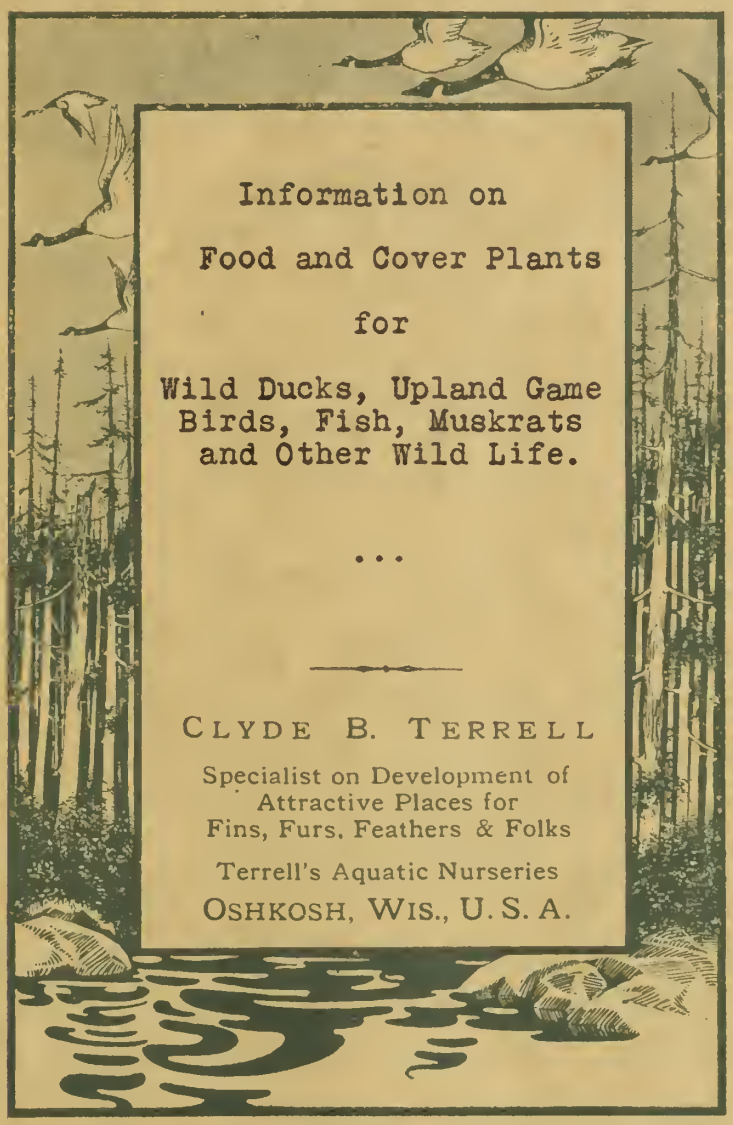


Information on Food and Cover Plants for Wild Ducks, Upland Game Birds, Fish, Muskrats and Other Wild Life.

...

CLYDE B. TERRELL

Specialist on Development of
Attractive Places for
Fins, Furs, Feathers & Folks

Terrell's Aquatic Nurseries
OSHKOSH, WIS., U. S. A.

FOOD IS THE SECRET!

"Food maintains all life"

If you could follow the wild ducks in their flight, you would find that they do not stay on waters where they cannot get enough to eat. They may stop for a drink but quickly fly on, crowding into waters and marshes where their favorite foods such as Wild Rice, Wild Celery, Sago Pond Plants, Wapato, etc., grow abundantly.

Large human populations are maintained by increased production of food--grains, fruits, vegetables and live stock. On the other hand, the food supply of wild creatures has been materially cut down by draining of marshes, pollution, clearing of land, pasturing, and destruction of berry-bearing shrubs and vines along highways and fences. To maintain and increase your wild life population, it is necessary to plant plenty of food for them in most places.

For information on important food and cover plants for wild ducks, upland game birds, song birds, muskrats and fish—ornamental water plants, trees, shrubs and vines that can be planted now, turn to the next page—

Terrell's Aquatic Farms and Nurseries

Specialists in Natural Food Plants for Wild Life

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Wild Rice Is To Ducks What Candy Is To "Kids"

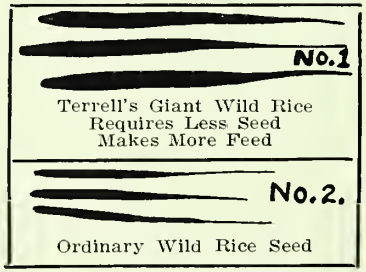
Wild Rice (*Zizania aquatica*) is a favorite food of the marsh ducks, Mallards, Black Ducks, Pintails, Teal, etc. Thousands of them crowd into the Wild Rice marshes as drainage and civilization destroy their old haunts. The plants grow quite high supplying cover and nesting places, as well as food, for the ducks. It is also a good Muskrat food.

Wild Rice grows in slow-running, fresh water streams, lakes, ponds or marshes having a permanent outlet. It should be planted on mud bottom in sunny, sheltered bays in from 6 inches to 3 feet of water. Wild Rice does best north of a line drawn from San Francisco, Calif., to Savannah, Ga., although it has been grown in Louisiana and Alabama.

TERRELL'S GIANT WILD RICE SEED is fully twice the size of ordinary Wild Rice seed (see illustrations below)—requires less seed—produces more feed than ordinary variety. Terrell's seed is kept in special damp cold storage, as required to insure high germination. Dry seed will not grow.

Wild Rice seed may be planted during spring any time waters are free of ice. Use 60 lbs. per acre. 100 lbs. $33; Bu. (30 lbs.) $10.00; Peck, $3.00; ½ Pk. $1.50. Smaller lots 50c lb. or 62c lb. postpaid. (Special prices on larger quantities.)

Giant Wild Rice



BOTH NATURAL SIZE

Terrell's Expert Planting Advice With All Orders

Wild Celery is "The Staff of Life" for Canvasbacks

Canvasbacks, Redheads and Bluebills feed on Wild Celery (*Vallisneria spirals*) in preference to other foods. Scientists call the Canvasbacks, *Aythya vallisneria*, which means "duck that feeds on Wild Celery," *Vallisneria* being the scientific name for the Wild Celery plant. Other ducks which feed on Wild Celery include the wood duck, widgeon, pintail, ruddy, bufflehead, whistler, teal, scoters, mallard and black duck. Geese, swans and coots also eat it.

Good Fish Pasture

Wild Celery is an ideal fish food and cover producer. It insures more and bigger fish. It helps purify the water.

Wild Celery thrives in fresh or slightly brackish waters, in sheltered bays, 2 to 8 feet deep. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada. Easily grown from Terrell's selected winter-buds or plants planted from March 20th to July 20th. Use 1,200 per acre. 1000, $25; 300, $9; 100, $4.

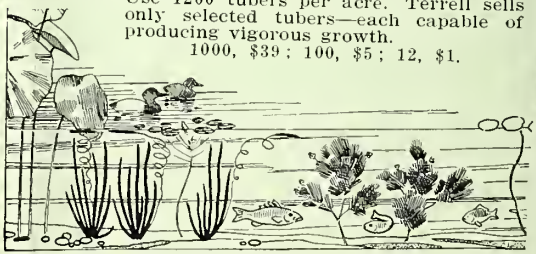
Sago Pond Plant

Best Duck and Fish Food for Alkali, Slightly Salt, Marl or Hard Water

Authorities proclaim Sago Pond Plant (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) the best all around wild duck food, also the best food and shelter plants for fish. It is eaten by swans and over twenty kinds of ducks. Early in the fall it has clusters of seeds, the size of wheat, which are greedily eaten by blue-winged teal, mallards, and other early ducks. Later in the season, it produces great quantities of tubers almost equal to Wild Celery as a Canvasback food.

Sago Pond Plant thrives throughout the entire U. S. and Canada. It should be planted only in hard waters containing some lime. Plant the tubers from February 1st to July 15th, in 1½ to 4 ft. of water, in sheltered bays on any kind of bottom but stony. Will spread to deeper and more exposed situations. Use 1200 tubers per acre. Terrell sells only selected tubers—each capable of producing vigorous growth.

1000, $39; 100, $5; 12, $1.



Wild Celery Sago Pond Plant

Duck Foods For Every Condition—See Price-List

Wild Duck Millet

For Mud Flats -- Lowlands -- Lands That Can Be Drained and Flooded

Wild Duck Millet (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) is an important food for mallards, pintails and teal. It grows over most of the U. S. This plant made up to 50 to 75% of the food of mallards from La. examined by U. S. Biological Survey. It is also an important food for ducks in Ark., Wis., Ala., Ill., S. D., Mass., S. C., Mo. and Calif. It grows 2 to 4 feet high, making considerable cover. It is also a food for geese, quail, doves and upland game birds and song birds as well as wild ducks.

Plant on mud flats, lowlands, areas left bare during summer when water goes down, or land along water's edge. Suited to old rice fields in the South. Sow from April 1st to July 10 in the North and up to August 1st in South and a crop will be secured same season. 100 pounds plants 3 acres. 100 lbs., $15; 25 lbs., $4; smaller lots 25c lb. or 35c lb. postpaid.

(Seed heads) Wild Duck Millet
Provides Excellent Food and Cover

Wapato

Wapato Is To Ducks, Geese And Muskrats What Potatoes Are To You

"Duck Potato" and "Muskrat Potato" are names often given this important food plant, *Sagittaria latifolia*, that indicate its importance as a food. It produces numerous tubers, seed and tender white runners that are eaten by geese, swan and practically all kinds of wild ducks, as well as muskrats. Has handsome arrow-shaped leaves—stalks of white flowers with yellow center—widely planted as ornamental.

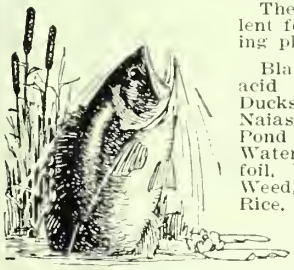
Easily and quickly grown from Terrell's selected tubers. Thrives in practically all parts of U. S. and Canada, in marshy places, mud flats, and in water up to 1½ ft. deep. Plant 1200 tubers per acre.

1000, $25; 300, $9; 100, $4; 12, $1.

Get More And Bigger Fish Provide Food And Cover

"We may stock our fish waters ever so liberally, but the fish will not thrive without an abundance of suitable food."—*Editorial from "American Field."*

Certain plants provide plenty of food, also cover where small fish can escape from their enemies. They insure more young fish reaching maturity and increase fish production. Fish feed on parts of the plants and on the countless numbers of small insect and animal life which these plants support.



Cat-tail

The following are excellent food and cover producing plants for fish:

Bladderwort (grows in acid waters), Coontail, Ducks Meat, Muskgrass, Naias, Pickerel Plant, Sago Pond Plant, Water Cress, Water Lilies, Water Milfoil, Water Shield, Water Weed, Wild Celery, Wild Rice.

For descriptions and prices on frogs, crawfish, and plants listed above, see price-list.

Muskrats + Food = $ $ $

The Muskrat, A Valuable Fur-Bearer

The number of muskrats you can raise on your marsh or waters depends on the food supply. Muskrats will increase in numbers as far as the food supply permits, but no farther. Provide an abundance of muskrat pasturage and you may find fences, to retain them, unnecessary—in fact, muskrats from other marshes will be attracted by the food on your marsh .

Foods Muskrats Love

The following plants are the mainstay of the muskrat's food supply the year around. They are easily grown. Plant feeding beds here and there. When once started they will reseed themselves and spread out. Foods listed in the order of importance.

FOR SHALLOW WATERS UP TO 2 FT. DEEP

†*‡Sweet Flag, †*‡Cattail, *Wapato (Muskrat Potato), *‡Bur Reed, †*‡Wild Rice.

FOR WATER 2 TO 5 FT. DEEP

†*Water Lilies, *‡Great Bulrush, ‡Muskgrass.

NOTE: *For Alkaline (hard) Waters. †For Slightly Acid (soft) Waters. ‡Used by muskrats in building houses.

The additional amount of fur that can be taken will pay many times over for the planting materials needed.

For prices, description and quantity to plant per acre, see our price-list.

Ask Terrell's—Practical Muskrat Farmers Since 1896

Ornamental Water Plants

Any bit of water, swamp, marsh, shoreline or an artificial pool, can be made a beautiful and interesting place like that shown below. By planting hardy varieties listed here, you can have flowers and birds all through the season. In waters up to four feet deep plant †*Water Lilies (white, pink, and yellow).

In very shallow waters in the foreground plant †*Blue Water Iris, pink †*Swamp Loosestrife, golden †*Marsh Marigold, blue-flowered †*Pickerel Plant, white and yellow-flowered *Wapato, †Wild Calla.

Plant clumps of odd*Bur Reed, *Bulrush, †*Cat Tail, †*Sweet Flag, †*Wild Rice and bamboo-like *Reed Grass with feathery plumes, where they will not hide other flowers. In moist soil along the shore plant the brilliant red †*Cardinal Flower, fragrant †*Indian Plume, †*Blue Water Iris, †*Marsh Mallow, †*Blue Lobelia, *Bur Reed; also such trees and shrubs as †*Pussey, †*Golden or Weeping Willow, †*Elderberry with large clusters of fragrant white blossoms, and evergreens such as †*Arbor Vitae. On higher ground plant flowering shrubs and trees recommended on next page. For prices and description see price list.

*For Alkali (hard) water. †For Acid (soft) Water.

Ornamental Water Planting

Terrell's Materials Selected For Growing Ability

Ornamental Berry-Bearing Shrubs, Trees and Vines For Birds

You can make your place doubly interesting, if, when you plant trees, shrubs or vines, you plant the following varieties that have seeds, fruits or berries that attract birds. Evergreens should be planted as shelter for birds in severe weather, and for nesting places.

Plant To Attract Birds

For a low hedge or screen plant the red-berried Japanese Barberry; cover a fence with such vines as Bittersweet, Wild Grape and Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy). These vines may also be trained over porches, arbors, dead trees or stumps, banks, stone walls, etc.

For a high hedge, screen or windbreak use the red-berried Pink Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle and such evergreens as Arbor Vitae (White Cedar).

Shrubs for planting around buildings, fences, drives or in shrub corners, include Sumacs, Coral-berry, Wild Meadow Rose, Japanese Barberry, (all having red berries), Elderberry (purple and red berries), and Snowberry.

Trees for planting for shade and ornament include Bird Cherry, White Mulberry, Beechnut, Red Oak and Ashleaved Maple; also the following evergreens: Red and Scotch Pine and Arbor Vitae.

Plant Several Varieties For All Year Food and Beauty

For Winter and Spring Food, Shelter and Beauty, use Sumacs, Japanese Barberry, Wild Rose, Evergreens, Bittersweet, Coral-berry, Snowberry, Virginia Creeper, Ash-leaved Maple, Wild Grape, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle, Beechnut, Red Oak, Pussey Willow, Golden Willow.

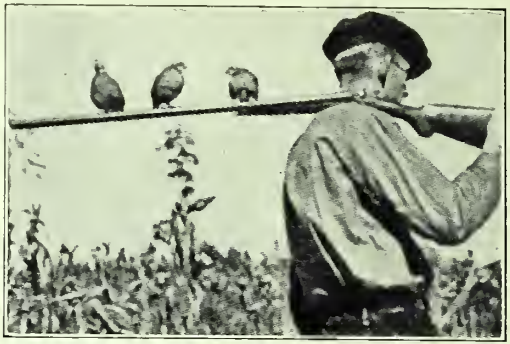
For Summer and Autumn Colors, Berries and Food, use Bird Cherry, Japanese Barberry, Sumacs, Red Oak, Snowberry, Coral-berry, Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper (Am. Ivy), Bittersweet, Wild Grape, Elderberry, Beechnut, Box Elder, Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle.

Flowers, bright fruits and berries, some of them hanging on all winter, and evergreen leaves make these species the most beautiful ornamentals you can obtain.

No lot is so small that it cannot have a mulberry tree to attract birds. Owners of farms and larger tracts may plant groups of ten to twenty of the different varieties, here and there along fences, in corners, ravines and in uncutlivated areas. These groups will spread out covering larger areas.

For prices and description of above, and list of birds they attract see price-list.

