Growing and Exhibiting Auriculas in My Youthful Days, Wm. T. Harding - - - - 17
Raising Auriculas in Pots, Mrs. John L. Karnopp - 23
Auricula Culture in Wisconsin, Mrs. Alfred W. Dess - 25
Growing Auriculas in Montana, Clare W. Regan - 27
Sterilization of Small Amounts of Soil,
Laura M. Sikes - - - - - - - 29
Primula Testers of the Men’s Garden Clubs, 1951 - 31
American Primrose Society Regional Vice-Presidents, 1951 - - - - - - - 32
GROWING AND EXHIBITING AURICULAS IN MY YOUTHFUL DAYS*

Wm. T. Harding, Mount Holly, New Jersey, Nov. 7, 1887

As recollections of floriculture of other days, fitfully gleam upon memory, and carry us back to the happy spring-time of life, it makes us feel young again. Blessed are they who can joyfully recall and live them over again. Those who remember best seem to have lived longest. While reviewing these old times, the writer fancies himself, as he once was, the hopeful lad, plodding along between two covered baskets containing twelve Auricula plants, in deep five-inch pots on his way to a county flower show. With him were two other boys carrying baskets of plants, one consisting of an equal number of Polyanthus, which at that time, with Auriculas, were much in vogue with the many.

Though early in the morning, the cheerful lark was up before us, singing loud and high above the wheat-fields and blooming meadows; the black-bird, thrush, finch and linnet, caroled sweetly in the trees and hedgerows; and, while passing the fragrant orchards and gardens, the renowned little red-breasted soloist, "the gardener robin," seemed to warble his best to the flower folk who were passing by. The way before us—a distance of twelve miles—lay through romantic-looking villages, and picturesque hamlets, leading into green lanes overhung with sturdy oak, elm and ash trees spreading above. And the sweet hawthorn hedges, festooned with odorous honeysuckles, made scenes of beauty and feasts of pleasure, which only those who have enjoyed them can fully appreciate.

With the three was Jim Fullblossom—as I will call him—the owner and grower, who carried a share of these Auriculas we were taking to the florists' Mecca—The Annual Flower Show. As we continued to trudge onward, we were joined by several other exhibitors, who "on pleasure were bent," as well as business intent, at the same destination. Now, many of these were amateurs, the most of whom were workingmen, whose few feet of glass covered frames, well filled with Auriculas or Polyanthus, were the glory of their little gardens. To say they greatly admired, or even loved them, hardly expresses the intense delight with which these enthusiastic cultivators watched over and devotedly cared for their pretty favorites.

And let me here inquire of the modern florist, gardener or amateur cultivator of flowers, ever saw a choice collection of Auriculas or Polyanthus in bloom? If not, there is something new under the sun for him to see, the like of which is far more beautiful than anything "dreamt of in your philosophy" as Shakespeare might have said to him.

*From Gardeners Monthly, courtesy of Dr. F. A. Jordan, Cortland, N. Y.
Let the kind readers, in imagination, accompany the writer on a bright May morning long ago through a pleasant part of rural England, until they come in sight of a May-pole, decked with garlands of hawthorn and long streamers of red and blue ribbons. They may further fancy they hear the music of a brass and reed band, playing the then popular air of "She Wore a Wreath of Roses", beneath the boughs of a wide spreading elm at the front of that ancient hostelry, the "Red Dragon Inn." They may guess at what was taking place on that particularly interesting occasion. There was a smiling good-natured throng, already gathered around the door, facing the stairway which led to the spacious oak-paneled room above, where the exhibition was to be held.

Before proceeding further, let the reader open at chapter 2, "A Book About Roses," by S. Reynolds Hole, who, in his own inimitable way, describes a similar scene at a Rose Exhibition in Nottingham. The graphic description of this renowned Rosarian gives us such a picture of the noble and industrious working-man can do, under adverse circumstances, in perfecting beauty of the Queen of Flowers, much resembles what they predecessors did with pretty Polyanthus and Auriculas, when they were in fashion. And a similar case in the January Monthly of 1885 is thus perspicuously presented by Mr. James Morley, in his "Recollections of By-Gone Scenes:"

"Every man is a florist, no matter whether he works in a coal-pit or at the stocking frame." And the same language is singularly applicable to the toiling men of tastes of other days, whose zeal for floriculture was earnest indeed.

