THE PROPHECY

Only the gleam of a Primrose clump, but a fresh hope it has brought,
A golden dream in a cold grey world, a new and daring thought,
Only a handful of tiny blooms along the frosted lane,
But it means that hidden roots are quickening again.
Wistful faces pale and shy, peeping at the passers-by,
Fairy lamps along the way—lighting up the winters day.
Only the green of a crinkled leaf, but it promises so much,
Breaking the iron of the frozen earth with a light and tender touch.
Only a few on the sheltered bank, but they speak a prophecy thrilling,
With a whispered hint of the joys that are to be.
Only flowerlets in the grass—but they tell me as I pass,
Sorrows fade at winter's end—and SPRING is just around the bend.

---reprinted from an old Quarterly
"Patience Strong" . . . and English poem
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Membership (including Quarterly subscription): $5.00 per year, $14.00 for three years
paid in advance. Ten old copies of the QUARTERLY are available for $3.65, and
Pictorial Dictionaries at $3.00 each, postage included, at the Treasurer's Office—
Treasurer, Mrs. John Genheimer, 7100 S.W. 209th, Beaverton, Oregon 97005.
(Free cultural chart and Seed Exchange privileges with new memberships.)
All dues are payable each November 15 and should be sent to the treasurer:
MRS. JOHN GENHEIMER, 7100 S.W. 209th, Beaverton, Oregon 97005.
Dear Members:

Now is the time for all of us to give some thought to our coming shows. Perhaps a good thought would be to contact your local show chairman and offer your services. No matter how little time you may have available, I feel sure your help will be appreciated. Remember, you needn't be an expert Primula grower to assist with the various duties in setting up and closing the shows, as well as all the jobs that need doing during the show hours. Your cooperation could help in making this year's show much more successful than previous years.

I would like to bring to your attention once again the opportunity available to our members to attend the judging classes being taught by Dorothy Dickson. Response in Oregon has been excellent; however, Dorothy reports there has not been any classes in Washington. A class will consist of ten members. Your Editor and I are very much interested, may we have eight more members sign up for a class. My home is available, should anyone be interested, please call Tacoma 1-564-9557. We would also like to see classes beginning in the Seattle area. Contact Dorothy Dickson at Chehalis 748-7627 or myself if you are interested in attending a class or having a class meet in your home.

The cold winter season is here; remember your plants need your attention. Neglect may cause you to lose your prize plant. My advice is to get them covered and don't forget the slug bait.

Happy Gardening New Year

Your President,
Al Rapp
We said goodbye for awhile to one of our nephews who left for Kathmandu in Nepal for a Winter Interim. He is a great mountain climber and an avid photographer, so he left with strict instructions to bring back something for the Quarterly. I was reading a back issue of the Journal of the Scottish Rock Garden Club and came upon an article describing an expedition to the East Nepal area in 1971. Wish I’d found it sooner as it described Primula strumosa, sikkimensis var. hopeana, macrophylla var. macrocarpa, buryana, uniflora, soldanelloides, glabra, connica, reticulata, muscarioides, and calderiana, among descriptions of many other plants. After this past week of bad weather I guess it must be dreams of those plants afar that keep us going with Primula!

* * *

A reminder to those who have not yet paid 1974 dues. This will be the last issue mailed to those who have not yet sent in their remittance. It is hoped that enough members will respond immediately to make it feasible to print a complete membership listing in the next Quarterly. Remember we have a new Treasurer. You will find her name and address in the list of officers.

* * *

My New Year’s Resolution: to transplant on time, the jillions of seedlings I seem to leave each year in the germinating flats until they perish during the next winter; or... to not plant so much seed I can’t care for it!

* * *

I was very thrilled to receive a long distance telephone call last week from Mrs. Donald Bolton in Alaska. We met at the Bellevue Show in the spring, and found we not only shared a love for Primula but also flower arranging and Garden Club activities.

