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AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
Dear Members:

I would like to start my message with a thanks to all of you who offered your help with the seed exchange. My special thanks and best wishes go to Ross Willingham who voluntarily has assumed the responsibility of Director of the Seed Exchange. Should anyone, in the Seattle area, desire to assist Ross, with his many hours of work, please give him a call at CH 4-1748. Due to the small amounts of seed contributed and the expensive seeds purchased by our Director, we are asking you to please send a self-addressed stamped envelope when submitting your orders. This will help defray expenses and insure more prompt delivery. Orders of Primula Seeds only should be submitted.

At this time I would like to take this opportunity to thank Emma Hale for the outstanding job she has done as editor of our Quarterly. Due to her health, Emma has asked to resign as Editor of our magazine. Emma has contributed long hours and hard work towards keeping us posted of our primula experiences and seeing that our magazine was printed and mailed to all of us on time. She has been an asset to our Association and I know we will all miss her as Editor. A heartfelt thanks goes to Dorothy Springer who, starting with the Spring issue, will be our new Editor. Speaking for myself, the members of the board and members of the Society, we wish you much success, Dorothy. Dorothy's residence is 7213 South 15th, Tacoma, Washington 98465. You may call her at LO 4-7238 should you wish to relate to her any of your gardening experiences.

Reminding all of you, once again it will soon be show time. It will be a pleasure seeing most everyone and your prize plants at the shows that I will have the honor of attending.

Your President,
AL RAPP

ON POLINATING

By Florence Levy Bellis

The function of reproduction in plants is interesting not because of its difference from that of the animal kingdom but because of the marked similarity. A brief outline of the process is all that is feasible here and so much of interest is necessarily omitted. The pollen grains, containing the male cells, are developed in the anthers and are transferred when ripe by various agents to the stigma which is coated with a sticky fluid to hold the pollen grains and provide nutrient for their development and germination. From its position on the surface of the stigma, each pollen grain develops a long, slender tube which penetrates the stigma and grows down the style in order to carry the two sperm cells into the ovary. Once in the ovary, each tube approaches and enters an ovule, reaching the embryo sack which harbors the egg cell. When one of the male cells fuses with the egg cell, fertilization is complete and the prime mission of the plants flowering has been accomplished. Blossoms then wither rapidly and the plant devotes itself to maturing the seed.

Plants are pollinated either by natural means or artificially, the most usual agents in nature being the wind for inconspicuous blossoms and insects for the more conspicuous equipped as they are with such attractions as color, fragrance and nectar. Artificial pollination, of course, is accomplished by individuals who select certain plants and place the pollen from one on the stigma of another, unless a plant is to be fertilized with its own pollen. The reproductive organs of the majority of plants are complete in each floret, that is each blossom carries both stigma and anthers and is therefore potentially independent of other plants for its fertilization. All primroses are of this type and present these organs in two different arrangements depending upon the length of the style, the long style projecting the stigma above the anthers and the short style keeping it below.

Although this is not meant for an article on breeding primroses, the season is at hand for pollinating and there may be those who wish to embark on this simple and fascinating venture for the first time. For those the following abbreviated procedure is offered as one method of pollinating by hand. Taking the polyanthus as an example, the first step is to select the parents for form, color and size for
the eventual attainment of all three. Those plants exhibiting all three characteristics at the beginning of hand pollination produce outstanding results in one or two generations.

When the blossom first unfolds from the bud is the ideal time to pollinate. The stigma is receptive, the pollen is still green, which means that it has not self-pollinated, and there is small likelihood that bees have had a chance to probe for nectar thereby introducing undesired pollen. Emasculation, or removal of the anthers from the plant, is simply accomplished by taking hold of the blossoms with both hands, tearing it in half and pulling the floret, with anthers attached, from the calyx. This act also removes all attraction for insects.

The blossoms of the plant supplying the pollen, which are necessarily more mature to allow time for the pollen's ripening, are pulled apart in the same manner and each half of floret held so that the anthers spread apart like fingers. It is then very easy to rub the anthers over the stigma of the seed bearing parent when held in this position. In this way the stigma is completely coated with the pollen of the intended cross with small chance of foreign pollen finding a foothold. However, in truly scientific work, the pollinated plant is bagged in cellophane or wax paper. Since there are five pollen-loaded anthers to one stigma, an excess of pollen always exists. If the pollen bearing parent is outstanding enough to warrant its use in fertilizing many plants and there is need to hold it over, the pollen remains potent for days when put in a tightly covered jar and stored in the refrigerator.

It is unnecessary to remark that pollination should be done on a clear day, but even the clearest days in April develop sudden showers, in which case bagging will prevent the rain washing the pollen. Each plant that is pollinated should be labeled according to the cross made. In this way the identity of the seedlings is kept for future breeding purposes.

One of the marks of a well-bred primrose is the thrum-eye, the short-styled type of bloom that has the stigma hidden in the tube and the anthers in full view at the entrance. When crossing a thrum with a thrum, a very large percentage of thrum-eyed children is a natural result. This is called "illegitimate" pollination. Two other illegitimate forms of pollination that are possible but have little or nothing in their favor are a cross between two pin-eyed or long styled types, and self-pollination. The first would be flying in the face of good form and the second, if continued for any length of time, would result in a loss of vigor. "Legitimate" pollination is the crossing of the long-styled with the short-styled, the pin with the thrum, or vice versa.

As pointed out by a keen student of plant breeding, this latter type of pollination was thought to be the only possible one by most of the botanists who expressed themselves on the subject. Credit goes to Dr. Helen M. Gilkey, Associate Professor and Curator of the Herbarium, Oregon State College, for finding the following reference in Knuth's Handbook of Flower Pollination, translated in 1909 by J. R. Ainsworth Davis of Trinity College, Cambridge, England. It will be noticed that the lower rate of fertility and the stigmatic papillae of the long styles are longer than those of the short styles. Darwin's researches showed that "legitimate pollination, in which the stigma of the long (or short) style receives pollen produced at the same level by the anthers of the long (or short) stamens, results in a much higher degree of fertility than "illegitimate pollination. . . . Legitimate unions were 1½ times as fertile as illegitimate ones. These results were confirmed by the investigations of Hildebrand, who further proved that when flowers were artificially self-pollinated fertility was at a minimum."

