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Lc. HELEN WILMER VAR. SUPERBA

Orchids

AND

Tropical Foliage Plants

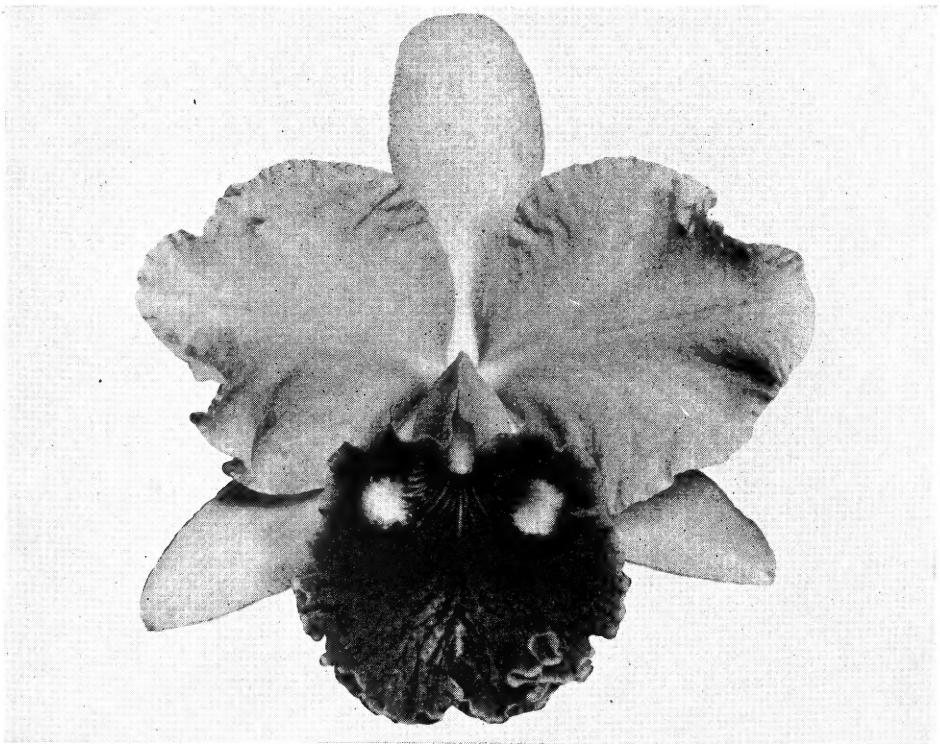
1953

ALBERTS & MERKEL BROS., INC.

Jacksonville, Fla.



LC. NELLIE COHEN
(Lc. Canhamiana Var. Alberts X C. Ballantineana)



NO. 763 Lc. WILDINE
(First Flowering)

Our time-tested Lc. Helen Wilmer Var. Superba (see front cover) has come through again as a proven parent. These seedlings, flowering for the first time, are superior in form, color, and texture. See No. 763, 767, 768, 776, 786.

LC. CANHAMIANA, ALBERTS' VARIETY

The plant of Lc. Canhamiana, Alberts' variety is unusually robust, bears large flowers every spring, medium dark lavender with a very large, intensely dark lip. Alberts' variety is not to be confused with our previous strain of Lc. Canhamiana alba.

In 1920 we grew about 2000 plants of Lc. Canhamiana from seed. At that time they were considered above average, but lacked shape that would meet present-day requirements. Anticipating this, we chose seven of the most outstanding plants, all of which were large and of good shape with fine flowers similar to the glorious dark flowers of fall hybrids. Out of the seven, six proved absolutely worthless for breeding, and the seedlings were discarded upon maturity. However, the seventh plant yielded such excellent results that it was tested again on three different crosses and again the results were outstanding. This particular parent is Lc. Canhamiana, Alberts' variety. The record for flowers, so far, is 28 large blossoms on one Lc. Nellie Cohen in a 7" pot, one of the above crosses.

In recent years we have used Lc. Canhamiana, Alberts' variety as a parent breeder. Regardless of the other parents used, the offspring flower late March, April and May. They are robust growers and free-flowering upon maturity. We are offering these with every confidence that the results will be among the finest of the modern spring flowering hybrids.

- 917 **Lc. Florida var. Gold Star x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts**
 1 3/4" —3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
 2 1/2" —5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
 3" —7.50 each; 3 or more 7.00 each
- 990 **Lc. Miami var. Louis XV x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts**
 1 3/4" —3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
 2 1/2" —5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
- 992 **Lc. Miami var. Superba x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts**
 1 3/4" —3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
 2 1/2" —5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
 3" —7.50 each; 3 or more 7.00 each
- 993 **Lc. Miami var. Anton x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts**
 1 3/4" —3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
- 1012 **Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts x C. Titrianae var. Comet**
 1 3/4" —3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each
 2 1/2" —5.00 each; 3 or more 4.50 each
- 1016 **C. Dupreana var. Gloriana x Lc. Canhamiana var. Alberts**
 1 3/4" —3.00 each; 3 or more 2.50 each

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CATTLEYA HYBRID SEEDLINGS



CATTLEYA A. J. RUCK

Parent No. 219, 920

- 219 **Cattleya A. J. Ruck** (Selfed) (C. Tityus x C. Carmen)—Various. Very dark maroon flowers, fine texture and form. See color plate above.

3"—6.50

4"—9.00

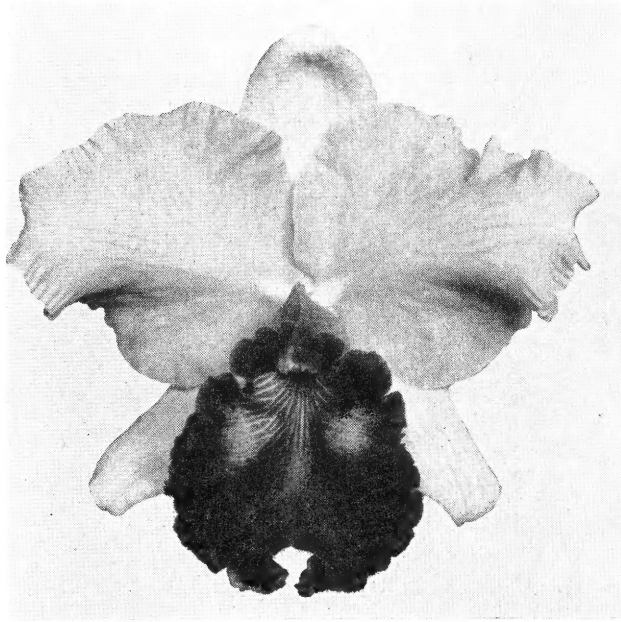
- 483 **C. Emile Geschick** (C. Helen P. Dane x C. Beebe) White—November-December.

3½"—8.00



C. HOPE DILLON ALBA

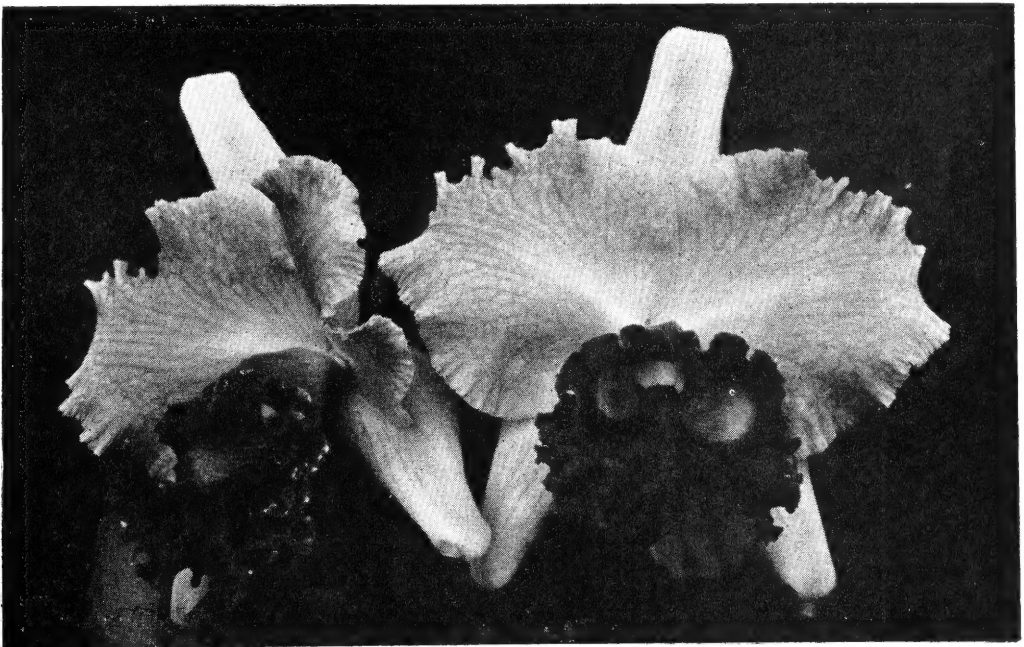
Parent No. 782



NO. 765 C. ENID VAR. MAGNIFICA X Lc. HYPERION VAR. MANDARIN

- 768 **Bc. Gov. Dan McCarty** (Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba x Bc. Imperialis var. Crown)—January-March. This very fine *Brassolaeliocattleya* hybrid should flower around the Easter holidays. Bc. Imperialis var. Crown is a definite March-flowering hybrid with finest Brasso characteristics. The large bright ruby lip is ruffled with a white edge and the deep yellow eyes in throat set off the beauty of this gorgeous hybrid. Sepals and petals are broad and erect of lavender color. Mated with Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba shown in the color plate, it should satisfy every grower's desire.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ "—9.00 4"—12.00 5"—15.00
- 776 **Lc. Roberta Off** (C. Enid var. Mandarin x Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba)—Spring. This remarkable Enid—one of the finest and darkest—crossed with our fine Wilmer. A cross that is practically certain to produce form, color and floriferousness with strong growth. Especially recommended.
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ "—2.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50
- 777 **C. Hardyana alba x C. Loranore** (C. Lorna alba x C. Eleanore alba)—June. A fine dependable June flowering white with purple lip. Desirable and useful—Both parents have good constitution and are free-flowering.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50
- 781 **Bc. Imperialis x Lc. Florida**—Late fall and winter. A *Brassolaeliocattleya* cross to flower from Thanksgiving until after Valentine's Day. The flower size should be large and of rich color with gold areas on the lip. Both parents have broad sepals and petals with heavy texture.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ "—9.00
- 782 **C. Hope Dillon alba x C. Priscilla alba var. Snowwhite**—Spring and early summer. The Hope Dillon is free-flowering—clear white with rich, dark lip, yellow areas. This Priscilla we consider the best variety of that hybrid having exceptional form—white with dark lip. See photo page 4.
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ "—2.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50

- 783 **C. Labiata var. Charlesworthii AM x Lc. Cynthia var. Grandis**—September-November. A white-colored-lip cross to flower at a period when this type is generally scarce. C. Labiata var. Charlesworthii A.M. has clear white sepals and petals with a red lip. Free-floewring. Excellent grower. Lc. Cynthia var. Grandis is a superb, heavy-textured white-colored-lip of superior character. This cross should prove light-controllable at maturity. **See photo page 14.**
 $2\frac{1}{4}$ "—2.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50
- 786 **Lc. Helen Wilmer var. Superba x Lc. Florida var. Sunset**—November-February. A Thanksgiving thru Valentine's Day flowering hybrid of superb color. Wilmer seedlings are proving their worth and with Florida there will be some beauties.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—5.00
- 787 **C. Ballantineana var. Alberts x Lc. Florida** (Lc. Red Oak x Lc. Sargon)—Fall. Lc. Florida is one of the finest fall hybrids ever flowered. Flowers are large with very dark sepals and petals with a velvet ruby lip. Texture of the flowers is superb. This combined with C. Ballantineana var. Alberts will make a superior fall hybrid. It should have the characteristic of making two growths a year which will flower separately and thereby spread the season from August thru December.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}$ "—9.00
- 790 **C. Ballantineana var. Alberts x Lc. Miami var. Glory.** (Lc. Runah x Lc. Sargon)—Fall. Lc. Miami var. Glory is another glorious hybrid of the richest hue and equals the Lc. Florida. This cross should have the same excellent qualities of No. 787. These two crosses should replace the average fall hybrids that are so plentiful at this time of year with a superior quality that will always have demand. **See photo page 9.**
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50 4"—12.50
- 793 **E. Enid #250 x Lc. Miami**—Various. Another of our very fine Enids—fine color, shape and an unusually large frilled lip, like Brassocattleya. A very richly colored Miami was used. Large, fine shape and very heavy texture that distinguishes all our Lc. Miami. Again this should produce prolific bloomers. Seedlings are fast growers.
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50



Lc. FRANK J. LIND VAR. MANDARIN AM-AOS
 No. 746



Lc. CARDINAL

Parent No. 919, 1087, 1088

- 797 **C. Clotho x Lc. Miami var. Silver Bowl, FCC-AOS**—Fall-Winter. This Clotho made with C. Enid x C. Trianae var. Uplands is very fine, large, robust growing, winter-flowering, rich in color, heavy texture. The Lc. Miami is one of the finest of a group that has yielded from 85 to 90% exhibition-type flowers. Variety Silver Bowl is a consistent winter bloomer. We expect this hybrid to flower around the Christmas holidays. Some will scatter thru the fall and winter.

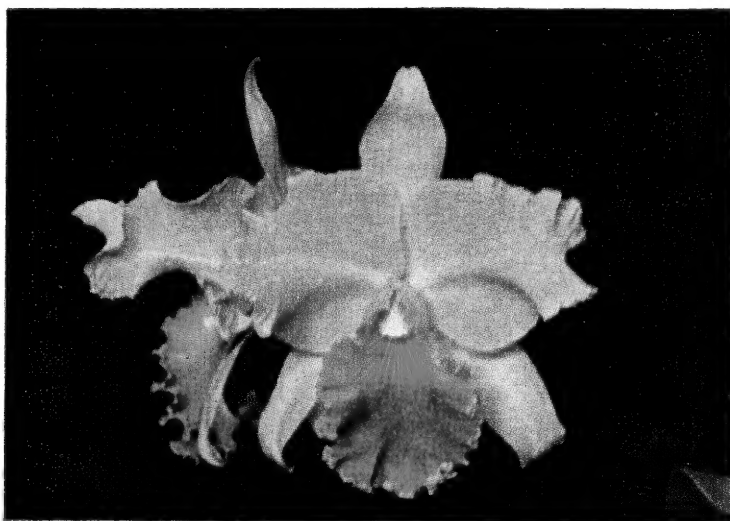
2½"—4.50

3½"—9.00

- 799 **Lc. Florida x Lc. Frank J. Lind**—Fall and Winter. Lc. Florida is very much like Lc. Miami with almost the same exceptional qualities. Lind is a very fine hybrid, its main attribute being a perfectly round shape and dark color. It is not free-flowering, but combined with this robust and free-flowering Lc. Florida, this latter dominant parent should produce an ideal Christmas-flowering result.