DEADLINE FOR Spring 1974 ISSUE IS March 1, 1974!!!!!!
pile them with slats so that the gas can reach each one. I fill 50 or 60 flats with the prepared soil and cover the lot with a plastic tarp. I fasten the edges of the tarp to the ground by placing soil on it. I leave one small place to enter the gas cylinder and open it only after it is in place. Then I close the gap and leave it for two or three days. This gas kills insects, some bacteria and fungus and most weed seed. I take care when I remove the tarp to not to breathe the air near it. I remove the soil holding the edges and throw the tarp back. I have never smelled any of the gas remaining after two days but it is better not to take chances. The soil can be used at once.

Small amounts of soil can be baked in the oven or treated with steam in a pressure cooker. In either case the soil to be treated should be damp and the treating time over an hour. The treated soil should be allowed to stand a day or so before use. It is a good medium for planting most seed. I have used it with success. I have also planted seed in a pure sand, vermiculite, peat moss and spagnum moss, sand and well rotted cow manure. The J.I. mix and sand cow manure mix gave about the same results. The pure sand gives a wonderful root system but slow top growth. Vermiculite gives good germination and so does the spagnum. Both are very low in nutrients so the little plants MUST be given feedings of fish fertilizer or one of the readily available nutrients as soon as the first true leaves show. Peat and sand also is low in nutrients and as far as I could see pure peat was a failure although I was told by others that it had worked for them.

The J.I. potting mix is a little richer. It is proportioned of 7 parts loam, 3 parts peat and 2 parts sand. To each bushel of this mix I add 1 oz. of limestone flour and 1/2 pound of J.I. base fertilizer mix is added. This is good for prickling out seedlings and for potting larger plants.

One of the materials for the J.I. base fertilizer mix might be a bit hard to find in this country. I haven’t been able to locate it. The formula is 2 parts (by weight) of hoof and horn meal, 2 parts of superphosphate (18 percent), and 1 part sulphate of potash (48 percent pure potash). I have substituted blood meal and bone meal in equal parts for the horn and hoof meal. The chemical composition is a little different but it seems to do quite well. This base is good fertilizer to work into the soil around plants between repottings.

Primula of the vernales section and many others like a slightly acid soil. It should be rich in humus and fairly rich in nutrients. Most growers have their own idea of a good mix. I use lots of compost made of weeds, lawn clippings, spoiled hay, leaves and garden refuse. I also use all of the well rotted cow manure that I have. I use both in my soil mix. I prickle out little seedlings as soon as they can be handled as I have a smaller loss that way. My mix is 2 parts sand, 2 parts compost, 2 parts loam and 4 parts of well rotted cow manure. I have a large wheelbarrow and to a load of this I add 2 cups of limestone flour. It works well for me. Just to test it I have grown polyanthus in pure well rotted cow manure. It did not burn the plants and they did not grow “leggy.” It does tend to compact with repeated watering as the fiber content is too fine.

I add generous amounts of crushed road rock to the mix for P. auricula and the species of that family. As these like a “sweet” or lime soil marble chips or limestone chips are good. Natural pumice sand makes a fine addition. Many mountain plants, and this includes many of the primula species, grow on skree slopes and so are adapted to sharp rock particles and do better when these are included in their growing medium.

Be sure to provide good drainage in all flats, pots or other containers. Rocks, bits of broken pots or broken bricks are good. I often use lumps of charcoal to keep the soil from souring and to aid drainage. I take it from the fireplace but it can be purchased.

I have found that “muck” soil is appreciated by the water loving primula which includes rosea and many of the candelabra. I clean it out of the bottom of my irrigation pools every year and allow it to aerate well before adding generous amounts of it to the growing mix. They like it. In dry weather I set the flats of these plants in garage “drip pans” and so water them from the bottom. These pans are only about 3/4 of an inch deep so that the flats do not become waterlogged.

I am asked about the commercial potting mixes on the market. I have tried them just to see how they work. I do not care for them. Some are good, some fair and others made simply to sell. They are all pretty expensive for what you are getting. If soil is not available then it might be better to use the artificial mixes used now by some nurseries which are mixtures of sawdust, peat and coarse sand. Fertilizer is added in the form of one of the slow release materials now on the market.
A. It is a hybrid with either a polyanthus or an elatior as one parent and a P. julie as another. They are handsome, in many colors, the flowers in bunch on a shorter stalk than the garden polyanthus, but sturdy and full bunched. The foliage is also smaller.

