

Quarterly of the American Primrose Society

VOLUME XXV

WINTER 1967

NUMBER 1



P. aurantiaca



P. aurantiaca



P. subulnifolia



P. aurantiaca



P. aurantiaca

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P. juliae



P. juliae



P. juliae



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P. juliae *P. juliae* *P. juliae* *P. juliae*

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All material for the Quarterly should be sent direct to the Editor's Office,
 11848 S. E. Rhone Street, Portland, Oregon 97266

Foreign (except Canada) subscription price (including membership): 1 pound per year
 All dues are payable each November 15 and should be sent to the treasurer:
 MRS. LAWRENCE G. TAIT, 14015 84th Ave. N. E., Bothell, Washington

Quarterly of the American Primrose Society

VOLUME XXV

WINTER 1967

NUMBER 1

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION [Act of October 23, 1962; Section 4369, Title 39, United States Code]

1. Date of filing: September 30, 1966.
2. Title of Publication: Quarterly of The American Primrose Society.
3. Frequency of issue: Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall.
4. Location of known office of publication: 11848 S. E. Rhone Street, Portland, Oregon 97266.
5. Location of the headquarters or general business offices of the publishers (not printers): Same as above.
6. Names and Addresses of publisher, editor and managing editor:
 Publisher: Mrs. Lucien B. Alexander, 11848 S. E. Rhone Street, Portland, Oregon 97266.
 Editor: Same as above.
 Managing Editor: None
7. Owner: American Primrose Society, 11848 S. E. Rhone St., Portland, Oregon 97266.

Paragraphs 8 and 9 do not apply.

10. Circulation, etc.
 - A. Average number copies each issue during preceding 12 months, 1000; single issue nearest to filing date, 1000.
 - B. Paid Circulation:
 Sales through dealers and carriers, street vendors and counter sales: None.
 Mail Subscriptions: Average each issue during preceding 12 months, 687; single issue nearest to filing date, 649.
 - C. Total Paid Circulation: Average each issue during preceding 12 months, 687; single issue nearest to filing date, 649.
 - D. Free Distribution, by mail, carrier, or other means: Average each issue during preceding 12 months, 20; single issue nearest to filing date, 20.
 - E. Total Distribution (Sum of C and D): Average each issue during preceding 12 months, 707; single issue nearest to filing date, 669.
 - F. Office use, left-over, unaccounted, spoiled after printing: Average each issue during preceding 12 months, 293; single issue nearest to filing date, 331.
- I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
 Mrs. Lucien B. Alexander, Editor

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 AMERICAN PRIMROSE, PRIMULA AND AURICULA SOCIETY

Subscription price (including membership): \$3.50 per year, \$10.00 for three years paid in advance. Old Quarterlies available at Treasurer's Office — see Index with Winter 1959 issue. Treasurer, Mrs. L. G. Tait, 14015 84th Ave. N. E., Bothell, Washington 98011 (Free cultural chart and Seed Exchange privileges with new memberships.)

The editor is Mrs. Lucien B. Alexander, 11848 S. E. Rhone St., Portland, Oregon 97266
 It is published at the Arrow Printing Co., Portland, Oregon
 Published four times a year — Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall.
 Copyright 1948 by American Primrose Society.
 Second-class postage paid at Portland, Oregon

Notes from Rhone Street

In a letter from Mr. Thomas Martin, in this issue, mention is made of a primula found between Grand Junction and Durango, Colorado. That recalls a pleasant memory, Mr. Alexander and I took some of our best, or most interesting to us, pictures in that area during a summer of Continental Divide crossing and recrossing as Mr. Alexander looked at areas of timber for his client. I remember sudden drenching rains, blue and white skies, narrow twisting roads, brilliant flowers, and over all, driving with my right arm in a plaster cast.

Many of the members of the high altitude plant community are grown at lower altitudes in screes, while the native primulas are seldom seen. Mrs. Agee brought a blooming plant of *P. Cusickiana* to an Oregon meeting last spring, which had been given to her several years before by Mrs. Berry. Is there not an interest in native primulas for the collector, and a potential for the hybridizer? Is it that the "imported" primulas are easier to obtain and the native ones are

Quarterly Mail

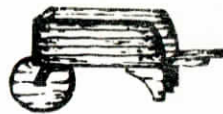
I wonder if you would mind a couple of criticisms. One is the misspelling of my name, on the address label, and worse still, in my article! *Griswold* is a Yankee name, dating back in Ct. for 327 years. Secondly, I note Mrs. Rodney K. Pipers' address is given as Weatherfield, the town is Weathersfield.

Dr. Arthur S. Griswold
Stratford, Ct.

We stand corrected! And extend our apologies!

*

Cyrus Happy grows Florist Tulips and Laced Pinks, in addition to having the well-known Show Auriculas.



looked upon as poor, unattractive things? American gardeners have managed to utilize the many forms of the more spectacular *Lewisia* despite the beating it often takes in its native site. If we let the *Primula* go too long perhaps the sheep will obliterate most of them.

The next issue will feature an article concerning the garden of Mrs. A. C. U. Berry, our foremost grower of *Primula* species.

It is the hope of all concerned that the reprinting of the Pictorial Dictionary of Species will further this interest. Mrs. Watson did the original copy, when she was editor, and we are all very grateful for the time and effort and skill she is putting into the task now.

His authoritative article on "The Auricula" is in the Summer, 1965 issue. He has sent some interesting information on Florist Tulips, "That should interest broad-minded *Primula* growers." During the 19th Century, the "florists' era," standards were published listing the desired properties of the auricula, rose, ranunculus, carnation, picotee, pink, dahlia and tulip. The Wakefield Tulip Society was formed in 1836 and is still giving annual shows. The tulips are still judged on three things, form, purity and markings. The Wakefield and North of England Tulip Society bought the tulip stocks of Barr & Sons, and share the stocks with their Society members who wish

to share in the culture and survival of the Old English Florist Tulips. Perhaps some A. P. S. members have old varieties of florist tulips which would be interesting to the Tulip Society secretary, Mr. H. V. Calvert, 7, School Crescent, Lupset, Wakefield, Yorks, England.

*

Alice Hills Baylor notifies us her address during the winter months will be % Stowe Bound Lodge, Stowe, Vermont. She writes concerning a strange mix, "the only thing I had on hand, which worked wonders when the plants were, for the first time, frost-heaved" I saved my heaved plants with a well-mixed blend of 1 bucket each of sawdust, wood ashes, compost, peat moss, and 1 pt. of chemical fertilizer. My primroses, including auriculas, came through the winter fine, and had better foliage and flowers than before.

*

"Once, many years ago, I spent the entire spring and summer zig-zagging across western Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona. Many of the roads used were no more than fire trails. Of course I saw numerous wild flowers of the mountains and deserts. The primulas I particularly remember were both growing at very high altitudes, about 11,000'. One diminutive primula was growing and blooming at the very edge of a snow bank, high on Wheeler Peak, in New Mexico. A nearby lake was still partially frozen over, and it was the 15th of June. This wonderful blue primula, shaped much like a myosotis, was growing with another wee flower that formed a little tuft about 2-3" in diameter. Above the lake, which was in a small cirque, the slopes of the mountain were covered with snow. On the highway between Grand Junction and Durango, Colorado, also, at a very high altitude, I saw another primula which was about 6-8" tall. The color was a sort of magenta, and it was growing in a

very wet situation, with a white flower of the ranunculacaca. It was growing in melting snow water, where the stream was more of a wide sheet of water than confined to banks."

*

Excerpt from a letter to the editor from Mr. T. F. Martin, of Virginia. His Primula Symposium report is in this issue. P. angustifolia is "wheel-shaped" but identified specimens of it have been pink or white. The above could be any one of several varieties. With a few notable exceptions, not very much has been done by Society members with native American species. About ten years ago, Roland E. Cooper had this to say about it:

"The full continent of America stretches from the arctic circle in the north to the antarctic circle in the south; and the few primulas we know, 20 in all, are scattered along the entire length of the country. 20 in 10,000 miles! Let's look at them, and see who found some of them. Wm. C. Cusick who found *Cusickiana* was just an ordinary man of Oregon interested in wild flowers. His flower has the most heavenly perfume of violets. The finest of all America's primroses with 18" high trusses of inch-wide garnet flowers with a golden eye, *P. Parryi*, was found by Dr. C. C. Parry and seems in danger of extinction because flocks of sheep graze upon its masses. *P. Ellisae* was found by a Miss Ellis, on the mountains to the south of the Rio Grande, growing in crevices of limestone cliffs. Americans should be plant hunting in a more organized way, the opportunities are infinite and the cost could be shared."

*

Doretta Klaber is working on a new book on violets, and would very much appreciate specimen plants sent to her for study and use. She plans to draw the root system, leaves and flowering parts. Any help the A. P. S. members can extend will aid Mrs. Klaber in this noteworthy research.

Notes from the Treasurer



The response to the dues payment slip in the fall issue has been very rewarding. Prompt response to the billing saves me a great deal of time, and provides the member concerned with his opportunity to participate in the winter seed exchange. At 20 packages of seed for \$1.00 that is a bargain indeed, and made possible by the many hours of effort Mr. Baldwin puts out in letter writing, collecting, sorting, and mailing seed.

Local banks will cash Canadian and English checks, but they send the checks from other countries back to that country for conversion to U. S. funds, a slow process. International money orders can be readily cashed at the Bothell post office, so that it is a good method. If that is inconvenient for any overseas member, perhaps they can convert their check to U. S. funds at their local bank before sending the dues into the treasurer.



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In some areas it is difficult to send money out, and for that reason many of the members exchange A. P. S. memberships for seeds, publications, or foreign society memberships.

Members out of the Seattle area who wish to get Liquinox can obtain it by mail order from the central office, Liquinox Co. 1409 West Chatman Ave., Orange, Ga. No more Fertosan is available in our office.