On entering the tastefully decorated room, the walls and ceiling of which were beautifully draped with a profusion of wild flowers and evergreens, mingled with blooming branches of red and white hawthorns, lilacs, mock-orange, laburnums, etc.; we were kindly greeted by the managing committee, who cordially assured us they were very glad to see us. Placing my heavy baskets on a bench to rest, and look around the beautiful bower for a moment or two, I noticed several exhibitors had already emptied their baskets of their precious contents; and on beds of green moss had arranged them for inspection. As soon as allotted space was assigned for our plants, they were duly placed there, and seemed to occasion some little excitement among the admiring beholders. Well they might, for I honestly believe better examples of excellent cultivation had seldom, if ever, been previously placed on exhibition. In a group of three dozen varieties of Auricula, were splendid specimens of such celebrities, then in the height of their floral fame, as the exceedingly handsome Colonel Taylor, beautiful Queen of the Alps, successful Ring-leader, gallant Prince Blucher, bland Miller of Mansfield, brave Admiral Gardner, good-looking Fred Lud, universal Conqueror, very Bonnie Mary, glorious Aurora, beautiful Mrs. Clark, noted Maid of Orleans, charming Lancashire Lass, lovely Queen of May, and famous Waterloo. The twelve Polyanthus plants also, were all bright gems of their kind, and well merited premiums afterwards awarded them.

After arranging the plants to his complete satisfaction, and beckoning the three lads to follow him down the stairs, to share his bread and cheese, and while seated at the table, I well remember how the happy-looking face of Mr. Fullblossom was suffused with smiles, as he joyously whispered to us, "we shall beat them again." And just as he predicted, so it came to pass.

Immediately after the judges had awarded the premiums, the vicar of the parish delivered an excellent oration, in which he most eloquently dwelt upon the sublimity and harmony of nature; and of the love for, cultivation of flowers, in particular. He pleasantly dilated on the subject in the ornate language he was so perfect a master of. If the writer's feelings were any criterion to judge others by, we, all of us, must have felt persuaded we were the happiest people in the universe. But while this was going on the smell of roast beef and other savoury odors, admonished us that something good for the inner man, and boy, was getting ready for us below; and to which, soon after, ample justice was done. How superlatively seemed all who sat down to the feast, and then amusingly discussed the merits of the exhibition, until half past two o'clock, when the price admission was lowered from two shillings to one. Then the commotion grew greater in the show room over our heads, where all the festive villagers seemed with one accord desirous to gather.

Presently it was announced that, "with the receipts at the door, and from funds on hand, the successful exhibitors would be paid; and if any had not obtained a premium, their entrance fees would be returned, with sufficient gratuity to defray expenses, so that no one should sustain any pecuniary loss thereby." This was a sensible proviso, and a excellent rule in those days. As was his accustomed way upon similar occasions, the generous Mr. Fullblossom cheerfully disbursed his prize money among those more in need of it than he was. The honor, and of which no man felt prouder, was sufficient compensation for him.

But, as the best of friends have to part, six o'clock brought about the separation, with the closing of the show. To retrace the twelve miles homewards in the night, proved more of a task than did the morning's journey. I, for one, was glad to reach the end, and get from under the strap fastened to each basket handle, which began to gall my shoulders. While penning this, I am wondering if there are any young boys now, who would willingly carry carefully and safely such a load twenty four miles over a somewhat hilly country? Although times have greatly changed since then, I nevertheless hope there are lots of them still. But possibly, the description of this pleasant and interesting event which took place long ago, may have kindled a desire in the bosom of some good soul to know how to grow such elegant flowers, so long lost sight of; and so, for his especial pleasure, I will here begin.

