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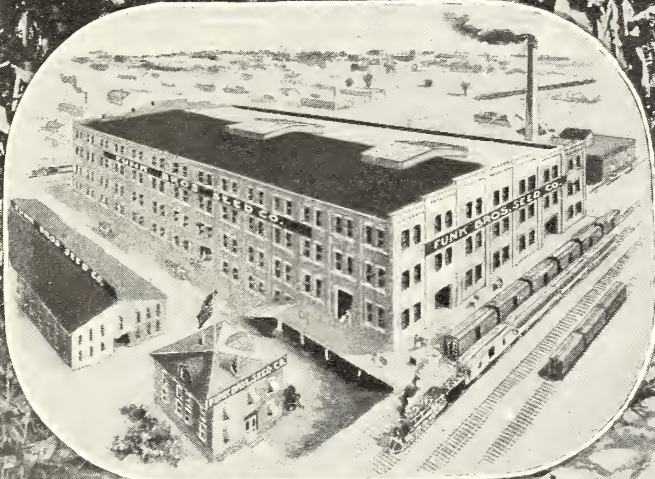
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1922
62.23
Funk Bros. Seed Co.
Bloomington, Ill.

100 YEARS OF SEED SUCCESS

Funk's
UTILITY-TYPE
CORN
*Grown from Seed
Tested for Vigor and
Freedom from
Disease*



KNOX COUNTY FARMERS INSPECT CORN GROWN FROM DISEASE FREE SEED

Knox County farmers purchased over a hundred bushels of Funk's tested corn last spring. The following is an extract from the Galesburg Republican-Register summarizing results.

"This closes a series of demonstrations which have extended over a period of two weeks. While not all the fields planted from corn that was especially tested, have been inspected, yet enough were visited and comparisons made with corn secured from other sources and planted under similar conditions to justify the statement that this corn will outyield the average corn planted in Knox county.

Farmers who have closely studied the situation are becoming convinced that the 100 bushels of specially tested seed secured thru the efforts of the farm bureau last spring has provided a splendid foundation for the development of better corn in Knox county."

How Disease Affected the Yield

"Eight different farmers secured so-called disease free corn from Funk Bros. Seed Co. All but one of these reported better results than ordinary seed. One man said he would have better paid \$12.00 a bushel for all his seed."
 E. W. Walworth, Farm Adviser, Clark County Farm Bureau.



When the corn was harvested this fall there was an appreciable difference between the corn from the good seed and that from the diseased seed, as well as a marked difference in the yields on the tined and untilled soil. The results of this plot and the presence of so much corn root rot in the county this season encourages us to plan for a demonstration plot on corn diseases in each township the next season.
 Melvin Thomas, Farm Adviser—Coles County.

Corn Secured from Planting
One-half Diseased
Ear.

Corn Secured from Planting
One-half Utility Type
Tested Disease Free Ear.

Grown by Orville Fayers and Exhibited by him at McLean Co. Corn Show.

FOUR STATES REPORT FUNK'S CORN O. K.

"The seed corn purchased of your company last spring gave entire satisfaction, especially the corn tested for disease. It yielded around 75 bushels of excellent corn for this season. I am so pleased with the seed that I have selected enough to plant my entire acreage next year."

Edgar D. Rankin, Henderson Co., Ill.

"When we came to harvest our crop we could tell the difference just as soon as we got into your corn. It stood up a whole lot better, was a better quality and made more bushels to the acre than the corn which was planted right next to it."

J. E. Essex, Greene Co., Iowa.

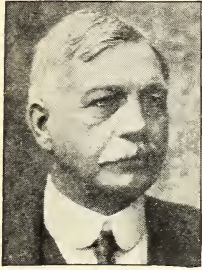
"Your inquiry at hand in reference to disease free corn. Will say I was highly pleased with my crop—had No. 1 corn. Don't think I ever grew better quality, and expect to plant my entire acreage of that variety this coming season. Have not seen any corn in this territory that equals it in quality although other fields yield as much per acre."

C. M. Hackleman, Indiana.

"I believe your Funk's Yellow Dent made 10 bushels to the acre more than our own seed and was surprised at the fine glossy type of corn it produced. I like the looks of the Funk's Yellow Dent better than any other corn I have ever planted."

Warren Newell, Marion Co., Missouri.

FUNK BROS. THIRTIETH YEAR of CORN BREEDING



Eugene D. Funk

Over a thousand farmers, government and state agricultural experts and plant breeders visited our farms and inspected our corn breeding and experimental plats during the season of 1921. Over a thousand farmers planted our tested for free of disease corn. Every visitor saw with his own eyes the difference between diseased and free of disease plants. A number of county agents and individual farmers planted experimental plats of disease vs. disease free corn in various sections of the corn belt. All are unanimous in giving Funk Bros. credit as pioneer investigators in Seed Corn improvement, and while there has been a lot of expense, it is a real satisfaction in knowing that we have really accomplished something after thirty years of hard work.

The seed corn which we have to offer this year came from seed that was carefully tested last year. The regular stock may not prove to be absolutely free of all disease. (There are about twelve different corn diseases now recognized by experts.) It may be many years before anyone can truthfully say that his corn is 100% free of disease. We do not feel now that it would ever be wise to make such an assertion, but we do know that we have been able to eliminate a large percent of these diseases and additional yields of 10 to 20 bushels per acre are obtained from Funk Bros. Seed Corn.

Our seed corn produced bright, sound ears, and has the vitality, selection, and breeding back of it to make a big crop. If you plant this seed it should go a long way to get rid of the rotten corn and broken, diseased stalks that were so prevalent last year.

I am proud of and I do hereby acknowledge with grateful feeling the honored degree that the University of Wisconsin bestowed upon me last winter for "improving a great cereal crop and in devoting time and energy to the upbuilding of American Agriculture," but to the readers of our annual catalog allow me also to acknowledge that it is through the untiring efforts of our co-workers and associates during these many years with whom I wish to share these national honors.

