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Funk Bros. Seed Co.

Bloomington, Ill.



• SIXTY FIVE FARMERS FROM ARKANSAS VISITING THE FUNK FARMS •

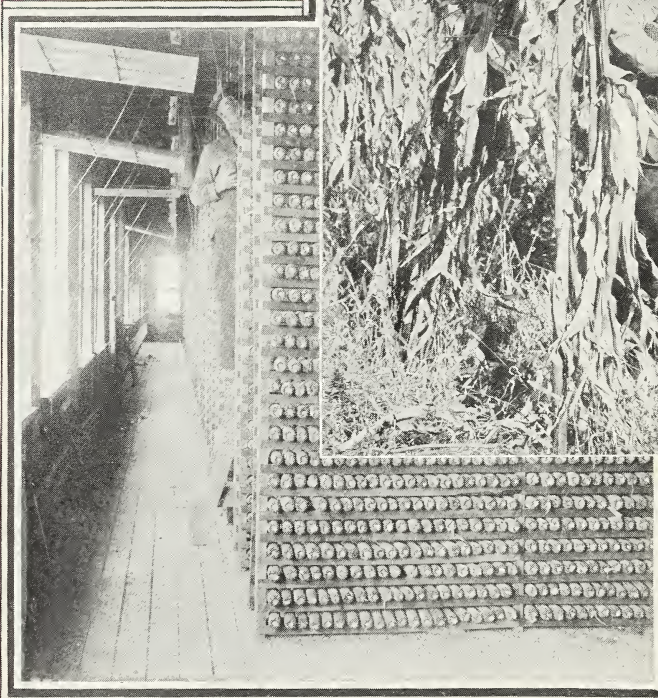
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**Foundation Laid in 1824 by Isaac Funk
25000 Acres in Our Seed Farm**

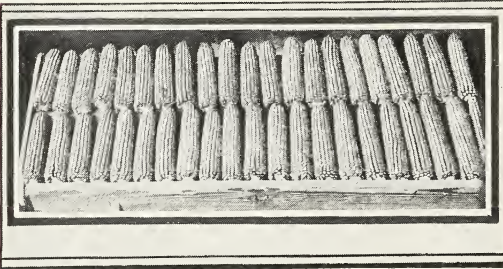


**FUNK'S
YELLOW DENT
ON DeLOSS
FUNK'S FARM**

Expert selection of
high yielding ears
from erect, healthy
vigorous stalks.



**FUNK'S SEED
CORN
RACKS WHICH
INSURES
PROPER CURING**



All selected ears as they come from the field are at once laid upon these racks in such a way that there is a free circulation of air around each ear. Windows are open when it is warm, and steam heat is available when it is cold.

Funks do not stop at producing the best bred corn but follow this up with the most modern methods of drying and curing seed as illustrated above. This service is what always makes Funk's Seed Corn worth what you pay for it.

AGRICULTURE—THE NATION'S BALANCE WHEEL



It has been suggested by my fellow associates that I prepare a few lines for our annual catalogue.

Since 1824 the Funk family has tilled the soil of McLean County, Illinois, and the fifth generation is now budding forth to take up the labors of those who have preceded.

For nineteen years the Funk Bros. Seed Co. has endeavored to grow and handle the best quality of farm seeds that thought, labor and expense could produce. That our endeavors have not been in vain is proven by the thousands of letters that lie in our fireproof vault and which bear testimony from those to whom we have furnished the seed to grow their crops. Your satisfaction is our reward and encouragement towards further effort on our part to do even better in the future than in the past.

But we are led to think not so much of our selfish selves as of the times through which we are now passing. Never in the history of our country have our agricultural interests been confronted with so many momentous and perplexing conditions.

Agriculture, representing as it does one-third of the population of the United States of America, is in a position to be the balance wheel in the conflict between capital and labor. This being the fact, let us so conduct our business relations to the end: that both labor and capital will some day realize the fact that neither can exist without the other, and that their big brother (agriculture) will insist on sane, conservative co-operation in the family circle.

We have no use for profiteers; we have no patience for strikes or lockouts. Agriculture has blazed the trails for democracy in this country from the time of the Pilgrim Fathers, and agriculture may be depended upon to meet the issue, whatever that issue is and whenever that time comes.

E. D. FUNK, *President.*

CORN BREEDING AND THE CORN CROP

In producing our high yielding strains of corn, we do not confine our efforts to any one method. We still use the ear-to-row, the breeding and the multiplying plots. These are distributed over the 25,000-acre Funk Farms. Many of the multiplying plots occupy forty and sixty acre fields, so located that the better strains of corn that have been developed at great expense will not be contaminated by pollen from corn in adjacent fields.

Our pedigreed breeding ears and strains are handled with just as much care, accuracy, and intelligence as the breeding animals in the best herds of live stock. Crosses between and within families and strains are made by hand pollination, and the progeny carefully multiplied in isolated plots.

Moreover, we have been finding that it is just as essential for the corn breeder and grower to consider problems of health and sanitation as it is for the live stock breeder. A diseased breeding ear of corn is just as serious a handicap in a corn breeding plot as a diseased animal is in a herd of live stock. The same general principles of sanitation, vigor and resistance apply to both the corn crop and live stock. The ears we use in our breeding plots must not only come from plants disease free in the field but must pass the disease test on the germinator.

SPEED UP

PROFIT OR LOSS.—It takes the first thirty or thirty-five bushels of every acre of corn to pay the expenses of production. The margin above that represents the profit. To grow the maximum corn crop with the most profit, good seed must be planted at the right time in a properly prepared seed bed and cultivated in the right way, careful attention being given to soil fertility, crop rotation and sanitation.

SELECTION OF SEED.—Good well-graded seed insures a uniform stand of vigorous, healthy plants. A suitable variety gives a crop that is best adapted to the grower's needs and one that escapes frost. Moreover a crop planted with good seed is less likely to lodge and break over. The yields and quality from such seed fully justifies the extra effort that is

required to secure it. With seed alone, it is possible to double the yield, and ten to twenty percent increases are reasonable to expect where particular attention has been paid to securing the best seed. Since the cost of seed per acre is relatively small, increases in yield due to better seed are profitable.

PREPARING THE SEED BED.—The seed bed should be prepared before the corn is planted. The young corn plant is very susceptible to unfavorable conditions, and seldom ever recovers sufficiently to yield what it would have otherwise. Corn cannot be planted right and at a uniform depth, not too deep, until the seed bed is properly prepared.

PLANTING.—There is a right and wrong time to plant corn. It can be put in too early just as well as too late. It is better to have the seed bed ready and waiting a few days until the ground is warm and weather conditions favorable than to be pushed by the season and forced to plant at an unfavorable time.

Few people like to replant corn. It is very rarely necessary when the crop is put in right and good seed used.

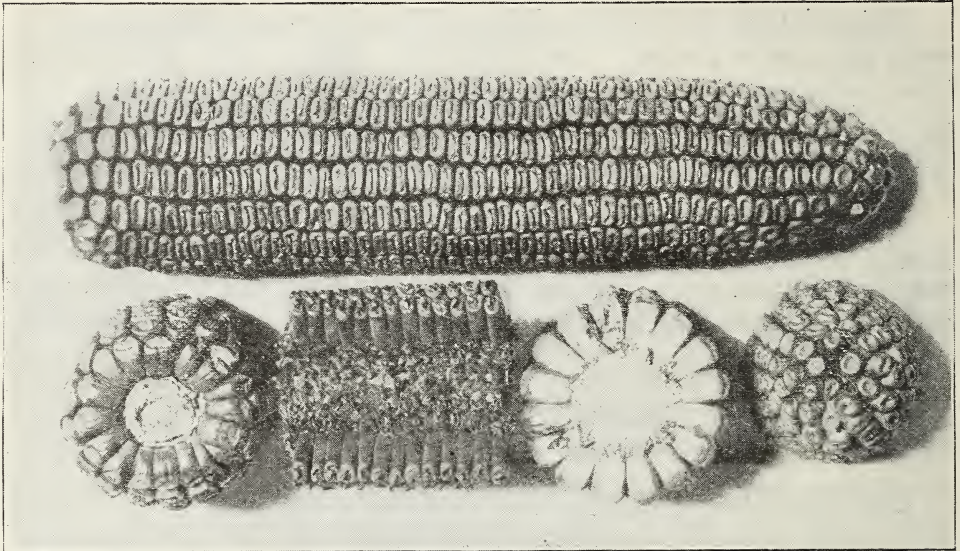
CULTIVATION.—Corn roots are necessary to the corn plant and should not be cut off with the cultivator. Pruning of the main roots of the growing corn not only reduces the ability of the plant to secure food and water but often permits harmful organisms to establish themselves in the roots. Careless men can do just as much damage with one type of cultivator as with another. Any corn cultivator requires the best attention of the operator all the time.