We send out thanks to all those members who have included a few extra dollars with their dues for the Dictionary fund. Take advantage of our Quarterly Special for winter reading, 10 for \$3.50, up to the current issue, of the copies available. The Society needs to build up some complete sets to be kept as Society property, so would much appreciate it if people who have back sets they wish to dispose of would let us know.

The American Primrose Society has given an Honorary Life Membership to Mrs. Ellen Page Haydon in recognition of her devoted effort in furthering the interests of the Society. She has been an active member for many years, and has generously supplied additional memberships and contributions toward Society publications. Too far from the Primula Shows of the Northwest to attend them, she has supported them with an active interest and has given a large silver bowl for a National Show Trophy. Named the "Haydon Trophy" it was won by Mr. Ralph Balcom for the best double auricula, in 1966.

Mr. Orval Agee,
Life Membership Chairman

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A.P.S. Board Meeting Report

Place: The Net Loft Restaurant,
Victoria, British Columbia

Time: Sept. 24, 1966. 1:00 p.m.

The President, Mrs. Grace Conboy, called the meeting to order and introduced guests from the Vancouver Island Rock and Alpine Society, Mrs. J. L. Kennaugh, Mrs. J. C. Carruthers, and Mrs. S. M. McCulloch. The treasurer reported \$2,167.00 in the checking account, \$1,191.77 in the savings account, and \$189.13 in the Pictorial Dict. fund. Mrs. Tait also reported the addition of 105 new members this fall. She has received numerous requests for sets of Quarters from libraries in the Eastern states.

The Corrsp. Secy. from Vermont, Mrs. Alice Baylor, was able to attend, and brought special greetings from Mr. Lincoln Foster, president of the National Rock Garden Society. Mrs. Baylor takes care of a good deal of overseas and Eastern mail, and reported the sending of seed to the overseas correspondents.

The reprinting of the Pictorial Dictionary was discussed. The treasurer reported that copies of the Dictionary issues are out of print and not available and that she has numerous requests for the Dictionary. Mrs. Baylor reported that Mrs. Watson, who did the original Dictionary, has offered to re-do the original copy by assembling the material in one issue with the corrections. A motion was made by Mr. Herbert Dickson to accept the offer, with the Society authorizing the President to use her discretion in this matter for any monies spent as needed; and that negatives used should remain the property of the A. P. S. Motion carried. The publication of the Dictionary as a summer or fall issue was discussed, with the decision to leave the matter up to Mrs. Watson, and have the other issue very small to curtail expenses.

Mr. Edwin Winterling, president of the Tacoma Primrose Society, petitioned for the 1967 National Show to be held in Tacoma, confirmation granted.

The meeting was adjourned. Twenty board members were present.

by Anne Siepman, Rec. Sec'y.

*

Prior to the board meeting in Victoria I had the pleasure of a four day motor trip into the interior of beautiful British Columbia, guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson. We traveled on superb highways; followed rivers in deep mountain canyons; along shores of blue lakes where waterfowl rested before their migration; into rich orchard planted valleys; up through passes on roads carved into the mountainsides, where waterfalls dropped like silken scarfs from rocky heights. The majestic mountain peaks, capped with ice fields, sparkled in the sun or changed to iridescent blaze at sunset or sunrise. Each glacier unique in shape, each displaying different character and moods. The grandeur of the Canadian Rockies must be seen to be appreciated.

The board meeting in beautiful Victoria was well attended and gave me the opportunity to renew old friendships and make new ones. I have enjoyed being Corresponding Secretary and am glad to hear from members and non-members who are interested in Primroses. The letters I have received from this country and from abroad have been rewarding. The friendly ties we make by interest in Horticulture are enduring. It was reported many new members have joined our Society. This is a propitious time to become a member as we are now exploring several avenues in the hope the Pictorial Dictionary can be published in one volume in the near future. It was published in the Quarterly in 1954 with the supple-

ment in 1955 when Mrs. James Watson was Editor. She was assisted by Sir William Wright Smith and Dr. Harold R. Fletcher who wrote the monographs. This valuable work on the Genus Primula is now out of print. Mrs. Watson has generously offered to do the corrections on the 1954 Dictionary and errata included. This great undertaking has begun and the board members are most grateful to her.

After the meeting I joined the Washington and Oregon members on the boat trip to Seattle where I was the guest of Mrs. Lawrence G. Tait. Beth's garden had a wealth of bloom, her Primroses under lath and in the open garden in excellent condition with some showing color. I could visualize the magnificent display in spring. We visited Mr. and Mrs. Anton Swartz in their extensive gardens where Primroses and miniature Evergreens abound. In the garden of Mrs. John Siepman fall flowers made colorful patterns against the background of shrubs. From the entrance one knew it was the home of a master gardener. I sent a beautiful box of plants home from Seattle and my husband who is not a gardener put them in flats until my arrival with exceptional skill. All are now snug under spruce branches awaiting spring. *He passed away soon after!*

On the flight to Portland I saw Mt. Hood, snow capped, above the clouds which resembled an island floating on a sea of foam. In the ravine garden of my hostess, Mrs. Lucien Alexander, stately trees shelter the Primroses planted in bays and drifts along a fast running stream. Anita specializes in Candelabras and has maintained and developed some stunning colors, Manchu Red and Fuschia. I reluctantly left the serenity of this peaceful place where natural beauty prevails with moss-covered logs and ferns. We visited two growers, first to Mary Bernhardt's, where thousands of P. polyanthus are

thousands of P. polyanthus are planted under lath for her to hybridize, as she specializes in seeds. At Bob Funker's I again saw the exquisite Fuschias, his greenhouses and his nursery. We ate ripe plums from his trees and had a good visit over cake and coffee.

In the evening a group of delightful gardeners gathered at Mrs. Alexander's where garden talk flourished among old friends and new. Before I took the flight to San Francisco, we went to see the choice auriculas in the greenhouse and garden of Mrs. Orval Agee. Here, with seeming ease, she has Prumula species that many of us are unable to germinate, such a P. Allionii, all happy and healthy in their separate pots. Everywhere I visited I wished to linger, to see more, to ask questions, but with the limited time it was not possible. Every moment of my trip is etched clearly in my mind. I may never again be able to visit the glorious Northwest but memories are lasting and I wholeheartedly suggest other members of APS plan to meet with the board for a refreshing experience, to make new friends and to see unusual and delightful gardens.

Alice Hills Baylor,
Corresponding Secretary
Johnson, Vermont

*

Visitors are welcome to the Washington State Primrose Society meetings which are held the fourth Friday of each month, 7:30 p.m., in the Washington Arboretum, Seattle.

*

The East Side Garden Club of Kirkland meets the third Wednesday of each month, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. A workshop is conducted in the morning and a program in the afternoon. Visitors are welcome.

The Barnhaven Primroses

Used by permission of the author Mr. J. W. Sinclair

Elegance, fragrance and charm are symbolic of the Silver Dollar Barnhaven primroses introduced by Florence Bellis and described here by JARED W. SINCLAIR

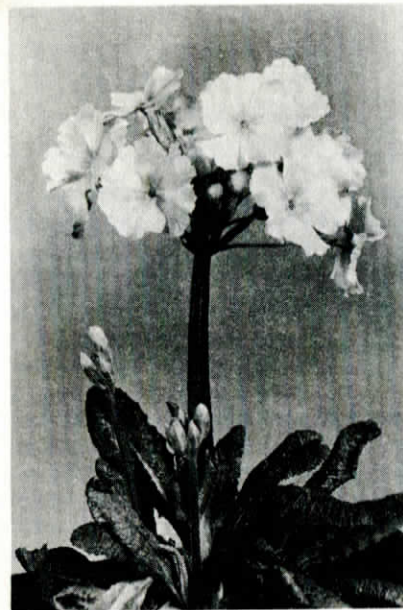
In the middle of the depression years, a young woman in Oregon, United States of America, invested almost her last few cents in polyanthus seed from Sutton and Sons of Reading. The strains she chose were those of 1935 "Sutton's Brilliance," "Sutton's Superb," "Sutton's Blue" and "Sutton's Crimson King." She moved into an old barn near Gresham and began the dogged, determined and dedicated programme of hand-pollination that has given us today the aristocrats of the primrose world. From the beginning, colour and form were an obsession—the magentas, the muddies and the squits in their thousands were discarded along with the big, blowsy broads with petals like paper. Over the years she has religiously kept faith with the original elegance and charm of these flowers, featuring the size of bloom, from which the Silver Dollar trademark of the Barnhaven strains came as a by-product. Fragrance has been maintained, and in some cases unbelievably enriched, and now, after thirty years of hybridising, the polyanthuses and primroses raised by Florence Bellis are honoured the world over by devotees and connoisseurs of these plants.

Though they have gained countless awards on the show bench, the main object has been the production of good and reliable garden plants breeding true from seed. Due to the overwhelming demands of an almost captive American market, seed until now has not been generally available in Europe thus the strains are not yet widely known except to a few commercial cut-flower growers and primula enthusiasts. For the uninitiated, then,

a brief description of the various strains.

To start with polyanthuses, the "Marine Blues" with heart-shaped petals and delicious fragrance were developed from "Sutton's Blue" and present colours in the series include light sky blue, delft, Prussian blue, cobalt and ultramarine, all with a compact eye which does not detract from the clear colours—a feature of all these strains. From the violet and purple blues of the old "Sutton's Blue" emerged the velvet and opulent strains with the suffix "Victorians, subdivided into six separate colour strains: "Carnation—containing sumptuous shades of cerise, fuschia, carmine and carnation pinks; "Violet—made up of plum, red plum, wood violet, red violet and royal-purple, many with bronze foliage, all awesomely rich and elegant; "Mauve—a frothy selection of lilac, heliotrope, lavender, orchid and pink-orchid shades, mostly widely ruffled; "Old Rose—embracing mallow pink and Victorian rose colours; "Striped—veined and striped like irises in dusty pinks, light porcelain and dark blue and smoky peony shades, and finally the "Muted Victorians," results of a pollinating accident and a wickedly sophisticated combination of frosted sepia on a mauve or violet base.

