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QUARTERLY

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Page 3
President’s Message

Primrose show time is over, and I would like to take this opportunity to thank you one and all for helping to make your shows a success. This year I was able to attend only two shows, the Washington State and the Tacoma shows. There were not as many plants entered at the shows; however, the quality was excellent. In the past I have emphasized how important it is to have your plants well groomed. The shows this year have proven this to be true. Due to the Tacoma and the Milwaukie shows being the same weekend, it made it impossible for me and many others to attend both shows. I do hope this mixup in dates can be avoided in the future. Try to arrange your show dates early enough in advance to enable the show chairmen to make any necessary changes without conflicting with others. Also, the future holds another show time for us, that of the Valley Hi Primrose Society from Beaverton, Oregon.

According to past procedures in rotating the National Show, Milwaukie will have the first choice next year and Beaverton will have the show the following year. It is my belief that the Society hosting the National Show should have the first choice of show dates.

Another happening in our Society is classes being held for judging. Dorothy Dickson of Chehalis is teaching the classes. She taught her first class this year in Oregon and it proved to be very successful. Anyone interested in the refresher course in judging and who can arrange a class of 10 or more please contact Dorothy or me. In order to help defray expenses there will be a $2.00 fee per member per class. It usually takes two classes to cover most aspects of judging. My home will be available in the Tacoma area for holding classes. Let’s make our shows more interesting with more uniform judging.

At the Board meeting in September I plan to make a proposal to the Board that all judges for the National Show be qualified judges. To be qualified (A) judges will have successfully completed classes held by a qualified instructor and their cards so certified, and (B) judges will have a refresher class every two years. I would appreciate hearing your comments, if any, to my proposal.

Thank you.

Your President,
Al Rapp

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Down the Primrose Path
With the Editor

Many thanks to those of you who sent so many kind letters of congratulations on this Editor’s first Quarterly. My apologies for the errors. In our haste we omitted the binding holes. Also, the picture planned to illustrate Cy Happy’s Dusty Double article was somehow lost at the printshop, and at the last minute the notice of Doretta Klaber’s showing was omitted.

The Editor was especially pleased to hear of your enthusiasm for the Wish Corner feature. We ask that you read it and use it.

I was intrigued with a question in Alice Baylor’s column a few issues back concerning planting primula by the moon signs. Shortly after I attended a meeting featuring a speaker on the same subject, and came upon a gardening almanac at my garden center. We planted the vegetable garden and I planted all my Primula seed according to the correct times for planting. Everything germinated in triplicate, at least! Don’t know whether it was the moon, new soil, new home, or just plain luck!

While at the garden store one morning we fell into a discussion on the bans on various pesticides, especially those used to combat the various members of the weevil family. This in turn led to a call to the county agent and then to the article on weevil control in this issue. It was suggested by him to ask members to gather specimens of both grub and adult weevils, put them into small vials of alcohol and send them on to the Editor and in turn to the Agent. This could lead into a study of which weevil is prevalent in which area.

Visitors at the National Show in Bellevue this spring were amazed at the freshness of the plants flown down from Alaska and entered by our Northern member Mrs. Donald Bolton. She promises an article on how she did it for the Fall issue.

A letter found in the Editor’s file and the great interest shown at the shows again this spring resulted in the Garryard article. Perhaps more information is available from other sources. Let us know if you know!

Much as we would like to credit Etha Tate with the poem in the Spring Quarterly, she writes that she was not the author, and was just passing the poem along to us.

Deadline Date for the Fall Quarterly is Sept. 20.
Cawdoriana – A Delightful Species

By Dorothy Campbell

This specimen of mine was entered in both the Tacoma and Washington State Primrose Shows. It found its way to both trophy tables and won the Ann Siepman Award this year for the best species at the National Show, which was sponsored this year by W.S.P.S. This may have been the first time many of you have ever seen it in bloom. It is a gorgeous member of the section Solidanelloides and was introduced by Kingdon Ward in 1924 who found it growing at the 13- to 1500-foot level in southeast Tibet on the rocky slopes.

It is a beautiful, relatively rare little species with a flat rosette of obovate, oblanceolate, or spatulate shaped leaves with irregularly-toothed edges.

The flower stems or scapes are two to six inches tall with two to many clustered bells forming an odd, cone-shaped mass when plentiful. The hanging, mauve-colored bells are somewhat ragged at the edges, adding a little interest to their form. The center of each bell has a white eye. These and the entire plant are dusted with a white meal unless watered by overhead sprinkling.

