Contents

President's Message ............................................. 3
46th Tacoma Primrose Show .................................... 4
   by Louise Fenili
APS 1996 National Show ..................................... 5
   by Ann Lunn
APS Annual General Meeting ................................ 7
   by Dorothy Springer
Washington State Chapter Show ............................ 8
   by April Boettger
Vancouver Island Rock and Alpine Garden Society Show .... 9
   by Maedythe Martin
Where Have All the Julianas Gone? ......................... 11
   by Maedythe Martin
Floods, Bugs, and Petals .................................... 12
   by Dorothy Springer
Alaska Musings .................................................. 15
   by Dr. Roger Eichman
Plant Portrait .................................................... 16
   by Ann Lunn
Slide Program News ........................................... 17
   by John A. O'Brien, Sr.
Under the Overhang ........................................... 18
   by Rick Lupp
Journal Report .................................................. 19
   by Mary Frey
Board of Directors Meeting ................................ 20
APS Seed Exchange ............................................ 22
   by Claire Cockcroft
APS Bookstore .................................................. 23
Growing from the Exchange .................................. 24
   by Jay G. Lunn
News from the Chapters ..................................... 26
Officers of the Chapters ..................................... 30

In This Issue — Primrose Shows and Hybrids

Springtime means Primrose Shows, and in this issue we have pictures from several. For all of you who haven't taken the plunge, I urge you to resolve to attend at least one show next year. The flowers are wonderful and the folks running the shows are helpful and friendly.

Maedythe Martin noticed that fewer juliana hybrids are being shown, and tells us about some of the lost treasures. Dorothy Springer helps us discover their correct names. And Ann Lunn tells us about natural hybrids that did it all by themselves!

Claire Cockcroft

In This Issue — Primrose Shows and Hybrids

Springtime means Primrose Shows, and in this issue we have pictures from several. For all of you who haven't taken the plunge, I urge you to resolve to attend at least one show next year. The flowers are wonderful and the folks running the shows are helpful and friendly.

Maedythe Martin noticed that fewer juliana hybrids are being shown, and tells us about some of the lost treasures. Dorothy Springer helps us discover their correct names. And Ann Lunn tells us about natural hybrids that did it all by themselves!

Claire Cockcroft

In This Issue — Primrose Shows and Hybrids

Springtime means Primrose Shows, and in this issue we have pictures from several. For all of you who haven't taken the plunge, I urge you to resolve to attend at least one show next year. The flowers are wonderful and the folks running the shows are helpful and friendly.

Maedythe Martin noticed that fewer juliana hybrids are being shown, and tells us about some of the lost treasures. Dorothy Springer helps us discover their correct names. And Ann Lunn tells us about natural hybrids that did it all by themselves!

Claire Cockcroft
46th Tacoma Primrose Show
April 13-14, 1996, Lakewood Mall, Tacoma, Washington

Tacoma Chapter bench 154 plants at its show this year; while the total number was not as high as it has been in past years, all of the plants were of very high quality. Divisions I, II, VII, and IX were exceptional — perhaps the finest representation we’ve had in a long time. In Division I, John Kerridge won the Ernest Winter Trophy for best acaulis with a very nice plant with red stems and calyx and small leaves, while Al Rapp won the best double acaulis award with a ‘Dawn Ansell’, a white-flowered jack-in-the-green. In Div, II, Dan Pederson won the best polyanthus award with a big old-fashioned red, something not seen too often anymore. Dorothy Springer took home the Best Plant in Show award for a pale primrose yellow Julie hybrid. All in all, “Best in Class” were praised by both visitors and growers.

We continued a tradition started several years ago — special awards to the best in each division, consisting of Royal porcelain cups and saucers and mugs, blank notebooks, towels, placemats, hot pads and mitts, notecards, color prints, etc. In addition, winners were awarded 10 oz. Schultz Instant Fertilizer or 16 oz. Rapid Gro Fertilizer.

Show plants were displayed along the main corridor, and the lighting was excellent. Sales tables were set up in the central rotunda. Buying was not as brisk as we had hoped, due to the beautiful 70 degree weather. The Pacific Rhododendron Society built a beautiful lush garden of massed rhodies for their floor display. As usual this was as big an attraction as our trophy tables. Master Gardeners were present and an educational table was available.

By Louise Fenili,
Tacoma, Washington ★

Primeulas at the Lakewood Mall.
APS 1996 National Show continued

a plant with eight flower stalks, shown by Dan Pederson. Dan's gold-laced polyanthus, smothered in black flowers with deep gold lacing was chosen Best Gold-Laced Polyanthus and Best Plant in the Show.

Though too early for the usual mass of *Lewisia cotyledon*, the Companion Plant table was filled with Pulsatillas, Synthyris, Trilliums and Violets. The award-winning plant was a deep red *Trillium sessile*, shown by Thelma Genheimer.

The two hosting chapters, Oregon Primrose Society and Valley Hi Chapter, wish to thank all the APS members who spent a great deal of time and effort to exhibit plants and who worked so diligently to make this show a success.

By Ann Lunn, Hillsboro, Oregon

### 1996 National Primrose Show Awards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEST IN DIVISION</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EXHIBITOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polyanthus</td>
<td>Deep red Cowichan</td>
<td>Dan Pederson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double Vernales</td>
<td>Deep rose edged in white double acaulis</td>
<td>Rosetta Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hose-in-Hose</td>
<td>Yellow polyanthus</td>
<td>Al Rapp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wesley Bottoms Trophy</em></td>
<td>Rose pink acaulis</td>
<td>Rosetta Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Etha Tate Trophy</em></td>
<td>P. x Juliana 'Wanda'</td>
<td>Buddy/Irene Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Juliae Hybrid</em></td>
<td>P. x Juliana 'Wanda'</td>
<td>Marie Lunn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ivanel Agee Trophy</em></td>
<td>Brown double acaulis</td>
<td>Rosetta Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novice</td>
<td>Brown double acaulis</td>
<td>Rosetta Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garden Auricula</td>
<td>Brown double acaulis</td>
<td>Rosetta Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ellen Page Haydon Trophy</em></td>
<td>Black gold-laced polyanthus</td>
<td>Dan Pederson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold-laced Polyanthus</td>
<td>P. amoena</td>
<td>John Kerridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Captain Hawkes Trophy</em></td>
<td><em>P. veris</em> hybrid</td>
<td>April Boettger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Most Blooming Species</td>
<td>April Boettger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rae Berry Trophy</em></td>
<td>John Kerridge Award</td>
<td>April Boettger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species Hybrid</td>
<td>P. veris hybrid</td>
<td>April Boettger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedling</td>
<td>Brown double auricula</td>
<td>Rosetta Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse Primula</td>
<td><em>P. malacoides</em></td>
<td>Thelma Genheimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybridizing</td>
<td><em>P. elatior x P. amoena</em></td>
<td>Thelma Genheimer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decorative</td>
<td>Trillium sessile</td>
<td>Dan Pederson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companion Plant</td>
<td>Gold-laced polyanthus</td>
<td>Rosetta Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant in Show</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweepstakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APS Annual General Meeting**

**Held March 30, 1996, Beaverton, Oregon**

Members and guests were welcomed by APS Vice President Ann Lunn on behalf of the Valley Hi and Oregon chapters at the Old Country Kitchen Restaurant, Beaverton, Oregon. Ann also introduced those seated at the head table: Thelma Genheimer, Dorothy Springer, Maedythe Martin, John Kerridge, Orval Agee, and Addaline Robinson.