From "Sutton's Brilliance" a plant appeared with tall, black stalks bearing dainty blooms of purest, glowing red with a perfect gold star centre. It was named "Kwan Yin," and crossed with "Sutton's Crimson King" to produce the fiery "Indian Reds" now composed of the most brilliant clean, true scarlets, orient red and glowing crimson. It was used in the creation of the "Grand Canyon" strain, containing rich bronze shining copper and tile reds. From this strain came "Desert Sunset"—coral, apricot, shrimp, salmon and burnt orange



Barnhaven plants . . .
Photo by Orval Agee

shades—and the sensational cocoa and coffee browns of the "Spice Shades." These are true browns of heavy crepe or velvet texture. "Kwan Yin" was involved in another pollinating mishap that launched "Little Egypt." This has all but superseded "Kwan Yin" and is a dazzling and floriferous selection of stunningly brilliant shades of pink brick and Egyptian reds, medium sized blooms with either a tiny yellow eye or no eye at all. "Kwan Yin" has also been used in other raisers' strains as a "purifier" of red shades, notably by Vetterle and Reinelt in their Pacific strains.

"Cowichan," the famous eye-less strain, also owes its existence to "Kwan Yin." Containing *Primula juliae* blood, the blooms are solid pools of colour with no yellow centre in jewel colours of garnet and amethyst. A recent addition to the series,

"Venetian Cowichan," caused a little sensation when exhibited by Dr. Lester Smith at the National Auricula and Primula Society's southern section show last year. The Venetian label covers mandarin and strawberry reds with a black bee centre. Newer still are the eye-less blues and pinks, and all the colours in the Cowichan strain have the sheen of hot coals.

The "Harvest Yellows" and "Winter Whites" are direct descendants of Miss Jekyll's "Munstead" strain. The whites are magnificent in size and form, heavily ruffled in bloom, and many have a red-lead centre. From these has been developed the new "Chartreuse," cool lime green, eye-less, fading to a white edge. The "Harvest Yellows" have the same exquisite form as the "Winter Whites," the colours including yellow, gold, orange, ivory and a new lemon with the scent of freesias.

The "New Pinks" were developed from a strain raised by Linda Eikman in Astoria, the origin of which is reputed to be seed from Toogoods of Southampton. Before Miss Eickman's death in 1955, she had given some of her plants to Mrs. Bellis (who had been advising her on how to perpetuate her new colour break) and over the years she has succeeded in breeding out the rather delicate constitution of the originals. Indeed, in early days, the "New Pinks" needed very careful handling—flower stems were prone to collapse with botrytis for no apparent reason and whole plants would easily disintegrate. Today they are as robust as the other strains and are spectacularly lovely in colours ranging from that of the cherry in a tin of fruit salad, through bright raspberry to the most exquisite shades of wild rose, peach, apple blossom and sweet pea. All are true, clear pinks, with no trace of blue in their make-up.

Traditional forms—"Jack-in-the-green" and "hose-in-hose"—have been maintained and developed from gifts made to Mrs. Bellis by friends in England in the 1930s and 1940s. There are now 25 colours in the Jack-in-the-green series, and startling advances have been made with hose-in-hose. The first of these, a lovely, large-flowered, frilly, limpid true pink, is almost ready for distribution, with other colours to follow. These traditional forms, together with the famous strain of "Barnhaven "Gold Lace" polyanthus, are timid seeders and many, many blooms have to be pollinated to give a crop of seed.

The same ideals of form and colour are evident in the beautiful strains of "acaulis primroses." All have the true woodland fragrance and the long, classic buds explode into colour series that speak for themselves—"Candy Pinks," "American Blues" (every conceivable shade of true blue), "Butterscotch," "pink-apricot" and "pink bronze shades"), "Traditional Yellows," "Osiered Amber" (with red

stems and calyxes), "Tartan Reds" and the lovely "Harbinger," purest white, with heart-shaped petals, developed from the white sport of *Primula vulgaris* found in a Cornish wood some 80 years ago, and as a sport an infuriatingly capricious seed mother.

Florence Bellis's work with Asiatic primulas has produced two brilliant forms of *P. pulverulenta*—"New Pink" and "New Apricot," a glittering race of candelabras, mostly with black-green stalks, named "Oriental Sunrise," and the enchanting *P. sieboldii* hybrids—called "Barnhaven"—in a limitless sequence of peppermint and marshmallow colours. Last year she unleashed in America the new Barnhaven double primroses. After eight years' work, they materialised, camellia-like in form, with buds like "Cecile Brunner" roses, on stiff stems above dark green foliage, with flowers three or four times the size of the old double white and lavender, in clear blues and pinks, buffs and apricots, some silver-edged. Random bud counts on average plants ranged from 60 to 135. Plants were robust and hardy, quickly forming large clumps with a blooming period of 6 to 8 weeks. If you love double primroses and have despairingly watched your dear ones slipping away from you, these Barnhaven doubles, are your wildest dreams come true. They should be available in Great Britain within a season or two.

Co-incident with the announcement of the new doubles Mrs. Bellis announced her retirement. She was nearly ground into her little bit of Oregon earth by sightseers and panic buyers. Her telephone buzzed with fantastic offers for her strains and her hybridising secrets. Once more she kept faith with her beloved primroses, and with all those people all over the world who on spring mornings, scuttle down their garden paths in shirtsleeves or curlers to marvel at the current manifestation of the



Double acaulis and polyanthus, produced in quantities from seed. Barnhaven plants . . . Photo by Orval Agee

Barnhaven magic. She handed over her secrets and her methods to a small firm in the English Lake District who had been growing her strains and making a very deep local impression with them for years, and who were dedicated enough to wear the slave chains she has finally cast off.

A bemused visitor to Barnhaven murmured to Florence Bellis last spring, "So much beauty—you must feel like God!" "I feel more like bed," she replied. Of her retirement, she writes, "It is like having made a long

and tiring climb to the top of a hill where one then looks back and looks forward with detachment." She can look back on a unique contribution to horticulture. She can look forward to a long and happy retirement, for she says she is going to live to be a very old lady and with the same dogged, determined steps she has taken toward her goal over the past thirty years, I am sure she will.

Reprinted from "The Gardener's Chronicle" — May 1966

Tribute to Florence Bellis Editor Emeritus, of Barnhaven

1966 has come and gone, we have a new dateline on the Quarterly, marking the 26th year since the formation of the American Primrose Society, founded in Portland in 1941. The large collection of species *Primula*, grown by Mrs. Berry, were ample proof that many of the little-known plants would prosper here. The poetic and knowledgeable newspaper articles written by Mrs. Bellis provided the publicity that drew the first groups together. Much of the continued success and expansion of the Society is due to the editor and hybridizer on Johnson Creek who visualized many

color series and countless shades in the vernaes section, that as hybrids, would come true from seed. She created jewels to welcome spring and maintained the little plants' native elegance and charm. To quote Mrs. Berry, "So few realize what a really great editor she was that decade or more of early years. She was so resourceful, so imaginative . . . a splendid Editor." We have asked permission to reprint the perceptive article by Mr. Sinclair of England, Barnhaven's Successor. Please see the ad on the back cover of the Summer issue for further information.

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Primula Symposium Report from Pennsylvania

By MRS. WILBUR I. NISLEY,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

My husband is a horticulturist, primarily in Contract Landscaping and Nursery business, and I have developed my love for growing things through him. In 1950 he took on the extra task of Sec. - Treas. of our Pa. Nurserymen's Assn., and I helped him with the office work and at official meetings until his resignation this year. Last year he was a delegate to the groups' national meeting, held in Portland, Ore. The entire trip was a delight. We saw many lovely gardens in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, but my one regret was that I did not have time to visit the people who grow primroses.

The place where we live consists of two acres; once part of a farm. It had a small woods and stream, we have added to the plantings with many conifers and deciduous trees, and many varieties of berry producing plants to attract the birds. About four years ago the ingressive tree roots had penetrated all the formerly sunny flower beds, and I sought the perennials that will prosper in shade.

In the book "Contemporary Perennials" by Roderick W. Cumming and Robert E. Lee, I read about the Ellen Carder Hybrid Polyanthus "that grow in the surly New England weather," and thought that would be the answer to make use of all our filtered shade. I sent for seed from Mrs. Carder and bought plants from Mr. Cumming's nursery in Bristol, Conn. When the seeds and plants arrived I planted them in a Univ. of Rochester Mix, which consisted of a great deal of vermiculite and many other ingredients. The plants germinated very well, then in a few days they all "burned off." I wrote to Mr.

Cumming and explained what I had done, and he thought the Mix was too strong for the tender roots. He suggested I use ordinary garden soil, sowing the seed sparsely with just enough moisture, cover with glass, place the flats in the shade and cover with something to keep it shaded for at least eight days. Fortunately I had used only a portion of the seed. These seeds germinated very well, and after the true leaves appeared I transplanted them into other flats where the soil included peat moss and a small portion of dehydrated cow manure. By early September the plants had become sturdy and when I cut them out of the flats with a putty knife they looked like pieces of cake with a plant growing out of it. They all had strong root systems.

