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HASTINGS' SEEDS

SPRING 1916

Catalogue No. 51

HASTINGS'
PROLIFIC
CORN



THE PRIZE-WINNING
CORN FOR THE SOUTH



AFRICAN MARIGOLDS

MIXED
PETUNIAS

DWARF NASTURTIIUMS

JAPANESE SUNFLOWER

CHINESE PINKS AND JAPANESE PINKS

Hastings' Special Free Flower Seed Offer for 1916

We believe thoroughly in beautifying the home surroundings, both in country and town. We believe in plenty of flowers, and will help you to get them in a practical way. With every order to the amount of 50 cts. or over from this catalogue before June 1, 1916, we will send, absolutely free, one packet each of the above illustrated flowers, all beautiful yet easily grown: **Dwarf Mixed Nasturtiums, Chinese and Japanese Mixed Pinks, Tall African Marigold Mixed, Finest Single Mixed Petunias, Mixed and Japanese Chrysanthemum-flowered Sunflower.**

H. G. HASTINGS CO., Seedsmen, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

A BUSINESS OF SERVICE

No business has a right to exist that does not serve its customers to the profit of the customer as well as to the profit of the business. There is a great organization of business men whose motto is "He Profits Most Who Serves Best," and this is a correct statement of modern business principles.

Twenty-six years ago last October the present Hastings seed business was established. That first season the present head of the business, Mr. H. G. Hastings, then only 20 years old, and one young boy, Mr. H. W. Brown, now Vice-President, were fully able to take care of all the business with plenty of time to spare.

It was started as a business of service to the seed buyers of the South and every one of the twenty-six years have been years of service to a constantly increasing number of seed buyers.

Records recently compiled show that we are now serving nearly half a million seed buyers in the South and foreign countries, and to us it is no small moral responsibility to know that on our expert knowledge of seeds and the carefulness of our more than one hundred and fifty employees depends the success or failure of the garden and farm operations of nearly a half million people, so far as success or failure can be due to the seeds supplied.

We have during these twenty-six years studied the needs of the South in the way of seed supply as those needs have never been studied before. We have traveled tens of thousands of miles to see the conditions under which our customers plant seeds and grow crops. We have gone to the farthest point south in Florida, we have traversed Texas from east to west, from south to north. We have made observations from the Atlantic Coast of the Carolinas to the Pacific Coast of southern California.

There is not a state that we do business in to any considerable extent that we have not made a study of its crops, its soil and climatic conditions. This gives us expert knowledge at first hand of the needs of all these sections, and we believe it right that we should have if we are to give you and other customers the seed service that you deserve and are entitled to have from any seed firm inviting your patronage.

This knowledge of needs is the foundation of further service to you that covers the knowledge of where to produce the seeds to give best results under your conditions, to know the qualifications of honesty and carefulness of growers not only in various parts of the United States but many foreign countries as well.

Added to this comes the tens of thousands of miles of travel each year by different members of our organization and the time spent in actual field inspection of the growing seed crops to ascertain beyond any question of a doubt that the quality is at all times being kept up to the high standard of seed quality we have set, a standard never lowered but often raised.

The people of the South have supported this firm loyally in the past, and it is through that loyal support by sending us your orders that we have been able to better our service to the people of the South each year.

We have asked no patronage of you because ours is a firm located in the South. Our only right to ask you for your seed orders in preference to you sending them to a house further North or even to any other firm in the South is that with our expert knowledge; with growing and order filling facilities equaled by those of no other seed-house in this country we can best serve you.

Ours is a business of good seed service. If you are a customer of past years you know this to be true by experience. If you have not dealt with us before, a trial order will convince you.

Let us serve you in 1916.

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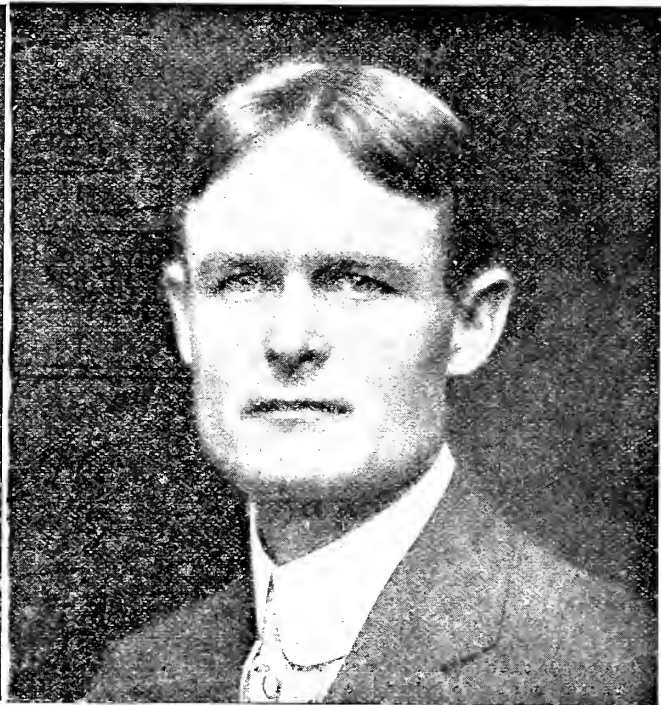
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Officers of H. G. Hastings Co.



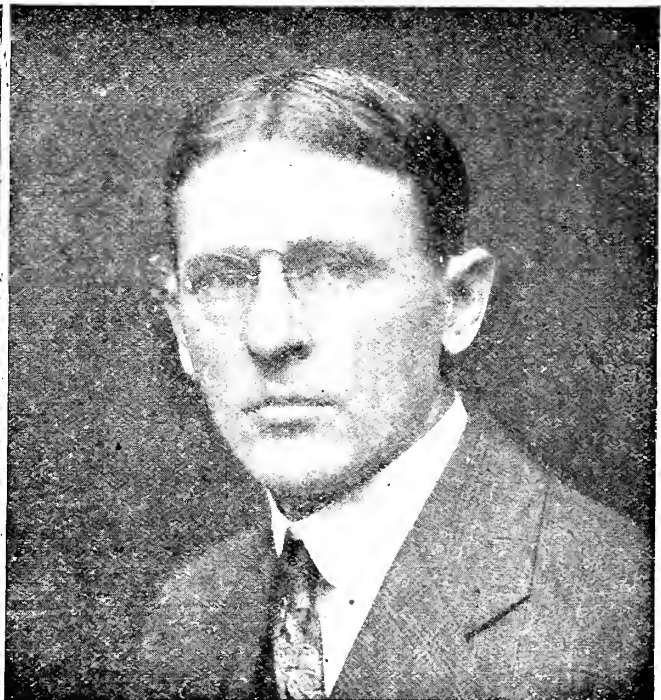
H. G. HASTINGS, President



H. W. BROWN, Vice-President



R. F. LYON, Secretary



W. F. WOOTTEN, Treasurer

Our Department Managers



W. W. FREEBORN
Mail Order Department



JOHN N. McDONALL
Traffic Department



W. R. HASTINGS
Advertising Department



R. G. LYON
Special Sales Department



T. L. DURFEE
Correspondence Department



JAS. W. BEDFORD
Shipping Department

THE MEN WHO ARE SERVING YOU

During the 26 years that the Hastings seed business has been in existence we have said but little about our business organization, its size, and the men who compose it, the men that through the Hastings business have served our more than four hundred thousand seed-buying customers so well.

The Hastings seed business is not only the best but the largest and best in the South. It employs more people, serves more customers and occupies more floor space than any seed house in the South that deals exclusively in seeds.

Among seed houses selling direct by mail we know of only two in the United States that equal or exceed the volume of business we transact every year.

This great business has grown up here in the heart of the Southeast without any great flourish of trumpets. It has been a steady year by year growth, starting with one man and growing into a business requiring from 150 to 160 people and occupying nearly two acres of floor space.

No matter how large the building, or how expensive the equipment, right results can never be obtained unless the human element in that business is not only right but trained by years of experience in active work. In the end it is always the men in the business that count.

It has occurred to us that you might, for once at least, be interested in seeing the faces of the principal men in the Hastings business, the men who have been serving most of you for many years, the men who have each had a share in building up this great seed business.

On the two preceding pages will be found the faces of the four officers of the H. G. Hastings Co., together with the managers of the six most important departments that we have found it necessary to divide the business into.

Through the hands of one or more of these men passes every order, inquiry, letter or postal card that comes addressed to this firm, and it is due to their faithful work and co-operation for the many years that the H. G. Hastings Co. stands today among the leaders in the seed trade of America.

These men, together with some 150 employees under their direction, are ready to serve you in 1916. Additions to our building (shown on the opposite page) this past summer now give us the largest seed order filling capacity in this country, and you can rest assured that your orders will have a prompt attention unequalled by any house.

H. G. Hastings, President Twenty-six years ago last October the present Hastings business was founded by our Mr. H. G. Hastings and the first catalogue was issued. At that time he was not quite 20 years old.

Since 1889 the business has been conducted without interruption with Mr. Hastings at its head.

In those days there were no seed houses of importance in the South, all seed supply coming either directly or indirectly from Northern seedsmen.

It was Mr. Hastings' ambition and determination to build in the South a great seed business, equal to if not superior to any seed-house in the North. What is shown on these pages as to the Hastings seed business and the buildings occupied indicates how well that ambition has been realized.

Mr. Hastings directs the general policies of the house; selects the seed growers who produce all the seeds needed by this firm, and during the year travels thousands of miles and spends a large part of his time in personal inspection of the seed crops to see that they are kept up to the Hastings standard of quality.

While actively engaged in business over 25 years he is still a comparatively young man and believes that the Hastings seed business has only got a good start and that its greatest growth is yet to come.

H. W. Brown, Vice-President Mr. Brown was the first of the large number who started as boys and have literally grown up in the Hastings seed business. Growing up in the business, as he has, he knows every detail of it.

He, with Mr. Hastings, took all the hard knocks and discouragement incidental to building up a big business from a small beginning. He knows what it is to grind on year after year in the face of discouragement and without a money profit that our ideals for building up what we considered the right kind of a seed business for the South might be realized. The ideals have been maintained and the business has been built.

At present Mr. Brown has in direct charge one of the most important features of the business, the variety test work on the Hastings Farm. He sees and studies the different varieties day by day to determine their real value, whether or not they are worthy of being offered to you.

R. F. Lyon, Secretary For 22 years Mr. R. F. Lyon has been a part of this organization, working his way up from office boy to his present position. If there is any position in the organization outside of the bookkeeping and advertising that he has not filled we fail to recall it. Naturally such a training gives him a most intimate knowledge of all the workings of the organization and has fitted him to take a large and active part in its management.

In addition to handling the general correspondence of his office he exercises a general supervision of all the departments of the business except the accounting and advertising.

W. F. Wooten, Treasurer The treasurer of H. G. Hastings Co. has been with the organization 14 years. Coming to Atlanta from the country he secured a minor position with us and has stayed ever since.

His first step was to fit himself for a better position than he held, attended night school, learned bookkeeping and accounting and was soon in the position of assistant bookkeeper. As opportunity arose he was promoted until he became Cashier, then Treasurer, in charge of all financial matters of the concern.

During the active seed selling season Mr. Wooten and his assistants open and make record of from 3000 to 6000 orders daily, each containing remittances for seeds.

W. W. Freeborn MANAGER OF MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. This department handles all orders of seeds, plants and bulbs going to customers by mail and is our largest department. Under Mr. Freeborn's management this department has an order filling capacity of 6000 average seed orders per day, fully double that of any other seed firm in the United States.

With the system and capacity of Mr. Freeborn's department all orders going by mail are filled and put in the Atlanta postoffice within 24 hours after they reach us.

Seventy-five to eighty per cent of all orders received are filled in this Mail Order Department.

John N. McDonald MANAGER OF TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT. To properly route the 75,000 freight and express shipments we send out each year so as to get the best service in the way of transportation requires experts in that branch of the work. Mr. McDonald has specialized on this work in the 15 years he has been with us, and before any order to go by freight or express goes to be filled it is routed in his department and each label marked showing what railroad it goes over.

This department also handles all claims for overcharges, gets the money and returns it to customers.

J. W. Bedford MANAGER OF SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. In closest touch with the Traffic Department is the Shipping Department. As soon as the routing of a shipment is done Mr. Bedford and his assistants take it.

The order may range from a peck of corn going to a nearby Georgia point to a 100 pounds of watermelon for Texas or a carload of cotton seed for Japan. Whatever it may be, one or more of the Shipping Department men go and get it from the storage rooms, weigh it, sack it, tie on the labels and send it along to the waiting trucks that go to the various freight depots or express office.

R. G. Lyon MANAGER SPECIAL SALES DEPARTMENT. This is an unusual department maintained so far as we know by no other seed firm.

A great many would like to order seeds by freight or express but hesitate because they don't know what the freight or express will be. We invite inquiry on this point (see Quotation Sheet in back of this catalogue) and these inquiries as to prices, rates and any other information are handled in this department.

This department will tell you what your list of seeds will cost here and what the freight or express charges will be when delivered at your station.

T. L. Durfee MANAGER ORDER AND FILING DEPARTMENT. Mr. Durfee's department takes all the orders from both the Mail Order and Shipping Departments together with any letters relating to them and files them away so that any one of the half million orders and letters can be found in a minute or two. His files are divided first into states, then into the post-offices of each state alphabetically, then the orders and letters alphabetically in the towns. All orders and letters are kept for two years and any information as to any order filled by us can be secured promptly any time it may be wanted.

W. R. Hastings MANAGER ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT. This is our newest department, all the work of it having heretofore been done by the President.

W. R. Hastings, oldest son of H. G. Hastings, was "born" into the seed business and has recently taken up this part of the work.

Advertising is important and really consists in telling you about the Hastings business, the different varieties of seeds, their qualities, etc. If it were not for advertising you would know nothing about us or our seeds. The work of this Advertising Department covers the preparation of the catalogues, pamphlets and all paper and magazine advertisements.

WHERE THE ORDERS ARE FILLED

Never before have we printed an illustration of our buildings shown below.

This past summer we erected another section and now have an establishment that we are proud of for two reasons. First, it is in keeping with the Hastings reputation as seedsmen, and second, it gives us the largest capacity for the handling of seed orders direct to customers in the United States, with no exception.

With this floor space and its facilities for the quick and correct handling of seed orders going out by mail, freight and express we can handle without working over time to any extent 6000 average seed orders per day.

There is no seed house in this country with nearly this capacity, even houses of greater age and a nation-wide list of customers.

These buildings have been erected, not simply because we wanted to tie up money in bricks and mortar, but because the space was absolutely demanded by the constant, steady growth of the business.

These buildings are necessary because the people of the South have been and are loyal to a seed firm that was building up a great seed business to supply the needs of the South.

WHEN YOU ARE IN ATLANTA COME AND SEE US

We say this, not as a matter of politeness but because we actually want you to see with your own eyes just how this business is conducted. Thousands of our customers come to Atlanta every year anyhow and you will find it well worth while spending a half hour or so going through the building.

We want you to see the tens of thousands of bags of seed stacked up, seeds that come to us from our growers all over the world, seeds from Australia, from France, Germany, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, California, etc., as well as from nearby Georgia counties.

We want you to see the wonderful packet filling machines at work, machines that measure exactly the amount of seed, open the packet, drops the seed in, pastes the flap, turns it over, seals it, then counts it, filling them complete at the rate of 3500 to 4000 per hour.

We want you to see the millions of packets put up in advance of the active seed selling season; the orders being filled and checked to see that they are correct.

We want you to see them wrapped for mailing on the wrapping tables; then passed on to the special computing scales that tell the exact postage to carry it to its particular zone, then stamped, into the mail bags and ready to go to the Atlanta postoffice.

We appreciate this loyalty and support and have tried in the past to deserve it fully. With the increased facilities in our buildings we can serve you now far better than ever before.

These buildings contain a little over 65,000 square feet of floor space, nearly two acres if spread out on the ground.

They begin immediately in the rear of our Atlanta city retail store the front of which is shown in the upper left hand corner of the illustration and extends entirely through the block to Trinity Avenue on the south.

They are constructed so that teams and trucks can drive directly inside the buildings and unload, the seed going to the upper floors being unloaded directly onto large electric elevators which carry them to the desired floor.

Electricity plays a large part. It lights the buildings from basement to roof, its power moves the elevator, the packet filling machines, the bag sewing machines, the seed cleaning and recleaning machines, even the adding machines in the cashier's office where the long columns of figures are added each day.

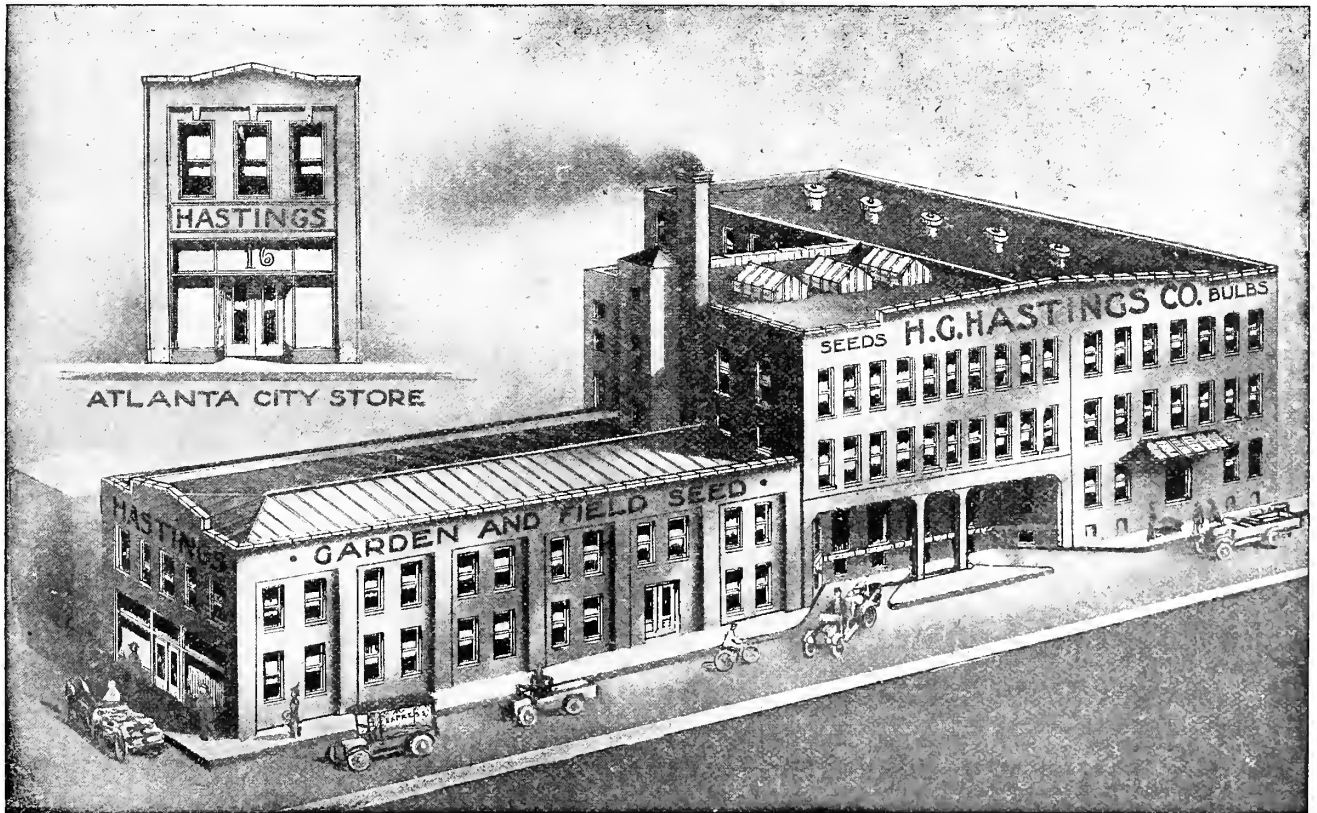
We want you to see the larger orders being filled on the second and first floors to go on their way by freight or express and the precautions we take to avoid errors in shipment by the use of different colored tags.

We want you to see the recleaning machines in operation to show you just how much trash, weed seed and dirt can come out of what looks to be a fine looking lot of seed as it comes from the farm.

We want you to see how we keep our lists of nearly half a million names in a fire proof vault and how easy it is to find your name if you have bought from us within the last two years.

If you come in January, February or March you can see the thousands of orders and letters being opened, the amount of remittances marked on the order, its being recorded and sent to its proper department for filling.

It's a most interesting sight and you can well spend a half hour or so with us and we sincerely want you to come. We have nothing in the house that we want to conceal from any customer or visitor. Entrance through city retail store at 16 West Mitchell Street, which is only one and a half blocks from the Atlanta Terminal Station, four blocks from the old Union Station.



Our Free Flower Seed Offer

Have You Plenty of Flowers About Your Home? If Not, Why Not?

Wouldn't you like to have more flowers about your home in 1916? It's going to be mighty easy for you to do it this year.

We believe in flowers and shade trees and grass plots. They beautify and make attractive our homes as nothing else can do. A man or a woman who lives in a home surrounded with flowers and trees feels a satisfaction and contentment with life that the occupant of a home without such surroundings cannot feel. Most of our wives and daughters take naturally to flowers; want them and enjoy them, and while it is natural that the men folks are more interested in the growing fields of cotton, corn and other crops, it is nothing more than right that the ladies should have a part that they can enjoy. We have thought about this subject many hundreds of times. As we travel over the South from year to year the most depressing thing to us is the sight of tens of thousands of farm and small town homes without flowers, and few of them who have any flowers have enough.

Such an offer as this has never been made before by any other seed house. We want to encourage a more general planting of flowers in the South in 1916. With that in view we shall give absolutely free to every one who orders seeds from this catalogue to the amount of 50 cents or more, and who requests these free flower seeds, one packet each of Japanese Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower; Nasturtiums, Dwarf, Mixed; Tall Double African, Mixed Marigolds; Hastings' Finest Mixed Petunias; and Chinese and Japanese Pinks, Mixed. These are all very desirable and easily grown flowers. You will find them all illustrated in natural colors on the second page of the cover of this catalogue. We don't know of a family in the South that doesn't buy at least 50 cents' worth of seed each spring. You need the seed for your garden anyhow. Why not send your seed order to US now and get these 5 packets of flower seed absolutely free? All it takes is an order to the amount of 50 cents or over sent to us and a request for these flower seed to be sent with it. It's the greatest free flower seed offer ever made. Take advantage of it promptly.

Hastings' Seed and Plant Bargains

Hastings' Introductory Flower Seed Collection

10 Packets, 25 Cents' Postpaid

1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum	\$.05
1 Pkt. Cosmos, Finest Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Kochia or Burning Bush . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Four O'Clocks, Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Nasturtiums, Tall Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, Fine Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Petunias, Single Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas . . . . .	.05
	\$.60

For 25 cents we will send one full-size packet each of the above 10 varieties, postpaid.

Hastings' Half-Dollar Flower Seed Collection

20 Packets, 50 Cents, Postpaid

1 Pkt. Alyssum, Sweet	\$.05
1 Pkt. Centaurea (Sweet Sultan) . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Antirrhinum, Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Asters, Fine Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Balsam, Rose-Flowered . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Candytuft, Empress . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Cannas, Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Celosia, Dwarf Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Japanese Morning Glory . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Kochia or Burning Bush . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Dianthus, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Zinnias, Tall Do'hle Mix'd . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Mignonette, Fragrant . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Tall Mixed Nasturtium . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Pansy, French Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Petunias, Finest Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Phlox, Grand Mixed . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Poppies, Superb Mixed . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Mixed Sweet Peas . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Verbena, Finest Mixed . . . . .	.05
	\$.150

For 50 cents we will send, postpaid, the above 20 full-size packets of Flower Seed. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

10 Packets HASTINGS' INTRODUCTORY VEGETABLE COLLECTION 25 Cents

1 Pkt. Sure-Head Cabbage	\$.05	1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard	\$.05
1 Pkt. Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' Drumh'd Cabbage Lettuce . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early Red or Purple Top Turnip . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish . . . . .	.05		
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard . . . . .	.05		\$.50

For 25 cents we will send the above 10 full-size packets of seed by mail, postpaid—No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

20 Packets HASTINGS' HALF-DOLLAR VEGETABLE COLLECTION 50 Cents

1 Pkt. All-Head Cabbage	\$.05	1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard	\$.05
1 Pkt. Sure Crop Cabbage . . . . .	.10	1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Perkins' Mammoth Lond Pod Okra . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Oxheart Carrot . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Rosy Gem Radish . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early Long Scarlet Radish . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. (half size, 2 oz.) Valentine Bean . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. True Southern Collard . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Improved Acme Tomato . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. (half size) Home Delight Pea . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Early Red or Purple Top Turnip . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Florida Favorite Watermelon . . . . .	.05		
1 Pkt. Watson Watermelon . . . . .	.10		\$.110

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seed by mail, postpaid—No changes will be allowed in this collection—No others will be sold at these prices.

\$1 Family Garden Collection ONE DOLLAR POSTPAID

1 Pint Extra Early Red Valentine Bean	\$.25	1 Pkt. Hastings' White Spine Cucumber	\$.05
1 Pint Home Delight Peas . . . . .	.25	1 Pkt. Giant Southern Curled Mustard . . . . .	.05
1 Ounce Lentz' Beets . . . . .	.10	1 Pkt. Early White Bush Squash . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Sure Crop Cabbage . . . . .	.10	1 Ounce Florida Favorite Watermelon . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. Centennial Flat D. Cabbage (late) . . . . .	.10	1 Ounce Early Red or Purple Top Turnip . . . . .	.10
1 Pkt. California Cream Butter Lettuce . . . . .	.05	1 Pkt. Rockyford Cantaloupe . . . . .	.05
1 Pkt. Redfield Beauty Tomato . . . . .	.10	1 Pkt. True Southern Collard . . . . .	.05
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish . . . . .	.10		
1 Pkt. Prizetaker Onion . . . . .	.05		\$.155

Plant Flowers Around Your Home

Roses, Sunny South Collection Twelve of the best everblooming bush roses for the South—three white, three red, three yellow, three pink. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, well rooted, healthy plants, postpaid, for 75 cents. See page 89.

Geraniums, Our Eclipse Collection Twelve magnificent double, semi-double and single geraniums of the choicest French and American varieties. Specially selected for Southern conditions. Twelve separate and distinct varieties, healthy well rooted plants, 75 cents, postpaid. See page 91.

Superb Chrysanthemum Collection Ten plants, all different, several of the best shades and colors selected from the best exhibition varieties. These will please you. Twelve strong, healthy plants, postpaid, for 75 cents. See page 90.

Real Dollars in Your Garden

Yes, Real Dollars in a Real Garden If You Will Make One

Yes, they are there in your garden plot, but few of you ever get them out.

Twenty-five years ago in a small way we began trying to impress on folks the real value of a rightly planted and tended home garden.

In that time a good many thousands of people have got the gardening habit, but they are so few in proportion to the millions here in the South that don't garden that sometimes we get discouraged over it.

Don't misunderstand us. Lots of folks on the farms plant a little roasting ear patch, two or three rows of beans and a few hills of melons every spring. They stick these in with a lick and a promise and let it go at that.

Is it any wonder that such folks can't see any money value in a garden? That is no more real gardening than the crude drawing the youngster makes of a cat the first time he draws is a work of art.

When we can travel for nearly a hundred miles on a train that ran through what is considered one of the best farming sections of the South and only see one well kept garden on the way it certainly looks as if there was something dead wrong with the farm folks in that hundred miles of farming country.

We believe there are actually more good gardens in the back of little city lots here in the city of Atlanta than there is in any twenty farming counties of Georgia or any other state in the "Cotton Belt."

Our city folks take a real pride in having a good garden and we

are invited dozens of times through spring, summer and fall to go out and see what a fine garden our city customer has.

We don't know why, but it seems to us that often the farmer, the man who gets his living from the soil, is almost ashamed to be seen working in the garden, and what attention the farm garden gets is from the women folks.

This is absolutely dead wrong for the garden spot rightly planted and kept planted and given fair attention will bring in more real value in cutting down store bills than the best "brag" acre of cotton a farmer ever grew.

The writer of this has been in practically every state in the United States. He has been able to see actual farm conditions all over, and we want to say to you in all sincerity that we have never seen a prosperous farming section that did not show a good big well tended home garden on almost every farm.

We want to see you and every other man, woman and child on the farms in the South prosperous and happy, which can never be so long as you stick to the "one crop" system that has cursed the South since the days of the Civil War.

Prosperity and home comforts come only through a system of farming that enables one to save and there can be no saving unless we largely feed ourselves from the products of our own acres.

Farm prosperity on your farm begins in the home garden plot, for it's the greatest of money savers.

Gardens Cut Store Bills Down

We have a friend here in Atlanta that we have known for years. He works in an office right steadily and a year or so ago his health began to break down and his doctor told him to take more outdoor exercise.

Now this friend has a fair sized back yard, about one-tenth of an acre and last spring decided he would plant a garden and get his outdoor exercise making and tending that garden.

He was after a chance to work outdoors a little each day and the thought of money-saving never entered his head.

He got some one with a plow to break up the ground well and the rest he did himself, working early each morning while his wife prepared breakfast.

He started with the early vegetables and kept on planting, as the season advanced, such vegetables as he and his family liked, doing all his work by hand and before breakfast time.

As soon as one quick maturing vegetable was used up and the ground vacated, in went something else to take its place.

He not only kept himself busy but kept every bit of his garden ground busy all spring, summer and fall growing something.

Our friend had more vegetables and better vegetables than he and his family ever had before, and they had them until killing frost wiped them out on November 16th, and the pantry shelves in his home are loaded with cans and jars of tomatoes, beans, okra, sweet corn, cucumber pickles, peas, and sweet peppers that his wife canned out of the surplus.

Now, here is the interesting part. Our friend had been running a store bill before his gardening days that ranged from \$45.00 to \$50.00 per month for food for himself and family.

When that garden plot got in full swing and the vegetables got plentiful and stayed plentiful that store bill suddenly took a drop and has since ranged from \$16.00 to \$18.00 per month. Further, all those canned vegetables from that garden are holding down that store bill this winter.

A tenth of an acre of ground; from a half hour to an hour's work every morning meant a saving of around \$30.00 per month for this city man along with better health and living as a premium.

Lots of people will naturally say that Hastings talks garden because he has garden seeds to sell. That's true, but it don't change the fact that a rightly planted and tended home garden is the best paying piece of ground on any farm.

The United States Department of Agriculture has no seed to sell, yet the first rule they lay down in boll weevil infested territory is for the farmer to plant a good big home garden.

Why? Simply and solely because an abundance of food from the garden means cutting down the store bill one-half or more, and it is the store bill, largely for food for the farmer's family, that hangs like a millstone around the cotton growing food buying farmer's neck.

Have a real garden this year and give it fair treatment and we will guarantee a smaller store bill and better living than you ever had before.

The Seed Planted Must Be Right

All seeds are not good seeds by a long shot, and to get real value out of a home garden the seed you plant must be right in both variety and quality.

Based on our own observations when riding through the country in late spring and early summer there are about five garden failures or partial failures to every real success.

We look into these matters, stop and get out of our rig, go in and ask questions about that garden failure or garden success and the why and wherefore of it.

The soil looks right, the cultivation is fair to good and Nature has done its share in furnishing sunshine and rain and yet there is more or less of a failure.

There are skips in the stand in the rows, the particular kind of vegetable in those rows are straggly and three or four times as far apart as they ought to be.

Often, instead of being a particular kind there are two to five different kinds growing out of the seed from a single 5 cent packet.

The owner of that kind of a garden will say, nine times out of ten, "I had bad luck with my garden like I usually do; it don't seem worth while to make garden when I can't get no better garden than that."

Getting right down to the bottom we almost always find that this owner of the garden that failed put off ordering his garden seed from a reliable house until garden time was right on him, then rushed up to the nearest merchant or druggist carrying either box or bulk seed and bought inferior seed with more or less of a garden failure as a result.

The country merchant or nearest druggist is not the safe place to buy seeds for your garden. Highest seed quality either as to purity or high germinating quality is seldom if ever found in the boxes of seed placed with the stores to be sold on commission at a profit of 40% to the nearest merchant. It is seldom found in the "bulk seed" either.

If you plant garden seed bought from your merchant or druggist, either in papers or bulk, you are meeting "bad luck" for your garden more than half way. Why take such chances of garden failure when you don't have to?

While Hastings' is not the only good seed house in the United States, yet, so far as Southern gardeners and farmers are concerned, it is the only seed house in the South best fitted and able to give you full satisfaction in seed buying.

Meet "good garden luck" half way this spring by sending to Hastings now for seeds. A garden planted with Hastings' Seeds is a sure cutter down of your store bill.

SUCCESSFUL SEEDS FOR SOUTHERN GARDENS

RIGHT VARIETIES OF RIGHT QUALITY FOR SPRING GARDENS

Every Time You Order Seeds or Write to Us Be Sure and Write Your Name, Post Office and State Plainly. Hundreds of Orders Are Delayed Every Year Because the Sender Forgets to Sign His Name or Give His Post Office Address.

Seeds Postpaid by Parcel Post Remember that the prices given in this list include delivery of all seeds by packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart, except where noted. Send us the amount named in this catalogue, and we guarantee safe delivery by mail in these quantities. This does not include pecks or bushels.

Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only, except cauliflower in ounces (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net. Please read carefully our Special Premium Offer on back of Order Sheet.

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of post office or express money order or cost of registering the letters from places that are not money order offices may be deducted from the amount of the order.

Stamps On orders of seeds where the amount is less than 50 cents, we will accept postage stamps in good condition (one-cent and two-cent stamps preferred), the same as cash, but we would ask those remitting stamps to wrap them in oiled paper, if possible, to prevent their sticking together or to the order.

Express Rates On the average, the express rates are lower than they were two years ago. Several years ago the express companies gave us a special rate on seeds, but the United States Commerce Commission effected a change bringing seeds up to the regular express rate. However, those regular rates were reduced and now they are further reduced, giving you and giving us a material advantage in shipping by express. We always advise our customers whether it is advisable to ship by express or freight, through our special Freight and Express Rate Department, a department which is maintained to help our customers as much as possible. If a shipment is lost or delayed this department traces it, and sees that you get your shipments as quickly as possible. It also sees that you are not overcharged by the Express Companies.

About Warranty H. G. HASTINGS CO. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter, of any seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and any money that may have been paid for them will be refunded. Crops are dependent for success or failure on so many things besides the seed that it is impossible for us to give any warranty or guarantee. This does not mean that we lack confidence in the seeds we sell, but we have no control over the seeds after they leave our house, especially so as to the methods of planting, cultivating and fertilizing, all of which are important factors in the success of any crop. If we should warrant or guarantee seeds in any way, we could be held responsible for the failure of the crop, regardless of cause, and this is a responsibility we cannot and will not accept. **No responsible seedsman gives any warranty.**

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1) Palmetto is the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown in either fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When up well, cultivate frequently and continue until the roots have grown for one year. In transplanting put the roots 18 inches apart each way and 4 inches below the surface. Use your richest piece of ground and remember that you can not use too much manure on asparagus. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and regular in growth than many of the later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Palmetto Asparagus Roots (No. 2) You can save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid large 2-year-old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this spring and cut good Asparagus next spring. While this is a little more expensive than planting the seed, yet the time saved and the generally more satisfactory growth makes it well worth while to use the roots. 50 roots, 75 cents; \$1.25 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$5.00; per 10,000, \$45.00.

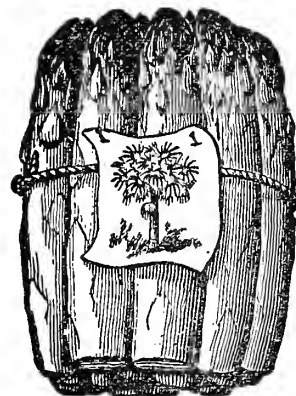
Jerusalem Artichoke

THE GREATEST OF HOG FEEDS

The Southern farmer who grows hogs and does not grow Artichoke is neglecting a most important hog-food crop. It is a most valuable food for hogs, fattening them quickly, and it is said by many hog raisers that a hog fed on artichokes has never been known to have cholera. They are fully adapted to Southern plantings, growing and increasing through the entire season. They are grown from tubers, the same as Irish potatoes. It requires six bushels to plant an acre. On very rich land they have produced Turn the hogs into the field and they will harvest them. Plant in March and April in rows 3 feet apart, dropping seed every 2 feet in the row. Let grow until fall. Hogs will be delighted to harvest them all through the winter. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3 pounds, 65 cents. By freight or express, not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00; barrel (of about 3 bushels), \$5.00.



Henderson's Bush Lima (See Page 10)



Palmetto Asparagus

nearly 1,000 bushels per acre.



Jerusalem Artichoke

Bush or Bunch Beans

For Spring Planting

CULTURE In this latitude (Atlanta) sow bush beans from March till September. Continuous crops may be grown through the entire summer. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast plantings may be made earlier, but bush beans will not grow well in that section during June, July and August, so that spring and fall plantings should be made. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart, dropping a bean every 4 inches and covering 2 inches. Soil should be warm and moist for successful germination. When about to bloom draw the earth up around the stem. Keep the soil stirred frequently, and as fast as the beans mature pick them off if you want them to stay in bearing for a long time. Quantity needed for planting—one pint for each 75 feet of row; about 1¼ bushels per acre.

A BIG HOME GARDEN Is the best and biggest money saver and the largest producer of money-saving food supplies you can have. Plant a good big home garden every year and you will always be thankful "Money saved is money earned"

BUSH BEAN SUPPLY SHORT

Bush bean crops were the worst ever known in the history of the seed business. Most of the popular wax podded varieties and some of green podded varieties are absolute failures, the yield amounting to less than the seed stock planted.

Some popular varieties we have had to leave out of our catalogue entirely, others we cannot offer in quantity larger than pints or quarts.

Whenever bush beans are offered in quantity larger than quarts we reserve the right to change prices or withdraw them from sale entirely. We have secured enough of the varieties offered to cover any reasonable demand on us for home garden use, but cannot sell large lots. Our suggestion is that the pole snap varieties be used to supply late summer and fall needs, as they are in fair supply and are abundant and long bearers.

Hastings' Stringless Green Pod (No. 6) The only absolutely stringless, green round-podded bean, stringless in all stages of growth, from the time the first pods form until full grown and ready to dry up. It surpasses all other bush beans in crisp, tender qualities and fine flavor. It makes a beautiful appearance with its long, smooth, green pods, natural size of which is shown in the illustration on this page. It is a very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, and comes into bearing about the same as Red Valentine and continues to produce long after other bush varieties have gone, the pods retaining their superb eating and stringless qualities to the last. Of greatest value to those with a family garden who desire to combine quality with the heaviest production. Tests of it all over the South during the past nine or ten years have shown its great superiority in every respect. We recommend it highly to every one who plants bush beans in the South. It is one of the very best green-podded bush beans. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 60 cents; postpaid.**

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (Round Podded) (No. 25)

The most largely planted of any bush bean in the South; a splendid early, heavy bearing variety, well adapted to all parts of the South, and for either market or home use. Caution should always be used in the purchase of Red Valentine beans on account of the large quantities of flat-podded, tough, shucky beans that are sold every year, largely through local merchants and seedsmen, whose inducement to buy is largely a lower price.

If you plant Hastings' Valentine beans you are safe in this respect and sure of beans of the right quality. Ours is the true, round-podded stock, very early, a vigorous grower and very heavy bearer of medium sized, round, tender, finely flavored pods; very uniform in ripening and Southern Truck Growers consider our Red Valentine one of the most profitable beans they can grow for shipment. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cts.; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.**

Extra Early Black Valentine (No. 23)

A new strain of Valentine bean that has steadily made its way into favor as a variety for market gardeners both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. Seemingly this bean will stand earlier planting than other varieties on account of its greater hardiness and its resistance to bad weather conditions. Extra early, a heavy bearer and holds up splendidly in shipments to Northern markets. Equally good for home gardens and especially so in Florida and Lower Gulf Coast sections. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.50.**

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee

(No. 14) One of the best and earliest, green-podded bush beans for Southern spring plantings. A vigorous grower and heavy bearer of medium sized, round finely flavored pods. No early variety equals it in withstanding either extremely wet or dry weather without serious injury. Holds pods well up off the ground. We recommend it to you fully for early plantings, if you wish to combine earliness, sureness of crop, quality and quantity. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.25.**

Improved Round Pod Refugee

(1000 to 1) (No. 13) Almost identical with our Excelsior Refugee, except that it is ten days to two weeks later in bearing. Immensely heavy yielder, round, green pods of fine quality and holds up well in long distance shipment. Also good for a canning bean. Especially resistant to drought, cold and unfavorable growing conditions. A variety very largely used by market gardeners both for nearby markets and long distance shipping. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.50.**

"I have used your seeds for two years, reliable and true to name and in every way satisfactory. I have found your catalogue full of helpful suggestions. I have only lived in the South two years and am meeting new conditions and feel that I can rely on your advice."
I sent an order last week for \$10.65 worth of seeds. I never miss an opportunity to speak a good word for your house. I think you are doing a great work for the South."

Mr. Warren Young, Houston County, Texas.



Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine

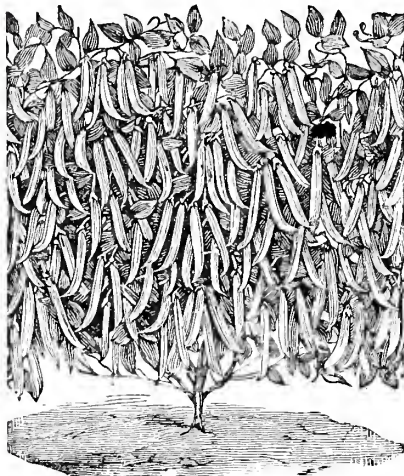


HASTINGS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEAN

Hastings' Best 4 Bean Collection For 1916

25 CENTS, POSTPAID

With the bean crop shortage existing it's impossible to offer the usual selection, but we are offering what we consider in some respects a far better bean collection than ever before, a splendid list for your garden. For 25 cents we will send postpaid one large packet each of Extra Early Red Valentine, Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean, and those two fine varieties of Bush Limas, the Henderson and the Fordhook. All these will be found described on Pages 9-10-11 of this catalogue.



White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean (No. 28)

The White Mexican resembles the Navy bean so common in our stores and of which the South buys hundreds of carloads each year from Michigan and New York. You can just as easily grow these beans for yourself and you will find the White Mexican entirely satisfactory for this purpose anywhere in the South. Plants of erect growth, holding pods well up off the ground, although in seasons with plenty of rain there is a tendency to throw some runners. Ordinarily plants grow 20 to 24 inches high, branching in all directions. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart, leaving single plants 6 to 8 inches apart in the row. Can be used either as a snap bean or dry as a shell bean. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.

Full Measure (No. 19) While a comparatively new green podded bush bean to the market use. Medium early, fine quality, long bearing; fleshy stringless pods about five inches long and stay in fine eating condition for several days after pods are grown. We are sure that if you plant "Full Measure" in your garden you will be well satisfied. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.

**Wardwell's Kidney Wax
Round Pod Kidney Wax
Davis White Wax**

Complete Crop Failure

Hastings' Early Valentine Wax (No. 24) An extra early Valentine bean and fleshy; grows fifteen to eighteen inches high with medium sized, vigorous stalks, and good foliage. A first-class wax bean either for home use, nearby markets or shipment. Really a wax-podded Valentine bean. Packet, 10 cents.

Hodson Wax Bean (No. 22) A splendid bush wax variety that has become very popular with many Florida gardeners. Is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower with clean wax pods about five inches in length, nearly straight, very thick, flat and meaty. Flesh tender and of excellent eating quality. Neither an extra early or extra late variety, but a good medium maturing sort that will please you. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 55 cents; postpaid.

Prolific German Black Wax (No. 32) Old, well known favorite. Packet, 10 cents.

Rust Proof Wax (No. 30) An improved Golden Wax. Packet, 10 cents.

3 FINE BUSH LIMAS--25 CENTS

There ought to be more lima or "butter beans" grown in the South, and with the bush varieties it is as easy to grow them as it is to plant and grow the ordinary bush snap beans.

To encourage a more general planting we are offering one packet each of Burpee Bush Lima, the largest; Henderson Bush Lima, the most prolific, and Jackson Wonder, the almost drought-proof, postpaid, for 25 cents. Include this collection in your seed order this season.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

In many respects lima beans are more desirable than the others both for use in the green stage and as dry beans. Up to a few years ago there were tens of thousands of people who wanted to use lima beans but held back on account of the trouble to get poles for them to run on. This was before the days of the bush forms.

First came the Henderson and the Jackson Wonder, bush forms of the small seeded or sieva type of lima. These were followed a year or two later with the Burpee Bush Lima, a bush form of the large lima. Following this came bush forms of several of the thick seeded limas, the best of which was the Fordhook Bush Lima listed below.

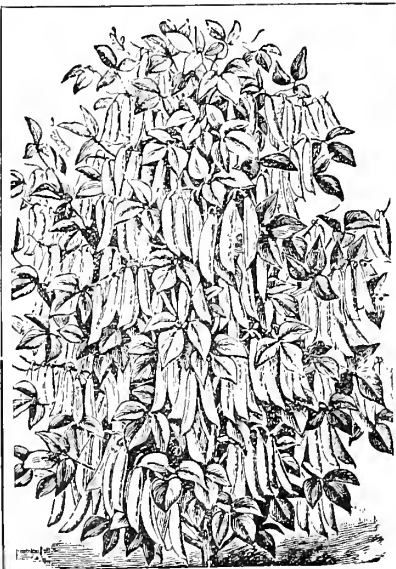
You can get now a bush form of almost any lima type and you can grow them in your garden as early as "snap" beans.

Henderson Bush Lima (No. 7) Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded varieties, being a true bush form of the Small Lima or "Sieva." Very early, beginning to bear in about 60 days from planting and is one of the most popular varieties of butter beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.65; bushel, \$6.00.

Jackson Wonder Bean (No. 17) Most prolific of all bush limas; of Georgia origin and fully adapted to all parts of the South. Flourishes in driest weather and practically drought proof. Flavor rich and delicious. A perfect bush butter-bean growing 18 inches to 2 feet high. Begins blooming early, continues to bear until frost kills the plants. Good for summer use or as a winter shell bean. Splendid for all Southern home gardens. Seed of brownish color. Packet, 10 cents; postpaid.

Burpee Bush Lima (No. 8) True bush form Large White Lima. Wonderfully good quality beans late in season. Vigorous and bardy. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima (No. 33) Beyond any question the best of the large seeded bush lima varieties. Buses of strictly erect habit, branching freely, but all the branches held upright. This is a true bush form of what is known as the potato or large, thick seeded, bush lima. From four to six days earlier than other of the varieties of this class. Pods are found in clusters of four to eight and are well filled with delicious large beans that in quality surpass by far all the other lima beans. You will make a mistake if you don't plant Fordhook Bush Lima in your garden this spring. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 55 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.50; bushel, \$9.00.



Jackson Wonder Lima or Butter Bean

McCASLAN POLE BEAN (No. 26)

Acknowledged by every Seed Trade expert who has seen it growing to be the best pole bean in existence, a pole bean that "beats Kentucky Wonder," as one of them said.

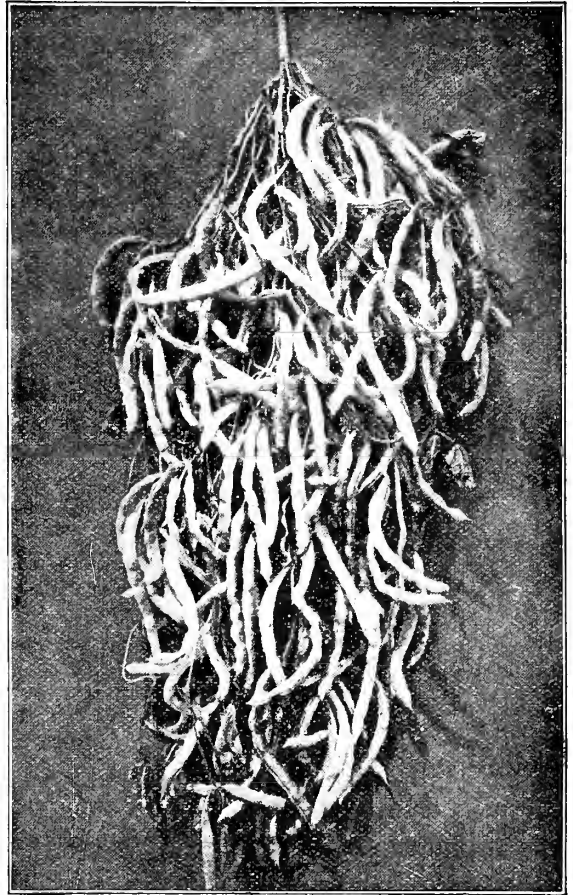
We introduced this superb bean in 1912, it coming to us in a peculiar way. It had been in the hands of one Georgia family for almost a lifetime. Mr. McCaslan, who was a great admirer of this firm and a planter of Hastings' Seeds for years, requested, just before his death, that it be placed in our hands. Mrs. McCaslan sent us a small quantity, asking, if we found it worthy of introduction, that we name it after her husband, which we gladly did. It was certainly worth introducing.

If you plant it you will agree fully with Mr. J. H. Sheffield of Wingate, Miss., who wrote us: "McCaslan Bean surpasses anything in the bean line I ever saw."

The illustration on this page is from a matured vine showing its immense prolificness. The large size pods fill perfectly and in the "snap" stage are deep green color, meaty, stringless and of delicious flavor. Vines continue to bear immense quantities throughout the season if kept picked closely. When allowed to ripen the shell beans of pure white color are most excellent for winter use. The McCaslan is a pole snap bean that no Southern home garden can afford to be without. It's the one pole bean for any Southern garden and you will never regret planting it. Large Pkt., 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder



Single Matured Plant of New McCaslan Pole Bean

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder

(No. 15) This superb pole snap bean is known under all three of these names. It is a most profitable pole, green, snap bean for you to plant any time from April to August. Bears in sixty to seventy days from planting, and if closely picked will continue until frost. Pods are round, green and grow 6 to 12 inches long. Well rounded out, meaty, tender and absolutely stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck having often been picked from a single vine, our illustration giving a splendid idea of its productivity. If you have grown it before you need not be told its value. If you have never grown it, plant, at least, a few of them this year, for you will certainly be pleased. Here in the South with our long growing seasons, pole beans like this are very profitable. The genuine variety of this will pay you well, but look out for the seed of the short, tough, shucky, Southern Prolific that is so often sold under these names in recent years. In appearance of the seed it is almost identical and the Southern Prolific is not worth planting if you want good quality in your beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.

Kentucky Wonder Wax (No. 5) This variety has the same characteristics as the Kentucky Wonder except the pods are yellow instead of green. When dry the seeds are of deep brown color. It is an excellent variety and one of the very best pole beans. The pods are long, very thick, meaty, deeply saddle-backed, entirely stringless, and bright yellow in color. The vine is thrifty and very prolific. The green Kentucky Wonder is known most everywhere as the finest pole bean in cultivation and this is the same thing in a wax bean. There have been many calls for a wax bean like our Kentucky Wonder and here it is—with the good qualities of the old and the added qualities of the wax. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 60 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$2.25; bushel, \$8.00.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean In this variety you can have a wax pole (No. 31) equal in all respects to the Old Homestead or Kentucky Wonder, in vigor of growth, size and quality of pods, earliness, length of bearing, fine flavor and tenderness. The dry beans are large, white and make a most excellent shell bean for winter use, thus giving an excellent variety both for snap and shell beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.75.

Southern Creaseback (No. 11) Also known as "Fat-horse" bean. Fine for planting as a pole bean or in corn. Can be used as a snap bean and is of greatest value for shell beans for winter use, beans being pure white. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75.

Hastings' Genuine Cornfield Bean (No. 18) For years we have had calls for a thoroughly satisfactory cornfield bean and there has been none on the market. There are many so-called cornfield beans, but they have been generally unsatisfactory, not growing as vigorously as they should in the shade of the corn stalks. A few years ago we succeeded in obtaining a small quantity of a real cornfield bean that is entirely satisfactory in manner of growth, heavy-bearing qualities, tenderness and fine flavor. We have just succeeded in working up a sufficient stock of it to offer this year, and if you want a bean for planting in the corn this is certainly the variety that you can plant with full assurance that it will give you exactly the kind of results you are looking for. It is green podded, producing beans about 6 inches long, round and well filled. This bean has never been offered before by any seed house. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents. Peck, not prepaid, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

Large White Lima (No. 10) The true large lima pole bean. Vigorous grower, with extra large greenish white beans. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Florida Butter Lima Bean (No. 27) The only true pole lima bean for early-in-the-season bearing. Can not beat this variety among pole limas for bearing early in the season anywhere in the South, as it begins to produce pods from the very first bloom that appears on the plants, something that is not true of any of the other pole lima beans when planted in the South. It grows and bears profusely all through the season instead of waiting until the nights get cool before it "sets" beans. Will make an abundant crop where other sorts fail completely. Seed speckled white and brown. Our special stocks of pole and lima beans is the most carefully grown and selected seed bean stock in the United States. You will make a mistake if you don't plant them. Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

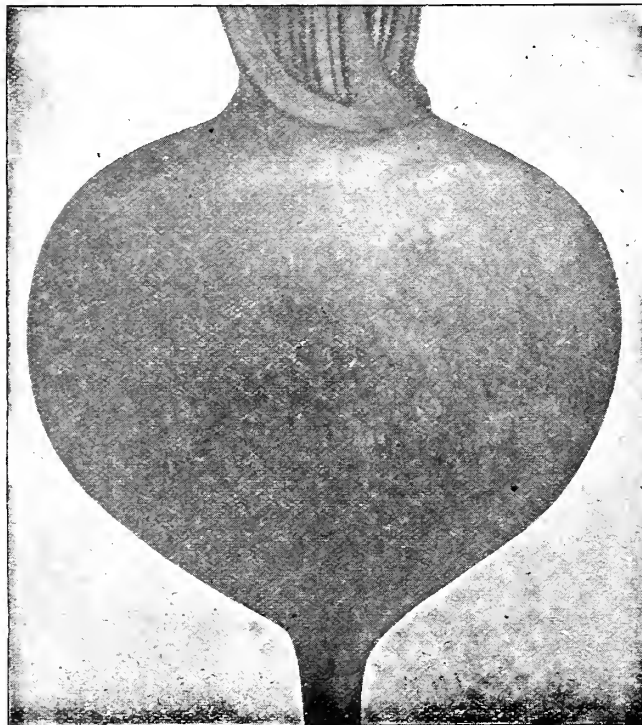
Small White Lima (No. 9) Also known as small lima or "Sieva" bean. A climbing form of the Henderson Bush Lima, and very popular. This variety continues bearing throughout the season and furnishes the most tender and delicious beans for the table. It's very prolific and a hardy grower for "butter beans" in the South, the kind for your table this year. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

HASTINGS' SUPERIOR GARDEN BEET SEED

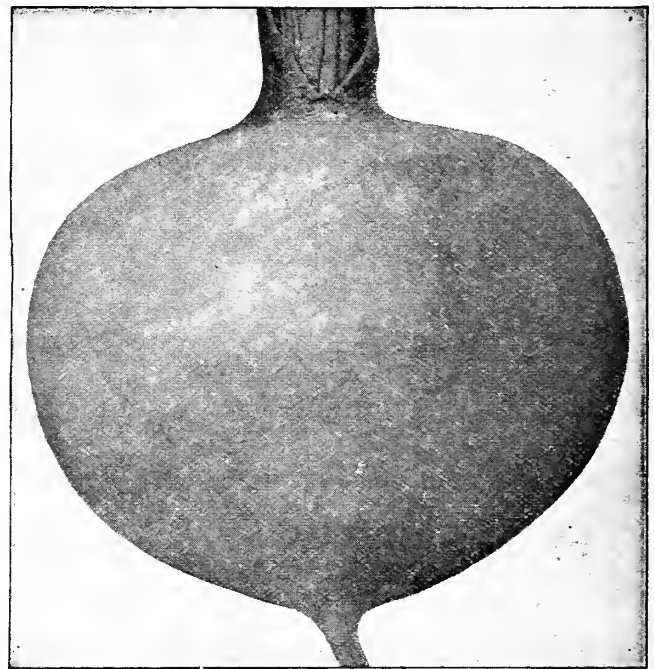
NOTE The best beet seed in the world is grown in France, and that is the country where all of the beet seed for Hastings is grown. In spite of the great war going on in France we have succeeded in getting our supply out of that country and are as usual ready to supply all needs of our customers for beet seed this year.

Culture Sow in rich or well manured garden ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 in. to 2 feet apart, scattering seed thinly. Sowings can begin as early as the ground can be worked in this latitude and succession sowings made up to August 15th and even later farther south of us. In Florida sow from September to December. Seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled if the ground is dry. When two or three inches high thin out to four or five inches apart in the row. Young beet plants are superior to spinach and turnips for "greens." In light, sandy soils cover about 1 inch; in stiff or clay soils not over ½ inch. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 50 ft. of row; 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Young beets ready for use in 50 to 70 days, according to variety.

Hastings' Crimson King (No. 46) A great favorite. Of turnip shape and color. Sweet and tender and in favorable seasons it has been ready for use in 6 to 7 weeks from time of planting. A splendid beet for all-seasons planting. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.



Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet



Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet—Special Price

Lentz' Extra Early Turnip Beet (No. 50)

A variety that is a great favorite for market gardeners of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as Egyptian, larger and of better quality. Color deep, blood red. Tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Often ready for use in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Productive, a splendid keeper and good shipper. This is one beet above all others that you should plant both for home use or market as an early. Out of all the varieties it's the one beet that we have a full supply of from France despite war and bad season conditions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$6.00.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet (No. 45)

Most popular variety for home use and nearby markets, and there are but few of our thousands of customers who do not plant it each year with entire satisfaction. An improvement by our French growers from the Early Blood Turnip Beet, and in color is deep blood red. Of fine, even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration here. Medium early, productive, tender, free from stringiness and sweet. A valuable variety for home or market use. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Orders by Wireless "Many thanks for sending my seeds so promptly. I sent my order Friday and received my seed Monday. You must get your orders by wireless."—Mrs. Leroy S. Bennett, Washington Co., Fla.

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet (No. 40) A popular market gardeners' beet, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Remarkably fine, smooth form and free from stringy roots. Small top and rapid grower, with a deep blood red color which it retains fully after being cooked. Extra fine quality, sweet and tender. A very heavy cropper; its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$8.00.**

Extra Early Egyptian (No. 42) A standard extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened turnip-shaped roots. When young, flesh very tender and sweet. **Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Half-Long Blood Beet (No. 44) A favorite for late use. Intermediate in length between the Blood Turnip beet and the Long Smooth. Color deep, blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. Quality tender and sweet and remains in perfect condition several weeks after maturity. A favorite for home garden use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Long Smooth Blood Beet (No. 49) An old-time favorite with long, smooth, blood red roots going well down into the soil, enabling it to stand drought and heat. A few of these ought to be in your garden for late use after other varieties are gone. Flesh tender and sweet. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; postpaid.**

Yellow Turnip Beet (No. 47) Identical with Improved Blood Turnip Beet except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of this alternating with red beets make a pleasing appearance. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

Swiss Chard or Sea Kale (No. 43) A variety grown for its leaves only. The mid-rib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus; the other portion of the leaf being cooked and served like spinach or turnip greens. This does not make a good root. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK FEED ONLY

Every year sees a steady increase in the number of farmers in the South who plant, at least, a small crop of Mangel and Sugar Beets for stock feeding purposes. It is impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the fertilizer and small amount of time necessary than the Mangel and Sugar beets and Belgian carrots. All are immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of food for any animal kept on dry forage in winter. With dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animal show the great value of these crops. Plow the ground deeply, then harrow well until smooth. Sow seed in this latitude early in the spring, rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, and let grow all season. Use a naturally rich, deep soil or else fertilize heavily. Mangel and Sugar beets are equally valuable. Plant 8 pounds of seed per acre. Where their value is known almost every farmer plants them each year.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel (No. 41) Largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangels. Roots grow from ½ to ¾ above surface and usually 18 in. to 2 ft. long; 4 to 6 in. in diameter. This is the best possible variety for you to plant. We have experimented with all known varieties but Jumbo Mangel is the only variety of true merit. It is the greatest stock feed you will find anywhere and certainly should be planted by you. It pays. **Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.**

White French Sugar Beet (No. 51) Largest and best of the true Sugar beets for the South. Their high sugar content makes them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. A most profitable crop for stock feeding. **Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.**

BROCCOLI supposed to have come from cauliflower, from which it is for cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a surer header. For those who are deterred from growing cauliflower on account of high price of seed we recommend a trial of Broccoli, as the two vegetables are similar. White Cape and Purple Cape both do well, the only difference being in the color of the heads. **WHITE CAPE (No. 57)—Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents. PURPLE CAPE (No. 56)—Prices same.**

CAULIFLOWER Should be planted in the South in very rich, or well-manured soil. In the spring it should be planted in this latitude very early, and really does better planted in June and July for maturity during the fall months. Sow in seed beds in the same manner as cabbage. Transplant when 4 to 5 inches high and give an abundance of water in dry weather. Soil should be kept moist and cultivated thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed in September, October and November. In early spring or late fall one ounce of seed will make 2,000 to 2,500 plants. For warm weather sowings double that quantity of seed will be required. Early varieties, as Gilt Edge and Snow Ball, mature in about 110 days. Late varieties in 140 to 150 days.

Gilt Edge Cauliflower Gilt Edge in every respect. Largest, most perfect and surest header of all early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen head sent to our store weighed 7 lbs. and 8 ozs. In general appearance like Snowball, but a surer header. **Packet, 20c; ¼ oz., 75c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.25; ¼ lb., \$8.00; lb., \$30.00.**

Early Snowball (No. 86) An early variety, second only in value to Gilt Edge. **Packet, 15 cents; ¼ ounce, 65 cents; ½ ounce, \$1.15; ounce, \$2.00; ¼ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$28.00.**

Extra Early Paris White (No. 87)

Fine variety for family gardens. Heads medium size. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 30c; ounce, 50c; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.**

Le Normand's (Short Stem) (No. 88)

Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.75; pound, \$6.75.

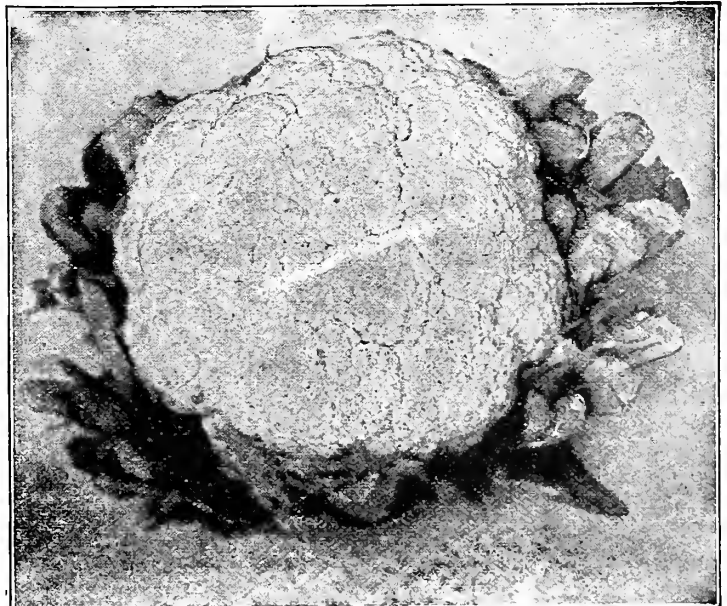
Large Late Algiers (No. 89) Best late variety. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.50.**

Autumn Giant (No. 90) Another favorite late variety. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.50.**



Jumbo Mangel

BRUSSELS SPROUTS Highly esteemed plant of the cabbage family; adapted to the South. "Sprouts" are miniature cabbages, (No. 59) growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head about 1 inch in diameter being formed at the base of each leaf. It is hardy and lives through the winter in most of the South. Quality and flavor improved by frost. Sow seed early in July or August and transplant to open ground when about 6 inches high. A most desirable vegetable and should be cultivated exactly the same as cabbage. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.75.**



Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower—Best Early Cauliflower for the South

It Is Time to Quit Eating Your Crop Before It Is Made

Right here in the midst of these vegetable pages we want to again try to bring home to every man and woman the folly of continuing our present general practice of food and grain buying and trying to pay for it out of the proceeds of your so-called "cash crop."

The heading at the top of this page may seem a rather queer way of putting it, but it's exactly right if you are ever going to have the comforts and simple luxuries of life in that farm home of yours that you ought to have.

For nearly 50 years we of the South, or most of us, have been eating our "cotton" or other cash crop before it was made. This is no fairy tale, no exaggerated or lying statement. It's an exact, indisputable every day fact that practically all of us have had a greater or less share in.

You may ask, "How can such a thing be possible?" You are entitled to the answer. There is a trouble here in the South along that line that must be done away with before the people of the farms and people of the towns of the South can reach a condition of solid, permanent prosperity such as we are entitled to, measured by the advantages the South has.