2¼"—3.00

3"—6.50



Lc. FLORIDA



Lc. MIAMI VAR. GLORY

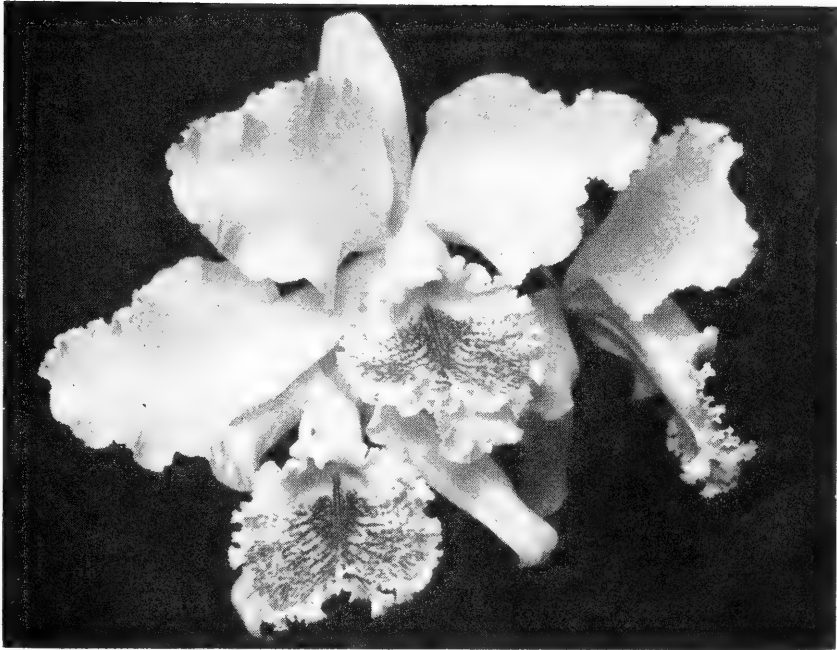
Parent No. 790, 1038

- 807 **Lc. Luminosa** (Laelia Tenebrosa var. Charlesworthii AM x C. Dowiana var. Aurea)
 —Summer and Fall. This outstanding Laelia tenebrosa, in our collection since 1918, flowering every year, is probably the finest variety ever found, receiving an A.M. from the Royal Horticultural Society of England years ago. Long-lasting unusually heavy-texture and in shape far superior to the type—dark bronze. This re-make of Lc. Luminosa should give a very fine bronze. This Tenebrosa always flowers late winter to spring.
 $1\frac{3}{4}''$ —1.75 $2\frac{1}{4}''$ —2.75 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50
- 809 **C. Enid var. G. West x Lc. Miami**—Various. Whenever a very fine Enid is used the results almost invariably are good provided the other parent is a tested breeder. We have several Enid stud plants, out of over a thousand Enids, that produce fine results. Influenced mainly by the dominant pollen parent and noteworthy for the abundance of fine flowers produced at various seasons—many winter.
 $1\frac{3}{4}''$ —1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 3"—6.50
- 810 **C. Clotho var. Rosea x Lc. Miami var. Silver Bowl FCC-AOS**—Fall thru Winter. The same cross as No. 797. This cross gives such excellent promise that we repeated it with another Clotho. Clear, rosy color with very fine shape—very dark lip—yellow eyes—heavy texture.
 $1\frac{3}{4}''$ —1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 3"—6.50

CHRISTMAS ORCHIDS

The following crosses are expected to flower in December or January.
 #483, 763, 786, 797, 799, 810, 824, 911, 932, 947, 960, 962, 965, 970, 996, 997, 1000, 1001, 1003, 1043, 1044.

- 812 **Blc. Nanette alba x C. Mossiae Wagneri**—Various. The Blc. Nanette used in this and the following hybrids is, in our opinion, the outstanding white Brassocattleya, pure white and of vigorous constitution and freer flowering than most Bc's. Past results indicate that Blc. Nanette does not invariably produce pure white offsprings—some previous crosses have been tinted—some with good colored lips and some all white. Quality and size has always been very good. Crossed with a fine white Mossiae, we anticipate superior results. All of these Nanette crosses should be very fine, the object being to prolong the flowering period into various seasons. Spring.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 $3\frac{1}{2}''$ —9.00
- 814 **Blc. Nanette alba x C. Ella May Sutton**—Various. Similar to above. Generally fall to winter.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 3''—6.50
- 817 **Blc. Dawn Angela x C. Trianae, A.C. Burage**.—Fall and winter. Unusually fine shape, large flowers, varying tones of light to dark lavender.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 3''—6.50 4''—12.50
- 821 **Blc. Nanette alba x C. Barbara Dane var. Perfection**.—Fall. This Barbara Dane is the parent of the marvelous Joyce Hannington. Crossed with Blc. Nanette, the results may confidently be expected to be superior.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —5.00 3''—7.50 4''—12.50
- 822 **C. Ardmore x Lc. Erica var. Model FCC**.—Spring. Superior flowers of fine dark lavender color, free habit.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50
- 823 **Blc. Nanette alba x C. White Empress, FCC**.—Winter and spring. The same Nanette but crossed to flower winter to early spring.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 3''—6.50 4''—12.50
- 824 **Lc. Ernest B. Dane x C. Titrianae**.—Winter. The former is a cross of Lc. Cassandra F.C.C. with Lc. Erica var. Model F.C.C. Very fine form, rich color and heavy texture distinguish this parent. This Erica is well known for its fine shape and color. Titrianae is a glorified, free-flowering Trianae. This hybrid should be of exhibition quality.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50
- 826 **C. Raphaelaurea x Lc. Jane Dane**.—Fall and winter. This cross should yield a very superior white with very rich colored labellum, gold and dark ruby-purple. The season may be indefinite but fine flowers of this type are always desirable.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 3''—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}''$ —10.00
- 827 **C. Mossiae var. Lyncroft x Lc. Edna Richter**.—Spring. We expect this cross to be like an improved Trimos.
3''—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}''$ —9.00 4''—12.50
- 830 **C. Trimos** (C. Trianae var. Broadview x C. Mossiae var. Capt. Enoch)—Spring.
 $2\frac{1}{2}''$ —4.50 3''—6.50
- 833 **C. Enid alba** (C. Mossiae Reineckiana Young's var. x C. Gigas F.M.B.)—Winter. A white colored lip cross made from proven parents. This cross has been widely sought after by all orchid growers for winter flowering (Jan. thru April). The first flowering offspring have taken many prizes at orchid shows.
3''—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}''$ —9.00 5''—15.00
- 834 **C. Alice Pearce** (C. Mossiae Reineckiana Young's var. x C. Princess Royal alba) Spring. White-colored-lip.
3''—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}''$ —8.00 $4\frac{1}{2}''$ —12.50 5''—15.00
- 835 **C. Alesia** (C. Mossiae Reineckiana Young's var. x C. Dionysius alba)—Spring. White-colored-lip.
3''—6.50 $3\frac{1}{2}''$ —8.00 $4\frac{1}{2}''$ —12.50 5''—15.00



C. ENID ALBA VAR. MANDARIN, AM-AOS
No. 833-981

- 836 **C. Intertexta var. Juliette x C. Trianae var. Broomhills**—Winter and spring. A white hybrid to flower from Christmas to Easter.
3"—6.50 3½"—8.00
- 911 **C. Clotho (119 strain) x Lc. Florida**—Fall thru winter. Similar to #797 and #810. Florida is unusually dark, heavy-textured and long lasting. A fine Clotho was used to fix the flowering to the Christmas season.
1¾"—1.75 2¼"—2.75 2½"—4.50
- 916 **C. Gigas var. Bedford (WCL) x Lc. Hassallii alba var. Boynton**—May-June. There are only two varieties of Gigas that are white with dark lips that are good breeders. Gigas F.M.B. and the very scarce Gigas Bedford. Some English authorities consider Bedford superior. Lc. Hassallii alba var. Boynton is a very fine snow-white with ruby lip—heavy texture—robust-growing—very free-flowering and very large.
1¾"—1.75 2½"—4.50
- 918 **Lc. Florida x Lc. Momus AM.**—Fall. A cross of two well-known parents that will give a superior fall hybrid of good growing characteristics. The flowers should be dark and heavy-textured.
1¾"—1.75 2½"—4.50 3"—6.50
- 919 **Lc. Medon x Lc. Cardinal**—Various. Lc. Medon is a fine bronze. Lc. Cardinal is a dark henna color. Both are unusual. We anticipate a fine rich bronze result. See photo page 8.
1¾"—2.25 2¼"—3.00 2½"—5.00 3"—7.50
- 920 **C. Ruby x Cattleya A. J. Ruck**—Spring and summer. C. Ruby has the darkest maroon sepals and petals and labellum one could imagine. It has flowered with us twice a year in December and July for seven years. The parentage is unknown as it was raised in a batch of seedlings from which the label was lost. We have crossed this with the very dark A. J. Ruck. The flowering season could vary, but should be predominantly late spring and early summer. See photos page 4 and 12.
1¾"—1.75 2¼"—2.75



C. RUBY

921 **C. Snowsong #8 x C. Lady Joan var. Model**—Fall to winter. C. Snowsong #8 is one of those gems of the albino crosses that gives extremely heavy-texture and free-flowering characteristics seldom seen in white. As high as 8 and 10 flowers to a spray averaging 4 to 5 inches across. Flowers have deep yellow eye with snow-white glistening sepals and petals. The C. Lady Joan var. Model is a fine shaped flower taken from this well-known Christmas-flowering white. The combination should give medium-sized white flowers of heavy texture with a freedom of bloom and a good season.

1¾"—1.75

2¼"—2.75

932 **C. Princess (C. Trianae x C. Lueddemanniana) x C. Ruby**—Fall and winter. C. Princess is a large, bold flower of heavy texture that flowers regularly during December. Color is uniform lavender and solid in sepals and petals while the labellum is deep rose and ruffled. Combined with C. Ruby (described in #920) should give a fine dark flower at a desirable season. **See photo above.**

1¾"—1.75

2¼"—2.75

2½"—4.50

3"—6.50

933 **Lc. Florida x Lc. Boadicea var. "The Queen"**—Fall. This cross should yield the large, heavy-textured, dark maroon-purple flowers that command first attention.

1¾"—1.75

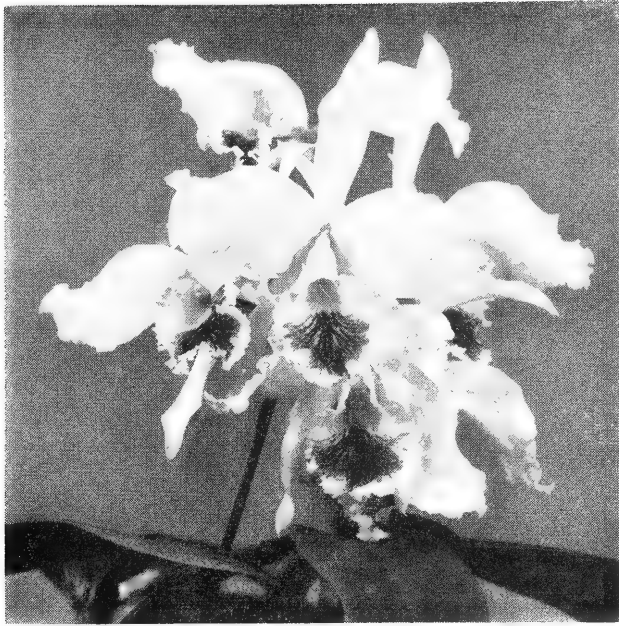
2½"—4.50

3½"—9.00

940 **Lc. Florida x Lc. Miami var. Silver Bowl FCC-AOS**—September-December. See #797 for description of Lc. Miami var. Silver Bowl. Lc. Florida extremely dark sepals and petals, bright maroon lip, fine form.

1¾"—1.75

- 950 **L. Purpurata var. Orchid Knoll x C. Enid alba var. Mildred**—Spring. This cross is a combination of 3 famous breeders: L. P. var. Orchid Knoll; Mossiae Rein., Young's var.; Gigas F.M.B. Should make a cross superior to even the best Canhams and give a more scattered flowering season. These seedlings are robust growers and as all the parents are the most productive of all the species they will be very free-flowering.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50
- 951 **C. Ruby x Lc. Florida var. Nugget**—Fall. See picture and description of C. Ruby under #920. This Lc. Florida had extremely large golden areas deep in the throat of the labellum. **See photo page 12.**
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50 3"—6.50
- 967 **Lc. Aquitania** (Lc. Britannia alba x C. Enid alba var. Mildred)—Various. Both parents are of exceptional quality, very free-flowering, and have fine shape with broad petals. The sepals and petals are a glistening white and the lips dark purple.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50
- 971 **C. Edithiae var. Alberts x C. Oenone alba var. Easter Gem**—Spring. Medium-sized white. Multiple annual growths. Free-flowering.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50
- 973 **C. Edithiae var. Alberts x C. Cameo var. Easter**—Spring. This Edithiae (tetraploid) is one of the best white breeders. The progeny of this plant are invariably strong growers and break and flower freely. A fine Easter white is anticipated.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50
- 977 **C. Warneri var. Ardenholm x Lc. Miami var. Juno**—May and June. C. Warneri is a proven parent for dark, rich color. Lc. Miami var. Juno has flowered several years in June. It is hoped this will be a dark, richly colored Cattleya for May and June flowering.
Community pot size—1.00 each (bare root)
- 978 **C. Estelle alba (C. Cowaniae x C. Edithae var. Alberts)**—May to July. Similar to #973 but expected to flower later.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50
- 981 **C. Enid alba** (C. Mossiae Reineckiana Young's var. x C. Gigas F.M.B.)—Winter. Same as #833. **See photo page 11.**
 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50
- 982 **C. Monmoss var. Mandarin x Lc. Wilborough var. Helen FCC-AOS**—February-March. Exceptional shape. Dark lavender with maroon lip.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—2.25 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—5.00
- 985 **C. Gigas Imperialis var. June Morn (Selfed)**—June. This plant, selected from an importation many years ago, has proven dependable for June. We selfed it to increase the type. Lip is very large and ruffled. Sepals and petals broad and flat. Will produce 5 and 6 flowers per bulb.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50
- 986 **C. Warneri var. Ardenholm x C. Dupreana**—May, June. This cross will produce many dark flowers at a desirable period. This variety of Warneri is a proven stud plant and the Dupreana produces fine, dark flowers with red velvet lips.
 $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75
- 988 **Lc. Florida var. Compacta x Bc. Clara Alberts var. Rotunda**—Fall. Two very fine varieties, rich dark colored, round shape, robust-growing, and free-flowering. We expect this cross to have large flowers of round shape and exceptionally large, frilled lips of intense color.
Community pot size 1.00 (bare root) $1\frac{3}{4}$ "—1.75 $2\frac{1}{2}$ "—4.50



C. LABIATA VAR. CHARLESWORTHII A.M.

Parent No. 783, 991, 1025

991 **C. Labiata var. Charlesworthii AM x C. Enid alba var. Mildred**—Fall, winter. This Labiata is a fine white variety with a purple area on the lip. Desirable also for its unusually free-flowering and robust-growing characteristics. Crossed with our fine Enid alba we are confident that we have attained a remarkably fine cross. This parentage should give a controllable hybrid. Normal flowering would be fall to winter.

1 3/4"—1.75

999 **Lc. Florida var. San Jose x C. Mossiae var. Mandarin**—Fall and winter. Lc Florida var. San Jose is a very rich-colored flower with ruby ruffled lip and golden yellow eyes in throat. Fine texture and form. The C. Mossiae var. Mandarin has been pronounced superb by all who have seen it in flower. Deep-colored lavender sepals and petals with very dark ruffled lip. The flower is very erect and the top sepal is perfectly straight (unusual in Mossiae). Texture and form are of exhibition quality.

1 3/4"—1.75 2 1/2"—4.50

1000 **Lc. Jacquinetta var. Fort x Lc. Florida var. Alberts**—Fall and winter. Lc. Jacquinetta var. Fort is a famous breeder of fine offspring. It seems to impart rich coloring and a freedom of flowering on each growth no matter when growth is made. Thus its offspring have given flowers around the seasons. Lc. Florida var. Alberts has excellent form-texture and dark ruby or maroon lips and sepals and petals of glowing maroon-purple. Both are tops as growers.

Community pot size .75 (bare root) 1 3/4"—1.75 2 1/2"—4.50

1001 **Lc. Sarasota (C. Atlanta x Lc. Valencia) x Lc. Jacquinetta var. Helena**—Fall, winter.

Community pot size—1.50 (bare root) 1 3/4"—1.75 2 1/2"—4.50

1025 **C. Labiata var. Charlesworthii A.M. x Lc. Cynthia var. Grandis**—Fall. See description #783.