Please Note:
New Seed Chairman
Mr. Ross Willingham
2248 S. 134th
Seattle, Washington, 98168
See Seed List Enclosed
Question: I saw P. sinoistleri pictured and admired it. Cannot find any mention of it. Is it a hardy garden primrose? If not can you suggest a hardy one which it resembles?

Answer: P. sinoistleri is a tender Primula belonging to the Obconica group which are used as pot plants by florists. This one found in warm bamboo jungles of Yunnan. It is a dainty plant and the hardy ones which they may resemble are in the Cortusoides group. P. Sieboldii is considered by many the choice of this group. It is long lived, and extends the Primrose blooming season as it blooms late. The flowers in a loose bunch, the many florets have lacy edges in colors of pure white, all shades of pink to scarlet and those called SOUTHERN CROSS are two toned with white on the face and lavender or pink on the reverse of the petals.

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Question: Is P. cockburniana hardy? I lost mine after it bloomed once.

Answer: P. cockburniana is less vigorous and should be treated as a biennial with seedlings coming on if this fine orange miniature Candelabra is to be kept in the garden. However, it will cross with the other larger and hardier Candelabras and the hybrids are stunning and long lived, in yellow, copper shades. One hybrid has been named FIREFLY it is so brilliant.

Question: Which in your opinion is the most attractive member of the Belled Primroses and of easiest culture?

A. The Belled Primroses are in the Sikkimensis group and are all choice garden plants. They bloom late, have stunning foliage and are of easy culture asking for moist, rich soil (it is a gross feeder) in partial shade. P. Florinæae in my experience is the most hardy of the group. It is a large plant, 8-12 inches across with a flower stalk 18-20 inches topped with a loose spray of yellow, (true type), to orange and fire red on reverse petals of some. P. alpicola is a much smaller plant with a 6-8 inch stem with a one sided umbel of nodding florets which are extremely fragrant. LUNA is the yellow form and the one more often used. The white is lovely and heavily powdered as is the violacea which will throw "smoky" shades and some good lavenders and pink to violet. They come readily from seed and can also be divided. The roots are wire-like and interwoven making divisions sometimes difficult. If left too long in one place the center of the plant will be denied plant food and will not be in as good health. Every three years have proven long enough to wait to divide. P. secundiflora also in this group has strikingly beautiful plum colored umbel of nodding florets. It has proved not as long lived as the two mentioned above.

Question: Does it weaken Primrose plants to allow them to go to seed?

Answer: In my experience it does weaken Primroses to allow them to set seed. Most growers sell their "breeding stock" at a lower price. All faded flowers should be removed and plants fertilized at that time. Mark those which you allow to set seed or lift and set in a separate bed. In the case of Candelabras which are top heavy it is best to allow them to remain where planted, one plant will produce many seeds. If one has a mass planting or even four or five plants very likely enough seed will be produced from one plant. I know of a mass planting of Candelabras that disappeared after allowing all plants to set seed.

Question: Would the bunch Primrose, Polyanthus, be hardy in New York State where we have temperatures as low as 20 degrees below zero?

Answer: They flourish in Vermont where the temperature goes to 30 below and once in the past 20 years as low as 40 below. Protect with evergreen branches from wind and these will also help collect snow for winter cover. Watch in spring during alternate freezing and thawing as plants newly planted are apt to heave the first winter. Push plant back with foot, circle with compost mulch being careful not to have mulch on crown of plants.

Question: Can you tell me why my Primroses have some yellow leaves and did not look as healthy this fall?

Answer: Did you fertilize after the plants bloomed? This was such a wet season, especially in the East, that the rain washed the minerals away from plants. Use extra fertilizer in early spring and also after a very rainy season.

I was pleased to receive seeds from the exchange so quickly, and have had quite good luck with them but I wonder if United States members might be able to collect (in the wild) seed of some of the native primulas, which I had hoped to find listed? Perhaps their seeds are harder to find and identify than I imagine. I confess I haven't collected in the wild myself. . . .

Mrs. M. Jordan, Yorkshire, England
Primulas for the Average Garden

By F. C. Puddle, V.M.H.

If I were asked the question: Which do you consider the most popular family of garden flowers? without hesitation my reply would be Primulas, for there must be very few gardens in which this genus is not represented as, provided that the cultural conditions are fairly reasonable, there are Primulas suitable for every garden. Yet there is no royal road to Primula cultivation, even our native Primrose (Primula vulgaris) will not thrive in every garden. The late Sir Arthur Hill, on seeing a colony of Primroses naturalized in the gardens of Bodnant, once remarked to me: “I wish we could grow Primroses like that at Kew.” Much, of course, depends on local conditions, but whilst some Primulas will thrive in the hands of novice gardeners, others will try the skill of the most experienced cultivator.

There are many pitfalls in Primula culture, and one of the most common is the idea that moisture-loving Primulas require boggy conditions, and would-be growers attempt to provide natural conditions by constructing an artificial bog. We must always bear in mind that the water in a highland bog is constantly moving and is therefore aerated, whereas an artificial bog is invariably stagnant, and I know of no Primula which will endure such conditions for very long.

When a natural stream is running through the garden the conditions are, of course, very different, for the banks of a stream will usually provide ideal positions for growing moisture-loving Primulas, and some species, notably P. Florindae, will be quite happy with some of their roots actually in the water. I have known P. Florindae to naturalize itself under these conditions, whereas it has soon died out in a bog.

In the average garden, without natural water, Primulas are far happier growing on the moist shaded border or bed than in any artificial bog, and provided that the soil is rich in humus, in the form of peat or leaf-mould, then the whole of the Candelabra group of Primulas may be grown with every chance of success. These include: P. pulverulenta and its beautiful pink forms which are known as the Bartley strain; P. japonica and its varieties; also P. Bulleyana, P. aurantiaca and P. Cockburniana with their charming hybrids. There are several other species of the Candelabra group which are, perhaps, not quite so well known but are worthy of more extended cultivation, amongst these being the yellow P. helodoxa and the deep purple P. anisodora; these two species are very effective when planted in combination, and occasionally they will form a union and produce a hybrid with flowers of a crushed strawberry shade which has been exhibited under the name of P. anisodora. P. Poissonii is one of the latest of the Candelabra section to flower, and its rich rosy purple flowers combine well with P. Florindae, which blooms at the same time. It is closely allied to P. Wilsonii but, as a garden plant, it is superior to that species, the chief difference being that the flowers of P. Wilsonii are slightly smaller and more or less pendent, whereas the flowers of P. Poissonii are more flat and are carried almost at right angles from the flower stems, or in other words, they look at you.

