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THE PICTURE ON THE COVER—
P. saxatilis ... photo by Cyrus Happy.

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AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
President's Message

Last winter, weather conditions in the Pacific Northwest were not the best for primulas. The temperature here in our area was not too different from normal; however, for some strange reason the primula beds suffered severely, except for the auriculas. The previous winter, 1971, all of my primulas did nicely without cover of any kind; because they did so well I was very lax last winter. Had I covered my plants with shredded paper I feel certain my loss would have been very light.

I have auriculas in all areas of my yard, north, south, east and west; mostly doubles and garden types. I used several types of soil mixes throughout my garden in hopes of finding the correct mixture for our winter conditions.

After five years of experimenting I found that auriculas planted out in the garden will do well in just about any soil mix, excepting a bog.

The Vernales is a different story. Last spring I planted, outdoors in the garden forty two double acaulis and polys all very different in some way. These plants were put in what I thought was the most ideal spot in my yard. Unfortunately, all were put in the same bed. Unfortunate because not one survived. At this time I hope to start all over again with seed set from crosses using pollen from several of these doubles.

It is certain I will be covering my plants this winter. Also, don’t forget to use slug bait before covering.

Your President,
Al Rapp

Down the Primrose Path
With the Editor

As I write this gray day, I am day dreaming a bit, gazing out my window at the back garden. I am so thankful for the many friends who helped make this garden what it has become in just one short year. Except for the size of the trees it has a settled look for a garden so young. The blue and rose flowers of the fall asters have tumbled down from their bindings and have mingled with the late (worm-infested) cabbages in the vegetable garden. The fall tints of the cabbages pick up the aster colors and the last of the Helinem echo the yellows of the last blooms on the squash. The fall coloring on the vine maple, Stewartia, and Cornus kousa repeat the golds, reds and bronzes of the chrysanthemums across the yard. The polyanthus are beginning to send out the fall bloom, and yesterday I found a clump of daffodils with noses protruding from the soil a good two inches! Most of the seedling primula have been planted, but there are still more to be set out before cold weather. This is the first planting of seedlings in the new yard, and what dreams they do invoke!

I call your attention to another article by our Editor Emeritus Florence Bellis which appears in this issue. It will please all who were so delighted to see her last article in the Spring issue.

We are saddened to learn of the passing of our Regional Editor Mr. A. E. Bridgewater of Warwickshire, England. Our very belated condolences to Mrs. Bridgewater.

A reminder of the December 21 copy deadline for the Winter 1974 Quarterly.

Plans are in the workings for more regional information in the Quarterly. Our A.P.S. membership is so widespread we need to know what members are doing in areas outside our own Pacific Northwest. In doing the mailing labels I am amazed to see the number of foreign members as well as the members in states from Alaska to Florida and from California to Maine. Hopefully we will devote a special portion of each Quarterly to regional information: people, growing conditions, various primula grown, visits to foreign countries, etc.

Deadline Date for the Winter Quarterly is December 21, 1973!
P. SAXTILIS

P. saxatilis is a member of the section Cortusoides, a section which includes 23 species, one sub-species and 4 varieties.

All members of the section are distinguished by characteristics of foliage. Walter Blasdale mentions in his "Cultivated Species of Primula" that the broad leaf blades and long slender scapes are indicative of one of the higher stages in the evolution of the genus Primula. "The section is also characterized by a large chromosome count with median constriction and basic numbers expressed in order of frequency of 12, 11 and 13."

This group of Primula is commonly known as the "Woodland Primulas". They are linked by the characteristic of leaf form and surface covering of hairs with the Semitropical Primulas.

The species extends over a wide geographic area which includes Siberia, Japan, China, and into the Himalayas. P. saxatilis itself is found in the Amur River area and up to the north border of Korea and west to the Altai Mountains.

It is closely related to P. cortusoides and P. sieboldii, being very similar in leaf.