E. D. FUNK, President.

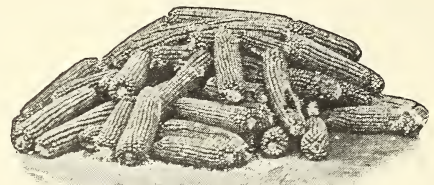
THIS IS INTERESTING

THE AVERAGE LOSS FROM ROTTED, WORMY CORN LAST YEAR WOULD HAVE
PAID FOR UTILITY TYPE SEED SEVERAL TIMES OVER

These photographs show the actual result of planting both kinds of seed on the same farm.



90.6% SOUND.
Grown from UTILITY TYPE
Tested Seed Corn



65.7% SOUND.
Grown from Farmer's Own
Selection

"In some fields of corn in Knox County the loss due to Diplodia is running quite high. Some farmers are finding around 35% to 40% of their corn badly damaged by this disease. One farmer was visited who states that he had been leaving from 10 to 15 bushels of corn planted from his own seed in the field because of this dry rot, while the field on the same farm planted from disease free seed, seemed to be remarkably free from infection."

E. M. D. Bracker, Knox County Farm Bureau, Ill.

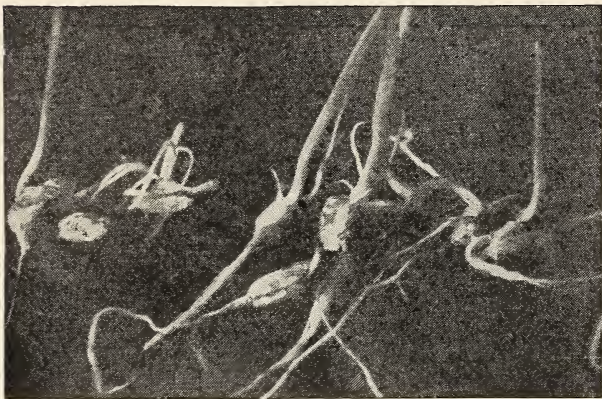
"The Funk's Yellow Dent (Disease-free) Seed Corn that I bought last spring was planted on fall plowed sod. The stand of corn secured was as nearly perfect as could be. There were several rows in which not a single hill was missing. The corn was dry enough to shell while the fodder was still green which showed that the corn plants were healthy. The yield was much better than that from ordinary seed. I think it is the heaviest corn that I ever saw. I have selected quite a lot of good seed from this field. Wishing you a prosperous year in your seed business." Yield 75 bu. per acre.

Everett W. Wilson, Potomac, Ill.

POOR SEED



Rough starchy corn is later in maturity, lighter in weight, has inferior root development, more barren stalks, more mouldy diseased ears, less vitality to resist unfavorable weather at planting time and yields less bushels per acre than Funk's Utility Type Corn, described on next page



For years we endeavored to produce a high yielding, rough corn that would meet the popular demand in regard to type. We have not only failed in this effort, but we have been forced to discontinue selecting this type.

Poor germination, weak vitality, poor root development and rotted seedlings. This seed was taken from above ear.

Rotted, damaged corn is a menace to live stock.

EXHIBIT A. REID'S YELLOW DENT CORN grown and selected on owner's farm.

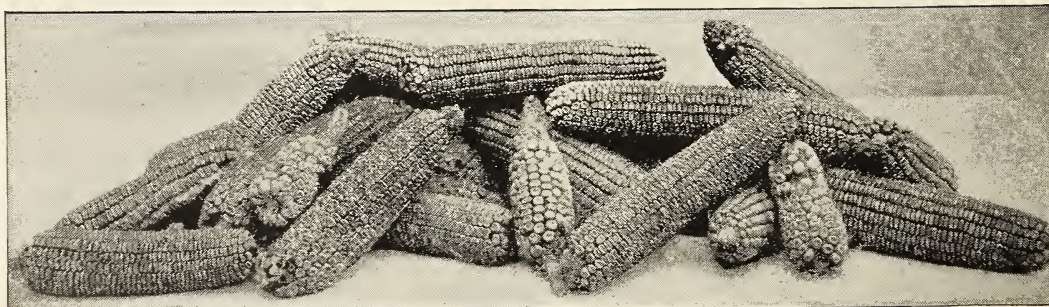
Planted May 16th. 1921.

Picture taken July 3rd, 1921.

Forty-eight days from day of planting.

This land was farmed the same as that in exhibit B, shown on next page, and has identically the same soil, with only a small creek separating the fields.

The final records showed 21% more rotten corn and a decrease of 19% in yield per acre.

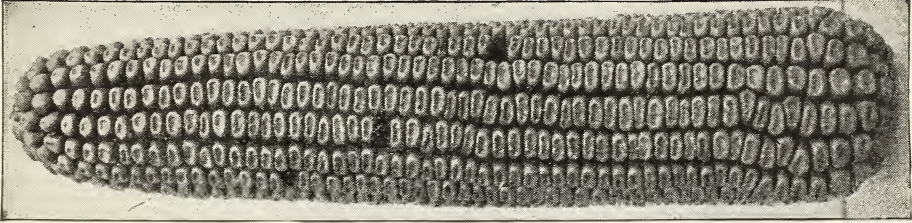


Light weight chaffy ears—mouldy diseased ears—and a poor yield as the result of planting rough, starchy seed like the ear at top of page

"In eleven fields of Disease Free Corn the yields were from nothing to fifteen bushels better than the farmer's own corn. In a field of smooth type corn 30% of the crop was good for seed."