Q. Please tell me what a dwarf P. polyanthus is. I cannot find any reference to it in the Pictorial Dictionary.

A. P. aureata is in the Petiolaris group which has some lovely members. I do not know of a source of seed, nor have I ever grown it. It has been grown in Scotland. It is heavily covered with white meal throughout the year. The flowers are yellow to orange. Their native haunts are Tibet and Bhutan among wet mossy rocks. I have grown three in the same group, none of which were very long lived. P. bhutanica was germinated in 1955 (seed from Jack Drake) and stayed until 1960. The umbels have many fragrant blue flowers and it is beautiful. My notes state it was planted in half peat. P. calderiana is plum, the leaves have no powder. It lived with me from 1955-57 and then disappeared. P. edgeworthii was germinated in 1960, bloomed 1961 to '63. It is a lovely shade of blue and I believe the seed may be purchased from some growers in Scotland. It went under the name of P. winteri, named of the man who discovered it. Also, P. bhutanica is syn. with P. whitei.

Q. Can you give me any information on P. aureata and a source of seed?

A. P. hyacinthina has a head of violet florets, very fragrant, on 12-14 inch stems. The leaves are long and narrow 6 to 7 inches long and 3/4 of an inch wide, heavily farinose. In my experience it germinated easily, lived over

Q. What companion plants have you used with P. denticulata and P. rosea?

A. Have used the early Iris, I. histrio and I. reticulata; Corydalis lutea as well as the white form. All the early bulbs are good: Galanthus, Scillas, Crocus, and miniature Narcissi. Against a south-east wall are planted by Christmas Roses (Helleborus niger) and P. denticulata behind them make a conversion piece. The large leaves of the Helleborus shades the primrose later and the white, flushed pink flowers of the Christmas Rose is a lovely color combination in early spring. (I used a plastic table-like frame over the Helleborus to protect the flowers all winter from the heavy snow). With P. rosea, the brilliant flowers glowed against a melting snow bank so I planted the stalked white Juliana Snow White behind them and made an edging of the cushion juliana Nettie Gale with its miniature leaves and white flowers. Adonis was used as a background plant and the lacy foliage made a nice foil, but for some reason the flowers were rare. P. rosea Petite Pink was planted on the auricula terrace just below a huge plant of Jeffersonia duba. The two bloomed together and the contrast of the lavender Jeffersonia and the pink of Petite Pink was rather lovely to look upon.

Q. Can you give me any information on P. hyacinthina?

A. P. hyacinthina has a head of violet florets, very fragrant, on 12-14 inch stems. The leaves are long and narrow 6 to 7 inches long and 3/4 of an inch wide, heavily farinose. In my experience it germinated easily, lived over and bloomed and disappeared the second winter. It objects to wet conditions so was planted in gritty soil with plenty of fertilizer at base of roots on the edge of a terrace bed. P. viali is a far better one to use in this, the Muscaroides group as it is longer lived. It too, comes readily from seed. Care must be taken when transplanting from seed flat as the roots are thread-like and easily broken. If seedlings are close together, lift several with a spoon and place in a saucer of water to separate them.

Q. I have heard there are primroses that bloom in fall, that is, a second period in the same year. Is this true?

A. Of the thousands of Primroses I grew when I had my nursery, there was always some fall bloom, enough to make a garden walk exciting. I have noted the early blooming ones will do this as do many of the early rock garden plants. P. frondosa, P. darialica and P. longiflora will have a fall offering as well as the big P. denticulata, the lavender more often than the white or deep reds. The Hose-in-Hose will have some flowers in fall, the pink more often than the yellow. P. japonica will sport a cluster of flowers deep within the center of the rosette as a giant boutonniere and more of the reds than either whites or pinks. The julianas will have bloom in September or October as they bloom early and are also among the first Primroses to be lifted and divided and reset after blooming in spring with good fertilizer than the others that bloom later. Of course the wine red P. abschasica will be among those one can count on and
then it will bloom again very early in spring, as soon as the snow melts. Some garden auriculas will bloom, more often the lighter shades, lavender, yellow, white and cream than the more vivid reds and purples. Then this fall at last P. marginata bloomed in profusion with a well formed stalk of lovely violet flowers.