Thelma Genheimer was the honored guest for the evening and was presented a basket of juliana hybrids to restart her collection that had been destroyed by an overly enthusiastic gardener.

President John Kerridge was introduced. He thanked Thelma, Ann, and Orval for their work on the National Show. John also thanked Herb Dickson for coming from Missouri.

Secretary Dorothy Springer announced she had received 84 ballots by mail, electing the following officers for the 1996-97 term:

President, June Skidmore; Vice President, Ann Lunn; Recording Secretary, Dorothy Springer; Treasurer, Addaline Robinson; and Board members Thelma Oakley and John O'Brien.

John Kerridge presented the National Show awards, including the Show Chairman Award to Ann Lunn and Thelma Genheimer. Herb Dickson presented the Dorothy Dickson Award to Rosetta and Allan Jones.

The meeting was adjourned. Ann Lunn introduced the evening speaker, Maedythe Martin, who presented "A Stroll Through History", the story of the striped auricula.

Following the program the new A.P.S. President, June Skidmore, was formally introduced.

By Dorothy Springer, Tacoma, Washington

---

Ask a professional designer and watch your ideas blossom. It's easier and more affordable than you think. I offer my clients a quality product at an affordable price. Before you start your next design project ask...

Rebecca Nolle, Advertising Designer
Specializing in brochures, catalogues, corporate image, direct mail, flyers and newsletters.

406-756-8687
E-mail: design@netrix.net
Washington State Chapter Show


Washington State Chapter was very fortunate to hold their annual primrose show in the Weyerhaeuser Pavilion at the Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden (RSBG). Because it was the Easter weekend, the show was Saturday only, while the sale was both Saturday and Sunday.

What an appropriate setting in a shaded woodland area for a primrose show - surrounded by trees, rhodies, and primroses planted throughout the garden. The RSBG had an incredible patch of soldanella in bloom in the rock garden area, Primula kisoana in full bloom, and P. sieboldii in bud. This was the first and Cy Happy rated about 100 entries.

Noted visitors included June Skidmore, A.P.S. president, Claire Cockcroft, A.P.S. Editor, Izzetta Renton and her family, Don and Mary Keefe, and of course, Herb Dickson, all the way from Missouri.

The show had an especially good representation in the Cortusoides section, with a variety of species in good bloom. Also of special interest was a large, old-fashioned polyanthus, bright orange-red and impeccably groomed, shown by Dan Pederson.

Rosetta Jones won the Sweepstakes award as well as the award for the best double acaulis. Rosetta also had the best overall species, an excellent and well-groomed oxlip, P. elatior. April Boettger had best picotee in show, a compliment to the creator of the picotee strain, Herb Dickson.

By April Boettger, Vader, Washington

Dan Pederson's old-fashioned polyanthus (right) on the Awards table at the Washington State Show.

Vancouver Island Rock and Alpine Garden Society Show

April 19-20, 1996, Victoria, British Columbia

A small primula from Irkusk stole the show this year. This widely distributed and fondly regarded bird's-eye primrose from the eastern edge of the Asian continent is one of many similar plants distributed from Great Britain through the area of the Baltic sea and on to Siberia.

The distinction between variations of the species has been chewed over by many botanists, but this white variety, with the intimidating name of Primula farinosa var. xanthophylla alba could be called anything and still be charming.

It is a small plant, in this case about three inches (7.5 cm) high, with a scape of yellow-eyed white forget-me-not like flowers, above silver meal-dusted leaves. The regular habitat of this primula is open calcareous spring-fed ground, according to Richards in Primula, but in this case Ginger McPhee of Victoria had the plant in a pot of sandy, limey, well-drained soil. She also tells me she has saved seed from the plant and grown it on, and there are a number of seedling around her garden. Bird's-eye primulas often come from areas near streams or rivers, and must not be allowed to dry out in summer.

A relative of this plant and in the same section Aleuritia is P. laurantiana, a native of northeastern North America including Labrador and Newfoundland. An example of this North American bird's-eye was found in the same class, entered by Keith and Susanne Muir of Duncan, who showed a lot of lovely plants, and received the award for the highest aggregate of points in the show. Another of their first prize winners was a dark red cowslip, not commonly seen, but a glowing sight.

A dark red jack-in-the-green polyanthus, entered by Tony James, was also a first prize winner, and demonstrated that some of the old-fashioned plants are again being grown in gardens. In contrast, Tony also entered one of the very modern 'Wanda Hybrids' that are found in nurseries each spring. Some of these primroses have amazing leaves, in this case dark, glossy, and very veined, setting off the glowing ruby-red flowers to perfection.

The 'Cowichans' are well regarded in this area (near where the original plant was found) and Tony James brought some excellent examples of the modern, dusky-red hybrids, one of which won the trophy for the best polyanthus in the show.

Two rarities, P. rotundifolia from Nepal and P. forestii from Yunnan in China, received glowing comments from the judge. Both were grown from seed by Reba Wingert. P. rotundifolia, according to Richards, was included in Roxburgh's Florilegia India of 1863 and was first introduced into cultivation in 1866. It was not widely grown until reintroduced in 1960. The leaves lead to the name and are an attractive olive-green with meal on the underside, and the flower is pinkish-purple.
**Where Have All the Julianas Gone?**

*by Maedythe Martin, Victoria, British Columbia*

Back in 1945, Lou Roberts wrote an article on *Primula juliae* hybrids. What a list there was with his article: 69 named varieties! Many were from Great Britain, but some originated in Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia. You will remember that *P. juliae* was found by Julia Mlokossewicz in 1900 in the Caucasus Mountains north of the Black Sea, in the province of Georgia. We also know that by 1911-12 it was at Kew Gardens and Oxford Botanical Gardens. Since then it has been used as a parent for any number of hybrids — Julianas — now properly referred to as *P. pruhoniciana* hybrids.

The most famous and widely grown Juliana is ‘Wanda’, so prolific and reliable with a unique purple-red color. As good as ‘Wanda’ is, it unfortunately is often the only Juliana for sale in nurseries. Some of the absolute jewels that were introduced a few decades ago are not to be found.