Earlier in the summer I had prepared beds for them, and where ever I dug the beds I took bushels of tree roots away. To this soil I added peat moss, our own leafmold, (for we never burn any leaves, but turn them into leaf mold) superphosphate, and dehydrated cow manure. These beds were dug especially deep. Next spring there were more than 200 lovely, luscious plants and sturdy flower stems with gorgeous flowers of all colors. I was so proud of them! I have since prepared new beds, part of which are dug under the limbs of a mature Japanese Crabapple flowering tree. We laid sections of old locust trees, or logs, along a path leading into the woods, keeping them in place with stakes hammered into the ground. This keeps the soil from rolling down the steep slope onto the path and levels the bed, as well as providing a rustic appearance. The bed was wide enough for four plants

to mature comfortably, and about 80' long.

On the lower side, between the log and path, we are naturalizing anemone blanda, miniature narcissis, crocus and birdsfoot violets. At the north end of the path there are wide grassy steps, with the risers of larger locust logs held in place with iron pipes. Here, too, is another long bed of Polyanthus in a bed curving around the outer branches of the crabapple tree and leading onto a path parallel to the lower one. At the base of the tree is a planting of small bulbs.

Last summer while I was in Portland I had over 1,500 seedlings in flats here at home. I grew them from seed harvested from my own plants. A friend of ours who acted as our house watchman, watered them for me. The year before, I grew Silver Dollar seed from Barnhaven and the colors were rare and exquisite. I also grew some seed obtained from Mr. Baldwin of the Seed Exchange and some of them are outstanding. I had enough plants this year to enlarge my beds, give to friends, and nearly fill a large cold frame, where the plants have grown quite large.

We have many rhododendrons and azaleas, but they are growing under evergreen trees, and I have found the polyanthus do not like a continual mulch of pine needles. I do mulch some of the beds in the winter with pine needles, but remove it in the Spring. I also use salt hay, and leaves; the latter need branches to hold them down in the wind, but the salt hay will stay in place.

Early last fall I divided the first Polyanthus plants I had purchased. In September a light amount of superphosphate is worked into the soil and again in the Spring after danger of frost. This year when I sprayed the roses, I sprayed the polyanthus with the same spray. It controls insects and Black Spot and Mildew, and is called Rose and Evergreen Spray, by

the Lebanon Chemical Co., Lebanon, Pa. It contains malathion, lindane, dinitro, glyodin and several other ingredients. This spray has worked very well for me.

Nancy Ford sent auricula and candelabra seed to me. The auricula did not grow—I bought plants later which lived one year and died. I had much better luck with the candelabra, which germinated in bulb pans in a cold frame over winter. The flowers were a lovely shade of red, they set an enormous amount of seed, and the plants needed dividing the second year.

In early August of 1966 the Polyanthus that are in the most sunlight are nearly bleached white, while the ones in more filtered shade are a lovely dark green. I try to give them as much water as we can spare. This long dry spell is hard on a great many plants; and we have had several years of it, but in other years it did not start so early in the season. Drouth damage is beginning to show on some large trees, but we have not seen it on our own trees yet.

Most of our land is shale soil; we also have woodland and wet places. But the primroses are planted in especially prepared soil, as explained earlier. The average rainfall is 37.65 with about 3½ months of snow coverage. A continual winter coverage of snow would benefit the plants, but is lacking, so we use mulches. The garden is dependent on sub-soil water, with some surface watering during the drouth season. The average minimum and maximum humidity is 76-53, and the average temperatures range from 23° to 80°. No special plantings or structures were necessary for wind protection.

The maturing trees created the shade that led me to Primroses, and after growing them I fell in love with them.



Primula Symposium Report from New York

By MRS. ESTHER HASKO

Why do I grow Primroses? Well, dear Editor . . . my name is Esther, not Elizabeth (as you have it listed) . . . I grow primroses because they are a challenge, and so lovely with the spring bulbs and in the wild garden. They make fine gifts when in bloom, too. At first I bought my plants, but there is more satisfaction in raising them from seeds. I have tried a wide variety; Julianas, Acaulis, Sieboldii, Polyanthus, Denticulata, Cortusoides, Belled, Bulleyana, Japonica, Candelabra Hybrids, Kisoana, and Auricula. I also had some Gold-Lace Polyanthus, but either lost them over winter or gave them away by mistake. Once the plants are well-established, I increase them by dividing the clumps after blooming. The blooming seasons vary, with the Julianas starting the show in March and the bulk of them in April and May. The primroses brighten the whites and pastels of the wild garden; including Pulmonaria lutea, Epimediums, Trillium grandiflora, Solomon Seal, Mertensia Virginica, Iris Cristata, and Shortia, various anemones, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, ferns, and bulbs. In the border I use the primroses with early daffodils and species tulips; the big, late tulips are too massive and overpower the primroses. The Denticulata can stand up to them, but it blooms early and the lavender tints are fine with the daffodils. For the later blooming candelabras, the little ground covers that complement them are Phlox divaricata, and the golden Trollius and little double buttercups. They all need the extra moisture, and as there are no bogs or streams in this area I just use extra water and mulches to bring them to perfection.

This summer I had pink and blue acaulis blooming in July, which was

unexpected and fun. Last fall I potted up about 50 tiny seedlings to grow under the cellar lights and use for Easter gifts. Soon I did not have room for them down in the cellar where it was cool, so I brought them up to a west window, where they made big plants but did not bloom. Early in May the ground warmed, so I set them out, but they did not bloom until June and July. I think they needed that cold weather outside to set their buds. It was very hot by late June, but I was using the sprinkler every day, which lowered the temperature in the beds and increased the humidity.

Garden Situation:

The original soil of this section has a very peculiar structure as a consequence of many fires through the years. The top layer is about an inch of black acidic granules on about 8 inches of grey sand. Under that is a deep layer of "redish" very fine sand, but with poor drainage. So every bed has to be deeply dug, with quantities of humus incorporated. I introduced earth worms, too, because I believe their castings improve the soil. In the spring, when the flower buds start to form, I fertilize with liquid Blue Whale. My primrose beds get filtered light in the spring, high, but complete shade in the summer. The Julianas are in the most sun. Some form of good mulch is essential to keep the soil cool. There is not enough rainfall to grow them without additional watering during summer. The snow cover is uncertain, most of the time it is light and melts soon, but occasional heavy falls smash everything down. This spring the soil was dry as we had no snow

Continued on page 19

Primula Symposium Report from Virginia

By MR. THOMAS F. MARTIN

Growing primroses in this part of Virginia is not the easiest thing to do, and I do have my failures, but have found the plants do well in a suitable place with proper attention. I hope the following information from tidewater Virginia will be of help and encouragement to others.

I have three generations of ancestors back of me who were horticulturists, so my education began as soon as I could walk into my mother's flower garden. Cowslips were grown. Then, as I grew older, primulas were mentioned in many of the writings that fell under my gaze, especially as I became interested in Rock Gardening. When I finally settled down in my own "backyard" I decided I would try some of the improved polyanthus types. My first packet of seed produced one plant, a lovely deep golden yellow, and I cared for it and divided it until I had about 150 in one area along a path. In the meantime I had sown additional polyanthus seed with more success, and as each plant prospered I divided it and kept the same plants together to make a mass showing of one color. I want to try acaulis and the new julianas, for their early bloom. There are casualties now and then, but why grow marigolds, black-eyed Susans, etc., when for very little more work I can have a plant that is unusual here and different. Fortunately, or unfortunately, I have gained a reputation for having the unusual, so have to live up to it, and that, in the long run, is a very good thing for people who garden.

I still have some plants of the first yellow I raised 15 years ago. Most of them were lost by too early division one hot summer, but there are still enough for a nice showing. If I

save my seed I freeze it in plastic bags with water, about June, and then sow it in March. I use flats set up off the ground on stands that snails cannot climb. I also hybridize daffodils and collect seeds from my various bulbs, which is refrigerated at about 40-42°. This retains nearly 100% viability.

The primulas and their companion plants are growing in a specially prepared loam-compost-sand mix which I mulch about Thanksgiving time with well-rotted manure, lifting the foliage and placing the manure mulch around each plant, to cover the ground. Begonia Evansiana, and Dicentra eximia have found this place much to their liking and I have to weed them out each summer, but their shade and color are welcome through the summer months. In the background I have naturalized daffodils that bloom about the same time as the primulas. All of this is on the north side of a small thicket of loblolly pine and shaded from the afternoon sun by a tall black oak.

Garden Situation:

Knowing that any primula needs moisture and coolness, I have always located my plants where they would be shaded by some sort of high foliage, and in the dampest spots of the garden. I also try to give them plenty of light from the north side, and morning sun. Our soil here ranges from extremely wet in the winter to extremely dry in the summer, and we have water shortages in summer, so I cannot always irrigate. I have had the plants lose every leaf in the summer, and then come back with a flourish with the fall hurricanes and rains. The average rainfall for

this part of Virginia is about 44 inches. Snow is not unusual but does not amount to much, with a few exceptions. We value snow mostly for the moisture it brings, and not for the protective cover it affords. Our only irrigation is from the garden hose, attached to the domestic water supply. There are underground streams beneath my garden, but a town ordinance prevents my putting in a well. This stream gets low, and there is much air-space underground. There is a stratum of clay hard-pan, called "cray-fish soil," just above the surface and their holes drain the surface water away.

Our winter humidity is high, but during the summer it drops to 30%, and hovers about 40-50%. Our coldest month is Feb. with an average of 29.2°F, with the coldest on record a -12°F. Ordinarily the winter temperatures will dip into the teens, for a short period of time, with the first killing frosts in early November. I enjoy having a small bloom of something coming along all winter, with the daffodil show in spring, from February into May. No special protection from weather has been necessary, for we welcome the cold and plan for summer shade. I try to compensate for summer moisture-lack by using shade removed from tree roots, using good mulches, and if possible, a good soaking twice a month. If all else fails, I just keep my fingers crossed!

