American Primrose Society

OFFICERS

President—Mr. Richard Charlton……..Rt. 4, Box 364, Gresham, Oregon 97030
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. Rosetta Jones……….6214 South 287th St., Kent, Wash. 98031
Rec. Sec’y.—Mrs. William Dines……..9017 180th Ave. N.E., Redmond, Wash. 98052
Corres. Sec’y. East—Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor Stage Coach Rd., Rt 2, Stowe, Vt. 05672
Corres. Sec’y. West—Mr. Gus N. Arneson…….1004 N.W. 179th Pl., Seattle, 98177
Treasurer—Mrs. John Genheimer…….7100 S.W. 209th, Beaverton, Oregon 97005

ELECTED DIRECTORS

Miss Fayme Haverty, '72 Edmonds, Wn. Mr. Herbert Dickson, '73, Chehalis, Wash.
Mrs. J. Genheimer, '72, Beaverton, Ore. Mrs. Alan Obersinner, '73, Silverton, Ore.
Mrs. Wallace J. Balla '74 Greenwich, Conn. Mrs. Donald Bolton '74 Juneau, Alaska
Mr Al Rapp, Immediate Past President 4918 79th Ave, West, Tacoma, Wash. 98467
Mrs. Frank L. Springer, Editor, ex officio
Presidents of affiliated Primrose Societies are included on the Board of Directors

QUARTERLY

Florence Bellis — Editor Emeritus
Editor—Mrs. Frank Springer 7213 South 15th St., Tacoma, Wn. 98465
Regional Editors—
Mrs. Donald Bolton P. O. Box 187, Juneau, Alaska 99801
Mr. Elmer C. Baldwin………..400 Tecumseh Rd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13224
Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor Stage Coach Road, Rt. 2, Stowe, Vermont 05672
Mrs. Grace M. Conboy………..5846 S.E. Marine Dr., S. Burnaby 1, B.C., Canada
Miss Loretta Dehler………..5846 S.E. Marine Dr., S. Burnaby 1, B.C., Canada
Herbert Dickson………..4917 84th Ave. N.E., Bothell, Wn. 98011
Mrs. Robert Ford………..7213 South 15th, Tacoma, Wash. 98465
Mr. Cyrus Happy III………..14015 84th Ave. N.E., Bothell, Wn. 98011
Mrs. L. G. Taft………..11671 Gravelly Lake Dr. S.W., Tacoma, Wn. 98499
Mrs. James W. Watson………..Brunswick Beach, West Vancouver, B.C., Canada
Mrs. Mary E. Zach………..8825 N.W. Bailey, Portland, Oregon 97231

Editor in Charge of Translations—
Mr. Keith F. Elcombe 11539 78th Ave., Edmonton 61, Alberta, Canada
Membership Chairman, East—
Mrs. Elmer C. Baldwin………..400 Tecumseh Rd., Syracuse, New York 13224
Question and Answer Chairman—
Mrs. Alice Hills Baylor Stage Coach Road, Rt. 2, Stowe, Vermont 05672
Round Robin Chairman—
Mrs. Ruth Bartlett Huston………..P.O. Box 42, Gig Harbor, Wash. 98335
Seed Exchange Chairman—
Mrs. Ross Willingham 2248 So. 134th, Seattle Washington 98168
Slide Chairman—
Mrs. Dorothy Dickson………..Route 5, Box 816, Chehalis, Washington 98532

All material for the QUARTERLY should be sent direct to the Editor’s Office,
7213 South 15th, Tacoma, Washington 98465

Membership (including four Quarterlies): $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.

The Quarterly of the American Primrose Society is owned solely by the Society, which is incorporated
under the copyrighted name AMERICAN PRIMROSE, PRIMULA AND AURICULA SOCIETY.
The Editor is Mrs. Frank L. Springer, 7213 South 15th, Tacoma, Wash. 98465
It is published at the Star Printing Co., Tacoma, Wn. 98409
Published four times a year: Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall.
Copyright 1948 by American Primrose Society
Second Class Postage Paid at Tacoma, Washington
Dear Fellow Members:

The winter is now long past. The plants that we worried about all winter long have survived nicely. In my area many obliged by blooming in time for one or more of the primrose shows.

Due to an unusually cool late winter and early spring many of our plants were too late for any show. This is a bonus to the average flower lover. The blooming season seems to be longer when plants aren't lifted, as for a show. It also works out well for a pollinator. All good plants go into the benches instead of being taken for display.

In spite of cool weather I believe all of the shows were above average. There were several rare gems at each show. All were very interesting. Sure hope that all that were able to do so come to see at least one of the shows. Each show every year is a new and exciting adventure, one that I look forward to next year.

Now, of course, we are more interested in next year's crop of plants. Always we hope that they come through as well as this year, only a little earlier. Never satisfied, are we!

Have you made use of your seed exchange lately? If not, you could be missing something extra good. In addition to donated seed (the backbone of the exchange) the chairman is buying a good assortment of seed from commercial sources, many from overseas, and all in a quantity to assure that you get most of the types of seed you ordered. Hopefully the seed exchange will retain the funds so that this practice can continue. If so, we will all get a more varied and better assortment of plants year by year. Be sure and try your share of seed next year.

