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CATALOGUE NO. 25 1903

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SUCCESSFUL
SEEDS
FOR
SOUTHERN
SOWERS

H.G. HASTINGS & CO.
35 Marietta st.
ATLANTA, GA.

FREE FLOWER SEEDS

OUR free flower seed offer last year was a splendid success, and appreciated by tens of thousands of our customers in all of the Southern States. We again repeat the offer this year with a select list of the choicest flowers for you to choose from, many of the varieties being listed at 10 cents per packet.

Every purchaser of seeds from this Catalogue, no matter how small or how large the order, no matter whether it be 10 cents or \$10, can select, absolutely free, one packet of flower seed from the following list. They are exactly the same quality of seed in the same size packets that we sell at prices listed. There is no trick or trap in this. The only condition is that you make an order for seeds from this Catalogue between January 1st and June 1st, 1903. This special premium offer is in addition to all other premium offers found elsewhere in this Catalogue. The flower seed go absolutely free with every order if you ask for them and name what variety of flower seed you want.

We believe that every home place in the South should be beautified by flowers and shrubbery and trees. We have a direct interest in having every home in the South beautified by flowers and plants. We want to see every husband and son, wife, mother and daughter happy and contented in their homes, and there is nothing that brings more real pleasure and contentment, especially to the wives, mothers and daughters, than flowers about the home. In this, our 1903 Annual Catalogue, we have given considerable space to cultural directions for flowers, much more so than is found in most seed catalogues, so that you may know how to treat the seeds after you get them so as to produce the best results possible. If you get pleasure and satisfaction from our floral gift to you this year we shall feel well repaid, knowing that we have helped give you enjoyment and pleasure in your home. A bed of flowers, a bright spot, often makes all the difference in the world in the appearance of a home.

This Catalogue goes into 150,000 Southern homes. Almost every one to whom this Catalogue goes will buy a greater or less quantity of seed between now and June. Every one who has used our seeds before knows just how much better, purer and fresher Hastings' Seeds are than those obtained from other sources. You get more for your money from us than from any other seed firm in the country. From those who have never used Hastings' Seeds we ask a trial order, no matter how small. If we can get you started with us once we will have your future orders, simply because our liberal treatment and the quality of our seeds makes a regular customer of every one who once uses them. We would like to give away 150,000 packets of flower seeds this year on this offer. You will find something in the following list that you want. Tell us what it is and we will send it free

WITH YOUR ORDER FOR 1903

Make Your Selections From This List:

SWEET PEAS—Hastings' finest mixed. The best sweet peas for 1903. A superb mixture of all the leading and most beautiful varieties from California. This mixture contains over 70 kinds.

TALL MIXED NASTURTIUM—A fine mixture, containing all the finest shades and colors from the best French and German growers.

DWARF MIXED NASTURTIUM—No such a combination of rich, brilliant coloring and strong, vigorous growth has ever been seen before.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES—Grow 20 to 30 feet high, making a dense shade for porches or trellises. Flowers twice the size of common varieties, rich coloring and many of the flowers beautifully blotched and striped.

FRENCH MIXED PANSY—A fine mixture of all shades and colors, from the best French pansy growers. Flowers rather large and finely marked. A splendid strain of pansies for planting South.

PHLOX GRANDIFLORA MIXED—An extra fine strain of large flowered phlox, nearly twice the size of ordinary sorts. All shades and colors finely mixed.

HASTINGS' UNRIVALLED MIXED ASTERS—The best mixture possible, of all colors and kinds of asters, from the best European growers.

BALSAMS, DOUBLE MIXED—Very fine, large, double flowers, all shades and colors mixed. These make a fine display.

DIANTHUS, SUPERB MIXED—A fine mixture of all the Chinese and Japanese varieties of pinks.

POPPIES, SPLENDID MIXED—A fine selection of all the popular double and single sorts. These make a perfect blaze of color.

PETUNIAS, FINEST MIXED—Our best mixture of fine single petunias, all shades and colors.

HASTINGS' MIXED FLOWER GARDEN—Our splendid mixture of annual flowers, all to be sown together in the bed. Furnishes continuous bloom throughout the summer.

This gives you your own selection from a list of a dozen of the most popular flowers and best varieties. Don't wait, but send now.

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.,

35 MARIETTA STREET,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Remember OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE on all seeds in packets, ounces, quarter pounds, pounds, pints and quarts. Larger quantities by express or freight are not prepaid.

To H. G. HASTINGS & CO., 35 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Please forward the following Seeds by _____ to _____
(State here whether by Mail, Express or Freight)

Postage Stamps _____

No matter how often you write us **ALWAYS** give your **NAME** and **ADDRESS** in full. Always state how you want your order sent, whether by Mail or Express. Attach both Name and Price to each article ordered. **ALWAYS WRITE YOUR NAME PLAINLY.**

If we are sold out of any variety ordered do you wish us to substitute something equally as good?-----

Hastings' French Grown Beet Seed.

Extremely careful tests have shown us that the best beet seed in the world for planting in the South comes from a certain grower in France. This seed, which is specially grown for us in France, and imported by us direct, germinates better, produces smoother and tenderer roots than beet seed from any other grower. It's as near perfection as we have ever seen. Our well-known policy of getting everything of the very best leads us to place all our growing contracts for beet seed with this French grower. While it costs us a little more than we can buy seed from elsewhere, yet the rapid increase in our sales fully repays us for this extra cost. If you want to grow the best in beets, plant our French grown seed.

CULTURE Sow in rich or well-manured ground after same has been deeply plowed or spaded. Sow in rows 18 inches to 2 feet apart. Sow thinly in the rows in this latitude from early spring up to August 15th, and later further South. In Florida, sow from September to December. The seed is rough and soil should be firmed or rolled after planting. When 2 or 3 inches high thin out to 5 or 6 inches apart in the row. The young plants are superior to turnips and spinach for greens. In light, sandy soil cover seed 2 inches; in stiff or clay soils, not over 1 inch.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

OUR most popular variety. Tens of thousands plant it every year and are perfectly satisfied. It is an improvement by our grower over the Early Blood Turnip Beet. Color, a deep blood red. Fine form, very uniform in growth, medium early and productive. Tender, free from stringiness, and very sweet. Good for either home or market use, and a valuable variety for succession sowings. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

LENTZ' EXTRA EARLY.

A splendid variety. Nearly as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of extra fine quality. Color a dark blood red, tender and sweet at all stages of growth. Has small top and with favorable seasons can be used in six weeks from sowing. Very productive, a splendid keeper and shipper. Seed crop very short and demand is enormous. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN

An extra early market gardener's beet. A quick grower, producing smooth, rather flattened, turnip-shaped roots. When young the flesh is tender, but soon becomes stringy when old. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.50.

Hastings' Improved Blood Turnip Beet.

\$100 FOR \$2.

Do you know that less than \$2 worth of garden seeds, judiciously selected from this Catalogue, will, in an ordinarily favorable season, produce more than \$100 worth of vegetables for your table? Most people don't realize how much a good family vegetable garden saves out of the store bills in a year. If you don't believe it, have a good family garden this year and keep count of what you use out of it. The dollars that it saves you will be a big surprise.

HASTINGS' CRIMSON KING.

Another favorite. One of the earliest and sweetest beets for the South. Thousands of our customers plant it every year, and the demand for it is a constantly increasing one. In favorable seasons Crimson King is often ready for table use in six weeks from sowing. Our illustration shows its shape and uniformity perfectly. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

Hastings' Crimson King Beet.

Hastings' Beet Seed

Is grown entirely from carefully selected and transplanted roots by the best beet seed grower in France. That's why our beet seed produces such smooth, shapely, tender roots. It's the very best that you can get.

Eclipse Beet.

BASTIAN'S EXTRA EARLY BEET.

An early, large size turnip-shaped beet of the brightest red color, beautifully zoned with rings of lighter color. Profitable for either home or market use, and of the very best quality. An old favorite. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

YELLOW TURNIP BEET.

This is almost identical with our Improved Blood Turnip Beet except in color, which is a deep yellow. Slices of this alternated with red beets make a pleasing show on the table. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

The culture of root crops for stock feed is much neglected in the South, and more attention should be given them by every stock-growing farmer. They make an agreeable change of diet for any animal kept on dry forage through the winter months. The product per acre is enormous, and their value is shown by an increased flow of milk and the improved health and condition of the animals. Sow seed in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart in early spring and let grow through the entire summer. The soil should be either naturally fertile or heavily fertilized to get the best results. Both the Mangels and Sugar Beets seem to be equally valuable for stock feeding.

JUMBO LONG RED MANGEL.

This is the largest and heaviest yielder in the South of all the Mangel varieties. Roots grow one-half to two-thirds above the surface, and are usually two feet long and six inches in diameter. Skin is a dark red; flesh white, with veined rings of pink. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

LARGE WHITE FRENCH SUGAR.

This is the largest and one of the best of the true sugar beets, and the rich content of sugar make them especially valuable in fattening live stock of all kinds. The sugar content when grown South is not sufficiently great to make their culture profitable for manufacturing sugar (being less than 12 per cent.), but they are a profitable crop for stock feeding. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

In Arkansas

Seeds ordered from you came promptly, and such a surprise in the number of "extras." No firm I ever dealt with gives such large packages for the price.

Gentry, Ark.

J. H. BUSHNELL.

In Florida

I never had better success in my life with seeds than I had with those I got from you in the fall.

Federal Point, Fla.

GEO. WILKINSON.

In Mississippi

I especially desire to purchase seed of you this year. After several years' trial I find them superior to all others.

Columbia, Miss.

C. J. SIMMONS.

Eclipse Early Blood Turnip Beet.

The most popular market gardener's beet for the South, as well as a favorite for home gardens. Our illustration shows its fine form, smoothness and freedom from stringy roots. Small tops and a rapid grower. Color a deep blood red which it retains fully after being cooked. Quality extra fine, sweet and tender. A heavy cropper, and its handsome appearance makes it an easy seller when placed on the market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$3.50.

Long Smooth Blood Beet.

An old-time favorite in the South. Has long, smooth, blood red roots, going well down into the soil, enabling it to resist drouth and heat. A few of these ought to be in every garden for late use after other varieties are gone. Flesh very tender and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Half Long Blood Beet.

Another favorite for late use. It is intermediate in length between our Improved Blood Turnip Beet and the Long Smooth. In color it is a deep blood red, smooth and free from stringy roots. In quality it is tender and sweet, and remains in good condition for several weeks after maturity. You will be pleased with it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents.

REMEMBER, OUR PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE.**EXTRA EARLY BASSANO.**

A very early, almost flat variety of beet of high table quality when young, but soon becomes tough and stringy. It has alternate rings of rose and flesh color, regularly arranged. A good variety for early spring use. Packet, 3 cts.; oz., 8 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

SWISS CHARD, OR SEA KALE.

A beet grown for the leaves only. The mid-rib of the leaf is cooked and served like asparagus. The other portions are cooked and served like spinach. This does not make a good root. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Jumbo Mangel Beet.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Brussels Sprouts are highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbages growing closely on the stalk of the plant, a small head, or sprout, being formed at each leaf-joint. The plants are hardy, and in our section will live out through the winter without protection. The quality and flavor of the sprouts are much improved by frost. Seed should be sown thinly in drills early in July and August, and when the young plants are six inches in height they should be transplanted to rich soil, setting them in rows 3 to 4 feet apart and plants 18 inches to 2 feet apart in the row. When the young sprouts are well started the lower leaves may be stripped from the plant in order to admit light and air.

Improved Dwarf—A variety producing compact sprouts, of excellent quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Broccoli.

This vegetable is closely allied to the Cauliflower, from which it is supposed to have come. Its culture is the same as for Cauliflower, and in the Southern States is a much surer header. There are many deterred from growing Cauliflower from the high price of the seed. To these we recommend a trial of Broccoli.

Purple Cape—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.

Always Give Satisfaction.

Your seed has always given me satisfaction, and it always affords me pleasure to recommend my friends to your firm, knowing well that they will get good results from their purchase of seed.

Warrenton, Tex. ROBERT H. SEYMOUR, M. D.

CAULIFLOWER.

Culture—Does best in a rich, well-tilled soil; will do in a well-manured soil. Sow in seed bed at same time as cabbage. Transplant when 3 to 4 inches high; give plenty of water in dry weather. Keep wet, hoe thoroughly and often. Heads may be bleached extra white by tying the leaves over the top closely. Should be more generally cultivated in the South than it now is. It is a spring crop in this latitude. In Florida and along the Gulf sow the seed in September, October and November.

Hastings' Cauliflower Seed

Is from the most reliable growers in Europe. No Cauliflower Seed of any value is grown in the United States. We furnish the grower the highest grade of Seed, and we do not charge extra for Red, Yellow or Blue Seals.

GILT EDGE.

Introduced by us to the Southern growers in 1893. This has been thoroughly tested by thousands of customers the past nine years. It is the largest, most perfect and surest header of any variety ever offered, and in quality it is unexcelled. One specimen sent to our store weighed 7 pounds and 8 ounces without the leaves. It is of the Snowball type, but is much larger and will stand longer without decay than any other. Packet, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$1.25; ounce, \$2.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$8; pound, \$30.

Extra Early Paris White—Heads medium size. Fine for family garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, \$2; pound, \$7.

Le Normand's (Short Stem)—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2; pound, \$7.

Early Snowball (Henderson's)—A good early variety, second only in value to the Gilt Edge. Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 60 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, \$1.00; ounce, \$1.90; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$7.50; pound, \$26.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt (Selected Stock)—Packet, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 90 cents; ounce, \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$6.75; pound, \$24.

Large Late Algiers—Best late variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 25 cents; ounce, 75 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$2.50.

Autumn Giant—Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50.

Gilt Edge Cauliflower—The Finest Strain Grown.

Hastings' Premier Brand Cabbage Seed.

A single head of "ALL-HEAD EARLY," grown near Atlanta, Ga.
From Hastings' "PREMIER BRAND" Cabbage Seed.

Why Not Grow Cabbage Like This?

We sell the highest grade of cabbage seed of any seedhouse in the country. For 12 years we had the best obtainable up to that time. Our customers were generally satisfied, but we were not. It took us years to get to the point that we could get this "Premier Brand" grown, but we now have it, something of so high a grade that you can't get it of anyone else. It is grown for us exclusively by the best cabbage seed grower in America.

Every head of cabbage from which our "Premier Brand" of seed is grown is carefully selected. Every head that is not absolutely true in shape, size and solidity is thrown out and destroyed. Every head that does not come up to the standard of the most exacting cabbage seed grower in the country is rejected. In this way every ounce of seed produced is what is known as "stock seed" among the seed growers. Every variety of cabbage seed in this catalogue is grown under those conditions. No matter what variety you buy from us you get the very best seed. No seedsman North, South, East or West has it. It's grown for H. G. Hastings & Co., of Atlanta, exclusively. It costs us from 100 to 200% more to grow it than the grades sold by other seedsmen, but we believe in getting for our customers the best that can be grown. Nothing is too good for them. We began selling our "Premier Brand" cabbage two years ago. Since that time our sales of cabbage seed alone have more than tripled. It's because we furnish the best. Our "Premier Brand" cabbage seed would be cheap at \$10 per pound compared with the grade sold by many other seedsmen at from \$1.25 to \$2 per pound and which costs less than one-half as much to grow.

Look at the above picture taken from a photograph. It's as pretty a head of cabbage as can be grown. It did not have special treatment. It is simply a head of cabbage taken from a market gardener's crop grown from Hastings' "Premier Brand" seed. If you are a good gardener and will give your crop good, careful cultivation you can have just as good cabbage as this.

How to Grow Cabbage: While the cultural directions on the following page are very complete, yet to all who request it we will send free our 16 page illustrated pamphlet on cabbage growing.

How to Grow Cabbage in the Southern States.

Cabbage is one of the most important of the vegetable crops in the South. It is a standard crop on every truck farm; it finds a place in every family garden. It is not a difficult crop to grow, and will make a satisfactory crop on almost all kinds of soil, provided a plentiful supply of plant food in the shape of manure or commercial fertilizer is supplied where it is naturally lacking in the soil. A liberal supply of plant food is a necessity in making a crop of cabbage. It is a heavy feeder, and it is almost impossible to give it too much. It is a crop that should be more largely grown than it is. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of cabbage is shipped into the Southern States every year, money that had better be kept here instead of going to enrich the growers of other sections.

The Right Seed ✶ The first requisite of success in cabbage growing in the South is to get the right seed—first-class seed of the best American growth. The most of the failures, either partial or total, in the South, come from the use of European grown cabbage seed which is supplied to the planters in the South through small seed stores, retail merchants and the boxes of seed left in country stores to be sold on commission.

We have not the space in this Catalogue to go into the details of why European cabbage seed fails when planted South. It is a fact, however, that we have demonstrated beyond question during the past twelve years that European grown cabbage seed makes either a partial or total failure nine years out of ten when planted in the South. It either does not head at all or else makes very loose-leaved or misshapen heads, unfit for market and inferior for home use. In most cases collards will make a better head than cabbage from European seed. The European grown seed makes a fair crop when planted in the Northern States and Canada, but it don't do in the South. The trouble is that it is grown in the wrong place to be adapted to Southern plantings. In this connection it is not out of place for us to say that we do not sell a pound of European cabbage seed. All of our cabbage seed is grown for us by the most careful American growers who grow exclusively for us the grade of seed that we are selling. We take no chances with any inferior stock, even if it is cheaper in price.

Quantity of Seed ✶ One ounce of seed planted during the spring months will, under ordinary conditions, make from 2,500 to 3,000 plants, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of seed will make plants for one acre. With summer plantings in June, July and August, twice the quantity of seed is needed to give the same number of plants. During the hot summer months the conditions are unfavorable for germination of the seed, hence the necessity for the larger quantity to produce the same number of plants.

The Seed Bed ✶ The seed bed should be in a sheltered spot, and slightly raised above the surrounding surface to insure perfect drainage. For small family gardens it is well to sow the seed in shallow boxes. No matter if the soil is of heavy or light character it should be reduced to the finest condition possible. Do not fertilize the soil in the seed bed. It should not be rich—at least not richer than the open ground where the plants are to be set. Thorough preparation is what is needed. Reduce the soil to the fewest particles possible, as fine as the smallest grains of sand. After working the soil thoroughly it should be firmed down well. Work sandy soil when it is wet, clay or muck soils when they are dry and crumble up easily. We cannot emphasize too strongly the necessity and profitableness of thorough soil preparation in both the seed bed and open ground.

Sowing the Seed ✶ Sow the seed in drills 6 inches apart across the bed, dropping the seed 5 or 6 to the inch. Thicker sowing than this means thin, spindling plants. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, firm the soil over them, then water the bed thoroughly. In hot, sunshiny weather the bed should be partially shaded, protecting it during the hottest part of the day.

The beds should be kept moist, but keeping them soaking wet must be avoided. The seed will germinate in from 3 to 8 days, according to weather. The young plants should be kept growing from the start. A check in growth in cabbage is always injurious, no matter what stage of growth.

It is good to transplant cabbage once before setting in the open ground, and two transplantings are better. It gives a better developed root system.

In the seed bed watch carefully for small insect pests. The black flea and green plant louse are generally ready for business. When these insect pests appear dust the plants with "Bug Death." It is the most effective insecticide known, and can be used freely without the least injury to the plants. "Bug Death" is not poisonous to anything but insects. It's perfectly safe to have around.

When the young plants have made the fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in the open ground where they are to stand.

The Soil ✶ Cabbage can be grown on almost any soil from a light sand to a heavy clay or muck soil. Naturally a light sandy soil needs more fertilizer or manure than the heavy ones. The bulk of the manure or fertilizer should be worked into the soil during preparation and before transplanting. The best all-around commercial fertilizer for cabbage should contain—

Available Phosphoric Acid.....	7%
Potash.....	8%
Nitrogen.....	5%

The largest part of the cultivation should be done before the crop is planted. This means a thorough plowing and reworking of the soil down deep, and the soil down as far as the plow goes should be reduced to as fine particles as that on the surface. The soil cannot be worked down too fine. Sandy soil should be plowed and harrowed when it is damp, heavy or clay soils when they are dry enough to crumble up easy when plowed or harrowed. Too much importance cannot be given this matter of soil preparation and cultivation, and the greater part of it must be done before the crop is set in the ground. Use plenty of manure if obtainable, and plenty of commercial fertilizer if you have no manure. Cabbage is a heavy feeder, and it is almost impossible to give it an excess quantity of a well-balanced fertilizer.

Transplanting ✶ Should be done on cloudy days, or, in small gardens, in the evenings when the sun is pretty well down. The most favorable time is just before a rain. The young plants should be set perfectly upright and placed in the soil so that only the leaves are above the surface. Firm the soil well around the young plants, and if soil is a little dry pour in a little water to settle the soil closely around the small roots. Transplanting is a process that should be carried on with great care.

Field Cultivation ✶ After the plants are set in the open a frequent shallow cultivation of the soil should be kept up. Keep the grass and weeds killed before they have a chance to make growth. Cultivate often, but not deeply, as generally cabbage roots do not extend very far below the surface. It is best to cultivate or hoe cabbage early in the morning when the dew is on the plants. When the heads begin to form, light applications of some quick-acting commercial fertilizer or nitrate of soda will be found beneficial. Be sure that you keep down all grass and weeds if you want good, large, firm heads. Begin right by using Hastings' Premier Brand Seed, thoroughly prepare your soil, give proper cultivation, and you will have no trouble in being a successful cabbage grower.

BIG 4 CABBAGE COLLECTION

Just what is needed in every garden in the South and planted by most of our regular customers every year. We send out tens of thousands of these collections every year and the demand constantly increases. It's popular with all planters who have used it for several reasons. It gives a succession crop of cabbage in every garden, no two of the varieties maturing at the same time. It gives every market gardener a chance to test four superb market varieties at a small cost. The 25 cents spent for this Big 4 Collection gives the buyer greater returns for the money spent, in the way of a cabbage crop, than he can get from any other seed house in the country. Every seed that goes into these collections is from our "Premier Brand" stock, the finest in the world.

Our "Big 4" Collection consists of one large packet each of our prize cabbages for the South. **Sure Crop, Long Island Wakefield, Florida Drumhead, and Centennial Flat Dutch.** This has for years been known as our Big 4 Collection. It's popular from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to Arizona on the west, from Kentucky on the north to Cuba on the south. We are going to make it more popular this year by giving absolutely free with every Big 4 Collection ordered a large packet of the always popular **Genuine Surehead Cabbage.** By ordering our "Big 4" this year you get the very best there is to be had in cabbage, almost at half price. A full catalogue prices these 5 packets would cost you 45 cents. In this collection you get them for 25 cents. You get more returns from your money in this collection than anything you can get from any seed house. For descriptions and illustrations of these varieties see pages 14, 15 and 16.

BEST IN THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

I have been growing cabbage for nearly thirty-five years, and have never made finer cabbage than crops grown from your "Premier Brand" seed. I do not know of any way of improving your cabbage seed. They are not only cheaper, but I find them better.

Haines City, Fla.

W. R. JOHNSON.

HASTINGS' LONG ISLAND WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

Hastings' Long Island Wakefield Cabbage.

The largest, earliest, surest header of any of the large Wakefield strains. Earlier, larger and finer bred than any of the strains of Charleston Wakefield. One and a half to two pounds heavier, firmer, better shape and more solid than the Early Jersey Wakefield. In good soil and with favorable weather conditions it is often ready for use in 50 days from transplanting. It is a gem for those desiring a first-class pointed cabbage. **Premier Brand seed.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents, pound, \$2.50.

"Never Fail"-- Have used your seed for three years and never fail to get a stand. I was the only one that raised a cabbage in my community last year.

W. B. BRYAN.

HASTINGS' SURE CROP CABBAGE.

This is the earliest of all the large round flat varieties. We have sold it for more than a dozen years in every State in the South, and it is planted every year by more people than any other variety, with the possible exception of Surehead. It is adapted for both fall and spring plantings; for shipment, near-by markets and home use. On good soil and with proper cultivation it makes heads weighing from 8 to 12 pounds, very firm and solid, uniform in shape and size, well flattened on top. Quality is excellent, being crisp and tender, and when rightly cared for scarcely a plant will fail to form a good marketable head. Color a dark green, holding up well after being cut. It is well adapted for spring planting in all the South except South Florida, where fall planting only is advisable. It is a first-class variety for July and August planting in the lower half of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana for maturing in late fall and early winter, as well as for August, September and October planting in Florida and Texas.

Premier Brand Seed. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

FLORIDA DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

The Florida Drumhead is another favorite of long standing with our customers. For ten years it has held its own against all introductions of this class. It is the earliest of all the Drumhead varieties known. It combines with this earliness all the good qualities of the Drumhead class, and, furthermore, it resists both heat and cold. No cabbage can compare with its ability to withstand the burning heat of summer without blistering or rotting. No one who wants a cabbage to run well into summer in the South can afford to be without the Florida Drumhead. It is a short-stemmed, medium early cabbage which grows very compactly, the leaves turning in closely to make the head. Can be planted more closely than most of the Drumhead varieties. Large, very solid, round and flattened on top. Weighs from 10 to 25 pounds. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.

Can't Be Improved.

Your "Premier Brand" seed gives every satisfaction. I do not think that the quality of this seed can be improved.
Fort Meade, Fla. H. PEARSON.

CENTENNIAL FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

Our best variety of Large, Late, Flat Dutch Cabbage. It is a good, reliable header, admirably adapted to all parts of the South. It is large and solid, weighing 10 to 20 pounds, according to soil and cultivation. It is a good variety for spring planting anywhere in the South, to mature after early varieties have gone. It is very resistant to cold as well as heat, and will be found especially valuable to those desiring to plant in late summer and fall for maturity in winter. There is no variety equals it in ability to stand severe frosts and freezes. This does not, however, detract from its value for spring planting, as it withstands heat well. **Premier Brand Seed.** Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Premier Brand All Right.

Your "Premier Brand" cabbage seed is all right. Although we had the most unfavorable season we have had for years, we made a good crop. I shall order more of this same seed from you this fall.
New Smyrna, Fla. FRED NORDMANN.

HASTINGS' SURE HEAD CABBAGE.