Cawdoriana is definitely a more difficult species to keep, best adapting itself to alpine house culture, where watering conditions can be controlled. My “thumb and rule” method is, if I have only one plant of any choice species it stays in the alpine house under cover until I have propagated more to experiment with out in the elements, especially those kind which do not appreciate too much water in the crown.

They require good drainage in a compost of equal parts of loam, leaf mold, and sharp sand, with careful watering during the dormant season.

Primula cawdoriana grown and shown this spring by Mrs. Lee (Dorothy) Campbell of Buckley, Washington. –Photo by Cyrus Happy III

It sometimes behaves like a biennial and is considered a difficult plant to keep for very long periods. We have had this one two years and every year when it goes dormant we wonder if it will come back the following year. Cawdoriana, like some of the other more difficult species (for example, P. Reedii and P. nutans) do best with alpine house culture and with wet conditions such as we are blessed with here in the Pacific Northwest. You would do well to raise them as such or provide them with a little protection from above.

For those who like the challenge of raising the difficult species it, along with P. reedii, P. nutans and other species in this section are some of the more difficult ones. Others which I find need a little TLC are P. allionii, P. minima, and P. bilekii in the auricula section; P. clarkii of the farinosa section (subs-auriculatae) and P. cuneifolia of the cuneifolia section which grows in Alaska. Although some of these do not bloom heavily, some of them do have blooms remarkably large for the size of the plant!

P. cawdoriana and P. reedii both have a lovely fragrance. I find it both fascinating and gratifying to grow these difficult ones and I am always delighted to acquire them and watch the altogether-delightful blossoms unfold. I look forward to seeing each new plant come into bloom.

LOTS OF WATER

Generous watering during the summer months helps your primrose plants come through the winter ahead. Plants carefully watered during the summer have not exhausted their strength trying to stay alive!

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY—Southern Section

Invites all Auricula and Primula Lovers to join this Old Society Membership of $3.00 per year includes Year Book

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Mulches
by Ruth Bartlett Huston

Last Quarterly I was smart and said that I would write on mulches, compost and potting soils. In going over my notes I found I have enough good material to completely fill an entire Quarterly, so I have cut my offering to mulches alone and have had to abridge even that. I am an ardent believer in mulches and compost and have used both with success for many years.

The question, "why mulch?" often comes up. The reasons are many and good. Perhaps the first one is that a good mulch saves time and trouble and I cannot think of a better reason. The choice is between clean cultivation and proper mulching. Clean cultivation is necessary in grain fields and similar situation but can do more harm than good in established plantings of shrubs, trees, and perennials. Plowing and rotovating both destroy many small feeder roots that are near the surface of the soil. We first had our doubts about clean cultivation when we had the holly orchards and saw the great masses of roots that were destroyed. We changed to using hay mulches and spraying the weeds with herbicides. The trees responded well and the amount of labor and expense was cut many times.

Weed control is another reason. Mulches will not kill perennial weeds but by using an herbicide first and then applying the mulch, results are good. Annual weeds and grasses are usually controlled well and those that do come are easier to pull. Weeds themselves make good additions to the mulch if added before seeds develop. The mulch also helps to control soil moisture. It does this in several ways. It prevents most of the surface evaporation and also helps catch rain and hold it so that it can soak into the earth below. This slow percolation prevents erosion of the soil and water loss due to runoff. Many crops do much better when the moisture level is more even. Tomatoes are an example. The cracking and blossom end rot that is often seen is largely controlled.

Mulches help to maintain a more even soil temperature in summer when some plants suffer from hot soil temperatures and the same mulch prevents frost penetration in winter. There is also less chance of structural damage to soils due to traffic when it is wet. Clay soil can be severely damaged by being compacted by driving over it or even walking on it if it is very wet. Necessary moving of machinery such as spray equipment is also possible over mulched soil where it would likely bog down without it.

Mulches are often used to keep low-growing flowers and fruits from becoming dirty when it rains. It prevents some bruising of falling tree fruits and surely improves fertility, soil structure, and tilth.

The disadvantages are not so many but must be considered. The first and perhaps most important is cost. There are many materials that may be used and availability and cost are necessary considerations. Rice can learn it is not available at all here. Nitrogen starvation is also an item when some materials such as straw, sawdust, and shavings are used. This can be easily remedied by using either poultry manure or commercial nitrogen-rich fertilizer under the mulch as the surface is kept low in fertility and this tends to stop weed growth.

