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Hastings' Seeds

Department of Agriculture.



**FALL
1918**

Catalogue
No. 56.

H. G. HASTINGS CO.
Atlanta, Georgia.

Summer and Fall Gardening

Most of our people seem to feel that they have done their duty when they have made garden in the spring, apparently forgetting that many of the vegetables planted during the spring months are quick maturing, soon reach maturity and are used up and nothing is put in to take their place. Others think that a turnip patch fills the bill for summer and fall planting and let it go at that. As a matter of fact, in most parts of the South continuous gardening, or rather a continuous supply from the garden, is a possibility the year around.

Several years ago one of the Atlanta papers used to publish a monthly crop report from each county in the state and along about June or July almost every county would report "gardens failing." Now gardens "dry up" in June or July most frequently because people stop working them, let the ground get hard and crusted. They "fail" both from this cause and for the reason that the people don't plant something else to take the place of the vegetables already used up. As a matter of fact the garden ground ought to be kept busy the year around, and some of the most profitable gardening of the year can be done during the fall.

We of the South ought to be more regular growers and consumers of the garden products. We are not talking about the grower for market, for he needs no talking to. Growing vegetables is his business. We need the home vegetable garden worked to the limit of its producing capacity during the year. We all need a plentiful supply of vegetables, not from tin cans bought from distant States, but from our own garden plots. It means money-saving and it means health-saving, and we all need to save both.

With the wide range of conditions of temperature and date of first killing frost it is difficult to lay down any hard and fast rules as to when and what to plant in the fall, and the schedule given below in the various states is to be considered only as a general guide.

Below we give an outline of garden work in the different states for the months August to December, so far as it can be given. It is really surprising how many vegetables can be grown even in the Central South from late summer and fall planting. Market gardeners plant something every month in the year even as far north as Atlanta, and this should be a guide to those who think that gardening is something to be done only in the spring months.

YOU CAN HAVE A GOOD FALL GARDEN IN YOUR STATE

Beans Bush varieties can be planted in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, also in North and South Carolina up to August 15th; in the southern half of these States named up to September 1st. Pole snap varieties like Old Homestead, also the pole and bush limas, can be planted in the southern half up to August 15th. In Florida plant all kinds during August; the bush varieties during September, and in South Florida beans can be planted with more or less safety during all the fall and winter months.

Beets The turnip-shaped varieties such as **Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip**, **Eclipse** and **Leutz Extra Early** can be planted in August in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas during August and first half of September. In the southern half of these States beet planting can continue until about October 15th. In Florida, Southwest Texas and many of the more protected Gulf Coast sections the planting of beets may be continued during all of the fall and winter months. In Florida beets should be planted in October, November and December.

Cauliflower Planting of Cauliflower is not advised during Texas and well protected spots along the Gulf Coast. Seed had best be sown in late September or October for maturing in early spring months. Cauliflower will not stand heat, and to be successful must be matured not later than April 1st in those sections. The same is true of Broccoli, which resembles Cauliflower closely.

Cabbage In the Lower South, Florida, Southwest Texas and the Gulf Coast sections this is the most important fall sown vegetable crop. Early varieties such as the **Wakefield** can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas in August for maturing before cold weather comes. In the southern half of these States planting may be made in September and October of the flat varieties, **Perfection**, **Surehead**, **Sure Crop**, **Centennial Late Flat Dutch**, for maturing during the late winter months. In Florida, the immediate Gulf Coast sections and Southwest Texas the bulk of seed planting should be during the month of October for March and April maturity. Cabbage is a half hardy vegetable and will stand considerable cold without serious injury except when "in bud," that is, the beginning of the formation of the head. If frozen at that time it is apt to run to seed without forming heads.

Carrots Suitable for August plantings in the northern half of the South, for September planting in the southern half. For Florida, Southwest Texas and close to the Gulf, plantings may be made almost any time up to December. The carrot is a vegetable that should be more largely planted in the South in the fall as well as in the spring.

Celery We do not advise the planting of celery in the fall except in Florida, Southwest Texas and in the sheltered spots along the Gulf. In that section August and September plantings are the most desirable for March and April maturity.

Cucumber While looked on as an almost strictly spring vegetable it can be planted in August and early September for quick maturity along the Gulf Coast and in Florida. Limited areas of this are found profitable in South Florida for shipments North during the winter months.

Eggplant Not advised for planting in the fall except in South Florida. July and August plantings will mature in that State in about 110 days and like cucumbers limited areas are found profitable for shipments from South Florida during the winter months. Peppers are adapted to similar conditions.

Kale or Borecole Entirely hardy in all parts of the northern half of the South September and October sowings are the best. In Florida and Gulf Coast sections plant up to January 1st. Kale should be in every garden in the South for winter and spring greens.

Lettuce One of the most widely grown and largely planted of the "salad" vegetables. Requires rich or well manured soil and plenty of moisture for quick growth. In northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and the Carolinas sowing of lettuce can be made during August and up to September 15th. In the southern half these sowings can be continued up to October 1st. In Florida, Southwest Texas and protected Gulf Coast points plantings may be continued all through the fall and winter, although the best months are October and November. Where the garden has cold frames or protected beds lettuce can be planted and grown in them during all the fall and winter months in the northern districts.

Mustard Largely planted in family gardens in both fall and spring. In the more northern sections of the South, August, September and October sowings are best. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections October sowings are the best, although in Florida continuous sowings can be made October to February.

Onions Plant sets of the hardy varieties (**Yellow Danvers** and **Silverskin**) in the northern half in September and October; in the southern half plant from September to December. In the northern half, also Florida and Southwest Texas, plant seed of the Bermudas during October. Sets of all the onions can be planted all through the fall in that section, but the Bermuda varieties from seed are preferable.

Garden or English Peas Extra earlies such as **Surprise** and **Alaska** can be planted in northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana in August; in the southern half plantings of them can be made as late as September 15th. In Florida, South Texas and near the Gulf plantings can be made both of the extra earlies and second earlies, such as **Home Delight** and **Bliss' Everbearing** almost any time during the fall and winter months. Peas are fairly hardy except when in bloom.

Radishes In the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and both the Carolinas, succession plantings of radishes may be made every ten days to two weeks from August 15th to October 15th. In the southern half of those States, also Florida, plantings may begin in September and continue at intervals all through the fall months. Good, or well fertilized soil, with sufficient moisture to insure quick growth is necessary to make crisp, tender radishes.

Squash We would not advise planting this in the northern half of this general district except between August 1st to 15th. In the southern half plantings can be made up to September 1st. In South Florida the bush squashes can be planted almost at pleasure any time during the fall months.

Spinach Most of our Southern people like "greens" during winter and spring, and for this purpose there is nothing better than spinach. The seed does not germinate freely in warm weather, so that planting should be deferred until weather cools down. It is perfectly hardy, standing any ordinary winter weather, making growth all through the winter and spring. For Florida and Gulf Coast sections November and December plantings are best.

Tomatoes Plant in the northern half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and the Carolinas up to August 1st. In the lower half to August 15th and in Florida and Southwest Texas they make a regular fall and early winter crop for shipment and home use. If plants are frozen the green fruits will ripen in the house.

Turnips This is the old standby in Southern fall gardens. In all the States except Florida, South Texas and immediate Gulf Coast sections the planting season opens with rutabagas in July and August, followed two or three weeks later by the bulb varieties of turnips such as **Purple Top Globe**, **Flat Dutch**, **White Egg**, **Purple Top Flat**, etc., followed in September and October by the "salad" varieties like **Seven Top** and **Southern Prize**.

F-1918

Order Sheet for Hastings' Seeds

Please do not write in above space

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing _____ for the following
seeds to be sent by _____
(State here if wanted by Mail, Express or Freight)

Name _____

P. O. _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office _____
(If different from your Postoffice)

BEFORE ORDERING PLEASE READ DIRECTIONS FOR ORDERING IN THIS CATALOGUE ON PAGE 14

Number	Quantity	Names of Seeds or Other Articles Wanted	PRICE	
			Dollars	Cents
		1 YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE SOUTHERN RURALIST ²⁴ <small>IF YOU WANT THE RURALIST, ENCLOSE 25 CENTS WITH YOUR SEED ORDER</small>	25	CENTS

Remember—No order too large or too small to send to HASTINGS'

Uncle Sam Wants You to Plant a Garden

The whole world is in an almost desperate condition for lack of food. We have not suffered in this country as yet, but month by month the food reserves get smaller and the time is not far off when we shall suffer unless we make, so far as possible, food sufficient for our needs, from our own home acres.

Uncle Sam, through the Agricultural Department at Washington, recognizes fully the value of the home garden as a food producer for home use, relieving to a great extent the demand for staple crop foods and the canned and dried vegetables so freely sold by the stores to farmers.

You probably have, as we have, one or more boys in France or in the training camps in this country. These boys and the soldiers of France, England, Belgium and Italy must be backed up by us here at home with food and plenty of it or else they will have made their sacrifice in vain.

Armies can't fight well on short rations for any great length of time and our generals and the authorities at Washington from President Wilson down are just as much if not more worried about the food question as they are about rifles and ammunition.

Most of us can't go abroad, but we can all serve at home in food production and saving and under present world conditions this is fully as important as fighting. A great responsibility rests on America now and one can be a "slacker" in food production just as much as in trying to evade active army service.

With slight variations there is no prospect of lower food prices while this war lasts and its end is far from being in sight. No man can foresee when it will end. Food production and saving lots

of staples and vegetables is not only a patriotic duty but a money-saver for your own personal benefit as well.

The civilized world is absolutely dependent on America to save it from starvation. This is one of the main reasons for meatless and wheatless days, restrictions on sugar, etc. Unless the allied civilized world is kept alive with food from America the war against Prussian Militarism and Autocracy will be lost.

This is plain talk but the time for plain talk is here. Fighting this war is a matter that every man, woman and child in this country must play a part in. It may not be so heroic to serve in the garden or field, but it is none the less important.

We in the South are fortunate in having a fall garden season as well as a spring season. Uncle Sam wants us to make just as full use of the fall garden season here in the South as of the spring season for every extra mess of vegetables for our tables and every pound of staple food made in our Southern fields adds just that much extra food to the world's supply for its starving civilian population and our fighting soldiers.

This war will be won by the side having the most men and food. We have sent our boys to do the fighting. Will we not be equally patriotic in our gardens and in our fields?

The seedsman is not lying on a bed of roses these days despite comparatively high prices. With the whole seed growing industry of the world upset, and the constantly increasing difficulties due to shortage of labor, production of seeds to supply reasonable demands is proving an almost impossible task. You can depend on us, however, so far as humanly possible to keep your needs in the way of seeds supplied.

H. G. HASTINGS CO.

Atlanta, Georgia, August 1, 1918.

Price Notice on Field and Grass Seeds

At the time this catalogue goes to press we cannot offer field and grass seeds at definite prices. The market varies almost daily, so when you are ready to buy oats, wheat, rye, barley, grasses, clovers, alfalfa, etc., write us for prices on the quantity you need. We will give you right prices, send samples if requested, and freight or express rates to your station.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX FOR CATALOGUE REFERENCE

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UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION
License No. G-06270

HASTINGS' 100-BUSHEL OATS

BEST of ALL HEAVY YIELDING RUST-PROOF OATS for the SOUTH

We want you to take a good look at the picture of a Georgia oat field at harvest time in May, 1918. It was a hard winter, thermometer down almost to zero, and yet Mr. Thomas G. Scott, of Monroe County, Georgia, harvested one of the best crops of Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats that he has ever grown for us.

On every hand were complaints of winter killing of oats, yet Mr. Scott's crop was practically unharmed. It was a plain case of sowing early on well prepared fields. These were not even put in as deep as the usual "open furrow" system puts oats in. They were drilled in with a regulation grain drill.

Mr. Scott grows for us for seed purposes from 5000 to 8000 bushels of 100-Bushel Oats, and he considers oats one of his best crops.

His success coming along so regularly is due first to good farming and a proper system of crop rotation. Second, he plants the best variety and before he plants it all the seed is sent up here to Atlanta for a thorough re-cleaning and grading in our grain-cleaning machinery.

One result of this system carried out year after year is that Mr. Scott's grain fields are practically free from weeds and about all our machinery has to do is to take out the smaller and partly developed grains.

Mr. Scott isn't afraid of farm machinery or time and muscle saving. Note in the picture the tractor pulling the binder, and attached to the binder disc harrows cutting the stubble ready for a broadcast sowing of cowpeas for hay and soil enrichment.



Harvesting a Crop of Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats in May, 1918, on Farm of Thos. G. Scott, Monroe County, Georgia— This Crop Came Through Nearly Zero Weather in January With Little Damage

On the next page you will see an illustration from a photograph of a bunch of Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats. Note the heavy, well-filled heads and long stiff straw that helps a lot in preventing beating down or "lodging" in heavy storms that sometimes occur after heading.

For paying, worth while oat crops the planter must have a good heavy yielding well adapted "rust-proof" variety, and then strong, vital, re-cleaned and graded seed of that variety. We can furnish both the right variety and really re-cleaned and graded seed.

Hastings' 100-Bushel Oat is a true strain of Southern rust-proof oats. For an all around general purpose oat you can find nothing that will compare with it. Planted in early fall it grows off quickly and has proven almost as hardy as rye. Stools out strongly and

makes the best kind of grazing for cattle, hogs, horses and mules during winter and early spring.

Grains are exceptionally large and heavy, usually weighing 40 pounds or over to a measured bushel. It's really a thoroughbred, just the sort of oat you ought to have growing on your farm. No matter where you live in the South, if you are in the fall oat planting section this is the one variety above all others for you to plant.

Oats are easier grown than corn, cost less to make and are a far better feed in summer for work stock, being less heating. Furnishes a combination grain and hay feed in case it is inconvenient to thresh them out.

Besides, on most farms, corn has the very bad habit of giving out before new corn comes in, and it's far better to make oats than to be compelled to buy corn or oats at war time prices.

RECLEANED AND GRADED SEED

Too little attention is paid by farmers to the quality of seed planted, especially seed grain.

On our part we knew that we could not furnish the best unless we first grew or had grown for us the best quality possible and then reclean it of weed seed and small undeveloped grains. This necessitated our spending thousands of dollars for recleaning machinery, steady, regular and effective in seed cleaning.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Hastings' system of recleaning and grading increases the stand by at least 15% over seed not recleaned, besides every plant coming up is capable of making a vigorous plant giving a maximum yield.

Any time you are in Atlanta during late summer and fall drop in and see just what recleaning and grading does for what one would consider a good sample of oats or other grain. It's simply amazing the amount of chaff, dirt, weed seed and small or partly developed grains that are taken out in recleaning by our electric power driven machinery.

"100-BUSHEL OATS" IN EIGHT SOUTHERN STATES

Georgia "I have grown your 100-Bushel Oats for four years and they have no equal. Every Southern farmer ought to plant Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats; after first trial they will have nothing else in the oat line. I have never noticed any blast in the 100-Bushel Oats."—R. L. Martin, Milton County.

"Planted two acres of 100-Bushel Oats and two acres of Appler; 100-Bushel was the best oat by 15% to 20%. Yielded 60 to 70 bushels per acre against 50 to 60 for the Appler."—O. S. McRae, Walton County.

Florida "I planted on November 15th a half bushel of your 100-Bushel Oats, open furrow system, without fertilizer. I commenced cutting for green feed for four cows on December 17th, feeding once a day. I am still cutting; they are a regular cut and come again out for green feed in winter. 100-Bushel Oats for me first, last and all the time."—Mrs. J. M. Fitzgerald, Hamilton County.

Alabama "100-Bushel Oats are the best. Made fifty bushels per acre; other oats on same land made 30 bushels per acre."—W. H. Harris, Pike County.

"I planted the six bushels of 100-Bushel Oats in November and they are looking fine. Expect to make 50 to 60 bushels per acre. I am a regular customer of yours. I think your seeds are easily the best in the South."—Henry Kissette, Marion County.

Mississippi "I had fine results from the 100-Bushel Oats. I do not know just how many oats I gathered but they were the best I ever saw grow. Your efforts to improve the Southern farmer ought to be appreciated and I long to see the day when the South will make all her own grain and meat."—I. H. C. Cook, Forrest County.

"100-Bushel Oats is the most vigorous looking oat that I have ever seen. Your seed have proven very satisfactory; this is more than I can say for some seedsmen in — and other points."—O. M. Harrill, president of Bank of Houlika, Chickasaw County.

Louisiana "The best variety that has ever been seen in this country. They are strictly 'rust-proof,' which is a great point in their favor."—G. R. Jordan, Jackson Parish.

Texas "This season I threshed 3,008 bushels of 100-Bushel Oats from 27 acres of land. (This is an average of over 111 bushels per acre.) Some men estimate that 150 to 200 bushels more were wasted in the field. I would like to have your prices on fall grains of all kinds."—C. A. Gordon, Brown County.

South Carolina "Last fall, a year ago, I bought from you some of your 100-Bushel Oats, and I made 100 bushels per acre."—J. J. Bethea, Dillon County.

North Carolina "Am well pleased with the 100-Bushel Oats bought of you last fall."—W. S. Percival, Moore County.

PRIZE WINNING BUNCH OF OUR HUNDRED-BUSHEL OATS



PRICES--Hastings' 100-Bushel Oats

Persons or dealers selling farm run of oats regardless of the quality of the crop and not recleaned or graded can undersell us. So can a farmer claiming to sell recleaned seed grain when it has only been run through an ordinary fanning mill. If you buy from Hastings you are sure of two things. One is that the seed is of the very best vitality, 95% germination or above, and the second is that the seed oats or other grain are just as clean and free from dirt, trash, weed seed, chaff and small or undeveloped grains as the best recleaning machinery we can buy can make them.

Further, every bushel of seed oats we ship out is sacked in new, sound bags, insuring so far as new bagging can full even weights and safety. We state these things because they are facts as to the service the Hastings organization renders you. Our prices may be higher per bushel, but we furnish you more for your money than you get from lower price sources. Bushel (32 pounds), \$2.00. Special quotation on lots of 10 bushels or over on request. Samples and freight rates to you on request. Use Special Quotation sheet in back of this catalogue.

FULGHUM EARLY OATS

This comparatively new early variety has taken Georgia almost by storm for an early oat, that is very hardy and perfectly suitable for fall sowing in all parts of the South, provided, of course, that it is planted by the "Open Furrow Method."

We have watched this new oat with great interest. We placed seed stock of it in the hands of our most expert seed growers and based on our observation and experience and the experience of our growers we have not a word to change from what we stated about this variety in our fall catalogue for 1914, which we reprint below:

"This new oat will, we believe, fill a distinct place in Southern oat growing. We do not expect it to take the place of the regular rust proof main crop strains such as '100-bushel,' Appler and others, but it has a distinct place to fill.

"Extravagant claims have been made for the Fulghum for extra earliness, large yields, etc., which have not been borne out by actual test. However, it is a good early oat with exceedingly heavy straw. A three-year impartial test by one of the Southern Experiment Sta-

GENUINE APPLER OATS

A selection from the Texas Red Rust Proof made years ago in Georgia, and was the best variety up to the introduction of our "100-Bushel." Still largely planted but yield is usually 20% to 30% less per acre than the "100-Bushel." It is a genuine "rust proof" strain. Write for best prices, samples and freight rates as soon as ready to buy.

Price Notice On account of the uncertainty of the seed stocks and variations in market price conditions we cannot make definite prices on most seed grains at the time this catalog goes to press, but we shall be glad to give you special prices on request as soon as you are ready to buy. Use Special Quotation Sheet in the catalog and we will give you the best of Hastings' Service.

tions shows that its average date of maturity is eight days earlier than Appler, and the yield per acre each year ranged from eight to ten bushels less than Appler. Apparently its greatest value is as a variety to plant for part of the crop, for by planting half the acreage in Fulghum and half in '100-Bushel' or Appler the length of the harvesting season is lengthened and the farmer with limited machinery equipment can handle successfully a larger acreage."

It is well to remember in oats as well as other grain crops that earliness is always obtained at the expense of less yield per acre.

The Fulghum is the best early oat we have seen for the South, yet it is not going to take the place of the more generally planted and heavy yielding varieties for the most profitable variety. We recommend it as an early oat only and for those willing to sacrifice quantity to earliness. It is a clean, vigorous growing, healthy variety for early crops and has practically superseded the Burt or 90-Day Oat in the Cotton Belt. Recleaned, graded seed. Prices, freight rates and samples sent on request. Write for prices as soon as you are ready to buy.

TEXAS RUST PROOF OATS

Genuine Texas grown seed. We get this variety direct from Texas in solid car lots. While we do not recommend it as compared with "100-Bushel" and "Appler" we can supply the very best recleaned seed with the weed seed and Johnson Grass, almost invariably found in them, removed. Write for best prices, samples and freight rates as soon as ready to buy.

GRAIN SMUT AND HOW TO PREVENT IT

With the rapid increase in acreage and production of oats, wheat, rye and barley in the South in the last few years there has naturally come with it an increase of the enemies of these crops.

Years ago "rust proof" varieties of oats were originated and the losses from "rust" in the South were so small as to be almost unworthy of consideration. "Smut" of oats, wheat and barley is now spread over the whole South and the damage from it unless checked is serious.