The winter mulch keeps the plants growing and producing strong and deep root systems which I believe is responsible for survival during the summers. The new bed has two feet of rich soil. Those plants get watered and are always green, a fine ground-cover even when not in flower. The only trouble with that area is that it can get too wet in the winter and drown the plants. In all of the areas the plants seem to want to grow all winter, so I give them encouragement and anticipate a sensational color display in the spring.

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The Massachusetts Horticultural Society will hold its 96th Annual New England Spring Flower Show at Suffolk Downs, East Boston, Mass. on March 16 through March 23, 1967.



Continued from page 17

all winter but -26°F one night. My plants did not freeze out because I had mulched them with evergreen boughs and excelsior over the crowns, and they were not heaved out of the ground to perish. The average winter minimum is about zero, but the temperature fluctuates, unfortunately. The summers are hot and dry, but the soil temperatures in the primrose beds are about 20° cooler thanks to the watering and the shade. I do set potted plants of Caladium in the borders where the bulbs have died down, that helps create more shade for the primroses and adds summer leaf color.

Inadequate moisture and strong winds constitute my garden problems. I mulch winter and summer, and water in the summer to meet the moisture needs. Through the years, many special plantings of evergreens have diverted the winds around the garden.

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BELLEVUE

A Visit to England

On our recent trip to England, my wife, Evelyn, and I had the pleasure of actually meeting and visiting some of our English garden friends. Dr. E. Lester Smith had visited us at our home in Seattle in the spring in 1963 but the others we knew only through our correspondence with them and from an exchange of family pictures. How delighted we were to be invited into their homes and to actually meet these charming folks face to face.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith have retired to a lovely country home near Hastings on the south coast of England where he can pursue his hobby of gardening. His favorite plant is the double auricula and he has the ideal shaded gardens and the proper greenhouse for growing them. Our visit with them was a delightful one.

We also called on Mrs. Joan Youle, the very capable editor of the Year Book of the English National Auricula and Primula Society (Southern Section), at her home near London. It took but a few minutes, while enjoying English tea and cakes, to become fast friends with her and her charming daughter, Nan.

Our final week-end was spent in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Gould. Kenneth is also partial to the double auricula and his greenhouse and gardens were a delight to an auricula addict like me. He and Dr. Smith have both been winning many honors at the recent English shows in the double auricula classes. On a Saturday evening Kenneth invited two other prominent members of their Auricula and Primula Society, Mr. A. Marlow and Mr. G. H. Case, to his home so that we could meet them. What an enjoyable time we had together comparing notes, "talking shop" and viewing each other's slides of our favorite primulas! I am sure that we all profited from the exchange of ideas between gardeners whose homes are so far apart. Kenneth and Pamela, his wife, and also

their delightful teen-age children, Catherine and John, all did everything possible to insure that we enjoyed our visit with them.

Evelyn and I will be ever grateful to these English garden friends for doing so much to make our visit to England such a pleasant one.

Among the rare old books in Mr. Kenneth Gould's library, is one published in 1792 entitled "The Florist's Directory" which was written by James Maddock. In it is a chapter which shows the extremes to which some of the growers of that era would go in preparing a compost in which to grow their auriculas. Here is the chapter,

"The compost proper for the Auricula should consist of the following ingredients, in the annexed proportions, viz.

- One half rotten cow-dung, two years old.
- One sixth fresh sound earth of an open texture.
- One eighth earth of rotten leaves.
- One twelfth coarse sea, or river sand.
- One twenty-fourth peaty, or moory earth.
- One twenty-fourth soft, decayed willow wood. (Found in the trunks of old willow trees).
- One twenty-fourth ashes of burnt vegetables.

"In order to procure the last article with very little trouble, any weeds, sticks, straw, or old mats, that are of no other value, may be collected together in a heap, and consumed by fire, in the open air, till their ashes become white; they will contain a small portion of alkaline salts, and should be spread upon the surface of the other ingredients.

"The compost is to be placed in an open situation, perfectly exposed to the action of both air and sun, from the

influence of which it will reap great benefit, it should be turned over once or twice, and as often pass through a coarse skreen, or sieve, that it may be well mixed, and incorporated, it should then be laid in a regular heap, or mass, from fifteen to eighteen inches thick, but not more; in this state it may remain a year before it is made use of, during which period it will be proper to turn it over two or three times, in order to expose all parts to the atmosphere, to mature and meliorate them more perfectly, the compost should al-

ways be kept free from weeds, as they rob it of its nutritive qualities.

"The due preparation and proper consistence of the compost is of very great importance, nor will the plants succeed well, for any considerable length of time, if this part be not particularly attended to."

by Mr. Ralph Balcom, member of the A.P.S. Board of Directors and former President of the Society.



WINNERS OF PUZZLE #3

I have received quite a number of solutions to our Crossword Puzzle #3, but only six of them were all correct. For some reason this one must have been a bit trickier than the others.

Nancy Ford supervised the drawing of the names as per the rules of the contest and here are the winners,

- First Prize, Mrs. Agnes Lindsay Anderson Island, Washington 98303
- 2nd Prize, Mrs. F. C. Ahlman 7420 Bedford Ave. Omaha 34, Nebraska 68134
- 3rd Prize, Mrs. Doretta Klaber Cloud Hill, R. D. #1 Quakertown, Pa. 18951
- 4th Prize, Mrs. Hugh Peavey Box 537 Darrington, Wash. 98241
- 5th Prize, Mr. George S. Lee, Jr. 89 Chichester Road New Canaan, Conn. 06840

6th Prize, Mr. A. L. Masley 3626 Spring Trail Madison, Wisconsin 53711

Mrs. Agnes Lindsay will receive a generous packet of H. P. Gold Lace seed, each of the others will receive Pink Polyanthus and Pagoda Strain candelabra seed. Ray Bernhardt and Anita Alexander have donated the seed prizes.

Ralph Balcom

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| A | N | A | D | E | M | R | E | I | N | S | |
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| P | E | A | R | L | A | W | S | N | A | P | |
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1967 Seed Exchange

Please note rules governing distribution. Requests must be on form provided, and sent before March 1, 1967. Names used are those furnished by donor excepting in the case of colloquials which have been climated as much as possible. The symbol (*) denotes seed was collected in the wild. The "Country of Origin" section as in the past, includes new strains and some of the best strains available from growers in the countries listed. The name of the grower or source of any items in this section is available on request. As will be seen, members have been most generous in their contributions, and an exchange of thanks is in order.

Contributors To The Seed Exchange

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| A | Neumann, Karel (Czechoslovakia) | U | Clarke, Helen R. |
| B | Turkmen Botanic Gardens | V | Woods, Mary |
| C | Refrigerated Seeds * | W | Johnson, Nina |
| D | Stavropol Botanic Garden | X | Baylor, Alice Hills |
| E | Leningrad Botanic Garden | Y | Commercial Sources *** |
| F | Zagreb Botanic Garden | Z | Duchacova, Olga (Czechoslovakia) |
| G | Taschkent Botanic Garden | AA | Baldwin, Elmer C. |
| H | Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Herbert | BB | Jelenits, Dr. Istvan (Hungary) |
| I | Hasko, Esther | CC | Baker, Mrs. Alfred |
| J | O'Connor, Audrey H. | DD | Goplerud, Robert |
| K | Langfelder, Richard | EE | Ruffier-Lanche, R. (France) |
| L | Faust, Dr. Mildred ** | FF | Marshall, Mrs. Earl A. |
| M | Balcom, Ralph | GG | Wright, Mrs. Wm. T. |
| N | Hamilton, Dr. Wm. J. | HH | Ozawa, Motonosuke (Japan) |
| O | Foster, H. Lincoln | II | Lutz, Mrs. Paul C. |
| P | Kartack, R. E. | JJ | Wells, James |
| Q | Alexander, Anita | KK | Paterson, Wm. M. (Canada) |
| R | Hayward, Mrs. Harry | T | Aschkhabad Botanic Garden |
| S | Stanley, Dorothy | | |

* Seeds from 1966 seed list refrigerated from March 1, 1966 to December 31st.

** Member of A. P. S. Affiliated Club

*** Please see "Country of Origin" section of the list.

For addresses of contributors, please refer to the Year Book—Spring Issue of the Quarterly.

Short notes on certain of the items contributed:

Primula auriculata form, from Afghanistan: may be P. auriculata ssp. tournefortiana.

Primula chionantha mixed: P. chionantha, as the name implies, *MUST* be white but some seedlings are violet and undistinguishable from P. sinopurplea. I have found such seedlings at Lautaret (whence the origin of the P. chionantha mixed, the flowers of which are either white or violet) and I have observed at Kew, in the Royal Botanic Garden, a bed of primulas labeled "P. chionantha," with the same variations. Of course these variations may be called hybrids yet I am not really satisfied that this is so.

Primula parryi: said to be very difficult, even in America. At Lautaret it grows easily, making big clumps with leaves up to two feet long and more, in slightly acid soil, along the bank of a rivulet, in full sun.

Hieracium X pamphili: a natural hybrid between H. lanatum and H. villosum: well worth cultivating for its foliage alone.

