since I had heard moles can run backward as fast as forward, I put the shovel into the ground back of the mole. He just kept on working, so I took the spading fork and pushed it into the soil along-side of the mole and heaved. Up came the mole and a hill of corn. After dispatching the mole, then showing the grandchildren and neighborhood kids what a mole looked like, I put him back where he came from. He was harmless now.

There is one now and then but that was the only time I’ve found one at work. If you have the time, it is really the best way. Once and for all you are safely rid of that one, and just one can do a lot of damage.

Mrs. A. Freeborn
Kirkland, Wash.

• • •

From medieval records we learn that stewed roses and Primroses constituted a rare delicacy.

Please send any change of address to the Treasurer.

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
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
Herb and Dorothy Dickson, Owners

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