Your President,
Dick Charlton

DOWN THE PRIMROSE PATH
WITH THE EDITOR

How many of you tried Mrs. Gamlam's method of marking your crosses and saving the seed as she described in the Spring Quarterly? If you were as rushed as I was you probably dabbed pollen here and there and felt fortunate to be doing that much. Now the seed is ripening and spilling from the capsules before I can get to it.

After a somewhat disappointing spring as far as my plants went I'm ready to start transplanting my new seedlings. It was a case of counting the blue ribbons before the show, so to speak, with my crop of plants in the spring. Suddenly they turned from healthy, ready to bloom plants to yellow shriveled bits of nothing. Further investigation showed they had all been divested of their root systems by an army of ravenous weevil grubs. I had planted them all in the vegetable garden area for the winter, certain they would all bloom beautifully under their evergreen coverings, and had not thought to even suspect weevil in that area. A few plants were salvaged, but of course, not in time to recover for the shows.

As usual, I have too many seedlings. This year I don't have quite the problem of getting things transplanted because I planted my seed eight to a small plastic band in some fertile soil. Now the little plants are growing beautifully with the help of some weekly light feeding and I won't have to worry about them being too crowded. If fact, most of the new seedlings are larger than some of the left-overs from last season.

The P. edgeworthii plant given to me by Herb Dickson last spring has several seed capsules ready for picking. I'm looking forward to trying my luck with germinating AND keeping the plants alive IF the seed germinates! At last I also have a stand of P. sieboldii seedlings. I sowed the seed very early and left it uncovered to allow the rain to saturate the seed. Previously I had always covered the sown seed with plastic and had no germination, year after year even with good fresh seed.

I hope many of you who do not live on the West Coast will think ahead to Spring 1976 and plan to attend the National Show and Annual Meeting in Oregon. The Valley Hi Club will host the National this year. This will be the first time they have done so, and plans are already being made for an excellent show.

Deadline for Fall Issue will be Sept. 26, 1975
Candelabras . . .

Gifts from Asia

By Anita Alexander
Portland, Oregon

For color and fragrance, and a long season of bloom, in an area of constant moisture during the growth season, candelabras offer easy prosperity. Any area that provides light shade, well-drained acid soil, and a deep root run that never dries out, can become truly spectacular from late April into July.

The species are wild flowers in marshes and along alpine streams of Yunnan and Szechwan; extending into Burma and Tibet, with some representation in the Himalayas and Japan. Most of the species abound in the Salween and Yangtze drainages of China. They are large, two to three feet high, and will form clumps several feet in diameter. They are true perennials if prevented from setting seed. The flowers are carried in whorls, or superposed umbels, which progress up the stalk as the blooming period advances. Stems and pedicels are often farinose. Leaves are long, eight to fourteen inches, oblanceolate to obovate, often toothed, and spread in a circular tuft as does loose cabbage. Roots are long, one-fourth inch tough cylinders that reach down four to eight inches and fan out into the soil in groups of coarse fibers.

In my creek garden, and in this Zone 6 climate, the large, lush growth of the candelabras begin in March, before the roseas are setting seed. Light green Fujii japonicas circle white buds glistening in the rain, silver-dusted pink and wine buds and stems of pulverulenta, and the dark green leaves of Burmanica are the earliest. They are soon followed by the Pagoda Hybrids in variety. Sometimes the rosea plants are setting seed before the belled primula stir a few wee leaves above ground. The succession of rosea, candelabra, and belled primula bloom along our creek from late February into August. The earliest and latest require the most moisture.

Of the candelabras, the Burmanica need a moist site, they will suck where Japonicas form crowns and thrive. Pulverulentas like company such as grass. The finest plants grow in drainage from a small spring, in a heavy mixture of clay, gravel, some fine sand and leaf mold. When my other gardens, household and family activities, and beekeeping chores keep me away from the creek garden the candelabras continue to thrive, despite ferns and other weeds such as nettles and sedges.

If one lacks a naturally damp situation, a shady one will do, providing the ground about the roots is never allowed to dry out during the July-September dry season. Fine Candelabras can be grown in the sunny border, particularly Japonicas, Bulleyana, and some of the hybrids, if one waters them abundantly. The site should provide a refuge from drying and battering winds.

Part of my garden has a light surface layer of good leaf mold, and under that, a sticky blue clay, with all of the problems provided by heavy clay. Old-growth, well-rotted Douglas fir wood is close at hand, so I use it to break up the clay. Masses of primula roots grew into and through the chunks of soft wood. In early winter I use fifty pounds of lime to every 800 square feet of space, despite the plants need for an acid soil. Our soil along the creek is decidedly acidic. Test the soil before adding lime, as an acid pH of 4 to 6 is fine. If small transplants are in the open ground in late fall I mulch the plants with a mixture of well-rooted cow manure and straw, from our barn up on the hill. The mature plants have a deep root system in late fall and do not need the protection a mulch provides to prevent heaving from the freezing and thawing that tears the roots of small plants.