It is distinguished from these two by long pedicels which result in a spreading, loose umbel of 3 to 5 flowers. The flowers are smaller in size and many times grow in two tiers. The color is basically a pale violet pink, with variations in each batch of seedlings. Each plant carries from 1 to 6 scapes which can be up to 12 inches tall, and are covered with fine hairs.

P. saxatilis has been in cultivation since the beginning of the century. It is an excellent deciduous garden plant.

Try planting it with others of the Juliana Hybrids.

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GARRYARDE REVISITED

Florence Bellis, Editor Emeritus

A very special aura of charm surrounds all old named varieties of plants as it surrounds all old things. Just lifting a plant from among other plants and personalizing it with a name gives that plant a distinction. Too, the hunt for the plant that has become a legend quite overshadows the fact that it has long been surpassed in health and beauty by new but anonymous members of a named strain.

Nevertheless, collecting is part of the fun and in the early stages of my primrose fever I, too, had the itch and I, too, acquired the Garryarde Guinevere. Those were the beginning days when enthusiasm never fell below the boil, when everyone in the Portland area was a collector and everyone went to British Columbia to bring back anything that had a name on it and had been imported. We brought them back stuffed inside our stockings and foundations and in the little sacks we had made and sowed onto our garder belts. I forget now whether we smuggled to avoid duty or to avoid inspection and possible confiscation.

The Canadian nurserymen tried hard to supply the demand. They sliced the plants thinner and thinner. My wee piece of Guinivere was with me a few years but never fully recovered. I never did introduce her blood into my Juliana strains though it was sold to me as a Juliana. She was much to big. I never knew whether P. Juliae was her father or her grandfather and, though I knew the way to find out, there was no time for the doing of it.

My opinion on Guinivere's ancestry is based on the printed word and on my knowledge of primroses. The letter-article on page 22 of the last Quarterly holds that this variety "was very well known in Ireland and possibly in other countries before the introduction of P. Juliae in 1900." In 1942 I copied every shred of primrose evidence and material recorded in the Journals of the Royal Horticultural Society from Volume I, dating back to 1846. All the named varieties from that time forth were benched, sooner or later, at the Society's fortnightly shows hoping for Awards of Merit or other recognition. Nowhere can I find mention of a Garryarde.

Walter Blasdale, in his Cultivated Species of Primula, published 1948, says that “Some reference should be made to the Garryarde hybrids which originated in Ireland and were introduced into England before 1932. Very little has been published concerning them, but the brief descriptions and a few colored plates which I have seen indicate that they show the peculiar leaf form, flower form, and colors of the other Juliana Hybrids”.

"R. Genders, in his chapter on Julias Hybrids (Primroses, published 1959) sandwiches ten Garryarde primroses between his list of named Julianas of acaulis form and those of polyanthus form. He introduces the Garryardes by saying: “Raised in the village in Ireland bearing their name, the Garryarde primroses are plants of Juliae habit, characterised by the rich reddish-bronze colouring of their leaves.”

He lists two of true polyanthus habit: Buckland Variety, velvety cream, and Canterbury, cream shaded apricot-pink with bronzy-green leaves. Three are
acaulis form: *Enchantress*, bronze-green leaves, cream heavily veined and flushed rose-pink; *The Grail*, Elizabethan brick-red color, with large yellow eye; *Victory*, peony-purple.

In Memoriam is of acaulis-polyanthus habit, memoriam-purple flushed crimson with an orange star-shaped center.

Two varieties he relates in flowering habit to Guinevere which has a short stalk and long pedicels, a polyanthus but of poor form. He describes *Guinevere*: "A magnificent primrose having deep bronze foliage and large pink blooms held in clusters above the foliage". Then, *Enid*, "Similar in habit and freedom of flowering to its sister Guinevere, but with blooms of a much deeper pink, though not necessarily more beautiful". And *Hillhouse Pink*, "Similar in habit and the colour of its foliage to 'Guinevere', it bears a pale pink bloom with a distinct orange eye".

The flowering form of *Hillhouse Red* he leaves to deduction—"It has deep bronze-red foliage and bears flowers of burgundy-crimson over a long period.