The "spores" (or seed, if we may so term it) of grain smut are carried in various ways. The wind blows them from infected to uninfected fields. The public threshing machine is a great sinner in this direction, going from one farm to another. We might mention others, but it is unnecessary.

There is hardly a grain growing section in the South that is not infested with smut.

Smut spends its dormant or winter season on harberry hushes, so it is well to keep all harberry hushes cut close to the ground.

Weather conditions the past two seasons have been especially favorable to its spread and steps must now be taken to stop it. Smut can only be prevented by treating the seed just before planting, and it ought to be done regardless of whether you plant home grown seed or buy it from us or any one else. It ought to be done every season on oats, wheat, rye and barley.

What is known as the "Formalin" or "40% Formaldehyde" treatment is most satisfactory. The day before planting spread your grain on the barn floor and sprinkle it thoroughly with a solution of one pint of formalin to forty gallons of water. After sprinkling, stir the grain until all parts of the pile are well dampened, then spread out thin and cover with a sheet for several hours that has been soaked in the solution. Another way is to make a formalin solution of the same strength, in a barrel, dip the bag of oats or other grain in it, let stand for 30 minutes and then spread out to partly dry. Either of these methods will swell the seed grain some and the grain drill should be opened up a little more than for perfectly dry grain.

Formalin is, or should be, obtainable at any drug store, but to be sure you had better get it ahead of planting time and take no chances. One pint of formalin will make sufficient solution to treat 40 to 50 bushels of grain.

HASTINGS' FARM BULLETINS FREE

A great many farmers in the South have never planted a diversity of crops and often they do not know how to plant wheat or alfalfa or any other of the Grass, or Clover Crops or possibly make a Permanent Pasture.

Recognizing the need for such information from the daily letters of inquiry received as to how best to prepare, sow and cultivate these various crops we have from time to time prepared and had printed a series of Bulletins on various crops.

They are written partly out of our own experience, partly from the experience of successful farmers working in other southern states under the varying soil and season conditions. They are all valuable and interesting and we will send them free on request to any of our customers. Just write us stating which bulletins you wish. There is no charge. We furnish them as a part of the service we are glad to render our customers.

Bulletin 100--Bur Clover

Bulletin 101--Alfalfa

Bulletin 103--Rape

Bulletin 104--Grasses

Bulletin 107--Onions For the South

Bulletin 108--Grain (Wheat, Oats, Rye and Barley)

Bulletin 109--Meadows and Pastures

Bulletin 112--Turnips and Cabbage

Bulletin 114--Rhodes Grass



SOUTHERN RYE AND BARLEY

Every year sees large increases in the acreage of these winter cover and grazing crops. They are of immense value wherever used, for rye, barley or oats will save from washing away in the winter rains two or three times as much plant food per acre as the average farmer puts on in commercial fertilizer in the spring. Many a reader of this catalogue may laugh at that statement, but it's a fact just the same. In the hill lands of the South the loss of fer-

tility comes more from "washing away" than "wearing out." It's these winter cover crops that stop the "wash" and when turned under in the spring add vegetable matter to the soil. As a rule the worst washing is during the winter rains and that's when your soil needs the cover crop. In making your farm plans don't forget to put in rye or barley as well as oats.

They are not legumes and so do not enrich the soil with nitrogen like crimson clover, alfalfa, etc., but they make a great deal of vegetable matter, and if turned under on the land, will greatly help poor or run-down soils. It can be sown with corn or cotton when these crops are laid by, or later, and many of our farmers are using rye or barley for this purpose. From July to November is the usual range of seeding, though in the lower South it can be planted even later.

Rye is very hardy and will stand our coldest weather without serious injury. The land for rye should be prepared the same as for wheat, but the poorer the land, the earlier it ought to be sowed, so as to give the rye a chance to get well established before severe cold weather comes on. You can broadcast it or drill it in, though we believe in drilling for best results. The seed should be covered from an inch to two and a half inches depending on the lightness and dryness of the soil. In heavier soils, of course, the lighter covering should be used.

With early plantings, and especially on poor land, a bushel per acre is about the right amount of seed to use. On better soil or where the crop is put in later, use from one and a half to two bushels per acre. Some of our customers who plant for forage on first-class land use three or four bushels per acre. There is no better fertilizer for rye and barley than good applications of well-rotted manure, and they will thrive under such treatment. If commercial fertilizer is used, any standard mixture such as would be suitable for oats or wheat will give good results.

Winter Barley In recent years there has been a great increase in barley planting, especially by poultry raisers, who want it for winter green feed and grazing. The seed stock which we have is the "bearded" variety. We will not supply beardless barley, which has generally been unsatisfactory South. Barley prices change during the season. Write for prices when ready to buy.

Hastings' Genuine Southern Grown Winter Rye

All rye which we handle is strictly winter rye and perfectly hardy. It is Southern grown and adapted to this entire section, either for winter grazing or grain production. With half a chance it almost invariably "makes good" wherever planted in the South. Every bushel of rye that goes out from this house is right stock. We know exactly from where it comes. Every bushel of it goes through our recleaning machinery, which takes out all dust, trash and light grains that are left by threshing machines. It's exactly what you need to make a successful rye crop next winter.

PRICES—On account of the great uncertainty of seed stocks at the time this catalog goes to press we can't make definite prices on field seeds, but when you are ready to buy, just write us and we will give you the best prices possible. Use the special yellow quotation sheet in the back of this catalog and send it in as early as you can afford to buy.

New Abruzzi Rye

Some fifteen years ago agents of the United States Department of Agriculture found a variety of rye in one of the Italian provinces and sent a quantity of it to Washington. From there it was distributed to various parts of the United States. In this way a prominent planter of South Carolina got hold of it. Its remarkably rapid growth so soon after planting attracted his attention and the small patch was carefully watched.

We have grown it for five years and do not hesitate to say that it is as far ahead of the Southern rye as the Southern is ahead of Northern rye. We grew about one hundred acres of Abruzzi Rye on the Hastings Farm this past season and each year we are better satisfied with it.

The Abruzzi Rye stools out quicker and heavier than any rye we have ever seen and quickly covers the entire ground. It can be pastured a month to six weeks earlier than other varieties of rye or oats.

So far as we can learn it has succeeded equally well on stiff clay lands and the sandy lands of the Lower South.

For the dairyman this quickness of being ready to pasture will make it invaluable, and for all others it is certainly well worth while planting a variety that will make 50 to 100 per cent more pasturage or hay in a season than the older sorts. We believe that the Abruzzi Rye will, in time, displace all other varieties of rye in the South, and you certainly ought to get a start of it this fall.

Pound, postpaid, 35 cents; 3 pounds, \$1.00. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.

The Battle Line for Bread

is just as important in its way as the battle line of shot, shell and poison gas that our boys are standing in and unless we win our fight on the battle line for bread to feed them and our Allied Armies all their fighting, dying and bloodshed will have been in vain.

Millions of people have died for lack of bread in Europe these past four years. Millions more will die unless we here in America "smoke up" and grow more wheat. Every five bushels of wheat grown on your farm that has not grown wheat before releases a barrel of flour to go overseas that will never go unless you do grow wheat this coming season. It's absolutely up to you whether you be a fighter or a slacker on the battle line for bread.

All parts of the South can and do grow good wheat. It's merely habit that we have started looking on wheat as a product of the colder sections. Egypt is a great deal warmer country than any of the Central Southern and Gulf States, yet wheat has been one of the great staple food crops of that country for thousands of years, back as far as history goes.

Now, a great many of us don't realize that the yield per acre in the South, with intelligent handling, is heavier than the average yield per acre of what are known as the wheat growing states of the North. We have a corn crop growing on land this year that six years ago produced 5½ bushels of wheat on a measured acre. The illustration below is from a photograph of a field of wheat

that yielded 35 bushels per acre. If any one state would be classed as a non-wheat growing one, it would be Florida, and yet one of the best crops of wheat we have seen was grown in Bradford County, Florida, a hundred miles or more south of the Georgia line. We could go on and repeat the details of stories of Alabama and Mississippi planting hundreds and thousands of acres every year, but it is unnecessary. The South can grow wheat and grow it profitably. Why don't you?

There are a million or more farmers in the Cotton States that never grew an acre of wheat in their lives. They buy wheat (in the shape of flour) grown north, milled north, shipped from the north, and unless they pay an extra price for the extra fancy flour, they usually have occasion to "kick" about the poor quality.

Our Southern wheat is of the best, the quality of the flour from it is the best. If you want the best of flour, grow your own wheat here in the South and have flour made here. Any miller who can be assured of reasonable acreage in wheat is always glad to put in any necessary machinery for milling it.

Wheat growing is one of the necessities of a good, all around, profitable "live at home and board at the same place" agriculture that will put the South where it ought to be, the wealthiest and best agricultural section, not only in the United States, but of the world. Wheat planters never regret their starting to plant it.



A Crop of Our Georgia Red Wheat—The Man in the Center is Six Feet Tall—This Wheat Crop Yielded 35 Bushels Per Acre in Georgia—Why Not Grow Wheat Like This?

Georgia Red (Bearded). This is a bearded wheat of the finest type grown anywhere. Now, we are constantly being asked the question, "What is the best variety of wheat?" Now, there is no one best variety of wheat for all kinds of seasons, lands and locations. Some growers prefer a bearded wheat, others won't have anything but a smooth or beardless wheat. Different growers and different sections have their preferences.

Georgia Red is a thoroughly adapted wheat that has been grown here in Georgia for many years. It's strong, vigorous and heavy yielding. It makes satisfactory crops in good seasons and had, it's extremely hardy, standing our severest winters without serious injury. There are thousands of people each year in the South that plant wheat for the first time and possibly do not give the preparation that more experienced growers would give. To such we especially recommend our Georgia Red, for it will stand adverse conditions better than any variety of wheat we know of. When you plant Georgia Red you know exactly what you have, a well adapted wheat that makes heavy yields. Write for prices and sample when ready to buy.

Blue Stem or Purple Straw (Smooth). Blue Stem is an old favorite among the wheat growers in the South. It's fine, rather early, productive, beardless variety of wheat, a standard in this section.

WHEN AND HOW TO PLANT

If you are really interested in wheat and other grains write for our "Grain Book."

The best time to plant wheat in the Southern States is from the middle of October to the middle of December. The aim in any locality is to give the plants a chance to get well established before freezing weather sets in. However, one of the best wheat crops we ever saw in this section was planted the day after Christmas. Seed should be drilled in rather than broadcasted. The "open furrow" system for planting oats will answer splendidly for wheat.

In commercial fertilizers, the Georgia Experiment Station recommends at seeding time 200 lbs. acid phosphate, 50 lbs. of muriate of potash, 350 pounds cottonseed meal per acre, followed by 75 pounds nitrate of soda in the spring, about 10 days before time for first heads to appear. In seeding early use 1 bushel per acre. In late planting, say after November 15, you had best use from ¼ to ½ bushel more seed.

It has always been a rather early variety, but the strain we are now handling ripens from a week to ten days ahead of the old strain. Good for grain production or if you desire to cut it when "in dough" makes a splendid hay crop. Write for prices, sample and freight rate on the quantity you want when ready to buy.

Leap's Prolific Wheat (Smooth). This new wheat, after carefully growing it on our test and breeding farms, we find to show up better than any other variety of wheat that we have ever tried. We do not jump to this conclusion, but have tried it out right along with some seventy-five other varieties and in every case and test it has shown its superiority. To do this it must be a great wheat and you will agree with us if you give it a try out. It is early, stiff and long in the straw, white chaff, large in the berry, dark in color, hard, hardy, and you won't find a heavier header for the South. The hard, dark, large grains in compact heads from the heavy beardless spikes will fill your bins. We couldn't say anything better for any grain. Write for prices, sample, and freight rates to your station when ready to buy.

Red May Wheat An old favorite sure cropping variety for the Cotton Belt. Beardless and has rather short but well filled heads. Georgia grown seed of best quality. Write for sample and prices when ready to buy.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (No. 400)

The South is favored with a long list of summer growing feed and fattening crops.

In late winter and early spring rye, oats, wheat, barley, etc., furnish splendid grazing.

There is a need and a place for an extra quick growing green forage crop for use any time during fall, winter and spring and our Dwarf Essex Rape fills that need exactly.

To show the increasing popularity of rape it's only necessary to tell you that we are selling some thirty times as much seed of Rape now each year as we did a few years ago.

Dwarf Essex Rape in its top growth, looks very much like rutabaga turnips, but does not form a bulbous root. It can be sown with the best results any month from August to April. According to soil and season rape grows from 15 to 30 inches high. It is

a splendid green feed and forage crop relished by all kinds of stock but is principally planted for hogs and poultry.

It's an exceptionally fine hog pasture, is also excellent for sheep, all sorts of stock eating it greedily, and it puts and keeps them in fine condition.

At one of the Experiment Stations an acre of rape was used to pasture 20 hogs for three months in connection with a small grain ration at the same time.

A crop of rape is ready for grazing in 8 to 10 weeks from time of planting. It's valuable only for pasture and green feeding. It can be grown successfully and profitably on any soil that will make a crop of turnips or rutabagas, and in case your turnip greens or spinach patch runs short, you will find a mess of greens from the rape patch a mighty good substitute on your table.



Well Developed Plants in a Field of Our Dwarf Essex Rape

For rape put your and in good condition by plowing and harrowing down fine. Plant any time during late summer, fall or winter. If sown broadcast use 8 to 10 pounds of seed per acre. If in drills like turnip or rutabaga, 3 to 4 pounds is sufficient. If broadcasted cover the seed by a light harrowing. If there is a showery season rape can be planted between the corn rows at the last working.

Rape is quite hardy and will stand practically unharmed any usual cold anywhere in the Cotton Belt and lower Gulf Coast section.

Rape can never become a pest as it belongs to the same general family as the turnip and rutabaga. When planted under favorable conditions of soil and season, it makes an immense crop of green forage, juicy and succulent, and often at a time of year when little green feed is available.

If you have hogs or poultry to feed through the winter you can't afford to be without a rape patch. Once you have one, you will never be without one in the future.

We know of no crop plantable at the time of year suitable for rape that will bring you in so great a return for so little expenditure of time and money for seed. It is estimated that there is in Georgia alone more than a million more hogs than two years ago. Other Southern States have also made great strides in hog growing during the last two years. Every one of these hogs need rape pasture during this fall and winter.

Every poultry raiser needs at least a small patch of rape to furnish green feed during late fall, winter and early spring.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE (No. 400), 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 15 cents per pound.

Plant Rape For Hogs or Poultry

Winter or Hairy Vetch Quality seed of this is the product of Russia and Eastern Germany. Naturally, with war conditions, no seed is coming through. Small quantities are being grown in Michigan, but price is too high for field crop planting profitably. **Pound, 35 cents, postpaid.** Write for quantity prices if interested.



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.

Alfalfa is a fairly permanent high value farm crop that, for success, requires careful preparation. It's impossible to give full details in this catalogue, but if interested we will gladly send you free on request our "Alfalfa Bulletin No. 101," which goes into the subject fully and gives directions that almost insure success.

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 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 subsoller, 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, fine results can often 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 pre-

paring 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 \$1.50 per one-acre bottle. Full directions for use come with each bottle; see page 9. 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' Alfalfa Bulletin No. 101. It is free and contains valuable information about growing Alfalfa.

We sell only the highest grade seed, 99% purity or over, and all of it is the best American grown seed on the market. Price 45c per pound; postpaid. Peck and bushel prices subject to market changes. When ready to buy write for special prices.

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 farmer's 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, 50 cents; postpaid. Prices in quantity subject to market changes. Write for prices when ready to buy.



Red Clover

Sweet Clover or Melilotus

(No. 507) Also known as 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. Fine for feeding bees and to build up poor land it is fine. Sow about 12 lbs. to the acre in February and March for spring planting or August to October for fall planting. Pound (Cleaned Seed), 50 cents; postpaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Alsike Clover (No. 501) Also known as Swedish Clover. Steadily becoming more popular either with red clover or with hay and pastures. Grows about the height of red clover with more slender stems and smaller leaves. Bloom white with pink shading. Makes fine combination with Timothy, Orchard and Rye Grass for pasture or hay. Does well in northern half of the Cotton Belt. Pound, postpaid, 50 cents. Quantity prices on application.

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, 75 cents per pound, postpaid.

Southern Bur Clover There seems to be a growing difference of opinion as to the value of Bur Clover for this section. Some of its former best friends are rejecting it, while others who did not think much of it at first are now convinced of its value. We are planting it as opportunity offers on the Hastings Farm, believing that the winter killing during the past two unusually cold winters has led more than anything else to discarding it by many. We handle only the Southern grown seed in the bur. Pamphlet on "Bur Clover" free on request. Pound, postpaid, 40 cents. Quantity price on application.

Crimson Clover (No. 504)

Crimson Clover has been designated by one of its enthusiastic friends as being a "vegetable gold mine" for the South. It has been planted on a large scale in the South for seven or eight years with varying results.

All these years tests have pretty well established the fact that it has a far greater value for the sandy or light loam soils of the Coastal plain than it has for the heavier red clay soils of the upper part of the Cotton Belt.

It is one of those nitrogen gathering crops that are needed so badly all through the cotton growing regions, and has the advantage (since Hairy or Winter Vetch is practically off the market) of being about the only winter growing annual that answers the purpose that is now available.

Planting Crimson Clover has a three-fold value. First, it enriches the soil; second, it is a winter cover crop that prevents winter washing; third, it furnishes good winter grazing as well as a hay crop in spring if allowed to grow up.

Crimson Clover can be planted in this general section from July to November with good results. The earlier plantings are preferable if a rainy or showery period can be had. It can be sown in the middles of cotton and corn at last working if desired.

Sow seed broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre and harrow in very lightly. If the particular piece of ground it is to be sown on has not had Crimson Clover on it before be sure and inoculate the seed with the Mulford Culture for Crimson Clover (see bottom of this page). This culture furnishes the bacteria that enable the plants to gather nitrogen from the air, something absolutely necessary for the successful growth of the crop of Crimson or other clover as well as all other leguminous crops such as Vetch.

We believe absolutely in the value of Crimson Clover as a soil builder, and if there is one thing above all others that the farms of the South need it is a steady soil building program kept up all the year round. This is an easy job in summer with the easily grown crops like cowpeas and velvet beans, and their importance is recognized then, but little or no attention is paid to keeping up the same kind of good work all through the winter.

Crimson Clover is to your land in winter and spring what the cowpea and velvet bean is in summer, a soil builder as well as a gatherer for the use of future crops the most expensive element of plant food, nitrogen.

Good, high-grade Crimson Clover seed, inoculated with Mulford's Cultures and planted in seasonable weather, practically insures a successful crop. Pound, 40 cents; postpaid. Ask for quantity prices when ready to buy.



Crimson Clover—"A Vegetable Gold Mine"

INOCULATE ALFALFA, CRIMSON CLOVER, ETC., WITH

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

MAKES BETTER CROPS SAVES FERTILIZER COST

A few years ago seed inoculation was not believed in to any extent, but the experience of tens of thousands of farmers in making complete success with leguminous crops where flat failure had resulted without inoculation has convinced even the most skeptical.

It is mysterious, the constant work of these invisible to the naked eye bacteria, but they are steadily on the job, days, nights and Sundays, drawing not only enough nitrogen from the air for the use of the particular crop, but storing up a surplus for the use of succeeding crops in the same soil.

Lack of space forbids going into detail as to these bacterial preparations. If you are interested in the planting of alfalfa or any other kind of clover, peas, beans, or vetch, this fall, drop us a postal and we will send promptly a SPECIAL BOOKLET TELLING YOU ALL ABOUT SEED INOCULATION AND ITS VALUE.

These preparations of the nitrogen-gathering bacteria are put up by the H. K. Mulford Company, of Philadelphia, a concern with a world-wide reputation. These bacteria are sent out in sealed bottles, which are not ventilated nor are the bacteria given air—insurance that no outside bacteria can get in. They are "DIFFERENT" from all others on the market, being supplied in a dark, almost black culture medium instead of the common light-yellow medium. This effects more prolific growth, increases vitality and vigor and lengthens the life of the bacteria.

Mulford Cultures are low in cost and very easy to use. No experience is necessary, no special knowledge or implements are required, and any one who can read can follow the simple directions on the bottles.

NOTE—There is a different kind of culture for each kind of legume, and you must tell what "kind of crop" you want to use it on when ordering. Culture for alfalfa, for example, is not good for any other crop.

We have Mulford Cultures for the inoculation of Alfalfa, Crimson Clover, Sweet Clover, White Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Bur Clover, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Vetch, Velvet Beans, Beggarweed, Lespedeza or Japan Clover, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas, Garden Beans, and Lima Beans.

PRICE—One-acre size bottle, \$1.50; 5-acre size bottle, \$5.00; Garden or 1/4-acre size bottle, 50 cents; postpaid. Specify the crop you want to use it on,



Alfalfa plant on left not inoculated—Plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa—All other conditions the same—The contrast speaks for itself,

GROW MORE GOOD 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 do more thinking about the "Grass Crop," and see it as something to be grown, not "killed."