Specialists On Foods For Wild Life



"How to Get Quail," F. Potts,
Photo in American Field

Foods for Quail, Grouse, Pheasants Keep Them From Straying

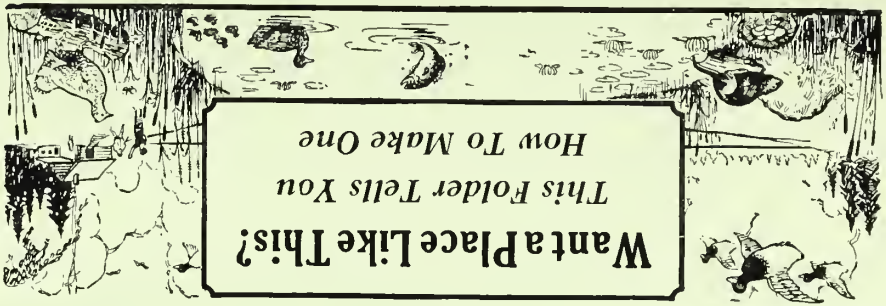
To keep quail, pheasants, ruffed grouse and prairie chickens from straying away, provide plenty of food and cover. Plow spots near cover; sow Wild Millet and Duck Wheat. Duck Wheat is not suitable south of Maryland except in mountains. For southern localities plant Chufa, Bene, Wild Duck Millet, and Lespedeza.

Also plant evergreens and berry-bearing trees, shrubs and vines that provide fruits and berries, which cling through winter. Scatter these plantings over property, in ravines, on hillsides, along fences, roads, etc. The plantings beautify your property. Trees, shrubs and vines do not require replanting

Prairie Chickens are always attracted by Duck Wheat (Tartary Buckwheat). Also eat Red Oak acorns, berries of Wild Rose, Virginia Creeper, Sumacs, Wild Grapes. *Sharp-tailed Grouse* eat Wild Rose hips, Mulberries, Snowberries. *Wild Doves* eat Chufa, Bird Cherries. *Wild Turkeys* eat Red Oak acorns, Beechnuts. Numerous Foods of *Quail, Ruffled Grouse and Pheasants* are listed, page 3 of price-list. For descriptions and prices of above see price-list.

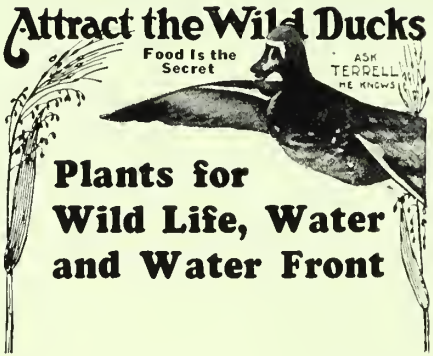
For Prices on Other Planting Material
Write
Terrell's Aquatic Farms & Nurseries,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

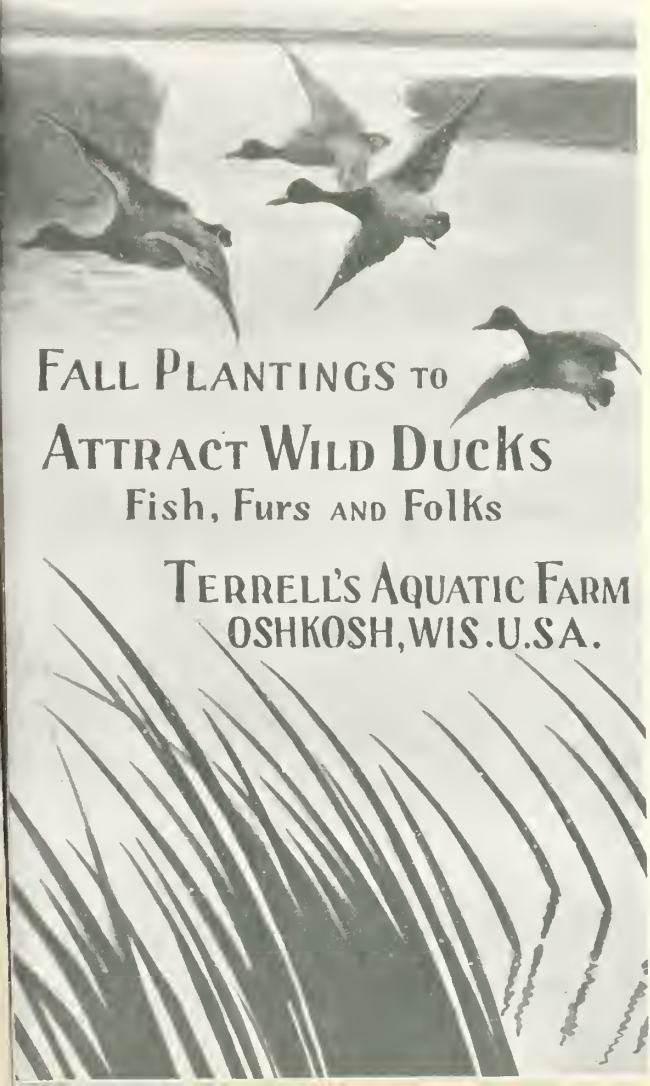
Get Terrell's Prices On Trees For Reforestation



POSTMASTER: If forwarded to new address notify us on Form 3547. If not deliverable, return to us. Postage guaranteed in either case.
TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS & NURSERIES,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Sec. 435½ P. L. & R.




FALL PLANTINGS TO
ATTRACT WILD DUCKS
Fish, Furs AND Folks
TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARM
OSHKOSH, WIS. U.S.A.

INDEX

TERRELL'S

1896 1928

What to Do in the Fall—Nature's Planting Time

To Attract Wild Ducks, Plant:

Giant Wild Rice Seed
Wild Celery Seed
Large Bur Reed Seed
American Lotus Lily Seed
Water Cress Plants
Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant Seed
Muskgrass with seed (oogonia)
Sago Pond Plant Seed
Naias Plants with Seed (supply limited)
Wampee (Duck Corn) Seed

To Insure More Big, Healthy Fish, Plant:

All of the above plants except Bur Reed and Wampee which are not particularly attractive to fish. Stock waters with live frogs, and crawfish (plant these only where lime is present).

To Attract Wild Geese, Plant:

Giant Wild Rice Seed.

To Feed More Muskrats, Plant:

Giant Wild Rice Seed
Large Bur Reed

To Attract Quail, Ruffed Grouse, and Song Birds, Plant:

Smooth Sumac Shrubs (Furnish Food All Winter)
Elderberry Shrubs

Evergreens (Balsam, Red and Scotch Pine, Arbor Vitae) for shelter.

Plant Evergreens during September; Sumac and Elderberry during October.

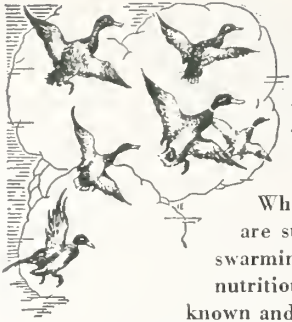
For Ornamental Purposes, Plant:

Trees and Shrubs

Red (Norway) Pine
Scotch Pine
Balsam Fir
Elderberry
Sumac

Bog and Shore Plants

American Lotus Lily
Blue Water Iris
Swamp Loosestrife
Cedar (Arbor Vitae)
Marsh Mallow (Hibiscus)
Indian's Plume



WILD RICE

Brings the Ducks!

Where Wild Rice grows you are sure to find wild ducks—swarming in to feed on the large nutritious grain. It is the best known and most important food for Mallards, Black Ducks, Widgeon, Teal, Pintails, Canada Geese and other wildfowl. On frosty mornings, tramping along the edge of the Wild Rice marshes one will be startled by a series of frightened quacks as a flock of Mallards, almost at your feet, jump out of the tall growth of Wild Rice, where they have been feeding, sheltered from the chill autumn winds. Wild Rice beds are also used by the ducks in the spring, as a place to hide their nests and rear their ducklings.

Wild Rice reseeds and takes care of itself from year to year making a permanent feeding ground.

WHERE TO PLANT

Wild Rice is easy to grow. There are many places throughout the U. S. and Canada where Wild Rice does not grow, but where conditions are suitable for it. These places could and should be planted with Wild Rice beds. Briefly stated the conditions required for successful growth of Wild Rice are fresh water streams, lakes or ponds having an outlet, soft mud bottom, and water from 6 inches to 3 feet in depth. Sunny sheltered bays or coves where planting will not get the current or direct wash of waves, suit it best.

Wild Rice does not grow in water salty to taste. Near the seacoast it grows along streams twenty to fifty miles above the point where they enter the sea, where the water ceases to be salty to taste and there is a tide of not over four feet. Any spots where fresh water brooks or springs enter the stream will be more fresh and better for Wild Rice.

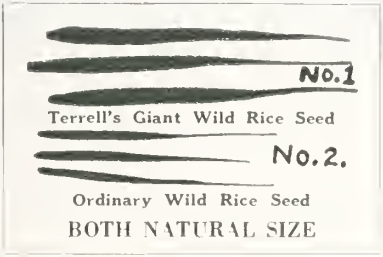
Many tame rice fields found in Southeastern U. S., depending upon tides for water supply, provide suitable conditions for growing Wild Rice. On many of these old rice fields the banks are broken, allowing the free change of water that Wild Rice requires. If the banks are not broken one or more gates in the levee banks can be left open. Many sportsmen owning plantations having these old rice fields are developing splendid stopping and feeding grounds for wild ducks. We have personally investigated and planted some of these properties.

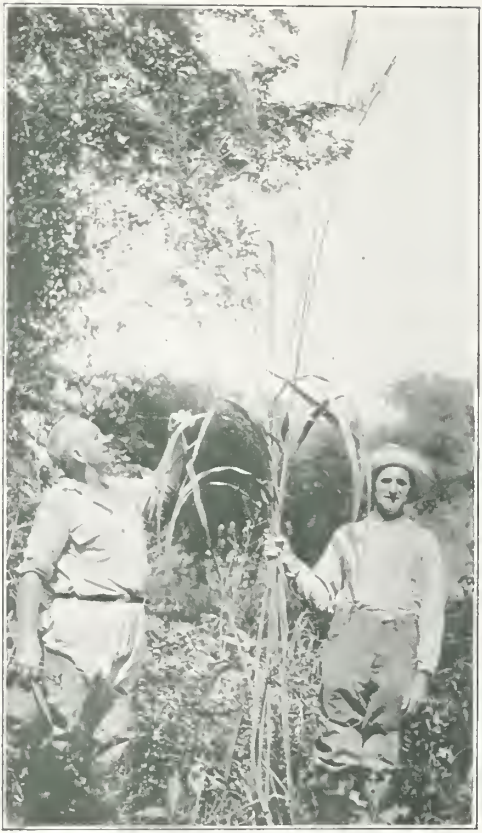
PLACES NOT SUITABLE

Our experience has been that Wild Rice will not grow in waters having no outlet, waters salty to taste, or strongly alkaline. Places such as are found along parts of the Mississippi, Ohio and Illinois Rivers, where the water rises and stays ten feet or more above the normal water level for several weeks during the spring floods, are usually unsatisfactory places, as the Wild Rice is drowned out by the high water. If such conditions exist in your waters, you should plant other duck foods which we furnish, described on the following pages, which are suitable for growing in such places.

GOOD SEED IMPORTANT

Wild Rice seed is of a perishable nature and must be carefully handled by persons experienced in





"Our Wild Rice in Spring Hole at our club preserve has reached the phenomenal height of fourteen feet. Can you beat it and where? We have proofs in photographs." —Writes J. G. Reul, member of the Woodlawn Gun Club, Marshall County, Illinois. The photo above shows their Wild Rice, 14 feet high, grown from TERRELL'S GIANT WILD RICE SEED. Can you imagine what a wonderful feeding ground and excellent cover for ducks is provided by a bed of this Wild Rice? Also what splendid natural blinds!

growing, handling and planting Wild Rice, if it is to retain its germination. Poor seed is a waste of time and money, no matter how cheap it may be. We have found that many failures in growing Wild Rice, were due to the fact that the seed planted had been improperly handled by some amateur seedsman who did not know how to care for it. Some people have purchased parched Wild Rice that had been prepared for eating, sold by someone offering it as Wild Rice seed, and of course this would not produce a growth of Wild Rice any more than corn flakes would produce a growth of corn.

Germination tests which we have carried out, and which have also been made by the American and Canadian Government authorities have proven that drying lessens or kills the germination of Wild Rice seed. There is no doubt but what much Wild Rice seed of low germination has been sold, and is responsible for many failures to get Wild Rice beds established. For the past thirty-one years we have been furnishing, handling and planting Wild Rice seed in all parts of the United States and Canada, and have shipped it to foreign countries with excellent results. We have made a special study of Wild Rice and have perfected methods of handling, storing and shipping it, so that its highest germination is preserved. Our seed is a larger seed, several times larger than what we have found in many parts of the country. Of the ordinary run of Wild Rice seed, 300 to 400 lbs. is used to plant an acre, but because of its high germination, and the larger seed, we suggest using not more than 60 lbs. of our Giant Wild Rice seed per acre.

Seed Head of Wild Rice

WHEN TO PLANT

Wild Rice seed can be planted with excellent results as soon as it is harvested in the fall, the natural time for planting it—Nature's sowing time. The harvest usually begins the last week of August or first week in September. Because of weather conditions beyond our control we are never sure of the quantity of Wild Rice seed we will be able to harvest, and because of this, orders should be entered early, to be sure of a supply.

Complete detailed planting instructions which are sent with all orders, insure the best of results if carefully followed.

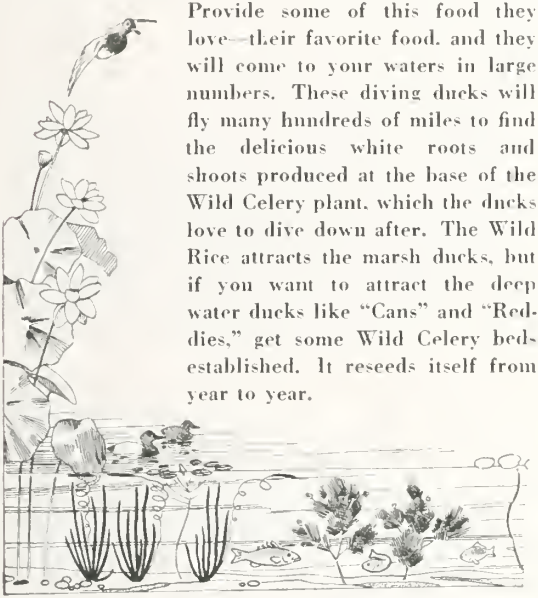
See order blank on page 27 for prices.

Wild Rice for Table Use!

Wild Rice prepared for table use has a delicious nutty flavor and is excellent to serve with wild game; during the holidays as something different; and is being more widely used in the home as people are beginning to realize its great food value. Physicians recommend Wild Rice as having more vitamines than any other cereal and declare it an excellent cereal for breakfast food. It may also be used as a vegetable, dessert or pudding served with whipped cream. Send for a supply of Terrell's Wild Rice Prepared for Eating, with good recipes, today.

Wild Celery for Diving Ducks

Not many years ago, one could go out and pick off the limit in good big Canvasbacks, Redheads and Bluebills. Today it is more of a problem. Why? Because no longer can they find the vast Wild Celery beds of former years. Civilization has crowded out many former haunts and feeding grounds of our wild ducks. You can, however, assure yourself of some good Canvasback, Redhead and Bluebill shooting again, if you will plant Wild Celery beds for them. Provide some of this food they love—their favorite food, and they will come to your waters in large numbers. These diving ducks will fly many hundreds of miles to find the delicious white roots and shoots produced at the base of the Wild Celery plant, which the ducks love to dive down after. The Wild Rice attracts the marsh ducks, but if you want to attract the deep water ducks like "Cans" and "Reddies," get some Wild Celery beds established. It reseeds itself from year to year.



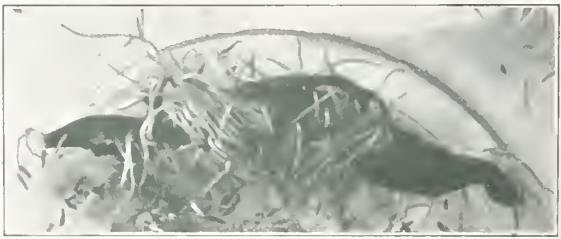
1. American Lotus Water Lily
2. Wild Celery
3. Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant
4. Sago Pond Plant

EXCELLENT FOOD AND COVER PRODUCER FOR FISH

In addition to being a splendid wild duck food, Wild Celery furnishes excellent food and shelter for fish. These plants support countless numbers of minute insect and animal life which fish depend upon for food. Fish also eat portions of the plants themselves. A bed of Wild Celery will keep your waters pure and clear and well oxygenated, which is important for fish life. The plants provide shelter and hiding places for young fish, where they can escape from their enemies, assuring many more of them reaching maturity.