Community pot size—1.00 (bare root)

- 1026 **Lc. Lusanda var. Bronze x Bc. Lyranda var. Chrome**—Fall, winter. Lc. Lusanda used here had very bronze sepals and petals with ruby lip—medium-sized. Bc. Lyranda var. Chrome had yellow sepals and petals and ruby-lip—large flowers of very heavy texture.
Community pot size—1.50 (bare root) 1 3/4"—2.25
- 1027 **(Lc. Rex Harlequin x C. King George) x Lc. Cardinal**—Various. First parent had yellow sepals and petals with ruby lip. See picture of Lc. Cardinal. **Page 8.**
Community pot size—1.50 (bare root) 1 3/4"—1.75
- 1030 **Lc. Aeneid** (C. Fabianid x Lc. Britannia alba)—Various. Lc. Aeneid is a remake of an excellent white colored lip cross that has predominantly ruby lip and yellow eyes. Very free-growing and free-flowering. Can bloom at any season. #1022 is the same cross.
Community pot size—1.00 (bare root) 1 3/4"—1.75
- 1033 **Lc. Miami var. Janet x Bc. Clara Alberts**—Fall. Lc. Miami var. Janet, one of finest of Miamis, with solid color in sepals and petals almost matching ruby lip. Bc. Clara Alberts one of finest of fall Brassos. Large, bold flowers. This will certainly be an outstanding fall Brassolaeliocattleya hybrid.
1 3/4"—1.75
- 1037 **C. Cameo x Bc. Nannette alba**—Winter-spring. Cattleya Cameo flowers at Easter and Nannette in fall. Some will come lavender and pastel shades while some should be white.
1 3/4"—1.75



Bc. CLARA ALBERTS
 Parent No. 988, 1033

- 1038 **C. Heatherwood x Lc. Miami var. Glory**—Fall. C. Heatherwood flowers in late August. This particular plant used had extremely heavy texture. Miami var. Glory has proven a superb breeder. **See photo page 9.**
1 3/4"—1.75
- 1043 **Lc. Casseiofia var. Starlight x C. Titrianae var. Christmas Cheer**—November-January. A dark Christmas flowering hybrid of fine keeping quality. We have had the flowers of Lc. Casseiofia last four weeks in good condition. The C. Titrianae var. Christmas Cheer is a free flowering dark flower.
1 3/4"—1.75
- 1044 **Lc. Wilborough FCC AOS x C. Titrianae var. Mandarin FCC AOS**—December-February. Another Christmas flowering hybrid that should be hard to beat for color, quality and timing.
1 3/4"—3.00
- 1087 **Lc. Lusanda x Lc. Cardinal**—Various. A cross that will produce vivid art shades. Flowers of medium size.
1 3/4"—2.50
- 1088 **Lc. Lusanda var. Bronze King x Lc. Cardinal**—Various. Similar to #1087 but with a different Lc. Lusanda.
Community pot size—1.50 (bare root)
- 2010 **Blc. Lyranda x SLc. Romona**—Fall and winter. A yellow crossed with a Sophro red. A great riot of color mixtures can be expected from this hybrid.
Community pot size—1.50 (bare root)
- 2011 **C. Enid x Blc. Duval**—Fall and winter. A superb Brassolaelia cattleya with a fine dark Enid to make a free flowering, easy growing hybrid.
Community pot size—1.00 each

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS

Seedlings in quantity may be all of one variety or of assorted varieties of your choice as long as they are the same pot size and list price. Exception: 3" community pots of 20 seedlings must be all the same cross.

Pot size	List Price	Price per dozen
1 3/4"	\$1.75	\$19.20
2 1/4"	2.75	30.00
2 1/2"	4.50	48.00
3"	6.50	72.00
3 1/2"	9.00	96.00
4"	12.50	144.00
5"	15.00	168.00

COMMUNITY POTS

List price	price per dozen (bare root) (may be assorted)	3" pot (minimum 20 seedlings) (all same cross)
\$.75	\$ 8.00	\$12.50
1.00	10.50	16.00
1.50	16.80	25.00

TIME REQUIRED FOR SEEDLINGS TO FLOWER

The rate of growth depends on the care given. However, under proper conditions, we estimate the following length of time until seedlings reach flowering size:

1 3/4"	3 1/2 to 4 1/2 years
2 1/4"	3 to 4 years
2 1/2"	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 years
3"	2 to 3 years
3 1/2"	1 1/2 to 2 1/2 years
4"	1 to 1 1/2 years
5"	flowering size or will flower next growth.

MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS

Note: All of the following plants are flowering size. The price is determined by the number of bulbs and the size of the plant, and the number of sheaths. Plants will be sent in sheath when ordered just prior to flowering time. We do not quote mature plants by pot sizes as we think this is misleading due to the different growth habits of the varieties. For instance, a plant with long rhizomes might have only 4 bulbs in a 5-inch pot where a plant with short rhizomes might have 6 bulbs in the same size pot. **Minimum price is for 4-5 bulb plant.**

- 22 **C. Marceliana** (C. Ballantineaea x C. Trianae)—October-December. Fine form, closed throat, dark purple lip, light lavender sepals and petals. A fine free-flowering Cattleya cross made by Mr. Alberts to lengthen the season of Ballantineana.
15.00 — 18.00 — 20.00
- 25 **C. Ballantineana var. Alberts** (C. Trianae var. Edgar Knight x C. Gigas)—September-November. Deep purple throat, rosy-lavender sepals and petals. Free-flowering.
15.00 — 18.00 — 20.00
- 100 **Lc. Canhamiana alba (Alberts strain) x (Lc. Purpurata var. Orchidknoll x C. Mossiae)**—May-June. Limited number. Conceded to be one of the finest strains of this famous white-colored-lip cross.
25.00
- 113 **Bc. Mme. Charles Maron** (C. Warscewiczii var. Sanderiana x B. Digbyana var. Ohm Paul Krueger)—Various. A fine Maronae strain from selected parents. Large Brasso lip with chartreuse eye. Flowers throughout the year on each new growth.
15.00 — 20.00 — 25.00
- 212 **Lc. Britannia alba** (Lc. Canhamiana alba x C. Gigas F.M.B.)—Fall to spring. An outstanding white colored lip strain of Mr. Alberts'. Sepals and petals satin white. Lip very dark often with white ruffle.
15.00 — 20.00 — 30.00 — 35.00
- 707 **Lc. Moloss** (Lc. Moloch x C. Mossiae)—Spring.
10.00 — 12.50 — 15.00



NO. 724 BC. IMPERIAL

- 724 **Bc. Imperial** (Bc. Imperialis x C. Hardyana)—Late fall to early spring. Large flowers, deep sepals and petals with crimson Brasso lip.
 10.00 — 12.50 — 15.00 — 20.00 — 25.00 — 30.00
- 726 **Lc. Gertrude Peterson** (C. Warneri var. Ardenholm x Lc. Jacquinetta). Various. A fine free-flowering hybrid, bloom each new growth. Lavender sepals and petals, dark crimson lip.
 15.00 — 20.00 — 25.00 — 30.00
- 727 **C. Cameo** (C. Cybele alba x C. Mossiae Wageneri)—Easter. A fine white of vigorous character.
 20.00 — 25.00 — 30.00 — 35.00 — 40.00



NO. 726 Lc. GERTRUDE PETERSON

800 **C. Oenone alba** (C. Mossiae Wageneri x C. Labiata alba var. Rogersi)—Spring and summer. This cross was made from two extremely fine plants. The C. Mossiae var. Wageneri was picked from several hundred seedlings raised from crossing two fine types. The Labiata alba is probably the finest one in existence. It gives this cross unusual keeping qualities. Flowers have been left on the plant for 6 weeks without spotting or deteriorating. Seedlings have the same keeping qualities as the parent. Flowers are medium size with 2 or 3 per stem. As plants mature they will be extremely prolific bloomers. Limited quantity.

12.50 — 15.00 — 20.00

801 **Lc. Rochelle** (C. Mossiae var. Rochelle x Lc. Kismet)—Spring. The ideal spring flowering cross that is quick to mature and much improved over straight C. Mossiae. Lc. Kismet has the background of General Maude which has made so many fine hybrids. Those that take after the Mossiae parent will have darker lips and color. Those that take after Lc. Kismet will be superior.

7.50 — 10.00 — 12.50 — 15.00

90 **C. Monmoss**—Spring

7.50 — 10.00 — 12.50

98 **C. Ardmore** (C. Enid x C. Mossiae)—Spring

10.00 — 12.50 — 15.00

C. Enid Alba—January-March

15.00 — 18.00 — 22.50

Lc. Mossadin (Lc. Mossiae x Lc. Katadin)—Spring.

10.00 — 12.50 — 15.00

Lc. Jacquinetta (C. Empress Frederick x Lc. Lustre)—Fall.

12.50 — 15.00

Lc. Geraldine Thompson (Lc. Jacquinetta x C. Trianae)—Fall.

15.00 — 18.00 — 22.50

Collections of Flowering Size Plants

These collections are of outstanding value and are especially recommended for beginners. All plants are flowering size, in bud if possible, and are good hybrids of our choice. Will be selected for flowering in different seasons of the year. All plants established in clay pots. Individual prices per plant range from \$7.50 to \$25 each.

COLLECTION #1 — 4 plants \$25.00

- 2 lavender Cattleya hybrids
- 1 white-colored-lip Cattleya hybrid
- 1 Phalaenopsis

COLLECTION #2 — 6 plants \$50.00

- 4 different lavender Cattleya hybrids
- 1 white or white-colored-lip Cattleya hybrid
- 1 Phalaenopsis

COLLECTION #3 — 10 plants \$75.00

- 6 different lavender Cattleya hybrids
- 2 white colored lip Cattleya hybrids
- 1 pure white Cattleya hybrid
- 1 Phalaenopsis

MATURE CATTLEYA HYBRIDS For The Connoisseur



C. PERCIVALIANA VAR. ALBERTS

BC. CLIFTONII VAR. MAGNIFICA, FCC-RHS

Bc. Cliftonii var. Magnifica, FCC-RHS—Spring. See picture.
4-5 bulbs—35.00; 6-8 bulbs—50.00

C. Percivaliana var. Alberts—Nov.-Dec. See picture.
4-5 bulbs—35.00; 6-8 bulbs—50.00

C. Gigas alba F.M.B. (white colored lip)
4-5 bulbs—\$50.00

443 **Lc. Richeleau** (Lc. Hilary x Lc. Ishtar)
3-4 bulbs—35.00

308 **Lc. Mem. Ernest B. Dane** (Lc. Cassandra x Lc. Hilary, FCC)
3-4 bulbs—35.00

717 **Lc. Mem. H. A. Tracy** (Lc. Canhamiana Alberts var. X. C. Hardyana)—April-May.
1 lead plant, 3-4 bulbs—20.00. With sheath—25.00
2 lead plant, 5-7 bulbs—30.00. With sheath—40.00

728 **Lc. Nellie Cohen** (Lc. Canhamiana Alberts Var. x C. Ballantineana Alberts var.)
April-May.
1 lead plant, 3-4 bulbs—20.00. With sheath—25.00
2 lead plant, 5-7 bulbs—30.00. With sheath—40.00

735 **C. Bruno Alberts** (Souvenir of Louis Sander x C. Joan Manda). Free flowering
white with gold throat. Large flowers. Vigorous grower. Nov.-Jan.
4-5 bulbs—25.00 5-6 bulbs—35.00 6-8 bulbs—50.00

CYPRIPEDIUMS

Lady Slipper Orchids



SELENIPEDIUMS

← **C. MAUDIAE VAR. MAGNIFICUM, FCC-RHS**

The mottled leaf Cypripediums are generally considered warm growing types. However, we have now proven that many of the so called cool types (plain green leaves) if hybrids with at least one parent of the warm type present will grow well in a warm climate. All of the Cypripediums listed herewith have been grown for at least 10 years in climates like Florida. Cypripediums are happy companions with Cattleyas or Phalaenopsis as well as other genera. They like to be grown moist as do Phalaenopsis and with about the same light conditions. A slight drying out between waterings is beneficial but be sure to water when osmunda appears to be drying out. We find the light brown wooly osmunda makes an excellent potting media—dusting with bone meal has proven beneficial—pot less firm than cattleyas with the fiber vertical. Syringe plants during summer with fine mist under leaves and on staging. Be sure plants do not have water in crowns at nite fall—especially when buds are setting as they will rot. Keep humidity between 60 and 65% if possible. Nite temperatures of 60 to 65 with day temperatures 70 to 80. Higher day temperatures in summer are not harmful if humidity is high. Cypripediums quoted are all flowering size in 4 to 6 inch pots. Please give at least one alternate choice with each selection.

CYPRIPEDIUMS

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| C. Alladin (Atlantis x Delenatii) all pink flower..... | 10.00 |
| C. Angel Luscombe (Cardinal Mercier x Chardmoore) dark..... | 30.00-35.00 |
| C. Ansun (Anita x Sunbeam) yellow pouch and petals, dorsal yellow and white margin | 25.00 |
| C. Athol House . Pouch brownish yellow—petals greenish brown and spotted | 17.50 - 20.00 |
| C. Cardinal Mercier AM RHS (Lathamianum x ?) dorsal purplish red—petals and pouch red | 25.00 |

C. Dervish (Bordube "Eau de Nil" x Grace Darling) dorsal green with large white margin—pouch and petals greenish yellow with brown ovetone.	15.00 — 17.50 — 20.00 — 25.00
C. Dora (Actaeus x Illustre) yellow.....	25.00
C. Emil Johansen —free flowering often two flowers per stem easygrower—mottled leaf—fls. purple and white.....	12.50 — 18.00
C. Florence Spencer (Actaeus x Memoria Jerninghamiae).....	25.00
C. Frau Ida Brandt (Io Grande x Youngianum) free flowering—often two flowers per stem, easy grower—mottled leaf—purple and white fls.....	15.00 — 20.00
C. Golden Fleece (Insigne Sanderae x Antinous)—much larger flower than straight insigne Sanderae—yellow-green-white spotted.....	12.50
C. Gowerianum var. superbens (Curtisii x Lawrenceanum).....	10.00
C. Hestia Gigantea (Cyclops x Lady Dillon) very large flower—easy to bloom	30.00
C. Hybrid #78 —mottled leaf.....	7.50 — 10.00
C. Ingress (Atlantic x Leemanii Ducis).....	17.50
C. Lawrenceanum (Species)—mottled leaf—dorsal green at base with background veined in purple—pouch purple, brown and green	10.00 to 12.50
C. Madelon (Delenatii x Mem. J. H. Walker).....	12.50
C. Maudiae var. Magnificum FCC-RHS (Callosum var. Sanderae x Lawrenceanum var. Hyeantum). One of the finest of the mottled leaf warm house Cyps. Dorsal beautiful white background with Nile green veins, pouch and petals green. Often flowers twice a year	12.50 — 15.00 — 18.00
C. Mem. J. H. Walker var. Alpha (Lady Dillon x Cardinal Mercier) large flower—dorsal lavender purple with white margin, sepals brown mahogany—pouch purple.....	30.00
C. Minnesota (Actaeus x Nirvana).....	18.50
C. Nirita Albens AM-AOS (Anita x Nirvana)—fine large flower—yellow dorsal spotted, white margin—sepals and brown caste.....	15.00
C. Noblesse (Cardinal Mercier x Nesta) white dorsal with purple spots petals and pouch brown mahogany with yellow caste.....	18.00 — 30.00
C. Noel Hardy (Nirvana x Nitens-Leeanum) dorsal white spotted large flower—yellow—green—brown.....	20.00 — 25.00
C. Oakes Ames (Ciliolare x Rothschildianum) an old favorite flower purple veins and white background.....	12.50
C. Olivia (Niveum x Tonsum) a lovely pink flower-mottled leaf.....	12.50 — 18.00
C. Olympia var. The Chairman (Leander x Olympus) FCC-AOS.....	20.00 — 25.00
C. Orphan #2	15.00
C. P. B. Hayworth —highly mottled leaf.....	7.50 — 10.00
C. Ralph Berry FCC-AOS (Hercules x Perseus).....	20.00
C. Sully (Columbus x L'yser) excellent colored flower—long stem.....	20.00

SELENIPEDIUMS

Selenipediums are similar to Cyripediums but each long stem has several buds which open in succession. The color combinations are wonderful: greenish-white, bronzy green, rose, brown-purple. They flower in spring and summer. Grow in deep shade and keep moist at all times. Pot with brown osmunda and charcoal. Will tolerate much warmer temperatures than Cyripediums. We offer fine hybrids from which identifications have been lost at reasonable prices.