‘Millicent’ was listed by Lou Roberts and originated with Florence Bellis at Barnhaven. She named this lovely little plant in the large civic garden at Beacon Hill. It is thought *P. juliae* was first brought to England about 1911. However, Barbara Shaw received a letter from Nancy Lindsey, “a most knowledgeable gardener”, who ran her nursery at Manor Cottage, Sutton Courteney, who explained: *P. Juliana* [sic] ‘Craven Bells’ [was] given by Farrer to my mother when I was a child as ‘my favourite cowslip’. Mr. Robinson of Oxford Botanical Gardens was sure it was a *P. juliae* hybrid, which seemed impossible if *P. juliae* had only been introduced in England around 1912 but Mr. Robinson found that Farrer had apparently possessed *P. juliae* already in 1902. ‘Craven Bells’ is a pet — mat-forming Juliana...
Floods, Bugs, and Petals
By Dorothy Springer, Tacoma, Washington

When the plants in my juliana collection surfaced after three days under four inches of water during the great rainfall of spring 1996, they were met by an army of starving cutworms who promptly mowed the foliage down to ground level. Instead of looking at early blooming plants, I looked at boxes of notes, reread everything in my book collection, and thumbed through old Quarterlies.

I'd like to share some of the information I've gathered during the thirty-some years I've been collecting julies, as well as some observations made while trying to sort out valid names for the plants in the A.P.S. Juliana Registry collection.

According to an old story, the late Ross Willingham was visiting a garden in Bellingham, Washington, where he discovered a little lavender julie. The owner didn't know the name, so Ross promptly called it 'City of Bellingham'. It has grown and flourished here in the Pacific Northwest for many years. In a different story another Bellingham gardener, not knowing the plant's history, took a piece of it to Valleybrook Nurseries, Ltd. of Abbotsford, British Columbia, and asked if they wished to propagate it. Of course they did, and so little 'City of Bellingham' became 'Lilac Wanda' and by 1995 graced garden centers and nurseries from Canada to Oregon.

The 'Wanda' plants sitting in the nursery flats right next to 'City of Bellingham'!/Lilac Wanda' aren't labeled correctly either! This variety started life as a seedling from the late Fred Borsch back in the early 1940s. Originally known as 'Borsch Seedling', she became 'Borsch Crimson'. Roy Davidson acquired a piece, grew it well, and let it out all over Bellevue, Washington, where it quickly became confused with an older form of 'Wanda' that everyone grew. Davidson decided to rename the plant 'Amy' after his mother. The real Northwest 'Wanda' washes out to a blue-purple shade during spells of rain and cold weather. It has a round eye and blooms about ten days earlier than 'Amy'. It is still around — check out older gardens and collectors. 'Amy' is more refined and is the plant you'll find offered commercially in all the garden centers. It has smaller leaves and brighter, non-fading flowers. The eye is hexagonal. Check out your flowers next spring about mid-bloom. You'll see the differences!

Confused? Think 'Springtime'! At least this one has kept the same name — it's the plants themselves that have become so impossibly confused. Let's start with Primula vulgaris rubra (sibthorpii). This sub-species of the yellow P. vulgaris is lavender-pink: the red Turkie primrose of ancient lore. It has a yellow eye without any white halo surrounding the eye. Fred Borsch (that man again) produced a seedling he called 'Springtime'. This plant has a cushion form with large, lavender-pink flowers. He then produced a seedling from 'Springtime' named 'My Irish Girl' that has very similar coloring and form. Working in Holland, the Verwanii firm produced another 'Springtime' that was distributed in Europe and America. It is a hybrid between P. veris and 'Wanda' having a purple-magenta shade and a stalked form instead of the cushion form of the Borsch plant. If you have one or the other, check the plant habit to decide which plant you have.

Another name given to two distinctively different plants is 'Crispii'. One version has a large bright burgundy colored flower. It originated about 1918 and is a hybrid between P. elatior and P. juliae. The other form distributed — are you ready for this? — is described as being similar to 'Springtime' with cushion form and mauve-pink coloring.

Then there is 'Millicent'. Florence Bellis described her hybrid thus: "...it was the first of my hybrids I considered beautiful enough to name and so named it after my daughter... pure pink popcorn balls on slender knitted needle stalks of mahogany". It is pictured on page 29 of the 1948 A.P.S. Quarterly. Even though the picture is in black and white it is easy to see that the picture and description are not of the plant now grown under that name. Bloom time differs, too — the Bellis plant is a late bloomer with bronzy foliage, while the impostor is an early blooming, green foliaged plant. Those who remember Florence's love of color will certainly agree that the latter's straw colored flower edged with a washed out lavender is a far cry from pure pink. Stems are green and short, not tall mahogany.

Finally, let me bring up the subject of 'Dorothy'. A great interest has suddenly sprung up concerning the origins of this variety. I find this plant dear to my heart, sharing the same name as we do. It was the second plant in my juliana collection; 'Wanda', of course, was the first. I first saw 'Dorothy' — an enormous pot of it entered in a Tacoma show back in the early 1960s. Since that time I've studied it, grown seedlings from it, and read about it in the literature. It is my opinion (and has been for many years) that the form pictured in the old Genders’ books is not the same plant as the one we grow here. Old catalogs list it as rare; most list it as cushion form. Those same sources mention 'Lady Greer' often and state that this similar variety has been used widely in America for crossing. The modern 'Dorothy' may be a child of one of those crossings, either by man or by bee. Whether she came from America or possibly Canada (most probably not England) will never be known. I think it is a useless venture at this late date to speculate. Let's just enjoy and keep 'Dorothy' as one of the treasures of the julie family.

If you are really interested in proving a background of the early varieties, go back to the species. Cross P. vulgaris and P. veris with P. juliae. Branch out into the sub-species. Priceless information can be found in old Quarterlies in both articles and ads.

To summarize, I guess I've been trying slyly to say several things. First, it is almost impossible to correctly identify some of the older varieties, UNLESS they possess some outstandingly different and unique characteristic. Having said that, let me point out that even those varieties that do have an identifying characteristic are now being challenged by modern hybridizers. Jay-Jay is a good case in point. I and others have used it extensively and have created another source of confusion!
Second, I think we must preserve the existing varieties, correctly named or not, to enjoy them as wonderful garden subjects. We also must concentrate on the creation of new varieties, keeping in mind the characteristics of the true Juliana hybrids: hardy plants with creeping rootstocks and small flowers and foliage.

Third, I believe we need a new classification for our show schedules. The commercially produced 'Wanda' hybrids should not compete with true Juliana hybrids — they are too far removed from these. Hybrids of 'Garryarde Guinevere' fit into this category also.

As our gardens get smaller and time to tend them gets shorter, we need to keep and perpetuate our tiny treasures, stop looking to the past, and start creating our future!