FERTILITY.—It has been definitely established that the application of limestone and phosphate are necessary to maintain a permanent system of agriculture. Their use in the rotation makes corn growing more profitable.

ROTATION.—Ordinarily soils will not produce corn continuously with profit. In fact, corn troubles begin to multiply very rapidly after the second year, at which time there is usually a decided increase in the number of down stalks, rotted ears, barren stalks, and smutted stalks, with a consequent reduction in yield. And in view of the fact that many of the corn troubles and wheat troubles are due to a common cause, it is advisable to separate them in the rotation. From every standpoint, it is both advisable and profitable to practice a rotation of crops that includes a legume and some crop other than wheat or corn.

Funk's 90-Day

THE EARLIEST HIGH YIELDING CORN



FUNK'S 90-DAY

FUNK'S 90-DAY

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.

We recommend this corn to all. It is one thing the average farmer requires—early maturing corn. This is it and we urge you to try some this year. It might come in very handy if you have to replant or cannot get into your field until late.

Read Carefully and Profit by the Experience of Those Who Know

CROP OF 1919

ILLINOIS.

The Funk's 90-Day and Bloody Butcher seed corn I purchased from you last spring yielded about one-third better than native seed. This is about an average of the way it will act for anyone who has been negligent about selecting his seed.

I have been dealing with Funk Bros. Seed Co. for ten years and I believe they have made me \$1,000.00 in that time. With land and labor at present prices it is imperative that farmers raise well bred stock and grains. I believe Funk's seed corn will pay from 80% to 100% on the investment. This has been my experience.

CHAS. L. REDPATH,
McHenry County.

INDIANA.

The seed corn purchased of you last spring was of your Funk's 90-Day variety and was planted on land where we had been troubled with frost. The crop fully matured, was of excellent quality, and the yield was well up to the average of our other fields that had been planted with Funk's Yellow Dent. We are pleased to state that your seed was the best 90-Day corn we have ever seen. In fact the ears were so large and fine that my men on the farm doubted its being a 90-Day corn, but the early maturity of the crop proved the variety to them beyond a doubt.

I have been buying seed corn from you for the past fifteen years and am free to state that never once have I been disappointed in your seed. The quality has always been excellent and the germinating power almost perfect. We make it a rule to renew our seed from your stock at least every two or three years.

A. S. FRALEY,
Montgomery County.

IOWA.

The Funk's Yellow Dent yielded seventy bushels of good sound corn. It made ten bushels more to the acre than home grown seed planted side by side.

Have been trading with Funk Bros. Seed Co. about ten years and have never failed to get a stand and can truthfully say that their seeds are all they claim for them. I don't think there is a corn grown that equals Funk's Yellow Dent for feeding stock. ALBERT LEVASSEUR,
Linn County.

ARKANSAS.

The Funk's Yellow Dent and 90-Day seed corn bought from you last spring produced a yield and quality fully up to my expectations, and then some. It was the best yield of corn anywhere in this country. My hired men, who were raised in this State, say it was the best corn they had ever seen at any time. I have nothing but praise for your seed corn.

PROCTOR ROSS,
Carroll County.

MISSOURI.

The Funk's 90-Day corn we received from you turned out exceptionally well. We planted it along side other corn and got much better results with your corn. On the very late plantings it matured where other early yellow corn did not. ANDERSON MERCANTILE CO.,
Scott County.

NEW YORK.

I filled two 12x28 silos off ten acres of your Gold Standard Leaming Corn that would husk 150 bushels of ear corn to the acre. I have been buying seed from you for about ten years and they have always been the best and given me good results.

G. H. WILSON,
Orleans County.

NEBRASKA.

The first Funk's Yellow Dent seed corn I bought in the spring of 1909. Previous to that time I raised mostly Reid's Yellow Dent, but have since discarded all others. The Funk's Yellow Dent yields the best, husks the best, and grades the best. I have quit farming now, two of my sons-in-law are farming the place, but I insist that they plant Funk's Yellow Dent Corn.

CHARLES SCHWEIZER,
Lancaster County.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Gold Standard Leaming seed corn I bought of you turned out well. I planted one acre and shucked 200 bushels of ears. Of course I gave it a good chance. I covered the ground with manure and tilled it well. We count that a big crop in this country.

ROBERT MOORE,
Greene County.

IOWA.

I was very much disappointed last spring when we received your Yellow Dent seed corn, but we have just gotten through husking it and will say frankly we are more than satisfied with the result of it. We raised 80 acres of corn this year, or about that. The seed we got of you last spring was planted to a piece by itself, then we had another small piece planted out of your old seed that we have been raising for this makes the sixth year. Of course it is badly mixed now. The rest of the ground was planted in the Reid's Yellow Dent that we paid \$10.00 a bushel for a year ago last spring. The seed I got of you last spring beat it all, both in quantity and quality, and it did not have an equal chance with the other owing to the nature of the ground it was planted on, and it was about the last piece planted.

You can put us down for two bushels more of your Yellow Dent corn to be shipped the 2nd day of April, 1920. H. E. ROE & SONS,
Lee County.

That Funk's Seed Corn is adapted to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions is proven by letters received from nearly every state and foreign country where corn is successfully grown.



Funk's Yellow Dent

IS A PROFIT PRODUCER

Husking time on the Funk Farm. Hundreds of acres averaging 80 to 90 bushels may be seen. Note the uniform stand, stalks straight up, ears at the right height; also the three ears held by our Business Manager, H. H. Miller, picked from a single hill and weighing 4 lb. 8 oz.

Three-fourths of the corn grown on Funk Farms is Yellow Dent. Every time we sell a bushel of this variety of corn we are giving the best value money can buy.

We have purposely given you a picture which shows the corn as it grows in our fields, as well as the ears. The picture tells the story better than we can write it. All that is left to say is we have grown this corn for

FUNK FARMS—ESTABLISHED 1824

a generation, and by careful breeding—elimination of barren stalks—we have a corn that will meet your demands.

Every field of our Funk's Yellow Dent Corn that we selected seed from the past fall yielded between 80 and 90 bushels per acre.

Every ear and every kernel has the right breeding back of it to produce a big yield of medium early maturing corn.

A trial will prove it is to your personal profit to buy seed from us.

I bought your Funks Yellow Dent seed corn last spring and planted twenty-five acres which yielded a trifle better than ninety bushels per acre of the best quality.

I have been buying seed from you for many years and depend upon you for all my seed corn each year, because I never save seed of my own growing, although I could easily. I have found that the corn bought of you always out produces that saved for seed. Why this is a fact I am unable to say unless it is that it mixes with other fields near by. Anyway I find it profitable to buy all my seed corn from you each year.

W. H. SPRECHER, Carroll County, Illinois.

Some of the Funks Yellow Dent seed corn purchased of your firm last year is making 60 bushels to the acre and is of excellent quality. Considering weather conditions this season a 60 bushel crop is good. Have bought seeds for several seasons and have always had good results.

GUY ARMSTRONG, Woodford County, Ill.

I got a very good yield from the Funks Yellow Dent seed corn bought from you. It produced from five to ten bushels more on the same ground and tended the same as other corn I planted.

J. L. TAYLOR, McLean County, Ill.

I planted my "Funks Yellow Dent" in July and had a splendid stand. Considering everything it came on fine and I made some corn. You tell everyone if they want the best seed corn they ever planted to buy from Funk Bros. Seed Co. I know for I have used their seed several times.

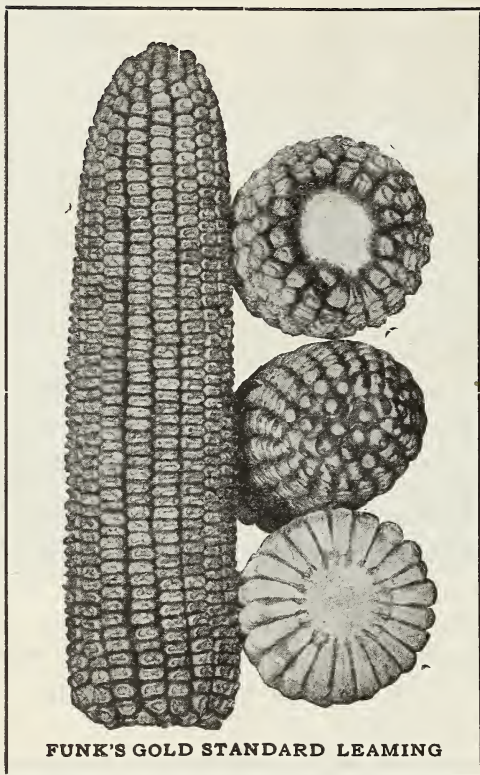
EZRA PHILLIPS, Franklin County, Ill.