5"—6.00

6"—7.50 - 10.00

6½"—12.50

PHALAEOPSIS Moth Orchids



#228 PHALAEOPSIS PINK HAWAII

These pink Phalaenopsis have proved to be of outstanding form, which is hard to obtain in Phalaenopsis.

- 227 **P. Pink Pamela**—nearly white
- 228 **P. Pink Hawaii**—pink
- 232 **P. Gloriana**—dark pink (No 6")
- 237 **P. Gloriosa**—light. Called "Freckle-face" because of the dark spots on lip and lower sepals. (No 6")
 - 4"—\$6. With flower spike \$ 7.50
 - 5"— 8. With flower spike 10.00
 - 6"—10. With flower spike 12.50

Phalaenopsis can be shipped in flower spike in tight buds only from October through January.

WHITE PHALAEOPSIS

- P. Rimestediana** pure white, heavy texture. Mature plants
\$10.00 — 12.50 — 15.00
- P. Confirmation** or **P. Rothschildiana**—Large blush-white flowers, heavy production of flowers. Mature plants
\$10.00 — 12.50 — 15.00
- P. Doris hybrids.** In late summer of 1953 we will have some fine white P. Doris hybrids available in 3" and 4" pot sizes. Write for prices.

How To Grow Phalaenopsis

There are few spray orchids that are more beautiful than the Phalaenopsis (Moth Orchid). Flowers begin to open in early February and because of their long lasting qualities are still flowering during May and June. The individual flowers may be cut as they open to be worn as corsages.

Phalaenopsis grow quickly and mature earlier than Cattleyas. Generally in 3 to 4 years a seedling will make its first spray of 3 to 10 flowers. They require less light and can be grown in shady locations where other orchids will not flower. Or they can be hung above the bench to save space. The two important things are temperature and water. The higher the temperature the better the growth. It should not be below 62 or 65° at night in winter. Spray plants every morning and water thoroughly in pots every 4 to 5 days. Always water before noon and do not let water stand in crown, which causes rot. To be safe, hang pots at an angle so water runs out of crown. Continue same watering schedule when plants are in bloom but don't wet the flowers.

When growing Phalaenopsis indoors set in east or south window. Put a large metal tray or cake tin filled with pebbles and water on the windowsill. Put an inverted pot in the center and put plant on top of pot. Moisture from tray rises around plant, yet plant is not directly in the water.

Phalaenopsis may be fed with weak solutions of any liquid fertilizer during the growing season. We recommend Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer. They have few pests. Sponge plants 2 or 3 times per year with any mild insecticide such as Wilson's Super-Cide to control scale. Dust ground and benches with Chlordane to control ants, which carry scale and mealybugs onto the plants.

Phalaenopsis may be repotted after flowering every year or every second year. They do well in almost any type of container—baskets, clay pots, bamboo or cypress rafts, coconut husks or tree fern blocks. They do not need to be potted as firmly as Cattleyas. Put charcoal and corks throughout the osmunda to insure drainage and aeration, and use a bit of sphagnum moss on surface to hold moisture. Light brown osmunda mixed with some dark is a good medium.



VANDAS

TERETE VANDAS

Vanda Miss Joaquim—The flower made famous by Hawaii. See photo. Flowers throughout the year. Bears 6 to 10 flowers per spike, which open in succession and last a long time. Same price as Vanda Teres.

Vanda Teres—Similar to V. Miss Joaquim but larger flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Flowers April-June. Pale rose-purple sepals and petals, bright rosy-magenta lip, heavily veined throat striped with orange and spotted with crimson.

Rooted tip cuttings, potted, mounted on cypress stake 12"-15" high..... 1.00

Potted, mounted on cork or tree fern totem, 12-15"..... 1.50

Potted, mounted on cork or tree fern totem, 15-20"..... 2.50

SPECIAL: Rooted cuttings 12-15" high, unpotted..... 12 for 9.00

6 for 5.00

297 **Vanda Ruby (V. Tricolor x V. Hookeriana) x V. Joaquim var. Judith.** The Vanda Joaquim var. Judith was selected from the first generation of V. Joaquim seedlings. It has unusual dark coloring in sepals, petals and lip, and large size. The V. Ruby has fine rich color.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "—2.75

3"—4.50

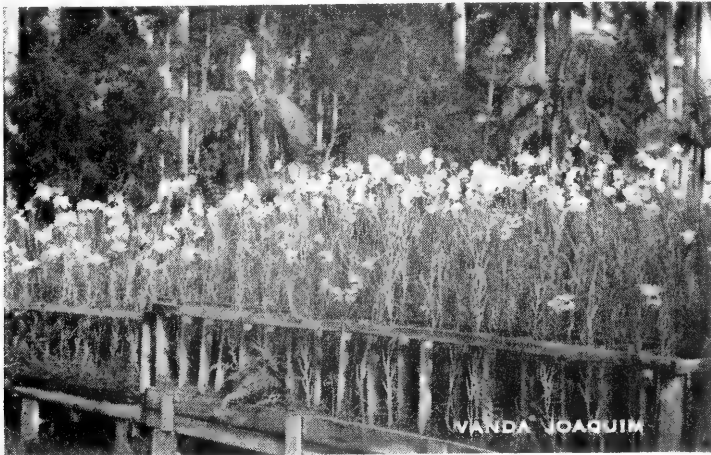
Vanda Cooperii (V. Hookeriana x V. Joaquim)

Rooted cuttings, potted, mounted on cork or tree fern totems \$2.00

Vanda Dorothy Warne (V. Suavis x V. Hookeriana) A very good semi-terete. Flowers of good texture are creamy white with rose-carmen spots.

Flowering size, 12-15" tall—7.50 to 12.50

CULTURE: The Terete Vandas require full sunlight to flower well. They are grown as hedges in Florida, the Gulf states, and the tropics. In the north hang near glass or place outdoors in summer sun. Keep wet during growing season and spray with water daily. The hybrids (Joaquim and Ruby) flower several times a year and the species (Teres) has a definite time of bloom. Vanda flowers last a long time, keeping fresh for several weeks. Some species keep fresh for about 3 months. These plants are offered at very nominal prices.



Plants growing in full sun at Boynton Beach, Fla.



VANDA SANDERIANA

STRAPLEAF VANDAS

CULTURE: The Strapleaf Vandas like adequate light but some protection from the noonday sun. They are grown in baskets or clay flower pans. The container should be broad enough to catch some of the aerial roots. Pot in chunks of osmunda and charcoal. Feed when growing. May be grown on bench or hung up.

VANDA HYBRID SEEDLINGS

The following are fine new hybrids. Plants are in 3-inch pots and are 3-5" high. Expected to bloom in 2-3 years. Plants in 6" pots will be available in late summer 1953.

- V-35, V-117. **V. Janet Tagawa** (V. Kalihi Beauty x V. Luzonica). Flowers 2-2½". White spotted with rose lavender.
- V-54. **V. Luzonica**. White with red spots.
- V-57, V-74. **V. Suavis x V. Rothschildiana**. Large flowers, pastel blue. Free-flowering.
- V-76, V-302. **V. Chimey Walker**. (V. Flammerole x V. Sanderiana). Solid blue, some with pink cast.
- V-108, V-114. **V. Boschi x V. Dearei**.
- V-80, V-98. **V. Kalihi Beauty x V. Frank Scudder**.
- V-303. **V. Honolii** (V. Herziana x V. Sanderiana) 3" flowers, grey-blue.
- V-115. **V. Wettsteinii** (V. Burgeffei x V. Coerulea)
- V-72. **V. Kupperi** (V. Sanderiana x V. Lamellata).

PRICES: 3"—5.00 each 3 for 14.00, 5 for 22.50 10 for 42.50

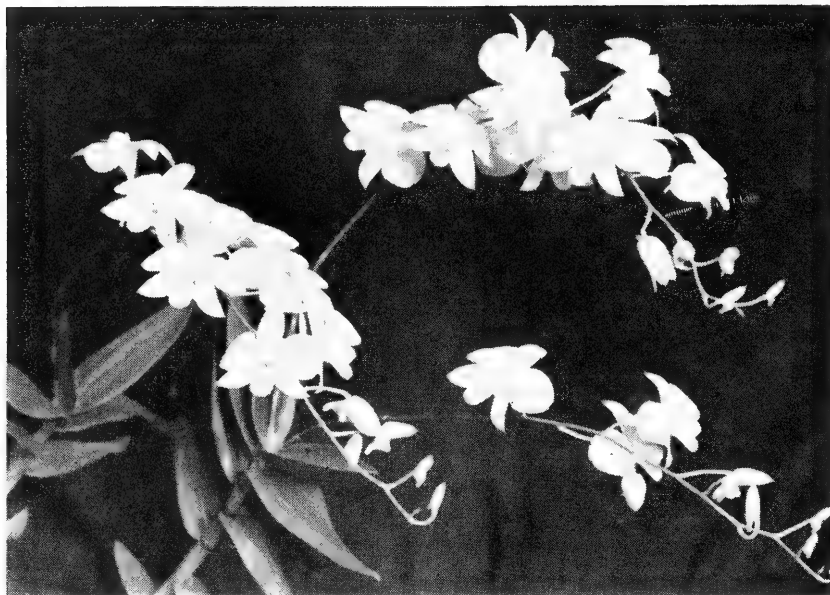
DENDROBIUMS **Cane Orchids**



A truly great genus spread over the Old World of India, Burma, Malaya, Java, Philippines and Australia. They produce cane-like pseudobulbs varying in height from a few inches to several feet. The deciduous type produces flower singly or in groups of 2 to 6 from the joints of the canes. The evergreen species produce flowers in racemes of from 6 to 12 flowers.

The climate of the Dendrobium regions is warm and humid during the summer and cooler and drier in the winter. This makes them quite adaptable to greenhouse growing in northern temperate zones and outdoors in Florida, the Gulf states and southern California. Water frequently during the summer and feed every 2 weeks with Wilson's orchid fertilizer. Rest during late fall and early winter by withholding water but syringing sufficiently to keep the canes from shriveling. After resting an increase of water will bring plants into flower. Hang near glass while resting. Dendrobiums

LIST AND PRICES OF
MATURE VANDRA HYBRIDS
ON PAGE 53



DENDROBIUM PHALAEOPSIS

may be grown hanging year round. Should be potted in small pots. Do not bury the canes is osmunda. Dendrobiums have a wide range of color: pure white, lavender, crimson, yellow, and orange. The flowering season can be extended throughout the year by having different varieties.

283-284. **D. Boynton** (D. Phalaenopsis Dixon's Dark x Diamond Head Beauty). The darkest of two strains of superb deep crimson color in sepals, petals and lip. A few flowered last fall with solid dark crimson purple throughout the flowers. Some will be darker than others.

Flowering size 2½"—5.00—7.50

285-286. **D. Phalaenopsis var. Jo-Anne x D. Phalaenopsis var. Roselawn**. Fall-blooming spray orchids. Longest lasting of all Dendrobium flowers (2-3 months). These 2 parents have the largest flowers of any D. Phalaenopsis. Colors will be lavender and beautifully two-toned.

2¼"—2.75

2½" flowering size—4.50

449. **D. Rainbow** (D. Thwaitesiae Veitch's var. x D. Sir F. Moore x D. Model). This hybrid made with famous parents has flowers like D. Nobile only larger in size and has a greater color range, lavender with yellow and bronze overtones. Exceptionally robust grower. Canes on largest plants are 30" tall. Flowers up to 4" across.

Unflowered 2.00—2.50—3.50; Flowering size 5.00—7.50—10.00—12.50

D. Phalaenopsis alba Bedford's var. F.C.C. (selfed). A fine pure white strain, long-lasting, which has been sought by collectors. Pure white flowers. September-November.

Flowering size 2½" pots, canes 6-8" high, \$7.50 — 10.00

D. Moschatum var. Cuprem (Calceolaria)—Flowers are bright apricot-yellow with the lip darker orange and 2 maroon spots near the base. A rare color in orchids. Racemes of 7 to 15 flowers which last 7-10 days. Canes 4 to 5 feet tall. April thru July.

Flowering size—5.00—7.50—10.00

D. Fimbriatum. A charming bright orange-yellow flower. The lip has very finely-cut fimbriations. Canes 3-4 feet long. Flowers last 2-3 weeks. March-June. *D. Fimbriatum* var. *Oculatum* has a large maroon-red spot on the lip.

Flowering size—5.00—7.50—10.00

D. Nobile—This is a beautiful spring-flowering orchid from Burma. It has been a favorite in orchid collections since the early 1800's. The flowers are lavender with deep purple eyes. Flowers 2-3" across. Flowers January thru April. Keep plants cool and dry during late fall and early winter, then begin watering again in January to start buds. Delay watering on different plants for a succession of flowers.

Unflowered 1.50—2.00—2.50. Flowering size 3.00—4.50—7.50



ORTHO-GRO (fish emulsion). We recommend feeding orchids alternately with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer and Ortho-Gro. Use Ortho-Gro in quantities on label recommended for potted plants.

pint—90c

quart—1.50
Postage extra.

gal.—4.95

Wilson's **ORCHID** WATER SOLUBLE 10 — 10 — 10 **FERTILIZER**

In tests at the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, and by many leading orchid growers, fertilized seedlings gained as much as one year in growth in three years of treatment over unfertilized orchids. Mature plants showed greater health and vigor, developing more new shoots and producing many more flowers per plant.

3/4 lb. (trial size) \$1.00; CASE—12, 3/4 lb. bags \$11.50; 25 lb. Drum \$20.00

ANTI-DAMP

A staple among orchidists to (1) wash the agar when removing seedlings from flasks, (2) drench community pots before seedlings are planted, (3) to control leaf spotting diseases or bacterial wilt on adult plants.

1 Pint \$1.50
Qt. 2.40 Gal. \$7.85

SLUG-O

Safeguard for seedlings and orchid flowers — remember one petal damaged makes the entire flower worthless. Snails and slugs are attracted to SLUG-O from a considerable distance, they eat it and die on the spot.

1 lb. \$1.50
4 lbs. \$3.95
(24 lbs.) \$22

SUPER-CIDE

Sure and efficient control for Orchid Scales, Thrips, Den-drobium Weevils, the Orchid Plant Bug, Red Spider and practically all other insects attacking Orchids. Dilute SUPER-CIDE with 100 parts of water only.

1 Pint \$1.75
Gal. \$9.75
5 Gals. \$48.00

F.O.B. Springfield, N. J.; or Jacksonville, Fla.

SPRAY ORCHIDS



EPIDENDRUM PHOENICEUM



EPIDENDRUM ATROPURPUREUM

E. Phoeniceum—"Chocolate Orchid" so called because of its brown sepals and petals (lip rose) and chocolate odor. Flowers 1½ to 2 inches wide, several per raceme.

Flowering size—7.50—Rare.

E. Atropurpureum has fragrant flowers that generally last for 6 weeks, flowering March thru May. Has grey sepals and petals. Variety *Randii* has a white and rose lip. Variety *Roseum* has two-toned rose lip. Plants not labeled as to variety. Flowers 2-3 inches wide, 5 to 12 flowers per spike.