WHERE AND WHEN TO PLANT

Any fresh water lake, pond or stream, preferably not land-locked, with water 2 to 12 feet in depth, with sand, mud or loam bottom, provides the right condition for growing Wild Celery. This is a submerged plant growing entirely beneath the surface of the water. Deeper waters coming over it at flood times will not injure it. It is a hardy plant, reseeding itself and spreading by means of runners, winter-buds (tubers) and seed.



A Wild Celery seed pod which has hurst allowing sprouted seeds to escape. Each pod is filled with hundreds of these tiny seeds, full of life and anxious to grow!

Wild Celery seed is shipped only when freshly gathered, and is available only for a short time during the harvesting season. We urge any one who wishes to get Wild Celery seed for fall sowing, to order early to avoid disappointment, and to get prompt shipment at the best time for planting. Complete detailed planting instructions furnished with orders. 60 lbs. Wild Celery seed should be planted per acre. Prices on order blank, page 27.

A vigorous growth of young Wild Celery plants grown from Terrell's Wild Celery seed.

Sing a song of sixpence,
  A pocket full of rye.
Four hundred twenty Canvasbacks,
  Went a sailin' by.

They didn't look, they didn't stop
  To even take a drink.
It was because we had no food
  For them to eat, I think!
    —*Apologies to Mother Goose.*

Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant

This is a good food for wild ducks, and an ideal shelter plant and food-producer for fish. You will nearly always find fish around beds of this plant. Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant produces large quantities of seeds about the size of wheat heads, which are a favorite food of Mallards, Black Ducks and Teal.

WHEN AND WHERE TO PLANT

Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant is a very hardy plant growing under a wide range of conditions. It will thrive in most any waters, fresh acid or alkaline waters, from 1½ to 5 feet in depth, on a mud, sandy, clay or marl bottom, but should be planted in places having a slight protection from heavy wash of waves.

This seed is obtained only for a short time during late summer and fall, and we urge any of our customers who desire to get some, to order AT ONCE. 25 lbs. of seed should be planted per acre. This is the natural planting time. Planted now the seed will lie dormant over winter and get an early start in the spring. Prices given on order blank. page 27.

MEXICAN RABBIT!

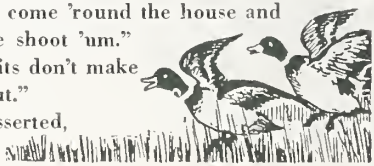
A Mexican had rabbit meat in his pail, and he shared his supply generously with his comrade.

One night the American asked: "Where do you get rabbits, Jose? I can't find any."

"My wife, she get um," Jose replied. "She say every night they come 'round the house and make noise. She shoot 'um."

"Noise? Rabbits don't make a noise—you nut."

"Sure," Jose asserted, positively. "Go 'meow, meow'".



GET BEST RESULTS

Let Us Help You Decide What to Plant Under Various Conditions of Water and Soil.

One of the most important things effecting the growth of plants, is the condition of water and soil. Wild Celery, Muskgrass and Sago Pond Plant thrive best in waters that are slightly alkaline, or contain some lime. Crawfish also will thrive in such waters. Certain other plants live in either alkaline or acid waters. Other plants do best in acid waters. Let us help you get best results by studying these conditions.

We have provided this questionnaire to make it easy for you to give us enough information about your waters so we can get a good idea of conditions. If filled out and sent to us we will suggest the best planting for your purpose and conditions. No charge for this service.

Name of Water .....

Area..... County..... State.....

Your Name .....

Address .....

* * * * *

1. Send sample of water from place to be planted. The selection of plants depends more upon condition of water than almost anything else. Send ¼ glassful of water in clean bottle. Wash bottle and cork in water from same place sample is to be taken from. Then fill bottle. Pack carefully and mail it to us. If you want to plant trees or land plants, send same amount of soil.

2. Send map or sketch of waters as requested on the next page.

3. Give information requested on these pages by answering all questions.

(Remove and Mail These Pages)

GET BETTER RESULTS—DRAW MAP OF WATERS BELOW

Remove this entire page and Mail to CLYDE B. TERRELL, Oshkosh, Wisconsin for suggestions and help.

Show on map—inlets, outlets, islands, swamp, marsh, rushes, depth of water and kind of bottom in different places, and where different plants grow.

Check What You Are Interested In

( ) More Ducks. ( ) More Fish. ( ) Muskrats.

( ) Quail. ( ) Ornamental Plants.

What else? .....

What is limit of expense? $..... (We do not want to prepare more elaborate plans than you would use and want to suggest the best possible assortment for the amount you appropriate).

How many acres do you want to plant? .....

Do you prefer any particular plants? .....

Permanent inlet?..... Permanent outlet?.....

Any shells or snails? .....

How much does depth of water vary from drought to flood? .....

Likely to go dry? .....

Any previous plantings?..... What planted?.....

.....

(Indicate on map where planted)

By whom? .....

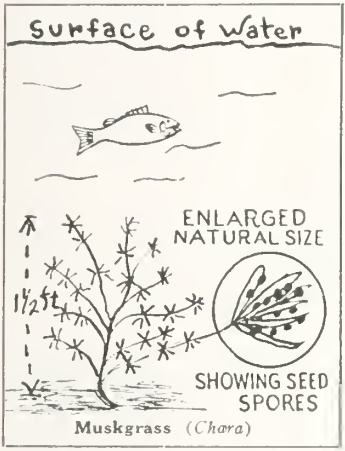
Results? .....

Remarks .....

(Remove and Mail These Pages)

Muskgrass

A cheap, quick-growing Food for Wild Ducks.



Muskgrass (*Chara*)

Also eaten by tame ducks, and fish.

Muskgrass (*Chara*) is easy to plant, and grows in any water containing lime, including marl lakes, alkali, brackish or slightly salty waters. Muskgrass makes splendid cover for fish, and also provides food for them.

Examination of ducks' stomachs made by the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, have shown Muskgrass to be eaten by Mallards, Black Ducks, Pintails, Widgeons, Teal, Gadwalls, Bufflheads, Goldeneyes, Ruddy Ducks, Bluebills, and Redheads. It is also a good food for domesticated wild ducks, being much cheaper than feeding them grain. Muskgrass grows so fast that the ducks do not feed it out.

In planting, throw bits of the Muskgrass covered with small seeds or oogonia around your pond at the rate of 4 to 5 bushels per acre and next summer you will have plenty of food for fish and wild ducks, which will last through the fall until the freeze-up. Muskgrass is furnished for planting only for a short time in the fall. Now is the time to plant it. See order blank, page 27, for prices.

Water Cress

This is a fast growing wild duck food, growing in shallow streams, springs, or fountains, in water from 1 to 8 inches deep. Where waters do not freeze over, the Water Cress will remain green all winter. We have heard of Black Ducks staying at a property all winter long, living chiefly on the Water Cress growing in some open streams there.

Water Cress is considered especially valuable as a food for ducks raised in captivity because it grows so fast the ducks cannot eat it out.

This plant is also delicious as a garnish for salads, and sandwiches, and used extensively on the table.

Water Cress may be propagated by planting cuttings of the plants this fall. Now is the time to get them. Plant 1000 plants per acre. (Prices on page 28).

Duck Corn—Wampee *(Peltandra virginica)*

Good duck food—Produces large quantity of kernels similar to kernels of corn. Grows in swampy, marshy places, and shallow water. Does well in South. Plant 10 pounds of seed per acre. Plant now.

American Lotus Lily *(Nelumbo lutea)*

The acorn-like seeds of this plant are eaten by Mallards and other ducks, but its greatest attraction is its beautiful, light-yellow flower, often measuring eight inches across. Plant the seeds this fall in some sheltered bay or pond in from 1 to 4 feet of water. Plant 10 to 15 pounds per acre.

Marsh Mallow *(Hibiscus Moscheutos)*

Has magnificent pink flowers 4 to 7 inches across. Blooms August-September. Seeds eaten by Mallards and other ducks. Grows on damp soil, marsh, or at edge of water. Strong Roots now ready for fall planting.

Prices will be found on pages 27 and 28.

Large Bur Reed

This is an excellent wild duck food, producing a large quantity of kernels eagerly sought for by the ducks. Bur Reed grows to a height of 4 feet, making excellent cover. It is also an odd ornamental plant. Grows in marshy, muddy spots or in water up to a foot in depth. Plant 10 lbs. of Bur Reed seed per acre. Immediate shipment.

Naias *(Bushy Pondweed)*

This is a submerged plant, providing excellent food and shelter for fish. It is also an important wild duck food, providing a special attraction for Teal, although other varieties of ducks feed on it also. Naias should be planted in fresh or slightly brackish water, from 1 to 6 feet in depth, on almost any kind of bottom soil, except rocky. Plant 5 bushels per acre. Now ready to plant.

A FEW ORNAMENTALS FOR FALL PLANTINGS

Blue Water Iris *(Iris versicolor)*

Handsome blue flowers veined with yellow, sword-like leaves, early bloomer, and very hardy. Fine for borders of ponds. Grows in shallow water 1 to 10 in. deep and wet places. Plant now.

Indian's Plume, Fragrant Balm

(Oswego Tea)

One of the most brilliantly colored wild flowers. Grows along shady borders of woodland streams or pools. Attracts butterflies and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. Hardy from Quebec to Manitoba, south to Missouri and Georgia. Plant now.

Prices will be found on pages 27 and 28.

Swamp Loosestrife *(Lythrum salicaria)*

Ornamental. 2 to 4 ft. high. Spikes of showy lavender or rose-colored flowers. Excellent for low ground, swamps, edge of ponds, or in water up to 1 ft. deep. Can be grown in ordinary garden. Very hardy perennial. Now ready to plant.

Prices will be found on pages 27 and 28.

TREES AND SHRUBS FOR FALL PLANTING

(For prices see Order Blank pages 27 and 28)

For Making Cover For Game and Song Birds; For Increasing the Value and Appearance of Your Grounds; For Reforestation and Profit. We specialize in trees of rapid growth; trees that attract birds; trees that will grow on poor soils and trees for planting on low ground and on shores of streams, lakes and swamps. Our Evergreens are nursery grown.

Red or Norway Pine *(Pinus resinosa)*

One of the most ornamental of all pines for Northern U. S. and Southern Canada. Long needles—reddish bark. Well suited to lakeshore planting as it stands wind and sun well. Grows rapidly and suffers little from fire, pests and disease. Grows well on light sand, sandy loam and gravel upland and, like the White Cedar, will grow at water's edge. Splendid lumber tree for reforestation. Grows 70 to 150 ft. high. Nursery grown, transplanted trees. Now ready for planting.

Scotch Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*

One of the fastest growing of all evergreens. Extremely hardy and picturesque. Very good for cover for game and song birds. Survives drought well. Grows 50 to 100 feet depending on soil and conditions. *Where To Plant:* Almost any soil. Will grow on poor sandy or gravelly land. Prefers cool, well-drained, gravelly subsoil. Plant now.

Balsam Fir *(Abies balsamea)*

The fragrant Balsam of the north woods. Very hardy. Good for planting near water as cover for pheasants and other upland game birds. Grows to about 90 feet high. *Where To Plant:* Prefers moist but well drained soil. Found in damp woods. Ready for fall shipment.

American Arbor Vitae or White Cedar

(Thuja occidentalis)

Very hardy and easily transplanted. Another evergreen that makes good cover for song birds. Song birds never failed to nest in a hedge of it on our place. Leaves flat, feathery, with pleasant fragrance. Grows well along lake and stream banks and swamps. Good for hedges or as separate trees. Grows to about 60 feet high. *Where To Plant:* Grows in almost any situation. Prefers a somewhat moist, loamy soil or cool rocky banks. Plant now.

Sumac *(Rhus glabra)*

Attractive shrub growing to a height of 15 ft. Large heads of dark-red berries remaining all winter furnish important food for Ruffed Grouse (Partridge), Quail and song birds. Its feathery leaves give a tropical, palm-like suggestion to a northern landscape. Leaves turn a brilliant red in fall. Plant now.

American or Sweet Elder or Elderberry

(Sambucus canadensis)

Berries eaten by quail, ruffed grouse, mockingbird, robin, bluebird, and over 100 other birds. Valuable for cooking and juices. Ornamental. Handsomest of elders in bloom; very sweet scented; clusters of purplish-black berries also attractive. Prefers rich humid soil. Hardy from Nova Scotia to Texas. Grows 5 to 12 feet high. Plant now.

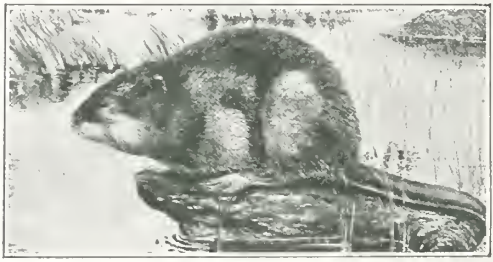
How to Make a Profitable Muskrat Marsh

Most lakes, marshes and ponds are naturally suitable for the growth of Sweet Flag, Wild Rice, Wapato Duck Potato, Cattail, Bur Reed, Water Lily, Bulrush and other plants that furnish food for Muskrats. These plants are the mainstay of the Muskrat's food supply, and practically their only source of food during the winter months. Muskrat houses are built of rushes, grasses and roots, and stems of other aquatic plants. Wild Rice, Cattail and Sweet Flag, furnish in their stems material for house-building, as well as a good supply of food. We have also noticed quantities of Muskgrass used by Muskrats in the construction of their houses.

Where these natural food and cover producing plants do not grow ahundantly, they can be introduced wherever conditions are suitable for their growth. The plants are easily propagated and when once started will reseed themselves, spread out and become more ahundant from year to year. To provide enough food, one should plant liberally.

All of the plants suggested above are important Muskrat foods and Bulrush and Yellow Water Lily will usually grow in sufficiently deep water so that the Muskrats can feed upon them during the winter. The other plants mentioned furnish the food they eat during the balance of the year—spring, summer and fall. Tubers of the Wapato (often called "Muskrat Potato") are sometimes found in Muskrat houses where they are stored by the rats as a winter food supply.

Of these Muskrat foods the Wild Rice seed and Bur Reed seed can he planted this fall. We recommend planting 60 lbs. of Wild Rice seed per acre; 10 lhs, Bur Reed seed per acre. Now is the time to plant. All of these Muskrats foods grow in marshy muddy places, or in water knee deep.



The Muskrat is one of our most valuable Fur-Bearers

How to Get More and Bigger Fish

Fish as well as children need enough suitable food, if they are to grow big, healthy and full of pep.

Well fed fish grow about three times as fast as half starved fish grow.

You no doubt have fished in lakes where the fish never get to be very large. This, as well as diseases in fish, is often due to lack of food, provided by the proper aquatic plant life. If you want more big, healthy fish, stock your waters with Sago Pond Plant, Wild Celery, Muskgrass and other plants that provide fish with food in the form of minute insect and animal life which these plants support, and with cover and protection. Also stock with frogs and crawfish, favorite foods of fish.

FROGS AND CRAWFISH

For Bait and Stocking Purposes

Stock your waters with them now to increase your fish supply.

If you want big fish instead of little ones, make sure the fish get plenty to eat.

EXCELLENT FOR FISH BAIT

Our frogs are the medium sized frogs used for fish bait by fishermen all over the country. Our frogs are chiefly the Leopard Frog (*Rana pipiens*). The adults get to be 3 or 4 inches long in sitting position and about 6 inches long stretched out, a nice tempting morsel for a big bass, pike or muskie; but the majority of them will be this year's frogs, which are about half the adult length and small enough for the general run of fish to take.

Our crawfish are a species of *Cambarus* that get to be 3 to 5 inches long, a good size for fish food. Crawfish (Crayfish) should be planted only where the water contains lime, as will be indicated by the presence of shells, lime forming when water is evaporated, marl, or the growth of such plants as Muskgrass, Wild Celery or Sago Pond Plant which grow in waters containing lime.

WE GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY of frogs or crawfish, when shipped within 600 miles (4th postal zone) of Oshkosh, and frequently ship them 1,000 miles or more without serious loss. If any should be dead on arrival have your express agent write us a note on his letterhead telling us how many are dead and we will replace them or refund your money.