Q. Please describe P. dickieana, and is it worthy of a place in the garden? Do you know of a source of seeds?

A. P. dickieana is in the Amethystina section. The corolla lobes with a brown spot of the base and an orange-eye. The colors are variable from cream, yellow, orange and violet. Leaves tufted, elliptic, obovate, faintly dentate at margin and 2 to three inches long and smooth in texture. Flower stem dentate at margin, 2 to 3 inches long and smooth in texture. Flower stem bearing 1 to 7 blossoms in a loose umbel. Corolla up to one inch across.

I germinated the seed of P. hyacinthina sent to me from the late Harold Rugg, of Dartmouth, in 1951. It bloomed, pale lilac, the following year and disappeared, setting no seed. Its cousin in the same section, P. kingii, bloomed for 3 years, 1951-54. The flowers a rich velvet purple on a 6 inch stem. P. amethystina (in the same section) also lived 3 years and was the most handsome. The rosette compact, fragrant violet flowers on a six inch scape. All of these are from Asia, the eastern Himalayas, Tibet, Burma and S.W. China. Farina on some, none on others. My notes give farina on P. kingii. They require peaty soil and in their native haunts would have continuous rain during the blooming season. The years they lived with me were moist ones in Vermont. None set seed and I know of no source from whom one could buy them.

Q. Is P. grandis a good primrose?

A. I found it most unattractive, the foliage grow and weedy. The flowers pale yellow, pendent and very small. It is the only Primrose I ever grew that I pulled up at blooming time and discarded to compost.

HINT OF THE QUARTER

A great winter covering for Primula are the discarded filters of fiber glass from hot air furnaces. Remove the frame and lay over plants for a protection which allows air to get to plants. WARNING: wear leather gloves when handling fiber glass filters.

Editor's note: Flower arrangers will want to also save the frame; they make backgrounds to use in modernistic arrangements!

Unfamiliar forms of Primula intrigued Alaskan gardeners attending the state convention in Fairbanks last June. Primula sikkimensis, alpicola, secundiflora, and sieboldi in both white and pink snowflake pattern were the A.P.S. display included in the Juneau Garden Club exhibit.

For the two-hour flight from Juneau to Fairbanks (the same distance as flying from Knoxville, Tenn. to Des Moines, Iowa) the potted plants had been packed with moss and ice cubes and carried in plastic shopping bags that fit under the seats.

They held up well the first day. But in the 80 degree temperature the sieboldi quickly finished blooming and the sikkimensis group wilted.

In the evening the stems were cut and submerged, blossoms included, in cold water overnight. Then an arrangement was made in a deep vase where the revived flowers remained fresh and lovely the rest of the time and drew many comments.

An hour of jet-flight spent crossing the Yukon valley, lesser watersheds, and the costal tundra, brings one to Nome and another time zone — Bering Standard Time (an hour earlier than Hawaii).

In July Primula borealis, Duby, blossom among the grass clumps around the abandoned engines of the Council City and Solomon River Railway, weathering away on the Solomon flats along the norton Sound of the Bering Sea. The train carried gold from the central parts of the Seward Peninsula across the tundra to Nome for shipment to Seattle back around 1900.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possible Growing Season</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Annual Rainfall</th>
<th>July Average Temperature</th>
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<tr>
<td>52 Days</td>
<td>Nome</td>
<td>17.88 Inches</td>
<td>49.0 Degrees</td>
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<tr>
<td>89 Days</td>
<td>Fairbanks</td>
<td>11.29 Inches</td>
<td>59.3 Degrees</td>
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<tr>
<td>110 Days</td>
<td>Anchorage</td>
<td>14.71 Inches</td>
<td>58.2 Degrees</td>
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<td>172 Days</td>
<td>Juneau</td>
<td>90.25 Inches</td>
<td>55.7 Degrees</td>
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<tr>
<td>158 Days</td>
<td>Juneau Airport*</td>
<td>54.62 Inches</td>
<td>55.7 Degrees</td>
</tr>
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AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
Alaska ...

After a glance at the map and table, it is apparent why Fairbanks is considered too dry and too cold for most perennial gardening. Nome has more rainfall, but both are in permafrost areas.