It appears the Primula Auricula, under the odd name of Bear's Ears or Mountain Primrose, was under cultivation in England by the ancient and good gardener, the quaintly-spoken and ingenious Gerarde, in 1597. Presuming a fair stock of choice varieties are on hand to commence with, and new sorts from seed are desired, which are generally very interesting to the raiser, it will be necessary to fecundate the stigmas with pollen from some other distinct variety, and isolate them. Quite comely, if not really handsome kinds, will be found among the seedlings. At any rate pretty novelties may be looked for. The usual practice, with old and successful cultivators, was to sow the seed early in the spring, in shallow pans, placed on a moderately warm hotbed; and as soon as the tiny seedlings appeared a little air, sufficient to prevent them from damping off was admitted. When large enough to prick out into small single pots, or a number of them in pans—they were, after potting a few days, put
where they could get a little more air, until finally they were inoculated to a free circulation.

N.B.—These chary little beauties seem to have a natural dislike to the scourching rays of the summer's sun. And were they possessed with the power of locomotion, they would voluntarily creep under the clustering leaves of some friendly bending bough for protection and shade.

Were I to write out a list of the many ominous nostrums, which contained a little of everything nasty, which if possible, were more abominable than entered the witches' cauldron in Macbeth, some old growers recommended as proper ingredients to grow them in, the intelligent reader would smile at the credulity of the old fogies. Now, be it known among men that Mr. Fullblossom was a famous man among flower pots in his day, and the compost he used—and which I have helped him prepare for Auriculas—was thus composed: Say, to one bushel of mellow hazel loam, well pulverized, and one of good friable peat, to which add half a bushel of decayed leaf mould from oak or beech leaves; and the same quantity of well decomposed horse or cow dung, the latter kind preferred, and of not less than two years old; and with two quarts of freshly slacke'd lime, and half a bushel of river sand, well worked up together several times, for a month or two before using, was the kind of stuff they flourished in. Well drained clean pots, 5 or 6 inches wide at the top and 7 inches deep, were the sizes generally used for flowering plants. To repot them biennially, about the first week in August was considered the proper time, when the main root and longest fibers, should they require it, were shortened. As they seem to have an inherent tendency to suffer from decaying roots, they must be occasionally turned out of the pots and with a sharp knife cut away every particle of diseased roots or fibers, and thoroughly cauterize or dry up with quick-lime the amputated parts, before replacing in clean pots and fresh soil again.

About the middle of February, it was customary to remove a little of the surface soil, and top-dress them with a portion of sheep droppings or old rotten cow dung, in which a little soot and sand was mixed. Not only does this treatment encourage growth in the old plants, but induces at the same time offsets to sprout, which are when rooted, carefully detached, potted and grown for future blooming plants. And when all danger from cold and frosty weather is past, they must be removed from the coolest and most shady part of the greenhouse after flowering, to some sheltered and shady place out of doors. A bed of coal ashes, over which a hot-bed frame is standing upon four bricks, one at each corner, so as to admit abundance of fresh air at all times, will make a good wormproof floor to set the pots on. During heavy and continuous rain, they must be thoroughly sheltered under the sashes, which should be kept in readiness to place over them—tilted at the back, so that the fresh air with all possible freedom would circulate among them. A shady situation under a north wall and not under the dripping boughs of trees, which would rot their crowns, must be had for them; or some other contrivance made, whereby the direct rays of the hot sun can be obscured and the rain kept off.

By following these simple instructions, with proper attention to watering, and keeping free from weeds and decaying leaves, the cultivator's heart will be made glad with the prospective beauty which awaits him, in the blooming springtime coming.

---

English 1952 Year Book of Exceptional Interest

The National Auricula & Primula Society (Northern Section, of England) makes it very easy to purchase their Year Books. Price is but $1., and this includes postage; contents include the first part of an article on Plant Breeding—Simple Mendelism; Some Primulas at the Chelsea Show; Primulas for Everyone; Modern Alpine Auriculas; Yellow Selfs; Round the Shows and several other items of interest to those interested in Auriculas, Primulas and Polyanthus. Please order direct from Mr. R. H. Briggs, Hon. Sec., "High Bank," Rawtenstal, Lanes., England. Currency or checks acceptable. Book to be off the press February, 1952.

---

IMPORTANT NOTICE

General election of officers will be held at the annual meeting of the American Society, December 11, 1951 at 7:30 P.M. Members outside the Portland area in good standing who wish to vote but cannot attend the meeting may send to the Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Earl Marshall, 1172 S.E. 55th Ave., Portland 15, Oregon, for ballot. Marked ballots must be returned to that office before the annual meeting.