Rhododendron beds often provide congenial homes for moisture-loving Primulas, as the Rhododendrons usually provide the right amount of shade, and here the dainty Primulas of the Sikkimensis section which include P. sikkimensis, P. alpicula and its varieties violacea, alba and luna, also P. secundiflora, are particularly effective, but they must not be allowed to suffer from drought during the summer months. These species are also very charming when planted in suitable positions in the rock garden.

P. "Mooreana", which belongs to the Capitatae group, is one of the most desirable Primulas for the average garden as it not only flowers...
over a long season but accommodates itself in almost any semi-shaded position provided that the soil is rich in humus. *P. denticulata* ranks amongst the most popular of Asiatic Primulas, and it provides a charming spring picture in many gardens.

The Farinosae group provides us with a number of good garden Primulas. These include *P. rosea*, *P. chrysopa*, *P. involucrata*, *P. yarngongensis* and *P. luteola*. *Primula Tayloriana*, a recently introduced species, with charming lilac-blue flowers, is worth noting for future planting as it promises to be a good garden plant. It was exhibited for the first time in March, when it received the R.H.S. Award of Merit. All the species in this group require fairly moist conditions at all times, but a congenial home can usually be found for them in semi-shaded low-lying beds in the rock garden, especially if the beds are mainly composed of peat.

*P. Sieboldii* is an old inhabitant of British gardens for it was introduced, from Japan, in 1861. In recent years it appears to have been overshadowed by the flood of new species which have been introduced to our gardens. Yet it is the best and most attractive of the Cortusoides section and deserves more extended cultivation. There are a number of varieties in various shades of rose and rosy purple, and the pure white form, *P. Sieboldii alba*, ranks amongst the most beautiful of garden Primulas. Some writers suggest that *P. Sieboldii* is of doubtful hardiness, but I have known it to withstand zero frosts without protection and without injury; surely there can be no more convincing test of its hardiness. All that it asks for is a semi-shaded position and a soil rich in humus.

*P. Sieboldii* is known to withstand zero frosts for a well-drained sunny position is contained in the Bullatae section. These delightful Primulas are generally quite happy growing in a plant-wall which has a good backing of soil, and here they will usually persist for some years. A sunny crevice in the rock garden will also provide a congenial home for them, but they will not endure our winters if they are planted on the flat, unless they are protected by a frame. *P. Forrestii* is the best known species and its fragrant butter-yellow flowers are always admired; it is especially effective when grouped with *Lithospermum prostratum* and the contrasting colors make a very attractive spring picture. *P. redolens* has white flowers flushed with pink and when grown in association with *P. Forrestii* they interbreed freely and produce a charming lemon-yellow hybrid; they, in fact, mate together so readily that the only way to keep the species true is to segregate them. *P. Rockii* might be described as a miniature *P. Forrestii* with a more tufted habit, and unlike the other species in this group it lends itself to propagation by division.

So far I have dealt solely with Asiatic Primulas, but there are a number of European species which are valued denizens of our gardens and they accommodate themselves so readily to the conditions of the average garden that, with a few exceptions, their cultivation is comparatively easy. *P. auricula* is an old favorite in many gardens and it is the parent of our garden Auriculas. The typical species is a fine garden plant with rich yellow blossoms, and it is also the parent of our native Primrose, which is botanically known as *P. acaulis* and as *P. vulgaris*, belongs to the Vernales group of Primulas, is a

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*P. Juliana*, although an Asiatic species, belongs to the same group as our common Primrose, and this together with its hybrids form a very charming family of garden Primulas. The typical species is an attractive plant with magenta flowers, but it is quite outclassed by its hybrid progeny. These flowers, but they are also quite happy in a fairly moist flower border, if they can be afforded a little shade from the midday sun.

We are sometimes apt to chide ourselves for the loss of some of the old varieties of garden Primroses, but we must bear in mind that varieties which must be vegetatively propagated have a definite life-span, and when we propagate from cuttings or by division we are not merely dividing one into many parts, and the whole clone gradually becomes weaker with old age, and the variety eventually dies out.

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**IT MAY TAKE PATIENCE**

By Ralph Balcom

345 N.W. 88th
Seattle, Washington 98117

The hybridization of plants, especially of primroses, can be made such a pleasure and is usually so rewarding, one wonders why there are not more gardeners doing it. Probably it is because there are not more who have tried it. What a thrill it is for one to see for the first time in bloom, a plant that he hybridized, with the first full realization that he himself created it.

Usually, the process of hybridizing primroses is quite simple and easy to do. Such was the case about fourteen years ago when I made just a single cross between two *P. sieboldii* plants growing outside in the garden. It set quite a bit of seed which I sowed outdoors in a little cultivated plot under an old apple tree. About sixty seedlings grew and bloomed and there —one of them turned out to be a “beauty”. It was pure white and lacy like a “composite snowflake” —in fact, I named it Snowflake.

It is now quite well known here in the Pacific Northwest and even over in Japan where the *Sieboldii* plant originated. How easy to do! See how simple hybridizing is!

But it is not always so easy and often it takes lots of effort, time and patience. So, if you will kindly bear with me, I will tell you of an experience of mine that did take time and patience.

Back in the spring issue of the 1958 APS Quarterly, there appeared an article by Mr. Robert Lusher, the Canadian member of our editorial staff. In it he translated a portion of a book entitled, *My Breeding Efforts With the Genus Primula* written by the famous German botanist, Mr. George Arends. Mr. Arends spent many of his years in the growing of his favorite plants, the primula, and this article is very interesting to read. There was a paragraph in it that especially caught my attention, which I quote as follows:

“Before concluding my notes on *Primula denticulata*, I may mention the crossing of *P. rosea* and *P. denticulata* in Saalfeld (Germany) by Supitz. I did not care for the light lilac-rose flowers. Nevertheless, I was convinced this was a true hybrid between two species because they yielded neither good pollen nor seeds.”