Our special strain of Sure Head is the most popular cabbage in the South. It never fails to make fine, large, solid heads with few outer leaves, as shown in our illustration. It is the result of a cross between the Early Flat Dutch and the Drumhead, and has the good points of both combined. It's a strong, vigorous grower, maturing late for main crop, and is very uniform in size, shape and color. The only objection to it for shipping purposes is that in a wet season it grows too large to pack well in crates. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

Henderson's Succession.

A large, flat cabbage, introduced in 1888. About 10 days later than Early Summer, but is nearly double its size. A good strain and reliable header, but not as compact in growth of head as Sure Crop. Our seed is grown from original stock. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Hastings' Sure Head Cabbage.

"Hastings' Seeds Perfect!"

Cabbage seed purchased of you was a perfect success. I don't see how you could improve on it. It made 95 per cent. of good marketable heads. Your lettuce was perfect both in germination and heading. I bought 10 pounds of beet seed from you. They were perfect also, and the quality can't be beat. Before this I have split my orders, and must say that I have had best results with your seed. I never have a failure with your seed.

J. W. BALL, Daytona, Fla.

HASTINGS' EMERALD KING.

A superb early cabbage of our own introduction. It has had several years thorough test in all parts of the South and is now a recognized standard variety among our customers. An early, flat, very solid variety that can be grown for either early or late crop. Of fair size, heads averaging from 5 to 8 pounds; grows very uniformly; is a sure header, and does not burn or blister easily in the hottest and drier weather. An unexcelled variety to withstand droughts. It is of a dark, glossy green color, holding up its color long after other sorts wilt and fade. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25, postpaid.

Emerald King.

SOLID SOUTH CABBAGE.

A splendid early cabbage, resembling Early Summer, but is slightly earlier, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves and is less liable to split and run to seed. Well adapted both for shipping and for home use. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

HASTINGS' ALL-HEAD EARLY CABBAGE.

Our strain of the All-Head Early is the finest in existence for a medium size, flat, early cabbage. The illustration showing the superb heads of cabbage that can be grown by using our **Premier Brand Seed** is one made from a photograph of a single head of the "All-Head Early," grown by one of the market gardeners near Atlanta last season. We think that you will agree with us that it's hard to beat. It is an extra early flat head variety. Very satisfactory for use as an extra early where medium size is desired. It's a sure header with half a chance. Well named "All-Head," as it has few loose leaves. One week earlier than Early Summer, and holds up better in shipment. If you have never grown it, try a few. You will be pleased. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

Early Deep Head.

The heads of this cabbage grow to a large size, and, as its name signifies, are deeper through than ordinary stocks of second early cabbage. It heads up firm, and we find it a valuable variety. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

All Seasons.

As improved by us during the past few years, is a most valuable cabbage for a succession crop for market gardeners in 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, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.

Alpha Cabbage.

Our new "Alpha" is bound to be a leader. It's an entirely distinct variety, different from any variety or type now sold. We secured a small quantity of it from the originator on Long Island two years ago, and are now able to offer it for the first time. It's an almost flat variety, a week to 10 days earlier than the earliest Jersey Wakefield. In leaf and color it is like the Wakefield. In solidity of head it is like the Danish Ball Head. It is always sure to head, and the heads, whether large or small, are always hard, even when not over 3 inches in diameter. They are of dwarf growth, and can be set even closer than Wakefield. In our trial grounds we have heads 8 inches in diameter and not over 7 inches above ground. Its quality is of the finest, and you will make no mistake planting it for an extra early cabbage. We recommend this new cabbage most heartily to you as the best extra early cabbage in existence. You will be pleased with it if you try it. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25; pound, \$4.50

Hastings' Alpha Cabbage.

EARLY SUMMER.

One of the best early flat cabbages, coming in 10 days to 2 weeks later than Jersey Wakefield. Very uniform in size and shape, round, flattened and solid. Has small outer leaves and stands close planting. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

EARLY SPRING.

A French variety. The right name for it is "Early Parisian," but it was imported and re-named "Early Spring" by a prominent New York seedsman. It's only value is in its earliness, coming in as it does about the same time as the Wakefield. It is small, flat, with short stem, the head almost resting on the ground. Being small it can be set close, about 20 inches apart. Heads firm and rather solid, but is not as good a cabbage as Alpha. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents; pound, \$3.

"PREMIER BRAND" IS FINE.

Your "Premier Brand" cabbage seed is fine. My customers all want to know how I can grow such fine cabbage.
J. S. MCKINLEY, Orange, Tex.

Early Summer.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

This is a very careful selection from the Early Dwarf Flat Dutch, being somewhat larger, shorter stemmed and a little later than the Early Dwarf. It is known under dozens of names, but is commonly known in the lower South as "Stein's" and "Augusta Trucker." For the market gardener who ships his crop this is valuable. It seems to do especially well in certain parts of Texas, but is not a favorite in Florida. Our illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. It is firm and solid, shrinks but little in shipping and holds its color well. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Want None Better.

The "Premier Brand" cabbage seed received from you were true to type and turned out just as you said they would, and I want none better. One of our largest commission dealers here said my cabbage was the finest he handled; never had to "cull" them.

S. E. MITCHELL,
Corpus Christi, Tex.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

Danish Ball Head.

Early Dwarf Flat Dutch—An old-time favorite and standard for early plantings in the South, especially in family gardens. Medium size, round and flattened. Heads usually weigh from 4 to 5 pounds. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—The tenderest and richest variety of all. It does not head so well in hot weather, hence should be planted in July and August for heading in fall and early winter. Almost as hardy as kale. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.

Early Winningstadt—Desirable because of its earliness and extremely solid heads. Small, sharply pointed, extra early and a sure header even on poor soil. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Early Etampes—A French variety of merit on account of its earliness. Sharp pointed heads, maturing very early. For home gardens only. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Charleston Wakefield—A large type of the Jersey Wakefield, larger but two weeks later. A good variety for those wanting increased size of head. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.

Hastings' Selected Jersey Wakefield.

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. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

CHERVIL.

An aromatic plant, fine for seasoning or to use with lettuce for a salad. Sow it broadcast in October or November for winter and spring use, and in February and March for summer use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; pound, \$1.

CRESS.

Water—Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 40 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.25.

Extra Curled Cress or Improved Pepper Grass—Tastes same as Water Cress. Extra Curled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents.

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS.

Large Green Cabbaging—This is used for salad, dressing during winter and spring. We find it does best sown in drills 9 inches apart. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Danish Ball Head.

Also known as "Hollander." It is a very handsome and extremely hardy late cabbage, which is growing in popularity in America, having proved one of our very best winter sorts. It is highly prized in Denmark, and grown there almost exclusively for winter cabbage. It thrives well on thin soils and in highly exposed situations. The heads are of good marketable size, not quite so large as Flat Dutch, but very hard, round, fine-grained, and will weigh $\frac{1}{4}$ more than other varieties of equal size. We do not recommend it as a spring cabbage in the South, but for planting in late summer and early fall for maturing in the winter it has proven an excellent variety in many parts of the lower South.

Premier Brand Seed. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Buncombe, or North Carolina Winter—A firm, solid header. A splendid keeper and favorite winter and spring cabbage in North Carolina. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Improved Large Late Drumhead—An old standard late-maturing variety, large, solid, always reliable as a header, and of excellent quality. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A fine strain of large, late, Flat Dutch Cabbage, suitable for either spring or summer sowings. A very desirable variety where large size rather than earliness is wanted. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Extra Early Express—A small, extra early variety, suitable only for home gardens. Very popular in some localities. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Large Early York—Well known, loose-headed, early sort. Good for early growing in home gardens. Tender and of fine quality. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Green Glazed—A rather loose-headed variety, well adapted to all parts of the South for summer growth, for the reason that it seems less subject to attacks of insects than any other kind. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Blood Red Erfurt—The best variety of red cabbage for the South. Medium size, early and very solid. Fine for pickling. **Premier Brand Seed.** Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

"Best That Can Be Procured."

ORMOND, FLA., June 7, 1902.

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

GENTLEMEN—I take great pleasure in stating that the Cabbage Seed I received from you last fall was the best I ever planted. No failure in germination, plants were strong and healthy and every plant that I set made a good head, some of them very large. I have bought your seeds for 12 years, and have found them very reliable. I always feel that your seeds are the best that can be procured. Yours truly,

JAS. STANTON.

HASTINGS' SELECTED CARROT SEED.

OUR PRICES INCLUDE PAYMENT OF POSTAGE

Culture Carrots deserve a more general cultivation in the South than they now have. The young tender roots are excellent stewed or boiled, either alone or with meat as well as for seasoning and flavoring soups.

Sow seed in shallow drills in early spring when trees are starting out. Make several sowings about a month apart so as to give a succession crop. When plants are well started thin out to 4 inches apart in the row. Sow in rich or well manured soil worked deep. This is a deep-rooted crop and the soil should be prepared deep enough so that the roots can penetrate without difficulty. Cultivate frequently, keeping your ground free from weeds and grass. Best make drills 16 to 18 inches apart to allow easy working. In Florida sow seed in September, October and November.

Chantenay.

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 5 inches in length, gradually tapering in a very symmetrical manner to the base. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

St. Valery.

Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from 10 to 12 inches in length, and 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, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Danver's Intermediate.

Bright orange color, very smooth and finely formed. Produces more weight to the acre than any other half-long variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound 70 cents.

Improved Long Orange.

Old, well known variety. Roots long and of 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, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Half Long Scarlet.

A favorite with market gardeners and for home use. Bright scarlet color and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Chantenay Carrot.

OXHEART CARROT.

This fine variety is the best of the shortened, thick-formed carrots. Roots are 4 inches wide at top and taper to a 2-inch diameter at bottom. Length from 5 to 6 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, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

NEW RED MEAUX.

Splendid French variety for the South. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, 3 inches in diameter, tapering to the stump-rooted end, which is 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Color is bright reddish orange with large yellow center. Free from hard center or core, being tender throughout. A heavy cropper, and presents fine appearance in market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN (For Stock Food Only).

One of the most valuable root crops for stock feeding. The use of carrots in connection with dry feed helps keep the animals in good condition through the winter, and in milk and dairy cattle the flow of milk is largely increased. Sow 4 pounds per acre in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to 6 inches. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Oxheart Carrot.

FLOWER SEED FREE!

Every purchaser of seeds from this Catalogue can get some flower seed free this year. We believe in the liberal use of flowers around all the homes in the South. Flowers beautify the home and yards; they give pleasure to all who view them; they are a source of satisfaction to all who grow them; they make life brighter to all who live on the farms, in the villages, and in the cities. It is to encourage a more liberal planting of flowers that we again make this offer which was so popular last year. No matter how small your purchase, you can have your own selection from the list on the second page of this Catalogue. We want to give away 100,000 packets of flower seeds this year under this special offer. For particulars see second page of cover.

Celery Growing in the South.

| Savannah Market Celery.

July—they may be set in the trenches 6 inches apart, the trenches being 2½ to 3 feet apart, and as fast as the plants grow keep drawing the earth up, leaving only a small bunch of leaves exposed, thus blanching it as it grows. Celery not well blanched is not salable, neither has it good tender qualities. What are known as green varieties have the best flavor, although it is more trouble to blanch them. They have the rich, nutty flavor which is so desirable in celery.

For Florida and the lower Gulf Coast the seed should be sown in August and September for general crop, which is matured and marketed in the spring. Do not bank with earth in that section, as it usually produces "rusty" celery, which is unmarketable. **Varieties**—We recommend Mexican Solid for heavy and muck soils; Savannah Market for sandy, hammock and clay soils. Golden Self-Blanching is a marked success in some sections, but is not a good variety for general planting. White Plume and Giant Pascal do well in Central Georgia and Alabama.

Savannah Market.

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 satisfactory crop where other sorts fail altogether. Large, solid and of first-class flavor. Stalks when well blanched are clear white and centers a light golden yellow. When quickly grown it is crisp and tender, makes a fine appearance in market. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

Mexican Solid Celery.

Stalks rounded, crisp and solid. The most reliable variety; no other can compare with its ability to withstand either frosts or heat. When ready for market the plants are plump and do not wilt as soon as most sorts. 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; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

Golden Self-Blanching, French-Grown Seed.

In the South this is specially a market gardener's variety. It requires more careful treatment than Savannah Market, and unless given the very highest culture is apt to prove a failure. The market gardeners of South Florida use this variety largely. It is not a satisfactory variety under ordinary culture. For the market gardener who can give it extra care it is desirable, and its color and appearance in market leave nothing to be desired. We have the best French-grown seed, imported by us direct from the originator of this variety. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents; ¼ pound, \$1; pound, \$3.50.

White Plume.

This variety is well adapted to the Central Southern States. It's an extra early, a vigorous grower, and easily blanched with a little earthing up. Of handsome appearance and first-class quality. Must be used up early, however, as it is a poor keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Giant Pascal.

This is the giant of the celery family. On rich or highly manured ground it grows 2 to 2½ feet high, and when well blanched is of the very best quality, crisp, tender and richly flavored. It is a favorite with many around Atlanta who desire a large growing variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Money in Your Pocket

all through the season, makes it pay you to use our high-grade seed rather than depend on the refuse stuff sold in packets from boxes in the stores.

Hastings' Seeds will put money in your pocket. If you are a market gardener, the superior quality of the vegetables grown from our seeds will make quick sales at highest prices. If you garden for home use, the fine stand, the strong, vigorous growth, the abundant supply of vegetables

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN.

THE people of the South are just beginning to appreciate the good qualities of sweet corn in comparison with the ordinary roasting ear varieties. The majority of people have the idea that Sweet Corn cannot be grown here. This is a mistake. We have seen as fine Sweet Corn grown here by market gardeners as we have ever seen, and the crops have netted the gardeners from \$50 to \$75 per acre despite dry weather. There is this fact to be borne in mind, and that is that Sweet Corn requires richer soil and higher culture than the common varieties of field corn, but the superior quality obtained makes it well worth using. We carry under the head of Sweet Corn both the Adams' Large Early and Adams' Extra Early. They are not, strictly speaking, sweet varieties. Their only advantage is earliness, and unless exceedingly high culture is given they will prove a disappointment. We carry them on our list, but do not recommend them for the home garden.

Culture ✶ The grains of Sweet Corn are shriveled and cannot be planted quite as early as the field varieties. Leaves on the trees should be well out and the ground warm before planting. Make hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart each way. Drop 5 or 6 grains in each hill and thin out afterwards to 2 or 3 stalks to the hill, according to the richness of your soil. A continuous supply should be arranged for either by planting early, medium and late varieties, or else by making several plantings at intervals of 10 days. Any good garden soil will grow Sweet Corn, and no family that appreciates the best in quality can afford to be without at least a small patch of Sweet Corn.

YEXO SUGAR, EARLIEST SWEET CORN.

Our Yexo is the leading early variety of Sweet Corn for the South. In this variety we have a true Sweet Corn that combines earliness and productiveness with the finest flavor. Our customers have grown it in every Southern State with entire satisfaction. The ears are produced 2 and 3 to each stalk, are of medium size and uniform shape. They are well filled with tender, sweet kernels of the most delicious flavor. We recommend this above all other varieties to those wishing to combine earliness with the best possible quality. We would like to see a largely increased use of Sweet Corn in the South, and we know of no better way to encourage the use of it than by getting such varieties as the Yexo into the hands of Southern planters. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50.

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

As shown by the illustration, this variety is peculiarly marked in the irregular arrangement of the grains. Leading seedsmen in almost all sections of the country claim this to be of the finest quality known in sweet corns, and our personal experience with it confirms this opinion expressed by others. It is certainly a prime favorite among those who garden for home use here near Atlanta. We find it to be one of the finest flavored, and makes from 3 to 4 good sized ears to the stalk where properly cultivated. The grains are small, much shriveled but very deep. Cob remarkably small. It matures in mid-season, after Yexo and just before Stowell's Evergreen. This, together with those two varieties, makes a splendid succession for family use, and in none of the three is there any inferiority in tenderness, flavor and strong growing quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.50.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.

The standard main crop variety. It is an old variety, but one that holds its own against almost all new-comers for main crop purposes. The ears are of large size, long and well filled, and 3 to 4 ears grow on each stalk under good cultivation on fertile soil. The stalks are large and strong. The grains are of good size, long and slender, the cob small and slender. This variety holds in good eating condition longer than almost any other. Our stock of this as well as of all other Sweet Corn is very carefully grown, and will be found entirely free from the "glaze" or flintiness found in all the Sweet Corn grown on the prairie lands of the Western States and offered at low prices. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 90 cents; bushel, \$3.50.

ADAMS' EXTRA EARLY.

This is a popular extra early sort among market gardeners. It is naturally very small, and unless planted on very rich soil and given high cultivation it will prove a failure. When properly grown it makes ears of fair size. Its eating quality is rather poor, and we do not recommend it for home gardens. Its value is to the market gardener who desires something to go on the market ahead of other varieties. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

LARGE EARLY ADAMS.

Very similar to the Extra Early Adams, but 10 days later and makes much larger ears. It is much harder than any of the sweet corns and can be planted earlier. Like the Extra Early it has small stalks and can be planted much closer than other varieties. These Adams varieties are strictly market gardeners' varieties, and we do not recommend either for home gardens. They both lack fine flavor and sure cropping qualities. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Early Mammoth—Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller and about 2 weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Country Gentleman.

BLACK MEXICAN.

This variety has ears with dark purple grains. This dark color spoils it for a market variety, but for home use for late crop it surpasses any other variety in sweetness and flavor. Another strong point is that it is the least subject to attacks of the bud-worm of any sort, and this is a great advantage in sections where the bud-worms are destructive. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

Late Mammoth Sugar—The latest and largest of all sweet corns. Ears grow to an immense size and are of the finest quality and flavor. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, 85 cents; bushel, \$3.00.

POP CORN ✶ See Next Page.

POP CORN FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Golden Queen Pop Corn.

This is one of the hardiest and most productive varieties, stalks growing 6 feet in height, with numerous long, slender ears well filled with small, round, golden-yellow grains. When popped it is a creamy white, and a single kernel will frequently expand to nearly an inch in diameter. Per packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. By express, per peck, \$1.25.

What is better to pass away the long winter evenings than a plentiful supply of pop corn for the children to pop? It brings joy and merriment to the youngsters. In small quantities this is essentially a children's crop. Why not get them a small quantity of the seed and let the crop be known as theirs? It will give them additional interest in the farm and garden work and help them in their winter amusements.

Monarch White Rice Pop Corn.

This is a widely grown variety, producing ears 6 inches in length, well filled with slender, round-pointed grains, resembling a grain of rice in form, the outer ends being sharply pointed and placed on the cob in a sloping position, with the points toward the tip of the ear. The grain is hard and flinty, popping finely when well dried. Per packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; postpaid. By express, per peck, \$1.25.

COLLARDS.

The collard is an old-time favorite and stand-by all over the South. There are few gardens in the South that do not contain it. It is well adapted to every Southern State, and is a species of cabbage which is not only very hardy, but a vigorous and continuous grower, producing a mass of leaves and, later in the season, a fairly good head. It is not in its best condition until touched by frost. Seed can be sown in early spring and up to as late as August 1st. When plants are 6 inches high transplant to open ground, setting them 2 feet apart in the row. Should be cultivated frequently and thoroughly like cabbage. It is sometimes humorously alluded to as "Georgia Cabbage."

True Southern or Georgia.

This is the old-time favorite variety known to every gardener in the South. It stands all sorts of adverse conditions with little injury, and can be considered a sure cropper. It is very hardy and will stand uninjured in any ordinary winter as far north as Atlanta. In many places where the soil is too poor to grow cabbage, this old-time variety will furnish an abundance of leaves of good quality. On fairly good soil it makes quite a head when winter comes on. While generally grown for vegetable purposes, it will be found to advantage to grow some so as to give your cow an occasional feed during the winter months as it keeps the digestive organs in good order and largely increases the flow of milk. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

North Carolina Short Stem—This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever grown. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it has unquestionably proved itself far superior to any other collard in cultivation. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

New White-Head—This fine strain of collards came to our notice 5 years ago. We quote the grower's description: "The collards I raise from seed are from a few

Collard.

that produced large white heads 12 years ago in a patch of North Carolina Buncombe Cabbage. Here (Southern Georgia) in a cold, wet winter, most of them form white heads, some soft and some so firm that they are not bursted by the stalks when they start up to form seeds in the spring. Years of careful selection of best head of seeds has greatly improved them; yet they are not always certain to produce heads. When they do not make heads they are much more tender than the old time ones on which the leaves grow far apart." Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

The Southern Ruralist

This splendid agricultural paper is favorably known to thousands of our customers. This past year the ownership of THE RURALIST has changed, and it is now under the excellent management of Mr. F. J. Merriam, of Battle Hill, Georgia, one of the brightest and most practical farmers in the South. THE RURALIST is now edited "on the farm," and benefit of the hundreds ducted on the Ruralist

As a Premium

Battle Hill, Georgia, directly under the supervision of the editor of THE RURALIST. It's a practical farm and garden paper; edited by a practical Southern farmer. By an exclusive arrangement with Mr. Merriam, we are able to give one year's subscription to THE RURALIST free as a premium on every purchase in packets and ounces amounting to 50 cents or over from this Catalogue in 1903.

For Every Seed Buyer in 1903

Cucumbers for the South.

CULTURE. Cucumbers are very tender and should not be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground becomes a little warm. If planted before this they should be protected. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way. Where well rotted manure is obtainable work a large shovelful of it in each hill. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, and when plants are well up and have the rough leaves formed, thin out to four in each hill. Cover the seeds about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in clay and heavy soils, and 1 inch in light or sandy soils. The soil which covers the seed should be worked down fine so that there are no clods or lumps in it. When plants are young insects often injure them, and they should be watched closely. If insects appear dust the young plants with "Bug Death." It is the best insecticide we have ever used. Keep the plants well cultivated up to the time they begin to run well, after that confine cultivation to pulling out any large weeds that may appear. Fruit should be picked off as soon as large enough for use, for if it is left to ripen and go to seed the plants cease bearing. In this latitude (Atlanta) plantings may be made in June, July and August for late summer and fall crops. In Florida and along the lower Gulf coast, August and September plantings will be found profitable.

Almost Total Failure of the Cucumber Seed Crop.

The year 1902 has been the most disastrous ever known on the seed crops of cucumber, canteloupe, melons and pumpkin. Unfavorable weather in all the seed growing districts stunted and weakened the plants in the early part of the season. This was followed by insect attacks which the plants in their already weakened condition were unable to withstand and most of them died. The yield averages less than one-tenth of a crop. This, following a shortage of the 1901 crop, leaves no held-over stock to fall back on for supplies for this year. Under these circumstances prices on this class of seeds are very high and but a limited quantity to be had, even at these exorbitant prices. Some of our most popular varieties we are unable to offer at all this season. We regret this condition of affairs exceedingly, but it is one that cannot be helped or remedied this season.

The Hastings' White Spine—The finest early strain of White Spine grown. The Hastings' White Spine is by far the best of all White Spine strains, as can be easily seen when grown side by side. The fruit is of large size and immensely productive. This produces no small or imperfect cucumbers. The skin is hard and of deep green color, which it holds until fully matured. Is crisp and tender, and retains its fresh, plump appearance long after being gathered. It is nearly one week earlier than any other White Spine variety. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.90.

Early Frame.

This is a very popular early variety for home gardens and is well known all through the South. It is very early and of medium size. Good for slicing, and in its smaller stages makes an excellent sort for pickles. Good for home use and nearby markets, but is not desirable for shipping. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75, prepaid.

Improved Long Green.

The fruits are extra long and of good size, holding the dark green color until well matured. They are crisp, tender and free from bitterness, and are fine for slicing. When 3 to 4 inches long they can be picked and used for pickling purposes with satisfactory results. It is good for planting at all times from early spring up through the summer. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Evergreen White Spine.

This is an extra long variety of dark green color. A favorite for shipping crop in some sections of Florida. When young the fruit of this variety makes good pickles. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00, postpaid.

Westerfield's Chicago Pickle.

This variety is one to grow for pickling purposes only. While they can be used when full grown for slicing, yet it is pre-eminently a pickling variety and is almost universally grown to supply the large pickle factories all over the country with their stock. Its small size, dark green color and immense productiveness make it a favorite for that purpose. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00, postpaid.

Hastings' Improved

Large Purple Thornless Egg Plant.

Egg Plant Culture When properly grown Egg Plant is one of the most profitable crops. In Florida and the lower South the seed should be sown in hot beds in January and February. In this latitude the hot bed should be started between February 15th and March 15th. The seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees, hence the necessity of artificial heat early in the season. Transplant once into other beds before setting in the open ground. When plants have made fourth or fifth pair of leaves they may be set in the open ground, providing danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. Set in the field 3 feet apart each way. They must be cultivated often and kept free from weeds and grass. Small black fleas often attack the young plants. Dust them with "Bug Death" if insect enemies appear. In June and July seed can be planted in Florida for crop for fall shipment.

Hastings' Large Purple Thornless Egg Plant—This variety has for years been the standard of purity and quality in the market gardening sections of the South. It has during the past 10 years been grown by thousands of market gardeners in the South. The seed is pure and plants are thornless. There is no crop that we exercise more care in, and none in which better results from constant and continued selection are shown. In a properly cultivated crop streaked or off-color fruit is almost unknown. Plants are large, strong and vigorous, each bearing 5 to 8 large "eggs" of dark, rich, purple color. It is the earliest strain of all the large fruited, and is bound to give entire satisfaction when properly cultivated. The vigor and strength of growth of this variety make it less subject to the effects of "die back" and blight, which is so disastrous to the crop in some sections. Packet, 10 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents; ¼ pound, \$1.10; pound, \$4.

New York Improved Large Purple—As usually sold, not thornless. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 80 cents; pound, \$3.

Early Long Purple—Very early. Fruit 6 to 10 inches long. Good quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; ¼ pound, 75 cents.

21 HILLS—OVER 200 MELONS.

I want to say a few words about the watermelon seed we got from you this year. On account of the dry weather we got a bad stand—just got 21 hills to come up. From them we gathered over 200 melons, weighing from 18½ to 59½ pounds.

Center Grove, Ala.

J. A. FORMAN.

FINEST ONIONS AND BEANS.

My Prizetaker Onions and Valentine Wax Beans grown from your seed were the finest I ever saw.

Junction City, Ark.