Our present troubles, our present bad economic and financial habits began in the period following the Civil War. There seemed no other way then. The South was absolutely stripped of everything necessary to carry on industry, agricultural or otherwise. We had land capable of producing a crop, cotton, for which there was a world wide demand, and human labor.

Without going into all the details this combination of land, climate, human labor and its consequent product, cotton, was put in pawn, so to speak, as security for food to keep us going for a year. We got our food, doled out to us, it's true, but we got it, just the same, largely if not altogether before the crop was made and delivered.

Nearly fifty years ago this, at the time, necessary system was established, and in large measure it has continued to this day, and its continuance has kept the South, as a whole, poor, and you, as an individual, poor if you have been dependent or are dependent on the pledging, either directly or indirectly, of your cotton crop, or vegetable crop, orange crop, or any other kind of a so-called "cash crop" for your food and grain supplies as a basis of credit at the supply merchant's or country banker's.

We believe absolutely in credit, if rightly used. If not rightly used it is a mill-tone tied about your neck, and it is no misstatement to say that there is a large and able-bodied bunch of these millstones tied around the necks of our people, cotton growers, orange growers, peach growers, vegetable growers, etc.

The South as a whole is poor; you are poor; your neighbor is poor compared with the financial condition you all ought to be in had you worked your farm business in a plain common sense way instead of the extravagant, nonsensical way that you have been carrying it on. The plain unadulterated truth is that you and your neighbors, or such of you that have felt the pinch during the past year or so, have been eating your crop before it was made, via the supply merchant route. When your crop of cotton or oranges or peaches or tobacco or anything else was made you OWED it instead of OWNED it, and therein lies the whole trouble.

There Are Too Many Supply Stores in the South

Our real down at the bottom trouble is that these credit store bills eat our crops up, largely, if not altogether, before the crops are made, and those store bills are largely for food and grain supplies that could and should have been grown on our own acres at half the cost or less that the supply merchant charges you.

In the thirteen Southern States there are more general merchandise or supply stores than in all the other thirty-five states of this country in spite of our smaller population and wealth.

It's the farmers on the farms of the South that are carrying this overload of credit extending supply merchants, the support of which is a steady financial drain on the farm community.

We have no grudge against a single merchant in the South, but there are too many of them, not necessarily, but by the grace and consent and encouragement of the farmers who won't grow their own grain or food crops, the men who won't help themselves, but blindly stick every available acre in cotton or other so-called cash crop.

The price goes down, you can't pay out, and then your nose is bent a little closer to the credit grindstone. This is the real reason for so many "busted" cotton growers, orange, vegetable and peach growers.

This "credit" way seems, at the start, the easy way, but it financially strangles five out of six of you before the end of your life's journey is reached.

Are you going to stay in this credit rut, or are you going to get out and be free and independent, a man that need not stand, hat in hand, so to speak, and ask supply merchant or local banker what you can do next season with your land? This is an absolutely fair question and on its right answer depends whether or not you are going to be a free man or essentially a slave to supply merchant, landlord or banker.

If you are under this credit load you may not be able to get all the way out from under in one year, but every little bit helps.

The right kind of a good sized home garden is a right start, for it's wonderful how plenty of good vegetables through the season cuts down store bills, and any surplus over immediate needs can easily be canned and put away for winter use when it will keep on cutting down the bills.

Every extra bushel of corn or load of hay or forage helps, a hog or two, chickens, etc., and the grain to feed them on helps. Plant with these things in view and it won't be long until you can say goodbye to most of your store bill and the profits the merchant made off your account will be yours to spend as you see fit.

250,000 PLANT HASTINGS' CABBAGE

A quarter of a million is a large number of people, yet a few thousand more than that plant Hastings' Cabbage Seed of different varieties every year. Ever since we started in business 26 years ago we have made a specialty of the very highest grade of American grown cabbage seed, and the illustrations on this and the following pages from Mississippi and other states show just how good cabbage Hastings' seed makes. We know that we can't be too particular about the quality of our cabbage seed, and you can't be too particular about what you buy and plant. Neither you nor ourselves can afford to take chances. No matter how good your soil, how carefully you cultivate or fertilize it, if the cabbage seed quality is not right you make more or less of a failure.

In our seed crops, every head of cabbage is most carefully inspected before it is allowed to produce seed for us. **We know it is right.** We have only one grade—the very best that can be grown—and the buyer of a 5 or 10 cent packet gets exactly the same quality as does the big trucker or market gardener buying in 50 to 100 pound lots. We play no favorites among our customers. We believe that the man planting a home garden for his family's use is entitled to just as good seed quality as is the market gardener who plants for market. If you want to be successful in growing cabbage, you must plant right cabbage seed, and the **Hastings' quality is exactly what will please you and pay you, the quality you want to plant in 1916.**

CABBAGE CULTURE For home gardens the seed for early cabbage can be sown in boxes very early, kept in sheltered spots and covered when there is danger of freezes. Later plantings may be made in open ground as early as ground can be worked. Work soil in seed beds as fine as possible. Beds should be slightly raised for drainage. Do not fertilize soil in seed beds to make it any richer than the open ground in which the crop is to be grown.

Sow seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means spindling, unhealthy plants. Cover seed about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in heavy soils, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in light sandy soils; firm the soil after covering and then water the bed thoroughly. Keep beds moist but not soaking wet. Seed germinates in 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing steadily from the start. A check in the growth of cabbage is injurious. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves transplant to open ground.

Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from light sand to heavy

clay or muck. Naturally the light soils will require more fertilizer or manure than the heavier ones. Most of the fertilizer or manure should be worked into the soil before transplanting. The best all-around commercial fertilizer for cabbage should contain: Available phosphoric acid 7 per cent, potash 8 per cent, nitrogen 5 per cent.

Most of the cultivation should be before the crop is planted. This means two to three deep plowings and then work the soil as fine as possible. You can't overfeed cabbage so you need not be afraid of putting too much manure or fertilizer on the crop.

Transplanting should be done, so far as possible, on cloudy days and just before a rain. In small gardens this can be done late in the afternoon. Set plants upright with only the leaves above the surface. Firm the soil around the plants. Cultivate frequently and very shallow, as roots come near the surface. Keep out absolutely all weeds and grass. **Seed required:** In early spring plantings one ounce of seed will usually produce about 2,000 plants; 4 to 5 ounces per acre. After hot weather sets in two or three times as much seed is needed.

Mississippi Grows Some Cabbage

After we first printed an illustration of Mr. Noakes of Corpus Christi, Texas, and six heads of Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage, the six heads weighing 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, in a previous catalogue, Mr. D. D. Cowan, of Hancock Co., Miss., sent us a photograph of four heads weighing 50 pounds in spite of a two months drought, and Mr. T. H. Braddock, of Brevard Co., Fla., sent us one of six cabbage heads weighing 121 pounds. These are all good truck farmers, and Texas, Mississippi and Florida are all good states, but getting right down to bottom facts, all their work and intelligent efforts would have been lost if they had not had the right seed.

Hastings' Cabbage Seed never fails to make good, solid heads of cabbage to every plant when treated right. It's not a question of having "good luck" with your cabbage; it's a question of right seed, and right seed is not on sale at country stores or in commission boxes. Most of the failures on cabbage in the South come where seed is bought from merchants and small stores.

Every year a great many people write after planting time, saying they expected to find our seed at their store. Hastings' Seeds are never on sale in boxes in the stores. Order direct from us here in Atlanta and be safe.

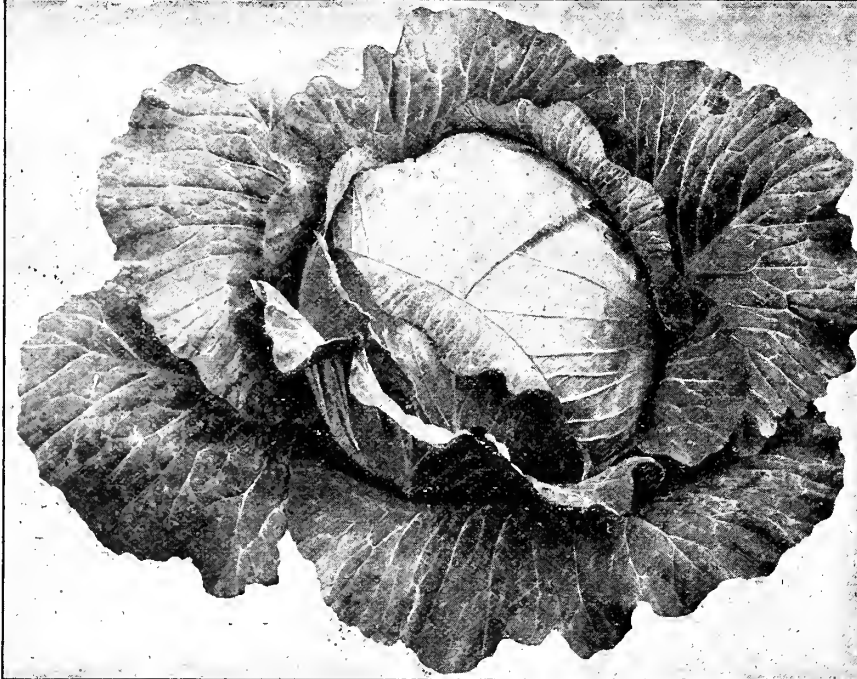


Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch Cabbage—The Greatest Cropper Known

HASTINGS' CENTENNIAL FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE (No. 110)

Just above on this page is shown an illustration from a photograph of a head of Centennial Flat Dutch. What Mr. Noakes, Texas, Mr. Cowan, Mississippi, and Mr. Braddock, Florida, and thousands of others are doing with this wonderful cabbage, you also can do. Hastings' Centennial Late Flat Dutch, the best main crop, heavy producing strain of Flat Dutch, is to cabbage growers what Hastings' Prolific is to corn growers. While we do not recommend it for an early cabbage, for main crop and late it is about the best you can plant. The only objection we ever heard is that on very rich ground it grows too large. This can be controlled by planting rather close in the row. Good for either spring or fall planting, being remarkably hardy, vigorous and resistant to both heat and cold. We sell more of this to cabbage growers for shipment in Gulf Coast sections than all other varieties combined. For home gardens Centennial is unexcelled for later use after early varieties are gone. Its vigor makes it especially valuable to grow under unfavorable conditions. If you have planted it before you know this. If not, plant some this spring and see how good it is. Pkt.. 10c: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.. 15c: oz.. 25c: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.. 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Sure Crop (No. 101) Our Favorite Medium Early Cabbage



Hastings' Sure Crop—Our Largest Medium Early Flat Cabbage

Meet "Good Garden Luck" Half Way

Yes, why not? Most "bad luck" in Southern gardening comes from planting doubtful seeds from boxes in the stores. Meet good garden luck half way by ordering your seeds now from HASTINGS. You won't be disappointed in them. Don't delay. Order now.



A single head of Hastings' famous "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga., by a market gardener, from Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed—You can do likewise with Hastings' Cabbage Seed if you will plant them in 1916.

Earliest of all the large, round, flat varieties. We have sold Sure Crop for the past 24 years in every Southern State and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety with the exception of our Genuine Sure Head. Adapted for both spring and fall plantings, for shipment, for nearby markets and home use. On good soil, with proper cultivation, the heads weigh from 8 to 12 pounds very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size; well flattened on top. In quality it is most excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightly cared for scarcely a plant will fail to form a good, marketable head. Color a very dark green, holding up splendidly in shipment. Well adapted for spring planting in all parts of the South, except South Florida, where fall planting only is advised. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ lb., 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Danish Ball Head (No. 111)

A handsome, hardy, late cabbage, making medium sized, very hard heads. A splendid cabbage to plant for late maturity. The only objection that can be raised to this variety is the irregular character of growth of the plant which, however, does not seem to affect its valuable, hard-heading qualities. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Early Summer (No. 122)

Early, flat cabbage coming in 10 days to two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. Uniform in size and shape, also flattened and solid. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

All Seasons A favorite which we have greatly improved (No. 100) in the past few years. A reliable header, resisting heat and drought well and valuable for spring planting. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

All-Head Early (No. 121) The illustration on this page of All-Head Early was reproduced from a photograph of a single head of this variety grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta. You will agree with us that it is a head of cabbage hard to beat. All-Head Early is an early flat head variety, a sure header with half a chance and well named "All-Head" on account of its few outer leaves. One week earlier than the famous Early Summer and is the finest in existence for a medium sized, flat, early cabbage. We receive unsolicited testimonials from all over the South each year praising All-Head Early. The fact that so many market gardeners plant it every year should convince every cabbage planter that it is a cabbage worth planting for sure returns here in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

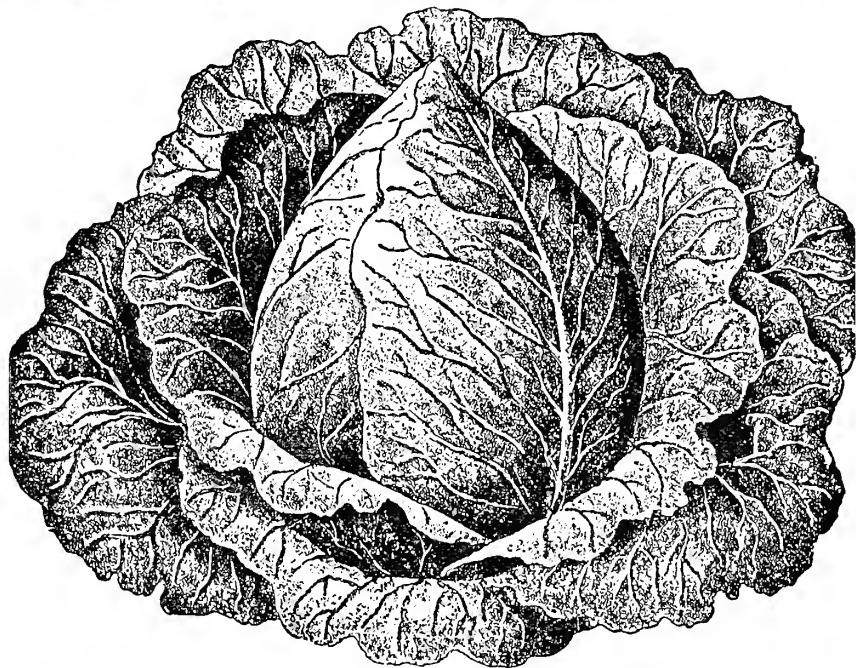
Hastings' Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106)

Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage has always been popular for a first early cabbage in the South. Our growers have worked with this variety for years and we now have a strain that is surpassed by none, regardless of price at which the seed is sold. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you need Hastings' strain of seed. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

CABBAGE PLANTS
See Page 19

Hastings' "Big 5" Cabbage Collection, 25c Postpaid

The varieties, Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead and Centennial Late Flat Dutch were known for years as HASTINGS' "BIG 4" and planted by tens of thousands of Southern gardeners. It gave an all season's supply of cabbage, early, medium and late for everyone who planted it. We have now added to it one packet of our Genuine Surehead, and it is now known as the Big 5 Collection. At catalogue prices these five packets of the best five varieties would cost you 45 cents. We will send you these five packets for 25 cents postpaid. In buying our "Big 5" Cabbage Collection you get the biggest and best bargain in cabbage seed ever offered by any seed house. Include it in your order this spring. If you don't want to plant all the varieties this spring the seed will be all right for summer and early fall planting. While our Centennial Flat Dutch and Surehead are both first-class for early spring planting they are equally good for summer and early fall plantings. You will make no mistake in ordering HASTINGS' "BIG 5" Cabbage Collection this spring. It's great value for the money and you can't be sure of HASTINGS' SEED anywhere but direct from HASTINGS. Don't wait, expecting to go up to your merchant at planting time and get them. They won't be there. HASTINGS' SEEDS are never put up in boxes to be sold in the stores. Buy direct from us in Atlanta. You will then know exactly what you are getting—the BEST.



Hastings' Long Island, the Best Early Pointed Cabbage of All

Hastings' New Perfection Cabbage (No. 124)

This variety comes as near perfection for the South as any we have ever seen. An absolutely new variety originating with one of our growers, and for a second early or main crop cabbage it has no equal. Heads weigh from 5 to 8 pounds and are the firmest and most solid that you can grow, surpassing in this respect the Danish Ball Head. In maturity it is about the same as Surehead. A first-class variety for either home use, market or shipment, and is entirely adapted to either spring or fall planting. Under good conditions this cabbage will prove itself to be what its name implies—absolute perfection. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ lb., 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Florida Drumhead (No. 115)

Earliest and best of all the early Drumhead varieties for the South. Has stood the test of 20 years' extensive planting in the South and has always proven a favorite for either market, shipment or home use. Resists well both heat and cold. A short stemmed, medium early variety, growing compactly, the leaves turning in as shown in our illustration. Large head, well flattened on top. Don't think that the name implies its use only in Florida. It is the earliest and best Early Drumhead for all the Southern States and for 20 years has held its supremacy. It is a well established variety and one you can rely on every year, not like novelty cabbages sold by Northern seedsmen. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Early Winningstadt

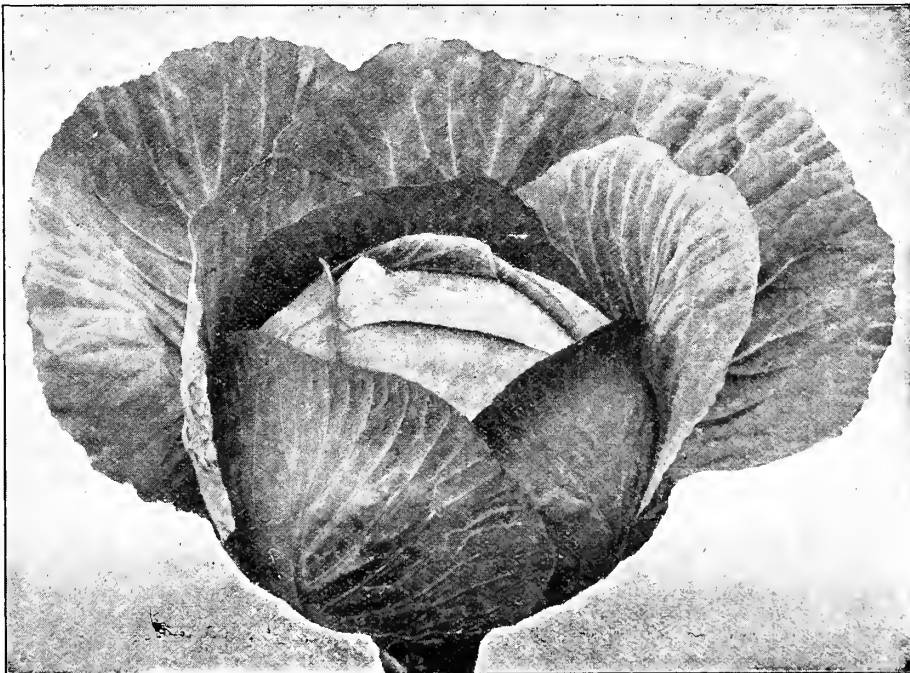
(No. 104) An old favorite variety, planted almost entirely for early family use. Heads weigh 1½ to 2 pounds and are pointed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.60; postpaid.

Blood Red Erfurt (117)

Best red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure heading variety. Most largely used for pickling purposes. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ lb., 65c; pound \$2.00; postpaid

Hastings' Famous Long Island Wakefield Cabbage

(No. 105) Largest, earliest and surest header of any of the Wakefield varieties. Earlier, larger and finer bred than most strains of Charleston Wakefield, 1½ to 2 pounds heavier, firmer, better shaped and more solid than our selected Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and favorable weather conditions in the spring it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is the right variety for those desiring the best pointed cabbage for shipment and it makes a splendid first early cabbage for home use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25.



Hastings' Florida Drumhead the Earliest and Best Drumhead

HASTINGS' GENUINE SUREHEAD CABBAGE



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Succession (No. 116) Long a favorite with Southern market gardeners and shippers. A good second early, following in maturity varieties like our All-Head Early and Sure Crop, and is a splendid general-purpose cabbage for both spring and fall planting. Medium to large size, solid and a reliable header. One of our biggest sellers and you will do well by planting it. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (No. 103) Tenderest and finest flavored variety of cabbage. Does not head well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

(No. 120) We have sold tens of thousands of pounds of seed of this variety during the past fifty years, and it is today the most popular variety for main crop that we catalogue. Our special strain of Surehead never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. Surehead is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and a hardy Drumhead variety and has the good points of both combined. A strong, vigorous grower, maturing for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. Good for spring planting everywhere in the South and one of the best for late summer planting in the Central South and fall planting in the Lower South for maturing in winter and fall. It is hardy, a splendid keeper and good shipper. Invaluable for home garden and one of the best for market use. No Southern garden should be without some of our Surehead cabbage this spring. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; lb., \$2.00; postpaid.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch (No. 125) One of the best Dutch strains, especially adapted to Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi. Early and sure header, firm and solid. A splendid shipper as well as for nearby markets. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Charleston Wakefield (No. 107) Similar to the Early Jersey Wakefield, about two weeks later in maturing and weighs about one pound more to the head. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

Large Late Drumhead (No. 114) Similar to our Florida Drumhead, but larger, and two to three weeks later in maturing. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Premium Late Flat Dutch (No. 119) A variety similar to our Centennial Flat Dutch, but not quite so firm and solid in heading. An old favorite in many parts of the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

North Carolina Buncombe (No. 102) A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in the Carolinas. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.

6 CABBAGES WEIGH 123 POUNDS

"Six cabbages, one on top of the other, measured seven feet; weighed 123 pounds. One weighed 24 pounds."

T. H. Braddock, Brevard County, Florida.

Do You Eat Home-Grown Dinners

In our catalogue a year ago we told of visiting a Georgia friend of ours and eating one of those good old home grown dinners that makes the best meal put out by a \$5.00 a day city hotel taste like a dry crust of bread.

This friend of ours had a mighty poor farm start a dozen years ago, a gullied up red hillside farm, no live stock or tools to amount to anything, yet he is today known as one of the best farmers in Georgia.

Our friend made a business of his farm. He put into it good muscle, backed up by brain, energy and backbone. He grows "cash crops" all right, but ahead of all the cash crops he plans for and plants to supply his table and his live stock from one year's end to the other.

We won't repeat here a list of all the good things we had for dinner that day, but it was a hountiful dinner, and the things that came from the store were coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, and things like that.

The important part, however, is that our friend can and does eat home grown dinners (the best the country can afford) just about 365 days in every year. What's far better is that along with his dinners he eats home grown suppers and breakfasts as well. The supply merchant in his nearest town doesn't make enough profit off of his purchases in a year to buy an undershirt for a baby.

We are not stretching things a bit. Our friend, starting as a poor hoy some fifteen years ago, can safely be rated as being worth \$30,000.00 today, and every dollar of it made out of intelligent treatment of a so-called "worn out" Georgia red hillside farm.

Our whole trouble here in the South is that too few of us are eating home grown dinners and suppers and breakfasts every day in the year. It's exactly this fact that keeps us comparatively poor. We arrange too frequently for our meals from the supply merchant's shelves instead of from our own farms and gardens.

This food buying system is dead wrong and will keep any farmer poor to the end of his days. It will do it as sure as the sun will rise tomorrow morning. Look around in your own neighborhood and you can't find a farmer who doesn't make his own supplies that is not getting behind.

One seldom, if ever gets to the point of eating home grown breakfasts, dinners and suppers in one season, but you will get there almost before you know it if you start at it in earnest. It means better food than you can buy at the store, it means better health and less doctor's and druggist's bills, and a freedom from store debt that hangs like a mill-stone around a million or more Southern farmers' necks. It means more money for the comforts and simple luxuries of life that are due you if you will earn them.

The biggest single step in the direction of farm independence is a good big home garden, planted and kept replanted and going through the season. We know of families living in Atlanta today that with less than ¼ of an acre in garden have cut down their store bills to about ¼ what they used to be. You can do as well as that. Get the home grown breakfast, dinner and supper habit. You will never be sorry.

To start a good home garden it is absolutely essential to have the right seed. You cannot depend on "hox seeds" you buy at the stores. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has told you that Send direct to Hastings' for fresh seeds of careful breeding and the best varieties.

Hastings' Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants

To the Market Gardener who grows cabbage for either shipment or nearby markets, earliness or quick maturity of the crop is a prime necessity if largest profits from a sure market are to be secured.

To the Home Gardener who wants earliness in maturity together with avoiding all the trouble of cabbage seed sowing and necessary protection of early sown seed and plants, our practically frost and freeze proof cabbage plants are both a convenience and a necessity.

Along the Carolina coast are a number of well protected islands that never feel the cold spells of winter as we do here in the Central South. In that locality the cabbage seed is sown in the fall and makes a slow but vigorous, hardy growth all during the winter in the open ground and can be taken from there and planted anywhere in the Central South between January 15th and March 15th with perfect safety, a thing that is impossible with hot bed or green house grown cabbage plants.

The use of these open air, practically frost-proof plants often enables the gardener to put full grown heads of cabbage on the market two or three weeks ahead, and naturally he gets the early season top prices for his crop.

Eight Million Plants Sold by Us Last Year

That is a great many cabbage plants, but we want to assure you right here that we expect to sell not less than ten million cabbage plants in the winter and spring of 1916. In the 26 years of our business experience we have never sold anything that has given such generally satisfactory results as has our frost proof cabbage plants from the South Carolina Coast Islands. Not all of these island grown plants are suitable for you to plant. The plants must be at the right stage of growth when shipped to you to practically insure your success and therein is one more of the peculiarities of plant life or rather cabbage plant life.

To mature good heads the plants must not be too old when shipped. Over on the Carolina Coast Islands are a number of cabbage growers who plant for a surplus so as to insure having enough plants for their own use in setting out their fields and if everything goes right they have more plants than they need, and offer them for sale to you and others. What they get out of these surplus plants is so much clear money.

Here is the real important point, however. Once a cabbage plant gets too old before it is transplanted it is very apt to run to seed instead of producing salable or usable heads of cabbage.

You can't afford to take chances on such things, even if other cabbage plants may be offered you for a few cents per thousand less. In cabbage plants you want to be sure of the very best, just as you do in seed buying. As a matter of fact, you really can't afford to take any chances on this matter of getting right quality cabbage plants.

Planted for Cabbage Plants Only

The seed which is planted for Hastings' cabbage plants is planted for right quality and right age of cabbage plants only. It is not the by-product or left over plants of any market gardener's crop. It is grown to supply the right quality and age of cabbage plants for Hastings' customers, and you will in no way be disappointed in the cabbage heads you grow from these plants.

Now just a word about the appearance of these open air Coast Island grown plants for those who have never used them. Their outdoor winter growth, standing through frosts and light freezes, discolors them and gives them a stunted look. Never mind their looks. Set them out and their luxuriant growth as soon as weather warms up will make you forget all about how they looked.

These plants are grown from the very best of American-grown seed and are shipped direct to you from our Carolina growing station. This year we can supply the following varieties: EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD, CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD, and EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH.

Prices of Plants Postpaid by Parcel Post

The placing of seeds and plants under parcel post makes quite a difference in prepaid prices on cabbage plants. We are now able to offer cabbage plants postpaid to the different States as follows:

TO GEORGIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI: 500 postpaid for \$1.10; 1,000 or more, postpaid, at \$1.90 per 1,000.

TO FLORIDA, ALABAMA, TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS: 500 postpaid for \$1.25; 1,000 or more, postpaid, at \$2.20 per 1,000.

TO TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA: 500 postpaid for \$1.40; 1,000 or more, postpaid, at \$2.45 per 1,000.

OTHER STATES: To other States than the ones named above we shall be pleased to quote postpaid cabbage plant prices on request.

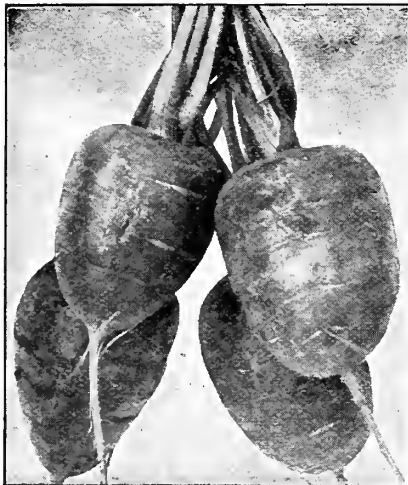
PER SINGLE HUNDRED: On small shipment we will furnish 100 plants of any one variety for 35 cents, postpaid. No order for less than 100 plants of any one variety will be filled.

Cabbage Plants By Express Collect

Many of our customers, and especially those buying in extra large quantities, usually prefer express shipment, as in large quantities the transportation is somewhat less than by parcel post.

For these we make the following prices, you paying express charges on arrival of the plants at your office: 500 plants for \$1.00; 1,000 to 4,000 lots at \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 to 9,000 lots at \$1.25 per 1,000; 10,000 lots or more at \$1.00 per 1,000. For express shipment not less than 500 plants of a variety sold. Packed 500, 1,000 and 2,000 plants to the crate; one variety in each crate. They weigh 15 to 20 pounds per thousand plants packed for shipment.

Hastings' Selected Carrot Seed



Oxheart or Guerende Carrot

core and of finest quality for table use. Both skin and flesh are highly colored. Being very short they are easily pulled from the ground where the long sorts often have to be dug or plowed out in heavy soil. This is the carrot for you to plant this year. Easily grown and entirely satisfactory for home garden or market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

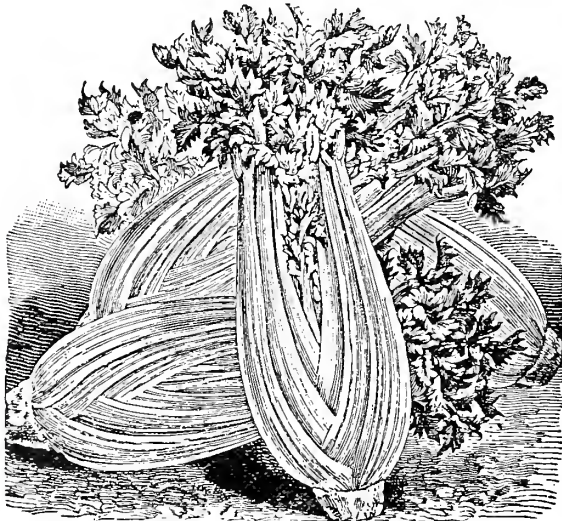
Improved Long Orange (No. 69) Old, well-known variety. Roots long and of deep, rich orange color. Heaviest cropping table carrot and profitable to grow for stock feed as well. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN CARROT (No. 70) FOR STOCK FEEDING ONLY

The South is just beginning to appreciate the value of root crops for stock. Of these the Belgian carrot is an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for winter feed by banking like sweet potatoes. In the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. Belgian carrots fed with dry feed keep animals in good condition and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. Sow in rows 3 feet apart, using 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin the plants to 6 inches apart. Plant on land that has previously been cultivated and worked deeply. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cts.

Never a Failure "For 4 years I've bought my seeds of you and never a failure. You are the only seedmen I ever ordered from that all the seed came up. I know what I'll get when I plant Hastings' Seeds. Your name stands for good—no, the best. No more box seeds for me as long as you stay in the business."—Mrs. H. Spirly, The Garrison Farms, Rhea County, Tenn.

COLLARDS An old-time standby for winter greens all over the South. Well adapted to every Southern State and is a species of cabbage not only hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and later a fairly good head. Not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown here from early spring up to August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting 2 feet apart in the row. Cultivate like cabbage. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row.



Hastings' Savannah Market Celery

CULTURE Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; about 3 pounds per acre. Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when leaves are starting out. Make succession sowings about a month apart to give a continuous supply. When plants are well started, thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well fertilized soil worked deep. Most varieties of carrot are deep rooted. Soil should be prepared sufficiently deep so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Work often, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass; make drills 16 to 18 inches apart for easy working. In Florida sow seed September to November. Ready to use in about 80 days.

Chantenay (No. 65) This is a stump rooted variety, the best of its class. A half long sort, unexcelled in quality and productiveness; very uniform in growth; flesh deep golden orange color; roots 3 inches in diameter at top and about 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Red St. Valery (No. 67) Roots smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, 2 to 3 inches in diameter at top, tapering gradually to a point. Rich, deep coloring and free from hard core. A favorite with our customers, especially in droughty sections. Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; pound, \$1.00.

Half Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite stump rooted sort for both market gardeners and home use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Danvers' Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange color, smooth, finely formed; heaviest producer to the acre of any of the Half Long varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Oxheart or Guerende (No. 66) The best of the short-rooted thick-formed carrots. Roots 3 inches wide at top, tapering to 2 inches in diameter at the bottom. Length about 5 to 6 inches. Roots very free from hard



True Southern or Georgia Collard

Southern or Georgia Collard This variety is the old-time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury and will make a good crop where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, and it makes an excellent substitute for that vegetable. Is very hardy, stands winter without serious injury as far north as Atlanta. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

CELERY This vegetable cannot be matured in the South in the summer months. Sow seed in May and June for maturing in the cool, fall months. Requires one-fourth ounce of seed per 100 feet of row or about one-half pound per acre.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Our best variety for general planting in the Central South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. A strong, vigorous grower, making satisfactory crops where other sorts fail entirely. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and the heart a light golden yellow. When quickly grown is crisp and tender, making fine appearance in the market. Not recommended as a shipping variety from Florida. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Recommended for home and nearby market use for all parts of the South, but not for shipment. Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is distinct, being the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in well grown celery. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

White Plume (No. 76) --- Giant Pascal (No. 79) Old, well-known varieties, preferred by many planters in the Central South. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Golden Self-Blanching (No. 77) French grown seed. Packet, 15 cents; ½ oz., \$1.25; ounce, \$2.00; ¼ pound, \$7.00; pound, \$25.00.

Celeriac (No. 75) Or Turnip Rooted Celery. Used mostly for flavoring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50 cts.

Hastings' Sweet and Roasting Ear Corn

Culture The grains of sweet corn are shriveled and rather tender and cannot be planted quite as early as field varieties. Leaves on trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way, dropping 5 or 6 grains in each hill, thinning out afterward to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil and moisture. A continuous supply can be kept up by either planting early, medium and late varieties at one time, or else by making several plantings at intervals of 15 days. Any good garden soil will grow sweet corn and no one who appreciates best quality can afford to be without a small patch of sweet corn. Quantity required: one pint to 200 hills; about 6 quarts per acre.

GEORGIA ROASTING EAR Not a true sweet corn but if you want an extra early "roasting ear" corn that will put fair sized ears on your table in about 60 days from planting this is your variety. Much surer bearer than the Adams Extra Early. This is one of our own introductions, makes a fair sized ear of fine market and table appearance. On rich or well fertilized ground makes 2 to 3 medium sized ears to each stalk, stalks growing 5 to 6 feet high. Georgia Roasting Ear is for early planting only. Do not plant this for late corn or late in the season. **Packet, 10c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Adams' Extra Early Not a sweet corn, but usually classed with it. Valuable as coming in before any true sweet corn. Naturally small and unless planted in very rich soil and given good cultivation it is liable to prove a failure. When properly grown makes ears of fair size and its value is for market gardeners to bring in ahead of other sorts. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.00.**

Adams' Large Early Similar to Adams' Extra Early, but ten days later, and has much larger ears. This and the Adams' Extra Early are very hardy and can be planted earlier than sweet corns. Has small stalk and can be planted close. More valuable for the market than for home gardens as this, as well as the Adams' Extra Early, lacks fineness of flavor found in sweet varieties. Neither are they sure croppers unless given the best of cultivation and rich soil. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.00.**

Yexo Sugar, Earliest of Good Sweet Corn (No. 151) Earliest true sweet corn for Southern plantings. Our own introduction combining earliness and productiveness with fine flavor. Produces 2 to 3 medium sized ears to each stalk, the ears being well filled with tender sweet corn. We recommend Yexo very highly to those who wish to combine earliness with best possible quality. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Country Gentleman The finest quality variety of all the mid-season sorts of sweet corn grown in this country. Makes 2 to 3 good sized ears to the stalk on rich ground. Grains small, much shriveled, but very deep. Quality unexcelled and no garden should be without a few rows of this best quality of all corn. **Packet, 10c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.25, not prepaid; bu., \$4.00.**

Golden Bantam (No. 167) A superb, really sweet corn. For an extra early has a flavor all its own. Two ears to each stalk, ears six inches long and eight rows of grains. Golden Bantam is in a class by itself. You will like it. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, 60 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50, not prepaid; bushel \$5.50.**

Stowell's Evergreen The standard main crop variety. Ears of large size, long and well filled. Under good cultivation produces three ears to each stalk. Stalks large and strong; grains of good size, long and deep; cob small and slender. Holds in good eating condition longer than any other and adapted to all parts of the South for main crop. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

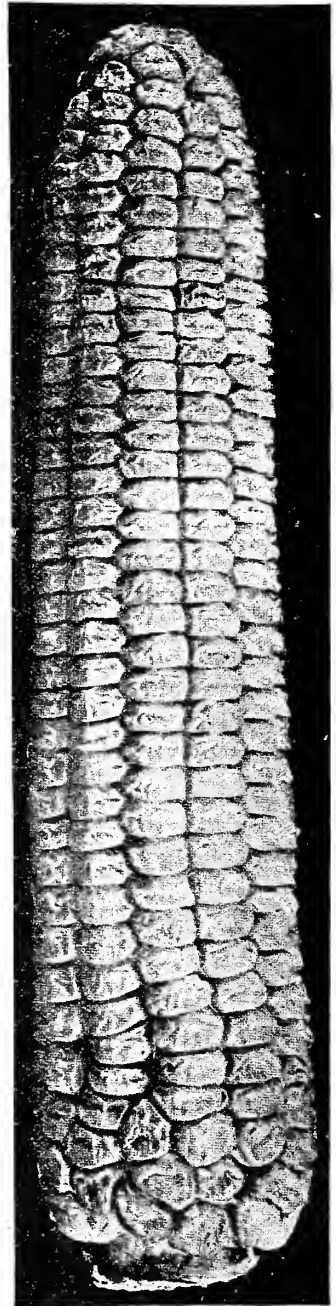
Black Mexican (No. 156) A late, dark grained variety of finest flavor for home use. While its color is a little objectionable this is more than made up by the fact that it is less subject to attack of bud worms than other varieties. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Popcorn--Monarch White Rice Give the children a chance to have corn to pop during the long winter evenings. **White Rice (No. 160)**, white, large pointed grains. Golden Queen (No. 161), large yellow grains. Both pop nicely. Each, **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25.**

Hastings' Prolific (No. 140) A splendid variety for "roasting ears." See pages of corn in front part of this catalogue for this and other field varieties. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

"Full Satisfaction for 17 Years" "I have been ordering seeds from you for over 17 years, and have never found any seeds which have given me any trouble yet. I have never failed to get what my order called for. I have tried many other seeds, but they have never been equal to Hastings'. Hastings' Seeds for me first, last, and all the time." Mrs. Alma Camp, Comanche County, Texas.

Chervil (No. 131) Aromatic plant for seasoning or to use with lettuce for salad. Sow broadcast in October and November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.00**



Yexo Sugar Corn

Golden Queen (No. 161), large yellow grains. Both pop nicely. Each, **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25.**

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Georgia Roasting Ear Corn

HASTINGS' CUCUMBER SEED

Culture Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until all danger of frost is past and the ground becomes warm. If planted earlier than this they should be protected. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Where well-rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it into each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seed in each hill and when plants are well up and have rough leaves formed, thin out to 4 in each hill. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. Soil which covers seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them and they should be watched closely and if insects appear, dust the plants with Bug Death. (See page 45.) It is the best insecticide we know of for this purpose. Keep plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds as they appear. Pick off the cucumbers as soon as large enough for use, for if left to ripen the plants soon cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in the spring. Also in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are often profitable for late fall and early winter shipments. Quantity of seed required: 1 ounce to 60 bills; about 2 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Spine (No. 180) Finest Extra Dark Strain

Every year there is more or less trouble among the cucumber growers of the South on account of cucumbers not holding up in color. In the Hastings' White Spine we have obtained a deeper, darker color, one that will be entirely satisfactory to anyone wanting a dark green White Spine variety, a dark green that will hold for days after the cucumbers reach markets in Northern cities. In color it is just right; it is the earliest; cucumbers average good size and under good cultivation produces few or no imperfect fruits. Skin is hard, holds up extra well in shipping. It is crisp and tender and retains its fresh plump appearance long after being gathered. It has all the good points that a cucumber should have and none of the bad ones and will be found perfectly satisfactory for market and home gardeners and a source of profit to the trucker who ships. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.00.

Improved Long Green (No. 181) An old time favorite in the South; fruits extra long and of good size, holding their dark green color until well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness, fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they make an especially fine pickling cucumber. Good for planting at all seasons from early spring to late summer. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 85c; postpaid.

Davis' Perfect Cucumber (No. 179) An almost ideal cucumber for shipping; of deep dark green color, uniform in size. It is exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is one of the best. Davis' Perfect is a favorite with shippers in many parts of Florida and Texas. It is almost seedless $\frac{1}{3}$ of its length from the stem, and all of its seeds when in slicing condition are so very small and tender they are almost unnoticeable. A very prolific variety. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 80c per lb.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber (No. 185)

Introduced many years ago as a novelty, it has proven one of the best of all varieties for the home garden in the South. The vines attain twice the length of common varieties. Young plants are bushy, but as soon as they are well established begin to throw out runners and climb, so may be grown on fences, poles or trellises, thus saving much valuable space in small gardens. Fruits 10 to 12 inches in length, of fine green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, and is a superb variety for slicing. When young makes fine pickles. Very prolific fruits are raised well above the ground so seldom suffer from wet weather or insects. Vines are almost mildew-proof and continue in bearing until late in the season. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Giant Pera (No. 176)

Extra large and distinct variety from Asia. Fruits sometimes 15 to 20 inches in length. Skin very thin while the flesh is unusually thick, yet produces very few seeds. Color light green with smooth skin. For home gardens only, as it does not stand shipment. Packet, 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Gherkins (No. 187)

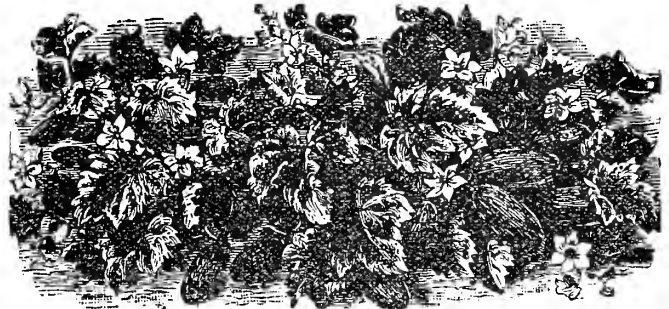
Small fruited, 2 to 3 inches long, well rounded and covered with small spines. For pickling only. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 50 cents

The Finest Cucumber on Earth—Extra Dark Strain HASTINGS' White Spine Cucumber—For Market Gardeners, Shippers and Home Use.



Our Everbearing Cucumber (No. 186)

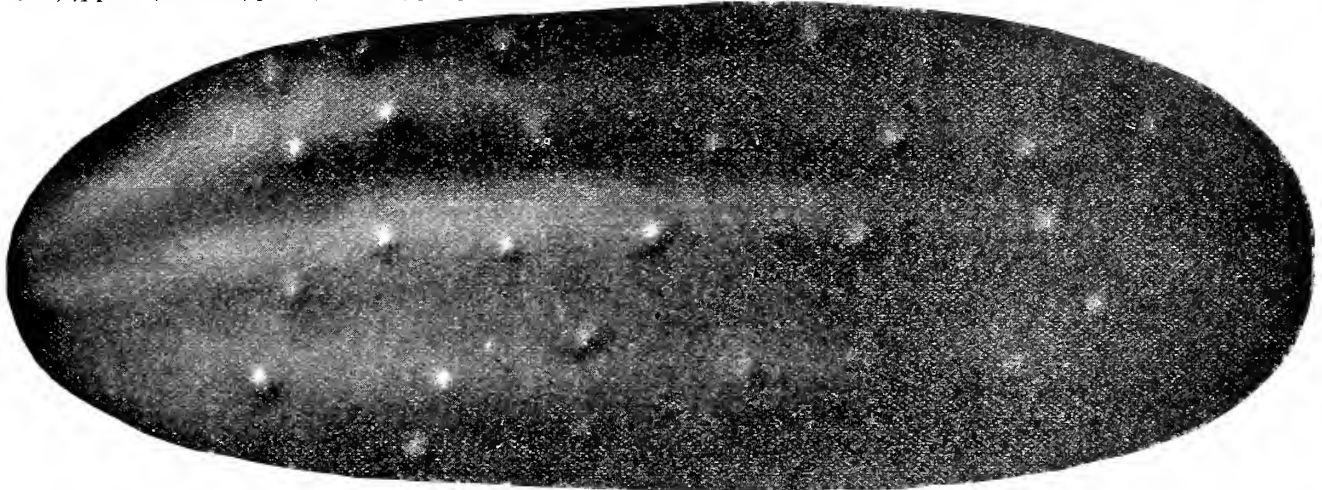
This variety is entirely distinct from all others on account of its close, bushy growth and everbearing character as shown in our illustration. The first cucumbers are ready very early and the vines continue to flower and produce fruit continually until late in the season, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked off or not, differing in this respect from all other varieties of cucumbers in cultivation. A single vine will show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth, the smaller ones being perfect in shape, of a fine green color, just the right size for pickling. As they grow larger they are entirely satisfactory as a slicing cucumber. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.



A Single Plant of HASTINGS' Everbearing Cucumber

Chicago Pickle (No. 183)

This is the standard variety grown for pickling purposes all over the country. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety, its small size, very dark green color and immense productiveness making it a favorite for that purpose. The pickling factories usually insist on this variety for smaller sized pickling work. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.



EARLY FORTUNE CUCUMBER—A GREAT FAVORITE WITH FLORIDA TRUCK GROWERS

Early Fortune Cucumber (No. 175)

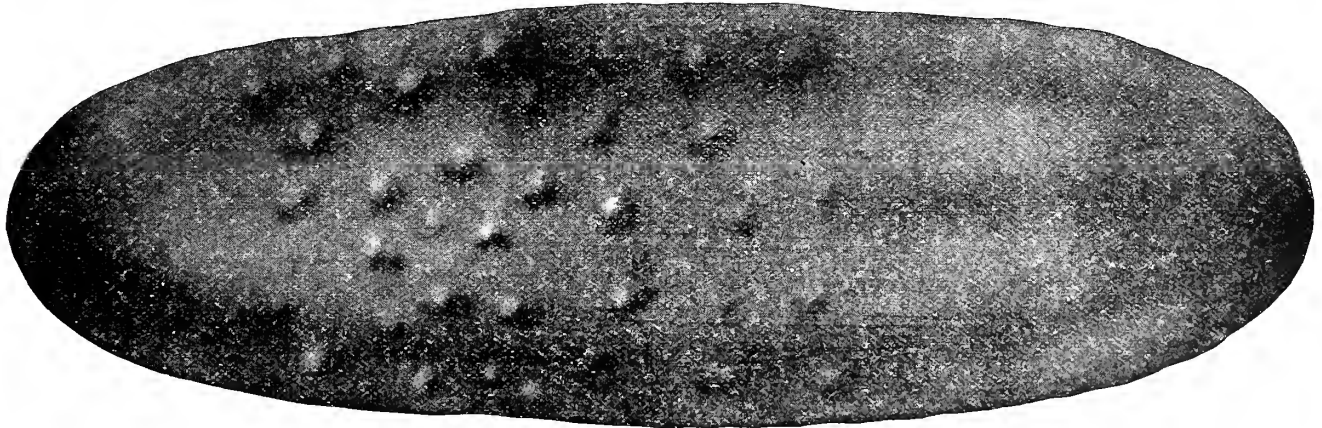
A recent introduction which is much liked by market gardeners and shippers in certain parts of Florida as a variety for spring shipments to Northern markets. Of dark green color, which holds for many days after picking. Early Fortune does not show up white color before maturing, as do most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking for days after reaching markets North. Has the right shape, has a regular growth and carries a dark green color seldom found in cucumbers. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 30c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 80c per pound.

Early Green Cluster Cucumber (No. 178)

A standard, well known variety. Good for both slicing and pickling. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.

Early Frame Cucumber (No. 182)

Old time well known and popular early variety for home gardens. Medium size, good for slicing and excellent pickling variety. For home use and nearly markets only. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid.



OUR KLONDIKE CUCUMBER—ONE OF OUR VARIETIES THAT ALWAYS STAYS GREEN

The Klondike Cucumber (No. 184)

(Hastings' Special Strain)—When the Klondike was first introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular in growth that we did not care to catalogue it until we had bred it up to a satisfactory condition. Our special strain of Klondike which we now have is very regular in size, color and growth and will be sure to please you. It's a very attractive, dark green variety, with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. Cucumbers are from 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches in diameter; very regular in size and shape; extra early; very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. It makes excellent pickles when young. Very hardy and prolific and a sure cropper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 80 cents per pound.

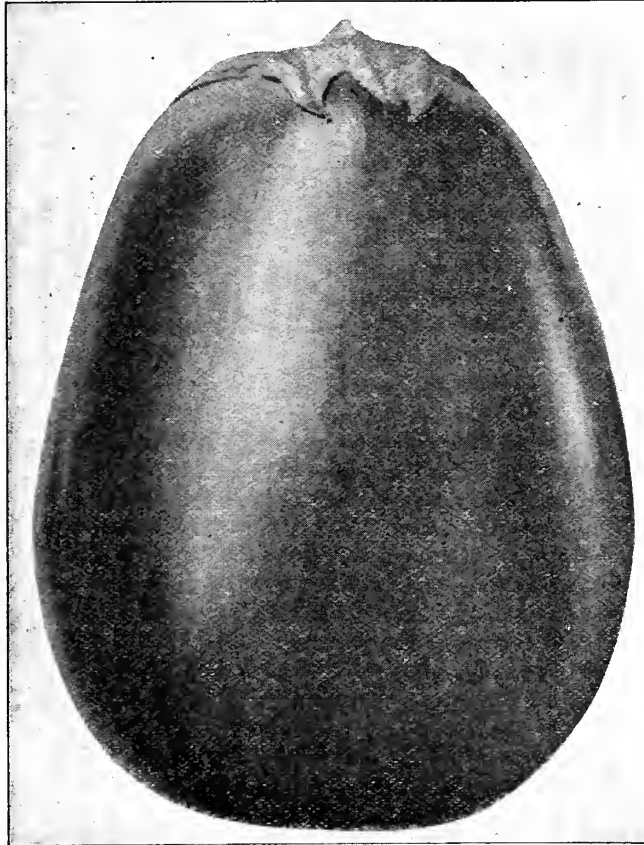
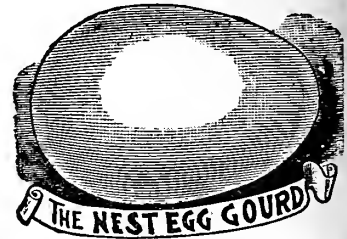
USEFUL GOURDS One Packet each of four useful varieties on the farm—25 cents, postpaid—**Sugar Trough**, **Japanese Nest Egg**, **Dipper** and **Dishcloth Gourds**. Gourds furnish many useful household articles, and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins, as they cross easily and make the squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trellises for best results.

Nest Egg (No. 197) This small white-fruited variety will give you a plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light, and when properly dried resemble eggs very closely and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the fruits will be too large. **Packet, 10 cents.**

The Dipper (No. 198) The variety from which the long handled dippers are made. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Sugar Trough This immense gourd can be used for innumerable purposes about the farm. With the top or neck sawed off it can be used for buckets, baskets, soap dishes, nests or water dishes for poultry. **Packet, 10 cents.**

The Dishcloth A most valuable gourd. When fully ripe the skin can be easily removed, the sponge-like interior cleaned and dried, then used for dishcloths or in place of sponges. They are fine. **Packet, 10 cents.**



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

Corn Salad or Fetticus **Large Green Cabbaging.** (No. 194) For spring salad or garnishing. Doesn't do well in hot weather so plant early as possible in spring. Ounce plants thirty feet of row. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; postpaid.**

CRESS **Water Cress (No. 133).** Hardy plant grown easily in shallow fresh water. Start seed in very moist earth and transplant to water. Grown for the refreshing leaves which make fine salads and garnishings. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25.** **Extra Curled Cress or Improved Pepper Grass (No. 132).** This tastes the same as Water Cress, and is easily grown in spring, summer, and fall. Make frequent plantings as the plant soon runs to seed. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; postpaid.**

ENDIVE **Early Green Curled (No. 193).** Drill shallowly in early spring and thin out or transplant in good soil. When nearly grown, tie up or shade heads when dry for bleaching. Finest and most wholesome for salads and of excellent flavor. Standard and most popular variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.**

KALE OR BORECOLE FOR "GREENS"

The cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter and spring, and for that use there is nothing better. Sow one ounce of seed for 100 feet of row, 3 to 4 pounds per acre. **EARLY GREEN CURLED (No. 200)**—Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch," and "Siberian." It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.** **TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH (No. 201)**—Tall growing, very ornamental variety **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

EGGPLANT In the Lower South seed should be sown in hot beds or frames in January or February. In the latitude of Atlanta hot beds should be started between February 15th and March 15th. Great care must be taken as eggplant will not germinate freely in an average temperature less than 65 degrees. When plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in open ground, if danger of frost is past, placing them 3 feet apart each way. Cultivate often, keeping free from weeds and grass. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for fall and early winter shipping crop. One ten cent package of seed will furnish plants for about 200 feet of row. For market plantings use ½ pound of seed per acre. Matures in about 120 days.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant (No. 190) Standard variety for all parts of the South for home use or shipment. We have sold this Large Purple for 19 years and there is no strain of eggplant sold by any house that is superior to it. Fruits are splendidly and evenly colored with rich, dark purple and 90 per cent or more of the plants are thornless. In no crop do we exercise more care than with this variety. In a properly cultivated crop, streaked or off colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are strong, vigorous growers, producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. Earliest of large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction under proper cultivation. The vigor and strength of this variety make it less subject to effect of "blight" and "dieback," which is so disastrous to this crop in many parts of Florida. Practically all seed houses list some so-called "Spineless Eggplant" and claim it to be absolutely free from spines, but such is not the case. All so-called spineless eggplants have some spines but Hastings' Improved has less than any. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.10; pound, \$4.00; postpaid.**

Florida High Bush (No. 189) This eggplant is especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets. The "eggs" are borne higher off the ground than other varieties, which is advantageous in keeping out "rot" and "blight." The plants are strong and stand unfavorable weather conditions remarkably well. The fruits are of uniform dark purple color and for slicing can't be beaten. There is no waste, the fruit being tender and of fine quality throughout, and the plants are prolific in bearing. For your home gardens "High Bush" is hard to equal. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

Early Long Purple Eggplant We couldn't list this variety last spring (No. 188) because our seed crop was not up to standard, but this year we can fill all orders for it. It is the earliest and hardiest of all eggplants and produces uniform long dark purple fruits of fine flavor, 6 to 10 inches long, and is very productive. We are sure you will be pleased with this year's seeds. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.**

KOHL-RABI, Early White Vienna Bulbs grow to the size

(No. 202) of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale, whitish green color. They are hardy and can be sown in drills as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, and with successive sowings you can have nice tender bulbs all through the summer and fall. When well started, set out as cabbage plants, and for table use gather bulbs while skin is tender, boil, slice, and cut off the hard lower portion. Bulbs are of very mild delicate cabbage-like flavor, most delicious. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.**

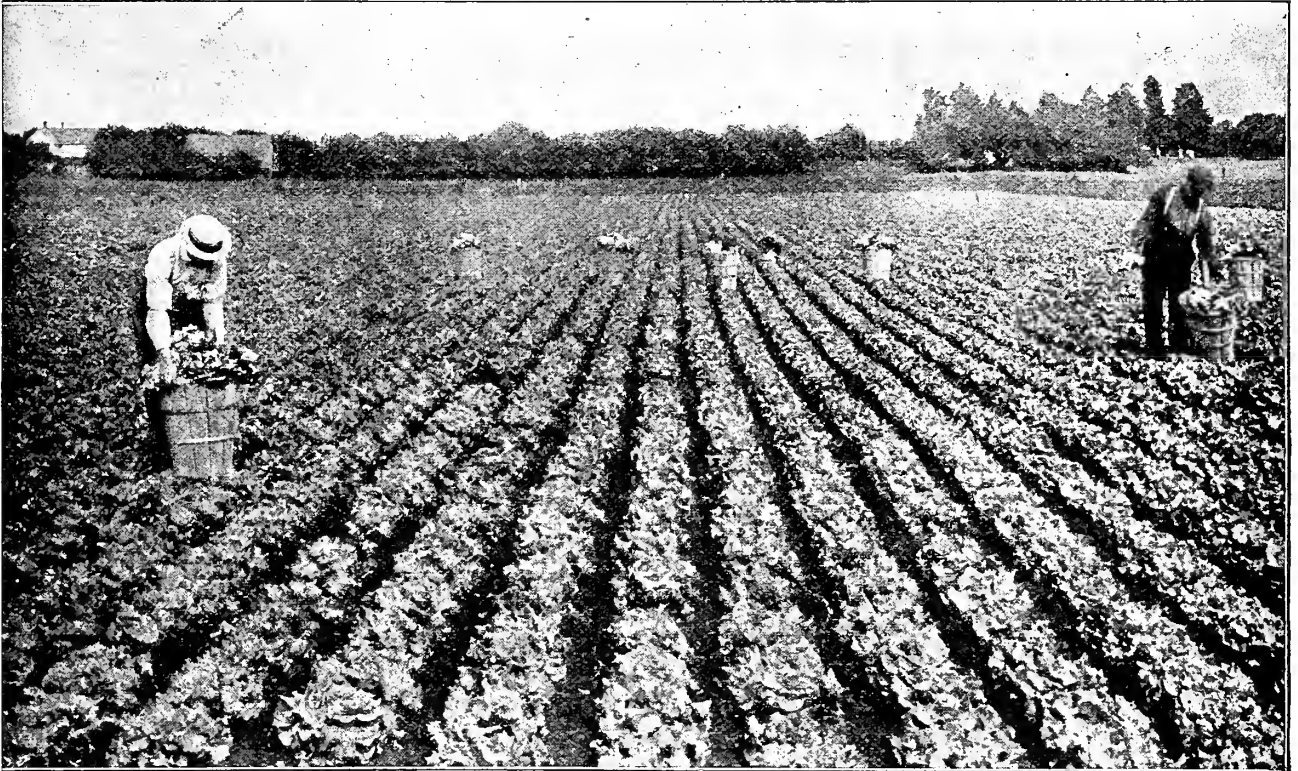


Kohl-Rabi

Dandelion (No. 192) **IMPROVED LARGE - LEAVED.** Cultivated Dandelion is grown for the young leaves which are used as a pungent salad in the early spring. Very large leaves which make wholesome greens. Sow about May, cultivate during summer, and the leaves will be ready to cut the next spring. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 30c; ounce, 50 cents.**

Hastings' Lettuce Seed for Home and Market Crops

Lettuce seed is one of our great specialties, and in addition to supplying over two hundred thousand family gardens each year we sell thousands of pounds of highest grade lettuce seed to shippers and market gardeners. Our four great market varieties, **BIG BOSTON**, **FLORIDA HEADER**, **DIXIE HARD HEAD** and **CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER** have no equals. The high quality of **HASTINGS'** Lettuce Seed is known everywhere in the South where lettuce is grown, for purity, hardness of heads and a slowness to run to seed. Our lettuce seed is all grown in California by the most careful lettuce seed grower in the world, and the growing crops are personally inspected by Mr. Hastings almost every year so as to insure the quality being kept up to the **HASTINGS** standard. Do you know of any seed firm where the head of the house, or even an employee, will travel over 6,000 miles each year to see that every possible care is taken to have the lettuce seed just right? Seed crops of lettuce very short and prices higher than usual.



A Field of Our **BIG BOSTON** Lettuce Ready for Shipment—Note the Regularity of Growth—**HASTINGS'** Seed Always Does It

BIG BOSTON (No. 210) The illustration shows a field of lettuce from our **Big Boston** Seed. It is perfection in that variety, and you cannot buy any **Big Boston** Lettuce at any price that is superior to our strain. The heads of this strain are so firm and solid that almost every head has to be cut open before the seed stalks can grow. It is a standard market garden and shipping variety, being grown almost exclusively in many sections for shipment and for market. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by a lettuce seed specialist whom we consider the best in the world. Our seed of **Big Boston** is the purest and hardest heading stock that you can obtain. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 5 pounds, \$5.00.

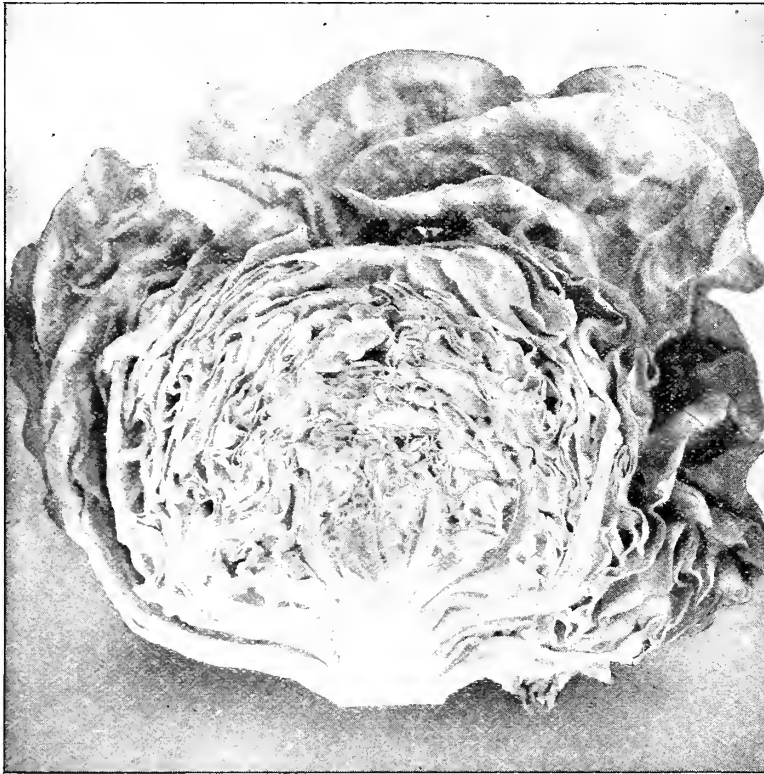
HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD One of our earliest introductions, and no variety that we have ever carried has had a steadier sale. It is not a shipping variety, but belongs to the crisp leaved class. Superb for home gardens and nearby markets. When properly grown it reaches extra large size. One gardener near Gainesville, Florida, produced a single head weighing nearly 4 pounds. It is always large, with outer leaves a clear, light green color, inside of the head being almost pure white. Leaves are large, extra crisp and tender and entirely free from all bitter taste. Especially good for fall and winter plantings in Florida and the Gulf Coast. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

HASTINGS' ICEBERG LETTUCE (No. 216)

A beautiful as well as useful variety. Exceedingly crisp and tender, growing a long time before running to seed. Known as a "crisp leaved" hard header. Splendid for either open ground planting or for forcing under glass. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanched to a beautiful white. Outer leaves crinkled and light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

Hastings' Florida Header (No. 215)

Florida Header is one of our Favorites that has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 20 years, and it is recognized as one of the leading varieties for either market or home use. No better variety exists for anyone who wants large, solid heads; heads quickly, yet is slow to run to seed. Very resistant to both heat and cold, passing through severe freezes practically unharmed. Crisp and tender, and its fine appearance adds greatly to its selling qualities. In field tests it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$6.25.**

Hastings' Superba Lettuce (No. 212) The biggest lettuce of all, a most beautiful, solid, extra large heading variety, especially resistant to heat. Outside leaves light green, becoming more and more yellow towards the center. Especially desirable for home gardens and nearby markets, but not for shipment. For crispness, tenderness and freedom from bitterness it is unexcelled. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**



New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce (No. 221) In a visit to one of our California seed farms some years ago, our Mr. Hastings was most favorably impressed with this new extra hard-heading lettuce. It is such a hard header that it is very difficult to get it to produce seed. Each year we are more and more impressed with its great value, both for the home and market gardener.