Mulching materials are many and varied. The best one is the one that is most readily available in your locality and that is also low in cost. The very best from a working standpoint is perhaps alfalfa or clover hay. Both add nutrients and do not mat badly but they are also very expensive unless it is possible to obtain rain damaged or spoiled hay. Other hays are also good. Some may add weed seeds to the planting. Salt hay is highly recommended but so far as I can learn it is not available at all here on the West Coast and likely not in many other parts of the country. Buckwheat and rice hulls, grain chaff, bean straw, pea straw, shredded stocks of tobacco, corn, sunflowers, and corncocks are all fine if they can be procured. Refuse from food processing plants such as cane residue from sugar mills, peels from canning plants, mushroom compost and various pulps are usable. Straw is good but does not have as much nutritional value as hay. Beddings from barns and stables, peat, wood shavings, wood chips (from chippers along roads and highways), sawdust and grass and weeds cut along road sides are good. Lawn clippings have only a limited use as a mulch as they tend to mat badly. They belong in the compost heap.

In some parts of the country a good dust mulch can be maintained. It gives good results in some ways but fails to prevent erosion and rain is likely to penetrate poorly. Sand and crushed rock and gravel have a limited use. They are especially good in a rock garden. Primula auricula and some of the other mountain species seem to favor crushed road rock. Newspapers spread between rows in a vegetable garden work well. They have to be covered lightly with earth or other material to prevent the wind from blowing them about. Regular mulch paper, black plastic sheets, and aluminum foil are
also commonly used in commercial gardens. These fail to stand traffic well and are hard to apply without special equipment. Leaves mixed with small clippings and prunings are fair. Most leaves alone tend to mat and so smother small plants. They are good in compost. Last but not least, partially-rotted horse manure is very good. There is little or no odor. Cattle manure is too heavy unless mixed with large amounts of straw or sawdust.

Winter mulches are a slightly different matter. Their job is to prevent too deep penetration of frost and to keep the ground frozen all winter once it has become hard. It prevents wind damage and heaving to a large extent. Excelsior, shredded paper (especially waxed paper) is fair. I have heard of glass wool being used. It sounds fine but would be quite expensive for extensive use. It would allow light and air to penetrate to the plants which would be an advantage in small growing things. Stocks, prunings, fir and other evergreen boughs placed lightly over the beds and removed in the spring work well. This is a good use for old Christmas trees in parts of the country where other boughs are not available.

Time of application varies. In new plantings of shrubs or trees, mulches can very well be applied at the time of application. In new planting and dividing.

Cutting
Cut back both top growth and roots when transplanting and dividing.

Notes from Around the Globe

by Beth Tait

Enclosed is a check to pay for my membership in the American Primrose Society. I have a great interest in this plant, mostly because it grows so well in my garden and gives so much color in late April and early May.

I am a newcomer to garden clubs and president of the one I belong to. I find now have more time to pursue my favorite hobby, gardening, and I'd like to specialize in growing of hardy primroses.

Phyllis Wilk, Conn.

Please send me ten back issues of the Quarterly. As a real newcomer to the joys of primroses, I need information about group characteristics. The dictionary your society published will be invaluable as I grow in knowledge of these plants, but at present I really need a beginner's guide to learning more about the individual groups, etc. If you know of one or more Quarterlies that might help me in this regard, please enclose. Thank you for the opportunity to learn more about these wonderful plants.

D. Singletary, Georgia

We have just purchased an 80-acre farm with a nice woods waiting to have some primroses planted in it.

Also it has a spring, as I hope I can have better success with those needing moisture there. In our city garden our primroses have never looked better. We had a rainy summer last year and a mild winter. Japonicas are just starting to bloom, the first for them. P. fauriae bloomed from last year's Primrose Society seed. Such small plants.

Judy Elder, Minnesota

I enjoy the Quarterly and the seed exchange very much. I belong to a primrose Round Robin also. Wouldn't want to miss any of it, as I'm really learning how to grow the plants. My polyanthus have been beautiful this spring. All but one plant, grown from seed.

Mrs. F. Flick, Indiana

I enjoy the Quarterly so very much. Primroses took a beating last winter. I lost most of mine from the cold in December as the plants were in full bloom when the zero weather came. What did live had a hard time. Primroses took a beating last winter. I lost most of mine from the cold in December as the plants were in full bloom when the zero weather came. What did live had a hard time. Primroses took a beating last winter. I lost most of mine from the cold in December as the plants were in full bloom when the zero weather came. What did live had a hard time. Primroses took a beating last winter. I lost most of mine from the cold in December as the plants were in full bloom when the zero weather came. What did live had a hard time.
I raise primroses for my own pleasure, but was surprised to find most okay this spring, especially the auricula. The candelabra suffered most, but I see many little seedlings coming. I think of you often as my little poppies (you sent the seed) are blooming now.