Flowering size—6.00 — 7.50

Florida Reed Stem Hybrids

These *Epidendrum*s have beautifully colored flowers and are very easy to grow. Plant in brown osmunda with plenty of crocks for drainage in small pots so the roots will be crowded. Put in an airy place with as much light as possible. Hang outdoors in summer in partial shade. Spray foliage daily. Water the osmunda twice a week when growing and once a week when resting in winter.



Colors: pink, fuschia, orange, lavender, yellow, red.
Sold mixed colors only.

Flowering size—3.00 ea.

E. Radicans—Bright red-orange ½ inch flowers in clusters during spring and summer. Plants may grow 4-5 feet tall eventually, but begin flowering at about 1 ft. Grow in bright sun, spray daily, and provide stake or fence for support.

Single cuttings 12-18 inches tall—1.00

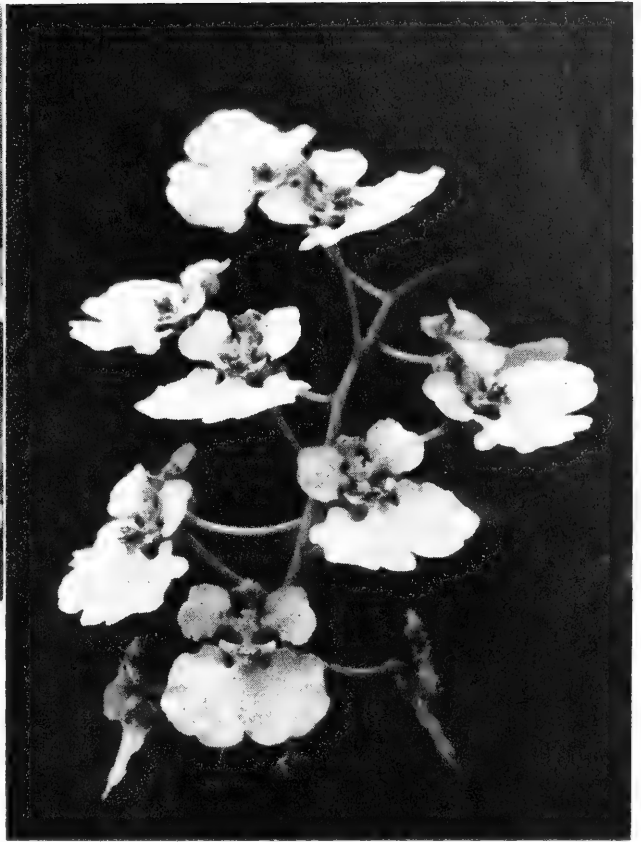
4-5 cuttings per pot—3.00



TRICOPILIA SUAVIS

Tricopilia suavis—Creamy white flowers with large ruffled lips, spotted with purple. Grow with Cattleyas. Water well when growing May-November. Flowers in spring.

Flowering size—5.00—6.50



ONCIDIUM AMPLIATUM VAR. MAJUS

Oncidium ampliatum var. majus—Large, bright yellow flowers produced in abundance on long branching spikes that may be 3 to 5 feet long. March-May. Feed during growing season for better results.

Flowering size 5.00—7.50 — 12.50

Oncidium splenidum—The "dancing lady" orchids named because of the bouffant yellow skirts. Brown-spotted sepals and petals. Many flowers on tall erect spikes December-February. Long lasting. Water weekly when growing. Water only once a month in fall when resting before blooming. Plants raised from seed to bloom this year.

3.50 — 4.00 — 5.00

Brassavola Osmenti (B. cucullata x B. nodosa). New Brassavola hybrid. Easy to grow and free-flowering. Fragrant, white flowers.

Blooming size 3"—5.00

Brassavola Nodosa (Lady of the night). Fragrant white flowers in late summer.

Blooming size, 3"—3.00 — 4.00

SPECIAL OFFER

One flowering size lavender Cattleya (large corsage flowers) plant with buds \$8.95 postpaid. U.S.A. Not available 3 weeks before Christmas, Easter or Mother's Day.

TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS

(GROWN IN SOIL)



PHAIUS GRANDIFOLIUS (The Nun Orchid)

A charming evergreen terrestrial orchid from Asia. Easy to grow as a houseplant. Flowers Jan. thru March. Many flowers per spike. Flowers 2½ to 3 inches wide. White on back, brown on front. Lip veined with crimson. Wonderful for corsages or as decorative plant.

Grow in rich composed soil plus 1 tablespoon of bonemeal or superphosphate. After new growth is 6" high feed weekly with liquid fertilizer until fall. Keep damp in summer, and put pots outdoors in shade while warm. Repot after flowering.

Flowering size—7.50

CALANTHE

Terrestrial orchid from India. Grow in rich soil. Repot after flowering in 5 or 6" pots with lots of drainage in the bottom. Keep slightly damp until new growth has many roots. Then keep moist and feed every two weeks with liquid fertilizer. Reduce water in fall and after flowering keep dry until growth begins again. Leaves yellow and drop in the fall. Flowers on long arching sprays from Thanksgiving to New Years. White and pink varieties, unnamed.

Flowering size—5.00—6.00

RARE BOTANICAL ORCHIDS

We offer unusual orchids that once belonged in the greatest private orchid collection in this country. These are collector's items for growers who appreciate rare and different orchids. Flowers of fascinating colors, sizes and shapes are included.

The plants are labeled as to genus, not as to species. Plants must be of our selection, but if you state preference as to genera, we will do our best. Please indicate your first and second choices. We will select for you as many different kinds of orchids as the number of plants you order (no two alike). These are offered at very low prices because identifications are not complete. You may be able to identify the varieties as they bloom by comparing flowers with descriptions in orchid books.

The following genera are available:

Brassia	Epidendrum	Platyclinis
Bulbophyllum	Maxillaria	Pterothallis
Cirrhopetalum	Oncidium	Polystachya
Coelogyne	Pholidota	Restrepia
Dendrochilum	Physosiphon	

Prices: 4.00 each; 3 for 11.00; 5 for 17.50

Note: We have a few other species orchids from time to time. If you want certain plants, write us for quotations.

BOOKS

We highly recommend the following books for information and assistance. Order from us. Sent postpaid. Cash with order, please. No COD's.

HOME ORCHID GROWING by Rebecca T. Northen. 286 pages, many illustrations, some in color. An excellent book for beginner or experienced grower. \$6.50.

AMERICAN ORCHID CULTURE by E. A. White. Illustrated. \$6.00.

CORSAGE CRAFT by Glad Reusch and Mary Noble. 148 pages. Photographs and line drawings. How to make corsages from garden and greenhouse flowers. \$3.50.

HOW TO GROW RARE GREENHOUSE PLANTS by Ernest Chabot. \$4.00.

ORCHID MAGAZINES

AMERICAN ORCHID SOCIETY BULLETIN—Published monthly by the American Orchid Society, Inc. Annual dues \$7 which includes subscription to the Bulletin. Make checks payable to American Orchid Society and send to Gordon Dillon, Executive Secretary, Botanical Museum, Cambridge 38, Mass.

THE ORCHID DIGEST—Published bimonthly at Brekeley, California, and sponsored by several Mid-west and Western orchid societies. Subscription \$4 per year. Send to James M. McWilliams, 697 Arlington Ave., Berkeley 7, Calif.

THE ORCHID JOURNAL—Alex D. Hawkes, Editor. An independent orchid magazine published 10 times per year. Subscription \$5 annually. Send to editor at 132 W. Union St., Pasadena, Calif.

Foreign magazines: There are a number of excellent foreign orchid magazines. We will be glad to send names and addresses if you are interested.

HOW TO GROW ORCHIDS IN THE HOME

We are often asked if it is feasible to grow orchids in the home. This question may occur to any plant lover cultivating a few geraniums or African violets on a window ledge in the home. We try to explain this so that you may form your own answer.

To begin with, orchid plants are not frail, delicate or sensitive. They are, in fact, very tough, rugged plants that have won out in the struggle for survival of the fittest in the jungle.

You need not and should not attend them with the care and apprehension you would bestow upon an ailing infant, or stay up with them at night. Sometimes it gets excessively hot in our location, much hotter than in their native home. Again, during several misadventures, the temperature in our orchid houses registered 40 degrees. Neither extreme seemed to make any difference to the plants. Too long a continuation of such conditions would be harmful and is at no time recommended, but the point is, the plants are definitely not sensitive.

Certain conditions for culture are essential and must be observed.

Location: preferably an eastern exposure. Southern is good but requires more shading. In summer (June through August), most plants can have full sunlight until 9:30 a.m. If the exposure is southern, use light shading, such as gauze or cheesecloth, between 9:30 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. on sunny summer days. In winter, full light generally will not burn the foliage.

Humidity: In winter, spray on sunny mornings, or when compost is dry. In summer, spray on sunny mornings and again in mid-afternoon if very warm (over 80). Allow plants to dry out between waterings, summer or winter. Remember that spraying means sprinkling lightly; watering means soaking thoroughly. Let your schedule for watering be determined by the dryness of the compost. This schedule may vary from every 4 to every 12 days. The more frequent schedule is necessary during long dry spells in summer, or if there is excessive artificial heating in winter. The less frequent schedule is followed when natural humidity slows up the drying of the compost. This happens during rainy or cloudy spells. When buds start to open, cut down water. Spray only compost every 3 or 4 days; avoid wetting flowers.

When plant has finished flowering, repot in next size pot if the plant has no more room for new growths. Allow plant to rest about 10 days before resuming regular spraying and watering schedule.

Provide circulation of air without sudden drafts. Maintain a temperature of 55-60 at night and 70 during the day. Higher daytime temperatures will do no harm.

A Wardian case (a glass box fitted with an automatic heating unit and a tray of water) is recommended for maintaining greater uniformity of temperature and humidity.

Feeding of orchids is still in an experimental stage. We recommend alternate feedings of Wilson's orchid fertilizer and Ortho-Gro (fish emulsion) every 2 weeks when plants are in active growth.

New orchid growers can profit from the experience of others by joining the American Orchid Society. This includes a subscription to the Bulletin and a copy of the Yearbook containing names and addresses of all members. (See page 33).

About the cost of the plants: They may now be purchased at very reasonable prices. We recommend and list standard varieties for the beginner for trial. (See "**Collections**" on p. 19.) A single flowering size *Cattleya* plant or a *Phalaenopsis* plant may be had for \$8.95 postpaid U.S.A. *Phalaenopsis* can be shipped with flower spike only from October through January.

The above information is intended for general culture of orchids in the home and especially for the *Cattleya* and allied genera, such as *Lc.* (*Laeliocattleya*), *Bc.* (*Brassocattleya*) and *Blc.* (*Brassolaeliocattleya*). Any special cultural information for other types is given under the individual listings.

SAINTPAULIAS

(African Violets)

* indicates new introduction

RED		
	3"	4"
Red King	1.75	
Red Princess	2.00	
* California Dark Plum	1.75	2.75
Red Mentor Boy	1.75	
* Evening Sunset (two-toned reddish purple)	2.00	3.00
LAVENDER		
Lavender Pink Princess	1.75	
GIRLS		
* Martha Girl (blue)	2.00	3.00
Red Girl	1.75	2.75
Purple Girl	1.75	2.75
Snow Girl	1.75	2.75
WHITE		
Snow Prince, single	1.75	
Purity, rainbow double	2.00	
PURPLE		
Purple Beauty	1.75	2.75
Mentor Boy	1.75	2.75
Purple Prince	1.75	2.75
Purple Knight (large fls)	1.75	2.75
Purple Dawn	1.75	2.75
* Star Sapphire	1.75	2.75
PINK		
* Pink Cheer	2.25	
* Pink Luster	2.25	
Pink Delight	1.75	2.75
* Pink Attraction (bright rosy eye)	2.50	
Pink Beauty Supreme	1.75	
BLUE		
Merkel's Giant Blue	1.75	2.75
Blue Moon	1.75	2.75
Blue King	1.75	2.75
DOUBLE		
Orchid Girl	2.00	
Sailor's Delight (light blue)	2.00	
Purity (#1 pure white)	2.00	
Purity (#2 flush blue)	1.75	
MINIATURE		
Miniature Amethyst	1.75	
Miniature Blue Boy	1.75	
OUT OF THE ORDINARY		
Fantasy	2.00	
* Ruffled Queen	2.00	2.75
* Frilled Blue Delight	2.00	
(two-toned white and blue, scalloped edge)		
* Blue Charm (two-toned blue violet)	2.00	2.75

BROMELIADS

The Bromeliads are among the most adaptable of all houseplants because they hold water between their leaves and don't suffer from dry indoor conditions. Will grow in light or shade. Plants are very modern in form and gorgeous in color. They are highly decorative even when not in flower.

When mature, a flower spike of unusual shape and color rises from the center of the plant and may last for several months. After flowering the main plant eventually dies, but suckers are produced to replace it.

Bromeliads may be grown in osmunda fiber. Some will grow in leafmold, sharp sand, and peat. Keep center filled with water, spray foliage occasionally, and moisten compost when dry. Feed monthly with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer.

Bromeliad collectors are invited to join The Bromeliad Society at \$3.50 per year including the bulletin. Miss Victoria Padilla, 647 S. Saltair Ave., Los Angeles, is Secretary.

Aechmea Hybrid "Foster's Favorite"—Striking, highly polished, wine-red leaves with green at base. Deep blue flowers in winter. Flower spike develops berries which last for months. Easily grown. (See photograph.)

3"—1.25 4"—2.50 5" flowering size—3.50-4.50

Aechmea Fasciata (The Urn Plant)—The leaves are sea-green striated with frosty white. Edges toothed. The flower spike comes in late summer from center of urn with pink bracts interspersed with French blue flowers that turn purple and rose. The flowers last 3-5 months. (See photograph.)

3"—1.50 4"—3.50

Aechmea Orlandiana—An exotic Brazilian species flowering in winter with orange flower spike and white flowers. The zigzag mottlings of dark chocolate against the pale green background of the leaf gives a smart effect. Edge of leaf has brown teeth. (See photograph.)

3"—1.25 4"—3.50

Cryptanthus Bivittatus (Rosea-Picta)—A spectacular, star-shaped, prostrate plant with decided stripes and a salmon-rose color. Very attractive to liven up a table in the home.

3"—75c

Cryptanthus Lacerdae (Silver Star)—This is a distinctly new star in plant oddities. The leaf is an emerald-green with a frosty band of white down the center. Being introduced for the first time. (See photograph.)

3"—1.25

Neoregelia Hybrids (Painted Fingernail)—Green leaves of this rosette-type plant are tipped with red. Blue flowers, generally appearing in spring, remain low in the cup. Can serve as a natural vase when not in flower. (See photograph.)

4"—small plants (6"-8" high)—2.00-3.00
5"—specimen—4.50-6.50

Vriesia Carinata Hybrid Marie (Painted Feather)—Solid green leaves. Flat feather-shaped spike of bright red and yellow bracts, keeps fresh for 6 months in winter. An exciting houseplant.

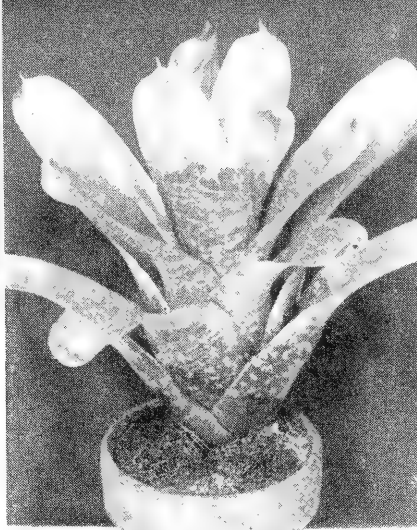
4"—Flowering size—7.50

Vriesia Splendens (Flaming Sword)—A beautiful green plant with mahogany stripes. Flower spike tall, flat, and brilliant orange. Spectacular. Rare. (See photograph.)