The reason that this was of particular interest to me was because these two species mentioned are classified as belonging in different Sections of the Primula Genus and only species belonging to the same Section are supposed to cross with each other. *P. denticulata* belongs to the Denticulata Section and *P. rosea* to the Farinosae. Of course, in this cross, the progeny obtained were evidently sterile and when they eventually died off, that was the end of this experiment.

However, I did a lot of day-dreaming, imagining what a won-
I would probably have taken it to bed with me.

It grew quite well for about three months but then, no matter how much I coddled it, it began to fade away. About the first of November, it gave up the ghost and flew away to primrose heaven. I immediately went into mourning.

The next two years, I did not have the heart to continue pollinating these two species but in 1964 I decided I had been mourning long enough and resumed making this same cross. Now in 1973, I have done it a grand total of twelve times and as of yet have succeeded in germinating only one plant. However, I expect to do it again this coming spring and probably longer. Most every time I do it, I try some new procedure I hope may be the key to the situation.

Sometimes I will injure the roots of the mother plant before pollinating with the thought this may make the plant feel it is about to die and will put in special effort to produce viable seed doing its best to "preserve the species." I have tried various ways of watering the plants before pollinating, knowing that many gardeners, especially in England, believe that this will encourage the setting of seed. I am always looking for something new to try.

Why don't you join with me this coming spring and try making the same cross too. I feel sure it will be done successfully by someone before long and it might as well be you. If you do succeed in getting true hybrid plants, do let me know and I believe I can give you some good advice in making future crosses. Come join the fun. You can see how simple it is to do!

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584 Edenfield Rd., Norden Rochdale, Lancs, England
Notes from Around the Globe

From the Treasurer's Desk

I have taken your name from the book by W. R. Hecker, Auriculas and Primroses. I have, for a number of years been interested in the growing of primroses and auricula obtaining my seed from England, and I am now interested in joining an active society in order that I may keep abreast of developments in this field. I shall therefore be grateful if you will enroll me as a member in your society, by inclination, I am a botanist and have had the pleasure of sending publications from time to time and especially enjoying the overseas Round Robin. It's just great. Who knows, maybe someday will get a Primrose Society started in Port Angeles . . . A. Stevens, Port Angeles, Wash.

Our gardens here are in the flush of spring which is so pretty and colorful. The early primroses and primulas popping out and others puffing up with buds. It's all very exciting and each day brings new, lovely blooms. An early morning walk around the garden often means that routine work is put aside until much later in the day. The walks seem to take much longer than anticipated. . . . Mrs. P. Gardiner, Upper Waltoni, New Zealand.

Have a wonderful patch of seedlings coming up in my cold frame from this last year's seed exchange. Do hope the exchange will continue, despite all the problems. . . . Clare Malone, Ohio.

The decision to have only primula seed in the exchange was a real disappointment because so many other rare seeds have been received. But I realize it must be a terrific job to care for the distribution. And getting a chairman is a problem. Were I 40 years younger I would volunteer but at 80 you just keep rolling along . . . Mrs. E. C. Wilson, Corbett, Ore.

I'm getting so much out of my membership, meeting new people, and especially enjoying the overseas Round Robin. It's just great. Who knows, maybe someday will get a Primrose Society started in Port Angeles . . . A. Stevens, Port Angeles, Wash.

I should like to join the American Primrose Society. My mother was Dorothy Newman and a member of the society. She passed away in 1969, I let the subscription lapse. However, there is a raft of information in the bulletins she had received and I would like to acquire them again. I have a small alpine nursery and find Lewisias and Primulas do very well in our climate. . . . Peter Salmon, Gore, New Zealand.

Forgive me for not thanking you sooner for those free candelabra seeds. It was very nice of you. I want very much to tell you how nice the Quartersies are. In fact, I do enjoy them so much I do not wish to miss any, therefore my check for another year. I have learned a lot about seeds and how to handle them. Now I have something to look forward to in 1973. . . . Mrs. L. Rubey, Northville, N.Y.

Your help is earnestly needed, can you please tell me if there are any primulas raised in the United States that have variegated leaves or stems. Variegation can be in any form (blotch, veined, mottled, stripe, etc.). The only requirement is that the color be different and another shade of the basic color. I shall greatly appreciate your help. (Can anyone help this person?) Name . . . James R. Harlow, P.O. Drawer A, Quinque, Virginia 22963.

It has been several years that you have led me down the Primrose Path and very pleasant, too. Thank you . . . Mrs. R. D. Castle, Vancouver, Washington.

I enclose my subscription for the primrose society which I am so thrilled to be a member. I enjoy the Quartersies so very much and also had such wonderful success this past year with the seed exchange goodies. Thank you and all your wonderful workers. Your work is very much appreciated. I see new members are able to get cultural chart and seed list free which I thank you for last year as a new member, now as an old member, I have sent seed for seed exchange. . . . E. G. Henderson, Tima- ru, New Zealand.

I really enjoy my Quartersies, and appreciate all the work you do to help us all enjoy primroses. . . . J. Utin, Blackburg, Va.

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, Warwickcs, England

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

Page 19
I am still growing Primroses from my own seed. Nearly every seed in the past spring sowing germinated. So that now there are over 600 new plants going into the winter. . . . Mrs. P. Nisley, Harrisburg, Pa.

* * *

Thank you so much for the thoughtful gift of P. florindae seed. We had good luck with them. They are among my favorites, love the fragrance. Looking forward to seeing first blooms of polyanthus and other seed from Wagon Wheel Gardens. . . . Rae Dunder, Woodland, Wash.

* * *

How about all of you members that have not paid your dues, do so now so I too can enjoy the primroses outside this spring. All this desk work so late in the spring ties up my activities outside and delays the seed planting.

The middle of February is a busy time here at Primrose Acres. I wish each and every one of you a happy gardening year. . . . Your Treasurer, Beth Tait

PRIMULA VIALI IS A BEAUTY

by Beth Tait

Spring will soon be here and the Seed Exchange list of seeds comes out, so how about trying something different in Primulas? P. Viali is a beauty a very striking and different bloom. I have tried them several times, good luck each time, the first time I left the transplants in flats, put them under the bench in the cold greenhouse for the winter, as here in the northwest we get plenty of rain and many plants get crown rot (because water stands in the crown).