In general character of growth and appearance it is much like the California Cream Butter, but is a much harder header, presents better appearance in market, and is slower than any other variety to run to seed. Heads large and solid. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 5 pounds, \$8.00.**

California Cream Butter (No. 220)

Also known as "Royal" in some localities. Good for open ground planting at all seasons in the South. Fine variety for market gardeners and shippers. Heads large and solid, the inside bleaching to a beautiful cream yellow when properly grown. The pure strain of this variety can be distinguished by the small spots on the outer leaves. Our stock is strictly high grade and of the purest strain, grown on the California farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; 5 pounds, \$6.25.**

Well known Varieties of Lettuce

Grand Rapids (No. 214), Improved Hanson (No. 222), Prize Head (No. 219), B. Seeded Simpson (No. 223), All-Year-Round (No. 224), Philadelphia Butter (No. 218); also White Paris Cos, or Romaine, the Celery Lettuce (No. 217). Each, **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' EDEN GEM CANTALOUPE

A TWO YEAR PRIZE WINNER AT THE ROCKYFORD COLORADO FAIRS

Rockyford, Colorado, and its surrounding country has a world-wide fame as a producer of the finest cantaloupes. Our personal experience and investigation on the ground leads us to believe that the fame of Rockyford is fully deserved and that of all the varieties grown there our Eden Gem Cantaloupe leads them all.

Our Mr. Hastings went to Rockyford several years ago and made a thorough investigation of all the varieties and the Rockyford growers. He selected the Eden Gem as the best type of cantaloupe. He arranged for special acreage of Eden Gem to be grown exclusively for us and this has continued ever since.

We have absolutely no connection with any other seed house or any other seed grower on our own acreage. It's entirely an exclusive acreage for H. G. Hastings Co.

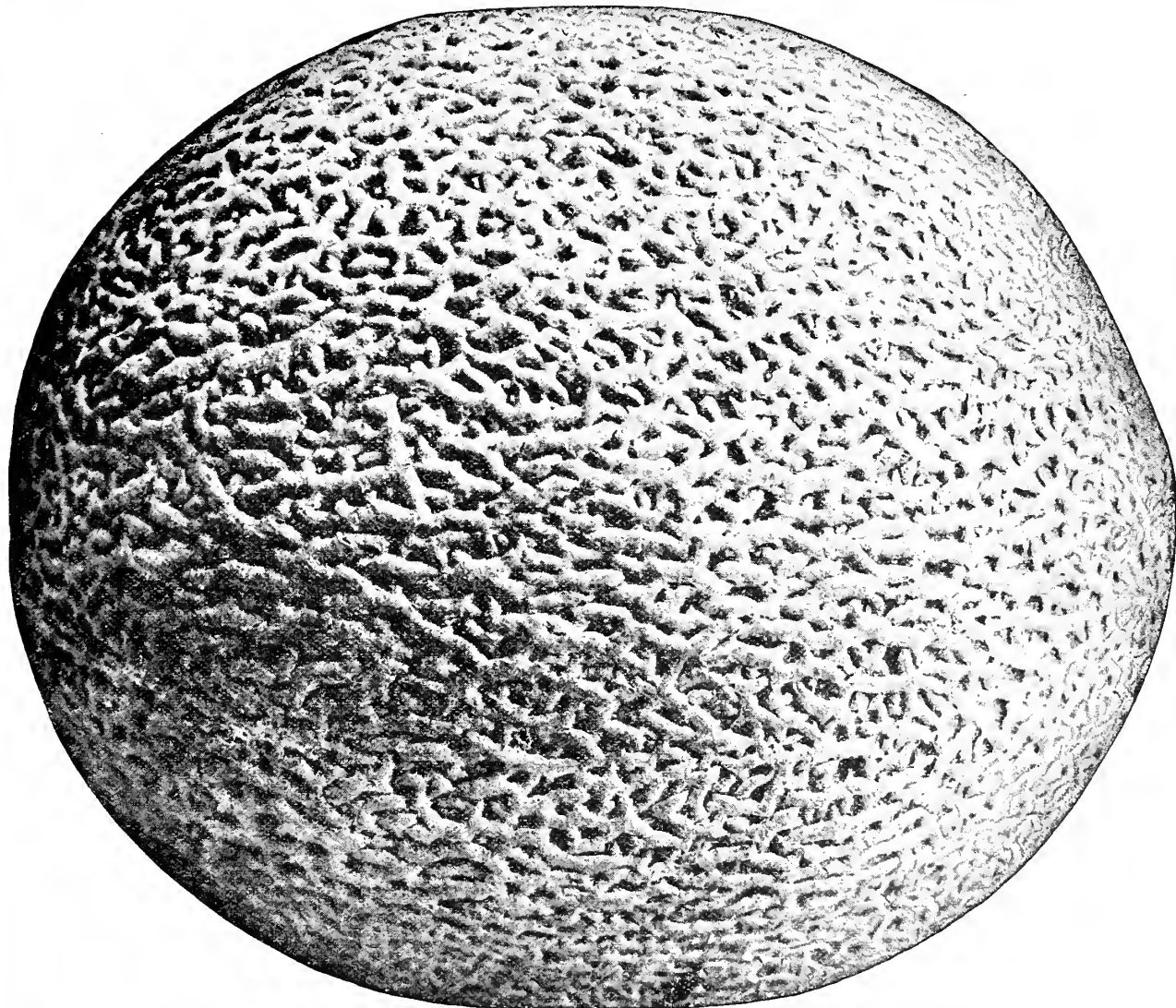
About the time the crop matures our representative goes to Rockyford and carefully inspects the crop and the cantaloupes as gathered. Our representative sees every melon cut and no melon is allowed to be cut that does not come up to the Hastings standard of quality. Our representative is on the ground and stays there until all the seed is washed, dried, sacked and on the cars headed for Atlanta.

We take no man's word on the quality of our Eden Gem cantaloupe. That's why we know exactly what we have got in our Eden Gem seed. Eden Gem is a sure money-maker for the cantaloupe grower for shipment. For the home gardener or the grower for nearby markets it is unexcelled in appearance and eating quality. Eden Gem has a vigor of growth that keeps the vines green from two to three weeks longer than any other variety. It is most resistant to "rust" and other plant diseases, while the density of its perfect netting makes it especially resistant to insect attacks.

One great trouble with most cantaloupes in the South is imperfect melons—generally known as "slick" melons. Naturally these are not shippable or salable. With anything like fair treatment in the way of fertilizing and cultivation you won't find "slick" melons in a field of "Eden Gems" from Hastings' Seeds.

We have customers for Eden Gem from Florida to northern New York; from South Carolina to California, and we have never had a "kick" on either the quality of the cantaloupes or the seed.

It costs more than double to produce seed quality like our Eden Gem, but it's money well spent by the cantaloupe grower that wants to be sure of high quality cantaloupes in his crop.



Hastings' Eden Gem Cantaloupe (No. 231) The illustration above shows the average size and perfect netting of our Eden Gem Cantaloupe, the real true money-making variety for the shipper and market gardener as well as the most satisfactory of all for home use. It gives perfect satisfaction to all who grow it. Its dense netting helps greatly in resistance to insect attacks. You will make no mistake planting Eden Gem in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.**

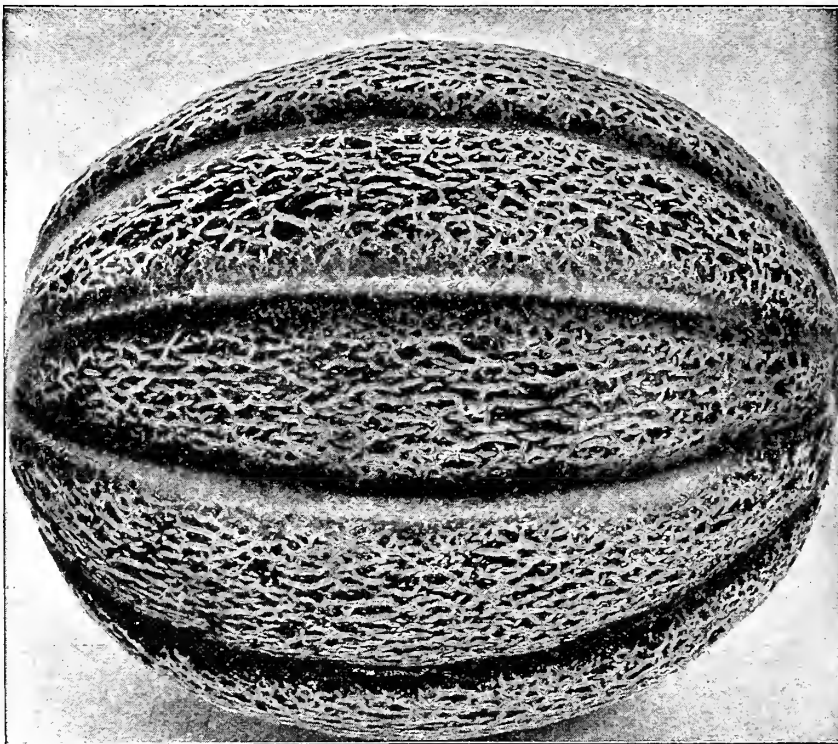
Pink Meated Rockyford OR BURRELL GEM (No. 241)

This melon has a variety of names and is a good one for either shipping or home use. While meat or flesh is known as "pink meated" in color it is really an orange yellow. These melons are heavy in weight, owing to the thick meat, which is firm and solid, more so than other varieties, and has become quite a favorite with many as a shipper. Netting is rather coarse and prominent as compared with other Rockyford strains, but it is an all right melon either for shipment or home use, and is growing in popularity every season. Seed cavity is exceedingly small with thick, firm flesh or meat of the very best flavor. The only objection to this variety is a tendency to split at blossom end in rainy weather. Genuine Rockyford. Colorado grown seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid. Ten pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.50 per pound.

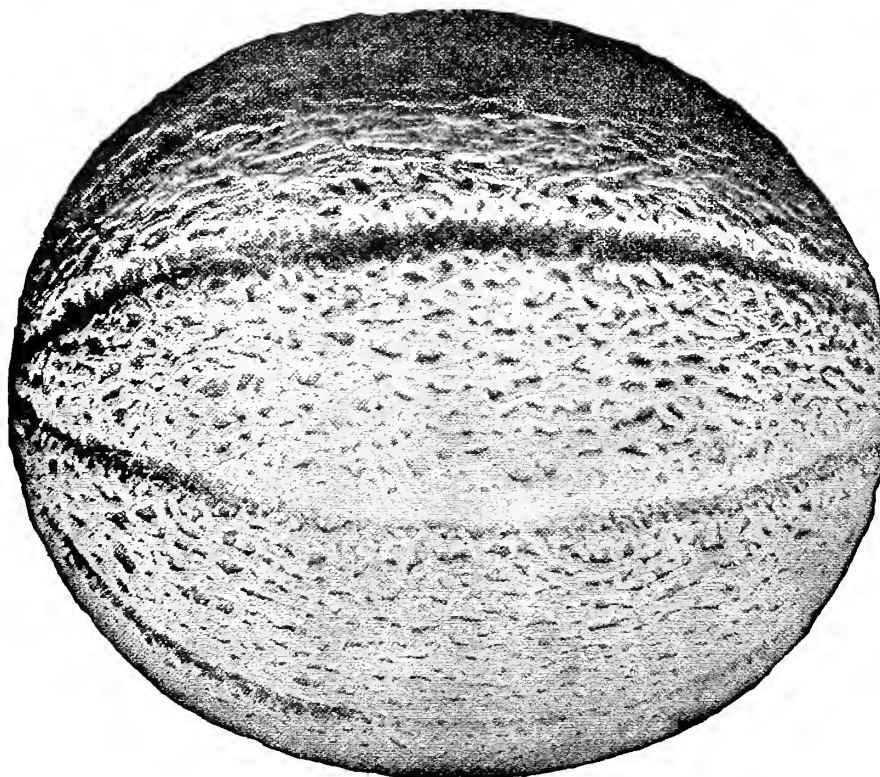
Banana Cantaloupe (No. 233)

We again have a supply of this splendid variety with its banana-like flavor and shape. Melons grow 24 to 30 inches long and 2 to 4 inches in diameter, stand summer sun as no other cantaloupe and will continue to bear until late in the season. It should be in every home garden in the South for late use. This sort is not a mere curiosity but will command extra prices on the market, 50 cents to \$1.00 sometimes being paid for a single specimen. We have only a limited amount of seed of this variety. The demand is always in excess of the supply. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Montreal Market (No. 240) One of the largest and finest flavored and spiciest of cantaloupes. Requires more careful cultivation than most varieties, but its superior quality and flavor make it well worth the extra trouble. The melons frequently weigh 8 to 10 pounds each. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.



Pink or Red Meated Rockyford (Burrell Gem)



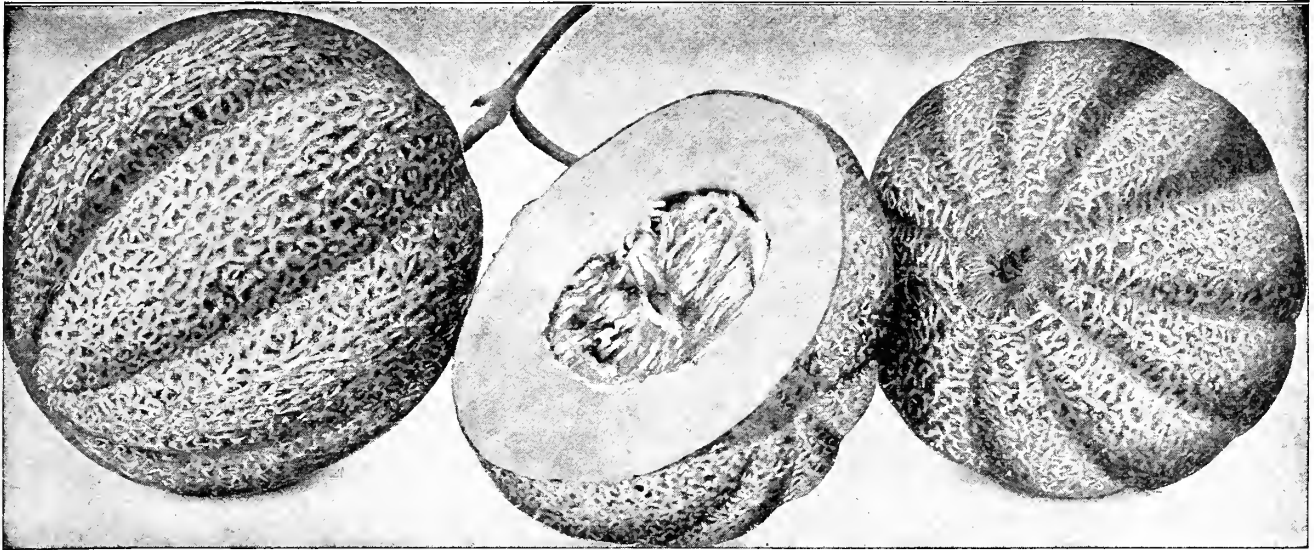
Genuine Rockyford Cantaloupe—The Original Strain

ROCKYFORD (Original Strain) (No. 237) A popular early variety of cantaloupe adapted to the entire South for market and home use. True Rockyford is shown by the illustration and if you are only growing for home use or nearby markets you will find this a satisfactory variety. For the shipper where standard size and heaviest netting are all important we do not recommend this variety as it is far inferior to the Eden Gem, shown on the preceding page. The Rockyford is regularly ribbed, well netted, good size, has thick green flesh of delicious flavor. Our seed is from crops grown exclusively for seed purposes and is not the seed from the tail end of Southern and Colorado shipping crops such as is commonly sold. This "cull" seed is offered to us regularly every year at from 10 to 25 cents per pound and is sold to seedsmen and dealers every year who are thus able to make cut prices. If you are willing to plant "cull" seed kindly apply elsewhere for it. We do not buy it or have it for sale. The personal inspection work given our crops every year saves you from getting trash of that kind not only in Rockyford cantaloupes, but hundreds of other items found in this catalogue. Genuine Rockyford cantaloupe, original strain. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 60 cents per pound.

Early Hackensack (No. 230)

One of the best for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, 3 to 5 pounds, quality extra fine, meat thick with rich, spicy flavor. Skin densely netted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Banquet (No. 234) Sun proof and insect proof; extra fine quality variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75 cents.



Texas Cannonball—A Real Insect-proof and Sun-proof Cantaloupe of Texas Origin

Texas Cannonball Cantaloupe (No. 232) We have sold this splendid cantaloupe of Texas origin, as shown by illustration from a photograph above, for many years. It is very desirable for home use and nearby markets in all parts of the South. Medium in maturity and size and of flattened, rounded shape. In flavor it is first-class, and its dense netting makes it almost sun and insect proof, this being an immense advantage where insects are troublesome and melons liable to sunscald. Is almost all meat, seed cavity being small. If you have found it difficult to grow the other varieties try Texas Cannonball, as it succeeds where other varieties fail entirely. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

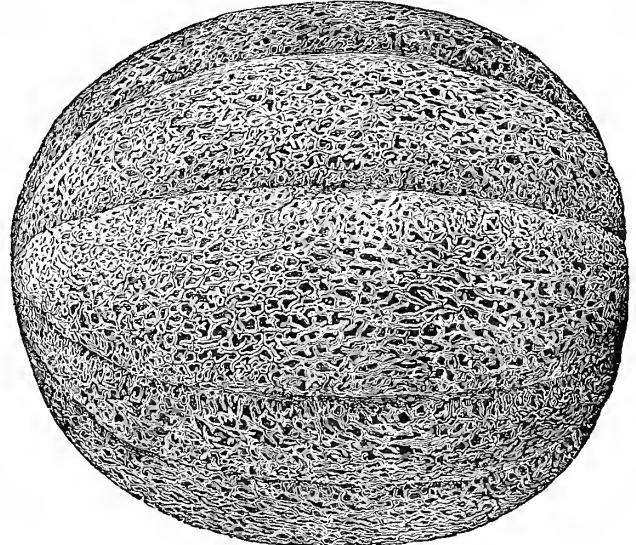
NIXON, A GEORGIA CANTALOUPE

(No. 242) This is a real Georgia cantaloupe with a great reputation in Eastern Georgia, where it has been known locally for many years. In size it is large to extra large and with a delicious flavor. Single specimens weighing 12 to 15 pounds are nothing unusual. In flavor and quality it is a superb variety and it is sun and insect proof to a marked degree. For home use and nearby markets for medium and late maturity it has no equal, and if you want a genuine Southern cantaloupe that far exceeds all others in quality and as a safe crop above all others plant Nixon. You will not be disappointed. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.**

Ponce de Leon (No. 238) Second early large size melon for home gardens. The nearest thing to the old-fashioned muskmelon that you can get. Flesh is thick, light green, and of most delicious flavor, regularly ribbed and well netted. Skin green, but turns to a beautiful golden yellow when ripe. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.**

Early Netted Gem (No. 236) Same as the Rockyford in every respect except the shape, which is almost gloular. Uniform size, regularly ribbed. For home use or market. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**

Improved Citron Nutmeg (No. 239) Fine flavored, medium sized, slightly flattened, early cantaloupe, noted for its rich, spicy flavor, so desirable in cantaloupes. A "quality" melon for home use and nearby markets. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.**



Nixon—The Real Georgia Cantaloupe



MUSTARD-PLANT FOR EARLY SPRING SALAD

Culture Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 14 to 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves are large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from January to April. Use one ounce seed to 200 feet of row.

Chinese Mustard (No. 277) We have sold this variety from China for years. It is much superior to the Southern **(True Stock)** Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving, which is a good representation of it. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Giant Southern Curled (No. 278) An old and well-known variety used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume," much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

White Mustard (No. 279) This is the variety the seeds of which are used in pickling for family use, and the seeds when ground up, compose what is known as "mustard" in the stores. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' WATERMELON SEED

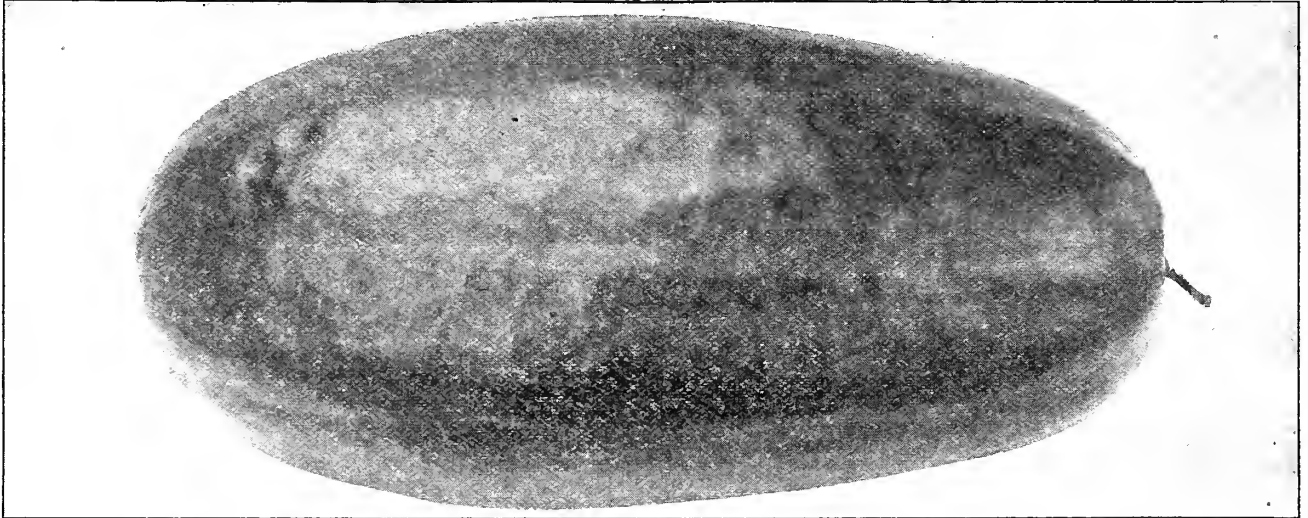
Is Strictly Southern Grown and Saved from Crops Grown Exclusively for Seed. All Seed Taken from Selected Melons Only. No Melons Sold or Shipped from Our Crops.

There is nothing that takes the place of a good, large, sweet, cool, juicy watermelon on a hot summer day, so Hastings' special strains of Southern-grown melon seed should be planted in every garden.

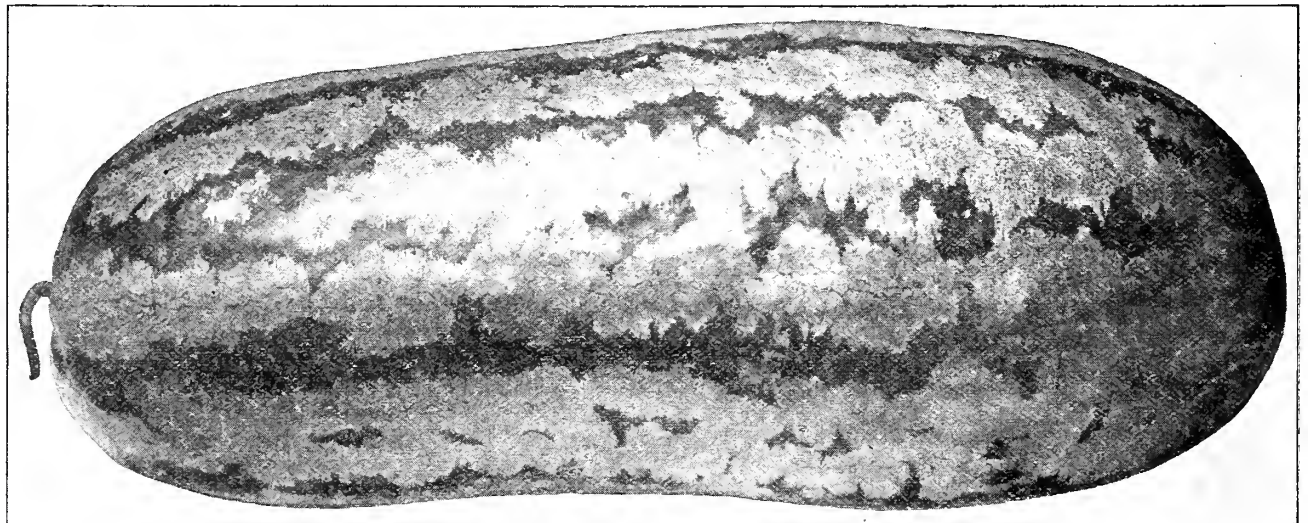
Melons do best in rich, sandy loams, but can be grown on light clay soils, or warm, sunny hillsides. Well rotted stable manure is best fertilizer, although commercial fertilizers can be used; 3 per cent nitrogeen, 8 per cent potash, and 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, being best. Place 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning afterwards to 2 or 3 plants. Make hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, ap-

plying 2 to 3 pounds of commercial fertilizer or a shovelful of manure shallowly to each hill, spreading it out for the shallow roots about 2 feet each way. Cultivate lightly and often on account of the shallow roots.

Hastings' watermelon seed is entirely from crops grown exclusively for seed crops in the South. In seed saving, no seed is taken from imperfect melons. Seed is saved only from the very best melons, and we feed hogs on the quality of melons that almost every other seedsmen gets seed from.



Hastings' Excell Watermelon (No. 251) This is the shippers' melon. It is well adapted to Southern conditions and for a shipping melon it can't be beat. The rind is tough and will withstand the roughest use in transit, besides being a heavy cropper. It is a large, long, dark green melon with faint stripes, making a quick seller on the market. Flesh red, very crisp, solid, and a wonderful medium early shipper. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.** In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 60 cents per pound.



A Good, Sweet, Juicy Old-Time Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon Grown from Hastings' Seed

Hastings' Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon (No. 252) This melon made Georgia famous as the finest melon-growing State. In no place in the world are finer, sweeter melons grown than the Rattlesnake in certain Georgia localities, especially suited to it. No one has such pure seed of this famous variety as ourselves. It is simply perfection of the Rattlesnake strain. Every seed we offer is taken from melons weighing 30 pounds or more, and 60 and 75-pound Rattlesnake melons are nothing unusual in our seed crops. If you have been buying seed of the Georgia Rattlesnake, as commonly sold, you do not know how good a Rattlesnake melon can be. Melons grown from our seed of this are so fine that they cannot fail to give you satisfaction. We consider Augusta Rattlesnake the best second early melon there is. Plant, at least, a few of them this year. **Packet, 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75c per pound.**

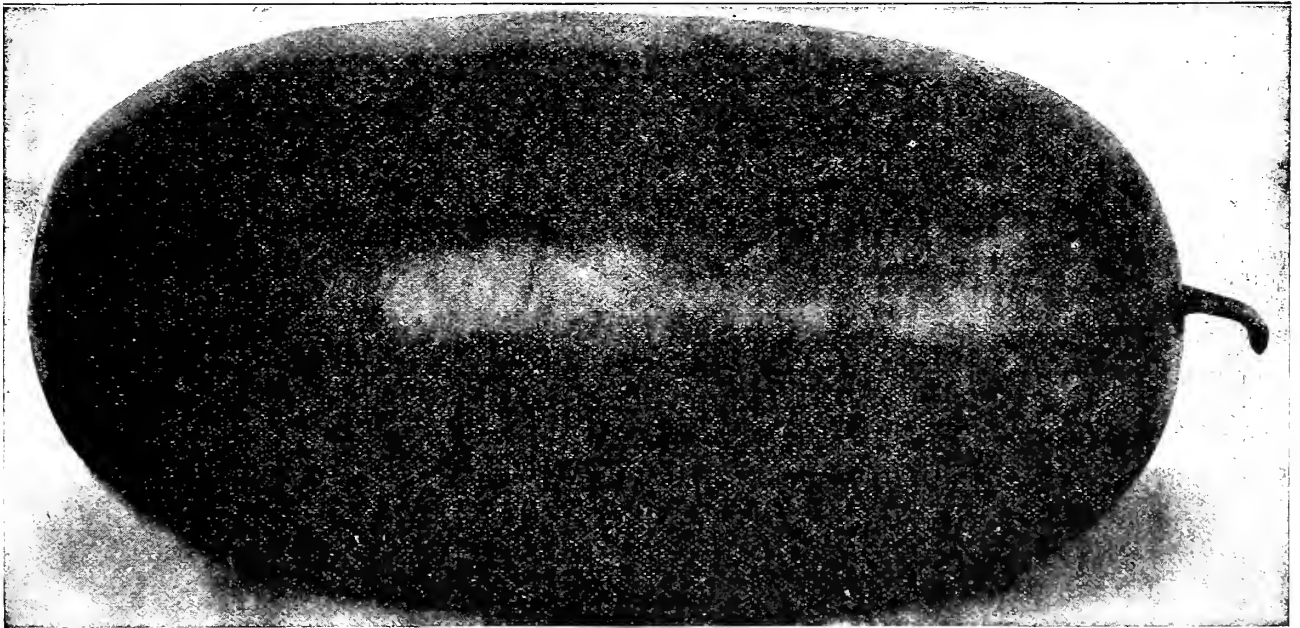


THE "WATSON" OR "TOM WATSON" WATERMELON (No. 258)

Seed grown from the original stock which we have kept pure, and not the "run-out" seed now generally sold.

(From Photograph of Average Size Seed Crop Melons)

Tom Watson is a widely known man in the South. Thousands upon thousands swear by his political views, and thousands upon thousands of others swear at them; however, we have never seen anybody who has ever grown or eaten the Watson, or Tom Watson watermelon, that was not fully satisfied with it and said it was one of the best melons that ever grew. We have watched this melon very closely for several years and grew about 200 acres of it in our seed crop last year. We find it an all right melon in every respect. It has the best eating qualities and it stands shipment fully as well as the best of shipping melons, such as Excell, Eden, Triumph, and others. If you grow the Watson melon you have one that sells on sight in Southern markets at good prices; it stands shipment North perfectly, and if you have it for home use you won't find it inferior to Florida Favorite, Kleckley or Alabama Sweet. The Watson is an excellent combination melon, good at all times and for all purposes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.



Alabama Sweet, the Great Southwestern Melon (No. 264) We have the genuine strain grown almost exclusively in Texas and in the Southwest both for home use and shipment. Our illustration is from a photograph of one of our Alabama Sweets in our seed crop. A splendid combination melon for shipping, market or home use. In general appearance much like Florida Favorite, but averages much larger and has slightly darker markings. Sells on sight in either Southern or Northern markets. Early, bright scarlet flesh, fine grain, solid, sweet and free from stringiness. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 90c; postpaid. 10-pound lots or over not prepaid, 70 cents per pound.

HASTINGS' WATERMELON COLLECTIONS

HASTINGS' HOME GARDEN COLLECTION

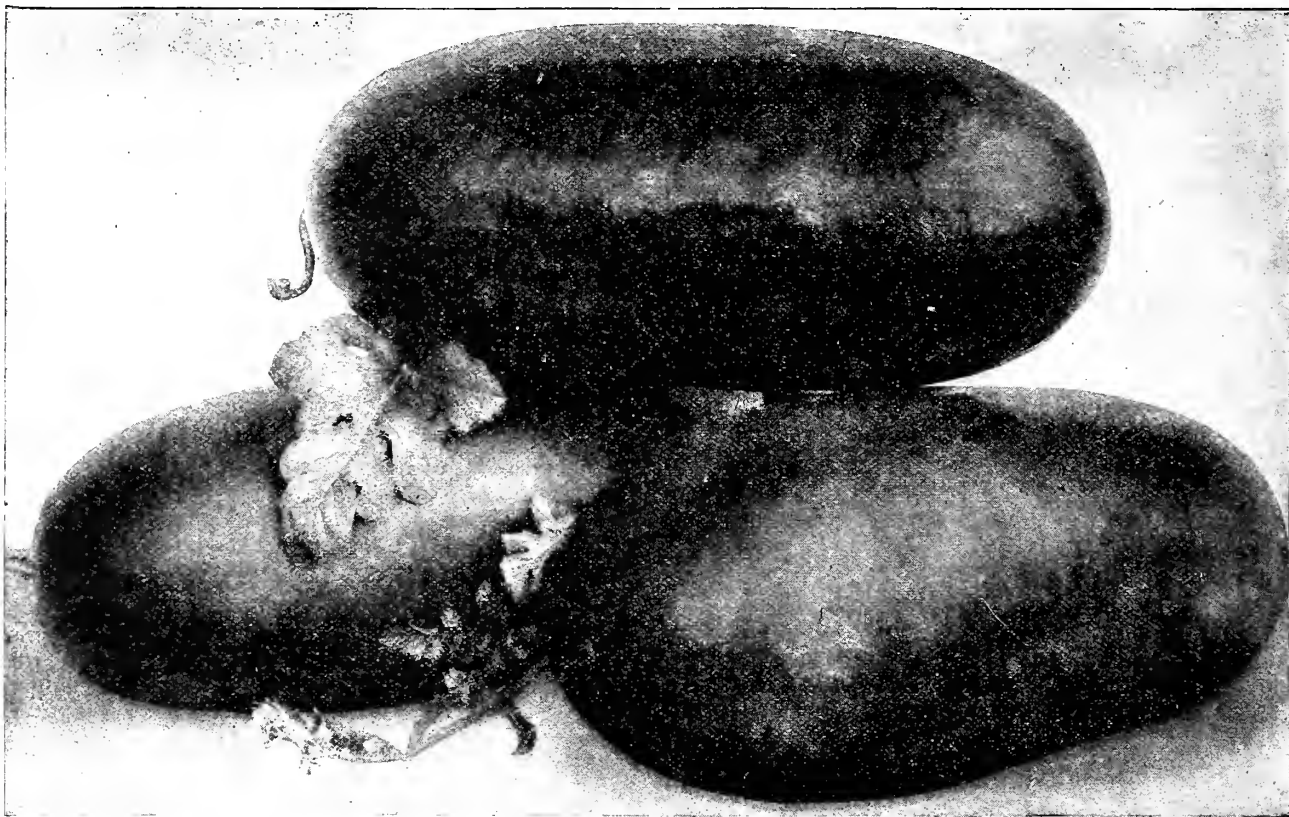
SEVEN PACKAGES 25 CENTS POSTPAID—One full-sized packet each of Augusta Rattlesnake, Watson, Alabama Sweet, Florida Favorite, Hastings' Tinker, The Jones, and the Seminole, all exceptionally fine varieties for home use. This collection will furnish any ordinary family plenty of first-class melons all season.

HASTINGS' 4-OUNCE MELON COLLECTION

FOUR OUNCES POSTPAID 25 CENTS—Some prefer fewer varieties but more of each kind. For 25 cents we will send you, postpaid, one ounce each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, and Alabama Sweet, and one packet of Eden Gem Cantaloupe. See page 48.

HASTINGS' ONE-ACRE MELON COLLECTION

LOTS OF OUR FRIENDS like to plant about an acre of assorted varieties. A little over a pound of seed will plant an acre nicely. For \$1.00 we will send you, postpaid, ¼ pound each of Florida Favorite, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, Alabama Sweet, and Watson. You couldn't get a finer assortment if you tried. Send us \$1.00 for the best acre of melons in your section.



Hastings' Selected Florida Favorite Watermelon (The Very Best) No. 259

Our special selection and growth of Florida Favorite has given us an unsurpassed extra early, good quality, medium-sized melon, just the right kind for home use and nearby markets. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early, and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a fairly good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 80c; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 60c per pound.

Citron, Green Giant (Fla. Stock Melon No. 268) This is the melon for sweet pickles. Any surplus can be fed to hogs and cattle, but do not plant close to watermelons for they will cross and ruin the watermelons. Plant some citrons this year for the finest sweet pickles you ever tasted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

What Pleased Customers Say About Hastings' Seed

Alabama "I want to thank you for all the good watermelon seed you sent me. I have raised lots of melons, but Hastings' seed has beat them all."—A. J. Lanson, Jackson Co.

Texas "Am raising some of the finest melons you ever saw from your seed (Watson), some weighing 50 to 65 lbs. I get 1c a pound for them. The market flooded with small melons and no sale."—J. L. Armstrong, Orange Co. "I am the only man in the neighborhood that raised any melons and am the only one using your seed."—R. F. Fields, Burleson County.

Louisiana "The melon seed I got from you last spring were fine. Germinated the best I ever saw. I cleared \$75 an acre."—J. J. Davis, St. Tammany Parish, La.

Mississippi "We raised the finest melons last year from seed bought of you that were ever raised in this part of the country."—H. B. Holmes & Bro., Pike County.

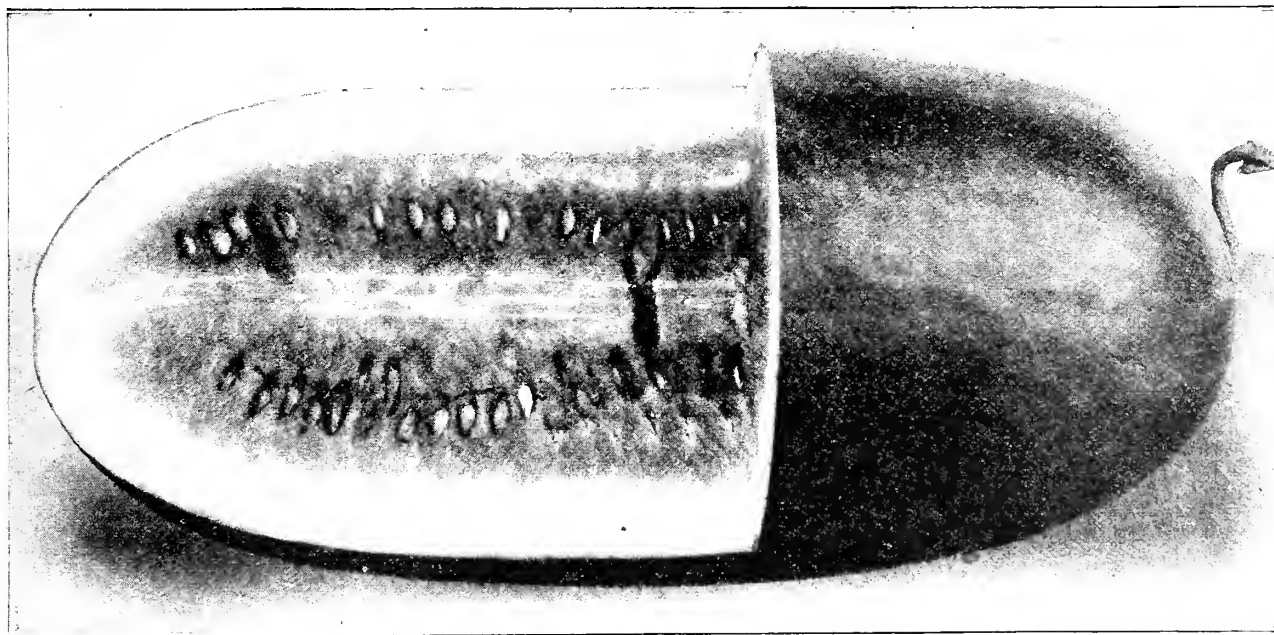
Florida "Your Florida Favorites were ten days earlier, much larger and better, surpassing all others."—B. W. Wiley, Lake County.



Kleckley Sweet (No. 253) Our Kleckley Sweet as shown above is one of the most popular early melons. No other melon has ever attained such popularity for home use and nearby markets. This is a perfect melon for that purpose. Its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines strong and vigorous; melons medium to large in size. Oblong, as shown in the above illustration, which was taken from a melon grown in our seed crops. The melons grow 18 to 24 inches in length; 10 to 12 inches through. Skin a very rich, dark green color; flesh bright, rich scarlet, ripening up close to the skin; rind seldom being over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 65 cents per pound.**

Jones or Philip Jones (No. 260) This big melon, originating in Burke county, Georgia, is known under both names. Shape almost round and has the peculiarity of almost always lying on the blossom end while growing. Melons large to very large, often weighing 70 to 80 pounds; superb eating quality. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Seminole (No. 266) Extra early very fine quality melon. Long shaped melons, both green and gray in color, both colors being produced at times on the same vine. In size it runs from medium to large; vines very productive. A great favorite for an early melon wherever it is known. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**



HASTINGS' TINKER WATERMELON (No. 265) A strictly home garden and nearby market melon; sweetest of all melons, having a distinct honey-like flavor all its own. This melon was found near St. Augustine, Florida, and introduced by us under this name. The illustration above is from a photograph of a seed crop melon. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' GEORGIA GROWN OKRA SEED



Perkins' Mammoth Long Podded Okra

The okra plant is a near relative of cotton and it stands to reason that seed of okra for best results should be grown in the cotton-growing region. In the past we have tried growing okra seed elsewhere, but we have been regularly disappointed every time we went away from the Cotton Belt to grow okra seed. This year every pound of okra seed we have has been grown here in the State of Georgia. Our experience has been that Georgia can and does produce better okra seed than any other state, and that is exactly the reason why every pound of our okra seed is grown here now. Okra or gumbo is a most healthful vegetable and ought to be plentiful in every Southern garden. In our seed growing work here in Georgia we have developed two splendid strains of the White Velvet and Perkins' Mammoth, both being far superior to what is offered under these names by other houses, and we are sure that seed of either of these two varieties will please you. Plant one ounce of seed to 50 feet of row; about 8 pounds per acre.

Hastings' White Velvet Okra (No. 305)

A standard variety throughout the South for home use and local shipment. We have a specially fine, early, very round, smooth podded strain of medium size, the pods being almost altogether free from ridges and is not prickly to the touch. This strain of the White Velvet we find to be the very best of all the White varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.



Perkin's Mammoth Long Podded Okra (No. 306)

This distinct green-podded okra is by far the best variety for market and shipping purposes, being used by many Southern truckers almost exclusively for this purpose. The original strain as originally introduced has been greatly improved by us, and its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods starting to shoot out within 3 or 4 inches from the bottom of the stalk and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head (5 to 6 feet). Pods of an intensely dark green color of unusual length, frequently 9 to 10 inches long. Are very slim and do not harden up as is usually the case with other varieties. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY--Culture Can be sown either in rows 15 inches apart. Seed is slow to germinate, often taking 3 to 5 weeks. When plants have become strong, thin out to six inches apart. Keep the ground well stirred and free from weeds and grass. You should soak seed in water at least 12 hours before planting. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Extra Moss Curled (No. 308) This strain of Parsley is the most ornamental of all and is handsome enough to have a place in your flower garden. A favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. This is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Double Curled Parsley (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth; young leaves have heavy crimped edges, giving it a general appearance of coarse moss. Largely a market gardeners' variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Plain Leaved Parsley (No. 310) A very hardy, perfect growing variety, most excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid.

PARSNIPS--Culture Sow seed thickly in rows about 16 inches apart any time from January to April for spring and summer crop in this latitude; in Florida and Gulf Coast section sow September to December for winter and spring crop. Plant one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; three pounds per acre.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all-round variety of parsnip; the leaves start from a depression in the crown of the root, thus giving it the name of "Hollow Crown." Rich, very sweet flavor, immensely productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

SEND ORDER NOW

Don't wait like so many do until too late and then have to plant your garden with inferior seed from boxes in the stores. It pays to buy seed early and have them on hand ready for planting time.

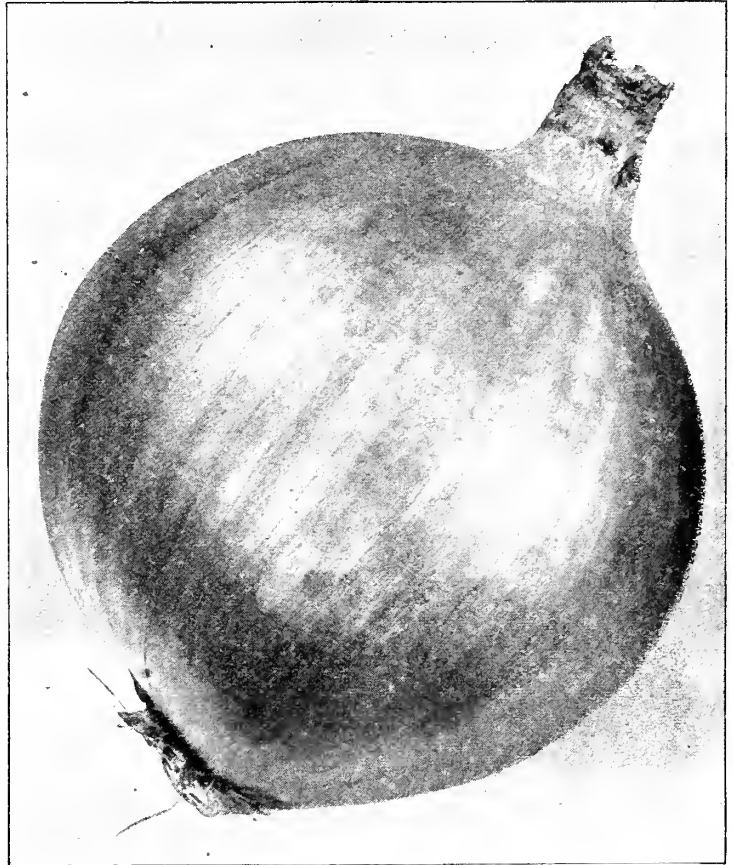
ONIONS

The South spends millions of dollars for onions every year just because our own people don't grow enough onions for their own use: millions of dollars sent North every year for onions which can better be grown at home. Plant plenty of onions in 1916 for home use and a surplus to sell.

CULTURE For home use onion seed or sets should be planted in any good garden soil just as early as the ground can be worked to advantage in the spring. Ground should be thoroughly broken, well fertilized or manured and then worked down very fine, all trash, clods or grass roots being removed. The use of sets is absolutely unnecessary except as a matter of earliness. Where well shaped, long keeping, marketable onions are desired plant the seed instead of sets, as the seed makes much better onions in every respect. Sow one ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; four or five pounds per acre. Sets vary considerably in size, but the average will run about one pound of sets to 100 feet of row. Onions from seed will mature in 130 to 150 days, according to variety; from sets in from 100 to 120 days.

Cover seed in clay or heavy soils about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; in sandy soils 1 inch. If weather and soil is dry firm the soil after planting; heavy or clay soils should not be firmed when wet. As soon as seed is well up begin a light surface cultivation and keep this up every week or ten days. Never let grass and weeds get a start, for young onion plants choked with weeds or grass die down in the "set" size and will have to be held over until the following fall. Cultivation (always shallow) should be kept up until bulbs are well formed and matured as indicated by the drying down or dropping over of the top. When matured dig or plow up and store in a dry place, leaving the top on until you are ready to use or market them.

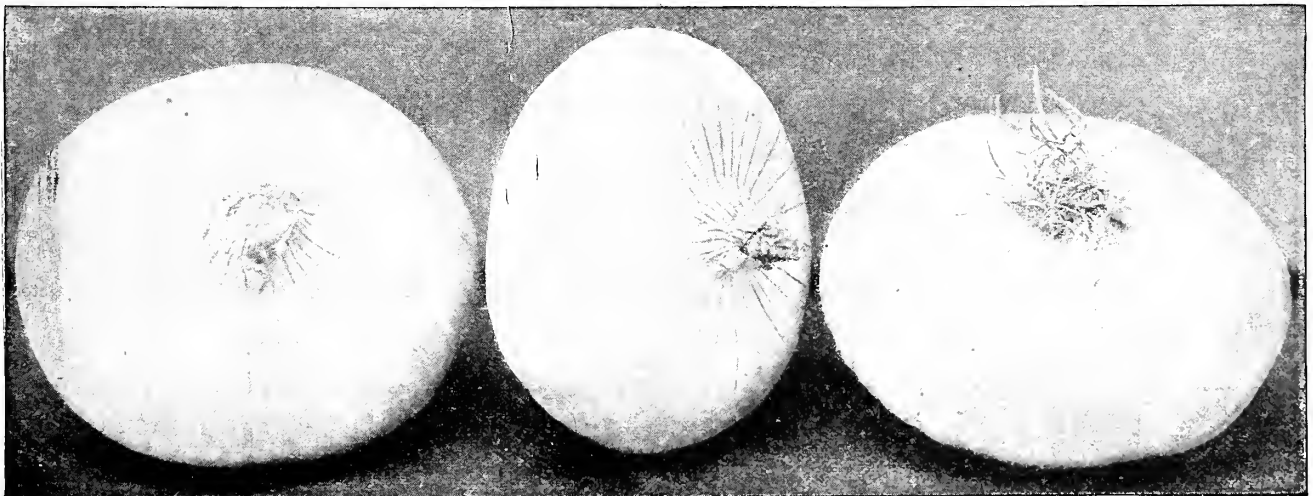
Hastings' Prizetaker Our Prizetaker onion is of the very best American growth, far superior to all imported seed and way ahead of the Prizetaker onion offered by other American houses. It has been most successfully grown in all parts of the Central South from both spring and fall sowings. Our illustration, reproduced from a photograph, shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is very large, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, and fine bulbs have been raised weighing from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pounds each. During the last three years we have seen some splendid market crops of Prizetakers raised even under very unfavorable conditions. Mrs. W. P. Jarrett of White Plains, Georgia, and Jas. Croft of Thomasville, Georgia, being especially successful with this variety for market crops. Our Mr. Hastings has been in all of the noted onion-growing sections of this country—Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California—and he has never seen any Prizetaker onion superior to the samples which were shipped us both from the crops of Mrs. Jarrett and Mr. Croft. Prizetaker is a light straw-colored onion with pure white flesh, very fine grain with rather mild flavor, and will keep for any reasonable length of time. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**



Hastings' American Grown Prizetaker Onion Grown Direct From Seed

Crystal Wax Bermuda The most attractive onion in the world. **(No. 289)** Our own introduction and one that we have been exceedingly proud of. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion, with a most beautiful waxy appearance, that sells on sight in the retail markets. In New York and other large markets our Crystal Wax sells 25 to 50 cents per crate above the Bermuda White or Yellow. In Atlanta markets it has largely displaced all other onions during spring and early summer. Except in color it is identical with the Yellow Bermuda; has all its desirable qualities combined with much more handsome appearance. **Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

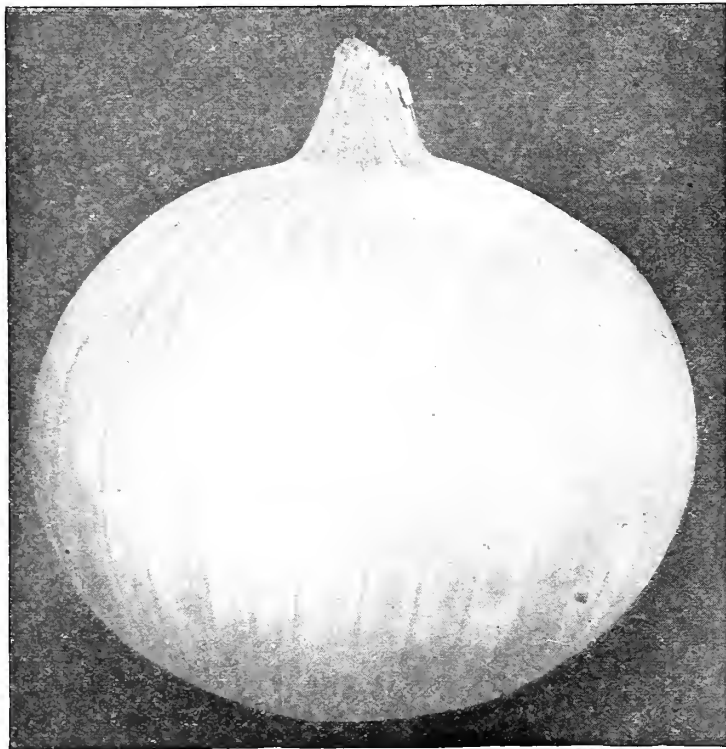
Bermuda Red (No. 287) Pale red onion, identical with Crystal Wax except in color. Fine for early onions from spring planted seed. So sweet and mild that it can be eaten raw like an apple. Mature ahead of other onions from seed. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**



Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda Onion—Pure Waxy White—The Most Attractive Onion in the World

Hastings' Three Big Globe Onions

Three Large Packets, One Each of White, Yellow, Dark Red, 25 Cents Postpaid



One of Hastings' Big Globe Onions Grown Direct From Seed

Large Red Wethersfield (No. 285) Grows to full season from seed, almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Extra Early Red (No. 286) Earlier than Wethersfield and somewhat smaller. Flat shaped, close grained, strong flavored, and a good keeper. A good early market sort. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers (No. 294) Very productive and a good standard variety for both home use and market. A good keeper, solid, rather mild, earlier than the other globe onions. Skin of pale yellow color. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Giant White Tripoli (No. 290) El Paso, or Large Mexican. Large flat pure white, mild onion. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

Extra Early Barletta (No. 295) Small, pure white round pickling variety. 1 inch in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

Silver Skin Onion (No. 300) White Portugal. A famous variety for raising sets because the little bulbs are so uniform. Also a splendid pickling onion with silvery white skin and mild flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Onion Seed Crops Very Short This Year

Hastings' Three Globe Onions are just the kinds wanted in all parts of the South except Florida and Gulf sections. They are thoroughly satisfactory, large size, quick growing, long keeping, globe shaped onions that can be grown to full size direct from seed planted in the spring in all parts of the South except in Florida and extreme South Texas, where all varieties of onions should be planted only in the fall. Hastings' Globe Onions are in a class by themselves. For home use they are unexcelled in growth and keeping qualities, and if a surplus is grown their handsome waxy appearance makes them a quick seller at highest market prices to your nearest merchant.

Our illustration gives you a perfect idea of their handsome shape and appearance. You can't afford not to have one or more of them in your garden this year. We recommend them fully for every garden in all the Southern States except Florida. You will be more than pleased with them. One packet each of Red, Yellow and White Globe Onions, postpaid, 25 cents.

Hastings' White Globe (No. 292)

Superb, large, pure, waxy white globe-shaped onion. Flesh crisp, fine grained and of very mild flavor. This globe onion brings the highest price on the market. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Yellow Globe (No. 293)

Handsome pale-yellow globe onion, slightly larger than the White Globe. Of fine flavor, very mild, and a good keeper. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Red Globe (No. 291) The handsomest and most richly colored of all red onions. A typical globe onion of great market value, nice appearance, mild flavor, fine quality and a good keeper. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Australian Brown (No. 297) A popular variety for spring planting in the South. Of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin a deep, amber brown color, distinct from all other onions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Mammoth Silver King (No. 299) Immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Well adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white, flesh pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw like an apple. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.75.

ONION SETS Are largely planted in home gardens for pulling green. Many prefer the small, tender, young onions for eating raw and there is a large demand for them in the spring. The onion seed crops this past year were very short all over the United States and also the crops of sets. However, we will do our best to supply you with both sets and seeds. Owing in variation in weight of onion sets at different seasons, we shall in the future make postpaid prices by weight instead of measure. During the spring months onion sets usually weigh about a pound to the measured quart. Plant sets 2 inches apart in rows a foot apart. **SILVER SKIN SETS**—Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion raised from our quality seed. Large silvery white onion when mature and of the very finest eating quality. Pound, 40 cents; postpaid, Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25. **YELLOW DANVERS SETS**—Form globe shaped yellow onions of the sort described under "Yellow Globe Danvers" seed. Pound, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00.

GARLIC SETS Pure Italian Garlic. Relished by many all over the country for seasoning. Pound, 40 cents; 3 pounds for \$1.00; postpaid.

LEEKS This is an onion-like plant in flavor and should be cultivated in a very similar manner to onions, seed being planted just as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

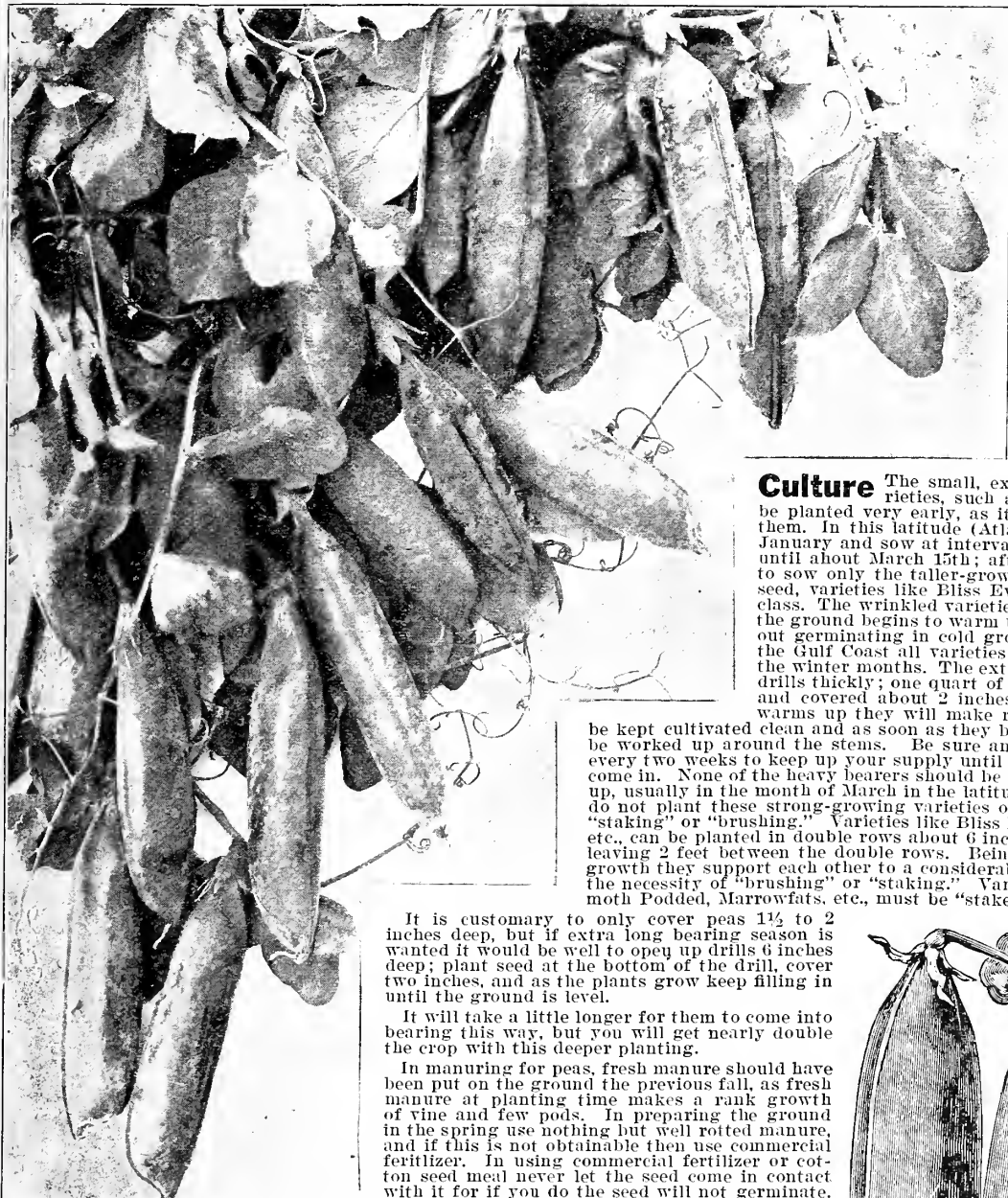
Large Carenten Leek (No. 203) Grow to large size, the stems being proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

THE FOLKS WITH A GOOD HOME GARDEN

One of those good home gardens that is kept busy all the season always makes sure of a well-filled table of healthful food. Summer time is vegetable growing and eating time, for your health's sake as well as your pocket's sake. There's nothing that will cut store bills quicker than a good home garden, the kind you grow from HASTINGS' Seeds.

Garden or English Peas For Spring Planting in the South

Prices include Postage Prepaid on Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by Express or Freight at Purchaser's Expense.



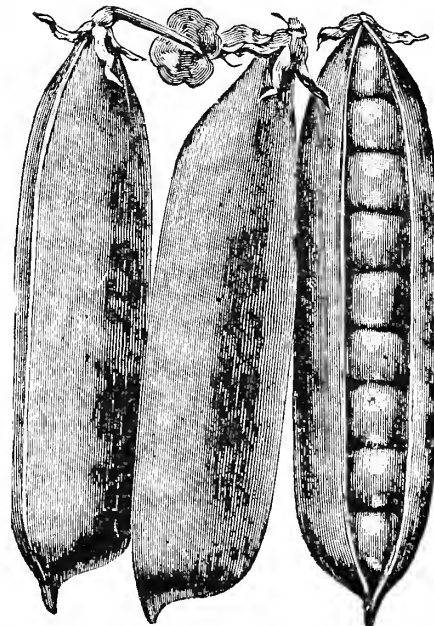
Culture The small, extra early, round-seeded varieties, such as John L. and Alaska, can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of ten days or two weeks until about March 15th; after that date it is advisable to sow only the taller-growing varieties with wrinkled seed, varieties like Bliss Everbearing coming into this class. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted until the ground begins to warm up. Wrinkled peas rot without germinating in cold ground. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra early should be sown in drills thickly; one quart of seed to each 100 feet of row and covered about 2 inches. As soon as the weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be worked up around the stems. Be sure and make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March in the latitude of Atlanta. Many people do not plant these strong-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like Bliss Everbearing, Home Delight, etc., can be planted in double rows about 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being stiff in their character of growth they support each other to a considerable degree, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, Mammoth Podded, Marrowfats, etc., must be "staked" or "brushed."

be kept cultivated clean and as soon as they begin to bloom, earth should be worked up around the stems. Be sure and make succession sowings every two weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing varieties come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms up, usually in the month of March in the latitude of Atlanta. Many people do not plant these strong-growing varieties on account of the trouble of "staking" or "brushing." Varieties like Bliss Everbearing, Home Delight, etc., can be planted in double rows about 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being stiff in their character of growth they support each other to a considerable degree, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, Mammoth Podded, Marrowfats, etc., must be "staked" or "brushed."

It is customary to only cover peas 1½ to 2 inches deep, but if extra long bearing season is wanted it would be well to open up drills 6 inches deep; plant seed at the bottom of the drill, cover two inches, and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level.

It will take a little longer for them to come into bearing this way, but you will get nearly double the crop with this deeper planting.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should have been put on the ground the previous fall, as fresh manure at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few pods. In preparing the ground in the spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizer. In using commercial fertilizer or cotton seed meal never let the seed come in contact with it for if you do the seed will not germinate. In market garden planting use 1½ to 1¾ bushels of seed per acre.



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

Hastings' John L. Extra Early Peas

Hastings' John L. (No. 316)---Our Best Extra Early

Earliest of all the extra early varieties either for home use, market or shipment. For nineteen years it has held the record for earliness against all of the best strains of early peas sold by prominent American seedsmen and during that time no pea has been introduced that equals it for earliness and productiveness in the extra early class. John L. is a standard with Southern gardeners, both for shipping and home markets, and every year we sell hundreds and hundreds of bushels of this variety to Florida shippers. The earliest time on record in early maturity was made with this variety several years ago by C. J. Montgomery, St. Augustine, Florida. He planted one peck of John L., and on the 20th day from planting gathered one bushel of well developed pods therefrom. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$1.50.

Alaska Extra Early (No. 317) Next to John L., this is the best, round, extra early pea; about one week later than John L. in earliness and is the best in quality and heaviest bearer of all the round-seeded extra early varieties. A splendid shipper and one of the very best you can plant in the garden for home use for an extra early. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel, \$1.75.