The letter-article states that Guinevere has no *P. Juliae* characteristics since it has ovate leaves, that the blooming period is later than most Juliana hybrids, and that the growth habit is not creeping as that of the Julianas. Actually, this is an argument in favor of its *P. Juliae* ancestry. The ovate, or egg-shaped leaf is intermediate between the small round leaf of *P. Juliae* and the large, long leaf of the *Polyanthus*. And all hybrids between *P. Juliae* and *Polyanthus* bloom in polyanthus time, and all hybrids between *P. Juliae* and acaulis bloom earlier in acaulis time. And the hybrids seldom creep, if ever, in the first few generations. They do their creeping when they are much older, generation-wise, and much smaller than any of the Garryardes.

The R.H.S. Journal for 1920-21 states that a Dr. Rosenheim, in 1917, crossed *P. Juliae* and *P. elatior*, the stalked yellow oxlip. Ten plants of acaulis form and ten of stalked form resulted. Foliage of all plants showed the characteristics of both parents. The acaulis form all had pink flowers, those of polyanthus form had yellow flowers in six cases and pink in four. This was the first generation—the children of *P. Juliae*, the tiny magenta primula of the Caucasus, and the yellow oxlip that used to grow, before progress struck, in certain small areas of Essex and Suffolk and a few other counties of East Anglia.

My considered guess is that Guinevere is a first or second generation cross between *P. Juliae* and a cream or light yellow *Polyanthus*. I have seen many such plants in the first few generations of my Juliana strains. One thing I have never seen, though, is a *Polyanthus* with bronze foliage that did not have *Primula Juliae* blood in it.

There is a way to dispense with guesswork and uncover the truth. Simply self-pollinate Guinevere. Pollinating this pin-eyed plant with its own pollen, and each of its children and grandchildren with its own pollen, should reveal its ancestry. I read, in the '40's I believe, that hybrid corn at that stage of development had been self-pollinated for seven years and that at the end of the seventh year and seventh generation the hybrid corn had returned to maize.

I had hoped to include word direct from Ireland on the Garryardes. In response to my request, a nurseryman friend in County Antrim wired me two days before publication deadline that he had commenced inquiries with a university professor and would send on his words when received.

For my lengthy answer to a short and to-the-point letter I apologize but, as every collector knows, sleuthing is one of the joys of collecting.
**TRAVELING COMPANIONS**

by Mrs. Donald Bolton

Plucked from beds partially covered with melting snow, all but one of the species primroses flown from Juneau, Alaska, opened in time for the April 28 Show in Bellevue, Washington. To meet airline restrictions, the plants had to be carried in hand luggage that would slide under the seat during take-off or landing.

Ten days before, the plants were dug and laid out for overnight in a cool 45 degree rain. The next afternoon the larger roots were washed clean in icy water, wrapped with wet moss and coiled into pots under the budding crowns. Clean rocks tucked under the leaves anchored the plants left to sit another five days in the breezy alternate spring sunshine and rain. (At showtime the rocks were removed and replaced with soil to meet the schedule.)

The last four days, in Alaska and in Bellevue, the pots were set in trays placed under overhead electric light to force stems and watered continually by melting ice placed around and on the leaves. Now and then to rest the plants the light was turned off, but not more than six hours a day. Of the six, Primula clusiana, cowslip, denticulata, Juliana, marginata and pedemontana, the latter failed to raise its buds high enough to show color and open. Those left in the rockery in Juneau really made up for it by the middle of May.

The photo of Mt. Juneau was taken from the museum grounds in mid April. By the end of August all the snow is gone. The mountain is 3500 feet above sea level and the outermost ridge of the Juneau Ice Cap. Wedge-Leaved Primroses, Primula cuneifolia (Lede), subsp. saxifragifolia (Lehm) Sm.& Forrest, can be found later on in the summer in most of the higher meadows. Those brought down to town gardens and planted on the north side scree bloom in May and adjust very well. Twenty to thirty inches of rain, cloud cover, and 45 degree to 60 degrees keep them and other high altitude primroses growing happily all summer long.