---

**Where Have all the Julianas Gone?**

*continued from page 11*

with little lettuce green leaves and bunches of little ivory-lemon "cowslips" on three-inch stems.” (p.82)

Our no-name plant was found in Lakewold, Mrs. Wagner’s famous garden near Tacoma, is a good grower, and is still very much in evidence. Now it only remains to send a piece to England to compare it to a plant there and see if indeed it is the same.

Julianas are rewarding plants to grow. Their mat-forming tendency means they increase reliably and you can give pieces away to your gardening friends. They respond to fresh soil and regular division and replanting. Perhaps some of the lost Julianas are still flourishing in someone’s garden, but they no longer have a name, grown only because they are a lovely primrose. Look around your neighborhood. See what you can find.

There must have been good reason these plants were so popular in the 1940s and 1950s. And even though we have lost some classics, new Julianas can be produced. Perhaps it is time for a Juliana resurgence! 🌸

---

**Alaska Musings**

*By Dr. Roger Eichman, Juneau, Alaska*

**DECEMBER 25, 1995 CHRISTMAS:**

Tis Christmas, and as I told my wife, Jean, last night — that’s not reindeer on the roof, that’s the pitter patter of rain, dear. This December we’ve had two weeks of minus temperatures with a foot of snow, down to a record setting minus 10 F. degrees. Then for a couple of weeks it warmed up to 50 degrees, raining heavily. The snow is gone, even that extra that I blew with the snow-blower over the primrose beds. We even had a green Christmas. We now face two problems — the plants may break dormancy and then freeze, or we could get a freeze now. The ground is frozen deep with the top one to two inches soft and water-saturated, and unable to drain. A freeze will form ice around the plant crowns. Then the water between the ice layers may form long crystals lifting the surface layer 4-6 inches. Since the roots are impaled in the lower ground, this is akin to being on the rack. The roots get ripped off, and the plants are less than jolly about it. *Primula ‘Wanda’* with its rhizomes and *P. florindae* with its roots below the water table at the pond will be okay, but others could get damaged.

It has come to my attention that some of you have had deer and other critter problems. If you are saying "oh deer" and if it slithers, crawls, munches, leaps, hops or stumps — just reach for the Tabasco. A couple of teaspoonfuls in a spray-bottle of water will stop insects moving among pots. By spraying part of a plant, the whole plant may be protected, for I suspect it is absorbed and becomes a systemic repellent. Thus, by treating the tops, even roots should be protected from root borers. We’ve never had the problem so some of you will have to experiment and let us know.

Tabasco is a repellent, not a vermicide, so bugs and critters just move to another location (your neighbor’s yard). It is easy, non-toxic, and — close to my heart — cheap. But best of all, it is very effective. One gardener had a bad insect problem but did not want to use poisons; nothing he tried had worked. I told him about the Eichman repellent. He later reported that one application caused a thundering herd stampede that was the most incredible thing he had ever seen!

For bear, deer and large critters, spray down your territory, and they will stay away from your marked ground. A super slusher water squitter and Tabasco sauce is the best bear repellent I’ve found. The Canadian Customs won’t stop it, unlike guns or pepper spray.

We still have lots of miniature *P. denticulata* and would be happy to trade, especially for different *P. sieboldii* or other primula. In January, we will start the seed trays growing with a few new experiments. I hope to have more to report later.

---

**SEED OF DOUBLE ACAULIS AND DOUBLE AURICULA**

NEW SEED CROP IN AUGUST

MINIMUM ORDER

40 SEEDS - $5.00

ROSETTA JONES

E. 170 DUNOON PL

SHELTON, WA 98584

PHONE: 360-426-7913

---

Floods, Bugs, and Petals continued

---

continued on page 29
It is, perhaps, surprising to find such garden plants. Many of the best known garden primulas are hybrids. Garden auriculas were derived from P. auricula x P. hirsuta (P. x pubescens Hort.). Juliana hybrids are the progeny of P. juliae crossed with members of the Primula Section such as P. vulgaris, P. elatior and P. veris. Likewise, the popular acaulis and polyanthus types owe their characteristics to such parents as P. vulgaris, P. veris, P. elatior and their subspecies.

The hybrids mentioned above are all products of artificial hybridization either through intentional cross-pollination by growers or chance pollination by insects in a garden setting. Naturally occurring hybrids are, however, found in the wild.

It is, perhaps, surprising to find such natural hybrids considering the barriers nature erect to prevent cross-pollination between two species. Even if the parent species are compatible, they must live in close proximity to each other in order to hybridize. Furthermore, they must bloom at the same time and be pollinated by the same type of insect. The ability to form hybrids varies with the primula species. To form hybrids, both parents must belong to the same section and possess somewhat similar chromosome numbers. Even within a section, not all species can successfully cross. The exception here is the Juliana hybrid whose parents have recently been relegated to different sections.

Despite all these constraints, there are approximately 24 natural hybrids in the Auricula Section. The following list from Primulas of Europe & America summarizes the hybrid populations in that section that have been verified in the wild. The presumed seed parent is listed first.

P. x berninae x latifolia x hirsuta
x bowlslii x pedemontana x latifolia
x carueli x glaucescens x spectabilis
x crucis x marginata x latifolia
x discolor x auricula x daonensis
x escheri x auricula x integrifolia
x facchinii x minima x spectabilis
x floerkeana x glutinosa x minima
x forsteri x hirsuta x minima
x heerii x hirsuta x integrifolia
x intermedia x clusiana x minima
x juribella x minima x tyroliensis
x kolbiana x latifolia x daonensis
x lemperrigii x auricula x clusiana
x miniera x allioni x marginata
x muretiana x integrifolia x latifolia
x obovata x auricula x tyroliensis
x pubescens x auricula x daonensis
x pulilata x minima x daonensis
x seriana x daonensis x hirsuta
x truncata x minima x villosa
x venoides x wulfeniana x tyroliensis
x venusta x auricula x cornuticola
x vochnensis x minima x wulfeniana

Except for a few selected forms, these hybrids are generally not available from commercial or private sources. In nature, the ranges of the parent species do not often overlap. If they do, the resulting hybrids may be sterile, or if they are fertile, their offspring are not likely to come true from seed.
PRIMULA FOR WINTER COLOR IN THE ALPINE HOUSE

One of the great joys of owning an alpine house is the interest and pleasure that it provides to a gardener in the winter months when all is bleak, damp, and dark in the temperate climate garden. With a bit of foresight and effort, an all-winter-long bloom of primula to brighten your spirits can almost be assured.

Two cultivars of Primula allionii have proven to be reliable winter bloomers here at Graham, Washington. P. a. 'Praecox' sometimes begins to bloom as early as October and continues on with a sporadic bloom all through the winter and well into spring. It makes tight little domes with mid-pink blooms. The flowers are nothing out of the ordinary for the species. The bloom time makes the plant special and worth seeking out.