E. T. Robbins, DeWitt County Farm Bureau, Ill.

GOOD SEED

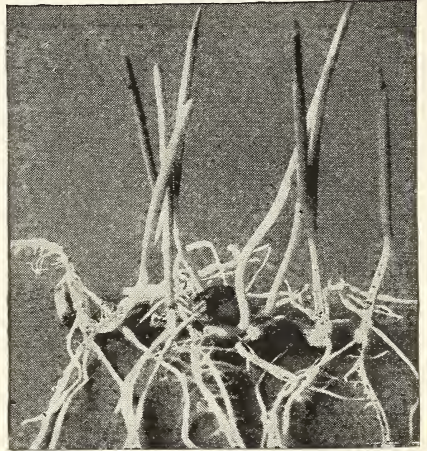
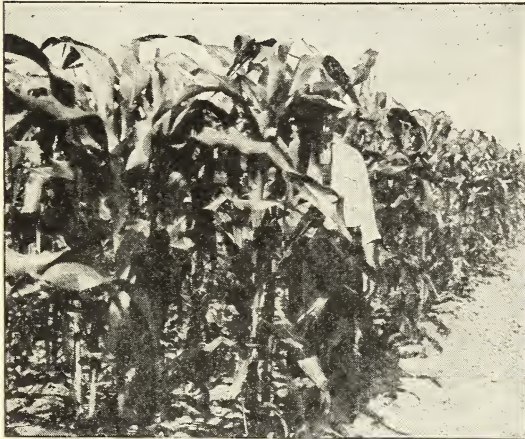


Desirable Ear Selected from Funk's Yellow Dent (Strain 176-A) the Original Utility Type Corn. The medium, smooth, well matured ears continue to predominate in our Highest Yielding Strains of Corn and have consistently given us Higher Yields and Better Quality

EXHIBIT B. FUNK'S YELLOW DENT. Strain 176 A, Tested for Vigor and Freedom from Disease. Planted May 13, 1921. Picture taken July 3, 1921. Fifty-one days from day of planting.

This land has been farmed continuously for many years to farm grains and never received any soil treatments or fertilizers. The soil is identically the same as exhibit A, shown on preceding page.

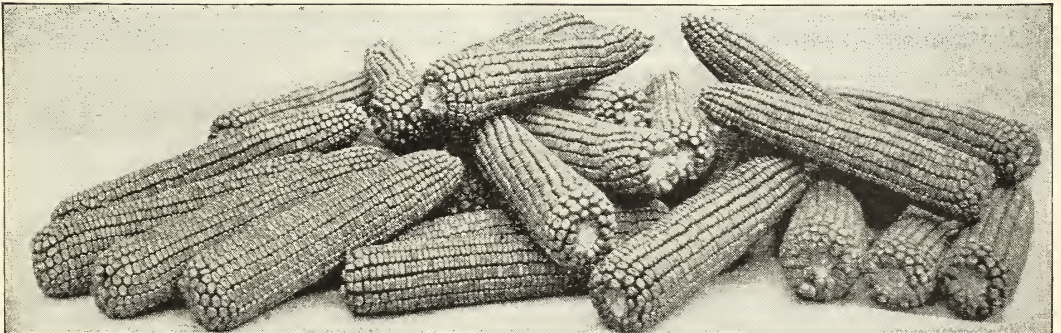
The difference is due almost entirely to strong, vigorous, high yielding seed.



Good Germination in Every Sense of the Term—Strong Sprouts, Vigorous Roots. No Evidence of Disease.

J. A. Baker, McLean Co., says:

"I have grown the Utility Type of corn for the last three years in comparison with rougher types and I know that it is the only kind to grow. Farmers not interested in the Utility Type are not well informed on the matter. Last year there was little interest about this type of corn in the county, but this year dozens of farmers have asked me to help them select Utility Corn for Seed."



The Result from Planting Healthy, Vigorous Seed—Higher Yields and Better Quality

PLANTED FIFTY BUSHELS FUNK'S YELLOW DENT STRAIN 176 A.

"This is a report based on the judgment of twenty-two of our tenants. Good height—stalk extra thick—leaf of good width—fine and healthy color—great stand—the whole crop is much advanced over our general crop." This seed was tested for vigor and freedom from disease. Jack Powers, Macon Co,



Funk's UTILITY TYPE Yellow Dent Corn Strain 176-A is Specially Bred for Vigor and Freedom from Disease.

Funk's Yellow Dent Strain 176-A

Funk's Yellow Dent is a distinctive high yielding general purpose corn. The ears are medium in size, solid, light yellow in color and uniform in appearance. It represents the latest achievement in producing utility type corn.

It was largely as a result of pioneer work on this strain in 1915-16 that changed our system of corn breeding and made it what it is today.

In germinating several hundred bushels of seed corn during the winter of 1915 and '16 we occasionally noted a few ears on the germinator that were remarkably free from molds and rotting and that possessed unusual vigor and magnificent root development. These few ears proved their superiority in the field during the following season by far outclassing everything else in the experimental plots. The progeny from these champion mother ears have been multiplied and improved further by special breeding methods, until we have a distinct improvement of our already popular Funk's Yellow Dent.