The Show and all the wonderful people I met, and discussed with, the growing of Primroses, was a very rewarding experience. Receiving the Emma H. Gordon Award for the Best conditions of arrival, germination, or failure to receive the seed list or seed. The seed list is available to only paid-up members. Let us hear from you as soon as possible for our time is getting short.

Thank you for your co-operation and responses for 1973.

It is now time to think of seed for 1974.

Seed in our local area is in short supply due to very adverse winter conditions followed by a dry, hot summer. Therefore, we would appreciate receiving Primula seed, especially any species from any of you in all parts of the world. Please send your seeds as soon as possible as we would like to have the seed list completed by January 1, 1974.

Because of the cost of seed and mailing, the seed packages will now be ten cents for approximately ten seeds, depending on availability and rarity, as approved by the American Primrose Society Board.

I will appreciate hearing from any of you who have problems concerning

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R.H.D., Orr, C.A., 70 High St., Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland, will be glad to send particulars.
Stop! Don't throw those weeds, prunings, grass clippings and spud peelings in the garbage to be hauled away. Compost every bit of them! They make the very best of soil conditioner, soil builder fertilizer and base for potting soil. I winces every time I see such materials hauled to the dump—such a waste! Compost may be made in a heap, box, barrel, pit or bin. I use the heap method as I have plenty of add corners where I can easily place them. I have never been able to see the advantage of the pit as it is hard to remove the finished material unless it might be on a hill side location. In the small garden the bin is perhaps best and in the city a covered box or barrel would be the solution. In any case the general method is the same. You use any organic material available and let the bacteria decompose it into rich humus. Weeds are the foundation material of my heaps but I also use grass clippings, light prunings, leaves, sawdust used as bedding for the cow, manure, spoiled hay, grass cut along the highway, log clippings from the highway clearing, vegetable trimmings, spoiled food, fish cleanings and fish eelings and the wood ashes from the stove or fireplace. I even burn bones in the fireplace when I have a good fire going and use them to the lot. I used to burn the larger prunings and use that ash also but now I have it piled and I guess that it will have to decompose slowly as ecology has stopped most burning.

The heap is made by clearing a space, leveling it and place a layer of material six to eight inches deep on it. I rather favor a round or rounded oblong pile but some favor a square cornered one. It should be about four feet in diameter or width and as long as needed or space and materials dictate. Once the first layer is put down cover it lightly with soil, add poultry manure and ashes or chemical fertilizer and lime stone flour, I use what chicken manure I can get and then resort to farm fertilizer 5-10-10. Ground limestone or hydrated lime can be used but I prefer the flour and ashes. Water the foundation well and add another layer. Continue until all material has been used. Keep the outer edges of the heap slightly higher than the center in every layer. This allows water to run into the pile not away as it would if the heap was rounded up like a haystack. I have found that many suggest that the pile be placed in shade but here it does not seem to make any difference.

The heap was rounded up like a haystack. I have found that many suggest that the pile be placed in shade but here it does not seem to make any difference. The heap was rounded up like a haystack. I have found that many suggest that the pile be placed in shade but here it does not seem to make any difference.

The box or barrel is for the city gardener where the bin or heap might be thought unsightly and where dogs and cats might dig if food scraps were added. It also keeps the very slight odor under control. A box of about four feet on a side and not over that high should be made. It can be painter green or the color of the buildings if desired. It can be made longer if wished but that is not usually necessary in a small garden. I have seen these boxes made lower and used as a seat at times. Either box or barrel should be placed over a floor. They are without bottom but a grill or grating is directly under the container and the grill placed up a little from the floor on concrete blocks or bricks. The materials are placed in the container the same as in the heap or bin. There should be a row of holes around the top and a tightly fitted lid placed over the container. It may be hinged to the box and simply placed on the barrel. The finished materials fall through the grill onto the floor where they may be shoveled out.