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 45 pounds per acre in either spring or fall, and cut when in bloom. **Present prices: Pound, postpaid, 45 cents. Ten pound lots or over, not prepaid, highest grade seed, about 30 cents per pound. Write for prices when ready to buy in quantity.**

Italian Rye Grass (No. 536) Recommended principally for fall planting but can also be planted in 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 it 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 about 45 pounds per acre. **Price: 30 cents per pound, postpaid. Ten pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 17 cents per pound. Write for quantity prices.**

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 "Orchard" and "Tall Meadow Oat." Sow about 45 pounds per acre. **Price: Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Ten pound lots or over, not prepaid, about 16 cents per pound. Write for quantity prices.**

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. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.**

EAST COAST OR RHODES GRASS (No. 543) 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 been grown on both the East and West Coasts of Florida for the last five or six 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 had 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.

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 in ordinary winters 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 for this catalogue.

Mr. R. 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 packet, postpaid, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10-pound lots, 50 cents per pound. Write for special prices on large quantities.

Start More Grass in 1918



Orchard Grass



Hauling in Rhodes Grass Hay (Fellsmere, Florida)

FOR HAY AND PASTURES

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 any one 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 fall planting sow in October and November. Seed crop this year is fair. Sow about forty pounds per acre. Fancy cleaned seed: **Pound, 45c. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy.**

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, 45 cents. Write for quantity prices.**

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. Notice illustration. **Pound, postpaid, 40 cents (fancy cleaned seed). In quantity, about 20 cents per pound, not prepaid. Write for prices.**

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 salable 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, 30c. In quantity, not prepaid, about 15c per pound. Write for prices.**

Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass (No. 550) 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 ten 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 ten 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; 3 pounds, \$1.25; postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, 30 cents per pound. This mixture is generally sown at the rate of 40 to 50 pounds per acre.**

Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture (No. 551) Years ago a gentleman came to Mr. H. G. Hastings with a request to make him up a mixture or grasses that would be permanent, something he would not have to plant over again every two or three years, something that would give all the year round grazing. The result of that request was a well proportioned mixture of nine different grasses. It was planted on rather rolling red clay land. Ten years later that pasture was in better shape, had a stronger growth of grass than it had when it was two years old. It had furnished continuous pasturage in wet weather and dry, in hot weather and cold. It has in addition to the pasturage furnished one heavy cutting of hay each year. At the end of ten years it showed no signs of failing; in fact, it was in better condition than it had ever been.

The above is a record of our Permanent Pasture Mixture. The land it was sown on was hardly medium in quality. It would not have made over a half bale of cotton per acre. Yet that ten-acre pasture furnished pasturage for numerous cows and horses the year round for ten years. Wasn't it worth while taking the trouble to break up the land thoroughly, then harrow it down fine, put on 400 pounds of standard grade guano, and then spend several dollars per acre for a heavy seeding? Not a stroke of work nor a pound of fertilizer has been put on that ten-acre pasture for ten years, and it yielded its grass crop better when ten years old than when one or two years old.

There is no Bermuda or Johnson grass in this mixture. Sow 35 pounds of Permanent Mixture per acre, and it is most advisable to plant about one pound of Red Clover and one pound of Alsike Clover with every ten pounds of this mixture of nine pasture grasses. Clover seed cannot well be mixed in the grass seeds evenly, so buy it separately. **Pound, postpaid, 45 cents. Write for quantity prices when ready to buy. As the different grass seeds contained in it fluctuate in price constantly it is fairer to you to make special quotation when you are ready to buy. All seeds are of the highest grade and you can depend on them.**



Red Top or Herd's Grass



The Kind of Pasture and Cattle You Can Have with Hastings' Permanent Pasture Mixture

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 agricultural publications of the country in 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 over 300,000 subscribers in all the Southern States.

Believe us, the **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 in the solving of the farm problems that are constantly coming up for you and for 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 nine years and in that time have received and turned over to the Southern Ruralist Company over two hundred and seventy-five thousand subscriptions. In only one single case have we ever had a customer ask us 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 nearly three hundred thousand people have found the **Southern Ruralist** worth while reading and of value.

You Can Read a Good Farm Paper

Sure you can. 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 pound of cotton, a half peck of corn, or a couple feeds of oats? That's just about the cost of having it for a year under our special offer below, with the chance to have 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 impractical 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 a 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 a common sense way?

You Don't Know all About Farming

Neither do we. 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 or ours.

We have no patience with the farmer who will sneer at or condemn good farm information that comes in the printed page of paper or book and at the same time take the same thing all in as gospel truth when some brother farmer who got 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 information 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 summer and fall catalogue goes to about 300,000 Southern farmers and gardeners. Of these about 175,000 subscribe for and read the **Ruralist** regularly. What of the other 125,000? 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. The 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 teachings, without being a better and more prosperous farmer in every respect. The men who make the **Southern Ruralist** are shown on the opposite page.

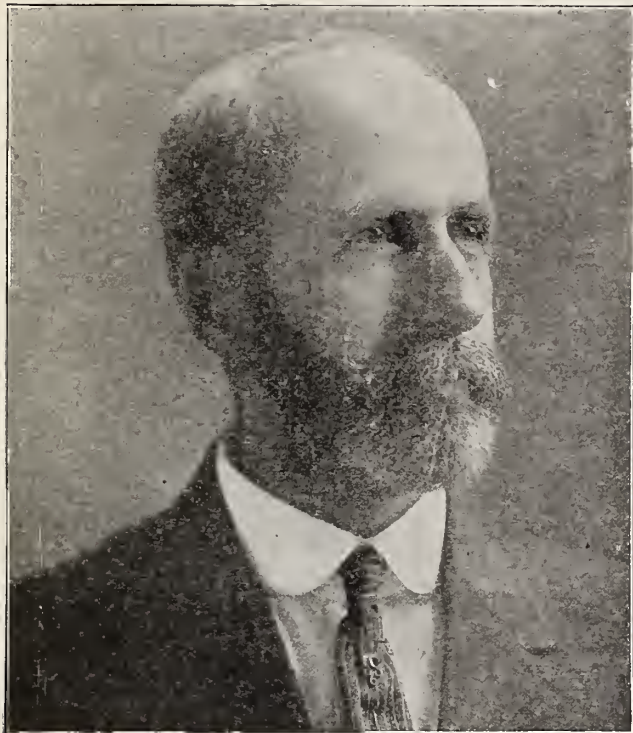
"Half-Price" and "Money-Back" Offer

The regular subscription price of the **SOUTHERN RURALIST** is 50 cents per year. 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 a pound of cotton, or about the value of a half peck of corn. We are so dead 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 three 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.

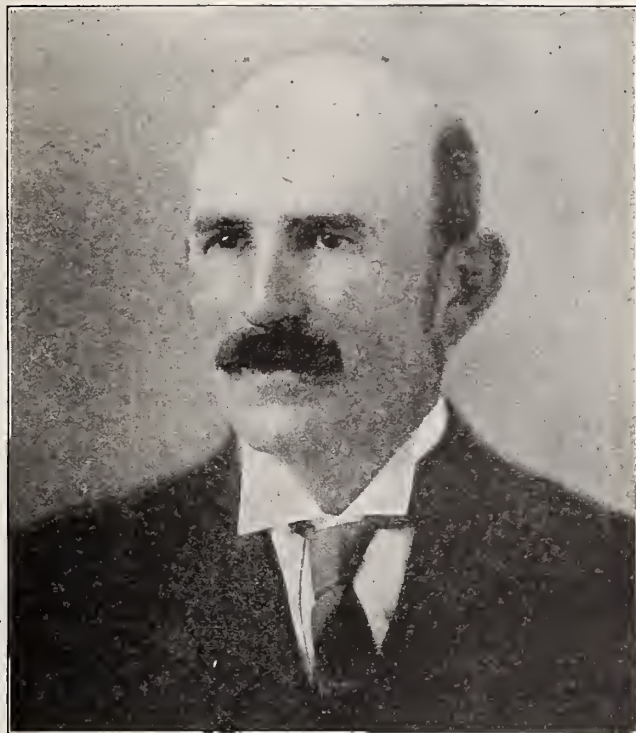
In this offer we guarantee full satisfaction and money back if you don't think it worth it. You need the **RURALIST**. Every issue of the 24 during the year you will find helpful. Through us you can buy it for 25 cents, exactly half price, with an absolute, positive guarantee of your money back if you are not fully satisfied at the end of three 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. This offer, because of the new Zone Postal Rates, can now apply only in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

THAT BEST OF ALL FARM PAPERS

AND THE PRACTICAL FARM MEN OF THE SOUTH WHO MAKE IT



Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, Agricultural Editor of the Ruralist



F. J. Merriam, President 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 and spent four years in that country. With his national and international reputation and having been President of the Farmers' National Congress, he tells you exactly what you need to know. He has a way of putting the great scientific facts and truths relating to farming in such plain, simple, understandable words that even the most uneducated man is never at a loss to know exactly what he means. All agricultural matter for the **Southern 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 print through the **Ruralist**.

F. J. Merriam He is another practical man who has done an almost lifetime's work in the years that he has been at the head of the Southern Ruralist Company. 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 page, twice a month, leading agricultural paper of the South, going into more than 300,000 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, later here 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 the farms near Atlanta he has had to "buck up" against exactly the same things in farm methods and farm management, bad weather and good weather conditions, etc., as you have. He is practical because he has had and is getting farm experience right along. Mr. Merriam and Dr. Stockbridge know by actual experience and they pass this experience along to **Ruralist** readers through the **Ruralist** twice each month.

THE SOUTHERN FARMERS' MONTHLY EXPERIENCE MEETINGS

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. T. H. McHatton, of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, and the Poultry Department is 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

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 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 over 300,000 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.

Seeds for Summer--Fall Planting

HASTINGS' RIGHT VARIETIES OF RIGHT QUALITY AT RIGHT PRICES

Seeds Postpaid by Mail 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.

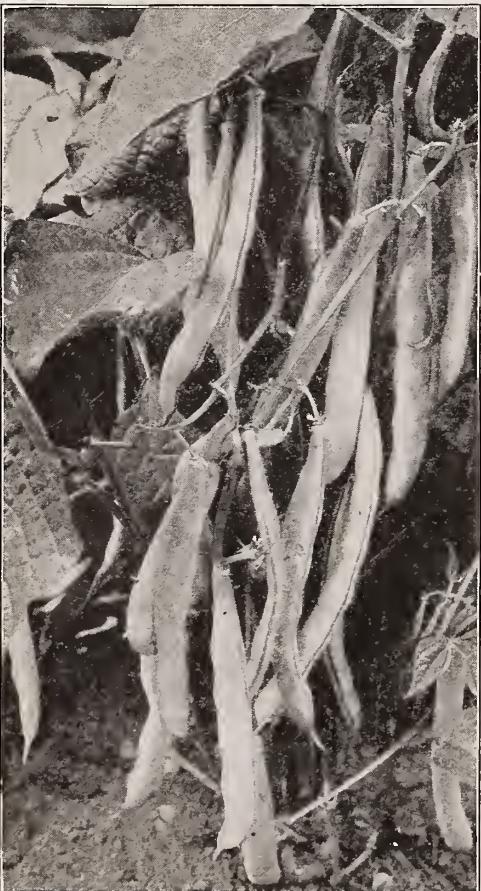
Liberal Premiums Please bear in mind that on seeds in packets and ounces only (no quarter-pounds, pounds, pints or quarts), the purchaser may select 25 cents worth extra on each dollar sent. This does not apply to orders for collections, prices of which are net.

Cost of Sending Money In all cases where the order for seed amounts to one dollar or more, the cost of postoffice 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 U. S. 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.

About Warranty H. G. HASTINGS CO. give no warranty, either express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter, of seeds, bulbs or plants they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If 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 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 seedsmen gives any warranty.

Palmetto Asparagus Seed (No. 1) The Palmetto, while an old variety, is beyond question the best variety for the South. Seed can be sown either in fall or spring, thinly in drills one foot apart. When well up 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 cannot use too much manure on asparagus. Palmetto is earlier, a better yielder and more even and stronger in growth than later introductions. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.



Hastings' Excelsior Extra Early Refugee Beans

Palmetto Asparagus Roots (No. 2) You save from 1½ to 2 years' time in getting your Asparagus bed in condition to cut by the use of our splendid 2 year old Palmetto Asparagus Roots. Plant them this fall in the Lower South and save six months' time. 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, 85 cents; \$1.40 per 100; postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, per 100, \$1.00; per 1,000, \$7.00. Orders booked now. Roots ready about November 1st.

Beans for Late Summer and Fall Plantings

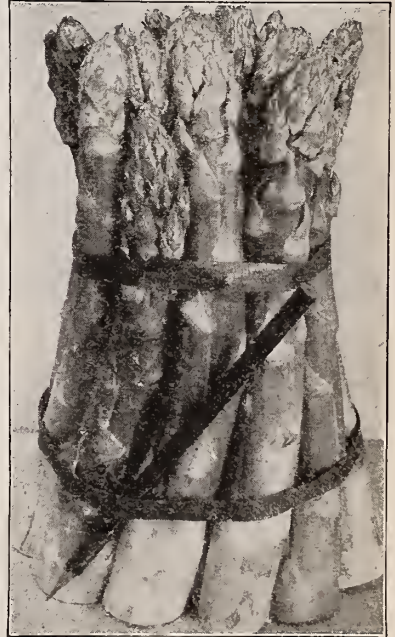
Culture If you don't plant beans in late summer and fall you lose a good part of the "bean season." Beans can be planted all through the summer in the Central South up to September with safety. In Florida and the Gulf Coast sections they can be planted still later. Late summer and fall planting often yield heaviest crops. Sow in drills 18 inches to 2 feet apart; drop a bean every 3 or 4 inches, covering about 2 inches. Keep soil stirred frequently and when plants are about to bloom, draw the earth up close around them.

Hastings' Excelsior Refugee Beans (No. 14) For late summer or early fall plantings there is no better bean than Excelsior Extra Early Refugee, where earliness of maturity, heavy bearing and resistance to hot summer sun is wanted. For the home garden it is all right; for the market gardener, for local market, or shipment to Northern cities, it is a money-maker. It is a vigorous grower and heavy bearer, of medium sized, round, very finely flavored green pods. No other variety equals it in ability to withstand either extreme wet or dry weather without serious injury; holds pods well up off the ground. We recommend it fully for either early or late plantings if you wish to combine sureness of crop, quality and quantity. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 oz.), 35 cents; quart (30 oz.), 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.00; bushel (60 lbs.), \$11.00.

Improved Round Pod Refugee (1000 to 1) (No. 13)

Identical with Excelsior Refugee except that it is 10 to 14 days later in maturity and a much heavier bearer. Used almost exclusively in some parts of Florida for planting in fall and early winter for Northern shipment. Plants literally full of medium sized round fleshy pods. Of good flavor and hold up well in shipping. Also fine for canning. Resistant to drought and cold. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 oz.), 35 cents; quart (30 oz.), 65 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.00; bushel (60 lbs.), \$12.00.

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.

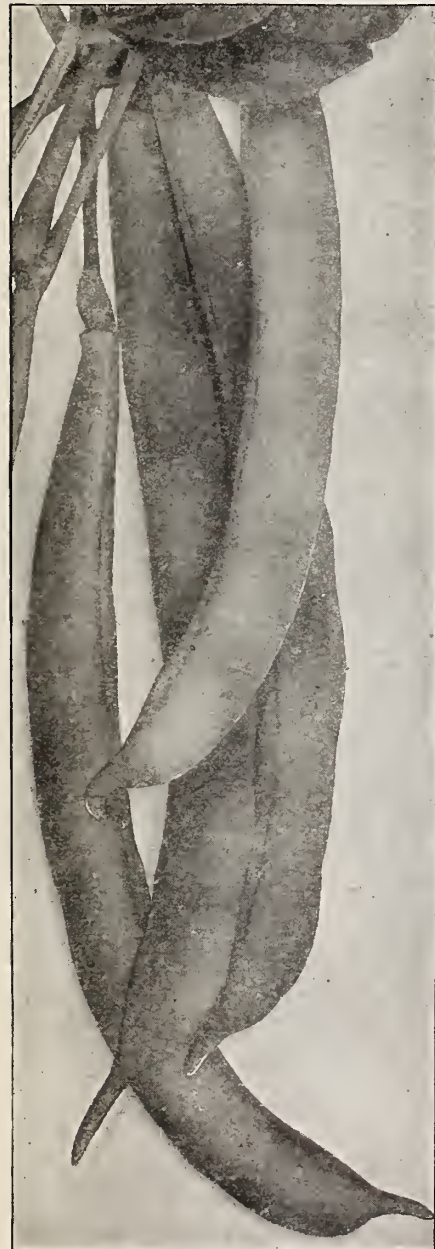


Palmetto Asparagus

Hastings' Stringless Green Pod Bean (No. 6)

To our mind the highest quality bush bean of all. For our personal garden use it is the only green podded bush variety that gets a place in our home garden. Not advised for shipping because pods are too large, but for home use and near-by markets it has no equal. Pods absolutely stringless from the time they start to form until they begin to dry up. Very prolific, a strong, vigorous grower, coming in about the same time as our Red Valentine. Pods retain their fine flavor and quality to the last. If you want bean quality combined with heavy bearing, plant our Stringless Green Pod. (This is entirely distinct from the Giant Stringless, which is so inferior in quality that we have never catalogued it.) Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 pounds), \$3.75.

Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine (No. 25) The standard bush bean of almost all parts of the South, either for home use, nearby market or for shipping. It's a good bean for all purposes and its popularity is well deserved. Pods, 5 to 6 inches long, well rounded, meaty and of good flavor. Plants of erect growth, holding pods well up off the ground. Uniform in ripening and size of pods. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 pounds), \$3.50.



Hastings' Extra Early Red Valentine

White Mexican or Prolific Tree Bean (No. 28) No reason on earth why hundreds of carloads of white or navy beans should come South every year from New York and Michigan to be sold largely to our farmers. The White Mexican is an adapted type of the white bean fully adapted to all parts of the South. Planted in August in this section and in early September along the Gulf Coast, White Mexican will give an abundance of white shell beans for winter use. It's a real bush or half-runner type of bean requiring no brushing or wires and plants on good soil are literally covered with pods. You will find this a really worth-while bean to plant in the late summer garden. Plant in rows about 2 feet apart, leaving single plants 6 inches apart in the row. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.25; bushel (60 lbs.), \$12.00.

Early Black Valentine (No. 23) A black seeded type of the Valentine that is a great favorite in some of the coast sections. A good bean, hardy and resistant to both heat and cold. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50.

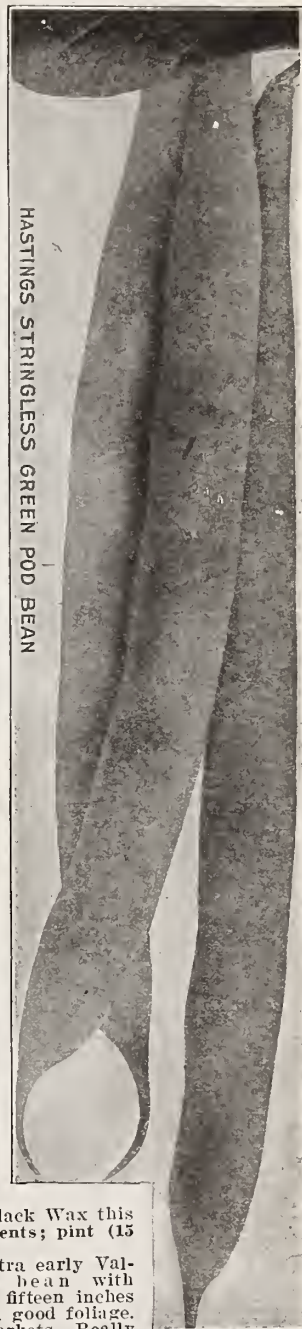
Hodson Wax Bean (No. 22) A splendid bush wax variety that has become very popular with many Florida shippers. Is a strong, vigorous, healthy grower with clean wax pods about five inches in length, nearly straight, very thick, flat and meaty. Flesh tender and of excellent eating quality. Neither an extra early or extra late variety, but a good medium maturing sort that will please you. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint, (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$4.00; bushel (60 lbs.), \$15.00.

Sure Crop Stringless Wax (No. 20) We wanted to offer this superb wax bean last spring, but could not on account of the limited quantity of seed available. Very prolific and finest of eating quality. Handsome, rich yellow pods are 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, very meaty and sweet; stringless at all stages of growth. Plants very upright in growth, healthy and vigorous. Packet, 15 cents; ½ pint, 30 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 50 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 85 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 pounds), \$4.50; bushel (60 pounds), \$17.50.

Prolific Black Wax (No. 32) An extra prolific strain of the old German Black Wax. A much larger and better grower than the old variety. If you liked the old Black Wax this will certainly please you. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid.

Hastings' Early Valentine Wax (No. 24) An extra early Valentine bean with purely wax pods, round and fleshy; grows fifteen inches high with medium sized, vigorous stalks, and good foliage. A first-class wax bean either for home use or nearby markets. Really a wax-podded Valentine bean. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$4.00.

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 use fresh or as a winter shell bean. Splendid for all Southern home gardens. Seed of brownish color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 pounds), \$3.50.