Lela Sherman, Oregon

NEWS FROM THE SHOWS

Oregon Primrose Society

The 13th annual show of the Oregon Primrose Society was held April 14th and 15th. This was the eleventh show held in the Milwaukee Community Club, Milwaukee, Oregon.

The tables were filled with a lovely array of all colors and varieties of primroses. Some never shown before at this show included Primula cusickiana, found only on the rocky hillsides of the Walla Walla mountains of eastern Oregon.

Cusickiana is a delightful little plant. It has smooth, non-mealy foliage. The flower stems are from three to six inches tall, and are fairly slender, bearing an umbel of two to four blossoms which are one-half to five-eighths of an inch across, with well rounded lobes. It is quite fragrant. In early spring these plants grow with great rapidity, and in three or four weeks’ time they decide to go dormant again and die down as quickly as they appeared. It grows on wet hillsides and blooms while surrounded by melting snow banks. It is a beautiful little plant to see. The plant in the show was shown by Mrs. Orval Agee.

The species section held many primulas very seldom seen in bloom. Wagon Wheel Gardens of Gresham, Oregon won the commercial sweepstakes trophy. Mrs. John Genhiemer of Beaverton, Oregon won the amateur trophy. Mrs. James MacFarlane won the trophy in the decorative section.

Our floor display was filled with lovely primroses and featured a wishing well with a figure of an elf fishing. Our garden is always enjoyed by our guests who sit at tables, visit, and enjoy coffee and cookies, all in a beautiful setting of primroses.

Our education table is a big part of our show and we always gain new members.

A show is a lot of hard work in a short space of time, but when the show is judged, we can relax and enjoy the beauty of the flowers. That makes the work all worthwhile.

Mrs. William Tate
Show Chairman

Since I’ve become an avid primrose fan I am enclosing a membership and an order for ten back issues. For three years I’ve been successful in using primroses in this area and I am anxious to learn more about them and their needs.

Marion M. Fry, Minnesota

YELLOWING LEAVES

Watch the primroses for yellowing leaves. If you find any, check the undersides for tiny mites and their webbing. Kelthane is the material generally recommended for mite control. It takes a good spray application to carefully get the undersides of primrose leaves.

P. G. Seitner, Illinois

* * *

The Bamford Trophy winner for 1973. A red self show auricula from Dick Charlton’s Wagon Wheel Gardens in Gresham, Oregon. — see page 15 — Photo by Orval Agee
which will be helpful to judges.

Ross Willingham moved the A.P.S. Peter Klein Hybridizing award be presented to Cyrus Happy for his outstanding work on show Auriculas. Seconded by Dorothy Springer. Unanimous vote.

It was moved by Richard Charlton a gift of life membership, a special award, and a gift of A.P.S. stationery be given Emma Hale, past editor of the Quarterly. Seconded by Ross Willingham, carried unanimous.

Emma is a charter member of the A.P.S.

President Al introduced Rosemary Peterson, president of the newest Primrose Society, Valley Hi of Beaverton, Oregon.

Mrs. Don Bolton of Alaska was introduced. She entered plants in the show, and hopes maybe someday there will be a Primrose Society in Alaska.

Meeting adjourned 7:00 P.M.

Annual Meeting

Of the American Primrose Society

Blue Dolphin Restaurant, Bellevue, Washington
April 28, 1973

Meeting was called to order by President Al Rapp.

Mr. James Dunbar, President of Washington State Primrose Society, gave a word of welcome.

The president thanked W.S.P.S for having the national show, and he thanked all who worked to make the show a success.

Mrs. Bolton, of Alaska, honored member, was introduced and given a corsage by Washington State Primrose Society. Rosemary Peterson was introduced. She is the president of the newest Primrose Society, Valley Hi, of Beaverton, Oregon.

James Dunbar furnished roses for the head table and they were arranged by Dorothy Dickson.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were dispensed with as they were printed in the Quarterly.

Beth Tait, Treasurer, reported a total of 761 members and $1,835.77 balance in the bank.

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The Society thanked Ross and his wife Helen for their work on the seed exchange. There will be a Primrose Society in Alaska.