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea (No. 315)

This new, extra early, wrinkled pea beats them all in combining earliness, heavy-bearing and most delicious eating quality in one variety. A true wrinkled variety ranking with the earliest. Vines grow 20 to 24 inches high and require no "brushing" or "staking," especially so if planted in double rows under method given in our cultural directions. Its extreme earliness, its delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness combined with extra heavy bearing for an extra early makes it a favorite with everyone who plants it. See our illustration on page 37 showing exact size of the pods crowded full of delicious peas. If you want an early pea of the very best quality this spring do not fail to plant the Surprise for home use or nearby market. It has also developed into a splendid variety for shipping, many preferring it for that purpose. Seed stock is still very scarce. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.**

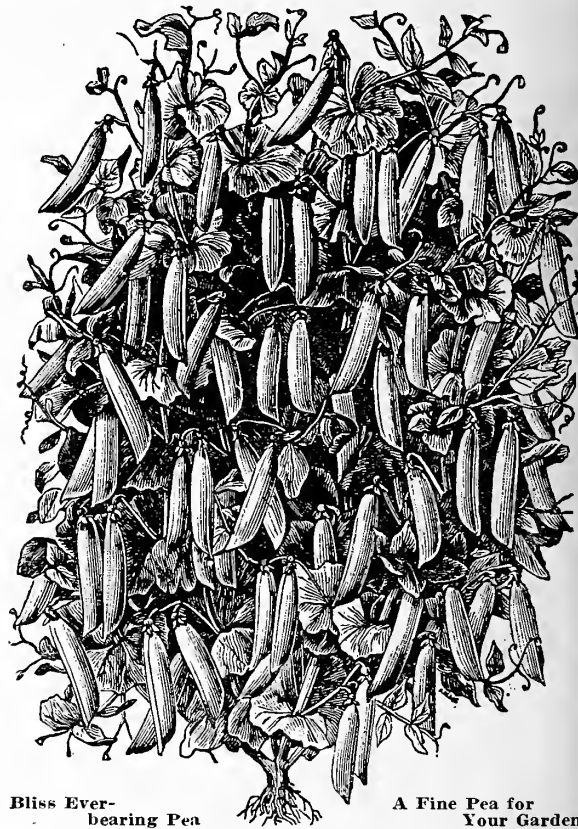
Gradus or Prosperity (No. 330) Known under both these names. It's a superb extra early wrinkled variety with immense pods, is hardy and can be planted almost as early as Alaska. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high, strong and vigorous. Quality delicious. Seed crop again very short this season. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.50.**

Nott's Excelsior (No. 319) An extra early, dwarf-growing, American Wonder, but one-third larger; of the same earliness and delicious flavor. Pods are more closely packed with peas than any other variety. This variety is superseding American Wonder, which was a leader in this class for so many years. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00; not prepaid.**

Premium Gem (No. 331) A dwarf, wrinkled, extra early variety, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest of the good quality varieties for home gardens. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50; not prepaid.**

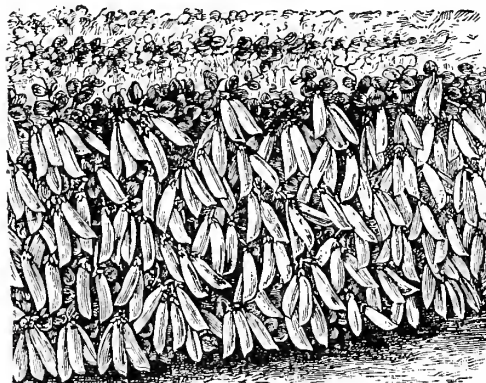
Second Early---Heavy Bearers

Bliss Everbearing (No. 329) The greatest favorite among our customers for home gardens and nearby markets. Height of vine 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas of very fine table quality. Size of peas large to very large, frequently ½ inch in diameter. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as ten stalks to a single root. The individual or separate branches are of extraordinary strength and substance so that when billed up properly they stand up well without "brushing." This variety is especially noted for its continuance of bearing, a characteristic which gives it special value for late spring and early summer use. Even after repeated picking the vines continue to develop buds and blossoms which mature into fine peas. The stock is of the very best; a variety that you should have in your garden this spring. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50; not prepaid.**



Bliss Everbearing Pea

A Fine Pea for Your Garden



Hastings' Home Delight Pea

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328) Planted by tens of thousands during the past twenty years with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the extra early sorts, and while enormously productive is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be easily grown without "brushing" when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, rows running together as soon as high enough. The sweetness and tenderness and heavy-bearing qualities give entire satisfaction. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.**

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Pea (No. 318) The mammoth of the garden in size of pod and is an exceedingly heavy bearer; the peas of the most delicious flavor. It grows when "staked" or "brushed" from 3 to 4 feet high. Foliage, pod and vine of a rich, dark green color showing vigor and makes a rapid, healthy growth. Pods well filled with extra large peas of fine flavor. In maturity this comes in just about the same as the Telephone, making a splendid variety to follow such sorts as Bliss Everbearing and Home Delight. Its heavy-cropping qualities as well as fine flavor will make it a favorite wherever planted. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 45c; postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50; not prepaid.**

Hastings' Improved Telephone Pea (No. 327) One of our best tall-growing, wrinkled varieties, that has been found exceedingly profitable by both home and market gardeners. Grows 5 to 6 feet tall and must be "brushed"; immensely productive, bearing 25 to 30 extra large pods to each vine. It has that excellent, sugary flavor, so desirable in garden peas. Seed crop this year has been excellent, and prices are again lower, and within reach of most gardeners. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.65; bushel, \$6.00.**

Black Eyed Marrowfat (No. 320) Old, well known very strong variety.

Large White Marrowfat (No. 321) growing varieties that are favorites. When properly "brushed" they are exceedingly heavy bearers and very profitable. Each: **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.**

Champion of England (No. 332) Favorite old time home garden variety. Very tall growing, wrinkled seed, and a heavy bearer of fine quality peas. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.**

Tall Sugar Salad Pea (No. 325) Distinct varieties with edible pods, cooked and eaten same as snap beans.

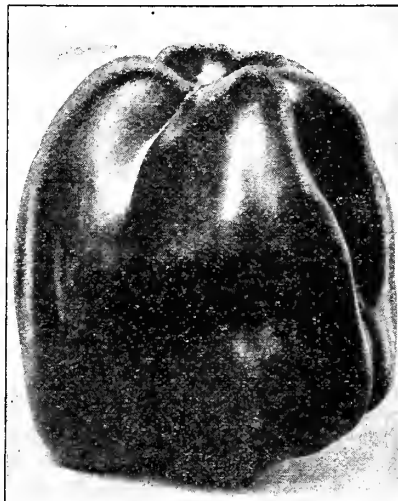
Dwarf Sugar Salad Pea (No. 326) you will like them. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid.**

SMALL ORDERS---WE LIKE THEM

A seed order for 10 cents worth is not too small to send to us. All orders, large and small, are welcome at Hastings'. We are glad to have your order, no matter how small, and the better results you will always get in your garden, always make it worth while to send to Hastings' for the seed. Please don't think that a 10 to 50 cents order is too small to send to us. We fill tens of thousands of these small orders every year. They are always welcome and receive the same careful treatment and handling that larger ones do. Send your order in now.

PEPPERS--CULTURE

Pepper seed does not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence should either be started in hot beds or protected boxes or else planting deferred until the ground gets well warmed up in the spring. When plants have 6 to 8 leaves and danger of frost is past they can be set in the open ground in rows 3 feet apart, 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. As the plants begin to produce fruit draw the earth up around the stem as a partial support. Sweet peppers can also be sown in July and August in Florida for the fall shipping crop, many finding this more profitable than spring shipping crops. In spring plantings 1 ounce of pepper seed will usually make about 1,000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners prefer to plant seed at the rate of about 1/2 pound per acre so as to make sure of a sufficient quantity of plants.



Ruby King—Large Bell Type



Hastings' Mixed Peppers

(No. 351) Almost all home gardeners want both sweet and hot peppers in their garden and with this end in view we make each year a mixture of the seed of all varieties catalogued by us; hot and sweet, large and small. This mixture gives you some of every kind in your garden. In no other way can you get so large and useful an assortment as in our packet of mixed peppers. We sell thousands upon thousands of packets of this every year and they give the greatest satisfaction, and at least one packet of this ought to have a place in every seed order for the home garden in the South. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.

Ruby King (No. 352) A leading variety of sweet pepper for home use and market in the South. A very vigorous grower, with large, sweet, mild fruits. A close favorite with the Large Bell or Bull Nose, slightly larger in size and certainly much sweeter and milder than that variety. Seed crop very short. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; 1/4 pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.25; postpaid.

HASTINGS' SEEDS GROW

Mixed Peppers **Large Bell or Bull Nose (No. 356)**

The standard large size variety both for home use, market and shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Rather mild flavor; is comparatively early and a heavy producer of fruits 3 to 3 1/2 inches long and 2 to 3 inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Chinese Giant (No. 355)

The monster of the pepper family, single specimens of this having been grown weighing 18 ounces. Plants of strong, stocky, bushy, erect growth, 18 inches to 2 feet high. Very prolific, setting 3 to 4 of the extra large fruits at the base which ripen while second crop is setting on the branches. Fruit is much larger than Ruby King and Large Bell; almost square in shape with few seeds, while the flesh is very thick. In flavor it is very mild. Seed crops of Chinese Giant are very short but we will do our best to take care of you on this variety. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; 1/4 pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Golden Prize (No. 350)

Large, bright golden-yellow variety; very sweet and mild. In some places this is eaten like an apple in the raw stage, for it is said to cure chills and fever. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 85c; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

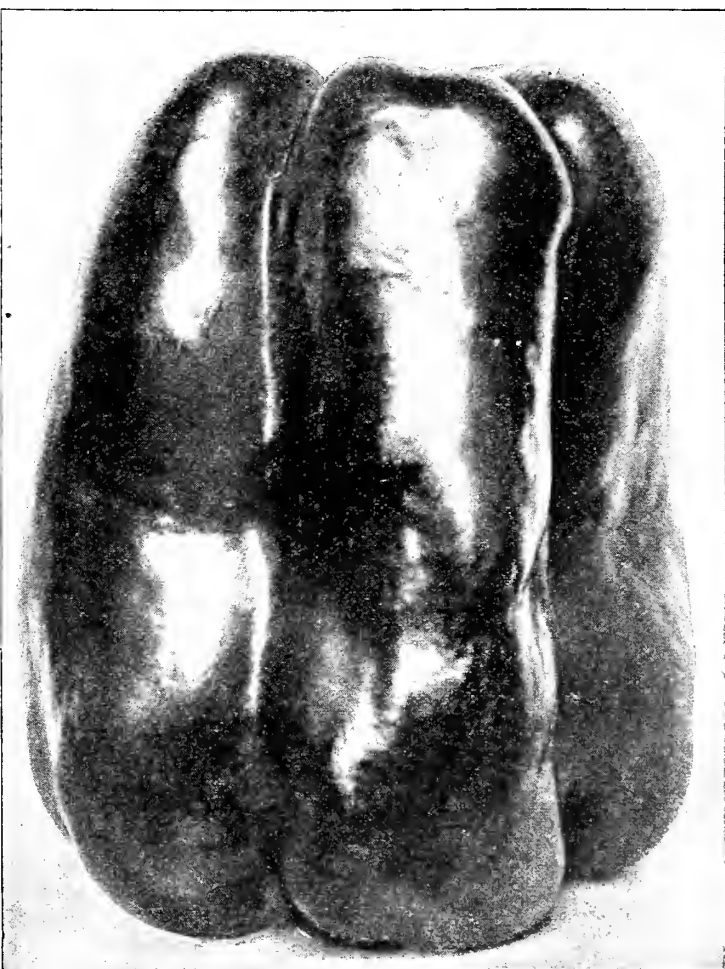
Red Cluster (No. 353)

Deserves a place in your flower garden. Very ornamental, with hundreds of small red peppers of hot pungent flavor. Packet, 5c; 1/2 ounce, 15c; ounce, 25 cents.

Ruby Giant (No. 359)

If you want an exceptionally large, mild pepper, here it is. Hastings' Ruby Giant is a cross between Ruby King and Chinese Giant, having the good qualities of both yet without the undesirable qualities of either. It is very attractive, grows to large size, is exceptionally mild, and when ripe is of a bright scarlet color. Flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that it can be eaten raw.

Ruby Giant is early in maturing, the plant is vigorous and upright, taller than the Chinese Giant and much more productive, and an excellent large sweet pepper for stuffing. It makes a satisfying table pepper, an ideal home garden sort, and is a quick basket filler for the market gardener that will sell on sight. You will make no mistake by planting Ruby Giant. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; 1/4 pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

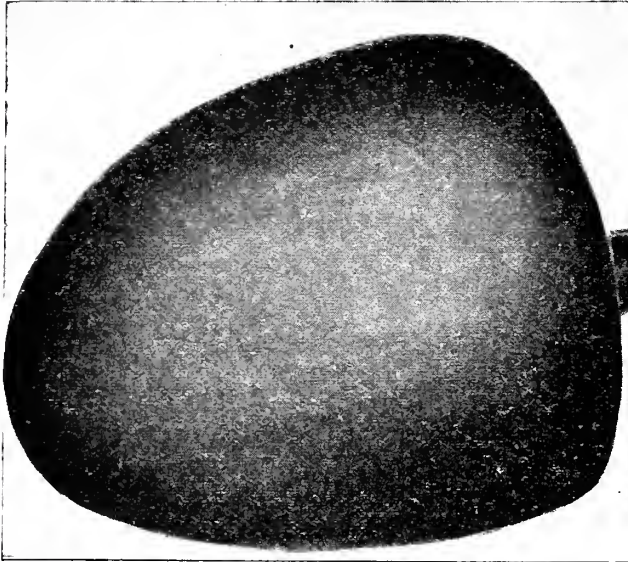


Ruby Giant Pepper, a Real Giant Sweet Pepper

Hastings' Fast Delivery

"Have to say that Hastings' Seeds are the best seeds I ever used and Hastings' is a record breaker on fast delivery. I will always use the Hastings' Seeds for I know they are good."

Mrs. Clemie White, Goliad County, Texas.



Pimiento—Mildest Flavored of All the Peppers

PIMIENTO---MILDEST PEPPER

(No. 358) This superb, new, mildest flavored of all peppers is becoming known to the people of the Southeastern States, and it's the variety for every one desiring mildness of flavor, for it is absolutely free of the pungent flavor that so many consider undesirable. Pimiento was first introduced in Southern California in 1911, and has already become a staple crop in that section not only for home and market use but for canning as well. One California cannery last season used the entire crop from 50 acres. It was also grown and canned successfully in Middle Georgia last summer. Can be eaten raw like an apple; can be stuffed with meat and baked; can be used as a salad and also canned for use at any time of year. Has thick, firm flesh which permits its being scalded and peeled. Should be in every family garden in the South because it is delicious stuffed with salads. We have had a splendid crop of Pimiento grown for seed this year in Middle Georgia and we are sure you will like it. Our illustration from a photograph shows its shape and appearance and is about three-fourths its natural size. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Red Chili Pepper (No. 354) A well-known very hot, pungent variety. Fine dried for winter use. If you want very hot, pungent peppers for flavoring Red Chili is fine. They are small and very bright red. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75c; postpaid.

Long Cayenne (No. 349) Another well known burning hot pepper. Larger than Red Chili but just as hot and pungent. Cayenne is a long red pepper and this is the true type. Plant some of these for dried peppers during the winter. Packet, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c; postpaid.

HASTINGS' MAINE GROWN POTATOES

Hardest, Most Vigorous and Productive of All Seed Potatoes For the South

We sell none but the best Maine grown seed potatoes in full size barrels containing 165 pounds (11 pecks). They are honest potatoes in honest sized barrels. We don't slip barrel lots in sacks. During the months of January, February and March every barrel we ship is carefully lined with paper to prevent freezing. Every care is taken so that your seed potatoes will reach you in first-class condition. Now there is nothing unusual about this; it's just the HASTINGS way of doing everything in connection with the seed business.

Now just a few words about this whole seed potato business. There is a whole lot of humbug about it. The bulk of the so-called seed potatoes is distributed through produce dealers to merchants and usually at a comparatively low price. Hardly one barrel or sack

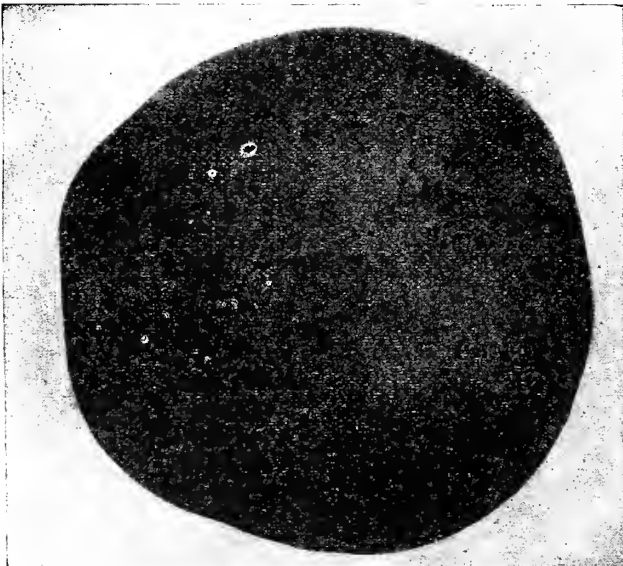
of potatoes in a thousand that is sold in the South has had the care in growing that seed potatoes ought to have, and it is no wonder that so many of the yields in the South are so very small.

No less an authority than the Director of the Maine Experiment Station, in an address before the American Seed Trade Association, made the plain statement that very few potatoes shipped from Maine had anything more than ordinary farm handling in growing the crop, and that little effort had been made to keep potatoes up to the standard that seed potatoes should have.

Don't think that because a potato comes from Maine it's all right. There are so-called seed potatoes, coming out of Maine every year, that we would not accept as a gift if we had to sell them under our own name.

It is our constant effort to furnish you the very best that Maine produces in seed potatoes in full-sized barrels. We do not sell the usual 10-peck, 150 pounds to the barrel or sack, that is commonly on the market, a dishonest short measure, cut-price barrel or sack. If you buy from us you get full measure and right quality.

Killing Potato Bugs The safest, surest remedy is "Bug Death." See page 45 for description and price list. Kills the bugs and helps the plants.



Bliss' Red Triumph, the Profitable Potato

BLISS' RED TRIUMPH The most valuable potato for the South. We sell five times as many Triumphs as all the others combined. It's adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It's an extra early and with our pure Maine-grown seed stock, it's the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drought to a wonderful degree and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. Vines are smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for you to plant if you want an extra early and sure cropping potato of the very best quality. It will give you entire satisfaction. Peck, 60 cents; hushel, \$2.00. Barrel prices of potatoes change, usually advancing later in the season. Present prices (January and February shipment), per barrel, about \$4.25. Prices, not prepaid. Write for market prices when ready to buy.

Irish Cobbler We have been growing Irish Cobbler and we like it. In shape it's much like Triumph; color of skin a creamy white, slightly netted with lighter color. Cooks quickly, is almost pure white, mealy, but not too dry. A good shipper and good keeper for home use and nearby market. Peck, 60 cents; hushel, \$2.00; full size 11-peck barrel, 165 pounds of potatoes, January and February shipment, about \$4.25. Prices, not prepaid.

Hastings' Improved Early Rose A very great improvement on the old-time Early Rose. Peck, 60 cents; hushel, \$2.00; per barrel, January and February shipment, about \$4.25. Prices, not prepaid.

Write for Potato Prices It is impossible to make exact prices on potatoes to hold during the entire season, as the prices change almost daily. When ready to buy (barrel lots or over) write us just what you want in variety and number of barrels. Quality and prices will be right.



PUMPKINS Ought to be grown largely on every farm in the South. Many sorts are splendid for pies and baking; others make a wonderful feed for stock during the winter months. This is a neglected crop in the South now, but should be more largely grown. Pumpkins are easily sold in the towns and cities when not wanted for use on the farm. Plant them on the farm in 1916—it will pay you.

Culture Usually grown in corn-fields, but if grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way after weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till vines begin to run. Cut pumpkins from vine after the leaves die, leaving 3 to 4 inches of stem attached, and store in a dry place. Handle carefully and avoid bruising. Use one ounce of seed to 20 hills of most varieties; 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

Japanese Pie Pumpkin

(No. 366) Distinct Japanese variety adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. Very meaty and solid and in general appearance resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Tennessee Sweet Potato

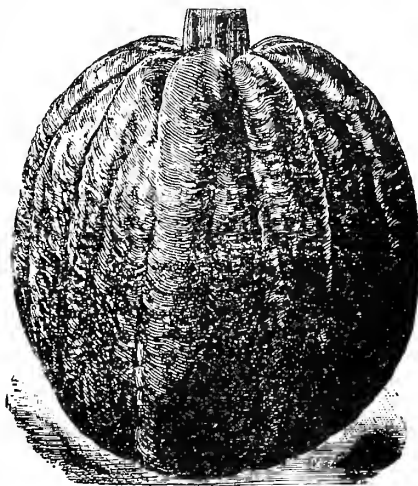
(No. 361) Pear-shaped and a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped with green; hardy, productive, and keeps till late spring. Looks like sweet potato when cooked and has a delicious taste. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c.

Sugar or Sweet (No. 364)

Pumpkin pie is made from this celebrated variety, and first class for baking. It is small, being 10 to 12 inches in diameter, but its quality is the finest. Heavy bearing and unexcelled as a table variety. Raise some for pies. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; pound, 75c.

Southern Field (No. 360)

Famous old-time pumpkin. Strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 50c; postpaid.



Sweet or Sugar Pumpkin

Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin

(No. 363) Do you want to grow the biggest pumpkin in your county? Our Jumbo is the variety to do it with. The pumpkin from which our engraving was made weighed 220 pounds. It is nothing to grow them weighing from 100 to 125 pounds on unfertilized ground. Under good cultivation it's a monster. Quality is good, considering the size. Flesh a bright yellow, fine grained. Good yielder, keeps well if handled carefully in gathering. Packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

Large Cheese

(No. 362) Old-time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grained. Packet, 5 cts; ounce, 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; pound, 55c.

Always Pleased With Hastings'

Mrs. A. M. Holder, Coleanor, Alabama: "I don't think I have a garden unless I use your seed. I grew one of your Big Jumbo Pumpkins in my garden last year which measured 5 feet and 5 inches around. I find your seed of fine varieties and very satisfactory."

Mrs. J. W. Woods, Athens, Ga.: "We have used your seeds for years and are always pleased with them."

Mrs. W. C. Faulk, San Antonio, Texas: "Have used your seed for eight years and find they are the best."

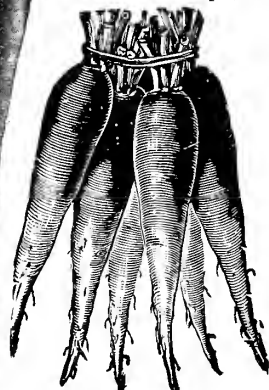


Hastings' Big Jumbo Pumpkin, the King of All the Big Pumpkins

HASTINGS' RADISH SEED



Long White Icicle



Hastings' Glass Radish

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use plant the round or button radishes and olive shaped. For later use plant the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and better resist heat and drought. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills one foot apart, seed covered $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row; 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Our radish seed is of the very best, being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots. Very easy to grow.

Hastings' Early Long Scarlet (No. 376)

This is the most popular of all radishes in the South for general garden use and market. Our illustration shows the remarkable regularity and fine shape of our strain of this variety. It's a favorite everywhere, no vegetable garden being complete without it. Tops rather small, roots long and tapering to a decided point; color an intense bright scarlet. Flesh is very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly, as all radishes should be, it is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388) One of the finest long white radishes. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of quick growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Long White Icicle Radish (No. 382) Excellent and profitable; a new and distinctive sort; ready for use as soon as Hastings' Early Long Scarlet, but has fewer leaves. Admirable alike for open air and under glass. The icicle is perfectly white in color, very long, slender and tapering shape. It quickly grows to market size, is crisp and brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. A fine variety for both market and home gardeners who want an early, long white radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Chartier (No. 373) Grows to a large size, but not very uniform in shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at the tips; handsome appearance when pulled at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Wood's Early Frame (No. 379) Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier. Shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

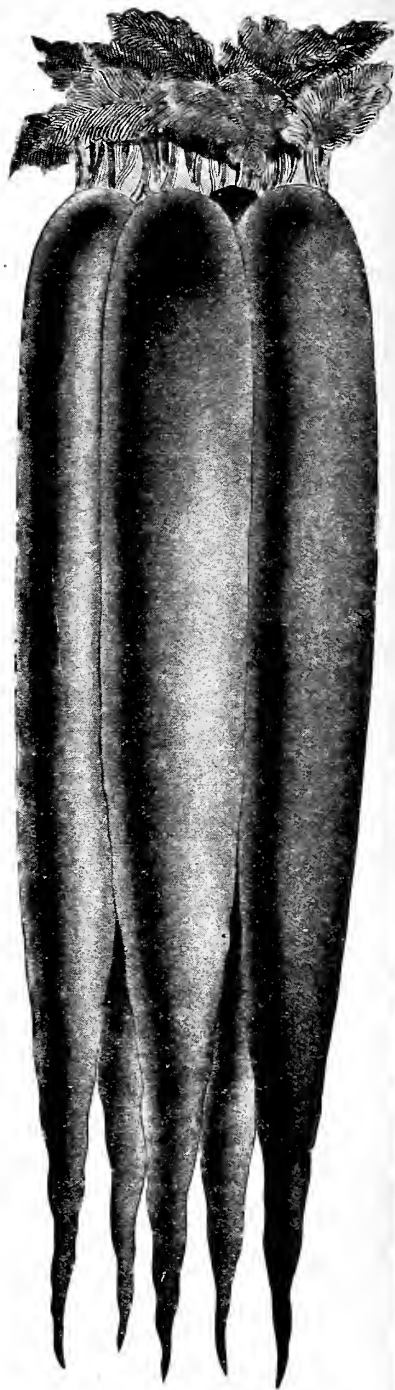
French Breakfast (No. 389) A very tender and mild radish, favorite for an early half-long variety in the South both for home and market use. Color bright red with white bottoms. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Hastings' Glass Radish (No. 383) After we introduced this radish several years ago it was named "Cincinnati Market Radish" by a Northern seed house and is generally catalogued by Northern houses under that name. We consider it one of the finest of the long red or pink radishes. It is of bright pink color with white tips; very regular and uniform in size and shape.

Flesh transparent, always crisp and brittle, with mild flavor even when grown to large size. Desirable for both market or home use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

White Strasburg (No. 385)

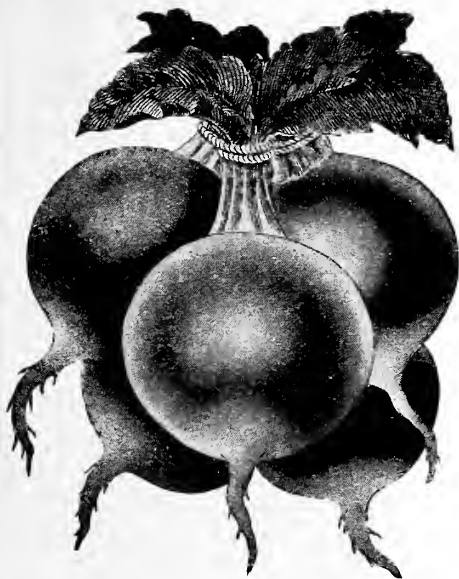
Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh pure white; firm, brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. Best variety for summer use and an excellent all-round variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; prepaid.



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet Radish

GARDEN IS SAFE WITH HASTINGS' SEEDS

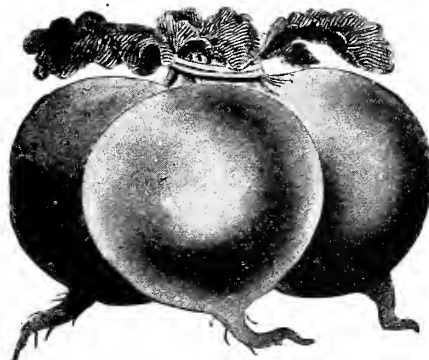
"Your seeds are much better than the ones I can get here. In fact I feel pretty safe in saying that I am going to have a splendid garden when I plant Hastings' seeds."
Harley L. Williams, Colquitt County, Georgia.



Our Rosy Gem Radish

Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375)

Also called "White Tipped Scarlet Ball." A favorite among market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here in Atlanta in 18 days from time seed was sown. A most desirable variety for home gardens and almost identical with the Scarlet Button except in white shading at the base of root. One of the earliest varieties; globe shaped with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender, crisp, never becoming pithy until very old. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.75.**



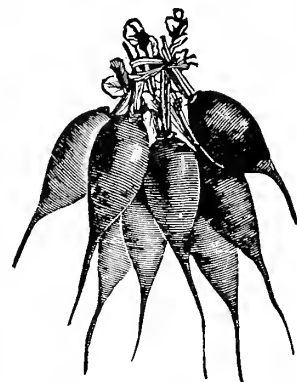
Scarlet Button Radish

Scarlet Button Radish (No. 381)

A favorite, extra early radish, round form and deep scarlet skin; mild flavor, crisp and very tender; short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents; postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.75.**

Crimson Giant (No. 378)

A large sized extra early turnip radish, a little longer in shape than the Scarlet Button, but brighter color; twice the size. It grows quickly and even when it attains large size remains tender and of fine flavor to the last. Will prove a money-maker for the market gardener, as its bright crimson color makes it a seller on first sight. Equally valuable for home garden use. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**



Half Long Deep Scarlet

Half Long Deep Scarlet (No. 384)

As shown by our illustration it is about half way between Scarlet Button and Long Scarlet in shape. Of most beautiful appearance and in market brings high prices. In color skin is a brilliant scarlet throughout; flesh a clear white; crisp, tender and free from pungency or hotness, so common in many radishes. An extra early variety and is thoroughly satisfactory to Atlanta gardeners who plant it. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.**

Earliest Carmine, Olive Shaped (No. 374)

Very handsome and considered by many as the best of the extra early olive shaped radishes. Olive shaped, smooth skin, dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of rather upright growth. This is a fine radish. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.**

Philadelphia White Box (No. 391)

Almost identical with Scarlet Button except in color, which is pure white. Most popular white "button" radish grown. Extra early, very crisp and tender. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents; postpaid.**

California Mammoth White (No. 390)

Largest of all the winter radishes and extensively grown by the Chinese gardeners in California. Grows 10 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Pure white skin and flesh; solid, crisp and of good flavor. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

China Rose Winter (No. 377)

A very distinct and handsome variety of winter radish, probably the most largely grown. Color of skin a deep clear scarlet; flesh pure white, solid and of fine flavor. A good keeper well into the spring. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Full Satisfaction for 12 Years

"Have been ordering seeds and plants from you for 12 years, and I have never found any seed house that has given me as much satisfaction as your seeds and plants do. They are fresh and come in good condition. I have no trouble to get them to grow."—Mrs. U. A. Miles, Bee County, Texas.

White Spanish Winter (No. 380)

Large size and a good keeper. Skin and flesh white. Solid, crisp, and tender. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.**

Black Spanish Winter (No. 386)

Similar to the White Spanish except the skin is black. A good variety of winter radish. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.**

THEY NEVER DISAPPOINT ME

"I am well pleased with the seeds you sent me, and beg to say I have planted Hastings' seeds, almost exclusively for ten years and they never disappoint me."

Mrs. Elsie Barham, Lamar County, Alabama.

"I have always found your seed to be the best I could buy to get a stand, and a good crop where other seeds fail."

Austin Smith, Jackson County, Mississippi.

"Enclosed please find M. O. for \$16.40. I find your seeds to be the only reliable ones I can buy in the South."

Homer S. Reynolds, Duval County, Florida.

"I have ordered seed from you for years past and can't help it. I get good results and that's what I want."

F. W. Kirkland, Hill County, Texas.

HASTINGS' MIXED RADISHES

(No. 387) Many don't want to make more than one radish planting to last all season, and our mixed radishes fill the bill exactly for this purpose. Hastings' Mixed Radishes contain some of each variety catalogued by us, except the winter varieties. It contains early, medium and late varieties, the round, the half long and long. For home garden use we sell tens of thousands of packages of this justly celebrated mixture every year. It is deservedly popular, giving as it does a succession of crisp, tender radishes throughout the season from one sowing. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.**



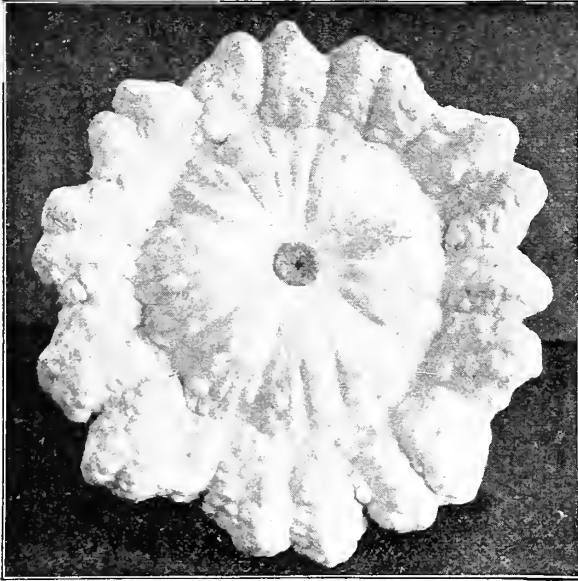
The Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

SALSIFY CULTURE—Sow seed in early spring in shallow drills 18 inches apart. Prepare good soil deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Cultivate frequently and let it grow all summer. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill.

Mammoth Sandwich Island (No. 404)

Absolutely the very best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to the other sorts. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.**

HASTINGS' EARLY BUSH OR SUMMER SQUASH

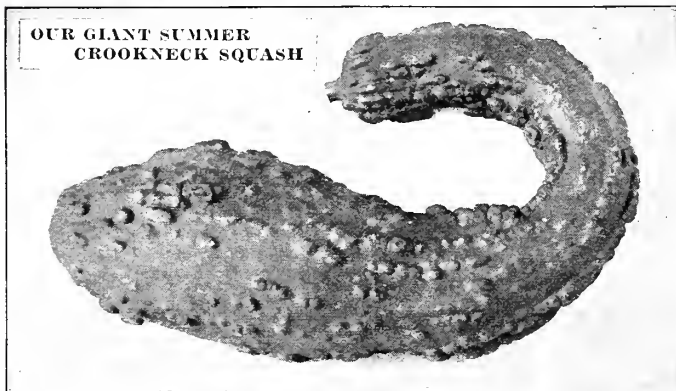


Hastings' Mammoth White Bush Squash

Giant Summer Crookneck (No. 426)

Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing moth White Bush it is rather too large to ship, but with this other sorts. We recommend this to you very highly. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$7.50.

Yellow Summer Crookneck (No. 421)



OUR GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK SQUASH

SWEET, POT AND MEDICINAL HERB SEED

Anise (No. 980)—Aromatic seeds used as a condiment. Leaves finely fringed and are used in garishing. Packet, 5 cents.
Balm (No. 981)—Leaves fragrant like Lemon Verbena. Add fine flavor to summer drinks. Useful for tea in fevers. Packet, 5 cents.
Basil, Sweet (No. 982)—Aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Packet, 5 cents.
Borage (No. 983)—Excellent hce food and honey plant; leaves used for flavoring cordials. Grows freely on all soils and the sky blue flowers are an addition to any flower garden. Packet, 5 cents.
Caraway (No. 984)—Produces aromatic seeds used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.
Catnip or Catmint (No. 985)—Leaves used both dry and green for seasoning. Packet, 10 cents.
Coriander (No. 986)—Seeds used for flavoring cakes, candy and liquors. Packet, 5 cents.
Dill (No. 987)—Seeds strongly aromatic, and have a pungent flavor. Used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.
Horehound (No. 988)—Leaves are used for seasoning; also in making candy and cough medicine. Packet, 5 cents.
Lavender (No. 989)—The common lavender; leaves used for seasoning. The dried flowers are highly esteemed for perfume. Pkt., 5c.

Culture Squash will not stand frost and cold nights, hence plantings should not be made until danger of frost and cold nights are over. Work the soil deeply before planting. For the bush varieties hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way; 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, covering seed about 1 inch. Thin out to 2 plants after rough leaves are formed. One or two shovelfuls of well rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil, is advantageous. Hoe frequently, keeping down all weeds and grass. Keep surface soil loose, but do not disturb the plants while bearing. Keep the squash picked off as soon as ready for use, as this keeps the plants bearing longer. Running squash for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. Hills for these should be made 8 to 10 feet apart. Hoe frequently but do not disturb the runners. Seed required: one ounce to 25 hills; two to three pounds per acre.

Hastings' Mammoth White Bush (No. 420) A marked improvement over the Early White Bush, being nearly double the size and more regular in shape. Early, uniform and prolific; has beautiful clear white skin and flesh and grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, and when picked young can be used for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$6.50.

Early White Bush (No. 425) The well-known White Scaloped or Patty Pan Squash. One of the earliest to mature, very productive; skin and flesh a light cream color. A very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid. Ten lbs., not prepaid, \$6.00.

Golden Custard (No. 422) Much larger than any other scaloped variety. It's nothing unusual to have them reach a size of 2 feet in diameter when planted on a rich, moist soil. In color, a rich, dark golden yellow. This variety has smooth skin, is very evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. Of the regular hush form, immensely productive and of fine quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Early Yellow Bush (No. 424) Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is bright golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$6.00.

In this extra large variety we have one containing all the good qualities of the crooknecked squash and at the same time giving nearly double the size of the variety you could double the yield from same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend this to you very highly. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$7.50.

Old, well-known crookneck variety, for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Of rich, buttery flavor. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 85c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$7.00.

Running or Marrow Squashes

Distinct from the Bush or Summer squashes, the vines running 10 to 12 feet long and the squashes are 6 to 12 pounds in weight. In flavor much richer than the Summer Squashes. For fall and winter use plant in June or July, and after cutting, store in cool, dry place until wanted for use.

Boston Marrow (No. 428) Most popular running variety. Skin of Boston Marrow is of rather light yellowish shade with very thin rind and extra good quality. A good keeper and shipper. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 25c; pound, 75c; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow (No. 423) Very similar to the Boston Marrow, rather more prolific and about one week earlier. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Improved Hubbard (No. 427) Not recommended for general planting in the South but does well in a few localities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75c; postpaid.

Marjoram, Sweet (No. 990)—Tender shoots and leaves used for seasoning during the summer months and can be dried for winter use. Packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal (No. 991)—Low, creeping plant, ornamental for covering ground in damp shady places. Has the flavor of pennyroyal to a marked degree. Furnishes the medicinal properties for menthol pencils and headache cures. Packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint (No. 992)—Well known in the South. Exclusively used for flavoring. Packet, 20 cents.

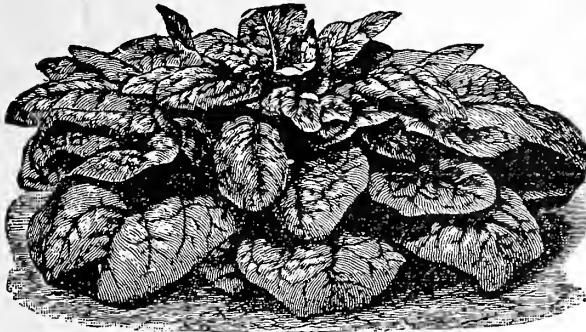
Rosemary (No. 993)—Leaves used green for seasoning in summer; dried in winter. A favorite aromatic plant. Packet, 5 cents.

Sage (No. 994)—Most popular of garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring, the dried leaves being a staple market product. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Summer Savory (No. 995)—Leaves and tender flower stalks used for flavoring. Much like Thyme, but milder. Packet, 5 cents.

Thyme (No. 996)—Leaves and tender shoots used for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. Delicious flavoring for sausage and meats. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Wormwood (No. 997)—The dried leaves are used medicinally, also esteemed as a tonic for poultry. Packet, 5 cents.



Hastings' Aragon Spinach

HASTINGS' SPINACH SEED

You can find no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. As "greens" its quality is unsurpassed, and were it more generally known in the Southern States almost every one would plant it. Our specially grown spinach is far superior to the spinach seed commonly sold. Its germination is stronger and better, the growth larger, more vigorous, and hardier. Spinach requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during January, February, and March, while the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. Sow one ounce to 100 feet of row; 8 pounds per acre.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach Very best variety for the South. Fine market size, (No. 411) having a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savoyed, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardiest of all varieties, standing an ordinary cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Ounce, 5c; 1/4 pound, 15c; pound, 45c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.75.

Curled Norfolk Savoy (No. 415) Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. With the exception of Aragon it is the heaviest cropper. Ounce, 5 cents; 1/4 pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Broad Leaved Flanders (No. 414) Great standard variety for home use or for market. Ounce, 5 cents; 1/4 pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Long Standing (No. 413) Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5 cents; 1/4 pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

Bloomsdale (No. 412) A valuable variety which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved spinach. Ounce, 5 cents; 1/4 pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$2.25.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (No. 416) In this variety you have a spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April where the plants are to stand and will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; 1/4 pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.



BUG INSURANCE

Much as we may dislike to acknowledge it, bugs are something that we have to acknowledge must be taken into consideration in most of the larger gardening operations anywhere in the country. Bug depredations exist alike North, South, East and West.

You have all heard of and probably carry some sort of insurance, fire, life, accident or some one or more of the dozens of kinds of insurance that are offered and needed. We want to talk to you about another kind of insurance. Not a man or woman who farms or gardens but what has been bothered with bugs of various kinds in recent years. You have, or we miss our guess. If not, you were certainly been fortunate.

Why not "Bug Insurance"? Not necessarily a guarantee against bug attacks but a guarantee against any serious results of those bug attacks. Every market gardener, every trucker who grows vegetables has to guard against attacks by various kinds of bugs, and the same thing is true of many home gardens. Why not insure your crops against serious bug damage?

Why not use "Bug Death," the only really safe insecticide? We have known Bug Death for many years. We have used it ourselves; we have seen it used successfully by truck and market gardeners, large and small. We know just how good and safe Bug Death is and

recommend it to you because of our long personal knowledge of its good and effective "bug killing" qualities.

Bug Death kills the bugs and at the same time does not injure the plant or its regular growth as does Paris Green, London Purple, Arsenate of Lead or the dozen or more forms of arsenical poisons that are offered as "bug-killers." Instead of Bug Death killing or injuring the plants (when applied right) it actually acts as a fertilizer in small degree. Do you know of any other insecticide that this is true of? Bug Death is the only general insecticide known that is both effective on bugs and is at the same time harmless to both plants and animals when rightly applied. It's sure death to leaf-eating bugs and it does not "burn" the plants like Paris Green and other arsenical poisons, such as are generally used.

"Bug Death" is perfectly safe to use and the only bug poison that is perfectly safe. Perfectly harmless to human beings and animals, at the same time it is sure death to leaf-eating bugs of almost every kind. "Bug Death" is the best general insecticide we know of. Keep "Bug Death" on hand and when Mr. and Mrs. Bug settle on your premises to raise a family you can easily turn this into a "bug funeral" instead of leaving the way open for a large and able-bodied increase in bug population in your garden. Order it now.

PREPAID PRICES On Bug Death by PARCEL POST

(These Prices Named in Columns Below Include Price of BUG DEATH and Postage)

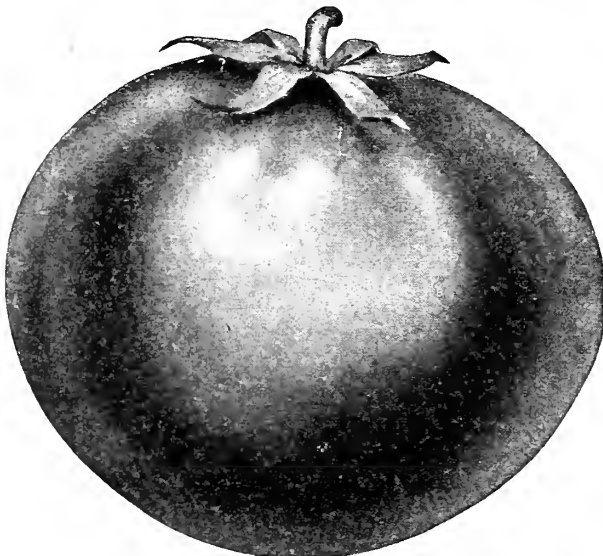
	1st and 2d Zones	3d Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
1 pound package	\$.21	\$.23	\$.26	\$.29	\$.32	\$.36	\$.39
3 pound package . . . . .	.43	.47	.54	.61	.68	.76	.83
5 pound package . . . . .	.60	.66	.77	.88	.99	1.11	1.22
12 1-2 pound package	1.19	1.34	1.63	1.93	2.21	2.51	2.80

Your Postmaster or Rural Delivery Carrier can advise you the zone you are in from Atlanta.

BUG DEATH BY FREIGHT OR EXPRESS, NOT PREPAID — 1 POUND, 15 CENTS; 3 POUNDS, 35 CENTS; 5 POUNDS, 50 CENTS; 12 1-2 POUNDS, \$1.00; 100 POUND KEG, \$7.50.

We suggest that as a trial you order one of the smaller size packages by mail, and if you find it satisfactory for your purpose that you then order it in sufficient quantity to have it come by freight, and thereby secure a low transportation charge. You would then have it on hand for use at any time.

YOU CAN GROW GOOD TOMATOES



Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato

If you plant Hastings' Tomato Seed. It is just as easy to grow good tomatoes as it is small, inferior, unshapely, cracked, split, almost worthless ones, grown from cheap seed which comes from the refuse of canneries or saved from tail-end of the market gardeners' crops.

Our tomato seed is saved exclusively from crops grown for seed purposes and seed is saved only from the choicest tomatoes in the field. We will not attempt to compete in price with seed dealers who sell canning factory seed or who buy up tomato seed from the refuse of market gardeners' crops in New Jersey, Maryland and other truck-growing states.

Hastings' tomato seed has a reputation equaled by that of no other house in this country. It leads all others in the tomato shipping sections of Florida, Mississippi and Texas. Even in Cuba and Mexico planters want none but our Redfield Beauty for shipping. Our seed stands the test of time. It's not a case of good one year and poor the next, but it's good all the time. Makes paying crops for the men who grow tomatoes for shipment in the South; makes paying crops for local market gardeners; it gives all home gardens a bountiful supply of delicious, large sized, smooth tomatoes, all through the summer; it's exactly the seed you want for your use this year, no matter whether you garden for market or for home use.

Culture In the Atlanta latitude start seed in hot-beds or boxes in the house between February 15 and March 1. Give plenty of light and space between the plants or else they will be weak and spindling. Scatter seed in bed or box thinly and cover with about 1/2 inch of soil. Transplant to open ground as soon as danger of frost is past. Before transplanting, break the soil deeply and work in stable manure or fertilizer thoroughly. Set plants 3 feet apart each way; give clean cultivation. As plants grow it is best to tie them to stakes and thin out the leaves so that the sun can penetrate and ripen the fruit quicker. A second seed planting made in May will make plants that begin to bear in August and continue until frost. One ounce of seed makes about 1,500 good plants; use about four ounces of seed per acre.

Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato (No. 452)

Our special strain of Dwarf Champion is the only first-class tomato of sufficiently stiff growth to stand up clear of the ground without staking,

thus keeping fruits off the ground. Growth stiff, upright and compact; fruits large; of bright red color; regular in size and shape and very smooth skin; one of our most popular and desirable varieties. We consider our seed crop of Dwarf Champion last summer the most uniform and beautiful field of tomatoes ever grown. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

The Stone A first-class main crop; extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some sections for winter shipment, and a standard sort for those who grow tomatoes for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. Packet, 5c; 1/2 ounce, 15c; oz., 25c; 1/4 pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Spark's Earliana (No. 457)

Early tomato of good size and flavor. Plants hardy, with rather slender open branches; moderate growth, well set with fruits, all of which ripen early. Deep scarlet color, growing in clusters of 5 to 8, averaging 2 1/2 inches in diameter. Packet, 5 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel (No. 451)

One of the very best of the second early class of tomatoes, ripening soon after varieties like Hastings' Extra Early Prolific. Fruits are uniformly larger, thicker, more solid, and of much finer quality than most of the extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or apple shaped; about three inches in diameter. The inner part is very solid and fleshy, with very few seeds, the seed cells being very small and fruits nearly all solid flesh. Quality exceptionally sweet and free from acid. Packet, 10c; 1/2 ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; 1/4 pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Redfield Beauty, the All Right Medium Early Tomato for Every Southern State

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO (No. 445) THE MOST SATISFACTORY TOMATO THAT YOU CAN GROW.

Our Redfield Beauty is the right size, the right earliness, the right shape, the right color, the right bearing qualities, the right shipping and eating qualities; in fact, it's an all right tomato in every respect. It has been planted for the last 21 years in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in all tests it has proven its superiority over all the other famous varieties. Its vigorous growth, heavy and long bearing qualities and its comparative freedom from rotting under the most trying conditions of growth, make it a favorite everywhere. Of glossy crimson color with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits and is the most regular in size and shape of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Of perfect shape and is unexcelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In competitive tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them has proven equal to it. For the shipper and market gardener it is the best; for the home garden it is none the less valuable, combining, as Hastings' Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality in tomatoes. Large packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00, postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$17.50.

RED ROCK, THE BIG RED SOLID MEATY TOMATO

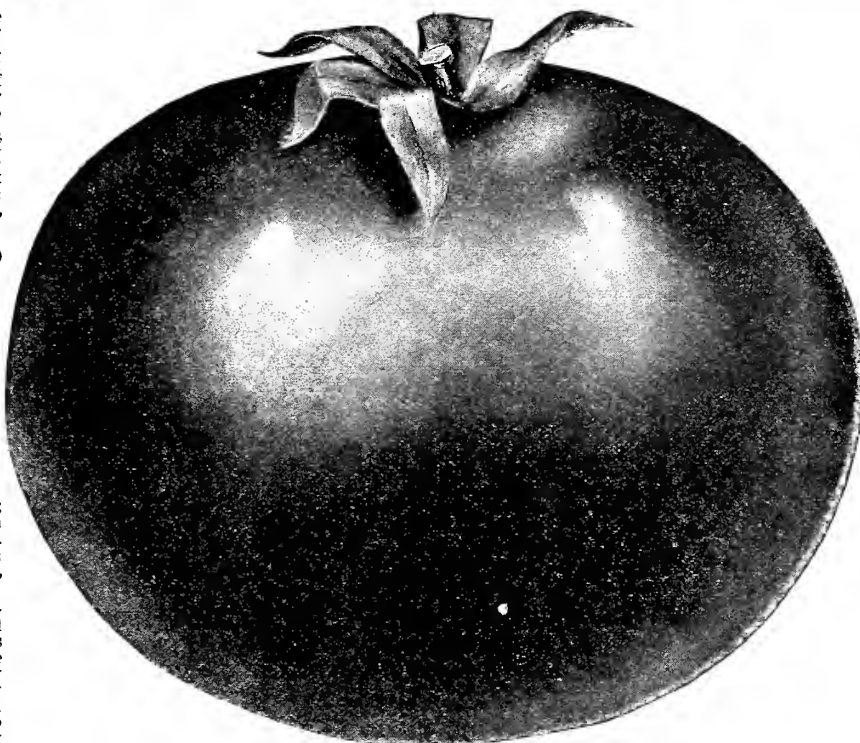
(No. 455) Red Rock is beyond question the best large late red tomato for either home use, nearby market or for canning. Red Rock matures in from 110 to 115 days. It is extraordinarily solid—hence the name of Red Rock. Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture or flavor and is as red as a tomato can be. It's a red that goes all the way through. The meat is solid without being hard, and is of the finest flavor. Practically no waste tomatoes in a crop of Red Rock. Plant Red Rock this year. You will like it. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Livingston's Globe Tomato

(No. 446) A most popular tomato with Florida shippers. Our seed stock of this variety is grown from Livingston's original strain and kept absolutely pure. We find it one of the earliest; fruits are smooth and of good size; firm flesh and few seeds. Very productive of fruit, being short jointed, and clusters of fruit form at each joint. Fruits are of right size and shape to pack well for shipment. Color of skin purplish red, about the same shade as our Redfield Beauty. Our experience with this variety both in our own crops and by observation of market gardens in several states is that about one-half of the fruits come true globe shaped; the balance are rather flattened, but much thicker, proportionately, than other varieties. For illustration see page 48. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

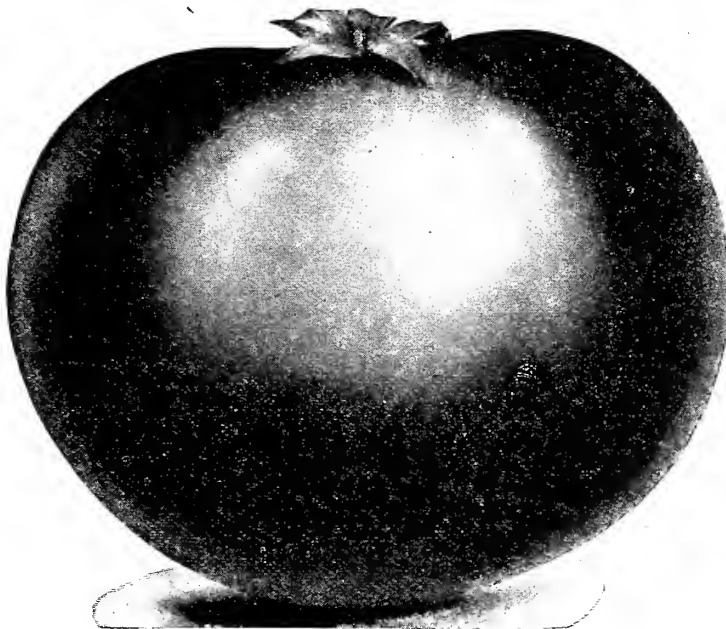
Hastings' Matchless Tomato (No. 447) This variety is well named, for it has no equal as a large second-early, whether for home use, nearby markets, or canning. Vigorous grower, very productive and continues to produce large sized fruits until frost. Its luscious fruit is large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red and one of the most beautiful tomatoes we have ever seen. Foliage heavy, protecting the fruit from sunscald during late summer. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

Best Ever Grown "I must best your Red Rock Tomatoes. They are the best we have ever grown."—B. R. Hall, Rains County, Texas.



Hastings' Big Red Rock Tomato for Home Use and Canning

Duke of York, the Blight Proof (No. 456) In some parts of the Southeastern States a disease, known as Southern Tomato Blight, is very troublesome. As the fruit begins to "set" plants begin to die and there is no known remedy for this disease. It seldom appears on new land or land that has not been planted in tomatoes, but when it does appear the only way to succeed is to plant a variety that is practically blight-proof. The Duke of York is the only reliable blight-proof variety. While not of as fine eating quality as others it is a splendid shipper and makes a fine market appearance. Fruits form in clusters of 5 or more and are above the average size; a strong, healthy grower; big cropper and stays in bearing a long time. If you have ever been bothered with tomato blight this is the very variety for you. Genuine Duke of York; Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.



Duke of York—The Great Blight-Proof Tomato

Hastings' Improved Purple Acme

(No. 441) One of the finest varieties on our list. A big improvement over the old Acme, which was so popular everywhere. One of the very earliest, is almost round and has a thin but very tough skin. Our Improved Acme is a very heavy bearer, ripening evenly all over. Has a lovely purplish shade of color, making it especially desirable as a market and shipping variety. Has few seeds; is thick, meaty and solid. It makes a desirable sort for either market or home use with its fine color and flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Livingston's Favorite

A standard well known variety for home use or nearby markets. Color: glossy crimson, tinged with purple. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Mansfield Tree Tomato

A very strong-growing variety, which has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. Fruits extra large, average one pound in weight, and of fine quality. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; postpaid.

Red Pear Shaped (No. 454)

Small odd looking tomatoes. Very strong growers, and very productive. Suitable for preserves and pickling. Each, packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

A Good Big Home Garden is Money Saver and Health Saver—Make a Good Big Garden in 1916

HASTINGS' NEW EXTRA EARLY PROLIFIC TOMATO

(No. 444)

For a really good extra early tomato, this new prolific variety of ours is a wonder and the market gardeners or shippers who plant it are bound to get those top prices of the earliest market. It's a wonder for extra earliness, smoothness and heavy bearing; immensely prolific, combined with vigorous growing qualities. Begins to "set" fruit from the first blooms, and as the foliage is rather light and open it lets the sun in to color and ripen the fruit quickly. Our illustration from a

photograph shows about one-third its size and its extremely heavy bearing qualities. Begins with the earliest and keeps right along bearing. Fruits are from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; rich red color and ripen evenly. A splendid shipper and of very good eating quality for home garden use. Its smoothness of skin and regularity are exceptional for an extra early variety. If you are a truck grower you cannot afford to miss

planting it; if you are a home gardener you need it for earliest use. We have seen as many as 31 good sized, smooth, ripe tomatoes on a single plant in our seed crops at one time. Immensely prolific and beyond question the most desirable extra early tomato offered for sale. It represents years of closest and most careful work in seed selection and plant breeding. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.**

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato (No. 448)

No variety equals our Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities, making it especially valuable for furnishing a continuous supply all through our long summers when other sorts die out; its resistance to unfavorable conditions of growth is remarkable and it is adapted to the entire South. Fruits over 3 inches in diameter and are bright red in color, lasting well into the summer. **Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 70c; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.**



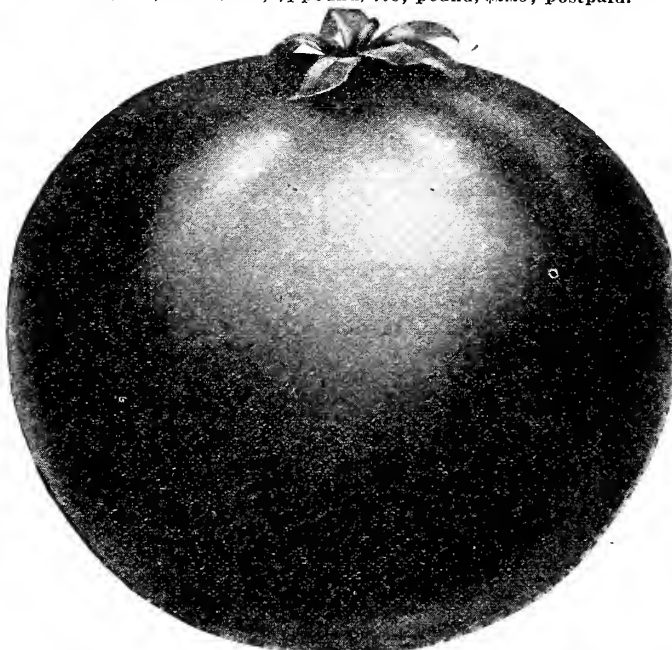
Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato—Showing Its Great Prolificness and About One-third Its Natural Size

Hastings' Special Tomato Collection, 25 cts.

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, Matchless and Chalk's Early Jewel are grown for us by tomato seed specialists who grow tomato seed exclusively for us, and whom we consider the best and most careful tomato seed growers in the country. Without any exception, our growers produce the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties should be in every home garden in the South. They are among the best varieties in existence. One large packet of each variety postpaid, 25c. This collection will insure you a full supply of first-class tomatoes all season.

Ponderosa (No. 443) The giant of all tomatoes. It must have rich soil to be a success but fruits are very large; purplish pink in color, solid meaty, and very sweet. These being large and ribbed, are for home use. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; postpaid.**

Golden Queen (No. 453) Very handsome and the best large smooth yellow tomato. Meaty, solid, and sweet, with bright golden yellow color. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; postpaid.**



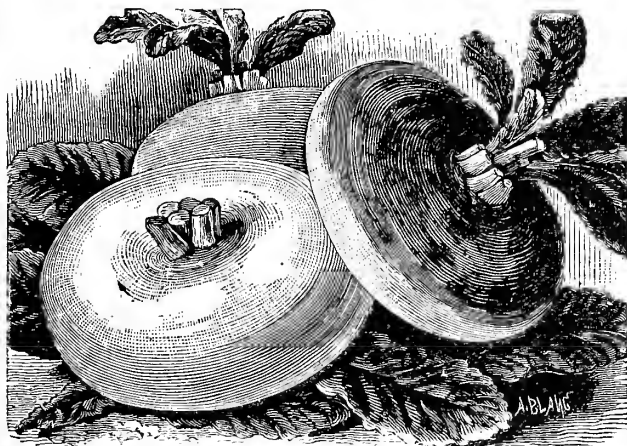
Livingston's Globe Tomato (See Page 47)

NEW EARLY DETROIT TOMATO (No. 459)

It is not often that we add a new tomato to our list and only one thing can cause it, and that is real merit. This was first introduced in 1909 with many claims and we have watched tests of it in the South with much interest. It is really a valuable second early variety for the South either for shipment, nearby markets or home use. It is a most productive variety of the early purplish pink sorts and in uniformity and size of fruit, freedom from cracking, and resistance to blight, it is remarkable. Vines are vigorous and productive. Fruits smooth, uniform in size, approximating a globe shape, firm and of most excellent quality. Early Detroit will not disappoint you for a second early purplish pink variety for home use, nearby markets or for shipping. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

SPRING TURNIPS**WHY NOT PLANT SEED OF SPRING TURNIPS? IT WILL PAY**

Culture Spring plantings of turnips are important although the general crop for winter usually is sown late in the summer or fall. The spring sown seed germinates rapidly and turnips are ready for use very early; being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than in the fall. They are more tender, sweeter and more juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills from January to March, according to locality, covering seed lightly. They make best on new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used it should be applied several months before the crop is planted, as fresh manure makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall or winter use sow rutabagas July 15th to September 1st; turnips August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; farther South they can be planted later, and in Florida plantings can be continued all through the winter. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 200 feet of row; 2 to 3 pounds per acre.

**Early White Flat Dutch—Early Red or Purple Top**

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476) Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable seasons is ready for use in 6 weeks. Skin and flesh a pure, snow white; solid, fine-grained, sweet and a good seller. Looks very attractive bunched for sale, and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

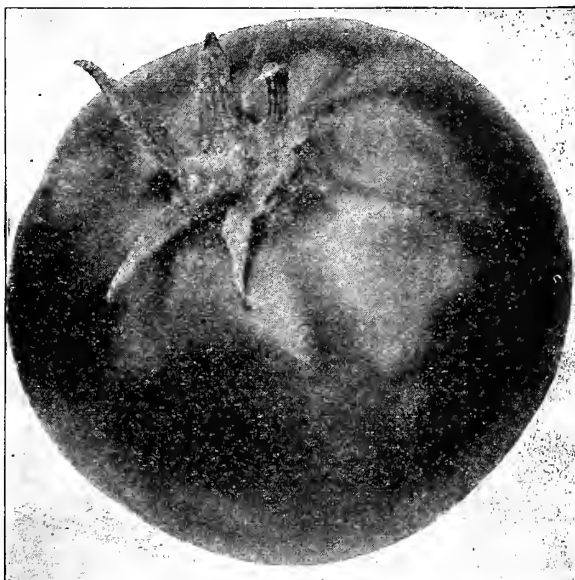
Extra Early Milan (No. 465) Earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple-topped variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top, but is one to two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color; sweet and fine-grained. Seed supply very short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Early Snowball (No. 472) Extra early variety. Perfectly round, pure white, solid, sweet, with short top. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475) Our most popular variety for general planting. Is medium early, globe shaped, handsome appearance and a heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them, either for home use or market. Always of good quality, a good keeper and seller in the market. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

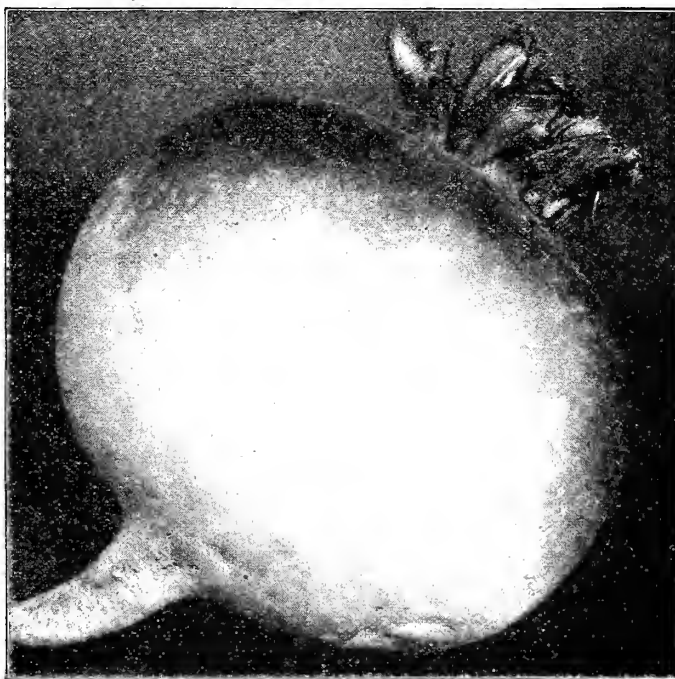
Secret Was Hastings' Seeds "I bought turnip seed from you and raised some of the finest specimens you ever saw. Better flavored turnips never grew. I told my neighbors that the secret was I used Hastings' Seeds."

J. F. Mincy, Alcorn County, Mississippi.

**The Early Detroit Tomato**

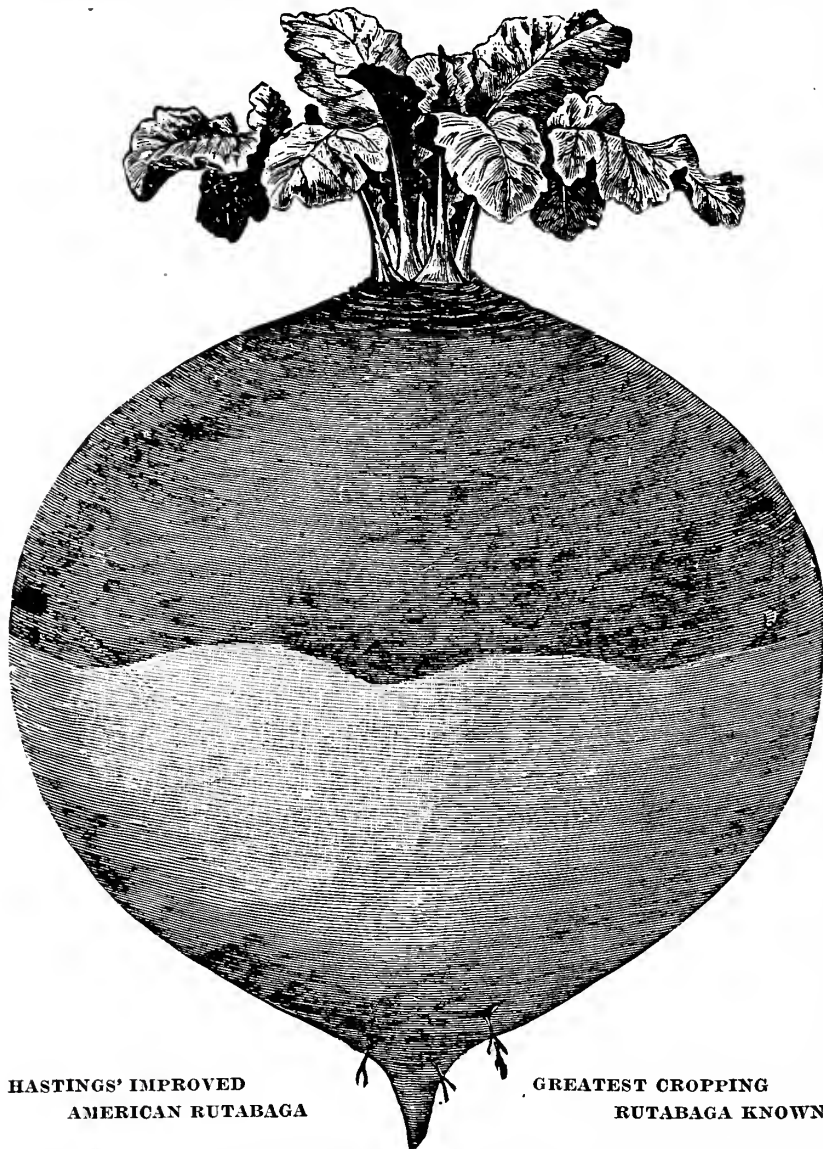
Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467) One of the most popular varieties for either spring or fall plantings. Medium size and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration, with very small, fine taproot. Flesh and skin pure white, fine grained and sweet. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 50c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466) Another popular variety of early flat turnip, being for the deep red or purple color of the skin at top of bulb; known in many sections as Purple Top Flat Dutch. A very quick grower, with fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extends down to where it rests in the ground, adding much to the attractive appearance of this variety. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.