When February came rolling around I raised the flat to the table and started watering, soon new shoots came up and I had a bloom in May, which is a little early but think it was the warmer air in the greenhouse that pushed the plants ahead. The spikes were about ten inches tall with hundreds of lavender tiny bells close together on the spike head with a red background, drew lots of comment, as it was so different. The stem is silvery like and leaves are long and tapered with thick hairy surface. I let the bees and flys pollinate for me and saved the seed, I think every bloom set as I had all kinds of seed.

The seed all germinated the following spring, transplanted into flats and two months later I set those plants outside on the north side of building, the ground was sloping so rainfall ran away, covered with evergreen boughs, they came up and bloomed for the month of June and July. I lost them either that summer or winter — summer was a dry one and winter severe. The older ones in the flat lived on for three years, with nice blooming stalks each year. I keep the seed refrigerated so I can plant some each year. That way I have some each spring along with the older plants. This little plant is so far away from its home, came from mountain pine forests of Yumna 9000 feet up. I feel its a great challenge to get this little jewel to grow and bloom in the states.

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From the Editor

Since this is the last issue of the Quarterly that I will compile and mail, I want to take this opportunity to thank all the people who have contributed excellent material, and those who have helped me produce the Quarterly for five-and-a-half years. Would like to name all of you but, in fear of an omission, will just say THANKS.

Sometimes the going hasn't been easy, but the friends and contacts I have made, and the letters of appreciation received, have made all the effort put forth in the production of the Quarterly, worthwhile.

My best wishes for success to the new Editor, Mrs. Frank L. (Dorothy) Springer.

Sincerely Emma Hale

This interesting letter (below) came just two days before going to press. I am having it reprinted in hopes all readers will enjoy it. Hope many of you will write her how easy it is to grow the many varieties of white primroses.

Thanks, E. H.

Dear Mrs. Hale:

Last year I was given a gift membership in the Primrose Society. I have enjoyed reading the Quarterly of the American Primrose Society very much although I have not participated in the exciting hobby of growing primroses as yet.

This past summer I trekked for three weeks in the Panshir and Chamar Valleys in the Hindu Kush in Central Afghanistan. For two weeks we were above 12,000 feet in high meadows pink with primroses. There seemed to be only two varieties. At one spot I found a white primrose growing. There seemed to be only one plant with white flowers in a field of purple flowers. I tried taking a picture of it but was not successful. One of the other members of the group took a picture for me with some special equipment he had but I haven't yet received a copy of it from him. Are white primroses unusual?

Another interesting bit of information I picked up from the Nuristan people in Chamar Valley is that they use the crushed primrose leaves as a salve for sore or tired eyes. They mix the crushed leaves with water and rub it into the eyes. In answer to my question, they said it hurt for awhile but that their eyes felt so much better afterward that they used it often. Is this well-known knowledge?

Will you please change my address as follows:
Miss Ann Rohrer
1440 Via Loma
Walnut Creek, Calif. 94598

I will be leaving Afghanistan next June and will be settling in California. At that time I hope to begin learning about primroses by growing rather than reading.

Miss Ann Rohrer
KABUL (ID)
Dept. of State
Washington, D.C. 20521
Primroses from Seed
Reprint from Far North Gardens
Livonia, Michigan

SOWING TIMES. 1. Winter in cool greenhouse or under fluorescent lights (60 to 70° F.). 2. Indoors when grass begins to turn green, then placed outdoors in a shaded, protected spot when seed germinates. 3. Outdoors in very late Fall or Winter, well protected from birds and weather, to freeze and thaw naturally and germinate in Spring. 4. Summer sowing is recommended only if your winters are mild.

SEED STORAGE. If seed cannot be sown at once, place packets in a tightly-covered screw-top jar and store in refrigerator (not in freezing compartment).

SOWING METHOD. Use a seeding medium that drains quickly but retains moisture. Prepared potting is two parts good garden soil, three parts sand, three parts compost, or straight vermiculite. Drainage (proprietary soil-less mixtures, or extra sharp sand or perlite) is necessary. Be sure there is no fungus on germinating seed before covering. If possible, water by setting container in water so it will soak up from bottom. Cover with glass and newspaper, and stand on supports such as bricks to allow free air circulation and drainage. NEVER ALLOW TO DRY OUT. When seed begins to sprout, cover lightly with seeding medium and water carefully with a fine spray. Remove glass when first leaves appear, but protect from bright sunlight. All primrose seed germinates unevenly and often over a lengthy period of time, so do not discard seed flats for at least one year.

HOT WATER METHOD. For quick, even germination, we recommend the following: Proceed as above, but water in seed with hot water (120° F.), using a fine hose and pouring water directly on seed. Repeat hot water application once a day on second and third days after sowing, reducing temperature to 110° F. for these applications. After that, watering should be done with cool water.

FUNGUS AND DAMP-OFF. Fungus may appear in tiny white patches on seed just as germination is about to begin. Check with a fungicide (Captan, Phalan or Fermate) diluted with water in accordance with package directions, or this will destroy sprouting seed and spread to others. Repeat if necessary. Be sure there is no fungus on germinating seed before covering. Damp-off (collapse of seedlings at soil level) is caused by over-crowding, high humidity and lack of air circulation. The fungicides listed above will help combat it.

PRIMULA SPECIES. In nature most primula seed ripens in summer, drops to the ground and germinates the following spring. This process may be simulated in several ways. 1. Two or three weeks before sowing seed in spring, remove inner packet, add a few drops of water and replace in outer jack- et. Store moistened seed in packets in a plastic bag, and place in freezing unit of refrigerator. Remove once or twice a week and thaw for twenty-four hours, then replace in freezer. If seed appears dry when examined, add a few more drops of water. Germination sometimes starts while seed is still frozen. If this happens, plant at once. After two weeks, dry seed on paper towel and proceed with planting as previously directed. 2. Plant seed as specified, water, place planted container in plastic bag, then freeze. Remove from freezer once or twice a week for several weeks, allow to thaw for twelve to twenty-four hours, then replace. 3. Plant seed outdoors in late Fall or Winter, protected from birds and weather, to freeze and thaw and germinate naturally in Spring. NEVER FREEZE DRY SEED. NOTE: Any one of the methods given in this paragraph may also be used for planting hybrid primrose seed. Many growers feel the freezing and thawing process produces a higher rate of germination, resulting in more strong, healthy young plants.