Minutes of the last regular meeting were dispensed with as they were printed in the Quarterly.

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Ellen Page Hayden, Trophy for Best Double Auricula

Al Rapp
Tacoma, Washington

Frank Michaud Trophy for Best Named Show

Primrose Acres
Bothell, Washington

Captain Hawkes Award for Best Hose & Hose

Not Awarded

President Al presented the following national awards:

Banford Trophy for Best Show Seedling

Wagon Wheel Gardens
Gresham, Oregon

A.P.S. Peter Klein
Hybridizing Award
Cyrus Happy, III
Tacoma, Washington

John Shaman Award for Best Alpine Auricula

Primrose Acres
Bothell, Washington

C. F. Hill Award for Best Alpine Seedling

Primrose Acres
Bothell, Washington

John Haddock Award for Best Alpine Seedling

Primrose Acres
Bothell, Washington

Ellen Page Hayden, Trophy for Best Double Auricula

Al Rapp
Tacoma, Washington

Frank Michaud Trophy for Best Named Show

Primrose Acres
Bothell, Washington

Captain Hawkes Award for Best Hose & Hose

Not Awarded

Dorothy said the Quarterly was the spokesman for the American Primrose Society and it is up to each member to submit articles.

Floyd Keller of Tacoma lost practically all his primroses in the freeze this past winter. Floyd, over the years, has been most generous sharing his plants with friends. They have come to the rescue and have given him starts back, and he expressed his appreciation.

President Al presented the following national awards:

Banford Trophy for Best Show Seedling

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Al Rapp
Tacoma, Washington

Frank Michaud Trophy for Best Named Show

Primrose Acres
Bothell, Washington

Captain Hawkes Award for Best Hose & Hose

Not Awarded

Dorothy Dickson nominated Al Rapp for president, courtesy second by Ross Willingham. No other nominations, Al elected President of the A.P.S.

Richard Charlton was nominated for Vice President by Ross Willingham, courtesy second by Thelma Genhiemer; Ann Siepmann moved the nominations be closed and ballot cast for Richard Charlton, Vice President, carried.

Beth Tait nominated for Treasurer by Thelma Genhiemer, courtesy second by Richard Charlton. Orval Agee moved the nominations be closed and ballot cast for Beth Tait as Treasurer; motion carried.

Etha Tate was nominated as Secretary by Orval Agee, courtesy second by Beth Tait. No further nominations, Etha Tate elected.

Nominations were opened for two directors; Mrs. Alan Obersinner of Mt. Angel, Oregon, Mrs. Betty Flemming of Tacoma, Washington, and Herb Dickson of Chehalis, Washington, were nominated. Ruth Bartlett Huston moved the nominations be closed. Thelma Genhiemer seconded, motion carried.

President appointed Lou Dines and Richard Charlton as tellers. Ballots were tallied and Mrs. Obersinner and Herb Dickson were elected new Directors.

Lou Dines talked with Gus Arneson, Corresponding Secretary, West, and conflicting dates kept him from attending our meeting. Mr. Arneson is more than willing to answer any questions and to give all the help he can to members. All he needs is to be contacted.

Nominating Committee appointed for the coming year. Dorothy Dickson, Chairman; Dorothy Springer and Ernest A. Gates.

Mrs. William (Etha) Tate
Secretary
Washington State Primrose Society

The National Show of the American Primrose Society was held April 28th and 29th in Bellevue, Washington and was hosted by members of the Washington State Primrose Society.

Winners of the Washington State Society Awards were:

Horticulture Sweepstakes.................................Primrose Acres
Marion Hannah Trophy

Runner-up Sweepstakes ...............................Mrs. William Dines
Washington Primrose Society Award

Decorative Sweepstakes ..............................Mrs. Don Flage
Washington Primrose Society Award

Runner-up .......................................Dr. Patricia A. Winter
Pacific National Bank Award

Best Arrangement in Division B ....................Russel Atkinson
Liquinox Award

Junior Sweepstakes .................................Michelle Pakkala
Washington Primrose Society Award

Best Garden Auricula ..................Chehalis Rare Plant Nursery
Orrin Hale Trophy—Primrose Acre Award

Best Double Auricula ..................Al Rapp
Jim Dunbar Award

Best Seedling Double Auricula ..........Primrose Acres
Mrs. C. C. Chambers Trophy—Marion Dunbar Award

Brightest Seedling Auricula .............Ralph Balcom
James Watson Trophy—Safeway Award