I have used commercial activator and have seen very little advantage to its use. In my estimation it does not justify the added expense. I have found that saving a little of the finished compost and scattering it lightly over the layers gives just as good or even better results. It contains the bacteria needed, perhaps in some resting stage, and they go right to work as soon as new materials are available for food.
Confusion in Europe

or

How I Became a Foreigner in My Own Country

by

C. Tausky-Grimsby, Ontario, Canada

To understand better the conditions in Central Europe as they developed in the mid and late thirties we have to go back for a while to the end of The First World War.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy consisted of the crown lands of Upper and Lower Austria, and about half a dozen others, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and the autonomous Kingdom of Hungary. After the Treaty of Versailles and later (1920) the Treaty of Trianon, Czechoslovakia was formed by uniting Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and the northern part of Hungary (Slovakia). Hungary was actually sliced in five parts. The northern part, as mentioned, inhabited mainly by Slovaks, became part of Czechoslovakia. Roumania got the easternmost provinces, where the population spoke mainly Slavic, was joined with Serbia and Croatia to form Yugoslavia. The newly formed Republic of Austria got the Burgenland, mainly German.

And so Hungary was reduced to about two thirds of its original size.

And there seemed to be peace on the horizon, although the Hungarian slogan was: REMEMBER TRIANON — MINDENT VISSZA. (Everything back).

When the carving up of Czechoslovakia started in 1938, the Germans took territory along the German and Austrian border. The Poles got a little piece of Silesia (just to keep them quiet) and Hungary got the southern part of Slovakia, the demarcation line running roughly along the Slovak-Hungarian language line. And that was the time when our trouble started. It so happened that the new border was a small creek which we used as a source of water for our irrigation and our fence divided Czechoslovakia and Hungary for about half a mile, placing our property and the village of Nebojsa on the Hungarian side. The village was occupied in November 1938 and most of the occupation detachment was billeted in our house.

The Hungarian government, which was never satisfied with the Treaty of Trianon, establishing the border between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, issued a declaration expelling everybody who was either not born on the territory of the pre-First World War Hungary or was not a resident on occupied territory for at least ten years. As I was born in Moravia (1) on the German side of the border, I was not allowed to know that, as I was banned from Hungarian territory. So before sunrise I went back over the border to Slovakia, where it was fairly safe in day time. That went on for several months.

My wife Anna, who was born in this district, got permission to stay with our two children for three months. I moved to the town of Sered, about two miles north of Nebojsa where I stayed with my in-laws and tried to make a living from the part of the nursery that was cut off by the border and stayed in Slovakia. Whenever I wanted to talk to my wife, I went to the border and called over the fence to come out. Now the fun just started and repeated itself every time we met. On the south side of the border (a ditch across the road) where my wife was, the border guard wanted us to speak Hungarian as he wanted to know what we were talking about. On the other side of the ditch where I was, the Slovak guard wanted us to speak Slovak, as he wanted to know also what it was all about. And so it went on and on. All we could do was to say "Hello".

About that time, there began a Slovak national movement, the "Hlinka Party" which was organized somewhat along Nazi lines. Their nationalism turned not only against the Jews, but also against the Czechs, and in this endeavour they had the full support of the Germans, who went strictly by the old Roman motto: Divide et impera.

On March 15, 1939 Hitler occupied the rest of the crippled Czechoslovakia to declare the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, and established the Free Republic of Slovakia with the Roman Catholic priest Tiso as president. Being one of the hated Czechs, and moreover a Jew, I had a visit by the police the very same day and was advised to apply at once for a visa and permit to stay in Sered, as I was a foreigner now.

And so I became a foreigner in my own country for the second time.