Order NOW for bait, or for stocking your waters on your next trip. Shipment any date you say.

Either crawfish or frogs: $5 per 100. 100 FREE with an order for 500; 300 FREE with an order for 1,000.

Others Tell How They Attract Ducks by Planting Terrell's Foods

CALIFORNIA. "We had wonderful shooting at our grounds in Kern County last season due to the fine feed we produced from seeds purchased from you."

Robt. K. Gilbert.

CANADA. "The Wild Rice and Wild Celery I got of you are growing fine. We had a fine catch of the Wild Rice. Sowed it in an inland lake, and in the Ottawa River and it is growing in both places." A. H. BOX.

IDAHO. "The Wild Rice I got from you last fall is showing up very well." ELMER BERG.

ILLINOIS. "Your Wild Rice Seed sure is fine, I think that every kernel grew." F. B. BISSEY.

INDIANA. "I stocked my lake of ten acres in 1925 and everything is growing fine." E. CONOVER.

MONTANA. "The planting you made for us in the Lower Madison Lake is producing wonderful results."

R. H. HILL.

MISSISSIPPI. "I enclose pictures of some of us boys you met when you were here with us. Will say that at the time you planted our club lakes with your duck bait it looked mighty high but oh boy, it was worth it as you see from the enclosed pictures. Our shooting the past season was best ever. All of us boys are glad to vouch for you and your duck foods. It's THE stuff if you want real duck shooting."

MERIGOLD HUNTING AND FISHING CLUB,

J. C. JONES, President.

NEW YORK. "The Wild Rice we received from you last year grew to a wonderful crop and it is attracting many ducks." E. M. RICHARDSON.

NEW ZEALAND. "We have been successful in acclimatising the Giant Wild Rice. It is making quite a good showing in two low country ponds."

B. HUGHES.

NORTH DAKOTA. "The Wild Rice I got from you last year was successful. It made the ducks come from miles to get it." P. E. WOODWARD.

OKLAHOMA. "I take this opportunity to advise you that our plantings are growing very nicely."

HOMER F. WILCOX.

OREGON. "I wish to add that the duck food which you planted at my ranch has made remarkable progress and I do not know of a single thing that was planted but what is growing. I am very well satisfied with the results obtained." AUG. J. STANGE.

PENNSYLVANIA. "The Wild Rice we planted is fine food for ducks and they are coming in greater numbers since they found it." GEO. H. CATLIN.

SOUTH CAROLINA. "Had more ducks this season than anyone else around here, due to the feed we planted."

HENRY NORRIS.

WISCONSIN. "A few years ago we purchased Wild Rice from you. It is doing remarkably well."

E. G. OVITZ.

Tear off Here

More Food—More Ducks—Order Enough

SHIP TO .....
Name

ADDRESS .....

.....

.....lbs. **Giant Wild Rice Seed,** 1000 lbs. or more 48c lb.; 100 lbs. or more 50c lb.; 30 lbs. or 1 bu. $17.00; smaller lots 80c lb.; prepaid 92c lb. ..... $ .....

.....lbs. **Wild Celery Seed,** 100 lbs. or more 80c lb.; 10 lbs. or more 90c lb.; smaller lots $1.00 lb. .....

.....lbs. **Sago Pond Plant Seed,** 25 lbs. or more $1.50 lb.; smaller lots $1.65 lb. .....

.....bu. **Muskgrass (Chara)** $6 bu. in lots of 1 bu. or more. $5 bu. in lots of 10 bu. or more .....

.....lbs. **Large Bur Reed Seed,** $1.50 lb. .....

.....lbs. **Floating Brownleaf Pond Plant Seed,** $1.50 lb. .....

.....lbs. **Wampee (Duck Corn) Seed,** $1 lb. .....

.....lbs. **Wild Rice for table use.** Postpaid prices; Fancy 25 lbs. or more 80c lb.; 10 lbs. or more 85c lb.; smaller lots at $1.00 per lb.

.....lbs. **American Lotus Lily Seed,** $1 per lb.; 10 lbs. or more 90c lb. .....

(Continued on next page)

..... **Water Cress Plants,** 300 or more $3.50 per 100; 100 for $5.....

..... **Marsh Mallow Roots,** $5 per doz.; 2 for $1.....

..... **Naias Plants** covered with seed, $12 per bu.; 5 bu. $10 bu.....

..... **Blue Water Iris Roots,** $15 per 100; $2.50 per doz. .....

..... **Indian's Plume Plants,** $25 per 100; 10 for $3.....

..... **Swamp Loosestrife Roots,** $20 per 100; 10 for $2.25.....

..... **American Arbor Vitae,** 1 to 1½ ft. $20 per 100; 10 for $3.....

..... **American or Sweet Elder,** 1 to 2 ft. $30 per 100; 10 for $4.50.....

..... **Balsam Fir,** 6 to 10 inch. $20 per 100; 10 for $2.50 .....

..... **Red or Norway Pine,** 6 to 10 inch. $20 per 100; 10 for $2.50.....

..... **Scotch Pine,** 1 to 1½ ft. $20 per 100; 10 for $3 .....

..... **Smooth Sumac,** 2 ft. or over. $35 per 100; 10 for $4.50 .....

Amount enclosed $.....

Ordered by

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

Add 12c per lb. if you want transportation charges prepaid

Guarantee, Terms, Shipments, Etc.

Most seedsmen make no guarantee of their seeds. However we furnish only seed of the highest germination, and when planted under suitable conditions, we do not expect that any one will have cause for complaint. We make the following guarantee:

If any of our planting materials should fail to produce what the purchaser considers a satisfactory growth after giving the planting sufficient time to establish itself, we GUARANTEE to replace it at half-price or send an equal value at half-price of other planting material selected from our current price list.

SHIPMENTS of these seeds except Bur Reed should be made by Express, so they will reach their destination quickly and in the best condition for planting. Second Class Rates, which are about 25% lower than first class, are secured on these seeds. If you have no Express Office we can ship by Parcel Post if desired. If you wish shipment to be sent by Parcel Post or Prepaid Express send 12c per pound to cover transportation charges. (This does not apply to foreign countries except Canada).

PRICES quoted are in terms of American money and do not include payment of transportation charges unless so stated. Terms: C. O. D. or 2% discount for cash with order.

REFERENCES—City National Bank, First National Bank, Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, all of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; R. G. Dun & Co., Reference Book; Leading Outdoor Magazines; State Fish and Game Commissioners of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania and Indiana; American Game Protective Association, Woolworth Building, New York City; National Association of Audubon Societies, 1974 Broadway, New York City; American Fisheries Society, Glen C. Leach, Pres.; Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C.; Izaak Walton League, 549 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Terrell's Planting Materials Grow Better

All of Terrell's planting materials are selected with the idea that they must be capable of making good growth. Because of their superior growing and germinating qualities, you get the most plants for each dollar spent with us, regardless of the price per bushel or pound, of any of our planting materials. That is what really counts.

TERRELL'S FOODS ARE CHEAPER BECAUSE THEY ARE PERMANENT

Terrell's foods, described in this booklet, are permanent, growing year after year, and because they do not have to be put in constantly, are much less expensive than putting out grain to attract wild ducks or other birds. Such foods as Wild Celery, Sago Pond Plant, Wild Rice and practically all other foods we furnish, when once established will reseed and spread out becoming more abundant from year to year.

WILL ALSO FURNISH

Food and Shelter Plants for Fish, Quail, Grouse, Pheasants; Muskrats, Fur and Waterfowl Farms; Plants for Aquariums and Fish Breeders; Plants for blinds. In addition to the planting materials described here, which are available at this particular time, we can supply in proper season, more than 35 different kinds of plants for making places attractive to birds, game and fish, so we have something suitable for almost any condition or purpose in this line. Write for complete price list and information.

ORNAMENTAL WATER PLANTS WILD FLOWERS

If you have a water garden, rock garden or lily pool that you would like to make more beautiful send us a description and sketch of it, showing outline, depth of water, location of fountain, etc., and we will lay out a planting plan for you, suggesting a variety of beautiful ornamental water and rock garden plants which we can furnish. Or, if you are planning to make a waterlily pool or rock garden, let us help you plan your plantings.

At Your Service

Correspondence regarding what to plant and what is best for your particular conditions and purpose is always a pleasure. We have had 32 years practical experience in planting these foods for wild ducks, fish and game in various parts of the country. Often we are able to make suggestions which help materially in getting the best results. Blank for your convenience in giving the necessary information about your place will be found on pages 15-18 of this booklet. Further supply of blanks sent on request.

PERSONAL INVESTIGATION AND PLANTING SERVICE

While we are always glad to give all help we can by correspondence free of charge, clubs and owners of fairly large properties will often find it to their advantage to have us personally visit and examine their properties and determine just what is best suited to their particular purpose and just where to make plantings, thus insuring the best possible results, and in many cases saving time, planting material, and money.

Services of a capable and experienced man may also be secured to make plantings. Many people use this service who want the advantage of better feeding grounds for fish and game, but who have not the time to do the work themselves, or have no person to whom they can entrust the work. This service is a good investment, for such a man, by his experience and judicious planting, can often produce better results with a much smaller amount of planting material than an inexperienced person. Those desiring to take advantage of this are invited to write to us for estimate of cost of such service.

F.400A-16000-1928

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FROM TERRELL'S AQUATIC FARMS AND NURSERIES, DENISON, TX.
Effective until March 15, 1932. Prices quoted F. O. B. nursery.

Planting Materials to Attract Quail, Pheasants, Ruffed Grouse, and Other Upland Game and Song Birds.

Key to Signs Used. p-Pheasant food. r-Ruffed grouse food. q-Quail food. s-Song bird food. d-Food for Ducks and Waterfowl. m-Food for Squirrels. $-Furnishes food in winter. x-Furnishes cover. c-Prairie Chicken food. e-Edible for man. *-Especially good for the purpose indicated. A-Will grow on poor or sandy soil. f-Will bear fruit same year planted. S-Fast growing.

Scientific Name.	Value.	Common Name.	Size.	Price each in lots of 100. Ea.	50. Ea.	2. Ea.	1. Ea.
BERRY-BEARING SHRUBS FOR FOOD AND COVER.							
Amelanchier alnifolia,--	s-r-e*-A	Dwarf Juneberry					
			1 to 2 ft.	-19¢	-29¢	-37¢	-40¢
			#2 to 3 ft.	-29¢	-32¢	-35¢	-50¢
Amelanchier canadensis,	s-r-e-$	Juneberry					
			1 to 2 ft.	-17¢	-25¢	-33¢	-35¢
Berberis thunbergi,	p*-x*-s-r-$	JAPANESE BARBERRY					
			9 to 12 in.	- 7¢	- 9¢	-15¢	-20¢
			12 to 15 in.	- 9¢	-12¢	-17¢	-25¢
Berberis thunbergi,		JAPANESE BARBERRY - BERRY					
Both these sizes heavy, bushy, fruit-bearing			#1 to 2 ft.	-22¢	-25¢	-29¢	-35¢
			#2 to 3 ft.	-	39¢	-41¢	-50¢
Berberis thunbergi atropurpurea,	p*-s-x-$-A	RED-LEAVED JAPANESE BARBERRY					
			1 to 1½ ft.	-33¢	-43¢	-59¢	-75¢
Cornus paniculata,	r-s	COMMON					
			1 to 1½ ft.	- 7¢	-17¢	-19¢	-25¢
Elaeagnus angustifolia,	c-s-x	RUSSIAN OLIVE					
			1 to 1½ ft.	- 7¢	- 9¢	-17¢	-20¢
			1½ to 2 ft.	-13¢	-17¢	-20¢	-25¢
		Bushy -	2 to 3 ft.	- 19¢	-23¢	-29¢	-35¢
Hamamelis virginiana,	q-r	WITCH HAZEL					
		2 yr.	6 to 10 in.	-15¢	-25¢	-30¢	-35¢
			1 to 3 ft.	-23¢	-33¢	-59¢	- $1
		Clumps	2 to 4 ft.	$1.15	-$1.25	-$1.47	-$1.75
Ligustrum amurense,	s-x*-A	HARDY PRIVET					
(Do not trim, berries formed on end of twigs).			1½ to 2 ft.	-13¢	-15¢	-19¢	-25¢
			1 to 1½ ft.	- 9¢	-13¢	-17¢	-20¢
			2 to 3 ft.	-15¢	-19¢	-25¢	-35¢
Lonicera morrowi,	q-r-s*-x-A	MORROW HONEYSUCKLE					
(Drooping)		light	2 to 2½ ft.	-7½¢	-10¢	-17¢	-25¢
Lonicera tatarica rubra,	q-s-r-x-A	RED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE					
			1 to 2 ft.	-12¢	-15¢	-17¢	-25¢
			2 to 3 ft.	-23¢	-39¢	-45¢	-53¢
Prunus pumila,	r-q-s-e	DWARF SAND CHERRY					
			1 to 2 ft.	-19¢	-23¢	-30¢	-35¢
			2 to 4 ft.		-30¢	-40¢	-50¢
Prunus virginiana,	q-r-s*	WILD CHERRY					
			#4 to 6 ft.	-	-	-	-59¢ - $1
Rhamnus frangula,	s-x	GLOSSY BUCKTHORN					
			1 to 2 ft.	-11¢	-17¢	-19¢	-25¢
			2 to 3 ft.	-	-43¢	-47¢	-50¢
			#3 to 4 ft.	-	-45¢	-49¢	-59¢

	Size.	Price each in lots of 500. Ea.	50. Ea.	5. Ea.	1. Ea.
Rhus glabra, - - - - -q-r-p-c-j-d-& - - - - -	SCARLET SUMAC				
	1½ to 2 ft.	7¢	13¢	19¢	25¢
	2 to 3 ft.	11¢	17¢	25¢	35¢
	# 4 to 6 ft.	47¢	50¢	60¢	$1
Rhus typhina, - - - - q-r-p-c-j-d-& - - - -	STAGHORN SUMAC				
	1½ to 2 ft.	9¢	13¢	19¢	25¢
	#5 to 8 ft.	-	61¢	65¢	$1.25
Rosa blanda, - - - - q-r*-c-s-r*-j*-& - - -	MEADOW ROSE				
2 yr. Light -	1 to 2 ft.	10¢	13¢	19¢	25¢
Bushy, Heavy -	#1 to 2 ft.	-	39¢	43¢	49¢
Bushy -	#2 to 4 ft.	-	49¢	55¢	95¢
Sambucus canadensis, -q-s*-r-d-c-s-& - - -	ELDERBERRY (SWEET)				
	1 to 2 ft.	7¢	9¢	17¢	25¢
	#3 to 6 ft.	55¢	59¢	65¢	75¢
Sambucus pubens, - - -r-s* - - - - - - - -	RED-BERRIED ELDER				
	1½ to 2 ft.	13¢	15¢	19¢	25¢
light	2 to 3 ft.	15¢	23¢	31¢	35¢
Heavy	2 to 3 ft.	35¢	41¢	49¢	65¢
Symphoricarpos occidentalis, p*-s-r*-j - -	WOLFBERRY				
	#2 to 3 ft.	49¢	57¢	75¢	85¢
Symphoricarpos racemosus or mollis, s-r-r-j-&	SNOWBERRY				
	#1 to 2 ft.	7¢	13¢	19¢	25¢
	#2 to 3 ft.	35¢	49¢	55¢	75¢
	#3 to 4 ft.	-	-	60¢	85¢
Symphoricarpos vulgaris, - s-r-X*-p-& - - -	CORAL BERRY				
	1½ to 2 ft.	11¢	13¢	19¢	25¢
	2 to 4 ft.	39¢	43¢	49¢	65¢
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum, - -r*-s-c*-x-g-r -	BLUEBERRY				
(Needs acid sandy soil) Clumps	#15 to 24 in.	35¢	49¢	65¢	$1
Viburnum acerifolium - - -r-s - - -	MAPLE-LEAVED VIBURNUM BU				
	2 to 3 ft.	7¢	15¢	19¢	25¢
Viburnum americana, - - -r-s - - - -	AMERICAN HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY				
Heavy -	1 to 2 ft.	-	43¢	45¢	59¢
Light -	1 to 2 ft.	27¢	29¢	35¢	77¢
Viburnum dentatum, - - r-q-r- - - - -	ARROWWOOD				
	2 to 3 ft.	37¢	39¢	41¢	75¢
Viburnum lantana, - - s-r-c - - - -	WAYFARING TREE				
	1½ to 2 ft.	37¢	39¢	67¢	75¢
	2 to 3 ft.	59¢	63¢	95¢	$1.15

BERRY-BEARING VINES FOR FOOD AND COVER.