The soil is frozen permanently except in the long daylight hours of summer. Then it thaws down two or three feet allowing roots to continue to sprawl out in the shallow melted places.

In Fairbanks annual flowers grow rapidly with exceptional turgidness and substance. So do delphiniums, dahlias, gladiolas, and most short season berries and vegetables. Greenhouses were a necessity before airfreighted foods became dependable and more economical.

Flying back to Juneau from Nome, the primulas and other alpines, packed in moss in plastic bags, in ventilated cartons, were checked as baggage.

The flight recrossed three time zones, and equaled traveling the same distance as flying from Los Angeles, Cal. to Wichita, Kansas.

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BELLEVUE

American Primrose Society
Board Meeting
December 1, 1973

Special board meeting of the American Primrose Society was held on December 1, 1973, 10:00 a.m. at the home of Herb & Dorothy Dickson, Chehalis, Washington.

Meeting was called to inventory, index and package, the many quarters, which have piled up over the years.

Attending were: President, Al Rapp, Fayme Haverty, Thelma Genheimer, Ruth Bartlett Huston, Richard Charlton, and son Steven, Ross and Helen Willingham, Orval Agee, Ortha Salsman, Bill and Etha Tate, and hosts Herb & Dorothy Dickson. Editor Dorothy Springer and Emma Gordon were unable to attend due to previous commitments.

Minutes were dispensed with as they were printed in the Quarterly.

Thelma Genheimer, new Treasurer, reported received, $1975.40, deposited $2396.50, paid out, $196.34, balance $2158.16. She processed 64 members, 15 new members since she accepted the office of Treasurer. Thelma had several questions pertaining to seed exchange, editor expenses, and etc. Al Rapp, President, and board discussed each item and came to policy making decisions. Our nineteen life members will receive one card, not a new card each year. The treasurer also asked for a petty cash fund. Motion by Etha Tate, seconded by Fayme Haverty, the treasurer be allowed petty cash fund of $20.00 Motion carried.

Thelma has been referring correspondence to Gus Arneson, (Corres. See'y West) and she is very pleased with the way he answers members questions.

Ross Willingham gave a report on seed exchange and he will mail out the seed list. He needs personalized envelopes. Ross asked for permission of minimum order of $1.00. Seeds are $.10 a package now.

Ruth Bartlett Huston said the Robins are very active and she hopes to have some articles translated to publish in the Quarterly. Several members do have very interesting subjects, so we may read more from the Robins. Ruth still feels more members should take part as it is very interesting and you make new friends.

Richard Charlton moved we waive the January Board Meeting, seconded by Fayme Haverty, motion carried. Meeting was held during lunch, then back to work on Quarterlies.

We thank Herb and Dorothy Dickson for their hospitality.

Respectfully Submitted,
Mrs. William Tate, Sec.

Deadline Date for the Spring Quarterly is March 1, 1974!!!!

American Primrose Society

The Quarterly Bulletin

ALPINE GARDEN Society

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Let’s Plant Some Seed

by Dorothy Springer

There are as many possible ways to plant Primula seed as there are those who do the planting. Each has his or her own special little trick to aid in germination, or that little extra bit of additional material to make his soil mix THE one to use, or a particular way the seed is placed in the container.

With the seed lists coming in the mail and containing all sorts of fascinating seed, the inexperienced seed sower is faced with a quandry...what to do with what!

I have tried many of the methods you will read about later in this article. Some of them have worked well for me, others have failed. All have worked for those who proposed them to me. What works best for me is, of course, my favorite (not that of my family!). I fill a plastic plant band 3/4 full of purchased potting soil, top that with a thin skin of vermiculite and then water from the bottom. Next, label is inserted, then the seed is sown on top the vermiculite. A fine mist of very warm water settles the seed. I then cover the container with a film of plastic household wrap and secure with a rubber band. The seed is sprayed with very warm water for two more days following this, and on the fourth day I spray a mist of fungicide to eliminate damping off. Again, the plastic wrap is secured and I wait for germination to begin. As these small seedlings appear, remove the covering with glass or dark plastic. When seedlings appear, remove the covering and keep moist.