The Funks Yellow Dent seed corn I bought of you last spring produced a larger yield per acre by several bushels and was of the best of quality. For the last ten or twelve years when I wanted the good dependable seed and the kind that would yield good crops with the best of quality I always ordered from Funk Bros. Seed Co. and I have never been disappointed, always harvesting more bushels per acre and of better quality than ordinary seeds.

E. BENNETT, Edgar County, Ill.

Funk's Gold Standard Leaming

The Silage Corn



FUNK'S GOLD STANDARD LEAMING

Funk's Gold Standard Leaming is distinctly a silage and feeding corn. The heavy stalks with broad blades and large ears insure a heavy tonnage for the silo. Funk's Leaming will easily yield 30% more silage than any other variety, and silage of extra good quality.

The ears are medium to large in size, medium rough in indentation, and have a rich golden color, very characteristic of this variety. The grain is rich in protein and oil and the cob is more easily crushed and masticated by cattle than most varieties. Also, under our methods of selection and breeding this variety is a big yielder.

Such qualities make Funk's Gold Standard Leaming a favorite with feeders and it is very popular in dairy districts. It requires 115 to 120 days to mature.

I planted your Gold Standard Leaming May 1st on good soil and it matured well and yielded 91 bushels per acre. Lincoln, Ill.

The Gold Standard Leaming corn secured from you yielded 105 bushels per acre. I get better results from your seed than from home grown seed. Rock Port, Ill.

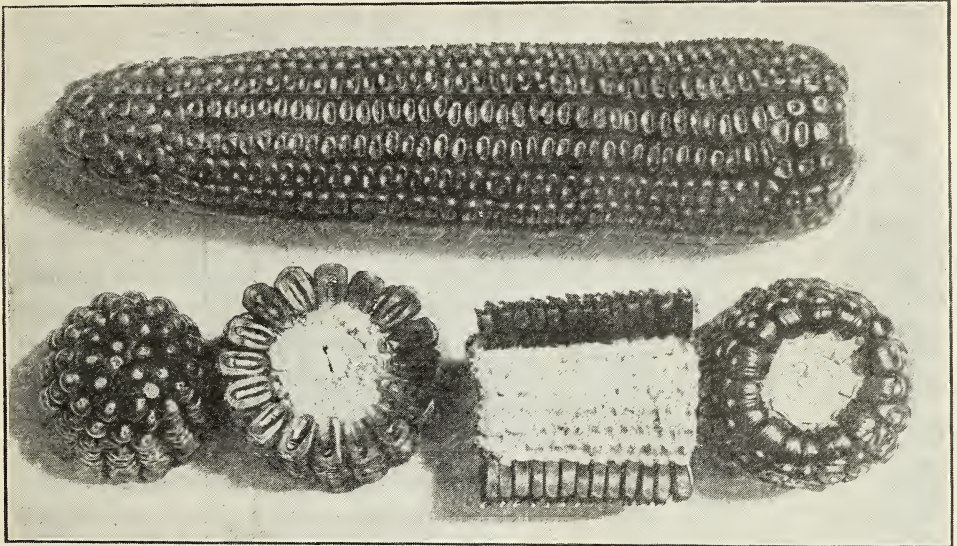
The Leaming corn purchased from you yielded better than our home grown seed. Your corn matures about ten days earlier than our own corn. Clinton, Mo.

Your Gold Standard Leaming was beyond my expectations. It yielded 90 bushels per acre and made about 40 bushels more per acre than other seed here. Burlington, Ia.

Your Gold Standard Leaming yielded better than I expected, making 86 bushels per acre figuring at 80 pounds. On an average your seed made 30 bushels more on an acre.

Kenney, Ill.

Funk's Bloody Butcher Ninety Day



ONE OF OUR PRIZE BREEDING EARS

A few years ago we undertook some definite breeding work with Bloody Butcher. As a result, we are able to offer the public a corn that is much earlier than ordinary Bloody Butcher. There are several different strains of this variety, and some are medium late in maturity. Funk's Bloody Butcher is strictly a 90-day corn.

This is a white-capped, 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. A yield of more than 80 bushels of air-dry shelled corn has been secured in Bloody Butcher breeding plots from some of the earliest rows.

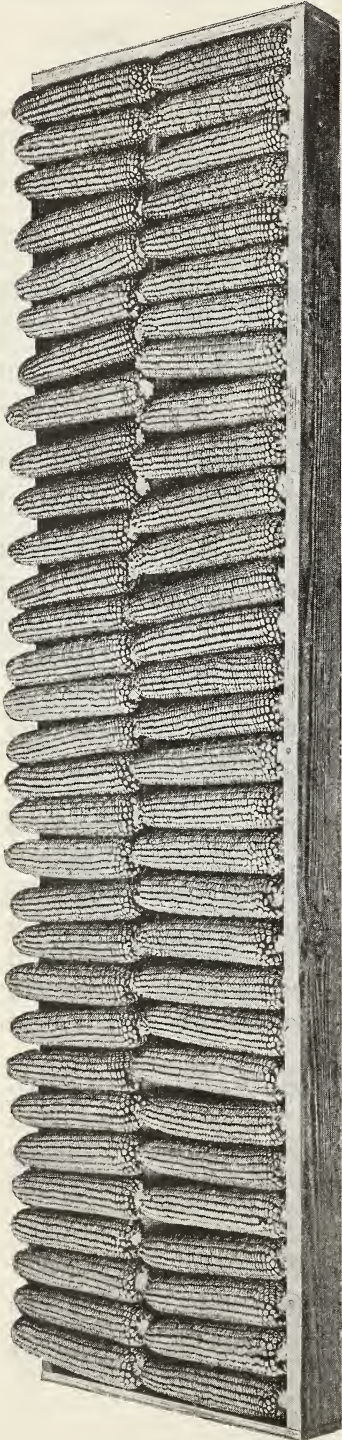
Above all, Bloody Butcher corn will produce pork. We have been growing it for a long time in the fields we expected to "hog down"—and with uniformly good results. If you want an early corn to "hog down", Bloody Butcher will fill the bill exactly. It is just as early as our yellow 90-day, and can be grown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

The Bloody Butcher was fine. Hogged it down so didn't get the yield, but it matured very early and before the first frost. LeRoy, Ill.

The Bloody Butcher had no soft ears at all while home grown seed did. The yield was 60 bushels per acre of good sound ears, not a soft ear or barren stalk. Towanda, Illinois.

Your Bloody Butcher seed corn yielded about 50 bushels per acre on ordinary soil. We were well satisfied. Woodward, Iowa.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



FUNK'S 329

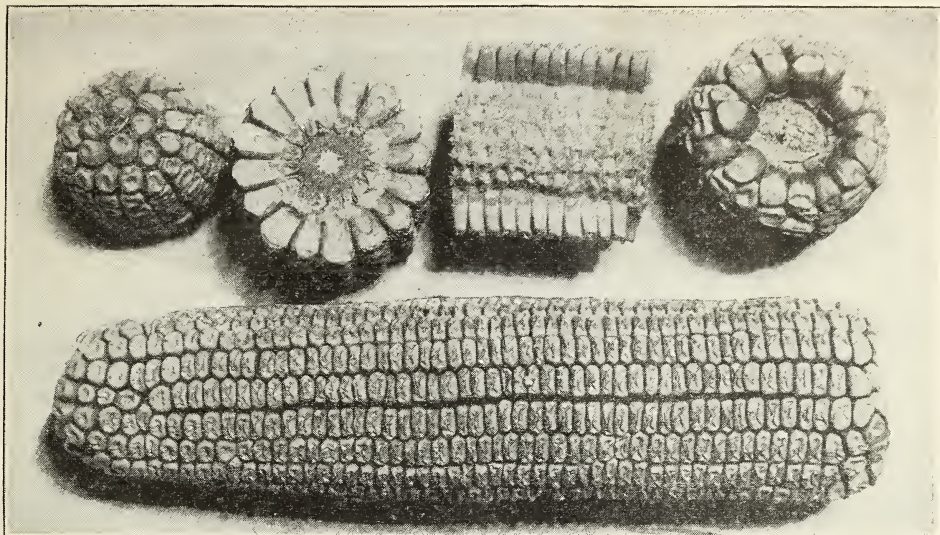
FUNK'S 329

In breeding our high yielding Funk's 90-Day we have had to discard a number of strains that were either too early or too late. Funk's 329 is a little later than our regular 90-Day variety and it was too valuable a strain to drop. It matures in 100-110 days. The ears are larger than those of the regular 90-Day but not quite as large as those of Funk's Yellow Dent. During the past three years it has given yields only a little below the Yellow Dent and matures a good two weeks earlier. We can heartily recommend it to anyone needing a medium early high yielding corn.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

This variety is too well known to require description. It 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.