Mrs. O. J. Zach and Mr. Ralph W. Hanna have been nominated for the offices of president and director, respectively; Dr. Matthew C. Riddle, Dr. R. M. Bond and Mrs. Lota Stone, for re-election for the offices of vice-president, director and recording secretary.
The type of Auricula known as the Alpine has a definite standard of perfection as do the Show types. Alpines, like Shows, must be thrum-eyed (showing the anthers instead of stigma), blooms must be perfectly flat and petals rounded, not notched and also like the Shows, have not less than five pips (florets) fully developed when exhibited. But unlike the Shows, it can have no vestige of meal (farina) and what is termed the paste in Shows is the eye in Alpines. This eye is either gold or cream, and it is into the gold centered types and light centered types that this race of Auriculas is divided. The other distinguishing feature of the Alpine is the shading which should graduate evenly from dark to light ground color as the petal edge is approached. Stalk, of course, must be sturdy enough to hold umbel erect.

For a Green-Edged Show Auricula see page 19, Volume 8 illustrating Sir Rowland Biffen's Strange Story of the Auricula.
With the first heavy fall rains the pots are moved under cover, as continued moisture in the crowns at this season may mean rot and ruin. Simple shelter sash or light cello-glass frames are really all that is necessary in our climate as the Auricula is even more resistant to freeze than most Primroses. The sides of the frame may be left open opposite the storms and the covers should be removed entirely during clear weather as the plants require plenty fresh air. Plants may be carried over in a cold glass house but will not long endure in a hot-house or as house plants. A thick bed of peat-moss or coarse compost is advisable in the frame as it helps to retain the moisture in the pots and protects in some measure in case of heavy freeze.

By spring one finds that the plants that have had a good fall start in their rich compost will respond early with fine foliage and profuse bloom buds. The food has been available and the soft fine roots have been able to reach it easily. All that they require now is a little grooming and plenty moisture, but a small amount of liquid fertilizer from time to time makes for fine color in both foliage and flowers. When in full bloom in April or May the rains are well over and the pots may be moved to the borders and set or sunk where needed for accent or color effects. Incidentally they become, as days go by and bloom keeps coming, the pride and joy of the grower and, perhaps, the envy of garden friends who can’t grow garden Auriculas.

As to the size and kind of pots, that must be left to the grower who knows the sizes and kinds of Auriculas he likes in his garden. For general purposes we prefer the 5-inch flat pots as being large enough, light and less likely to tip over. Tin containers may also be used to good advantage as they hold moisture well and are not unsightly if painted green.

The matter of proper soil or potting compost is one of the most difficult and important points of Auricula culture, especially here in the Northwest. To begin with our garden soils have a wide range of fertility and consistency. When we consider heavy clay, the least bit of which causes the compost to cake in the pots, river silt, sand, gravel, "red shot," "beaver dam," fir woods soil and other brands, it makes any book formula impossible to follow. So many parts of our soils that they are very misleading, but we feel that we are safe in saying that the Auricula thrives in good, rich, loose soil in which the roots can easily delve for food. Soil coarse enough that water sinks away at once and does not stand on the top of the pot is the rule. With a heap of well rotted garden compost, some well rotted manure and a quantity of builders sand, the grower proceeds to use his best garden soil and best judgment in mixing a compost that his plants will like. Since much of our soil lacks lime, a handful of bone meal to a pot may prove beneficial. Many of our growers are finding that a good helping of our abundant rotten wood, sieved, is of value in the compost and much to the liking of Auriculas and other Primulas. A half inch wire mesh is indispensable for sieving and mixing, and the coarse material left over should be used in the bottom one fourth of the pot for drainage. Plenty of moisture at all times is a "must" with Auriculas as well as with most Primulas.

Show Auriculas which include the edged—green, grey and white—as well as the lovely, self colors and some others called fances, may be handled in much the same way as they are fully as hardy as the borders. They are, perhaps, a bit slower growing and since many of them are heavily coated with farina, which is a mark of distinction, they require more attention to protect from sudden rains or over head sprinkler which would wash away the powder. They are usually kept pruned of offsets to develop a beautiful, symmetrical plant of one crown. In other respects they are repotted at the same time in the same loose rich compost but are, of course, kept segregated if one wishes to raise Show seed, as they readily cross with the Alpines and Borders. Always partial shade and plenty of moisture is the rule.