Best Show Seedling .........................Wagon Wheel Gardens
Eastside Garden Club Trophy—Northwest Nursery Award

Best Named Show Auricula .............Primrose Acres
Primrose Acres Award—Wells Medina Nursery Award

Best Named Alpine Auricula ..........Primrose Acres
Pacific National Bank Award

Best Seedling Alpine Auricula ..........Primrose Acres
Grace T. Dowling Trophy—Fern Morrissey Latimer Award

FROM TWELVE LITTLE PLANTS

By Dorothy Campbell

FROM TWELVE LITTLE PLANTS

By Dorothy Campbell

Best Border Alpine ..........................Mrs. Edna McIrrary Award

Best Species ........................................Dorothy Campbell

Anne Siepmann Trophy—Kitty Schwarz Award

Best Juliana ........................................Mrs. Donald Bolton

Emma H. Gordon Award

Best Double Vernalis ..................Wagon Wheel Gardens
Liquinox Award

Best Oddity ........................................Al Rapp
Liquinox Award

Best Polyanthus A ..................Dorothy Campbell
Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Dines Award

Best Polyanthus AA ..................Dorothy Campbell
Beth Tait Award

Best Acaulis ....................................Mary Baxter
Washington Primrose Society Award

Best Acaulis—Polyanthus ............Mrs. Chester Thomas
Washington Primrose Society Award

Best Sieboldii ..............................Wagon Wheel Gardens
Safeway Award

In addition, quarts of Liquinox were given to special plants not on the trophy table.

FROM TWELVE LITTLE PLANTS

By Dorothy Campbell

From twelve little primrose plants, how my garden grew. Primroses in pink, gold, white, red and even blue. I planted them and nurtured them and tended them with love, and God sent down the sunshine and water from above. So my twelve, so little plants, they grew and grew and grew. I added one, I added two, I added three and four, and then I planted seed and there were more and more and more. I barked seed. I soaked seed. I bought them from the store, from seed exchange, from friends and even from shore to shore! And so my primrose "patch" grew and grew and grew.

From far off foreign places, the little packets came, each little packet labeled with a different funny name! I planted them and nurtured them and tended them with love, and now, by Jove, I need a lot of help from Heaven above!!! From twelve so little plants, the patch it grew and grew and grew.

And now I have them everywhere, in every shady nook. Primroses, roses and clematis by the brook. Flowers, flowers, wherever you may look. Each little new friend is added to my store, and so my little patches they grew and grew and grew.

Along the path, along the road and by the kitchen door, and yet I keep on adding more and more and more. They're growing everywhere, a dozen patches now for sure. They're all such little beauties, I really should have known, for from twelve little plants my patch has grown and grown!!!

Page 16

1973 Summer Quarterly
Q. Could you kindly give me some information on P. conchochola?
A. This primula is in the Muscarioides group and is a native of the Yunnan, growing in dense pine forests where there are openings. Therefore it requires an acid soil. It is not grown often and its cousin, P. vialii, is an easier plant to grow. The flower stem is tall, up to eight inches, the flower head is a compact globe of bright violet but quite unlike P. vialii which is a spike of glowing colors as the tight buds are scarlet opening to lilac. I have only had a little experience with this priumla and it proved to be short lived for me.

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Q. Could you tell me which primrose would be best to plant in a wall?
A. The one that enjoys a horizontal position between two stones is the P. elatior vulgaris. It may not be as hardy or outdoors. Clean. Grows indoors better plants, or outdoors. Clean. Grows Gresham Oregon 97030

Q. How does one control red spider?
A. The easiest way is to spray with a soapy mixture of Black Leaf 40. The plants may also be dusted with an all-purpose rose dust around primrose plants. This will discourage many insects.

Q. Could you tell me which primrose was the most fragrant?
A. All primroses have a faint fragrance but those noted for their perfume are the ones in the Sikkimensis group, called the “Belled” primroses. Those include P. alpicola in both forms, alba and luna (lemon yellow). They grow go about 12 inches in height, heavily covered with powder. The cluster of florets hangs from the top of the stem and often there are from 12 to 15 of the lovely flowers. There is also the lilac purple form that is most attractive. These P. alpicolas are choice plants and bloom later to add to the attractiveness. They are dainty plants, the foliage deeply crinkled, two to four inches long, elliptic, and round at the end. It likes a peaty, moist soil. This “Moonlight” primrose is so very fragrant, especially in the evening when the dew is on it.