HASTINGS' STRINGLESS GREEN POD BEAN

For Pole, Snap and Lima Beans See Page 16

"Snap Beans" Until Frost--Dry Shelled Beans For Winter

Most gardeners in the South neglect a splendid opportunity in late summer and early fall. These pole varieties all reach maturity in about 50 days planted during August and early September, bear heavily, furnishing a supply of "snap" beans till frost, and if a part of the pods are left to fully mature, there is always an abundance of dry shelled beans for winter use. The same is true of the Lima varieties, both pole and bush. Be sure and plant pole and lima beans in August and September. It will pay you well. Fall gardens are economic necessities to every family and some varieties of beans are essential to every garden.

Texas Prolific, Old Homestead, Kentucky Wonder

(No. 15) Known under all three names and liked everywhere pole beans are grown. Planted in late summer or early fall it begins to bear in about 50 days and all through fall and until frost it puts on heavier crops of its extra large, deliciously flavored pods than from early spring plantings. You can absolutely depend on this bean doing its full duty right up to the time of killing frost. Pods 6 to 12 inches long, well rounded out, meaty, tender and practically stringless. Immensely prolific, a peck of green pods having been picked from a single vigorous vine. If you have planted it before, you know what we say is true. Don't forget to plant some this summer or fall. Pole bean planting in August or early September is worth while.

Notice the illustration of the wonderful bearing qualities of this wonderful pole bean, and you will see that you can't afford not to plant it. Our stock of this variety also is very limited, so send your order in early. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40c; quart (30 ozs.), 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.00.

McCaslan Pole Bean (No. 26) In our opinion and that of many experts the finest snap pole bean in existence. Of Georgia origin and thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South for both late summer and spring plantings. Pods long, deep green in color, meaty, stringless and of finest flavor. Color of seed white and the surplus above daily needs allowed to ripen makes splendid dry shell beans for winter use. Seed stock for this fall very limited. Pkt., 15c; ½ pt., 25c; pt. (15 ozs.), 40c; qt. (30 ozs.), 75c; postpaid.

Henderson Bush Lima (No. 7) Smallest but most prolific of all the pure white seeded lima varieties, bearing a true bush form of the small lima or "Sieva." Begins to bear with summer planting in about 50 days. It is one of the most popular varieties. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50; bushel (60 lbs.), \$12.00.

Fordhook Bush Lima (No. 33) Beyond any question the best of the large seeded bush lima varieties. Bushes 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 season. Good when fresh and a splendid shell bean dry for winter use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, (15 lbs.), \$3.75; bushel (60 lbs.), \$14.00.

Southern Creaseback Pole Bean (No. 11)

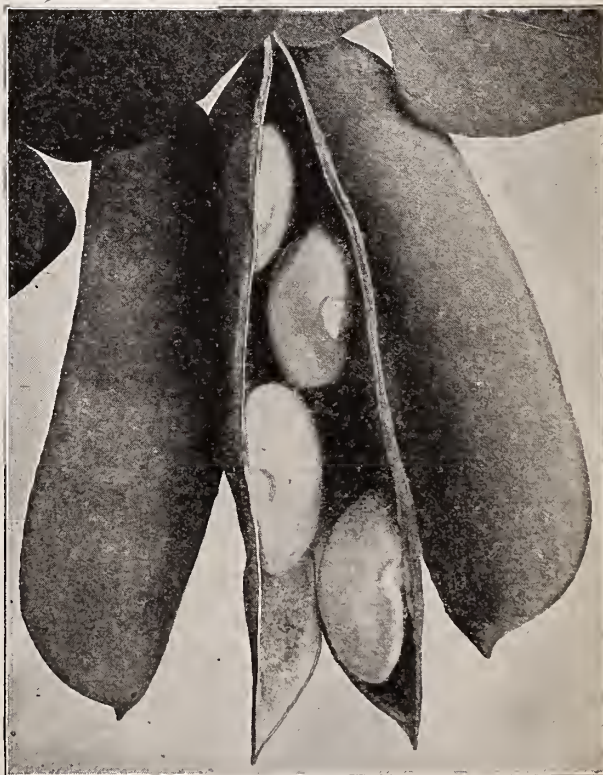
Creaseback is an old Southern favorite pole variety grown as far back as the memory of man goes. Its quality in the snap stage leaves much to be desired as it quickly becomes tough and stringy after it gets grown. Being white seeded and immensely prolific, especially so when planted in late summer; it probably has no equal among shell beans for use during winter and spring. We of the South can eat many more beans than we do to advantage for they are healthful, strengthening food. Pkt., 10 cents; ½ pint, 25 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.00.



Texas Prolific—Old Homestead—Kentucky Wonder

cents; pint (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.00.

Large White Lima (No. 10) Running or pole form of the large white seeded lima bean. Far better for planting in late summer or early fall than in the spring. The bloom from late plantings "sets" from the start of blooming instead of dropping as in early summer. This makes it especially valuable and desirable either for use as "butter beans" or dry for winter use. Pkt., 10c; ½ pt., 25c; pt. (15 ozs.), 40 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50; bu. (60 lbs.), \$13.00.



Fordhook Bush Lima—Thickest Seeded of All Lima Beans

GARDEN BEETS

Note The best beet seed is the product of growers in France, and that country has for years furnished our entire supply. War conditions have very naturally disorganized all industry in France, practically every able bodied man being in the army. This has resulted in very small seed crops and much higher prices. The supply of beet seed is woefully small in comparison with the demand.

The South does not appreciate beets as much as it should. Sown thickly the young plants when thinned out make splendid "greens." Planted any time up to September 15th they make splendid young beets for fall and early winter use.

Culture Sow in rich, well manured or fertilized ground, after same has been deeply plowed or spaded; sow thinly in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. In this latitude sow from July to September 15th; in Florida and the Gulf Coast sections plantings can be made from September to January. The seed is rough and the soil should be firmed or rolled after planting, provided the ground is dry or sandy. When 2 to 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. Young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches; in stiff clay not over 1 inch. Quantity of seed required, 1 ounce to 50 ft. of row, 6 to 8 pounds per acre. Ready for use in 50 to 70 days, according to variety.

Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet

(No. 40) The most popular market gardeners' beet for the South as well as a favorite for home gardens for summer and fall planting. Fine form, smooth, and free from stringy roots. Small top, rapid grower. Color a deep blood red, which it retains fully after being cooked; quality extra fine, very sweet and tender, a heavy bearer and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market, either locally or for long distance shipments. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50 postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.40 per lb.

Lentz' Extra Early (No. 50) A splendid variety which is a great favorite for market gardeners in certain parts of Florida for shipment to Northern markets. Nearly as early as the Egyptian but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a deep blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Small top and in favorable seasons can be used in 6 to 7 weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. If you want a first quality, extra early beet, the Lentz will please you. It has become the leader of all early varieties in the South and its qualities are all that could be desired. Our growers have been breeding this beet for years with the utmost care and we ask that you plant it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Extra Early Egyptian An extra early market gardeners' beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened, turnip-shaped roots.

(No. 42) When young flesh is sweet and tender but becomes stringy with age, and we do not advise for home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood Beet An old-time favorite in the South; it has long,

(No. 49) smooth, blood-red roots growing well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drought and heat. A few of these should be planted in every garden for use after all the other varieties are gone. This beet can be stored or hanked for later use, as it keeps well, and although it is large it is of exceptionally good quality and flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS FOR STOCK

Almost impossible to find crops that will give greater returns for the small amount of time and fertilizer spent on them than the Mangels, Sugar beets and White Belgian carrots. They are all immense yielders under good cultivation and make an agreeable change of feed for any animal kept on dry forage throughout the winter. In dairy cattle the increased flow of milk and generally improved condition of the animals in the spring will show their great value. Have your ground deeply plowed, then well harrowed until smooth. In the Middle South seed should be sown only in the spring, but in Florida and along the Gulf Coast planting can be made all through the fall and winter. Make rows 2½ to 3 feet apart, planting seed at the rate of about 10 pounds per acre.

Jumbo Long Red Mangel Largest and heaviest yielder in the South for all the true Mangel

(No. 41) beets. Unfortunately the seed supply of Jumbo Mangel is very short this year. Roots grow from one-half to two-thirds above the surface and are usually eighteen inches to two feet long and four to six inches in diameter. The tonnage, or yield, per acre on rich or well fertilized ground is something immense. The Jumbo Mangel or the White French Half Sugar Mangel below ought to be planted on every farm in the South where cows are kept through the winter. They are certainly the greatest stock feed you can find and the increased flow of milk through the winter makes the growing and feeding well worth your while. Ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

White French Half Sugar Mangel (No. 51)

Fortunately at this time of shortage of seed of Jumbo Mangel there is an ample supply of the French Half Sugar Mangel, which in some respects is even more valuable for stock feeding. It combines with the heavy yielding characteristics of the other mangels a high sugar content, valuable in both fattening and insuring a flow of richer milk. Roots are very large, smooth, clean, oval shape, growing two or three inches above ground, and easily pulled. Skin and flesh white, green top. Very nutritious. An immense cropper. Ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.



Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet

(No. 45) Most popular variety for home use and nearby markets. An improvement by our growers over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color a deep blood red. A fine even form, very uniform in growth, as shown in our illustration from a photograph; medium early and very productive, tender, free from stringiness and very sweet, good for succession sowings. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.



Hastings' Eclipse Blood Turnip Beet



Hastings' Genuine Surehead Cabbage

Hastings' Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage

(No. 110) This is beyond question the best of the large cabbages for planting for winter and spring maturity in the South. It is both a heat and cold resisting sort and its exceedingly great vigor in growth makes success under conditions where other varieties fail. Has proven very resistant to winter freezes. It's a large, well flattened type of cabbage that holds up fine in long-distance shipping. On very rich soil there is a tendency to grow too large, but this is easily controlled by rather close planting. A fine variety for both home and market gardeners. See illustration below. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ pound, \$2.25.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch

(No. 125) A very popular variety for South Texas and Gulf Coast sections. Just a little later than the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch but larger and firmer. Holds in good condition for a long time after being cut. Desirable for both market and home gardening. Packet, 10c; ½ oz., 35c; oz., 60c.

Early Summer

(No. 122) Probably none of the older varieties of cabbage retain their popularity as does the old favorite—Early Summer. It's a splendid second early cabbage coming in ten days to two weeks later than the Jersey Wakefield. It has a medium sized head, very uniform in size and shape and of extra good flavor. While known principally as a cabbage for spring planting, it does splendidly in the late summer and fall. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 35c; oz., 60c; ¼ lb., \$2.25.



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

CABBAGE

Cabbage seed in the United States is about as scarce as a square meal in the war stricken countries of Europe. Partial crop failures for several years in the United States, coupled with the cutting off of cabbage seed from Europe has produced a positive cabbage seed famine. As a matter of fairness to all we ask you to buy just as little cabbage seed as you possibly can get along with and use the very best care in planting. Some favorite varieties are entirely sold out, the others we can only offer in limited quantities.

Hastings' Genuine Surehead

(No. 120) Probably the most popular and most generally planted in the South of all varieties of cabbage. It is the result of a cross between Early Flat Dutch and one of the Drumhead varieties, resulting in a superb medium sized hard heading cabbage of mid-season maturity, coming in between the Wakefields and the Late Flat Dutch varieties. Surehead is an exceptionally good variety for late summer and early fall plantings in Florida and Gulf Coast sections for maturing in winter. A very vigorous grower and very uniform in size, shape and color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.25.

Hastings' Sure Crop

Earliest of all the large round flat varieties. For twenty-two years we have sold this variety to thousands of our customers in all parts of the South and they have been fully satisfied. Equally good for home use or shipment. On good rich soil with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds. Very firm and solid, uniform in shape and well flattened. Quality is most excellent, being crisp and tender and when rightfully cared for scarcely a plant fails to form a good head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. Good late summer variety. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 35c; ounce, 60c.

Plant Good Fall Gardens

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage (No. 105)

Largest, earliest and surest header of any of the Wakefield varieties. Earlier, larger and finer bred than other 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 it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is the right variety for those desiring the best pointed cabbage. It makes a splendid first early cabbage for home use. Seed of Wakefield varieties especially short. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield (No. 106)

Almost every one knows the popular Early Jersey Wakefield cabbage. Comparatively few know the superiority of our strain of this variety. It's grown with the greatest care, and a well-cultivated crop shows the greatest regularity of size, shape and solidity. If you are growing the Early Wakefield you cannot afford to be without our extra select seed. It pays to use it. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Early Winningstadt (No. 104)

An old favorite variety planted almost entirely for early family use. Heads weigh 1½ to 2 lbs. and are pointed. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch (No. 109)

An old time favorite and standard for planting in the South, especially in family gardens and for nearby markets. Packet, 10c; ½ ounce, 35c; oz., 60c.

All Seasons (No. 100)

As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for the South. Heads are large and solid, flattened on top. It is a good reliable header and resists heat and drought well. Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.25.

Blood Red Erfurt (No. 117)

Best red cabbage for the South. Medium size and a sure header. Most largely used for pickling purposes. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents.

Chinese or Celery Cabbage

Pe Tsai (No. 126) This variety has attained great popularity in California as well as in many parts of the East where it is used in salads like celery, or cut up like cabbage in cold slaw.

Our experience shows that Chinese Cabbage had best be planted in early fall in Florida and Gulf Coast sections for it quickly runs to seed when maturing in hot weather.

Properly speaking it does not belong to the cabbage family as we know it and does not assume the celery-like form as shown in our illustration unless the plant as it grows is banked up or the leaves tied up over the center to hold it in upright position and blanching the inner leaves and leaf stems. If left to grow without banking or tying up the leaves will spread out something like Cos or Romaine lettuce.

Failure to bank up as described above has led to disappointment for those growing it the first time. It grows quickly and makes a large yield on anything like good soil. A piece of low, moist, rich, garden ground will usually give good results.

Drill seed in thinly in rows two feet apart, thinning plants to 6 inches in the row when well up. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

BACK UP OUR BOYS IN FRANCE
It's your duty and ours. It ought to be a pleasure. Every pound of extra food we make in our gardens or on our farms that takes the place of food imported from the North or West helps back up those soldier boys in France who are fighting for us as well as themselves. Back them up!



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

Hastings' Perfection Cabbage (No. 124)

This variety has become a favorite in South Texas and in some localities of the Florida West Coast for a market cabbage. It is certainly as near perfection as can be when it comes to making medium sized, well-rounded, perfectly solid heads that reach market in the finest shape. In solidity of heads it surpasses even the famous Danish Ball Head. Heads, 5 to 8 pounds in weight. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents.

Danish Ball Head (No. 111) Handsome, hardy, late cabbage, with round ball-like heads of medium size. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy (No. 103)

Best of the Savoy varieties, the best and tenderest of all cabbages. As this variety does not head well in hot weather, it is pre-eminently a home garden variety for planting in late summer and fall for heading up during late fall and winter. Frosts improve the quality and flavor. Leaves beautifully crumpled and "savoyed" with a distinct shade of color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.25.



Pe Tsai—The Finest in Flavor and Quality of All Chinese Cabbages



Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts

where a sure crop of the finest quality of cauliflower is desired. This is the only variety we offer and in

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

A very highly esteemed member of the cabbage family, especially desirable for late summer and fall planting in Florida and the Gulf Coast section. The "sprouts" are miniature cabbages, growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head being formed at each leaf joint. Plants are quite hardy and live through the winter in all parts of the Lower South. Quality and flavor are much improved by frost. Sow seed in July, August or September and when plants are four to six inches high transplant to open ground, like cabbage.

Improved Dwarf Brussels Sprouts (No. 59) The most desirable variety for the South, producing compact "sprouts" of best quality. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50; postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER Seed of this delicately flavored vegetable is entirely the product of European countries and war conditions have reduced seed production to almost nothing. Under present conditions we can offer one variety and that in packets only. Fortunately it happens that it is our best variety—Gilt Edge.

Culture Does best in rich, well-tilled soil, will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when 3 or 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. In Florida and along the Gulf sow the seed in September, October and November.

Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower (No. 85) We introduced Gilt Edge Cauliflower in the South in 1893.

Since that time we have watched all new introductions closely, and we have not found in the last 25 years a variety that comes anywhere near being its equal, for either fall or spring planting.

"Gilt Edge" is rightly named. It is "Gilt Edge" in every respect. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of all the early varieties, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen was sent to our store by a gardener which, when the leaves were trimmed off, weighed 7 lbs. and 8 oz., the largest head of early cauliflower we have ever seen in the South.

In general appearance, Gilt Edge is like the Snowball, but is much larger, a sure header, and stands much longer without decay than any other. Cauliflower should be more generally grown in the South than it is, and there is no variety equal to Gilt Edge in packets only. Packet, 25c.



Hastings' Gilt Edge Cauliflower—Best Early Cauliflower for South

Back Up Our Soldiers With Food

The one big job now on hand is winning the war against Germany. Over a million of our boys are now in Europe and above all things else they must be fed and the whole world is woefully short of food. Every pound of food grown in your garden that takes the place of a pound formerly bought at the store is backing up our soldiers as surely as buying Liberty Bonds. Make the most of your garden this fall.



True Southern or Georgia Collard

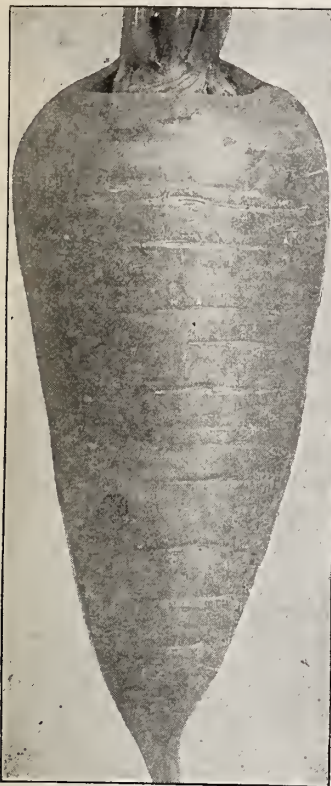
COLLARDS

A great many people look upon the lowly collard, or "Georgia Cabbage," as some jokingly refer to it, as something not worth while growing. Now there are thousands of collard patches scattered over the South, and most Southern people like them. The collard is an old time favorite, adapted to all parts of the South, and as a producer of "greens" for boiling in winter and spring it has no equal. It will pay you to have a collard patch just to give your cows an occasional taste of "green stuff." Can be sown any time up to September 15th.

Southern or Georgia (No. 135) This variety is the old time favorite. Stands all sorts of adverse conditions without injury. Is very hardy, standing winters as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, the collard grows easily and makes a good substitute for cabbage. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; ¼ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.00.

Endive, Early Green Curled (No. 193) A salad vegetable for use similar to lettuce, that is rapidly growing in favor for fall and winter in the Lower South. The finely cut leaves are very ornamental and have a slightly pungent flavor. Plants are very attractive when blanched by tying the outside leaves up over the center, showing a white or golden yellow center, the leaves being very crisp and tender. Also known as Escarolle. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

FALL GARDENS WORTH WHILE They certainly are although most folks don't think so judging by the lack of them. Most folks don't believe fall gardens are worth while either because they never tried or else tried in a half-hearted-expect-to-be-disappointed-way that breeds failure from the start. Make a fall garden and make it right. Use the same care that you put on the spring garden and you will be more than satisfied with the results in vegetables for fall and winter use.



Chantenay Half-Long Carrot

HASTINGS' CARROT SEED

PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South. The young, tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat, as well as for seasoning and for flavoring soups. Select rich or well manured soil worked deep, because this is a deep rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough to allow the roots to penetrate the soil without difficulty. Sow 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of row in shallow drills, 16 to 18 inches apart, in August and September. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow seed from September to December. Make several sowings about two weeks apart so you will have a succession crop. When plants are well started, thin out to four inches apart in the row. Cultivate frequently, keeping the ground free from weeds and grass.

Chantenay (No. 65) This new stump rooted variety we consider the best of its class. It's 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, about five inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 60c; pound, \$2.00.

Red St. Valery (No. 67) Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich, deep coloring, and free from hard core. A favorite with many of our customers, especially in sections subject to drought. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 55 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Half-Long Scarlet (No. 71) A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Danver's Intermediate (No. 68) Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Improved Long Orange (No. 69) Old, well known variety, a deep rich orange color. A very heavy cropper, so heavy in fact that it is profitable to grow for stock feed, although in quality it is a table carrot. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Oxheart or Guerande (No. 66) This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are four inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from five to six inches. Roots are very free from hard core and of the 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 in heavy soil. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 55 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Large White Belgian Carrot (No. 70) The value of root crops for stock is just beginning to be appreciated in the South. One of the most valuable is the Belgian Carrot, an immense cropper, having produced as high as 20 tons of roots per acre. In the Central South they are easily kept for feed all through the winter, while in the Lower South they can be left in the ground all winter and pulled as needed. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition, and in milk or dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. One thing must be remembered when large crops are wanted and that is that the crop must be fed with manure or commercial fertilizers in proportion. Sow in drills 3 feet apart, using 4 pounds of seed per acre. When well up thin out the plants to 6 inches apart. They should be grown on land that has been previously cultivated and worked deeply. Give thorough cultivation throughout the season. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; postpaid.

Celery For late summer and fall planting celery is strictly a crop for Florida and the lower Gulf Coast country, sections not ordinarily subject to extreme cold during the winter. It is a most important commercial crop for Florida and there is no reason why it should not be just as largely and successfully grown in Southwest Texas as a market crop.