In summing up a few of the advantages of pot culture of Auriculas, it may be well to emphasize the fact that without question the plant blooms quicker and more profusely when the roots are confined.

Then, too, a container may be moved from one location to another to determine which site produces the best results. Even change of season may call for change in exposure to sun or wind. These advantages plus the made-to-order soil and perfect drainage speak in favor of pot culture. Undoubtedly those who would love to grow Auriculas but feel that their garden presents difficulties of soil, site or general growing conditions would profit greatly by experiments in outdoor potting.

---

**Auricula Culture in Wisconsin**

To the Editor:

In answer to your inquiry on my method of growing Auriculas successfully in Wisconsin, I will say that the soil in my garden, which is a new garden, is clay into which has been dug a good quantity of leaf mold. I have the Auriculas in the front of a wild flower border which gets direct sun from about 7:30 to 9:30 A.M., is entirely shaded until about 2:30 P.M., after which there is filtered sunlight for about an hour and then shade for the rest of the day. Several weeks before I plant the Auriculas I dig in some good rotted manure to a depth of about 10 or 12 inches. When I plant I dig out some soil and mix it with coarse gravel or sand and carefully put this mixture around the roots. After the plants are firmly put I put a few handfuls of small stones above the size of peas on the top of the soil around their necks with a few limestone chips. Then I sprinkle a little bone meal and a little lime (I think this is important) over the stones and water thoroughly. And that is all. I do not know whether the clay soil helps, but I think it does as it stays cooler. I notice that none of my other Primulas wither as much as they did in my old garden where the soil was not clay.

My P. Florinda is still blossoming (August 15th) having had three stalks and developing yet another after the first ones were cut off. The Julianas are growing like wildfire and am looking forward to a fine display next spring.

—Mrs. Alfred W. Dess, 3471 S. Delaware Ave., Milwaukee, Wisconsin
GROWING AURICULAS IN MONTANA
Clare W. Regan, Butte, Montana

When I first began to grow Auriculas I put them in the front line of
the hardy border because, the experts wrote, it was poor taste to plant
them in the rock garden. They sat there in sulky dislike of their tasteful
surroundings, neither growing nor blooming, until, in sheer compas-
ion, I moved them to the more wholesome conditions of the rock gar-
den. And, I thought, if any purist comes to visit the garden and can't
stand the sight of them there, he can just look elsewhere and I hope his
gaze falls on Edelweiss or Anthyllis vulneraria. It seems far fetched and
a little absurd that the offspring of two of Europe's Rock Primulas
should be denied the privileges of their parents because they are gayer
in effect and somewhat larger in habit.

They at once showed their gratitude by "sitting up and taking notice"
of their altered position in life, by losing the lack-lustre look they had,
and putting out new growth in a remarkably short period of time. All
had been placed between rocks in very rich soil, with old mortar rubble
added.

From that day on all Auriculas are wedged in between small rocks,
taking particular notice that the roots come in contact with them, the
whole planting being slightly raised above the surrounding area. If I
have them, I also put rocks around the crown so the new tufts can come
up between them. After blooming, fresh soil with a sifting of complete
fertilizer is spread between old trunks of the plant, thus encouraging
new shoots to form and to root down into the compost. Some of my
plants have been in the same place for almost 15 years and have devel-
oped long stems somewhat like P. marginata, and these particularly
need stones about them to hide the slight lankiness of appearance.

Each fall some very old stable fertilizer is added for humus and occasion-
ally pulverized mortar rubble, which nearly all rock plants enjoy
immensely. The plants are watered every day in summer as July, Aug-
ust and often part of September are usually arid months here when the
air is dry as a bone. This program of fertilization might not be neces-
sary in areas of more summer rainfall or better soil than ours, where
the only nutrients found in it are the ones we ourselves put into it. How-
ever I do think that rock in some form—even crushed rock in the soil—is
necessary if Auriculas are to do their best. They are descended from
saxatile plants and show it in their form and insistence on good drain-
age.