A WONDERFUL HIGH-YIELDING STRAIN OF MEDIUM EARLY WHITE CORN

Funk's Silver Mine

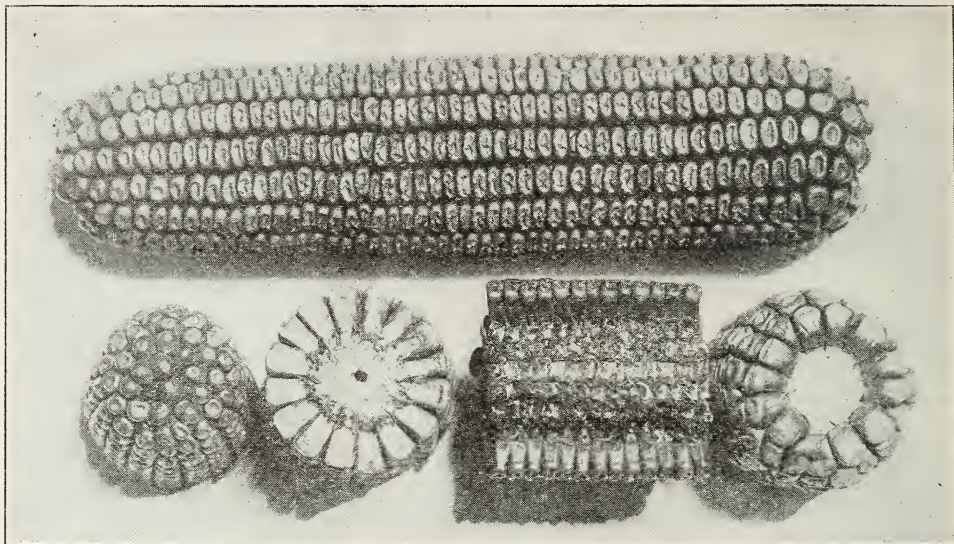
Funk's Silver Mine is a vigorous, thrifty, medium early maturing strain of Iowa Silver Mine. It produces a medium sized stalk, **STANDS UP EXTRA WELL** and is capable of making a better yield on thin land than some of the rank growing later maturing varieties of white corn.

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 part of the Corn Belt.

It don't pay to buy seed corn on appearance alone—dig into its ability to yield. Our corn has been improved by breeding with the same care as your pure bred animals. Eight thousand acres of corn are raised on the Funk Farms each year. Our high yielding home seed, bred to grow the seed we offer you, we value at not less than \$50.00 per bushel. It pays us and it will pay you to plant our seed corn.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



FUNK'S NEW VARIETY—FUNK'S TRIBRID

Funk's Tribrid

Our New Variety

Funk's Tribrid is a combination of our three standard yellow varieties—Leaming, Yellow Dent and 90-Day. In this variety we have attempted to combine the feeding and silage properties of the Leaming corn with the high yield of Funk's Yellow Dent. The third variety, Funk's 90-Day, has stabilized the combination and given it earlier maturing qualities. Funk's Tribrid is somewhat earlier than either the Leaming or Yellow Dent and is extremely vigorous and hardy. Its long period of pollination enables it to resist successfully the hot, dry weather that so often comes at that period of growth. There is a good amount of foliage and the yield compares favorably with that of Funk's Yellow Dent. These qualities make Funk's Tribrid valuable for silage and feeding purposes.

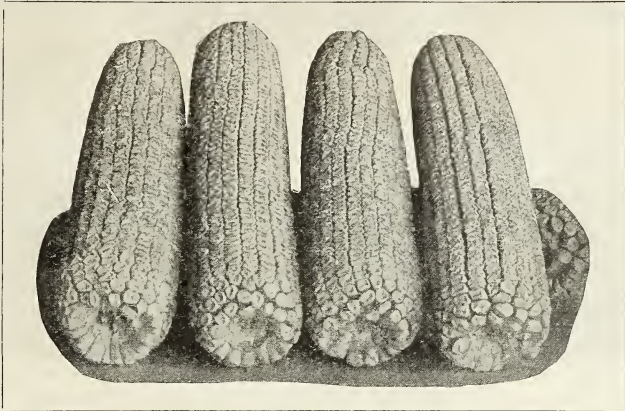
We have grown this combination for several years and know that it will give satisfactory results. It matures in from 105 to 115 days.

The ears are 8 to 10 inches in length. They resemble both the Leaming and Yellow Dent and have a rich yellow color. The quality of the corn is excellent. It can be grown in any section where Gold Standard Leaming and Yellow Dent are grown.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Funk's Boone County Special

Large White Corn



Bred from the Boone County White. Rich in chemical content of oil and protein making it particularly adaptable for milling purposes and fine white meal suitable for any use. This corn is one of the highest yielders and largest in size of the white corn varieties.

The stalk is tall and very effective in withstanding destructive effects of high winds. Foliage abundant, leaves broad, thick and succulent. Ears taper slightly, 9 to 11 inches in length, average circumference $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weigh 12 to 18 ounces. Deep kernel, medium rough indentation and pearly white in color. Requires from 115 to 125 days to fully mature. It is a slow grower but a large yielder.

Is peculiarly suited to the corn belt region south of a line drawn through the North Central portion of Illinois. It is also grown extensively in all the Southern States as it ripens earlier than the native corn.

Your Boone County Special seed corn was fine, had a perfect stand and gave a splendid yield.
Cynthiana, Ky.

The yield from your Boone County Special seed corn was on an average better than any corn I know of, turned out 80 bushels to the acre.
Memphis, Mo.

Have been highly pleased with seed corn bought from you. Yielded about 52 bushels per acre; about 5 bushels more than other corn.
Gaston, Ind.

I have the best of luck with your seed corn and it yields from 5 to 15 bushels more than the seed not bought from you.
Palmyra, Mo.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Funk's Silver King

Early White Corn



SILVER KING

For a number of years we have been breeding this early white corn to meet the demand of those who prefer to grow an early white corn instead of yellow. Funk's Silver King is a great corn to plant on old land. You know it is a common saying that you can raise more white corn from old ground than any other. We do not allow our corn ground to get "old", so we prefer not to vouch for the above assertion; but we do believe that **FUNK'S SILVER KING CORN WILL OUTYIELD ALL OTHER EARLY WHITE VARIETIES OF CORN.** This is why we grow it and why we recommend it to our customers.

The ears are 7 to 9½ inches in length and large in circumference compared to their length. The indentation is medium smooth to rough; the kernels are of medium depth.

Silver King matures in from 100 to 110 days and is grown as far north as northern Iowa and southern Wisconsin.

Our highest yielding seed corn is packed and shipped only in our stamped boxes and bags and any seed corn offered as having come from Funk Bros. Seed Co. without having our regular stamp on box or bag is not grown by us.

By securing some of our highest yielding varieties each year you get the benefit of our experience right up to date.

Funk Bros. Seed Company are the **ORIGINAL** and the **MOST EXTENSIVE** Breeders of **HIGHEST YIELDING** and earliest maturing seed corn in the world.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

What is Pedigreed Seed Corn Worth?

The value of a bushel of pedigreed seed corn depends on its ability to mature a profitable crop.

Every year we test from 1000 to 1500 half ears of corn to determine their value as seed. Out of this large number there are many outstanding rows that yield at a very high rate per acre. But, as a rule, not more than ten of the 1500 have the power to transmit their high yielding qualities to their progeny. From these few rows and the half ears that produced them we develop our high yielding strains of corn that are offered to the public. Such selections of superior blood are impossible on the ordinary farm.

This foundation stock of pedigreed seed is even too valuable to price when we consider the improvement it gives in quality and yield to the general fields of corn.

For instance, two bushels of selected seed from some high yielding rows in the 90-Day breeding plots two years ago have increased the average yield of that variety at least 10 bushels and at the same time the corn has been made about five days earlier. Again, five champion mother ears in our Funks' Yellow Dent breeding plot two years ago have given us a strain of this popular variety that is superior to anything we have had heretofore.

It would be difficult to estimate the value of such seed as this. Indeed we could not afford to sell it at any price. We prefer rather to multiply it and give our customers the benefit of our work.

But our customers tell us that the Funk seed corn usually increases their yield at least 10 bushels per acre. As a bushel of seed will plant about eight acres, here is an increase of 80 bushels in the crop.

Then the improved quality, whether for feeding, market or early maturity, adds another value—from one bushel of seed to 640 bushels of crop. And a third value is the inherited producing power of the crop to increase the yield and improve the quality of succeeding crops.

This is not computing it all, but such is the marvel of plant growth in selecting only the best of the best from so wide a field of choice year after year.

Prof. A. T. Wiancko of Indiana Experiment Station said: "If seed corn be purchased the price should be least considered. Corn that will yield 5 bushels more per acre is worth easily \$10 more per acre."

SWEET CORN

Golden Bantam—The original sweet tender strain. The best early variety for the home garden.

Country Gentleman—This is a medium late variety which follows Golden Bantam. It is a tender delicious table corn with large well filled ears. Rich soils bring out its fine flavor and high yielding qualities.