S. CEAWRIGHT.

BEST TURNIPS AND RUTABAGAS.

I planted Turnip and Rutabaga Seed bought of you right beside some from D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Michigan. Yours came up much better than theirs, and made much the finest roots.

Talbot, Early County, Ga.

J. A. GIBSON.

NEVER DISAPPOINTED.

I have ordered seed from you for the past six years and have not been disappointed in a single instance.

Hylton, Texas.

W. C. BRADSHAW, SR.

SEEDS ALL CAME UP.

All seeds ordered from you have been received, and I don't believe a single seed failed to come up.

Biloxi, Miss.

D. R. LYLE.

HASTINGS' SEEDS FOR 10 YEARS.

I have used your seeds for 10 years, and have never failed to have a good garden in that time.

Bloomburg, Texas.

M. L. HINTON.

MOST GENEROUS TREATMENT.

I have sent orders to many firms in the last 10 years, and have never been so generously treated as by you. I want to thank you.

Seaboard, Ala.

MRS. M. VAN VLECK.

A Page of Miscellaneous Seeds.

GOURDS. One Packet each of these 4 Useful Varieties Postpaid for 25 Cents. Gourds furnish many useful household articles, and are easily grown anywhere in the South. Care should be taken not to grow them near squash and pumpkins, as they cross easily and make the squash intensely bitter. They should be grown where they have a chance to climb on fences or trellises for best results. They are all good climbers, and make good shade for porches.

Sugar Trough Gourd.

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

Japanese Nest Egg—This small white fruited variety will give you a plentiful supply of durable nest eggs. They are light, and when properly dried resemble eggs very closely, and are uninjured by cold or wet. Do not plant in very rich soil or the fruit will be too large. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dipper—One of the most useful. For making long-handled dippers it is unexcelled, and there are but few who do not agree that water drank from a gourd dipper on a hot day quenches thirst as no other drink can. Packet, 10 cents.

The Dishcloth—The growth of this variety is smaller, with rich dark green foliage. The fruits resemble somewhat a very large cucumber, and do not have the hard shell of the preceding varieties. They should be allowed to hang on the vines until well ripened, when the skin can be removed and the fibrous or sponge-like interior be taken out, cleansed and dried. This is porous, tough, elastic and durable, and is highly esteemed for use in sponge baths and for dishcloths. Per packet, 10 cents.

DANDELION.

Improved Large Leaved—Sow in early spring in the Central South; in Florida in October and November. Does best in partially shaded location. Sow thinly in drills and thin out to 6 inches. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 30 cents; ounce, 50 cents.

ENDIVE.

A hardy salad plant, similar to lettuce. Sow in open ground thinly in drills as early in spring as ground can be worked, thinning out afterwards to 8 or 10 inches apart. When good size leaves should be tied up to blanch centers properly. Early Green Curled is the best variety for the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

LEEK.

The culture of leek is very similar to that of onions and should be planted as early in spring as ground can be worked.

Large Carenten—The broad, flat leaves grow to large size, and stems are proportionately large and thick. In rich soil, well earthed up, the edible portion is from 6 to 8 inches in length by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25, postpaid.

Kale or Borecole.

Borecole 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 with 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. The tall varieties should be sown thinly in drills in August and September, the dwarf sorts one month later. 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—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 curly leaves of deep green color. The young leaves are tender and delicate in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Tall Green Curled Scotch—Tall growing, very ornamental variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

KOHL RABI.

The plants are quite hardy and seed may be sown in drills as early as the ground can be worked in good condition. When well started the plants can be set out like cabbages, 6 to 10 inches apart in the row.

Early White Vienna—The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use and are of a pale whitish green; they are of delicate cabbage-like flavor. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Kohl Rabi.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Does well in Central South, but not adapted to Florida and Gulf Coast country. Give partial shade during summer. Good-sized roots, 2 for 25 cents; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

HORSE RADISH.

Easily grown in all parts of the South making an excellent relish. Horse radish sets, per dozen, 25 cents; 50 for 60 cents; \$1 per 100, postpaid. Special prices on 1,000 lots or more.

Early Green Curled Kale or Borecole.

Hastings' Superior Lettuce Seed.

Hastings' Florida Header Lettuce.

LETTUCE is one of our specialties, and one in which we take great pride. Two varieties that we introduced in the South—Florida Header and Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce—are now standard varieties in every Southern State. We have two new varieties, candidates for your favor this year—"Hastings' Superba" and "Golden Gate"—both of which you will find valuable additions to both market and home gardens. We want to say just a few words about our lettuce seed. Every pound of it is grown in California by a grower who is recognized by all seedsmen, both American and European, as being the best lettuce seed grower in the world. We have never been able to find any lettuce seed equal to that which he grows. It costs us just about twice as much as we could get an inferior grade of seed in California for, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that our customers are getting the very best there is to be had, even if we don't make quite as much profit as some other dealers do.

Culture ✎ This is a crop that covers from 8 to 9 months in the South every year. In markets, lettuce is in demand the year round. In this latitude (Atlanta) the seed can be sowed in earliest spring, and sowings at intervals of 2 weeks should be made up to May 1st. Sowings can also be made in August, September and October for fall and winter use. In Florida and the Gulf Coast country sowing should begin in September and continue at intervals until February. The crop for shipment to Northern markets is sown between November 1st and December 15th. For market use plant the heading varieties exclusively. These will also be found best for home use in most parts of the South. Seed can be sown in beds in January and transplanted to open ground by March 1st if desired. For open ground sowing, plant the seed thinly in drills as soon as ground can be worked in the spring. When well up begin thinning out until the plants are 8 to 10 inches apart each way. The soil should be rich and mellow and fairly moist. The size and quality of lettuce depends almost entirely on an unchecked, rapid growth. Any check in growth makes it tough and interferes with the forming of heads. Give frequent and thorough cultivation. This, combined with moist, rich soil, will insure you lettuce of the finest quality. Do not forget to make successive plantings to keep up a continuous supply.

Hastings' Superba

This lettuce was brought to our notice by our California grower as the most beautiful, solid, large-heading, heat-resisting variety he had ever seen. It is superb, and we believe we are safe in saying that it will very shortly be more popular with lettuce growers than Big Boston and Cream Butter. Outside color green, becoming more and more yellow toward the center. Heads large and solid, and for crispness and tenderness it is simply perfect. Its heat-resisting qualities are wonderful, standing for a long time in the hottest sun of summer without running to seed. Limited quantity of seed this year. Packet, 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20c; ounce, 35c.

Grand Rapids.

Desirable for either open ground or forcing. Loose headed, with leaves beautifully fringed and curled and of yellowish green color. Growth quick and compact. Packet, 5c; ounce, 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 35c; pound, \$1.

Hastings' Superba.

DRUMHEAD CABBAGE LETTUCE

A favorite, and exceptionally valuable for home use and nearby markets. Large, solid heads, often weighing 2 or 3 pounds. Crisp, tender and free from bitterness. Leaves outside are green, inside almost a pure white. Has but little tendency to run to seed. Fine for fall planting in Florida. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

FLORIDA HEADER.

The leading variety for the grower for shipment, and those who desire large, solid heads. It is a large, white-headed variety, heads quickly and is slow to run to seed. It seems to hold up its appearance better in shipment than Big Boston. Very resistant to both heat and cold, it passing through severe freezes almost unharmed when other varieties were killed or badly damaged. For home use it is crisp and tender, and its fine appearance in market adds greatly to its selling qualities. This past season in actual field test it held up over two weeks over Big Boston before running to seed. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Drumhead White Cabbage Lettuce.

THE ICEBERG.

One of the most beautiful varieties we have ever grown. Very ornamental, as well as being an exceedingly crisp, tender variety, running well into summer before running to seed, being equal to Florida Header in that respect. Known as a "crisped" leaved variety, and is a hard header. Splendid either for open ground planting or for forcing under glass in winter. Heads of conical shape and medium size. Heads tightly folded and blanch to a beautiful white. Outer leaves light green, growing closely up around the head. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25, postpaid.

GOLDEN GATE.

We feel sure that our many friends who grow lettuce will appreciate this new spring and summer lettuce which is proving so valuable. It comes to us from a noted grower in California, and is the result of over 20 years of the most careful selection. It is about the same size as Florida Header, is very sure in heading, and the magnificent creamy yellow heads leave nothing to be desired in quality, crispness or tenderness. We predict that it will soon take a prominent place in Southern plantings. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Try a packet of Golden Gate this year. You'll be pleased.

The Iceberg Lettuce.

California Cream Butter.

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 blanching 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. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Big Boston.

Standard market garden and shipping variety, grown almost exclusively in some sections. Extra large, round, firm heading variety, and makes a good appearance in market. Our seed of this variety is grown for us by the best lettuce seed grower in the world and is pure stock. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Well-Known Varieties.

These varieties are all well known, and descriptions are unnecessary: Denver Market, Marblehead Mammoth, Improved Hanson, Tomhannock, Satisfaction (black seed), Prize Head, All Year Round, Salamander, Black Seeded Simpson, Philadelphia Butter, White Paris Cos, Tennis Ball (black seed). All 5 cents per packet; 10 cents per ounce; 30 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ pound; \$1 per pound.

California Cream Butter.

MUSKMELONS OR CANTALOUPE.

Our Prices Include Postage Paid.

How to Grow Them in the South

These melons do best in light, warm soils that are well supplied with decayed vegetable matter or humus. Heavier soils can be put in good condition for this crop by previously growing crops of cow peas, rye, etc., and turning the crop under. This not only furnishes decaying vegetable matter but loosens up the stiff soil, giving the roots a chance to penetrate deeply and resist drouthy conditions. The quality and flavor of these melons depends largely on the conditions under which they are grown. Wet weather makes an excessive growth of vine and deteriorates the flavor.

Plant seed in spring as soon as leaves are well out on the trees.

Make hills 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Put in each hill 2 shovelfuls of well rotted stable manure or compost, working in well down and covering with 3 or 4 inches of fine top soil. Plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill to make sure of a stand and to allow for injury by insects. If insects are bad dust the young plants with Bug Death. When plants have formed rough leaves and are ready to run, thin out to 2 plants in each hill. Work the soil frequently until the plants begin to run, after that pull up weeds by hand. In sections where well rotted stable manure is not obtainable use from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 pound of some good commercial fertilizer to each hill, well worked in so that the seed when planted does not come in contact with the fertilizer.

The Famous Rocky Ford.

A variety popular everywhere, good in the home garden, for the near-by market and unexcelled as a shipper. It's an extra early and just the right size for market. Regularly ribbed, finely and thickly netted and has very thick green meat of most excellent flavor when properly grown.

Rocky Ford Grown Seed.

Our own crop of Rocky Ford seed was a total failure. We have succeeded in obtaining in Rocky Ford, Colorado, the home of this famous variety, several hundred pounds of seed. We believe that this stock is the best there is to be had and its quality and purity is vouched for by the president of one of the leading banks of Rocky Ford, himself a man largely interested in cantaloupe growing. While we do not like to offer any seed of any kind that does not come from our own regularly grown crops, yet the assurances to us are of the best as to purity of this seed. Colorado growers have asserted for years that the Rocky Ford grown seed was much superior to that grown further East. One thing is certain. There is no probability of the seed being mixed, simply for the reason that no other variety of cantaloupes is grown in that section. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.

CROP FAILURES

The same unfavorable conditions of season that practically caused a failure of cucumbers, had the same result with all vine seed crops and cantaloupes seem to have suffered worst of all. Never have such short seed crops been known. We will do the best we can to supply our customers, but we advise very early orders to secure a supply even at the advanced prices.

Early Netted Gem.

Early Netted Gem.

Identical with Rocky Ford in all respects except in shape which is almost globular. Melons very uniform in size, regularly ribbed and heavily netted; are extra early with thick green flesh of the finest flavor. Fine for either home use or shipping. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$8.

Ponce De Leon.

A favorite for home gardens for second early. Flesh thick, green and of the finest flavor. Regularly ribbed and densely netted. Skin green but turns to beautiful golden yellow when fully ripe. A splendid melon. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Ponce de Leon.

EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK.

One of the best varieties for home use and nearby markets, but too large for shipping. Good size, three to five pounds; extra fine quality. Meats thick and of rich, spicy flavor; skin densely netted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

TEXAS CANNON BALL.

A splendid variety of Texas origin. Comparatively early, medium size—almost round shape, light green flesh of the best flavor and is so densely netted as to be almost insect and sun scale proof. Crop is almost a total failure and our supply is so limited that we can only offer it in packets at 10 cents each; ounce, 20 cents.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

A purely Southern melon; the only variety grown in the vicinity of New Orleans for market. Large in size, very roughly netted and of delicious flavor. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents.

Extra Early Hackensack Melon.

THE NIXON—A GEORGIA VARIETY.

This is our native Georgia variety and is unsurpassed for good quality when grown under our sunny skies. It is an extra large variety, one specimen grown near Marietta, Ga., weighing $15\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. It has a rough skin and is densely netted; the richest of flavors and very sweet and spicy. We know of no better eating variety in existence. Its average weight is about six pounds, but a twelve pounder is nothing unusual. It is thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South and will give entire satisfaction to all for home use or nearby markets. None of the varieties originating in the North equal it. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

THE PAUL ROSE.

It is a cross of the Osage with the netted Gem, combining the sweetness of the former with the fine netting of the Gem. It also has a firmness of rind and structure of flesh peculiarly its own, and superior in this respect to any other melon in existence, surpassing all other varieties as a shipper and long keeper, having a very small seed cavity, and altogether, claimed to be the best basket melon of perfect quality for the shipping trade. It has a deep, orange-colored flesh, and is of very uniform shape, averaging a uniform diameter of about five inches. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

The Nixon.

Splendid Cantaloupes.

Your cantaloupe seed is splendid. My commission merchant writes me that he could sell ten times as many as I am shipping him, while at the same time cantaloupes from other shippers are rotting in his warehouse. A retailer who has seen some of my melons wants me to make daily shipments to him.

Brierfield, Ala.

FRANK FITCH.

Southern Beauty—A good melon of Florida origin; one that is remarkably free from rot, holding in condition long after being ripe, and the rind remaining firm at least 10 days after ripening. Very prolific and worthy of a trial all over the South. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Montreal Market—Very large, common specimens weighing 8 or 10 pounds. Finest flavor of any. The finest flavored and spiciest of all cantaloupes. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

The Banquet—A fine melon for the South. A medium size melon, of perfectly round shape. Its skin is densely netted over the entire surface, making it almost impervious to the attacks of squash berer and like insect pests. It is exceedingly prolific and of excellent quality. The foliage is very dense, shading the melons; almost entirely free from sun-scales; it is almost insect and sun-proof. A most excellent all round variety for either home use or shipment. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Extra Early Cape May—Very early, large round cantaloupe of nutmeg form. Finest quality and very productive; deeply ribbed and densely netted. Flesh green, very tender and juicy. Foliage small, very distinct and almost sun-proof. Produces well on light soils. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Improved Citron Nutmeg—Early, good size, nutmeg shape, flesh green, highly scented. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Banana—Grows from 18 to 24 inches in length. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Jenny Lind—A small, extra early, exquisitely flavored, very prolific sort. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents, $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Casaba—Good for home use, but not a good shipper. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.40.

The Banquet.

Hastings' Southern Grown

Watermelon Seed.

Do you know that not ten per cent. of the watermelon seed sold in the United States is fit to plant? Do you know that almost every seedsman in the United States except ourselves sells either the Kansas and Nebraska grown seed or the seed saved from the culls of the shipping crops of Florida and Georgia? These are facts and cannot truthfully be denied. The competition of the past 12 or 13 years has led to their supply of seed being grown on the rich prairie soils of Kansas and Nebraska or saved from the culls of the shipping crops of the South. In either case the price paid the grower is so ridiculously small that it is utterly impossible for them to grow seed that is fit to plant. At 10 cents per pound, necessarily everything goes in, misshapen, small, rotten ended and immature runts. It's done to make a low price and it has to be done to make the low prices that melon seed has been sold at by almost all houses. We know this to be true. We have been on the farms and seen it done and we know who it was being done for. So far as we know, there is not a Northern seed house but what is selling seed grown under those conditions. Of course you can get the very lowest kind of a price. If you have been buying such seed is it any wonder that your crops are not satisfactory; that your plants lack vitality and that good melons in your patch are few and far between?

If you buy from Northern seedsmen or from dealers in the South that are supplied by Northern seedsmen you are getting that kind of seed.

Our Watermelon Seed is the Best.

If you want that trashy, inferior stock, go to some one else. We haven't got it and don't intend to keep it.

We are here in Georgia and most every one knows that Georgia leads the world in production of large, fine quality watermelons. There is something about Georgia soil and climate that makes watermelons to perfection, both in the melon and in the seed. We have nothing but the best watermelon seed that can be grown. Our crops are

Grown Exclusively for the Seed

and every melon not true to type and shape is thrown out and destroyed. Every melon under 15 pounds in weight of the smaller varieties and 20 pounds of the larger varieties is thrown out and fed to the hogs. Not a seed is saved from the small and inferior melons. Not a melon is sold from the crop or shipped by any of our regular watermelon seed growers. Naturally it costs more to grow seed this way than it does to grow the seed sold by other houses at a lower price and which costs them 10 to 12 cents a pound. They can sell seed at 35 and 40 cents and make a big profit. There is this difference however—Hastings' watermelon seed is fit to plant, while theirs is not.

We make a specialty of good, pure watermelon seed of the highest vitality. Next to our "Premier Brand" Cabbage Seed it is our greatest specialty. Our seed is the best that can be grown, and if you want seed that will produce large, perfect, sweet and salable melons, we have it. If you want to grow watermelons fit to eat and fit to bring you the top price in the market, use our specially selected and Southern grown watermelon seed this year.

Hastings' Lagonda Watermelon.

Best shipper of the early long varieties. It has first-class eating qualities as well as being a good shipper, making it just as good for home use as for the shipper. Dark seeds, with very bright red flesh; very sweet and rich and free from stringiness. The rind is not over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness, yet so tough that it easily stands the weight of a full grown man without breaking or cracking. The melons are large, averaging from 40 to 50 pounds, although some specimens reach 75 without special cultivation. The illustration is taken from a photograph of a single specimen and is true to nature. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1, postpaid; 10 pounds, by express or freight, not prepaid \$7.50.

Successful Watermelon Culture.

THE South is the home of the watermelon, and every one wants to grow it to perfection. There is nothing that can take the place of a large, sweet, juicy watermelon on a hot summer day, and our special strains of melon seed should be used in every garden in the South where something especially good is wanted.

Melons do best in a rich, sandy loam soil, but where this is not obtainable they can be grown on clay lands on warm, sunny hillsides. The best fertilizer is well rotted stable manure. The hills should be 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Deep plowing and thorough cultivation, reducing the soil to a fine condition. By deep plowing we mean 12 to 14 inches. Watermelons do not root very deeply, but they do spread. In applying fertilizer spread it to a considerable distance, say 3 feet out from the center of each hill. It is well to encourage this natural tendency to spread the roots. Where it is necessary to use commercial fertilizer use one as near the following formula as possible: Nitrogen 3 per cent.; Potash, 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid (available), 8 per cent. This formula has given the best results on melon lands. Use 2 to 3 pounds of the above formula to each hill, working it in and mixing thoroughly with the soil. This should be done 10 days to 2 weeks before the seed is planted. First plantings can be made as soon as soil gets warm in the spring, and succession plantings can be made up to June in this latitude. Plant 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out after the rough leaves have formed to the 2 strongest plants in each hill. Cultivate lightly until runners come out well into the middles. If large weeds come up, cut them off. Do not pull them up, as it disturbs both the roots and the vines. The vines after they begin to run should never be moved or disturbed. It always injures the crop. When there are plenty of blooms on the plants pinch off the ends of the runners. Where extra large melons are desired leave only 1 plant to each hill and only 1 or 2 melons on each vine. Insects are troublesome to the young plants before they begin to run. Dust plants with either Bug Death or tobacco dust.

The first point in successful melon culture is to get strictly vital, Southern grown seed. If you have this you will never have hard centers nor small, inferior melons. There is little of this seed on the market now. There is a great deal of seed saved from the culls of the Georgia and Florida shipping crops. Seed from culls and seed from Kansas and Nebraska will not give you the results you want in a melon crop.

How to Grow Watermelons ♣ We have prepared a special pamphlet on Watermelon growing. It covers the subject very fully, giving the experience and methods of some of the most successful melon growers in the South. If you are interested in melon growing we will send you a copy of it free if you ask for it.

Empire State Watermelon.

We distributed last year some 25,000 small packets of this superb new melon. We regret exceedingly that the conditions of drought were such all over the South as to prevent a fair test of this melon.

This is the best large melon introduced in the past 20 years. It was discovered in a crop of Triumph melons in 1878. We were so struck with its value at the time that we at once arranged to have it grown, and we had the pleasure of introducing it last year.

In size it is equal to the best strains of Triumph, the original vine (grown on rather dry and poor, sandy soil) producing three melons weighing 51, 51½ and 54 pounds respectively. It is, beyond question, the best large, medium early melon ever introduced. Shape is slightly oblong, as shown in the illustration, and very thick through. Color a very dark green, slightly striped with a little lighter shade of green. Flesh is bright red, very fine grained and free from the stringiness almost always found in extra large melons. In flavor it is sweet and juicy. It is a strong and vigorous grower, maturing in about 100 days in favorable seasons. Melons run from large to very large, weighing from 40 pounds upwards. Anything smaller than 40 pounds is a rarity when proper cultivation is given. It's a splendid combination melon, good for the home garden, good for the market, good for the shipper. When its good qualities are known through actual test, it will supersede all melons of its class.

In 1901 we sent a few seeds of the 'Empire State' to Albert D. Rust, Sr., a prominent grower of Colorado County, Texas, for trial. In spite of the heat and drought Mr. Rust grew some fine melons and exhibited them at the National Farmers' Congress. In writing us afterward Mr. Rust said:

"The two melons (Empire State) weighing respectively 50½ and 62 pounds, were the largest at the meeting of the Farmers' Congress. Altogether 25 people ate all they wanted and not more than one-half was eaten."

Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents; ¼ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75; 5 pounds, \$7.50.

Empire State Watermelon.

Hastings' Watermelon Collections

For Southern Home Gardens.

Black Diamond Collection, 7 Packets 25c.

One full-sized packet each of Black Diamond, Lagonda, Kleckley Sweets, Augusta Rattlesnake, Seminole, Duke Jones and Tinker, all specially desirable varieties for the home garden, postpaid for 25 cents.

5-Ounce Watermelon Collection, 25c.

One ounce each of Kleckley Sweet, Augusta Rattlesnake, Hastings' Tinker, Hastings' Florida Favorite and Black Diamond, all splendid home garden varieties, postpaid for 25 cents.

Hastings' Florida Favorite.

THE original Florida Favorite was a splendid melon, but we have greatly improved it, and it is now a larger, better melon than ever, and being more vigorous in growth, is a much surer cropper. This new strain is sure to please every melon-grower wanting a long, green, very sweet, medium to large sized melon, either for nearby markets or for "topping off" car lots of varieties like Kolb Gem, etc. It's a large, smooth, beautifully shaped melon, of dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green, very early and prolific. Rind of medium thickness, rather tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh red, very crisp, tender and juicy. Seed white. It stands up well in hot weather, and is considered one of the surest croppers by experienced growers. It's long shape makes it very desirable for all Southern markets. For home use it will be found excellent. Southern grown seed, none saved from melons weighing less than 20 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents, postpaid. In lots of 10 pounds or over, not postpaid, 60 cents per pound.

The Jones.

This superb melon originated several years ago with the late Philip Jones, of Burke county, Georgia. It is really an improved Pride of Georgia, having all the desirable qualities of that old time popular variety, and has nearly doubled the size. The color of the skin is a solid dark green and the flesh is a very bright red, being particularly sweet, juicy, melting and free from stringiness. In shape it is almost round, and has the peculiarity of almost always lying on the blossom end while growing. Melons average very large often weighing 70 to 80 pounds. Wherever known this superb Georgia variety is a favorite. For home use it will be found very desirable, and for nearby markets its handsome appearance always makes it a ready seller. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Duke Jones.

Another superb Southern variety, a cross between the Jones and a popular shipping variety, giving a thin, tough rind, suitable for shipping or hauling over rough roads to market, at the same time giving good eating qualities. It originated in Northern Florida. It has a dark green rind, slightly striped with lighter green; flesh a very bright red, with light colored seed. It is of good eating quality. In shape it is slightly oblong, very thick through; size medium to large; very uniform in both size and shape. It's a first-class shipper and sells readily in all markets. It is early in maturity and is a very desirable all-around variety for Southern growers. Our seed of this variety is Southern grown and saved from melons weighing 25 pounds and over. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents, postpaid. In 10-pound lots and over, not prepaid, 60 cents per pound.

A Kleckley Sweet Grown by Mr. Kleckley.

The Kleckley Sweet is the most popular early melon grown in the South, and rightly so. No melon has ever before attained such popularity in so short a time for home use and nearby markets. It's a perfect melon for that purpose. With the exception of the Tinker it is the sweetest melon grown, and its eating qualities leave nothing to be desired. Vines are strong and vigorous, and melons are medium to large in size. Oblong form as shown in our illustration, taken from a photograph of a specimen melon grown by Mr. Kleckley, the originator. Melons grow from 18 to 24 inches in length and 10 to 12 inches through. Skin is a very rich dark green, making a most handsome appearance in market. Flesh is a rich bright scarlet, ripening up close to the skin, the rind seldom being over a half inch in thickness. Seeds white and so arranged as to leave a much larger proportion of heart than in other melons. The rich scarlet flesh is crisp, extra sweet and melting, being entirely free from stringiness. It is, beyond question, the best early table melon in existence to-day. Our seed which we offer this year is grown from selected original stock furnished by Mr. Kleckley, the originator. It is grown for us here in the South, and seed saved only from selected melons. No garden should be without Kleckley Sweets this year. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 90 cents, postpaid. In 10-pound lots or over, not prepaid, 75 cents per pound.

Hastings' Tinker Watermelon.