R. Ruffier-Lanche.

Seed Exchange 1967

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 Abutilon theophrasti — G | 56 " flabellata alba — A | 112 Catananche caerulea — FF | 172 " sternbergi — II |
| 2 Acantholimon avenaceum — KK | 57 " purple & white, dbl — I | 113 Cedrus deodara — I | 173 " 'S. P. Wells' dwarf — II |
| 3 " microcephalum — KK | 58 " scopulorum — O, FF | 114 Centaurea behen — B | 174 " x 'Drake's Pink' seedling' — JJ |
| 4 " pulchellum — KK | 59 " short spurred pink — I | 115 " depressa — B | 175 Diapenisa lapponica |
| 5 " subglabrum — KK | 60 " white dbl — I | 116 " kopetdaghensis — B | var. obovata — *GG |
| 6 Aconitum napellus — JJ | 61 " x mckana — FF | 117 " uniflora — *DD | 176 Dicentra peregrina pusilla — *GG |
| 7 Actaea rubra — N | 62 Arabis alpina rosea — H | 118 Cerastium alpinum lanatum — H | 177 Digitalis ambigua — H |
| 8 Adonis vernalis — A | 63 " nivalis — A | 119 " tomentosum — H | 178 Dipsacus sylvestris — JJ |
| 9 Aethionema antitaurus — K | 64 Arenaria laricifolia — R | 120 Chelone glabra — K | 179 Disporum smithii — Q |
| 10 " pulchellum — FF, JJ | 65 " ledebouriana — JJ | 121 " lyonii — K, FF | 180 Dodecatheon hendersonii — EE |
| 11 Albizzia julibrissis — I | 66 " pindicola — DD | 122 Chenopodium bonus-henricus — JJ | 181 " lemoinei — DD |
| 12 Alchemilla alpina — FF | 67 " serpyllifolia — E | 123 Chionodoxa luciliae — A | 182 " meadia — A |
| 13 " tall form — FF | 68 Armeria juniperifolia — FF | 124 " "gigantea — A | 183 Draba aizoides — A |
| 14 Allium aflatunense — I, N, JJ | 69 " maritima — JJ | 125 " mixed — A | 184 " early, pale yellow — R |
| 15 " albo-pilosum — N, JJ | 70 " " lauchiana — H | 126 " sardensis — A | 185 " incerta — FF |
| 16 " flavum — JJ | 71 " species Patagonia — FF | 127 Chrysanthemum arcticum — K | 186 Dryas drummondii — FF |
| 17 " karataviense — A | 72 Arum maculatum — A | 128 " maximum laciniatum — I | 187 " octapetala — A, CC |
| 18 " moly — JJ | 73 Asclepias tuberosa — K, V, JJ | 129 " " 'Little Miss Muffit' — I | 188 Echinops ritro — I |
| 19 " odoratissimum — JJ | 74 Asperula setosa — JJ | 130 " weyrichii — K | 189 Enkianthus campanulatus |
| 20 " ostrowskianum — A, II, JJ | 75 Aster alpinus — *DD, FF | 131 Cimicifuga racemosa — FF | palibinii — *GG |
| 21 " pulchellum — N | 76 " diplostehioides ssw4758 — DD | 132 Clematis paniculata — I | 190 Epilobium crassum — A |
| 22 " rosenbachianum — N, JJ | 77 " leucopsis — DD | 133 Cleome spinosa alba — JJ | 191 Eranthis hyemalis — A |
| 23 " 'Rosy' — FF | 78 " likiangensis — FF | 134 Colchicum autumnale — FF | 192 " tubergenii — A |
| 24 " species 2 ft., white — V | 79 " liniarifolius — K | 135 " bornmuelleri — A | 193 Erigeron sp. pink |
| 25 " tanguticum — I | 80 " novi belgii — V | 136 Coreopsis grandiflora | coll. Rocky Mtns. — K, FF |
| 26 Althaea thuringiaca — JJ | 81 Astilbe chinensis — K | 'Sutton's Duplex' — JJ | 194 Erinus alpinus — H |
| 27 Alyssum late flowering — FF | 82 Aubrieta erubescens — DD | 137 Cornus florida — O | 195 " " albus — O |
| 28 " marginatum — B | 83 Baptisia australis — I | 138 Cortusa matthioli — *DD | 196 " " roseus — A |
| 29 " montanum — JJ | 84 " tinctoria — K | 140 " pekinensis — A | 197 " japonicus — A |
| 30 " saxatile — R, A, H | 85 Bruckenthalia spiculifolia — K | 141 Corydalis marschalliana — D | 198 Eriogonum thymoides — FF |
| 31 " " citrinum — H, R | 86 Butomis umbellata — JJ | 142 " nobilis — E | 199 Eriophorum lanatum — FF |
| 32 Amaranthus hypochondriacus — JJ | 87 Calceolaria biflora — L, O | 143 Cotoneaster damerii | 200 " Eryngium alpinum — DD, JJ |
| 33 " 'pygmy torch' — JJ | 88 Callirhoe involucrata — N, FF | 144 " horizontalis — W | 201 Erysimum asperum — N |
| 34 Amorpha croceo-lanata — G | 89 Camassia esculenta — A | 145 " integerrima — A | 202 Erythraea chloodes — A |
| 35 Amsonia tabernaemontana — I | 90 " leichtlinii — EE | 146 Crocus aerius — N | 203 Erythronium revolutum — EE |
| 36 Anacyclus depressus — FF | 91 Campanula americana — K | 147 Cyclamen coum — CC | 204 " oregonum — EE |
| 37 Androsace annual — FF | 92 " barbata — H | 148 " hardy mixed — FF | 205 Eupatorium rugosum — N |
| 38 " carnea brigantia — A | 93 " carpatica — R, FF | 149 " neapolitanum — C, II | 206 Exochorda grandiflora — I |
| 39 " "halleri — O | 94 " " alba — N | 150 " " album — A | 207 Festuca glauca — JJ |
| 40 " hirtella — II | 95 " collina — H | 151 " persicum (species) — C | 208 Filipendula hexapetala — N |
| 41 " lactaea — A | 96 " elatines garganica — H | 152 Daphne alpina — A | 209 " " fl. pl. — FF |
| 42 " lactiflora — FF | 97 " glomerata — FF | 153 mezereum — W | 210 Fritillaria meleagris — A |
| 43 " mucronata — DD | 98 " " acaulis — H | 154 " " alba — W | 211 " pallidiflora — JJ |
| 44 " turczaninovii — B | 99 " kemulariae — H | 155 Datura stramonium — L | 212 " raddeana — B |
| 45 Anemone coronaria 'St. Brigid' — FF | 100 " latifolia — FF | 156 " " var. tatula — L | 213 Gentiana algida sibirica — *GG |
| -- " pulsatilla (see Pulsatilla) | 101 " persicifolia — H | 157 Dianthus x allwoodii — FF | 214 " andrewsii — N |
| 46 " sylvestris — CC | 102 " poscharskyana — H | 158 " alpinus — O | 215 " asclepiadea — Q, U, FF |
| 47 Anemonopsis macrophylla — K | 103 " pyramidalis blue — C | 159 " atropurpureus — DD | 216 " clusii — A |
| 48 Anthemis carpathica — A | 104 " " white — C | 160 " carthusianorum nanus — H | 217 " cruciata — A |
| 49 " tinctoria — V | 105 " raddeana — H, O | 161 " cognobilis — II | 218 " fetisowii — A |
| 50 Antirrhinum asarina — H | 106 " raineri hybrids — O | 162 " deltoides — V, W, DD | 219 " freyniana — A |
| 51 " glutinosum — D | 107 " rotundifolia — FF | 163 " " albus — II | 220 " olivieri — B |
| 52 Aquilegia 'Biedermeier' — FF | 108 " sarmatica — H, JJ | 164 " " 'Brilliant' — N | 221 " pannonica — A |
| 53 " canadensis — A, V, II | 109 " sibirica — K | 165 " gratianopolitanus — DD | 222 " pneumonanthe — A |
| 54 " " various shades — A | 110 " thyrsoides carniolica — K | 166 " meliticanus — II | 223 " septemfida — N, *DD, FF |
| 55 " clematiflora — I | 111 " turbinata alba — O | 167 " neglectus — EE, FF, II | 224 " " deep blue — R |
| | | 168 " peristeri — R | 225 " " lagodechiana — C |
| | | 169 " plumarius — W | 226 " triflora japonica — *GG |
| | | 170 " " lumnitzeri — A, K | 227 Geranium grandiflorum — V |
| | | 171 " " winterti — B | 228 " nepalense — V |