	Size.	500.	50.	5.	1.
Ampelopsis quinquefolia, - - q-r-s*-x -	VIRGINIA CREEPER				
1 yr. -	1 to 1½ ft.	17¢	19¢	21¢	35¢
	2 and 3 yr.	21¢	25¢	35¢	50¢
Celastrus scandens, - - q-r-s-x-j-& - - -	BITTERSWEET				
2 yr.	1 to 3 ft.	43¢	45¢	50¢	65¢
Vitis, - - q*-r*-s*-c-x*-s*-p-j*-s-& -	WILD GRAPE (BETA)				
2 yr. No. 1	- -	19¢	25¢	35¢	50¢
2 yr. No. 2	- -	15¢	19¢	31¢	35¢

SEED, FRUIT, BERRY AND NUT-BEARING TREES. FOR FOOD AND SAFE NESTING SITES.

	Size.	500.	50.	5.	1.
Acer negundo, - - n*-s-r*-j-p-& - - -	BOX ELDER				
	2 to 3 ft.	4¢	7¢	15¢	25¢
	4 to 5 ft.	9¢	15¢	30¢	45¢

	Size	Price each in lots of 100.	50.	5.	1.
		Ea.	Ea.	Ea.	Ea.
Apples, Choice of Wealthy, Wolf River, Gutobana, Yamsuues, McIntosh, N.W.Greening, Tolman Sweet, Delicious and other leading varieties, - Myslop Crab. - - - - - r*-s-e*-q-4					
	2 to 4 ft.	-25¢	- 35¢	- 45¢	- 50¢
	4 to 6 ft.	-45¢	- 75¢	- 85¢	- 90¢
Apple, Yamsues seedlings - - -	1 to 2 ft.	- 5¢	- 9¢	- 15¢	-25¢
Betula lenta, - - - r-4 -		BEST BIRCH			
	2 to 3 ft.	- 9¢	- 17¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
Betula papyrifera, - r*-4-3 - - -		AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH			
	2 to 3 ft.	-15¢	- 17¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
	Trans. 6 to 8 ft.	-	-	-	-$1.75-$2
Cercis canadensis, - q - - -		REDBUD			
	1½ to 2 ft.	-15¢	- 25¢	- 35¢	- 40¢
Crataegus, - - - q-r*-s*-x*-e -- -		INDIAN APPLE, RED HAW			
	2 to 3 ft.	-	-	$1.97-	$2.87-$2.75
	3 to 4 ft.	-	-	$2.95-	$2.97-$3.50
Crataegus coccinea, - q-r*-r*-s-s- - -		TOWER APPLE			
	1 to 1½ ft.	-15¢	- 25¢	- 35¢	- 50¢
Fagus grandifolia, - r*-q*-e-4 - - -		BEECH NUT			
	1 to 1½ ft.	- 6¢	- 13¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
	2 to 3 ft.	- 9 ¢	- 19¢	- 35¢	- 50¢
	3 to 4 ft.	-35¢	- 45¢	- 50¢	- 60¢
Fraxinus alba, - - q-3-4 - - -		AMERICAN WHITE ASH			
	2 to 3 ft.	- 7¢	- 13¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
	3 to 4 ft.	- 9¢	- 17¢	- 25¢	- 30¢
Fraxinus lanceolata, - q-3-4 - -		AMERICAN GREEN ASH			
	2 to 3 ft.	- 7¢	- 13¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
	3 to 4 ft.	- 9¢	- 17¢	- 25¢	- 30¢
Juglans nigra, - - m-e*-5 - - -		BLACK WALNUT			
	1½ to 2 ft.	-10¢	- 17¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
	2 to 3 ft.	-	- -	-	- 25¢ - 35¢
Morus Alba tatarica, -r-q-x-s*-3-4-4 - -		RUSSIAN MULBERRY			
	2 to 3 ft.	- 6¢	- 11¢	- 17¢	- 25¢
	3 to 4 ft.	- 8¢	- 17¢	- 19¢	- 30¢
	#6 to 10 ft.	-	- -	73¢	- 75¢ -$1.50
M alus floribunda, - q-r-s-x-s-3-4 - -		SIBA FLOWERING CRAB			
	4 to 5 ft.	-	- -	75¢	- 9'¢ -$1.25
Prunus americana, - - q*-r-s-s*-x'-4 -		AMERICAN PLUM			
	1½ to 2 ft.	-10¢	- 17¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
Prunus, - - -q*-r*-s*-s* - - -		CHERRY, Montmorency			
Dark Red,	2 to 3 ft.	-25¢	- 35¢	- 45¢	- 50¢
(mid-season, Hardy)	3½ to 5 ft.	-45¢	- 75¢	- 85¢	- 90¢
Prunus pennsylvanica - q-r-s*-s-4-4 -		WILD CHERRY			
	#6 to 8 ft.	-	- -	-	- 95¢ -$1.25
	4 to 6 ft.	-65¢	- 45¢	- 70¢	- $1
Prunus serotina - - q-r-s-s* - -		BLACK CHERRY			
	2 to 3 ft.	-7½¢	- 15¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
Quercus palustris, - m*-d*-q*-r*-5 - -		PIN OAK			
	9 to 12 in.	-11¢	- 19¢	- 21¢	- 25¢
Quercus rubra, - m*-d-q*-r*-5 - -		RED OAK			
	1½ to 2 ft.	-25¢	- 33¢	- 35¢	- 40¢
Sorbus americana, - r*-s*-3-4 - -		AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH			
	3 to 4 ft.	-	-	-	- 80¢ - $1
	4 to 5 ft.	-	-	-	-$1.30-$1.50
	#5 to 6 ft.	-	-	-	-$1.80- $2
	#6 to 8 ft.	-	-	-	-$2.50- $3

	Size	Price each in lots of 500. Ea.	50. Ea.	5. Ea.	1. Ea.
Ulmus americana, - - s - -	AMERICAN ELM				
	2 to 3 ft.- 5¢	- 9¢	- 17¢	- 25¢	
	3½ to 6 ft.- 13¢	- 25¢	- 39¢	- 50¢	
EVERGREENS FOR ALL YEAR COVER.					
Abies balsamea, - - x - - -	BALSAM FIR				
	6 to 12 in. - -	-	- 60¢	- 70¢	
With ball of earth -	12 to 18 in. - -	-	-$1.25	-$1.50	
Juniperus virginiana, - - s-x - -	RED CEDAR				
	6 to 12 in. - -	-	- 35¢	- 50¢	
With ball of earth -	12 to 18 in. - -	-	- 75¢	- $1	
Picea pungens, - - - x - - -	COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE				
	12 to 18 in. - -	-	-$1.40	-$1.50	
With ball of earth -	2 to 3 ft.- $2.50	-$2.75	- $3	-$3.50	
Picea pungens glauca, - x - - -	COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE				
With ball of earth	12 to 18 in. - -	-	- $2.50	- $3	
	2 to 3 ft. - $5	-$5.50	- $6	- $7	
Pinus resinosa, - - x-4 - - -	RED (NORWAY) PINE				
	6 to 8 in. - 9¢	- 15¢	- 25¢	- 30¢	
Transplanted	18 to 24 in. - -	-	- 45¢	- 75¢	
Transplanted with ball of earth	2 to 3 ft. -		-$2.25	-$2.50	-$3.50
" without ball of earth					
roots mudded in moss	2 to 3 ft. -		-$1.25	-$1.50	-$2.50
" with ball of earth	3 to 4 ft. -	-	- $4	- $5	
Pinus sylvestris, - - z*-3-4 - -	SCOTCH PINE					
very hardy, fast growing, thrives	6 to 12 in.- 7¢	- 11¢	- 23¢	- 25¢	
on most any soil.	12 to 18 in. - 9¢	- 17¢	- 25¢	- 30¢	
	18 to 24 in. -13¢	- 25¢	- 30¢	- 40¢	
Picea canadensis, - x - - -	WHITE SPRUCE				
Transplanted	6 to 12 in. -	-	-	- 50¢	
Plum, Yaneta, red, very large, hardy, delicious, compact red, cherry-plum green. - q-r-s-x*-e-4	2 to 3 ft. -27¢	- 35¢	- 45¢	-50¢	
	4 to 5 ft. -49¢	- 75¢	- 85¢	- $1	
Thuja occidentalis, - - x*-4 - - -	AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE				
Transplanted	10 to 18 in. -	-	- 20¢	- 25¢	
Bushy, transplanted; roots mudded and balled in moss	2 to 3 ft. -89¢	- 97¢	-$1.20	-$1.50	
With ball of earth	2 to 3 ft. -$1.49	-$1.37	-$1.80	-$2.25	
Bushy - - -	3 to 4 ft. Same as above while they last.				
MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS AND SEEDS FOR FOOD.					
Asparagus, Washington - s-p-x*-e*-1-2	2 year	- 5¢	- 7¢	- 15¢	- 20¢
Buckwheat, Japanese and Silver Hull row June 10 to July 10.	25 lbs. enough for ½ acre $1.00. 100 lbs. for $3.50; Small lots 10¢ lb.				
Buckwheat, Tartary (*Fagopyrum tataricum*). Holds seed in winter; does not rot as quickly as ordinary buckwheat on ground. Much better for birds. Will grow on poor, sandy or rocky soil. Usually reseeds.	25 lbs. enough for ½ acre $3.00 100 lbs. for $10.00 Smaller lots 20¢ lb.				
Sesame (Sesame). Produces great quantities of oily seeds that attract quail and other birds - keeps them in prime condition. Plant in Virginia, Missouri and southward in rows 4 ft. apart using 7 lbs per acre. 50 lbs. or more 75¢ lb.; 5 lbs or more 85¢ lb.; Smaller lots $1 lb.					

	Size	Price each in lots of 100. lb.	20. lb.	1. lb.	1. lb.
Fragaria virginiana, - r*-q-s-r-s - - WILD STRAWBERRY		- 4¢	- 9¢	- 13¢	- 15¢
G.ultheria procumbens, - q-r*-s-s-j-s-s - WINTERGREEN needs acid,leafmold,sand. #Clumps of 3 to 5 plants		-11¢	-15¢	- 25¢	-50¢
Lespedeza, New Korean. - - A Makes wonderful cover and food for quail. Withstands drought and poor soil. Reseeds itself.Sow in Missouri, Virginia and southward Feb. to June, or Aug. to Nov. using 20 lbs. per acre. 20 lbs. for $3.50; 10 lbs. for $5.					
Maianthemum canadense, - - r*-A CANADIAN MAYFLOWER Likes leafmold.			5¢	- 8¢	- 15¢	- 25¢
Mitchella repens, - - - r*-j-s-j - PARTRIDGE BERRY Likes acid soil, leafmold.			9¢	- 17¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
Rubus sp., - - r*-p*x*x*s*-s-A BLACKBERRY	Strong 2 to 3 year	-	8¢	- 15¢	- 19¢	- 25¢
Rubus, -- - q*-r*-s*-s*-r*-s-A RED RASPBERRY, CAPERS	2 year		6¢	- 11¢	- 17¢	- 20¢
Rubus, - - r*-q*-s*-s*-r*-s -- - RED RASPBERRY, ST. CROIX (Everbearing) 8 ears July to Oct.	Strong plants		7¢	- 9¢	- 11¢	- 15¢
Rubus procumbens, - r-q*-r-s-s*-s-A - - BLACKBERRY	2½ to 3 yr.	-	7¢	- 13¢	- 17¢	- 20¢
Smilacena racemosa, - - r* - - - FALSE SOLOMON SEAL			17¢	- 25¢	- 30¢	- 35¢
SUNFLOWER, Mammoth Mixed - - q*-s*-p*-s--A Use 10 lbs. per acre.			1 Lb. 20¢; 10 lbs. for $1.50; 50 lbs. $5.65; 100 Lbs. $10.			
SWEET CORN, Mammoth White Cory (early), - - A -- Golden Bantam (Early), or Stowell's Evergreen (Late). Use 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 30¢; 10 lbs. $1.95; 50 lbs. $9.						

Wild Duck Millet (Echinochloa crus-galli) seed. Per lb. 25¢; 25 lbs. $4.50; 100 lbs. $15.

Prices net, F. O. B. Nursery. 100 lbs. or more may be sent by freight. Large lots 5,000 lbs. up go cheaply by carload freight.

We have other seeds, plants, wild flowers, trees and shrubs for wild life, pool, rock garden and waterside planting. If you don't find what you want please ask for it.

TYRRELL'S AQUATIC NURSERIES,
Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

PRICE LIST

Effective May 15, 1931

TERRELL'S

Aquatic Farms & Nurseries

CLYDE B. TERRELL, Proprietor

Oshkosh, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Specialists in Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Vines That Attract All Kinds of Birds, Game, Muskrats and Fish. Water and Bog Plants. Trees and Shrubs for Shoreline Planting. Ornamental Water and Upland Plants, Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

Write Us If You Do Not Find What You Want On Our List. Terrell's Hardy Northern Grown Plants Succeed in North or South.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED!! It is our rule to fill orders in turn as they are received and paid. To avoid disappointment, and get advantage of lowest prices, order now. Shipment made when material is in the best condition and at the proper time for planting in your locality, (See table "When to Plant" on opposite side.)

MORE FOOD—MORE GAME. You will usually get as many ducks, fish or game as you provide food for. Plant liberally and give your plantings every chance to prove successful, and accomplish your purpose.

REFERENCES. City National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; First National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. G. Dun & Co's, or Bradstreet's Mercantile Reference. (Ask your banker.)

SHIPMENTS. Express shipments are most generally satisfactory for our planting material. When so shipped it reaches destination quickly, in best condition for planting. However, Wild Duck Millet, Duck Wheat, Bur Reed, Sudan Grass, Water Cress, Smartweed and American Lotus seeds and Chufa tubers in lots of 100 lbs. or more, also trees and shrubs can be sent by freight at a saving, on request.

Second class Express rates, 25% lower than first class, are secured on planting material. If you have no express office, we can ship Parcel Post. If you wish shipments sent Parcel Post, or to Foreign Countries, forward ample money to cover transportation charges.

GUARANTEE. If any of our planting materials fail to produce what the purchaser considers a satisfactory growth after giving planting sufficient time to establish itself, we GUARANTEE to replace it at half price, or send an equal value at half price of other planting material selected from our current price list.

TERMS.

500 will be sold at 1,000 price; 50 at 100 price, 6 at 12 price, 5 at 10 price, less than 5 at twice 10 price each, except on special collections, or where otherwise stated. This applies whether sold at price per plant, per pound, ounce, bushel or peck.

Prices are F.O.B., Oshkosh, or other shipping points, unless otherwise stated. If Parcel Post shipment is desired, be sure to include with your remittance sufficient amount to pay charges, otherwise balance will be collected C. O. D.

Cash with Order or C.O.D. if desired. 2% Discount for Cash with Order. Prices subject to change without notice.

PRICES OF PLANTS DESCRIBED ON PAGE 4

The following planting material will be furnished when in the best condition, at the best time for planting in your locality. (See "When to Plant" in Table on previous page.) Complete planting instructions sent with all orders.

1. BULRUSH (*Scirpus sp.*) Roots 1000 — $75.00; 100—$10.00; 12—$2.50; 3 for 85c.

2. BUR REED (*Sparganium eurycarpum*) Thrifty Roots or Plants, 1000—$75.; 100—$8.; 12—$2. *Seed*, Prompt Delivery, per lb. $1.; 10 lbs. $7.; 25 lbs. $15.

3. CAT TAIL (*Typha latifolia*) Roots or plants 1000—$75.; 100—$8.; 12—$1.50; 3 for 70c. Seed $2. lb.; 25 lbs or more $1.50 lb.

4. CHUFA, NUT GRASS (*Cyperus esculentus*) Tubers. Qt. $1. Postpaid. Pk. $4.50; Bu. $15.

5. COONTAIL (*Ceratophyllum demersum*). Plants. June—July delivery Bu., $6.; 10 Bu. or more $5.50 bu.; Qt. $1.; Pk. $2.

6. DUCK'S MEAT (A) Submerged Floating Variety (*Lemna trisulca*), or (B) Surface Floating Variety (*Spirodela polyrhiza*), May-June delivery. Bu. $6.; 5 Bu. $5.50 Bu.; Pk. $2.