Q. Which primroses are the most fragrant?
A. The hybrids of Florindae are stunning, red to orange on the reverse of the petals. The foliage is handsome and heart-shaped. The true type is P. sikkimensis and throws its sulphur bunch of flowers on a 14-inch stem. It is not as rugged as Florindae and may not be as hardy.

P. secundiflora grows to 12 inches topped with plum to purple florets in a one-sided bunch. The drooping flowers are heavily powdered. These all will grow in quite moist soil but will also grow themselves in the garden where the area is not too moist. They are gross feeders and will repay for a generous allotment of plant food.

P. waltonii likes dampness but less water than the others. It is sturdy and has flowers from pink to purple. It was not as long lived as the above members for me. All in this group come easily from seed. One will be interested in seeing the roots, which are also colored pink to red.

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Q. Mr. Keith F. Elcombe has sent me word that the seed of Jack-in-the-Green may be bought from J. W. and S. M. Sinclair, Low Barrow House, Westland, England. There was a question in the last Quarterly as to where this seed could be bought.
A. My last question came from a gentleman to whom I was talking at the Chelsea Flower Show in London on May 23rd. He did not know where to buy double P. auricula seed. I have written to him that he might end to our President, Mr. Al. Rapp. That show was a highlight in my recent trip to the British Isles and the realization of a long period of waiting. It was wonderful and repaid me greatly.

Q. Would it be possible to print the addresses of some of the nurseries in the United Kingdom that sell specialty primula seed? I'D LIKE TO GET THEIR CATALOGUES SO SEE WHAT THEY HAVE BUT DON'T KNOW THEIR ADDRESSES.
A. As foreign nurseries do not place advertising in the Quarterly, it is not possible to publish a listing of commercial outlets. However, it is possible that some of the primula specialists in the U.S.A. could furnish the addresses of foreign nurseries.

Send all changes of address to the treasurer.
Enemy Number One

Among the various insects attacking primula and quickly becoming Enemy Number One are various members of the weevil family and their close cousins.

Collectively these are insects whose larvae damage or destroy the roots and crowns of plants, and whose adults feed on foliage. The presence of larvae in the soil is usually noticed first in the spring when the plant fails to respond to spring growing conditions. Lifting the plant discloses the grubs have eaten many of the fleshy roots. Presence of adults is noticed by the disfiguration of the foliage as the leaves are chewed in irregular or semicircular patterns on the edges. Rarely does the damage include the entire leaf.

The adult does his work at night, and is seldom seen during the day. He hides in ground debris and feigns death when disturbed.

As no male weevil has ever been located, reproduction of the weevil is apparently parthenogenetic.

There are two methods of control; the adult beetle can be attacked after emergence from the soil, or the larvae can be poisoned in the soil. Unfortunately, neither method is completely satisfactory, and at the present even less so, since the ban in the United States on the controls formerly used. Use of allowable chemical control on a home basis is a hazardous affair since many primula growers combine primula with vegetable and fruit gardening.

An alternate control of adults is to provide poisoned baits in the form of a combined apple pulp and sodium fluosilicate applied to the soil beneath the plants in the evening.

Organic gardeners use a dilution of watered-down bleach or disinfectant. Walter Blasdale, in “Cultivated Species of Primula,” recommends; “Primula beds once infested should be abandoned, the plants and all roots removed, and the larvae destroyed by turning the ground at weekly intervals until all indications of their presence have disappeared.”

The New York State College of Agriculture flatly states that soil treatments will not kill Black Vine Weevil grubs.

Washington State University offers the following weevil description, damage and control table in the bulletin WSU EM 3510:

### STRAWBERRY ROOT WEEVIL

**[Brachyrhinus Ovatus]**

**INSECTICIDE-FORMULATION**

*(USE ONE)*

**RATE PER GALLON OF WATER**

**Preplant Treatment**

- Aldrin, 4 oz. 5% G per 100 sq. ft.
- Dieldrin, 4 oz. 5% G per 100 sq. ft.

**Established Plantings**

- Aldrin, 2 T 25% WP
- Dieldrin, 1 T 50% WP
- Chlor dane, 4 T 40% WP
- Heptachlor, 4 T 25% WP

**DESCRIPTION-DAMAGE**

- Adult 4 to 6 mm. long, shining black with reddish brown antennae and legs. Adults feed on leaves; larvae feed on roots and may kill host.

**APPLICATION AND REMARKS**

Work preplant treatments into soil to 6-inch depth. Spray or dust around base of plants several times during June, July, and August or use weevil bait.