TRANSPLANTING. This is best done soon after first true leaves develop, into a standard soil mixture.

BITS FROM ROUND ROBIN SEVEN
Submitted by Round Robin Chairman Mrs. Ruth Bartlett Huston

From the letter of Kathy Fortune: "I am an advisor to a group of Junior gardeners sponsored by our local garden club. They have all recently entered our flower show with arrangements and Dish Gardens, which they really enjoy constructing. If any one has time for this kind of activity it is certainly enjoyable. There is much we can do indoors in the winter, when it seems we all have more time. They have done layering, cuttings, forcing bulbs and studied arranging. In the spring and summer most of the children raise vegetables and flowers for their own families and to exhibit at the county fair."

"I did have a selfish motive in all this. Several of the children are my own and in this way I get a lot more help in the garden."

There is a new book called Primula by Sidney Clapham, A. S. Barnes & Company, New York. I had a chance to glance through it and it seems interesting. It has colored illustrations which I enjoy."

From the letter of Caroline C. Dunkle: "My Primrose seedlings (all from self sowed seed) did well. I did not find time to sow any of the seed which I collected or bought. My husband was ill for over three weeks on top of all the adverse weather conditions, but this is no problem. I shall treat
the seed with gibberellic acid according to directions given before putting them in the freezer. Some package seed might respond to this treatment. (Several members of this group have had trouble with germination of some seed the past year or two.) I find that spagnum moss with the soil mix on top makes a good sowing medium for Primroses. It retains moisture and discourages bacterial growth. I gather my own as it grows naturally around the edges of the marsh here on the farm (Pennsylvania).