7. DUCK WHEAT, GOOSE BUCKWHEAT, Seed 100 lbs. or more 22c lb.; smaller lots 25c lb., 37c lb. postpaid.

8. EEL GRASS (*Zostera marina*) For salt water. Roots, Bu. $20.; 5 Bu. or more $15. Bu. Cannot furnish less than 1 bu.

9. IRIS (A) *Iris versicolor*. Handsome blue flowers veined with yellow, swordlike leaves, early bloomer, and very hardy. Fine for borders of ponds. Grows in shallow water 1 to 10 in., deep and wet places. 1000—$90.; 100—$10.; 12—$1.50. Seed per lb. $2.; oz. 25c.

10. MARSH MALLOW (*Hibiscus Moscheutos*). Has magnificent pink flowers 4 to 7 inches across. Blooms Aug.-Sept. Seeds eaten by Mallards and other ducks. Grows on damp soil, marsh, or at edge of water. Strong Roots for spring planting, 100 or more 25c each; 12 for $5; 2 for $1.

10. (a) MARSH MARIGOLD (*Caltha palustris*). Very attractive. Blossoms early in spring producing masses of gold colored flowers. Leaves cooked for greens. Plant on boggy ground or around edge of ponds and marshes. Plants $80 per 1000; $12 per 100; $1.50 for 10.

11. MUSK GRASS, (*Chara* sp.) Plants with oögonia (seed spores) Bu.—$6.; 10 Bu. or more $5. Bu.; Peck—$3.; Qt.—$1. Fall delivery.

12. NAIAS; BUSHY POND WEED (*Naias flexilis*) plants covered with mature seeds. Late summer or fall delivery. $10. per bu.

13. PICKEREL PLANT—(*Pontederia cordata*). Plants 100—$24.00; 12—$3.; 3 for $1.

15. REDHEAD GRASS (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*) Roots, or plants 1000—$60.00; 100—$7.50; 12—$1.; 3 for 50c.

16. REED GRASS, (*Phragmites communis*) Roots. Bu.—$7.50

17. SAGO POND PLANT. (*Potamogeton pectinatus*) Tubers or plants. 1000—$45.00; 100—$6.50; 12—$1.; 3 for 35c.

21. NATIVE VIOLETS (*Viola*)

(A) BLUE WIS. VIOLET (*V. papilionacea*). Large flowers. Prefers moist loam.

(B) GIANT PANSY VIOLET (*V. pedata*). Very large light blue. Likes acid sand.

(C) WHITE CREEPING VIOLET (*V. incognita*). Spreads fast. Likes moist loam-shade.

(D) DOWNY YELLOW VIOLET (*V. pubescens*). Likes moist or dry rich soil-shade.

Violets: 10—$1.50; 100—$12.; 1000—$80.

23. WAPATO DUCK POTATO, MUSKRAT POTATO, (*Sagittaria latifolia*). Tubers. 1000—$32.; 3000 or more $30. per 1000; 300—$10.; 100—$5.; 12—$1. postpaid.

24. WATER CRESS (GENUINE) (*S. nasturtium aquaticum*) Plants, 1000—$30., 300 or more $3.50 per 100; 100—$5.; 12—$1.; 3 for 40c. Seed. $9. lb.; Oz. $1. postpaid.

WATER LILIES

25. AMERICAN LOTUS WATER LILY (*Nelumbo lutea*) Rare, beautiful plant. Creamy yellow flowers 8 or 10 inches across. Seeds eaten by ducks. Adapted to lakes, ponds, and sloughs, along rivers. Grown in tubs. Seed, 15 lbs. or more (enough to properly seed a lake or slough) Lotus seed ordinarily may lay dormant for years before germinating. Terrell's is treated to insure quick germination. *Treated Seed* $1.50 per lb.; $1.62 per lb. postpaid. *Strong Thrifty Tubers* $2 each; 3 for $4.

26. WHITE WATER LILY (*Castalia odorata*) White, sweet scented blossoms. Big bass lurk around lily pads. Tubers over 4 inches long (produce blossoms sooner), 1000—$160; 100—$20; 12 for $3; 3 for $1. Tubers under 4 inches long (just as certain to grow but take longer to produce blossoms), 100—$7.50; 12—$1.

27. YELLOW WATER LILY OR SPATTERDOCK (*Nuphar advena*) Deer and moose food. Seeds eaten by ducks. Yellow flowers. Good fish cover. Large Tubers or plants, 100—$20.; 12—$3.; 3 for $1.

27a. ROSE AREY (PINK) WATER LILY. Produces numerous large, deep, rose-pink flowers. Perfectly hardy. In our opinion, the best pink water lily. Strong thrifty tubers ready to bloom each $3.

27b. CHROMATELLA (YELLOW) WATER LILY. Numerous, bright, canary-yellow flowers. Leaves green, spotted with reddish brown. brown. Hardy. Each $2.

29. WATER MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum sp.*) Plants, Bu. $7.; 10 Bu. or more $6. Bu.

30. WATER WEED, ELODEA (*Philotria canadensis*) Plants, Bu. $6.; 5 Bu. or more $5.50 Bu.

31. WIDGEON GRASS (*Ruppia sp.*) Roots or plants. Bu. $12.; Cannot furnish less than 1 bu.

32. WILD CELERY (*Vallisneria spiralis*) Winterbuds or plants. 3000 or more—$30. per 1000; 1000—$32.; 300—$10.; 100—$5.; 12—$1.; 3 for 50c. Seed Sept.-Oct. delivery 100 lbs. or more 80c lb.; 10 lbs. or more 82c lb.; smaller lots at $1 per lb. Postpaid $1.12 lb.

33. WILD DUCK MILLET (GOOSE GRASS). (*Echinochloa crus-galli*) Seed 100 lbs.—$18.; 25 lbs.—$5.; smaller lots 30c lb.

34. GIANT WILD RICE SEED. Sure-growing. Larger grain, makes more feed. Requires less seed. 1000 lbs. or more 53c lb.; 100 lbs. or more 55c lb.; 30 lbs or 1 bu. $18.50; peck or 7½ lbs. $5; smaller lots $1 lb. or $1.12 lb. prepaid. Immediate or Spring Delivery.

34. (A) WILD RICE PREPARED FOR TABLE USE. *Natures Health Food*. Different, delicious, nutty flavor. 15 servings to the pound. (A) Fancy parched grade 5 lbs. or more 80c lb. or 90c lb. postpaid. Smaller lots 90c lb. or $1. lb. postpaid. (B) More broken grade ½ price.

35. WILLOW (*Salix*)

(A) NIOBE GOLDEN WEEPING WILLOW (*S. niobi*). Tree 30 to 35 ft. Finest of hardy, weeping willows; drooping branches; bright yellow bark. 6 ft. to 8 ft. $1.25 each; 10 for $8.50; $80. per 100. 8 ft. to 10 ft. $1.50 each; 10 for $11.; $95 per 100.

(B) WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW (*S. blanda*). Beautiful tree 40 to 50 ft. Green bark. 6 ft. to 8 ft. $1.25 each; 10 for $8.50; $80 per 100. 8 ft. to 10 ft. $1.50 each; 10 for $11.; $95 per 100.

(C) RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW (*S. vitellina aurea*). Tree 25 to 30 ft. Golden yellow bark. 8 ft. to 10 ft. $1.50 each; 10 for $11; $95 per 100. 6 ft. to 8 ft. $1.25 each; 10 for $8.50; $80 per 100. 5 to 6 ft. $1. each; 10 for $7. 3 ft. to 4 ft. 2 for $1.; 10 for $4; $30 per 100.

(D) LAUREL LEAVED WILLOW (*S. pentandra*). Tree 10 to 20 ft. Bright, shining, dark green leaves. 3 to 4 ft. 50c each; 10 for $4.; $30 per 100. 5 to 6 ft. $1. each.

(E) RAINBOW PUSSY WILLOW. Shrub 10 to 20 ft. Tips of twigs reddish in winter. Very large catkins 1 inch long, tinged with green, pink, gold, silver, and gray. These furnish us with our first bouquets in spring. Catkins may be produced indoors in winter by cutting twigs and putting in water. 2 to 3 ft. $1. ea.; 10 for $7.50. 3 to 4 ft. $1.25 ea.; 10 for $10. 4 to 6 ft. $2. ea.; 10 for $15. 6 to 8 ft. $2.50 ea.; 10 for $18. 8 to 10 ft. $3 ea.; 10 for $20.

(F) FRENCH PUSSY WILLOWS (*S. Caprea*). Tree 12 to 25 ft. 2 to 3 ft. 50c ea.; 10 for $2.50; $20. per 100.

(G) BASKET WILLOW (*S. viminalis*). Shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 ft. Fast spreading, suitable for blinds and cover. 2 to 3 ft. 10 for $1.50; 100 for $10.; $75. per 1000.

ORNAMENTAL AND FOOD PLANTS FOR WATER AND SHORE-LINE

SWEET FLAG (*Acorus calamus*). Grows in swamps and streams, through Eastern U. S. Water loving plant growing in damp soil or shallow waters. Ornamental plant for borders. Excellent natural food for muskrats. Roots for spring and early summer planting 1000 for $75.; 100 for $10.; 12 for $2.50.

AMERICAN COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia canadensis*). Very popular, red and yellow bell-like flowers. Attract humming birds. Good in sun or shade. 4 for $1; 12—$2.50; 100—$15.

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT (*Arisaema triphyllum*). Odd-plant preferring moist, shady woods. Flower like a lily, striped like a zebra with green and chocolate. Jack can be seen standing inside in a covered pulpit. Has bright red berries or seeds in fall. Hardy perennial. Each 25c; 12—$2.50; 100—$15.

RED SWAMP MILKWEED (*Asclepias incarnata*). Large, red flowers of brighter color than common milkweed. Blooms in July. Interesting seed-pods with silky seeds in fall. Likes moist lowlands. Will grow in ordinary garden. Hardy in U. S. and S. Canada. 4 for $1; 100 $20.

TERRELL'S RULE: "ALL PLANTING MATERIALS SOLD MUST BE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING THRIFTY GROWTH".

Water Shield (*Brasenia Schreberi*). Important food for Mallards, Black Ducks, Bluebills, Teal, Pintails, and Wood Ducks. Produces Fish food and cover. Prefers 1 to 6 ft. acid or neutral water. Round floating leaves 2 in. across. Spread by runners and seed. Grows from Hudson Bay to Florida. Plants 100—$20; 1000—$125.; 12—$3.

Wild Calla (*Calla palustris*). Like a White Calla Lily, but smaller. Plant in shallow, acid water, or bogs. Flowers in June. Red berries. 12—$1.50; 8—$1.; 100—$10.

Joe Pye—King-of-the-Meadow (*Eupatorium purpureum*). Immense, flat clusters of showy pink or purplish flowers with interesting, crinkly foliage. Height about 3 ft. Blooms from July to September. Likes moist lowland but does well in ordinary garden. Will grow over most of N. America. 5 for $1; 100—$15.

Swamp Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*). Ornamental. 2 to 4 ft. high. Spikes of showy lavender or rose-colored flowers. Excellent for low ground, swamps, and edge of ponds. Can be grown in ordinary garden. Very hardy perennial. 100—$30.; 10—$4.; 2 for $1.

Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*). Brilliant, showy, red flowers. For low moist ground at edges of ponds. Hardy perennial. 100—$20.; 10—$2.25; 3 for $1.00.

Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia syphilitica*). Similar to Cardinal Flower in habit but has blue flowers. Prices same as Cardinal Flower.

Indian's Plume (Oswego Tea) (*Monarda didyma*). One of the most brilliantly colored wild flowers. Grows along shady borders of woodland, streams or pools. Attracts butterflies and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds. Hardy from Quebec to Manitoba, south to Missouri and Georgia. 100—$25.; 10—$3.; 35c each.

True Marsh For-Get-Me-Not (*Myosotis scorpiodes palustris*). Lovely blue flowers with yellow centers always admired. Blooms from May until fall. Carpets ground in moist shady places. Good for growing around edge of lily pools, streams and ponds. Likes shade and moisture but can be grown in ordinary garden soil. Hardy from Newfoundland to Tenn. 5 for $1; 100—$15.

Pitcher Plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*). One of the most interesting bog or swamp plants, feeds on insects. Large, odd-shaped reddish purple flowers and pitcher-like leaves. May be grown in tub of acid soil and spaghnum moss, kept wet. Hardy perennial. Each 50c; 12—$5.

Bladderwort (*Utricularia sp.*). Ornamental. Fish food and cover. Suitable for quiet, acid waters. Submerged plant, yellow flowers and feathery leaves. Not rooted to bottom. Plant during summer. $8. bu.; 5 bu. or more $7.50 bu.

HARDY FERNS

For planting around pools, rock gardens and shady places. The following kinds require no winter protection.

(A) American Maidenhair Fern (*Adiantum pedatum*). Genuine Maidenhair. Quite rare Unusual, graceful foliage. Likes moist loam—part shade. 12 to 18 inches high.

(B) Ostrich Fern (*Onoclea struthiopteris*). Graceful as an ostrich plume, grows from 1 to 5 ft. high, making a nice background. Likes sun or shade and moist loam.

(C) Spinulose Wood Fern (*Aspidium spinulosum*). An attractive fern 1 to 2 ft. tall for higher, well-drained ground. Makes an excellent ground cover under shrubs.

Ferns. 10—$1.50; 100—$12.

UPLAND SEEDS FOR QUAIL, ETC.

Lespedeza (*L. striata*). Excellent food for quail and rabbits. Hardy from Southern Indiana south. Plant 14 lbs. per acre on uplands. Lime if soil is acid. 1 bu. (25 lbs.) $15.50; 14 lbs. $9; 2 lbs. for $1.50.

Bene. Ideal Quail food for South. Plant on upland. Seed. $2. lb. ($2.12 lb. postpaid); 10 lbs. or more $1.90 lb.; 25 lbs. or more $1.80 lb.

VINES AND GROUND COVER FOR BIRDS

Wild Grape (*Beta*). Fine food and cover for screening blinds, buildings and porches. Nice for grape juice and jelly. Very hardy. Requires no winter protection. Strong 2 and 3 yr. No. 1 vines 2—$1.; 12—$5.; 100—$35. 2 yr. No. 2 vines 25 per cent less.

Virginia Creeper, American Ivy, Woodbine (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).

Description. A graceful, five-leaved, non-poisonous, native ivy with small, dark blue berries in loose, red-stalked clusters. The leaves, early in the fall, take on red and purplish colorings. Gilbert H. Trafton in his helpful book, "Methods of Attracting Birds," says, "Among the vines, the Virginia Creeper is a favorite." Prof. H. A. Surface lists this vine among his four best plants for attracting song birds. The ruffed grouse, quail, song sparrow, woodpeckers, robin, flicker, bluebird, catbird and kingbird all eat the berries, and use its tangled cover. Grows rapidly.

Where to Plant. Perfectly hardy thriving in any soil. May be planted to climb on a trellis or wire netting to screen a porch, cover a building or shut off an undesirable view. Will also climb on and cover fences, stone walls, banks, stumps and rock piles. Native from New England to Minn.; South to Mexico and West Indies. Strong 2 to 3 yr. vines 75c each; $4. per 10; $35. per 100.

Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*).

Description. A beautiful, strong-growing, sometimes shrubby vine, with brilliant orange and red berries about the size of peas forming in fall. Often used in winter bouquets. The berries cling all winter brightening the snowy landscape and feeding the hungry birds such as the quail, ruffed grouse, robin, bluebird and downy woodpecker.

Where to Plant. Suitable for most soil even being found growing on sand dunes along Lake Michigan. Also grows along streams and in thickets. Plant along fences, stone walls, banks, brushy corners, and beside tree stumps. Thrives from North Carolina to Canadian border and in warmer parts of Canada. Does equally well in sun or shade. 1 to 3 ft. 1 $1.; 10 $5; 100 $45.

Wintergreen or Partridge Berry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). A low-growing plant having shiny evergreen leaves, sometimes having a purple tinge. Produces white flowers which are followed by bright red berries that cling to the plants all winter. Eaten by Bob-white Quail and other upland game birds. Prefers sandy or peaty somewhat moist soil and partly shady situations. 50c per clump of 3 to 5 plants; 10 clumps $2.50; 100 clumps $15.