Quantity of Seed to Plant Per Acre

	Seed per acre	Pounds per Bushel
WHEAT.....	1½ bu.....	60
OATS.....	2½ to 3 bu.....	32
BARLEY.....	1½ to 2 bu.....	48
ROSEN RYE.....	1½ bu.....	56
WISCONSIN PEDIGREED RYE.....	1½ bu.....	56
COMMON RYE.....	1½ bu.....	56
TIMOTHY.....	10 lb.....	45
With clover.....	7 lb.....	
SUDAN GRASS—Broadcast.....	25 lb.....	28
KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (alone).....	42 lb.....	14
ORCHARD GRASS.....	28 lb.....	14
RED TOP—Solid seed.....	14 lb.....	
In chaff.....	28 lb.....	14
RED CLOVER.....	8 to 15 lb.....	60
MAMMOTH CLOVER.....	10 to 15 lb.....	60
ALSIKE CLOVER.....	6 to 8 lb.....	60
WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER		
Hulled.....	12 to 20 lb.....	60
Unhulled.....	20 to 30 lb.....	33
ALFALFA—Drilled.....	15 to 20 lb.....	60
DWARF ESSEX RAPE—Drilled.....	5 lb.....	50
Broadcast.....	10 lb.....	50
COMMON MILLET—For hay.....	1 bu.....	50
For seed.....	½ bu.....	50
HUNGARIAN MILLET—For hay.....	1 bu.....	48
For seed.....	½ bu.....	48
GOLDEN MILLET (Formerly German)		
For hay.....	1 bu.....	50
For seed.....	½ bu.....	50
SOY BEANS—Planted alone.....	30 lb.....	60
Drilled with corn		
Small seed.....	4 lb.....	60
Medium seed.....	6 lb.....	60
Large seed.....	8 lb.....	60
COW PEAS—Broadcast.....	1½ bu.....	60
Drilled.....	½ bu.....	60
KAFFIR CORN—Drilled.....	4 lb.....	58
For fodder.....	8 lb.....	58
BUCKWHEAT.....	1 bu.....	52
CANADA FIELD PEAS—Broadcast.....	2 bu.....	60
With oats.....	1 bu.....	60

Soil or local conditions may vary amounts recommended.

TERMS OF SALE

It is mutually understood and agreed that seeds ordered from us may be returned any time within ten days after receipt if they are not satisfactory and money paid for them will be refunded. Owing to the contingencies on which the success of any crop depends such as planting too deep or too shallow, too wet or too dry soil, bad weather, insects, fungus diseases, etc., we do not and cannot in any way warrant the stand or crop as they depend upon so many conditions beyond our control.

All seeds are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order, market change and our confirmation.

FARM ADVISOR JOHNSON

of DeWitt County, pays a second visit to the Funk Farms and brings along a crowd of up-to-date farmers that it was a pleasure to meet.



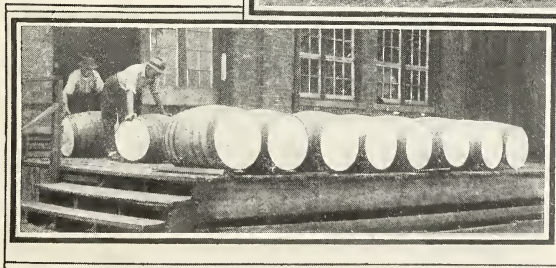
THIS MAGNIFICENT FIELD OF CORN

would cheer the heart of any farmer. Contrast the perfect stand, erect stalks and prolific appearance with the picture below. Funk's system of selection, breeding and farming did it.



NOT CAUSED BY POOR SOIL OR POOR FARMING, BUT POOR SEED.

Notice the thin stand, broken stalks, barren stalks, and the evidence of wasted time, hard work and little profit.



THESE BARRELS CONTAIN FUNK'S SEED CORN

An export shipment that will be planted 6,000 miles from home.



Government investigators on the Funk Farms study the corn plant intensively—below the ground as well as above. Photo shows corn roots being washed out in order to look for possible root trouble. The visiting delegation shown here came from: Washington, D. C.; Pennsylvania; Indiana; Illinois; Louisiana; Wisconsin; Iowa; North Dakota; Kansas.



Left Photo—
A normal corn root. The stalk produced two good ears.

Right Photo—
A diseased corn root. The stalk was barren and represents the type that falls down.



A BRIEF REST AT THE LATE HON. LAFAYETTE FUNK'S FARM

Sixty-five farmers from Arkansas at the Funk Farms. Among the noted guests in the party were: Governor Brough, of Arkansas; Prof. P. G. Holden, Chicago; also "home folks" Ex-Governor Fifer, Hon. Carl Vrooman, and D. O. Thompson, Secretary Illinois Agricultural Association.

COUNTY AGENTS VISIT THE FUNK FARMS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

This remarkable field of Funk's Yellow Dent Corn was the source of a great deal of favorable comment. It averaged eighty-seven bushels to the acre.

Prof. Holden said at this time: "Right here you are visiting in my estimation an enterprise that is doing more for profitable farming and for mankind than anywhere else in the United States. No matter whether you are a live stock fellow or a grain man, stock is dependent primarily upon corn. Corn determines our stock, it determines our pigs, and right here we have a movement seventeen years old where they undertake an investigation of our corn. It is remarkable. No one can tell how much these people have benefited the people of the United States. You know that where anyone makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before, he is greater than any great politician."



It Takes a Good Driver and Steady Team to Make Straight Rows



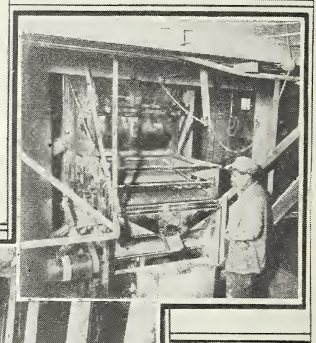
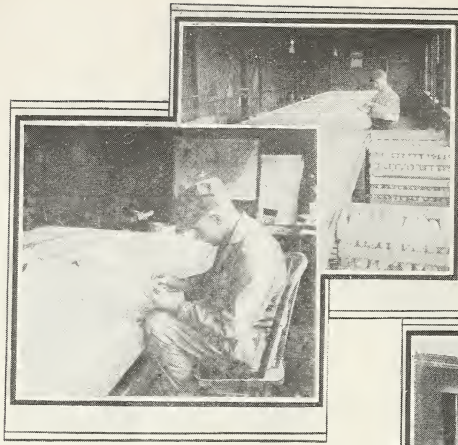
Cultivating Corn on E. D. Funk's Farm



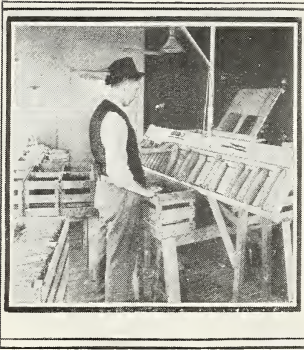
Baird Corn Husker on Funk Farms

Funk's
Seed Corn
Germinators—
Largest
in
the world

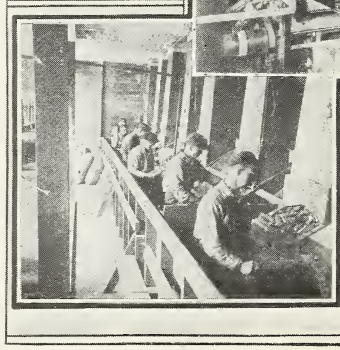
The final
expert
exami-
nation
before
planting



Sizing
and
Grading

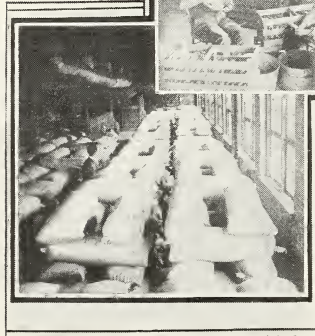
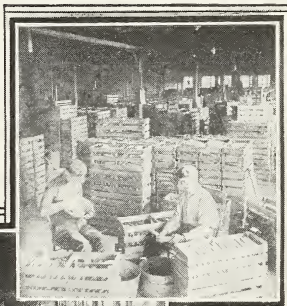


Type Selection

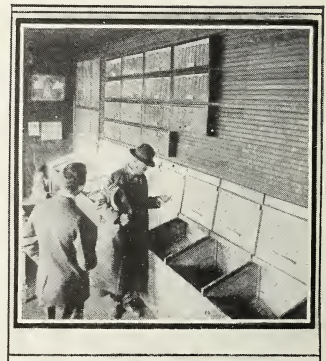


Butting and Tipping Room

Preparing
Home
Seed



Grass, Clover
and other
farm seeds



Sales Room

Funk's Grass, Clover and Forage Crop Department

Funk Bros. do not handle the cheapest seed the market offers, but deal only in such qualities as we can afford to use on our high priced land. This is why thousands of farmers have learned to know their absolute reliability through years of trial.