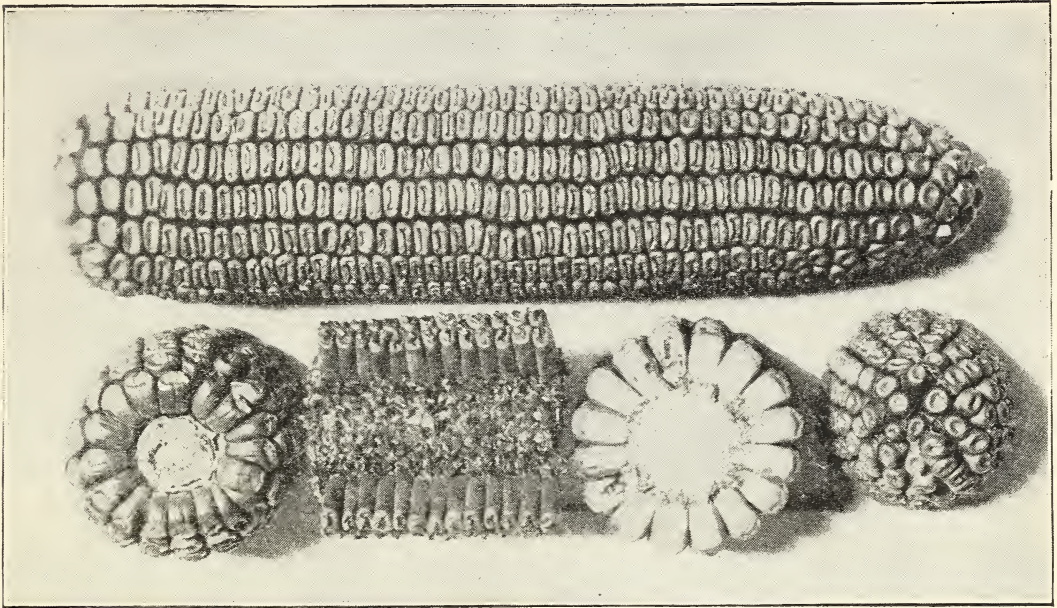
Rotted, damaged corn is a menace to live stock.

"I planted your Funk's Yellow Dent in the center of a 40 acre field so as to give it the same care as my seed got and it outyielded mine 15 bushels to the acre. We had a bad wind storm in August and YOUR CORN STOOD THE TEST AND MINE WENT FLAT. It proves to me that there is a lot to this root rot, and I have seen the points you speak about in my own fields."

Wm. J. Sullivan, Dubuque Co., Zwingle, Iowa.

"I planted seven bushels of Funk's Yellow Dent last spring and harvested eighty bushels of splendid quality corn per acre."

F. R. Kenison, Boone Co., Madrid, Iowa.



Funk's 90-Day

The Earliest High Yielding Corn

Funk's 90-Day Corn was originated by Mr. Eugene D. Funk in 1892 and is the only 90-day corn recognized by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders Association as a standard variety.

The ears are good size—kernel deep—cob small. We have an early maturing corn with high yielding ability. For the early feeder, or the man who has to replant or cannot plant until late, this corn is invaluable. Under ordinary conditions this corn can be fed about the middle of August. We believe this to be the only corn that can be fed as early and at the same time give a big yield per acre.

For an early feeding corn Funk's 90-Day has no equal. The Northern farmer has in this corn an ideal silage, maturing before frost and making a large yield. For the Eastern farmer the same may be said, adding that this makes a fine feeding corn. In the South this corn has taken the place of the well known June corn making a greater yield and being a fine drouth resister.

Rotted, damaged corn is a menace to live stock.

"I consider the seed corn I purchased from you last spring a splendid investment as I think it yielded at least 15 bushels per acre more than if I had used my own seed."

Harvey Ray, Homer, Ill., R. No. 1, Champaign Co.

"I believe your type of seed corn is the best known today."

Lester W. Miner, Shelbyville, Ill., Shelby Co.

"The seed corn purchased of you last spring was a good investment. Your corn (90 day corn) yielded 70 bushels to the acre despite the drought and slight damage by chinch bugs. Hardly any of it was injured by the corn ear worms. Our corn (105 day corn) in the same field, but undamaged by chinch bugs produced 65 bushels per acre. About 15% was injured by the ear worms. Although we carefully tested our corn it did not stand up as well nor was the stand as good as yours. Your corn was considered good by many people in this neighborhood."

J. J. and J. W. Reeder, Carroll Co., Camden, Indiana, R. R. No. 1.



Great Care is Exercised in Cultivating Corn in the Large Multiplying Plots on the Funk Farms.

Funk's 329

Funk's 329 Yellow Dent has been grown with marked success from New Orleans to the North Central part of the Corn Belt.

It matures in 100 to 110 days. The ears are larger than those of the regular 90-Day but not as large as Funk's Yellow Dent.

When we have a normal spring it will not take the place of Funk's Yellow Dent on the average farm for general crop purposes.

A considerable acreage however, is always grown on the Funk Farms every year in order to provide early feed or shell for an early market, and it is great insurance to have a field of good sound well matured corn in case of an early frost.

Many farmers who have heavy bottom land always plant this corn as it provides a good yield and weighs out well. It is also one of our best varieties from the standpoint of disease resistance.

Rotted, damaged corn is a menace to live stock.

"We have grown your No. 329 corn in the Spring Lake Drainage District for the past two years and have found it a highly satisfactory type. It matures about two weeks ahead of the regular yellow dent, and last year yielded at the rate of above 66 bushels per acre, and this year at the rate of above 54. The quality of this corn, even in this off-year, is excellent, in fact, I believe what is in the cribs now will grade better than No. 3. We have found this to be the only type corn that weighs out more when it is shelled than it does when weighed into the crib at husking time."

Yours very truly,

The Corn Belt Oil Co.,
Murray & Medbery,
J. L. Murray.

"The five bushels Disease Free Seed Corn Strain 176 A planted forty acres. We planted four weeks ago today and tomorrow. It now stands two feet tall even in height, dark green in color. I think it is the evenest stand I ever had. The stalks are even in size and large. I am satisfied now even at \$12.00 per bushel it was the cheapest seed corn I ever bought as the crop now at four weeks old is at least ten days ahead of any field in this part of Douglas County. In height, dark green color and good stand there is but few hills missing, although the cut worms got a few, but it grew too fast for them to damage it much. I am satisfied."

W. H. Joseph, Douglas Co.

"Your corn yielded 50 bushels to the acre at 75 pounds per bu. of ear corn. My corn averaged around 40 bushels."

Warren McCollough, Benton Co., Fowler, Ind.