Culture Celery requires rich and moist soil. If not rich it can be made so by proper fertilizing. In Florida and Gulf Coast section sow seed in August and September in shaded beds, covering seed not over half-inch. When 6 inches high transplant to open ground. Celery planted as above should be ready for market in following March and April. This crop frequently brings in as high as \$1,500.00 per acre.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING (No. 77) A variety for market gardeners. Any but French grown seed of this variety is worthless. We have imported seed direct from originator. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 40 cents; ounce, 75 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.50; pound, \$8.00. Price has been as high as \$25.00 a pound for same quality.

Savannah Market (No. 78) Our finest variety for general planting in the South on the lighter classes of both sandy and clay soils. Strong, vigorous grower and will make a large crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers are light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, making a fine appearance in market. Not recommended as a market variety for shipping from Florida. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

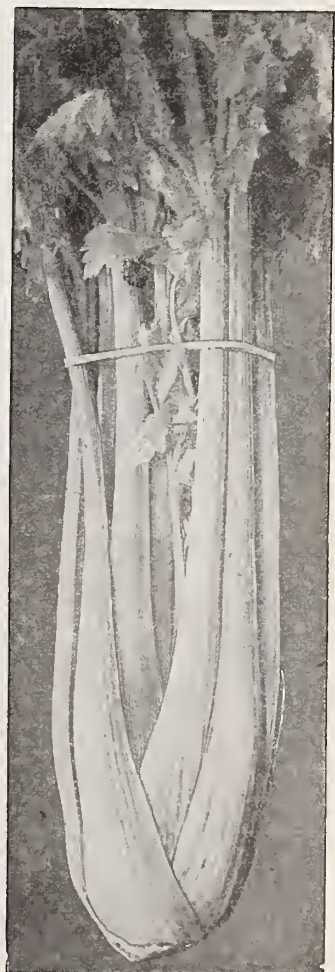
Mexican Solid Celery (No. 80) Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. Its flavor is fully equal to that grown in the famous Kalamazoo (Mich.) celery district, having the rich, nutty flavor so desirable in celery. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

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

Celeriac (No. 75) or Turnip Rooted Celery. It is mostly used for flavoring. Cultivate the same as for celery except that it requires no hilling up. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.



Oxheart or Guerande Carrot



Savannah Market Celery

Hastings' Best Cucumber Seed

FINEST CUCUMBER ON EARTH—EXTRA DARK STRAIN OF HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE CUCUMBERS FOR SOUTHERN TRUCK GROWERS

There has been a steady increase in the planting of cucumbers all over the South in summer and fall during late years, and limited plantings are usually found to be more profitable than in spring. In this latitude cucumbers are planted in July and August and later farther South. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast August and September plantings are profitable as a shipping crop. If insects trouble you, dust the plants with Bug Death, the safe but sure insecticide. See page 40.

Culture 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 seeds in each hill, covering $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay soils or 1 inch in sandy soils, and when rough leaves have formed thin out to 4 in each hill. One ounce of seed will plant 60 hills, or use 2 pounds per acre.

HASTINGS' WHITE SPINE (No. 180) The one best variety of cucumber for the trucker and the family garden. Our illustration on this page shows its size and shape perfectly. In size, shape and prolificness it's right for all purposes. For the cucumber shipper it has the great advantage of "holding up" in color during long distance shipping, reaching market with the same fresh appearance that it had on the vine in the field. Always crisp, tender and fine looking, and in color it's just the right shade of green. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.**

THE KLONDIKE CUCUMBER When the Klondike was originally introduced we were much impressed with many of its good points, but it was so irregular that we did not care to catalogue it until it had been bred up to a satisfactory strain. We have now a special strain which is regular in size, color and growth and we are sure that you will be pleased with it. It's a very attractive dark green variety with a green that stays for days after being picked and shipped. The cucumbers are 7 to 8 inches long, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and very regular in size and shape. Extra early, very crisp and unsurpassed for slicing. When young makes excellent pickles. Prolific, very hardy and a sure cropper. **Packet, 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. 10-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 lb.**

Davis Perfect Cucumber An almost ideal cucumber in shape, rich dark green color; it is uniform and regular in size; exceedingly tender and as a slicing cucumber for the table is almost unsurpassed. This is a favorite with shippers in some parts of Florida and Texas; it is almost seedless one-third of its length from the stem end, and the seeds that are contained in it when in slicing condition are so small and tender that they are almost unnoticeable. It is an exceedingly prolific variety. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.**

Early Fortune Cucumber One of the most recent introductions, and is very much liked by market gardeners in parts of Florida and Texas as a variety for shipment to Northern markets during the fall months, holding as it does its dark green color for many days after picking. Early Fortune is of a very deep green color and does not show up much white color before maturing as does most of the old strains of the White Spine. Stays plump and fine looking long after reaching markets in the North. It's of good shape and of very regular growth. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-lb. lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per lb.**

Improved Long Green (No. 181) One of the old time favorites of the South. Fruit extra long, of good size and holds the dark green color until well matured. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness, making a splendid slicing cucumber. When 3 or 4 inches long it is fine for pickling. A good variety for planting at all times, from earliest spring to late summer and fall. **Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.**

JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER One of the best for late summer and early fall planting, being a specially vigorous grower. The young plants are bushy, but as soon as they become well established begin to climb and may be grown on fences, poles or trellises. With this cucumber the product of a given area can be increased three-fold. Fruit is 10 to 12 inches in length, of a fine dark green color; flesh is thick and firm, never bitter, has few and very small seeds and is fine for pickling as well as slicing. It is a very prolific variety and the fruits being raised well above the ground never suffer from wet weather or insects. The vines are practically proof against mildew and continue bearing until very late. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

Our Everbearing Cucumber This is our most popular variety for home gardens on account of its everbearing character; first fruits are ready very early, then the vines continue to flower and produce fruits continually until killed by frost, whether the ripe cucumbers are picked or not, thus differing in this respect from all other varieties. A single vine would show at the same time cucumbers in every stage of growth. Splendid for slicing although size is rather small, but they are perfect in shape and of a fine green color and just the right size for pickling. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.**

Lemon Cucumber (No. 174) The most prolific and finest flavored of all cucumbers; size and shape of lemon. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.**

Giant Pera (No. 176) Fruits sometimes 15 to 20 inches long. Largest of all, and fine for home gardens. **Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.**

Early Frame (No. 182) Three well-known varieties. Early Frame is a desirable variety for home gardens for slicing. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.**

Chicago Pickle (No. 183) Chicago Pickle is a standard pickling variety, but can be sliced if allowed to mature. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.**

Early Green Cluster (No. 178) Standard, well known variety for both slicing and pickling. **Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.**

HASTINGS' EGGPLANT

While this is a crop mostly grown from winter and spring sown seed in most localities it has been found a most satisfactory and profitable crop for late fall and winter shipment from South Florida. For October to January shipment seed should be sown from July to September. The results from an acre or two of eggplant planted in Florida at that season is often surprisingly satisfactory. It is usually customary to plant 1/2 pound seed to furnish plants for 1 acre.

Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant (No. 190)

This variety is the standard for purity and excellence for Eggplant in all the market gardening sections of the South. It has been grown for 22 years by market gardeners with profitable results and in the home gardens with entire satisfaction. Our seed is pure and the plants thornless. There is no crop we exercise more care in and in which our constant and continued selections show better results. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-colored fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each plant producing from 5 to 8 large fruits of dark, rich purple color. The earliest of all large fruited varieties and always gives satisfaction with proper cultivation, and the vigor and strength of this variety makes it less subject to the effect of "blight" and "dieback," which is disastrous to this crop in so many sections. Notice the illustration from actual photographs of this best of all eggplants. Packet, 10 cents; 1/2 ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; 1/4 lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

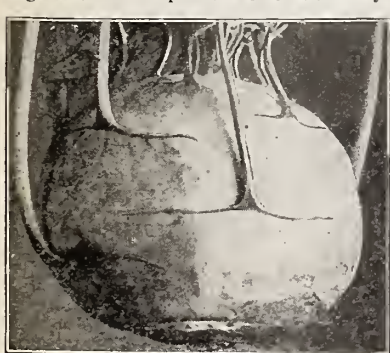
Florida High Bush (No. 189) Desirable for home gardens and nearby markets. "Eggs" are borne higher off the ground, which is advantageous against "rot" and "blight." Plants strong, prolific, and of very fine quality; best for slicing. Dark purple in color, uniform in size and shape, thin skin and no waste in solid flesh. Packet, 10c; 1/2 ounce, 25c; ounce, 40c; 1/4 pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00; postpaid.

KALE OR BORECOLE FOR WINTER GREENS

We sincerely wish we could get our friends to grow Kale more extensively, as it is so much superior in eating qualities to the collard. Kale is more hardy than cabbage and will stand through the entire winter in any ordinary season in the central and Lower South. It is much improved in quality by being touched by frost. Of all the cabbage tribe this is the most finely flavored, and it would be more generally grown were its good qualities more widely known. Sow the seed thinly in drills in September and October and you should have no trouble in gathering the finest flavored "greens" you have ever eaten. Try Kale this fall and you will be sure to include it in your order hereafter. It is a favorite vegetable to furnish "greens" in the South during winter and spring, and for that use there is nothing better.

Early Green Curled (No. 200) Also variously known as "Dwarf German," "Dwarf Curled Scotch" and "Siberian." This is the variety usually sown in the fall for spring use. It is rather low growing, with fine curled leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; 1/4 pound, 75c.

Kohl-Rabi This splendid vegetable should be better known in the South, it is a most desirable one. It's sort of half way between a cabbage and a turnip. While it has many of the characteristics of the cabbage family the edible part is the bulb (as shown in our illustration) that forms above the ground. In the lower south and Florida it can be easily grown with August to October sowings. Seed can be sown thinly in rows where plants are to stand and thinned to six inches apart or else sown in beds and transplanted like cabbage. Succession sows about a month apart will keep up a continuous all season supply.

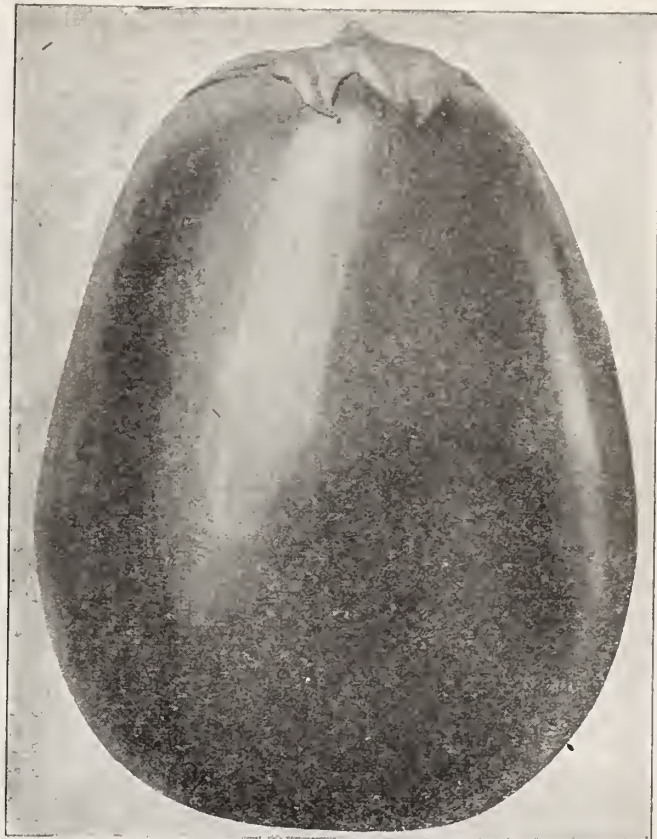


Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi

The bulbs which grow to the size of a medium sized apple have a delicate cabbage-like flavor that you will like.

Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi (No. 202)

The best variety. The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green color. They have a delicate, cabbage-like flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents; 1/4 pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00.



Hastings' Improved Large Purple Thornless Eggplant

GOOD GARDENS CUT STORE BILLS



Early Green Curled Kale or Borecole

FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR---MAKE IT

The people of the United States, which means you and your neighbors as well as ourselves, have one principal job on hand and that is to win this war. Everything else is secondary.

Twenty million or more men have been withdrawn from food production in Europe. Only the narrowest margin of food supply stands between the civilized world and starvation.

The United States must practically feed the starving world. In this you must have a share, a duty as patriotic as bearing arms in France. Every pound of food and grain produced in your garden and field adds that much to the needed supply for the starving.

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 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 rather short and prices are higher than usual.



One End of a Field of **BIG BOSTON** Lettuce Ready for Shipment—Note the Regularity of Growth—Right Seed Does It



Hastings' Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce

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, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Five pounds, \$5.00; not prepaid.

HASTINGS' DRUMHEAD WHITE CABBAGE LETTUCE (No. 211) 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 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. Fine for spring planting in all parts of the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00; 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. The outer leaves are 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' Florida Header (No. 215)

Florida Header is one of our favorites that has stood the test of time. We have sold it for 22 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; postpaid. Five pounds, not prepaid, \$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.



Hastings' Florida Header—A Superb Shipper



New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce

New Dixie Hard Head Lettuce (No. 221)

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, 5c; ounce, 20c; ¼ pound, 65c; pound, \$2.00; postpaid.

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 seed farm that is noted for the production of high quality seed of this variety. You will be delighted with this sweet, juicy lettuce. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50, postpaid; 5 pounds, not prepaid, \$6.25.

Well Known Varieties of Lettuce

Grand Rapids (No. 214), Improved Hansen (No. 222), Prize Head (No. 219), B. Seeded Simpson (No. 223), All-Year-Round (No. 224), Philadelphia Butter (No. 218). Each, packet, 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00; postpaid. Brown Dutch (No. 213), bronze leaf: Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

White Paris Cos (No. 217) This is true Romaine, the Celery Lettuce. Crisp, tender leaves and delicate flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



California Cream Butter or Royal Cabbage Lettuce

BERMUDA ONIONS

A Money Making Vegetable Crop For the South



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

\$100.00 to \$600.00 Per Acre Clear Profit

Send For Our Valuable Special Pamphlet On Bermuda Onion Culture

Every year we have hundreds of letters asking for information about this crop, and we have prepared a new and up-to-date pamphlet on Bermuda Onion Culture. It gives the methods of the most successful growers, both with and without irrigation. It takes up fully the subjects of preparation of soil, fertilizing, cultivation, seed-beds, transplanting, harvesting, and packing. It takes up the whole subject and gives all the information necessary to enable the careful grower to make a successful crop.

No seed firm in this country has been in such close contact with the Bermuda Onion industry as we have or is in better position to give you information covering the growth of this crop under the

different conditions existing in the various Southern States. This crop is being grown successfully and profitably in every Gulf State and there is plenty of room for thousands of acres more in these States, both for home markets and shipment.

Onions cannot be grown with the same careless cultivation as cotton or melons or beans, but for the grower who is willing to give an onion crop the care it needs, no more profitable vegetable crop can be found. Enormous yields can be made, Florida reporting 700 bushels per acre, with Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi not far behind that. This pamphlet is free. It shows how growers have cleared \$100.00 to \$600.00 per acre net profit. You can do likewise.

THE MILLION DOLLAR CROP FROM HASTINGS' SEEDS

We Started Bermuda Onions as a Crop

We Have Sold 80 Per Cent of the Seed

Some 27 years ago we began talking Bermuda Onions as a commercial crop. We knew the Bermuda Onion and had full confidence that, once it became known, there would be a market for it that would put hundreds of thousands of dollars in Southern truck growers' pockets. The development of this great industry in Texas, Florida and other states has justified our judgment fully. It is now one of the great Southern vegetable crops, the safest, surest vegetable crop a man can plant right on year after year. It has reached its greatest development in Southwest Texas where, during the shipping season, solid train loads of Bermuda Onions leave daily for Northern and Eastern markets.

While Texas is the most important Bermuda onion growing state, this crop is assuming larger proportions each year in Florida, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

This development of a new and great industry has been possible through genuine, good, unmixed seed obtained from Hastings. If it hadn't been for Hastings there would probably be no Bermuda Onion industry in Texas now.

The Bermuda Onion is the safest vegetable crop that you can grow. It's adapted to the Southern third of Texas, the coast sections of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, all of Florida, and the valley lands of Southern California. The Bermuda Onion grower has a sure and steady market for his product, North, South, East and West, and it seldom nets him less than 1½ cents per pound, and often 3 and 4 cents. Its importance as a money crop can hardly be over-estimated. Let the consumer once get a taste of genuine Bermuda Onion and he will buy no other so long as a Bermuda is on the market. No gardener should fail to grow them either for market or home use.

There is no other seed house in this or any other country that has sold 80 per cent or even 50 per cent of the seed used in any one great crop for a series of years. We have sold 80 per cent of the Bermuda Onion seed used in the United States up to and including 1917. We are not saying this as a matter of boasting, but simply stating a fact. It is an unequalled record and there must naturally be a reason for it, especially so when our prices for seed are as high or higher than those of other firms. Why is it, then, that we sold such a large proportion of the seed used in a commercial crop worth millions of dollars? It's all a question of seed quality.

Hastings' Bermuda Onion Seed is the only seed that has been of even grade—seed that has gone on and "made good" year after year in the actual crop tests. Almost every seed house that sells seed in the South has tried on Bermuda Onion seed. None of them have ever been able to get a quality equal to Hastings', and most of them have given up attempting to sell in the commercial onion-growing districts where high quality is insisted on by the growers. These men, with their years of experience in onion growing, have learned the impossibility of growing the big paying crops with inferior seed, not true to name, seed that makes thick necks and scallions instead of fancy onions. The late Mr. T. C. Nye, of Laredo, Texas, who used our seed exclusively, reported one crop of 400,000 pounds (8,000 crates) without any culls. This is a combination of first-class cultivation and first-class seed.

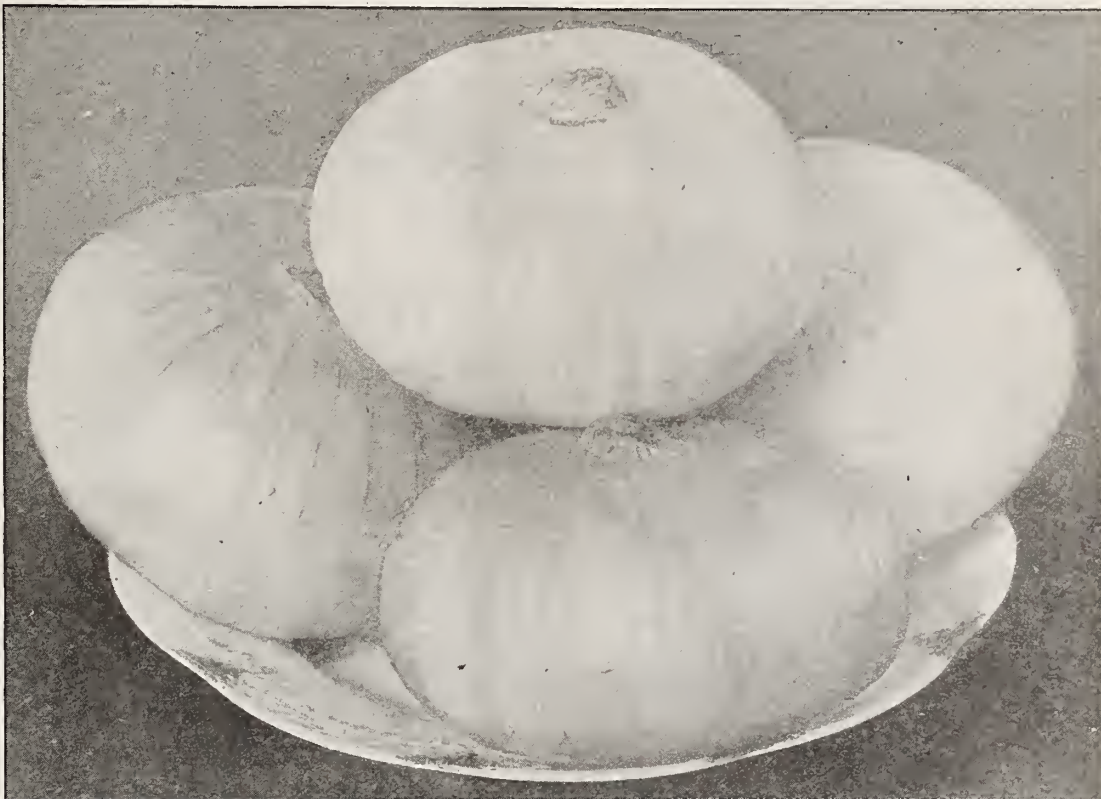
Every pound of seed we sell is the best that can be grown with carefully selected and bred stock running back for more than a dozen years; then the seed is thoroughly re-cleaned of all light and imperfect seed. It is equalled by no seed yet produced or offered by any other person or firm.

You Must Have The Genuine Seed to Succeed

No crop, with the possible exception of cabbage, depends more on the genuineness and quality of the seed for a successful crop. Outside of the Hastings' importation there is little Bermuda Onion Seed that's safe to plant for the man who wants to make successful crops. There is not a seed house in the country except ourselves whose Bermuda Onion seed has made good with the growers right on year after year. It's the only dependable Bermuda Onion seed sold in the United States. Others occasionally get hold of a small lot of good seed, then fall down on quality the next year. This experience has been repeated over and over again.