- **Black Vine Weevil**
  - *Brachyrhinus Sulcatus*
  - Rough strawberry root weevil
  - *Brachyrhinus Rugosotratus*

**INSECTICIDE-FORMULATION**

*(USE ONE)*

**RATE PER GALLON OF WATER**

**Preplant Treatment**

- Aldrin, 4 oz. 5% G per 100 sq. ft.
- Dieldrin, 4 oz. 5% G per 100 sq. ft.

**Established Plantings**

- Aldrin, 2 T 25% WP
- Dieldrin, 1 T 40% WP
- Chlordane, 4 T 40% WP
- Heptachlor, 4 T 25% WP

**DESCRIPTION-DAMAGE**

- Adult 4 to 6 mm. long, shining black with reddish brown antennae and legs. Adults feed on leaves; larvae feed on roots and may kill host.

**APPLICATION AND REMARKS**

Work preplant treatments into soil to 6-inch depth. Spray or dust around base of plants several times during June, July, and August or use weevil bait.

**Rough Strawberry Root Weevil**

- Adult 3 to 4 mm. long, shining black, reddish brown antenna and legs. Adults feed on leaves; larvae feed on roots and kill host.

**APPLICATION AND REMARKS**

- **Established Plantings**
  - Malathion, 2 t. 57% EC
  - Diazinon, 2 t. 25% EC

**DESCRIPTION-DAMAGE**

- Obscure Root Weevil
- Adult 6 to 8 mm. long, grayish brown with dark, white-bordered irregular band on elytra. Adults are voracious leaf feeders; larvae feed on roots.

**APPLICATION AND REMARKS**

- **Woods Weevil**
  - Adults about 6 mm. long, grayish brown, irregular gray spots on back.

**APPLICATION AND REMARKS**

Spray when beetles noticed.

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**AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY**

Page 21
The Garryard Primroses

It has been generally believed that the Garryard primroses were offspring of P. juliae or perhaps the Julie variety Wanda. However, this variety of primrose was very well known in Ireland and possibly in other countries also, before the introduction of P. juliae in 1900.

The original Garryard was raised by a Mr. Whiteside Dane of Garryard nr. NAAS, in County Kildare. He was a government employee who named his primroses "Garryard" after his house. "Garry" is the Irish word for "garden" and "ard" is the word for "high." Whiteside Dane grew his primroses in a quarry.

The only primrose believed grown from this original raising is the variety Guinevere. This has no P. juliae characteristics. It has obvate leaves which are almost the shape of the leaf of P. vulgaris. The blooming period is later than most of the Julies, and the growth habit is not creeping as is that of the Julies.

It is not definitely known whether the varieties called Garryard Grail and Garryard Victory are originals of Mr. Whiteside Dane's or not.

As there are now many primroses on the market which are hybrids between the Garryards and various Juliana hybrids, it can be assumed that these are often natural hybrids which are chance seedlings appearing in private gardens.

In the Pacific Northwest two varieties of Garryard are grown. One is called Guinevere and the other is known only as "the other colored Garryard." Actually, the only difference between the two is a barely-noticeable variance of color, which could almost be attributed to soil conditions, although one grower has them side by side in his garden.

P. Garryard Guinivere as shown at the 1973 Tacoma show. Photo by Cyrus Happy III.

WISH CORNER

The Quarterly offers this column as an aid to members trying to locate specific seed or plants. This is a service without charge. Please list your requests and include your return address. Those desiring to help satisfy items wanted will please contact those making the requests, not the editor.

Wanted to Buy:

Starters of some of the hardy old-fashioned doubles like Quaker Bonnet and Moonlight. Also starters of the named Garryard primroses and abschasica. An offshoot of the green show auricula, "Jack," in the Bellevue show.

Mr. Don Keefe
15214 SE 20th Street
Bellevue, Washington 98007

Wanted:

Name of a member who specializes in old-fashioned double primroses. Plants of old-fashioned doubles. I have traced the following: Alba Plena, Lilacena Plena, Chevithorne Pink, William Chalmers, Red Paddy, Bon Accord Gem.

Mr. G. Wingfield
C/O H.M. Coastguard
69 Atlantic Way
Westward Ho, Nr. Devon
England

Send your requests to the editor:
7213 South 15th
Tacoma, Washington 98465

Answers to the requests will not be printed in the Quarterly unless those participating in the exchange of requests feel that a newsworthy item would be of interest to other society members.

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