"Your Funk's Yellow Dent that I planted last May was fine. It ripened fast and my neighbors had trouble with worms but my corn was not affected."

C. W. Braden, Miami Co., Peru, Indiana.



Logan County Corn Show. Sweepstakes, 1st and 2d Prizes Awarded to Corn Grown from Funk's UTILITY TYPE Tested Seed.

Boone County White

We have a number of customers who come back year after year for our Boone County White Corn. It has a great record where it matures properly. We figure on from 115 to 120 days of average growing weather to carry this corn beyond the danger line of frost.

Gold Standard Leaming

This variety was originated by Mr. J. S. Leaming of Wilmington, Ohio, about 1826.

It is distinctly a silage and feeding corn. The heavy stalks with broad blades and large ears insure a heavy tonnage for the silo.

The ears are medium to large in size, and have a rich golden color, very characteristic of this variety. The cob is more easily crushed and masticated by cattle than most varieties.

Rotted, damaged corn is a menace to live stock.

“You may be interested in knowing that in several instances we have had farmers examining the stand of corn on a field where part of the field was planted with seed-house corn and the other part was planted with Funk's disease free corn. In practically every instance the men examining the field could tell the exact row dividing the disease free and untested ears of corn. On a field belonging to J. P. Stout I was able to detect a row which divided the disease free and the crib selected corn.”

I. A. Madden, Springfield, Ill., Sangamon Co. Farm Adviser.

“The corn raised from your Disease-free Seed yielded better and was a better quality than that raised from our own seed.”

George T. Pearce, Bowen, Ill.

“I was surely pleased with the corn I purchased from you last spring. Although the chinch bugs were very bad it stood up better and yielded better than some of the other fields planted with my own seed.”

F. B. Moore, Palmyra, Ill., R. R. No. 33.

“I planted your corn in clover sod in light timber soil. The yield was about 10 bushels more corn where the conditions were not far different.”

A. C. Moffet, Pres., First National Bank, Waverly, Ill.

“I was very much pleased with the yield and quality of your corn. I think your corn will outweigh my corn or any in the neighborhood.”

John S. Layton, Tippecanoe Co., Romney, Indiana.



Mrs. Warner, a farm owner in DeWitt County, with her Tenants, her Farm Managers, and Families, on a Visit to the Funk Farms, for the Purpose of Studying the Corn, Hog and Poultry Departments.

Reid's Yellow Dent

In 1846 Robert Reid brought from Brown County, Ohio, to Illinois, a variety of corn called at that time "Gordon Hopkins Corn." This was a reddish colored variety and on account of its failure to mature, a poor stand resulted the next year, and the missing hills were filled in with a little yellow corn. Since 1847 no intentional crossing has been done.

Reid's Yellow Dent is of medium early maturity and 70 years of selection has made it very uniform in appearance.

For three generations this corn has been grown on the Funk Farms and this year we can supply seed superior in high yielding type, carefully selected and of real seed quality, although not equal in our judgment to Funk's Yellow Dent (Strain 176-A.)

Funk's Silver Mine

Funk's Silver Mine is a vigorous, thrifty, medium early maturing strain of Iowa Silver Mine. It produces a medium sized stalk, **STANDS UP EXTRA WELL** and is capable of making a better yield on thin land than some of the rank growing later maturing varieties of white corn.

The type of ear is medium in size, small cob, and 9 to 10 inches long. The kernels are good depth and uniform. It is one of our highest yielding varieties and matures corn of extra quality. Hominy Mills pay a premium for this corn.

We recommend Funk's Silver Mine for the North Central, Central and Southern parts of the Corn Belt.

Rotted, damaged corn is a menace to live stock.



Double Disking and Harrowing at One Operation—Followed up with the Corn Planter—Funk Farms.

Bloody Butcher

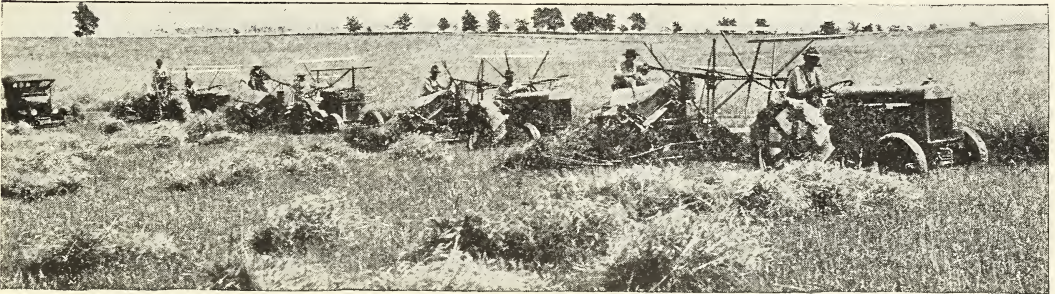
This is a white-capped, 90-day red corn. The ears, like those of our yellow 90-day, are medium in size. The indentation is medium smooth. This corn will not disappoint you: it will both "shell out" and "weigh out" if you want to put it on the market.

Above all, Bloody Butcher corn will produce pork. We have been growing it for a long time in the fields we expected to "hog down"—and with uniformly good results. If you want an early corn to "hog down", Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. It is an early 90-day, and can be grown successfully anywhere in the corn belt.

Johnson County White

This is a little later maturing corn than Boone County. Under favorable conditions where it will mature it is a heavy yielder and profit producer.

The quality of our seed will please you and the strain we offer will equal if not surpass anything that is being bred at the present time.



Cutting Turkey Red Wheat on the Funk Farms in July.



Threshing Silver Hull Buckwheat on the Same Land in September.