It's the easiest thing in the world to save cents in the purchase of Bermuda Onion seed and through that saving lose a dollar in the crop for every cent saved in the purchase price of the seed. Hundreds of growers have had that experience.

Remember—



White or Yellow Bermuda Onions from Hastings' Seeds—Crop Netted Grower Nearly \$1,000.00 Per Acre

There Is No Other Seed "Just as Good as Hastings'"

TIME FOR DELIVERY OF THE NEW 1918 CROP SEED

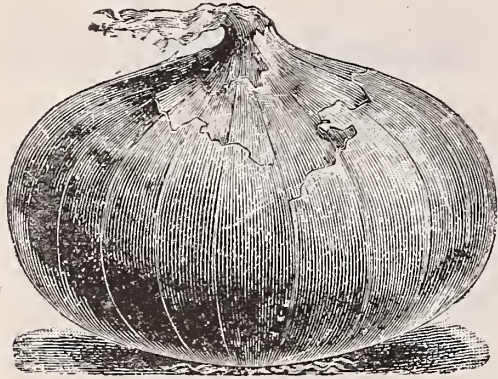
We positively will not fill any orders for Bermuda Onion Seed until after the arrival of the new 1918 crop seed. This will probably be about September 1st to 10th. Seed should not be planted before September 15th, while after September 25th is better. Ocean transportation troubles and increased expenses due to war conditions delay shipments and increase cost of seed to some extent. These things, however, cannot be avoided. We will use every effort to serve you as promptly and as well as possible under existing conditions. Send in your order for Bermuda Onion seed as early as you wish. Same will be booked and the seed sent you just as soon as we can get it thoroughly re-cleaned after its arrival in Atlanta.

White or Yellow Bermuda Onion (No. 288) The most widely and largely planted of the Bermuda varieties. Before we introduced our Crystal Wax this was generally called White to distinguish it from the Bermuda Red, although it is a light yellow or straw color. Since the appearance of Crystal Wax on the markets the produce trade of the country began calling this variety "yellow" to distinguish it from the pure white Crystal Wax. This has led to some confusion as to the name and from now on we shall list it under the name of White or Yellow to avoid any misunderstanding. We make this explanation, for many who plant this variety for the first time expect it to be a pure white in color.

Our illustration above shows the Bermuda White or Yellow as grown in Florida from seed sown October 1st. Less than six months from seed sowing to the fully matured onions. No onion grown compares with the Bermuda in mildness of flavor, and for this reason it is immensely popular with millions of people who dislike the strong flavor of most of the varieties. You will make no mistake in planting the Bermuda Onion. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Crystal Wax Bermuda (No. 289) The most attractive onion in the world. Our own in- production and one that we have been exceedingly proud of. It is an absolutely pure white Bermuda Onion with a most beautiful waxy appearance that makes it sell on sight in the retail markets. In New York and other large markets our Crystal Wax sells at 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. Seed of this is always in short supply, as it is a very light seeder. Packet, 15 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

Red Bermuda Onion (No. 287) Our genuine Bermuda Red is the favorite everywhere in the South for home use and Southern markets. Identical in size, shape and mildness with our White Bermuda. The color is a pale, waxy red, and it is just the right variety in all sections where a red but mild onion is preferred. Large packet, 10c; ½ oz., 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; postpaid.



Australian Brown Onion

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, 10c; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

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, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 45 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.75.

Australian Brown Onion (No. 297)

A Long Keeper While the Bermuda varieties are undoubtedly the best for general growth in the South, yet they do not fill the bill for onions to hold over for use during fall and winter. For long keeping and holding over for months after maturity the Australian Brown is pre-eminently the right variety and is perfectly adapted for fall planting in Florida and all along the Gulf Coast. About one month later in maturing than the Bermuda varieties. Of neat, round, partly globular shape, very firm and solid in texture and the longest keeping onion known in warm climates. Fine, slightly pungent flavor, skin an amber brown color, although a little variable in color. Sow in September and October. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$2.75; postpaid.

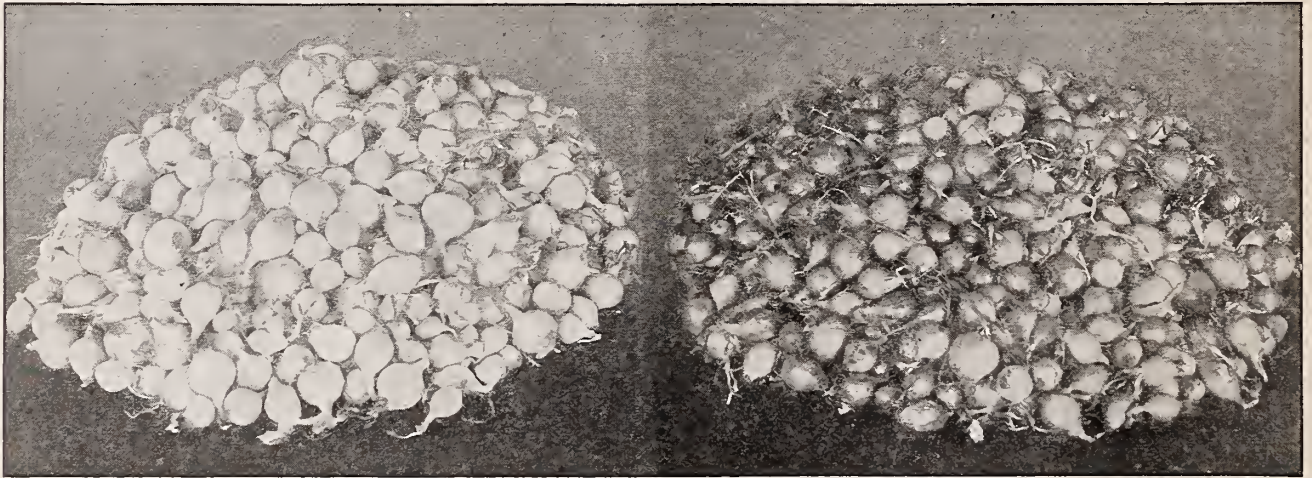
Louisiana Creole Onion (No. 298) A flat, light red variety, grown extensively in Louisiana, Mississippi and other parts of the South. Very fine and solid, a splendid keeper. A good heavy cropper, but strong flavored. We do not recommend it to those who want a mild onion. Louisiana Creole is from six weeks to two months later in maturity than the Bermuda. Delivery of new crop seed (Louisiana grown) about September 1st. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

Large Red Wethersfield (No. 285) Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep red color and keeps well. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.75.

Extra Early Barletta (No. 295) Small, pure white round pickling variety. One inch in diameter. A variety every farm garden should have. Packet, 10 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; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

GOOD GARDENS CUT STORE BILLS DOWN



From a Photograph Showing Hastings' Screened and Well Cleaned Onion Sets

Bermuda Onion Sets for Earliest Crops

We do not advise the use of onion sets exclusively for the large commercial crops. There is a high priced demand for limited quantities of Bermuda Onions both for shipment and to supply the demand for local or nearby markets throughout the South and the planting of a small part of the onion acreage in sets is usually found profitable. As a rule onions grown from sets are not as well formed as those grown direct from seed, but this is not a serious drawback on the early markets.

For earliest shipments or to meet the local market demand for full grown onions early, the planting of sets has a distinct place in the fall garden operations. These Bermuda Sets grown from Hastings' genuine seed ripen fully grown onions four to six weeks ahead of crops grown direct from seed. If you want an extra early onion crop plant some of these Bermuda Sets this fall. Sets ready for delivery about September 1st, possibly a little earlier.

We cannot make definite quantity prices at this time, but write us for prices as soon as you want to buy.

Bermuda White or Yellow The genuine White or Yellow Bermuda Onion of the great commercial crops. In the set form they often have

a rather reddish colored skin, but on maturity are a light straw color. Pound, by mail, postpaid, 40c. Write for quantity prices.

White Multipliers Finest sets for early crop. Pure white color, very productive, one set frequently making 20 bulbs in one season. Right size for bunching or pickling. Their greatest value is for an early onion for bunching green, coming in three to four weeks ahead of any other onion. Pound, 40 cents; postpaid. Write for special prices on amount you want when ready to buy.

Silver Skin Sets Sets of White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Large white onion. Pound, 40 cents; postpaid. Write us for special prices on amount you want when your are ready to buy.

Yellow Danvers Sets Forms globe-shaped yellow onions. Pound, postpaid, 35 cents. Write us for special prices on amount you want when you are ready to buy.

Garlic Pure Italian Garlic. Pound, 40 cents; 3 pound for \$1.00; postpaid.



Hastings' True Stock of Chinese Mustard

a general favorite in all parts of the South. It can be planted in the Central South up to August 1st and into September in Florida. Many of the Florida truck growers find this a very profitable crop for fall and winter shipment.

Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra (No. 306)

This Okra is the best for market and shipping purposes, being used by the Florida shippers almost exclusively to grow for market. We have greatly improved the original strain as introduced by us and now its productiveness is simply wonderful, the pods shooting out from the bottom of the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the height of a man's head, five to six feet. Pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine or ten inches, very slim and do not get hard as is the case with other okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

White Velvet Okra (No. 305) A standard variety for home use and local markets. We have a specially fine early strain of this variety, with medium size, round, smooth pods, free from ridges and not prickly to the touch. This strain of White Velvet we find to be the best of all white varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60c; postpaid. Ten lbs., not prepaid, \$4.50.



Moss Curled Parsley

PARSLEY An extremely beautiful plant used for garnishing. Can be sown in either fall or spring in drills 15 inches apart. When plants have become strong thin out to 6 inches apart in the row. Parsley seed usually takes 3 to 4 weeks to germinate. Soak seed 12 hours in water before planting. Keep beds free from weeds and grass.

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

Double Curled (No. 309) Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving a general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

Plain Leaved (No. 310) Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

PARSNIPS In the fall in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, sow from September to December for winter and spring crop. Parsnips are a most desirable vegetable.

Improved Hollow Crown (No. 311) The best all-around variety of parsnips for the South. The leaves start from a small depression in the crown, giving it the name. Rich, sweet flavor and very productive. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20c.

MUSTARD FOR SOUTHERN FALL PLANTING

One of the most popular and useful of the fall, winter and early spring salad plants, and hardy throughout the South. Sow August to November. Florida plantings can be made throughout the winter months. Fine for salad, like lettuce.

Chinese Mustard

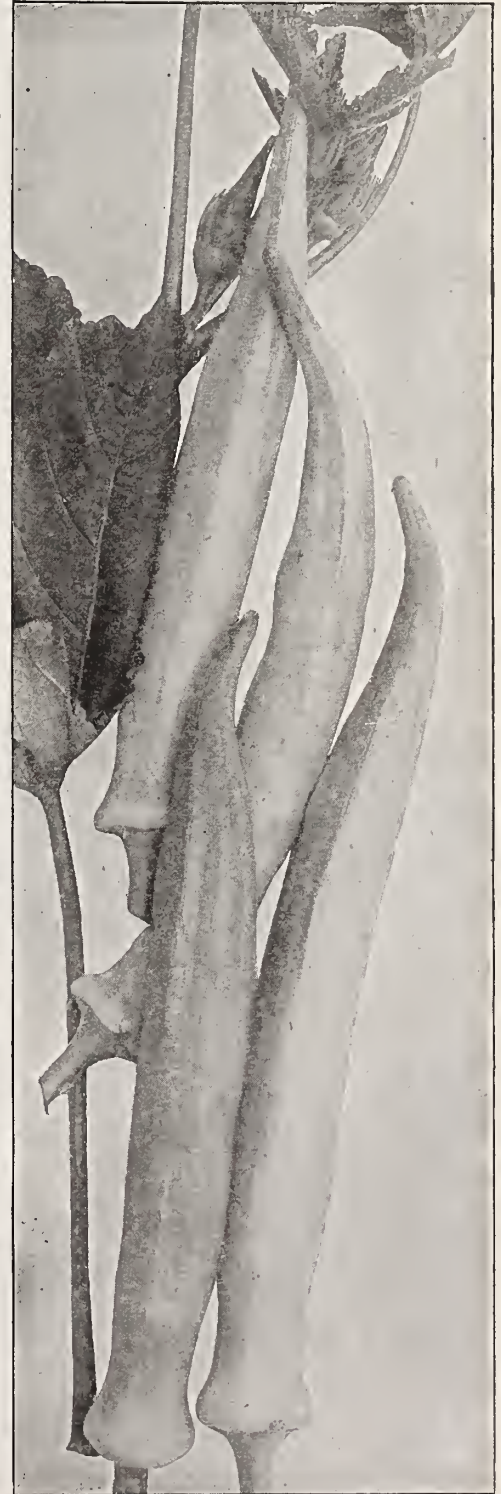
(No. 277) Superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. See the engraving, which is a good representation of it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled (No. 278)

A very 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." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00; postpaid.

OKRA OR GUMBO

A most healthful vegetable and



Perkins' Mammoth Long-Podded Okra

PLANT MANY DIFFERENT VEGETABLES

It helps keep down your store bills and gives a variety on your table. Beets, Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radishes, Squash, Onions, Spinach, Kale, etc., add variety to your table, health to yourself and family. Don't forget to plant a good fall garden and keep it going until killing frost. That's garden efficiency.

Keep fresh vegetables of different kinds on your table as long as possible by making successive plantings and dry or can all your excess for use during the winter and spring months. That saves the store bill and gives you better food, which is economy. This is the year of all years for you to start the summer and fall garden and keep it going. Foods are high and will continue to be high as long as the war lasts and the Governments needs the food you have been buying.

Garden Peas For Fall Plantings

Note Garden Peas are one of the shortest items on the seedsman's list this fall. Some of the greatest favorites we are completely sold out on, most of the others can only be offered in limited quantities.

Culture For fall planting in Central South garden peas should be sown early in September, especially the second early varieties. Extra early sorts, such as Alaska and Surprise can be sown the latter part of the month and mature before frost. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast they may be sown during any of the fall months, October and November preferable. Sow in drills, covering seed 2 to 3 inches deep, according to soil. To avoid the necessity of sticking or brushing, plant the peas in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, and when the vines get large enough run them together. Most varieties of the earlies and second earlies are of sufficiently stiff growth to support each other in this manner.

Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Peas (No. 315) A deliciously flavored extra early wrinkled pea, good for all parts of the South. Grows 20 to 24 inches high, requires no staking if

planted close together in double rows. Its extreme earliness, delicious flavor, sweetness and tenderness combined with extra heavy bearing qualities make it most desirable. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (14 ozs.), 35 cents; quart (28 ozs.), 60 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75.

Alaska Pea (No. 317)

Old well known round seeded, very hardy extra early. A few days earlier than Surprise, but not quite as fine flavored or as heavy a bearer. Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint (15 ozs.), 35c; quart (30 ozs.), 60c; postpaid.

Little Marvel (No. 314)

A favorite large seeded, early, dwarf, wrinkled variety. Pods of good size and peas of excellent



Hastings' Extra Early Surprise Pea

flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (14 ounces), 35 cents; postpaid.

Nott's Excelsior (No. 319)

Extra early, dwarf growing wrinkled pea, similar to the old American Wonder, but pods and peas about one-third larger. Delicious flavor. Peas very closely packed in the pods, more so than other early varieties. Packet, 10 cents;



Bliss Everbearing Pea—A Fine Pea for Your Garden



Hastings' Home Delight Pea

½ pint, 20 cents; pint (14 ounces), 35 cents; quart (28 ounces), 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 pounds), \$2.75.

Gradus or Prosperity Pea (No. 330) An extra early, immense podded pea, productive and of fine quality. Hardy, strong, vigorous grower, very prolific and pods well filled with extra large peas which remain tender and sweet for a long time. Packet, 10c; ½ pint, 20c; pint (14 ozs.), 35c; quart (28 ozs.), 60c; postpaid. Peck (14 lbs.), not prepaid, \$3.00.

Florida McNeil (No. 333) Recommended for Florida and Gulf Coast regions only, where it is well known. A medium early, very heavy bearing small seeded variety that has proven itself an intensely prolific bearer in Florida and Lower Gulf Coast sections. For home use and nearby markets only. Its greatest value is its hardiness and heavy bearing qualities. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 ozs.), 35 cents; quart (30 ozs.), 60 cents; postpaid.

Market Surprise (No. 322) New large podded extra early. Vigorous growth with stocky vines growing 2½ feet high. Very prolific for an extra early pea, the pods containing 8 to 9 fine peas of rich green color. You will like Market Surprise. Packet, 15c; ½ pint, 25c; pint (15 ozs.), 40c; qt. (30 ozs.), 75c; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (15 lbs.), \$3.50.

Hastings' Home Delight Pea (No. 328) It has been planted by tens of thousands of our customers during the past nineteen years with entire satisfaction. Earliest bearer of the second early or heavy-bearing varieties; a strong, vigorous grower, coming in right after the 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 will give you entire satisfaction. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (14 ozs.), 35 cents; quart (28 ozs.), 60 cents; postpaid. Not prepaid, peck (14 lbs.), \$2.75.

Bliss Everbearing (No. 329) Height of vine, 18 to 24 inches. pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas of the finest flavor. Habit of growth is of a peculiar branching character, forming many bearing stalks from a single root. If hilled up a little, plants stand up well without brushing. However, it had best be planted in double rows about 8 inches apart. For continuance in bearing for a long time no other variety equals it, making it especially valuable for late summer and fall plantings. Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (14 ozs.), 35 cents; quart (28 ozs.), 60 cents; postpaid.

Black Eye Marrowfat (No. 320) Old, well known, very tall growing variety. A heavy bearer and profitable when properly "brushed up." Packet, 10 cents; ½ pint, 20 cents; pint (15 ounces), 35 cents; quart (30 ounces), 60 cents;

PIMIENTO

PEPPERS



PEPPERS

Some of the most profitable crops of pepper in Florida and South Texas are grown from late summer and early fall planted seed, furnishing green peppers for shipment during winter. South Florida plants pepper all during the fall and winter months. In fall planting one ounce of seed will usually produce about 1000 good strong plants if properly handled. Most gardeners plant one-half pound per acre to be sure of sufficient plants. All varieties of pepper are in exceedingly short supply and limited quantities only can be sold until 1918 seed crop is ready.

Pimiento (No. 358)

MILDEST FLAVORED OF ALL. Its wonderful what popularity it has been known. Pimiento has attained in the short time it has been known. It is absolutely free from the pungency of flavor distasteful to so many. Can be eaten raw like an apple, can be stuffed with meat and baked; can be used as a salad or canned for winter use. Has very thick, firm flesh which permits of its being scalded and peeled. The photograph above shows the shape and regularity of size of this splendid variety and is about half natural size. Pkt., 10 cents; ½ oz., 20 cents; oz., 35 cents; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50; postpaid.

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, 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. Seed stock for fall sale very, very limited. Pkt., 10 cents; ½ oz., 35 cents; oz., 60 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.00.

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

HASTINGS' ROYAL KING

(No. 357) NEW 1918 SEED READY AUGUST 15TH. At time this catalogue goes out, about August 1st, we have no seed in hand of Royal King, but new seed from our 1918 crop will begin to come in about August 15th and quantity orders can be filled after that date.

Royal King is the best and most uniform of all sweet peppers, the mature peppers (about the size of our illustration) looking as if they had been made in the same mold. Of the Ruby King type, but far better than that old favorite.

Prolific, of bright glossy color; flesh thick and mild with lobes well filled out. Plants of erect growth, strong and stocky. A native variety, originating here in Georgia. You will be fully satisfied with Royal King, either for market or home use. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 35 cents; ounce, 60 cents; ¼ pound, \$2.00; pound, \$7.00.

Red Chili Pepper (No. 354) Two standard, well-known hot varieties

Long Cayenne (No. 349) of pepper. Very pungent. Red Chile very small, Cayenne larger and longer. Each, packet, 10 cent; ½ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.



Hastings' New Royal King Pepper

Hastings' Radish Seed

RADISH SEED SHORT In the twenty-nine years we have been in the seed business we have never known good radish seed in such short supply as now. Much radish seed comes from France, and war conditions are responsible for French shortage. In the United States unfavorable weather almost ruined the 1917 crop of some varieties and cut down the yield of all. Present indications are that the 1918 crop will be equally short, insuring a continuance of high prices on radish seed another year.

Culture For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Sow one ounce of seed to 100 feet of row. Our radish seed is of the very best, being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots. Radishes are 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 that remarkable regularity and fine shape 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, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Long White Vienna or Lady Finger (No. 388) An early maturing and attractive, long, white radish of most excellent quality. The tops are of medium size. The roots are clear white, slender, smooth and average when mature six to seven inches long by about five-eighths to seven-eighths of an inch in diameter at thickest part. The flesh is very crisp and tender. This variety is desirable for market and home garden use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Long White Icicle (No. 382) Excellent and profitable; a new and distinct 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 brittle, and of mild, sweet flavor. Packet, 10c; ounce, 20 cents.

Hastings' Glass Radish (No. 383) We consider this variety 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, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

Half Long Deep Scarlet (No. 384) Splendid variety intermediate between the long varieties and the round varieties of radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents.