For Home Use or Nearby Markets Only.—Our Tinker is the sweetest melon grown, without exception, and should be in every garden in the South. We first discovered this melon in the hands of a local market gardener near St. Augustine, Florida, where it brought double the price of any other variety. We introduced it under the name of Tinker, but several years later we found it in another part of Florida and locally known as "Bradford." Since that time other firms have renamed it several times. It is a melon for home use and nearby markets only. It will not stand shipment even for short distances. Color dark green, heavily striped with lighter shades of green. Rind very brittle, breaking easily. Flesh a bright scarlet, crisp, tender and melting. Its sweetness can not be compared with any other variety. It has a decided sweet flavor, all its own, and it cannot be fairly compared with the taste of other sorts. It has more of the delicious rich flavor of honey than anything else. Melons are extra early but of rather small size, seldom exceeding 30 pounds in weight. Southern grown seed. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1, postpaid.

Hastings' Tinker Watermelon.

Arkansas Traveller.

A large, long, weighty melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending within half an inch of the skin; flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Seed variable in color and small, ripening as an intermediate. A very hard rind, and therefore a good shipper. In color of flesh it is deepest red, in texture crystalline, in flavor sugary. The flesh is solid throughout, without any sign of either core or cavity, and the edible portion extends to within half an inch of the skin. Fine for late plantings to mature in August and September. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.

Georgia Sugar Loaf.

An old-time favorite Georgia variety. It is an extra long, greenish white melon, with crisp, tender, red flesh and a very thin rind. Grows to an immense size under proper cultivation, a whole market wagon load often running up to an average of 60 pounds in weight. It's a quick seller in Southern markets wherever it is known. It originated in Southeastern Georgia; is a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. We have a limited amount of seed of special growth which we will supply as long as it lasts. We have selected this variety very carefully for the past three years, and it is now practically the same as the original old-time variety that was such a favorite. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1, postpaid.

Augusta Rattlesnake Watermelon.

This is the variety that made Georgia famous as a melon growing State. No region in the world produces such melons as certain sections of Georgia. A portion of our seed of this variety is grown for us by "Mell" Branch, of Columbia County, Ga., the greatest grower of pure, unmixed Rattlesnake watermelons in the world. The rest of our stock is grown from the finest stock seed by one of our own growers and every seed in this is saved from the largest and most perfect melons that could be produced.

This strain of the Rattlesnake is so pure and the melons grown from it are so fine that it cannot fail to give perfect satisfaction to those wanting pure seed of the old time Rattlesnake that made Georgia famous as the "home of the watermelon." Both of our stocks of this are saved from selected specimens only. In favorable seasons it is nothing unusual to grow melons from our strains of seed weighing 60 to 70 pounds.

Mell Branch Stock. Pkt., 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.25, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$10.

Hastings' Selected Stock. Pkt., 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1 postpaid, 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$7.50.

Hastings' Black Diamond.

Augusta Round White.

Earliest melon. Matures around Augusta June 12th to 15th. All others mature about July 4th. Best and earliest home market melon known. Not a good shipper. Short vines, but heavy bearers. Tender rind. Flesh light red. Sweet, brittle, good flavor. Shape round. Color whitish. Melons 20 to 50 pounds. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, 85 cents, postpaid.

Alabama Sweet.

This is a new introduction and is one of the most popular varieties with the Texas truckers who ship. In general appearance it resembles the Kleckley Sweet very closely, and has very nearly as good eating qualities. It is an extra early in ripening, being one of the earliest medium to large size melons we have ever seen. It is of long shape with an intense dark green color. Flesh is a rich, dark crimson, very fine grained and free from stringiness. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25, postpaid.

Black Diamond.

One enthusiastic grower said that the Black Diamond was "The Best Watermelon In The World." Our illustration taken from a photograph is a good representation of this splendid variety on a small scale, but it gives but a faint idea of the beauty of this melon. It is very vigorous and is earlier than any standard variety. It is immensely prolific, one melon grower loading 5 cars from 5 acres of it and then had large quantities of salable melons left. The melons in these cars averaged 34 pounds each. It is no unusual thing to find melons weighing from 75 to 95 pounds in fields of this variety. Melons are of very uniform shape and as good in shipping as Kolb's Gem, while in eating quality it surpasses many famous varieties. The melons are of a deep, glossy green color when ripe, which gives them the appearance of having been varnished. We recommend this variety fully, and you will make to mistake in planting it. Our own Southern grown seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, 85 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$6.

Blue Gem or Gloussier.

This has created quite a stir among Southern shippers, whole crops being planted in Blue Gem. It will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon is far superior. It is of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.50.

Jordan's Gray Monarch.

Very large, skin a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson, sweet and delicious. A fine shipper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Pride of Georgia.

Bright red flesh, perfectly round, skin dark green. A good variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Seminole.

An extra early melon for home use or nearby markets. Next to Tinker, we consider it the best in quality. Melons are extra large and the vines are enormously productive. The melons are both green and gray, both colors being found on the same vine. It is distinctly a Southern melon, and is very popular wherever planted. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, \$5, not prepaid.

Mammoth Ironclad.

Of immense size, handsomely marked, oblong in shape, flesh bright red and very solid, heart large and flavor delicious. The rind, while very thin, is remarkably hard. It matures early and keeps well. It is a heavy yielder, and one of the very best. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Seminole.

TRIUMPH.

The largest melon of all and for those who want large size, regardless of other qualities, this is the melon for them to plant. Its size is immense, whole fields often averaging 50 pounds or over. Shape slightly oblong, very much like our "Empire State" and skin of a dark glossy green. Flesh red with black seeds. Quality poor, flesh being stringy and of poor flavor. A splendid shipper, its tough, thick rind making it almost impossible to break it. The largest melon grown of this variety weighed 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. We cannot advise any one to plant it for home use or nearby market, but for shipping it does well. Southern grown seed. Packet, 5 cents; ounce 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS.

True White-Seeded—Flavor always good, sweet and delicious, flesh solid and of rich scarlet color, seeds white. Form is oblong, the rind is quite thin and dark green in color. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

CITRON—GREEN GIANT—For preserves. Do not plant near watermelons. Packet, 5 cents; ounces, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 70 cents.

GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE.

This is what is known as the Rattlesnake to the great majority. It is a good melon but has not the size or quite the shape of the old time pure strain which we offer under the name of the Augusta Rattlesnake. It usually weighs from 20 to 35 pounds, seldom larger. In shape it is almost always the same size all the way through instead of being slightly larger at the blossom end. It is plainly striped, rind about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch thick, with bright red, sweet flesh. Our strain of this has been carefully grown and selected here in the South, and while it is far from being equal to the Augusta, it will be found a very desirable variety, both for home use and markets where a large number of melons are wanted rather than large sized ones. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.

KOLB'S GEM.

This is an old standard variety for the shipper to markets north but worthless for nearby and southern markets. It has crimson flesh, black seeds and thin tough rind that holds up against almost any rough treatment. Eating qualities poor, being tough and stringy. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound 70 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5. Southern grown seed.

DRY WEATHER—BIG MELONS.

From the watermelon seed I got from you I had the best melons in the country. Even with the drouth some of them weighed over 50 pounds.

THOS. JENNINGS.

HASTINGS' SEEDS O. K.

Hastings' Seeds are O. K. My garden last year fed my own family. I had plenty of vegetables for my neighbors, and fed large quantities to my hogs, cows and chickens, besides selling some in town.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.

B. I. DAX.

MUSTARD.

CULTURE—Sow in any good garden soil thickly in drills 16 inches apart. Give clean culture, keeping free from grass and weeds. Leaves large enough to use as a salad in from four to six weeks from sowing, and can be cut all through the winter. Sow from August to April. Very hardy in the South.

Chinese Mustard—(True Stock)—We have sold this variety from China for a number of years. It is much superior to the Southern Curled in size, quality and flavor. Immensely productive, the leaves being twice the size of ordinary mustard and remain tender and fit for use much longer. See the engraving, which is a good representation of it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents, postpaid.

Giant Southern Curled—An old and well-known variety, used in all parts of the South for salads, like lettuce, and for boiling. Our strain of this variety is what is sold by many as the "Ostrich Plume," much superior to the old variety in appearance and quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents, postpaid.

White Mustard—Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

NASTURTIUM.

Grown very largely for pickling purposes, the tender seed pods making most delicious pickles. The seed pods should be gathered while green with a portion of the stem attached. When ordering this specify Pickling Nasturtium. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Growing Onions From Seed.

The Difference Between Onions Grown From Hastings' Seed

And those grown from the cheap grades is well brought out by the illustration above. It tells the whole story better than words can. The good onions were grown from Hastings' seed, on which was bestowed every care which the best seed growers can and do. The others were grown from seed from those whose inducement to buy is the lowest price. Is the lowest priced the cheapest, even if the grower paid ten times as much for the good seed as he did for the other? The picture tells the whole story. The difference between the two is the difference between a first-class, profitable crop and a failure. That is why we have always tried to impress so fully on the people of the South the necessity of having nothing but the best onion seed that can be grown. Good onion seed is a necessity to make a good crop. You can buy seed cheaper than ours. We could buy it by the ton and sell it to you at as low or lower prices than you can get from any one and still make a larger profit than on the grade of seed we sell. We do not and will not sell this "cheap" seed, however. We do not want any of our customers to grow a crop of worthless "scallions."

Our trade in high-grade onion seed has increased enormously in the past four years. This last fall it was impossible for us to get enough Bermuda Onion seed to fill our orders, notwithstanding the fact that we are the largest importers of Bermuda Onion seed in the country. We sell thousands of pounds now where we used to sell hundreds before. This increase in our onion seed business has come entirely through the quality of our seed. It is now generally acknowledged to be the best onion seed sold by any seedsman in the country. It took us several years to convince our customers that the best in onion seed was always the cheapest. Through years of sad experience, during which they bought low-priced onion seed of other seedsmen and made crop failures, they have been convinced of the truth of our statement that "poor onion seed is dear at any price." No crop, with the possible exception of cabbage, is so entirely dependent on the quality of the seed for success as the onion. Poor or cheap seed gives not only a poor germination but worthless scallions when the crop is matured, unsalable and impossible to keep after the harvest. We have the right kind of onion seed; the kind that you can make good crops with. If you have never used Hastings' onion seed, why not begin right this year by using it? It will give you entire satisfaction.

Onion Culture ✧ Is not the difficult matter that most people in the South consider it. In the lower part of the South (Florida and the Gulf Coast) all varieties of onion should be sown during October and November. It is useless to plant onion seed in the spring in that section except to grow sets. In the Central South, including all the States from the Atlantic Coast to Arizona, seed can be sown in October in the open ground, and by giving slight protection during the coldest winter months they can be carried over safely, maturing in May or June. A second method is by planting the seed in hot beds or frames in December or January, growing to the size of a goose quill in the beds, afterwards transplanting to open ground in March, and maturing them about the same time as from fall sown seed. The third and most general method to be followed is to plant the seed thinly in drills made 16 or 18 inches apart in the open ground as early as the soil can be worked—usually in February. Onions can be grown better planted on the same ground every year. It is of the greatest importance to have the soil worked down fine before planting. Remove all grass, roots, trash and stones from it, and while the crop is growing give frequent but shallow cultivation with either hand or wheel hoes. The crop, for successful results, must be kept clean of weeds and grass. Onions require a rich soil to attain good size. If your soil is not rich make it so with well rotted manure or fertilizer containing 6 per cent. Available Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 9 per cent. Potash, 5 to 6 per cent. Nitrogen. If your soil is a stiff, red clay land, change your fertilizer to 8 per cent. Phosphoric Acid, 5 per cent. Potash and 5 per cent. Nitrogen. In sowing seed cover 1 inch in sandy soils and $\frac{1}{2}$ in stiff or heavy soils. Firm the soil after planting. When plants are well up and growing, thin out to 6 inches apart in the drills. The young plants pulled up in thinning may be transplanted to other ground. Push the growth by frequent cultivation. If cultivation ceases, or grass or weeds check them, the onion stops growth and makes sets, instead of going on to make the fully developed bulb. That's why onion seed so frequently makes only sets—planted in the spring. As soon as the bulb begins to form begin drawing away the earth, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the bulb exposed. This quickens growth of the bulb and gives a chance for better development. With good soil, proper cultivation and favorable seasons most varieties of onion will mature early in July from February sown seed. A packet contains about 1,000 seeds; an ounce about 7,000 seeds. Four pounds per acre are necessary to seed an acre when sown in open ground. With good seed, rich soil and thorough and frequent cultivation, success is almost certain.

✧ To Succeed, Plant Hastings' Successful Seeds ✧

HASTINGS' GLOBE ONIONS.

For years we have had requests for a large globe onion adapted to the Southern States, and suitable for spring plantings, one that would be thoroughly satisfactory and could be grown from seed the first year and without the use of sets. Our experiments have developed that our three Globe Onions, introduced last year, are just what is wanted in all the Southern States except Florida, for early spring planting. No prettier, better or more salable onions can be grown than these.

We especially recommend them to all in the Central South who want first-class onions either for home or market use.

3 LARGE PACKETS.

One large packet each of Hastings' Three Globe Onions—Snow White, Yellow and Dark Red, postpaid,
FOR 25 CENTS.

Our Prices

On packets, ounces, pounds, pints and quarts are just what the seeds will cost delivered at your postoffice,

INCLUDE POSTAGE.

Hastings' Globe Onion.

SNOW-WHITE GLOBE.

Our illustration shows the shape of these onions. It is a handsome snow white bulb, with a waxy appearance. It is large, firm, rather mild and a first-class keeper. It is remarkably even and uniform in growth and will always prove a favorite wherever it once appears on the market. It will bring a top price every time. A more beautiful onion than this cannot be grown. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

DARK RED GLOBE.

This variety has a richness in coloring of the skin that is found in no other red variety of onion. The onions are large, perfectly globe-shaped, as shown in our illustration, and of a rich, deep dark red color. Exact shape and size of the White and Yellow Globe, the only difference in them being in the color. The Red Globe is another one that will always bring top prices on the market. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

HASTINGS' YELLOW GLOBE.

Like the Snow White and Dark Red, it has the distinct globular shape like the illustration, being entirely distinct in shape from varieties like the Globe Danvers, and much larger. All of our Globe onions are extra large in size and large croppers as well as first-class keepers from the firmness and solidity of the flesh. Color a very light shade of straw, almost the same color as the Bermuda White. Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA.

We have had recently frequent calls for a small, extra early, pure white onion for pickling purposes, both for home use and for selling to the pickle factories. This small Italian variety is the very best onion for this purpose we have ever seen and we recommend it fully to those wanting an onion for this purpose. It's just the right size and the small round bulbs, about an inch thick, with their pure paper white color, are sellers on sight. They are extra early and very mild. Should be planted in rich ground, very close together. As soon as tops die down, pull and put away in shade to cure. If left exposed to the sun after ripening they turn to a greenish color. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Quality should be the first consideration in seed buying.

Extra Early Barletta.]

Hastings' Prize-Taker Onion.

Australian Brown.

This is becoming one of our most popular onions in the South and seems well adapted to the whole South either for spring or fall plantings. This new onion is of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin of a deep amber brown, distinct from all other onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. Australian Brown is the only onion Australian growers will plant. We offer choice American, grown seed from the original importation. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Louisiana Creole.

Largely grown in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, where it gives satisfactory results on account of good keeping qualities. Not as early or as good keeper as the Bermuda varieties. Light red variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

Yellow Globe Danvers.

A standard sort and one of the most desirable, an excellent keeper and very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Large Red Wethersfield—A leading variety. Grows to full size the first season from seed, almost round, large size, deep-red color, and keeps well. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

GENUINE BERMUDA ONION.

The popularity of the Bermuda Onion as a profitable market crop still increases. Last fall's sales were enormous, and even with the largely increased importations we were over 1000 pounds short of being able to fill our orders. We have not a single ounce of Bermuda Onion seed left to offer this spring, all seed being sold out before October 15th. There is not a pound of the genuine seed in the hands of seedsmen in the United States to-day. We are already booking orders for delivery of seed for October 1st, 1903, and we advise all who intend to plant Bermuda Onions next fall to book their orders with us this spring so as to make sure of their supply.

"Perfectly Satisfactory—The Best I Ever Used."

The "Mell Branch" Rattlesnake Watermelon Seed (75 pounds) obtained of you gave perfect satisfaction and were the best Rattlesnake Seed I have ever used. I will want one hundred or more pounds this coming season.

Grand Island, Fla., Nov. 11, 1902.

Hastings' Prize-Taker.

We have Prize-Taker onion of the best American growth—far superior to all imported seed of this variety. It has been successfully grown in all parts of the Central South with both spring and fall sowings. The illustration shows the shape of this variety perfectly. It is an immense onion, measuring from 12 to 18 inches in circumference. Fine bulbs have been raised weighing from 4 to 5½ pounds each. It ripens up hard and firm and presents a handsome appearance. Flesh is white and fine-grained, with mild flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.75.

Giant White Tripoli.

El Paso or Large Mexican—Large, flat, pure white variety. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

Mammoth Silver King.

An immense white Italian variety. Single bulbs weigh from 2 to 4 pounds, with good cultivation. Is admirably adapted to the Gulf States. Skin is silvery white; flesh is pure white, and so mild that they can be eaten raw, like an apple. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 70 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Extra Early Red.

Earlier than the Wethersfield, and somewhat smaller, close-grained and a good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

Australian Brown.

Honest Measured Bushels of Onion Sets.

During the past few years there has been intense competition in the selling of onion sets. This competition led to the invention of the infamous and dishonest "32-POUND BUSHEL" as a measure for selling onion sets. This "32-POUND BUSHEL" is a fraud—except very late in the spring when onion sets have dried out about as much as they can—and the man who buys a bushel of sets and gets 32 pounds is cheated out of nearly one-fourth of what he buys. When a dealer or firm cut down their measures nearly one-fourth they can easily cut prices, but the purchaser is the one that gets beat. We wish it distinctly understood that every quart, peck or bushel of onion sets we sell is an honest measured quart, peck or bushel. We make our prices on the basis of a measured bushel, and when you buy onion sets from us you get just what you pay for. Our prices may be a little higher than prices quoted by others who deal in these fraudulent bushels, but when you buy onion sets from Hastings you know what you are getting both in quality and quantity. With one exception ours is the only prominent seed house in the country selling measured bushels of sets.

Prices Fluctuate **Write for Close Prices on Bushel Lots**

White Multiplier Onion Sets.

They are of pure silvery white color, **enormously productive**, frequently producing as many as **twenty bulbs in a single cluster** from a single bulb planted. Excellent quality and size for bunching green or can be ripened for use as pickling onions, and for this latter purpose can be grown much more economically than from seed. **Their keeping qualities are remarkable**, but their most important quality is **extreme earliness**, being ready for market from **three to four weeks ahead of other onion sets**. They cannot be beaten for earliness; they are matured before the weeds and grasses can cover them. The largest of the sets allowed to grow through summer make an onion of fair size which divides when ripening in the fall multiplying liberally for another season. Our illustration is made accurately from nature. Stock very limited. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50.

White Multiplier Onion Sets.

Extra Early Red Sets—The common red onion set as usually sold by dealers. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents, postpaid; peck 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Yellow Danvers Sets—Our stock of yellow is superior to most of the yellow sets sold, forming much better bulbs. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents, postpaid. Peck, 75 cents; bushel, \$2.75.

Silver Skin Sets—The sets grown from the seed of the White Portugal or Silver Skin Onion. Onions are larger and milder than the red. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.50.

Garlic—The pure Italian Garlic, with its strong, pungent flavor and odor. Much used in soups in many parts of the South. $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, 95 cents, postpaid.

Silver Skin Sets.

White Velvet Okra.

A standard variety throughout the South 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 the white varieties. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

Perkins' Long Podded.

This distinct okra is of New Jersey origin, and is by far 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. The pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length, nine to ten inches, very slim and do not get hard, as is the case with other okras. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid. 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$4.50.

WHITE
VELVET
OKRA

Garden or English Peas for Spring Planting.

John L. Pea.

peas. In spring use nothing but well rotted manure, and if this is not obtainable then use commercial fertilizers. In using commercial fertilizers or cottonseed meal never let the seed come in direct contact with it if you want your seed to germinate.

Garden Peas a Very Short Crop.

The past two years have been the most disastrous ever known in the seed trade on garden peas. This year, as last, some of the strongest growing varieties have turned out less than a half crop, and some varieties show a yield of less than one-tenth. Some of these we have dropped from our list for the present until a seed crop can be grown that will give us sufficient supply to justify us in cataloguing them. Under these conditions the high prices of peas of last season still stand.

Extra Early Dwarf Varieties of Peas.

Hastings' John L.

This is the finest and earliest of all the extra early varieties, either for home or market use. We have sold this variety for 11 years in competition with all the strains of extra early peas sold by prominent Northern seed houses, and during that time it has never been surpassed for earliness and productiveness by any pea of the same class. No other pea introduced combines such earliness and productiveness, and the John L. is now a standard among Southern market gardeners, and the demand for it increases every year, even in the face of present prices. Mr. C. J. Montgomery, of St. Augustine, Florida, planted at one time one peck of John L. peas, and on the 30th day from date of planting gathered one bushel of peas therefrom. This holds the record for earliness, and of course they were grown under favorable conditions, still it shows what this variety will do when it has the chance. For several years Atlanta market gardeners who have planted it have come into market from 7 to 9 days ahead of those who planted Landreth's Extra Early, Henderson's First and Best, First of All and others. For the quickest and earliest crop John L. has yet to be beaten. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$6.

Our prices include postage on Packets, Pints and Quarts. Pecks and Bushels by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Culture The small, extra early, round seeded varieties can be planted very early, as it takes a hard freeze to kill them. In this latitude (Atlanta) begin sowing early in January and sow at intervals of 10 days or 2 weeks until March 15th. After that date it is advisable to sow only the taller growing varieties with wrinkled seed. The wrinkled varieties must not be planted in this section until the ground begins to get warm. The wrinkled seed rots without germinating in cold ground. In the lower South and along the Gulf all varieties can be planted all through the winter months. The extra earlies should be sown in drills thickly, 1 quart of seed to each 100 feet, and covered about 2 inches. As soon as weather warms up they will make rapid growth. They should be kept cultivated clean, and as they begin to bloom the earth should be worked up to them. Be sure and make succession sowings every 2 weeks to keep up your supply until the longer bearing sorts come in. None of the heavy bearers should be planted until the soil warms, usually in March. Varieties like Bliss' Everbearing and Home Delight can be planted in double rows 6 inches apart and run together, leaving 2 feet between the double rows. Being rather stiff they will support each other, doing away with the necessity of "brushing" or "staking." Varieties like Telephone, the Marrowfats and Champion of England must be "brushed."

While it is customary to only cover peas 2 to 3 inches deep, yet if extra long bearing is wanted it will be well to open up drills 6 inches deep, plant seed at bottom of drill, cover 2 inches, and as the plants grow keep filling in until the ground is level. It will take them a little longer to come into bearing this way, but you get nearly double the crop when planted deep.

In manuring for peas, fresh manure should be applied the previous fall, as fresh manure put on at planting time makes a rank growth of vine and few seeds will come in direct contact with it if you want your seed to germinate.

Alaska Extra Early.

This follows John L. next in earliness, and is of the best eating and the heaviest bearer of any of the extra early class. Seeds are of a bluish shade and well rounded out, and the fresh peas are almost equal in quality to the wrinkled varieties. Crop is again very short this year. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 45 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$6, not prepaid.

Philadelphia Extra Early.

An old favorite largely grown in the South. A very desirable early variety either for market garden use or home garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

First of All.

Almost identical with the Philadelphia Extra Early and planted by many gardeners. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Nott's Excelsior.

An extra early, dwarf-growing wrinkled pea, very similar to American Wonder, but combining one-third more size with the same earliness and delicious flavor. The peas are more closely packed in the pods than any other variety. This new introduction is bound to supersede American Wonder, as it is a much surer bearer. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 55 cents.

Premium Gem.

A dwarf wrinkled, extra early, growing about 15 inches high, and is one of the earliest for home gardens. While not as heavy a bearer as some of the others, its quality is unsurpassed. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.50.

Gradus or Prosperity Pea.

A new extra early wrinkled pea, with immense pods, as large as the Telephone. This pea combines earliness, productiveness and finest quality. It is hardy and can be planted as early as any of the smooth sorts, growth from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, strong and vigorous; very prolific with pods as large as Telephone, and containing 8 to 10 large peas of the finest flavor. Color of the shelled peas is a beautiful light green, which they retain after being cooked. Quality and flavor is delicious and the peas remain tender and sweet for a long time. Our seed supply of this variety is again very short, and we can only offer it in 2 ounce packets again this season. Prosperity Pea fills a long felt want and is bound to become a favorite with every market and amateur gardener who once plants it. Packet of 2 ounces, 10 cents, postpaid; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Bliss' Everbearing.

Second Earlies and Heavy Bearers.

Hastings' Home Delight.

Bliss' Everbearing.

Height of vine, 18 inches to 2 feet. Pods 3 to 4 inches long, each pod containing 6 to 8 wrinkled peas. Size of peas very large, frequently half an inch in diameter; quality very fine. Its habit of growth is of peculiar branching character, forming as many as 10 stalks from a single root stalk. The individual branches are of extraordinary strength and substance, so that when hilled up properly they stand up well without brushing. For continuance of bearing this variety is notable—a characteristic which gives it especial value for late spring and summer use. After repeated pickings the vines continue to be covered with blossoms and buds, developing to maturity in turn. The quality is the best of any pea known. A variety that should be in every garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Hastings' Home Delight.

This splendid variety was first introduced by us in 1889. Since that time it has been constantly improved by selection until now it is by far the best and earliest bearer of all the heavy croppers. For home use and nearby markets it is invaluable. It's a strong, vigorous grower and one of the heaviest bearers, yet it is of such stiff, stocky growth that it can be grown without brushing when planted in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart and run together. Quality of the very best, being a finely wrinkled variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$5.00.

Champion of England—An old time, very tall growing favorite. A heavy bearer, of finest quality. Wrinkled seed. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 25 cents; quart, 40 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Hastings' Improved Telephone Peas.