Most of my plants are in a raised and sloping bed facing southwest,
shaded from the morning sun by a background of small evergreens. They
get all the sun there is all afternoon, a situation that seems the reverse
of good, but was all I could give them at the time of planting. However,
no plants could do better, and indeed they are far more satisfactory
than others planted where they get a good deal of shade, the latter be-
ing somewhat limp as to leaf, with poor increase and few flowers.

A matter that will be of no interest whatever, to members residing in
mild climates, is that of winter protection. I used to cover with leaves,
putting them on in late October but the last few years I use glass or rock
wool, which is very satisfactory. Auriculas are almost abnormally insen-

Sitive to cold as far as the leaves and body of the plant are concerned, but the buds form in autumn, inside the "furled umbrella" resting bud, which is all that remains of the summer's succulent foliage. These should have some protection from freezing severely and also from the winter's sun. They are very pretty silver-grey cones, covered with a dense mealy substance, which unfold in the first warm days disclosing the cluster of buds that soon burst into amazing flower-heads of exquisite color. About then it wouldn't do for an expert to tell me it is unsuitable to plant Auriculas in the rock garden.

Correction

On page 9 of the last Quarterly (Volume 9, No. 1) the right caption was put under the wrong picture. This portrait is of P. heucherifolia and not P. polyneura. P. heucherifolia—the Heuchera-leaved Primula—is also of the Cortusoides section. It was first collected in 1869 by Abbe David in gray places, shade of rocks and occasionally light woods on the eastern Tibet-western Szechwan (China) border. It is a hairy, stoloniferous perennial bearing dainty bell-like flowers varying from mauve-pink to a rich deep purple on slender stems approximately a foot in height. The only difficulty in growing this very sweet and rugged little Primula is finding a source of supply.

Winter Protection

In the absence of snow it is wise to have a supply of evergreen boughs in readiness to cover plants during sudden temperature drops or prolonged freezing winds. Ice mulching by gently sprinkling the plants before placing the boughs is additional protection. Mulching around the plants in the fall and early winter with rotted sawdust, stable manures, combination of both, compost or like humic material is of multiple advantage providing warmth, cushioning the beat of rain and feeding in early spring when growth becomes active. When many plants were killed in the Pacific Northwest during the sudden drop in temperature late in January and early February following a frostless winter, those who placed handfuls of moist peat moss directly on the plants for the duration, brushing off after the freeze, lost none. Give special attention to your winter-blooming plants as these, being at the peak of activity, are more likely to collapse. A bailing program for field mice should be carried on at intervals throughout the winter. Red Squirre placed under leaves or in mole runs will destroy colonies which often devastate a planting.

Test Gardens of the American Primrose Society

The Board of Trustees of Reed College in Portland has allotted the American Primrose Society a beautifully located situation in a lightly wooded part of the campus above Reed College Lake to the right of the Barrie Cerf Memorial Theater for the testing of many varieties and species of Primalus and observation of new hybrids. Water-loving types will be planted across the lake and at the water's edge providing a colorful display visible from the open-air theater.

Cleaning of grounds and preparation of soil for near-future plantings begins at once. Mr. Lewis N. Levy has been appointed curator.

List of Auricula Articles in Quarterlies, Volume 1 through 8

For real pleasure this winter, review some of the authoritative and fascinating articles on Auriculas in the back issues of the Quarterly, Border, or Garden Auriculas. Lou Roberts (Vol. 1, p. 29); Color in the Auricula, Donald O'Connell (Vol. 1, p. 105); The Chemistry of the Farina Produced by Certain Primulas, Walter C. Blasdale (Vol. 2, p. 54); Auriculas in the East, C. R. Worth (Vol. 3, p. 55); An Early Book on the Auricula, Walter C. Blasdale (Vol. 4, pp. 1, 17); The Auricula Chart of Mr. G. H. Dairymple (Vol. 4, p. 14); The Auricula in England, R. H. Briggs (Vol. 4, p. 40); The Origin of the Alpine Auricula, (Concluded page 31)
The Society has taken a number of forward steps this year, one of the biggest being the cooperation established between the Men's Garden Clubs of America and the American Primrose Society. Members of the Men's Garden Clubs interested in the culture and behavior of Primulas in their particular areas are provided plants, seeds or both by the Society for testing and reports which will be published in future issues of the Quarterly. A copy of the testers' questionnaire will be published in the January 1952 Quarterly. It can readily be seen the service these men will be rendering the Society in the dissemination of information outlined for better understanding of the cultural requirements in various parts of the country.