**Hastings' Purple Top Globe Turnip**

HASTINGS' BIG 7 TURNIP COLLECTION, 25 Cents

The most popular of all turnip collections. This gives every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other house offers you such a bargain in turnip seed as this. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Improved American Rutabaga and Seven Top—7 ounces of Turnips, all different, for 25 cents, delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection. If you do not want to plant all this seed this spring, what you hold over is perfectly good for your late summer and fall sowings. 7 OUNCES, 7 VARIETIES, 25 CENTS, POSTPAID.



HASTINGS' IMPROVED
AMERICAN RUTABAGA

GREATEST CROPPING
RUTABAGA KNOWN

Rhubarb or Pie Plant Roots Rhubarb is not known to the great majority of the people of the Cotton Belt but in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and the Central States a patch of rhubarb plants is looked on almost as a household necessity. It is about the earliest usable plant in the spring for pie making and stewing. It also has great medicinal qualities, extract of rhubarb being largely used to assist digestion.

We do not recommend planting Rhubarb in Florida and Gulf Coast sections, but in the Central South where moist, partly shaded locations can be had Rhubarb will grow luxuriantly. It is a plant that is a rank feeder and grower, and as such should be fertilized heavily with well rotted stable manure. Plant out the roots during early spring months.

FIELD GROWN ROOTS—By mail postpaid: 20 cents each; 3 for 50 cents; 7 for \$1.00. Extra large roots, by express or freight, not prepaid, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; \$10.00 per 100.

Horseradish Roots There are very few people that don't need, at some time or other during the year, horseradish for seasoning. You can usually buy it at the stores but so adulterated as to be almost worthless. Horseradish can be grown almost anywhere in the South successfully, but gives best results in rich, rather moist, partly shaded locations. Prices: 25 Roots or Sets, 35 cents; 50 for 60 cents; 100 for \$1.00; postpaid.

Golden Ball The finest flavored of all the yellow varieties; fine grained, (No. 474) medium sized, as round as a ball and of deep orange color. A rapid grower, maturing early turnips for a most delicious dinner, before your neighbors in the spring. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50c; postpaid.

Yellow Aberdeen A favorite, resisting both heat and cold (No. 478) well. Good size and a splendid keeper. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Snow White Globe Color, pure white; round in shape; (No. 471) large size; solid and quick in growth for a large turnip; produces great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy, and closely resembles in size and shape our Purple Top Globe. Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 20c; pound, 60c; postpaid.

Pomeranian White Globe (No. 480); Yellow or Amber Globe (No. 469); Long White or Cow-horn (No. 470); Seven Top or "Salad" Turnip (No. 477)

These are all well known varieties of turnips, really so well known in the South that they need no description. Each: Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid.

Hastings' Mixed Turnips (No. 479) A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabaga catalogued by us. This mixture is made up to supply the demand of thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them throughout the season. Contains medium, early and late varieties as well as salad varieties for "greens." Ounce, 5 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; postpaid.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga (No. 468) Our special strain of Purple Top, Yellow Fleshed Rutabaga leaves nothing to be desired. Best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. Our Improved American has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants of the most critical gardeners. Of fine form, with rich purple colored top and light yellow flesh of most pleasing appearance. The flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from hard, stringy nature. Has comparatively small tops, fine feeding roots, and is the surest and heaviest cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need to plant the Improved American. Ounce, 5c; ¼ pound, 15c; pound, 50c; postpaid. Ten pounds, not prepaid, \$4.00.



Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Hastings' Corn Book Free

Your future prosperity is largely dependent on growing grain and forage sufficient for your own needs.

Properly cultivated in the South corn is a much more profitable crop than cotton. Rightly grown, corn can be produced in almost every Southern State for one-third to one-half the merchant's cash price.

The net profits on your cotton or other cash crop is largely dependent on how little you spend for corn or products of corn in the shape of meat, meal, etc.

Corn at 10 to 15 bushels per acre does not, never will, never can, pay for the labor put on it.

Corn at 50 to 100 bushels per acre pays, and pays handsomely.

Do you want to get in the 50 to 100 bushels of corn-per-acre class?

We publish a practical booklet on corn-growing in the South. This is what is known as Hastings' Corn Book. It contains the best methods used by practical and successful corn growers in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana and other Southern States. It gives plain directions for growing 100 bushels or more of corn per acre. If you follow the plain directions given in this booklet you need never buy another bushel of corn from your merchant or grain dealer. You will have corn to sell instead of to buy. It will pay you to have this "Corn Book," for there is nothing in these corn-growing methods that can't be carried out by any reasonably intelligent farmer in the South. Hastings' Corn Book is not for sale, but we are always glad to send a copy of it free to any of our customers on request. If interested, write for it now. A postal card will do.

Hastings' Cotton Book Free

No cotton grower can be really successful who makes less than a bale per acre, even with prices 12 to 13 cents per pound. On the HASTINGS FARM in good average seasons our crops range from one to two bales per acre where the land has been brought up to the proper condition by the rotation of crops and deep plowing. We find that it actually costs but little more to grow one to two bales per acre than it does a half bale. Our Cotton Book is in no sense a price list or catalogue, but a booklet containing our methods and those of other successful cotton growers both in and out of the Boll Weevil district who are in the bale-per-acre class and above. Where are you? If you are making less than a bale per acre right through your crop this booklet can help you. It contains only solid farm facts that we and other practical, successful cotton growers have worked out, not on paper, but on the farm.

We can and do make two bales per acre without spending a young fortune for fertilizer. Others are doing likewise. You can, if you will. Our Cotton Book tells how. If you will follow the methods outlined in our Cotton Book you can grow just as many bales on half the number of acres; that is, if you are making less than a bale per acre now. If you want one of these "Cotton Books" just write, asking for it. We send it free. With all due respect to you and your present methods we believe that our methods are much better. Results count. We are in the 1-to-2-bale class, following our methods. Where are you at, following yours?

The profit in cotton-growing is a high yield per acre on fewer acres planted. You can do this as well as we can. We gladly tell you how. Write us today for it and we will send it. It's free.

Hastings' Alfalfa Bulletin

Alfalfa is the most talked about and the most widely planted forage or hay plant in the world.

We have seen it growing successfully and profitably seven thousand feet above sea level in Southern Mexico. We have seen it growing even better under burning desert sun in Southern California. We have seen it growing in Florida and Georgia, and up along the Canada line. We have seen it almost everywhere in this country.

Alfalfa is one of the most adaptable as well as most profitable plants we know of, and you can grow it on your farm if you will give it a chance by right treatment at the start.

We have thousands of letters asking for information about alfalfa every year and we have put full information about alfalfa and how to prepare your land for it to insure success in this bulletin of ours just published.

It's a strictly up-to-date bulletin on Alfalfa, and if you are interested in Alfalfa you ought to send for and read this pamphlet.

Growing Alfalfa is not a careless job but it's a well worth while job. Some day, if not now, you will plant Alfalfa and we are sure this Alfalfa Bulletin will help.

It's free if you ask for it.

Southern Hay and Forage Crops

This is essentially a booklet of the summer growing hay and forage crops suitable for all parts of the South, all of which are useful in keeping the cotton dollars, the fruit and vegetable dollars, and all the rest of the "cash crop" dollars at home—in your pocket or in your bank.

This booklet touches on Kaffir Corn, Jerusalem Corn, Sorghum, Milo-maize, Pearl or Cattail Millet, German Millet, Mammoth Sunflower, Teosinte, Beggarweed, Soja or Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Cowpeas and Japanese Buckwheat.

Every one of these crops has a proper and valuable place on the well regulated, diversified Southern farm whose owner plans and works to keep the money from his "cash crop" at home.

All of them make valuable stock food or grain products for horses, mules, hogs and poultry while many of them are "land builders" or soil improvers as well.

You need some of them on your farm in 1916. It is well that you should know more about them, their habits and their value. Send for this booklet free. It won't cost you a cent.

HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN (No. 140)

Immensely Prolific, Finest in Quality A Wonderful Producer of Grain and Forage—The Prize-Winning Corn of the South for You to Plant.

No farmer in the South can afford to buy corn, buy meat, buy hay or forage or food stuffs and make a real profit on his farming operations.

The largest single item that the cotton growing, vegetable growing, fruit growing South buys is corn. Our purchases of corn from the middle western states are a very large part of the steady drain on our financial life blood.

Do you ever stop to think why it is that the middle West farmers, the farmers who grow the corn that you and your neighbors and the rest of the South buy, are so well off compared with you?

It is within our memory when collections of money, food and clothes were taken up back east to feed and clothe Kansas and Nebraska farmers. They have come up from abject poverty to real visible wealth and thousands of them own stock in and are directors of banks. Do you know why? It's absolutely through their getting away from "one cropism."

They "live at home and board at the same place," raise surplus corn, hogs, beef that they sell to us and we get none of it back. Our cotton money goes, never to return, unless in exchange for a mortgage on your or your neighbor's farm.

Western Corn Growing Farmers Regularly Ride in Their Automobiles at Your Expense

Iowa-Kansas-Nebraska farmers are great fellows to ride around in automobiles and they can afford to. How? In the first place practically everything they and their families and their live stock need is raised on their own acres. Mighty poor country for supply merchants out there. Just as soon as those folks out there got wise enough to cut out the one crop foolishness they had no further use for a supply merchant to carry them. Once a farmer "lives at home and boards at the same place" and sticks to it awhile he gets in the automobile class and can afford to.

How many of you all-cotton farmers ride around in an automobile? Mighty few. You haven't time. Too busy sweating in the cotton fields all summer making (with scrub seed) about a half bale per acre, mostly less. What do you grow that cotton for? Just to send most of it along (by way of the supply merchant) to pay for the corn and meal and meat that you have been buying, just the very things that you could have grown on your own farm at less than half what you paid your supply merchant. And what's worse is that it's so absolutely unnecessary, for if the Lord ever made a natural corn-growing country, it is the South.

We want, in all seriousness, to make the most earnest personal appeal to every one to whom this catalogue goes to grow enough corn in 1916. You ought to be tired by now of paying that Iowa or Kansas corn-growing farmer's gasoline bill and you are helping to do it every time you buy a bushel of Western corn or a pound of their meat.

In all seriousness you have absolutely no business buying a bushel of western corn from one year's end to another. You can't afford to for you pay, via supply merchant on credit, just about two and a half times what that corn is worth on the Iowa farm and fully twice what it costs in labor and fertilizer to grow it on your own acres.

We can't afford to buy corn to feed our mules and horses on down on the Hastings Farm and we know that you can't. You can't get out and make money growing all cotton, buying all food and grain even with cotton at 15 cents, and you sell mighty little cotton at 15 cents.

More Acres in Corn---More Corn Per Acre

That's exactly the slogan that ought to be in every farmer's mind and mouth this spring.

On some Southern farms there are enough acres planted in corn, but those acres are usually planted in such poor unproductive varieties that it actually doesn't pay 50 cents per day for the labor put on it. This is largely the reason for the low average yields per acre in most of the Southern States. The farmer, to save a few cents in seed cost, uses whatever seed happens to be handy and cheats himself out of several dollars' worth per acre in the crop.

A variety like Hastings' Prolific with carefully selected and grown seed such as we supply will add from 50 to 100 per cent to the yield per acre on almost any acre of corn ground in the South without costing an extra nickel for labor or fertilizer. You need these extra bushels of corn that Hastings' Prolific gives when it comes direct from us to you.

With the prices cotton has sold for this past season it's going to be the biggest kind of a temptation to drop back into the old way of buying corn and depending on cotton to pay for it.

It's just as important to play safe in the year 1916 as it ever was, and the farmer with plenty of corn in the crib and hogs fattening on corn in the pen is absolutely safe from all the ups and downs of the cotton market. He is the only man who can sit on his bales of cotton next fall, snap his fingers at supply merchant and sell in his own good time at satisfactory prices. Plant more corn acres—make more corn per acre.

Hastings' Prolific Will Fill Your Crib Up Full

Hastings' Prolific Corn is a wonder in production of both grain and forage. It is the most prolific corn we have ever seen, the yield of grain and forage being enormous. It makes more ears and better ears, with longer, deeper grains. Hastings' Prolific averages 16 to 18 rows. It has deep grains very closely set on a very small white cob. Sixty-five pounds of corn in the ear shells out one bushel or more. Grains rather flinty and a good keeper. Medium early, maturing in from 110 to 120 days. Makes splendid "roasting ears," the size of ears being good, and in flavor almost equal to that superb variety of Sweet Corn "Country Gentleman." It is the best all purpose corn that you can grow in the South. It pays as a field crop; it pays the market gardener; it pays in the home garden. It roots deeply, resisting drought and storms. It is adapted to both upland and lowland. It always makes a crop and is a prize winner at the crib of every man who plants it.



Two 214 Bushel Records

At the time this catalogue must go to the printer the results of the corn contests of 1915 are not known, so that the two 214 bushels per acre records made by Hastings' Prolific still stand.

The Georgia record of 214 bushels and 40 pounds was made by Ben Leath, of Walker county, in 1911. Two years later (1913) J. Jones Polk, of Jefferson Davis County, Mississippi, made 214 bushels and 51 pounds on one acre.

It's remarkable that these two Corn Club boys in Georgia and Mississippi, two years apart, should make the high record yields of their states, with only 11 pounds difference between them: Both these boys planted Hastings' Prolific Corn.

Hastings' Prolific Corn has made the highest yield per acre in Georgia four years out of last five in the Boys' Corn Club contests, Joe Stone in 1910, Ben Leath in 1911, Edward J. Wellborn in 1913, with a yield of 181 bushels and 40 pounds, while in 1914 Gordon Lee Hasty, of Walker County, Georgia, came through with a record of 148 bushels on his acre. These records were all made with our regular stock seed.

It was not by accident or chance that these boys made these splendid records. They put their crops on good ground, fertilized and cultivated the best they knew how. Back of their planning and work was the prolific, productive qualities that have been bred into Hastings' Prolific year after year, qualities just as valuable for you in your general crops as for these boys on their prize acres.

It is just as important for you to plant your corn acres with right seed as it is for these boys on their prize acres, and Hastings' Prolific has just as regularly been a prize winner in filling up the crib for general use as it has in winning prizes for the boys in every Southern state during the five or six years that these corn contests have been held.

Hastings' Prolific—Wonderful Producer of Corn

It certainly is. Five-sixths of the prize winners in Southern corn contests have planted it. In the Georgia Corn Show held in the State Capitol in Atlanta, in December, 1914, more than half of the nearly 3000 exhibits were of the Hastings' Prolific variety.

This shows you how well this variety is thought of in its own home state, and how generally these Corn Club boys who are always on the hunt for the best pick it out for planting on their prize acres.

In this corn have been bred for year after year heavy yielding qualities. It is the most vigorous growing variety in the South. It roots deeply and resists drought to a remarkable degree. It's the safest and surest yielding variety that can be planted anywhere in the South and it's the right variety for you to plant on your farm in 1916.

It's the heaviest yielder in bushels on the ear and a bushel on the ear will shell out more pounds of clean, sound grain than any other we know of.

Planted Exclusively on The Hastings Farm

We have never talked much about it, but we plant no other variety than Hastings' Prolific on the Hastings Farm for general crop. We don't do this because it is a Hastings variety, but because we have found that above all other varieties of corn it is the safest, surest, most dependable heavy yielding corn. Five years' experience has proved this to us and it will prove it to you, no matter whether you plant it on upland or bottoms.

This corn is widely distributed over the South. If you want to play safe get seed direct from Hastings. Nine-tenths of the so-called Hastings' Prolific we now see out through the country is badly mixed with inferior varieties through "crossing." Our seed is grown away from other varieties and is the real true Hastings' Prolific that you can depend on.

It's hard to keep corn pure and our way is to grow hundreds of acres of it in one body, far away from all other corn, so that it can't mix. Small growers cannot do this, they have not the control of the necessary acreage.

Remember, outside of our test and experimental work on the Hastings' Farm, no other variety of corn is planted for general crop purposes, which is fairly good evidence of our very high opinion of this corn for general farm purposes.

Hastings' Prolific in Many States We could easily fill this catalogue with good words about Hastings' Prolific and heavy yields from it from every Southern state. It holds high yield record in Georgia for four different years, Mississippi for two years and the high yield record for Texas, Arkansas and Florida. Hundreds of county and district records are held by it. Hastings' Prolific is the one variety for you to plant for heavy paying crops.

Texas J. G. Henderson, Hopkins County, was the winner in the Texas Farm and Ranch \$1,000 contest. His yield 130 bushels per acre. W. A. Watts, Smith County, writes: "Hastings' Prolific made 3 times as much per acre as any other."

Florida R. H. Hadden, Madison County: "My son, Carroll, made largest yield in the county last year." M. Hood, Franklin County: "Made 70 bushels Hastings' Prolific corn per acre, light sandy soil."

Alabama O. C. Burden, Covington County: "Prolific Corn was fine. Made 87 bushels per acre." J. J. O'Hanlon, Tuscaloosa County: "From 1 grain of H. P. Corn I grew one gallon of shelled corn."

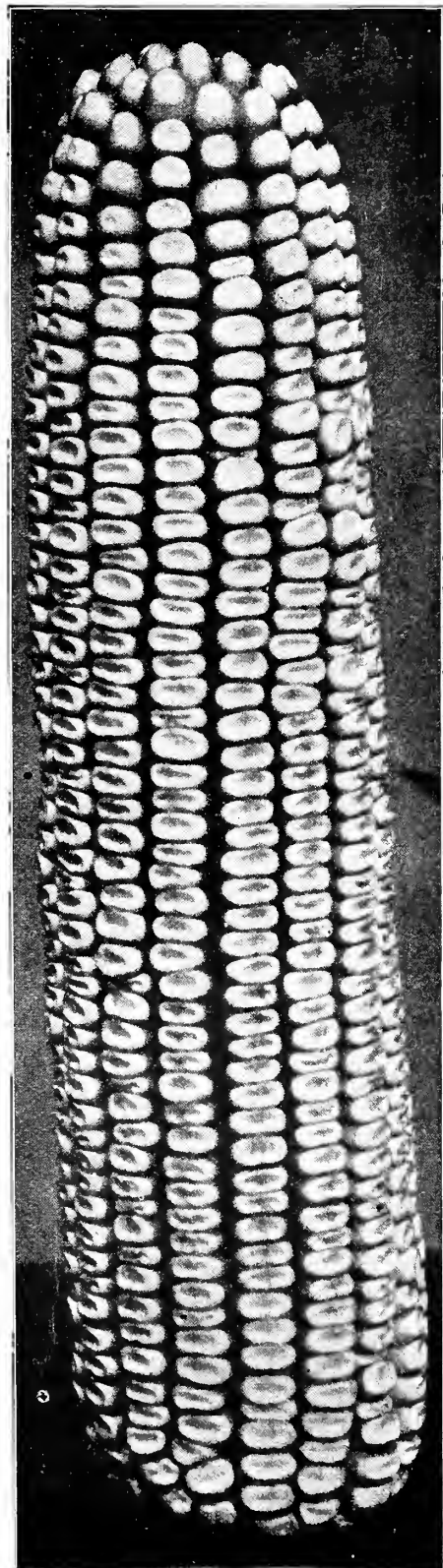
Georgia B. B. Bower, Decatur County: "H. P. Corn took the acre prize for our county." Crawford Dillard, Chattahoochee County: "I made 117 bushels on my acre, my brother 85 bushels on his."

Louisiana D. C. Duval, Terrebonne Parish: "Took first prize at State Fair with Hastings' Prolific Corn."

Mississippi W. G. May, Simpson County: "Gathered 117 bushels and 38 pounds off my measured acre of Hastings' Prolific Corn. On another acre made 86 bushels without fertilizer."

Prices Hastings' Prolific, Prize-Winning Seed

Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.



A SINGLE EAR OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC, ACTUAL SIZE, FROM GENERAL CROP ON THE HASTINGS' FARM

HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE CORN

(No. 141) For bottom lands in the Central South, for the black waxy lands of Texas, for the delta lands of Louisiana and Mississippi and any rich or highly fertilized uplands there is no big eared corn that equals Hastings' Rockdale.

We are mighty well acquainted with Rockdale Corn. It's a Georgia variety and we have grown it and sold it for some twenty years. It's a thoroughbred, the best of all the big-eared Southern field corns for main crop. Our illustration is a little over half its natural size and shows well the general appearance of the ears. Very flinty for a dent corn, medium early for main crop; cob small and white, with long slightly dented deep white grains. Occasionally a slightly red cob is found in it, but this is seldom. Ears very large, 10 to 13 inches long, and weigh 1 to 1 1/4 pounds. One Texas grower reported 2 1/2 pound ears. Fine for meal and for an all-round general purpose main crop corn with big ears it's unexcelled. This is the best big-eared corn you can plant. Read some of the testimonials below and be convinced. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.**

In Texas "We exhibited an ear of your Rockdale Corn at the Farmers' Congress at College Station, when all the county Demonstrators of Texas were present with sample ears from their counties, and the ear that we speak of was pronounced the best ear of corn shown from the entire state." "Many good corn judges pronounced your Rockdale the best corn for our soil and climate that they have ever seen grown here. We are referring inquiries for seed to you."—W. F. Blair & Son, Liberty County, Texas.

Florida Louis B. Gallison, Bradford County, Florida, writes: "Rockdale corn has a local reputation here. Three ears, laid end to end, measured 38 inches. One of the ears shelled 210 grains, over a dry quart measure."

Louisiana A. B. Campbell, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana, says: "Rockdale Corn is A-1. It had everything that corn could have to contend with and still made a good crop." "Your Big Rockdale is the finest looking corn I ever saw and gives me the greatest returns. Thanks for prompt attention."—Iberia Parish, La.

Alabama N. C. J. Holk, Baldwin County: "My son, Nels, won first prize in the Boys' Corn Club of Baldwin County by raising Hastings' Big-Eared Rockdale Corn." E. H. Ezzell writes: "Your Rockdale Corn is all you claim for it. Made fine crop and the largest ears I ever saw."

Georgia "The weevils were very bad, but still I gathered 225 bushels of Rockdale from the 1/2 bushel of seed."—R. E. Burke, Brooks County. "Your Rockdale Corn sure did well for me. I never saw a corn so well filled out."—G. W. Burnseed, Bryan County.

Mississippi W. P. Henry, Union County, won first, second and third prizes for best single ear of corn, the prizes being offered by the New Albany Gazette. Variety was Rockdale, of course.

North Carolina W. H. Knight, Dare County, writes: "Rockdale Corn bought of you is fine. Six ears shelled out one gallon of corn."

Tennessee J. M. Carother, Dyer County: "Rockdale is well adapted to this soil and climate. With good season I think 100 bushels per acre possible." H. E. Bryant, Franklin County, writes: "I don't think I shall ever use any other corn but Rockdale."

Hickory King (No. 142) Has the largest grains, with smallest cob, of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King, a single grain nearly covering the entire cob. It is a strong grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears 2 and sometimes 3 medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to hulk of ears than any other variety. It is good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for sock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in from 115 to 125 days. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 70 cents; bushel, \$2.50.**

100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent (No. 143)

Southern farmers generally want yellow corn for earliest feeding, something to come in way ahead of the general corn crop.

The Improved Golden Dent is a splendid medium early corn, but in our new 100-Day or Extra Early Yellow Dent we have a variety maturing hard corn 10 to 14 days earlier than the Improved Golden Dent, a variety maturing hard corn in 100 days or less. Has medium sized ears, small cob and deep grains of light yellow color. A good vigorous grower, grain maturing quickly and well and is ready for feeding long before any other field variety. Also makes splendid early "roasting" ears, something that every family garden needs. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid: Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.**

Hastings' Cuban Yellow Flint (No. 139) This variety is absolutely weevil proof and bird proof. The husk covers the ear so completely and tightly that it is practically impossible for any bird or weevil to get to the corn in the field. It is the hardest grained and makes the most solid ear of any corn we believe is in existence. It is a wonder for resisting drought and will stand more wet weather than any corn we have planted. This corn contains only 12% moisture at husking time, and is so dry when picked that it is ready for immediate export, to any European market even. Liverpool buyers preferring it to all other kinds, because it will not heat in transit and will always arrive in good condition. This corn produces two to three ears to the stalk and our seed crop yield was 55 to 60 bushels per acre. You can laugh at the weevils with this corn. **Packet, 10c; 1/2 pint, 20c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

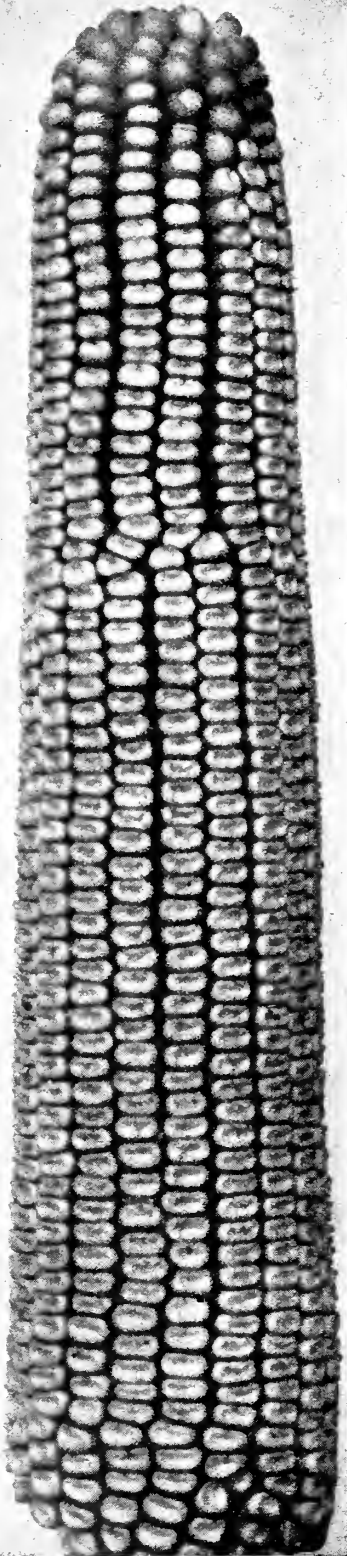
Early White Dent (No. 145) Favorite white variety for early crop in the South. First ready of those producing large ears. 2 to 3 ears per stalk; fine for "roasting" ears. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.**

Broom Corn (No. 157) **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.**

Corn Insurance for Southern Corn Growers

Hastings' Southern grown Seed Corn insures your corn success. The varieties we sell are adapted to Southern conditions and are the very best you can plant.

HASTINGS' BIG ROCKDALE, OUR STANDARD LARGE-EARED GENERAL CROP SOUTHERN FIELD CORN FOR ALL THE SOUTHERN STATES



HASTINGS' FLORIDA FLINT A "WEEVIL PROOF" CORN

Natural Size of the Ears Taken From One Of Our Georgia Grown Seed Crops

(No. 149) A practically weevil proof corn is at your service. It's our Florida Flint, a small quantity of which was sent to us by one of our Bradford County, Florida, friends some nine or ten years ago. We were much struck then with its appearance in size of grain and hardness, and grew it in our trial grounds here in Georgia. It grew off nicely, resisted drought well and made a remarkably good yield for a corn of its class.

We grew it a second and third year before offering it, this being in line with our general policy of proving the value of a variety before offering it for sale. The illustration on this page from a photograph of an ear from our seed crops shows the natural size of the ears. While it has all the appearance of a pure dent corn it is nearly as hard as "pop corn."

Sends Corn Weevil to the Neighbors

B. F. Hodges, Houston County, Texas, writes: "Florida Flint is a fine crop, and best of all, Mr. Corn Weevil has to go to the next neighbor. I grew 30 bushels per acre without fertilizer. I carried some to mill and it makes the best meal going."

P. D. Howe, Baldwin County, Alabama, says: "Florida Flint is marvelously hard and is just what is needed here on the coast where weevil is bad."

W. W. Mitchell, Pearl River County, Mississippi, writes: "I made the best crop of corn this season I ever made. I have been farming more or less for forty years and I believe that Florida Flint is the best all-round corn that I have ever planted."

Jas. Hayden, Newton County, Texas, writes: "I planted Florida Flint on new land which had so many stumps and so many roots that I couldn't cultivate it to do any good. Made 40 bushels per acre. I think it did well for the chance it had."

R. J. H. Richardson, Whitfield County, Georgia, writes us: "I don't believe you have given Florida Flint justice. Got about three-fourths of a stand on five acres; prevented by wet season from cultivating as desired, but I averaged 50 bushels per acre. Under different circumstances I believe I could have made 75 bushels."

F. A. Case & Sons, Putnam County, Florida, write: "We planted your Florida Flint corn last spring and reaped an average yield of 40½ bushels, shelled, to the acre."

R. E. Burke, Brooks County, Georgia, writes: "I like Florida Flint fine. I was especially anxious that it would fill my wants with reference to the weevils."

We don't feel like saying that any corn is absolutely "weevil-proof," but if a weevil doesn't come mighty near breaking his teeth when he tackles our "Florida Flint" we miss our guess. Without any exception the "Florida Flint" is the hardest, large grained corn we have ever seen. It resists drought splendidly, makes a good heavy stalk with plenty of leaves for forage, makes one to two ears per stalk and each ear is tightly covered with a heavy protecting husk that covers it completely and closes closely over the end of the ear. With us it makes 35 to 50 bushels per acre, according to soil. We would not recommend it for an all-purpose or whole crop corn, but for something to last, with little or no weevil damage from one year's end to the other, it has no equal. Our suggestion would be to plant from half to two-thirds of the crop with Hastings' Prolific, or if large-eared corn is preferred, Rockdale, and the balance in Florida Flint, keeping this over for summer feeding. If you want a hard corn to resist weevil attacks, plant some of your crop in our "Florida Flint." You need not be afraid to plant it in other states because it is called "Florida Flint." We grow it here in Georgia and we have no difficulty in growing satisfactory crops of it. While not as prolific or as heavy harer as some of our other varieties, its hardness and resistance to weevil attacks ought to give it a place on every farm in the Lower South.

Stock of Seed Limited to 2,500 Bushels

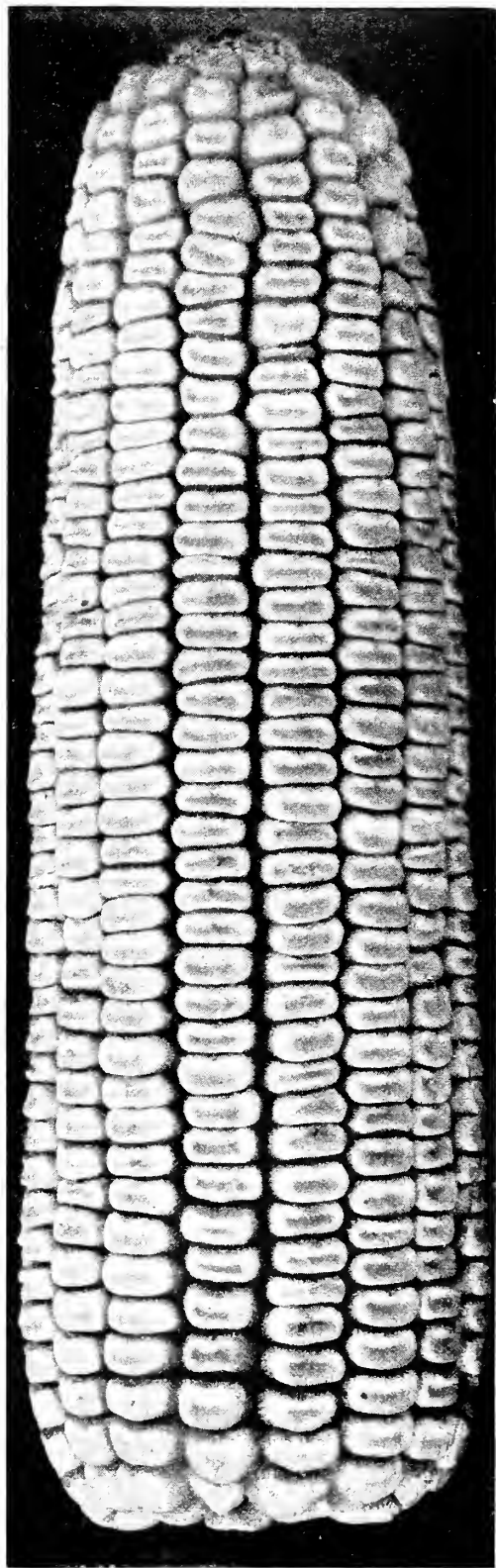
PRICES Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid: Peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Improved Golden Dent (Georgia Grown) (No. 144)

Practically all seed of Golden Dent Corn offered in the South either by seedsmen or local merchants is Northern grown and not acclimated, so seldom makes good in the crop. Ours is different. Our specially grown Georgia raised seed of Golden Dent will please you and make you a sure crop for early use. It has been the standard yellow variety for planting in the South in recent years; a splendid medium early yellow field corn. Large ears, with small red cob and large grains of deep yellow color. A strong grower standing up against hot, dry weather remarkably well for a corn of its class. It matures hard corn for feeding in 110 to 115 days, the grain being rich in feeding value. Also good for roasting ears. The Improved Golden Dent is a valuable yellow corn for early plantings in the South. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35c; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid: Peck, 65c; bushel, \$2.25.

The Snowflake (No. 146) A valuable white variety for "roasting ears" in the South. Deep grained and good sized ear of fine quality. Produces two ears to the stalk. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.50.

Mexican Juno Corn (No. 148) For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought-proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in April or May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply from Mexico very limited. Packet, 10c; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.



HASTINGS' FARM---A 3200 ACRE ONE

Several years ago we started the Hastings Farm in Troup County, Georgia. It contains some 3200 acres and was started with the idea of serving our seed buying customers to better advantage.

We didn't buy the best land we could find, nor the poorest. We didn't go the farthest north or the farthest south that we could in Georgia.

We did go to Middle Georgia where soil and climate and crops came nearest to being the average of what the great majority of our customers had to deal with.

We tried to get on the Hastings Farm average conditions so far as we possibly could—average conditions of soil, climate, rainfall—all those things that go to make the average conditions that you and others have to deal with in your crop operations.

We wanted first of all to build up these lands that had, like almost all other lands of the South, got more or less "run down" by

improper systems of cropping and cultivation, not in a quick, extravagant way of putting on it thousands of tons of "bought manure" or excessive applications of commercial fertilizers, but by a right system of farming.

We started out to grow cotton for both seed and lint as the principal "cash crop," and do still, but that was only one thing. We started fall operations the very first year by planting oats, rye and other winter grain and cover crops, to stop that everlasting winter wash. In spring we planted corn as well as cotton for we, no more than you, could afford to buy grain for our work-stock. When the fall sown grain was cut in May and June, in went the cowpeas and sorghum for soil improvement and for hay.

After the first year we have always had all the grain and hay we needed and usually some to sell to our "all cotton" growing neighbors as well as to feed our horses and mules in Atlanta. Soon we



SMALL PART OF A FIELD OF OUR UNION BIG BOLL COTTON—CROP GROWING FOR STOCK SEED

began to get surplus hay, forage and grain and sought a market that would pay a full price and yet leave value on the farm. This led us to "plant a hog crop," and later we added a "cattle crop."

Each year now we grow several hundred head of cattle and hogs and its a sight for sore eyes to see how the manure from them is bringing up the "poor" spots in the land.

There is nothing miraculous about bringing up "run down" land in the South or anywhere else. It's easier and quicker done in the South than anywhere else because of our great number of soil improving crops and the fact that with us here in the South crops of some kind will grow every month in the year.

What we got away from on the Hastings Farm was "one cropism"; just what you must get away from if you are ever going to get very far along the road to real farm prosperity and comfort for yourself and family.

We have had one main idea in view on this 3200 acre farm and that was to first build up the soil. This meant growing cattle and hogs along with cotton, corn and the other things. Even if we

didn't make a cent off the "cash crops" the manure put back on the land is the biggest kind of a profit.

We needed and you need a good big manure factory on our farms for there has never been a permanently successful farming section of the world where animal farming was not combined with the growth of general crops.

We wanted to and have been working out the problem of cotton growing and cotton breeding of more productive, disease and insect resisting varieties of cotton, corn, etc.

We wanted a place to try out, under general farm conditions, the hundreds of new things that are being regularly gathered up from all over the world to see whether or not they were adapted to the conditions of the Cotton Belt.

We try out hundreds of varieties of cotton, grain, forage and soil improvement crops, grasses and clovers every year that you never heard of and never will hear of from us unless they make good to an extent that will make them of value to you.

We are ready and willing to try out in test any variety.

AND IT'S VERY GREAT VALUE TO YOU

It may seem like a long call from the Hastings Farm to yours, but it's not. If you are a buyer and planter of Hastings' Seeds you regularly benefit from work done on the Hastings Farm.

In the last few years there has been a lot of work done on the Hastings Farm outside of land-building and general crop raising and variety test work, and that is the breeding of older varieties up to higher standards of perfection and along with it the origination of new varieties.

It's long, painstaking work, this breeding up of a new variety, so it will stay fixed as to type, productiveness and disease resistance. Our work along this line has been inspected by various Experiment Station men and specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture and pronounced good.

In some of our cotton breeding and test work we have carried on more extensive work in certain practical directions than has ever

been attempted by any Experiment Station. Some of our work along this line is already available for you in the way of varieties in this catalogue; others will require 5 to 10 years more work before they will be ready.

Our work on the Hastings Farm leads us to be very careful of what we say in our recommendation of varieties to you, for our own experience is a constant check on us and it has been our policy to be well within the bounds of truth in any statements made in our catalogues to our more than three hundred thousand seed-buying customers.

We could make a lot of money most any year if we were willing to put in our catalogue the exaggerated statements about new kinds at high novelty prices that some houses and some individuals do, who depend on a new "sucker" crop every year to keep going and sell a lot of worthless stuff without giving value received.



PART OF ONE OF OUR FIELDS OF HASTINGS' PROLIFIC CORN GROWING ON THE HASTINGS FARM—(See Pages 52-53)

The Hastings business isn't built that way. We have been at it steady for 26 years, growing from one of the smallest seed houses in this country to one of the largest in that time. This growth has come as a matter of fair, square dealings, selling seeds that are bound to give satisfaction if they get any reasonable sort of a chance.

The Hastings Farm is the best of helpers in this policy. In very large measure it puts us in your place and when we begin to think about the right seed and right varieties for your farm or garden the first question we have to answer is as to what this particular variety has done down on the Hastings Farm.

It enables us to know your farm problems and troubles by having to deal with those same problems and troubles on our own acres.

No other seed house on the American continent is carrying on a farm like the Hastings Farm. No other seed house in this country gets the chance to deal so intimately with farm troubles and farm needs as we do, and this knowledge comes from our farming and gardening experience under the same general conditions and with the same general crops that you do.

Is it any more than a plain common sense proposition to say that a Southern seed firm carrying on the work that our firm is, both in the growth and sale of seeds, is the safest firm for you to deal with out of all the seed firms in this country?

We know your seed needs as no one else knows them. We have spent an ordinary business life-time in the study of your needs.

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST

Atlanta, Georgia, is one of the great printing and publishing centers of this country. Out of the more than one hundred publications sent out from Atlanta, there is one, the **Southern Ruralist**, that stands head and shoulders above all other farm papers of the country in real value to the Southern farmer.

We well remember the first issue of the **Ruralist** ever printed. It started out with 4 pages and about 500 circulation once a month. Now each issue contains from 24 to 56 pages, going twice a month to nearly 275,000 subscribers in all the Southern States.

The **Southern Ruralist** has grown beyond all expectations of its publishers. Why? Because it satisfies its readers. Because it's above all things a practical Southern farm paper, edited and printed strictly for Southern farmers. Because it brings to its readers in every issue something new and of value that they can use in helping to solve the farm problems that are constantly coming up for you and us to solve.

We positively know that the **Ruralist** is the right kind of a paper for every one interested in farming and gardening to read. Thousands of our customers have either told us or written to us of its real practical value to them and have thanked us for bringing it to their attention.

We read it regularly ourselves. We get many good ideas from it that help us in the farm work on the Hastings Farm.

Below you will find our special "Half Price" and "Money Back" offer. We have carried this offer for five years and in that time have received and turned over to the Southern Ruralist Company over one hundred and twenty-five thousand subscriptions. In only one single case have we ever had a customer ask to have the paper stopped and his money returned under the terms of this offer. We believe that is fair evidence that every one of these thousands of people have found the **Ruralist** worth while reading and of value.

Why Not Read Good Farm Papers

like the **Ruralist**? Yes, why not? Is there any real good, solid common sense reason why you should not have the **Southern Ruralist** as a visitor in your home 24 times a year at a cost of 25 cents, the price of a couple of pounds of cotton, or about a peck of corn, or a couple of feeds of oats? That's just about the cost of having it for a year under our special offer below, with the surety of having your money back if you are not fully satisfied.

Now, we know that there is a prejudice in the minds of many farmers against farm papers or books on farm subjects. Is there any real ground for this prejudice against a thoroughly practical Southern farm paper like the **Ruralist**? Surely not. It is true that there has been a whole lot of rot and nonsense printed in some of the Northern farm papers that have been largely circulated in the South. It is also true that there has been a great deal of im-

practical stuff printed in some Southern farm papers and in the farm departments of the weekly, semi- and tri-weekly issues of the city dailies published in almost every state. All the more reason then that you should read regularly a paper that is a thoroughly practical farm paper for the South.

There are a lot of farmers that won't believe that anything true about farming can appear in a paper or a book. You may have some of that kind in your neighborhood. If they see in the county weekly paper that Bill Jones killed John Smith over in the next county last Tuesday, they believe it. If they see in an agricultural paper that Henry Williams, of Sumter County, Georgia, increased his yield of cotton nearly a half-bale per acre by plowing his land three inches deeper with a two-horse plow instead of a "Boy Dixie," they won't believe it. Why? Just because it was printed in a farm paper. Is that sensible?

We Don't Know All About Farming

Neither do you. We find and you find something new coming up every year on our farms. So do other folks. This is "farm news." It gets into the right kind of farm papers like the **Ruralist**. Plant diseases appear, insect pests are showing up right along, soils after being cropped too long require different treatment. Do you know how to handle all these things to best advantage when they appear? The chances are 99 times out of 100 that these subjects have been handled and handled rightly by somebody else and how to do it has been printed in the **Ruralist** long before the trouble ever shows up on your farm.

We have no patience with the farmer that will sneer at or condemn good farm information that comes in the printed page of paper or book and at the same time take it all in as gospel truth when some brother farmer who has gotten it from the paper repeats it at a Farmers' Union meeting, at a fish fry or picnic or outside the church at "preaching."

We haven't got any better sense than to want to get all the in-

formation about farming we can and we don't care two straws how it comes to us, whether through the printed page of a farm paper or a book, or whether by word of mouth from a neighbor, or by letter from one of our seed buying customers.

First, last and all the time we need all the farm information we can get and so do you. This 1916 annual catalogue goes to about 600,000 Southern farmers and gardeners. Of these about 150,000 subscribe for and read the **Ruralist** regularly. What of the other 450,000? Are you one of these? If so, why not send in your subscription now and try it on? Remember, you have the Hastings guarantee to return your money if you are not fully satisfied. It's a fair offer. H. G. Hastings Co. does not publish the **Ruralist**, but we have a very great interest in having it in the hands of every farmer in the South, for no man in the South can read the **Ruralist** for one year and follow its teaching, without being a better and more prosperous farmer in every respect. The men who make the **Southern Ruralist** are shown on the opposite page.

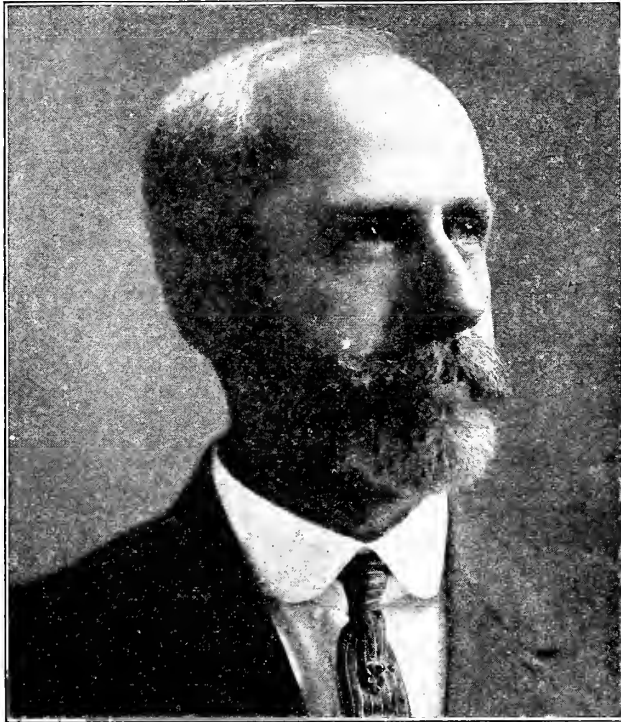
"Half Price" and "Money Back" Offer

The regular subscription price of the SOUTHERN RURALIST is 50 cents per year. Through a special agency arrangement we are able to offer it to you for half price, 25 cents per year. We want every Hastings' seed buyer to have the SOUTHERN RURALIST for the next year simply because we know it will be worth many dollars to you in your farm work. Let no one say that he "can't afford" it. At our special half-price offer the whole cost for one year is less than the value of 3 pounds of cotton, or about the value of a peck of corn. We are so sure that you will be satisfied with the RURALIST that we hereby agree that if you will send us 25 cents along with your seed order for the paper for one year we will send you your money back at the end of 3 months and have your paper stopped if you write us that you are not satisfied that you are getting full value for your money and more.

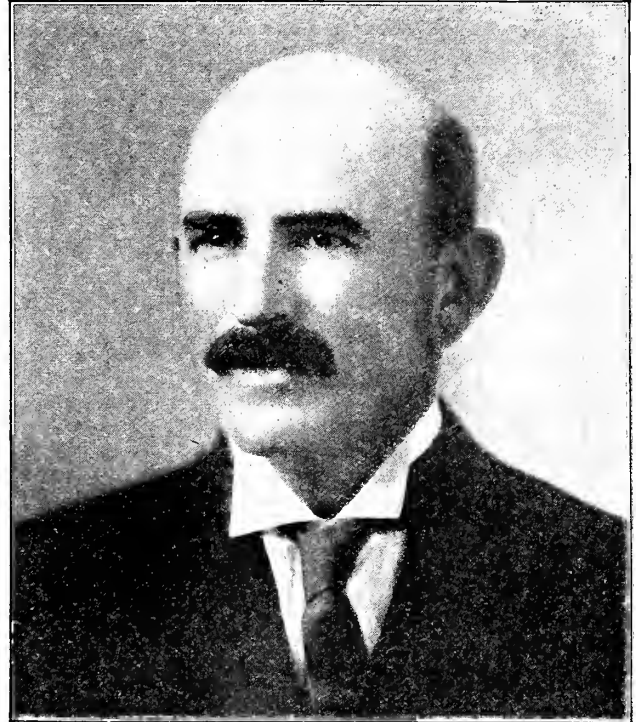
In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the RURALIST. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied at the end of 3 months. You can't get anywhere in this world a fairer, squarer offer than that. Just enclose 25 cents extra with your seed order for the RURALIST for one year. We will start it coming promptly.

That Best of All Farm Papers

AND THE PRACTICAL FARM MEN OF THE SOUTH WHO MAKE IT



H. E. Stockbridge, Agricultural Editor of the Ruralist



F. J. Merriam, President of the Southern Ruralist Company

H. E. Stockbridge We don't hesitate a minute to say that in our opinion Dr. H. E. Stockbridge is the best agricultural editor on any farm paper in this country. First and above all things he is a thoroughly practical farmer, and one of very wide experience. Second, he is thoroughly equipped from a scientific standpoint. He is the owner of a large plantation in Sumter County, Georgia. He has been director of both the North Dakota and Florida Experiment Stations, and when the Japanese government wanted to organize a national department of agriculture many years ago, Dr. Stockbridge was the man chosen; a man of both national and international reputation, and recently elected President of the National Farmers' Congress.

With all his scientific and practical knowledge he has a way of putting the great scientific facts and truths relating to farming in such plain, simple, understandable words that even the uneducated man is never at a loss to know exactly what he means.

All agricultural matter for the *Ruralist* goes under Dr. Stockbridge's eye and you can rest assured that unless the information is practical and workable it doesn't get into the *Ruralist*.

F. J. Merriam He is another practical man who has done an almost lifetime's work in the few years that he has been at the head of the Southern Ruralist Co. Under his management the *Ruralist* has grown from a little 8-page monthly paper of a few thousand circulation to the present 24 to 56 pages twice a month, leading agricultural paper of the South, going into nearly 275,000 Southern farm homes regularly.

Mr. Merriam is a thoroughly practical Southern farmer. He knows exactly what it is to be in close touch with the soil and dependent on the right handling of the farm for his living. First, in Florida, and later in Georgia, he has made his living and all his living from the soil.

Like Dr. Stockbridge, Mr. Merriam knows farm prosperity and farm troubles. On his farm near Atlanta he had to "buck up" against exactly the same things in farm methods and farm management, bad weather and good weather conditions, etc., just as you do. He is practical because he has had and is getting farm experience right along. Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge know by actual "on the ground" experience and they pass this experience along to *Ruralist* readers through

THE "WHAT FARMERS ARE DOING"

In addition to the lines carried directly by Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge, there are many special departments cared for by men specially fitted to handle these particular subjects. Among these is the Dairy and Live Stock Department, edited by C. L. Willoughby, professor of this subject in the University of Florida; the Veterinary Department, edited by Dr. Cary, veterinarian of the Alabama Experiment Station, Dr. Cary answering all questions asked by subscribers as to disease and injuries of all kinds of live stock; the Horticultural and Fruit Growing Department, in charge of Prof. McHatton, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and the Poultry Department, so ably looked after by Mr. F. J. Marshall, a poultryman of national reputation.

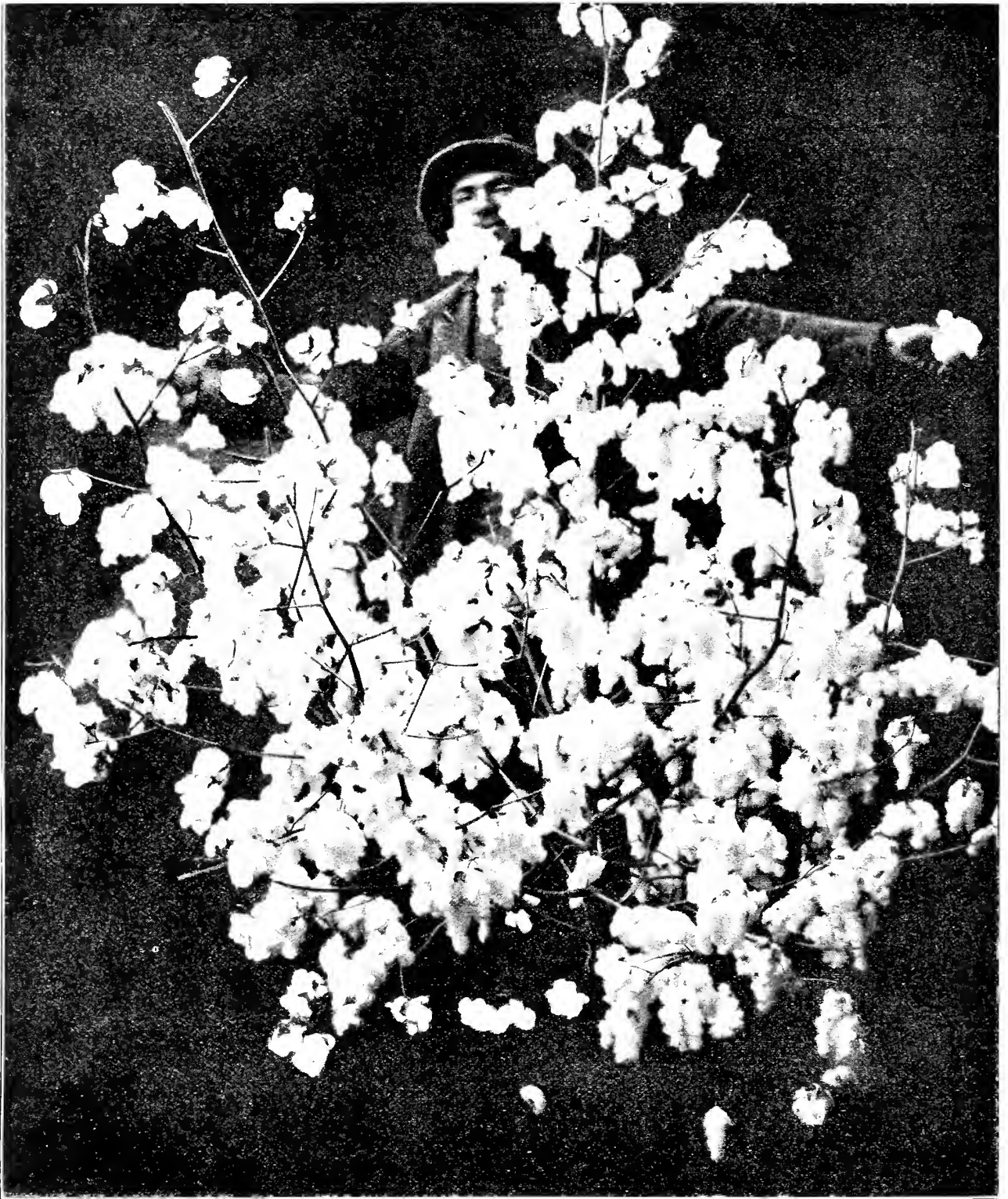
With all due respect to Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge, and the able gentlemen we have just mentioned, we get just as much, if not more, out of the special "What Farmers Are Doing" issues that come the middle of each month.

These middle of the month issues of the *Ruralist* are regular Southern farmers' experience meetings. The articles are written

MONTHLY EXPERIENCE MEETINGS

strictly by farmers themselves. They give the actual farm experiences of men right on the ground, day in and day out, of the "one-horse" farmer, the two or more horse farmer as well as the plantation owner. They all have their chance and tell it in their own language. The *Ruralist* is open to them all. They don't tell what they are going to do but what they have done and how they did it. You can't say that the experiences of all these hundreds of farmers who write for the *Ruralist* every year is theory. It's the actual statement of things actually done on their farms. They tell it to you through the *Ruralist* just as your neighboring farmer friend would tell you about his farm work and which you are always mighty glad to hear from him.

It's just this kind of information on every farm subject in the course of a year that makes the *Ruralist* such a valuable paper to nearly two hundred and seventy-five thousand Southern farmers. If you are not already a reader, take advantage of our special offer of "Half Price" and "Money Back" on the opposite page. It's a perfectly fair, square offer and we take all the risk of your being dissatisfied with your trade.



HASTINGS' "BANK ACCOUNT" COTTON

OUR "BANK ACCOUNT" COTTON

OUR EARLIEST EXTRA EARLY, EXTRA PROLIFIC COTTON

This was the fourth distinct variety of cotton introduced by us, and in all respects for an extra early cotton it is the best. The result of twelve years close breeding and selection for an extra early prolific type. The illustration on opposite page, reproduced from a photograph of a single stalk shows what can be done here in North Georgia with "Bank Account" under the best of cultivation.

"Bank Account" is not a chance variety. It has been bred with a distinct purpose in view. We wanted the earliest cotton we could get; a prolific cotton that would come up in yield to the later sorts; reasonably storm-proof and produce a quality of lint that would sell at top-of-the-market prices. It's an absolutely safe variety of cotton for boll weevil and short growing season districts where quick growth and maturity counts above all else. It's the one safe extra early variety of cotton. It has deep rooting characteristics that enable it to resist drought remarkably well for an early cotton.

It is our honest and candid opinion that "Bank Account" is the best extra early cotton ever offered.

A COTTON FOR BOLL WEEVIL SECTIONS

Gets Ahead of the Boll Weevil Our "Bank Account" is the cotton to get ahead of the boll weevil. It makes a good crop before the boll weevil has any chance to get in his work, and for this reason the "Bank Account" cotton is worth millions upon millions of dollars to the cotton growers in boll weevil sections. Every year the weevil moves East. If you are already in a boll weevil section you need this new variety. It opens earlier than other extra earlys, and it don't blow out or drop out as quickly. It's a heavier bearer and makes better and longer lint. It roots deeply, resisting both drought and storms. It branches well and has light open foliage, letting in the sun perfectly to all parts of the plant. It doesn't have dense shade for Mr. Boll Weevil to hide away in. This gets you in ahead of the boll weevil in boll weevil sections, and in any section it enables you to market long before any other variety is ready.

An All-Purpose Cotton It has been truthfully said that there is no one variety of cotton best for all sections, all lands and all seasons, but our "Bank Account" cotton will come nearer being an all-purpose cotton for all sections than anything we have ever seen. We have tried it under all sorts of soil conditions from Middle Georgia to the Tennessee line, in uplands and in bottoms, and it has "made good" everywhere it has been planted. It possesses a vigor that enables it to go on and make a fair crop when other varieties have died out completely from droughts. It is hardy, remarkably so. Every cotton farmer east of the Mississippi River knows the difficulties experienced in getting a stand in 1907. Four or five plantings were frequently necessary, and even with that the stands were poor. Every one of our growers of the "Bank Account" cotton got an almost perfect stand with the first planting in 1907. You can't find a hardier, more vigorous, more prolific cotton than "Bank Account."

Bale or More Per Acre in the Boll Weevil District

Louisiana has probably suffered more from the boll weevil than any of the other states. Read the following from one of our customers writing to the Southern Ruralist. E. E. Robinson, DeSoto Parish, La., wrote: "Before the boll weevil came our land would yield one-half bale per acre of common cotton. The first year they came we made 2 bales on 15 acres. We quit raising it for two years. Last year we planted 15 acres again, 13 acres in big boll cotton, from which we gathered four bales; 2 acres in 'New Bank Account' Cotton which we bought from H. G. Hastings & Co. We made 2 bales from those 2 acres regardless of Mr. Weevil." That tells the story exactly. Bank Account makes a good crop before the weevil can destroy it. Bank Account fruits faster than boll weevils breed.

W. Edwards, Wharton County, Texas, writes us: "Have tried Bank Account for two years right in the boll weevil district; also the leaf worm to bother besides, being very dry. I am satisfied with results and will plant more next year. I gather a bale and over each year in spite of weevil and can recommend it to all farmers in the boll weevil districts."

W. E. Kemp, Choctaw County, Alabama, says: "A poor season for cotton, yet I will get one bale per acre and we have the weevil to contend with."

R. M. Dunn, Grant Parish, Louisiana, writes us: "I got 1,510 pounds of seed cotton per acre, planting Bank Account. I could get 50 pounds more to the acre by scraping it over."

What Pleased Planters Say About "Bank Account"

Alabama A. D. Chancellor, Cherokee County: "Am getting good results from 'Bank Account' planted May 20th and had damaging drought in July and August. Have already picked more cotton than has been taken from same land in any one season for 15 years and will get 5 or 6 bales more." F. D. Hayles, Escambia County: "It makes well to top of stalk. From 6½ acres have ginned 2,628 pounds lint, have still 1,400 pounds seed cotton and a light picking." Thos. J. Lovvorn, Randolph County: "It has more bolls to the stalk than any cotton I ever saw." J. H. Rollins, Houston County: "I planted one acre in 'Bank Account.' Have gathered 2,000 pounds seed cotton. Drought cut it off one-third." D. M. Jones, Autauga County: "I have made no mistake in getting 'Bank Account.'" No trouble to make a bale per acre. 1,250 pounds seed cotton made 510-pound bale." F. Ward, Geneva County: "Bought one bushel 'Bank Account' last year, planted one acre and picked from it 2,085 pounds seed cotton. Won the gold prize offered by the Times-Herald for best acre of cotton."

Georgia "Bank Account" is a wonder in these North Georgia hills. Was in the ground during the snow, sleet and freeze in April. Came up fairly well; had blooms on July 8th; open bolls September 1st. It's early, prolific and fine lint. It turned out 43% lint."—A. C. Hawkins, Gwinnett County. M. F. Davis, Meriwether County, writes: "Some of the oldest farmers say Bank Account is the best cotton they ever saw. I want to grow 10 bales on five acres next year."

Louisiana L. L. Perdue, Union Parish: "Sorry I didn't get enough to plant my entire crop. The 'Bank Account' is the cotton for boll weevil districts." R. C. Corbin, West Carroll Parish: "Common cotton is making ¼ to ½ bale per acre,

'Bank Account' 508 pounds lint per acre. That's the difference." Levy Tassin, Avoyelles Parish: "'Bank Account' has given the best results. Made three-fourths bale per acre and boll weevils were fierce." J. H. Meyers, Catahoula Parish: "'Bank Account' cotton beat everything around here. I made 6,309 pounds seed cotton on five acres. My neighbor, on five acres, made with ———'s Improved, 215 pounds."

Mississippi T. M. Manning, Hinds County: "'Bank Account' O. K. Planted May 27th, made 2,263 pounds lint from 1 bushel seed." J. M. Adams, Jones County: "I will get 8 bales from 6 acres, 2 of those acres made 5 bales." L. A. Boggan, Simpson County: "I planted 1½ acres ridge pine land. Have picked 3,126 pounds and am good for 1,000 more." R. E. Cameron, Panola County: "Will make 2,400 pounds seed cotton per acre." S. C. Edwards, Leake County: "Well pleased with 'Bank Account.' It's the best cotton I ever tried and can highly recommend it, especially in boll weevil sections. It is certainly earlier than the King's and produces much more to the acre."

Texas R. H. Allen, Grimes County: "Never saw anything make so fast. Does its work so quick boll weevil cannot keep it from making a crop." A. O. Armstead, Houston County: "The best variety one can plant in boll weevil districts. A great linter; forms bolls with unusual rapidity." R. B. Knight, Sabine County: "It made bale per acre where only half bale has been made before." P. Kelly, Anderson County: "'Bank Account' simply fine. Made 6 bales of 540 pounds each from 4 acres, and it only had one rain. People here offer me \$3.00 bushel for the seed. I want \$4.00. Am thankful to you for your fine cotton."

A 40 TO 43 PER CENT LINT COTTON

Eight years is a pretty fair test on what cotton will do. Every year its heavy per cent of lint is a surprise to those who plant it. In the eight years we have grown it the crops have never averaged less than 40 and two years as high as 43 per cent of lint.

For Cold Bottom Lands There are hundreds of thousands of acres of cold bottom lands that are risky to plant in cotton. Plantings on this sort of land are necessarily late and much of the time the crop is lost because the bolls won't open. "Bank Account" cotton is just the right variety to make a perfectly safe crop on bottom lands. Its naturally open growth and light foliage lets the sun in and the cotton opens just as well as it does on the uplands. We had a field planted on cold bottom land in North Georgia. It made a fine crop from May 26th planting and killing frost on October 13th, and it opened perfectly.

PRICES New "Bank Account" Cotton, pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3-pound package, postpaid, \$1.00; peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; 1 bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight), \$1.75; 10 bushels, \$15.00. One hundred pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' UNION BIG BOLL COTTON

The Cotton That Co-operates

Five years ago we introduced the Union Big Boll Cotton and made certain statements in regard to it. We reprint exactly what we said in our 1911 catalogue below for we have not a word to take back from what we said then. We said at that time in our catalogue:

"We have been working with all kinds and varieties of cotton for a great many years. We have made a special study of the big boll varieties, recognizing that they have many desirable points that could never be 'bred' into the small boll sorts.