- 229 " sanguineum 'Pixie' — FF
 230 *Gerbera anandria* — A
 231 " *kunzeana* — A
 232 " *nivea* — A
 233 *Geum chiloensis* — FF
 234 " *coccineum* — A
 235 " *montanum* — A
 236 " *pentapetalum* — *GG
 237 " *rheticum* — O
 238 " wild, tall form — FF
 239 *Gladiolus paluster* — A
 240 " *turkmenorum* — B
 241 *Gloxinia* lrg. flwr. hybrids — I
 242 *Glycyrrhiza glabra* — JJ
 243 *Gordonia alatamaha* — I
 244 *Gypsophila aretioides* — B
 245 " *bicolor* — G
 246 " *porrigens* — B
 247 *Helianthemum nummularium*
 — FF
 248 " *rose* — H
 249 *Heliopsis* — N
 250 *Helleborus foetidus* — K
 251 " *niger* — A
 252 " *viridis purpurascens* — A
 253 *Hemerocallis hybrids* — C,I
 254 " " *fulva rosea* x named
 x named pinks — I
 255 " " *gold* — I
 256 " " *gold-peach-orange* — I
 257 " " *gold-tan* — I
 258 " " *pure gold* — I
 259 " " *lemon* — I
 259a " " *evening blooming* — I
 260 " " *lemon-rose bicolor* — I
 261 " " *purple* — I
 262 " " *red* — I
 263 " " *red & gold* — I
 264 " " *'Red Wine'* — I
 265 " " *rose bicolor* — I
 266 " " *rose-pink* — I
 267 " " *tall red* — I
 268 " " *tall rose* — I
 269 " " *white* — I
 270 *Heuchera hybrids* — JJ
 271 *Hibiscus palustris* — I
 272 *Hieracium x pamphila* — DD
 273 *Hosta coerulea lanceolata* — I
 274 *Hutchinsia alpina* — FF
 275 *Hyacinthina hyacinthus* — A
 276 *Hyacinthus ciliatus* — A
 277 " " *albus* — A
 278 *Iberis corifolia* — FF
 279 *Incarvillea grandiflora* — DD
 280 *Inula ensifolia* — AA
 281 " *glandulosa* — DD
 282 *Iris douglasiana hybrids* — EE
 283 " *fosteriana* — B
 284 " *halophila* — E,F
 285 " *innominata hybrids* — EE
 286 " *kaempferi* — A
 287 " *orchioides* — A
 288 " *pseudacorus* — FF
 289 " *sibirica* — I
 290 " *spuria* — I
 291 " " *var. notha* — D,E
 292 " " *sogdiana* — B,D
 293 " *tectorum* — DD
 294 " *tenax hybrids* — EE
 295 " *unguicularis blue* — II
 296 " " *yellow* — II
 297 " *willmottiae (juno)* — DD
 298 " *xiphium* — A
 299 *Isatis tinctoria* — II
 300 " *violascens* — B
 301 *Ixiolirion montanum (zone 6-8)*
 — B
 302 *Jasione perennis* — R
 303 *Kalmia angustifolia* — K
 304 " *latifolia* — *HH
 305 *Lactuca perennis* — JJ
 306 *Lagotis glauca* — *GG
 307 *Leontopodium alpinum* — FF
 308 *Levisticum scoticum* — JJ
 309 *Lewisia cotyledon hybrids* — EE
 310 *Liatris spicata* — I
 311 *Lilium auratum x aura.*
platyphyllum — I
 312 " *auratum 'Allegro' xl.*
speciosum 'White Pearl' — I
 313 " *'Imperial Crimson' x l. aura*
platyphyllum — I
 314 " *Aura. New Zealand hybrids*
 — I
 315 " " *'parkmanni' hybrids* — HH
 316 " " *red band hybrids x*
'Imperial Crimson' — I
 317 " " *'Virginal' xl.aura.*
'Allegro' - I
 318 " *X aurelian 'Heart's Desire'*
x 'Bright Star' — I
 319 " *columbianum* — Q
 320 " *japonicum* — *GG
 321 " *martagon* — W
 322 " " *album* — R
 323 " " *var. carneum* — A
 324 " " *cattaniae x l. hansonii* — A
 325 " " *var. hirsutum* — A
 326 " " *pilosiussumum* — A
 327 " " *sanguinaria purpurea* — A
 328 " " *sutertown* — A
 329 " *x 'Pink Majesty' (o.p.)* — I
 330 " *pumilum* — HH
 331 " *speciosum 'Garnet Fire'*
x 'Imperial Crimson' — I
 332 " " *'Garnet Fire' xl. spec.*
'Pink Jewel' — I
 333 " " *'Pink Jewel' xl. spec.*
'Garnet Fire' — I
 334 *Linaria alpina* — H.O.R.DD
 335 " *purpurea* — DD
 336 *Linum perenne* — C
 337 *Lobelia cardinalis* — I,K
 338 " *siphilitica alba* — K
 339 *Lychnis alpina* — O
 340 " *coronaria* — FF,JJ
 341 " " *alba* — JJ
 342 *Lyonia mariana* — A
 343 *Mahonia nervosa* — G
 344 *Maurandia erubescens* — JJ
 345 *Meconopsis cambrica* — O
 346 *Melandrium turkestanicum* — G
 347 *Menziesia multiflora* — *GG
 348 *Mertensia sibirica* — G
 349 *Mimulus lewisii* — &EE
 350 *Monarda fistulosa* — V
 351 *Muscari blue* — II
 352 " *neglectum* — A
 353 *Myosotis alpestris* — C
 354 " *sylvatica alba* — H
 355 " *very dwarf form* — FF
 356 *Myrrhis odorata* — JJ
 357 *Nicotiana affinis dwarf* — JJ
 358 *Nigella damascena pink* — V,JJ
 359 *Onopordum arabicum* — JJ
 360 *Papaver atlanticum* — K
 361 " *oriental pink* — A,I
 362 " " *red shades* — I
 363 *Parnassia palustris* — I
 364 *Patrinia palmata* — R
 365 *Penstemon albertinus* — H
 366 " *digitalis* — I,JJ
 367 " *hirsutus* — K
 368 " " *pygmaeus* — K
 369 " *humilis* — DD
 370 *Philadelphus virginialis* — I
 371 *Physaria didymocarpa* — H
 372 *Phyteuma charmelii* — H,FF
 373 " *orbiculare* — K
 374 " *spicatum* — F
 375 *Plantago celtica* — A
 376 " *raouli* — A
 377 *Platycodon apoi* — JJ
 378 " *grandiflorum* — I
 379 " *mariesii* —
 380 " " *album* — C
 381 *Polemonium album* — V
 382 " *caeruleum* — FF
 383 " *delicatum* — H
 384 *Potentilla fissa* — FF
 385 " *fragiformis* — N,R,FF
 386 " *krantzi* — A
 387 " *nepalense* — A
 388 " *transcaspia* — G
 389 " *verna nana* — N
 390 " *warrensii* — FF
 391 *Pulsatilla* — L
 392 " *alpina* — A
 393 " *'Budapest'* — I,I
 394 " *rubra* — A,FF
 395 " *'Rufus'* — II
 396 " *violacea pendant, late* — A
 397 " *vulgaris* — O,II
 398 *Puschkinia libanotica* — A
 399 *Primula abschastica* — O
 400 " *acaulis 'church windows'*
blue — C
 401 " " " *red* — C
 402 " " " *white* — C
 403 " " " *yellow* — C
 404 " " *'Haba Giant'* — C
 405 " *algida* — D
 406 " *alpicola violacea* — Y
 407 " *aurantiaca* — Y
 408 " *auricula wild* — *Y
 409 " " *border* — M,FF
 410 " " *'Exhibition'* — C
 411 " " *'Fire King'* — W
 412 " " *spl. dbl. mxd. colors* — C
 413 " " " *bright yellow* — M
 414 " " *wild yellow, fragrant* — O
 415 " " *ssp. bauhini* — *DD
 416 " *auriculata* — D,*DD
 417 " " *forma Afghanistan* — *DD
 418 " *bullata* — M
 419 " *bullesiana* — Y
 420 " *bulleyana* — Y
 421 " *burmanica* — Y
 422 " *candelabra 'Pagoda' hybrids*
(h.p. pastels & reds — Q
 423 " *chionantha* — DD
 424 " " *mx* — DD
 425 " *chungensis* — Y
 426 " *clusiana* — *DD
 427 " *commutata* — O
 428 " *cortusoides* — O
 429 " *cuneifolia var. hakusanen-*
sis — *GG
 430 " *darialica* — W,Y
 431 " *denticulata alba* — C
 432 " " *pink-red* — C,M,O
 433 " *edelbergii* — O
 434 " *elator* — Y
 435 " " *ssp. carpathica* — *D
 436 " " *ruprechtii* — D
 437 " *farinosa* — O,Y,FF
 438 " *fauriae alba* — O
 439 " *florindae* — W
 440 " *frondosa* — O
 441 " *glaucescens ssp. long-*
obarda — C
 442 " *halleri* — O
 443 " *hirsuta* — O
 444 " *japonica* — A,FF
 445 " " *crimson* — M
 446 " " *'Glowing Embers'* — W
 447 " " *'Pink Lady'* — W
 448 " " *red-violet* — DD
 449 " " *white* — O
 450 " *jesoana* — O

- 451 juliae 'Wanda' — FF
 452 " x kewensis — M
 453 " luteola — DD
 454 " marginata — O,*DD
 455 " modesta faureii — O
 456 " nutans — Y
 457 " obconica 'Durania Himmels-
 konigin' — C
 458 " " 'Schmid's Giant' — C
 459 " " 'Zuzunft' — C
 460 " parryi — DD
 461 " polyanthus — FF
 462 " " 'Carnival' — C
 463 " " colossea — W
 464 " " 'Fancy Shades' — C
 465 " " Gartford — C
 466 " " 'Giant Blue Shades' (H. P.) — C
 467 " " gold laced — C
 468 " " 'Goodwin's Blue' — C
 469 " " 'Pacific Giant' pure blue — C
 470 " " " " pure gold — C
 471 " " " " pure rose — C
 472 " " " " pure white — C
 473 " pruhoniana — C
 474 " pubescens — O
 475 " pulverulenta — Y
 476 " " pink & red — Q
 477 " rubra — C
 478 " saxatilis — Y
 479 " sieboldii — P
 480 " sikkimensis — *DD
 481 " " var. pudibunda — Y
 482 " sino-plantaginea — DD
 483 " sino-purpurea — Y,DD
 484 " species (N. caucasus 2300
 m.) — D
 485 " spectabilis — Y
 486 " tosaensis — O
 487 " veris — Y
 488 " veitschorum (p. polyneura
 x) — Y
 489 " vulgaris — O,AA
 490 " " alba — O
 491 " " " x p. abschastica F-2 — O
 492 " waltonii — DD
 493 Ranunculus gramineus — A
 494 Rhexia virginica — K
 495 Rhododendron carolinianum — K
 496 " catawbiense — *HH
 497 " " hybrids — K
 498 " maximum hybrids — I
 499 " molle — FF
 500 " schlippenbachii — I
 501 " vaseyi-nudiflorum — I
 502 Romanzoffia sitchensis — FF
 503 Rudbeckia gloriosa — FF
 504 Sanguinaria canadensis — O,K
 505 Sanguisorba obtusa — FF
 506 Saxifraga aizoides — A
 507 " mossy — FF
 508 " " red, small — R
 509 Scabiosa graminifolia — JJ
 510 " lucida — H
 511 " rotata — B
 512 " scabra — N
 513 Scilla bifolia — A
 514 " campanulata — A
 515 Scutellaria biacalensis — JJ
 516 " indica var. japonica — JJ
 517 Senecio adonidifolius — JJ
 518 " obovatus — FF
 519 Shortia soldanelloides — *GG
 520 Silene alpestris — R
 521 " armeria — BB
 522 " rupestris — A
 523 " saxatilis — K
 524 " wellichiana — G
 525 Sisyrinchium californicum — Q
 526 Smilacina racemosa — N
 527 Solidago caesius — N
 528 Sorbus sp. 3 ft. — *BB
 529 Stewartia koreana — I
 530 " monadelphica — I
 531 " pseudo-camellia — I
 532 Swertia perennis — A
 533 " punctata — DD
 534 Synthyris missourica — O
 535 Thalictrum dipterocarpum — T
 536 " glaucum — JJ
 537 " minus — K
 538 " rochebrunianum — JJ
 539 Thlaspi froebeli — A
 540 " praecox — K
 541 " stylosum — A
 542 Thuja plicata — JJ
 543 Thymophylla tenuiloba — K
 544 Tiarella wherryi — JJ
 545 Townsendia exscapa — A
 546 Trichostema dichotomum — L
 547 Tripterygium regelii — *GG
 548 Trollius hybridus — A,C
 549 " pumilus yunnanensis — A
 550 Tsuga canadensis — HH
 551 Tulipa dasystemon — JJ
 552 " 'Golden Charm' — FF
 553 " hoogiana — B
 554 " kaufmanniana — CC
 555 " tschinganica — G
 556 Verbascum blattaria white — FF
 557 " " yellow — FF
 558 Veronica blue — FF
 559 " exaltata — JJ
 560 " gentianoides — R
 561 " nummularia — H
 562 " repens alba — H
 563 Veronicastrium virginicum — I
 564 Viola hallii — *EE
 565 " jooi — K
 566 Wahlenbergia albo-marginata — H
 567 Wisteria floribunda longissima — I