The original strain of the Telephone was one of the finest tall growing, wrinkled peas ever introduced. One of the largest seed pea growers of the world has been working on this variety for several years, and has succeeded in greatly improving it until it is now the most profitable tall growing pea in existence. We were fortunate in being able to secure a limited number of bushels of this new strain and can offer it this year. It grows from 5 to 6 feet tall and must be bushed or staked. Immensely productive, having from 25 to 30 extra large pods, tightly packed with large size delicious peas of the best quality and that excellent sugary flavor, so desirable in peas. The Telephone has always been a favorite here in Atlanta, among both market and private gardeners. All who grow it are pleased with its fine quality and productiveness. We cannot praise this variety too much, and it seems thoroughly adapted to almost all parts of the South. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6.00.

Hastings' Mammoth Podded Pea.

THIS new pea is the mammoth of the pea family in size of pod in addition to being a heavy bearer of peas of the most delicious flavor. It grows, when staked or brushed, from 3 to 4 feet high, but can be grown in double rows like Bliss' Everbearing if desired, although yield will not be as heavy as when "brushed" up. Foliage, pod and vine are of rich, dark green color, showing vigor and rapid, healthy growth. Our illustration shows the exact size of the average pods, both in length and breadth. The pods are closely crowded with large peas of very fine flavor. In maturity this comes in just about the same time as Telephone, making it a splendid variety to follow such varieties as Everbearing and Home Delight. Its heavy cropping qualities and delicious flavor will make it a favorite wherever planted. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Per peck, not prepaid, \$2; bushel, \$7.50.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

This variety is among the finest in quality of all the large podded, dwarf-growing peas. Very uniform in growth and bears extra large, handsome, dark green pods, which are always well filled with peas of the finest quality. Comes in bearing at same time as Telephone, but is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 18 inches in height. Growth large and stiff and does not require staking. Practically you get the same yield from this variety that you would from many of the large, tall growing varieties, and the peas leave nothing to be desired in quality. Crop very short. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 55 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$2.00; bushel, \$7.50.

DWARF TELEPHONE.

This is a splendid pea, giving the size and quantity of pods that the Telephone does without the length of vine. It is a clear dwarf, growing only 18 inches high, and requires no staking whatever and will bear close planting. It has healthy, stocky growth, and will prove a money-maker for the market and a source of satisfaction in the home garden. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 20 cents; pint, 30 cents; quart, 50 cents, postpaid. Peck, \$2.

MARROWFAT PEAS.

EXTRA LARGE BLACK EYE MARROWFAT

Well-known, old-time favorite. Grows 5 to 6 feet high. Heavy bearer. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.75.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.

Same as the above, with slightly larger peas and a little stronger growth. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents; peck, \$1; bushel, \$3.75.

SUGAR PEAS (Edible Pods).

Peas eaten in the pod the same as snap beans. We can furnish either tall or dwarf varieties. Packet, 10c; pint, 30c; quart, 50c.

Canada Field Peas

We have had some inquiry for the Canada peas. These are for a spring forage crop only. Can be sown broadcast any time from December to March at rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Character of growth similar to garden peas, and are ready for cutting in May. Makes an admirable hay crop for early use. Pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid. Peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.25.

Moss Curled Parsley.

Parsnips

CULTURE Sow thickly in drills from January to March for spring and summer crop in this latitude. In Florida and along the Gulf Coast sow from September to December for winter and spring crop.

Improved Hollow Crown—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, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

"PRIDE OF THE MARKET" PEAS.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE Sow in spring and fall in drills 15 inches apart. Keep well stirred and free from weeds. When plants have become strong, thin out to 6 inches apart. Parsley requires from 3 to 5 weeks to germinate. Soak seed in water 12 hours before planting.

Extra Moss Curled—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. It is the favorite sort for garnishing and to supply hotels and markets. It is planted almost exclusively by Atlanta market gardeners for that purpose. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Double Curled—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, giving it the general appearance of coarse moss. Often used by market gardeners. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Plain Leaved—Is very hardy, a strong grower, and excellent for seasoning, for which purpose it is grown almost exclusively. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

POTATOES FOR SPRING PLANTING.

We are the largest dealers in first-class quality seed potatoes in the South.

Occupying such a position, we want to say just a few words about the seed potato supply of the South. Practically all of the potatoes sold in this section are branded as Maine or Eastern stock, although three-fourths of it is Western grown stock shipped to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other Eastern cities in bulk, then sacked or barreled with a Maine brand, reshipped to Southern points and sold by dealers as pure Maine grown potatoes. It is profitable to do this on account of the low price of the Western grown stock.

It is now an established fact that Western grown potatoes planted in the South in the spring yield less than one-half what our first-class Maine grown stock does. The Western grown seed potatoes make a splendid growth of top but very few potatoes. Why this is so we are unable to explain, but the truth of it has been fully demonstrated and is now generally accepted by planters in the South who have had experience. Remember, however, that every barrel of Western grown potatoes brought South is sold as Eastern grown, so that one is never sure of what he is getting, unless buying from an entirely reliable source. There are also many cars of potatoes of actual Maine growth shipped here that are actually more worthless for planting than the Western seed stock. This is principally composed of the small potatoes and culls of the Maine crop, much of it diseased and scabby stock. This, together with the Western stock, is sold almost wholly to produce dealers and wholesale grocers throughout the South, and sold by them in turn to the retail dealers and merchants. This stock is not fit to plant, but it can be sold at a low price and catches the ones who look only to the 15 to 25 cents per bushel saved in purchase price, regardless of the loss in the crop which results from planting such stock.

All of our seed potatoes, except a few carloads of second crop Tennessee Triumph, are grown for us under contract in extreme Northern Maine by the best potato grower in Maine, we being the only seed firm that he grows for. These seed potatoes are all selected and grown very carefully and are of a higher grade than any others offered on the market. They are the best seed potatoes in the country. Any one who has planted Hastings' Seed Potatoes will confirm that statement. Like everything else we sell, it's the very best that can be had. Our prices per barrel are for full quantity (11 pecks), giving a net weight of 165 pounds of potatoes. In figuring on potato prices look out for the 10-peck barrels usually sold. They are made to cut prices with.

Bliss' Red Triumph.

Bliss' Red Triumph—Genuine Stock.

The most valuable and popular potato for the South ever introduced. Our sales of it last season were more than four times that of all other varieties combined. It is entirely adapted to all parts of the South, from Kentucky to Florida, from the Carolinas to Arizona. It is an extra early, and with pure select Maine or Tennessee second crop stock it is the surest producer of any, while its handsome appearance when first dug makes it a ready seller at top prices on any market. It withstands heat and drought to a wonderful degree, and makes a good crop when other varieties burn up and make nothing. The vines are much smaller than other varieties, the strength of the plant going into making potatoes rather than into the vine. This is the right potato for Southern growers who want an extra early and sure cropper.

Maine Grown Triumph ✎ Finest Maine grown stock, bound to give satisfaction to all who plant it. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.25.

Tennessee Second Crop Triumph ✎ Best growth of second crop Triumph from Tennessee. Claimed to yield heavier than Maine growth. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel (11 pecks), \$4.25.

HASTINGS' IMPROVED EARLY ROSE.

An improvement on the old-time Early Rose that is earlier, larger, more regular in shape and by far the most productive and satisfactory of any strain of Early Rose on the market. If you want a strain of Rose potato that will please you, try this. Our stock is grown for us by the originator. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

EARLY BOVEE.

A new, early, pink-skinned potato which promises well in this section. Similar in shape to Improved Early Rose, but thicker through. A heavy cropper, with the potatoes growing in a bunch. Table quality fine, dry and mealy. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

EARLY OHIO.

This is becoming very popular in some parts of the South among gardeners wishing a white-skinned, extra early, good sized, productive variety. In shape it is slightly oblong. Growth extra strong and vigorous. Quality is very fine, cooking up dry and mealy. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.25.

RURAL NEW YORKER.

A valuable large sized variety, well adapted to the South for main crop. Large size, perfectly smooth and a splendid cropper. It becomes more popular where grown every year, and is a good keeper. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75; barrel, \$4.

BEAUTY OF HEBRON, BURBANK, PEERLESS and WHITE TRIUMPH—Peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$4.

Write for Prices on Larger Lots.

BUG DEATH KILLS THE BUGS

destructive and injurious to plants, either vegetable or flower. We have used and sold Bug Death for three years. Never in our experience have we found an insecticide that gives such general satisfaction. There is hardly a bug or worm that it won't either kill or drive away. After three years' test we recommend it without reserve.

It Never Burns the Plants

like Paris Green, Laurel Green or London Purple, but, in addition to protecting the plants from the bugs and insects, it furnishes a valuable plant food.

Bug Insurance.

Every farmer and gardener ought to have Bug Insurance. You take out Life, Fire and Accident Insurance. These are important and valuable forms of insurance, but they are no protection to the farm and garden crops that furnish you your living and your income. Is it not as important to insure your crops as well as your house, or barn, or life? Bug Death furnishes you protection against the destruction of your crops by insects. To the farmer and gardener it is the most valuable insurance he can have.

Everyone Can Have Bug Insurance.

A small amount invested in Bug Death will keep your crops clean and free from insects and bugs. There is hardly a bug or insect that you cannot protect yourself from by the use of Bug Death.

Easily Applied and Non-Poisonous

to all forms of animal life except insects. It's perfectly safe to use. No danger to your stock or members of your family. It's unnecessary to use dangerous and poisonous substances when you can accomplish better results with an insecticide that is absolutely harmless to all forms of animal life except bugs and insects.

Saves Millions of Dollars Every Year.

The use of Bug Death on the vegetable crops of the South would save millions of dollars every year. Its use means safety to your beans, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, turnips, cucumbers, squash and muskmelons. If you grow any crop that is subject to attacks of insects, you cannot afford to be without a supply of Bug Death on your place. You can insure your crops. You will raise bigger and finer crops and make more money from them than you will without the use of Bug Death.

Don't Wait Until the Bugs

have eaten up half your crop. Use Bug Death as soon as the bugs appear. Use it freely, dusting it on when the plants are wet with rain or dew. If you prefer to spray your plants, it can be mixed with water (1 pound to 5 gallons) and sprayed on in liquid form.

We Are Southern Wholesale Agents

for Bug Death. Your merchant should keep it on sale regularly, and we will supply him if he desires at wholesale prices. Bug Death in three- and five-pound packages cannot be sent by mail. When ordering seed by freight or express, include a package of Bug Death, as it can be packed and shipped with the seed.

Single pounds, postpaid, 25 cents. When shipped with seed by freight or express, 15c per pound; 3-pound package, not prepaid, 35c; 5-pound package, not prepaid, 50c; 12½-pound box, not prepaid, \$1; 100-pound keg, \$7.

To any express office reached by the Southern Express Co., we will ship a 3-pound box, charges prepaid, for 60 cents; a 5-pound box, charges prepaid, 85 cents; a 12½ pound box, charges prepaid, \$1 45.

To any express office on the line of the Wells-Fargo, American or Pacific Express Companies, we will send Bug Death, all charges prepaid, as follows: 3-pound box, charges prepaid, 60 cents; 5-pound box, charges prepaid, 90 cents; 12½ pound box, charges prepaid, \$2.

In our opinion it is the safest and most effectual insecticide on the market to-day.

Insure your crops and thus insure your income.

BUG DEATH Kills Potato Bugs Quickly.

PEPPERS.

Pepper should be sown in hot beds or boxes from January 1st to April 1st, according to latitude. The seed will not germinate freely in a temperature of less than 65 degrees. When plants have six leaves, transplant to other beds or boxes, to stand until all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm, when they may be set in the open in rows 3 feet apart and plants 14 to 16 inches apart in the row. Give clean cultivation, and as they begin to bear draw earth up around the stems. Can also be sown in June and July in Florida for a fall shipping crop.

Hastings' Golden Prize.

Large, bright, golden-yellow variety. Sweet and mild flavor. In some places eaten like an apple for warding off malarial influences. It is said to cure chills and fever. A valuable variety for the family garden. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Red Cluster.

This is one of the most distinct and beautiful varieties we have ever seen—in fact, the plants are so ornamental as to deserve a prominent position in the flower garden. The small, thin peppers, of a most conspicuous coral-red color, are curiously crowded together at the top of each branch. A single plant will bear hundreds of handsome little peppers, which are very hot and pungent in flavor. One plant has been known to bear 1,255 peppers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 90 cents.

Long Cayenne—Very hot and pungent; used mostly for pepper-sauce. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Hastings' Golden Prize Pepper.

Red Chili—The best for pepper-sauce; very bright red, small and shaped like a cone. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Kaleidoscope.

A novel and beautiful sort, having long wavy branches, loaded with drooping fruit. From the time the peppers form until fully grown they are of a light, yellowish-cream color. When fully grown they commence to change color, first to a lovely canary-yellow, then to a deep orange, then to a rose or pink, and so on through different shades until they are an intense scarlet; a plant bearing hundreds of peppers, showing 6 or 8 distinct colors, is an object of great beauty. Flavor is clear and sharp. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Large Bell or Bull Nose.

This is the standard for a sweet flavored, large size, scarlet variety and is used all over the South in both market and home gardens as well as for shipping to Northern markets from Florida, Louisiana and Texas. It is sweet, has very mild flavor, is comparatively early and quite prolific. Fruits usually from three to three and a half inches long and two to three inches across the shoulder. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2, postpaid.

Red Cluster Pepper.

Ruby King.

The Ruby King is probably the strongest grower of all the sweet peppers. The fruit is as sweet and mild flavored as the Large Bell. It is now a close favorite with the Bell for market garden work. It certainly is a most desirable variety. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Procopp's Giant.

This is the giant of the pepper family in the size of the fruits. In height of vine it is similar to Ruby King. The fruit is extra large—being 5 to 3 inches in length and 3 inches across at the shoulder. Color of fruit is a glossy scarlet and the flavor is mild and sweet. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Peppers.

HASTINGS' MIXED PEPPERS.

Most home gardeners want some hot and some sweet peppers of the different sorts. For this purpose we have had a mixture made of all varieties of peppers catalogued by us. In this you get some of each kind. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Improved Green Striped Cashaw.

This is a great improvement on the well-known Yellow Cashaw Pumpkin in many respects, and those who have thus far grown them ignore the Yellow Cashaw entirely. They are much more beautiful in appearance, being a distinct mottled green and white striped. The flesh is of a rich, yellow color, solid, fine grained, very thick, sweet and excellent for pies, and equally good for baking. They are very hardy, bugs seldom bother them, can be grown among the corn, and yield a much heavier crop than Yellow Cashaw, and are better for stock feeding. They are hard to beat. Try them. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

PUMPKIN

Crop a Failure—Supply Limited.

THE same weather conditions that caused failures of cucumbers and cantaloupes ruined seed crops of pumpkins. Almost all pumpkin seed sold this year is necessarily one year old, as most varieties were complete failures in seed production in 1902.

CULTURE — Grown both for cooking and stock feeding. It is usual to plant them in the corn fields, but if grown as a separate crop they should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way, after both weather and soil get warm. Hoe often till growth is well started, after that do not disturb the vines. When leaves die down gather the pumpkins and store in a dry place. Cut from vine, leaving a few inches of stem attached. Handle carefully and avoid bruising if they are to be kept for any length of time.

Japanese Pie.

A distinct Japanese variety, thoroughly adapted to all parts of the South. Our engraving shows the exact shape of this variety. It is very meaty and solid and in general appearance greatly resembles the Cashaw, but is earlier and usually larger. Skin is a deep green striped with darker green, which turns to a deep golden yellow as the fruits ripen. Average weight, 12 to 15 pounds; flesh salmon colored and very fine grained. Its quality is unexcelled. Meat is rather free from water and is easily cut and dried if desired. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Tennessee Sweet Potato.

Pear shaped, a little ribbed; color creamy white, sometimes striped green. Is hardy and very productive. Keeps till late in the spring. Becomes a favorite wherever planted, and has no equal for making pies or custards. Looks like sweet potatoes when cooked, but has a more delicious taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 50 cents; pound, \$1.50.

Our Prices Include Postage.

Large Cheese.

An old-time favorite and a good variety. Bright orange, fine grain. A good keeper. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Southern Field.

The old-time variety of pumpkin. While grown largely for stock feed, it is not too coarse to use for table purposes. A strong, vigorous grower and very prolific. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents, postpaid.

Market Gardeners' Prices.

The prices in this Catalogue are for seeds in ordinary quantities. For large quantities of seeds, such as are used by Market Gardeners, Agricultural or Trucking Associations, State and County Institutions, we can often make lower prices. These are invited to submit to us a list of their wants for special quotations. The largest part of our business consists in supplying the critical market garden trade of the South. Remember that Hastings' Seeds have no superiors. They are the best that can be grown.

Hastings' Selected Radish Seed.

Culture — For best results radishes require a rich, loose, moist soil, so that they can be grown quickly. The crisp, tender flesh of early radishes depends almost entirely on rapid growth. Successive plantings should be made every 10 days or 2 weeks to keep up a continuous supply of crisp and tender radishes. For early use, plant the round or button radishes and the olive-shaped as early as ground can be worked in spring. Plantings of these extra early sorts may be continued for 6 weeks. After that use the long and half-long varieties, as they root much deeper and resist heat and drought better. What are known as winter radishes should be sown in August and September. All radishes should be sown thinly in drills, 1 foot apart, covered $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and kept clear of grass and weeds. Our radish seed is of the best, all being grown from carefully selected and transplanted roots.

SCARLET BUTTON RADISH.

A favorite extra early variety of round form and deep scarlet skin. Very mild in flavor, crisp and tender. Short, narrow leaves, making a very small top. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents, post-paid.

Earliest Carmine, Olive-Shaped.

Very handsome, and considered by many as the best of the extra early radishes. Olive-shaped, smooth skin, rich, dark carmine color. In 20 to 22 days the crisp, tender little radishes are ready for use. Top small and of upright growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

French Breakfast.

Olive-shaped. Color scarlet, tipped with white. Flesh tender and a quick grower. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Philadelphia White Box.

Popular white round variety, similar to Scarlet Button, except in color. Very desirable for close planting in frames or borders. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Scarlet Button Radish.

ROSY GEM RADISH.

Also known as White Tipped Scarlet Ball. This is the favorite among our market gardeners for forcing as well as for open ground growth. We have seen it ready for market here near Atlanta in 18 days from the time seed was sown. It is also very desirable for home gardens, being almost identical with our Scarlet Button except in the white shading at base of the root. It is one of our earliest varieties. Globe-shaped, with rich, deep scarlet top, shading to pure white at the bottom. Very tender and crisp, never becoming hollow or pithy until very old. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 65 cents.

Rosy Gem Radish.

HALF LONG AND LONG VARIETIES

All of these are later in maturity than the round or turnip-shaped radishes, and are better for latter part of season, as their long roots penetrate deeper, resisting heat and drought better than the short, shallow-rooted sorts.

NEWCOM.

Earliest half-long white radish. Their shape and appearance make them ready sellers. Fine eating quality, holding up for several weeks after being ready to pull. Packet, 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Hastings' Glass Radish.

Hastings' Glass Radish.

This we consider the finest of the long radishes. We have sold it now for several years, and it has always given satisfaction to those who plant it. It is of light pink color, white tipped and regular in size and growth. Flesh transparent white, always crisp, brittle and mild flavor, even when grown to large size. Very desirable. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Just What You Need. ☞ ☞

Hastings' Seeds in 1903. Why? Because they will grow and grow just what you want them to grow.

EARLY LONG SCARLET.

This is an old favorite both for market and home garden. Grown by the home gardener and by the market gardener. Root a bright scarlet, long and tapering to a delicate point. Flesh very crisp and tender and when grown rapidly is free from all pungent taste. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 55 cents.

LONG WHITE VIENNA.

Finest long white radish in cultivation. It is almost identical with Long Scarlet, except in color. Beautiful shape; skin and flesh pure white, crisp, tender and of quick growth. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

CHARTIER or IMPROVED SHEPPARD.

Grows to a large size, but not very uniform shape. Red at the top, pink in the middle, white at tip; handsome appearance when picked at the right time. It is especially fine flavored when grown quickly in the South. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound 60 cents.

WOODS EARLY FRAME.

Similar to the Long Scarlet, but earlier, shorter and broader, more brilliant color and better for forcing and market. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

WHITE STRASBURG.

Oblong, tapering shape; skin and flesh are pure white, firm brittle and tender, retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. The best for summer use. An excellent family or market variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED RADISHES.

Our splendid mixture of radishes has become deservedly popular in the past few years, giving, as it does, a succession of radishes all through the season. This mixture contains some of all varieties listed—early, medium and late; round, half-long and long. In one sowing you get a continuous all season's supply in family gardens. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

WINTER RADISHES.

California Mammoth White—Grown extensively by the Chinese gardeners in California. It is 5 to 12 inches long and from 2 to 3 inches in diameter; white, solid and of good flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

White Spanish Winter—Mild in flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Black Spanish Winter—Black skin, but white flesh. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

China Rose Winter—Bright rose-colored winter variety, to be sown in summer and fall for winter use. Excellent quality and best winter variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Hastings' Mixed Radishes.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster.

Mammoth White Sandwich Island Salsify.

Salsify—CULTURE—Grown largely for fall and winter market, but is improved by standing in the ground all through the winter. Sow seed early in spring, in shallow drills sixteen inches apart. Ground should have been previously plowed or spaded to a depth of 14 or 15 inches and worked fine. Salsify is a deep rooter and soil must be loose. When well up, thin to 6 inches apart in the drill, cultivate frequently, keeping down weeds and grass. Plants are hardy and can be left to stand all through winter, pulling them as needed. Sow one ounce of seed to each 100 feet of drill. The Mammoth Sandwich Island is the only one worthy of cultivation.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best white variety. Attains large size, being twice the size of the Long White. In quality it is much superior to other sorts. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, \$1.25.

SQUASHES.

Culture As squashes will not stand frost and cold nights, plantings should not be made until all danger of frost and cold nights is over. Ground should have been worked deeply before planting. For the bush varieties the hills should be 3 to 4 feet apart each way. One or two shovelfuls of well-rotted manure to each hill, thoroughly worked into the soil. Plant 6 to 10 seeds in each hill, thinning out to 1 or 2 plants when the rough leaves have formed. Cover seed about 1 inch. If plants are attacked by insects, dust them with "Bug Death." Hoe frequently, keeping down weeds and grass, but do not disturb the plants. As the squashes form keep them picked off as soon as ready for use. This keeps the plants in bearing longer. Running squashes for fall and winter use should not be planted until June or July in this latitude. The hills for these should be made 8 to 10 feet apart. Hoe frequently, but do not disturb the runners. After the squashes are fully grown they should be gathered and put away in a cool, dry place to keep for late fall and winter use.

Giant Summer Crookneck Squash.

Mammoth White Bush.

As shown by the illustration, this is a decided improvement over the Early White Bush, being double the size and more regular in shape. It is very early, uniform in growth and prolific. Has a beautiful clear white skin and flesh, and grows 10 to 12 inches across. Fine for family gardens and nearby markets, but too large to grow for shipment. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents, postpaid.

Early White Bush.

This is the well known White Scalloped or Patty Pan squash. 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. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$5.50.

Early Yellow Bush.

Identical with Early White Bush except in color, which is a bright golden yellow. Packet, 5 cents, ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 75 cents.

Yellow Summer Crookneck.

Old, well-known variety of crookneck squash, a favorite for home and market gardens. Fruits small, of bright orange yellow color and covered with warty excrescences. Flavor very rich and buttery. Packet, 5c; ounce, 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25c; pound, 75c, postpaid.

Mammoth White Bush Squash.

Giant Summer Crookneck.

In the Giant Crookneck we have a variety containing all the good qualities of the Crookneck class, and at the same time giving double the size of the Old Yellow Summer Crookneck. For market gardeners growing for nearby markets and home gardens it is especially desirable. Like the Mammoth White Bush, it is too large to ship. With this variety you get double the yield from the same area that you do with the other sorts. We recommend it without reserve to our customers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Golden Custard.

A most valuable variety, which exceeds in size all of the other scalloped sorts, it being nothing unusual to have them attain a size of 2 feet in diameter when planted on rich, moist soil. In color it is a rich, dark golden yellow. Squashes have smooth skin and are evenly scalloped and uniform in growth. It grows in the regular bush form and is immensely productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Running Varieties.

Boston Marrow—Skin of yellowish shade, with thin rind. A good keeper and shipper of unsurpassed quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Early Prolific Marrow—Very similar to Boston Marrow, slightly more prolific and one week earlier. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 85 cents.

Improved Hubbard—Not a success for general planting South, but does well in some localities. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Golden Custard Squash.

American-Grown Spinach Seed.

The American-grown stock of Spinach is much superior to the imported seed in every particular. The germination is better and stronger, the growth larger and more vigorous and hardier. We have nothing but American, grown seed of Spinach. There is no better vegetable to furnish an early supply of "greens" than Spinach. It requires rich soil, the richer the better, and can be sown during January, February and March any time when the ground is not frozen. It germinates freely in cold weather and is a rapid grower. As "greens" its quality is unsurpassed.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach.

Bloomsdale.

A valuable variety, which is extensively grown, producing large crops of thick-leaved savory spinach. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 8 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.

Curled Norfolk Savoy.

Sow for fall and winter use, as it runs to seed if sown in the spring. Is the heaviest cropper. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.

New Zealand.

In this new variety we have a spinach that can be grown through the entire summer in the South. Should be sown in March and April, where the plants are to stand, and plants will yield a supply of good leaves of fine quality all through the summer, with scarcely any attention. A fine variety to furnish "greens" all through the summer. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Hastings' Aragon Spinach.

Our new variety for the South. Fine market size, producing a large, thick, green leaf, well crumpled or savored, and stands a long time before running to seed. The hardest of all varieties, standing an ordinarily cold winter without damage in this latitude. At the same time it is one of the best heat-resisting sorts for late spring use. This variety has been thoroughly tested, and pleases all market gardeners who use it. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 40 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.50.

Broad-Leaved Flanders.

Good standard variety for home use and market. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.

Long Standing.

Sow for all seasons. A heavy cropper that does not run to seed readily. Ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 35 cents; 10 pounds, not prepaid, \$2.

..The Southern Ruralist..

Every Southern farmer and gardener needs a good, practical, common sense farm paper, edited and published by a practical farmer. THE SOUTHERN RURALIST is just such a paper. It is published exclusively for Southern farmers and gardeners. It is full of farm facts. It contains no impractical theories. It's just what you need.

