conditions has permitted the plants to develop maximum growth when other factors are favorable. Most growers are not so successful and find it necessary to replace the bushes often.

In view of the widespread interest in roses and the desire to have a variety that will be better adapted, a research project on rose improvement has been initiated at the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Species and varieties available that may have possibilities as breeding materials are being assembled for these investigations. It requires many years to get very far with research of this kind, and there will be many disappointments. But we hope for success in this project with the junior author (S. E. McFadden) as the leader. Reports on any outstanding rose material will be appreciated. Your cooperation in these investigations is solicited.

HIBISCUS—THE BEST 25 VARIETIES TO GROW IN YOUR YARD

JACK O. HOLMES

American Hibiscus Society

Tampa

In preparing this list a great deal of consideration and observation was made in Central Florida and Florida West Coast. Only casual study was made for the East Coast South of Palm Beach and the greater Miami area. Since my thirty years experience has been in the Central Florida areas where our soil conditions are largely on the acid side and only minor areas do we have the rocky or alkaline condition found on the lower East Coast.

However, from my studies of Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic and the Virgin Islands, I see no reason why this list is not practical for these areas as well as Southern Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas etc., The greater part of this list is comprised of the old fashioned easy to grow, profuse blooming varieties and many of these I have, personally, found growing oftentimes into huge bushes covered with great masses of flowers.

Likewise part of my list is made up of some Hybrids of recent introductions such as: Superba, Hurricania, Betty Chalk etc., This list includes both the rank tall growing varieties like: Single Scarlet, Mrs. Johnson and the dwarf slow growers like Bride and McIntyre.

Single Flowers, Semi-doubles and full doubles.

Following is my list:

American Beauty—(Hawaiian) Very large single bright pink with white edges.

Bride—(Johnson, Hawaii) Very large, flat, crepey, overlapping type, appleblossom pink fading to white.

Betty Chalk—Brilliant self-colored violet-pink.

Double Apricot—(Anderson's 315) Loose airy double with narrow petals.

Delores—(Hendry) Double "Purple," color chart "Amethystine Pink."

Dainty—LaFrance Small flowered, satin pink but very profuse. Tall straight grower. Schizopetalus hybrid. In Texas called "Shirley Temple."

Flamingo—Some Shade, Columbia (Full Sun)—Double bright rose. The color of the columbus rose.

Florida Sunset (Anderson's 132) (Hawaiian Rose)—Strong grower, profuse bloomer; red with yellowish edge. Named by State Federation of Garden Clubs.

Hendry's Single Orange Y11—The best golden orange strong grower.

Hurricania and Hurricania Sports—(Coffee) Strong growing loose bright pink.

Jigora—(From Texas) Gorgeous large orange with crimson and vermilion at base of petals. Very fragrant.

Kama Fusa—(Hawaiian) Large fawn purplish-pink center.

Kona—Bright silver pink. Very even and symmetrical flower.

Lillian Wilder—(Hawaiian thru USDA) White with deep pink eye. Very similar to Old Honolulu but seems hairly, and occasional petaloids in flower.


Mrs. Mary Johnson—(J.L.J.) (Hawaii thru Christian) Very large creamy-pink with a lighter edge. Sometimes crested in hot weather.

Mrs. Mary Morgan—(Seminole Nurseries) Immense double light pink a little darker than Peachbowl. Very strong grower.

McIntyre—(Mr. Bush?)—Hawaii thru Christian] Large flat flower, reddish orange, white sone in center.

Old Gold—(Anderson) Large flat flower, old gold, shading to violet rose center.

Purity—(Ruth Wilcox) Pure white with pink style. Fragrant.

Red - Single Scarlet—The well known brilliant scarlet. Unexcelled for hedges.

Red - Double - Lamberti—

Superba—(Kersey origination - Coffee's name) Very large golden yellow with large white star in center. Vigorous grower and fine foliage (single).

Yellow Buttercup—(Holmes) A clear yellow sport from Hendry's Y-11.

Yellow - Delight—Clear yellow a shade darker than Mrs. Earl Anthony.

Yellow California—Large, flat, light yellow, pink eye. Strong grower.

Yellow Mandalay—(Hawaiian) Huge single yellow with large white center and purplish pink eye.

Yellow - (double) - Golden Glitz—(Hendry's 111) Light yellow with white base. Large loose flower, delicious carnation-like fragrance.

Crown of Bohemia—(California) Magnificent golden yellow, amber bronze base.
YOUR LAWN CAN BE BEAUTIFUL

ROY A. BAIR
Belle Glade

Florida is the easiest state in the Union in which to grow grass. Here we have more hours of sunshine each year, more months of continuous warm growing weather, and double the annual rainfall of many sections of the United States where beautiful lawns are taken for granted. Here we are especially favored with the principal requirements for good plant growth; abundant water, daily sunlight and temperatures that are never so hot nor so cold as in the other states. And no state has more or better air.

Of every hundred pounds of grass in your lawn, 98 are accounted for by ingredients obtained from air and water by the grass plants. So Nature has solved 98 percent of your lawn problems for you. Our discussions today are concerned with the remaining 2 percent. Anyone can have a beautiful lawn by familiarizing himself with the growth requirements of grass, and by applying simple but important principles of lawn management.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT GRASS VARIETY

If you will take time to study grasses closely, you will find that each variety is very different from every other. Carpet grass requires a soggy soil, and grows best in locations containing very little calcium (limestone). Manila grass likes lime, and wants a well drained location. Centipede grass thrives in dry situations where there is little calcium. Bitter-blue St. Augustine wants moist—but not wet—soil with plenty of calcium. The new Velvet Bermudas grow equally well over a wide range of acid and alkaline soils.

A variety of grass which is well adapted to the natural conditions of moisture and limestone in your lawn may still be the wrong variety for you if it is susceptible to attacks by insect pests and fungus diseases which are already present in your neighborhood.

In the Fort Lauderdale area, where soils and moisture conditions are very nearly ideal for Bitter-blue St. Augustine, hundreds of lawns have been destroyed this past year by chinch bugs and by a fungus which causes the grey leafspot disease. If effective insecticides and fungicides cannot be found immediately, the lawn owners in that area are faced with the necessity of changing to a variety, such as Velvet Bermuda, which is highly resistant to the organisms mentioned above although subject to attack by insect pests not now so common.

Other factors which determine the suitability of a grass in Florida are tolerance to shade, to salt spray or salt in the soil, resistance to frost, and ability to grow during the cool season. Manila grass has outstanding ability to withstand salt spray or dense shade without damage. The Everglades No. 3 strain of Velvet Bermuda and Bitter-blue St. Augustine are far ahead of the other lawn species in salt and shade tolerance.

After a light frost, only St. Augustine will be completely green. However, the Everglades No. 1 Velvet Bermuda, unlike 125 other selections of this species we have tested, retains its ability to grow during cool weather, and will green up in 3 to 7 days if watered and fed soluble nitrogen.

Your own temperament, leisure habits and pocketbook are also important in determining just which grass is the right one. If you are one of the fortunate few with unlimited money you can have the most beautiful lawn in your neighborhood by laying solid sod of Manila grass (Zoysia matrella) on a seedbed of properly mixed muck, clay and sand. But you must