ALSIKE

Alsike clover will grow on land where red clover fails, and has recently come into much greater use. It likes plenty of moisture and will thrive on low wet soils if they are rich enough to grow a good average grain crop. On slough soils having plenty of humus, alsike will produce big yields. In fact it is a good safe crop to grow under almost any condition except dry thin sandy or gravelly uplands.

Alsike is usually seeded in the spring with a nurse crop—the same as red clover. Use six pounds of seed per acre when seeded alone.

RED CLOVER

The Funk Farms grow a large acreage of clover and it pays them a handsome profit to do so. We sow only pure high grade seed, which is one of the main factors in securing a good stand. You will find our best quality pays best in the long run.

MAMMOTH CLOVER

We handle strictly first class quality. It must show a high test and in our judgment be true to name.

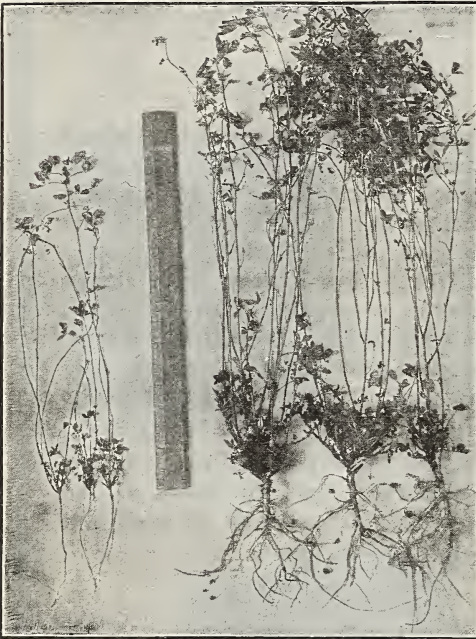
For Inoculation, See Page 22

WRITE TO US FOR LATEST PRICE LIST

You Can Grow Bigger Crops

By Inoculating Your Seed With

EDWARDS' LEGUME BACTERIA



Alfalfa plants from different portions of the same field, those on the right from seed inoculated with Edwards' Legume Bacteria, those on the left from the same kind of seed not inoculated. The ruler is 18 inches long. Notice the stocky growth, the thick, sturdy roots, and nodule clusters on the inoculated plants as compared with the weak growth of the others.

In order to make the most successful growth, alfalfa, clovers, soy beans, and other legumes must have on their roots, nodules or little bunches containing a certain kind of bacteria called Legume Bacteria, which take the valuable fertilizing element Nitrogen from the air and after a chemical change, store it in the plant.

INOCULATION NECESSARY

On land where it is hard to get a catch of legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation, that is, treating the seed with a culture of the right bacteria for the particular crop to be sown. By this method, the inoculation can be done in a few minutes, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed ready to penetrate the roots of the new seedlings and produce the beneficial nodules as mentioned above.

THE COST IS LOW

Edwards' Legume Bacteria Cultures Are Made in Two Sizes.

To Inoculate 30 Pounds of Seed.....	\$0.60
To Inoculate 60 Pounds of Seed.....	1.20

These prices mean a very low cost per acre for inoculation, the exact amount depending of course on the amount of seed sown per acre. Full directions are sent with each culture. We can furnish cultures for alfalfa, clovers, vetches, soy beans, and all other legumes. In ordering be sure to name crop to be inoculated.

ALFALFA

A ton of well cured alfalfa hay is equal in feeding value to a ton of bran. As a feed for milk cows or young cattle it is unsurpassed. On account of its long period of growth it is a paying crop to feed green to horses, mules, cattle, sheep and hogs. Alfalfa will furnish good pasturage for all kinds of stock the second season, but it should not be grazed too close.

Hogs make very profitable gains on alfalfa pasturage. It begins growth early, and pigs weighing 30 to 60 pounds in the spring often make a gain of 100 pounds during the season on alfalfa alone. One acre of alfalfa will support 20 pigs. Alfalfa and corn are one of the best combinations any farmer can grow to produce pork—or milk—at a profit.

There is hardly a farm on which alfalfa cannot be grown if the following conditions are observed: Select a piece of ground that is well drained—if sour, apply limestone after plowing. If the soil lacks fertility, barnyard manure spread on the surface and worked in with a disc or harrow always gives alfalfa a good start in life. The addition of phosphorus is necessary on many soils and may be applied in the form of steamed bone meal or fine ground phosphate.

Inoculation is always necessary unless you have recently grown alfalfa or sweet clover successfully on the ground you are seeding. Read page 22 carefully,—it will cost you only 30 CENTS PER ACRE TO USE OUR INOCULATION.

Sow from 15 to 20 pounds of good seed per acre. Funk Bros.' Seed Company pay special attention to the selection of their alfalfa seed. Our test must show high purity and dodder free.

Our germination tests must show strong growth. We handle seed which is suited to the seasonal and soil conditions of our northern climate.



For Inoculation See Page 22

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

White Sweet Clover

Sweet clover is a good crop to grow in the right place. It will often grow and thrive on poor land, clay or sandy land, if lime is present, where most crops would fail.

Sweet clover will produce more pasture for cattle than other clovers or any of the grasses.

Sweet clover is the most valuable clover on a tight subsoil.

Sweet clover will produce one crop of hay and one crop of seed.

Sweet clover is readily killed by low mowing or by plowing under.

Sweet clover should be sown in the spring with a nurse crop.

Failure to get a stand of sweet clover is often due to hard seed. We have a machine for scarifying the seed so as to increase the germination and thereby insure a good even stand. Such seed lays the foundation for a good crop.

Sow 15 pounds (scarified) seed per acre.

For Inoculation, See Page 22

Timothy

It is usually an easy matter to get a good stand of timothy. When seeded in the fall, the land is put in shape for meadow use, and the timothy is sown alone during August and September. Fifteen pounds of seed per acre is used when seeded alone. Spring seeding usually begins when the danger of hard frosts is past. On the Funk Farms, timothy is usually sown in the spring with a nurse crop such as wheat, oats, rye or barley.

Our timothy as a rule is better than 99½% pure. A cheap grade of timothy often contains a lot of trash and other seed which makes it dear at any price. We sell extra re-cleaned seed.

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 used for both hay and pasture. On wet heavy bottom soil it grows to perfection and is specially valuable on land liable to overflow.

It is considered next in importance to blue grass for pasturage purposes on account of lasting for several years and the fact that it forms a thick heavy sod which stands being trampled.

Seeding is usually done in the fall or spring and it is easy as a rule to get a good stand. If you are putting down a permanent pasture we suggest making red top a part of the mixture.

Kentucky Blue Grass

Kentucky blue grass is used mainly for lawn and pasture purposes. If intended for permanent pasture, it should not be grazed very closely for the first two years, or until it becomes well established.

Owing to its perennial habit and thick growth of sod, it is particularly suited for lawns or for turfing the slopes of terraces and embankments where the soil is good.

MILLET

Millet is used chiefly as a catch crop for hay, as it can be sown late enough to take the place of clover, corn or the early spring seeded crops in case they fail. The forage is fed to cattle and horses, principally the former. It is time enough to sow millet after corn is planted and common millet may be seeded as late as the first week in July.

COMMON MILLET: This is fine stemmed and leafy, and makes a good quality of hay. It requires only 70 days to mature seed and about 50 days for hay, which makes it a good emergency hay or pasture crop.

GOLDEN MILLET: This is the most popular variety under cultivation. It is a little later maturing than common millet, makes slightly coarser hay but larger yields. This is the best variety for a rich, mellow, loamy soil on which a heavy yield invariably results.

It is easy to obtain a good stand of millet either by using a grain drill or broadcasting at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds of seed per acre. Rich, well prepared land requires less seed. Sowing too little seed is likely to result in coarse-stalked hay.

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape

Dwarf Essex sowing rape is a valuable pasture crop for hogs, sheep and lambs. Rich, moist, loam soil is best suited for rape. On thin land manuring is necessary.



RAPE GROWING IN OAT FIELDS ON FUNK FARMS

It is the best green feed for fattening and finishing lambs for market. The rape should have from 12 to 15 inches growth before sheep are allowed to graze upon it. One acre of rape will pasture 15 to 20 sheep or hogs for two months. The rape may be lightly grazed by pigs three or four weeks after seeding. When properly seeded one acre of rape on good land will produce as



PASTURED IN RAPE FIELDS—600 ACRES OF RAPE SOWN YEARLY ON FUNK FARMS

much pork when used as a hog pasture as the same acre of land cultivated in corn. Allow the rape to grow 10 to 12 inches before turning hogs in the field. For pasturage an acre will supply many tons of nutritious feed.

When sown broadcast and alone use 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. If drilled use 2 to 4 pounds per acre in rows 30 inches apart. Sow with corn in last cultivation or with oats use 3 to 4 pounds per acre.