Low Running Blackberry (Dewberry) (*Rubus procumbens*). Much used by Quail. Large White flowers. Edible fruit. Will grow on sandy soil. Wild, hardy, requires no attention. 2 to 3 yr. 3 for $1.; 10—$2.50; 100—$15.; 1000—$95.

SHRUBS THAT FEED THE BIRDS

Dwarf Juneberry (*Amelanchier*). This handsome little shrub produces red berries turning to purple; larger than blueberries. Men and birds love them. Attracts orioles, robins, waxwings, flickers, catbird—40 kinds of birds in all. Makes a mass of white flowers in May. Easily grown on practically any soil. Thrives in Northern States and Southern Canada. 2 to 3 ft. 2 for $1; 10—$3.50; 100—$25.

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*). Shrub 4 to 5 ft. splendid for hedges along boundaries of yards. Small yellow flowers; leaves turn red in fall, numerous bright red fruits furnish food for birds throughout nearly the entire year. Very hardy—easy to grow in almost any soil—even in clay, in sun or shade. Its thorns turn prowling cats and dogs and make safe places for birds. Does not spread rust. For hedges set zigzag 12 inches apart.

		10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft. Hedging	4—$1.	$2.50	$17.	$125.
1 to 1½ ft. Bushy	3—$1.	$3.	$25.	$225.
1½ to 2 ft. Bushy	2—$1.	$4.	$35.	$325.

Button Bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*). A pretty waterside shrub 3 to 20 ft. high, with balls of white flowers in late summer. The seeds in Button-like balls are one of the best foods for Mallards, Woodducks, Teal, Pintails, and Black ducks. Button Bush seeds were found in 428 out of 1725 Mallards, 7 out of 51 Southern Black Ducks, and in 192 out of 413 Woodducks examined by McAtee and Mabbott of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Grows in gardens with ordinary moisture but is best adapted to swamps, wet meadows, and the waterside. Grows well over entire U. S. and Southern Canada.

		10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	2 for $1.	$3.	$20.	$150.
2 to 3 ft.	$1.50 each	$10.	$90.	

Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera tartarica rosea*). Shrub 8 to 12 ft. high. Splendid for hedges, screens. Very hardy. Easy to grow on almost any soil. Pink flowers in spring followed by red or orange fruits. Baynes, in his book "Bird Guests" calls it one of the best shrubs to attract birds. A favorite food of quail, grosbeak, catbird, brown thrasher and robin.

		10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft.	4—$1.	$2.25	$20.	$125.
2 to 3 ft. Best Bushy	3—$2.	$6.	$50.	
3 to 5 ft. Best Bushy	2—$2.	$8.50	$75.	

Dwarf Sand Cherry (*Prunus pumila*). Shrub 3 to 8 ft. tall. Does well on rocky and sandy soils and dunes in Southern Canada and Northern States where many other bird food shrubs will not succeed. Feeds Ruffed Grouse, Quail, Mourning Doves, Robins, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Bluebirds, etc. Covered with white flowers in spring, followed by numerous purple-black cherries.

		10	100
1 to 2 ft.	3 for $1.	$3.	$23.
2 to 4 ft.	2 for $1.	$4.	$30.

Wild Rose (*Rosa*). *Our National Flower.*

Quotations from Government Bulletins.

"Like the Bob White and Ruffed Grouse, the Prairie Hen is fond of rose hips and the . . . roses . . . yield 11.01 percent of its food . . . Hips of Wild Roses form 17.38 per cent of the food of the Sharp-tailed Grouse . . . Ernest Thompson Seton, who examined hundreds of stomachs of the Sharp-tailed Grouse, says he can not recollect an instance in which they did not contain the seeds of the Wild Rose (*Rosa blanda*) . . . The persistant bright-colored hips are readily seen above the snow and are a boon to birds in wintry northern regions". (Judd). "In examination of 285 pheasants we found Wild Rose hips in 116." (Johnson, State Game Warden, S. D.) "25 species of birds are known to eat Roses including Ruffed Grouse, Sharp-tailed Grouse, Prairie Chicken and Bob White." (McAtee).

Wild Meadow Rose (*Rosa blanda*). Shrub about 4 ft. One of the most desirable of Wild Roses because it grows readily, makes quick thrifty growth in almost any soil, and produces unusually large numbers of flowers and rose hips for winter food for birds and rabbits. Pink flowers in early summer. Has red twigs. Bright red fruits cling all winter. Hardy as far north as Newfoundland. Requires no winter protection.

		10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	3—$1.	$2.	$15.	$100.
1½ to 2 ft. Bushy	2—$1.	$4.50	$40.	
2 to 4 ft. Bushy	1—$1.	$6.50	$50.	

Sumacs (*Rhus*). Quick-growing, handsome shrubs or small trees. Feathery leaves turning red and yellow in fall. Dark red berries in bunches size of an ear of pop-corn are important because they stand above the snow and last, and feed birds all winter.

Quotations from U. S. Government Bulletins

"Like many other birds, the ruffed grouse (partridge) eats the berries of sumac . . . This food contributes 2.46 per cent of their year's diet. Sumacs (*Rhus*) form 1.60 per cent of the annual food . . . and during December 10.50 per cent of the Bobwhite's food. When deep snow causes scarcity of other supplies, sumac affords both the Prairie Hen and the Bob White abundant food." (Judd). "Dwarf (Shinning) Sumac was eaten by 83 out of 302 quail collected in Southern Georgia and Northern Florida, and made 1.6 per cent of their total food." (Stoddard). Sumac (*Rhus*) fruits are eaten by 93 species of birds including ruffed grouse, quail, woodpeckers, flickers, wrens, chickadees, hermit thrush, robin and bluebird. (McAtee).

Plant Sumacs to give a tropical effect to your grounds. Easy to grow almost anywhere. Shining Sumac does best from Kentucky south; Smooth, Fern-leaved and Staghorn Sumacs are perfectly hardy from Southern Canada south, Grows 2 to 5 ft. in a season.

Scarlet Sumac (*R. glabra*). Shrub—5 to 15 ft. Crimson berries—rich red autumn leaves. Large sizes produce fruit sooner. Suitable for any but wet soils. Seed $2. per lb.

	Each	10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.	$ .50	$2.50	$20.	$150.
4 to 6 ft.	$1.	$6.	$50.	
6 to 8 ft.	$1.50	$8.	$65.	
8 to 10 ft.	$1.75	$10.		

TERRELL'S PLANTING MATERIALS ARE GOVERNMENT INSPECTED. DECLARED FREE OF PESTS!

STAGHORN SUMAC (*R. typhina*). Shrub or tree 15 to 25 ft. Tips of branches velvet-like. Fall leaves bright red and yellow. Red berries. Grows 2 to 5 ft. annually on any but wet soils.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	$ .50	$2.50	$20.	$150.
3 to 4 ft.	$ .75	$6.		
4 to 6 ft.	$1.	$8.	$65.	
6 to 8 ft.	$1.50	$10.		

FERN-LEAVED SUMAC (*R. typhina laciniata*). Shrub 12 to 15 ft. Fern-like leaves—otherwise similar to Staghorn Sumac.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	$ .75	$6.	$40.	
3 to 4 ft.	$1.50	$12.	$100.	

SHINING (DWARF) SUMAC (*R. copallina*). Shrub 2 to 7 ft. Shining leaves. Red berries.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft. Seedlings		$3.	$25.	$150.
2 to 3 ft. Bushy	$1.	$7.50		

ELDERS (*Sambucus*). Quick growing shrubs, 6 to 10 ft. Easy to grow anywhere in U. S. and Canada. Elderberries are eaten by 106 kinds of birds according to U. S. Farmers Bulletin, "How To Attract Birds" (Copy free on request). Among the birds fond of elderberries are Quail, Ruffed Grouse, Waxwings, Orioles, Grosbeaks, Bluebirds, Robins, Woodpeckers, Flickers, Kingbirds, Phoebe, Vireo, Catbirds, and Brown Thrasher.

RED-BERRIED ELDER attracts the attention of more people than other shrubs in our nursery. Has large clusters of white flowers very early in spring. Very handsome when covered with hundreds of bright red berries in June and July. Either Sweet Elder, or Fern-leaf Elder should be planted in connection with Red-berried Elder. They furnish bird food later in fall and winter and have large, sweet-scented clusters of flowers in midsummer followed by purplish berries. Sweet Elder is the elder used for pies, jellies and fruit juices. Fern-leaf and Sweet Elder will grow on either moist or dry soil.

RED-BERRIED ELDER (*S. racemosa (pubens)*. White flowers early in spring. Red berries in summer.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 1½ ft.	$ .50	$3.	$20.	$150.
2 to 4 ft.	$ .75	$5.	$45.	
4 to 6 ft.	$1.25	$10.		

SWEET ELDER; ELDERBERRY (*S. canadensis*). Food and drink for birds and men.

	Each	10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft.	$ .50	$3.	$18.	$125.
2 to 3 ft.	$ .75	$6.	$50.	
3 to 4 ft.	$1.	$7.	$60.	
4 to 6 ft.	$1.25	$8.		

FERN-LEAF ELDER (*S. acutiloba*). Fern-like leaves. Large clusters white flowers in summer; purplish berries in fall.

	Each	10	100	1000
1½ to 2 ft.	$ .50	$3.	$18.	$125.
2 to 3 ft.	$ .75	$6.	$50.	
3 to 4 ft.	$1.	$8.		

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpos*). Attractive, hardy, berry-bearing shrubs, 3 to 5 ft. high growing in either shade or sun on almost any dry soil. Furnishes bird food in fall and lasting throughout winter, for a least 25 kinds of birds including Grosbeaks, Pheasants, Grouse, Chickadees and Thrushes according to U. S. and S. D. reports.

SNOW OR WAX-BERRY (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). Pink flowers in summer followed by large gleaming white berries for bird food in fall and winter. Hardy from Alaska to New England and California.

		10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft.	5—$1.	$2.	$15.	$95.
2 to 3 ft. Best Bushy	2—$1.25	$5.	$45.	
3 to 4 ft. Best Bushy	$1. each	$6.	$60.	

RED SNOWBERRY OR CORAL-BERRY (*S. vulgaris*). Pink flowers in July, reddish fall foliage and clusters of coral red berries furnishing bird food and shelter through winter. Hardy from New England to Dakotas, Georgia and Texas. Good for covering and holding banks or slopes.

		10	100	1000
1 to 2 ft., 1 year	5—$1.	$2.	$15.	$95.
1½ to 2 ft. Bushy	2—$1.	$3.	$35.	
2 to 3 ft. Best Bushy	2—$1.50	$5.	$45.	

VARIEGATED CORALBERRY (*S. vulgaris variegata*). A variety of above with green leaves striped with yellow or white. 1½ to 3 ft. $1. each; 10 for $7.50; $100—$50.

TREES THAT ATTRACT WILD LIFE

SILVER OR RIVER MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*). Rapid growing shade tree. Under side of leaves silvery, flowers reddish or greenish yellow. Seeds and buds eaten by Cardinal and Rose-breasted Grosbeaks and other birds. Likes moist soil, and overflowed river bottoms, but succeeds on uplands and almost anywhere. Grows naturally from N. B. to Fla. west to N. D. and Okla.

		10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft.	4 for $1.00	$2.50	$15.00	$75.00
3 to 4 ft.	2 for 1.00	5.00	25.00	100.00
6 to 8 ft.	Each 1.50	12.00	100.00	
8 to 10 ft.	" 1.75	15.00		
10 to 12 ft.	" 2.50	20.00		

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE; or BOX ELDER (*Acer Negundo*).

Uses: Attracts birds, including the quail, also squirrels and other wild life that feed on the seeds.

These quick-growing trees rapidly transform and increase the value of barren home grounds and city, river or lake shore lots. They are inexpensive and grow almost anywhere from Maine and Ontario to Manitoba, south to Florida and Mexico.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
1 to 1½ ft.	$ .25	$1.00	$ 5.00	$40.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	2.00	10.00	75.00
4 to 5 ft.	.75	3.00	15.00	95.00
6 to 8 ft.	1.50	9.00		

AMERICAN BEECH NUT (*Fagus grandifolia*). *Uses*: Attracts quail, ruffed grouse, wild turkeys, and many other birds, squirrels and other wild life that feed on its abundant supply of rich, fine-flavored nuts produced in September and October.

Description: Tall, deciduous, hardy tree; smooth light gray bark; clean dark green foliage rarely attacked by insects or fungi. Grows to 80 feet, rarely to 120 feet.

Where To Plant: Hardy throughout Eastern North America, west to Wisconsin and Texas, south to the Gulf; prefers well drained soil; grows best in sandy loam and limestone soil; north and east exposures suit it best; endures much shade.

		10	100	1000
18 to 24 inches	3—$1.	$3.	$10.	$75.
3 to 4 feet	2—$1.25	$5.	$45.	

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans cinera*). Bears large nuts appetizing alike to man and squirrels. Fine shade tree. Wood very valuable. Grows quite rapidly on rich, moist land. Grows from Canada to the Gulf; and from Atlantic Coast west to Minnesota and Texas.

		10	100	1000
2 to 3 ft. trees	3 for $1	$2.50	$20.	$150.

WHITE MULBERRY. (*Russian*) (*Morus alba* var. *tatarica*). Edible berries very attractive to quail, ruffed grouse, sharp-tail grouse, oriole, cardinal and other song birds. Often planted in orchards to keep birds from injuring other fruits. Rapid-growing small tree. Very bushy furnishing cover as well as food. Also useful for windbreaks and hedges. Very hardy—withstands cold, drought and neglect. Thrives in any upland soil, even on sand or gravel.

		10	100	1000
1½ to 2 ft.		$2.	$10.	$ 75.
2 to 3 ft.		$2.50	$20.	$100.
3½ to 6 ft.	$1 each	$6.	$50.	
6 to 8 ft.	$2. each	$9.		

BIRD CHERRY. (*Prunus pennsylvanicum*). Fruit eaten by ruffed grouse, quail, mourning dove, orioles, bluebird, flicker, grosbeaks, thrushes and some 60 other feathered friends. Grows on any upland, even rocky or gravelly, from Newfoundland to British Columbia and South to Colorado and Georgia. Produces pretty white blossoms followed by an abundance of bright red fruit.

	Each	10	100	1000
12 to 18 in.		$1.	$7.50	$50.
3 to 6 ft.	$1.	$7.	$50.	
6 to 8 ft.	$1.50	$12.		
8 to 10 ft.	$2.	(Now bearing fruit).		

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus americana*). A beautiful, small ornamental tree with large clusters of white flowers in spring. One of the best for attracting birds. Covered in fall and winter with numerous flat clusters of bright red fruits. Eagerly eaten by Ruffed Grouse, Woodpeckers, Orioles, Waxwings, Catbirds, Brown Thrashers, Robins and others. American Mountain Ash we sell is a more healthy, hardy tree and preferred by birds to the European Mountain Ash (*S. aucuparia*) commonly sold. Not particular as to soil. Will grow on lowland or upland and rocky place. Its home is Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; mountains from Maine to Northern Georgia., and adjacent Canadian territory.

		10	100
3 to 4 ft.	—1 for $1.	$8.	$70.
5 to 6 ft.	—Each $2.	$18.	$125.
6 to 8 ft.	—Each $3.	$25.	$180.

EVERGREEN TREES THAT GROW

For Making Cover For Game and Song Birds; For Increasing the Value and Appearance of Your Grounds; For Reforestration and Profit.

These collections make appreciated gifts for friends that like trees. Buy a collection for the children. It will help them to know trees and take an interest in outdoor things. Trees do not require the constant care that pets do, yet they are often just as much appreciated and fully as profitable to raise. A collection of these trees planted in your garden will in 2 or 3 years be worth 5 to 10 times what they cost. Evergreens are attractive all the year and their green foliage is especially appreciated in winter.

SCOTCH PINE (*Pinus sylvestris*). *Description*: One of the fastest growing of all evergreens. Extremely hardy and picturesque. Very good for cover for game and song birds. Survives drought well. Grows 50 to 100 feet depending on soil and conditions. *Where To Plant*: Almost any soil. Will grow on poor sandy or gravelly land. Prefers cool, well-drained, gravelly subsoil. *Prices*: 1 to 2 feet Nursery Grown Trees, 1000—$125.; 100—$20.; 10—$3.; 2 for $1.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE OR WHITE CEDAR (*Thuja occidentalis*). *Description*: Very hardy and easily transplanted. Another evergreen that makes good cover for song birds. Song birds never failed to nest in a hedge of it on our place. Leaves flat, feathery, with pleasant fragrance. Grows well along lake and stream banks and swamps. Good for hedges or as separate trees. Grows to about 60 feet high. *Where To Plant*: Grows in almost any situation. Prefers a somewhat moist, loamy soil or cool rocky banks. *Prices*: Nursery Trees, 1 to 1½ foot size, 1000—$75.; 100—$10.; 10—$ 2.; 2 for $1. 6 to 10 inch size at two-thirds above prices.