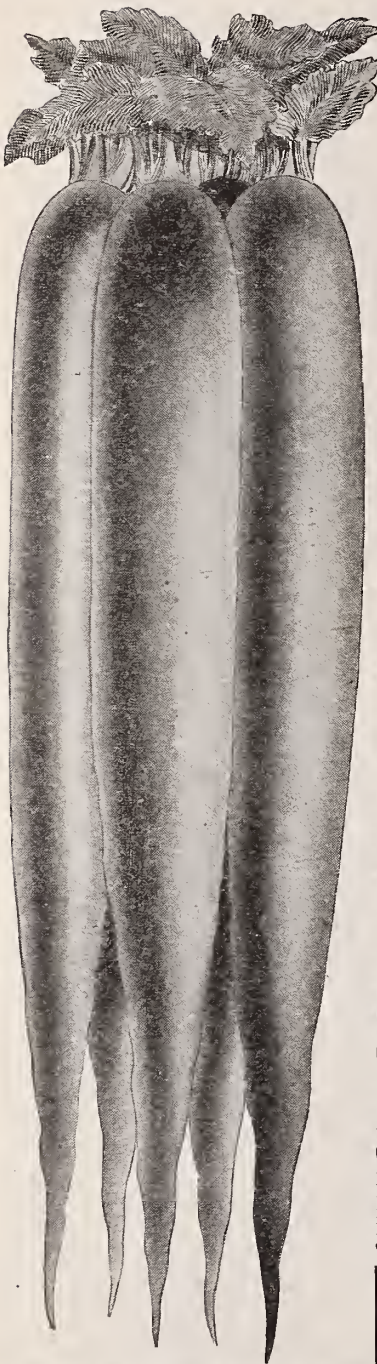
Rosy Gem Radish (No. 375) Also called "White Tipped Scarlet Ball." A favorite among market gardeners for forcing as well as for market. We have seen it ready for market here in Atlanta 18 days from the time seed was sown. A most desirable variety for home gardens and almost identical with the Scarlet 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, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Scarlet Button Radish A favorite extra (No. 381) early radish, round form and deep scarlet skin; mild flavor, crisp and very tender; short narrow leaves, making a very small top. Seed crop exceedingly short. We can only supply it in packets and ounces. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

China Rose Winter (No. 377) Distinct handsome variety of winter radish. Skin a deep scarlet; flesh pure white, solid, of fine flavor; good keeper well into spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

About Your War Garden

It's a food producer that saves buying food needed for the fighting forces in France. Making a fall garden is both a patriotic service as well as a money saver.



Hastings' Early Long Scarlet Radish

Black Spanish Winter (No. 386) Good variety of black skinned winter radish. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.

California Mammoth White (No. 390) (Winter) Extra large. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Radishes (No. 387) For those who want to make but one planting of radish for all season this is your chance. A well balanced mixture of the above varieties and many others—round, half long and long; early, medium and late. Plant this for an all season supply. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents.



Our Rosy Gem Radish

HASTINGS' EARLY BUSH SQUASHES

Every year the planting of the Summer or Bush Squashes in the Central South during July and August for September and October use becomes more popular. Every year the planting of these squashes in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, for fall and early winter shipment, becomes larger. Our people are just learning that these squashes grow and bear from summer-planted seed just about as well as from the spring planted. These squashes can be planted in the Central South as late as Aug. 15. South Florida plantings can be continued as late as Oct. 1st, either for home use or shipment.

Early White Bush Squash This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan Squash. (No. 425) It is one of the earliest to mature, very productive and of light cream color. Very popular variety for shipment to Northern markets from Florida, as well as being a general favorite for home gardeners everywhere. There is perhaps no variety more planted and it has stood the test of many years. It is commonly grown all over the United States and the popular favorite in the markets as well as in the home garden everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

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 grows 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, and when picked young can be used for shipment. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 40c; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Yellow Summer Crookneck Old, well known crookneck variety, for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. It makes an excellent shipper, is fine grained and of good quality, especially desirable for its rich, buttery flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid. Ten-pound lots or over, not prepaid, \$1.00 per pound.

Golden Custard (No. 422) Exceeds in size all other scalloped varieties, being 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 bush form, immensely productive and of fine quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Winter or Marrow Squashes

baking or pies all through winter and spring. Cut when matured, leaving two or three inches of stem, and store in a cool, dry place until wanted for use.

Boston Marrow (No. 428) Most popular running variety. A very productive fall and winter variety of medium to large size, oval shape and thin skin. It is much used for canning and making pies. The fruits when ripe are bright orange with a shading of light cream color. The flesh is of rich salmon-yellow color, fine grained and of excellent flavor, but is not as dry as the Improved Hubbard. A good keeper and shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

Early Prolific Marrow (No. 423) Very similar to the Boston Marrow, rather more prolific and about one week earlier. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.

HASTINGS' SPINACH SEED

SEED SUPPLY SHORT Before this present war practically all spinach seed was grown in Europe where conditions are far more favorable for seed production of this vegetable. The governments of the producing countries three years ago forbid the exportation of spinach seed and we, in common with other American seedsmen, have had our supply of spinach seed from Europe cut off.

Attempts to produce spinach seed in America have met with indifferent success so far as quantity was concerned. Some varieties we have had to drop from our list entirely. This fall we can only offer the Bloomsdale variety, and that only in very limited quantities.

Bloomsdale Spinach (No. 412) The only variety we can offer at this time. A valuable savoy leaved variety extensively grown as a market variety in many parts of the country. Do not plant seed in hot weather for spinach seed will not germinate satisfactorily when ground and air are warm. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

A most delicious vegetable grown from September and October planted seed all through the Lower South and Florida. Ground should be prepared deeply, as Salsify is a deep rooter. Sow one ounce of seed to about one hundred feet of drill. Seed should be covered about one inch and thinned out to 3 or 4 inches apart when well up. The flavor is improved by letting roots stay in the ground all winter.

Mammoth Sandwich Island 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, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; postpaid.



White Bush or "Patty Pan" Squash

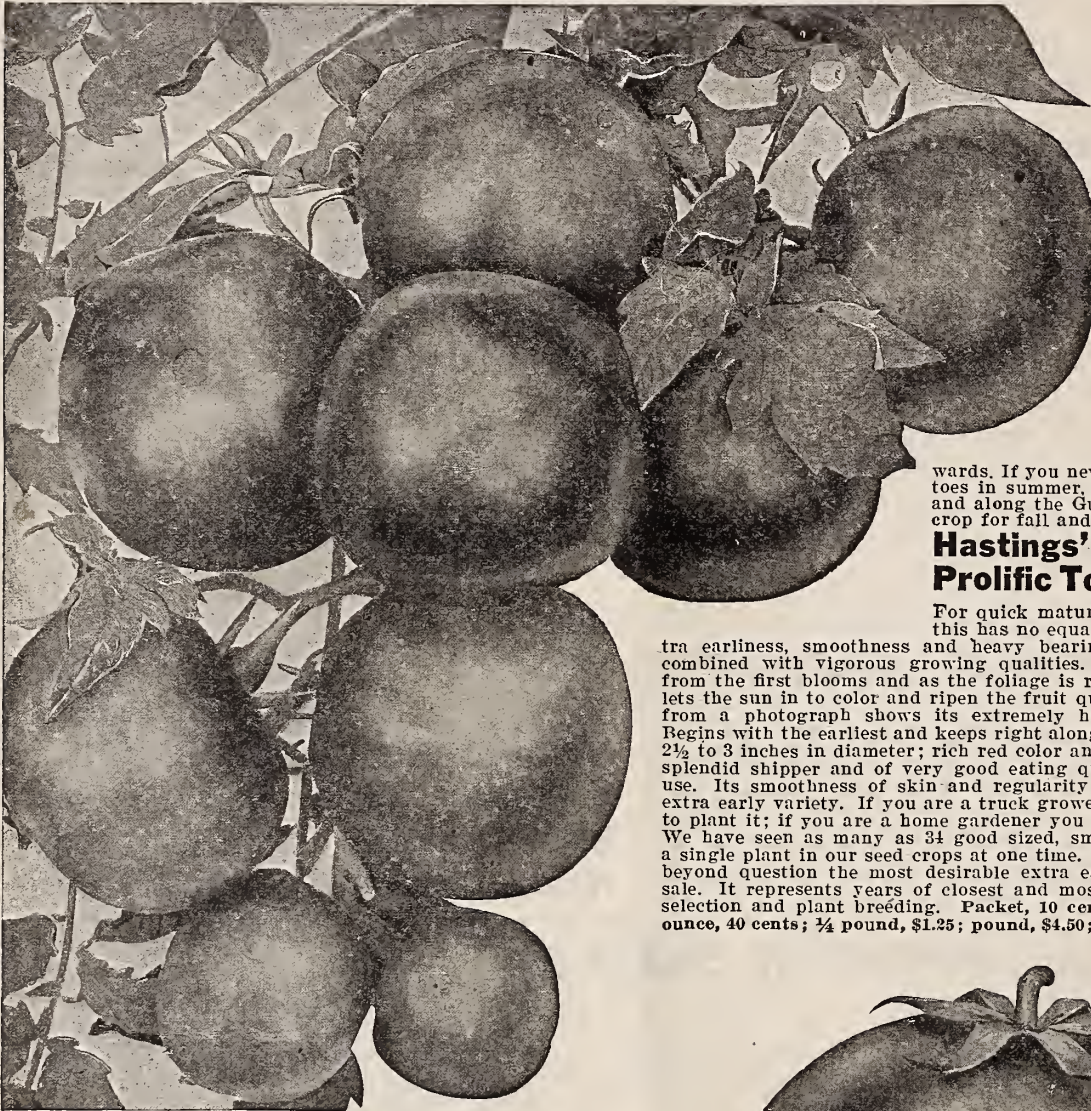
Not advised for planting later than August 1st in the Central South, but in Florida and extreme South Texas can be planted up to September 10th, and will supply delicious squashes for

A Good Big Home Garden is a Money Saver and a Health Giver—Make you a Good Big Home Garden This Fall.



Spinach

TOMATOES FOR YOUR SUMMER AND FALL PLANTINGS



Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato

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 fruit 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. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; 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, of medium size, average 2½ inches in diameter. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

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 hearer and ripens 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, 5c; ½ ounce, 15c; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

About the time this catalogue comes into the hands of the majority of its readers the tomatoes from the spring plantings will have begun to die out. It is easily possible for the people of the Central South to have tomatoes for table use until a month or six weeks after killing frost. Planted in August, most varieties bear in 75 to 80 days. Summer planted tomatoes will be in their prime during October and November and can be picked green before the plants are killed and kept in the house and ripened gradually for weeks afterwards. If you never tried planting tomatoes in summer, do so now. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast it is a regular crop for fall and early winter shipment.

Hastings' Extra Early Prolific Tomato (No. 444)

For quick maturity from late plantings this has no equal. 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 its extremely heavy bearing qualities. Begins with the earliest and keeps right along bearing. Fruit is from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; rich red color and ripens evenly. It is 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 not to plant it; if you are a home gardener you need it for earliest use. We have seen as many as 34 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, 25 cents; ounce, 40 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.



Hastings' Dwarf Champion Tomato

HASTINGS' REDFIELD BEAUTY (No. 445) The Most Satisfactory Tomato You Can Grow

Our Redfield Beauty is of 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 23 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 distance or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break easily. In comparative tests it has excelled all the noted varieties put out by Northern houses in recent years; not one of them was 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 Redfield Beauty does, every desirable quality. Large packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.00; pound, \$3.50; 5-pound lots or over at \$3.25 per pound, not prepaid.

Chalk's Early Jewel (No. 451) One of the very best of the second early class of tomatoes following closely in maturity varieties like Extra Early Prolific. Fruits uniformly larger, thicker through, more solid and much finer quality than most extra early varieties. Fruits very deep through from stem to blossom end, being almost round or half shaped; about 3 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. Flavor exceptionally sweet and free from acid. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.



Chalk's Early Jewel Tomato



Hastings' Redfield Beauty, the All Right Tomato For You All Times of the Year

Livingston's Globe Tomato (No. 446) A most popular variety with Florida shippers. We find it a desirable variety for shipment. One of the earliest fruits, smooth and of good size; fine flesh and few seeds; very productive of fruit. Of right size and shape to pack for shipment. Color of skin purplish red and almost the exact shape of our Redfield Beauty. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato (No. 448) No variety equals our Long Keeper in heat and drought resisting qualities; its resistance to unfavorable conditions being remarkable. It is adapted to the entire South. Fruits over 3 inches in diameter and bright red in color. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Hastings' Matchless Tomato (No. 447) This variety is well named, for up to the present time it has had no equal as a large, second-early, for home use, nearby markets or canning. Vigorous grower, very productive and continues to produce large sized fruits until frost. Fruits large to extra large; very meaty and solid, with few seeds. Its color is a brilliant shade of red. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Red Rock (No. 455) A great big red, meaty tomato, the best of the late maturing varieties. Extraordinarily solid, hence the name of "Red Rock." Perfectly smooth, has no superior in texture and flavor and is red as a tomato can be all the way through. Meat is solid without being hard and of the finest flavor. Matures in from 110 to 115 days. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

Duke of York, the Blight Proof (No. 456) Not of first-class eating quality but a first-class shipper and will grow and fruit successfully where all other varieties die of the tomato blight which is so prevalent in many parts of the South. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c; ¼ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50; postpaid.

The Stone (No. 449) Extra large, smooth variety of bright red color. Used in some parts for winter shipment and a standard sort for those who grow for canning. A large, smooth, solid, meaty tomato for all purposes and a splendid variety to furnish late tomatoes everywhere. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

Early Detroit (No. 459) A new, early, very productive variety for either shipping or home use. Especially well adapted for growth in Florida. Color purplish pink. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.00; postpaid.

The Turnip Seed Shortage

There is a positive out and out turnip seed famine in the world. Most of the turnip seed used in the United States is of foreign growth, largely English.

For three years the foreign crops of turnips have steadily declined in quantity produced. The last year practically no seed has come across.

For two years the American crops of turnips have been almost total failures owing to unfavorable growing seasons and extra cold winters, and only a few thousand pounds has come from that source.

All of this means that the seed houses have little turnip seed on hand, and the cost to us all has increased from 300 to 500 per cent on such varieties as we can offer at all.

Of necessity we have had to cut out our famous "Big 7 Turnip Collection," that has been so regularly purchased by tens of thousands of our customers.

Some varieties we have had to drop from our list altogether, while others such as the famous Purple Top White Globe we can only offer in very limited quantities.

We don't like this turnip seed situation both as to quantity and price a bit better than you do, but at present it can't be helped. While we have been doing everything possible to provide an ample supply of seed, yet "bucking up" against a combination of a world war combined with a two years' turn down by Mother Nature is more than we could successfully overcome.

Buy only such amounts of turnip and rutabaga seed as you actually need, then make that seed go as far in crop production as you possibly can by thorough preparation of the soil and careful planting. Things are going to get back to normal conditions of supply and price some of these days. Until that time comes, however, we will all have to do the best we can under the circumstances.



Hastings' Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

Early White Flat Dutch (No. 467) An old standby, and one of the most popular early varieties in the South for either spring or fall planting. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat as shown by the illustration, with very fine tap root. Flesh and skin pure white; fine grained and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.



Hastings' Early Red or Purple Top Turnip

Early Red or Purple Top (No. 466) This is another popular variety of early flat turnip, being almost identical with the Flat Dutch, except for the deep red or purple color of the skin at the top of the bulb. Known in many sections as the Purple Top Flat Dutch. It's a quick grower with very fine-grained, sweet-flavored flesh. The red top of the bulb extending down to where it rests in the soil, adds very much to the attractive appearance of this popular variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Extra Early White Egg (No. 476) This superb variety is not planted half as much as its splendid qualities justify. Finest flavored of all early turnips, and with favorable seasons is ready for use in six 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. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; postpaid.

Purple or Red Top Globe (No. 475) Unfortunately the seed supply of this most popular of all turnips is the shortest of all. Every family gardener should plant a few of them for a supply to bank away for winter and spring use. An ounce of seed carefully handled will produce an amazingly large supply of this variety. Plant White Egg, White Flat Dutch and Early Red or Purple Top for fall and early winter and save the Purple Top Globe for later use. Purple Top Globe is of medium maturity, globe shaped, handsome appearance, a heavy cropper and bulbs of fine quality. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Long White or Cowhorn (No. 470) Roots long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one-half of which is formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh pure white, fine-grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. It is very hardy and resistant to cold. Frequently planted together with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter stock food. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents.



Extra Early White Egg Turnip

HASTINGS' MIXED TURNIPS

(No. 479) A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabagas catalogued by us. This mixture is made up to supply the demand of the thousands of planters who wish to make only one sowing and at the same time have a succession of turnips to supply them all through the season. This mixture contains all the early, medium and late varieties and "salad" variety for "greens." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Yellow or Amber Globe--The Best Yellow Turnip (No. 469)

Sometimes called Yellow Stone. Undoubtedly the most handsome of the yellow sorts. Grows to a large size, flesh very firm, fine grained and keeps splendidly, well into the spring. This globe-shaped turnip of light-yellow flesh is one of the best for a general crop, excellent for table use, and its large size makes it fine for feeding stock. We have a fair stock of this variety this fall and the price is reasonable. There is no better yellow globe turnip than Hastings', and you will find this a very desirable substitute for Purple Top Globe for holding through the winter. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Seven Top or "Salad" Turnip (No. 477) The most popular variety for "greens" in the South. Very hardy, growing all through the winter. Can be cut at all times, giving a supply of fresh vegetable matter at times when nothing else is available. Can be sown from August till December and in early spring. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25; postpaid.



Seven Top or "Salad Turnip"

Make Fall Gardens

Hastings'

Improved

American

Rutabaga

THE FINEST RUTABAGA IN THE WORLD (No. 468)

Our special strain of Improved American leaves nothing to be desired. It is the best and heaviest cropper of all rutabagas for the South. This variety has been grown and improved for years to meet the wants and trade of the most critical gardeners. It is of fine form, with a rich purple top and yellow flesh of very pleasing appearance. Flesh is tender and sweet and exceptionally free from stringy, hard flesh. It has a comparatively small top, small and fine roots, and is a sure and heavy cropper. If you grow rutabagas you need Hastings' "Improved American." Just look at the specimen in the photograph. Doesn't that look like a cropper?

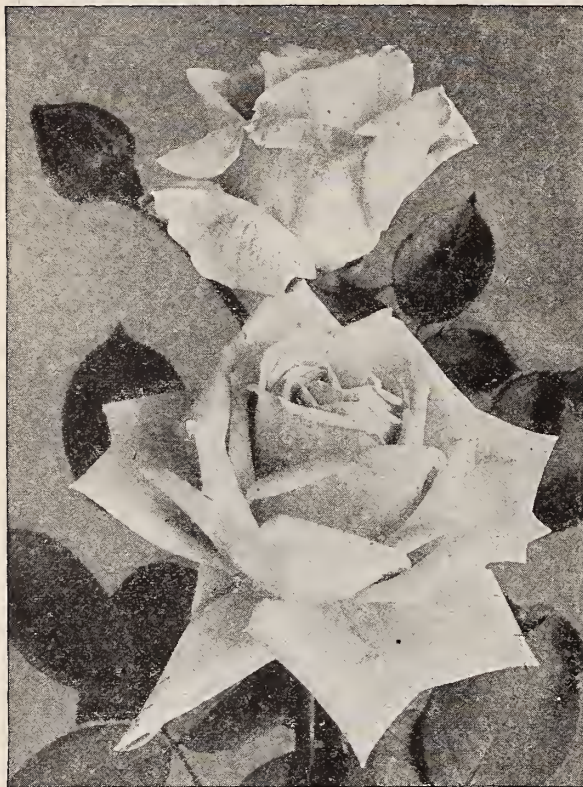
Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25; postpaid.



Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga—The Finest Rutabaga in the World

Open Ground Grown Roses

One Year Old Plants 40 cents Each -- \$3.50 Per 10 Postpaid
Two Year Old Plants 50 cents Each -- \$4.50 Per 10 Postpaid



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—A Splendid White Rose

To meet the demand for strong open ground Roses, we have grown for us each year several thousand of these plants here in the open ground in a soil that brings roses to a perfection found nowhere else in the country. For fall planting our rose orders come mostly from Florida and along the Gulf coast, and on this account we are offering only grafted roses, which seem to be more hardy and better in general for fall planting. They are grafted on exceptionally strong growing stocks and we can supply them in one or two year old bushes which will bloom rather freely the first spring after planting. There are a great many people who want quick results and these open ground plants are just what they need. Planted out in November and December they begin to bloom in the first rose-blooming weather and furnish an abundance of blooms the first summer. These plants are ready for shipment usually about November 1st to November 15th.

White Roses

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria One of the finest large double roses, white with lemon center, This is a good bloomer and has handsome bright foliage. A Hybrid Tea variety of great merit.

White Maman Cochet This is a pure white, or with very slight, delicate pink tint on the outer petals. Full double, beautiful pointed buds. A profuse bloomer and vigorous grower. We strongly recommend this Tea as one of our best roses. See illustration below.

Marie Van Houtte A white Tea Rose with lemon tint, pink on outer petals. The buds are of good size; flowers turn pink as they fade. A good bloomer and thrifty grower. A very handsome and satisfactory rose.