We specially urge you to sow some Dwarf Essex Sowing Rape this year. In our own and neighboring counties the acreage of rape has been more than doubled the past couple of years. The seed is cheap and profits sure.

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED

Soy Beans

Soy beans are grown for hay, grain, pasturage and soil improvement purposes. Good soy bean hay is equal to alfalfa hay as feed for dairy cattle. Soy bean meal is equal in feeding value to cotton seed meal and makes a splendid feed for dairy cows and hogs.

Corn and soy beans may be grown together and the crops put in the silo, harvested separately or pastured by hogs. The last practice has been found profitable on the Funk Farms. The beans are as a rule planted at the last cultivation of the corn.

We handle the standard proven varieties and can furnish you with tested seed. This is important as soy beans lose their vitality very fast and good looking seed may show very poor germination.

FOR INOCULATION, SEE PAGE 22

Cow Peas

Cow peas are grown mainly for seed, hay and to improve the soil. The hay is fed to work stock, beef and dairy cattle and is nearly equal to wheat bran as part of a ration. Cow peas add nitrogen to the soil and a crop plowed under puts the land in fine mechanical condition for the crop that follows.

Cow peas seeded in standing corn at the last cultivation will furnish a large amount of pasturage.

The best crop will be made by planting on well prepared ground in rows about 30 inches apart at the rate of about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre—and cultivated. If seeded broadcast use one bushel of seed per acre.

FOR INOCULATION, SEE PAGE 22

Hairy Vetch

Hairy vetch is a winter growing forage crop and is often seeded with rye or other fall grain. It produces a quality of hay that compares very favorably with alfalfa besides making a good late fall and early spring pasture crop for horses, cattle and hogs. It is also used as a cover crop in orchards.

Vetch improves the soil to about the same extent as clover.

When seeded alone, 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre is required for a good stand. When seeded with small grain, 20 pounds per acre of good seed is sufficient.

FOR INOCULATION, SEE PAGE 22

FOR SALE AT A FAIR PRICE—SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



**SILVER
MINE**

**IOWA
103**

**FUNK'S
GREAT AMERICAN**

**FUNK'S
NEW SELECTION**

Funk's Great American Oats

Corn, oats, clover, followed by wheat or corn is the rotation followed on the Funk Farms. 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 of oats gathered from all parts of the world. We continued these tests for a number of years, eliminating the low yielding and undesirable varieties, and this careful selection and testing resulted in the discovery of Funk's Great American Oats.

For seven consecutive years Funk's Great American Oats outyielded its nearest competitor, by 14.2 bushels. At the present market value of oats this means more than the cash rent on the average grain farm. Does this appeal to you? Hundreds of farmers who have secured Funk's Great American Seed

Oats write us that as a rule they outyield anything they have ever tried. They are not a fancy oat any more than our highest yielding strains of corn are fancy ears, but they yield, and at the same time they sell with other white oats on the market for standard oats. 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 winter feed for horses when baled and fed with a little alfalfa molasses meal.

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 the most generally sown and most widely known white oats in the central west. In our test plots they rank next to the top in yield and for years we considered them our leading oat. They produce a beautiful, white plump berry. The straw is strong and stands up well. We have hundreds of customers who will not sow anything but Silver Mine Oats.

Funk's 60-Day Oats

For similar reasons that we offer Funk's 90-Day Corn, it often happens that one wishes to sow one field of early oats—first, in order not to have all of the "oat harvest" ripening at the same time; and second, we have found this early oat a money maker by sowing over the thin places in a frozen or drowned out wheat field. You can harvest these oats at the same time you do your winter wheat. These oats outyield the Early Champion or 4th of July oats and are not so susceptible to smut.

Your Great American seed oats were excellent; made 75 bushels per acre.

Shelbyville, Ill.

I am well pleased with the 60-Day Oats. Sown on the 5th of May it was surprising to see it grow and mature early. It was cut and shocked one week earlier than the other oats.

Chickasaw, Ohio.

FOR PRICES SEE PRICE LIST ENCLOSED



FARM ADVISER O. D. CENTER NOT ONLY ADVISES SPRAYING BUT DOES IT. HE IS SEEN HERE SPRAYING HOGS IN THE PEN ON EUGENE FUNK'S FARM. NOTICE CLEAN STRAW A FOOT DEEP TO INSURE FULL BENEFIT OF DISINFECTANT AND AT THE SAME TIME PREVENT ITS WASTE.

SPRAYING AS A PREVENTIVE MEASURE AGAINST HOG DISEASES AND RIDDING THE ANIMALS FROM VERMIN AND PARASITES

Many of the hog diseases are due to unsanitary conditions which either cause direct infection, or by lowering the animal's vitality predisposes them to all types of infections and contagious diseases.

There is more necessity for sanitary precautions in raising hogs than in any other of the domestic animals. They are heir to many germ diseases that thrive and grow with deadly effect under unsanitary conditions.

We advocate the spray instead of the dip because it is as effective, is practical on small as well as large farms, and costs much less as noted below:

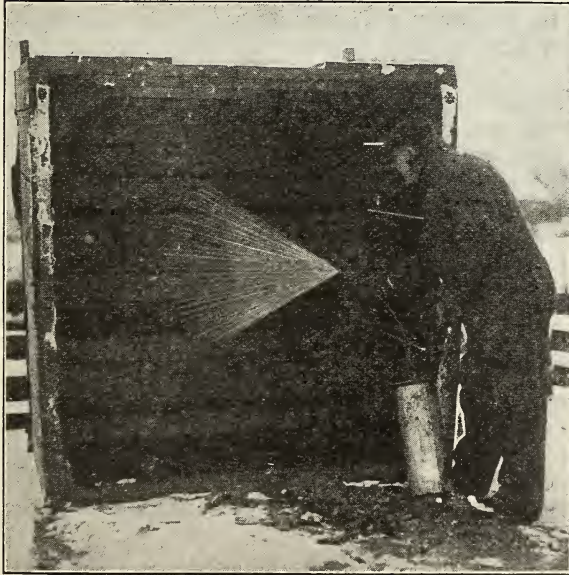
Cost of building dipping vat.....	\$150.00
Cost of spraying machine.....	7.50
Saving	\$142.50
Can dip 500 hogs in 5 hours—Labor of 3 men....	\$ 6.00
Can spray 500 hogs in 1 hour—Labor of 3 men....	1.20
Saving	\$ 4.80
Dipping twice per month, labor cost.....	\$ 12.00
Spraying twice per month, labor cost.....	2.40
Saving	\$ 9.60



SPRAYING OUTSIDE OF COLONY HOG HOUSES.

HOW TO SPRAY.—Have a small lot or pen arranged so you can bed it at least a foot deep with straw. The spray that fails to reach the hog will fall on the straw and be distributed along the hog's belly, under his forelegs, in the groin and even the bottoms of his feet. Without the straw the antiseptic falls on the ground and is lost.

THE COLONY HOUSE.—Disinfect the individual hog houses. The importance is getting rid of vermin, such as lice and mange mites, that infest the skins of hogs, and killing the germs of diseases and making the sleeping quarters healthy and fit for habitation.



SPRAYING INSIDE OF COLONY HOG HOUSES. EVERY HOUSE IS TURNED ON THE SIDE AND THOROLY SOAKED.

We will refund any man's money who will buy a sprayer and use it according to instructions and then finds it is not one of the best investments he ever made. Proper sanitation on the farm would save millions of dollars worth of live stock every year.

For the control of contagious and infectious diseases, there are bacterins, vaccines, serums and antitoxins that should be used. For further information write us.

MATERIAL FOR SPRAYING

Here is the spraying material that covers every practical use on the stock farm from killing flies to disinfecting after cholera.

From experience we estimate that 99% of the farmers who read this have lost from a few hundred to thousands of dollars by not giving proper attention to sanitation and vaccination.

Are you going to continue to burn up your hard earned dollars, or bury them in the woodlot?

CRESOLIS COMPOUND

(Liquor Cresolis Compositus. U. S. P.)

This disinfectant is approved by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. It is used to disinfect animals, pens, stock yards, stock cars, or any place where stock is harbored.

We would recommend this spray to disinfect after hog cholera, hemorrhagic septicemia, mixed infection, distemper in horses, pink eye in cattle—and in fact any infectious or contagious disease.

For stock disinfection use one pint of Cresolis to ten gallons of water, making nearly a 2% solution.

For pens or premises use one gallon to 32 gallons of water. Spray heavy to thoroly saturate the side walls, partitions and floors.

Sold in gallon and five gallon cans, and fifty gallon drums. Price \$4.00 per gallon. Five gallon can \$15.00. Write for price on fifty gallon drums.

PHENOLENE

Phenolene is recommended for ordinary purposes anywhere on the farm. It may be used on cattle for lice, mange, ringworms, white scour, flies and mosquitoes.