Another very fine winter blooming clone of P. allionii is P. a. 'Mrs. Dyas'. This is a larger flowered plant than 'Praecox' with mauve pink blooms with a prominent white, star-shaped eye. Both plants are rather easy to manage when given the protection of an alpine house.

While P. marginata is not normally thought of as a winter-blooming primula, one cultivar has produced a consistent late winter bloom at the nursery. Primula m. 'Kesseling's Variety' is compact with a heavy bloom of large, violet-blue flowers with a prominent white eye. The flowers open flat and begin to bloom in late January for us. I have often used this plant to make hybrids with P. allionii as the blooms overlap for such a long period of time.

Primula hirsuta and P. villosa are two similar plants that never fail to bloom by January in our alpine houses. Both plants come in a range of colors from light pink to deep red with a white eye that can be anything from a small star shape to a large white circle. The foliage is somewhat sticky and a rich bronze-green in both species; both are well worth growing from seed to give the grower a wide range of color forms. Both of these species are also good to use in producing hybrids with P. allionii and P. marginata.

In any relatively mild winter, P. capitata delights the eye and the nose with a bloom that can last from August to March. The plant forms tufted rosettes of crisp, green foliage with a dusting of white farina on the reverse. The very lovely flowers are rich purple and are held in a flattened head dusted with white farina. If you are willing to risk coming away with a nose dusted with white farina, you can enjoy the sweet, fruity fragrance all winter long. People often lose this plant toward the end of winter when the plant begins to produce new root growth. The old roots begin to rot away at this time and if the new roots do not make good contact with the growing medium right away, the plant withers away and dies. If you see a plant that is flagging at this time, push the crown down into the growing mix a bit and the plant will usually begin new growth.

In winter, a little bloom can go a long way to boost your spirits and outlook. Plan now for next winter.

MONTROSE EXPOSED

APS member Nancy Goodwin, co-owner of the former Montrose Nursery, is featured in the April/May 1996 issue of Garden Design. Her underlying gardening philosophy is that she “listens to what her plants want.” Montrose is lusciously photographed and illustrated. There is even a snapshot of Nancy in the orthodox park’s shooting gallery, “Just one more quarter, Mom, and I’ll win the prize.”

There is also a brief discussion about Primula dickieana, another north-eastern Himalayan treasure, that thrives while being trampled by yaks.

BEAUTY IN THE BREAKS & DISPLAYS

The April 1996 Bulletin of the Alpine Garden Club of B.C. contains a clever and informative piece about crevice gardening. Bob Woodward lists Primula hirsuta, P. glaucescens and P. allionii, as well as many other species, while recounting his experiences. Scrambling up several mountain sides in Europe and North America, Woodward recalls the glorious (lewisias, Campanula shetleri and C. piperi ‘Alba’) and the garish (Primula hirsuta — “too purply” and Boykinia jamesii).
Board of Directors Meeting

Held at Beaverton Hall Community Room, Beaverton, Oregon, March 30, 1996


The meeting was called to order at 3:05 p.m. by President John Kerridge. Minutes of the last meeting were approved as circulated.

Business arising from the minutes:

Herb Dickson suggested a committee be appointed to start work on a 60th year conference, to be held in 2002. A discussion was held regarding a study weekend instead of a symposium. Ann Lunn made a motion to approve a 60th year celebration and work toward finding a steering committee. Motion seconded and passed.

Addaline Robinson reported that the membership status was still not resolved regarding the renewal letters.

Claire Cockcroft said the Spring Fair had been a success. She was responsible for the Seed Exchange. Ann Lunn and Jay Lunn helped, via internet, to complete the seed list by February 1st.

President John Kerridge thanked the board members for their help during his presidency, especially Ann Lunn and Claire Cockcroft.

John presented a report from John O'Brien and the Alaska group, which is quite active. They will have a booth at the Alaska Gardening Conference in late May. John O'Brien feels the end-of-year dues payment is not satisfactory and suggests renewals become due on January 1st. A discussion was held on the subject. A suggestion was made to have a red ink stamp made to be used on Quarterly mailing envelopes indicating dues are due. Board members will come back next meeting with ideas. Claire Cockcroft and Addaline Robinson will work on further suggestions.

Editor's Report:

Claire Cockcroft said the Spring Quarterly should be ready to mail by the end of the next week.

Archives:

Addaline Robinson has not yet contacted the Oregon Historical Society.

Seed Exchange:

Claire Cockcroft explained what has happened with the Seed Exchange. Ann and Jay Lunn helped, via internet, to complete the seed list by February 22nd. The McDonnell's, neighbors of the Cockcroft's, took charge of filling and mailing out orders. They have processed over 5,000 seed packets to date. Suggestions for the next Seed Exchange:

1. Impose limits on the number of packets per order.
2. Limit items of special interest to one packet per order.
3. Impose a donation minimum to receive donor privileges.
4. Find a different way to distribute excess seed after all orders have been filled.
5. Sylvia and John McDonnell will be willing to help with the Seed Exchange next year with the appointment of a new co-chair.

John thanked Claire for all her hard work on the Seed Exchange.

Internet:

No report because of Claire's involvement with the Seed Exchange.

Reports From Chapters:

Seattle: June Skidmore said Rick Lupp had been the February speaker. Group meets four times a year.

Valley Hi: Thelma Genheimer donated award certificates she had made up for the shows. Chapters are asked to be responsible for their own certificates when they host the National Show.

Eastside: Thea Oakley would like to see more people volunteer to present programs.

B.C. Group: John Kerridge reported a program held on sick plants. Show will be April 27 and 28 at Southland Nursery in Vancouver, B.C.

Washington State: Rosetta Jones said no meetings were held in January or February. Show will be April 6th at the Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden in Federal Way as an experiment this year.

Tacoma: Dan Pederson reported Tacoma has had some excellent speakers recently. Show will be April 13 and 14th at the Lakewood Mall. He asked about insurance for shows at malls.

Any other business:

One of the board members would like to sponsor a color photography contest, with pictures to be used for a total color issue of the Quarterly. The pictures wanted are of garden or border auricula plants growing in the garden. $5.00 will be offered for each picture accepted. First prize in the contest will be $25.00; second place will be awarded $20.00; and third place will win $15.00. The contest will be introduced in the Summer Quarterly. Photos can be either slides or prints and of either single plants or groups.

Summer Picnic:

Addaline Robinson volunteered her home, but the location was later changed to the home of Thelma Genheimer in Beaverton, Oregon. It will be the second Saturday in July. Addaline read a letter from Jackie Giles, who will be in the United States in July and would like to meet A.P.S. members.

Motion was made to adjourn by John O'Brien and the Alaska group, which is quite active. They will have a booth at the Alaska Gardening Conference in late May. John O'Brien feels the end-of-year dues payment is not satisfactory and suggests renewals become due on January 1st. A discussion was held on the subject. A suggestion was made to have a red ink stamp made to be used on Quarterly mailing envelopes indicating dues are due. Board members will come back next meeting with ideas. Claire Cockcroft and Addaline Robinson will work on further suggestions.