A Farm Paper

It is edited by Mr. F. J. Merriam, a practical farmer. He makes his living on his own farm. He has the same obstacles and discouragements that you have in your work. He tells you through THE RURALIST how he conducts his farm work; how he grows crops; he tells of his successes and failures; how he overcomes the obstacles and discouragements; how he makes a living and adds to the value of his farm every year. Every seed buyer to the amount of 50 cents or over can get THE RURALIST without additional cost beyond the purchase price of the seed. For particulars see the colored insert between pages 40 and 41.

..Edited on a Farm, Free..

7,000 Acres of Tomatoes

Planted in Florida and Texas

In 1902 From Hastings' Seeds.

That tells the story better than pages of talk and testimonials. Those 7,000 acres were planted because former trials by market gardeners have shown that Hastings' Tomato Seed is the very highest grade that is produced. There is nothing untried about Hastings' Tomato Seed. It has stood the test of 14 years' continuous planting by market gardeners in the South, and not a year passes but what we have to enlarge our acreage of tomatoes for seed purposes. Our tomato seed gives the planter entire satisfaction in germination, vigor of growth and full-sized, finely-colored, smooth fruit, free from cracks and splits.

IT'S PERFECTION IN TOMATO SEED.

Our special strains of Tomato Seed leave nothing to be desired. It gives perfect satisfaction. Tomato Seed of the purest and finest quality that can be grown is one of our specialties, and we are proud of our success in producing a grade of Tomato Seed equaled by no seed house in the country.

Hastings' Long Keeper Tomato.

A fine tomato for the entire South. Bright red, very early and productive, and the longest keeper of any. After several years' careful tests we can recommend it fully to our friends as a tomato that is well adapted to the home garden as well as to the market garden. It has the right shape and color, and no other variety will stand the amount of hot sun and drought that this variety will. Southern truckers will find this a most superb tomato for shipping, on account of its long-keeping qualities and freedom from rot. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and well adapted to our soil and climate. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2; 10 pounds, \$17.50.

Hastings' Special Tomato Collection.

Our Redfield Beauty, Long Keeper, New Stone and Dwarf Champion are grown for us by a tomato specialist who grows tomato seed exclusively for us, and whom we consider the best and most careful tomato seed grower in the country. Without any exception, he produces the finest grade of tomato seed grown. These four varieties ought to be in every garden in the South. They are the best varieties in existence. One large packet of each variety, postpaid, for 25 cents.

REDFIELD BEAUTY TOMATO.

The most thoroughly satisfactory tomato grown. It has stood the test of both market and home gardeners for twelve years, not only in our Southern States, but in foreign countries as well. It's 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. In every way and in every test it has proven its great superiority to other famous varieties in Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

Its vigorous growth, heavy and long-bearing qualities, its hardiness, its perfect shaped fruit, and its comparative freedom from rot under the most trying conditions of growth, has made it a favorite wherever planted. It has a glossy crimson color, with a slight tinge of purple. Grows in clusters of three to five fruits. The most regular in growth of fruit of any variety known. Retains its large size until all are picked. Its shape is perfect, and it cannot be excelled for toughness of skin and solidity. Is especially valuable for market gardeners who have to ship long distances or carry in wagons over rough roads. The skin does not break. In competitive tests it has distanced all of the noted varieties put out by the Northern seed houses; not one of them was equal to it. In past years this variety has taken many prizes at fairs and meetings of agricultural societies, and stands to-day without an equal. This may sound like boasting, but every word of it is borne out by the experience of both private and market gardeners in the past twelve years. For the shipper it is beyond a question the best. It can be picked in the green stage and it will ripen up during shipment, presenting a handsome appearance.

PRICE—Large packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.25; 10 pounds, \$20.00.

In Florida.

Your Redfield Beauties are the finest I ever saw. There is nothing to compare with them.

Millview, Fla.

E. G. BREWTON.

In Oklahoma.

Your Redfield Beauty is certainly fine. I marketed \$66 worth from one-sixteenth of an acre, besides all we used for home consumption. Have used your seed for five years. They are always good.

Dryden, Okla.

M. E. CULPEPPER.

In Texas.

Your Longkeeper Tomato did extra well for me, growing splendidly in spite of long drought.

Commerce, Tex.

J. W. SLOGH.

In Georgia.

Your seeds are certainly much better adapted to this climate than any Northern house's seeds. I have tried them all and yours are best. Then, too, your packets contain so many more seeds.

Waycross, Ga.

T. J. DARLING.

Hastings' Seeds are Successful Seeds.

Improved Purple Acme.

The old Acme was a popular tomato, but it had many defects. The Improved Purple Acme is a desirable tomato, and has been grown under conditions that make it suitable for Southern plantings, both for home use and market.

Our Improved Acme is one of the earliest, is almost round, and has a thin but tough skin. It is very prolific, ripening evenly all over. It has a lovely purplish color that makes it especially desirable as a market sort. Has few seeds, is juicy and of fine flavor. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

New Stone.

A splendid main crop variety, of large size and bright red color; very smooth. Largely used in some parts of South Florida for winter shipment. It's a good, firm, solid tomato, used in many sections for canning purposes. A splendid variety for late tomatoes in home gardens. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Improved Purple Acme.

Dwarf Champion.

We regret that seasons have been such as to give us but a limited supply of seed of this splendid variety again this year. It is popular everywhere it is known. It is now the only variety of stiff enough growth to be self-supporting without staking, thus keeping the fruit off the ground. The growth is very stiff, upright and compact. Fruit of medium size, smooth and round. It is one of our most desirable varieties. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Ponderosa (No. 400).

The largest of all tomatoes. Fruit is extra large and of the best quality and flavor. However, this variety must have the very highest possible culture to succeed, as under ordinary cultivation and treatment we know of no variety that will give such a large percentage of badly formed, cracked and split fruit. Unless you are prepared to give Ponderosa extra rich soil and special cultivation, we would advise the use of some other variety. Packet, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

Dwarf Champion Tomato.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—A standard variety for home or market. Large and perfect shape. Ripens evenly; does not crack easily. A glossy crimson, tinged with purple. Few seeds, skin thick and tough. A good variety. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.

PERFECTION—One of the largest early sorts. Color blood red; skin very fair; smooth. Is one of the first to mature. Solid and of good quality. Ripens evenly and is very productive. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 60 cents; pound, \$2.00.

Mikado or Turner's Hybrid—Of large size and very solid. The foliage is very peculiar and distinct, and gives good protection to the fruit in hot, sandy soils. Fruit produced in large clusters, and is perfectly smooth and solid. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 85 cents; pound, \$3.00.

Livingston's Royal Red—Introduced by Livingston, who claims it to be superior to all others introduced by him. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 65 cents; pound, \$2.25.

Nansfield Tree Tomato—So far as the "tree" part is concerned, it is a fraud. It is a very strong grower, but has to be well tied to stakes to keep from sprawling on the ground. The fruit is large size and good quality, and averages over 1 pound in weight. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

Pear-Shaped Tomato.

Red and Yellow Pear Shaped—Excellent small varieties of tomatoes. Of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. Suitable for preserves, pickles and pies. Each variety, 5 cents per packet.

Buckeye State—A large variety, from Livingston, nearly one-half larger than Livingston's Beauty; deep color, heavy and of splendid quality. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Red Peach—Early and productive. Very distinct and at a short distance it cannot be distinguished from a peach. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Golden Queen—Best yellow variety. Large as Favorite and of a bright, golden yellow color. Large, smooth and early. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

SPRING PLANTINGS OF TURNIPS.

Purple or Red Top Globe.

PURPLE OR RED TOP GLOBE.

The most popular variety in the South for general planting. It is medium early, globe-shaped, very handsome in appearance and an extra heavy cropper in all parts of the South. You cannot plant too many of them either for home use or market. It's always of good quality; a good keeper and a good seller in the market. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents, postpaid.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.

One of the most popular early varieties in the South. Of medium size and a quick grower. Is flat, as shown in the illustration, with very small tap root. Flesh pure white, fine grained and sweet. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents, postpaid.

EARLY SNOWBALL.

Extra early. A variety of sterling merit, perfectly round, early, pure white, very solid, sweet, short top. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

Early White Flat Dutch—Early Purple or Red Top.

CULTURE Spring plantings of turnips are important, although the main or general crop for winter use is sown in late summer and fall. The seed sown in early spring germinate rapidly and are ready for use very early. Spring grown turnips, being grown under more favorable conditions of temperature than the fall crop, are more tender, sweet and juicy than those grown in summer and fall. Sow thinly in drills in January, February and March, according to latitude, and cover the seed lightly. They make best on either new ground or ground that has not been cultivated for several years. If stable manure is used, it should be applied several months before the crop is planted. Fresh manure always makes spotted turnips, inferior in quality and with a rank flavor. For fall and winter use sow Rutabaga from July 15th to September 1st; turnips from August 1st to October 15th in this latitude; further south they can be planted later, and in Florida sowings can be continued all through the winter.

EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP.

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, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

REMEMBER Our Prices Include Postage PAID

YELLOW OR AMBER GLOBE.

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 spring. Succeeds well when planted South in the fall. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

LONG WHITE OR COW HORN.

Another popular variety for either spring or fall planting. Roots are long and carrot-shaped, one-third to one-half of which is formed above ground. It roots deeply, resisting drought well. Flesh is pure white, fine grained, sweet and of excellent table quality. This variety is now being used largely to sow with Dwarf Essex Rape for winter pasture for sheep and hogs, and has been found to be a very desirable combination, both of them being hardy and resistant to cold. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Extra Early Milan.

The earliest of all turnips. A flat, purple top variety, resembling the Early Red or Purple Top very closely, but is two weeks earlier. Perfect in shape and color, sweet and fine grained. Seed supply of this very short. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 35 cents; pound, 70 cents.

Golden Ball.

A splendid and distinct yellow variety. Fine-grained, medium-sized variety, as round as a ball, with a clear, deep orange color. Bulbs of medium size, a rapid grower, maturing early. Has small tap roots. This is the finest flavored of all the yellow varieties for table use. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 50 cents.

In Alabama

All seeds purchased from you have given satisfaction.

MRS. M. AVERY.

Paran, Ala.

BIG 7

TURNIP COLLECTION

7 Ounces 25c
POSTPAID

Pomeranian White Globe.

YELLOW ABERDEEN.

(Purple Top) A favorite, resisting both heat and cold well. Good size and a splendid keeper. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Hastings' Improved American Rutabaga.

Our Improved American 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 market gardeners. It is of fine form, with a rich purple colored 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. Those who grow rutabagas for late winter markets and stock feeding will find this a most excellent variety. If you grow rutabagas you cannot afford to be without our "Improved American." Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents, postpaid.

BREADSTONE

This variety was introduced as a turnip and was listed by us as such for several years. We are convinced by several years' test that it is really a rutabaga, although it is as fine grained and sweet flavored as the best varieties of turnips. Of medium size and quick growth with perfectly smooth roots; white, with light green top. Flesh white, fine grained and cooks in 15 minutes. For a white, quick growing rutabaga it is unequalled. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

This superb collection will give every family in the South a full supply of early, medium and late turnips. No other seedsmen offers you such a bargain as this. For 25 cents we will send you postpaid one ounce each of Extra Early White Egg, Purple or Red Top Strap Leaf, Early White Flat Dutch, Purple or Red Top Globe, Yellow or Amber Globe, Seven Top and Improved American Rutabaga; 7 ounces of Turnip, all different, for 25 cents delivered at your postoffice. No other varieties will be sold at this price and no changes will be allowed in this collection.

Extra Early White Egg.

The finest flavored of all early turnips and with favorable seasons is ready for table use in six weeks from sowing. Skin and flesh are a pure snow white, solid, fine grained, sweet and a good keeper. Looks very attractive bunched for sale and gardeners with this variety have no difficulty in selling at top prices. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

SOUTHERN SNOW WHITE GLOBE.

Color pure white, shape round, size large, solid; quick in growth for a large turnip, producing a great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing in popular favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. It is productive, hardy and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

HASTINGS' MIXED TURNIPS.

A splendid mixture of our own containing some of each variety of turnips and rutabagas catalogued by us. This mixture is made 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" varieties for "greens." Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 50 cents.

An extra heavy cropper, desirable where large size and quantity rather than quality is wanted. Very large white globe shaped variety. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

Improved American Rutabaga.

Southern Salad Turnips

SEVEN TOP.

The most popular variety for winter and early spring "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, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound 40 cents.

SOUTHERN PRIZE.

An improvement on the Seven Top, being a larger and more vigorous grower and in this latitude it has resisted the freezes of severe winter better than the old variety. Packet, 3 cents; ounce, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cents; pound, 45 cents.

FULTON MAMMOTH.

A splendid combination turnip, giving double the quantity of salad that the Seven Top does and makes good edible bulbs weighing from three to eight pounds each. Growth very large and vigorous. Has been grown in this section for several years and has a splendid reputation with all who know it. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 20 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Seven Top Turnip.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

ANISE.

The aromatic seeds are used as a condiment and in manufacturing of liquors and confectionery. Leaves finely fringed and are frequently used in garnishing summer dishes. Per packet, 5 cents.

Basil, Sweet—The aromatic leaves used for seasoning soups, stews and sauces. Per packet, 5 cents.

Borage—Effective as a flowering plant, and makes an excellent bee food or honey plant; leaves are used for flavoring and making cordials. It grows freely in all soils, and the sky-blue flowers are a great addition to the flower garden. Per packet, 5 cents.

Caraway—Grown for the aromatic seeds, which are used for flavoring bread, cakes, etc. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents.

Catnip, or Catmint—Leaves used both green and dry for seasoning. The plants also make an excellent bee pasture when in flower. Per packet, 10 cents.

Coriander—Seeds are used for flavoring cakes, etc.; also in making of liquors and confectionery. Per packet, 5 cents.

Dill—Seeds are strongly aromatic and have a pungent flavor; largely used for flavoring pickles and as a condiment. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 10 cents; pound, 60 cents.

Horehound—The leaves are used for seasoning and also in the making of candy and cough remedies. Per packet, 5 cents.

Lavender—The common lavender; leaves are used for seasoning, while the dried flowers are highly esteemed for their lasting perfume. Per packet, 5 cents.

Marjoram, Sweet—The tender leaves and young shoots of this plant are used for seasoning during the summer months, and are also dried for winter use. Per packet, 5 cents.

BALM.

Leaves delightfully fragrant, resembling the Lemon Verbena. They impart a fine flavor to summer beverages, and are also used as a tea in fevers. Per packet, 5 cents.

Pennyroyal—The plants are of low-creeping or mat-like growth, quite ornamental for covering the ground in damp, shady places where grass cannot grow. It has the essential flavor of pennyroyal to a very great degree, and furnishes the medicinal properties of the Menthol Pencils and headache cures. Per packet, 10 cents.

Peppermint—Well known in the South. Extensively used in flavoring. Per packet, 10 cents.

Rosemary—Leaves used for seasoning green in summer and also dried for winter. An old-time favorite, strongly aromatic. Per packet, 5 cents.

Sage—The most popular of all garden herbs, extensively used in flavoring, especially for sausage during the winter months, the dried leaves being a staple market product. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 15 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 40 cents; pound, \$1.50, postpaid.

Summer Savory—Leaves and tender flower stalks are extensively used as seasoning during summer months. Have a thyme-like flavor but much milder. Per packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents.

Tansy—The green leaves are quite pungent and are used in the making of liquors. They are also highly esteemed for feeding to turkeys and other poultry, to keep them in good health. Per packet, 5 cents.

Thyme—Leaves and young shoots are highly esteemed for seasoning during summer and dried for winter. They impart a delicious flavor to sausages and other meat dishes. A tea is also made from the leaves, which is soothing in cases of nervous headaches. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 20 cents.

Wormwood—The dried leaves are used medicinally and in the manufacture of liquors. It is also esteemed by poultry keepers for its tonic properties, and, with Tansy, should be planted in the poultry yards. Packet, 5 cents.

G. Onderdonk,

OF NURSERY, TEXAS.

Brand cabbage seed grew well, but the crop was almost destroyed by cold; what was left headed beautifully, and we were satisfied that but for the cold, our crop would have been all that could have been desired. I seldom order seed from any other house than Hastings & Co., for I feel sure that they always intend to supply the good article, and they come as near as anybody to having the best."

The Veteran Nurseryman

Writes that after using our seeds for a number of years, he has found them to be all that he could expect. He says: "My last purchase of "Premier

Velvet Beans.

Over 18,000 Pounds Per Acre

Of dry forage was the yield from the Velvet Bean at the Florida Experiment Station, according to the Florida Agriculturist. Do you know of any other crop that will make over 9 tons of the finest and most nutritious forage per acre? It's the most valuable forage crop known for the South. It's yield is simply enormous. It's the greatest producer of either green or dry forage and beans for stock feed in the world. It produces from 2 to 3 times as much vine and grain as the best and strongest growing varieties of cow peas. It should be a standard crop on every Southern farm. It will build up your soil quicker and give you a larger production than any other crop you can plant.

Field of Velvet Beans—Half Grown.

The greatest and most valuable forage and soil improving crop that can be grown in the South. This is not talk or theory, but fact—fact established by thousands of farmers and stock-raisers in all the Southern States by experiments on their own farms. Every reader of this Catalogue knows the value of cow peas for forage and soil improvement. The velvet bean makes at least three times the growth that the strongest growing variety of cow peas does, and is just as good for forage and soil improvement. It should be planted early, as soon as danger of frost is past, to get the best results, although it can be planted as late as July. It is rather slow to start, but outgrows everything else when it gets well rooted. It is adapted to all parts of the South, but will not mature seed north of Atlanta. We have used it in preference to cow peas on our own grounds for the past 8 years. We consider an acre of them turned under

Worth Two Tons of Commercial Fertilizer

of the average grade. This is our personal opinion based on 8 years' use of it. As a soil enricher and stock feed it has no equal.

Tens of thousands of the readers of this Catalogue are farming on what are generally termed "worn out soils." They are not worn out, but they are "overworked" or "sick." They are not up to the standard of strength, and will not produce the crops they ought to until they are put in better condition. When you are "run down" you know that there is something wrong, and although you may be able to be around and do some work, you cannot accomplish what you can when you feel well. When you get to feeling that way you take something to cure it. Your "poor" or "worn out" soil is in that same condition. It needs to take something, it needs to be put in condition to do its best work, to make it productive. It needs to take a dose of Velvet Beans, about one peck to an acre, in rows 6 feet apart, and a bean dropped every 12 inches in the row. Let the crop grow through the season, turn it under and your land will be in position to meet all demands made on it. This is actual experience, not theory. It has done it for others, it will do it for you. A crop that is equal to two tons of guano on your soil in one year is too good a thing to let go by this year. We would urge every reader of this Catalogue, who is not already using the Velvet Bean, to try it this year. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, 65 cents; bushel, \$2; 10 bushels, \$17.50.

IN TEXAS Geo. D. Gray, Kendall County, Texas, wrote us:

"My Velvet Beans have covered the ground and form a perfect mat—two feet high and still growing. Would not trade my 3 acres of Velvet Beans for the best 3 acres of cotton in the country."

Special Prepaid Velvet Bean Offer

Some do not like to order for fear that express or freight rates will be too high. We are extra large shippers and have special express rates. We will send 1 peck of Velvet Beans, sufficient to plant 1 acre, all charges prepaid, to any point reached by the Southern Express for \$1. To any point reached by either the Wells Fargo, the Pacific or the American Express Company (mostly in Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Arkansas), we will send 1 peck, all charges prepaid, for \$1.35. You know just what it will cost you delivered at your station. You can spend your money for nothing else so profitable on the farm.

HASTINGS' SELECTED FIELD CORN

GROWN
Exclusively for Seed

Hastings' Rockdale Corn.

Our thorough-bred native Georgia variety—the finest and most satisfactory variety for main crop in all the Southern States. It originated with one of our farm seed growers in North Georgia, and we have sold it exclusively for the past seven years. Our illustration, a little over one-half the natural size, shows to advantage the general character of the ears. Very flinty, medium early for a main crop, cobs small and white with slightly dented deep white grains. Ears average large, being from 10 to 13 inches long and weigh from 1 to 1½ pounds each. It's a splendid variety for meal and for an all around general purpose corn it cannot be excelled for planting in the South. We have sold thousands of bushels of this corn during the past seven years, and every one to whom we have sold it has been pleased, not only with the corn after it has been made, but also with its heavy cropping qualities. It's the best Southern variety of corn and should be grown by every Southern farmer for a main crop. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00; 10 bushels, \$17.50, not prepaid.

HASTINGS' ROCKDALE CORN.

IN TEXAS DROUGHT.

I planted some of your Rockdale Corn last spring, during a three months' drought. Ground so dry that only 10 per cent. of the seed could come up. What did come up grew like a thoroughbred, and I have got more actual feed on one acre than my neighbors have on ten acres.

Boerne, Texas.

GEO. D. GRAY.

Improved Golden Dent.

The best and most popular early quick growing yellow field corn for the South. It makes large ears, with small cob and deep grains which are of an attractive bright golden yellow color. It is a strong grower and withstands injury by hot weather and other unfavorable conditions better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well and always being marketed in a bright condition. For a first class, quick growing, large yielding yellow corn, it is unsurpassed. Corn is in short supply in most parts of the South, and farmers will find this a splendid sort to come in early and furnish feed until the main crops of corn are ready next fall. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60, not prepaid.

Extra Early White Dent.

A favorable white variety for early crops all through the South. Market gardeners use it very largely to get early roasting ears larger than those produced by the Adam's varieties. This is first in the market of those producing large ears, and it makes roasting ears of good quality and two and three to each stalk. Farmers, who prefer a white to a yellow corn, can use this in place of Golden Dent. It is a strong grower and ears fill out well to the end. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60, not prepaid.

Broom Corn.

Considerable interest has been shown in Broom Corn in the South in recent years. A bulletin on its culture has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., which will be sent free to any one who applies for it. Price of seed: packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.00.

HICKORY KING

Has the largest grains with smallest cob of any white corn introduced. We have what is known as the Broad Grain Hickory King as shown in our illustration, a single grain usually covering the entire cob. It is a strong, vigorous grower; the stalks take a firm hold on the ground and stand upright, resisting heavy wind storms without blowing down. In fairly good soil each stalk bears two and sometimes three medium sized ears. It yields good crops on light soils and is one of the most productive and profitable white varieties for planting in the South. Ears fill out well and will make more shelled corn to bulk of ears than any other variety. It's good for roasting ears to follow Early White Dent; makes splendid quality of corn meal, and is just the right sort for stock feeding, being almost all corn and very little cob. It matures fully in 115 to 125 days. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60.

Blount's Prolific. A remarkably prolific, large yielding, white flint corn, making three to six medium sized ears to each stalk. Well adapted to all parts of the South, and especially a favorite in Alabama and Texas. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60.

Southern Snowflake.

This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large sized ears, of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about 8 feet in height; ears set about 4 or 5 feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily and is valuable for replanting. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60.

Improved Golden Dent.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC.

A splendid variety of Virginia origin, grown very extensively in Georgia by farmers for main crop and by market gardeners for roasting ears. On good soil in this part of Georgia this variety averages three to four ears to each stalk, although a single stalk has produced eleven well formed ears. It is one of the surest croppers we have ever seen, being especially valuable for uplands for no matter how unfavorable the season may be on the production of ears, every ear of Cocke's Prolific, no matter how small, is completely filled out to the end with good, well formed grains. You will always make corn with Cocke's Prolific. One farmer in Fluvanna County, Virginia, produced, with this variety, an average of 105 bushels per acre on 15 acres, the yield on the best acre being 160 bushels. Ears are of good average size for a prolific corn, grain and cob white, the hard, flinty grains making excellent meal. This is also a splendid corn for "roasting ears," almost all market gardeners in this section growing it for that purpose. Every one who has grown it has been pleased with it, preferring it to Blount's Prolific, heretofore the standard prolific variety. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

Champion White Pearl.

An extra early pure white dent variety, maturing in from 90 to 100 days. Very large heavy grains with small cob, carrying almost as much grain proportionately as Hickory King. Grains extra deep and wide. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.60.

Mexican June Corn.

For planting late after wheat, oats, rye, etc., are cut off. Practically a drought proof corn, if you can get enough moisture to give germination. For corn, plant in June. For heavy yield of forage, plant in May. Stalks 10 to 15 feet high, leaves 4 to 6 feet long. Seed supply very limited. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, not prepaid, 75 cents.

Cocke's Prolific Corn.

Forage and Miscellaneous Seeds.

True Kaffir Corn.

True Kaffir Corn.

This type of the Sorghum family is becoming more and more popular in the South every year because of its drought-resisting qualities. Grows 4 to 5 feet high and very stocky. Valuable for forage or grain. Plant from March to July in rows 3 feet apart, drilling the seed thinly in the row like sorghum. If wanted for grain principally let the heads mature on the stalk and then the whole stalk may be cut for fodder after the seed heads have been cut. If wanted mainly for fodder, cut down the stalks when the first seed heads begin to bloom, leaving 4 or 5 inches of stubble. From this will spring a second growth, making an excellent crop of forage and a full crop of grain. Stalks keep green and juicy to the last. For poultry food the small grain is unexcelled. There are two varieties, the Red and White, the only difference being in the color of the grains. We can supply either at 10 cents per packet, 25 cents per pound or 4 pounds for 90 cents, postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, 5 cents per pound.

Jerusalem Corn.

Very similar to Kaffir Corn, but even more resistant to extreme drought, having been brought to this country from the arid plains of Palestine. Sow in drills like Kaffir Corn or Sorghum, and no matter how hot and dry it gets you will have grain and forage. Grains pure white and nearly flat. Four to five pounds will plant an acre. The yield of grain from the large seed heads exceeds that of corn on the same land. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 25 cents, postpaid. In quantity, not prepaid, 8 cents per pound.

Florida Stock Melon.

An immense melon, of the citron class. Can be used for preserves, but is especially valuable for feeding to stock. Melons will grow on very poor soil and are immensely productive, producing 15 to 25 tons per acre. They weigh from 50 to 70 pounds each. Flesh firm and solid, with few seeds. They will keep through the fall and winter, and can be fed the same as turnips. They withstand severe droughts. Do not plant near watermelons, as the citron will cross with the melons and spoil them. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 15 cents; ¼ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.

Sorghum or Cane Seed for Forage Crops.