Flowering size—12.50—15.00



AECHMEA ORLANDIANA



NEOREGELIA HYBRID



AECHMEA FASCIATA



FOSTER'S FAVORITE



CRYPTANTHUS LACERDAE



VRIESIA MARIE



SANSEVIERIA NELSONII



SANSEVIERIA EHRENBERGII



VRIESIA SPLENDENS

PHILODENDRONS

Philodendrons are perfect plants for indoor decoration because of their attractive foliage and their durability. They can stand the dry conditions of today's buildings, and will grow with or without much daylight.

We are extremely proud to introduce the new Self-Heading Philodendrons. These plants do not climb, but radiate their growth from a central crown. They are as suitable for indoors as the more familiar vining types, but generally more useful because they do not need supports. We expect to introduce other new varieties as stock becomes available.

Culture: Keep moderately moist. Give at least one good soaking per week and water intermediately if necessary. Mulch with peat or sphagnum to slow drying out. Cleanse foliage once a month with damp cloth. Feed with liquid fertilizer monthly.

SELF-HEADING PHILODENDRONS

* Indicates new Introductions

Philodendron Bipinnatifidum—Resembles *P. Dubium* but leaves are twice as large and deeply notched. Very tropical design. See photograph.

6"—7.50-10.00 8"—12.50-15.00 10"—15.00-20.00

Philodendron Fosterianum (*P. Species #1* x *P. Bipinnatifidum*)—A new hybrid. See photo. Heavy webbed leaves on long stems. Will produce as many as 25 per plant. Very rugged. Most effective where large plant is wanted.

6"—7.50-10.00 8"—12.50-15.00 10"—15.00-20.00

Philodendron Orlando (*P. Wendlandi* x *P. Species No. 2*)—Semi-self-heading hybrid. Leaves similar to *Wendlandi* but more stem and a short trunk. See photograph.

4"—5.00 - 7.00 5"—7.50 - 10.00

***Philodendron Seaside**—A newly available species with large graceful leaves. Grows naturally by ocean so can stand salt spray and is recommended for beach homes.

6"—7.50

Philodendron Selloum—A popular Brazilian species. Cold-resistant and can stand slightly below freezing. Large, notched leaves. See photograph.

5"—5.00-6.00 8"—7.50-10.00 10"—12.50-15.00

***Philodendron Species #1**—Big idented leaves on strong stems. Attractive. See photo.

4"—4.00 6"—6.00-7.50

***Philodendron Species #1** x *P. Selloum*—An attractive new cold-resistant hybrid.

4"—4.00 6"—6.00-7.50

Philodendron Undulatum—Large wavy, heart-shaped leaves on long stems. See photo.

6"—7.50 8"—10.00-12.50

Philodendron Wendlandi—An ideal houseplant. See photo. Broad spatula-shaped leaves coming from central crown. Does not climb. Durable. Grows beautifully indoors in light or shade.

4"—4.00-5.00 5"—6.50-7.50 6"—10.00-12.50



PHILODENDRON BIPPINATIFIDUM



PHILODENDRON
XANTHIANUM



PHILODENDRO
ORLANDO



PHILODENDRON SELLOUM



PHILODENDRON WENDLANDI



PHILODENDRON SPECIES No. 1

Vine Type Philodendrons

We offer many new and unusual varieties of the more familiar vine-type Philodendrons. These plants need a support or totem. We recommend tree-fern, cork, or Sphagnum totem poles. Durable plants, excellent for indoor use, and very decorative.



P. ANDREANUM

Philodendron Andreanum—The queen of Philodendrons from Colombia suitable only for greenhouse culture or where reasonable humidity can be maintained. The handsome arrow-shaped leaves are velvet iridescent with yellow veins. Best grown on Tree Fern Totems. Well grown specimens will attain leaves 10 inches wide and 3 feet long. Grow moist and warm, feed at least once a month. (See photograph.)

6" pot on 24" Tree Fern Totem

(3 to 5 leaves)—7.50-10.00

(6 to 8 leaves)—12.50-15.00

Rooted cuttings (3 leaves)—5.00

Philodendron Auritum—Synonym: P. Trifoliatum or Syngonium Auritum. A tri-lobed leaf pattern of dark blue green color. Leaf texture is very heavy. A new introduction. (See photograph.)

4"—2.50, 3 for 6.00

***Philodendron Colombia**—New species. Heart-shaped elephant-ear type leaf. Heavy texture. See photo.

4"—5.00 5"—6.50

Philodendron Cordatum—A very rugged trailing or climbing vine that may be grown in soil, moss or water. Considered the best of all house plants even under adverse conditions. Large plants with three vines to the pot. See photograph.

3"—.75, 3 for 2.00

4"—1.50, 3 for 4.00

Philodendron Cruentum (Redleaf)—One of the most startling colored leaf Philodendrons of the new introductions. The back of the leaf is a clear red mahogany while the top surface is clear green. (See photograph.)

4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Philodendron Dubium—This star-shaped leafed Philodendron is hard to beat as a decorative foliage plant. Very hardy and slow enough growing not to get out of bounds. (See photo.)

4"—2.00, 3 for 5.00

5"—3.00, 3 for 7.50

Philodendron Friedrichstahl—Dark green leaves with multiple holes. Compact growth gives solid green effect. (See photograph.)

6"—7.50 10"—12.50-15.00



P. FRIEDRICHSTAHL



PHILODENDRON
COLOMBIA



PHILODENDRON
GUTTIFERUM



PHILODENDRON
var. variegatum



PHILODENDRON LACINEATUM



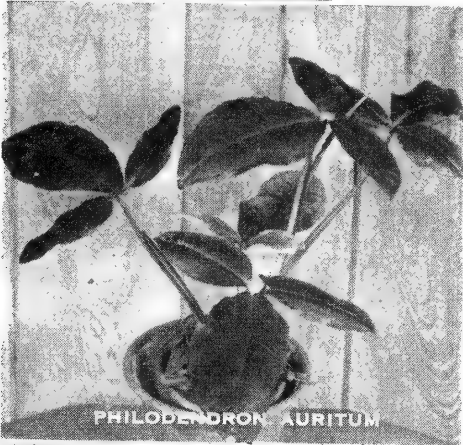
PHILODENDRON PERTUSUM (MONSTERA DELICIOSA)



PHILODENDRON SCANDENS



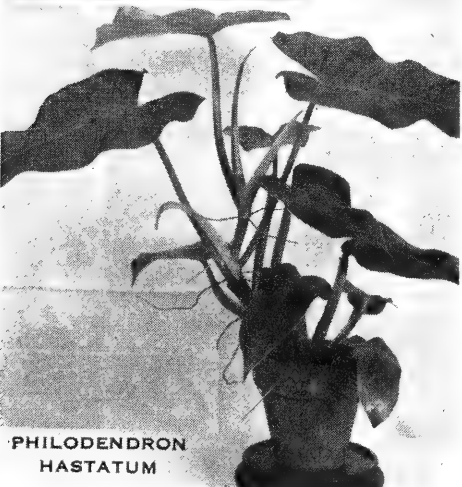
PHILODENDRON
CRUENTUM



PHILODENDRON AURITUM



PHILODENDRON PITTIERI



PHILODENDRON
HASTATUM

Philodendron Gloriosum—A charming specimen from Ecuador with large, heart-shaped leaf that has radiating broad ivory veins from the center of the leaf. Velvet texture leaf. Long leaf stem. A slower grower than some Philodendron and does not get out of bounds. (See photograph).

5"—3.00 - 4.00

***Philodendron Guttiferum**—See Photo. Makes a column-like effect on a totem pole. Small 4-6" dark green, glossy leaves. An accent plant. Grows tall and narrow. New.

24" Totem—5.00

Philodendron Hastatum—A favorite. The large glossy dark jade leaves. A fine totem subject. (See photograph).

5"—3.00, 3 for 7.50

***Philodendron Hastatum var. variegata**—Spectacular yellow and green foliage. New and rare. Limited supply. See photo.

5"—10.00

Philodendron Imbe—Similar to P. HASTATUM in leaf pattern but the underside of leaf is dark maroon in color. Leaves are heavy as Chamois skin. (See photograph).

5"—3.50, 3 for 10.00

***Philodendron Lacineatum**—New. See photo.

5"—4.00

Philodendron Mandianum—This very attractive satin green heart-shaped foliage plant is one of the most attractive of the newer hybrid Philodendrons. The growing tip and stem is of a reddish hue which contrasts beautifully with darker green matured leaves. (See photograph).

5"—3.00 - 4.00

Philodendron Panduraeforme—Here is a truly exotic foliage plant with no two leaves alike. The irregular-shaped leaves of olive green will hold your attention. Unsurpassed for interior decoration. New and rare. See photo.

5"—3.00—4.00

Philodendron Pertusum—The most popular Philodendron after P. Cordatum. It is often confused with Monstera Deliciosa because the leaf patterns are similar. Pertusum does not have trunk or leaves as large as Monstera and leaves are not as perforated. Stands up well under any conditions. See photo.

5"—3.00—4.00

6"—4.00—5.00

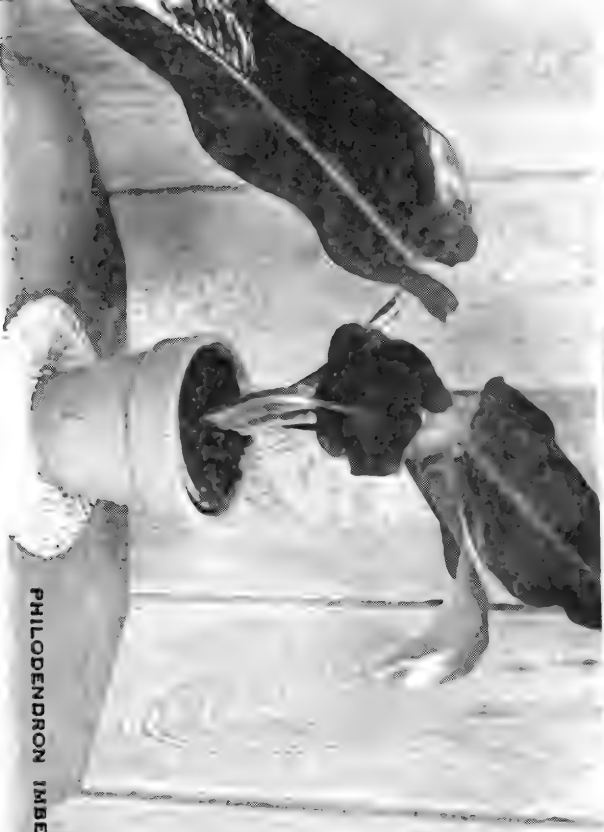
Monstera Deliciosa (Swiss Cheese Plant) (See photo).

6" pot size 6.00 to 7.00

8" pot size 7.50 to 10.00



PHILODENDRON SQUAMIFERUM



PHILODENDRON IMBE



MONSTERA DELICIOSA



PHILODENDRON GLORIOSUM



Combinations. We have combination plantings of assorted Philodendrons and tropical vines that are handsome specimens. Established on totems in wooden tubs, 24, 20 and 36 inches tall.

← 7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00

Philodendron Pittieri—A new introduction. Texture of leaf is extremely glossy and heavy. A pleasing solid apple green. Beautiful on cork totems. It will tolerate dry conditions very well. (See photograph.)

4"—2.00

5" on cork totem 3.50—4.50

***Philodendron Scandens** — small, iridescent taffeta leaves, green on top, pink underneath. See photo.

3"—1.25, 3 or more 1.00 each

4"—2.00

Philodendron Sodiroi—This is a gem of the smaller heart-shaped leaf type. The coloring is a combination of slate grey with darker olive green areas which gives a silvery mottled effect in shades of green. Stem is a red color. Excellent for the smaller pottery containers and planters in the home or can be planted under orchid benches in the greenhouse for ground cover to help maintain humidity. (See photo).

3"—1.00, 3 for 2.75

6" totem 3.50—4.50

Philodendron Squamiferum—A really exotic plant of spectacular leaf design from French Guiana. Sometimes referred to as anchor leaf. It is shaped like a Malayan Kris. The petiole or stem is covered with a red pubescence (hairs). Supply is limited. (See photo).

4"—(3 to 5 leaves)—5.00

5"—(5 to 8 leaves)—7.50



ALSOPHILIA AUSTRALIS

Decorative Foliage Plants

Alsophila Australis—(Tree Fern). Spectacular. Has long been a conservatory favorite. Fronds form a trunk as plant ages. Keep moist and feed well. See photo.

5"—3.50, 3 for 9.00

Aralia Balfouriana — Erect plant. Attractive round leaves edged with white. See photo.

3"—.60, 3 for 1.50

Aralia Elegantissima—Dark, lacy leaves. Grows tall and narrow. Extremely decorative against light background. See photo.

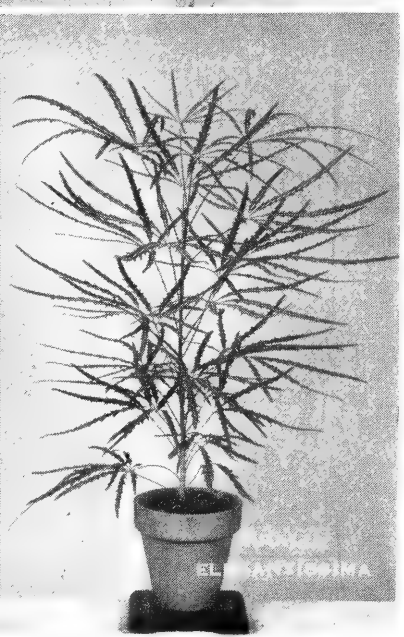
4"—5.00

5"—7.50

Aralia Sieboldi—a very decorative star shaped leaf that holds well indoors. Plant is upright in habit and bushy. Excellent for corners and doorways.

5"—3.00

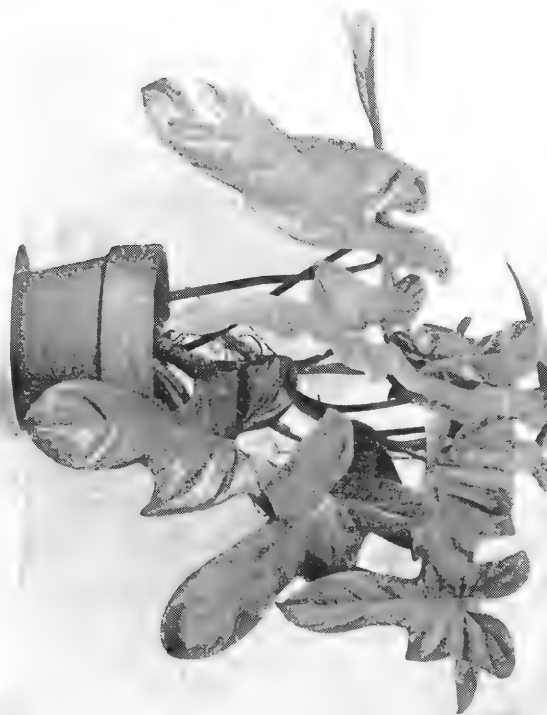
6"—5.00—6.00



ARALIA ELEGANTISSIMA



PHILODENDRON MANDIANUM



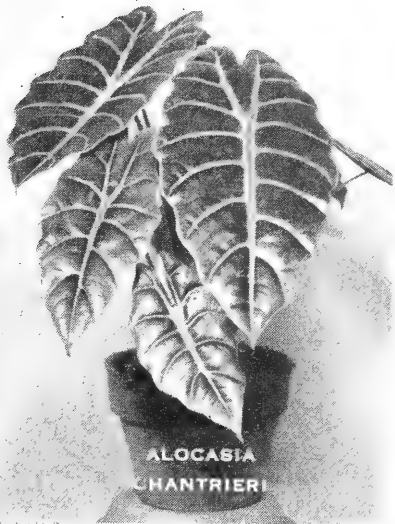
PHILODENDRON PANDURAEFORME



PHILODENDRON SODIROI



PHILODENDRON DUBIUM



ALOCASIAS—We are introducing the exotic Alocasias from tropical Asia. They have heart shaped leaves in gorgeous patterns. Grow from tubers in sphagnum or peat moss mixed with charcoal. Keep moist all the time and warm (70-80° in day and 60-65° at night.) Feed monthly with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer. Cannot ship in cold weather. See photos.