Should the following list of Primula Testers of the Men's Garden Clubs, 1951, be incorrect in any way, please notify the Secretary, Mrs. Earl Marshall, 1172 S.E. 55th Ave., Portland, Oregon.

Fred Allen, 914 Stonewall, Memphis, Tenn.
Elmer Baldwin, 400 Tecumseh Road, Syracuse, 10, N.Y.
E. H. Coulson, 789 Sand Hill Road, Asheville, N.C.
Chas. G. Crawford, 4225 Indian Rd., Toledo, Ohio
John Juschus, 280 Cottage Hill Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.
J. Paul Keeney, Box 8799, Pittsburgh 21, Penn.
Dr. Forrest E. Kendall, 240-06 53rd Ave., Douglaston, N.Y.
Lawrence F. Kienzle, 543 Spruce St., Lancaster, N.Y.
W. R. Lachelt, Route 2, Box 149, Mundelein, Ill.

There seems to be no official notice of change of Chief Testers, but subsequent word names Jesse L. Strauss, 100 Maple Hill Road, Glencoe, Ill., as successor to Dr. Hillery. Corroboration of this would be appreciated by the Secretary.

(From page 29)
Walter C. Blasdale (Vol. 4, p. 33); Florists' Flowers, with Notes on Their History, Cultivators and Cultivation, D. Bamford (Vol. 6, p. 33); On the Auricula, by an Old Countryman (Vol. 8, p. 21); Strange Story of the Auricula, Professor Sir Rowland Biffen (Vol. 8, p. 17). Back issues may be had from Mrs. Earl Marshall, 1172 S.E. 55th Ave., Portland 15, Oregon, for 50e each.
Regional vice-presidents, appointed by the Board of Directors to represent the Society in their particular areas are as follows:

- Mr. Fred Allen, Memphis, Tenn.
- Mr. Ralph Balcom, Seattle, Wash.
- Mr. Elmer Baldwin, Syracuse, N.Y.
- Mr. R. E. Kartack, Baraboo, Wis.
- Mr. John T. Kendall, Oakland, Calif.
- Mr. Howard W. Lynn, Tacoma, Wash.
- Miss Alida Livingston, Oyster Bay, Long Island
- Mrs. Jacques Legare, Quebec, Canada
- Mrs. Wm. J. Regan, Butte, Mont.
- Mr. Wm. S. Thomas, Huntington Woods, Mich.
- Mrs. Emma Williamson, Santa Rosa, Cal.
- Mr. Dr. C. R. Worth, Groton, N.Y.

Their duties are to preside over their Regions promoting Primrose interest, supplying information on Primrose culture and the work of the Society, increasing membership, and in other ways acting as liaison officers between the American Primrose Society and people of their Regions.
Amazing Results
And Lower Cost
Of Winter Spray
For Gardeners

You can buy for $3.30 per gallon in 55-gallon drums with freight prepaid to your door the new combination of chemicals named CARCO-X, which you mix one part of CARCO-X to 100 parts of water and drench your trees and shrubs and the soil underneath them as well.

This applied material is only costing you 3.3 cents per gallon. Compare this cost with any other dormant spray material and you will find CARCO-X is much less expensive. Also compare its effectiveness. We are sure it will prove superior.

Read this:

One grower states to us: "One penalty for having too much to do is that sometimes really important matters escape one's attention. That is how a bad infestation of scale got started on a young ash tree before it was noticed in the fall of 1947. It did not look very promising for rapid relief from any spray available, so I ordered a new preparation, CARCO-X, which was being advertised at the time. I am happy to report that one dormant spraying and one delayed-dormant spraying has cleaned up the infestation." Name on request.

Postpaid prices on smaller quantities are as follows:

- One-half pint $1.20
- Pint .......... 1.75
- Quart .......... 2.85
- Gallon .......... 6.45
- 5-Gallon ........ 25.00

Express Collect

GETZUM PRODUCTS
Box 37 P
Sumner, Wash.

Send check or money order NOW!

BUGS DON'T WAIT!