The artificial freezing method duplicates nature’s way of germinating seed, but does it in a shorter time. Place several drops of water on the seed, enough to mass the seeds together in the seed packet. Close the packet, wrap in wax paper and place in the freezer. For spring planting, freeze the seed from two to four weeks before planting. Thaw it several times each week, taking care to REMOISTEN seed before refreezing. When you are ready to plant, remove seed from the freezer, thaw and plant immediately before the seed dries. Be sure to check for possible germination during this freezing and thawing process; seeds can germinate in the freezer when left there too long!

Some growers use the hot water/artificial freezing methods combined with good results. The frozen, then thawed seed is sown, then watered for two to three days after planting with hot water (110-120 degrees). When the seed has sprouted well, sprinkle lightly with fine sand and use tepid water to keep moist.

Another favorite method of many growers is the “brick” method. A brick is placed in water so that the water level is one half inch deep. The preferred soil is leveled to a depth of again one half inch on top the brick and left for several days to absorb moisture. The seed is then sown on top, and barely covered with more soil mix. The trick here is to get the infant seedlings transplanted very soon after germination.

Still another method comes from one of my fellow Robin members, Richard Critz. He sows seed on folded wet paper towels which he places inside a plastic baggie. The germinated seed is transplanted in dixie cups and placed under vita-light tubes to grow.

These have been just a few of the many methods used to germinate Primula seed. My advice is to experiment; the best method for YOU is determined by your winter weather conditions, and by your own particular facilities. Another person’s best method may not work for you. Whatever you do, remember to sow your seed very thinly, and to sow it very close to the top of your container to allow air to circulate around the seedlings. Do not over-water. If germination is not what you expect, do not discard your container of seed. Let it dry out after a reasonable amount of time, store, and place the seed plan out before planting. Thaw it several times each week, taking care to REMOISTEN seed before refreezing. When you are ready to plant, remove seed from the freezer, thaw and plant immediately before the seed dries. Be sure to check for possible germination during this freezing and thawing process; seeds can germinate in the freezer when left there too long!

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Another favorite method of many growers is the “brick” method. A brick is placed in water so that the water level is one half inch deep. The preferred soil is leveled to a depth of again one half inch on top the brick and left for several days to absorb moisture. The seed is then sown on top, and barely covered with more soil mix. The trick here is to get the infant seedlings transplanted very soon after germination.

Still another method comes from one of my fellow Robin members, Richard Critz. He sows seed on folded wet paper towels which he places inside a plastic baggie. The germinated seed is transplanted in dixie cups and placed under vita-light tubes to grow.

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HOW TO PLANT:
Use 3½ or 4 inch culite or sponge rock. If your garden Primula; 1 part garden soil, 1 part growing primroses from seed:

- With the hose without washing the rain, keeps the birds from eating the weed seed.
- Protect the soil from washing in the exposed to the weather. The cloth will keep the pots in the shade with good air circulation and protect, if needed, from drips, beating rain and birds.

TIME TO PLANT:
- From the first of January to the first of May.

SOIL MIXTURE:
Any good seeding soil mixture. Press down lightly and fill pots with drainage material in the bottom as for seed. Remove seedlings from pot and separate a few at a time so they will not dry out before they are transplanted. Set seedlings one inch or more apart each way, as deeply as you can without covering the base of the leaves. Keep well watered in partial shade until ready to plant out. The time between first transplanting and planting out will vary according to the type of Primula.

TIME TO TRANSPLANT:
Soon after the first set of true leaves have developed.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT:
Fill pots or flats with any good growing medium with drainage material in the bottom. Put at least 1 inch of coarse material such as sand, gravel, or broken pots in the bottom for good drainage. Fill the container with the soil mixture. Press down lightly and level the surface 1/4 to 1/2 inch below edge of the pot. Sow seed evenly over surface. Cover with Vermiculite or any material that does not form a crust when dry. If you can water the containers from the bottom up, O.K. If not, place a cloth to fit on the top of each pot or box, put a few grains of sand around the edge of the cloth so it won't blow off. Set containers outside exposed to the weather. The cloth will protect the soil from washing in the rain, keeps the birds from eating the seed and makes it possible to water with the hose without washing the seed out.