Price: 5.00 7.50 10.00

Alocasia Chantieri (A. Cuprea x A. Sanderiana)—Dark green with pearl grey veins. Back of leaf coppery-purple.

Alocasia Cuprea—Most compact species. Heavy, wavy leaves. Maroon-purple back, dark shining green front, prominent veins. Leaves 6-10".

Alocasia Indica var. Metallica—Dark leaf, metallic sheen, gunmetal on back. Large-growing.

Alocasia Longiloba—Pointed ears on leaf. Bluish-green, veined.

Alocasia Longiloba x Alocasia Sanderiana—Bluish-green, spectacular metallic veins.

Alocasia Sanderiana—Leathery green, purple beneath. Shiny. White veins. Outstanding.

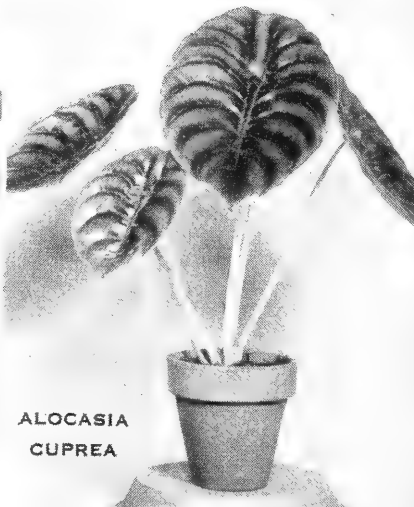
Alocasia Sedenii (A. Cuprea x A. Lowii Grandis)—Hybrid of two of the finest species. Olive-green with silvery cast, purple beneath.

Adiantum Wrightii (Maidenhair Fern)—Considered one of the finest maidenhair ferns in cultivation.

4"—2.00 5"—3.00, 3 for 7.50

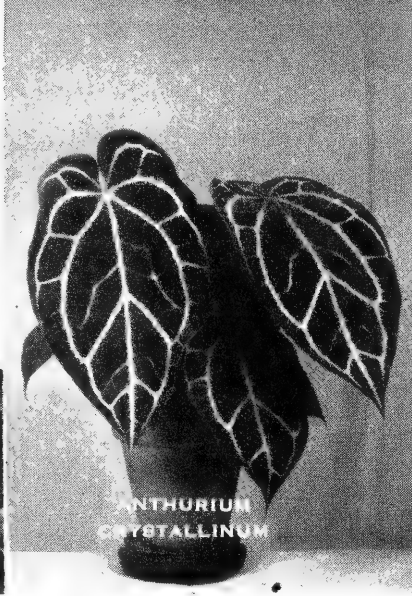
Adiantum Cuneatum (Maidenhair Fern)—Finer fronds than Wrightii.

4"—2.00 5"—3.00, 3 for 7.50





ANTHURIUM
ANDREANUM



ANTHURIUM
CRYSTALLINUM



ANTHURIUM
WAROCQUEANUM

ANTHURIUMS—Grow in leafmold, osmunda or sphagnum moss. Keep damp. Cover aerial roots with sphagnum. Feed monthly with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer. Minimum 60° at night.

Anthurium Andreanum—Brilliant patent-leather flowers of red, white, coral or pink. Plain foliage. See photo.

Flowering size 7.50, 3 for 21.00

Anthurium Crystallinum—Velvety-shaped leaves with glistening silver veins. Inconspicuous flowers. See photo.

3"—1.50 4"—2.50 5"—3.50 6"—5.00

Anthurium Forgettii — Like Crystallinum but oval leaves. See photo.

4"—3.50 5"—5.00

Anthurium Warocqueanum—Extremely long velvety leaf with pale green veins. Rare. See photo.

4"—10.00 (6-8" leaves)

Araucaria Excelsis (Norfolk Island Pine)—"Monkey-puzzle tree." Compact tiered, star-shaped branches. Use for miniature Christmas trees. See photo.

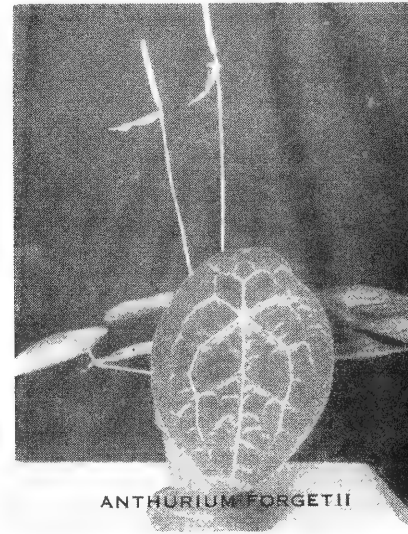
5"—5.00

Asplenium Nidus (Bird-Nest-Fern). Evergreen fronds, sturdy texture. Easy to grow. Keep moist. See photo.

4"—2.50 5"—3.50

Collinia Elegans—Dwarf palm. Wonderful for indoors. Can grow in shade, grows slowly. See photo. Plants offered 8-10" tall.

3"—1.00, 3 or more—2.50



ANTHURIUM FORGETTII



ARAUCARIA EXCELSIS



CALATHEAS—Small, decorative plants that grow in shade. Keep moist and warm always. Often identified as Marantas. See photos.

4"—2.00, 3 for 5.50

5"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Calathea Lietzei—Light green feather design in center of leaf. Purple underside.

Calathea Louisa—Satiny, wavy leaves marked with grey.

Calathea Vandenneckeri—Satiny surface marked with white like a skunk. Wine red underneath.

Davallia Canariensis — Tropical fern, lacy fronds. Grows well indoors. Useful in flower arrangements. See photo.

5"—2.50

Dracaena Bausei—White band down middle of leaf, margins green. See photo.

5"—3.00 6"—5.00

Dracaena Godseffiana—Branching. Rich dark green leaves densely marked with creamy white spots. Very hardy houseplant.

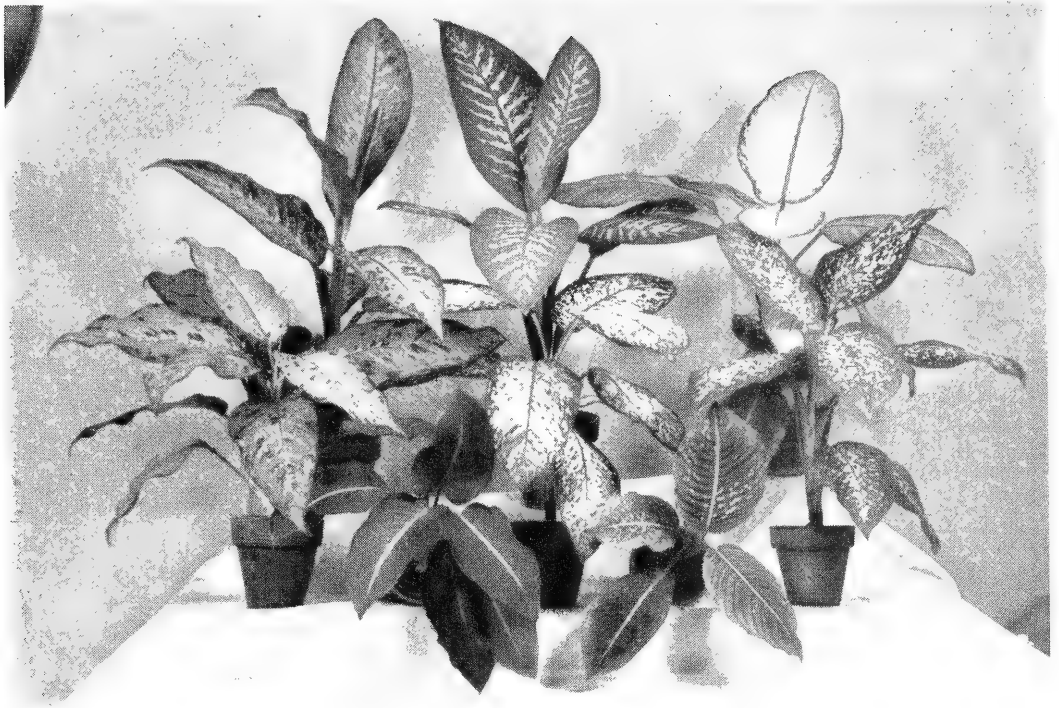
3"—.75, 3 for 2.00 4"—1.50, 3 for 4.00

Dracaena Sanderiana — Shiny leaves edged with cream.

3"—.75, 3 for 2.00 4"—1.50

Dracaena Terminalis (var. Eugene Andre (Cordyline Terminalis)—Hawaiian Ti Plant. Broad green leaves that turn red for Christmas if grown in enough light.

4"—3.00 5"—4.00



DIEFFENBACHIAS TOP L. TO R.: *D. Memoria-Corsii*, *D. Amoena*, *D. Rudolph Roehrs*; middle *D. Bausei*, *D. Roehrs Superba*, *D. Picta*; bottom *D. Oerstedii* var. *variegata*, *D. Splendens*

DIEFFENBACHIAS—One of the most spectacular houseplants. Large leaves, beautiful markings. Grow in light or shade. Water thoroughly once a week. See photo.

Dieffenbachia Oerstedii—Rich dark green leaf. New.
4"—2.50 5"—4.00

Dieffenbachia Oerstedii variegata—Dark green leaf with white-midrib, New.
4"—2.50 5"—4.00

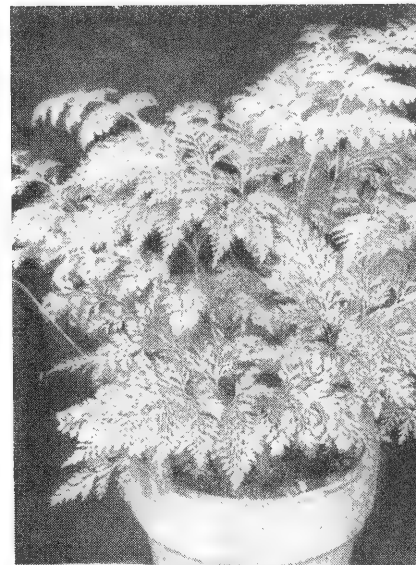
Dieffenbachia Picta—White spots, green background. Most familiar variety.
4"—2.00, 3 for 5.50 5"—3.00

Dieffenbachia Amoena—Similar to *D. Picta* but larger, heavier leaf. Very tough plant. New.
5"—3.00—4.00 6"—5.00—6.00

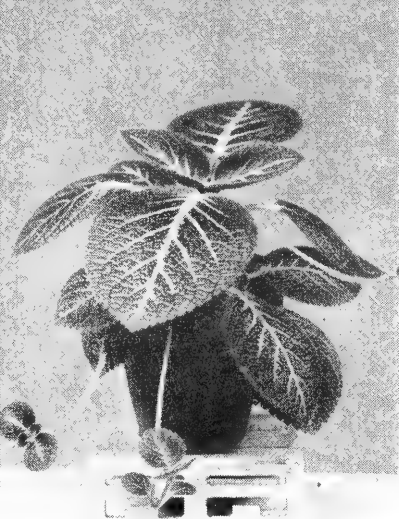
Dieffenbachia Pittieri — Nile green with creamy blotches. New.
4"—3.00 5"—4.00

Dieffenbachia Rudolph Roehrs—Creamy-white leaves with dark green veins.
4"—2.00, 3 for 5.50 5"—3.00

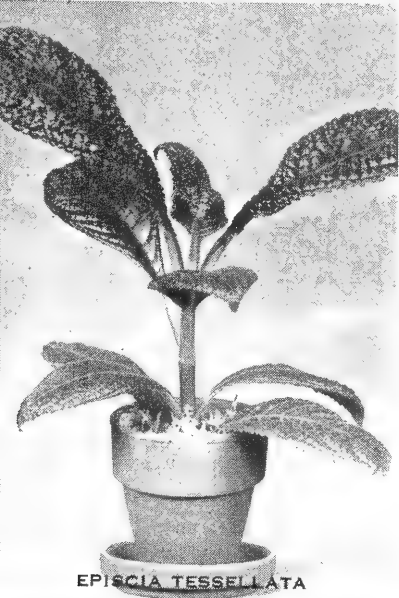
Dieffenbachia Roehrs Superba — More white than *Picta*. New.
4"—3.00 5"—4.00



DAVALLIA CANARIENSIS



EPISCIA COCCINEA (FULGIDA)



EPISCIA TESSELLATA

EPISCIAS—Kin to African Violets, grown like them. Startling foliage. Make many new plants on runners. Keep moist all the time. At least 60° at night. Feed monthly with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer. Plant in peatmoss, leafmold, and sharp sand, with granite gravel (turkey grit) for drainage. Grow in shade. Lovely for hanging baskets.

Episcia Coccinea (Fulgida)—Brownish hairy leaves, silvery veins. Exotic. Red flowers. See photo.

3"—1.50, 3 for 4.00 4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Episcia Cupreata—Hairy copper leaves. Red flowers.

3"—1.50, 3 for 4.00 4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Episcia Cupreata var. Viridifolia—Plain bright green leaves, red flowers. Best bloomer.

3"—1.50, 3 for 4.00 4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Episcia Cupreata var. Silversheen—Bright silver with darker margins. Red flowers. See photo.

3"—1.50, 3 for 4.00 4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Episcia Lilacina—Medium bronzy leaves, large blue flowers.

3"—2.00, 3 for 5.50 4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Episcia Lilacina var. Fanny Haage—Attractive silvery-green leaves, blue flowers. New. See photo.

3"—2.00, 3 for 5.50 4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00

Episcia Splendens—Silvery green leaves, darker at margins. Scarlet flowers. See photo.

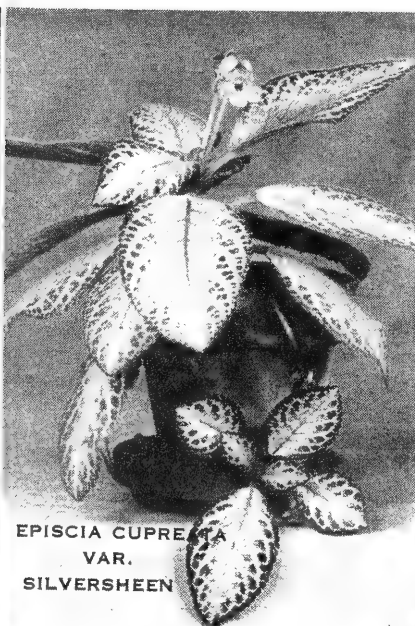
3"—1.00, 3 for 2.25 4"—2.00, 3 for 5.00

Episcia Tessellata—Upright, large glossy, quilted leaves. Yellow flowers. See photo.

3"—2.00, 3 for 5.50 4"—3.00, 3 for 8.00



EPISCIA LILACINA
VAR. FANNY HAAGE



EPISCIA CUPREATA
VAR.
SILVER SHEEN



EPISCIA SPLENDENS

Ficus Doescheri—Improved variety of variegated rubber. Oval yellow and green leaves. See photo.

5"—5.00 6"—7.50

Picus Pandurata—**Fiddle-leaf Rubber.** Keep wet at roots or lower leaves may drop. Handsome large-leaf plant for bold effect. See photo.

5"—(18-24")—5.00—6.00

6"—(24-30")—7.50

8"—(36-42")—10.00—12.50

Fittonia Argyroneura—"Nerve plant." Nile green leaf, many white veins. Creeping vine. Small. Keep moist. See photo.