"Did I tell you that in 1936 when my husband, family and I moved onto this farm we were given a basket full of cranberry vines which we planted in the moss? Since the cattle were fenced out, we have had more than enough cranberries every year for our own and the rest of the families' use. Except this year—the frost got the blossoms. Cranberries and spagnum moss grow together exquisitely. The cranberry plants grow profusely in the spring and early summer, blossoming and setting fruit early around the edges of the marsh, just beyond the rosette of this fertilizer, then covered it and the ground under the rosette with more earth. This last as a possible deterrent for heaving. Rain came before I could finish treating them all and continued intermittently for several days, so that I could not complete it until later. What a difference in the appearance of the treated and non-treated plants! The "had-nots" were a sickly yellow green—the "hads" grew darker green with each day, the leaves plumper, like little pin cushions and the numerous tiny hairs strengthened the illusion. (Bonanza has trace elements.)"
Hindla, Louis A. P.O. Box 383, Bohemia, New York 11716
Hoigst, Mrs. Ingvald Box 52, Kootenai, Idaho 83840
Howard, Frank R. P.O. Box 533, Orting, Washington 98360
Hufschmidt, Mrs. Adolf Canney Hall Road, Gilmanlton Iron Works, New Hampshire 03837
Hunter, Elizabeth E. Rt. 3, Dowagiac, Michigan 49047
Jackson, Mrs. Louise Box 2853, Kodiak, Alaska 99615
Janes, John R. 70 Pine St., New York, New York 10005
Janssen, William 2567 Hampton Ave., Redwood City, California 94061
Jefferson, Mrs. Theodad C. 415 Orange St., New Haven, Connecticut 06511
Juliana Garden Club Mrs. Russell Woolcott, Box 165, Lovan Rt. Cottage Grove, Oregon 97424
Keefe, Donald D. 1214 S.E. 26th St., Bellevue, Washington 98007
Kettler, Mrs. Barbara Skyhook Farm, Johnson, Vermont 05656
Klaner, Melba C. 181 Central Ave., Apt. 3, Pacific Grove, California 93950
Klein, Peter F. III 719 Liverpool Way, Sunnyvale, California 94087
Kraus, 1, Box K Kraus Kliff, Rt. 1, Box 114, Evans City, Pennsylvania 16033
Kronbuegel, Henry 7226 Macleay S.E., Salem, Oregon 97301
Kutz, Edward H. 240 Church St., St. Mary's, Pennsylvania 15857
Lamb, Forest E. East 101 Sharp Ave., Spokane, Washington 99202
Larrick, Alice M. 4841 North 35th St., Des Moines, Iowa 50319
Larrson, Mrs. Roland D. Rt. 1, Box 480, Wharton, New Jersey 07885
Latimer, W. H. 8 Burksont Place, Islington, Ontario, Canada
Lindner, Richard 14385 S.W. Beef Bend Road, Tigard, Oregon 97223
Link, Elva C. Box 211, Rt. 2, Corinth, New York 12828
Pife, Anne L. E. 125 Apple Lane, Bellwether, Lebanon, Pennsylvania 19335
Living, L. C. 455 Thompson Road, New Westminster, B.C., Canada
Long, James F. Rt. 2, Box 89 A, Marion, Virginia 24354
Lyon, Moses John “Wellpark” Opihi, Pleasant Point, South Canterbury, New Zealand
Martin, Mrs. L. E. Buttonwood Drive, Rt. 2, Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18801
McBride, Walter H. 2738 Elmwood Drive S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506
McFedries, Mrs. Sherman M., Jr 1015 Laguna Road, Pasadena, California 91104
Meinl, Peter ... Rt. 6A, East Sandwich, Massachusetts 02537
MIDWEST WILDFLOWERS, LEROY H. BUSKER Box 64, Rockton, Illinois 61072
Miller, Mrs. Eleanor 243 Romanock Road, Fairfield, Connecticut 06430
Mitchell, Mrs. J. E. “Hidden Meadow”, Mitchell Village, New York 10506
Mitchell, W. J. .. 186 Cottimore Lane, Walton On Thames, Surrey England
Mount, Margaret S. Wesley Gardens, 815 S. 216th St., Des Moines, Washington 98188
Munger, Georgia “Wellpark” Opihi, Pleasant Point, South Canterbury, New Zealand
Nagashima, Yukio Hachiro, 6-14 Honocho 2 chome Tatseshai, 374, Japan
Nishikawa, Yukio Honch Comonachi, Kameda gun, Hokkaido, Japan 041-12
O’Leary, F. J., Jr. 10 Grove St., Closter, New Jersey 07624
Olmsdor, Mr. James F. 40 Sanborn Ave., Plattsburgh, New York 12901
Orser, Mrs. Charlotte F. Hunt’s Meadow Road, North Whitefield, Mass. 04353
Raab, Berdie 16260 Redmond Way, Redmond, Washington 98052
Reitzner, A. 730 Parkside Road, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada
Rice, Mrs. J. L. Pleasant Valley Road, Lyons, New York 14489
Riley, Mrs. Alvina V. 1907 Union Road, Gastonia, North Carolina 28052
Roe, Mrs. Carl C. 609 Liberty St., Dallas, Texas 75204
Roth, Mrs. Kay Rt. 2, Box 2623, La Grande, Oregon 97850
Rowell, Lyman S. 60 Pinehurst Dr., Hillsboro, Vermont 05442
Ruschen, Ross R. 754 Spring Valley Road, Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901
Russell, Hazel Box 52, Tenino, Washington 98589
Sakamoto, Toshinori 1-31-11 Wakaba-Cho Chfu City, Tokyo, Japan
Salmonds, Peter L Croydon Siding, No. 6 Road, Gore, New Zealand
Sandine, Louis W. Rt. 1, Box 581, Acacocoke, Maryland 21067
Sauer, Mary E. 68 Dunn St., McKee’s Rocks, Pennsylvania 15136
Sauer, Mrs. Vicki D. Rt. F, Walton, Oregon 97490
Schafer, Warren E. 21540 Lakebreez, St. Clair Shores, Michigan 48082
Scull, Mrs. David H. P.O. Box 170, Annadale, Virginia 22203
Shilla, Alex P.O. Box 94, Long Beach, Washington 98631
Seaman, J. Q. Goodsell Hill Road, Georgetown, Connecticut 06812
Skantzi, Arthur R. 2910 Laislee St., Racine, Wisconsin 53402
Smith, Mrs. D. H. Rt. 11, Box 26A, Houston, Texas 77010
Smith, Miss Rhoda Rt. 1, Box 212, Onontagon, Michigan 49863
Sowak, Joseph 3944 W. 68th Place, Chicago, Illinois 60629
Speece, Mrs. Lucille Rt. 2, Box 141, Shelton, Washington 98584
Spence, David J. Kinloch Farms, The Plains, Virginia 22711
Steele, Captain R. M. 6 Halls Road, Boulderwood, Halifax, N.S., Canada
Stevens, Mrs. Thomas H. Rt. 2, Box 136A, Olympia, Washington 98503
Sticker, Mrs. Ronald E. 5050 N.E. 102nd St., Vancouver, Washington 98665
Stokes, Mrs. F. P., Jr. 1012 Westview St., Philadelphia, Virginia 19118
Stroh, Mrs. Charles E. 5 Thornhill Road, Bellport, New York 11713
Stutter, Mrs. Joe L. No. 2, Mount Horeb, Wisconsin 53572
Takagi, Masami 165-3-23-3 Numabuker, Nakana Ku, Tokyo, Japan
Tenniss, Mrs. E. A. 2219 Dna St., Toledo, Ohio 43609
Tesonio, Mrs. S. L. 2829 O S, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007
Teuscher, Capt. L. F., USN (Ret.) ....Drake Highlands, Point Reyes Station, Calif. 94956
Thomsen, Hugo Kirkeage 60-D K7437, Ikast, Denmark
Tsookamoto, S 3944 West 68th Place, Chicago, Illinois 60629
Ufford, Mrs. Charles W., Jr. 150 Mercer St., Princeton, New Jersey 08545
Ultn, Jonathan T. P.O. Box 642, Blacksburg, Virginia 24060
Vail, Mrs. Aiko S. 235 N.W. Orchard Dr., Portland, Oregon 97229
Wachtet, Herbert Box 233, Holland Landing, Ontario, Canada
Wachter, Herbert P.O. Box 33, Holland Landing, Ontario, Canada
Watson, Thomas R. Box 326, Blackburg, Virginia 24060
Wenger, Dr. Samuel ...... 107 Beach Road, Great Neck Long Island, New York 11020
Weiss, Mrs. E. A. 48 West A, Cincinnati, Ohio 45208
Wetherell, Mrs. Charles E. P.O. Box 72, Fort Dick, California 95458
Wheeler, Mrs. E. P. 184 D, Westgate, California 94093
Whittal, Mrs. M. J. Box 131, Wentworth, New Hampshire 03282
Wilkins, Mrs. E. M. P.O. Box 386, Posey, California 93560
Woodill, Michael Hadley 115 Salisbury Ave., Goleta, California 93017
Wright, Mrs. E. A. 730 Parkside Road, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada
Young, Mrs. David A. Box 170 E, East, Waldport, Oregon 97394

AMERICAN PRIMUM SOCIETY
American Primrose Society Board Meeting

The meeting was held in Chehalis, Wash., at the home of Herb and Dorothy Dickson.

President Al Rapp welcomed Mr. and Mrs. William Dines, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Tait, Fanmy Haverty, Thelma Geinheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Willingham, Ernest Gates, Doris Burge, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Charlton, Helen Clarke, Ruth Bartlett Huston, Dorothy Springer, Emma Hale, Mrs. Rapp, Etha Tate and Jenifer Charlton. Grace Conboy and Ann Siepmann sent their regrets.

The president thanked Herb and Dorothy for their hospitality.

Washington State Primrose Society Show will be held on April 28-29, 1973, at the Puget Power and Light Building, Bellevue, Washington.

Tacoma Primrose Society Show will be April 14-15, 1973, at the Pacific National Bank of Washington, 10225 Gravelly Lake Dr. S.W.

Lewis County Primrose Society Show will be held on April 20-21, 1973, at the Fort Borst Park, Centralia, Washington.