Humus imparts a necessary physical property in the soil, enabling the bacteria to transform the chemicals into nutrients the feeding roots can absorb. I would add some crushed rock to that heavy clay in that particular area if it were not such a formidable task to get the rock there.

With adequate water, rich soil and good drainage, sun and wind protection, the gardener is ready to consider color and blooming times. The early blooming Japonica is the easiest to grow and the hardiest, from the north islands of Japan. The species is purple-red, but excellent color forms have been developed in white, crimson, terra-cota, and rose. Anyone who wishes, or is determined, to keep a specific color form must hand-pollinate or consistently rogue out all other color forms. Color strains within the species cross readily and will deteriorate to magenta. Japonica does not cross readily with the other candelabra species, perhaps because the chromosome count is 44 and all the others are 22. "Fujii" is a pure white form of unknown ancestry developed by Maude Hannon. It is different than the Postford White I have grown in that Fujii has lighter and larger leaves, more flowers in each whorl, of larger size and heavier substance. The center of each is a clear yellow.

Aurantiaca is the smallest member of the section in cultivation, only 8-12 inches high. The flower petals are a bright red-orange, the calyx, pedicels, and scapes are red-stained; no farina on the plant. It was found by Forrest in 1922 on the Chienchuan-Mekong Divide, at altitudes of about 3,500 metres. It is an interesting little plant. The bright orange is a song in the morning, and it is a better grower and more permanent than is Cockburniana.

Beesiana was also found by Forrest, and distributed by Messrs. Bees.
in 1908. The leaves grow about 10-14 inches long, the flower stems are about two feet tall, and have very little farina. The color is red purple to rose-carmine, with a yellow eye. The over-all effect is one of compactness, because the flower whorls are double and set close together on the stem.

Bulleyanna forms tall, sturdy plants, that will, in time, form large clusters; perhaps because they are less subject to decay than the other species. The crowns winter deep in the ground, and come up late. The seed matures late in the fall, after the heavy rains begin. The lush leaves do not decay until knocked down by heavy frost. The leaves have red mid-ribs, flower buds are orange, opening to a clear chrome yellow. Heavy white farina coats the upper portion of scape and calyx.

Burmanica is another big plant, a deep purple with a clear yellow eye. It does not, in my experience, cross as readily as other members of the section. A seedling among the mature plants is apt to be the species, but one is not that fortunate with Bulleyanna. Burmanica was found by Ward, and grows in upper Burma and western Yunnan. With abundant water, it is robust and very beautiful, forming large clumps. The bloom is early, just after japonica.

Cockburniana is smaller and less vigorous, living only two or three years in my garden. It was first found by Pratt, in Szechuan, and introduced by Wilson. The color is a bright orange scarlet. Crossed with pink pulverulenta, with the latter as a seed parent, one gets a blaze of sunset colors with about 75 percent of the plants having the large loose form of pulverulenta. Cockburniana is hardy and sets abundant seed, so some

TOWERING STEMS of P. japonicas provide a riot of color in the gardens of Mr. and Mrs. John Skupen. Photo by Cyrus Happy

should be allowed to mature and the plant treated as a biennial. The bright orange flowers are worth it.

Helodoxa is vigorous, free flowering, and the most “fixed” of any species in the section. It does not demand a long rest period, it is almost evergreen. I have had scapes six feet high carrying whorls of true yellow flowers. The leaves are large and the stems very slender. The flowers are unusually pure in color, without an eye, and backed by calyx lobes dusted with golden farina. The Chinese name means "Glory of the Marsh." In translation, Balfour devised two Greek words, hele doxa meaning marsh and glory.

Pulverulenta blooms early, starting in late April and glorifying May. Pink and wine buds appear six or eight inches above the ground, and a month later the stems are long wands of three or four feet in length. It will crowd into grasses and sedges and naturalize. Wilson, who found it, called it the “silver dust primula.” The species vary from magenta to a rich crimson. The pink strain has to be hand pollinated and protected from crossing with the species to maintain the pink color. Hummingbirds and bumblebees like to mix the colors, and pulverulenta will hybridize readily with other species.

The Pagoda strain of candelabras is a carefully selected genetic line developed and continued by hand pollination. Maude Hannon, who lived and worked in China for many years before gardening in Oregon, developed the Pagoda strain from a combination of species. I have continued the time-consuming and rewarding task of selection and hand pollination the past fourteen years. It is a misnomer to use the title “Pagoda" for other hybrids.

Any interested grower can reap much satisfaction from trying to fix color lines and develop new ones, increase plant adaptability and vigor, lengthen the blooming season, and make desirable changes in plant form. Maintaining the species is not without challenge, either. So readily do most species of the section hybridize that all seedlings must be treated with suspicion, in that they may not come true to type.