Meeting adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Dorothy Springer
**APS Seed Exchange**

*By Claire Cockcroft, Redmond, Washington*

**MURPHY’S LAW**

This year’s Seed Exchange lived a rushed and event-filled life, beginning in February when health problems forced Marie Skonberg, who ran the exchange with such efficiency in Alaska the past two years, to pass the baton to Seattle chapter members. Our first problem was getting the catalog formatted and mailed. Jay Lunn’s fingers flew over the keyboard in record time and the catalog was toted to the Post Office. Here Murphy’s Law struck — although Jay weighed the catalog to make sure it didn’t exceed the 32¢ postage, he was outsmarted by the envelope, which was a half-inch oversize. He staggered the mailing so that overseas and Canadian members would receive their catalogs first; US east coast and Midwest catalogs preceded west coast addresses so all would arrive at the same time. Instead, many east coast and most Midwest catalogs were returned for an additional 11¢ postage. So much for everyone getting their catalogs at the same time! Sylvia and John McDonnell became well-acquainted with their postwoman, as she dropped off tub after tub of returned catalogs.

Meanwhile, the Seattle and Eastside chapters were pressed into service, repackaging the seeds from the donor bulk packages into individual packets. Within three weeks the repackaging was done, and on March 25 the first work party for filling orders convened in the McDonnell’s living room. During the next two months, we filled 255 orders totaling 8,268 packets, an average of over 32 packets per order! For the most part, donor orders were processed first (foreign then domestic), then non-donor orders (foreign then domestic) according to the date received.

Of course, Murphy’s Law wasn’t quite finished with us. Our first tries at sending orders to New Zealand failed and had to be repeated — we forgot to include a seedlist in each package for Customs. We mixed up a few orders and sent them to the wrong members (but not everyone returned the orders that were wrong!). And some of our order fillers weren’t well acquainted with primroses, making some wild substitutions. Overall, though, things worked out fairly well in spite of Murphy, thanks to the patience of our members who placed orders and the good spirits of our workers who filled them.

**CHANGES FOR NEXT YEAR**

The books are almost closed on this year’s Seed Exchange, and we’ve been tallying up more than just dollars and cents. Some problems need to be tackled, too. Our biggest problem was stocking out of the most demanded seeds, like *Primula sieboldii*, polyanthus hybrids, juliana hybrids, and fancy auriculas. Although we did limit orders to five packets of any one item, we quickly stocked out of the less available selections. The problem was compounded by many extremely large early orders and many extremely large donor orders. It was not unusual to see orders of 75 or 100 packets! We also had trouble making substitutions, as many orders had few or none listed.

On the brighter side, the next Seed Exchange should have a much smoother run. John and Sylvia McDonnell have signed up to oversee the collection and packaging of seeds, and we are searching for a co-chairman to host the actual order filling. Our work team has a year’s experience under its belt, and we are starting much sooner (October rather than February). To overcome some of the remaining shortcomings, a few new rules will be instituted:

1. Orders will be limited to 25 packets for non-donors and 35 packets for donors. If you like to order a lot of seeds, be sure to save primula seed this summer for the exchange!

2. Items of special interest or limited availability will be limited to 1 packet of each item per order, with 10 seeds per packet. Identification of said items is at the discretion of the Seed Exchange Coordinator. For all other items, the limit of 5 packets of each item will remain.

3. A secondary distribution of leftover seeds will be put in place. Details of how to order, etc., will be included in the catalog, after approval by the A.P.S. Board of Directors.

4. The order form will have more room for substitutions.

With over one third of A.P.S. members participating, the Seed Exchange is one of our most popular benefits of membership. We want to keep it popular and make it as fair as possible, so that everyone can receive a goodly portion of their most desired selections.

Thank you’s go to those who helped with this year’s exchange: Cliff and Luella Lewis, Fred Graff, Jane and Reid Mickelsen, Beth Tait, Thea Oakley, John Kerridge, Ruby Chong, Mary and Don Keefe, June Skidmore, Edith Collins, Margaret Lundquist, Ann and Jay Lunn, Marie Skonberg, John and Sylvia McDonnell, and Claire Cockcroft.

---

**American Primrose Society Bookstore**

A.P.S. Bookstore now has Society Guides from the National Auricula and Primula Society, Midland and West Section (Great Britain):

- **Double Auriculas**, by Gwen Baker - $3.25US
- **Alpine Auriculas**, by Derek Telford - $1.75US
- **Auricula History**, by David Tarver - $3.25US
- **Border Auriculas**, by Geoff Nicolle - $3.00US
- 1 set of all 4 guides - $10.00US

These soft-bound booklets are chock full of good advice from growers with many years of hands-on experience.

Orders must be prepaid in US dollars by check on a US bank or by international money order, made out to **Thea Oakley, A.P.S. Librarian**. Postage and handling: in the US add $3 for the first book and $1.50 for each additional book, or outside the US add $5 for the first book and $2.50 for each additional book.
Growing from the Exchange

By Jay G. Lunn, Hillsboro, Oregon

Ann and I recently received a letter from a friend in Scotland informing us that he had flowered plants of Primula alcalina from seed we donated to the 1995 A.P.S. Seed Exchange. It was a delight to hear that someone was successful in growing this species from that wild collected seed. Although Scotland has a wonderful climate for growing primulas, it has no resemblance to the habitat in which this species grows. This achievement is a real credit to the skill of the grower!

We also donated seed of a cross between P. x juliana ‘Betty Green’ and P. x juliana ‘Schneekissen’ to the 1995 Exchange. My goal for this cross was to obtain a hardy, pink juliana. The seed parent is a fairly decent red for a Juliana, but has long pedicels and definitely does not exhibit the wonderful red of a ‘Cowichan’. From the seed we saved for ourselves, we have flowered several plants. All have nice form (actually better than either parent) and vary in color, but more were white than any other color. The only one showing any disposition toward pink was a very light muddy mauve color — definitely not what I had hoped for! Some did not flower this year, so there’s hope that something better may come along. I expected more variation in color and should have anticipated the mauve color to appear, rather than a nice clear pink. Although you have to work with what you have, it appears that more work needs to be done to create a truly pink juliana. It would be fascinating to hear about the results anyone else obtained from this seed.

In 1995 and 1996, we donated seed of a cross between P. marginata and P. allioni. This should produce plants somewhat like the reverse cross that appears as a natural hybrid known as P. x miniera. We have not been successful in germinating seed from this cross, but I would be interested in hearing from anyone who has grown plants from it.