BUCKWHEAT

For Seed and also Some Ground for Sale

Two paying grain crops in one season is unusual for Illinois. Ninety acres of wheat was cut and threshed early in July. The land was disked and seeded to buckwheat which made from 15 to 25 bu. per acre. This seed is for sale and we also had some of it ground into flour for our own use. We have a few 25-pound bags of this flour to spare so if you want some genuine old-fashioned pancake flour, write us at once.

Seed Inoculation

A Good Investment



The necessity for inoculation is well known on the Funk Farms. In many instances it means life or death to the crop. This is not theory—it is our own experience.

Our Cultures are Easy to Use

Several bushels of seed may be inoculated in a short time and be ready to sow in a half hour. "Easy to follow" directions come with every order.

Our Cost is Low

Edwards' Legume Bacteria cultures are made in two sizes to inoculate 30 pounds and 60 pounds of seed.

To inoculate 30 pounds.....\$0.60
To inoculate 60 pounds.....\$1.20

Figure the cost per acre and you will find our prices are very reasonable. Our idea is lots of orders and small profits.

Cultures are made for Legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Crimson Clover, Alsike Clover, Field or Garden Beans, Velvet Beans, Soy Beans, Field or Garden Peas, Sweet Peas, Vetches, and Cowpeas.

Red Clover

Illinois was one of the leading States in Clover Seed production in 1921.

We make a specialty of Red, Alsike and Mammoth clover, also Sweet Clover described on another page.

We are very careful in the selection of our seed, especially in regard to freedom from buckhorn, dodder and other noxious weeds.

Our idea is not to sell the cheapest seed on the market but the BEST. There are probably more grades of clover than any other seed and we could easily offer half a dozen qualities at a time, but we go on the principle that what is not fit to plant on our own farms is not good enough for you.

Canadian Field Peas

A very valuable crop for sowing in the spring with oats, producing a large amount of green forage or an excellent crop of hay, at the same time enriching the ground.



A Ton of Alfalfa is Equivalent to a Ton of Bran, thus Fixing the Value of Alfalfa Hay near \$25.00 per Ton for the Production of Milk.

ALFALFA

Alfalfa has been suggested as a substitute for corn this year and may be used for a two year rotation if the following suggestions are observed.

As a rule our Alfalfa is seeded in the spring with one bushel and a peck of Funk's 60-day or 103 Oats as a nurse crop. A disk drill with grass seed attachment is used. As high as 81 bushels of oats per acre has been secured and a splendid stand of Alfalfa at the same time.

We recommend 15 to 18 pounds of seed per acre.

Select a piece of land that is fertile and well drained. If sour apply limestone after plowing, or better still put the lime on the year before.

We cut Alfalfa three times—average yield per acre, 4 tons—with a ready market at \$25 to \$30 per ton.

Unless Alfalfa or Sweet Clover has been grown on the land, inoculation of the seed is absolutely necessary. Read about the inoculation we use—Page 10.

We are "cranks" on good seed. We must know where it was grown and that it is not southern seed, imported, or irrigated. Our standby is strictly dry land Kansas seed.

The reputation of our Alfalfa seed has trebled our sales the past few years. When once seeded it "sticks," is free from weeds and we have made another friend and booster for Funk's Dry Land Kansas Seed.

Our seed is bought for 1922 seeding, and if an order is placed with us you will get the identical seed we use.

Marquis Spring Wheat

At present writing there is some prospect that spring wheat will prove a good paying cash crop this season. It always pays to plant the best seed available and get it in early. If you intend to sow spring wheat write for prices at once.

Corn Cribs and Grain Bins

We have corn cribs and grain bins that will provide a rat-proof, mouse-proof, fire-proof, weather-proof, bird-proof, and thief-proof storage and under average conditions will cure your corn perfectly and keep it dry, clean and sound. These cribs are easily constructed and moderate in price.



Hand Picked Soy Beans

Owing to the great scarcity of pure soy bean seed, we hand picked over 2,000 bushels of our 1921 crop in order to remove cracked and damaged beans, weed seeds and other varieties of beans distinguishable by their appearance.

We consider the hand picked seed we are offering the purest and best foundation stock on the market. We have never heard of seed of this kind being offered for sale at any price—but our price is little if any higher than is being charged for average machine cleaned seed.

Conservatively speaking soy beans are more profitable from a cash crop standpoint than either corn or oats, both as to the grain produced and the straw that is left for feeding compared to corn stalks or oat straw.

As a soil builder soy beans are about in the same class as red clover, alfalfa and cowpeas. While each of these legumes add nitrogen the beans have the advantage of doing so in one season, whereas the clover and alfalfa require two seasons for the same result. A rotation including soys is certain and not subject to a failure or skip so common with clover and which will hold up the whole system of rotating until a stand of clover is gotten. The seed crop from clover, alfalfa and cowpeas is not dependable, especially in the corn belt.

Soys will grow on any kind of soil and produce one-third to one-half as many bushels per acre as corn would yield on the same land. The better the land the better the beans.

Hay, silage, seed and for hogging or sheeping off in the corn fields are the principal uses made of soy beans on most of the farms while some use them to plow under, also as a concentrate to balance ration in cattle and hog feeding in the place of tankage, oil meal and cottonseed meal. We are reliably informed by the Staley Manufacturing Company of Decatur, Ill., that they intend installing Soy Bean mills and oil extracting plants which will create a cash market for all the beans that can be grown from the available seed to be had this season.

From May 15th to June 15th is a good time to plant under average conditions although much later planting is as good where seed production is not the object. In every instance seed should be sown shallow at the rate of 25 lbs. to 40 lbs. per acre if in rows, and 60 lbs. to 90 lbs. when drilled solid. An ordinary grain drill is generally used for planting in rows or drilling solid. The distance between rows should be 28 to 32 inches, beans about 3 inches apart. This gives ample room for cultivating and also makes a better yield per acre than the wider rows through shading the ground and holding the moisture and keeping the soil mellow.