4"—1.25, 3 for 3.00

Kaempferia Roscoeana—Ginger family. Silky leaves, light pink flowers about size of a quarter, 1 flower each day. Dry off in fall, rest, repot in spring. See photo.

3"—2.00

Kohleria Seemania—Green overlaid with brown pattern. Heavy sprays of pink flowers on mature plants. Dry off in fall, rest, repot in spring. See photo.

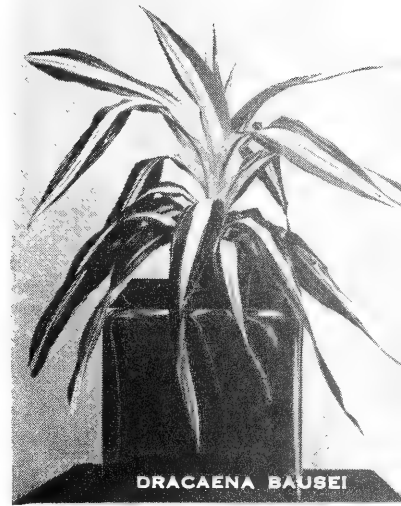
3"—2.00

Schismatoglottis—(*Aglaonema Roeblinii*)—Large upright handsome houseplant. Grows under adverse conditions. See photo.

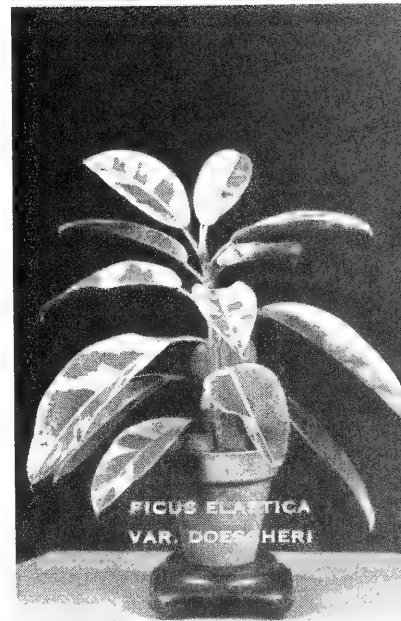
4"—2.00, 3 for 5.50 5"—3.00, 3 for 8.00
6"—5.00

Spathiphyllum Candidum—Glossy green foliage. Beautiful white flowers in Spring. Easy to grow indoors. Likes shade. Feed with Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer. See photo.

6"—4.00—5.00

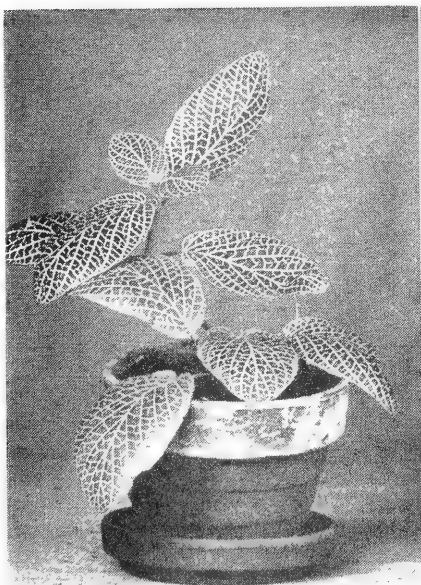


DRACAENA BAUSEI



FICUS ELASTICA
VAR. DOESCHERI

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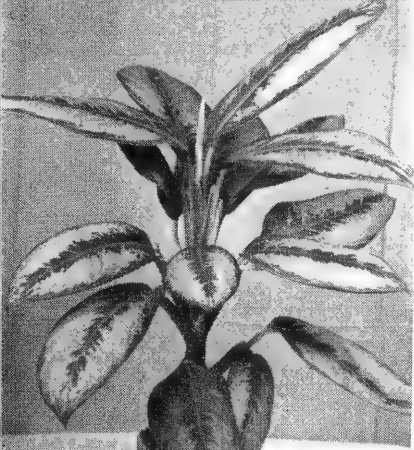
FITTONIA ARGYRONEURA



KAEMPFERIA ROSCOEANA



FICUS PANDURATA



SCHISMATOGLOTTIS



Pellionia Pulchra—Small vine with purplish leaves and black veins. Purple stems. Keep moist. See photo.
3"—.75, 3 for 2.00

Pilea Cadierei — "Aluminum Plant" — New Green leaves with large silver spots. See photo.
3"—2.00, 3 for 5.50 4"—3.00, 3 for 5.50

Potho Aureus var. Silver Moon—Vine with distinctive variegated leaves in marble pattern.
3"—.75, 3 for 2.00

Syngonium Wendlandi—Small dish garden plant, ar row-shaped leaves centered with silver.
3"—.75

Tradescantia Reginae — Erect plant, purplish-crimson leaf centers, silver at edges, purple underneath.
3"—1.00

Sansevieria Compacta—Short, compact plant. Dark green, yellow margin.
3"—.60, 3 for 1.50

Sansevieria Ehrenbergii—Steel-blue, channeled leaved edged with white. Fan-like pattern. A cast-iron plant. Grows anywhere. See photo.
3"—2.50 4"—3.50

Sansevieria Hahnii—Compact, low-growing. For dish gardens.
3"—.60, 3 for 1.50
4"—.85, 3 for 2.25

Sansevieria Nelsonii—Tall, very dark green pointed leaves. Durable. See photo.
3"—.60, 3 for 1.50 4"—2.00

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← SPATHYPHYLLUM →



PELLIONIA PULCHRA



KOHLERIA
SEEMANII



PILEA CADIEREI

MATURE VANDA HYBRIDS

- 1 **Vanda Afterglow (V. insignis x V. Sanderiana).** A lovely new hybrid with colors of red, brown, pink and yellow. The flowers on first blooming have measured over three and half inches and are round and flat. The top sepal and petals are pink, covered with brown spots. The lower sepals are yellowish with brown tessellations. The lip is nearly 1" wide, brown, with yellow side lobes and yellow at the base.

Flowering Size in Basket—40.00 — 45.00
- 2 **Vanda Boschii (V. tricolor x V. Luzonica).** The flowers have a creamy white base with rose pink spots. One of the most vigorous growers of the strap leaf Vandas.

Flowering Size in Basket—25.00
- 3 **Vanda Dorothy Warne (V. Suavis x V. Hookeriana).** A very good semi-terete type. The good textured flowers are creamy white with rose-carmen spots.

Flowering Size in Basket—7.50 — 12.50
- 4 **Vanda Ellen Noa (V. Sanderiana x V. Dearei).** A really fine strap-leaf hybrid. The flowers are large, round with colors of cream, buff and yellow with brownish tints. It is considered one of the best of the primary hybrids. The plants offered are 6 years old but unflowered (should flower within a year).

Flowering Size in Basket—35.00
- 5 **Vanda Manila (V. Luzonica x V. Sanderiana).** Another top notch primary hybrid of the strap-leaf type. The color is a good pink with some darker markings. Easy to flower and heavy producer of blooms.

Flowering Size in Basket—40.00 — 45.00
- 6 **Vanda Rothschildiana (V. Coerulea x V. Sanderiana).** The finest blue primary strap-leaf hybrid. Well grown plants will flower the year around. Flowers are large 3" to 7" flat and round. Excellent keeper. Supply limited.

Flowering Size in Basket—50.00
- 7 **Vanda Tatzeri (V. Tricolor x V. Sanderiana).** A fine compact growing hybrid for small space location. The flowers are rose-brown with pleasing darker markings. Good corsage flowers. Heavy producer of bloom.

Flowering Size in Basket—40.00 — 45.00
- 8 **Vanda Venus (V. Paki x V. Sanderiana).** A new hybrid of greenish yellow segments showing brown tessellations. The lip is longer than Sanderiana, bright crimson.

Flowering Size in Basket—25.00

The above Vandas can be grown with cattleyas under same light conditions and temperatures. They are heavy feeders and should be fed regularly in summer every 7 to 14 days (winter every 14 to 21 days). Use a liquid fertilizer as Wilson's or Ortho fish emulsion (alternate). Do not be afraid to overpot so aerial roots will have chance to get a toe hold in basket or pot. Do not pot hard. Use plenty of charcoal and small amounts of osmunda. Vandas like plenty of air and syringing with water (watch for new buds in axle of leaves and place a pebble or match stick to drain off water at base of leaf). We will have other hybrids of Vandas from time to time—please write for further quotations.

RARE TROPICAL FOLIAGE PLANT LIST

We expect to have ready by August 1st a list of rare tropical foliage plants. If interested please ask for a copy at that time.

WONDER WINDOW GREENHOUSE

WE HAVE DESIGNED A SMALL GREENHOUSE TO FIT IN THE LOWER SASH OF DOUBLE HUNG WINDOWS IN SIZES OF 24" to 48". It extends out from the window sill 24". It is made of solid mahogany with a marine plywood bottom. Two galvanized metal trays for water and latticed rack to hold plants. Priced from \$65. to \$100. F.O.B. Jacksonville, Florida. Descriptive folder ready June 1st.

HOW TO GROW HOUSE PLANTS

The African Violets and foliage plants listed above are all excellent houseplants. They have been selected as varieties that withstand the shade and warmth of normal homes. They supply a natural humidity to the home that is needed for people's health especially in heated buildings.

Watering: Leave plant in red clay pot which holds moisture and place clay pot inside of decorative ceramic pot if desired. Or place pot on saucer or tray of damp sand. To water, fill sink with water and submerge pots until soil stops bubbling. Use room temperature water.

Light: African Violets like an east or southern window. Plants receive adequate light near any window. Some as Philodendron and Chinese Evergreen tolerate deep shade for long periods.

Temperature: Most houseplants prefer a minimum of 55-60 at night, with daytime 10-15 degrees warmer. Some can stand it colder, and these are recommended for office buildings if heat goes off at night. Special requirements indicated in listings.

Fertilizing: Most plants benefit from feeding with mild liquid fertilizer especially during spring and summer. Do not over-feed. Follow directions. We recommend Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer for orchids and foliage plants.

Spraying: Inspect foliage, especially lower sides of leaves, for insects, and sponge off with warm soapy water. Do not use on hairy leaves such as African Violets or Episcias.

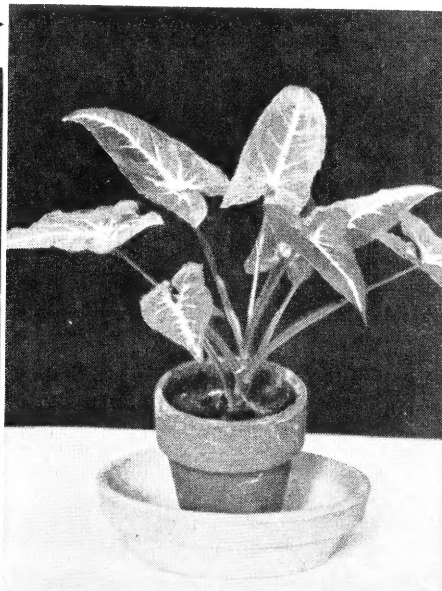
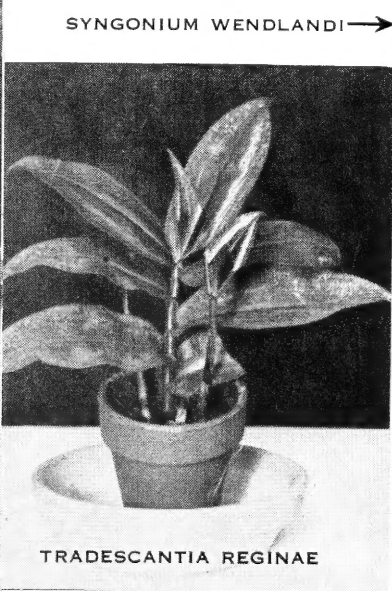
Potting Soil: Our plants are delivered potted in correct soil unless shipper requests shipping out of pots. We recommend using any good garden loam (1/3) with equal parts pulverized peatmoss and sharp builder's sand.

COLOR SLIDES

We have collections of 35 mm. Kodachrome transparency slides on orchids and tropical foliage plants which we shall be glad to loan to orchid societies or garden clubs for programs if you will pay postage or transportation charges. Allow two to three months for scheduling.

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SYNGONIUM WENDLANDI →



TRADESCANTIA REGINAE

SANSEVIERIA HAHNII

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING

Please use enclosed green order sheet to send in your order. Do not send money first time. We may be out of plants you want. We will check items you wish and sizes, will confirm your order, and return green sheet to you so you can see exactly what plants we have for you. Then please send green sheet to us with check or money order for the exact total due. This way we can indicate the correct amount to send us before shipment is made. This avoids unnecessary correspondence for you and extra bookkeeping for us. Packing charges are made at cost.

Minimum orchid order \$5.00. Minimum foliage order \$2.00. We reserve the right to limit quantities sold.

Shipping: We recommend shipping by railway express, transportation charges collect. Mail shipments are more economical for seedlings, and we will estimate the postage when confirming your order. Mail shipments cannot be insured, therefore, if you want insurance, railway express is preferable. We can ship plants in paper pots to save weight.

Damage claims: We make every effort to pack strong and light. However, our responsibility ends when accepted by carrier. If damage occurs, file claim immediately with railway express. We are glad to say that claims are infrequent with our packing methods.

Foreign shipments: We have fulfilled necessary plant regulations to make shipments outside of the U. S. Send your permit with order. Hawaiian orders require a permit for orchid but not foliage plants. Check with your local authorities and inform us of any unusual requirements for shipping plants into your country. Foreign shipments cannot be insured regardless of method of transportation. All foreign shipments must travel prepaid and we will estimate charges when confirming order. We recommend foreign payments in postal money orders.

Please address all correspondence and orders to our main office:

ALBERTS & MERKEL BROS., INC.
Rt. 6 Box 77, Jacksonville 7, Florida, U.S.A.

The cost of this catalog is 25c. Free to members of Orchid Societies. Write us if you are not on our mailing list.

GREEN SWAN ORCHID

CYNOCHES CHLOROCHILON

See color photo, back cover

The unusual flowers of this orchid are 4-5 inches in width, a beautiful chartreuse green color, and fragrant.

We will ship Cynoches August 1 to December 1. They flower October-December.

Growth begins in February. Repot when new leaf growth is 2-3 inches tall and when roots $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Use fresh, damp osmunda. Spray lightly daily until roots become well established in the fiber. Then thoroughly soak once a week and water more often if plant becomes dry. During summer feed every 2-3 weeks. We recommend using Wilson's Orchid Fertilizer and Ortho-Gro (fish emulsion) for alternate feedings.

Start to reduce amount of water in September, and after flower spike appears, keep plant slightly damp. This orchid is deciduous. Leaves will turn yellow and drop off before, during or after flowering. Sometimes plants produce a second flower spike a season.

Inspect undersides of leaves for red spider and mealybug, and spray with water or Wilson's Super-Cide. If old bulb deteriorates or becomes soft, cut it off so rot will not spread to new growth.

Flowering size—7.50 10.00 12.50

ALBERTS & MERKEL BROS., Inc.

ORCHID NURSERIES

Hybridizers and Growers of Fine Orchids for over
38 years.



GREEN SWAN ORCHID
(*Cycnoches Chlorochilon*. See inside back cover)

We invite you to visit our nurseries at Mandarin and Boynton Beach, Florida. Mandarin is 13 miles south of Jacksonville. Take state highway #13 to Mandarin Super Market, turn right 1 mile. Boynton is 13 miles south of West Palm Beach. Our Nursery is on U. S. 1 one mile south of Howard Johnson's.

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Telephone: Mandarin 9-2111

Branch Office
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BOYNTON BEACH, FLORIDA
Telephone: 2071

Address all correspondence to Main Office.