The Sorghums are becoming more popular every year in the South for forage crops, either sown alone or mixed with cow peas and broadcasted. They should all be planted at rate of 6 pounds per acre in drills for syrup, or ½ bushel (2½ pounds) broadcasted for forage. If sown broadcast with peas, use ¼ bushel (12 pounds) with one bushel of peas. It pays to fertilize sorghum heavily, the increased yield more than paying for the fertilizer.

EARLY AMBER. The earliest and a favorite Southern variety, grown almost exclusively for forage, either alone or broadcasted with peas. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents, postpaid. Peck, 50 cents. Bushel, about \$1.50. Bushel price subject to market changes.

EARLY ORANGE. Larger than the Amber, maturing 10 days later and more largely grown for the syrup, which is of extra fine quality and of clear, golden yellow color. A very desirable variety for either syrup or forage. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents, postpaid. Peck, 50 cents; bushel, about \$1.50. Bushel price subject to market changes.

BRANCHING SORGHUM Or Yellow Milo-Maize. An immense producer of fodder of the best quality. Grows 8 to 12 feet high, stooling heavily. Can be cut 3 or 4 times during the season. Cut at any stage of growth. Seed heads are immense, and furnish a grain crop almost equal in feeding value to corn. Plant 4 pounds per acre. The immense yield will surprise you. Pound, 20 cents; 4 pounds, 75 cents, postpaid; 10 pounds or more by freight or express, not prepaid, 6 cents per pound.

Beggar Weed or Florida Clover.

The standard hay crop in Florida and the sandy soils of the lower South. We do not advise planting it on stiff, heavy clay soils, but on soils containing 50 per cent. or more of sand it is unexcelled either for hay or soil enrichment. Where grown thickly it makes the finest quality of nutritious hay, sweet and tender, stock leaving corn and oats for it. It is an annual plant, coming from seed each year. For hay, cut when it comes into bloom. A second growth then springs up which produces seed, thus seeding the ground for the next year. For successful germination soil and air should be warm and moist, hence early sowing is not advisable. Wait until the ground gets warm before sowing. Grows well on sandy soil as far north as Kentucky. For soil improvement, sow 5 pounds of cleaned seed per acre; for hay crop, 10 pounds per acre. No one need fear planting beggar weed, as it is not a pest and can easily be eradicated simply by cutting it so that it cannot go to seed. Every one in the South with sandy soil should give beggar weed a trial. It is one of the most valuable plants the South has for sandy soils. **CLEANED SEED—HULL REMOVED**—Packet, 10 cents; pound, 40 cents; 4 pounds, \$1.50, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 pounds, \$2.50; 100 pounds, \$22.

Soja Beans.

Has also been sold as "Coffee Berry," to be used as a substitute for coffee. It is another of the valuable Southern forage and hay crops that is growing in favor. Its growth is upright—from 2½ to 3 feet. It makes less growth of leaf and vine than the cow pea, but more grain. Packet, 10 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid. Not prepaid, peck, 60 cents; bushel, \$2.

Beggar Weed.

SPRING OATS**Texas Rust Proof, Burt or 90 Day.**
Prices on Application.**SPANISH PEANUTS.**

The most desirable of all varieties for the Southern farmer where forage and a fattening crop for feeding is wanted. The Spanish is an early and heavy bearer, and in the lower South, where they can be planted in April, 2 crops a year can be made. In that section the second crop can be planted as late as July 10th or 15th, and they will mature before frost. The tops give you a hay crop and the nuts a grain crop. In harvesting the nuts hang to the vines, and the tops and nuts are fed to horses and cows together as a hay and grain ration. The tops are good forage, green or cured. The Spanish grow in compact bush form, making it possible to grow close, and cultivation is much easier than with the "vine" sorts. The nuts are produced closely in a bunch, making them easy to dig and save. While the nuts are smaller, they are of much sweeter and finer flavor than the larger sorts, and the "pops," so common in large varieties are seldom found in the Spanish. These and chufas are the best crops in the South for fattening hogs, and no Southern farm where stock is raised should be without them. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; 3½ pounds, 75 cents; peck, not prepaid, 40 cents; bushel (24 pounds), \$1.40.

Spanish Peanut.

UPLAND RICE. A valuable crop. Will make from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. More easily grown than corn, and is relished by all kinds of stock; the straw is also valuable. Prepare the land and cultivate as for corn, using a bushel of seed per acre. Plant the seed in drills 24 inches apart. We have a leaflet giving full directions, free on request. Pound, 25 cents; 6 pounds, \$1.00, postpaid; peck, 65 cents; bushel, \$2.25, not prepaid.

PEARL OR CAT-TAIL MILLET.

The best known of all the green forage plants of the South. Last year several sensational seedsmen sold it under the names of "Pencilaria" and "Mand's Wonder Forage Plant," at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.50 per pound.

To the older residents of the South it needs no introduction. They all know its great value. It's the greatest and best yielder of green forage, continuing to grow all through the season if cut frequently and prevented from going to seed. Our illustration shows 2½ months' growth on good soil. In an actual field test several years ago, on heavily manured ground, it made green forage at the rate of 95 tons per acre in 135 days' growth. No other forage plant has ever equalled that record. The plant is of tropical origin, and grows luxuriantly all through our long Southern summers. It is relished by all kinds of stock, which eat it greedily. No plant will do more towards solving the hay and forage problem of the South than Pearl Millet, and it ought to be on every Southern farm. Sow thinly in rows 3 feet apart at rate of 8 to 10 pounds per acre. Pound, 25 cents; 4 pounds, 90 cents, postpaid. By express or freight, not prepaid, 10 cents per pound.

GERMAN MILLET.

An important and nutritious hay crop, largely grown throughout the South, relished by horses and cattle. There are two necessities for a successful crop of German Millet—first, rich or highly manured ground; second, Southern grown seed, that from Tennessee being the best. Avoid the Western grown, which is usually sold for 15 to 25 cents per bushel less than the Southern. While in a very wet season it makes a fair crop, yet in ordinary seasons it begins to head when 6 or 8 inches high, making it worthless. The Southern grown seed makes a crop in almost any kind of a season, and always makes a larger growth, and is the only kind that's fit to plant. We handle the Tennessee grown seed only. If you have not had satisfactory results, try some of our seed. Sow ½ bushel per acre. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; peck, not prepaid, 60 cents; bushel, about \$2.00. Price subject to market changes.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.

TOBACCO.

Smoking and Chewing.

Southern farmers and their tenants and employes spend millions of dollars every year for tobacco—millions that go to the Tobacco trust. Why not grow the supply on your own farm? You pay no one profits on what you grow yourself and you are sure of pure, unadulterated tobacco—something you cannot buy now except at prohibitory prices.

Hyco—For Smoking.

The most-desirable sort to grow for smoking purposes. Ours is Virginia grown seed from selected plants only, grown for us by a tobacco specialist; seed that will give you a splendid crop. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50, postpaid.

Sweet Oronoke.

The finest variety to grow in the central and lower South for chewing purposes. Makes, when sun cured, the best natural chewing leaf. Packet, 5 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 15 cents; ounce, 25 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75 cents; pound, \$2.50.

Vuelta Abajo, Imported.

Finest grade of imported cigar tobacco from Vuelta Abajo district of Cuba. This is the best cigar tobacco in the world. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 50 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, \$1.50; pound, \$5.00.

Tobacco.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT.

Buckwheat should be more generally grown in the South for a poultry feed, and in the Japanese we have a variety well adapted to this section. It can be sown in either early spring or late summer and matures in about two months. Does well in almost any soil and resists heat and drought. The bloom furnishes excellent bee food. The kernels of the Japanese are nearly twice the size of the old varieties. Pound, postpaid, 25 cents; peck, not prepaid, 50 cents; bushel, \$1.75.

TEOSINTE.

A mammoth forage plant from Central America, undoubtedly one of the most valuable forage plants for the South to be used in a green state. The yield is simply enormous and can be cut all through the summer and until frost. We were assured by the late C. A. Bacon, of Ormond, Florida, several years ago, that this remarkable plant grew at the rate of five inches per day on his place. Plant in hills, like corn, after danger from frost is past. Seed is hard and germinates slowly, but grows rapidly after starting. Ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00, postpaid.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

Every farm in the South ought to grow Sunflowers for the seed. No farm where poultry is raised can afford to be without them. The yield on fairly good land is immense, 125 bushels per acre being nothing unusual, and as a poultry feed to give rapid growth and fine, glossy plumage there is nothing that equals it.

As an egg-producing food, nothing can be better. When we say that a Sunflower crop is profitable, we mean crops of the Mammoth Russian, which produces three to four times as much seed as the common varieties. Seed heads 1 foot across are nothing uncommon. If you keep poultry on the farm, plant Mammoth Russian Sunflower this year. Four quarts plant one acre. 10 cents packet; 25 cents quart, postpaid.

Chufas or Earth Almonds.

A species of ground nut that ought to be on every Southern farm for fattening hogs and poultry. The nuts grow under ground, but near the surface, as shown in our illustration, and are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. Plant in April and May in three-foot rows, dropping 3 Chufas every 10 or 12 inches. Give level culture and they mature in September and will lie in the ground until wanted. One peck plants an acre. The seed supply is limited and we advise early orders. If you once get to using Chufas as a fattening crop, you will always grow them. They are the best fattening crop we know of. Packet, 10 cents; pound, postpaid, 30 cents; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Chufas or Ground Almonds.

COW PEAS, THE SOIL ENRICHERS.

Make poor land rich. Make good land more productive. Also make a splendid and nutritious green forage or hay crop, enriching the soil even when the crop is cut off.

Valuable South, North, East and West.

The Cow Pea is more to the farmer than clover. It gives the same or better results in one-third the time, and with grain crops, such as wheat, rye, oats and barley, a regular rotation can be had every year without interfering in the least with the grain crop, and at the same time constantly increasing the yield of grain through the fertilizing qualities of the peas. It's also a splendid summer crop to follow winter and spring vegetable crops in the shipping sections of the South. No Southern farm can have too many Cow Peas and Velvet Beans on it. These leguminous crops are the most valuable that can be grown. They furnish fertilizer; they furnish both green and cured forage; they greatly improve the mechanical condition of the soil, no matter whether the tops are cut off for forage or the entire crop plowed under.

Humus Wanted in Our Soils.

Humus or decayed vegetable matter is the greatest need of all our Southern soils, especially those soils that have been cropped for years. It is cheaper to grow this matter already spread on the land than to haul it there in the shape of manure. Humus gives a sandy soil "body" or substance. Humus loosens up stiff or heavy clay soils. Humus makes any soil more retentive of moisture and hence gives chemical fertilizers a much better chance in dry weather by enabling the soil to dissolve them and put them in condition to be taken up by the growing crops. The problem, not only of the South but of the whole country, is how to restore the humus to our cultivated soils at the least expense and in the shortest time, and Cow Peas and Velvet Beans will solve the whole problem. There is no surer or cheaper way of improving our soils than with Cow Peas and Velvet Beans. They give us hay and forage; they give us immense quantities of humus in our soils; they draw that most costly fertilizing element, nitrogen or ammonia, from the air and deposit it in the soil for the use of future crops.

Cow Peas may be sown in April, May, June and July at a rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre. If sown broadcast for hay purposes with Sorghum or Kafir Corn, use one bushel of Peas and one peck (12 pounds) of Sorghum.

WHIPPORWILL.

A favorite early variety growing in bush form. Brown speckled seed. This is planted in the South for early and in the North and West as a standard crop, its earliness enabling it to be grown to full maturity in almost any of the Northern States. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents, not prepaid. Bushel prices on application.

Wonderful—Unknown.

These were originally distinct varieties, but the seed of the two are identical in appearance and stocks of them have become so mixed that it is impossible to quote them as separate varieties. The most popular for planting in the Central and Lower South for main crop. The strongest growing and most prolific, giving an immense quantity of vine either to cut for forage or to turn under for soil improvement. This is the heaviest yielder of shelled peas of any variety we offer. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents, not prepaid. Write for bushel prices.

CLAY PEAS.

Old and very desirable variety, valuable for soil improvement or stock feed. Seed very scarce. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 30 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents. Write for bushel prices.

MIXED PEAS. Every year thousands of bushels of peas become mixed in handling and these are generally considered as good for forage purposes as the straight varieties and usually sell for a little less. Write us for close prices on any quantity you may need.

RED RIPPER.

A popular variety and the hardest of all. Seed in the Lower South will lay in the ground all winter and come up from the self-sown seed. Growth of vines medium in length, making good hay and forage. It can be sown early while the ground is cold if desired, but is a late pea in maturing. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 15 cents; quart, 25 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents, not prepaid. Bushel prices on application.

Large Black Eye.

This is a table pea and one of the most profitable. The dried peas are a creamy white with a black eye, and are fine for table use, good for "snaps" in market and a ready seller at top prices as dried peas to merchants. They are strong, vigorous growers, very early and of fine eating qualities. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, 75 cents, not prepaid; bushel, about \$2.75.

Lady Peas.

Very small seeded but strong growing and prolific pea for table use. Peas are creamy white and of the finest quality. Packet, 10 cents; pint, 20 cents; quart, 35 cents, postpaid; peck, \$1.00; bushel, about \$3.00.

We are Headquarters for Cow Peas

Write us what you want and we will quote you closest market price.

Hastings' Grass Book.

Last fall we published a booklet on Grasses, Clovers and Forage Plants, covering all the principal Grasses and Clovers adapted to Southern planting. We have not the space in this Catalogue to go fully into the importance of Grasses and Clovers, preparation of the soil, causes of failures, etc., but we will be glad to send you a copy free if you are interested in this subject, one that no land-owning farmer can afford to neglect, and this Grass Pamphlet of ours will help you. It tells you how to grow grass; how to make it the most profitable farm crop you can grow.

Untold wealth lies ready to be emptied into the pockets of live, wide-awake Southern farmers who will cultivate properly the grasses and clovers adapted to this section. Hay and pasturage is the most profitable farm crop that can be raised in the South, provided it can be handled right. The time is past when the South can afford to kill grass all summer and then turn around and buy grass all winter in the shape of hay and forage. Our past methods along this line have been like throwing money in the fire. If you are doing this now, it's time to stop right now and do some good, hard thinking. Grass and stock-raising go together. By stock-raising we don't mean the scare-crow-like creatures that wander through so many sections of the South, ripping enough wire grass to keep hide and bones together, but sleek, fat cattle and hogs, salable at any time at top prices. This kind of stock is dependent on cultivated grasses, clovers and forage for feed. It takes that kind of feed to make that kind of stock, and there is no agricultural section of this broad land where that kind of stock-raising and grass-raising is carried on that does not enjoy the very highest kind of prosperity. Our population is increasing more rapidly than our live stock; the prices of meats of all kinds rise, and the stock-growing farmer has a greater profit. Grass is the foundation of that kind of prosperity. Grass and stock-raising are an endless chain. We need to grow more grass to raise more stock to make more manure to grow more grass with, and so on indefinitely. We have every advantage in the world, in our Southern country, for stock-raising, with our climate, grasses, forage and feed crops. We are advancing along that line, but not rapidly enough. More grass, clover and forage is the foundation of our future prosperity.

Failures There have been a good many failures through improper and imperfect cultivation and preparation of the soil. The first step should have been a crop of cow peas or velvet beans, turned under the previous year. Some have tried to get a satisfactory stand on bare, washed hillsides, merely scratched with a plow and left covered with large stones and clods as large as bricks. Failure was certain. Others fall through attempting to use untried novelties pushed out by Northern seedsmen. They have bitten at the alluring bait—"Million- or Billion-Dollar Grass," etc. Failure is always probable with these untried novelties. Others fail through hunting the cheapest seed, regardless of quality, and getting dead or badly adulterated seed, not seeming to realize that the best quality and lowest price do not go together in grass and clover seed any more than in cloth, or shoes, or mules.

Quality of Grass Seeds No class of seeds is more subject to manipulation and adulteration than grass and clover. These, according to the different markets, are graded in from three to five grades, the poorest or lowest quality. We handle in our trade nothing but the very best grade obtainable. This, we know, is higher priced than the lower grades, but it is cheaper, when it comes to the crop, than the lower grades are at half the price. It takes less seed to sow a certain acreage; when it comes up you have got just what you wanted when you planted your crop, you have no adulteration with other seeds, and unless your soil is full of weed seed you will not be troubled with weeds and foreign grasses in your crop. You get all grass or all clover, as the case may be. In some of the clovers there is often a variation of \$3 per bushel between the different grades. As stated, we handle nothing except the highest grade obtainable, pure and free from adulteration. We are always glad to submit samples for comparison with samples from others. We know what our grass and clover seeds are. They will give you entire satisfaction.

ORCHARD GRASS.

One of our most reliable grasses for the Middle South, either for hay or pasture. While succeeding well on almost all soils, it does best on loamy and moderately stiff uplands. It starts growth early in spring and continues to grow well into winter. A quick grower, highly relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. Makes good hay. Cut for hay when in bloom. Sow in fall or spring, but best results are obtained from fall sowings. Sow 2½ bushels per acre. If sown with Red Clover, use 2½ bushels Orchard and 7 pounds Red Clover per acre. Pound, 30c, postpaid; bushel (14 pounds), highest grade seed, about \$2.25. Prices fluctuate. Write us for prices on large quantities.

RED TOP, OR HERD'S GRASS.

Makes excellent pasture and a fine quality of hay. Succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other, but does best on heavy or low, moist, stiff soils. Starts to grow later than Orchard, but generally holds up better through the season for grazing in pastures. We handle none but the "Fancy Cleaned Seed," from which all stems, hulls, dirt and trash has been removed. One pound of this is worth a bushel of chaff seed. Price, 30c per pound, postpaid; bushel (14 pounds), \$2.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Too well known throughout the South to need description. Our "Elmwood Fancy" Blue Grass is the very best there is to be had. It's pure and clean, free from all weeds and chaff. We make a specialty of Blue Grass for the extensive lawn work here in Atlanta, where everything depends on having pure, vital seed, absolutely free from weeds. Can be sown any time from September to April, but October and November will give best results. Pound, postpaid, 30c; 3 pounds, 75c; bushel (14 lbs.), by express or freight, not prepaid, \$2. Special prices on large quantities.

Johnson Grass.

While considered a pest in many parts of the South, it is coming to be recognized as one of our most valuable hay and forage plants in places where its growth can be controlled and kept from spreading into cultivated fields. No other plant makes such enormous yields of hay. It should be cut or mowed just as the seed heads begin to form. Sow 1 bushel per acre, either in fall or spring. Pound, postpaid, 25c. Price per bushel of 24 pounds, about \$2.25. Close price on application.

TIMOTHY.

An old, well-known grass for hay crops, not so well adapted to this latitude and further south as to the hilly, mountainous sections north of us. Seed weigh 45 lbs. per bushel. Sow 12 lbs. per acre. Price very variable. Pound by mail, postpaid, 20c. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Orchard Grass.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS.

One of our most valuable grasses, especially suited to moist bottom lands in the Central South. From seed sown in the fall several cuttings of first-class, nutritious hay can be made the following summer. Not materially damaged by overflow. An annual grass, which must be sown every year. Sow in September, October and November. Mow as soon as bloom appears. Pound, prepaid, 25 cents. Bushel prices on application.

BERMUDA GRASS.

While looked upon as a pest by many on account of its persistent efforts to spread through its under ground and surface runners, we believe it to be the best summer pasture grass for the Central and Lower South. It grows on all kinds of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand, and furnishes an abundant and nutritious pasture. No pasture grass will give so great returns when given a little fertilizer as will Bermuda. Seed should be sown at rate of 4 to 6 pounds per acre, between April 1st and June 15th. Seed will not germinate when the ground is cold, and under favorable conditions requires 20 to 30 days to germinate. New crop seed arrives during the month of January, and no orders will be filled before that time. Packet (2 ounces), 20 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 25 cents; pound, 80 cents, postpaid. Special prices on lots of 5 pounds or over.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

A valuable grass for the South for both hay and pasture. It withstands, with equal facility, the heat and drought of midsummer and the extreme cold of winter, starts very early in spring and continues late in the fall. It gives two cuttings of hay each season, hay that excels Timothy in feeding value. Gives excellent results on almost all soils. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, either in fall or spring. Best results are obtained from spring plantings. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents. Bushel price on application.

MEADOW FESCUE.

Succeeds well in all parts of the Central South. Furnishes green pasturage through the entire winter. Sow in fall for best results. Pound, postpaid, 30 cents. Bushel price on application.

FOR FALL PLANTINGS.

Burr Clover, Crimson Clover, Hairy, Winter or Sand Vetch, Rescue Grass and Dwarf Essex Rape are for late summer and fall plantings only. For description and prices see Summer and Fall Catalogue, issued in July.

LUCERNE, OR ALFALFA.

The most valuable permanent clover that can be grown. Adapted to the whole of the South except Peninsular Florida where its success is doubtful, from climatic conditions. Once well established it is perpetual, furnishing from 3 to 5 cuttings a year. Its nutritive value is of the highest. The growth is remarkably strong, and the roots often penetrate 20 to 30 feet into the subsoil, bringing up valuable plant food that would never be available otherwise. This deep rooting puts the plant forever beyond the reach of drought after the first season. No farmer in the South, with stock, can afford to let Lucerne go without a trial. Sow in thoroughly prepared soil, at rate of 15 pounds per acre, broadcast. Although fall sowing is preferable, yet good results can be obtained from early spring sowings. It is well worthy a faithful trial and careful attention the first year until it becomes thoroughly established. But one cutting should be made the first year. Cut when coming into bloom, as the hay is better at that period. Do not sow on wet land. High and rather dry land is preferable to any other. **Highest Grade Seed.** Pound, 30c; 3 pounds, 75c, postpaid. Peck, not prepaid, \$2; bushel, \$7.50. Peck and bushel prices subject to market fluctuations.

RED CLOVER.

A valuable farm crop, largely used for pasturage and soil improvement. Yields 2 or 3 cuttings per year. First crop makes rich feed and is the most valuable for hay. Clover draws nitrogen from the air largely, and is one of the best soil renovating crops. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend. Should be used as a rotation crop. Sow either in fall or spring. September and March are the best months. Pound by mail, postpaid, 30 cents; three pounds, postpaid, 75 cents; peck, \$2; bushel, \$7.50, subject to fluctuations in market prices.

WHITE CLOVER.

Does well in almost all lands of the Central South, but prefers moist land. Thrives better than other clover on land containing iron. Sow either in fall or spring, 5 to 6 pounds per acre. 35 cents per pound, postpaid.

Red Clover.

Lucerne Clover, or Alfalfa.

JAPAN CLOVER.

A valuable Southern clover. Grows well on either poor or rich soil. On poor land it assumes a creeping habit; on rich land a bush form, as shown in the illustration, growing 12 to 18 inches high. Sow in either spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre, harrow in to a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, according to character of soil, then roll or firm the soil in most convenient way. Makes better grazing than any except Bermuda. Well adapted to fertilizing and soil enrichment. Its abundant long tap roots and laterals decaying render the soil porous and leave in it much valuable matter. The roots penetrate several feet deep, enabling the plant to bear severe dry spells, also bring up from the subsoil valuable plant food. Sow in fall in Florida. In Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi, sow in March. 4-ounce packet, 15c; pound, 45c, postpaid; 10 pounds, by freight or express, \$3; 400 pounds, \$25.

Money Making Cotton

You Can Increase Your Yield Fifty to One Hundred Per Cent. by Using New and Improved Varieties of Cotton. Why Don't You Do It?

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A SINGLE STALK.

Hastings' Selected Cotton Seed

WE are paying special attention to the production of high-grade, carefully selected Cotton seed, and the use of this seed makes a wonderful difference in the quantity and quality of the crop, the yield often being increased 50 to 100 per cent. by the use of this selected stock seed. The illustration on page 66 shows just what can be grown by the use of carefully selected seed and proper cultivation. This stalk was on exhibition at our store here in Atlanta for several weeks, and was viewed by thousands of people. There was no exaggeration. The stalk is just as it was grown in the field. It takes years of careful, painstaking selection to bring a Cotton to the perfection shown in the illustration, and it takes just as careful selection to keep it up to that standard. We are making a specialty of quite a number of varieties of Cotton; all of them

Are Money Makers for the Planter

who will take them and use them right. It is always wise to experiment with the different varieties. There is a great difference in the varieties of Cotton on the different farms, and one may be better adapted to your farm than another and the only sure way to determine which is best is to plant at least a small quantity of each variety that you think will give you the best results. They are all good, and every bushel of seed is grown for us by Cotton specialists who make a business of the production of fine Cotton.

If you want to try these new and improved varieties in large quantities, write us how much seed of each kind you want, and also the name of your nearest freight office. We will then write to you, giving you our best price on the quantity you want and tell you just what it will cost delivered at your freight office. Get your neighbors to order with you. We can make close prices on Cotton seed in large quantities, and freight rates are lower on seed when shipped in large quantities. Show this to your neighbors and send us your list for quotations delivered. Remember that our Cotton seed is

Pure, Genuine and Unmixed.

It will pay you to plant the best Cotton seed obtainable, and we have that kind. We can supply the following varieties:

Truitt Big Boll.

A splendid large variety of Georgia origin. In its pure state it is a fine, long-limbed variety. Stalks low, broad and open, often bearing bolls on opposite sides of the limbs. It is a strong, vigorous grower with dark green foliage. Bolls large to extra large. Heretofore we have sold seed raised by Mr. Truitt, the originator, but finding more or less mixture in the seed from original sources, we had planted this past season 75 bushels of seed which we purchased from Truitt, and this crop has been carefully "rogued," everything not of the true type being destroyed and thrown out. The seed from our own crop is pure and in our opinion is superior to any other Truitt stock on the market without any exception. The lint is of good quality, turning out about 40 per cent., and brings a top price. Pound, 20 cents, postpaid; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$8.50; 100 bushels, \$70.00.

King's Improved.

Earliest of all Cotton with few short limbs. Plant on rich, heavy soils thicker than other varieties. The bolls literally cover the rather small plants. Plant is very erect in growth, never falling to the ground nor blowing over. In 1890 the originator made three bales per acre, the heaviest yield ever made in his State. Lint about 35 per cent. This Cotton will be found especially valuable for planting along the northern part of the Cotton belt where the season is rather short, and in Texas where the "Boll Weevil" attacks Cotton maturing the latter part of the season. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; peck, not prepaid, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$8.00.