Frau Karl Druschki (White American Beauty.) A white Hybrid perpetual Rose with blooms four to six inches across. This is considered the best snow white rose of its class ever introduced. Buds full and well formed; open flowers, very double. A strong vigorous grower; nearly always in bloom. We strongly recommend this variety.

Estelle Pradel (Climbing Rose.) This climbing Noisette Rose has lovely, pure white buds; full flowers of medium size; a profuse bloomer. A favorite climbing rose for the South.

Woodland Margaret (Climbing Rose.) This climbing Noisette is another popular variety in the South. It has medium sized pure white flowers, sometimes tinged with blush. It is a vigorous climber and constant bloomer and a very desirable variety.

Lamarque (Climbing Rose.) A white climbing Noisette with sulphur colored center. It is a constant bloomer, and very satisfactory.

Pink Roses

Madame Jules Grolez (Pink Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.) This Tea Rose has no superior in color. It is a deep pink in the center, shading to light pink on the outer petals. A good grower and profuse bloomer.

Madame Lombard Pink center shading to darker pink on outer surface of petals. This Pink Tea Rose will yield a profusion of flowers all summer. We recommend it highly.

Pink Maman Cochet This Pink Tea Rose is identical with the White Maman Cochet (see illustration) except in color. Has long pointed buds of clear pink. Has beautiful foliage and is a free bloomer. It is our choice of the hardy pink roses for all parts of the South.

Minnie Francis A Pink Tea Rose with orange color at the base of the petals. Open showy flowers; a vigorous grower.

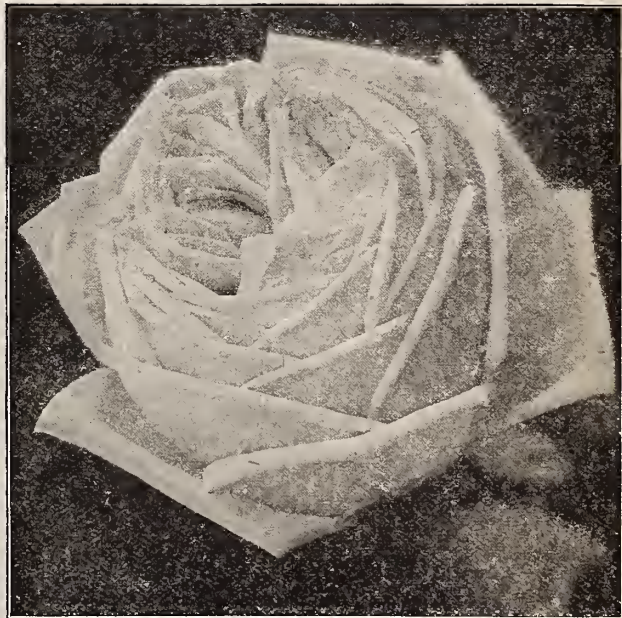
Bon Silene A salmon Tea Rose marked with carmine. It is highly scented, with large buds of fine form and color; a strong grower and blooms profusely the year round.

Henry M. Stanley Pale pink Tea Rose edged and mottled deep rose color, large and double; will please you.

Pink Killarney This famous Tea Rose is identical with the White Killarney except in color, which is a uniform pink; a desirable and valuable rose.

GREEN LAWNS IN WINTER

Not so difficult as many think. In the upper and middle South Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Mixture (see page 11) is right for new lawns or patching up old ones. When Bermuda lawns become dried up after frost sow either English or Italian Rye Grass and scratch in lightly with a rake for green growth during winter.



Maman Cochet (Pink and White), Well Opened—Superb Roses

Duchess de Brabant This pink Tea Rose is an old fashioned variety of great merit. Petal deeper colored on outer surface; a free bloomer and excellent for planting in beds.

Marian Brunell This is a new China Tea Rose, with silvery pink petals on inner surface; deeper pink on outer surface; vigorous climber and fine variety.

Annie de Diesbach A bright clear pink Hybrid Perpetual with large and very double flowers; sweet scented; a vigorous grower.

Her Majesty A Hybrid Perpetual Rose producing a beautiful shade of pink, large, well formed flowers; sweet scented and very double.

Paul Neyron A Hybrid Perpetual Rose with full double pink flowers. The largest flowered rose grown, often measuring six inches across. One of the most desirable of the large flowered types.

Red Roses

Freiherr Von Marschall This Tea Rose has beautiful pointed buds and flowers varying in color from clear red to pink. It is an ever-bloomer and strong growing rose, and should have a place in your garden.

Papa Gontier One of the best Tea Roses in our collection. Outer petals red, inner ones pink; beautifully formed pointed buds. A rose of great merit.

Reine Marie Henrietta (Climbing Rose.) One of the finest red climbing Tea Roses in existence; cherry red with beautifully formed, fragrant flowers. A desirable variety.

Climbing Wootton A Hybrid Tea Rose with very large open flowers. Color bright red, shading to crimson; a free bloomer and strong grower. A beautiful and satisfactory rose.

Duke of Edinburgh This Hybrid Perpetual Rose has dark velvet pink flowers with inner surface lighter in color; medium size flowers and very fragrant. A standard rose.

Marshall P. Wilder The flower of this Hybrid Perpetual is bright cherry red; very large and perfectly double. A vigorous grower.

Agrippina This Crimson Bengal Rose is a profuse bloomer and strong grower; excellent for bedding.

Louis Phillipe This Bengal variety is of rich velvet crimson color. One of the best of our dark red roses; makes a vigorous growth; an everbloomer of great merit.

Yellow and Salmon Roses

Madame Francisca Kruger This Tea Rose is copper yellow, shaded pink on outer petals; a constant bloomer of large sized flowers. One of the easiest to grow and especially desirable to get quick results for early spring and late fall flowers.

Safrano A Tea Rose with a delicate and beautiful shade of salmon; always bright and clear and does not shade off to undesirable tinges. In the Lower South it makes a strong, vigorous bush and bears an abundance of exquisitely colored flowers throughout the year; one of the best varieties for the South.

Etoile de Lyon A deep yellow Tea Rose with fine buds and large double flowers. It is considered the only perfectly hardy ever-blooming yellow rose; a strong grower and blooms profusely.

Climbing Perle des Jardins This Climbing Tea variety is a profuse bloomer with deep yellow well formed buds and flowers. It is a stronger grower than the Marechal Niel and regarded by many as more satisfactory. This climber is a wonderful rose and will suit you.

Chromatella (Climbing Rose.) This Climbing Noisette is a rose of the Marechal Niel class and very popular in Florida and Gulf Coast sections. It is lemon yellow with long pointed buds; vigorous and a free bloomer. It is also known as "Cloth of Gold."

Solfaterre (Climbing Rose.) A clear sulphur yellow climbing Tea Rose; large and double. Character of growth similar to the Marechal Niel. A splendid climber and profuse and constant bloomer. It withstands the hot mid-summer sun and will not blight or fade. When properly pruned makes a splendid bush rose.

EVERGREEN LAWNS

The yard don't look just right without a green lawn the year round. In the upper and middle South Hastings' Evergreen Lawn Grass gives an all-the-year round green lawn. For Bermuda lawns English or Italian Rye Grass sown in October or November on the sod and scratched in lightly with a rake comes quickly and gives a good green lawn until the Bermuda grass starts again in the spring. Good lawns can be had with good preparation, the right mixture of grasses, and fall sowing.



Madame Francisca Kruger—Fine Yellow Rose

White Cherokee A high-climbing rose, with slender, green, prickly branches; leaves usually three-parted, bright, shining, evergreen; flowers large, white, with numerous deep yellow stamens, giving a bright yellow center, showy. Valuable not only for its flowers, but for its bright, evergreen foliage. Splendid for covering trellises or walls.

Pink Cherokee Rosy pink variety of the Cherokee type; a strong-growing climber, with a profusion of flowers in spring.

Ramona (Red Cherokee) A new climbing rose, with flowers varying in color from brilliant red to very deep pink, free-flowering and very handsome; a noteworthy addition to our list of varieties.



Shape of Freiherr von Marschall—Most Beautifully Formed Red Buds

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 have 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; 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 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. 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 2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
1 pound package.....	\$.26	\$.28	\$.31	\$.34	\$.37	\$.41	\$.44
3 pound package.....	.53	.57	.64	.71	.78	.86	.93
5 pound package.....	.70	.76	.87	.98	1.09	1.21	1.32
12½ pound package.....	1.44	1.59	1.88	2.18	2.46	2.76	3.05

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, 20 CENTS; 3 POUNDS, 45 CENTS; 5 POUNDS, 60 CENTS; 12½ POUNDS, \$1.25; 100 POUND KEG, \$8.50.

We suggest that as a trial you order one of the small 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.

OTHER INSECTICIDES, FUNGICIDES AND SUPPLIES

Dry Bordeaux and Paris Green Compound

(Sterlingworth). A combined insecticide and fungicide. Many of our customers want an insecticide more poisonous than Bug Death and, in that, more active. They also would like a preparation for controlling fungous growth and be able to dust or spray for both at the same time. This mixture or compound stops blights, rots, mildews, anthracnose, and other fungous growth and also kills such insects as Apple Maggot, Bud Moth, Canker Worms, Codling Moth, Plum Curculio, Slugs, Cabbage Worms, Striped Cucumber Beetle, Squash Bugs, Rose Bug, Potato Bug or Beetle, etc. It can be dusted on dry or mixed with water and sprayed. This is a quick acting compound and will give you absolutely satisfactory results. Directions on boxes. One pound box, 60 cents; 5 pound box, \$2.00; postpaid.

Whale Oil Soap (Sterlingworth). Genuine Whale Oil (not Fish Oil) Soap. An old-time remedy for scale insects and plant lice and a very efficient insecticide. It is customary to dissolve one pound in four or five gallons of water to use as a spray. Directions will be found on the box. Follow these, as very tender plants will be injured by a stronger solution. One pound box, 25 cents, postpaid.

Tobacco Dust (Sterlingworth). Powdered tobacco is a standard insecticide, often used in conjunction with Whale Oil Soap and Bordeaux mixtures. The striped cucumber (squash and melon) beetle and flea-beetle may be repelled with this insecticide. One pound box with directions, 25 cents; postpaid.

Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco (Sterlingworth). Genuine Whale Oil Soap with Tobacco Powder. This mixture combines the values of both, effective against San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Scale, Aphid, most Plant Lice and Spiders and other sucking insects on trees, shrubs, plants, vines, rose bushes, etc. General directions on box. One pound box, 25 cents; postpaid.

Hebo (Sterlingworth). This is poisonous to insect life, but is much less injurious to human beings than the arsenic compounds, as Paris Green. It is very similar to White Hellebore and has the same properties. Since Hellebore has become so scarce and high priced we are offering Hebo, a special Sterlingworth preparation, to take its place. It is used on such plants as cabbage, especially late in the season when it is considered unsafe to use

Paris Green or other arsenites which are poisonous to human beings. It may be applied full strength or mixed with flour in the powdered form or mixed with water according to directions on box. Half pound box, 25 cents; pound box, 40 cents; postpaid.

Plant Tablets (Sterlingworth). A powerful and odorless plant grower. Nothing adds more to the appearance of your home than window boxes, pots and baskets of healthy, blooming plants. These plant tablets promote a luxuriant, vigorous growth of branch, leaf and flower. We are told that they "double the bloom." These tablets, dissolved in water, build up the soil and supply scientifically the elements necessary to a wholesome growth; much more effective than liquid manure and are odorless. Try them on your house plants and they will become strong and healthy. Trial size, 10 cents; medium size (100 tablets for 35 plants for 3 months), 25 cents; large size (250 tablets), 50 cents; postpaid.

"Acre-an-Hour" Sifter For distributing Bug Death and other insecticides in dry or powdered form. By using this, you can apply powders evenly and easily, with little or no waste, and as this sifter is very simple, with nothing about it to wear out or get out of order, it is a mighty good idea to buy one and have it on hand, ready to use at any time. Each, 75 cents; postpaid.

Dickey Duster For those who only want a small distributor for dry or powdered insecticides and fungicides we have Dickey Dusters. They are fine for those with only small gardens or a few plants to dust. Price, 50c; postpaid.

Cyclone Seed Sower The hand sower that scatters evenly, thoroughly and easily. Use it with any seeds that can be sown broadcast—or with ground bone, ashes or fertilizers. A Cyclone will pay for itself in three or four hours' work. It gives absolutely even distribution and so will make three bushels do the work of four. It has a special slope feed board, a very important feature found only in the Cyclone, which keeps the hopper properly filled without tilting the machine, insuring a uniform flow and affords a great convenience to the operator in carrying the seeder. It also has an automatic feed adjustment, giving a positive force feed throughout; quickly adjusted, started or stopped and can't clog—no waste of seed. The distributing wheel is strong and rigid, made of metal with no soldered joints. Everyone needs a hand seeder or sower about the place. Price \$1.75; postpaid.

OATS, RYE, WHEAT, ALFALFA

Rape, Barley, Crimson Clover and all other Clovers and Grasses are money-saving crops, which should be planted in the fall by every farmer in the South who wants to come out ahead this year.

What does it profit a man to grow a crop of 25 or even 30-cent cotton, when to do it he has to impoverish his land as well as spend all or nearly all his cotton dollars for grain, hay and fertilizer?

For nearly fifty years the South has absolutely been drained regularly of the billions of dollars that have come into it in payment for cotton; been drained of this fabulous sum to pay for food and grain products that should have been grown on the South's own acres. This is what has kept the South poor as a section; keeps the States composing it poor; keeps the individual cotton grower poor when he ought to be the wealthiest farmer on the face of the earth.

Let's look this matter squarely in the face. It's a fact that the farmer in the South who grows enough grain and hay to see him through the year, is the exception. The farmer who has grain and hay enough to see him through and a surplus to sell in town has been until the last two years almost unknown.

We sweat and toil all through the long summers to grow cotton. Suppose we do grow it and sell it for a good price. Where does that cotton money go? Largely to States like Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and others, for grain, hay and meat, yet with good seed of good varieties, intelligent cultivation and fertilizing, Georgia and other Cotton States need ask no odds of those States farther north in grain and hay production. The time to begin stopping this financial drain is now. Begin by planting grain crops, clover crops, winter forage and cover crops this fall on your farm.

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 fall. 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 its 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 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, single pounds, pints or quarts. 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.

Hastings' Special Quotation Sheet

F-1918

Please Do Not Write in This Space

H. G. HASTINGS CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Gentlemen: I would like to have you name me your lowest price on the list of seed I give you below. Please quote your best prices, and also let me know whether in your opinion the seed should be sent by Freight or Express, and also about what the cost of delivery will be. It is distinctly understood that in asking for this special quotation I am under no obligation to purchase same, and that this is entirely for my own information as to prices and Freight or Express rates.

Name _____

P. O. _____

R. F. D. No. _____ Box No. _____ State _____

Express or Freight Office _____

(If Different from your Post Office)

FILL OUT THIS SHEET WITH THE ARTICLES YOU WANT PRICES ON,
AND MAIL TO US; WE WILL MAKE YOU OUR BEST PRICES.

QUANTITY

VARIETY

Leave This Space Blank

(WRITE THE NUMBER OF BUSHELS OR POUNDS HERE)

TEAR OFF ALONG THIS LINE

FALL FLOWERS

There are a number of flower seeds which should be sown in the fall for best results, as the length of time to hot weather from spring sowings is too short to allow for best development. To this class belongs Pansies, Violets and Daisies. Other varieties, such as Sweet Peas, need an early start, especially in Florida and Gulf Coast section, October to December sowings being best. In the lower half of Florida and extreme Southwest Texas, such kinds as Dianthus or Pinks, Marigolds, Nasturtiums, Petunias, Poppies, Verbenas, can be sown almost any time during the fall months, adding brightness to home surroundings during the winter months.



Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas

Hastings' Superb Mixed Pansies (No. 847) To have extra large flowers, pansy seed (No. 847) should be sown in October, in all parts of the South. In Florida plants can be left out in the open all winter; in the Central South they should be protected during the severe weather of January and February. Our mixture well deserves the name of "Superb," being made up from the best of large flowering strains of the French and English pansy specialists; Giant Trimarceau, Odier, Cassier, Bugnot, Large Parisian Stained, Masterpiece, and many others of the highest type. Flowers from this mixture are frequently larger than a silver dollar. Packet, 25 cents; 3 for 50 cents; 7 for \$1.00.

Large Flowering English "Face" Pansies (No. 848) Our mixture of the best English varieties of "Face" Pansies. Packet, 15c; 3 packets, 35c.
French Mixed Pansy (No. 849) Fine mixture of good French varieties. Very satisfactory for fall plantings in Florida and along the Gulf. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.
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.

Double English Daisy (No. 730) Perfectly hardy, suited best to cool, moist locations. Blooms both in spring and fall and through the winter in mild seasons. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

SWEET PEAS If success is to be had with Sweet Peas in Florida and along the Gulf Coast, seed must be planted October to December. Plant in trenches about 6 inches deep, covering seed 2 inches. As they grow keep filling in trench until level with the surface. While most prefer to buy sweet peas in mixture we can supply separate colors if desired in Pure White, Pink, Lavender, Navy Blue, Red and Striped or Blotched. Each, packet, 10c; ounce, 15c; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50.

Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas (No. 883) Our own special mixture made up from over 50 of the leading varieties. A well balanced mixture of only desirable colors. The cream of the Sweet Pea varieties of the Grandiflora type. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50c; pound, \$1.50; postpaid.

Hastings' Superb Mixed Dianthus or Pinks (No. 778)

A mixture of the best double and single Chinese and Japanese pinks. All colors. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Nasturtium Dwarf Mixed (No. 842) A splendid range of shades and coloring in both tall and dwarf varieties. Suitable for outdoor culture or for window boxes.

Nasturtium Tall Mixed (No. 843) Each, packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents.

Petunias--Finest Mixed (No. 853) Solid colors without the stripings and variations. Pkt., 10c.
PETUNIAS—Striped and Blotched (No. 854)—The finest strain of single petunias. Flowers beautifully striped and blotched. Packet, 10 cents.

Poppies--Superb Mixed (No. 863) Gorgeous is the only word that can describe the brilliancy of a bed of our mixed poppies in full bloom. It's always best to plant poppy seed in the fall or early winter for spring blooming. In cooler sections the seed lies dormant in the ground all winter, but makes far better growth than from spring planted seed. Our mixture contains all the popular kinds of double, semi-double and single varieties in all colors and shades. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 35 cents; postpaid.

Verbenas From fall planted seed these will live through the winter with slight protection in Florida and along the Gulf and bloom freely.

VERBENA—Mammoth Mixed (No. 912)—The largest strain of Verbena known. Individual florets almost as large as phlox, in finest shades. Packet, 15 cents.

VERBENA—Best Mixed Hybrids (No. 911)—Our extra fine strain containing all the best colors and in entirely distinct clear shades. Fine. Packet, 10 cents.



Hastings' "Superb" Pansy

Dutch and French Bulbs

At this time we do not know whether ocean shipping conditions will let through bulbs of Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, etc. We hope and expect they will, and if they do a special bulb list will be issued about October 1st. If interested in Bulbs send us your name and address and if we find that we will be able to supply them a Bulb Catalogue will be mailed you.

Just as this catalogue goes on the press the news indicates that both the Dutch Hyacinths and Tulips as well as the French grown Narcissus will come through with possibly some delay. There will be no Chinese or Japanese bulbs imported this season.



1 Papa Gontier. 2 Madame Jules Grolez. 3 Louis Philippe. 4 Freiherr von Marshall. 5 Safrano. 6 Frau Karl Druschki. 7 White Maman Cochet. 8 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. 9 Pink Maman Cochet. 10 Duchesse de Brabant. 11 Paul Neyrou. 12 Madame Lambard.

12 Superb Grafted Roses, \$3.⁵⁰ Prepaid

A Time-Tried Selection of Free-Blooming Bush Roses for the Southern States

Our change to grafted, open-ground-grown Roses for fall planting in Florida and the Gulf States has been absolutely justified by the steady increase in sales and the unbounded satisfaction of our customers who bought and planted them last fall.

Many of the best Roses, when grown on their own roots, do not give good results on these light soils of the Lower South. For this reason, and with a view to the greater satisfaction of our customers, this fall we offer Roses grafted on extra-strong-growing stocks that grow with greatest vigor on these light soils and at the same time do equally well on the heavier clay soils of the Middle South.

Our 1918 Fall Collection consists of one plant each of Duchesse de Brabant, Frau Karl Druschki, Freiherr von Marshall, Louis Philippe, Madame Jules Grolez, Paul Neyrou, White Maman Cochet,

Madame Lambard, Pink Maman Cochet, Safrano, Papa Gontier, and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria for \$3.50, postpaid.

These are all very free bloomers and splendidly adapted to the South. Planted out any time between November 1 and January 1, they will start growth immediately and bloom during the following spring. Full descriptions of these 12 varieties, as well as the other varieties we can supply, will be found in the Rose section in the back part of this catalogue. These plants are grown in open ground and are large, healthy plants, but cannot be shipped until growth is stopped by frost, usually between October 15 and November 1. Orders can be sent in at any time, and plants will be shipped, either by parcel post or prepaid express, as early as it is safe to dig and ship. This price of \$3.50 for the above collection includes delivery to any post office in the United States.

H. G. HASTINGS CO., Seedsmen, Atlanta, Ga.