We usually resist sending open pollinated seed to the exchange, unless we are confident that something reasonably good may be grown from it. For example, I don’t believe that you can obtain respectable forms of ‘Cowichan’ from open pollinated seed. The year before last, we had a limited amount of open pollinated seed of P. x juliana ‘White Swan’ that we were reluctant to contribute for this reason. We kept the seed for ourselves and grew a number of seedlings from it. To my amazement, the plants looked very much like the parent. The flowers of all the plants were white with a yellow eye, however some had polyanthus type stems, while others were acaulis type. Two plants exhibited a different form of flower petal than the others. One was planted out in the garden and failed to survive this last winter. The other remained in a pot. Although it did not have a lot of flowers open at the time of this year’s National Show, we entered it anyway. It has petals with a serrated outer edge like it had been trimmed with pinking shears. A very pleasant surprise indeed!

We have never harvested a great deal of seed from open pollinated P. sieboldii, however they are a very productive species when thrum- and pin-eyed plants are crossed. I have selfed this species and found that very little, if any, seed was produced. Last year I selfed a particularly good form, which promptly produced large inflated calyces, but the pods were completely devoid of seed. With all the rain and cool weather we have had in the Pacific Northwest this year, it has been a real trial for hybridizers in our region! Also, the amount of plant material from which we can select for hybridizing has been greatly diminished. During this last winter, we lost more P. x juliana than I care to think about, as well as all of our ‘Cowichan’ and P. polyneura plants in the open garden.

I encourage all of you to take time to hand pollinate your plants and share the results with your fellow members through the A.P.S. Seed Exchange. By the time you read this, it will be too late for this year, but you can start planning ahead for next year. Not only will you be helping who has gone to the effort to collect seed in the wild or hand pollinated their plants would be pleased to hear from the growers. ♠

Seedling from open pollinated seed of P. x juliana ‘White Swan’ at A.P.S. National Show.
**News from the Chapters**

*American Primrose Society - Summer 1996*

**ALASKA**

Joe Regis, the Head Gardener for the State of Alaska, visited our February meeting. He is responsible for 56 beds on seven properties, including a border of yellow/cream colored Dorothy primroses at the Governor’s Mansion in Juneau.

John O’Brien then presented a slide show featuring primroses from England, Ireland, and Scotland. Though not quite complete, the slide show whisked us from snowy Juneau to a primrose vacation in the British Isles. What a treat it would be to actually see those primroses in person!

The Southeast Alaska weather finally allowed Alice Hendrickson and Glenn Greene of Ketchikan, originally scheduled for February, to attend our March meeting, making it one to remember. Alice is the Assistant City Gardener, and Glenn is the former City Gardener. Alice told us about the joys and frustrations of using primroses in public gardens. Her anecdotes about such things as drunks who sleep in the primrose beds or city crews digging trenches through the beds with no warning were funny and entertaining. She mentioned that *Primula denticulata*, *P. japonica*, and *P. sikkimensis* are grown. More and more primroses are being grown successfully in Southeast Alaska.

Farming, as those of us who live in Southeast Alaska know, is not a vocation we recommend to our children. Those folks at the Experiment Station were true farming and gardening pioneers. Fruit trees, berries, vegetables, flowers — the Sitka Experiment Station tried them all, some with success and many without.

Mollie’s presentation was packed with interesting historical information such as the dedication of the workers who had to stoke the greenhouse furnaces 24 hours a day to keep the plant stock and small plants alive in the winter cold, and the disastrous introduction of oxen which instead of plowing the ground sunk into the mud and had to be winched out to safety. Finding enough feed for oxen in the mud and had to be winched out to safety. Finding enough feed for oxen in

**Pennsylvania**

Doretta Klaber Chapter

Meets four times a year. Contact Dot Plyler, chapter president, for details.

The chapter was awarded a blue ribbon at the Philadelphia Flower Show! We were one of six entries in the collections category — a window to be viewed from all sides. We used three shelves and the base of the structure to show 42 blooming primroses in hand-thrown clay pots. After the blue ribbon was awarded, we were overjoyed to see an additional larger, fancier ribbon at our display, “The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society. Best Horticultural Entry - 2 or more Varieties”.

Individual members also won ribbons.

**Washington**

Washington State Chapter

Meets the second Friday of each month, except July and August, at the United Good Neighbor Center at 305 S 43rd Street, Renton, (across the street from Valley General Hospital) at 7:45 p.m. Guests are welcome.

Members brought their blooming plants to the March meeting, where Rosetta Jones demonstrated techniques for pollinating primroses. Rosetta also shared new ideas for planting seeds.

The Washington State Primrose Show at the Rhododendron Species Botanical Garden in April was very successful. The one-day show featured many excellent plants, and the weekend sold in brought in many happy customers and good proceeds. Folks at the RSBG were very cooperative and indicated they would like to see us return next year.

Chapter membership has been declining in recent years, so we devoted May’s meeting to discussing what can be done to increase interest and bring in new members. We decided to cancel the June meeting and start up again October.

**Eastside Chapter**

Meets the first Monday of every month at 7:30 p.m. The chapter lost its usual meeting place and has been rotating among members’ homes. Contact Thea Oakley, chapter president, for details.
News from the Chapters continued

Plant culture was the topic of discussion at the March meeting. Seed saving, seed planting, pollinating and hybridizing primroses filled the April agenda. Beth Tait presented a program on Juliana hybrids at the May meeting, returning in June to talk about Primula denticulata. Sally Cadranell also spoke at the June meeting, on irises.

Seattle Chapter
Meets four times a year. Visitors are welcome. Contact June Skidmore, chapter president, for details.

The chapter had a busier spring than expected, as members pitched in to help with the A.P.S. Seed Exchange by packaging seeds and filling orders.

In April the chapter toured four members’ gardens. Plants were available for sale at the gardens, and members went away with their eyes and hands full!

Tacoma Chapter
Meets the first Tuesday of each month, except July and August, in the Fireside Room of the First United Methodist Church, 1919 West Pioneer, Puyallup, at 7:30 p.m.

In April the chapter took advantage of the A.P.S. Slide Library and watched the slide program “Wild and Tame Primulas of Alaska”. Bodil Leamy from UBC Botanical Gardens was the speaker for the March meeting. She showed slides of many lesser known primula species, with comments about those that grow at UBC and the difficulty of keeping some of them.

The chapter held a primrose show and sale in April at the Southlands Nursery. The chapter also manned a booth at the Van Dusen Garden Flower Show in May.

Alaska Musings
continued from page 15

ADDENDUM 5/12/96 MOTHER’S DAY:
Winter is over and weeds are growing nicely. I am still trying to push some primroses into the ground and still hoping others weren’t a total loss. January was one of the coldest on record with no snow cover. The frost line reached five feet, so some homes had their water lines frozen until last week. The frost pushed up plants one to two inches out of the ground. I’d go around after a thaw to stomp them back down only to have them pushed back up during the next freeze.