No special tools are required in the production of soy beans. With a few adjustments the corn and small grain implements take care of the crop from beginning to end so that the farmer can add the crop without any additional expense other than getting the seed which is very cheap considering the returns. Care should be used however, in the securing of seed as southern grown seed will not mature in the central and northern states.

See Price List for List of Varieties.

Timothy

Timothy was introduced from England by Timothy Hansen in 1720.

Timothy seed is cheap.

Seed with grain crop either in spring or fall.

Sow 10 to 12 pounds per acre. With clover, 7 pounds.

Funk's Standard home grown timothy tests 99.5% pure.

Sudan Grass

As a rule Sudan Grass should not be seeded before May 15th.

Cut crop for hay when it is well headed out.

From 3 to 5 tons of hay to the acre is a conservative yield.

Stock eat it in preference to almost every other kind of hay.

It dies each year like millet.

Two to three crops per year can be cut under average conditions.

In seeding Sudan a rather firm seed bed is best. Usually the ground is plowed in the spring and harrowed down as for corn.

The best hay is obtained by drilling the seed in rows eight inches apart at the rate of 25 pounds per acre.

An ordinary grain drill is the best tool to use for seeding.

Red Top

Red Top is specially adapted to low wet lands. It is often included in pasture and lawn mixtures. Seed 14 to 20 pounds solid seed per acre.

See Price List and Order Blank.



Sweet Clover

(White Blossom)

Sweet Clover is the answer to many farm problems in Illinois. We sell ten bushels of Sweet Clover now where we sold one a few years ago.

The best demand is in the spring to sow with oats and other small grains the same as red clover.

Sweet Clover makes good pasture both the first and second year. It starts early in the spring, does not die out in hot weather and remains late in the fall.

There are farmers in the state who have doubled their corn yields by plowing under sweet clover. Why? There are 85 lbs. of nitrogen in a ton of sweet clover (dry weight). We can figure on two or three tons of Sweet Clover per acre to plow under and each ton is equivalent to eight and a half tons of manure in nitrogen content.

Sweet Clover is also gaining ground as a hay crop. As animals become accustomed to eating sweet clover hay they seem to relish it.

Sweet Clover should be seeded at the rate of 12 to 15 lbs. per acre.

Sweet Clover is very reasonable in price this year and we handle the very best re-cleaned, scarified new crop seed available.

Grundy County Sweet Clover

Grundy County Sweet Clover is a white blossom biennial clover that grows to a height of about four feet and matures an abundance of seed that ripens three weeks ahead of the common white blossom sweet clover.

Several outstanding advantages credited to this clover by those who have grown it, are: 1st. It grows to a good height for harvesting but does not require clipping, thereby eliminating the hazard of killing. 2nd. It ripens early ahead of most weeds and is ready to thresh and hull before small grain. 3rd. It is a heavy seed producer. 4th. It has superior soil building qualities. 5th. It is unusually hardy to withstand dry summers and hard winters.

'Your Bloody Butcher made a fine showing. I put part of it in the silo and the rest got ripe and will sell most of it for seed.'

F. F. Lovett, Tuscola Co., Unionville, Mich.



Holland Grown Dwarf Essex Rape

Genuine Holland Grown Dwarf Essex Rape—the kind we always grew before the war.

We never did like the Japanese Rape as well as the Holland grown but we could not get the Holland Rape during the war. If you have been disappointed in the past, get back to the old safe and sure Holland seed.

Our pork and beef must be produced as cheaply as possible and our experience has been that without a good supply of green feed, pork cannot be produced at a profit under present conditions.

Figure it out for yourself. An acre of rape will pasture 15 to 20 hogs and will produce 400 to 500 pounds of pork.

For a heavy stand we sow Rape broadcast at the rate of 7 or 8 pounds per acre. This is a heavy seeding but we find it pays.

For early pasture—we recommend sowing a mixture of three bushels of oats with 5 lbs. of Rape per acre. This will be ready to turn on when the oats are 6 or 8 inches high.

For fall pasture—sow 3 or 4 pounds of Rape with oats in spring. Rape will make its growth after the oats are cut.

Buy our No. 1 genuine Holland grown Dwarf Essex Rape, guaranteed 99.75 percent pure and 90 to 95 percent germination—it is in our seed house now—tested and ready to grow.

Funk's Great American Oats

In 1903, 1904 and 1905, Mr. Norton, of the Department of Agriculture was stationed by the U. S. Government on our seed farms for the purpose of studying and breeding oats and at that time we began with a series of test plots with over 200 varieties, and this careful selection and testing resulted in the discovery of Funk's Great American Oats.

Thousands of farmers who are growing Funk's Great American Seed Oats have found as a rule they outyield anything they have ever tried. Funk's Great American Oats are of medium early maturity, ripening about July 6th to 10th, according to season. The straw is medium heavy and makes the finest roughage for stock.

Sow Funk's Great American Oats and you will harvest more oats to the acre than ever before. We urge you to send your order early. Do it now. Our stock is limited.

Iowa 103

Iowa 103 is an early maturing variety and is now considered the leading early oat in this part of Illinois.

Iowa 103 does well on thin soils and your chance of finding that it will outyield any other variety of early oats on any kind of soil is very good. It has also proven to be excellent as a nurse crop with which to seed clover or Alfalfa.

We have a good supply of this high yielding strain of early oat.

Silver Mine Oats

These oats are one of the most generally sown and most widely known white oats in the central west. They produce a beautiful, white plump berry. The straw is strong and stands up well.

Big Four Oats

This well known variety has proven very satisfactory both as a yielder and because of its medium early maturity. Big Four Oats tests high in weight and does not lodge easily.

Texas Red Rust Proof

Red Rust Proof Oats are one of the early maturing varieties. They produce a strong vigorous plant and are heavy yielders.