Oregon Primrose Society Show will be held on April 14-15, 1973, at the Milwaukie Community Club, Milwaukie, Oregon.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Gus Arenson, correspondence secretary west, wrote asking what his office entitled. Lou Dines volunteered to write Mr. Arensoon and offer her help.

Beth Tait had correspondence of interest to all. A letter from the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew Gardens in England, pertaining to back issues of the Quarterly. Dorothy Dickson moved, Ross Willingham seconded, we send Quarterly to the Botanic Gardens. Motion carried.

Beth Tait sent a sample copy of the Quarterly and a membership blank to the Dallas Garden Center, Dallas, Texas, who wrote for information on primulas.

William Thornton from the Valjeo Street San Francisco Monastery, Dorothy Springer, Emma Hale, Mrs. Rapp, Etha Tate and Jenifer Charlton. Grace Conboy and Ann Siepmann sent their regrets.

There were two letters asking for our mailing list. It was decided we do not release our mailing list.

Ruth Bartlett Huston, chairman of the Round Robin, says it is very interesting but involves a lot of time. People who belong have window box to commercial gardens. From Maine to Florida and from every walk of life, exchanging ideas on growing plants, etc.

Emma Hale, editor, asked for excerpts for the Quarterly.

Treasurer Beth Tait reported she had sold 346 dictionaries from our ad in the Horticulture Magazine. Already this year we have 53 new members. Beth has spent 524 hours at the treasurer’s desk. When a person joins the society, Beth makes four copies of the information for the files, of the editor, seed exchange chairman and treasurer. A detailed treasurer’s report will be in the Quarterly.

Emma Hale has been our editor for five and a half years. She has enjoyed those years, but feels she can no longer go on. Emma offered Dorothy Springer her assistance. President and the board members gave Emma a big vote of thanks for a job well done.

President announced Mrs. Frank (Dorothy) Springer as the new editor of the Quarterly, and said we would all work close, give our support and try to do something about the mailing of the Quarterly.

Ross Willingham, seed exchange chairman, took over Dec. 10, 1972. Twenty-two persons have contributed seeds. He will purchase envelopes for seeds and mailing. He has some seed. Balance in the seed exchange is $262.00.

Thelma Geinheimer moved we charge 10c a package for seed next year. Seconded by Lou Dines, motion carried.

Ross Willingham moved we give our treasurer a gift for her devotion to the Society. Seconded by Dick Charlton, motion carried.

President appointed a nominating committee: Dorothy Dickson, chairman, Ernest Gates and Dorothy Springer.

Dorothy Dickson will have a judges refresher class before the spring shows. She will hold classes with ten or more persons desiring to become judges of primulas, for a nominal fee. Those interested contacted Mrs. Herb Dickson, Rt. 5, Box 816, Chehalis, Wash. 98532.

Next board meeting will be held Friday, April 26, 1973, at the National Show of the American Primrose Society, Bellevue, Washington.

Meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
Mrs. William (Etha) Tate
Secretary

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
TREASURER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JAN. 10, 1973
CASH IN SAVINGS JANUARY 12, 1972 $1579.29
1973 EXPENSES

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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FALL QUARTERLY</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANGE PRINTING</td>
<td>$708.70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDITOR EXPENSE</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mailing</td>
<td>50.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuts</td>
<td>45.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSTAGE</td>
<td>4.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRINTING AND EDITING</td>
<td>$354.54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$815.54</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GENERAL EXPENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENSES</th>
<th>COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000 QUARTERLY ENVELOPES</td>
<td>$44.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 MEMBERSHIP CARDS</td>
<td>27.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000 CULTURAL CHARTS</td>
<td>122.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPT. OF REVENUE, STATE OF WASH.</td>
<td>29.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPEDWRITER REPAIR</td>
<td>27.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAST PRESIDENT GIFT</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WELLS, REED, WOOD, WEST.</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREASURER'S BOND</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREASURER'S EXPENSE, PENS, NOTEBOOKS, ETC.</td>
<td>9.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREASURER'S POSTAGE</td>
<td>174.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASS. HORT, ADVERTISING QUARTERLY</td>
<td>94.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>PENNY LABEL INC., LABELS FOR QUARTERLY</td>
<td>16.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</td>
<td>$4115.37</td>
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</table>

RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>COST</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEMBERSHIPS 1972</td>
<td>$3127.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR 1973 MEMBERSHIPS TO 1976</td>
<td>406.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>MEMBERSHIPS PAID BY SEED EXCHANGE</td>
<td>45.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL LISTINGS</td>
<td>271.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SALE OF QUARTERLY BACK ISSUES</td>
<td>51.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>SALE OF PICTORIAL DICTIONARIES</td>
<td>346.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>INTEREST ON BANK SAVINGS</td>
<td>$439.28</td>
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<td>TOTAL INCOME</td>
<td>$4392.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>PROFIT FOR 1972</td>
<td>277.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BALANCE ON HAND JAN. 12, 1973</td>
<td>$1856.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application for Membership

RENEWALS ARE PAST DUE

I desire to be admitted to (or to renew my membership in) the American Primrose Society. Herewith I enclose my dues as checked below, which will include four Quarterlys a year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBERSHIP</th>
<th>COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Membership, One Year</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active Membership, Three Years</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas (the same as above), One Year</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life Membership</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Club Affiliated Societies</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library and Horticulture Societies</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Member in Family</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kindly Make Checks Payable to American Primrose Society Treasurer

Amount Enclosed $...

NAME...

ADDRESS...

CITY...STATE..

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Classified Ads

(1) Alpine Auricula, large off sets of show plants—1 green, 1 yellow, 1 red, 1 purple, 1 blue, 1 orange $13.50.

(2) Same as above only 1 green, 1 yellow, 1 red, $6.95.

(3) 1 candelabrum, 1 Sieboldii, 1 auricula, 1 Florindae, 1 rosea grandiflora $6.95.

(4) Alpine auricula, 1 garden auricula, 1 candelabra, 1 dentata, 1 Sieboldii, 1 frondosa, 1 polyantha, 1 named Juliana, 1 jack-in-green $10.95.

(5) 2 acaulis, 2 polyanthus, 2 garden auricula, 2 candelabra, 2 dentata $10.25.

The above plants are all airmailed postpaid to you, in the U.S.A.

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