Conditions became worse all the time. A police force, the "Hlinka Guard" was formed along the lines of the famous, or better infamous SS. Although they were supposed to look after law and order, which they did in day time to some degree, at night they were free to roam and plunder at will, and you never knew when your windows would be broken and you taken to headquarters, unless you paid off. I did not like this state of affairs very much and invented a way out. At sundown I took my bicycle and travelled to the border at Nebojsa, bribed the boarder guards with cigarettes and went overnight to our home. Of course the Hungarian officers who lived on the ground floor were not allowed to know that, as I was banned from Hungarian territory. So before sunrise I went back over the border to Slovakia, where it was fairly safe in day time. That went on for several months.

At that time we applied for visa to all possible countries, Australia, Britain, Canada, Kenya, New Zealand, USA. It so happened that an agent of the Canadian Pacific Immigration...
We were advised by the Canadian Pacific to be in Hamburg at the Canadian Immigration office on August 26 and were then supposed to board the boat to Canada. We left Sered in the morning of August 25 for Vienna and then on to Vienna and then on the Hamburg, where we arrived next day. Only after the war we found out that at about 11 a.m. on the day of our departure from Sered a telegram arrived from Hamburg, advising us not to travel for the time being. Had it arrived before 9 a.m. we would have been caught in the holocaust. We saw on the travel through Germany a steady stream of military trains going east. We were advised by the C.P.R. to find out the reason of the telegram. We were glad to get rid of us for a price. I also got in my passport a rubber stamp that this was my last exit from Slovakia, no return permitted.

And so I became a foreigner in the same place for the third time.

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And so I became a foreigner in the same place for the third time.
Q. Will you tell me why a 0-10-10 fertilizer is suggested to be used in fall?

A. This formula is lacking in nitrogen which is the element that makes plant growth which is not desired in late fall before winter sets in. Many growers use this but I have never done so as I have fertilized in very early spring and again directly after Primroses have bloomed.

Q. What insecticide should one use for Primroses, kindly give a brand name. Also a brand name for a fungicide.

A. I have always used an "all purpose" rose spray or dust as it will control both. There are many on the market, each house puts out its own brand name. I have bought from several firms, and all are effective.

Q. What would you use as a liquid fertilizer?

A. There are many liquid fertilizers to be used as a quick supply of plant food. I have used many different brands. Liquinox (as advertised in Quarterly), fish emulsion, water poured over well rotted or dry cow manure, also any good chemical fertilizer in a solution of water. This can be used in a very mild solution on newly transplanted primrose seedlings to avoid wilt. Also on mature plants but avoid having the solution on foliage, as it may burn.

Q. What color is the true form of P. Garryarde? Is the foliage unusual?

A. The true form of P. Garryarde is Guinevere and the flowers are a soft shell pink. It is a very handsome plant as the foliage is bronze and to my knowledge has never had any form of disfigurement. It is a choice garden Primrose.

Q. What soil mixture is recommended for starting seeds?

A. A mixture of one third each of good garden soil, clean sand and leafmold soaked peat moss, sifted twice. A handful of crushed egg shells to a bucket of mixture added after sifting. After the second leaf transplant into flat using same mixture with a trowel full of dry cow manure added to each bucket of mixture. Water seedlings once a week with a weak solution of any good fertilizer. Have good drainage in bottom of flat or pot.

Q. During our dry weather this summer I noticed some of the polyanthus foliage was turning yellow. I picked off those leaves and burned them. Was this a fungus? They are healthy now, in Sept.

A. It may have been from lack of moisture, one can not tell unless the foliage is examined. Any yellow foliage should be taken off and in mid summer plants should be fertilized and newly mulched and soaked if season is dry.

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of a good plant a discussion was held concerning the changing of our show rules to allow plants grown with protection. This to be decided at the next Board meeting.

Mrs. Dines read a letter from Mrs. Bridgewater notifying us of the passing of her husband on Christmas Day 1972. Mr. Bridgewater was one of the Quarterly Regional Editors. The passing of Mr. Haddock, a well known auricula grower was also sadly noted.

The purpose, function, and nonprofit status of this organization and the exempt status for Federal income tax purposes have not changed during preceding 12 months.

The meeting adjourned 3:10 p.m.