It is Mutually Agreed and understood that any seeds ordered of us may be returned at any time within ten days after receipt if not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded, but we do not and cannot, in any way, warrant the crop, as it is dependent on so many conditions beyond our control.

UTILITY SPRAYERS

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS



No. 10 Galv. Tank
No. 15 Brass Tank

This type of sprayer is the most popular for all general work requiring a sprayer. It is adapted for spraying, whitewashing, disinfecting, for the application of glue sizing, etc.

The No. 10 tank is made of galvanized steel, the No. 15 of brass. Size, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 20 inches; capacity, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Side seam closely riveted and all joints well soldered and tested. Pump cylinder made of brass with bronze ball check valve, which will not deteriorate like rubber; hose, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 5 ply, attached to tank by means of a standard hose connection of brass. Filling cap of ample size, easily removed without use of a wrench. Angle nozzle, automatic shut-off type, made of brass, our own design with extension feature, patented, equipped with strainer, fine, medium and coarse discs.

Packed one in a box. Shipping weight, 10 pounds.

No. 10 Utility Galvanized Tank,	
Price, each.....	\$7.15
No. 15 Utility Brass Tank,	
Price, each.....	\$12.00

Parcel Post Paid.

BARREL PUMPS

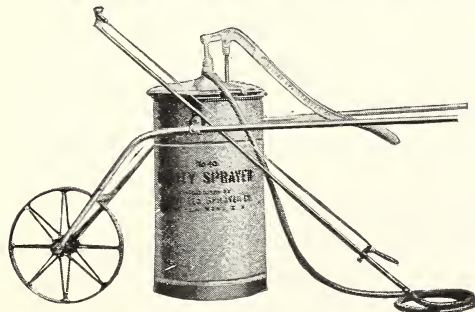
Made in three sizes and styles for use in upright barrels. Air chamber is of heavy iron pipe; working barrel or cylinder made of heavy seamless brass tubing; cast brass plunger packed with special wick packing to withstand chemicals. All valves are brass ball type. Our pumps are provided with heavy brackets for fastening to barrel, which makes them exceptionally rigid. All pumps are supplied with mechanical agitator, standard hose connection, and can be repacked without removing plunger from cylinder.

No. 90-A Pump has 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch by 27 inch air chamber, fastens to chime.	
Each.....	\$16.75
No. 45-A Pump has 2 inch by 27 inch air chamber, fastens to chime.	
Each.....	\$18.50
No. 50-A Pump has 2 inch by 33 inch air chamber, fastens to end.	
Each.....	\$21.75
Barrel is not furnished as regular equipment, but we can supply glucose barrels at each.....	\$3.75



No. 50-A MTD.

PORTABLE OUTFIT



No. 40—Portable

Very useful for painting, whitewashing, and disinfecting warehouses, factories, barns, trees and greenhouses.

Frame—Substantially built of steel, well braced and balanced.

Equipment—Capacity, 18 gallons; 10 foot $\frac{1}{2}$ inch 5-ply spray hose; 4 foot spray rod; 1 patented Utility Angle Nozzle No. 65. Shipping weight, complete, crated 85 pounds.

No. 40 Utility Portable Outfit,	
Price, each.....	\$29.35

SPRAYING MATERIAL

If you are interested in spraying material for your orchards, gardens or potato fields, write us for information. We have some valuable literature on the subject and you can buy Dry Lime Sulfur and Arsenate of Lead.



This picture shows Theodore (1), Isaac (2), and Paul Funk (3), who won the Club Contest at the Illinois State Fair in 1921, repeating the Corn Demonstration, by request, at the Atlanta (Ill.) Fair.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO ASSIST AND ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN BOYS AND GIRLS TO REMAIN ON THE FARM?

We are proud of our boys who went to Springfield and won the contest. No matter what honors may come their way in later years this will always remain an outstanding event in their lives.

We want these boys to become farmers, the same as their fathers and forefathers before them, and we are going to see that they receive all the encouragement at our command. We cannot go into detail here in regard to our plans. We must reserve space to tell you about the contest at Springfield; also what our Corn Club Members did in McLean County last year.

FROM THE DAILY PANTAGRAPH

"The McLean County boys' and girls' clubs made as good a record at the State Fair as the grown-ups, according to county club leader Frank Leggett, who had charge of the county club exhibits. The greatest honor was the winning of the demonstration by the team from the Ben Funk school. The three boys in the team, Paul, Theodore and Isaac Funk will receive a free trip to the Interstate Fair at Sioux City, Iowa, valued at \$250. The competition was keen in this class, there being sixteen teams competing, but the Funk Boys' demonstration of the corn root rot disease, its affects and control, was a new and important topic which they knew by heart, and being ably instructed in demonstrating by Mr. Walter Stacy, principal of the Ben Funk School, they were bound to win."

One hundred of the McLean County boys, Corn Club Members, each planted an acre of FUNK'S TESTED FREE OF DISEASE CORN last year. As a result of their efforts, 60 of these boys showed a bushel of their crop of corn at the County Corn Show for the \$100.00 silver cup which is annually awarded to the boy or girl who wins under rules adopted by the club. Every father and mother as well as the boys and girls attended the show and compared the different samples. All were interested and the whole affair proved to be educational through the proof of the Utility Corn Score Card for sound corn, high yield and economical production.

HERE IS ANOTHER BOY WE ARE PROUD OF

Funk Bros. Seed Co., Bloomington, Ill., Dear Sirs: In regard to the Funk's Yellow Dent Seed Corn that you sent me last spring I wish to tell you that I considered the purchase of your seeds a very good investment. I joined the one acre corn club contest last year and planted my acre with your corn. I had the biggest yield in our county—106 bu.—and won a free trip to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. The average yield of our own selected seed and that of our neighbors is between 40 and 60 bushels.

Everette Christopher, Brookston, Ind.
White County R. R. No. 2