2 to 3 ft. Bushy, First Quality, nursery grown and transplanted. Roots dipped in wet clay and balled in damp moss saving much shipping weight. Grow very well. Each $2; 3 for $5; 10—$15; 100—$135. (If wanted with ball of earth, add $1. per tree.)

2 to 3 ft. Hedging Grade Collected. Roots well packed in damp moss. Each $1.50; 3 for $4; 10—$12.50; 100—$100; 1000—$750.

RED OR NORWAY PINE (*Pinus resinosa*). Description: One of the most ornamental of all pines for Northern U. S. and Southern Canada. Long needles—reddish bark. Well suited to lakeshore planting as it stands wind and sun well. Grows rapidly and suffers little from fire, pests and disease. Grows well on light sand, sandy loam and gravel upland and, like the White Cedar, will grow at water's edge. Splendid lumber tree for reforestation. Grows 70 to 150 ft. high. Extra fine nursery grown, transplanted trees. 1 to 2 ft. 75c each; 12—$5. 2 to 3 ft. B.&B. $3.50 each; 3—$8; 12—$30; 100—$225. 3 to 4 ft. B.&B. $5 each; 12—$50.

Send us List of Your Requirements in Plants and Nursery Stock for Quotation.

Ask For It If You Don't Find It. We Have Many Varieties Not Listed.

Special Rates in Carload Lots.

TERRELL'S PLANTING MATERIALS COMPLY WITH NURSERY LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES AND CANADA.

Information at a Glance About Plants for Attracting Birds, Game and Fish, Ornamental Water Plants.

COMPILED BY CLYDE B. TERRELL. NATURALIST & AQUATIC BIOLOGIST, OSHKOSH, WIS., U. S. A.

Plants for Various Conditions and Uses

EXPLANATION

Numbers refer to plants numbered in table. When number is preceded by *, plant is especially good for purpose named. It is understood that plants named below are suitable providing other conditions are favorable. (See Conditions, Uses and Where to Plant).

USES

Food Plants for Attracting Wild Ducks & Waterfowl. 1,*2,4,5,*6A,*6B,7,8,10,*11 *12 13, *14,15,*17,*18,20,22,*23,*24,25,26 *27,*28,*29,30,*31,*32,*33,*34.

Cover and Nesting Places for Waterfowl *1,*2,*3,7,10,13,*16,18,20,22,23, 25,*33,*34,*35.

Food, Cover and Nesting Places for Quail, Pheasants and Grouse. *4,*7,*18,*33,35.

Food Producing and Shelter Plants for Fish. *1,*5,*6A,*6B,8,*11,*12,13,*14,*15, *17,*24,*25,*26,*27,*28,*29,*30,31, *32,*34,*35.

Aquarium Plants. *5,*6A,*6B,11,12,*15,17,*23,24,25, 26,27,28,29,*30,*32.

Muskrat Food and Cover. 1,*3,13,22,*23,25,26,*27,32,33, *34.

Food for Waterfowl Farms. 4,*5,6A,6B,*7.,*11,*12,*17,18,*24, *30,*33,34.

Plants for Blinds. 1, *2, *3, *16, 33, *34, *35.

Ornamental Plants. 1,*2,*3,*9,10,10A,*13,18,*20,*21,*22 *23,*24,*25,*26,27,*28,33,*34,*35.

Trees for Moist Soil *35B, *35C.

CONDITIONS

Alkali or Brackish Water. 1,2,*3,5,*6B,*11,12;14,16,*17,18,23, *28,*29,*31,*32,35.

Salt Water. No. *8.

Fresh Water With Outlet. Any fresh water plants if other conditions are OK.

Fresh Water No Outlet. *1,*2,*3,5,*6A,*6B,*10,*10A,*11, *12,*13,*14,*16,*17,20,*22,23,*25, *26,*27,*28,*29,31.

Small Shallow Streams, Springs, Artesian Wells, Open all Winter. 2,6A,6B, 10,*10A, 17, *22,*23,*24, 30,34.

Water Subject to Considerable Waves or Current. 1,(*8 salt water only)15,*17,*31,*32.

Places Dry in Summer, Overflowed in Winter, Fall or Spring. *4,*7,*18,*20,23,25,*33 *35.

Places Deeply Flooded in Spring or Summer. 5,*6A,6B,11,*17,*18,*32.

Marsh. 1,*2,*3,*10,*10A,*16,18, 20,*22,*23,33,*34.35.

Swamp *2, *3 18, 20, *22, *23, 34,35.

Mud Flats. *2,*3,9A Water Iris, 10,10A, 13,*18, *20,*22,*23,(25, 27 when overflowed in spring), *33, *34, *35.

Wet Soil. 2, 3, 7, 9A Water Iris, *10, *10A, *16, *18, *20, *21,*22,*23, *33,(34 iflooded in spring.),*35

Dry Soil. *4, *7, (*9 except Water Iris), *21,33,35.

Sandy Soil. *1,3,*4,*5,*6A,*6B, *7, *8, 9, 10,*11,*12,*14,*16,*17,*23, *24,30,31,*32,34,*35.

Rock Bottom. *5,*6A,*6B,11,30.

Marl Bottom, *1,2,*3,5, 6B,*11,*14,*17,23,26,*27, 29,30,32.

Shady Places. 5,6B,*7,17,*21,22,*23,*24,30,*35.

High Altitudes. 2,3,*5,*6A,*6B,*7,*9,*10A,*11,*12, 14,15, *17,18,*21,*22,23,*24,27,29, *30,32,33,34,*35.

THE PLANT—It's Value, Uses and Description	WHERE TO PLANT (In Fresh Water when not specified)	WHAT TO PLANT	WHEN TO PLANT: North U. S. Canada, etc.	WHEN TO PLANT: South U. S. Mexico, etc.	Quantity to Plant per Acre
1. BULRUSH (*Scirpus sp.*)—Cover and food for ducks. Blinds. 5 ft. high. Ornamental.	1 to 4 feet water—rich or sandy soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	1000
2. BUR REED (*Sparganium sp.*)—Large seeds, excellent duck food. Odd ornamental plant.	Marshy, muddy spots or 1 ft. water.	Plants	Apr 15 to Aug. 1	Apr 15 to Aug. 1	1000
		Seed	Fall—Spring	Fall—Spring	10 Lbs.
3. CAT-TAIL (*Typha latifolia*)—Attractive ornamental. Wildfowl cover. Blinds. Muskrat food.	Marshy, muddy or sandy spots. 1 ft. water.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	1500
4. CHUFA; NUTGRASS (*Cyperus esculentus*).—Produces abundant nutlike tubers making good food for doves and quail, specially good for wildfowl if ground is flooded. Rapid grower and abundant food producer.	Dry land. For quail—doves, plow up tubers or let hogs root up. For ducks, land flooded in fall.	Tubers	Apr. 1 to June 15	Feb. 1 to July 1	1 Bu.
5. COONTAIL (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)— Submerged floating food plant for waterfowl and fish.	Still water. Any kind of bottom.	Plants	June 1 to Aug. 15	June 1 to Sept. 1	10 to 15 Bu.
6. DUCK'S MEAT; DUCKWEEDS (*Lemnaceae*)—Attracts both wild ducks and fish. Plants ⅛ to ¼ inch wide, floating in masses. Entire plant eaten.	Small, quiet ponds, ditches or bays. Any bottom. *Lemna trisulca* shallow water, *Spirodela* any depth.	(A) Plants *Lemna trisulca*	June 1 to Aug. 10	June 1 to Sept. 1	10 to 15 Bu
		(B) Plants *Spirodela*	June 1 to Aug. 10	June 1 to Sept. 1	5 Bu.
7. DUCK WHEAT; GOOSE BUCKWHEAT (*Fagopyrum sp*).—Wildfowl, Quail, Dove, Pheasant Food. Cover. Weed destroyer. Matures 11 wks.	Almost any drained soil. Moist cool climate.	Seed	May 1 to July 1	Mar. 15 to Aug. 1	60 to 90 Lbs.
8. EEL GRASS (*Zostera marina*)—Good duck and brant attraction for salt water.	Quiet, shallow salt water covered at low tide.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	3 Bu.
9. IRIS SP. Attractive flowers—various colors Perennial. (Price list describes varieties).	See price list. Fine for borders or clumps.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 15 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 10	6 to 8 in. apart.
10. MARSH MALLOW (*Hibiscus Moscheutos*)—Duck food. Ornamental. Magnificent pink flowers 6 in. across	Damp places; waters edge. In garden if water often.	Roots or Plants	Apr. 15 to June 15	Apr. 15 to June 15	3 to 5 ft. Apart
10A. MARSH MARIGOLD (*Caltha palustris*)—Ornamental. 1 ft. high. Masses gold-colored flowers, blooming in early spring. Leaves cooked as greens.	Damp meadows; waters edge. Gardens, if water often.	Plants	Apr. 15 to June 15	Apr. 15 to June 15	20 bu.
11. MUSKGRASS (*Chara sp.*)—Attracts wild ducks. Recommended for fish ponds. Rapid grower.	1 to 15 ft. fresh or brackish water having lime.	Plants with oögonia (Seed)	July 20 to Nov. 15	July 20 to Nov. 15	4 to 5 Bu.
12. NAIAS; BUSHY PONDWEED (*Naias flexilis*).—Fine all around duck food and fish food and cover.	1 to 6 ft. water. Any except rocky soil.	Plants with seed	July 20 to Oct. 1	July 20 to Oct. 1	5 Bu.
13. PICKEREL PLANT (*Pontederia cordata*)—Duck food. A handsome ornamental plant. Purple flowers.	1 to 3 ft. water. Fairly rich soil.	Roots or Plants	May 1 to Aug. 1	May 1 to Aug. 1	600
14. POND PLANT, FLOATING BROWN LEAF (*Potamogeton natans*).—Attracts Wild Ducks and fish.	Fresh or brackish water 1 to 4½ feet deep.	Seed	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	Aug. 15 to Nov. 1	40 Lbs.
15. REDHEAD GRASS (*Potamogeton perfoliatus*)—Submerged. Wildfowl and fish food. Good fish cover	1 to 8 feet fresh water. Fairly rich bottom.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 15	Apr. 1 to July 15	1200
16. REED GRASS; 'CANES'(*Phragmites communis*) Waterfowl cover. Blinds. 8 ft. high. Ornamental	½ to 2 ft. water. Wet places. Any soil.	Roots	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 1	20 Bu.
17. SAGO POND PLANT (*P. pectinatus*)—Fine duck ood. Ideal fish food and cover. Submerged.	1 to 10 ft. fresh, brackish or alkali water.	Tubers or Plants	April 1 to July 1	Feb. 1 to July 15	1200
		Seed	Aug. 10 to Nov 1.	Aug. 10 to Nov. 1	40 Lbs.
18. SMARTWEED (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*)—Good wild duck, quail and ruffed grouse food.	Land along shores, wet soil, mud flats.	Seed	Apr. 1 to July 1	Feb. 20 to Aug. 1	40 Lbs.
20. THALIA (*Thalia sp.*)—Good Mallard attraction. Ornamental. Very showy. 6 to 10 ft. high. Canna-like leaves. Purple flowers.	Damp, muddy places and in water up to 18 inches deep. Rich soil.	Plants or Roots	Apr. 10 to June 1	Feb. 15 to June 1	3 ft apart.
21. VIOLET, BLUE WISCONSIN (*Viola papilionacea*)—Favorite wild flower. Deep blue.	Fairly rich moist soil.	Plants	Apr. 10 to June 25	Apr. 10 to June 25	9 inches apart.
22. WAMPEE; WATER ARUM (*Peltandra virginica*) Attracts, Mallards, Wood Ducks. Ornamental.	Marsh, Swamp. Up to 18 in. water.	Plants	May 1 to July 1	Apr. 15 to July 1	2 ft. apart.
23. WAPATO DUCK POTATO; (*Sagittaria latifolia*)—Attracts all waterfowl. Ornamental. Arrow-shaped leaves; white and yellow flowers. Grows rapidly.	Shallow waters 1 inch to 18 inches deep; marshy, muddy spots.	Tubers or Plants	Mar. 15 to July 15	Feb. 15 to Aug. 1	1000 to 1500
24. WATER CRESS (*Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum*)—Duck food. Green all winter in unfrozen streams. Use in salads and sandwiches; like peppers or radishes; or a garnish. Ornamental.	Shallow streams, springs, fountains, 1 to 8 inches water remaining open in winter.	Plants	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	Jan. 15 to Oct. 15	1000
		Seed	Apr. 15 to Aug. 1	Mar. 1 to Aug. 15	3 Lbs.
25, 26, 27, 28, WATER LILLIES (*Nymphaeceae*)—Attract waterfowl. Provide food and shelter for fish. Ornamental. Handsome flowers. (See price list for varieties available and descriptions).	Tubers or plants, 1 to 4 ft. quiet, warm water.	Tubers-Plants All varieties	Apr. 1 to July 1	Apr. 1 to July 15	750
	Seeds—Shallow water or start in tubs.	Lotus Seed	Mar. 1 to June 15	Oct. 1 to July 1	15 Lbs.
		N. advena seed	Aug. & Sept.	Aug. & Sept.	10 Qts.
29. WATER MILFOIL (*Myriophyllum sp.*)—Excellent for fish ponds—aquariums. Attracts waterfowl	1 to 4 ft. quiet water. Fairly rich soil.	Plants	May 15 to July 1	May 15 to July 10	7 Bu.
30. WATER WEED, ELODEA (*Philotria canadensis* For fish ponds, aquariums, duck farms. Rapid grower)	Quiet ponds streams or bays 1 to 8 ft. deep.	Plants	June 1 to Aug. 1	June 1 to Aug. 20	10 Bu.
31. WIDGEON GRASS (*Ruppia sp.*)—Submerged wild duck food for alkali or brackish water.	1 to 5 ft. brackish or saline water.	Roots or Plants	May 1 to July 1	May 1 to July 1	5 Bu.
32. WILD CELERY; TAPE GRASS; (*Vallisneria spiralis*)—Unfailing attraction for Canvasbacks, Redheads Blue-bills. Best fishing where it grows, provides food shelter; keeps water fresh and clear insuring more fish reaching maturity. Submerged.	1½ to 12 feet fresh or slightly brackish water. Sand, loam or mud soil. Soft rich soil and 2 to 7 feet water best.	Winter buds (Tubers) or Plants	Mar. 20 to July 20	Mar. 20 to Aug. 1	1200
		Seed	Sept. 15 to Nov. 1	Sept. 15 to Nov. 1	50 Lbs.
33. WILD DUCK MILLET; GOOSE GRASS (*Echinochloa crus-galli*)—Food and cover for domesticated and wild waterfowl, quail, etc. Blinds. Matures 3 mo.	Moist soil—not under water in summer. Mud flats.	Seed	Apr. 1 to July 10	Mar. 1 to Aug. 1	40 Lbs.
34. WILD RICE; DUCK OATS. (*Zizania aquatica and Z. palustris*)—Exceptionally fine attraction for Mallards, Teal Pintails Black Ducks, Geese, Fish. Attractive clumps and backgrounds for water gardens.	Partly sheltered, sunny, bay or pond with outlet. ½ to 3 ft. water not salty to taste, or over 6 ft. higher in high than in low periods.	Seed	Sept. 15 to June 15 When waters	Sept. 15 to June 15 not frozen.	60 Lbs.
		Plants	May 15 to June 20	May 15 to June 20	15 Bu.
35. WILLOW (*Salix sp.*) Trees or shrubs adapted to wet soil for cover, blinds, shade. Rapid grower. Shade and keep trout streams cool.	Almost any soil containing some moisture.	Cuttings	Apr. 1 to July 1	Mar. 1 to July 1	

PRICE LIST ON OPPOSITE SIDE—CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE


TERRELL'S
Make Places Attractive To
Fins, Furs, Feathers and Folks
35 Years Successful Experience
OSHKOSH, WIS., U. S. A.