Mrs. Frank Springer
Acting Secretary

PRIMROSE SEED
From the Wagon Wheel
ALL seeds hand-pollinated
Now available are seeds of:
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Gresham, Oregon 97030

THE AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY ANNUAL REPORT
JANUARY to OCTOBER 1973

Cash on Savings, January 1973 ........................................ $1856.30
1973 EXPENSES

Winter Issue (1100 copies) 32 pages ................................ $ 250.00
by Grange Printing, Seattle, ........................................ $ 708.70
Veloxes for Winter Issue ............................................. 22.11
Editor, Mrs. Emma Hale ............................................. 141.32
.......................................................... $ 872.13

Spring Issue (1100 copies) 24 pages ............................ $ 298.00
by Star Printing, Inc., Tacoma, Wash. .......................... $ 960.00
Mailing Permit ......................................................... 15.00
Photo's by Cy Happy .................................................. 12.60
Envelopes ............................................................... 43.11
.......................................................... $ 822.79

Summer Issue (1000 copies) 24 pages .......................... $ 213.00
by Star Printing, Inc., Tacoma, Wash. .......................... $ 596.00
Washington State Tax No. 0600-005-182 .......................... $ 125.00
Editor, Mrs. Frank Springer ......................................... $ 721.00 $2415.92

Auditing Books ......................................................... 15.00
.......................................................... $ 570.46 $2986.38

TOTAL EXPENSES

INCOME 1973
Membership — 1973 to 1977 ........................................ $2579.20
Commercial Listings .................................................. 170.00
Dictionary Sales ......................................................... 216.00
Back Issue Quarterly .................................................. 50.60
Wash. Primrose Soc. for old Projector .......................... 10.00
Wash. Primrose Soc. Donation to A.P.S .......................... 10.00
Wash. Primrose Soc. Donation by Mr. McClear ................. 1.00
Sale of Cards & Stationary .......................................... 29.70
Interest on Savings .................................................. 95.97
.......................................................... $3105.48


Subscribed by Retiring Treasurer, Mrs. Lawrence G. Tait
Audited by Milford DeYoung, C.P.A.
Money sent by registered mail to Mrs. Thelma Genheimer, New American Primrose Society Treasurer.

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
WISH CORNER

The Quarterly will now offer this column as an aid to members trying to locate specific seed or plants. This will be a service without charge and will be included in subsequent issues, with a much larger column. To inaugurate the column, the APS President and the Editor have indicated interest in several items to illustrate the use of the column. We are, however, serious in our desire to obtain these items.

Please submit your requests in writing to the Editor:
Mrs. Frank Springer
7213 South 15th
Tacoma, Washington 98465

List your request, and your return address. Those desiring to help satisfy items desired will please contact those making the request NOT the Editor.

WANTED:
Gold Laced Polyanthus and Hose-In-Hose seed . . . any color.
Dr. Ralph Benedict
Route 2, Box 483 A
Hillsdale, Michigan 49242

WANTED:
Seed of true P. tyrolensis and P. wulfeniana.
Mr. Hugo Thomsen
Kirkegade 60
DK-7430 Ikast, Denmark

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.

An interest has been shown in establishing a “Seed Swap” as part of the Wish Corner feature. This, of course, would not conflict with the APS Seed Exchange, but would be a swap of small amounts of seed between members. Any comments, pro and con, will be accepted by the Editor before beginning such in the Quarterly.

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
Lawrence E. Wigley
67, Warnham Court Road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey England

Classified Ads


Send seed for seed exchange to:
Ross Willingham
2248 S. 134th
Seattle, Washington 98168

Send all changes of address to the treasurer.

QUARTERLY OF American Primrose Society

Please send all advertising copy including that for the “Classified Ads” to the Editor’s office: 7213 South 15th, Tacoma, Wash. 98465. Payment for same will be accepted and billed thru the Editor’s office. Advertising rates are as follows:

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Advertising in “Classified Ads” is the 1/8 page size and priced as listed above.

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY