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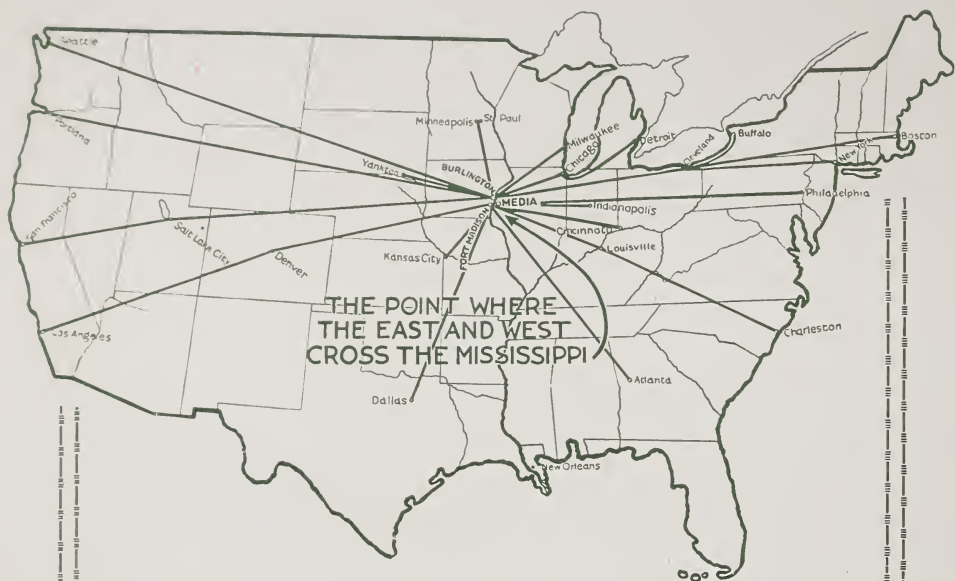
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1935



**E. G. L E W I S
SEED COMPANY
MEDI A I L L I N O I S**

**PURE BRED
SEED CORN**



Where We Are Located

Media, Henderson County, is located in the Mississippi Valley, twelve (12) miles from the river, and two hundred (200) miles southwest of Chicago, right in the heart of the corn belt, on double tracks of the Santa Fe, between Chicago and Kansas City, seven-teen (17) miles from Burlington, Iowa, and the same distance from Monmouth, Illinois.

HARD ROADS

Media is only just a few miles from the hard road between Galesburg and Burlington, and the four mile drive to Media is over a good road. Media is on the new \$100,000,000 bond issue road. Trucks come for miles after Seed Corn.

ORDER YOUR SEED CORN NOW

and have it shipped, or call for it
when you wish

SEE PRICE LIST



Hitting the Nail on the Head

In one of my old Readers I remember the little story:

“Drive the nail aright boys,
Hit it on the head;
Drive the nail aright boys,
Ere the time has fled.”

How often, out of discouragement, has come success. The last three or four years every agricultural paper and newspaper of our great country has tried to tell us what the trouble is with the farmer. We were told the farmer plunged too much—bought too much high-priced land—Bought too many automobiles and a thousand other things. The day for the small town is a goner. Everybody should move to the city where property has value. Good roads will kill the small town.

Let us stop just a minute: What was your farm worth 100 years ago? \$1.25 per acre. What was the land worth where Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and hundreds of other large cities in the corn belt now stand? Only \$1.25 per acre. What is it worth today? You can hardly get figures enough together to estimate the value. Who has plunged? Who is standing on the solid rock today? Just draw a circle around your own town today taking in a radius of ten miles and putting on a value of only \$150.00 per acre you have a value of over \$35,000,000.00 in farm land alone. Whose property has the inflation? Where are overhead expenses less? On the farm and small town or in the city? What built cities? Men of faith in their homes, schools, churches and business.

Isn't it time for our farmers to wake up and hit the nail on the head by boosting our own homes, schools, churches and businesses? The opportunity is ours. It is up to each individual.

Our Supply of Seed for 1925

We have about 6000 bushels of sack-picked hung seed.

We have 3000 bushels of seed selected from sand land and hung.

We have about 6000 bushels selected and dried at early husking.

We have several thousand bushels of sand-grown seed reserved for emergency and right on the farm where it was grown. Dried by forcing air through seed.

We have kept the customers in mind from start to finish.

Our motto: *The best seed for the least money possible.*



None of Our Seed House Boys Care to Compete With Perry

Here is a picture of Perry Heaps, who husked in our Reid's Yellow Dent. This load contains 5,680 pounds of corn and was husked by ten o'clock. His load in the afternoon weighed 5,640 pounds and was ready for unloading at four P. M. The two loads contained 158 $\frac{1}{3}$ bushels at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per bushel moisture test over the scales. November, 1923.

Are You Glad You Are a Farmer ?

Every farmer should be glad he is a farmer—proud of his father or grandfather who pioneered the great corn belt states. If there is any country in the United States still undeveloped, it certainly is our corn belt states, where we can grow unlimited amounts of food. We have allowed our boys and girls to go to the city because they could make more money. With good roads, the rural delivery, the telephone, radio, and automobile in reality.



BREEDERS AND GROWERS OF PURE SEED CORN

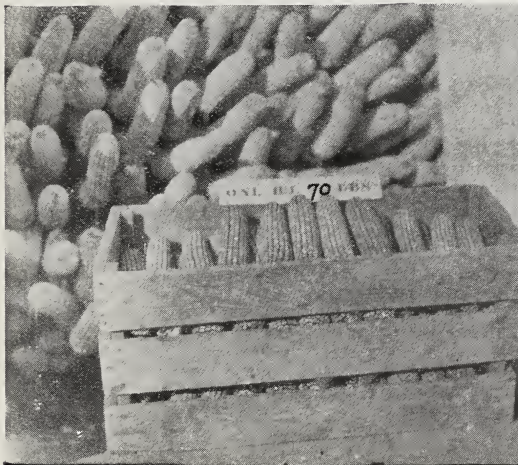


we live in the city twenty miles out, and just think of the advantages rural life brings to our boys and girls. It doesn't hurt your boy and mine to milk cows, feed the pigs, calves and chickens, cultivate a little patch of popcorn during the summer months.

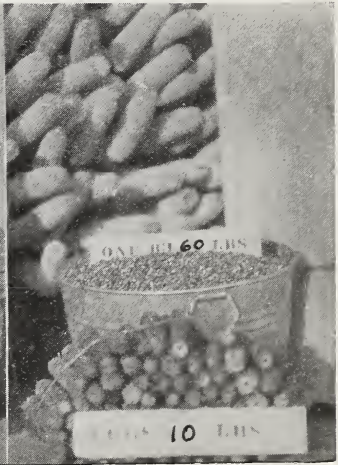


To Get a Big Load of Corn-- Begin With the Kernel

Keep in mind that each of the three rows of kernels weigh exactly the same. Just estimate how much more bulk you would have to husk of the two rows to the right to make the same amount of good dry marketable corn.



SEED IN EAR



SAME SHELLED

The Scales Tell the Story

The above picture shows 70 pounds of our Seed Corn in ear. It also shows the same corn shelled 60 pounds per bushel, and the cobs weigh only 10 pounds. Just estimate how much difference this will make on a 50 acre field.

Good Seed Corn is Scarce

Not since 1917 has good seed corn been so hard to find. It has been several years since it has been so important to order early. Orders are coming in every mail.

We were one of the first to turn back to James L. Reid type of Reid's Yellow Dent when the corn show men were still crying out for the rough deep grain.

What we learned about type:

SMOOTH TYPE

Reid's Type
Good Quality
Weighed Well
Yielded Better
Very Few Barren Stalks
No Mould
Resists Disease

ROUGH TYPE

Show Type
Poor Quality
Light in Weight
Lower Yield
Barren Stalks
Much Mould
Shows Disease



Our Testing Pays You

Our testing pays you, yes, it does not only pay you but it pays your banker, your elevator, everybody in your community when you use our seed corn. Why? Just because we eliminate waste. One customer raised 2,435 bushels from 31½ acres, an average of over 77 bushels per acre. This same party cribbed 1,460 bushels at 70 lbs. per bushel and shelled the same out Nov. 9th, 1922, and the 1,460 bushels shelled 1,500 bushels of No. 2 corn. These are facts. No guessing.

BREEDERS AND GROWERS OF PURE SEED CORN

You know the corn average for the State of Illinois is less than 40 bushels per acre. It is doubtful if corn in your neighborhood runs very far past 60 bushels per acre.

If by growing clover, alfalfa and sweet clovers and using our seed corn you can increase your yield, you know it pays.

We have enough seed corn to plant 80,000 to 100,000 acres in 1925.

With your help and ours together we can increase your yield from 37 bu. per acre down to one bushel per acre.

If All the Seed Corn We Have Increased the Yield:

37 bushels per acre it would equal.....	2,960,000 bushels=	\$1,924,000.00
25 bushels per acre it would equal.....	2,000,000 bushels=	\$1,300,000.00
17 bushels per acre it would equal.....	1,360,000 bushels=	\$ 884,000.00
10 bushels per acre it would equal.....	800,000 bushels=	\$ 520,000.00
5 bushels per acre it would equal.....	400,000 bushels=	\$ 261,000.00
1 bushel per acre it would equal.....	80,000 bushels=	\$ 52,000.00

We want to be fair. We are not trying to sell you gold bricks. We want you to get \$2.00 back for every one you give us for seed. We do not want to boast, but we have plenty of testimonials showing an increase of 15 bushels or more per acre.

Just suppose you plant 100 acres of our seed—

If your increase is 15 bushels per acre your gross profit will be \$1,500 less the cost of the seed, \$75.00.

An old customer who has bought his seed corn from us for years has asked us to reserve 20 bushels for him and he has seed already hanging in his shed. He knows how we handle our seed corn. He knows that the \$150.00 he pays us for his seed corn is a paying investment.

Prepared to Render Better Service

We are in a position to ship direct from our warehouse storage in Chicago, Ill., Peoria, Ill., or Burlington, Iowa. This makes an added service to all our customers who wish to buy in large quantities. It saves money, and insures quick delivery.

Dwight, Ill., October 18, 1924.

E. G. LEWIS SEED Co., Media, Ill.,

DEAR SIR: In regard to handling of your seed corn, I think the method is O. K., as the seed I purchased from you last spring grew good. I got a good stand and it is ripening fine. Out of the way of the frost.

Yours truly,

JOHN DOMBIERER.

Costs only 60 cents per acre to plant our Seed Corn.

Seed Corn a Business With Us

We are producing seed corn cheaper than the farmer can do it himself. Just suppose the farmer made all his own clothes, his implements, his harness, his Ford car, truck, tractor, made his own gasoline, sawed all his own lumber, made his own nails, saws, hammers, etc. How much would he farm? True you can put up your own seed corn, but does it pay you? Do you have a good place to keep it? Do you know what corn is best to plant? What yields best, and why? Can you afford to neglect your pigs, fooling with seed corn? What does it mean to you to keep your hog houses clean, and keep your pigs free from worms.

A field of Reid's Yellow Dent grown from our seed made a yield of 76 bushels per acre and showed only 17.1% moisture on November 10th, 1923—4% under No. 3 corn.

Seed Corn Tested to be Disease-Free

We have been making germination tests of the seed we plant from which to raise seed corn for several years. We began in a small way in connection with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and, as its great value in producing better corn was at once apparent, we have been doing more each year.

This year we are prepared to offer a limited amount of pedigreed seed tested for freedom from the Fusarium or Root Rot Disease at \$10.00 per bushel (half bushel at \$6.00, sample ears, 50c each) in the ear, crated. Every ear we send you in this grade will have had several kernels tested from it and show a germination of 100 per cent.

Our equipment for this work is limited and we can not furnish a very large quantity of this grade, so get your order in early. We must reserve the right to book orders only to the extent that we can fill in time for planting. It takes a week or ten days to test corn in this way.

Roseville, Ill., October 10, 1924.

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO., Media, Ill.,

DEAR SIR: The seed purchased from you last spring germinated and grew exceptionally well. I never had a better stand of corn. I am convinced the utility type of corn matures on heavy soils the best and after planting your corn for several years I find each year it is better. Your method of handling seed corn is all right, because it gives results—what the farmer needs.

Yours truly,

BLAINE H. WATSON

P. S.—Keep the good work going.

Hundreds buy their seeds early and have it shipped when they wish.



A view of part of our Reid's Yellow Dent test plot. Taken about the first of June
Notice the rows are numbered.

Breeding Method

To develop our highest yielding strains, we plant parts of ears in ear-row test plots, using ears from various fields and which have been carefully tested on the germinator. The growth and behavior of each row is watched and records kept. In the fall, the rows are husked and weighed. Then the next year, the remnants of the highest yielding rows are planted in a breeding plot. This plot has part of each row detasseled, from the high-yielding rows of which seed is selected for the small multiplying blocks in which we raise seed for our growers.

These strains are tested from three to four years before we grow our regular seed from them. If any undesirable trait shows up, the strain is at once discarded.





Reid's Yellow Dent

Our Reid's Yellow Dent is of medium rough to smooth type of a light lemon yellow. It is very solid but yet not too solid for stock to eat. It has a small cob, and ear, will run from 86 to 90 per cent grain. Kernels are about one-half inch deep. Ears are cylindrical and well filled with kernels at both ends. They will average 18 to 20 rows, kernels set closely, in rows which pair, the two rows of a pair filling very closely. Shank is small, making it easy to husk. Fodder medium, not too coarse, but stands up well. Matures in 115 days, according to soil, location and season.

This is a very popular corn and is hard to beat. We have many flattering letters in regard to this corn. We often sell out this variety early.

We guarantee 95 to 100%. Read our guarantee in back of catalog.

90% of the Seed Corn orders are for Reid's Yellow Dent.

We also have Ninety Day Yellow, Johnson County White, Iowa Silvermine, and Gold Mine.

Orders for Seed Corn of 50 bushels or over we pay the freight.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST



Fifty Bushels Right at Your Door

Any little station can use 50 bushels of our seed corn. Just think it over for one minute. Do you know it will pay you and your neighbor to send your elevator manager over to buy your seed corn, clover, alfalfa, soy beans, rape, etc.

It is not any trick at all for you and your neighbors to use 50 to 200 bushels of seed corn, 100 bushels of clover, 100 of soy beans, 25 of alfalfa and soon you have a car load. We deliver car load lots at your station.

Monmouth, Ill., October 13, 1924.

E. G. LEWIS SEED Co., Media, Ill.,

DEAR SIRs: Was well pleased with the seed corn I got of you last spring. It grew better than 95%, and I am getting some mighty nice seed from it this fall. I don't believe it is quite as large eared as some other corn, but it more than makes up for that in maturity, quality and weight.

Yours truly,

W. I. SPROUT.

Winfield, Iowa, October 15, 1924.

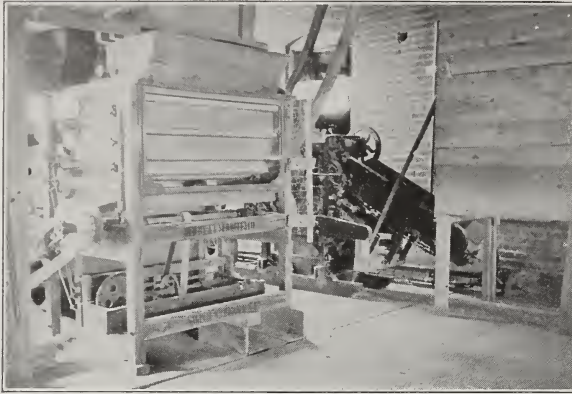
E. G. LEWIS SEED Co., Media, Ill.,

DEAR SIRs: Yours of October 8th is at hand and will say the seed corn I got from you last spring gave me a good stand, also the soy beans, and the pigs are enjoying themselves in the corn field now. I have a nice lot of seed corn hung up and got it up before the frost of September 30th. Thank you for past favors

Yours respectfully

W. FRED BEARDSLEY.

SEED CORN IS YOUR CHEAPEST SEED



Our Sheller and Corn Grading Machine

Shelled and Graded versus Ear Seed

Our shelled and graded seed corn and the ear seed corn are the same quality. Both are from the same fields, from the same stock, and are picked and handled in the same way until the final sorting. At the time of sorting the ear corn is placed in crates.

The seed which is to be shelled and graded, is carefully sorted and shelled, after which it is double-graded on one of the latest type Clipper Corn Graders. This grader is equipped with traveling brushes to keep the screens from clogging, has a variable air blast to blow out the light kernels and two powerful fans to remove all the dust and chaff.

Seed run through such a machine twice, is absolutely graded as good as necessary for planting purposes.

The graded corn comes to you in new bags, and is ready for your planter. It is well graded and you will have no trouble in getting an accurate stand of corn.

Wade Pullan, Wyaconda, Mo., purchased 10 bushels of our hung graded seed corn last year. Thinking he had good corn of his own, he cancelled half of his order, and used his own seed. Mr. Pullan says the corn from our seed will yield double the corn planted from his own seed.



Hulless Oats

Hulless Oats mark another advancement in agriculture. It has been proven over and over that oat hulls have no food value, but are injurious to livestock to a large extent. Hulless Oats are very much to be preferred over ordinary oats, on account of having the berry free of hulls, which makes a much more palatable food for both human and livestock food.

Hulless Oats was originated by Prof. Saunders, of the department of Agriculture, in Saskatchewan, Canada.

YIELDS IN POUNDS PER ACRE

William Bohian, Montana.....	1,650 pounds
Arthur Habrodt, N. D.....	1,350 pounds
Daniel F. Fiersteine, Iowa.....	1,000 pounds
Farrend Lewis, Wisconsin.....	2,285 pounds
L. D. Simons, Iowa.....	1,750 pounds
Domina Westry, Wisconsin.....	2,150 pounds
Martin Christianson, Idaho.....	1,500 pounds
Rhinhard Bubs, S. D.....	2,000 pounds
Alex. Molan, Minnesota.....	2,285 pounds
James Du Boys, Illinois.....	1,970 pounds
W. D. Tarroll, Kansas.....	1,845 pounds

The above report covers the highest and the lowest yields per acre reported. We have reports averaging between the two high and low figures.

Our supply of Hulless Oats is very limited and we limit each order to ten bushels to one individual farmer.

Soy Beans

This is a valuable crop for pasture, as a concentrate or for silage. Besides it is very valuable for soil improvement.

Soy Beans are becoming more and more popular each year, until now nearly every county agent recommends their use with corn for hogging down, also to plant with corn for silage. For these uses they may be sown by means of a soy bean attachment in the hill or even sometimes sown broadcast at the last cultivation, although this is not quite so sure to give results. It is the opinion of many county agents that they do not injure the corn at all. Some even claim a benefit.

Also Soy Beans may be sown alone either in rows or broadcast, then pastured, used for hay or threshed. Stock eat the hay well, when allowed to mature and threshed, or when pastured they take the place of the expensive protein feeds.

We have only standard varieties and can furnish tested seed of them. This is important, as their vitality is very easily injured.

Look out for Southern grown beans. They can be bought cheap but will not mature. Ours are all Northern grown.

Growing Soy Beans in Illinois

BY J. C. HACKLEMAN, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF FARM CROPS EXTENSION

The importance of the soy bean as a valuable, annual, leguminous crop is rapidly gaining recognition in Illinois, and the acreage devoted to its culture has increased remarkably during the past decade. Because of this rapidly increasing acreage, seed has become high in price; which fact has led many farmers to the mistaken notion that the soy bean is a crop to be grown chiefly for the production of its seed. As a matter of fact, however, seed production is to be considered of secondary importance when the many actual merits of this crop are taken into account.

There are a number of factors which have contributed to the great increases in the soy bean acreage in Illinois. Among the more important are (1) it is an annual legume; (2) it fits well into cornbelt rotations; (3) it makes excellent hay; (4) it is good for pasture; (5) it furnishes a good silage material; (6) it is subject to few diseases and has few insect pests; (7) it produces seed abundantly; and (8) it is rich in oil, therefore valuable to commerce.

As an Annual Legume.—Red clover, which has been largely depended upon in the corn belt as a soil-improving crop, frequently fails, due to one cause or another; and on account of this uncertainty, farmers—especially tenants—have largely eliminated the growing of clover. Some other legume crops must be found to take the place of clover. The soy bean is an excellent crop to substitute in the event of clover failure.

Fits Well Into Rotation.—The soy bean has found great favor with corn belt farmers because it fits so well into their rotations. The crop may be seeded just as soon as corn is planted. When grown as a cultivated crop, the first cultivations alternate with those of corn. Aside from the second, and occasionally a third cultivation, soy beans require no more attention until time to harvest. If the proper varieties are chosen, the crop will be harvested just preceding wheat-sowing time. The wheat may then be sown in the soy bean stubble without further preparation.



Makes Excellent Hay.—Soy bean hay, properly made, is equal if not superior to the hay from other leguminous crops. Its chemical composition, as well as results from feeding experiments with milch cows, indicate that soy beans compare favorably in feeding value with alfalfa. This hay, as a source of protein produced on the farm, can be made to reduce the amount of costly feeds purchased each year.

Good For Pasture.—Soy beans furnish satisfactory pasture for stock of all kinds. For hogs and sheep it has been found to be especially profitable. Soy bean pasture gives the best gains when used as a supplement to corn, but it is also valuable when used alone.

Furnishes Good Silage.—Soy beans and corn make a good silage combination. They may be grown together or mixed at the time of being put into the silo. Several experiment stations have conducted feeding trials with this mixture, especially for dairy cows, and all have found it excellent silage.

Has Few Diseases and Pests.—The crop is unusually free of plant diseases and has few insect pests. The bacterial leaf wilt, which causes the leaves to die and drop off prematurely, is the only disease of consequence thus far. The Mexican bean beetle is reported as doing some damage in Mississippi. Grasshoppers destroy the beans occasionally but are not, as a rule, a serious menace. Rabbits, especially the jack rabbit, is the worst pest at the present time.

Heavy Seed Yields.—Yields of seed depend upon the variety, soil, and seasonal conditions. The better varieties may be expected to average from twelve to eighteen bushels of seed per acre, altho yields as high as forty bushels have been recorded in Illinois. During the season of 1921, ten varieties on the South Farm at the University of Illinois averaged 31.5 bushels per acre.

Valuable Oil Crop.—As a rule the oil content of soy beans is high, averaging approximately 17.5 per cent. The demand for this oil has increased remarkably during the past few years. The oil has previously come from the Orient, or has been extracted from seed imported from Manchuria, China, and Japan. The demand for a fresh, pure, soy bean oil from native beans has become very active, and mills will be crushing soy beans this season. This will probably remove the fear of an over-production of soy bean seed.

Manchus

The Manchu leads all varieties as an all purpose bean. It is one of the highest yielders of seed, grows from three to four feet tall and has an abundance of foliage. It matures in 100 to 105 days. The seed is of medium size, yellow in color with a dark brown scar. This variety has gained importance for hogging down, and is one of the most resistant of the non-shattering varieties.

MIDWEST

The Mongol—Hollybrook—Medium Yellow which is now under the name Midwest is a trifle later than Manchu, grows a little more foliage, and a very heavy seed yielder. Preferred by many and claimed superior to Manchu on account of more rank growth. The seed is smaller than the Manchu and will seed more acreage.

ITO SAN (MEDIUM EARLY YELLOW) is the most widely-grown early-maturing bean. The plants are erect, bushy, and of medium height. This variety requires about 105 to 110 days to mature. The seed is of

medium size, nearly round, and is straw yellow in color; the seed scar is pale yellow with a brown spot just at the base of the hilum. This variety is well adapted for hogging with early corn, and is a good yielder of seed, but is too short and coarse for the best hay.

BLACK EYEBROW is a variety of medium height, stout, and rather erect. It matures in about 105 to 110 days. The seed is medium-large, slightly flattened, and has a peculiar marking, being rather a brownish black in color with a brown saddle and a black seed scar. This variety is well adapted for hogging off and is also fairly good for hay and seed.

AMOUNT OF SEED—time to sow—cultivation. Seed one bushel to 15 acres when planted in the corn. $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per acre when sown alone.

The ground should be broken early in the spring same as for corn crop, not allowing any weeds to start which you cannot kill with a disc or harrow. Drill in rows or solid just as soon as the corn is planted. When seeded in rows the common method of cultivation is with the common six shovel cultivator with the two outside shovels removed. When drilled solid the weeder or rotary hoe is the best tool to kill weeds.

Why You Should Place Your Order Early

If you will just take fifteen minutes and sit down and think. Figure out how much seed corn and other seeds you will need in your community. Don't wait for the other fellow to start. Do it yourself. You know the saying: "It's weight that broke the camel's back". Draw an imaginary circle around your town. Estimate how many acres will be in each crop on your own farm; then how much on a section; the amount in one township; the amount in four townships. Estimate how far a carload of seed will go in supplying the real need.

By ordering early you save money and get the best quality.

It is the working together that makes your farm and your town increase in value.

Canton, Ill., October 14, 1924.

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO., Media, Ill.,

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter will say that I have some of the finest corn I ever raised, and believe it is beyond frost damage, although the land it is on is not well drained. The stand is as good as anyone could expect. Am well satisfied with all seed received from you. I am,

Respectfully yours,

J. E. DOWNS.

PRICE LIST

CASH WITH ORDER

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Our Corn Stands Up Better, as Well as Yields Better

DOUBLE GRADED REGULAR STOCK SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded, per bushel..... \$4.45

SACK PICKED SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded, per bushel.....\$4.95
 Lewis' Ninety Day Yellow double graded and shelled, per bushel..... 4.95
 Gold Mine, shelled and double graded, per bushel..... 4.95
 Lewis' Iowa Silvermine, shelled and double graded, per bushel..... 4.95
 Lewis' Johnson County White, shelled and double graded, per bushel..... 4.95

Hung seed in ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.

BAGS FREE WITH SEED CORN.

SOY BEANS

Manchu Recleaned@ \$2.95 per bushel
 Ito San Recleaned.....@ 2.95 per bushel
 Black Eyebrow Recleaned.....@ 2.95 per bushel
 Midwest-Hollybrook-Mongol Recleaned@ 2.95 per bushel
 Ohio Recleaned@ 2.95 per bushel
 Morse Recleaned@ 2.95 per bushel
 20 bushels or over ask for prices. Bags 25 cents extra.

CLOVERS

	Purity	Per Bushel
Medium Red Clover Quality Brand.....	99.2%	\$22.90
Medium Red Clover Purple Brand.....	97.3%	21.00
Alsike Clover Quality Brand.....	99.0%	15.50
Alsike Clover Purple Brand.....	96.1%	14.90
White Blossom Sweet Clover—Quality Brand.....	99.1%	9.95
White Blossom Sweet Clover—Purple Brand.....	95.3%	8.90
Idaho Alfalfa.....	99.2%	15.30
Alfalfa-Kansas—Nebraska Quality Brand.....	99.5%	14.90
Alfalfa-Kansas—Nebraska Purple Brand.....	99.0%	13.90
Dakota No. 12.....	99.0%	16.90
Alfalfa—Genuine Grim.....	99.5%	29.50
Alfalfa—Genuine Cossack.....	99.0%	29.50
Hardy N. W. Alfalfa.....	99.0%	14.90

TIMOTHY AND RED TOP

Timothy—Quality Brand99.5% 3.90
 Timothy—Purple Brand98.5% 3.75

Bemis A Bags Extra at 50 cents each, except Seed Corn

		Per Pound
Red Top Quality Brand.....	94.0%	.25
Red Top—Purple Brand.....	92.3%	.20
Blue Grass—Quality Brand.....	98.8%	.48
Blue Grass—Purple Brand.....	94.3%	.40
Rape—Holland Dwarf Essex.....	99.0%	.11
Sudan Grass.....	99.1%	.10
Millet—German Millet.....		Ask for Prices
Buckwheat—Japanese Buckwheat.....		Ask for Prices
Marquist Spring Wheat.....		Ask for Prices
Dalea Clover.....	99.5%	.30
Hubam Clover.....		.40

White Rice Pop Corn for popping.....\$0.10 per Lb.
 White Rice Pop Corn for seed.....\$0.25 per Lb.

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO., Media, Illinois

PRICE LIST AND ORDER SHEET



Threshing Soy Beans On One of Our Farms

The above field of 56 acres yielded 1,456 bushels of excellent soy beans. Besides 26 bushels of beans per acre, the straw made great cow feed. Just figure a little compared with oats. A fair way to count your bean crop is three or four times the price of corn, because soy beans are so high in protein. One bushel of soys are equal to four to six bushels of oats as feed. Soy beans and corn make a balanced ration for hogs. The above field made a yield far beyond an oats crop to say nothing of the condition of the field for Wheat and other crops to follow.

Soy Beans are equal to Oil Meal as a feed.

Soy Beans may be seeded alone as a crop using one bushel of beans per acre.

Planted in the corn at the rate of one bushel to 15 acres.

Seeded broadcast, and cut for hay crop which makes a feed in a class with alfalfa.

Many men are planning 40 acres this year in preference to oats. For a seed crop soys may be planted up to June 1st.

There is a growing demand for Soy Beans for commercial use each year. Oil Mills are increasing each year. The oil is used in various ways and the crushed beans are used for feed and replacing Linseed Meal.

Read Growing Soy Beans in Illinois by J. C. Hackleman, Bulletin No. 255.

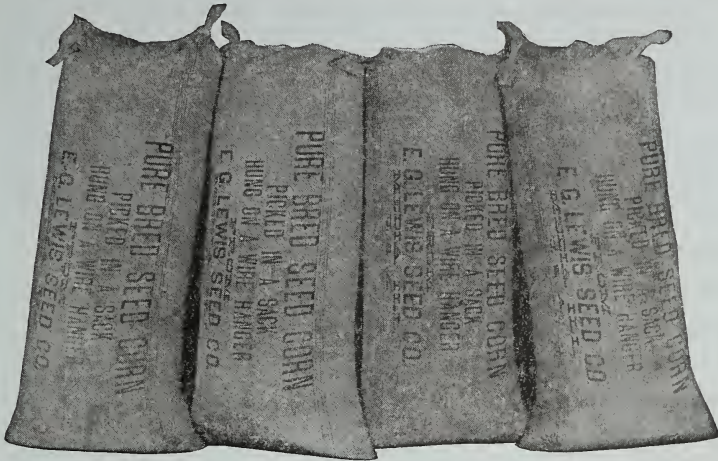
The choice varieties while they last at \$2.95 per bushel.

ORDER SHEET—BACK OF PAGE



Enough of our seed corn in the above truck grown from disease free seed to raise 28,000 bushels of high quality corn.

Regular Stock Graded \$4.45 per bushel.
Hung Seed Graded \$4.95 per bushel.



Enough to plant 80 acres cost only \$44.50 and Hung seed only \$49.50



80 Acres of Reid's Yellow Dent June 22nd.

E. G. Lewis Seed Co. — Media, Ill.

PRICE LIST AND ORDER SHEET

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.

MEDIA, ILLINOIS

Your Check is Good

Bags Free with Seed Corn. Bags extra with all other Seeds.

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND.....FOR \$.....

MY NAME IS.....

POST OFFICE..... STATE.....

FREIGHT STATION

SEND BY FREIGHT EXPRESS PARCEL POST

WHEN DO YOU WISH SEED SHIPPED?.....

REGULAR STOCK SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded.....@.....

SACK PICKED HUNG SEED CORN

Lewis' Reid's Yellow Dent, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Lewis' Johnson County White, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Lewis' Iowa Silvermine, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Lewis' Ninety Day Yellow, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Gold Mine, shelled and double graded.....@.....

Bags free with Seed Corn.

In ear, crated, 50 cents extra per bushel.....@.....

.....@.....

.....@.....

Burlap Bags for Soy Beans, 25 cents each.....

Bemis A. Bags, 50 cents each.....

.....@.....

.....@.....

TOTAL—



Build Your Soil With Very Little Expense For Fertilizer



Milk Cows in Sweet Clover

White Blossom Sweet Clover

Perhaps no clover has gained so fast in prominence as White Blossom Sweet Clover. Three or four years ago the large seed dealers did not even quote Sweet Clover at all. These same firms told us that last spring the call for Sweet Clover was equal to Red Clover and rapidly replacing Red Clover.

There are sections in Illinois and Iowa in the corn belt where White Blossom Sweet Clover has entirely replaced Red Clover as a fertilizer and pasture.

Sweet Clover is the cheapest of all Clovers and the fellow who grows Sweet Clover will enrich his land faster and for less money than any other method. Seed one bushel to 4 to 6 acres.

A postal card to United States Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will bring you bulletins on Sweet Clover, # 169; 836; 820 and 797.



Mr. Wood of Iowa and his Dalea Clover

There will be a new Bulletin on Dalea issued by the Iowa State College this year, so Prof. Hughes informs us, and from the data he is getting concerning it this year, it should be a good one.

In examining Dalea fields near here, Prof. Hughes found one on thin clay hill side where the oats sown with the Dalea had only made a growth eight inches in height and the binder was unable to harvest it. The Dalea had made a growth of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet and a test showed a green crop of over 12 tons per acre with the roots thickly covered with nodules.

On another field he found Dalea sown on July 9th, alone, that had made a growth of 42 inches with a good stand and the seed well formed and will doubtless mature. This last field had been sown where corn had been planted and had been drowned out by excessive rains.

He also told us that in other parts of the State he had found Dalea sown in the corn at last planting and where the corn had made a heavy growth, the Dalea had also made a fine growth, showing roots well covered with nodules.

This new legume has had a tryout from Canada to Florida and has shown a fine growth of from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet on light clay, sandy and acid soils, making an especially good showing on soils requiring from 1 to 4 tons of lime per acre.

BREEDERS AND GROWERS OF PURE SEED CORN

As a nitrogen plant we believe it to have no equal. When *inoculated* the roots are thickly covered with nodules and the green crop is known to have made approximately 14 tons per acre.

While it is not recommended as a forage plant, the green Dalea tests about 22% protein, which is far ahead of the other clovers.

The Iowa Experiment Station at Ames, has been doing some extensive work with Dalea the past two years, having sent out many bushels of seed in small lots and they have some very fine reports of its progress and we feel free to refer you to them for any information that you may desire.

Prof. H. D. Hughes, of the Farm Crops Division, has been largely in charge of this work.

The Station at Ames has an orchard plot of about 20 acres on which they sowed Dalea for a late cover crop on July 20th, and on September 12th, last, they had a heavy growth of Dalea from 18 to 20 inches high.

The Dalea seed crop in this section was much injured by floods in the early part of the season and the amount of seed available will be very limited.

Dalea has been well scattered over the country the past season and a quantity of seed was sold in small lots in your State. It will be much better advertised during the coming months and we believe you will have calls for the seed and will be pleased to have you catalog it.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS: Sow about 15 lbs. per acre of Searfield seed with nurse crop of small grain from April to June and sow alone anytime during June. In sowing with the grain, use an early variety of small grain or it can be sown in winter wheat after wheat has a good start or with late Spring grains after the grain is a few inches high.

We limit each individual to 10 bushels of Dalea Clover.

Toulon, Ill., October 12, 1924.

E. G. LEWIS SEED Co., Media, Ill.,

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of the 10th. Was glad that you wrote. Last spring I received eleven and a half bushels Goldmine Seed Corn from you, 7½ bushels for myself and 4 bushels for my neighbor. I planted all of the corn I received from you. My neighbor planted his 4 bushels and bought seed at home for the rest of his. He said he wished he had sent to you for all of it. When he got it in the spring he had planted some of his own seed, and it was coming fine, so he put the same amount of your seed in sawdust, as he did the first, and it came so good that it pushed the sawdust and all up with it, it was so strong. His own came good; yours came sawdust and all 98%. I believe every grain came for me. You can pick seed corn out of any field I have. Am well pleased with it. I received a bushel of alfalfa seed March, 1923, and sowed it with oats and got 4 acres of good alfalfa. One of my neighbors was at my place and said he wished he had some of the corn too. I will close.

H. F. WHITE.

INQUIRE REGARDING HUBAM CLOVER



Alfalfa Pays Anywhere

At this writing the best alfalfa hay is quoted on the Kansas City market at \$31.00 per ton. It's a poor field that does not yield three tons per acre per season. We hope our customers will realize the important value of alfalfa on every farm. Seed one bushel to four acres.



Alfalfa Helps Cut Down the Cost of Pork Production.



Red Clover

All the Red Clover we offer is home grown. There is a large amount of foreign seed coming into this country, but we do not care to handle it, as we have enough foul weeds, without getting more on our farms.

Some are predicting \$25.00 Red Clover. We are not prepared to pass judgment but will handle home grown seed at the lowest price possible. Seed one bushel to 6 to 8 acres.

Alsike Clover

This plant is nearly as valuable as the medium for ordinary soils and is far superior on sour and wet soils. Of course it will not grow in water, but it will do better on wet, sour land than any other legume. It is a perennial and is therefore a much more permanent meadow and pasture plant than Medium Red Clover. It may be used alone but probably is best used with timothy either for pasture or for meadow. Stock like it as it is a little finer than Medium Red, growing from one to two feet high. It winters remarkably well.

Alsike Clover is the cheapest of all clovers this year, except W. B. Sweet Clover, but does not have the fertilizing qualities of the Sweet Clover. It is the most sure of all clovers to get a stand. Alsike is excellent to use in a pasture mixture of Sweet Clover and Alsike or Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover or Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy, or Sweet Clover, Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy and some Alfalfa.

To seed Alsike alone, one bushel will sow six to ten acres.

Lawn Grass

Thousands of pounds of lawn grass are used each year to seed lawns. Some use the blue grass alone, but our experience has taught us that it is best to use blue grass, red top, white clover, alsike, and a sprinkling of the very best timothy. Lawn sets quicker by using the best grade of the above properly mixed.

We mix our own lawn grass and are very careful to avoid foul weeds. There are many fine lawns throughout the country where our lawn grass has been used. Seed on a lawn 60x60 feet from 5 to 8 pounds or 3 to 5 bushels per acre.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST

Kentucky Blue Grass

This is the best natural pasture grass known. It makes a thick, luxuriant growth that is good from early spring to late fall.

Holland Dwarf Essex Rape

Rape furnishes a very large amount of feed per acre. It can be sown alone; with oats and pastured after the oats are taken off or sown in corn at the last cultivation. If planted early in April, it is ready to pasture by the first of June.

Dwarf Essex variety is biennial and does not blossom the first year and winter kills in our climate, so there is no danger of its becoming a weed. The seed should be sown on well prepared ground, using 20 to 40 pounds of seed per acre.

We used only the best seed, purity around 99.5 per cent and germination about 95 to 97 per cent.

Timothy

This is a perennial; height, four to five feet. Too well known to need description. We handle the best home grown seed that we can get. Sow about 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is a new fodder or hay plant which promises to fill a considerable place for such purposes. It is an annual plant somewhat similar to cane or kaffir, but more slender and finer stemmed; easier to cure; harder, quicker to mature and yields more hay.

It is said to grow well on even thin soil and does pretty well even in a dry season. An acre will feed two horses and a cow or the equivalent.

It stools very much and may have a hundred stems from a single seed. It keeps sprouting up and can be cut once a month. The hay stays green, even after the seed ripens.

Every farmer who has grown Sudan Grass claims it out-yields all emergency grass crops.

Our Guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Corn to be free as possible from foreign pollen. Seed might get mixed to a certain extent by wind or birds carrying pollen. We furnish you the seed just as this catalog tells you. Test it any way you please for 15 days and if it does not suit you in every way, return it at once and we will refund your money. We cannot, and will not, guarantee seed longer than 15 days. Will in no way be responsible for crop failures, destruction from insects, etc. We have no power to rule the weather, or cannot plant, prepare and care for your corn, so after you have had the seed in your hands fifteen days our responsibility ceases so far as we are concerned. You can read how others are pleased, and if you want more recommendations we can give them.

With samples of our high class double graded Seed Corn, L. H. Lieurance, Roseville, Illinois, sold 66 bushels the first year; 150 bushels the second year, and a car load the third year. Mr. Lieurance says our system is a real service to the farmer.

ON 80 ACRES, 15 BUSHELS PER ACRE MEANS
\$1,200 CLEAR PROFIT

\$1,200 helps you keep up the church you attend.

\$1,200 helps put improvements in your home.

\$1,200 helps to pay off your mortgage.

WE WANT TO HELP OUR CUSTOMERS

WE CAN USE THE CASH WITH YOUR ORDER,
but if you are just a little short of money, send your order
and pay for seed when you get it.

E. G. LEWIS SEED CO.,
Media, Illinois.

1925



44 Varieties of Cannas