If soil and moisture conditions are met, the candelabra section is easy. The plants set abundant seed, and form a new set of roots every season soon after flowering. Cut and remove the green seed stalks, (a few pods will provide many seeds) and keep the plants well watered until the new growth of long roots is re-established in September. The gardener who leaves the plants alone, to produce all that seed, and even lets the roots zone dry out when they are short and small, in early summer, is certain to report that candelabras are short lived.

Propagation may be by seed, or division of the crowns after flowering. If a single crown does not form a clump in a year or two it is not happy. Large crowns should be dug after flowering, separated carefully with running water, leaves and roots cut back to about eight inches, any wounds dusted with sulphur, and reset in wet ground.

Attack and remove the mice, mountain beaver, and slugs and snails. Aphids and root weevils will neglect candelabras. Hummingbirds, bumble bees, and butterflies will seek the nectar, and all who enjoy color will appreciate the April to July rainbow candelabras can provide.
The Question of Dividing

When, why and how to divide

When, why and how to divide plants of the Vernales Section are questions constantly asked when anyone begins to discuss primulas.

The future of each particular plant depends on what you intend the plant to do, be it bloom for the garden, for the show bench, or for breeding. If you want a rapid increase in stock divide the clumps into single crowns.

The time to divide is after flowering. By dividing your plants now while the soil is warm and the root growth is still active you give your newly set divisions the longest possible undisturbed growing season. This will insure deep-rooted plants by winter, and help safeguard them against heaving by frost.

If you intend your plants for show or specimen plants, divide down to two or three crowns per plant. Here you will judge in advance the number of crowns to be left by the growing characteristics of that particular plant, and certainly each plant does have its very own set of particular characteristics.

The reason primrose plants are divided are obvious. Regular dividing gives more robust plants which will have larger flowers and stronger stems than undivided plants. Dividing increases stock of plants you wish to increase, and dividing also insures a healthier plant by eliminating the possibility of plant pests boarding in the centers of large plants.

The act of dividing is simplicity itself. Lift the plant to be divided with enough soil to keep from tearing the roots from the crowns. Shake or wash this soil away from the root system. Many times this action is enough to separate the crowns. If not, use a sharp knife to cut down thru the fleshy rhizome holding the crowns together. Even pieces of rhizome that have a few roots but no crown can be planted and will develop into large plants. Of course, each crown must have its own individual root system.

If the roots are long, grasp the plant with one hand just at the soil line and cut any roots dangling below your hand. Then do the same above the soil line and cut any foliage above your hand. Then you may remove any old or damaged leaves as well. This pruning of both top and bottom forces growth after planting on the root system as well as the tops of the plants.

After trimming plant the new divisions in well prepared soil, water well and shade until the new plants have become established.

PAGODA HYBRID CANDELABRAS:
Fujiyama, Celestial Rose, Cloissouini Pink, Manchu Yellow, Imperial Red, Mandarin Orange, Oriental Apricot.

Also:
Burmanica, Pink or Crimson Pulverulenta, Florindae, Rosea, Apicola luna

$2.00 Packet

Anita Alexander
11848 S. E. Rhone
Portland, Oregon 97266

Mississippi Experiences With Primroses

By Miss Kathy Haley
Jackson, Mississippi

If I had known that primroses were not really southern plants I guess I would not have even tried to grow them, but I did not know so I ordered my plants anyway.

I planted my first primroses, Polyanthus, in gallon plastic pots so that I could put them where ever they needed to be in order to get the right amount of moisture and shade. This turned out to be on my north porch in a little nook between the ligustrum and the steps. This was a shaded area that got no morning or afternoon sunrays. This, I believe, kept them from getting overheated as they never wilted from the heat like I did. Almost immediately the slugs ate six of them. It was then that I noticed that the slugs never bothered my Sedum Acre, they ate everything else but not the Sedum, so I planted Sedum Acre in the pots around the primroses. I also invested in some Slug-geta. No more problems with slugs.

Every afternoon after work I would water them with a sprinkler attached to the hose. This kept them cool enough and on occasion I worked Tomato Food in the soil around them. Someone had told me once that Tomato Food really made their plants flower a lot so it was only natural that I try it on the primroses since they were new to me and I was learning anyway. This year I am not going to use Tomato Food to see if there is a difference in the way they flower.

It is really amazing how the little plants made a faithful gardner out of me. Some days I would be so tired, mainly from the heat, that I would go in the cool house and say I was not going to go back out in the heat to water a few plants. Those little plants sure have charm because I was soon out there watering them and believe it or not talking to them. I decided if ever there was a time to try the theory that plants repond to love and even occasional talk it was now. They had so much going against them, an inexperienced gardener for an owner and the hot, dry Mississippi summers. The little plants repaid me for my efforts by living, growing and finally in late February they had so much going against them, an inexperienced gardener for an owner and the hot, dry Mississippi summers. The little plants repaid me for my efforts by living, growing and finally in late February they first bloomed. It was a sight to behold, creamy yellow with such charming faces. Until then I had never seen a real live primrose in bloom. It was so beautiful.

Summer is coming here in Mississippi and our weather is already 90° for a week or two at a time but again I will water and mulch and hope for the coming spring. Naturally I have ordered numerous different primroses so I now have 43 pots all over the porch. It just so happens that the foliage of the primrose plant looks a lot like that of the Mustard Green plant which is raised here in Mississippi to eat so I'm sure when the meter man comes to read the electric meter he wonders why I have 43 pots of mustard greens growing under the meter.
Four Kinds Of Flowers  
From One Seed Capsule

By Dr. Ralph H. Benedict  
Hillsdale, Michigan

Last spring, 1974 one very vigorous heavy blooming regular Hose-In-Hose showed up in a bed of some four hundred double vernales seedlings. These plants were from Barnhaven, Ruth Huston and my own strain of seed. I did not keep the plants separate so I don't know where the plant came from. Now, to test and see if it carried the double genes as well as the Hose-In-Hose, and in the hope of getting a "Double-Double Hose-In-Hose strain" I crossed this yellow regular Hose-In-Hose as a pollen parent to one red single and one red and yellow sunburst ruffled-edged picot single as seed parents. These two plants were in the same bed as the yellow Hose-In-Hose and carried the double genes.

I planted these seeds in November and grew about four hundred plants in my cool sun porch. At six months of age in April they were large vigorous plants. I hardened them off two weeks in a cold frame and planted them out April 10. In May I have a P. Juliana "Baker's Variety" that produced mutants this spring. One division produced a Jack-In-The-Green; another division a ruffled one with a start of double in the center. Then another one produced a much larger blossom in the center. Finally another one. I would suggest the Vernales group: (That has proved true for Florida.)

A. It would be best for you to order transplants for September planting so you will have bloom in spring as there is a possibility you may not be able to keep the plants over the hot summer in the state of Mississippi. (That has proved true for Florida.) I would suggest the Vernales group: P. polyanthus, acaulis and the Juli-anas. Another beautiful primrose that might live over for you is P. sieboldii as the foliage dies down after the plants have bloomed. When planting in fall sprinkle some annual poppy seeds over the planting site for summer bloom. For your hot summers I would suggest more humus than is usual, at least a third. Soaked peat moss will do if no compost is available. Fertilize with well-rotted or dry cow manure and mulch with compost, shredded bark or soaked peat moss. Do not allow beds to dry out.

Q. Will you kindly give me the correct method to propagate my P. auriculas. I have a few colors I would like to increase.

A. The only way to propagate a given color is to do so vegetatively as the auriculas have been hybridized. (They do come readily from seed.) Lift the plant directly after blooming and no oftenner then every two years. As a rule it takes a primula two years to produce a characteristic inflorescence. The auriculas have a sturdy root called a "carrot" on which when lifted one will find several small crowns with white roots. (Or on an old plant many large ones.) Remove these carefully with a sharp knife. (The scar may be dusted with sulphur or rubbed with a piece of charcoal. There are two schools of thought on which is best. I have used both and found both successful. The young plant should be planted in the same area as the parent plant or marked in a prepared site of spaded soil into which has been added compost, fertilizer,
and lime chips. I have always had a
pail of washed sand to add to the
area of scar where it has been
detached from the parent plant. Water
in well, mulch with lime chips. Do
not discard the parent plant even
though there is only a portion of
the root remaining. Cut "carrot"
into lengths, according to size of
root, plant in same mixture as above,
but allow washed sand to be com-
pletely surrounding portion of root.
Allow a short stub to remain above
soil level. It will produce new off-
shoots.

NOTE:
The same treatment may be used
for P. denticulata as each root will
produce a new plant. Today, May 5
I noticed the P. denticulata roots I
tore off and planted in early May
are sending up a tiny showing of
foliage.

Q. I have had trouble with moles
tunneling in the primrose beds as
well as in the lawn and other plant-
ings. Have used mothballs and naph-
aline flakes with no success. Do you
have a suggestion?

A. I have used many products that
are on the market but the best way
to rid an area of moles is the gas
method. Attach a hose to the ex-
hust of your car. Insert the other
end into the mole run. Cover hole
to avoid gas escaping. Do this as
often as you see mole runs.

Q. Have you had any experience
with P. serratifolia?

A. I had good germination from seed
of P. serratifolia in 1957 sent to me
by the late Chester Strong. The
plants are small and carried only
one or two umbels of flowers, color
pale yellow, no farina. The plants
only lived one year. I have found
that the best yellow Candelabra is
P. Bulleyanna as it is extremely
hardy. The hybrids are outstandingly
beautiful. (Crossed with P. pulver-
ulentula.) Another good cross is the
smaller P. Cockburniana and P.
pulverulentula.

Q. Can you give me information
from where I can obtain seed of P.
speculicola and is it easy to grow?

A. This is a native of Utah found
growing on sandstone. It is a frond-
sora, larger than the true form. It
was collected in 1960 by Dr. Carl
Worth. I had plants from that seed
which did not survive more than into
the second year to bloom. I believe,
like so many of this tribe that it needs
to be reseeded yearly for a continu-
al stand. I know of no source of seed at present.

Q. What summer care do the prim-
roses need?

A. Fertilize plants directly after
blooming. If old plants lift and divide.
Remove old foliage and mulch well.
The one important thing is not to
allow the primrose beds to dry out.
It is wise to mulch the area where
P. Sieboldii grows well with soil
mixed with the compost as the roots
have a tendency to push up to the
surface.

Q. In cleaning the sides of a slow
moving brook where there is a de-
posit of silt is it possible to use that
for the building up of my primrose
beds under apple trees? I was told
it has no value.

A. Silt of itself has little plant food
but it is splendid to mix with com-
post and organic fertilizer. When
making over beds in summer we
used the silt from our three pools
mixed with the above and it proved
extremely useful.

Thelma Genheimer made a motion
that the requirement that garden
auricula must be grown outside be
omitted from the National Show
schedule. Seconded by Helen Clarke.
After a long and most lively discus-
sion by many members it came to
the vote and passed.

A motion was made by Helen
Clarke that the National Show
schedule have only two classes of
entries, one for novices and one open
to all. No separate classes for ama-
teurs and professionals. Seconded
and voted on and passed after much
discussion.

A requirement of the Internal
Revenue service that in order to
qualify as a tax free non-profit
exemption we must have in our by-
laws a plan for disposal of our assets
in case the A.P.S. is ever dissolved.
At a pre-board meeting the president
and officers agreed on the exact
working of the amendment to be
voted on.

Proposed amendment to the A.P.S.
by-laws "That upon the dissolution
of the American Primrose, Primula
and Auricula Society, Inc. that all
money and/or properties remaining
after paying all bills and/or obliga-
tions will be given to the affiliated
societies of the A.P.S. The individual
organizations and amounts given
each shall be determined by the
board of directors. Voted on and
passed.

Cy Happy showed slides of his re-
cent tour to Europe. He and his wife
saw many gardens and visited many
of our members there.

The next board meeting will be
Saturday, July 12, 1975 at the Dick-
sons in Chehalis, Washington at a
potluck picnic. Everyone welcome,
you all come.

Recoding Secretary
Lou Dines
National Show Trophy Winners

National Awards:
Frank Michaud Trophy for best Show Auricula given to Cy Happy of Tacoma, Wash. for the green-edged “Peter Klein.”
The Bamford Trophy given for the Best Show Auricula seedling went to Al Rapp of Tacoma, Wash. for a seedling green-edged auricula.
The John Shuman Trophy for the Best Alpine was awarded to Cy Happy of Tacoma for “Lady Daresbury.”
The Ellen Page Haydon Trophy for the Best Double Auricula also went to Cy Happy for his plant of “Balcom Purple.”
The Haddock Trophy for Best Alpine Seedling and the C.F. Hill Trophy for Best Alpine Auricula Seedling both also went to Cy Happy.

Tocama Primrose Society Awards Presented at the National Show:
Wesley Bottoms Award for Best Hose-In-Hose went to Fred Clarke of Tacoma, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash. for a white polyanthus Hose-In-Hose.
Rosa Peterson Trophy for Best Self Auricula was presented to Cy Happy.
Ernie Winter Trophy for Best Acaulis went to Mary Baxter of Bothell, Wash. as did the Fred & Helen Clarke Trophy for Best Hybridizing of pink Vernales.
The Floyd Keller Trophy for Best Jack-In-The-Green went to Fred & Helen Clarke for a white acaulis Jack.
The Washington Hardware Trophy for Best Polyanthus went to Fred & Helen Clarke.
Best Cowichan award was presented to Mary Baxter of Bothell for a dark blue.
Best Arrangement and Decorative Sweepstakes Trophies went to Mrs. Frank Springer of Tacoma.
Horticultural Sweepstakes went to Fred and Helen Clarke, with the runner-up award going to Chehalis Rare Plant Nursery.
The Wee Willie Award for the most willing worker was presented to Paul DeChant.

Other awards went to Mary Baxter for her polyanthus seedling; Rossetta Jones for double Vernales; Cy Happy and the Clarkes for the best Julianas; Chehalis Rare Plant Nursery for the best species; Al Rapp for best Striped auricula; Dorothy Campbell for best marginita; Ruth Huston for best denticulata; Rossetta Jones for best Polyanthus-acaulis seedling; Ivanel Agee for best Polyanthus-acaulis.
The A.P.S. Hybridizing Award was not presented.

TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF THE SEED EXCHANGE CHAIRMAN

By Ross & Helen Willingham

We have had several requests from members for an article such as I shall attempt to present.
When we decided to attempt the handling of the Seed Exchange we had a slight bit of experience with what was involved from our attempt to help Fayme Haverty. However, limiting the kinds of seed to primula only simplified the work considerably.
The first question is what kind and what quality seed will the members contribute?
The next question is how much of a variety to try to offer the membership. If not enough kinds are donated, then the list must be augmented from commercial sources. That poses the question of what seed are available, where, in what quantity and the price. How much can we spend on seed and come out at least even?

We realize the object of the exchange is to make as many kinds of seed available to the members as possible and in small quantities so that people can try their hand at raising a good variety without having to buy seed in a large quantity and at a high price. We are not competing with the seed houses and our object is not to accumulate a lot of money, just managing it so that the exchange pays its own way.