CARE OF SEEDLINGS:
NEVER let seedlings dry out. Keep moist but not soggy. Remove cloth when seed start germinating. A couple of weeks of 50 degree temperature will start germination, after the covers are removed water from the bottom or with a fine mist. Keep the pots in the shade with good air circulation and protect, if needed, from drips, beating rain and birds.

WASHINGTON STATE SHOW
Dates for the Washington State Primrose Society Show have been set for April 20 and 21 at the Puget Power and Light Building, Bellevue, Wash.

TACOMA
Voices of Spring will be the theme for the Tacoma Primrose Society Show March 30 and 31 at the Pacific National Bank of Washington-Lake Branch, 10225 Gravely Lake Dr. S.W. Cy Happy is show chairman.

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

In Memorium
Our life member Mrs. Marion Hannah passed away December 20, 1973 in Redmond, Washington. She lived most of her life in Friday Harbor, and spend the past three years in the Redmond area. She will be long remembered as a faithful member of our Society.

1974 Show Dates
National Show
Oregon Primrose Society will host the National Show in 1974. The date will be April 6 and 7, and the location will be the Milwaukee Community Club, 42nd and Jackson Streets in Milwaukee. Hours will be 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Saturday and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sunday.

The Annual Meeting will be held Saturday, April 6 at 6:30 p.m. at the Rose Manor Inn, 4546 S.E. McLoughlin Blvd., Portland. Reservations are $3.75 per person. Please contact Mrs. William Tate at 1006-40th Street, Milwaukee, Oregon 97222, or call her at Milwaukee 654-3361.

The featured speaker will be Mr. Claude Mills.

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AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

Send your plants to the show
As the President of the host club for the National Primrose Show of the American Primrose Society, it is my pleasure to inform you that the show date is Saturday and Sunday, April 13 and 14.

All persons are eligible to enter plants and/or arrangements.

Last year for the first time in many years at our National Show, we had a competitor out of the normal show area, (Washington and Oregon) Mrs. Donald Bolton.

Mrs. Bolton, as an entrant for the 1973 National Show which was held at Bellevue, Washington, brought plants from the 49th State-Alaska. She had to bare root her plants to meet airline requirements and won many awards for her efforts.

Now! For persons in further removed areas of the National Society who wish to enter the National Show and cannot be personally present (with Primula), your plants can be sent, by air mail, to Richard Charlton at 28906 S.E. Chase Road, Gresham, Oregon 97030, for proper care and entry.

If the return of the plants is important to you, return postage is required.

Sincerely,
Richard Charlton
Oregon Primrose Society
President

1974 APS dues are now past due. Send immediately to Mrs. John Genheimer, Treasurer.
Primroses Around the World

Ed. Note:
This is the first in a series of articles which will come from members throughout the U.S.A. as well as from our overseas members. If you have something to contribute on Primula in your area, please send it in.

We who live in the Pacific Northwest sometimes are inclined to think we are the only ones who grow Primulas in the United States. Not only is our membership spread throughout this country, it is spread throughout the world.

The following countries are represented with the number of members in each.

Sweden (7), New Zealand (9), Ireland (1), England (14), Switzerland (1), Japan (9), Austria (1), Scotland (5), Norway (1), Canada (16), Italy (1), Australia (2), Virgin Islands (1), Germany (1), France (1), Hungary (1), Egypt (1), Denmark (1), Netherlands (1), South Africa (1), Czechoslovakia (5) and British Columbia (18).

Based on the closing 1973 membership list, the states represented in the APS membership roster include: Alaska (4), Alabama (1), Arizona (2), California (41), Colorado (2), Connecticut (29), Delaware (2), Georgia (8), Massachusetts (1), Kentucky (2), Idaho (4), Indiana (8), Washington (86), Vermont (5), Maryland (10), Minnesota (1), Rhode Island (1), New Mexico (1), Iowa (2), Florida (2), Nebraska (3), West Virginia (3), Tennessee (3), Michigan (18), Minnesota (6), Maine (14), Illinois (20), Virginia (12), Indiana (8), Washington D.C. (4), Oregon (64), North Carolina (4), Texas (4), Ohio (24), New Hampshire (7), Wisconsin (13), Pennsylvania (44), New Jersey (23) and New York (44).