"We feel fully justified in naming this variety the 'Union' Big Boll Cotton. In it are united more good points that go to make up a perfectly desirable big boll type of cotton for the planter than have ever been combined in any one variety of cotton before.

"It is a true type of big boll cotton, the bolls running 55 to 65 to the pound. The seed are white, with greenish tinge and are medium in size. It has good lint and the lint per cent is from 38 to 40, remarkably high for a genuine big boll variety. It is a genuine 4 to 5 lock, easy to pick, yet storm-resistant cotton. It is a remarkably healthy variety, very resistant to diseases affecting the cotton plant. The bolls and the fibre develop almost perfectly. This variety shows less 'motes' than any other variety in our test grounds where 42 varieties were grown.

"We don't force cotton in our test grounds with excessive fertiliz-

ing. We give good cultivation. 'Union' Big Boll turned us in our variety test work 784 pounds of lint per acre, a good bale and a half. Under high fertilizing, such as not one cotton grower in a thousand would be willing to give, we have made it turn out at the rate of over 4 bales per acre. We don't want to set that as a standard for you or any one else unless you are ready to give it practically 'garden cultivation.' If you use good methods of cultivation and fair fertilizing you can reasonably expect 1 1/2 to 2 bales per acre from 'Union' Big Boll. It won't do it on washed out hillside lands, plowed 3 to 4 inches deep, and fertilized with 200 pounds of 8-2-2 guano per acre. You nor anybody else can get big yields from starved-out plants of cotton or anything else.

"The great underlying principle of that great organization, the 'Farmers' Union,' is co-operation. It's a grand principle and needs a wider application than it gets. Now our new 'Union' Big Boll Cotton is the best big boll cotton on the market, but you must do your part. If you want to get in and stay in the bale and a half to two bales per acre class you can, by planting 'Union' Big Boll and then co-operating with it by deep plowing, liberal fertilizing, right cultivation. If you do your part 'Union' Big Boll will co-operate with you to the fullest extent in turning to you the most profitable crop of cotton you ever made."

It Is Good For Boll Weevil Sections

Mr. Boll Weevil is always on the job. He is never too interested in politics, or war or prohibition or anything else to let up on his steady advance east. Helped by the West India hurricane he jumped over from Alabama into more than 30 counties in south and west Georgia, probably the largest amount of new territory ever infested in one year.

Do you realize how little of the Cotton Belt is still free from the weevil? About three-fourths of Georgia and the two states of North and South Carolina—that's all. Do you realize that it's only a short time at the best until the Boll Weevil covers the entire cotton-growing South and that you, if you are not already in the weevil belt, will have to reckon with this pest, that you will have to change your varieties and your entire system of cotton cultivation? The coming of the weevil means the absolute wiping out of the large, heavy-leaved varieties like Russell, Christopher, Wyche and dozens of others.

Successful crops are made every year in the boll weevil section with the small and medium sized boll varieties, but many planters object to the smaller sized bolls. No one can have any objection to

our "Union" Big Boll on that score for it is a true big boll variety. It has rather light open foliage. It lets the sun in to all parts of the plant, leaving no hiding place for the weevil. It is medium early. Like our Bank Account it will make a good crop before the weevil can get in his work. It fruits quick and close and the big bolls make it easy to pick. "Union" Big Boll unites all the desirable points of the big boll class of cotton with the quick fruiting ability to make a good crop in spite of weevil attacks. It's exactly the kind of big boll cotton that Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi have been asking for ever since the weevil came. It's just the kind of big boll cotton Georgia and the Carolinas will have to plant when the weevil comes. If you are in the weevil district or anywhere that the crop has to be made in a "short season" "Union" Big Boll is the right big boll variety to plant. If you are in Georgia, Alabama or the Carolinas the time to get ready for the weevil is now. The great damage from boll weevil in newly infested territory comes from not being prepared for it. If you have "Union" Big Boll you are sure to be ready, and in the meantime you will have been growing the best big boll cotton you can plant.

Makes Good In Every Cotton State

Arkansas R. Lumpkin, Garland Co., says: "I was never so well pleased with cotton before. It is full from bottom to top. Mr. Cook is well pleased with his cotton, too." Geo. Decker, Clay County, writes: "Union Big Boll is the best. I can recommend the seed I ordered from you for this country."

Alabama Murray Cannon, Walker County, writes: "Have 3 acres Union Big Boll. It is given up to be the best in this county. Planted May 5th, it has now (Aug. 19th) 35 to 40 full grown bolls to the plant. Will make at least 8 bales, land nothing extra. Sixty bolls will easy make a pound of seed cotton." J. J. Lovett, Shelby County, says: "Have 4 acres Union Big Boll and will get 5 bales. Finest cotton anywhere around here." S. L. Bishop, Cherokee County: "Union Big Boll is the best big boll cotton I ever saw. It is the cotton for us." S. W. Harrison, Tuscaloosa County: "Very well pleased with Union Big Boll. I have some of the largest bolls I ever saw and it fruits rapidly."

Georgia Anderson & Morris, Dodge Co.: "Pleased with the Union Big Boll at this writing. Planted about 100 acres of this cotton in one field and no one who has looked at it estimated it at less than 100 bales for the 100 acres. There are about 20 acres in this field that are estimated at 1 1/2 to 2 bales per acre." Marcus Judd, Henry Co.: "Union Big Boll is fine. I have it on poor land (that's the way I test cotton) and it is estimated at a bale per acre. It is fine for the land it is on." J. E. Camp, Floyd Co.: "Union Big Boll is very promising. I have other varieties planted but yours is far superior to any of them." J. D. Cobb, Crisp Co.: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. It is heavily fruited and the bolls are large."

Texas J. P. Collier, Hardin County, writes us: "Cotton seed I bought of you has done well, really better than I expected. It is by far the finest cotton I have ever raised."

Texas C. S. Browning, Grayson County: "Union Big Boll has given entire satisfaction, all you claim it to be. Some of it making a bale per acre without fertilizer." J. T. Johnson, Ft. Bend County: "Union Big Boll made a hale per acre through the drought. Never had a good rain from first Sunday in May until August. Am well pleased with the seed, for I don't think there is any better big boll cotton."

Louisiana W. M. Taylor, Sabine Parish: "Union Big Boll has done extremely well. Am pleased with it and have more orders for seed than I can fill." Isaac Andrus, Vermillion Parish: "It is all you claimed for it, far ahead of any cotton I ever planted. It is the king of cotton in the boll weevil district."

Mississippi Sunflower County is one of the most famous cotton producing counties. From it Mr. M. S. Wilson writes: "Union Big Boll bought from you is fine. Cotton is five or six feet high and loaded from bottom to top with bolls and squares. I have never had a cotton I like better." C. F. Bryant, Smith County: "Am well pleased with Union Big Boll. Will get a bale per acre in spite of boll weevils." Alfred Johnson, Panola County: "Will plant all my crop in Union Big Boll next year." W. S. Danner, Kemper County: "I think Union Big Boll the best I ever saw. I have five acres and will get five bales, while with other varieties will only make three bales to five acres."

South Carolina H. W. Brown, Darlington County, writes: "Have tried your Union Big Boll and find it a good cotton. Did not make four bales per acre, but I did make two bales per acre. I think it will be the cotton for poor people." M. A. Moss, Oconee County: "My Union Big Boll is fine, the best in this locality. Dry weather has hurt it but will make a bale per acre. Many remark about its being so fine."

Prices

Pound, Postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, \$1.00. Not prepaid: Peck, 60 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia Legal Weight), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00. Freight Rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds.



HASTINGS' "UPRIGHT" COTTON

The illustration on this page is from a photograph of a small section of a field of "Upright" Cotton on the Hastings Farm.

For four years we have grown Upright on the Hastings Farm as one of our principal varieties, 200 to 300 acres each year, and based on that four years' experience we feel assured beyond any shadow of a doubt that Upright ranks up with any cotton ever introduced in value to the cotton planter. If our foremen on the Hastings Farm had their own way there would be nothing but "Upright" Cotton planted there.

"Upright" is the most distinct in appearance of all the upland types—a regular two or three story cotton, so to speak. On account of its "straight up" character of growth, without spreading base limbs, you can actually grow two to three times as much cotton per acre as with the lower, spreading out types.

We call it a two or three story cotton and that expresses it exactly. Let's give you an example. You have a one story house of 5 rooms. It covers a certain amount of ground and requires a certain size roof to cover it. You can put on a second story, get 10 rooms, and it won't take another foot of ground or a single additional shingle for the roof. You have got 5 extra rooms by going up in the air a little further.

That's exactly how Hastings' "Upright" works. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, bears one crop in the first 3 feet and another one higher up in the air. Further, with this upright growth you can plant "Upright" nearly twice as thick on the ground. In the combination you get both more plants per acre and more bolls per plant.

RESISTS DISEASE AND BUGS

Upright is the healthiest, most disease resistant, bug resistant we have ever seen. Most cotton diseases like shade, most insect enemies of cotton such as the boll weevil, work in the shade, and that's where "Upright" wins out. It makes a healthy growth from the start and as it makes no heavy branches at the sides the sun gets into all parts of the plant during the day.

We have never seen a case of boll rot in our fields of "Upright." When it fruits, it does it quick, so fast that boll weevils can't keep up with the squares as they form. In maturity it is about 10 days later than Bank Account and other extra early types, but it is a true big boll variety.

It's storm proof to a remarkable degree, yet it is easy to pick, especially so as you get away from the back breaking going down to the ground after the cotton.

"Upright" disappoints in looks when it first comes up. Its tall growth looks spindling to any one accustomed to branching cotton. Your neighbor may come around and advise you to plow it up. If they do—don't worry. When it starts to fruit it gets right down to business and before you know it almost you will see the plants loaded with 30, 40, 50 or even more bolls. It seems some times that they have put on over night.

We have seen many plants in our general field crops with from 100 to 120 bolls per plant. That meant about 2 pounds of seed cotton per plant.

FOR UPLAND OR BOTTOM

We have about every kind of land on the Hastings Farm. We have grown it on about every kind of land we have and it has made good on them all.

Based on our own personal experience and that of our customers who have planted it in every cotton growing state we believe that Upright comes as near being the best cotton for all kinds of lands, seasons and conditions as can be produced. We could fill several pages of this catalogue with testimonials but we haven't the space. One of the best evidences of its popularity is that we are usually sold out of seed long before planting season is well on.

Plant "Upright." It won't disappoint you if you give it half a chance to make. Its lint is fine, $\frac{3}{8}$ to 1 inch and turns out about 38%.

Prices

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds postpaid, \$1.00. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; Bushel (30 pounds Georgia legal weight), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahomapoints, \$1.08 per 100 pounds

SURE CROP, A DEPENDABLE COTTON

One of the first varieties introduced by this firm, yet it retains its popularity everywhere that an extra large boll, heavy yielding branching variety is desirable.

The illustration from a photograph below shows our other variety of this general class. Sure Crop is similar to this in general character of growth, but has much longer and larger branching limbs near the ground.

The large limbs are usually loaded with the big bolls, a single limb often producing more than an average cotton plant. It is nothing unusual to see from 12 to 20 holls on one of these large base limbs.

Sure Crop holds the enviable record of producing 8 hales on 3 acres in Alabama, and we could fill pages of this catalogue with splendid testimonials as to its great value and the satisfaction it has given our customers.

Last year was the 14th year that we have grown and sold Sure Crop, and it's one of the very few varieties out of the scores introduced that are known today. The others have "died out" because they had no special merit.

Sure Crop is a strictly big-bolled cotton, four and five locks (mostly five). It's a variety that will "make" well in both favorable and

unfavorable seasons. It has been bred up to stand all sorts of seasons and does it.

Sure Crop fruits heavily from the ground up; begins opening medium early and continues throughout the season. It stands heavy windstorms remarkably well, yet is easy to "pick out."

Sure Crop makes 35 to 38 per cent lint and the staple is strong and fine quality. Staple is about one inch in length and grades up well in the cotton markets.

We do not recommend either Sure Crop or Mortgage Lifter for badly boll weevil infested territory, for they are both heavy foliaged varieties, yet some of the best reports we have had have been from weevil territory. The only objection to these two varieties are that they are such strong, rank growers that on rich land the rows should be six feet apart. On thin land they make splendidly without making too much "weed."

No man can afford to plant common or run of the gin seed or cotton seed that has been through public gins. With Sure Crop you are good for 100 to 200 pounds extra lint per acre.

FOR PRICES SEE BOTTOM OF THIS PAGE

HASTINGS' MORTGAGE LIFTER COTTON

The first variety introduced by us and after fifteen years it is still the strongest growing, heaviest bearing cotton of the extra big boll class.

Mortgage Lifter holds more large yield per acre records than any other three varieties put together of which we have heard.

Our illustration from a photograph of a single plant of Mortgage Lifter shows its form and heavy bearing qualities and how well the holls are distributed over the plant.

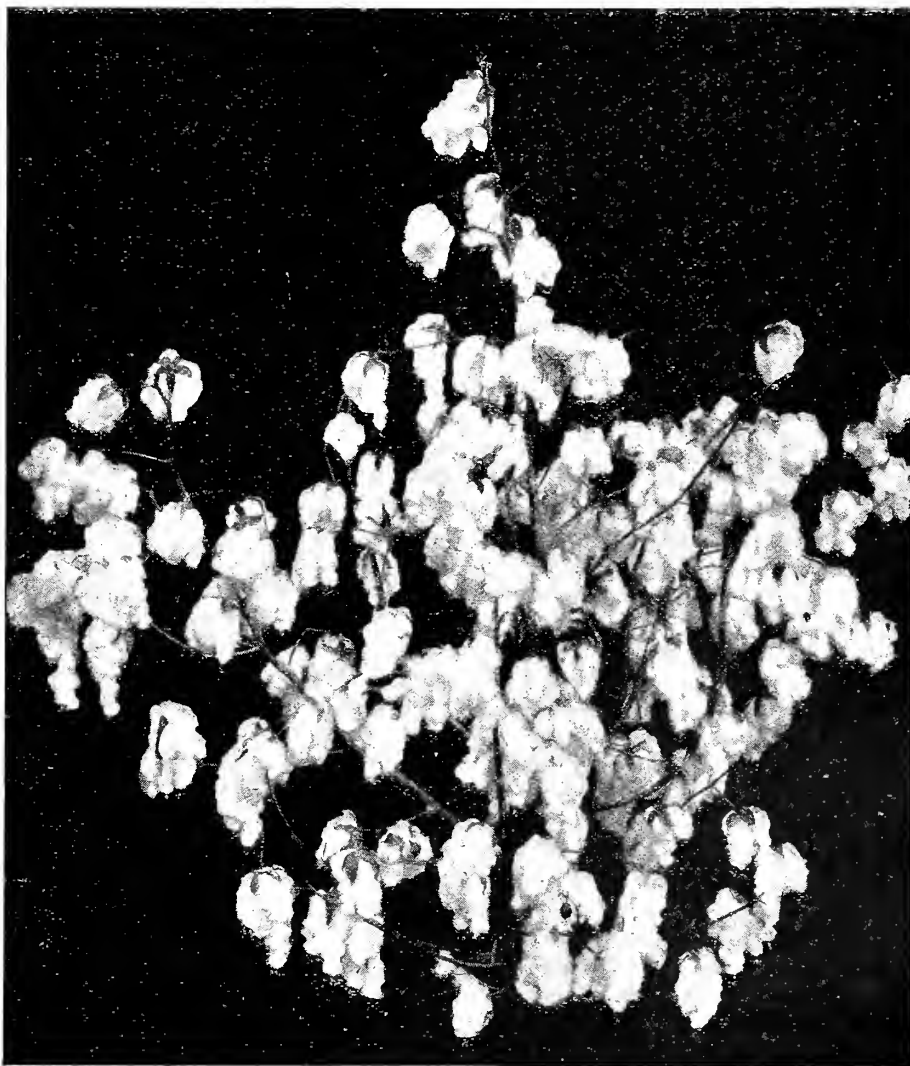
The bolls run large to extra large, lint fine, silky and strong and in length is from 1 to 1½ inches. It makes 35 to 37 per cent lint.

We don't recommend Mortgage Lifter for low, rich bottom lands unless you are willing to put rows 7 feet apart. We don't recommend it for boll weevil sections east of Texas, for its extra heavy vigorous growth makes much shade for the weevils. Under the hot dry conditions of Texas it makes less foliage and produces good crops.

Mortgage Lifter is especially good for stiff red clay uplands, also the lower sandy lands that dry out readily. Under these two conditions the extreme vigor of the plant due to its heavy and deep root system seems to go to the production of holls.

Mortgage Lifter will stand greater extremes of drought and wetness than other varieties of less vigorous growth and is a far safer variety to plant than dozens of the generally planted varieties all over the South.

There is no such thing as a one best variety of cotton for all lands and all seasons, but for rather dry uplands we don't know of a better sort than Mortgage Lifter, and we say this after a 15 years' close observation of it in Georgia and thousands of our customers who have planted it in all of the cotton growing states. Mortgage Lifter doesn't disappoint you.



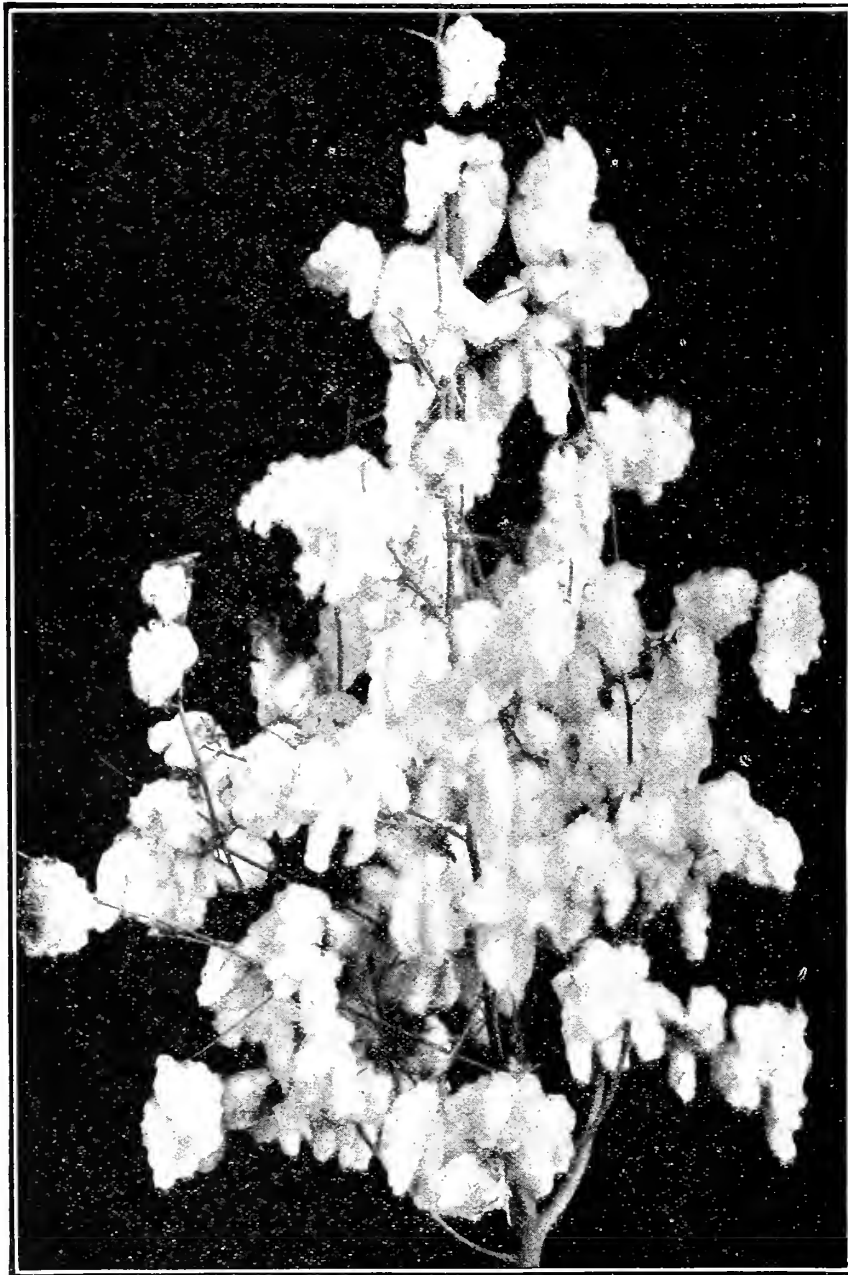
A Single Plant of Hastings' Genuine Mortgage Lifter Cotton

PRICES SURE CROP AND MORTGAGE LIFTER COTTON

Each, pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, postpaid, to your address, \$1.00; peck, by express or freight not prepaid, 60¢; bushel (30 lbs., Georgia legal weight), not prepaid, \$1.75; 10 bushels, not prepaid, \$15.00; 100 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.00. Freight rate to Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas points, \$1.08 per 100 pounds

MATCHLESS EXTRA EARLY COTTON

A SURE ENOUGH BOLL WEEVIL BEATING BIG BOLL COTTON



Hastings' Matchless Extra Early Big Boll Cotton

King's Extra Early A standard extra early variety; prolific, but has small bolls. Plant close. Makes 30 to 35 per cent lint. Our seed is grown in extreme North Georgia and is the real genuine King. Pound, postpaid, 20c; 3 pounds, 50c. Not prepaid, peck, 50c; bushel, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$4.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Russell Big Boll Big boll late variety; 75 to 80 per cent green seed. Strong, vigorous grower, but very late and should not be planted in any section where earliness of crop is desired. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents; peck, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$4.00. Write for special prices on larger quantities

We introduced this superb new cotton in 1914 and reports coming to us from practically every cotton-growing state are unusually favorable. Our illustration does not do it justice. We have been growing and watching it in field culture ever since 1910 and every year we are more and more pleased with it.

Matchless gets a large part of the cotton acreage on the Hastings Farm and rightly so.

In height of stalk it is medium, yet is sturdy, the limbs having plenty of strength to hold up the heavy weight of bolls without breaking off. The growth is very open, letting the sun in to all parts of the plant. Foliage is light and somewhat irregular, the leaves of quite a number of the plants almost going to the "okra leaf" form.

The real point of interest is, however, the great abundance of medium to large bolls that quickly appear all over the plant, growing to full maturity almost as quickly as King's and other extra early sorts.

Lint is good and strong, about one inch in length, turns out 37 to 38 per cent. In fact, it is the one extra early large boll cotton for you in either boll weevil sections or sections liable to be infested. With it you will make a good crop in spite of "Mr. Weevil."

New varieties of cotton or anything else should not be introduced unless they have real and distinctive merit, something that will make them really worth while to the man who buys and plants them.

Matchless Extra Early Cotton is a distinct variety of greatest merit, one well worth planting anywhere that earliness and quick fruiting is an object.

In addition to its earliness it opens quickly and none of the crop is ever lost by early frosts, and is seldom injured by August drought because the crop is made by that time.

Plant at least a small lot of Matchless Cotton this year, for we are sure you will be pleased with it. Prices: Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid, Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel (30 pounds, Georgia legal weight), \$2.00; 100 pounds, \$6.00. Freight rate to Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma points, \$1.08 per 100 lbs.

SUNBEAM

This superb big boll cotton was originated by scientific selection and breeding by Prof. R. J. H. DeLoach while he was Professor of Cotton Industry at the State College of Agriculture of Georgia.

It is a very strong vigorous grower with medium foliage and is fairly covered with big bolls when rightly cultivated. We have seen a field of it at the College making two big bales per acre.

In addition to its healthy, vigorous growth and branching character it has the great advantage of being practically "anthracnose" or boll rot proof, this variety going through undamaged in the worst anthracnose infested district of the cotton belt. In many parts of the South this disease of cotton often ruins from one-half to two-thirds of the crop, and in any such district it is certainly worth while to plant this "Sunbeam" variety.

In addition to its healthy, vigorous growth it has a main crop, branching type, big boll cotton about all the desirable qualities that a big boll cotton can have. Lint is above average in length and strength and grades up well in market. Prices: Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid, Not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel (30 pounds), \$1.75; 100 pounds, \$5.00.

Culpepper and Christopher Two varieties of main crop; big boll varieties that were much planted before the introduction of Mortgage-Lifter and Sure Crop. Plants of each of these are vigorous growers and withstand drought well. They are both fair croppers in favorable seasons. Price of each, 20 cents pound, postpaid; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.25; 100 pounds, \$4.00. Write for large quantity prices.

Peterkin Improved A splendid drought-resisting cotton. Heavy bearer; open growth; fine staple. Pound, 20 cents; 3 pounds, 50 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.25. in any quantity

MONEY SAVING CROPS FOR YOU



Genuine Kaffir Corn

The crops on the farm may be roughly divided into two classes, the money-making or cash crops and the money-saving crops. The South need never fear as to cash crops. The real vital proposition up to all of us in the South in the year 1916 and every year is the production of money-saving crops so that the almost fabulous number of dollars that come into the South every year will stay here.

White (No. 164) and Red Kaffir (No. 163) Corn These two varieties become more valuable every year because of their drought resisting qualities. Grow 4 to 5 feet high, are very stocky and leafy; valuable alike for forage and grain. Plant from March to July, in rows 3 feet apart, drilling seed thinly like sorghum. If wanted for grain, principally, let heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted for fodder, mainly, cut down the stalks when first seed heads begin to appear, leaving 4 to 5 inches of stubble. From this stubble will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a fair crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry feed and small grain it is unexcelled. Two varieties, the White and Red; the only difference that we can see is that of the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet; 25 cents per pound, or 4 pounds for 90 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, about 8 cents per pound.

Jerusalem Corn (No. 162) Similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow like Kaffir Corn, or Sorghum, and no matter how hot or dry it gets you will have grain and forage. Grain pure white and rather flattened. Five or six pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads will largely exceed that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents; postpaid. In quantity not prepaid, 12 cents per pound.

FETERITA--A Drought Beater

(No. 588) A new forage plant for the South, brought from Egypt in 1907. Similar to Kaffir Corn in general habit, but grows a little taller and produces larger heads, standing erect, white seed and early maturity. Its greatest value, however, is its great ability to resist drought. In the extreme heat and drought in the Western States two years ago when corn burned up completely and all the varieties of sorghum and Kaffir corn largely failed, Feterita came through practically without damage, making a splendid crop of both grain and forage. Sown in rows like Kaffir Corn it requires 6 to 8 pounds per acre. We advise you to try at least a small planting of Feterita this year. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 15c per pound.

SORGHUM or CANE SEED for FORAGE CROPS

Recleaned--Free from Trash and Dirt Every year the sowing of Sorghum in the South for forage and hay crops becomes more general. Can be sown either alone or mixed with cowpeas. Planted in drills for syrup, use 8 to 10 pounds per acre, or about a bushel (48 pounds) broadcasted for forage; if sown broadcast with peas use about ½ bushel (24 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer. Every bushel of sorghum which we send out is thoroughly recleaned and free from trash, stems and dirt.

Early Amber Sorghum Early Southern variety grown almost exclusively for forage crop either alone or **(No. 586)** broadcasted with peas. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.00. Bushel prices subject to market changes; if wanted in quantity, write us for prices when ready to buy.

Early Orange (No. 585) Larger than Amber, maturing 10 days later, and more largely grown for syrup. Very desirable for either syrup or forage. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel (48 pounds), about \$2.00. Prices subject to market changes. Write when ready to buy.

Branching Sorghum or Yellow Milo Maize (No. 584) Greatest producer of forage of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet tall, stooling heavily, and can be cut 3 or 4 times during a season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads immense and can furnish a grain crop equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 10 pounds per acre in drills. Immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds or more, freight or express, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.

WRITE US FOR DELIVERED PRICES

Sorghum and field seed prices change often. We want you to write us for delivered prices when ready to buy in quantity. We can often save you money. Use the quotation sheet in the back of this Catalogue. We are always glad to show you the cost delivered at your station.

Pearl or Cattail Millet (No. 276) Best known and most valuable of all green forage plants in the South. For the past eight or nine years sensational seedsmen have sold this as a new plant under the name of "Pencilaria" and "Mand's Wonder Forage Plant". Pencilaria or Cattail Millet needs no introduction to any of the older residents of the South. Its great value is well known. Greatest and best yielder of green forage and continues to grow and produce through the entire season, if cut frequently enough to prevent its going to seed. Our illustration on this page shows 2½ months' growth of Pearl Millet on good soil. In actual field tests made some years ago on heavily manured ground it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 135 days. No other forage plant has ever come up to that record. A tropical plant making an enormous growth all through our long Southern summer. Relished by all kinds of stock that eat it greedily. No plant will go further toward solving the forage problem in the South than Pearl Millet. It ought to be grown on your farm. Sow thinly in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents; postpaid. In quantity, express or freight, not prepaid, about 10 cents per pound.



Pearl or Cattail Millet (Pencilaria)

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane for Syrup



Peanuts Best for the South

(No. 587) Every planter who has tried this wonderful variety is highly pleased, and for the increasing demand for ensilage crops you can not find a sorghum that will give you better returns. The superiority of this cane over other sorghums is so great that when once grown it will always be planted, whether for forage, ensilage, or syrup.

The stalks grow from 12 to 14 feet high and mature early, being ready to cut and grind the latter part of August, while the common ribbon cane is not ready until October. Cut with the foliage on and run through the shredder or cutter, it makes the finest ensilage for all kinds of stock. The yield of syrup is from 250 to 350 gallons per acre, and every farmer should make syrup for his home needs with a surplus to sell this year. Don't be afraid to try it. It will grow anywhere that sorghum will grow and make you much larger yields, whether planted for forage, ensilage, or for syrup. The Seeded Ribbon Cane is sweeter than the Orange, the syrup is of a lighter color (which is preferable) and is as sweet as honey. This cane is a vigorous grower, if planted on good land, and is easily cultivated. In Texas, where a great deal of it is grown, it makes good crops when other sorghums make a failure. In planting for syrup, prepare the ground well and cultivate the same as you would for other sorghums. Broadcasted, you should use about 40 pounds to the acre, or in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart about 8 pounds will be enough to plant an acre. We have the very best seed of Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane that it is possible to get and this is very important to you. Most of this seed sold in the South is badly mixed with the common sorghum. To be sure of the best seed send direct to us here in Atlanta. Price: Pound, 25 cents; 5 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 12c per lb.

Spanish Peanuts (No. 581) This is the best variety for the South, where a forage and fattening crop is wanted. The Spanish is an early and heavy bearer and along the Gulf Coast and in Florida, where they can be planted in April, two crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 15th and they will mature before frost. The tops give you hay and the nuts grain. The nuts cling fast to the vines and the tops and nuts are fed to the stock together as a hay and grain ration. The tops make good forage either green or cured. The Spanish peanuts grow in close hush form, making it possible to plant them close and cultivate easier than the old "vine" sorts. Nuts are smaller, but much sweeter and finer flavored than others, and are very free from the "pops" that are so common in the large varieties. Best re-cleaned, hand-picked seed stock. Pound, 25c; $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, 75c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75c; bushel (25 pounds), about \$2.25. Subject to market changes. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

North Carolina Running Peanut (No. 580) Recently there has been an increased planting of the running varieties of peanuts. Of the several running varieties the best and surest cropper in the Central and Lower South is the "North Carolina." Nuts somewhat larger than the Spanish, easily grown, and nuts fill out nicely with very few pops for a running variety. Finest hand-picked seed stock. Pound, 25 cents; $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 75 cents; bushel (25 pounds), about \$2.25. Write for market prices when ready to buy.



German Millet From Our Tennessee Grown Seed

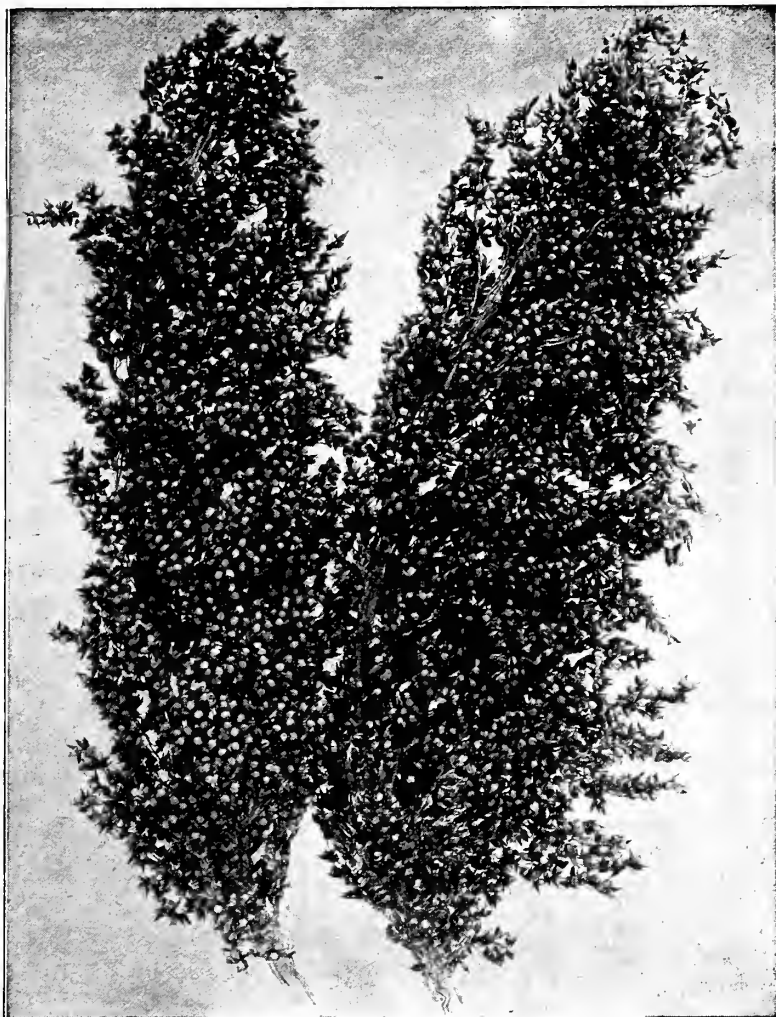
Mammoth Russian Sunflower (No. 431) Every farm in the South ought to grow Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it. As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a sunflower crop is profitable, we mean the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. Ten cents a packet; 30 cents a quart; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.

Teosinte (No. 432) Mammoth forage plant, undoubtedly one of the most valuable for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of 5 inches per day on his place. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Our Tennessee Grown German Millet

(No. 275) We have said considerable in the past about the importance of Southern grown seed being necessary for a successful crop of German Millet in the South. We give here a reproduction from a photograph of a crop from our Tennessee grown seed. In growing German Millet from "cheap" Western grown seed—have you ever been able to make a crop like this? Is it not worth 25 cents or so more per bushel to sow seed that will make a crop like this?

German Millet is an important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. Seed thickly, not less than one bushel per acre, any time from the middle of May through July, but not too early, because it does not grow off nicely until the soil and weather get warm. It matures in from six to eight weeks after seeding. Cut while in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head, as afterwards the hay quality decreases. There are two necessities for a successful crop of German Millet—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, about \$2.25. Price subject to market change.



Two Average Heads of Chicken Corn Grown in Georgia

White Seeded Chicken Corn

(No. 166) In our tests and investigations of the various different plants of grain and forage crops that might prove of value in the South we discovered what is really a "White Seeded" Chicken Corn more valuable than the old, at the same time a much surer cropper.

Chicken Corn is a variety of the sorghum family with extra large loose bushy heads, covered thickly with small grains. If left standing the grains drop off in a scattering manner and the chickens gather it. If grown on a larger scale the large well filled heads can be cut at maturity and fed to poultry as desired.

It is best to sow the seed rather thinly in rows three to four feet apart, leaving two or three plants to every three feet of row. If planted in small patches only, it is best to plant near enough to the chicken houses so that they can range in the patch feeding on the seeds as they fall.

Where large quantities are grown heads should be cut and stored like Sorghum or Kaffir Corn for winter feeding. The large leafy stalks can also be cut, as they make excellent hay or forage.

Growing Chicken Corn will cut down the poultry raiser's feed bills heavily. It's the cheapest and best feed you can get. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 30 cents; 3 pounds, 75 cents; postpaid.**

Beggarweed A standard plant for hay crop in Florida, and when grown (No. 55) thickly makes fine quality of nutritious hay. A natural plant, coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom, following which a second growth springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. Best sown at the beginning of the summer rainy season in Florida. Clean seed, hull removed. **Packet, 10 cents; pound, 50 cents; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds or more, 35c pound.**

Upland Rice You can grow rice on upland as well as on the flooded lowlands. (No. 582) any ground having a reasonable amount of moisture making fair crops. If you haven't tried rice before, do so this year and see for yourself that it will make 30 to 50 bushels per acre. **Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Peck, not prepaid, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.**



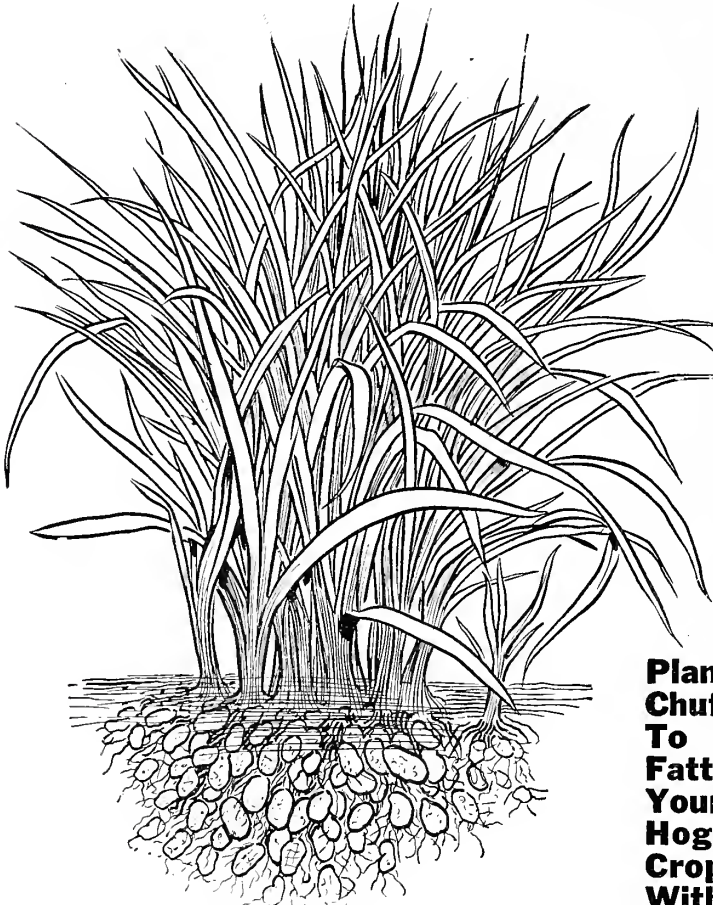
Japanese Buckwheat—Natural Size

Japanese Buckwheat (No. 58) Should be more generally grown in the South for poultry feed. It is well adapted and may be sown in very early spring or late summer, maturing in about 2 months. It is easily grown, desirable, and profitable for large grain yields, flower food for bees, and turned under it is a good soil improver. Where weeds are thick, buckwheat will smother them and put the soil in good condition for the crops that follow. Buckwheat makes a fine quality of flour, the kind that goes into the famous "Buckwheat Cakes." It's great for the poultry. **Pound, postpaid, 25 cents. Not prepaid, peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.00.**

Dwarf Essex Rape (No. 400) A fall and winter planted variety, still very early planted spring crops of it are profitable. Furnishes rich, nutritious pasture and green feed in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Profitable to sow any time from September to March. **Pound, postpaid, 25c; 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 12c per pound.**



Single Plant of Our Dwarf Essex Rape



Chufas or Earth Almonds, the Great Southern Hog-Fattening Crop

CHUFAS OR EARTH ALMONDS

(No. 130) It's amazing how few people actually know how valuable Chufas are as a crop to plant for fattening hogs. With the increasing interest in hogs in the South we expect to see tens of thousands of acres of Chufas planted each year. We have known experienced hog raisers to pay as high as \$20.00 per bushel for Chufa seed in seasons of great scarcity, so as to be sure and have a Chufa patch to turn their hogs in during the fall months. They know the real value of Chufas as a hog-fattening crop.

The Chufa is a species of ground nut, most easily grown, and which ought to be on every Southern farm every year as a hog-fattening crop. Can be planted from April to June, cultivation to be similar to that for bunch peanuts. The crop is usually matured by September 15th, and can be left in the ground until time to turn the hogs in, the hogs doing the harvesting.

Chufas are highly recommended by the Experiment Stations of Alabama, Florida, Arkansas and Louisiana. We know of no crop that will produce as heavy crops in proportion to the quality of land as Chufas, some reports of yield being almost incredible, ranging from 200 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Any land suitable for cotton, corn, potatoes or peanuts will make profitable crops of Chufas.

At the Arkansas Experiment Station one-third of an acre of Chufas supported three hogs, averaging 122 pounds each, for 46 days. The gain during the 46 days averaged 66 pounds per hog. In this test Chufas proved practically as good as dry corn for fattening purposes. In the Alabama Station test the yield of Chufas was 172 bushels per acre. Chickens and turkeys as well as hogs are very fond of them.

Make rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping seed about one foot apart in the row, and covering about two inches. Chufas require from one to one and a half pecks per acre.

Our stock of seed Chufas is exceptionally fine, the nuts or tubers being clean, sound and thoroughly dry. We advise early orders, for almost every year we have to refuse late-in-the-season orders. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck (11 pounds), not prepaid, \$1.25; bushel (44 pounds), \$4.25.

**Plant
Chufas
To
Fatten
Your
Hog
Crop
With
Next
Fall**



Matured Soja Beans on the Hastings Farm

JAPANESE SOY OR SOJA BEANS



Soja Beans in Full Leaf

On the left hand side of this page we show a plant of Soja or Soy Beans in full leaf —on the right a photograph taken on the Hastings' Farms when the seed beans were about ready for harvest, showing the immense prolificness of this new forage and feeding crop for the South. They grow splendidly anywhere in the South; are equal to if not superior to the cow pea as a soil improver; when sown in rows and cultivated make heavier yields per acre and are superior to the cow pea in feeding value. Within a few years Soja Beans will be almost as generally planted as cow peas. We expect to plant them very largely ourselves each year both for soil improvement and stock feed. They are most nutritious and contain more fattening qualities than any other crop.

Sow either broadcast like peas at rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre or in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart using $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.

Mammoth Yellow Soja Beans (No. 35)

There are many varieties of the Soja Bean, but the Mammoth Yellow is the best, the strongest grower and heaviest yielder in the South. Packet, 10c; pint, 20 cts.; quart, 35c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 75c; bushel, about \$2.25

PLANT PLENTY OF COWPEAS



It's the very best advice we can give to every farmer in the South, and in saying this we don't detract in the least from all we say on the next page about Velvet Beans, especially the early varieties. Both have their rightful place on every farm in the South where the land is farmed instead of being "skinned."

Cowpeas are especially valuable as a "catch crop" and there are millions upon millions of acres of land in the South that could be and should be planted in cowpeas every summer that lay idle or only work "half time" if we may so term it.

None who read this will dispute the very self-evident fact that a crop of cowpeas grown on land make succeeding crops better, even if the cowpeas are cut for hay and practically all the crop removed.

Cowpeas can be planted almost any time from last frost up to August 1st. They make a fine crop to follow oats, wheat or rye, either as a single crop or mixed with sorghum for hay.

In the corn fields at "laying by" time there is nothing better than cowpeas between the rows. They take nothing from the corn, they add the most expensive fertilizing element, nitrogen, to the soil for succeeding crops.

The cowpea has been aptly termed the "clover of the South," and nowhere in this wide world do good farmers attempt to build up and improve land without clover or some similar nitrogenous crop.

FOR YOUR LAND'S SAKE

A farmer's acres and their fertility and crop producing power is just as much the farmer's capital as is the machinery and buildings of the manufacturer; as is the stock of goods on the merchant's shelves. You can no more afford to let the fertility of your acres run down than the manufacturer can afford to let his machinery wear out or run down, the merchant get out of staple goods. To succeed they must keep up to par or increase.

In no section of the world that we know of has there been such a steady system of "land-skinning" as here in the South during the last 50 years. Our system of renting out land to irresponsible tenants and our "one crop" system has encouraged it to the fullest extent.

It's time for a great right-about-face movement in this respect. We must build land up instead of "skinning" it to the limit and then try to force a normal production with excessive amounts of "guano."

No matter whether your neighbor builds up his land or not, you can build yours and increase your capital year by year.

Your land, your own acres that you depend on, is exactly like a bank account. No one can continue to check against the bank unless one keeps putting money in to meet those checks. Once the account is overdrawn payment stops, and so it is with land.

Two to four hundred pounds of guano is a mighty small deposit on an acre.

For your land's sake plant plenty of cowpeas in 1916. They will help the land and furnish plenty of roughage and grain for cattle and hogs. Growing cowpeas and Velvet Beans is almost like putting money to your credit in the bank.

Unknown or Wonderful Peas (No. 342) Originally, these two varieties, although somewhat alike, were kept distinct, but in recent years they have become so much run together that it has been found impossible to keep them separate. They are the strongest, rankest growing of any of the vine or running varieties and our illustration gives you an idea of their rank growth and prolificness. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Peck, 75 cents.** Bushel price on application.

Whippoorwill (No. 343) The standard early bush or bunch variety for early crop, for planting broadcast after oats or other grain crops or in the rows between the corn. This variety can be grown further north than other sorts and is being largely planted for soil improvement as far north as Indiana, Illinois and Ohio. Seeds, brown speckled and rather small. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 75 cents.** Write for bushel or larger quantity prices.

Large Black-eye (No. 340) The standard large black-eyed table pea. Good either as "snaps" or shelled. **Packet, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, about \$1.25; bu., about \$4.25.**

Lady Peas (No. 341) Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid.**

Early Black (No. 339), Red Ripper (No. 344) So far as possible we keep in

Clays (No. 345), Iron (No. 346) stock during the spring months supplies of the above varieties. When

and Mixed Peas (No. 338) ready to buy in bushel lots or over write for prices, stating variety and quantity wanted. **Each: Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid.**

TOBACCO Southern farmers, their tenants and employees consume every year several million dollars for smoking and chewing tobacco. You may or may not have a grudge against the Tobacco Trust, but what is the use in spending these millions of dollars or your share of them for a product easily grown on your own acres anywhere in the South and be sure of having a good supply of pure unadulterated natural leaf for either smoking or chewing that has not been "doped" or "doctored" up by the manufacturer. Most of the tobacco used is grown in the South. Why not grow yours? A packet of seed will supply almost anyone.

HycO (No. 435)--for Smoking The most desirable to grow for smoking purposes. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.**

Sweet Oronoke (No. 436)--for Chewing The finest variety to grow in the South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing tobacco. **Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.**



Sweet Oronoke Tobacco For Chewing

Fine Gardens "We have been using your seed for three years and find that they make better vegetables than any store-bought seed I ever saw. Before using your seed our garden was always sorry, but now it is always fine. After getting such good results with your seed I don't want any more store-bought seed."—Frank Glidewell, Covington County, Mississippi.



**EXTRA
EARLY
VELVET
BEANS**

Early Velvet Beans

For twenty years or more Florida and the Gulf Coast section have known and grown the old Florida Velvet Bean with its long time of maturity. They could do it and get full value out of the crop either for soil improvement or stock feed simply because they had the full length of season.

The length of time necessary to mature the old variety of Velvet Bean barred its use for all practical purposes over most of the Cotton Belt, where above all sections its land improving qualities were needed.

Our generality of soils in the Cotton Belt are poor—not in the mineral elements but in the vegetable matter or humus that is necessary to enable the growing crop plants to get mineral elements that are already there but are not available.

Our continuous cropping with clean culture crops has either burned up or let wash away practically all the vegetable matter that was in them. With this condition our crops not only can not get the potash and phosphoric acid in the soil but neither can they get full benefit from the commercial fertilizers.

The value of average stable manure, stable lot trash, rotted leaves or straw is largely in the vegetable matter that it puts back in the soil.

We of the South have got to begin a period of land building. We have been "land-skinning" until the expression of "wore out" land is mighty common.

The South's Soil Salvation

No man or woman ever needed salvation in the religious sense any more than the average cotton growing soils of the South need salvation in the physical or land building sense. We say this in all reverence and without any disrespect to the Creator of all things.

A piece of virgin land, deep and rich with vegetable matter and plant food is just as much a part of God's work as you are and should be treated as such instead of robbed and squandered as we and our ancestors have been doing.

The washed out hill lands of the upper cotton belt and the sandy lands of the lower belt all need, and need badly, land salvation. It is up to you and to us to bring this salvation to them in the shape of these crops turned under. Cowpeas are good, but Velvet Beans are far better because they make more growth.

There are now early varieties, medium varieties, late varieties, and no man south of the Tennessee or Missouri line need deny his land and stock Velvet Beans, for there are now varieties to fit any length of growing season from 100 days up to 8 months.

Extra Early Velvet, Yokahoma, Lyon, Chinese and Florida Velvet all have a place in the South, and there is no part of the Cotton Belt that can not grow successfully one or more of these varieties named below. In the northern half we would advise the use only of the Extra Early Velvet and Yokahoma.

Just a word further. On the Hastings Farm are some 500 acres of rather poor hill land. Every acre of it that we can get ready is going to be planted in Velvet Beans, let grow all summer and then turned under. We are going to do exactly what we advise you to do.

Extra Early Velvet Bean (No. 34) Our illustration from a photograph shows clusters of the Early Velvet grown in Middle Georgia where the seed matured perfectly in four months. It has the strong growing characteristics of the old variety, a crop of which turned under was estimated to do the land more good than a ton of average guano per acre. Extra Early Velvet is the one best variety for the middle and northern section of the Cotton Belt, gathering nitrogen from the air like cowpeas, making two to three times as much growth and pods and adding a supply of vegetable matter to your soil that will show for years to come in your crop. Plant in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, dropping 2 seeds every 12 to 15 inches. Cultivate once or twice and then let them alone. They will take care of themselves and everything else on the land. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

Yokahoma Bean (No. 38) This is the first of the early types of Velvet Beans to be introduced and is absolutely distinct. Matures slightly earlier than the Extra Early Velvet does, hence can be grown to full maturity anywhere in the Cotton Belt if planted early.

Makes a little less vine but more and much larger pods than Early Velvet, the pods being well filled with rather large flattened beans that are splendid for either cattle or hogs at fattening time. As a soil enricher, as a hog and cattle feed crop furnishing both forage and grain, Yokahoma Bean will more than please you. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.**

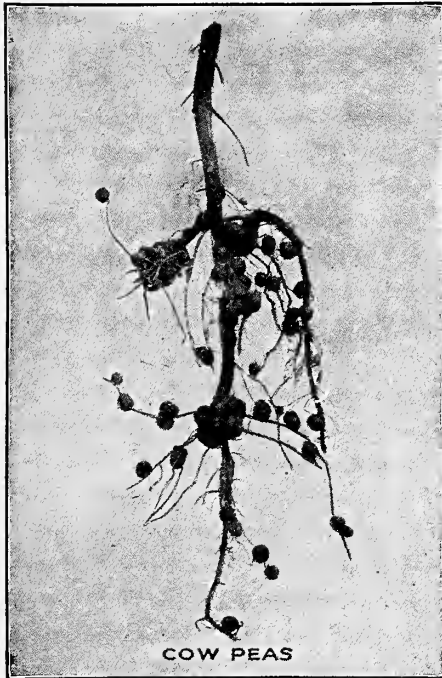
Chinese Velvet Beans (No. 39) A perfectly distinct type with many valuable characteristics of its own. Medium in maturity between the Extra Early and the Late Velvet and well adapted to planting in the southern half of the Cotton Belt. Of vigorous growth right from the start, the vines and large leaves quickly covering the ground with a dense mat of vegetation. Pods and beans are large and grow in immense clusters, furnishing an abundance of the very best feed for hogs and cattle. They are safe and sure and we recommend the Chinese especially for the Gulf section. **Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

The Lyon Bean (No. 37) A velvet bean of the Chinese type, but fully as late and heavy growing and producing as the Florida or Late Velvet listed below. Seeds large and pods produced in large clusters. Plant only in long season territory like Florida and close to the Gulf sections. **Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 15c; pint, 25c; quart, 40c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.**

Florida or Late Velvet (No. 36) **Packet, 10 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.**

INOCULATE THE SEED

And Help the Crops Grow The Highest Priced Plant Food



That may be a new way of putting it, but it's pretty close to facts. The most costly element of commercial fertilizers is nitrogen and is usually estimated as being worth about 17 cents per pound. Practically all of our soils are short of nitrogen.

All the clovers, cowpeas, vetch, peas, beans, alfalfa, and some other leguminous plants, have the power to draw plenty of nitrogen from the air—if there are present what are called the nitrogen-gathering bacteria in the soil to attach themselves to the roots. These bacteria on the roots of this class of plants are necessary to enable the plant to do full work in nitrogen gathering. If they are not present the crop will be more or less a failure. Plenty of bacteria on the roots means rank growing crops, their absence means sickly-looking plants. Where successful crops of any of these plants mentioned have been grown before, there are bacteria in the soil for them, but on new ground or where these crops have not been grown, the bacteria must be supplied before success can come.

These bacteria are now obtainable in commercial form and are very easily handled effectively by one following the simple directions found on the bottles. All you have to do is to add a small quantity of water, then moisten the seed and your soil then becomes thoroughly inoculated at seed sowing time. It's the easiest, quickest, cheapest way to improve your soil.

This inoculation is not for direct use on crops like corn, cotton, oats, sorghum, millet, etc. When used on all kinds of clovers, cowpeas, soja beans, these crops accumulate a great store of nitrogen on the roots. These decay after a leguminous crop is cut off and the nitrogen is available in the soil for succeeding crops of cotton, corn or grain. In effect, it helps make your soil richer for succeeding crops, as well as making far better clover, alfalfa, vetches, cowpeas, soja beans or peanuts.

MAKES BETTER CROPS, SAVES FERTILIZER COST

Making better crops at less cost for fertilizer ought to be the aim and object of every farmer and gardener. Inoculation will help do both. Remember, however, that these bacteria only act directly on what are known as leguminous crops; this includes all kinds of clover, beans, peas, alfalfa, vetches and peanuts. On these the bacteria can be applied with direct benefit—that is, it will make great deal larger crops per acre than you would otherwise get.

Our illustration shows how these bacteria act on the roots of leguminous plants such as we just mentioned. The knobs or "nodules," as they are termed, are little storehouses of nitrogen, that most costly element of plant food that these bacteria have gathered from the air. Some of this goes to feed the plant while growing, but the larger part remains stored in the roots. After the clover, peas, etc., have been harvested these roots decay, leaving in the soil a store of nitrogen for succeeding crops. A good crop of any nitrogen will, if the seed be inoculated, add to that soil

leguminous plant growing in soil deficient in nitrogen. The available nitrogen equal to that found in 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda worth somewhere from \$25.00 to \$30.00. What's more is that the nitrates added by a leguminous crop stay in the soil much better than when applied in the form of nitrate of soda.

The use of these bacteria on any leguminous crop means 50% to 100% more of that particular crop per acre, and it means a store of the highest priced element of plant food in your soil for succeeding crops. Isn't that worth while to you? It certainly is to us and these inoculating materials are used extensively on the Hastings Farm every year.

SPECIAL BOOKLETS FREE

ing all about it. Ask for the legume grower.

Notice in Ordering We have the following bacteria cultures for Alfalfa, Red Clover, White Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Cowpeas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Vetches, and Peanuts. When ordering be sure to specify what kind of crop you want to use it on, for each crop requires a different bacteria. They must not be substituted, for one bacteria intended for one crop will not produce results on another crop. Name definitely the crop for which you want the bacteria in ordering.

FARM-O-GERM

bacteria. The Earp Thomas Co. operate under a number of patents, including a special bottle, that through an air tube keeps the bacteria more active and longer-lived. While a little higher in price than other preparations, the entirely satisfactory results covering a period of many years certainly justifies full credit being given to their claims for superiority. Their reputation for thoroughly reliable inoculating material is a firmly established one.

PRICE, per one-acre bottle, \$2.00; 5-acre bottle, \$6.00; supply for 50 acres, \$55.00; supply for 100 acres, \$100.00, delivered. Garden size 50 cents; postpaid. These are true legume growers. You cannot grow legumes successfully without them.

MULFORD CULTURES

bottles which are not ventilated or the bacteria given air. Personally we do not like to pass an opinion as to the relative merits of these three forms of nitrogen-gathering bacteria beyond saying that in the past we have sold both with apparent satisfaction to our customers.

Price, per one-acre bottle, \$1.50; 5-acre bottle, \$5.00; Garden or ¼-acre size for any of the above named crops, 50 cents, postpaid.

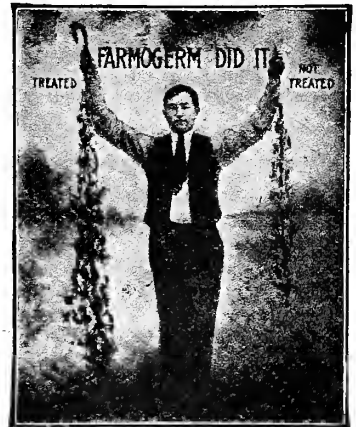
NITRAGIN

Another commercial form of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria that is guaranteed as to strength and purity by the Armour Fertilizer Works of Chicago. "Nitragin" comes in a distinct form, in cans, for which the claim is made of superior keeping qualities. Used on over a million acres last year. Seed can be ready for planting within 10 minutes after opening the can. Price, garden size, \$1.00; 1-acre size, \$2.00; 5-acre size, \$9.00.

NITRA-GERM

These cultures are cultivated and produced by The "Nitra-Germ" Company, one of the oldest nitrogen-fixing bacteria companies in the world, at Savannah, Georgia. This Company has been working with these preparations for a long time and have obtained some of the very best cultures. The cultures are put up in sealed bottles and are air tight. Splendid results have been obtained from them everywhere.

Price, per one-acre bottle, \$2.00; 5-acre bottle, \$9.00.



This Tells the Story



ALFALFA OR LUCERNE CLOVER (No. 500)

Alfalfa is the most talked of and most widely planted of all the varieties of clover in the world.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "In addition to the hay crop, Alfalfa at two years adds \$100 to the value of every acre on which it grows. There is no State in the Union in which Alfalfa cannot be successfully grown." This is saying a good deal but it has been proven true.

Alfalfa in the South will produce 5 to 7 tons of hay to the acre each year and in money value is worth 45% more than other clovers and 60% more than Timothy hay. It will grow 4 or 5 crops a year and it does not exhaust the soil; it enriches the soil. Its long, branching roots penetrate far down, 15 to 20 feet, and so loosen the subsoil that it is a gigantic subsoiler, resists drought, and gets plant food where other crops would be a failure. When the plants are destroyed in order to raise other crops on Alfalfa Land, the large roots decay and produce a vast source of fertility to be used by following crops.

It is said that the feeding value of a ton of Alfalfa is equal to a ton of shelled corn.

Many other interesting facts might be given about Alfalfa. We can't say too much for it because it's a working plant which is changing the destiny of many farming sections. No farmer in the South with stock can afford to let it go without trial.

Although fall sowing is preferable, good results can be obtained from early spring sowing. Give it care and attention, especially the first year, and your trial will show you that you cannot afford to be without it. Get it thoroughly established by first preparing your

land, applying plenty of lime, and before seeding you should inoculate the seed. If your land has never had Alfalfa growing on it before be sure to inoculate the seed with nitrogen gathering bacteria for Alfalfa, for without inoculation your success is exceedingly doubtful. The Alfalfa bacteria, which are necessary, sell for \$2.00 per one-acre bottle. Full directions for use come with each bottle; see page 73. When once established, Alfalfa is the most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. It is adapted to almost the entire South and has the highest feeding value of any hay. Do not sow on wet ground, high and rather dry being preferable, and only cut when coming into bloom.

Do not buy cheap Alfalfa seed. If it's cheap, it is not pure Alfalfa but is mixed with weed seeds. Weeds are very troublesome to Alfalfa, crowding it out and ruining the quality of your hay, so be sure to get the highest grade seed and no other kind. This is absolutely essential to success.

Sow in thoroughly prepared soil, either broadcast or in drills, at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

If you are in doubt about Alfalfa growing or want to know anything further about Alfalfa, write and ask us for Hastings' Farmers' Bulletin No. 101. It is free and contains valuable information about growing Alfalfa.

We sell only the highest grade seed, 98% purity or over, and all of it is the strongest American grown seed on the market. Price 40 cents per pound; postpaid. Peck and bushel prices subject to market changes. When ready to buy write for prices.

Japan Clover or Lespedeza (No. 505) One of the most valuable Southern clovers, growing well on either rich or poor soil. On poor land it has a creeping habit; on better quality of land a bush form, making a vigorous plant, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow in either spring or fall about 25 pounds per acre. Harrow in to the depth of 1½ to 2 inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in the most convenient way. Makes good grazing. Well adapted for use as green manure by turning it under; it enriches the soil, and prevents "washing" of hill lands. Its abundant long taproots and laterals decaying make the soil porous and leave in it much valuable nitrogenous matter to be used by the following crops. Roots penetrate deeply, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up valuable plant food from the subsoil. In Florida sow in the fall for best results; Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi sow in March or early April. Four-ounce packet, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents; postpaid. Ten pounds, by freight or express, not prepaid, \$2.75. Larger quantities, 25 cents per pound.

White Clover (No. 509) This clover does well in the Central South. Most all permanent lawn and pasture mixtures contain some White Clover and by itself it makes good grazing for cattle and sheep. It is perennial with rather uncertain habits of growth, sometimes covering the ground with a thick mat of vigorous plants and sometimes lies comparatively dormant, so it should be seeded into sod or mixed with other clovers or grasses. It succeeds best on moist ground or during a wet season. If sown by itself use 10 pounds per acre, or half that amount when put in with other clovers or grasses. Best grade seed, 60 cents per pound, postpaid.

Sweet Clover (No. 507) Also known as White Melilotus or Bokhara Clover. As a land builder it has few equals. Experiments on the Hastings Farm are leading us to seed down our poorer land with it for soil building. It is a coarse clover resembling Alfalfa, in fact, has been called "Alfalfa's twin sister," and using the same kind of inoculation is very valuable in preparing land for Alfalfa. It is fine for raising bees and to build up your poor land it is mighty good. Sow about 12 pounds to the acre in February and March for spring planting or in August, September and October for fall planting. Highest quality seed: Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Red Clover (No. 508) A valuable farm crop in the Northern part of the Cotton Belt. Equally good for pasture, hay or soil improvement. Even the first crop makes rich feed and is most valuable for hay. Red clover is a nitrogen-gathering plant and one of the best soil improvers. Clover intelligently used is one of the farmers' best friends and should be used in the regular rotation. Sow in the fall or spring, September and March being the best months. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 40 cents. Prices in quantity subject to market changes. Write for prices when ready to buy.



Red Clover

New Sudan Grass



Sudan Grass in Three-foot Rows on Hastings' Farm

es. Prices: 4-ounce package, 10 cents; pound, postpaid, 30 cents; 10 pounds or over, not prepaid, 15 cents per pound. Special Sudan-Grass Pamphlet Free on request.

NATAL GRASS

(No. 547) during the winter it will have to be seeded each year. As an annual it cannot become a pest, like Johnson Grass, but it gives a very heavy growth for a hay crop. Four tons to the acre can easily be made and it is a sure cropper. Our illustration shows a single plant of it grown on Florida sandy land. Notice the heavy stooling for a single plant from one seed and you will see why we recommend it so highly. It resembles the great Sudan Grass in appearance and productiveness so you rest assured that you will have a barn full of hay if you plant Natal Grass. In feeding value it is nearly as valuable as Timothy and can be cut two and three times a year. Seed is very light and fluffy and requires about 10 pounds per acre for perfect stands. Natal Grass has been grown in Florida in a limited way over 20 years and is cut all through the summer and fall. It is a heavy yielder and much easier to cure than sorghum or cowpeas. Plant in the spring as soon as danger from frosts is over and we believe you will continue to plant it in the years to come. Try it out on a large scale this year. It grows well as far North as Virginia on light soils, making heavy tonnage, and that's what we want for hay. Special Pamphlet on Natal Grass on request. Prices: 4-ounce package, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Italian Rye Grass (No. 536) Recommended principally for fall planting but can also be planted in the spring. When sown in the fall this variety matures very early, in latter May, and two or three more cuttings can be made that summer and fall. It is one of the quickest growing of all grasses, has very tender stalks and leaves, and in addition abundant growth. This grass is an annual so never becomes a pest. Many plant this grass by itself, but it is also very valuable when planted in mixtures. In Bermuda and other lawns it is valuable during the winter. When the other grasses are dead or dormant the Italian comes up and keeps your lawn green. Sow at the rate of three bushels per acre. Price: 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

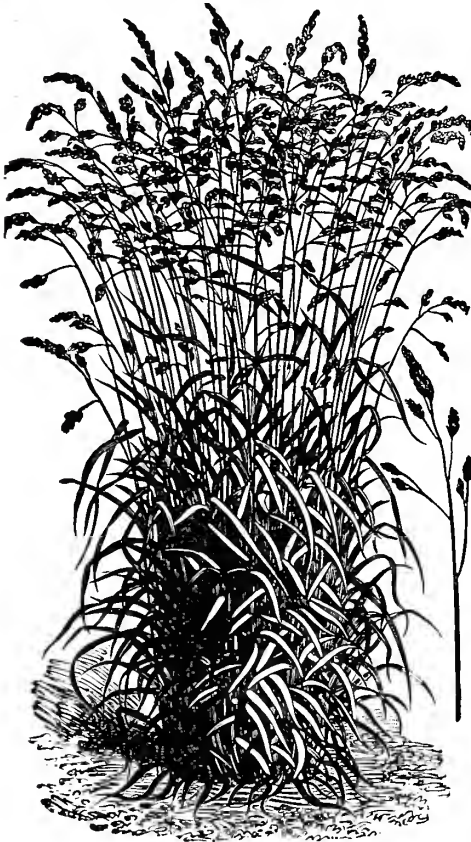
English or Perennial Rye Grass (No. 535) English Rye is very similar to Italian Rye, grows off a little slower, but has the advantage of lasting for years. It makes very heavy leaf growth so is fine for pasture or hay. This grass does well in mixtures and is wonderful for the lawn. Use it in Bermuda sod to keep the lawn green in the fall, winter, and early spring, when the Bermuda is dormant. Being perennial it is especially adapted for pastures and lawns and for hay by itself as well as in mixtures with grasses such as "Orehard" and "Tall Meadow Oat." Sow two or three bushels per acre. Price: Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$1.75.