We thank all those who contributed in large or small amounts in the past and will in the future. Even though your contribution is small, if several people contribute small amounts of the same variety we can put that kind on the list, or if we can't augment it from commercial sources we may be able to refrigerate it for the next year. We especially appreciate those who send seed which is well cleaned as we do not have the time to remove the chaff. Helen and I spend many hours counting and packaging seed.

As the time for compiling the next seed list nears, the first thought I have to have is how much of a variety to try to offer the membership, is when to order. If you order too soon the new crop is not ready and you may get refrigerated seed which may or may not be viable; if you order too late they may run out and you may get refrigerated seed. We especially appreciate those who send seed which is well cleaned as we do not have the time to remove the chaff. Helen and I spend many hours counting and packaging seed.

The next question is how much of a variety to try to offer the membership, is when to order. If you order too soon the new crop is not ready and you may get refrigerated seed which may or may not be viable; if you order too late they may run out and you may get refrigerated seed.

The first year we very much appreciated the excellent help we received from some of our members who lived close enough to lend a hand. The next year we decided to try to do it entirely on our own and have done so ever since. Each year you learn something new. For instance, we learned not to package too many seed of a kind, but to start with fifty to one hundred packets of every kind we had on the list, and after that to package in small quantities as needed. That way you don't end the season with an over supply of packaged seed as they can seldom be used the next year. Also you don't waste costly envelopes this way.

If the seed is expensive, each seed must be counted, but if we have them in a large quantity we are more generous. We have tried to put at least ten seed to a package and when we could not, stated the number of seed per packet.

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA
SOCIETY—Midland Section
Invites all Auricula and Primula Lovers to join this Old Society
Hon. Sec., Mr. P. Green
Primrose Hill, Bell's Bank, Buckley, Worcs., England
When I count seed I use an unlighted viewer such as doctors use for plastic or very fine surgery, and Helen uses a lighted table model magnifying glass which she likes very much after being loaned one by a member who came several times to help and brought hers with her.

Since we cannot put out a supplementary list, will those who plan to contribute please either send their seed or send us a note, not later than December first stating the amount of seed and the kind so that we can include it on the list.

It is a lot of work and very time consuming, but we have enjoyed doing it, and when we get a little note with an order expressing appreciation for our efforts to help others enjoy the culture of primulas it makes it all very worthwhile.

SEED EXCHANGE FINANCIAL REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$700.00</td>
<td>Cash on hand Oct. 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$675.00</td>
<td>Seed sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1375.00</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$51.82</td>
<td>Envelopes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td>Seed List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$188.80</td>
<td>Postage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$29.90</td>
<td>Misc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$177.12</td>
<td>Seed purchased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$473.14</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1375.00 Balance on hand & sales

473.14 Expenses

$901.86 Balance in Savings Account

Submitted by: Ross Willingham
Seed Exchange Chairman

Hint of the Quarter

A solution made from one tablespoon of Lysol at a gallon of water will help control weevil when applied as a soil drench.

SPRING HILL FARM

P. O. Box 42
GIG HARBOR, WASH. 98335

Fresh Seed of Polyanthus, Acaulis, Juliae $1.00
Double Vernais, $3.00 for 50 seed
Transplants after August
RUTH BARTLETT HUSTON

The American Primrose Society gratefully acknowledges the donation from the Seibundo Shinkosha Publishing Company of Japan in the amount of $52.92 for the use of the colored A.P.S. slides used in the April issue of Garden Life.

NEW AND REINSTATED MEMBERS

July 1974 — July 1975

A.
Abbott, Mrs. Henry — 39418 264th Ave. S.E., Enumclaw, Wash. 98022
Alberts, Mrs. Robert — Box 79, Amherst, New Hampshire 03031
Allen, Emmy Lou — Hidden Hill, 8700 Snouffer School Road, Gaithersburg, Md. 20769
Andrew, Gary E. — 58 Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301
Anderson, Mrs. Jeanne C. — 373 Cavan Dr., Pittsburgh, PA 15236

B.
Baer, Howard F. — 10265 Clayton Road, St. Louis, Mo. 63124
Baker, Mrs. Juanita M. — 212 E. North Street, West Manchester, Ohio 45382
Barr, Shirley M. — 131-39 29th St., Laurelton, New York 11413
Baxendale, John — 16 Fenton Road, Lockwood, Huddersfield HD 13 TX England
Black, Marvin — 124 N. 181st, Seattle, Wash. 98133
Bradfield, Mrs. Leila — 149 Bulkeley St., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007
Brown, Mrs. Lawrence W. — 114 Piazza Genoa, Newport Beach, Calif. 92660
Brown, Mrs. Ronald L. — 23505 S.E. 137th St., Issaquah, Wash. 98027
Brunton, Mrs. Gordon C. — 1850 Ferry St., Eugene, Oregon 97401
Burt, Georgie M., M.D. — 1201-14 Ave. N., Fargo, North Dakota 58026