Sheep for stomach worm, ticks, lice, maggots, foot rot, cuts and bruises.

Hogs for hog lice, sore mouth, mange.

Poultry for lice, mites and fleas, roup, etc.

Use one gallon to one hundred gallons of water. Use with sprayer as illustrated. Price \$2 per gallon; five gallons for \$7.50. Write for price on fifty gallon drums.

There are cheaper sprays but these high grade disinfectants cost very little if you use our sprayer.

REMEMBER

Disinfection and vaccination work together in protecting all live stock against diseases. You can use a spray on the farm any day in the year.

What does \$10.00 or \$15.00 in your pocket mean as against protecting your herds from disease and death? We repeat our offer to refund any man's money who buys a sprayer and uses it according to instructions and finds it is not a good investment.

Sanitation as the means of saving stock will be sounded in your ears for the next few years until you and every other farmer falls in line. You cannot begin too soon for your own good.

1000 Pure Bred Chester White Hogs



CHESTER WHITE BROOD SOWS ON THE FUNK FARMS

IMMUNED and every one can be registered. We have been breeding the Chesters for twenty years. We began in a small way and gradually increased our herd until we believe we have the largest Pure Bred Chester White Herd in America. There is not a hog on the farm but what its blood lines trace to Champion and Grand Champion State Fairs and International Winners. ~~22~~ ~~22~~ Our present herd boars (seven in number) were selected with the greatest care and represent the following families: *Peacemaker, St. Elmo, Combination, Schoolmaster, Pocketpiece, Wild Wood Prince and Funks' Defender.*

Address **LIVE STOCK DEPT., Funk Bros. Seed Co.,**
Bloomington, Illinois

FUNK EGG FARM, McLean, Illinois

Largest Breeder of
High Egg Pedit-
gred Single Comb
White Leghorns
in America.

Funk's
International
Strain

Incubator Capacity
22500.
Brooder Accom-
modation about 15000.
500 Layers and
Breeders. Toulouse
Geese, Gaited
Saddle Horses.

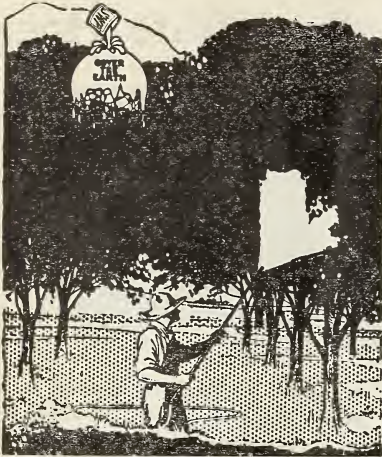
Each Funk female is trap-nested from the very first day of laying.
Hatching Eggs—Day Old Chicks—Mature Breeders.
Custom Hatching given special consideration and care.
Specialty is also made of Mammoth Toulouse Geese.

Send for your copy of "LEGHORN LORE"—It tells all about Funk's Famous Fowls.

Address all communications about poultry to

LYLE W. FUNK, Owner,
Box A, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

THE WAY TO BIGGER PROFITS



Good crops mean big profits these days. But your crops can be no better than the protection you give them. The protection you give them can be no better than the materials you use.

Funk Bros. Insecticides and Fungicides prepared by The Sherwin Williams Co., the largest makers of these products in the world, will bring you better crops and bigger profits because each product is the result of expert study of some definite need of the grower. Coming in dry powdered form, these materials eliminate the expense and inconvenience of unnecessary weight and the danger of spoiling when kept over from one season to another.

DRY LIME SULFUR

Will control San Jose Scale and all scale insects, Leaf Blister Mite, Peach Leaf Curl, Apple Scab, Apple and Pear Canker, Brown Rot on Peach or Plum, etc. It is used for dormant spraying in Spring and Fall against San Jose Scale, Oyster Shell Bark Louse, etc., and for Summer spraying in combination with Dry Arsenate of Lead against fungus diseases such as Apple Scab. For the control of San Jose scale, to be used in fall or spring as a dormant spray on trees affected. Very effective for leaf blister mite, apple scab, apple and pear canker and brown rot.

Put up in 1-5-10 and 25 lb. packages and 100 lb. barrels.

DRY POWDERED ARSENATE OF LEAD

Used for spraying fruit trees in the blossom for the control of Tent Caterpillar, Slug, Canker Worm, Coddling Moth and Core Borer. Used as a spray for peaches, pears, plums, grapes and all small fruits. A very successful spray for potatoes.

Put up in the following packages: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1-5-10-25 lbs. Prices on application.

TUBER TONIC

A combination spray for potatoes having all the killing powers necessary for the bug and flea beetle with no danger of burning. The chemical mixture will adhere twice as long as Paris Green or other mixtures. The most successful spray for general results.

Prices on application. Put up in the following packages: 1-5-10-25 lbs.

PESTROY

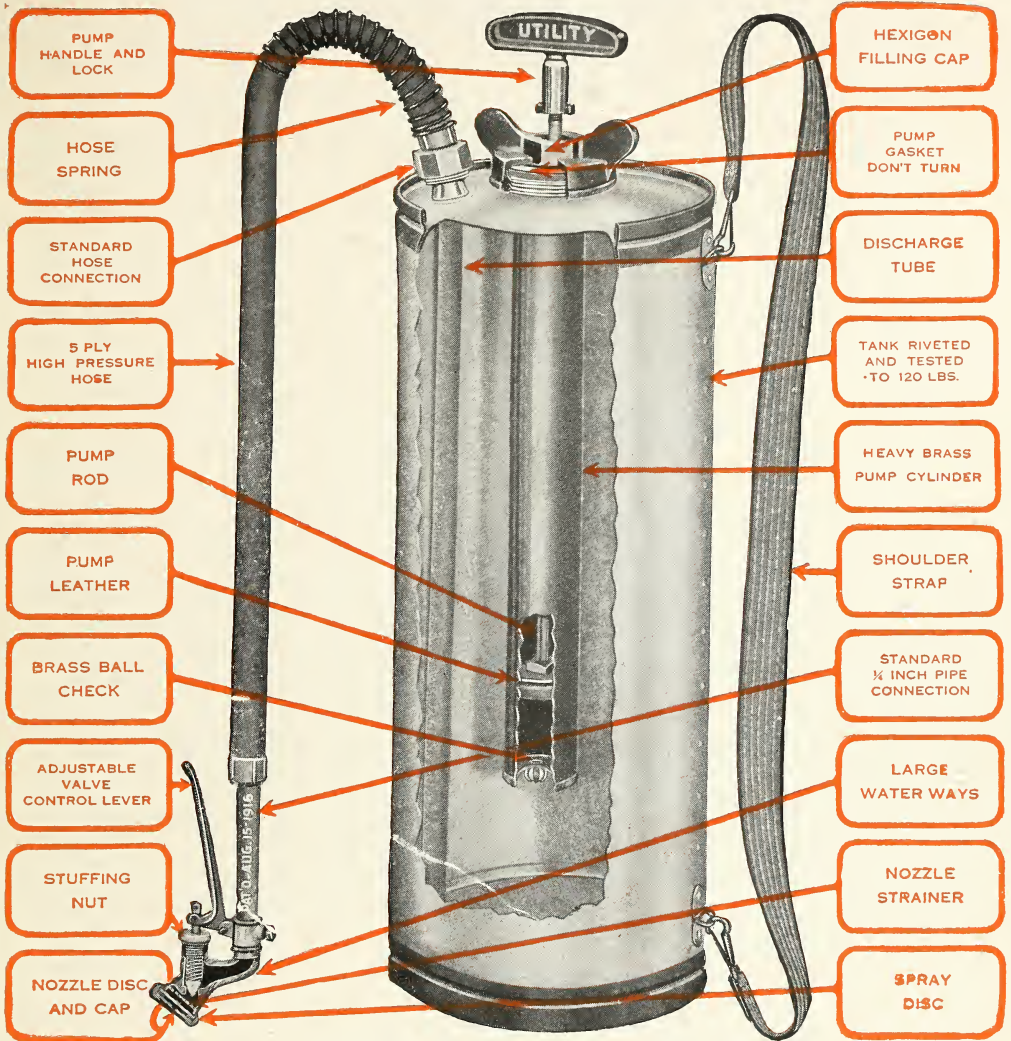
Is a combination of Bordeaux Mixture and Arsenate of Lead in dry powdered form, possessing the fungus-preventative qualities of the one with the insect-killing qualities of the other. It destroys leaf-eating insects and controls fungous diseases, rot, scab, etc., without burning the foliage. Effective on apples, pears, cabbage, tomatoes, beans, potatoes, etc., because of its adhesive qualities.

Put up in following packages: 1-5-10-25-50 lbs. Prices on application.

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CHEAPEST CROP INSURANCE



Ask for No. 10 Compressed Air

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