568 " sinensis — I

"COUNTRY OF ORIGIN" SECTION

U. S. A.

- 569 Viola tricolor var. hortensis
 570 Butterfly hybrids
 571 Jumbo mixed
 572 Moon Moth white
 573 Raspberry rose

ENGLAND

- Primula
 574 Acaulis Longleat blue
 575 Acaulis Longleat hybrid
 576 Auricula Longleat
 577 Polyanthus Longleat F-2 hybrid
 578 Polyanthus Longleat gold laced

GERMANY

- 579 Alyssum argenteum
 580 Astilbe arendsii
 581 " taquetii
 582 Campanula portenschlagiana
 583 Cyclamen atkinsii
 584 " coum
 585 Iris sanguinea
 586 Primula arendsii multiflora
 587 " obconica fl. pl. 'rosy-red'
 588 " " " 'snowflake'

SWITZERLAND

- 589 Anemone japonica var. hup-
 ehensis
 590 Aquilegia caerulea orange &
 red
 591 Cineraria grandiflora nana
 'gmunder'
 592 " hybrida gmunder 'pygmy'
 593 Dianthus caryophyllus, for pots
 594 Dryas octapetala
 595 Iberis umbellata merker tetra
 596 Impatiens sultani nana
 'White Symphony'
 597 " walleriana compacta 'Baby
 Orange'
 598 " " " 'orange-scarlet'
 599 " " " 'Violet Baby'

600 Matricaria eximia fl. pl.

- selma tetra
 601 Primula acaulis 'Haba Giant'
 602 " x kewensis 'Berg Fruhling'
 603 " obconica 'Eros'
 604 " " 'Favority'
 605- Pulsatilla alpina
 606 " " sulphurea
 607 " vernalis
 608 Reseda odorata

JAPAN

Primula polyanthus Pacific Giant
 strain

- 609 pure light blue
 610 pure rose
 611 pure white
 612 pure yellow

ADDENDUM AND "Z"

- 613 Actaea pachypoda alba
 614 Allium tuberosum
 615 Asclepias syriaca
 616 Berberis koreana
 617 Caulophyllum thalictroides
 618 Centaurea jacea
 619 Clintonia borealis
 620 Cornus canadensis
 621 Coptis trifolia
 622 Cotoneaster apiculata
 623 Dianthus barbatus
 624 Echinacea purpurea
 (Rudbeckia)
 625 Euonymus europaeus
 626 " yedoensis
 627 Geranium sanguineum lan-
 castriense
 628 Hibiscus syriacus
 629 Impatiens biflora
 630 " pallida
 631 " sultani dwarf mxd
 632 Inula helenium
 633 Iris pseudacorus
 634 Kolkwitzia amabilis
 635 Lindera benzoin
 636 Lisianthus nigrescens
 637 Lobelia siphilitica
 638 Lychnis chalconica salmonea
 639 Mahonia aquifolium
 640 Maianthemum canadense
 641 Myrica pensylvanica
 642 Paeonia albiflora
 643 " species 14", pink

- 644 *Phytolacca americana*
- 645 *Pinus nigra*
- 646 *Pitcairnia punicea*
- 647 *Platycodon grandiflorum*
 autumnale
- 648 " " *japonicum* (plenum)
- 649 " " pink form
- 650 *Podophyllum peltatum*
- 651 *Primula japonica*
- 652 " *polyanthus* 'Tecumseh Selection'
- 653 *Rivina humilis*
- 654 *Rubus odoratus*
- 655 *Scilla hispanica*

- 656 " *sibirica*
- 657 *Smilacina racemosa*
- 658 *Smilax herbacea*
- 659 *Streptopus roseus*
- 660 *Taxus capitata*
- 661 " *cuspidata*
- 662 *Tradescantia holosericea*
- 663 *Trillium erectum*
- 664 " *grandiflorum*
- 665 " *undulatum*
- 666 *Viola cuculata* 'Freckles'
- 667 " *elatior*
- 668 " *odorata* mxd. colors.

RULES GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION

Members may select up to 20 packets for *minimum charge of \$1.00*. No limit on total number that may be requested: \$1.00 for each 20 packets. Extra numbers should be given so that in the event certain items are exhausted, the full number of packets paid for may still be sent. No credit or refund can be made. Late arriving seeds will be listed in the addendum which we anticipate will be issued in April. The addendum will also contain seeds from various Botanical Gardens. It is anticipated that a clearance list will be issued about May first. If either or both of these supplemental lists are desired, please check in the appropriate box on order blank and enclose with order, 5-cent stamp or coin to cover postage, for each copy desired. Requests are to be sent with remittance to the seed Chairman. Remittance may be made as follows:

All Overseas International Postal Money Order or bank draft in U. S. funds, or in U. S. bank notes. Note: Postal Reply Coupons have a cash value of but *eleven cents*.

Great Britain As above, or if desired, by local bank notes.

Domestic U. S. Postal Money Order, postage stamps, currency, or check *drawn to the order of* the Seed Chairman,
Elmer C. Baldwin
400 Tecumseh Road
Syracuse, N. Y. #13224.

For further information regarding postage rates, please refer to chart below.

| | | Additional charges for Special handling | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Third Class | First Class | Air Mail | Spec. Del. any number |
| Domestic | for ea. 20 pkts | prepaid | .07 | .11 | .30 |
| All overseas | In U. S. funds. Please see above rules. | prepaid | | .45 on 28 pkts .50 on 56 pkts | |
| Great Britain | 0/10/0 for 28 pkts 0/10/0 for 22 pkts 1/0/0 for 46 pkts | prepaid | | prepaid prepaid | |

MAIL BEFORE MARCH 1, 1967 to:

ELMER C. BALDWIN
400 TECUMSEH ROAD
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13224

Please list in *numerical order* — not in order of preference. Give extra numbers to permit substitution if necessary — *no refunds or credits*. Preferences may be underscored, if desired. If additional items are desired, continue listing on reverse side of this form. (Or on separate sheet if you are using page from the Quarterly — but please be sure your name is on each sheet.)

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Amount Enclosed _____ 1967 Membership Card No. _____

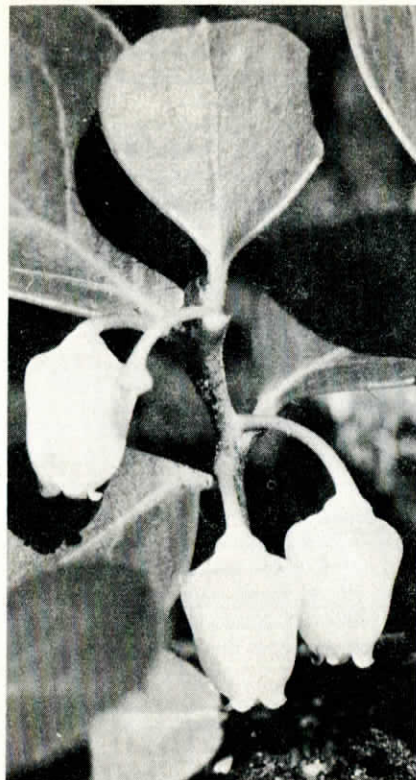
Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip # _____

Send addendum: (include 5 cents for postage)

Send clearance list: (include 5 cents for postage)



GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS

Baldwin



FRUIT

Various methods of sowing fine seeds, such as petunias, have been attempted in order to get even distribution over the seed bed. Sometimes they are thoroughly mixed with sand or some other neutral carrier. The added bulk makes even and thin distribution simpler. But there are times when a proper carrier is not to be had. Another method that works well is to wet a piece of thread; spread the seeds evenly on a sheet of waxed paper, then lay the moist thread on the seeds. Some will adhere and can be transferred to the seed bed easily. Repeat the transfer until row after row is placed with proper spacing.

— Reprinted from *The Horticultural Newsletter*, Vol. XI, # 12.



These pictures were taken by Mr. Baldwin to accompany his article "Seed Hunting in the Northwest" on page 130, in the fall issue. Additional pictures and a second half of the article will be in the spring issue.