C.
Caldwell, Mrs. Wm. B. — 6101 River Dr., Lorton, VA 22079
Carson, Patricia — 6210 Klam Road, Otter Lake, Michigan 48464
Carter, F.C. — P.O. Box 82, Lower Sackville, Halifax County, Nova Scotia, BON 150 Canada
Cate, Arlindo S. — 275 Locust Rd., Winnetka, Illinois 60093
Cerimele, Mrs. Carol — 8222 38th N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98115
Charlesworth, Geoffrey B. — Norfolk Rd., South Sandisfield, Mass. 01255
Churchill, Mrs. J.R. — 293 B Jackson Rd., Ateo, New Jersey 08004
Crick, Barbara — 10303 Marine Drive S.W., Seattle, Wash. 98146
Correvon Fils & Cie — Jardin Alpine “Floraire”, 1226 Chene-Bourg, Geneva, Switzerland

D.
Dalton, Patty — 502 Compton Rd., Cincinatti, Ohio 54215
Davidowitz, Jacob — 123 Harding Ave., Long Beach, New York 11561
Davison, Mrs. M.C. — Rd. No.1, Wyndham, Southland, New Zealand
De Remer, Alice — 3612 Comil Ave., Ancarorte, Wash. 98221
Dickson, Mrs. J. Lovat — 175 Coldstream Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M 5N 1X 9
Divehbiss, Oele D. — P.O. B.174, Enumclaw, Wash. 98022
Donsker, Mrs. M.D. — Horizon Rd. Ftd. Lee, New Jersey 07024
Dunning, Mrs. Donald — 189 Vale St., Tewksbury, Mass. 01876

E.
Ecker, Miss Caryn — Meadow Place, Carmel Valley, Calif. 93924
Elkin, Esther C. — 905 Long Road, Centralia, Wash. 98531
Emory, Mrs. John A. — 14008 Ziegler Way, Silver Spring, Md. 20904

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY
Faust, Dr. Mildred - 1216 Westcott St., Syracuse, New York 13210
Finkhiner, Mrs. Jacob H. - Kulp Road, Potsdam, PA. No. 1 19464
Friday, Earl W. - Rt. No. 2 Dallas, N.C. 28034
Frost, Ms. Margaret - 172 Highland Blvd., Kensington, Calif. 94708
Frost, Raymond - 8 Commercial Bogs., Oaksheath, nr. Bradford, Yorkshire, England

Koster, Dr. Werner - 3253 Hess. Oldendorf 17, Reuter Kamp 10, West Germany
Koch, Mrs. Adam - Star Rt., Box 382 B, Forest Grove, Oregon 97116
Kittell, Mrs. Barbara - Skyhook Farm, Johnson, Vermont 05656
Kirkpatrick, S. - 2 Nautilus Lane, Hampton Bays, New York 11946
Keller, Floyd - Titlow Road, Tacoma, Wash. 98465
Kirk, Delores - 1862 N. 81st, Omaha, Nebraska 68114
Rt. 1, Box 597, Otis, Oregon 97368
Kinnan, Wesley J.
Kessel, R.L. - 294 112th S.E., Auburn, Wash. 98002
Kelley, Steven John - 2325 S. Watertown Rd., Long Lake, Minn. 55356
Kellar, Mrs. Marvin G. - Rt. 1, Box 508, Rainier, Oregon 97048
Keller, Floyd - Tidlow Road, Tarooma, Wash. 98465
Kelley, Steven John - 2925 S. Watertown Rd., Long Lake, Minn. 55356
Kessel, R.L. - 294 112th S.E., Auburn, Wash. 98002
Kinman, Wesley J. - Rt. 1, Box 597, Otis, Oregon 97368
Kirk, Delores - 1862 N. 81st, Omaha, Nebraska 68114
Kirkpatrick, S. - 2 Nautilus Lane, Hampton Bays, New York 11946
Kittel, Mrs. Barbara - Skyhook Farm, Johnson, Vermont 05656
Koch, Mrs. Adam - Star Rt., Box 382 B, Forest Grove, Oregon 97116
Koster, Dr. Werner - 3253 Hess. Oldendorf 17, Reuter Kamp 10, West Germany

NATIONAL AURICULA AND PRIMULA SOCIETY — Southern Section
Invites all Auricula and Primula Lovers to join this Old Society
Membership of $5.00 per year includes Year Book
Lawrence E. Wigley
67, Warnham Court Road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey England

For £1.50 per year ($3.90).

THE SCOTTISH ROCK GARDEN CLUB
offers you . . .
Its twice yearly journal, well illustrated in black & white, and containing authoritative articles on all aspects of rock gardening, rock plants, and their worldwide haunts. Its excellent annual scheme for the distribution of rare and unusual seed amongst its international members.

R.H.D., Orr, C.A., 70 High St., Haddington, East Lothian, Scotland, will be glad to send particulars
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Pint</th>
<th>Quart</th>
<th>Gallon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-10-5</td>
<td>$1.10</td>
<td>$1.95</td>
<td>$4.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-7-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-10-10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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