(No. 548) This new grass was brought to the United States from Egypt in 1909. It was first planted in an experimental way in Texas, then the seed distributed to various Experiment Stations with remarkably successful results. We grew it on the Hastings Farm in Middle Georgia the last two years and it is certainly a wonder as a hay producer. We can best describe it by saying that it has all the good qualities of Johnson Grass with a lot more of its own added, and while it looks like an extra tall-growing strain of Johnson Grass it has not a single bad quality of Johnson Grass such as the creeping underground root stocks. Sudan is an annual grass requiring reseeding every year. It can no more become a pest on your farm than can sorghum or cowpeas. Once killing frost comes it is dead and another seeding is necessary the next year. It easily crosses with sorghum and for that reason there is little pure or nearly pure seed of it, most of it having been grown near enough to sorghum to cross and be impure. With us, planted in rows for seed, it grew from 6 to 7 feet high. Sown broadcast for hay crop growth was about 4 feet high, furnishing two heavy cuttings, and had the season been favorable a third one would have been obtained. Four tons of dried hay



Natal Grass

MAKE GRASS AS WELL AS KILL GRASS



Orchard Grass

We of the South spend most of the summer killing grass in our cotton and corn fields and spend most of the winter buying grass in the shape of hay.

No farming country can be permanently prosperous without grass and live stock, and you can't keep live stock without grass-growing. It's certainly time for the South to begin thinking about the "Grass Crop."

Orchard Grass (No. 542) One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South for either hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all reasonably fertile soils it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. Starts growth very early in the spring and continues well into the winter. A quick grower and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears closest grazing. This grass is probably more cultivated than any other grass in the world. No other grass so easily adapts itself to widely different soils and climates, and farmers in all countries hold it in high esteem for both pastures and hay crops. Most animals select orchard grass in preference to any other in grazing. It is very easily handled and cured for hay. It is a long-lived grass, with half a chance lasting under good treatment thirty to forty years; yet it is easily exterminated if the land is wanted for other purposes. Sow about 3 bushels per acre in either spring or fall, and cut when in bloom. Present prices: Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), highest grade seed, about \$3.00. Write for prices on bushel lots or over.

Johnson Grass (No. 537) While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is now coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants. In places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields there is no other grass makes such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just when seed heads begin to form, and furnishes about three cuttings per season. There is a great demand for the hay, as it is eagerly relished by all classes of stock, and especially horses. The seed may be planted in early spring or early fall and at the rate of 2 bushels per acre will give you permanent summer pasture and hay crop forever. It is very hardy and no matter how close it is grazed it will keep on growing. It will grow and make an excellent quality of hay on most any kind of soil. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Bushel of 25 lbs., about \$3.50.

Timothy (No. 546) A hay grass suitable only for the northern part of the South, especially hill and mountain districts. It is the standard hay crop in the North and makes one of the most popular, nutritious, and saleable of hay grasses. It does not make such good pasturage, but the hay crop is great where it is well adapted: on clay or heavy loams, lowlands, or in mountain districts, although it will do well on any good, stiff, loamy soil, provided moisture is abundant. "Red Top or Herd's Grass" and "Meadow Fescue" mature at the same time as Timothy and do well in mixtures with the Timothy. They will increase the yield of hay and will largely increase the yield and value of pasturage. Pound, 99% purity or over, postpaid, 25 cents. Bushel, not prepaid, about \$4.25.

Dallis Grass (No. 534) This splendid grass has been grown most successfully in Middle Georgia for over twenty years. The first year after seeding is apt to be disappointing, but it spreads out rapidly the second season and furnishes large amounts of either hay or pasturage.

Sow at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast on well prepared ground any time from March 1st to May 1st, brushing or cultivating seed in lightly. No grass seed should be covered deeply. Makes largest, strongest growth during summer months. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. In larger quantities, not prepaid, 40 cents per pound.

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS (No. 543) It's not often that a really new and valuable grass appears, but the Rhodes Grass, or "East Coast Grass," as it is more commonly known in Florida, is certainly a find, for we know of no grass so valuable for Florida and the Gulf Coast section. Rhodes Grass has

12 Tons Hay Per Acre Per Year

been grown on both the East and West Coasts of Florida for the last four or five years with most marked success.

Our Mr. Hastings visited the Fellsmere Farms at Fellsmere, St. Lucie County, Florida, in January, 1913, and was especially impressed with the rank growth of this grass and its fully apparent value as a hay grass, something that Florida and the Gulf Coast section has long sought. We were assured by Mr. R. L. Conkling, who has charge of the experimental work of the Fellsmere Farms, that the Rhodes Grass produced, in their experiment grounds, twelve tons of dry hay per acre the previous year. Believe us, that is some hay crop per acre for sandy land, or any soil.



Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (Fellsmere, Florida)

It is not coarse and makes hay equal to if not superior to the best Northern Timothy hay. The illustration shown on this page is from a photograph taken on the Fellsmere Farms in spring and shows only one of the nine or ten cuttings of hay per year that this magnificent hay grass produces. Just how far north Rhodes Grass can be successfully grown can not be stated at this time. From what we know of it now we believe it will prove hardy through the winter as far north as a line drawn from Macon, Georgia, through Montgomery, Alabama, Jackson, Mississippi, and Shreveport, Louisiana. Its great value makes it worth trying.

Special Rhodes Grass Circular

If interested ask for our special circular on Rhodes Grass, which goes into this subject more fully than is possible in this catalogue.

Mr. E. E. Evans writes: "I bought seed of you last spring for ten acres. It has proven the most satisfactory hay maker ever introduced in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. You have received several orders from those who inspected my crop. It has not failed to produce one ton per acre per month. I will sow it in my alfalfa field so that it will soon choke out the alfalfa and the field will consist of Rhodes Grass only. It is a weed exterminator."

Prices Quarter pound package, postpaid, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00 By express or freight, not prepaid, 10-pound lots, 75c per pound. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

Make More Grass in 1916

FOR HAY AND PASTURES ALL THE YEAR

Kentucky Blue Grass (No. 533) An excellent lawn and pasturage grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff, clay and medium soils. Blue Grass in pastures doesn't show up materially the first year after seeding, but if the soil is suitable it continues to improve until you have a beautiful stand. Hardly anyone needs to be told the merits of Blue Grass. It has been a standby for years and years, although many do not plant it who should. Our "Elmwood Fancy" is the very best to be had. It's pure and clean; free from weeds and chaff. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on having pure, vital seed, free from weeds. Here it remains almost dormant during the hot weather, and its chief value in pasture seeding is for mixing with Bermuda, Lespedeza, and other summer growing varieties. For spring planting sow in February and March. Seed crop this year is fine. Sow about 40 pounds per acre. Fancy re-cleaned seed: Pound, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid, about \$2.50.

Bermuda Grass (No. 530) While looked upon by many as a pest, it is for the South and in the Lower South especially. It is the only sure pasture grass for sandy soils; grows on all kinds of soil from heaviest clay to the lightest sand and furnishes abundant pasture. No other grass will give you so great returns with as little fertilizer and care, and Bermuda withstands drought and scorching summer sun better than any other variety. Seed should be sown at the rate of 5 or 6 pounds per acre between March 1st and June 1st. Seed will not germinate when ground is cold. Under favorable conditions it requires from 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of January from Australia, and no orders will be filled before that time. Packet (2 ounces), 25 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid. Ten pounds or over, not prepaid, 30 cents per pound.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (No. 541) Valuable hay and pasture grass. Starts early in spring and lasts until late fall. Stands mid-summer heat and drought and for hay crop gives two good cuttings per season; hay being more nutritive than Timothy and the yield twice as great. It matures at the same time as Orchard Grass and gives good results sown with it and Red Clover. Sow three bushels per acre in either fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents; bushel (11 pounds), about \$2.35.

Meadow Fescue (No. 538) This grass succeeds in almost all parts of the South. Furnishes green pasture through the fall and winter and is mighty good when used in mixtures for hay crops or permanent pastures. Sow in spring from February 15th to April 1st, or in fall from August through October. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Bushel (14 pounds), about \$2.50.

Carpet Grass (No. 553) Grows splendidly on any sandy soil in the South. Good for lawns and pasture purposes along the Gulf Coast on either sandy or clay soils. Near the Gulf stays green the year round. Stools out heavily from one parent stalk and spreads rapidly. Foliage or blades are wide and when well set forms a thick green carpet that is not uprooted by any amount of grazing. Its habit of growth is similar to Bermuda. Sow 7 to 10 pounds per acre broadcast. Packet (2 ounces), 20 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Not prepaid, in quantity, \$1.00 per pound.

Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture

(No. 551) The South lacks pasture lands furnishing nutritious grasses for stock the year round and our permanent pasture grass mixture is made up of both summer and winter growing grasses to supply this need. The best of all permanent grass mixtures for clay soils of the Central South; it contains 9 different grasses and 2 clovers, and the formula was worked out by our Mr. Hastings a number of years ago for a special customer of ours near Atlanta. Seven years after this pasture was put down it was in better condition both for grazing and hay than it was the first and second years. No Bermuda or Johnson grass in it; summer and winter grasses are blended in the right proportion to keep your pasture green the year round. With an occasional fertilizing this mixture will furnish a pasture lasting for years. Sow in either fall or as early in the spring as soil can be worked at the rate of 35 pounds per acre. Pound, postpaid, 45 cents. Price for 35 pounds of this mixture is \$5.50 f. o. b. Atlanta. All grass and clover seed in this mixture is of the highest possible grade and you can depend on its making good.



Red Top or Herd's Grass

Red Top or Herd's Grass (No. 545) Hay and pasture grass. Succeeds on most kinds of soils, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. By repeated mowing, this grass holds well during the summer, but its chief value is for winter pastures. It is perennial, not doing so well the first year, but gets better the longer it grows; will stand wet weather admirably, growing well after being covered with overflow water for two or three weeks at a time. It will not become a pest but can be destroyed any time if desired. Pound, postpaid, 40c (fancy re-cleaned seed). Write for quantity prices.

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass (No. 550)

Also a special mixture made up from a formula, and contains only grasses that have been successfully used on the lawns here in Atlanta for the last nine years. Lawn-making has been a serious problem in this part of the South. The trouble with varieties like Kentucky Blue Grass being that they will not stand more than one full year, going to pieces under the heat and drought the second summer. After careful experimenting we made up this mixture and it has stood the test of nine years' planting and wherever ground has been properly prepared this has been the most successful in permanency of any of the lawn mixtures in this climate. It makes a very quick show and soon becomes a beautiful velvety lawn, on well prepared soil. Stands summer heat and drought without serious injury, coming out again in good shape as soon as the rains begin again. Pound, 45 cents; 2½ pounds, \$1.00; postpaid. Bushel (14 pounds), not prepaid \$3.25. This mixture should be sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre, although heavier seeding than this would make a quicker show.





A Few From Hastings' Mixed Flower Garden—Packet, 10 Cents—(See Page 87)

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS

Have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us. Our business experience has shown us that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants them satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed in the past nine years has been enormous. Our customers find that the quality of our seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpass anything they have ever had. Very little flower seed is grown in the United States, and we import most of ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of Germany and France, where great attention is paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble or expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seed is small compared with that of many Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of other seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1, 2 or 3-cent packets such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 sweet peas, or 12 or 15 poppy seed, as fine as dust, and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge you a reasonable price, just what the goods are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order our free offer as shown on page 6 and first inside page of cover.

Flower seed is now one of the strong features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. Hastings' Seeds of all varieties are Successful Seeds.

AGERATUM Blue and White

A favorite garden flower for hedging and borders in the South. Native of Mexico and easily withstands heat of our summers. It blooms all summer, also if seed is sown in the fall it makes splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April, or earlier in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow 1½ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted by clusters of small, tassel-like flowers. Of quick growth, and profuse bloomers. *Ageratum*, Blue (No. 702), 5 cts.; *Ageratum*, White (No. 703), 5 cents, per packet. *Ageratum*, Blue and White Mixed (No. 701), 5c per packet.



Ageratum

FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS

Only such Varieties as are adapted to planting in the Southern States. You can get 5 packets of Flower Seed Free. Read Page 1 Carefully.

Liberal Premiums For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2.00 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$3.00. This offer does NOT include Bulbs, Roots, Plants, or the Special 25 and 50 cent Flower Seed Collections on page 6.

HOW TO SOW FLOWER SEEDS

With few exceptions flower seeds are very small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these failure is almost impossible. It is work that can not be left to a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive your careful personal attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint or failure.

The Soil A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched by a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground is a little elevated in the middle, allowing the water to run off, thus showing off the plants to better advantage.

Planting the Seed Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; seed like portulaca, petunias, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or a short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pinhead ½ inch deep, and those the size of a pea ¾ of an inch or more. Procure a hit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space one plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth firmly, then turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

Sowing in Boxes Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts or where drouth comes in spring, it is advisable to sow seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with the expensive seed, and those of a tropical nature, such as coleus, salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist, but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds can not force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant, so as not to disturb the roots more than necessary.

SWEET ALYSSUM (704)

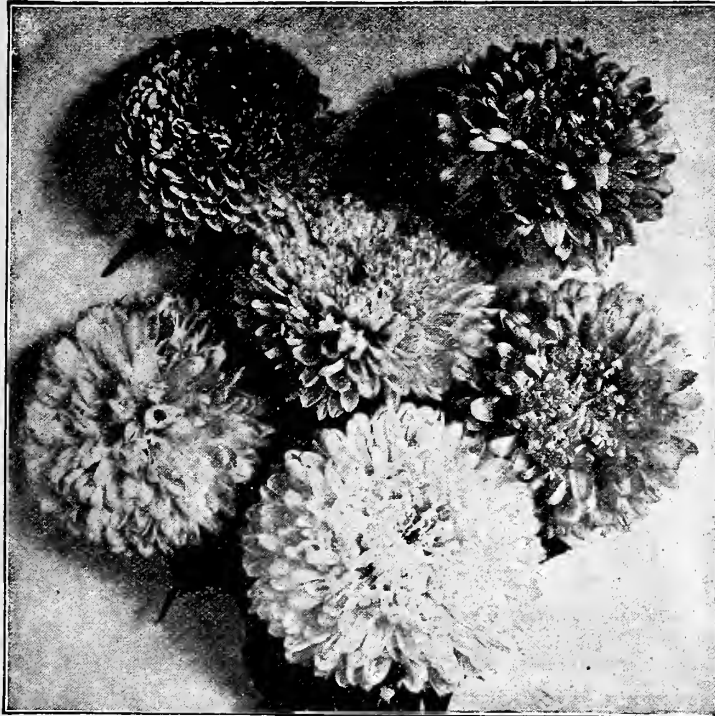
Free flowering annual of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. Sow seed thinly, in shallow drills where plants are to stand. Grows 5 to 10 inches high. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Alyssum--Little Gem

(No. 705) Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant. Fine for borders. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.



Little Gem Alyssum



Hastings' Unrivalled Mixed Asters—Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets for 25 Cents

ASTERS HASTINGS' UNRIVALLED MIXED (707)

Our mixed asters are well worthy of the name of unrivalled. Hastings' mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of over twenty varieties of the finest asters grown for us by one of the greatest aster specialists of Germany.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsman before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Bouquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Bouquet, Chrysanthemum Flowered, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteridge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum, and White Branching, each of them except the last being in assorted colors. Our unrivalled mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. **Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.**

Culture No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the aster, and none show greater improvements than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success, and by a little disbudding, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers are large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so that the plants have full chance for development.

12 Roses 3 Red, 3 Yellow, 3 Pink, 3 White, all different varieties of ever-bloomers, post-paid **75c**

See illustration of each variety in colors on next to last page of cover of this catalogue.

SEPARATE VARIETIES OF ASTERS

- DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED (No. 708)**—Splendid large flowered variety. Fine Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**
- TRUFFAUT'S PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION (No. 709)**—One of the best; flowers large and double; mixed colors. **Pkt., 10c.**
- VICTORIA (No. 710)**—Flowers large, showy and perfectly double. Grow about 18 inches in height. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**
- COMET (No. 711)**—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long, curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

- WHITE BRANCHING (No. 712)**—Pure white. Resembles a large white chrysanthemum, nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long, stiff stems which branch freely. **Packet, 10 cents.**
- BRANCHING ASTERS MIXED (No. 713)**—This type forms broad handsome bushes covered with large, long-petaled flowers, graceful and feathery in effect. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**
- QUEEN OF THE MARKET (No. 714)**—Graceful spreading habit. Flowers early, nearly two weeks ahead of other varieties. Mixed colors. **Packet, 10 cents.**
- TRIUMPH (No. 715)**—Flowers of peony form; petals beautifully incurved. Color scarlet, very rich and brilliant. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Free Flower Seed Offer

general planting of flowers around Southern homes. That's why we are making our splendid offer of 5 packets of flower seed free as a premium on every order amounting to 50 cents or over. These are illustrated in colors on the second page of our catalogue cover, and full particulars of the offer will be found on page 1 of this catalogue. Take advantage of our offer.

We believe thoroughly in the beautifying of homes in the South through the use of flowers. We want to live to see the day when every home, no matter how humble, will be surrounded by beds of flowering plants. They add to the beauty of beautiful places, they give a touch of color to the weather beaten and run down places. We want to do our share toward encouraging a more

AMARANTHUS

Annual plants, grown both for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are two types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for large feathery plumes or spray of rich crimson flowers. Sow in March and April.

- Amaranthus Caudatus (No. 718)**—(Love Lies Bleeding)—Of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers. **Packet, 5 cts.**
- Amaranthus Tricolor (No. 719)** (Joseph's Coat)—Has a single erect stalk and brilliant colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct. **Packet, 5 cts.**
- Amaranthus Salicifolius (No. 721)**—(Fountain Plant)—Grows 2 to 3 feet high, of pyramidal form. **Packet, 5 cents**



Amaranthus Tricolor

ABRONIA

More commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the Lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seeds in April where plants are to stand.

- ABRONIA—Mixed (No. 716)**—Best shades of yellow and rosy pink—best varieties of the larger flowered sorts. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Balsam Apple (No. 727)

Quick growing climber, ornamental foliage, interesting and valuable fruits which are esteemed for medicinal purposes. The fruits burst and throw the seed a considerable distance, a source of amusement for the children. It is often used with other climbing plants for shading porches, balconies and outdoor seats. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Balloon Vine

Interesting climber from the East (No. 728) dies. A general favorite. Rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flower, followed by inflated seed vessel like miniature balloons. **Packet, 5 cents**



Abronia or Sand Verbena



Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsams

Abutilon More commonly known as "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture, for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed, which should be sown in boxes in March and April. **Abutilon, Mixed Colors (No. 722)**—Packet, 10 cents.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon)—The old-fashioned snap dragon, largely improved by special cultivation and selection. Sow in open ground in March and April, or earlier in boxes. Of easiest culture and well adapted to the Central South. If seed is not sown in early spring they will not bloom until the second season. They are hardy and will stand the winter here if slightly protected. Our seed is from one of the most careful seed growers of Germany who makes a specialty of antirrhinums. These are large flowering types and are fine for cutting and for beds and backdrops. They are becoming immensely popular as they are hardy, easily grown, and make most beautiful show flowers. **Antirrhinum, Finest Mixed Colors (No. 723)**—Packet, 5 cents.

Aristolochia (Dutchman's Pipe) (No. 724)—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellises or arbors in the Central and Lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. It needs plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Bryanopsis (No. 729) A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with quickly succeeded by small, round, dark green seed pods striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with brightly marked fruits, making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to children. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Bellis Perennis (No. 730) (Double English Daisy) perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Blooms in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat same as violets. Can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed, Pkt., 10c.**

Canterbury Bells (Campanula)—Sown early in the South these will bloom the first (No. 738) season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seeds thinly in beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of these is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Double and Single Mixed—Beautifully bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**



Antirrhinum or Snap Dragon

TUBEROSES, 6 FOR 20c, 12 FOR 35c.

BALSAM THE OLD FASHIONED FLOWER TOUCH-ME-NOT OR LADY-SLIPPER

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady-Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variegations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil, and well repay one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For best growth and effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

BALSAM—Hastings' Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed (No. 731)—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers, freedom of bloom. Should be planted from 1½ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. **Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25 cents.**



A Single Plant of Our Best German Carnation

BALSAM—Double Rose Flowered Mixed (No. 732)—Very double and large flowers of finest shades and colors. This is identical with what is sold by many seedsmen as Camellia Flowered. **Packet, 10c.**

BALSAM—Double Spotted (No. 733)—A strain for those preferring variegated bloom rather than solid color. **Packet, 10 cents.**

BALSAM—Extra Fine Mixed (No. 734)—Very fine double flowers from best German growers. **Pkt., 5c.**

Carnations Carnations are now one of the most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chaubauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in from 4 to 6 months from the time seed is sown.

Finest Double German Mixed (No. 743)—The true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early; from seed sown in early spring some blooms will be had the following fall. Our seed is saved from the choicest double colors. **Pkt., 15c; 2 pkts., 25c.**

Grenadin (No. 744)—Not quite so double as the German. In color the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. **Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25 cents.**

Chaubaud (No. 745)—A superb new strain. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. **Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.**

Marguerite (No. 746)—An everblooming carnation, blooming in 4 months from seed. While the flowers are smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than make up for the difference, in size. **Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.**

Giant Marguerite (No. 747)—An extra large strain producing flowers 2½ to 3 inches in diameter. Not quite so free a bloomer as the other. **Packet, 15 cents.**

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus (740)

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than ¼ of an inch. Keep moist, but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high or when danger of frost is past, set in open ground. For beds, edging or porch or window boxes. Coleus make one of the most desirable plants. Our mixture of seed of coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. **Packet, 15c; 2 packets, 25 cents.**



Hastings' Hybrid Coleus

Calliopsis or Coreopsis Bright, showy plants, growing with great profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed (No. 741)—Grow 1½ to 2 feet in height. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Hastings' Large Flowering Cannas

(No. 748) Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Canna. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these newer varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut they often remain dormant for many years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and the ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set 1½ feet apart each way. We have seed saved from the finest introduction embracing all the finest shades and colors. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; postpaid.**

Canna Roots Named varieties (order by color), 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid. Assorted varieties, 6 for 40 cents; 75 cents per dozen; postpaid. (See special named varieties, page 88.)

Candytuft or Iberis A well-known garden favorite for beds, borders and edging. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in spring. When well up thin out to 4 or 5 inches apart; especially desirable for early summer beds.

CANDYTUFT, Pure White (No. 759)—The common White Candytuft. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; postpaid.**

CANDYTUFT, Empress (No. 760)—Extra large spikes with pure white flowers. Fine for cutting. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents.**

CANDYTUFT, Dark Crimson (No. 761)—Darkest shade of crimson. **Packet, 5c.**

CANDYTUFT, Mixed (No. 758)—All shades and colors of the annual sorts. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; postpaid.**

Centaurea--Dusty Miller (No. 755) Largely used for borders in all parts of the South. Height about one foot. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Centaurea--Bachelor's Button (No. 756) Attractive and graceful flowers of easiest culture, blooming through the entire summer. **Finest Mixed. Packet, 5 cents; postpaid.**

Centaurea Imperialis or Sweet Sultan (No. 757)

This superb new strain of the "Sweet Sultan" is splendid. Produces long stemmed blossoms 3 to 4 inches across and very fragrant. Colors from white through shades of red, blue, lilac, royal purple, etc. Of strong, bushy form, and of earliest culture. Does best planted very early in season. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Clarkia One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf Coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold, and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September. **Single Mixed (No. 750)**—All colors—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Double Mixed (No. 751)—All colors—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Cleome or Spider Plant (No. 752) A very free flowering, hardy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in summer and continue until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long slender stems, making them quite feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Cyclamen--Persicum (No. 753) Popular, free blooming, bulbous plants for home culture. Seeds produce the bulbs which flower the following spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. **Finest mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents.**

Cypress Vine The most graceful of all small vines and easily grown anywhere in the South. For a neat trellis or ornamenting the trunks of trees it is unexcelled. It has a profusion of scarlet and white star-shaped blossoms, and its finely cut foliage is particularly adapted to ornamental work. Grows 10 to 12 feet high and if planted thick in good soil will make a dense growth. We can supply the colors, scarlet and white, separately or mixed. **CYPRESS VINE, Scarlet (No. 769)**—**Packet, 5 cents.** **CYPRESS VINE, White (No. 770)**—**Packet, 5 cents.** **CYPRESS VINE, Mixed (No. 768)**—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Cobea Scandens (No. 767) A splendid tropical climber from Mexico, entirely adapted to the whole South. A rapid grower, quickly attaining a height of 15 to 20 feet, covered profusely with deep reddish violet purple bell-shaped flowers as shown in illustration. Leaves in pairs on a central leaf stock, which terminates in a slender tendril like those of the sweet peas, enabling the vines to cling closely to strings, wires, or trellises. Do not plant seed in open ground until trees are in full leaf and ground is warm. Seeds are very thin and flat and will germinate more quickly if set on edge and covered. Can also be grown in pots to transplant if care is taken not to disturb the roots at time of transplanting. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Celosia or Cockscomb Sow seed thinly in drills; when the trees come in leaf, transplant to 12 inches apart when the plants are three in. high. They develop abnormally large flower heads or combs, are showy and of easiest culture.

Celosia Cristata (No. 765)—The large, close-headed form. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Celosia Plumosa (No. 766)—This is a distinct form different from the other. Heads, instead of being close, are loose and feathery, borne on long stems. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

12 FINE EXCELSIOR TUBEROSES, 35 Cts., POSTPAID

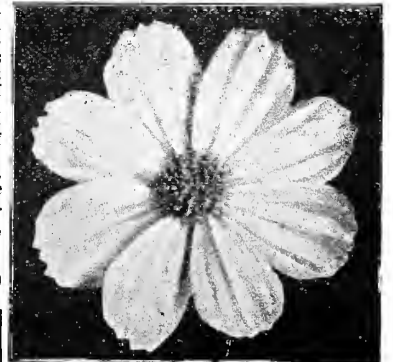
Prompt and Honest "To say we are highly pleased is but a mild way of expressing our satisfaction. There is quite a difference in the quality of your seeds and others. Many thanks for your prompt and honest filling of my order." James W. Cochran, Stephens County, Oklahoma.



Hastings' Large Flowering French Cannas



Flower of Cobea Scandens



Single Flower of Cosmos (Page 82)



Japanese and Chinese Chrysanthemums

Eschscholtzia Or California Poppy.

One of our most popular flowers for bedding in the South. Sow as early in the spring as ground can be worked, scattering seed thinly over the surface and raking in lightly. Covered with large showy flowers, it makes the most brilliant display beds that can be made. So wonderful is its growth it has been made the State Flower of California, the state famous for its beautiful flowers. **Eschscholtzia, Single Mixed (No. 800)**—Single, cup-shaped flowers, in shades of bright yellow, orange and white. **Packet, 5 cents.** **Eschscholtzia, Double Mixed (No. 801)**—Same as the single in habit of growth and colors, except that the flowers are double. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Chrysanthemums (Chinese and Japanese)—This is one of the best flowers for the South and is easily raised from the seed, the plants from early sown seed flowering for the same year. Almost all the new and striking varieties are the result of plants grown from seed, and the amateur is as liable to originate new and splendid varieties as is the professional florist. They are of the earliest culture and always give satisfaction to those who cultivate them. These are all hardy in this latitude and farther South, and can be left in the open ground through the winter. Sow seed in shallow boxes, barely covering the seed with finely sifted soil. Keep moist and place box in a warm sunny room. When young plants are 3 inches high transplant to open ground. Our supply of seed is saved from the Japanese and Chinese varieties (named sorts) and the bloom you get will surprise you with the odd and beautiful forms of the flowers and abundance of the bloom during the fall months. **Packet, 25 cents; 2 packets, 45 cents.**

Cosmos Handsome, very free flowering annual originally from Mexico. Adapted to the entire South. Do not plant in soil too rich, as it makes too tall a growth. Sandy or light clay soils are best. Sow as soon as danger from frost is past in open ground. They grow 4 to 6 feet tall and are covered profusely with flowers from August until frost. White, pink and crimson mixed. **Cosmos, Finest Mixed (No. 762)**—**Packet, 5 cents.**

Giant of California (No. 763)—A large flowering strain, the flowers being more than double the size of the original strain. Flowers pink, white and crimson mixed. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Delphinium (Larkspur) Quick growing, very free flowering annual, producing erect spikes of beautiful flowers of various colors. Sow in early spring, thinly in shallow drills. Thin out after well up, to 10 or 12 inches apart. This makes a pleasing display and is very satisfactory.

Delphinium, Dwarf Double German Mixed (No. 775) Of rather dwarf growth, 10 to 11 inches high. The branching spikes are thickly set with double flowers of many distinct colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Delphinium, Tall Double German Mixed (No. 776)—Grows 2 feet in height. The tall, rock-like spikes are profusely covered with fully double flowers of various colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Digitalis (Fox Glove) Fox Glove is one of the easiest to grow. In the South it prefers partially shaded locations, but does well in open. It is a beautiful plant, and also valuable for medicinal purposes, for which the leaves of the second year's growth are used. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

12 Superb Everblooming Roses, 75 Cents, Postpaid

Covered with large showy flowers, it makes the most brilliant display beds that can be made. So wonderful is its growth it has been made the State Flower of California, the state famous for its beautiful flowers. **Packet, 5 cents.**



Delphinium or Larkspur



Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (No. 778), or Garden Pinks—Packet, 10 Cents; 3 Packets, 25 Cents

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus (778)

Most of our friends prefer a few plants of many varieties of pinks and do not wish to buy each variety separately. To meet this demand we have made up a magnificent mixture of all the following varieties and many others, giving a mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese Pinks, having the widest range of form, color and markings imaginable. **Large packet, 10 cents; 3 for 25 cents.**

DIANTHUS—Chinensis (No. 779)—Double China Pink. Free bloomer. All shades and colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Chinensis Alba (No. 780)—Double China, identical with Chinensis except that the bloom is pure white. **Finest selected, Pkt., 5c.**

D.—Heddewiggii (Japanese) (No. 782)—Finest double mixed, large flowers, often 2 to 3 inches in diameter. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Heddewiggii Single (No. 781)—Select mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Heddewiggii Atrosanguinea (783)—Double Crimson. **Pkt., 5c.**

D.—Mourning Pink (No. 784)—Extra double flowers with body covering of very dark velvet mahogany, almost black, in striking contrast to the finely fringed edges of pure white. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Double Diadem Pink (No. 785)—Very large double flowers, finely marked. Magnificent in both coloring and varieties. Mixed colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Crimson Belle (No. 786)—Single. Large flowers of deepest glowing crimson, beautifully fringed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Eastern Queen (No. 787)—Large single flowers, 2 to 4 inches across. Finely fringed, beautifully stained in rich shadings of silvery white, each flower having crimson center. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—The Bride (No. 788)—Large handsome flowers of silvery white with rich purplish red eye surrounded by a still darker crimson ring. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Lacinatus (No. 789)—Large single and double fringed flowers in many distinct colors. **Packet, 5 cents.**

D.—Salmon Queen (No. 790)—Single flowers of beautifully rosy salmon color, a rare shade of pinks. **Packet, 10 cents.**

D.—Imperialis (No. 791)—Double Imperial Pink. Double full centered flowers, large and showy. Fine range of colors and markings, and one of the most popular varieties. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Deal With Hastings "I have found you to be a true man and whenever I need seeds of any kind I shall send you my order. My wife is much delighted in the flower seed you sent. She thinks you are the best business man in the world to deal with."

M. A. Joshua, Madison County, Mississippi.

HASTINGS' SUPERB DAHLIAS No flower in recent years has shown such great improvement as has the Dahlia. The present strains produce flowers of largest size and striking brilliancy of colors. The more we grow the improved strains the more we are convinced that it is one of the coming popular flowers, a real rival of the chrysanthemum. Easily raised from seed in the South, blooming late the first season. Sow seed in February in shallow boxes; place in a warm, sunny position. When plants are 3 to 4 inches high, and danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, 3 feet apart. Plant in rich or well manured soil, cultivate frequently and keep free from grass and weeds. After frost kills the tops, cut them off within a few inches of the ground and cover several inches with a mulch of stable manure, leaves or grass. This is sufficient protection for the bulbs anywhere in the South in ordinary winters. For Dahlia Roots see page 87.

Dahlia, Double Mixed (No. 792)—A splendid strain of double flowers, including all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Hastings' Superb Double Mixed (No. 793)—This is the best strain of large, double flowering Dahlia. Seed saved from the finest named varieties, including all shades and colors. This will give you a magnificent collection of the best varieties. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Dahlia, Single Mixed (No. 794)—Seed saved from named single varieties. Flowers not so large as the double varieties, but bloom earlier and more freely than the double sorts. Packet, 10 cents.

Cactus Dahlias (No. 795)—The new strain is very popular wherever grown, being especially valuable for cut-flower work. Petals of the large flowers are beautifully pointed and the range of coloring is remarkably fine and satisfactory. Mixed colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 for 25 cents.

Forget-Me-Not Favorite everywhere for beds or borders. Sow in open ground, thinly, as soon as ground can be worked, thinning out to 5 inches apart.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue (No. 804)—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, White (No. 805)—Packet, 5 cents.

Forget-Me-Not, Blue and White Mixed (No. 806)—Packet, 5 cents.

Gaillardia (No. 808) Also known as Blanket Flower, and well adapted to our section. It thrives in the poorest and driest of soils, and the plants are covered with large showy flowers during the season. Plants are of strong, spreading growth, 18 inches in height. The large brilliant flowers are borne singly on long stems. Sow broadcast in early spring, covering seed lightly with a rake.

Gaillardia Picta—Mixed colors and finest shades, fine for cut flowers or for display bedding. Packet, 5 cents.

Godetia (No. 809) The Godetias are little known in the South, but are well worthy of attention, being a splendid bedding plant. bloomers, and their delicate tints of crimson, rose-pink and white make them very attractive when in full bloom. Half Dwarf varieties mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Heliotrope (No. 818) This garden favorite, easily grown from seed, is always a favorite. Start seed in February, in boxes in warm sunny situation, covering seed about ¼ inch. When danger of frost is past transplant to open ground in partially shaded location. A single spray of the deliciously fragrant bloom will perfume a whole room. All shades mixed, including Dark Blue, Light Blue, White and Rose Shades. These are from large flowered varieties. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' Double Hollyhocks

Hibiscus (No. 811) Mixed Colors—Grows two to three feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. These can be grown in pots or tubs and kept blooming all winter as well as summer, anywhere the temperature is above 50°. Packet, 10 cts.

Double Hollyhocks Our Double Hollyhocks are far superior to the old single and semi-double sorts. Once established they grow and bloom freely for years. Sow in early spring, in boxes or beds and when 6 to 8 inches high transplant to their permanent place in open ground, placing them 1½ to 2 feet apart. Give them rich soil in a moist location, or where plenty of water can be given. We can supply separate colors, if desired, in Pure White (No. 813), Sulphur Yellow (No. 814), Crimson (No. 815), Lilac (No. 816). All exceptional varieties. Each 10 cents per packet.

Finest Double Mixed (No. 812)—Contains all of the above named colors and others. Packet, 10 cents.

ICE PLANT (No. 820) Handsome trailing plant, for baskets or boxes. Easily grown from seed without transplanting. The plants appear as if covered with crystals, shining brightly in the light. Pkt., 5c.

Japanese Hop (Humulus Japonicus) Very rapid (No. 821) growing annual climber, of the easiest culture, indispensable for covering verandas, trellises or unsightly fences. Sow in spring where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

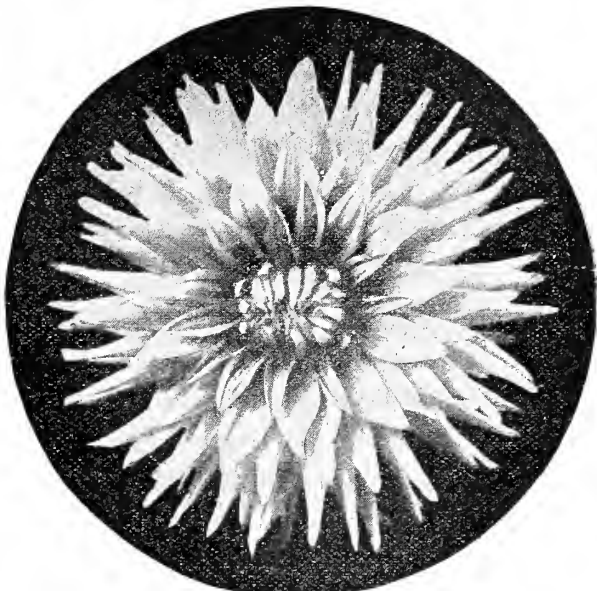
Japanese Morning Glories (No. 836) (Convolvulus)

In recent years a new race of Morning Glories came to us from Japan, of such large size, vigorous growth and rich colors, varied by all sorts of remarkable and beautiful variations, striped and blotched in every manner imaginable, that we can hardly recognize in it the original type. These new embrace something over 30 distinct shades and colors, and some show variegated foliage, the rich dark green being blotched with white and golden yellow. A packet of them will surprise you with the rich return of beauty and flowers covering your porches, trellises and fences. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Dwarf Morning Glories (No. 837)—A perfect bush form growing about one foot tall. Mixed colors, Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Tall Morning Glories (No. 838)—The old favorite. Best mixed colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Rose Plants "Rose plants received today; they are fine. I didn't check them to see if they corresponded with advertisement. It wasn't necessary. They were beyond any criticism."—Geo. M. White, Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida.



Open Flower of New Cactus Dahlia



Our Imperial Japanese Morning Glories



Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had. Nasturtiums are as easily grown as any other flower and the dwarf varieties make the most beautiful beds, borders, edging, and porch boxes, while the tall varieties are unsurpassed to cover stumps, flower stands, low fences, and unsightly places. It is doubtful if among the plants classed as Annuals there is any other of the summer blooming varieties which combines in so great degree the ease of culture, profusion of bloom from early summer until killed by frost, and general excellence as the Nasturtiums. More and larger flowers are produced on thin soils, very rich soil tending to make rank leaf growth. Hot weather has no injurious effect.

See the beautiful illustration of Marigolds on the front inside cover page.

Tall Double African, Mixed (No. 830)—Extra large flowers, grows 14 to 18 inches tall. Various shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Tall French Mixed (No. 831)—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf French (No. 832)—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small, highly colored flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**

Mignonette (No. 828) The pure sweet scented Mignonette, delightfully fragrant and very popular. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.**

Hastings' Special Mixed Nasturtiums

These may be termed everybody's flowers. No flower garden is complete without them. Perfectly at home in all parts of the South, they furnish a never failing display of brilliant bloom all through the season. Sow in any good garden soil, when leaves are well out on the trees, scattering the seed thinly. When well up thin out the tall sorts six inches apart, and ten inches for the dwarf varieties. Our mixture of Nasturtiums comes to us direct from the great Nasturtium specialists in France and Germany. No such brilliant range of shades and colors has ever been seen before in Nasturtium mixtures. They please every one who plants them and are sure to satisfy you if you want the best there is to be had. Nasturtiums are as easily grown as any other flower and the dwarf varieties make the most beautiful beds, borders, edging, and porch boxes, while the tall varieties are unsurpassed to cover stumps, flower stands, low fences, and unsightly places. It is doubtful if among the plants classed as Annuals there is any other of the summer blooming varieties which combines in so great degree the ease of culture, profusion of bloom from early summer until killed by frost, and general excellence as the Nasturtiums. More and larger flowers are produced on thin soils, very rich soil tending to make rank leaf growth. Hot weather has no injurious effect.

Hastings' Tall, Mixed (No. 843)—All shades and colors of the tall growing varieties; only large flowering varieties in this. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.**

Hastings' Dwarf, Mixed (No. 842)—Flowers large, gorgeous and brilliant. All shades, colors and varieties. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.**

Moonflower The Ipomeas (Moonflower) are popular everywhere in the South as a climber and shade for the porches, trellises and arbors. They make a rapid growth and a dense shade, protecting porches from the hot rays of the sun. They grow 30 feet high in good soil, branching freely, and at night and during cloudy days are covered with large flowers. Seeds should be planted after all danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand, about 10 inches apart. They can be planted earlier in pots in the house and transplanted when 6 inches high. The seeds are very hard, and to insure germination cut or file through this hard outer shell before planting. Cover one inch deep.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba (No. 833)—The true white Mexican Moonflower with its immense white bloom four to five inches in diameter. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Ipomea, Heavenly Blue (No. 834)—A splendid companion plant for the white. Flowers very large and of a deep sky blue with reddish purple rays. There is nothing in a blue color excelling the shade of the "Heavenly Blue." It is becoming much more popular than the white. **Packet, 10c.**

Ipomea Setosa or Brazillian Morning Glory (No. 835)—Grows 40 to 50 feet in height, making even a more dense shade than the White or Blue Moonflower. Flowers are often 5 inches in diameter and of a bright shade of lavender pink. Very popular wherever known. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Mimulus Tigrinus (No. 839) (Monkey Flower.) Showy, profusely flowering plants; fine for indoors or moist, shady situations. Blooms first year from seed into many peculiar flowers. Spotted and tigered varieties mixed. **Packet, 10c.**

Nigella (No. 844) (Love in Mist, Devil in Bush.) Compact, free-flowering plant with finely cut foliage, curious looking flowers and seed pods. Hardy annual; easy culture, in any garden soil; blue and white mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Oxalis (No. 845) Small, free-flowering plants; clover-like leaves, thickly starred with small bright flowers from June until frost. Sown thinly in drills makes fine edging for flower beds. Many bright colors, mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Kenilworth Ivy (No. 822) OR LINIARIA—A splendid hanging basket plant. Sow seed in a cool moist place in early spring. Easily transplanted to baskets, pots or porch boxes when well up. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Kochia or Mexican Burning Bush (No. 823) A splendid and novel plant. An easily grown annual plant suitable for all parts of the South. Sown thinly in spring when leaves begin to appear on the trees, it soon forms a cypress-like hedge of symmetrical form and of lively green color; by midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet and on approach of cool weather the whole plant becomes a deep red. One of the most novel and interesting plants that can be grown from seed in any flower garden. **Packet, 10 cents.**

Lantana--French Hybrids (No. 825) Shrubby verbena-like plants, continuous bloomers, lighting in the warm sunshine of Southern summers. Sow early in boxes or sheltered beds, transplanting after danger from frost to open ground, 1½ to 2 feet apart. **French Hybrids, Mixed—Packet, 10 cents.**

Lobelia (No. 826) Very popular edging or border plants, suitable also for pots or hanging baskets. Sow seeds in open ground in April. Flower shades of white and blue mixed. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Matricaria--Feverfew (No. 827) A free flowering half hardy perennial growing 18 in. in height. In the fall the flowers appear in clusters on long stems. Flowers very double, pure white and fine for cut flowers. **Packet, 5c.**

Marvel of Peru or Four O'Clocks (No. 829) Showy, free flowering annuals adapted to all parts of the South. Sow seed thinly in the open where plants are to stand. If preferred, they can be transplanted. Sow after danger of frost is past. **Mixed All Colors**—Grow two to three feet high, branching freely. Flowers white, yellow, carmine and striped. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Marigolds Free flowering, garden favorites, doing splendidly all over the South. The new and improved types are far superior to the small flowers of the old forms. Sow seed thinly in open ground when leaves of trees are out in early spring.

See the beautiful illustration of Marigolds on the front inside cover page.

Tall Double African, Mixed (No. 830)—Extra large flowers, grows 14 to 18 inches tall. Various shades of yellow. A bed of these will please you. **Packet, 5 cents.**

Tall French Mixed (No. 831)—Smaller sized flowers, of deeper color than the African. **Pkt., 5c.**

Dwarf French (No. 832)—Grows 6 to 8 inches high, rather small, highly colored flowers. **Pkt., 5c.**



Hastings' White Moonflower

FREE FLOWER SEED Be sure and take advantage of our offer of five packets flower seed free. For full particulars see page 6, also illustration in color on second page of catalogue cover.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas (No. 883)

Seed Crops of Sweet Peas are very short this season owing to very unfavorable weather conditions and prices are higher than usual.

Every year this splendid mixture of sweet peas becomes more popular and rightfully so. It's usually the case that sweet pea mixtures are made up from the inferior sorts, dull colors, or any kinds that the seedsman might have plenty of. Not so with our mixture. It is made up from 70 of the best varieties in existence, these being selected after careful observation of some 500 named sorts. Every one of these 70 varieties are grown separately under name. When these reach our warehouse the mixture is made, just the right quantity of each color and shade going in to give the finest blending of colors to give you a most pleasing assortment of shade, color and resistance to hot sun. Sweet peas can be sown in January, February and March in rows where they can be brushed or run on wires. If long flowering period is desired dig trenches about 12 inches deep, fill in about 6 inches with well-rotted manure and top soil well mixed; plant seed on this and cover 2 to 3 inches. After seed comes up keep drawing in earth until trench is filled level with the ground. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

Sweet Peas (Separate Colors) Many prefer to plant the colors separately. We can supply you the best varieties for the South in the following colors: Pure White (No. 884), Pink (No. 885), Lavendar (No. 886), Navy Blue (No. 887), Red (No. 888), and Striped or Variegated (No. 889). Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Spencer Type Sweet Peas

A new race or type of sweet peas with extra large flowers, fully double the size of the older forms under good cultivation. Many of the Spencers have wavy and fluted-edged petals, which with their rich coloring give an almost orchid-like appearance. The Spencer type will not stand careless cultivation, but if you give them careful cultivation they will fully repay you for the extra trouble by their exceptional size and beauty. We have these wonderful sweet peas, the kind that attracted so much attention at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, in separate colors, and also we have a splendid mixture of these and many other colors. Separate colors: Pure White (No. 890), Pink (No. 891), Lavender (No. 892), Navy Blue (No. 893), Red (No. 894), Striped and Variegated (No. 895), and many colors Mixed (No. 896). Prices of each: Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies

(No. 847) er rich soil. Seed sown in spring out doors in a partially shaded location will produce flowering plants by fall. With slight protection the plants usually stand the winter perfectly. Our own mixture of the finest large flowering strains, from the greatest pansy specialists of France and Germany. This includes such strains as Giant Trimardeau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained, and many others of the very highest types. Packet, 25 cents; 3 packets, 50 cents.

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies (No. 848)—Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

French Mixed Pansy (No. 849)— fine mixture of best French varieties. Very satisfactory for early spring plantings. Packet, 10c; 3 packets, 25c.

Fine Mixed Pansy (No. 850)—Our own mixture of the more common varieties. This contains a wide range of colors and markings. Packet, 5 cents.

PETUNIAS

See our illustration of mixed petunias in color on the front inside cover page of this catalogue. Petunias are very popular in the South; easily grown, and make most beautiful flower beds of showy colors. No garden is complete without them. They are hardy annuals, and heat, rain, or drought do not affect them. They bloom in a very short time and continue blooming from early summer to late fall. Sow thinly in open beds when trees are starting to leaf. Scatter thinly and cover lightly. Can also be started earlier, in boxes in the house, and transplanted.

Finest Mixed (No. 853)—These are solid colors, without variation in markings. See second cover page. Illustration. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Striped and Blotched (No. 854)—A splendid mixture of finest striped, blotched and variegated sorts. Packet, 5 cents.

Giant Single, Fringed, Mixed (No. 855)—Immense single fringed flowers of finest shades and colors. Surpass anything ever offered in petunias. Pkt., 20c.

Double Mixed Petunias (No. 856)—Seed saved from finest large flowered collection. About 50 per cent come double. Those that come single are most highly colored and blotched. Sow seed of these and Giant Single Fringed in boxes, in the house, transplanting afterwards to open ground. Packet, 25c.

Ricinus or Castor Bean

(Ornamental Mixed)—Large tropical plants, grown for the highly ornamental foliage. A plentiful supply of these, grown near houses, is said to keep away mosquitoes. Also known as Palma Christi. Plant in open ground, after ground gets warm, three to four feet apart each way. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

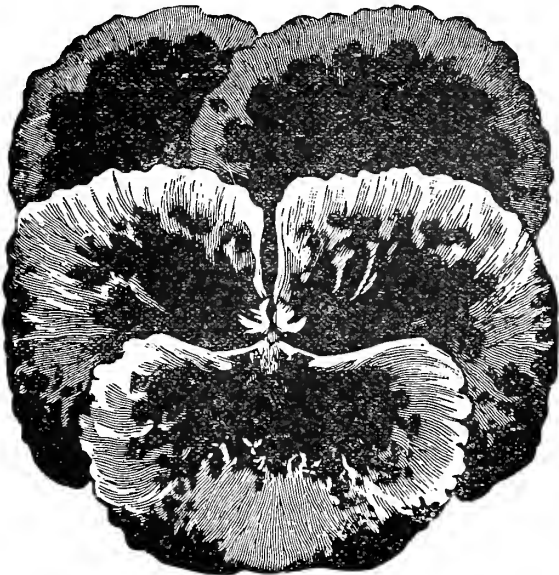


Hastings' Mixed Sweet Peas

Future Orders

"Seed received today in fine condition. We appreciate your promptness and are delighted with the seed. Will give you my orders in the future."

Mrs. W. S. Wilson, Ware County, Georgia.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies—Unequaled

Texas

"I planted Petunias in the fall that were covered with frost and ice, but they were not hurt. Poppies also stood winter and bloomed fine in April."—Mrs. Peter Korus, Atascosia Co., Texas.



Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies—Best Double and Single

Sweet William Beautiful profusely flowering plant. Although this is a perennial plant it is much better to sow seed each spring than to divide the old plants. A well-known, attractive, free-flowering, hardy flower, producing a splendid effect in borders and beds with their rich and varied flowers.

DOUBLE MIXED (No. 901)—Fine double flowers with bright colors. Packet, 5 cents.

SINGLE MIXED (No. 900)—Brilliant flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Georgia, there is a long hedge of salvia, growing about 2½ feet high, that has been profusely blooming all summer, and in December, when this is being written, that hedge is still a wonderful glow of scarlet flowers, the attraction of the neighborhood. It is easily grown and certainly you will be pleased with its attractiveness. It delights in the warmest, sunniest situations. Sow seed in open ground after trees are in full leaf and the ground is warm, but may be started earlier in boxes in sunny windows, and transplanted to open ground as soon as the soil is warm. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Stocks (No. 879) Large Flowering German, 10-Weeks. The Stock is one of the most popular annuals, either for bedding or pot culture; for brilliancy and diversity of color, fragrance, profusion and for long blooming it is unsurpassed. These are early and improved by a noted German Specialist. Packet, 10 cents.

Sunflower, Japanese (No. 882) See illustration in color on second page of catalogue cover. This superb Japanese variety was discovered in California some five years ago by our Mr. Hastings, and recognizing fully its value and beauty he decided to distribute it widely. There is scarcely any resemblance to the coarse, ungainly common sunflower. It is often called the Chrysanthemum Flowered Sunflower and it is worthy of the name. The flower head grows 4 to 6 inches in diameter on stalks 4 to 6 feet high according to the richness of the soil. The entire flower is a rich golden yellow color and a solid mass of petals as finely cut and fringed as any of the famous varieties of chrysanthemums. Packet, 10c; ounce, 50 cents.

Portulaca (Sun Plant) Luxurious free-flowering hardy annual with richest colors of great brilliancy for beds, borders, and edgings. Easily grown and cared for yet blooms freely all through the summer. **Single Mixed Colors (No. 875);** packet, 5 cents; **Double Mixed (No. 876);** packet, 10 cents.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI The easiest grown of all annual flowers in the South. Sow seed as soon as soil can be worked in the spring broadcast, and work in lightly. No flower gives so wide a range of colors and variations; nor is there any plant finer for bedding for early display. Phlox, being the easiest of all flowers to grow in the South, and one of the most beautiful showy annuals, has attained immense popularity. Our varieties are noteworthy for their variety and brilliancy of colors, and also for their perfection and large size, a single floret often covering a fifty-cent piece.

Phlox, Finest Mixed (No. 858)—All shades and colors. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Grandiflora Mixed (No. 859)—Large flowers, twice the size of the common type borne in large clusters. It is well worth the slight difference in price to have the greater brilliancy of display. Packet, 10c; ounce, 75c.

Phlox, New Dwarf Mixed (No. 860)—Small plants growing 6 inches high, literally covered with trusses of large, brilliant flowers. When in full bloom the beds are a mass of color, the green of the plants being almost entirely covered. Packet, 10 cents; ¼ ounce, 50 cents.

Phlox, Cuspidata—Star Phlox (No. 861)—All shades and colors of the phlox family, combined in star-shaped flowers, each petal being pointed. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Poppies

Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our Superb Mixed Poppies. They contain all the famous varieties in the widest range of color and shape. Sow very early, as seed germinate best when ground is cool. Scatter thinly and barely cover the small, fine seed. When well up thin out to 10 inches apart. They bloom better with plenty of room for development. Poppies are to be sown where they are to remain as they need no transplanting. Both single and double poppies are very showy flowers and make wonderful beds and borders. California, the famous flower state, has great fields of poppies along the railroads and highways, the wonder of visitors as well as the admiration of Californians. **Hastings' Superb Mixed (No. 863).** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 30 cents. We can supply, in separate varieties, the following:

DOUBLE CARNATION FLOWERED MIXED (No. 864)—Large double flowers; beautiful, fringed petals. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

CARDINAL (No. 865)—Glowing shades of cardinal red. Finest double form. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

AMERICAN FLAG (No. 866)—Scarlet and white. Packet, 5c.

MIKADO (No. 867)—Double fringed. Crimson scarlet, striped white. Packet, 5 cents.

PEACOCK (No. 868)—Brilliant scarlet, with black ring and cherry center. Packet, 5 cents.

SHIRLEY (No. 869)—New delicate colors. Packet, 5 cents.

TULIP (No. 870)—Intense scarlet, tulip or cup-shaped, two inches across, black blotch at base of petals. Packet, 5c.

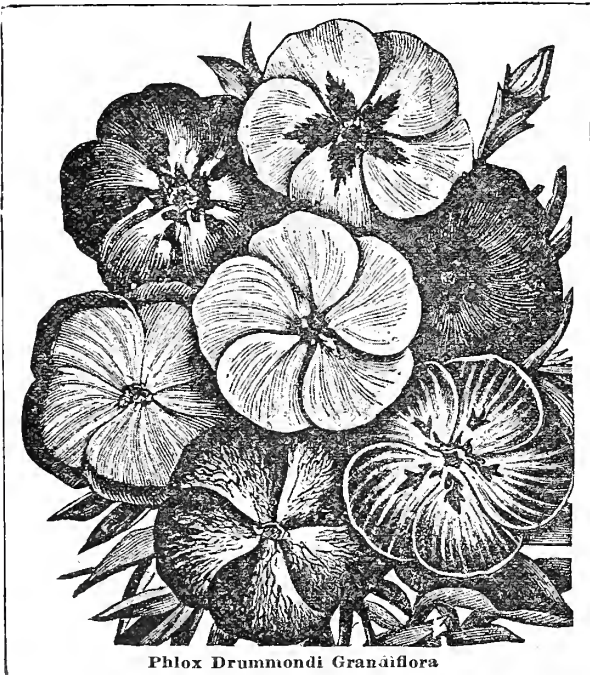
BRIDE (No. 871)—Extra large, white flowers. Packet, 5c.

ORIENTALE (No. 872)—New perennial poppy, coming up year after year. Immense single scarlet flowers, 6 inches across. Packet, 10 cents.

Passion Flower PASSIFLORA. Attractive climbers, covering a large space in a (No. 852) remarkably short time, and bearing their exquisitely formed flowers freely throughout the summer and fall. Packet, 10 cents, postpaid.

Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage

(No. 881) Universally popular. A strong grower and free flowering, bearing long spikes of intense scarlet bloom from midsummer till frost. No flower makes a more showy appearance in beds and borders. In Decatur,



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora

VERBENA Free flowering hardy annual of low spreading growth. Plants grown from seeds are much cheaper than cuttings and more vigorous. They make fine beds and edging. Sow in early spring in boxes or in open ground after danger of frost is past.

FINEST MIXED (No. 910)—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

HYBRIDS—Best Mixed (No. 911)—An extra fine strain, all colors. Packet, 10 cents.

HASTINGS' MAMMOTH MIXED (No. 912)—Our illustration shows the natural size of the individual florets. Colors very rich. This is the finest strain of Verbena known. Packet, 15 cents.

CANDIDISSIMA (No. 913)—Large flowering, pure white variety. Packet, 10 cents.

SCARLET DEFIANCE (No. 914)—Intense glowing scarlet. Packet, 10 cents.

ITALIAN STRIPED (No. 915)—Each petal striped. Gives pleasing effect. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

Vinca (No. 916) Ornamental, very free flowering bedding plants easily grown from seed and adapted to the entire South. Mixed Colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Wallflower (No. 920) Well known fragrant perennials usually hardy in the South. Bloom early in the spring and when rightly cared for will last for years. Best double and mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

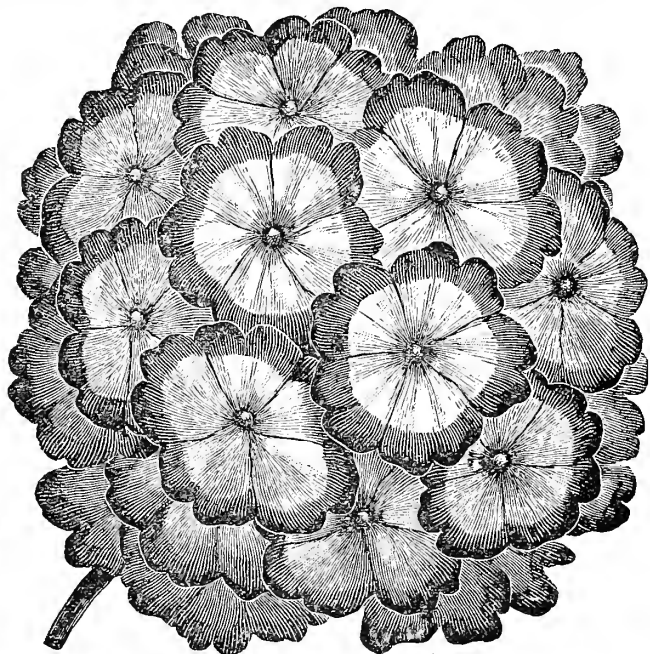
Zinnias Popular from the fact that they bloom with the greatest profusion from spring till killed by frost, with practically no cultivation. Very brilliant in color and most effective.

TALL DOUBLE MIXED (No. 925)—Packet, 5 cents.

HALF DWARF DOUBLE MIXED (No. 926)—Packet, 5 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN

(No. 840) We have made a mixture of nearly 100 annual flowers. In this you get continuous bloom from early spring until late fall, something new and surprisingly beautiful every day. Make your flower bed in earliest spring. Sow the seeds carefully and nature does the rest. If you have never tried one of these mixed flower gardens do so this year. You will be well repaid. Large packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents. (See illustration of Mixed Flower Garden on page 78.)



Hastings' Mammoth Verbena

PLANT SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

Some of our most attractive and widely grown flowers come from what are known as summer flowering bulbs or roots. In the Middle and Lower South the double Pearl Tuberoses, Gladioli, Dahlias and Cannas grow luxuriantly, furnish an abundance of beautiful flowers and last for years in the open ground with only slight protection. Our prices on these flowers are so low that they really do not pay us a profit, but we are willing to handle them without profit for the sake of inducing every owner of a farm home to plant more flowers, to beautify the home and its surroundings. Where home surroundings are both beautiful and comfortable there is content—the call to leave the farm for town or city is seldom heard. Help make this an epoch year in home beautifying by planting some of the beautiful flowering bulbs listed below. They are admirably adapted to Southern conditions and go a long way toward making home life happy and worth living.

DAHLIAS--Decorative and

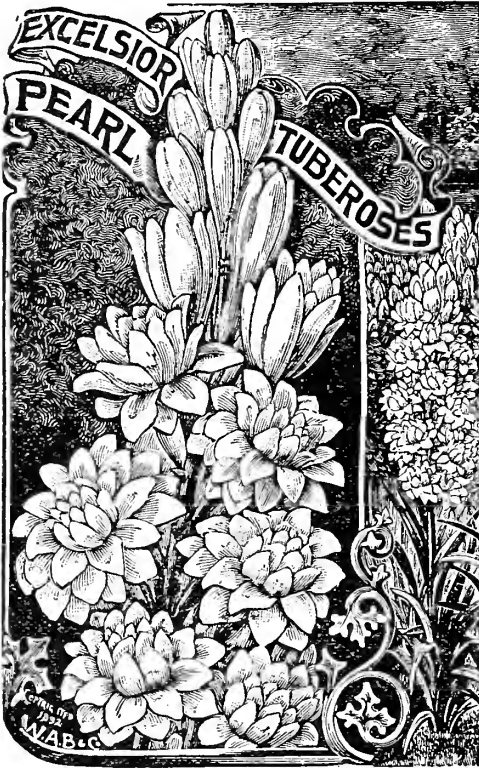
Cactus Immensely popular. Bloom the first season and with very slight protection by being covered with trash, leaves or stable manure will last many seasons in any part of the South. Cover enough to keep them from freezing. The Dahlia is now one of the most popular of all flowers, and our new decorative and cactus flowering varieties will surprise you in beauty of flower and rich coloring. Our illustration on this page illustrates the perfect form and beauty of the Decorative Dahlia, and on page 83 you will notice the striking photographic reproduction of the Cactus Dahlia. These strong growing, formal-looking flowers will attract the attention of the most particular florist as well as be the pride of the housewife.

These matchless flowering bulbs are grown for us by a noted specialist, who has spent many years in breeding for these wonderfully large types of perfectly formed flowers. We have both Decorative and Cactus Dahlias in the following colors: white, yellow, pink, purple, dark red, and variegated. 25 cents each; 3 for 65 cents; 5 for \$1.00; postpaid. Specify color and whether Decorative or Cactus type in ordering.



Hastings' Decorative Dahlia (See Page 83 for Cactus Type)

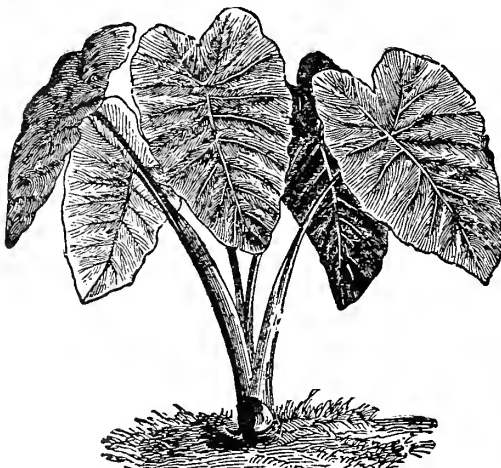
Bulbs For "The Home Beautiful"



an attractive palm for your home. One-pound bulb, 25 cents; two-pound bulb, 45 cents; three-pound bulb, 65 cents; five-pound bulb, \$1.00; postpaid.

HASTINGS' FINEST MIXED GLADIOLI

In our opinion the right kind of Gladioli is one of the most beautiful and stately flowers. To a certain extent this splendid flower has been discredited by the sending out of so many inferior hulhs with the dull reds and other generally unsatisfactory colors. Our present mixture is made up from some of the finest named varieties; shades and colors never before sent out in a Gladioli mixture by any seed house. All cheap and inferior grades have been thrown out. The fine spikes of richly colored and brilliant bloom will both surprise and please you. Plant a dozen or more in your flower garden this year. Six for 20 cents; 12 for 35 cents; 50 for \$1.30; 100 for \$2.50; postpaid.