Texas Burr Cotton.

Those who have grown this new variety here in Georgia are very enthusiastic over it. Stalks are of medium size, well balanced and heavy fruited. Bolls are very large, open freely and wide, and Cotton is easy to pick. Yields 35 to 40 per cent. lint, according to the tests of the Georgia Experiment Station. In maturity it is nearly as early as King's, but a much heavier variety. Bolls are as large as "Russell's Big Boll." Stalks are well branched. While bolls open wide and is easily picked, yet it does not drop or blow out as do many varieties. Staple is of good length and will bring top price in the market when properly handled. This variety seems to be troubled much less with "boll worm" than any other. Pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushels, \$8.00.

Russell Big Boll.

A most popular and distinct Cotton originating in Tallapoosa county, Ala. Very distinct in appearance. Bolls of extra large size, always containing five locks firmly set in the boll, staple unusually long for an upland Cotton. It is large and tall; a vigorous grower with an abundance of large limbs near the ground. Roots deeply and withstands drought. A peculiarity of this variety is that both green and white seeds are always found in bolls on the same plant. While it looks like mixed seed, the product is always the same from both colors of seed. This variety has given satisfaction wherever planted, and is the most popular variety now among our customers. Often yields one to two bales per acre. Pound, postpaid, 20 cents; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00; 10 bushel lots or over, 75 cents per bushel.

Spruiell's Re-Improved.

A distinct high-grade Cotton. One of the best. The most notable feature is its large bolls, containing five locks and only requiring 40 to 50 to weigh a pound. Plant is stocky and bunchy, putting out large limbs near the ground. Its large bolls grow thick and on every branch of the stalk. Early variety, developing growth quickly, and a fine opener. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00.

Jones' Improved.

A hybridized Cotton, of North Georgia origin. Large seed; strong staple; exceedingly large bolls. Fruits both on stalk and limbs. Branches widely; often five locks to boll; 1,250 pounds seed cotton makes 500 pound bale. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 40 cents; bushel, \$1.00.

Sea Island.

This is the famous long staple Cotton of the Carolina and Georgia coast and Florida and adapted to those sections only. The seed stock of this we have imported by us from one of the most famous Cotton growing islands of the Carolina coast and is just what the long staple growers of Florida and South Georgia want—an extra fine stock. Packet, 10 cents; pound, 20 cents, postpaid; peck, 50 cents; bushel, (42 pounds), \$1.50.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE LOTS.

Ageratum.

Little Gem—Best Dwarf Alyssum.

Hastings' Flower Seeds

For Planting in All
the Southern States.

HASTINGS' FLOWER SEEDS have no superiors and few equals. We use just as much care in the production of the finest strains of flower seeds as we do in vegetable seeds. We do this because it pays us to. Our business experience is that our best advertisement is a satisfied customer, and our special high grade strains of seed are bound to make every one who plants satisfied. The increase of our sales of flower seed for the past two years has been enormous. Our customers have found that the quality of the seed and the size and brilliancy of the bloom from our special strains of flower seeds surpasses anything they have ever had. Very little flower seed is grown in the United States, and we import ours direct from the largest and best flower seed growers of Germany and France, where the greatest attention is paid to the production of the finest strains of flowers. We spare no trouble nor expense to get the very best for our customers—the finest varieties of all flowers adapted to planting in the South. Our list of flower seeds is small compared with that of many Northern seedsmen. The reason for this is that there are comparatively few flowers grown from seed that do well in the South, and our list contains nothing but what is adapted to the South. You may depend upon the fact that you can plant any variety in this list with the assurance that with proper treatment and favorable seasons you will succeed.

Our packets of flower seeds are larger than those of other seedsmen. There are enough seeds in Hastings' packets to give you plenty of plants of each kind. We have no 1-, 2- or 3-cent packets, such as are offered occasionally. Our packets contain good seed and plenty of it. We do not put in 6 or 7 Sweet Peas, or 12 or 15 Poppy seed as fine as dust and call it a packet. Our business is not conducted on that basis. We charge a reasonable price, just what the seeds are worth, and give you value received for every cent you send us, and then add to your order a liberal number of extra seeds.

Flower Seed is now one of the strong features of our business, and we lead in that just as we do in vegetable seed. **Hastings' Seeds Are Successful Seeds.**

Sowing Flower Seeds With few exceptions flower seeds are small, and sowing them by the inexperienced often results in failure, either partial or complete, because a few simple rules are not followed out. There is nothing mysterious about success with flowers. It requires care and a little common sense. With these, failure is almost impossible. It is work that cannot be left to a negro farm hand or laborer. It must receive careful attention. By observing closely the following rules for sowing flower seed you will have little cause for complaint or failure.

THE SOIL—A mellow loam, which is a medium earth between the extremes of clay and sand, enriched with a compost of rotten manure and leaf mold, is adapted to the generality of flowering plants. Previous to planting flower beds or borders, care must be taken that they are so arranged that the ground may be a little elevated in the middle, that the water may run off, and that the plants may show off to better advantage.

PLANTING THE SEED—Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible. Cover each sort of seed to a depth proportionate to its size; the finest, like Portulacca, Campanula, etc., should be merely sprinkled on the surface of the ground, and barely covered with finely sifted, light, mellow soil; press the soil down firmly over the seed with a brick or short piece of board. For larger seed the depth should be regulated according to the size of the seed, those the size of a pin head $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and those the size of a pea $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch or more. Procure a bit of lath (it would be better if planed smooth) about 2 feet long, press the edge down into the soil evenly, so as to make a groove as deep as the seed is to be planted, scatter the seed along this, allowing 4 or 5 of the larger to 15 or 20 of the smaller seeds to the space 1 plant is to occupy when grown. Cover the seed by pressing the earth over it, then turn your lath flatwise and press the soil down firmly. On light, sandy soils flower seed should be covered twice the depth that they should be in stiff or heavy clay soils.

SOWING IN BOXES—Almost all flowers will stand transplanting. Many of them grow better for having been transplanted. In sections liable to late spring frosts, or where drought comes in spring, it is advisable to sow the seed in shallow boxes which can be placed in a warm, sunny window or on a porch. This is always advisable with expensive seed and those of a tropical nature, such as Coleus, Salvia, etc. These need a warm soil to start the seed. Sow the same as in open ground, and keep the soil moist but not soaking wet. If surface of soil shows tendency to cake or crust, scratch it lightly to break the crust. Small seeds cannot force their way through a crusted surface. As soon as the plants reach a height of 2 or 3 inches they may be transplanted to open ground, taking as much earth from the box as possible with each plant so as not to disturb the roots more than is necessary. **FLOWER SEEDS FREE**—See Second Page of Cover.

Liberal Premiums For 50 cents you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of 75 cents. For \$1 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$1.50. For \$2 you may select Flower Seeds to the amount of \$3.

ABOBRA VIRIDIFLORA—A splendid summer climber, from Brazil. Fine for porch shade, trellis or fences. Fruits are a rich, brilliant scarlet, resembling small, brilliantly colored gourds. Sow seed after danger of frost is past, where plants are to stand. Packet, 5 cents.

ACERATUM—A favorite garden flower for bedding and borders in the South. (See illustration, page 68.) Native of Mexico, and easily withstands heat of our long summers. They bloom all summer, and if seed is sown in the fall they make splendid box or pot plants for winter. Sow seed in open ground in April or earlier, in boxes for transplanting. Plants grow 1½ to 2 feet high, with light green foliage, surmounted with clusters of small tassel like flowers. Of quick growth and profuse bloomers. **Blue**, 5 cents; **White**, 5 cents per packet.

ABRONIA.

Commonly called "California" or "Sand Verbena." Especially adapted to the light, sandy and clay lands of the Lower South. A trailing plant that grows luxuriantly in dry, open soils. Sow seed in April, where plants are to stand. Seeds are enclosed in a husky covering, which should be removed before sowing.

Abronia, Mixed.

Best shades of yellow and rosy pink, from best varieties, including large flowered varieties. Packet, 5 cents.

Abronia.

AMARANTHUS.

Annual plants, grown both for foliage and the showy flower clusters. There are 2 types, one valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, the other for the large, feathery plumes or sprays of rich crimson flowers. They grow quickly and may be sown in the open ground in March and April or may be started earlier in boxes and transplanted.

Amaranthus Caudatus—(Love Lies Bleeding)—Plants of stiff, erect growth, 3 feet high, with numerous sprays of rich crimson flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Salicifolius—(Fountain Plant)—Grows 2 to 3 feet in height, branching freely and of pyramidal form. Stems and narrow leaves are of a deep purple coloring, with slender, feathery spikes. The slender branches grow with a drooping effect, producing a graceful effect, similar to the spray of a fountain. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Tricolor—(Joseph's Coat)—Has a single erect stalk and brilliantly colored leaves when full grown. The rich yellow and red markings are very distinct, contrasted with the deep green foliage. Packet, 5 cents.

Amaranthus Cruentus—(Prince's Feather)—From Asia. Tall-growing, with leaves purple or purplish green. Heavy feathery heads, drooping with beautiful effect. Packet, 5 cents.

ABUTILON.

More commonly known as "Flowering Maple." Splendid bedding plant for partly shaded locations or for pot culture, for porches or indoors. Our Royal Prize strain is of the finest mixed colors saved from the best plants in a noted European collection. Varied in form and color of flower, leaf and growth. Easily grown from seed which should be sowed in boxes in March and April. Packet, 10 cts.

Abronia.

ALYSSUM—Free flowering annual, of quick growth, beginning to bloom in early spring and continuing for a long time. Excellent for borders for flower beds, as it is of close, compact growth and even in height. In this latitude (Atlanta) seed is sown all through the winter months. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills, where plants are to stand.

Sweet Alyssum—The ordinary variety, growing 8 to 10 inches in height, producing spikes of small, fragrant white flowers. Packet, 5 cents; ounce, 25 cents.

Alyssum—Little Gem—A distinct and attractive dwarf strain. Plants very dwarf, spreading and uniform in growth, 3 to 4 inches high. Plants begin blooming when 2 inches high and continue long through the season. Plants are literally covered with the small spikes of fragrant bloom, as many as 400 clusters having been produced on a single plant at one time. Fine for borders and edgings. Packet, 5 cents; ½ ounce, 20 cents; ounce, 35 cents.

ACROSTEMMA—Rose of Heaven—An annual flowering plant of rapid growth and very free flowering habits, delighting in the warmest sunshine. Produces bright pinkish-red flowers on long stems. Foliage a silvery-grey color. Sow in March and April. Packet, 5 cents.

ANTIRRHINUM.

Antirrhinum.
growers of Europe. Finest Mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Agapanthus Umbellata.

(Lily of the Palace, or Blue African Lily)—A semi-hardy plant, producing large umbels of rich blue flowers at the top of a tall stem. Leaves are Amaryllis-like and plants bloom very freely after attaining size. Most satisfactorily grown in large pots or tubs, which can be wintered in frost-proof cellars or in the house, and set on porches or on the lawn during summer. Flowers are of a China-blue shade, three inches in length, one inch in diameter, with long, trumpet-like tubes. Sow seed in March or April, in boxes or pots. Packet, 10 cents.

Asters, Hastings' Unrivalled Mixed.

Our Mixed Asters are well worthy of the name of Unrivalled. This mixture has no rival. It is made up by ourselves of 23 varieties of the finest Asters grown for us by one of the greatest Aster specialists of Germany.

No such superb collection has ever been offered by any seedsmen before. It contains the German, Boltze's Dwarf Boquet, Mignon, Queen, Pyramidal Boquet, Chrysanthemum, Victoria, Crown, Perfection, German Quilled, Comet, Giant Comet, Lady, Queen of the Market, Victoria Needle, Washington, Imbricated Pompon, Jewel, Betteredge's Quilled, Cocardeau, Tall Chrysanthemum and Vick's White Branching, each of them, except the last, being in assorted colors. Our Unrivalled Mixture will make a magnificent display, one that should be in every flower garden in the South. Packet, 10 cents; 3 packets, 25 cents.

CULTURE OF ASTERS—No one flower has had more attention paid to it by seed growers than the Aster and none show greater improvement than it does. Here in the South it gives marked success and by a little disbud- ding, letting only a few blossoms come on each plant, flowers as large as ordinary chrysanthemums can be had, and before the chrysanthemum comes in. The Aster is constantly growing in popular favor and is worthy of more extended culture in the South. For early flowering, seed may be sown in January and February in boxes in the house and transplanted to the open after danger of hard frost is past. Sow seed in open ground in shallow drills when trees start to leaf out, and when 2 to 3 inches high transplant to beds where they are to bloom. For late fall flowering, seed may be sown in May or June. They grow luxuriantly in any good garden soil and the mass of bloom from a small bed will repay you for the slight trouble necessary to grow them to perfection. Keep the beds weeded and free from grass so that the plants have full chance for development.

Separate Varieties.

We find that a number of seed buyers prefer some of the separate sorts in their gardens rather than a mixture of so many varieties. For these, we list separately a number of the more largely known sorts so that they may make selections.

Dwarf Chrysanthemum Flowered—Splendid dwarf variety with large flowers. Fine mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Truffaut's Paeony Flowered Perfection—One of the best. Flowers large and very double. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Victoria—Flowers large and showy and perfectly double. Growth about 20 inches in height. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Comet—Very beautiful and distinct class. Long curled and twisted petals formed into a loose half globe resembling Japanese Chrysanthemums. All colors mixed. Packet, 10 cents.

White Branching—Pure white. Resembles a large white chrysanthemum; nearly 4 inches in diameter. Flowers borne on long stiff stems which branch freely. Packet, 10 cents.

Queen of the Market—Graceful, spreading habit. Flowers early, nearly two weeks ahead of other varieties. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Triumph—Flowers of paeony form; petals beautifully incurved. Color scarlet, very rich and brilliant. Packet, 10 cents.

Aristolochia—Dutchman's Pipe.

For illustration see page 71.—A splendid climber of tropical origin, well adapted for porches, trellis or arbors in the Central and Lower South. Leaves dark green and plants of rapid growth when planted in good loamy soil or one that has been well manured. They need plenty of sunshine. The variety we offer (Elegans) is odorless. Flowers 3 inches across, purple and white blotched. Plant seed where plants are to stand about May 1st. Packet, 10 cents.

BALSAMS.

Aristolochia.

The old and familiar Touch-Me-Not or Lady Slipper improved until those familiar with the old forms would hardly recognize the large waxy flowers with their elegant shades of color and variations as belonging to the same class. They grow luxuriantly all through the South with little attention in any good garden soil and well repay any one for the little trouble. Sow in open ground after danger of frost is past, or earlier in protected boxes. For best effect plants should be set about one foot apart.

Balsam—Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Mixed—One of our special strains, surpassing all others in brilliancy of colors, size of flowers and freedom of bloom. These should be planted from 1½ to 2 feet apart to allow space for full development of the strong and vigorous plants. They will surprise you. Packet, 10 cents.

Balsam—Double Rose Flowered Mixed—Very double and large flowers of finest shades and colors. This is identical with what is sold by many seedsmen as the French Camellia Flowered. Packet, 10 cents.

Balsam—Double Spotted—A splendid strain for those preferring variegated bloom rather than solid colors. They are all beautifully spotted, striped and marbled; very large and double. Packet, 10 cents.

Balsam—Double Extra Fine Mixed—Very fine double from best German growers. Packet, 5 cents.

BALLOON VINE.

An interesting climbing plant from the East Indies. It is a general favorite, especially with children. A rapid growing annual climber delighting in warm situation. Small white flowers, followed by inflated seed vessels resembling miniature balloons. Sow seed where plants are to stand in April and May. Packet, 5 cents.

BALSAM APPLE.

Quick growing climbers with ornamental foliage and interesting and valuable fruits which are much esteemed for medicinal purposes. The fruit bursting and throwing the seeds a considerable distance is a source of amusement for the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Bellis Perennis, Double Daisy.

Bellis Perennis.

The true English Daisy, perfectly hardy and suited to cool, rather moist locations. Bloom in earliest spring and late fall. Sow seed early in boxes or shallow drills, then transplant to permanent location. Treat the same as violets. They can be flowered through the winter if placed in boxes in pits or planted out in cold frames. Flowers very double. Plants spread rapidly in rich soil. **Finest Mixed.** Packet, 10 cents.

Bryanopsis. A very attractive climbing vine of quick growth with ornamental, deep cut foliage. Flowers small but are quickly succeeded by small, round, dark green seed pods, striped with lines of pure white. The plants are quickly covered with these brightly marked fruits making a very showy and pleasing effect. Very pleasing to the children. Packet, 5 cents.

Royal Prize Camellia Flowered Balsam.

Canterbury Bells Campanula—Sown early in the South, these will bloom the first season. Sow in a rather shaded location, as soon as the ground can be worked, and they will give an abundance of bloom through the fall. Sow seed thinly in the beds and cover not more than a quarter inch. Our strain of this is of medium size, growing about 18 inches high.

Finest Single Mixed—Beautiful bell-shaped flowers, all colors mixed. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed—Same as above, except that flowers are double. Packet, 5 cents.

Cacalia (Tassel Flower)—Plants 18 inches high, branching freely and producing clusters of red and yellow tassel-like flowers. Packet, 5 cents.

Hastings' Hybrid Coleus.

Hybrid Coleus.

There are no finer decorative foliage plants for the South than our fine Hybrid Coleus, easily raised from seed sown in boxes in February and March and placed in a warm, sunny window. The seed is small and should not be covered more than ¼ of an inch. Keep moist but not wet. When young plants are 3 or 4 inches high, or when danger of frost is past, set in the open ground. Our mixture of seed of Coleus is saved from some of the finest exhibition plants and contains all the best fancy striped and blotched sorts. Packet, 15 cents.

CARNATIONS.

Carnations are now one of our most popular flowers and are easily grown from seed. The Double German and Grenadin are not in their full development until the second year; the Chaubauds and Marguerites come to full bloom in about five months from the time seed is sown.

Carnations—Finest Double German Mixed—This is the true double carnation. Our strain of this is rather early and from seed sown in early spring considerable bloom will be had the following fall. This seed is saved from the choicest double and gives a wide range of colors. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Carnation—Grenadin—Not quite so double as the Double German, but it makes up in color what it lacks in size, which is the brightest shade of brilliant scarlet. It's certainly a beauty. Packet, 10 cents.

Carnation—Chaubaud—A new strain from France. Strong, healthy, vigorous plants, bearing an abundance of large, very double, deliciously fragrant flowers of the finest colors. Blooms in five months from seed. Packet, 15 cents; 2 packets, 25 cents.

Carnation—Marguerite—An ever-blooming carnation, beginning to bloom in four months from seed. While the flowers are a little smaller than the regular carnations, their earliness and abundance more than makes up for the difference in size. Mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Cleome. (Spider Plant)—A very free flowering, hardy annual of branching habit, growing 4 to 6 feet in height; each plant terminates in a large spike of rosy-pink flowers. Plants grow freely from seed sown in open ground early in the spring, commencing to flower early in summer and continuing until cut off by frost. Fresh flowers appear constantly at tops of the branches as they increase in height; they have long slender stamens, making them quite feathery in appearance. The flowers are succeeded by long seed pods, pendant on slender stems, and as they are set thickly on the stalks, have a slight resemblance to a giant centipede or spider. Packet, 10 cents.

Clarkia Elegans. One of the most popular of annual flowers. Better for Central South than for Florida and the Gulf coast regions. They are semi-hardy, standing considerable cold and of the easiest culture. Sow in good garden soil as early as ground can be worked. They are rapid growers and constant bloomers from May to September.

Single Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Double Mixed—All colors. Packet, 5 cents.

Calliopsis or Coreopsis.

Bright, showy plants, growing with greatest profusion in any good garden soil. Plants 1 to 2 feet high, covered with brilliant and showy flowers, both double and single. Sow in early spring, in open, where plants are to stand.

Tall Varieties, Mixed—Grow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet in height. Packet, 5 cts.

Dwarf Varieties, Mixed—Grow about 1 foot high. Packet, 5 cents.

Calliopsis.

Cyclamen.

Persicum—Popular, free flowering, bulbous plants for house culture. Seeds produce the bulbs which flower the following winter and spring. These should be grown entirely in boxes and pots, never in the open ground. Colors range from pure white to deepest crimson. Finest mixed colors. Packet, 10 cents.

Cannas, Large Flowering.

Cannas, Large Flowering. Few plants have shown so great improvement in recent years as the Canna. They retain their value as a tropical looking foliage plant, at the same time the magnificent bloom of these new varieties in many instances is equal to that of the most costly orchids. They are easily grown anywhere in the South, and bloom the first season from seed. Start the seed in boxes in February and March in a warm place. These boxes should be shallow and filled with rich garden soil sifted fine. The seeds have a hard outer covering. This must be either filed or cut through so that moisture can reach the germ. If not filed or cut, they often remain dormant for years. When young plants show 4 or 5 leaves they can be transplanted to open ground, if all danger of frost is past and ground is warm. Make soil very rich and set $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way. After the tops are killed by frost in the fall cut them off and cover the roots well with a thick mulch. We have seed saved from the finest introduction, embracing all the finest shades and colors. Packet, 10 cents; ounce, 30 cents.

1903 Special Collections.

10 PACKETS Hastings' Introductory Vegetable Collection 25 cts.

1 Packet All-Head Early Cabbage.....	05c	1 Packet Chinese Mustard	05c
1 Packet Improved Blood Turnip Beet	05c	1 Packet Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	05c
1 Packet Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce	05c	1 Packet Ponce de Leon Muskmelon	05c
1 Packet Improved Acme Tomato.....	05c	1 Packet Purple or Red Top Turnip	05c
1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05c		
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05c		50c

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

20 PACKETS Hastings' Half-Dollar Vegetable Collection 50 cts.

1 Packet All-Head Early Cabbage.....	05c	1 Packet Chinese Mustard	05c
1 Packet Sure Head Cabbage.....	05c	1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05c
1 Packet Improved Blood Turnip Beet.....	05c	1 Packet White Velvet Okra.....	05c
1 Packet Chantenay Carrot.....	05c	1 Packet Seminole Watermelon.....	05c
1 Packet White Spine Cucumber.....	05c	1 Packet Early Long Scarlet Radish.....	05c
1 Packet (half size, 2 ounce) Valentine Bean.....	05c	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05c
1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05c	1 Packet Long-Keeper Tomato	10c
1 Packet Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	05c	1 Packet (half size) Home Delight Pea.....	05c
1 Packet Rocky Ford Cantaloupe	05c	1 Packet White Egg Turnip.....	05c
1 Packet Florida Favorite Watermelon.....	05c		
1 Packet Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	05c		\$1.05

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

\$1.00 Family Garden Collection \$1.00 POSTPAID

1 Pint Stringless Green Pod Beans.....	25c	1 Packet White Spine Cucumber.....	05c
1 Pint Bliss' Everbearing Peas.....	25c	1 Packet Chinese Mustard.....	05c
1 Ounce Eclipse Beets.....	10c	1 Packet Early White Bush Squash.....	05c
1 Packet Sure Crop Cabbage (early).....	10c	1 Ounce Rattlesnake Watermelon.....	10c
1 Packet Centennial Flat Dutch Cabbage (late)...	10c	1 Ounce Purple Top Globe Turnip.....	10c
1 Packet Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.....	05c	1 Packet Ponce de Leon Muskmelon.....	05c
1 Packet Longkeeper Tomato.....	10c	1 Packet True Southern Collard.....	05c
1 Ounce Long Scarlet Radish.....	10c		
1 Packet Prizetaker Onion.....	05c		\$1.55

No changes will be allowed in any of the above collections. No others will be sold at these prices.

THE SOUTHERN RURALIST

Best Southern Farm Paper Published.

Owned, edited and managed by a practical farmer, Mr. F. J. Merriam, who owns and operates a 200-acre farm in vegetables, fruits and general farm crops. In each issue of THE RURALIST is found his experiences in working his own farm, his successes and his failures. THE RURALIST is a mine of information for every Southern farmer. Every seed buyer can get THE RURALIST this year. See last colored page in middle of this Catalogue.

Flower Seed Collections.

10 PACKETS—Hastings' Introductory Flower Collection—25 CENTS

1 Packet Sweet Alyssum.....	05c	1 Packet Pansy, Fine Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Cosmos, Fine Mixed.....	05c	1 Packet Petunias, Single Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05c	1 Packet Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Dianthus (Pinks) Double Mixed.....	05c	1 Packet Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05c
1 Packet Marvel of Peru, Mixed.....	05c		
1 Packet Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed.....	05c		50c

For 25 Cents We Will send one full size packet each of the above 10 varieties, postpaid. No changes will be allowed in this collection. No others will be sold at these prices.

20 PACKETS—Hastings' Half-Dollar Flower Collection—50 CENTS

1 Packet Alyssum, Sweet.....	05c	1 Packet Lantana, French Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Ageratum, Mixed.....	05c	1 Packet Mignonette, Sweet Scented.....	05c
1 Packet Antirrhinum, Mixed.....	05c	1 Packet Dwarf Mixed Nasturtium.....	05c
1 Packet Asters, Fine Mixed.....	10c	1 Packet Pansy, French Mixed.....	10c
1 Packet Balsam, Rose Flowered.....	10c	1 Packet Petunias, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Candytuft, Empress.....	10c	1 Packet Phlox, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Canna, Crozy's, Mixed.....	10c	1 Packet Poppies, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Celosia, Dwarf Mixed.....	05c	1 Packet Hastings' Finest Mixed Sweet Peas.....	05c
1 Packet Japanese Morning Glory.....	10c	1 Packet Verbena, Finest Mixed.....	05c
1 Packet Cypress Vine, Mixed.....	05c		
1 Packet Dianthus, Double Mixed.....	05c		\$1.30

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

Sunny South Rose Collection, 75 Cents.

12 Magnificent, Strongly Rooted, Ever-blooming Roses, all different, sent postpaid to any address for 75 cents.

Eclipse Collection Double Geraniums, 75 Cents.

12 Finest, Double, Large Flowering Geraniums, Strong, Healthy, Well-Rooted Plants of Best Varieties, all different, sent postpaid to any address for 75 cents.

Superb Chrysanthemum Collection, 50 Cents.

10 Superb Chrysanthemums, Strongly Rooted, the Cream of Selected Exhibition Varieties, all different, sent postpaid to any address for 50 cents.