We are still trying to figure out the losses but, surprisingly, they are much less than expected: P. poissonii, P. wilsonii, some gold lace, even some ‘Wanda’ hybrids, most of a bed of seedlings, a P. capitata and a P. nivalis. Compared to the number of surviving primroses, we were lucky. The plants that survived are hardy for here as they had no special protection, and it was the worst winter I can remember for cold with severe freeze/thaw cycles. Fortunately, high winds that usually accompany the dry cold were absent this winter. As a result, most of our plants came through fine and most insects and slugs didn’t.

The plants seem to have had a deep and sound enough rest to have rapid and vigorous spring growth. Some Miracle Grow should also help. I am convinced that summer die off occurs from too much sun and not enough deep winter rest — neither is our problem!

I just sent for some information alleging Tabasco sauce stimulates perennials to grow better. Could it be they just grow better without bugs serving them up for lunch?
Officers of the Chapters

Doretta Klaber Chapter
President, Dot Plyler
18 Bridle Path, Chadds Ford, PA 19317

Eastside Chapter
President, Thea Oakley
3304 288th Ave. NE, Redmond, WA 98053

Oregon Primrose Society
President, Ann Lunn
6620 NW 271st Ave., Hillsboro, OR 97124

Tacoma Chapter
President, Dan Pederson
7614 48th Ave. E., Tacoma, WA 98443

Valley Hi Chapter
President, Orval Agee
11112 SE Wood Ave., Milwaukie, OR 97222

Washington State Chapter
President, Rosetta Jones
E. 170 Dunoon Pl., Shelton, WA 98584

Seattle Chapter
President, June Skidmore
6730 W. Mercer Way, Mercer Island, WA 98040

Alaska Group
Contact Jean Eichman
P.O. Box 20765, Juneau, AK 99802-0765

British Columbia Primrose Group
President, John Kerridge
4660 10th Ave. W. #1102, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 2J6

EDITORIAL DEADLINE FOR FALL ISSUE OF PRIMROSES IS AUGUST 15

Kill Bugs On Contact!
Made with botanical pyrethrins from chrysanthemum flowers
Look for "Schultz-Instant" plant care products in leading floral and garden departments

CHEHALIS RARE PLANT NURSERY
19081 Julie Road, Lebanon, MO 65536
Hedrick Dickson, Proprietor
After 30 years of selecting and breeding, I have developed an improved strain of Garden Auricula with a complete pallet of color.

Garden Auricula - 75 seeds
Mixed - Brown - Yellow - Red - Blue
Picotee - White - Petite Hybrids
Exhibition Alpine - 75 seeds
Hand pollinated Double Auricula - 15 seeds
Hand pollinated Show Auricula - 20 seeds
Yellow Self
Primula Florindae - 150 seeds or more
Mixed Candelabra - 200 seeds or more

ALL PACKETS $2.00 EACH
50 cents postage & handling in U.S. and Canada
Other foreign orders $1.00 postage & handling
MINIMUM ORDERS - 3 packets

AMERICAN PRIMROSE SOCIETY

OFFICERS
President - June Skidmore, 6730 W Mercer Way, Mercer Island, WA 98040
Vice-President - Ann Lunn, 6620 NW 271st Ave., Hillsboro, OR 97124
Past President - Dr. John Kerridge, 4660 10th Ave. W, #1102, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 216
Recording Secretary - Dorothy Springer, 7213 South 15th, Tacoma, WA 98465
Corresponding Secretary - Thea S. Foster, 779 E 21st St., North Vancouver, BC, Canada V7J 1N7
Treasurer - Addaline W. Robinson, 9705 SW Spring Crest Dr., Portland, OR 97225

DIRECTORS
1999 Thea Oakley, 3304 288th Ave. NE, Redmond, WA 98053
John A. O'Brien, Sr., 9450 Herbert Place, Juneau, AK 99801-9356
Fred Knapp, 58 Kaintuck Lane, Locust Valley, NY 11560
1997 Glen Spurrell, 72 St. Anne's Road, Toronto, Ont., Canada M6J 2C3
Misty Haffner, 8118 Hamstead Ln., Juneau, AK 99801-9116

EDITOR
Claire Cockerfot
4805 228th Ave. N.E., Redmond, WA 98053
e-mail: ccroft@halcyon.com

ROUND ROBIN
Edward Davis
226 S. High Street, Hillsboro, OH 45133

SEED EXCHANGE
John and Sylvia McDonnell
4430 232nd Ave. N.E., Redmond, WA 98053

QUARTERLY LIBRARIAN
Cheryl Fluck
17275 Point Lena Loop Rd., Juneau, AK 99801

SHOW JUDGES
Rosetta Jones
E 170 Dunoon Place, Shelton, WA 98584

LIBRARIAN
Thea Oakley
3304 288th Ave. N.E., Redmond, WA 98053
e-mail: othea@halcyon.com

SLIDE LIBRARIAN
John A. O'Brien, Sr.
9450 Herbert Place, Juneau, Alaska 99801

MEMBERSHIP
Dues for individual or household membership in the American Primrose Society, domestic and foreign, are $20 U.S. per calendar year ($21 for renewals postmarked after January 1); $55 for three years; or $275 for an individual life membership. Submit payment to the treasurer. Membership renewals are due November 15 and are delinquent at the first of the year. Membership includes a subscription to the quarterly Primroses, seed exchange privileges, slide library privileges and the opportunity to join a Round Robin.

PUBLICATIONS
Manuscripts for publication in the quarterly are invited from members and other gardening experts, although there is no payment. Please include black and white photographs if possible. Send articles directly to the editor.

Advertising rates per issue: full page, $100; half page, $50; quarter page, $25; eighth page and minimum, $12.50. Artwork for ads is the responsibility of the advertiser, and camera ready copy is appreciated. Submit advertising to the editor.

American Primrose Society - Summer 1996
NEW! A CONTEST FOR COLOR PHOTOS OF GARDEN AURICULAS!

A generous friend of the A.P.S. would like to sponsor a full color edition of *Primroses* featuring Garden Auriculas, and what better way to get pictures than a photo contest! The photos must be in color, and may be slides, prints, or on PhotoCD™. Photos must depict *Primula auricula* species and/or hybrids growing in the garden (not in pots), and may feature single plants or groups of plants. $5 will be awarded for each photo accepted for publication. First, second, and third place cash prizes will also be awarded.

PRIZES:
1st Prize $25
2nd Prize $20
3rd Prize $15
$5 for each photo accepted for publication

SEND YOUR PHOTOS TO:
Claire Cockcroft
A.P.S. Editor
4805 - 228th Avenue NE
Redmond, WA 98053-8327
USA

Proposed publication date: Spring, 1998. All prizes will be awarded. All photos will be returned, but the A.P.S. retains reprinting rights at no additional fee.