Caladium or Elephant Ears

Double Excelsior Pearl Tuberoses A favorite everywhere in the South. Suitable for culture anywhere, either in pots, boxes or open ground. In many parts of the South it is a favorite summer flowering bulb, a single flower scenting the entire room. It grows vigorously in all parts of the South, is free from insect pests and our first size bulbs are always sure bloomers the first season. A succession of flowers may be obtained all the year round. For early flowers start in February in the hothed. For flowering outdoors plant as soon as the ground becomes warm. Our Excelsior strain has been improved in dwarf habit of growth so you won't have to stake or tie them up, in extreme doubleness of the large flowers, and in very early flowering. Price, postpaid, 5 cents each; 6 for 20 cents; 12 for 30 cents; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2.25. You will enjoy the delightful fragrance.

Caladiums or "Elephant Ears" Splendid decorative, tropical-looking plants with immense green leaves resembling slightly in shape the ears of elephants, hence the name. For a group effect on a lawn or planted along in front of porches they are superb. They delight in rich soil and plenty of water. Other things being equal the larger the bulb planted the larger the leaves grown the first summer. After they are killed by frost you can dig up the hulhs and store in dry sand until the next spring. Leaves often attain a length of three feet by twenty inches wide. Small size bulbs, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. Second size, 15 cents each; \$1.50 per dozen; prepaid. Extra large, 25 to 40 cents each; prepaid.

Cannas, French Orchid Flowering They grow rapidly and bloom luxuriantly throughout a long season, and require merely an ordinary hoeing and weeding. Planted in beds of any form and shape, in rows or in the border, their rich tropical green and bronze colored foliage and showy blossoms well repay for their care. They vary in height, and are splendid for screen or hedge effects. The vast improvement in recent years has given us a wide range of color and magnificent blossoms that rival the orchids in size and shape. See page 81 for illustration. Prices of strong roots for quick results in blooming, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen; postpaid. We can supply Allemania, green foliage, scarlet and yellow flowers; Richard Wallace, green foliage, canary yellow flowers; Jean Tissot, green with scarlet bloom; Shenandoah, bronze foliage, rose pink; Pennsylvania, green foliage, large scarlet flowers; Pillar of Fire, green foliage, vivid scarlet bloom.

SAGO PALMS (Cycas Revoluta) Every one likes palms around the home and Sago Palms are one of the most satisfactory kinds to plant. They are beautiful in the house in the winter time and in the spring and summer nothing adds more to the "Home Beautiful" than these tropical looking palms. Soak the hulhs in water for a day and then start in a large pot or tub indoors, setting the hulh about half way or a little deeper in the earth. These hulhs come in varying sizes, the large sizes making the largest leaves. In the Horticultural Building at San Francisco Exposition these great palms were growing to immense size and attracted the admiration of all who saw them. Send for a large bulb and grow them.



Grown From Hastings' Mixed Gladioli

Hastings' Plants and Plant Collections

This page finishes up the purely seed and bulb part of our catalogue. Following pages are devoted to flowering and ornamental plants, the beautifiers of homes and home surroundings. Every mother and daughter in every farm and town home has the right to have flowers and plenty of them. It is not only their right but their duty to have them, for there is nothing that will do more to make your home attractive than flowers.

It was our aim and purpose when we began selling Roses, Geraniums and Chrysanthemums in these popular priced collections by mail, postpaid, to make it easy and cheap for you to have plenty of flowers around the farm homes and the purchase of them by thousands show a growing appreciation of flowers.

Prices are as low as good healthy plants can be grown for.

1916 SUNNY SOUTH ROSE COLLECTION

12 MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER-BLOOMING ROSES FOR THE SOUTH

3 Red, 3 White, 3 Pink,
3 Yellow, Postpaid, 75 Cents

All Shown in Colors on Next to
Last Cover Page of This Catalogue

Every year our Sunny South Collection becomes more popular. No two varieties alike and each year we make a change of varieties. Any one who ordered our 1915 collection last year can order our 1916 collection and get entirely different varieties from what they did last year and only such varieties as are well adapted to Southern plantings. Twelve well-rooted rose plants for 75 cents is a bargain for any one. If ordered separate from collection, 10 cents each.

Col. R. S. Williamson While not the newest rose on our list, we consider it one of the most satisfactory white roses for the South. It is a vigorous grower, throwing up an abundance of long stiff stems. In color the flowers are a satiny white with deep blush center when fully open. Flowers large to extra large and are well formed.

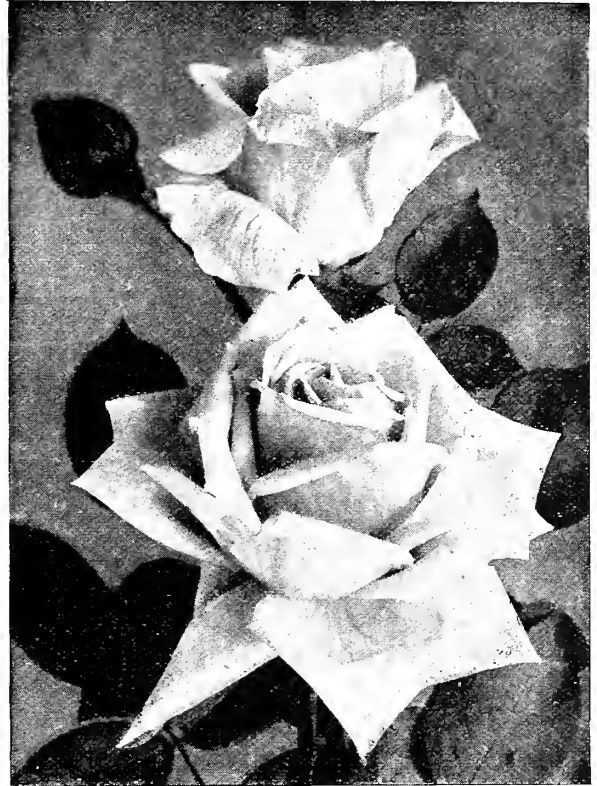
British Queen A superb rose introduced by one of the greatest English rosarians in 1912. The size of flowers and freedom of bloom are remarkable. In form it is between White Maman Cochet and Frau Karl Druschki. In the bud form this occasionally shows a slight flush, but this fades to purest white as the flower opens. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England.

Mabel Drew A superb rose in every respect. The blooms are large and full, carried on strong erect flower stalks. Color is deep cream color on first opening, passing to a canary yellow in center as the flower opens. Has the delicious fragrance of a true Tea rose. Another gold medal rose. You will like it.

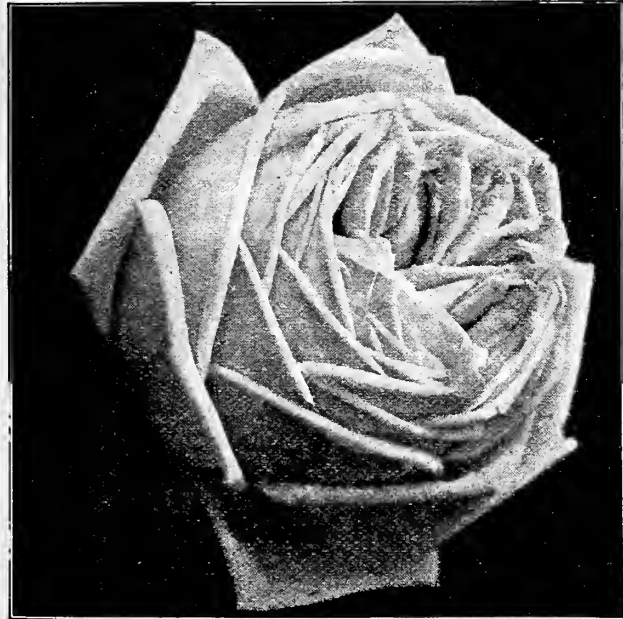
Radiance This is well named for it is a radiant rose when in full bloom. In color a brilliant rosy carmine with beautifully rich opaline pink tints in the open flower. Fine form, largest size and full, with cupped petals. A constant bloomer and delightfully fragrant.

Herzogin M. Antoinette The only bad point of this rose is its long almost unpronounceable name. Its introducers, Soupert and Notting of the Duchy of Luxembourg, say that it is the finest yellow of all the yellow roses. Has very long buds of almost pure orange or old gold color. Flowers very large and of most perfect form.

Dora Hansen Introduced first in 1912 and in many respects is in a class by itself. In color it is really a satiny salmon rose with a fawn shaded center. Outside of petals flushed red, tinted copper and yellow. Flowers are large, quite double and it is a free and continuous bloomer throughout the season.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Splendid White Rose (Page 96)



Pink Maman Cochet, a Superb Pink Rose (See Page 96)

Jonkheer J. L. Mock This superb rose has taken this country by storm. It is the strongest grower of all the Hybrid Tea class. Flowers, which are produced with the greatest freedom, are carried on stiff erect stems, are of largest size, fullest form and highly perfumed. In color it is a clear imperial pink. It is really a glorious rose that ought to be in every collection of those who appreciate fine quality in roses for the South.

Edward Mawley Said by rose experts to be the finest of all dark crimson hybrid tea roses. Good dark red or crimson roses are not plentiful. A true, perpetual flowering rose of greatest merit.

Harry Kirk A splendid robust growing free flowering rose with a unique color in yellow. Of free branching habit with large full flowers and perfect form. Buds long and elegant. Color a clear deep sulphur yellow tinged with lighter shade at edge of petals.

Robin Hood A new American rose with a glorious scarlet color. It is a splendid grower and free bloomer with beautiful and abundant foliage. This has been a prize-winner at the best rose shows and what is still better is that you will find it an entirely satisfactory red rose for your garden. Satisfactory reds are scarce and this will not disappoint you.

Melody A rose with a pure deep saffron yellow color with a delicate primrose tinge on the edges of the petals, making a most pleasing color harmony. Flowers of good size, double and a free bloomer all the season.

Crimson Queen This may well be described as one of those good garden roses always in bloom. In color a rich bright velvety crimson. A strong upright grower with large and full flowers.

Promptness and Quality "The seeds, bulbs and live plants have been received. Allow me to thank you for the promptness with which you filled the order and for the quality of the articles sent. The roses were beautiful and larger than any I ever received for the money. Thank you for the free seed and extras, every one of which anyone would be glad to have in their flower collection. So pleased, I enclose another order."—Mrs. Ernest L. Stroud, Dallas County, Ala.

Geraniums—Eclipse Collection—75 Cents, Postpaid

Plant Geraniums

The Eclipse Collection, containing varieties described below, contains the cream of all double and semi-double Geraniums for Southern use. There is hardly anything that will give more satisfaction than a dozen Geraniums for outdoor blooming during summer, and indoor bloom during the winter months.

12 Best Geraniums All different, 75 cts., postpaid; if ordered separate from collection, 10 cents each.

Heteranthe A most perfect double Geranium of light vermilion red color. It does finely in open ground and is one of the most reliable bedders. Stands hot sun and drought. Flowers are borne in exceedingly large trusses. Flowers are perfect in shape and hold up a long time after opening.

Jean Viaud A soft, pure pink; semi-double. A dwarf, stocky grower and continuous bloomer, the plant being covered with flowers throughout the season. Jean Viaud is the finest double pink variety of Geraniums we have ever seen.

S. A. Nutt This, the finest of dark crimson Geraniums, has now taken the lead as a bedding Geranium, being used in the largest parks and public grounds of the country in preference to all others. Its dense, compact growth, profuse blooming and almost sun-proof constitution combined, give it the prominence as a bedder it has attained.

La Favorite A superb double white Geranium, which is said to be an advance over the White Swan. The florets are pure white and larger; trusses of medium size. It withstands the heat of summer splendidly, and is an excellent bedder.

Beaute Poitevine This splendid variety is conceded by all who know it to be the best semi-double pink Geranium in existence. Beautiful in color, and a profuse bloomer.

Alphonse Ricard One of the very best of French Geraniums. Single florets are extra large and are borne in immense trusses. In color a most beautiful shade of bright vermilion.

Marquis de Montmart This is a new and distinct shade in geranium coloring and called by some a "Blue Geranium." More strictly speaking it is a shade of rich purple. A most striking color that we believe will please you.

E. H. Trego This is another splendid scarlet bedding variety never before offered by us. It stands best and dry weather, producing immense quantities of bright scarlet double flowers all through the season. An exceptionally fine Geranium.

Madame Jaulin We added Madame Jaulin to our Geranium list without any hesitation. A free and continuous bloomer all season. Flowers borne in enormous trusses. Color day-break pink shading to a delicate peach pink.

Miss Frances Perkins Splendid variety of double Geranium to stand our long summers. This is one of our best varieties, a constant bloomer of charming rose pink color with a distinct white throat.

Marquis Castellane Another French double variety, well adapted to growth in the South. A vigorous grower with finely shaped plants, free flowering, and in color a beautiful shade of cerise red.

Madame Barney While last on our list you will like this the best of all. A grand bedding variety of close, compact habit of growth, and a superb and continuous bloomer, producing large trusses of pure, deep pink flowers. This is, we believe, the best deep pink variety we have ever seen.

If Ordered Separately 10 Cents Each

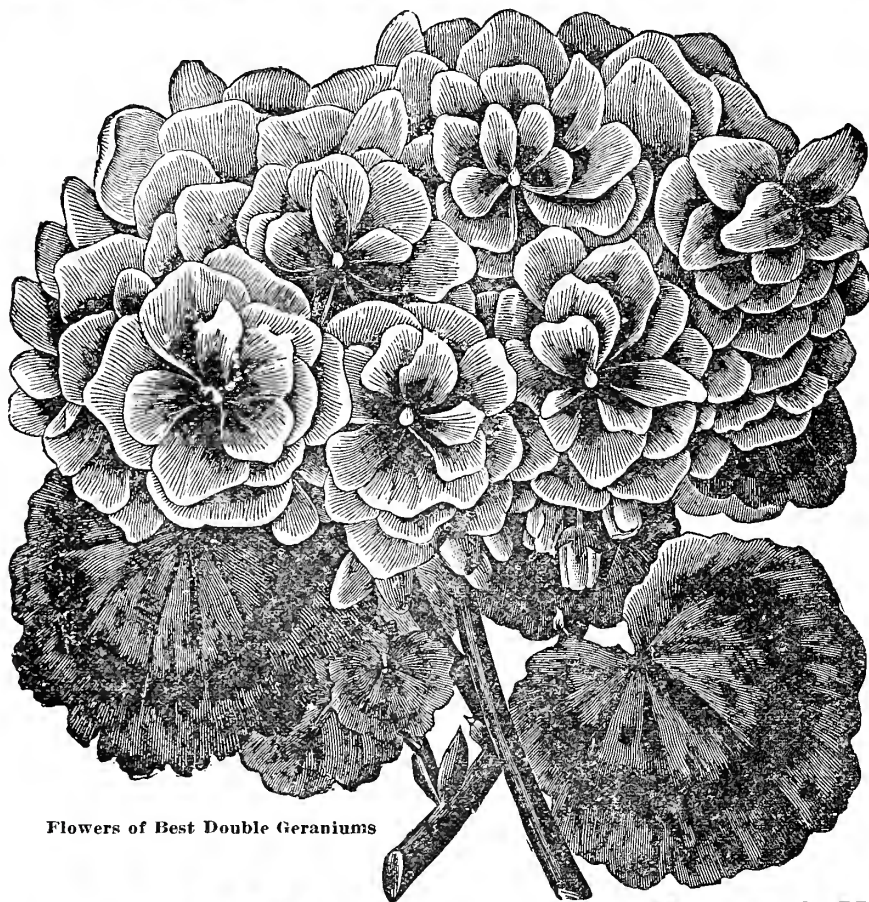
SWEET SCENTED GERANIUMS

We have many inquiries for the old sweet scented Geraniums and can supply three varieties this season. 10 cents each, postpaid.

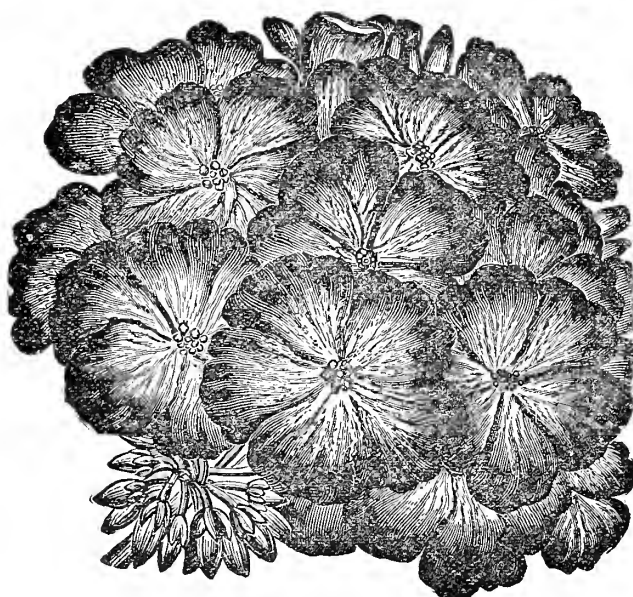
LEMON—The foliage has a very pronounced lemon scent.

NUTMEG—Foliage has a very decided true nutmeg fragrance.

ROSE—The famous sweet rose-scented geranium. Very fragrant.



Flowers of Best Double Geraniums



Semi-Double French Geranium—Beaute Poitevine

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

**12 Superb Exhibition Varieties
Postpaid 75 Cents**

The Chrysanthemum has a distinct place among flowers. Nothing will stand as much neglect and bad treatment without serious injury, and the blooming period comes when most other flowers are gone, being in their prime September to December. The following list contains the best varieties in size, color, and vigorous growth for the South.

PLANTS 10 CENTS EACH If ordered separate from the collection

Major Bonaffon We have grown this variety for several years and we believe it to be one of the best extra large yellow, incurved Chrysanthemums. Immense globular flowers of the finest shade of yellow, making a splendid show in the garden or grown for exhibition.

Silver Cloud A splendid Japanese variety, rather loose petaled. In color a most delicate shade of peach pink bordered with white. You will be pleased with this sort anywhere in the South.

Glory of the Pacific While not one of the newer sorts it is one of, if not the best of, the early flowering pink varieties. Flowers extra large, of a lovely shade of bright pink and in flower by September 1st.

John Shrimpton Every Chrysanthemum collection in the garden needs at least one of the darker varieties. This is the most admired of the red varieties, being of a deep rich shade, and when properly grown the flowers are immense.

October Frost The finest white extra early flowering Chrysanthemum. An almost indescribably glistening white, similar to the effect of a heavy white frost shining in the early sunrise. In flower in early September.

Clementine Touse A superb extra large size Chrysanthemum, claimed by many to be the most wonderful of all the "mums." In color a pure snow white, often flushed with pink. Immense size.

Mrs. Perrin While hundreds of pink varieties of Chrysanthemums have been introduced, too many of them are of undesirable "dead" shades. While Mrs. Perrin is not a late introduction it is still the very brightest shade of all the pink varieties and is most desirable.

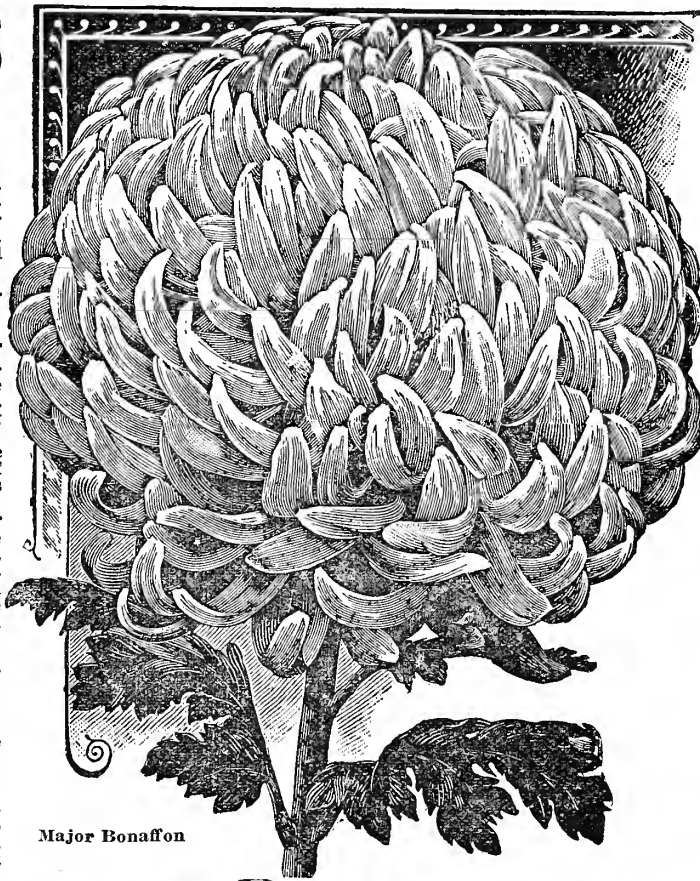
Australian Gold Many claim this to be the best of the incurved yellow Chrysanthemums. It is certainly a superb variety with its immense flowers of deep yellow color shading to almost bronze. Petals incurved, feathery and whorled.

Percy Plumridge This new variety has fairly leaped into popular favor. The flowers are of the largest size and it has a perfectly distinct coloring. The color shades from a few rows of petals of lavender pearl to the richest and deepest shade of pink.

Nagoya A direct importation from Japan and has proven to be one of the finest and most brilliant yellow varieties in the entire list of Chrysanthemums. Flowers freely produced and of extra large size.

Timothy Eaton The largest and grandest of all the extra large white Chrysanthemums. Timothy Eaton carefully grown and disbudded during the growing season will surprise you with enormous size and beauty. It's a wonder.

Mrs. O. P. Bassett No collection of Chrysanthemums is complete without this splendid light lemon yellow variety. Grows finely anywhere in the South and is an exceedingly beautiful and very free bloomer.



Major Bonaffon



Superb Yellow Incurved Chrysanthemum—Australian Gold Type

PLANT CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Of easiest culture and last for years in the South.

The Above 12 Varieties are of the Best for the South--One of Each, Postpaid, 75 Cents

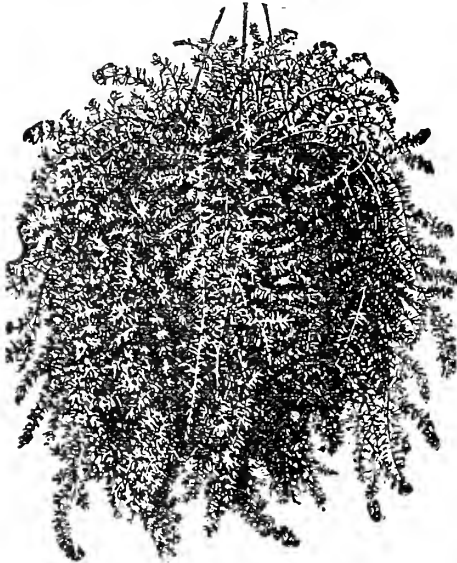
OUR GENERAL PLANT LIST

ALL PLANT PRICES GIVEN IN THIS LIST INCLUDE POSTAGE PAID

For several years we have been selling Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum collections such as described on pages 89, 90 and 91. We found that many, however, among our more than 300,000 customers wish plants not in such collections. On this and the following pages will be found a list of the best kinds of flowering and decorative plants for the South. Orders from this list, also for collections, can be filled up to May 1st. If orders are received during extremely cold weather we hold them back until it is perfectly safe to ship, and we do not send plants in hot weather. We always try in order filling to work for your best interests regardless of our own convenience or pleasure. We want you to be thoroughly satisfied.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME WITH FLOWERS

We want to see flowers in abundance around every Southern home, no matter whether it be a town home or a farm home. Our Special Free Flower Seed Offer on Page 6, also second page of cover, is a good starter. Our Rose, Geranium and Chrysanthemum Collections and the plants named in the rest of this catalogue will surround your home with beautiful flowers. Even if you can't go all the way this year, make a start at least towards beautifying home surroundings in 1916.



Asparagus Sprengerii

leaves grow 4 to 5 feet long. Hundreds of magnificent plants of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes it makes a splendid house plant. It succeeds under almost any conditions. Plants, 10 cents each. Extra strong plants, 25 cents each; postpaid.

Asparagus Plumosus Nanus

The delicate climbing Lace Fern. Grown for its delicate lace-like foliage, whole devoted to its culture. Good plants, 10 cents each. Extra strong plants, 25 cents; postpaid.



Picta Rosea
Begonia

See Page 93

Acalypha Sanderii

Goes under various names, such as "Chenille Plant," "Philippine Medusa," "Comet Plant," "Dewey's Favorite Flower," "Bloody Cat Tail," etc. The most sensational new plant introduced for years, and one of the most striking flowering ornamental plants. Strong, free growth with large, dark green leaves, from each axil of which rope-like spikes of velvety crimson flowers from 1 to 2 feet long and nearly 1 inch thick are gracefully suspended as shown in illustration, which conveys but a faint idea of the beauty and warm coloring of this acquisition. But the remarkable floriferousness and the great size of the spikes of flowers (compared to the plant) are fairly well shown. The plant is in flower the year round, and is as easily grown as a Coleus, simply requiring a warm temperature to develop its full beauty. Fine plants, 15 cents each. Extra strong plants, 30 cents each.

Acalypha Triumphans

A grand bedding or box plant where fine foliage effect is desired. The foliage is red, marbled, streaked and mottled with green, yellow and pink; extremely attractive. Fine plants, 15 cents each. Extra strong plants, 30 cents each.

Asparagus Sprengerii

Also called Emerald Feather. A magnificent porch or basket plant in the South. The fronds or fronds of this are seen every summer on the porches in Atlanta, and when cold weather comes it makes a splendid house plant. It succeeds under almost any conditions. Plants, 10 cents each. Extra strong plants, 25 cents each; postpaid.

Asparagus Plumosus Hatcheri

The New Lace Fern. Of rapid growth, the fronds set closer on the stems than Plumosus Nanus, making a fuller, heavier string, and when cut lasts longer than others. Also good for bunching. Takes the place of Smilax in decorations. Plants, 15 cents each. Extra strong plants, 40 cents; postpaid.

Antigonon Leptopus

Also called Queen's Wreath and Mexican Mountain Rose—A splendid climbing plant from Central Mexico, producing rose-colored flowers in racemes two feet long. The profusion of bloom is such as to give resemblance of a rose at a distance, hence its name, Rosa de Montana, or Mountain Rose. The bulbs are usually dormant, according to the time of year. Strong bulbs, 10 cents each.

Aloysia Citriodora or Lemon Verbena

This splendid plant ought to be in every plant collection in the South. It is well adapted to our section and has the greatest fragrance of any plant grown. This fragrance is entirely that of the lemon, hence its name. One large plant will scent up an entire yard with a most agreeable odor. Grows rapidly and is easily wintered over in pits or cellars. Plants, 10 cents each, postpaid.

Brugmansia Or ANGEL'S TRUMPET.

It grows easily, blooms freely, and the flower is something to be proud of. The Brugmansia blooms indoors in winter and in the garden in summer. The plant has large, tropical leaves, with blooms eight inches long by six inches wide at the mouth, resembling a trumpet, hence the name "Angel's Trumpet." Pure white in color and as fragrant as a Jasmine. Extra strong plants, 25 cents each.

FREE FLOWER SEED—Five packets for you. See Page 6—Also First Inside Page of Cover.



Acalypha Sanderii



Brugmansia or Angel's Trumpet



Best Flowering Carnations

FLOWERING BEGONIAS

15c Each, Postpaid

Alba Perfecta Grandiflora — Pure white flowering Begonia of unequalled merit. **Decorus** — White flowering, splendid. **Fuchsoides Coccinea** — Bright scarlet flowers. **Gracilis Luminosa** — Choice bedding Begonia; large, perfect, everblooming; brightest scarlet flowers. **Mrs. Townsend** — Broad metallic leaves, bronze-red underneath; flowers beautiful pink. Bears great clusters of large shining pink flowers that droop from long stems. **Picta Rosea** — Rosy-flesh colored flowers shaded with silvery pink; blooms continually. **Thurstonii** — Peculiar glossy metallic luster to foliage. Flowers rosy-white in large cluster.



Boston Fern (*Nephrolepis Bostoniensis*)

CARNATIONS

12 Postpaid, 75 Cts.

Our Selection of Best Varieties

are easily grown. Small plants started this spring in the open ground will furnish good bloom during late summer and fall, and then if lifted just before the frost and brought into the house will furnish a supply of fragrant flowers all during the winter months. Send us 75 cents and we will send you, postpaid, our own selection, twelve of the best varieties.

COLEUS Aptly termed the "gardener's paint box." We have a superb assortment of brilliant colored varieties, fine for bedding. Used for beds in lawns and parks all over the country. Each, 5 cents; 50 cents per dozen; \$3.75 per 100; postpaid.

Cuphea Platycentra (Cigar Plant) The old-fashioned cigar plant with numerous narrow, tubular flowers of scarlet tipped with purple. Popular because always in bloom; bright and attractive. Strong plants, 10 cents each.

FERNS Every house ought to have one or more of these splendid decorative plants for the porches in summer or indoors in winter; easily grown.

Nephrolepis Bostoniensis (Boston Fern) We have some beautiful specimens of this in our own home. The fronds frequently attain a length of five to six feet. Many call it the "fountain fern," on account of its graceful drooping habits. We use it as a house plant in winter and under shade trees in summer. Every one who sees these ferns admires them and wants to know how to get them. This is a standard and most popular variety. Young plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 40 cents each. Extra size, 60 cents each.

Nephrolepis Piersonii We have one specimen of this variety in our home for which we would not take \$50.00. This shows you how we value it. General growth like the Boston Fern, but much finer foliage and more beautiful in appearance. Fine plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 40 cents each.

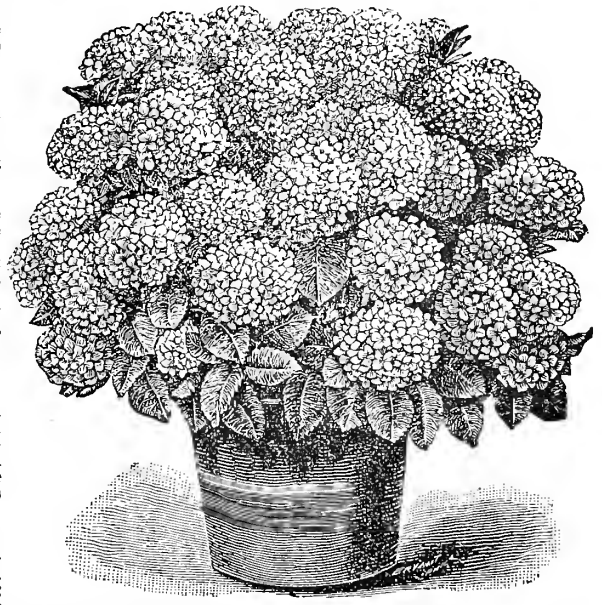
The Fish Tail Fern (*Nephrolepis Davaloides Furcans*.) An especially fine fern for the South. The ends of the pinnae are so formed as to resemble a fish tail, giving the fronds an especially effective crested appearance. A most shapely fern. Fine plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 50 cents each.

Roosevelt Fern (*Nephrolepis Roosevelt*.) There's no fern that will compare with this new and charming variety. In general form like the Boston Fern, but produces many more fronds, making it bushier and more handsome. The pinnae are beautifully undulated, giving a wavy effect found in no other fern. In five years this fern has grown next to the Boston in popularity. It's superiority will soon place it ahead. Small plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 40 cents; extra strong plants, 60 cents.



Cyperus Alternifolius

CYPERUS ALTERNIFOLIUS (Umbrella Plant) This is a plant of the easiest culture and a large specimen is as handsome as a palm for decoration. It makes a handsome pot plant or can be used in baskets or vases, making a charming effect. It will grow luxuriantly in water, and is therefore indispensable for aquariums or fountains. Our illustration shows this ornamental plant throwing up slender round stems with whorls of flat, ribbon-like leaves. Give abundance of water; this plant does very well in dry soil but much better in moist soil. Fine pot plant for dining room table, sideboard, or anywhere in the house to give a home-like appearance. This is a very popular plant and one that will give entire satisfaction. 10 cents each.



New French Hydrangea (See Page 94)

Baby's Breath Fern

We have now grown this for seven years and we are greatly pleased with it. In many respects it is a far better and more ornamental variety than any of the others. It looks to us like the finest of all. Fine plants, 20 cents each; strong plants, 50c; postpaid.

Fluffy Ruffles Fern

Wonderful new fern having appearance of being a fern within a fern. Very hardy dense dark green foliage; irregular fronds giving its name. 25 each; extra strong plants, 60 cents



New Hibiscus Peachblow

HIBISCUS

We have found the Chinese Hibiscus one of the most satisfactory of all plants for open ground culture in summer and as a house plant in winter. In Florida and the Gulf Coast section they are all well adapted to open ground plantings, and can

be trimmed to any shape desired or used as a hedge.

New Pink Hibiscus, "Peachblow" The flowers are double and from 4 to 5 inches in diameter, of a charming, rich, clear pink color, with small, deep crimson center. It is one of the freest flowering plant novelties ever offered. The color is an entirely new and beautiful shade, and it blooms abundantly and continuously during the summer and fall months. Large plants 2 and 3 years old make a magnificent show. It will give general satisfaction to those who grow it, either in pots or planted out in the garden. It blooms well in the winter in the greenhouse or in any sunny window. 20 cents each. Extra large plants, 40 cents each.

Hibiscus, Double Crimson This superb variety has immense double flowers of richest crimson color combined with glossy green foliage. One of the best. 15 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hibiscus, Grandiflorus Rich, glossy, cut-leaved foliage, and scarlet-crimson flowers literally cover the whole plant. This variety is famous for its beautiful flowers. 15 cents each; extra large plants ready to bloom, 35c each.

Hibiscus, Sinensis Giganteus For house cultivation all the year, or for planting outside during summer. Blooms at all times of year. Beautiful scarlet-crimson flowers of enormous size, often 8 to 10 inches across, seen from a long distance like a flaming torch. 15 cents each; extra large plants, ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hibiscus, Sub-Violaceus Flowers of enormous size, beautiful carmine, tinted with violet. Probably the largest flower of the Hibiscus family, and an unusually free bloomer. We take great pleasure in recommending this fine plant. 15 cents each; extra large plants, ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

Hibiscus, Versicolor An immense flowering variety, combining in its flowers all the colors of the Hibiscus family, being handsomely striped crimson, buff, rose and white. Gives a handsome and extremely novel effect. Flowers on large plants frequently eight inches in diameter. 15 cents each. Extra large plants, ready to bloom, 35 cents each.

12 Gladioli Bulbs, Assorted Colors, 35c

FUCHSIAS There are very few ladies that don't want to grow fuchsias and they are easily grown in almost all parts of the South if the right varieties are planted. The failures come from trying to grow varieties not adapted. The following list of fuchsias is made up exclusively of right varieties for the South. 15 cents each.

Black Prince Finest for the amateur grower; very hardy free bloomer with buds of beautiful waxy carmine color.

Enfant Prodigy A grand Fuchsia with bright red sepals and the most beautiful purple corolla. A general favorite; delicately beautiful.

Monstrosa One of the largest and strongest growing fuchsias. Flower has extra large double snow-white corolla and scarlet sepals.

Speciosa Of erect and compact habit. Flowers star-shaped and two to three inches long, the tube and sepals of bright rose color, corolla brilliant carmine.

HELIOTROPE The most delicately fragrant flower of all for a porch or pot plant, or for bedding in partly shaded locations. Plants bear immense blooms, rare in color. Good plants, 10 cents each.

Hollyhocks, Mammoth Double Extra strong plants for blooming the first year. Colorings vary from pure white to darkest red, pink, salmon, yellow and crimson. Fine double varieties, 20c each.

HYDRANGEAS--New French, Mousseline Every year hydrangeas become more popular in the South, and Mousseline is the best of the blue varieties. Flower heads are large and held erect as shown in our illustration.

Young plants, 20 cents; strong plants, 40c, each.

Hydrangea, E. G. Hill Newest and best French variety and finest of the pink sorts. Color of a most pleasing shade of baby pink that does not fade. Growth very vigorous, foliage large and attractive. Trusses are immense and hold erect. One of the easiest early varieties to bring into bloom, coming into flower early. Young plants, 20 cents; strong plants, 40 cents; each.

Hydrangea, Avalanche A splendid large white, which has made a reputation for itself in two seasons. An easy variety to force. Young plants, 20 cents; strong plants, 40 cents, each.

Hydrangea, Radiant Splendid rose-carmined flowers; entirely distinct. The very best of the pink hydrangeas. Young plants, 20 cents; strong plants, 40 cents, each.

Boston Ivy Or as it is more properly called, Ampelopsis Veitchii. A perfectly hardy ornamental climber, clinging firmly to any wall, building or tree. Leaves green in summer, changing to red in the fall. Young plants, 10c; 2-year-old plants, 25c, each.

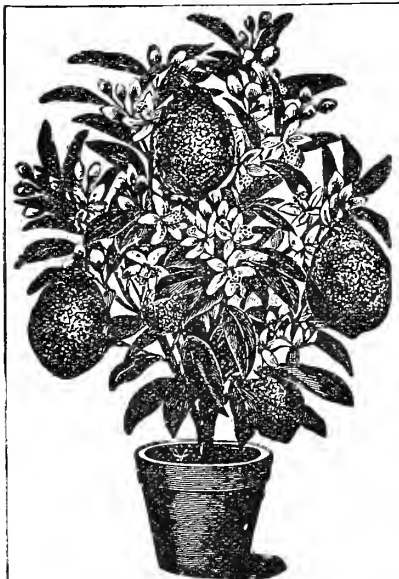
Leopard Plant A decidedly striking plant also known as Leopard Geranium. Fine for house culture; easy to grow. Fine out of doors. Leaves 8 to 10 inches across distinctly marked with creamy white and yellow spots. 40 cents each.

AMERICAN WONDER OR PONDEROSA LEMONS

Nothing that has ever been brought to our notice in the plant line has caused the commotion as has this wonderful Lemon. On a plant 6 feet high 89 of these ponderous fruits were growing at once. Tree was blooming, and at the same time had fruit in all stages of development, from the size of a pea up to ripe fruits, showing it to be a true ever-bearer. Fruit has been taken from this tree weighing over four pounds. It is the juiciest of all lemons, makes delicious lemonade, and for culinary purposes cannot be excelled. If fruits when quite small, and makes a lovely house plant. Everybody can grow their own lemons; it will fruit freely each year. Hundreds of fine specimens of this are growing here in Atlanta now, making a most attractive house plant in winter and for out-of-doors in summer. On account of quarantine laws on citrus plants we cannot ship this plant into Florida, Alabama, Louisiana or Texas. Please do not order Ponderosa Lemon plants from these states. These laws do not apply to any other plants in this catalogue. Thrifty young plants, 15 cents each; extra strong plants, many of which will bear fruit the first year. 25 cents each. Extra large size, 50 cents each.



Salvia Splendens or Scarlet Sage



American Wonder Lemon

Hardy or Perennial Phlox

PRICES OF HARDY PHLOX

By mail, postpaid, 10 cents each; \$1.00 per dozen. Listed below we have twenty-five separate and distinct varieties especially adapted to the South. As a special offer, we will send you one of each of these twenty-five varieties of Hardy Perennial Phlox for \$2.00; postpaid.

ALCESTE—Deep violet, shading almost to blue.

ALHAMBRA—Rich mauve.

ATHIS—Deep, clear salmon. Showiest of all.

BEAUTY—Delicate silvery-pink; a beautiful sort.

BERANGER—Ground color white, suffused with rosy pink, and distinct eye of same color.

BRIDESMAID—Pure white, clear carmine eye.

COQUELICOT—Bright orange scarlet, finest red of all the Phlox.

ECLAIREUR—Clear rosy-magenta, with large lighter halo; large florets and magnificent hedder.

ESCLARMONDE—Clear rosy-lilac, deeper eye, exquisitely rayed and shaded.

HENRY MURGER—Enormous pure white flowers with deep carmine eye; extra fine.

INDEPENDENCE—Large-flowering early pure white.

KOSSUTH—Rich deep purple. Extra fine.

L'ESPERANCE—Clear rosy-lilac; large white rayed eye. Large florets.

LA PERLE DU NORD—Pure white, large, deep, distinct, red eye; extra fine.

LA VOQUE—Beautiful rose color with large eye of deeper rose.

MA ULATA—Freest and showiest in permanent horder; bright red-dish, almost royal purple.

MADAME P. LANGIER—Clear crimson, deeper eye; considered one of the best.



A Bed of Hardy or Perennial Phlox—Most Beautiful and Pleasing

MISS LINGARD—Pearly-white flower, very faint pink eye; remarkable bloomer.

NIobe—Deepest, darkest, richest colored of all Phlox; velvety-red with crimson hues.

PANTHEON—Large, clear, deep bright pink with faint halo.

PEACHBLOW—Delicate peachblow pink, shading to white; elegant.

PRIME MINISTER—Deep carmine center, shading to white at the edges.

RICHARD WALLACE—Pure white, with violet-rose eye; immense panicles. Extra fine.

R. P. STRUTHERS—In our estimation the best Phlox grown today—it has no faults; clear cherry-red, salmon shades, with deep red eye; fine large trusses.

RUBUS—Rosy-red, shading to white.

MOONFLOWERS We sell thousands of plants of this magnificent porch climber every year in our city store here in Atlanta. In daytime the Moonflowers (both white and blue) furnish dense shade for the porch and at night and on cloudy days are a mass of bloom. No home should be without one or more plants of the Moonflower. They are superb. See illustration on page 84.

White and Blue Moonflower Often attains a growth of 40 to 50 feet and makes a dense mass of beautiful dark green foliage. Blooms from June until frost, the plants being fairly covered with the immense hlooms every night and on cloudy days. Plants (either color), 10 cents each, postpaid.

Oleanders Lutea, double yellow primrose shaded flowers; Oleander Rosea, double pink; Lillian Henderson, pure double white flowers. Fine plants, each, 15 cents.

PANSIES One of the most satisfactory plants. Grown from the best selected seed from the famous European specialists, the bloom cannot fail to please you if you are a lover of this flower. We have a large supply—can send you any quantity you may want. Plants, 6 for 20 cents; 35 cents per dozen, postpaid; 40 for \$1.00.

Petunias While these plants appear weak they produce the largest flowers, better than strong plants. The seed of double petunias produce many singles but these plants are all double and the finest double varieties. Four different colors, 15 cents each; all four for 50 cents.

PINKS--Hardy Scotch (Clear Double White). An all-round favorite in the South. These "Sweet May Pinks" are the pinks of our mothers' gardens. Fine for beds, edgings, and porch boxes. Pure double white flowers. 10 cents each.

Plumbago Capensis—Sky-blue flowers; 20 cents each. Capensis Alba—Clear, pure-white flowers, and Lady Larpent, deep royal blue flowers; 15 cents each.

Shasta Daisy (Burbank's). One of the most marvelous productions in the flower line. Extremely

hardy perennial with large, free-blooming flowers which last two weeks after being cut. Grows in any soil. 10 cents each.

Bougainvillea Sanderiana Chinese Paper Plant. This magnificent plant is splendid for house culture and for an open ground climber in comparatively frostless regions. A full-grown plant will often contain tens of thousands of the odd-looking purplish pink flowers, and seen in full bloom in warmer climates it is a sight never to be forgotten. Good plants, 20 cents each.

SALVIA No plant is more popular in the South than the Salvia for bedding. In late summer and fall up to the time frost comes it is a mass of blooms, and in the case of the scarlet varieties it makes a mass of fiery red unequaled by any other flower on our list. Some of our Atlanta customers buy them by the hundreds for hedging purposes. Price of all varieties, prepaid, 6 cents each; 60 cents per dozen.

SALVIA SPLENDENS—Standard bedding, fiery scarlet.

LE PRESIDENT—New dwarf scarlet salvia; indispensable.

MRS. PAGE—A perfect sheet of scarlet.

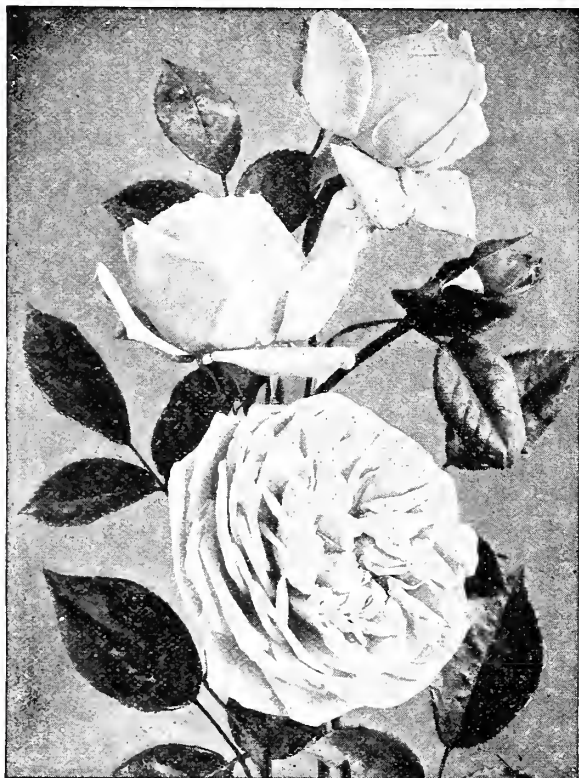
Sanseveria Zeylanica or Zebra Plant

A very odd but beautiful plant especially adapted to house culture during winter and for porches during summer. Leaves are beautifully striped crosswise with white variegations on a green ground. Can be grown either in sunlight or in dark parts of the room and stands dust and drying out without damage. Fine plants, 15c each.

Viburnum--Snowball (Guelder Rose). Large size, globular clusters of snow-white flowers. A well known favorite shrub of old time fame and popularity. One year plants, 15 cents; two year plants, 25 cents.

Violets (New Imperial or Parma). Without question, the largest, richest colored and most highly perfumed of all Violets. Blooms freely and longer than others. Lovely blue flowers of largest size. 20 cents each.

Wistaria (Chinese) Splendid climber for porch shade. When in full bloom truly magnificent with its masses of flowers in long drooping racemes like bunches of grapes. 10 cents; large plants, 25 cents.



Mlle. Francisca Kruger

MARGARET—Long buds. Clear but delicate pink.
MADAME LEON PAIN—Silvery salmon with orange center.
MRS. ARTHUR E. COXHEAD—Claret red, shaded vermilion.
MADISON—Extra double pure white. Mildew proof.
Mlle. BLANCHE MARTIGNAT—Peach pink, yellow and crimson.

MADAM GAMON—Soft apricot suffused sunset yellow.
MRS. BENJ. R. CANT—Full form, very light red color.
MRS. GEO. SHAWYER—A lovely bright shade of pink.
MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE—Pale lemon yellow, shaded white.
MADAME SECOND WEBER—Grand deep pink.
MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT—A grand bright pink.
MADAME JULES GROLEZ—Rose and satiny pink; extra.
MADAME JENNY GILLEMOT—Deep saffron yellow; extra large.
MADAME PERNET DUCHER—Of perfectly clear golden waxy color.
MADAME MELANIE SOUPERT—Yellow suffused with pink and carmine.
MADemoiselle CECILE BERTHOD—Deep, golden-yellow.
MADemoiselle FRANCISCA KRUGER—Deep, coppery-yellow.
METEOR—A grand, rich dark red rose; extra fine.
OLIVIA—Ideal bedding rose. Color rosy red.
PINK LA FRANCE—The queen of roses. Magnificent silvery pink flowers.
PERLE DES JARDINS—Clear golden-yellow, very rich.
PIERRE GUILLOT—Enormous, rich crimson blooms.
PRESIDENT TAFT—Of good size and form. Color intense pink.
PAPA GONTIER—Rich, bright red, very fine bloomer.
PINK MAMAN COCHET—Extra large full pink.
SENATEUR MASCARAUD—Fine rose. Deep orange-yellow.
YELLOW MAMAN COCHET—Lovely golden-yellow flushed with crimson.
PAUL NEYRON—The giant pink hybrid perpetual, blooming as freely as any.
WHITE MAMAN COCHET—Superb double white rose.
WM. SHEAN—A splendid rose of purest pink color.
YVONNE VACHEROT—Porcelain white touched with red.

THE BEST OF OUR CLIMBING ROSES

THE MARECHAL NIEL—A rose famous the world over, and no collection in the South is complete without it. Plants, 15 cents each. Second size, 25 cents; extra strong plants, 50 cents each.
CLOTH OF GOLD, or CHROMATELLA—Clear golden-yellow, full, double and fragrant. Much prized in the South. 10 cents each.
CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON—Known as Madame Wagram. Hardy. Large handsome flowers of clear rose tinted with crimson. 10 cents each.
REVE DE OR, or GOLDEN CHAIN—Color orange-yellow. 10 cents each.
LAMARQUE—A beautiful white Southern rose and a strong grower. 10 cents each.
DOROTHY PERKINS—The best of the Rambler roses for the South. In color a beautiful shell pink. 10 cents.

Never Too Many Roses South

When the last word has been said for all the other Flowers, and they are all beautiful and have their place in our gardens and in our homes, the Rose is the one plant in the South of which there can not be enough. On page 89 we give you our idea of a splendid assortment of Ever-Blooming Bush Roses. On this page we offer a general assortment of the best varieties. These are all healthy, well rooted plants to be sent postpaid. Ten cents each; \$1.00 per dozen, except where noted.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY—Pure yellow tea rose. Perfect flowers.
BLUMENSCHMIDT—Lemon-yellow; tinged pink.
BESSIE BROWN—Creamy white flowers; immense size.
BON SILENE—Deep carmine; very free; fragrant.
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD—Color, a deep, rich, rosy pink; hardy and a free bloomer.
CARDINAL—Rich cardinal-red; full and free.
CATHERINE MERMET—Color clear, rosy pink.
CERRY RIPE—Fragrant, free blooming. Color rosy crimson.
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Pure white, pink center.
CORNELIA COOK—Favorite white rose. None better for buds.
DEAN HOLE—Light carmine to salmon; extra fine.
DUCHESS OF ALBANY—(Red La France). Charming color.
DEVONIENSIS—Magnolia fragrance, creamy white color.
DUCHESS DE BRABANT—Bright salmon pink.
DR. GRILL—Nasturtium yellow, tinged with red.
DORA—Large full flowers. Peach blossom color.
ETOILE DE FRANCE—A superb red free blooming rose.
ECARLATE—A superb deep scarlet bedding rose for the South.
EUGENE BOULLET—New. Foliage bronzy green; bloom crimson red.
ETOILE DE LYON—Double, deep golden yellow.
EMPRESS EUGENIE—Deep rich pink; double; hardy.
EUGENE E. MARLITT—Rich carmine with scarlet shading.
FLORENCE PEMBERTON—Fine summer bloomer. Creamy white and pink.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—Often called "White American Beauty."
FREIHERR VON MARSHALL—Fine grower. Clear bright carmine rose.
FRIEDRICH RUE—Thrifty grower. Color a deep, blood red.
FREDA—A grand and beautiful old rose color.
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ—Brightest scarlet, shading to velvety crimson. Fine bedding rose.
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE—Orange-yellow, shaded white.
GENERAL McARTHUR—New superb deep red rose.
HELEN GOOD—The \$1.00 rose. Diffused pink and yellow.
HELEN GOULD—One of the finest of all red roses; superb.
HUGO ROLLER—Rich lemon yellow, diffused with crimson.
KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA—Extra fine pure double white.
LADY ALICE STANLEY—Bright rosy flesh color.
LA TOSCA—Soft pink tinted with rosy white.
LAURENT CARLE—Deep rosy carmine. Extra fine.
LADY HILLINGDON—An intense deep yellow. Long buds.
LADY KATHERINE ROSE—Delicate pink, very fragrant.
LADY PIRRIE—Fine garden rose. Color reddish salmon.
MY MARYLAND—Clear glowing pink; extra.
MOLLIE SHARMAN CRAWFORD—A delicate, pure, snow-white rose.
MRS. ROBERT GARRETT—Deep pink; long bud.



World Famous Yellow Rose Marechal Niel

THIS SPECIAL QUOTATION SHEET

takes the place in our business of the "Special Price List" or "Trucker's Price List" which some firms issue. By sending us on this sheet a list of the seed that you are going to need, we are able to quote you on just the seed you need, and to tell you just what it will cost to lay it down at your Freight or Express Office.

If you are a **trucker or plant farm crops** this sheet of our catalogue will interest you and save you money. It is for your benefit more than ours. This catalogue goes to 600,000 Southern farmers and planters, practically all of whom plant farm crops, such as corn, cotton, sorghum, peas, millet, grasses, and clovers and the various forage and truck crops. There is hardly one of you to whom this catalogue goes that does not plant a greater or less number of acres of these crops. Most of these millions of farm acres are planted either with home-grown seed or else the cheap, low-grade stock usually bought and sold by grain dealers and general merchants. Some farmers take right care of their seed of the various farm crops, but most of them don't, and this is one of the reasons why the average production per acre is so low. Georgia and all the other Southern States plant enough acres of corn to supply every bushel needed if seed and cultivation were right, but the low average of less than 16 bushels per acre of corn shows that seed and cultivation are not right. It don't pay ordinary day wages to grow 16 bushels of corn or half a bale or less of cotton per acre, and other things in proportion. We are doing our best, through the growing and sale of improved seed, to save the farmers of the South money; supplying them seed of cotton, corn, oats, and other farm crops that will make from 50 to 100 per cent. more per acre without the expenditure of an extra dollar for labor or fertilizer. That's the first step toward saving you money, but this sheet in our catalogue is for a different purpose. You have probably looked through this catalogue; have seen a number of things in cotton, corn, etc., that you want. Now, it is often the case that where you want a considerable quantity of these seeds, we can make you lower prices than in the catalogue. Write down what you think you want in farm or truck crop seeds on the other side of this sheet, naming the variety and quantity, and

LET US FIGURE ON YOUR WANTS

In addition to sending you seeds that will increase the profits of your farm, we can often save you money in the cost price.

This sheet, which is known as our "Special Quotation Sheet," has a distinct place in our system of business and a great many thousands of our customers make use of it every year. This sheet is more largely for your benefit than ours, and we want you to use it this spring. It is for the use of truck gardeners buying vegetable seeds in large quantities and for the buyer of farm seeds who wants to know exactly what those seeds will cost delivered at his station.

There are three things you actually want to know in seed buying. First, and most important, is that seed quality is right; second, what the cost of the seed is in Atlanta; third, just what the freight or express charges will be to your station. If seed comes from **Hastings**, you know the quality is right. On the other two points it is very easy. All you have to do is to write down the name and quantity of the kinds you want on the other side of this sheet, tear it out and mail to us. We will quote you the best price we can make you, estimate the weight, figure out the freight or express charges and send it back to you promptly. You will then know exactly what the seed will cost you delivered at your station.

H. G. Hastings Co. is the only seed firm in this country that maintains a

Special Express and Freight Rate Department

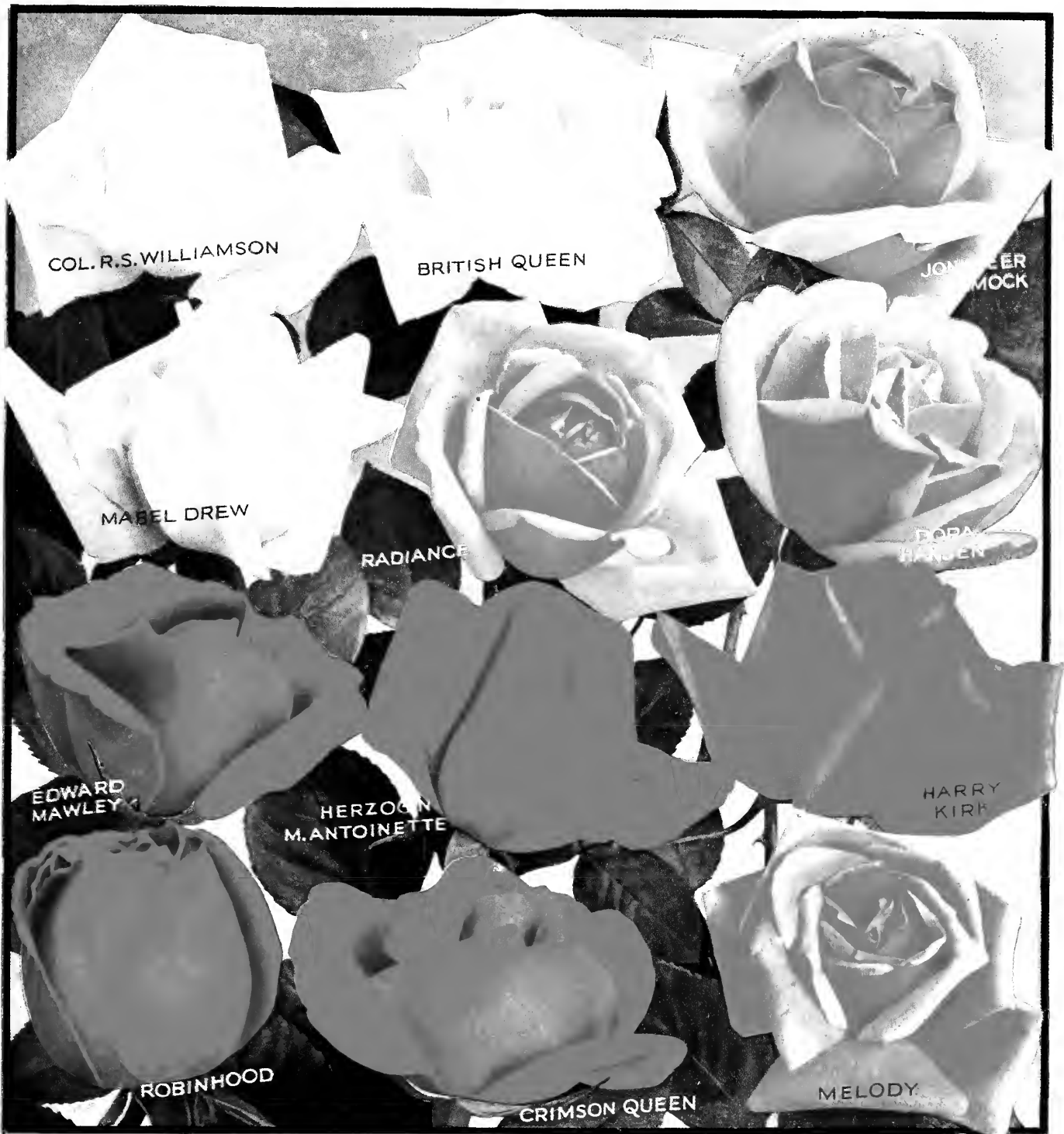
This special department is maintained entirely for your benefit. It is the business of this department to figure out correct freight and express rates for your benefit, and if you order seed from us after a rate has been made, this department stands right behind those rates and makes the railroad or express company refund to you any overcharge if they should attempt to overcharge you. Do you know of any other seed firm that stands back of their customers in this way? We believe that every seed buyer ought to know exactly what seed is going to cost him delivered. We want to do business with every one on a satisfactory basis, and we know of no better way than to quote you none but the very highest quality of seed and then tell you what it's going to cost you from Atlanta to your station. We believe it to be good business policy to co-operate with you in every way; first, by producing for you the highest grade of seed; second, selling it to you at a fair price; third, protecting you from overcharges, made either intentionally or by mistake by the transportation companies.

You may find some seed priced lower by other houses than in our catalogue. We want you to remember one thing, and that is that there is no set standard of seed quality in the world, and if you are offered a low price you can be sure that the quality is as low as the price, and low quality seeds never made any man a good crop.

Do Not Use This for Family Garden Lists

Please notice that this sheet is not to be used for asking special quotations on family garden orders, such as seeds in packets or ounces, pints or quarts, or special collections. Prices on packets and ounces, etc., are distinctly stated (these prices including postage paid by us) in the catalogue, together with special premium offers of extra seed, etc. With these offers standing open to every seed buyer, we can not and will not make "Special Quotations" on family garden lists.

One last word: Make up your list and send it to us so that we can make you a delivered price. Asking for a quotation puts you under no obligation to buy unless you want to. We have just the right seeds and we believe that **Hastings' Seeds** on your farm will pay both you and us, and this quotation sheet will help us get together. Use it now.



12 Superb Everblooming Roses—75 cts. Postpaid

You can't have too many of our beautiful Everblooming Roses such as we sell. Each year we sell tens of thousands of these Rose collections, more generally known as "Hastings' Sunny South Rose Collection." Above we illustrate in color our 1916 "Sunny South Rose Collection." Every one of the twelve an everbloomer and well adapted to the South. **Twelve Roses**, three red, three pink, three yellow, and three white, **postpaid, for 75 cents.** It's the best bargain in Rose-buying that you can get.

H. G. HASTINGS CO., Seedsmen, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



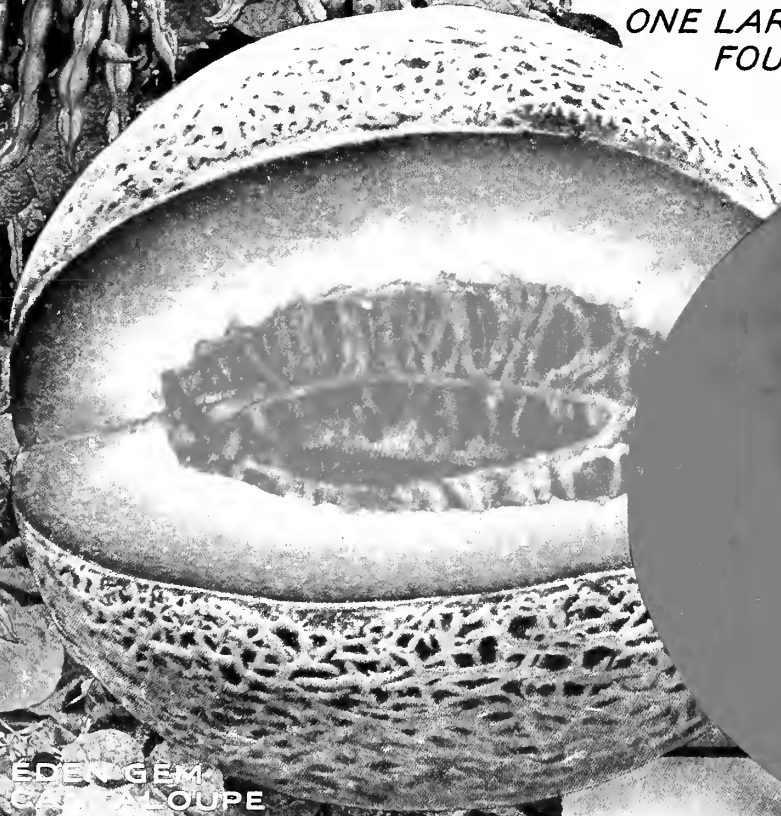
**KLECKLEY SWEET
WATERMELON**



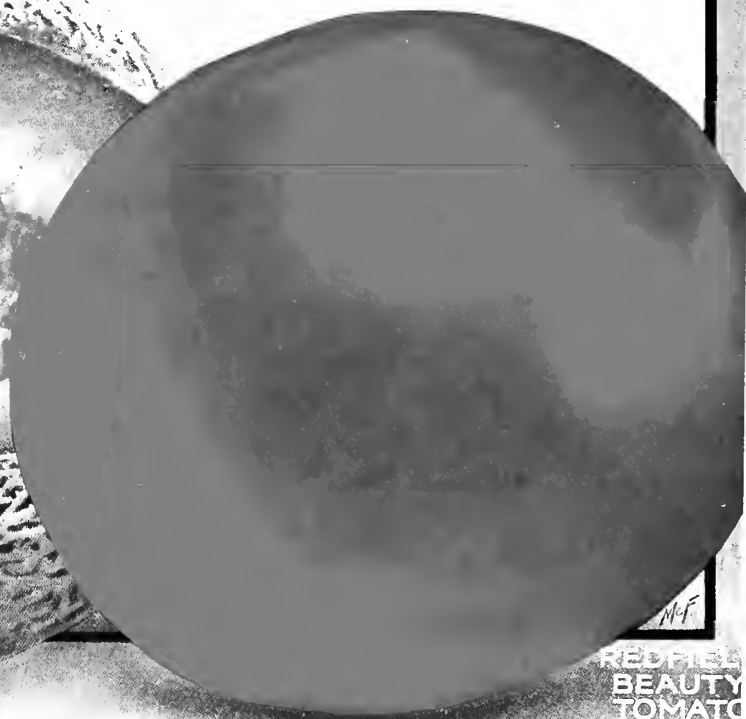
**MCCASLAN
POLE SNAP BEAN**

H.G.HASTINGS CO. ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SPECIAL OFFER
**ONE LARGE PACKET EACH OF THESE
FOUR SUPERB VARIETIES
25¢ POSTPAID**



**EDEN GEM
CANTALOUPE**



**REDFIELD
BEAUTY
TOMATO**

N.F.