More states are represented in the 1974 membership lists now coming in. These articles will give valuable information to all.

* * * * *

If the crowns of your denticulata and japonica plants suffer from rot, cut out the center crowns. New plants will form from root cuttings.

* * * * *

Back issues of the Quarterly are still available at ten for $3.65, from the Treasurer Mrs. John Genheimer.

Winter Care of Auriculas
from Al Rapp

Watch your potted auriculas carefully during the winter. Make sure you do not over-water during this dormant period. Let the tops of the pots dry out before your next watering, but be sure the pots don't freeze while the soil is dry.

Don't do any fertilizing at this time; wait until the chances of any hard freezes are past.

Keep your auriculas well groomed; root is caused from decaying foliages left on the plants.

In Error

Please correct your page 11 of the Fall issue to read an application of 0-10-10 helps harden off your plants for the coming winter.

Mrs. John Genheimer's name was misspelled throughout the issue. Sorry, Thelma.

The ad for Primrose Postcards in the Classified Ads should read:

8 Primrose notecards & envelopes, Mr. Rapp's add was also goofed.

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, Warwicfes, England

Application for Membership

Mrs. John Genheimer, A.P.S. Treasurer
7100-S.W. 209th — Beaverton, Oregon 97005

I desire to be admitted to (or to renew my membership in) the American Primrose Society, with the enclosed subscription, which will include four Quarterlies a year.

Active Membership, One Year $5.00
Active Membership, Three Years $14.00
Overseas (the same as above), One Year $5.00
Life Membership $100.00
Garden Club Affiliated Societies $10.00
Library and Horticulture Societies $5.00
Second Member in Family $1.00

Kindly Make Checks Payable to American Primrose Society Treasurer

Amount Enclosed $________________

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

Please Print

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.

FOUND: A source of Show and Alpine Auricula seed.
Write:
James F. Long
Rt. 2, Box 69A
Marion, VA. 24354

ED. Note: Mr. Long would also like to become part of a seed swap, both for the seed and the friendship involved. Write him please.

WANTED:
A source for named Julies. I've started a collection, but I have a long way to go.
Don Keefe
15214 S.E. 20th Street
Bellevue, Washington 98007

WANTED: Seed as offered in the 1968 APS Seed Exchange: #1346 and #1347 listed as P. elatior aurea and P. elatior mahogany in the Czechoslovakian Collection. The donors of that group were listed as Mr. V. Kristof, Mr. V. Pleslil, Mr. J. Sirucek, and Ing. V. Vanek, all of CSSR.

Mrs. Frank Springer
7213 South 15th
Tacoma, Washington 98465

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
Rare Dwarf Slow Growing Conifers

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

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

The American Rock Garden Society
(founded 1934)

cordially invites you to join its growing list of enthusiastic members

Annual Seed List • Quarterly Magazine

Family membership—$7
Single membership—$5

Milton S. Mulloy, Secretary
90 Pierpont Road
Waterbury, Ct. 06705

LIQUINOX
THE ALL-PURPOSE BLUE RIBBON FERTILIZER
Contains Yucca Extract

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Pint Quartz Gallon
$1.10 $1.95 $4.95

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

Quarterly of the American Primrose Society

THE PROPHECY

Only the gleam of a Primrose clump, but a fresh hope it has brought,
A golden dream in a cold grey world, a new and daring thought,
Only a handful of tiny blooms along the frosted lane,
But it means that hidden roots are quickening again.
Wistful faces pale and shy, peeping at the passers-by,
Fairy lamps along the way—lighting up the winters day.
Only the green of a crinkled leaf, but it promises so much,
Breaking the iron of the frozen earth with a light and tender touch.
Only a few on the sheltered bank, but they speak a prophecy thrilling,
With a whispered hint of the joys that are to be.
Only flowerlets in the grass—but they tell me as I pass,
Sorrows fade at winter’s end—and SPRING is just around the bend.

—reprinted from an old Quarterly “Patience Strong” ... and English poem

VOLUME XXXII WINTER, 1974 NUMBER 1