

# Fertrell Notes & Quotes



The Fertrell Company:  
A Friend of Nature Since 1946

Tracy Mattocks, Editor

## Notes from the President's Desk: *Dave Mattocks*



In spite of the high temperatures and dryness, many growers are having a good, productive year. I am continually amazed at the enthusiasm seen in our customer's approach to life and the deep concern for all forms of life around them. They show a keen desire to help where it is needed, to share new discoveries, and to offer encouragement when situations look discouraging.

As this growing season draws to an end, we want to look ahead to next year. Growing does not stop with summer's end, if we truly believe in soil life. During the dormant time, soil microbes are busy clearing away residues left from the previous crop. Micro nutrients will need to be replaced. These trace minerals depend on microbes to inquest them for chelation and digestion. This process then enables plant life to utilize these nutrients.

As is the case in all creation, the need for stable and positive nutrition extends to man. Today so much of the mental nutrition feeds the negative. The inner man suffers from malnutrition and spiritual diseases.

The evidence of spiritual neglect is ever before us - on the streets, in the schools, in our government and sadly, yes, in our worship centers.

While we continue to focus on feeding nature around us, we must consider feeding our inner man. We are encouraged to "Seek ye the LORD while he may be found, call ye upon him while he is near: Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts: and let him return unto the LORD, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our GOD, for he will abundantly pardon." Isaiah 55:6-7 KJV

Let us give consideration to expanding our field of nutrition to include our inner man. Remember, today is the first day of the rest of your life. Look up - it is worth the effort.

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## What will those Chickens eat! Alternative Feed Ingredients. By Jeff Mattocks

You folks could not imagine the variety of thing I have been asked to put into a chickens ration. I have been requested to use organically grown ground beef, nutmeg pressing residue, coconut meal, soldier fly larvae (thanks Harvey!), whole milk, skim milk, dried milk, clabbered milk, crickets, fish offals, wheat sprouts, ethanol dried distillers grains and etc. And a chicken can be made to eat any or all of these things. But you get the idea I am trying to relay. Most of the time, I embrace the challenge and learning curve of trying to make these specialty things fit into a poultry diet. But let's be honest with ourselves and understand the reality that most of you raise cornish cross broilers or a type of hybrid hen (even if you didn't know it). The people in charge of breeding flocks where the eggs come from for your chickens feed least cost rations. These rations are corn and soy! As soon as they have reached the diet requirements for the class of poultry they are raising they add the fillers such as bakery byproduct waste meal, dried corn distillers, salvaged grain dust, etc. I really don't even want to know what all goes into those rations. These ingredients are used to lower the price of the feed in circumstances where \$.50 per ton will save a Mega company like Tyson foods over \$10,000 per day! This isn't what we do! This isn't who we are! This is why we raise pastured poultry! We all work our butts off, to make a few dollars and feed our families, friends and neighbors BETTER FOOD!

The chickens that most of us raise thrive on corn and soy based diets, because their parents, the breeder flocks have been selected to thrive on corn and soy based diets. Now they are being selected to live and thrive on by-products and waste products from other processes. So we can't get too far from that base line of nutrition. This allows 25-30% of the diet for alternative ingredients some of the time. So what do you say we choose more wisely what we put in their feed rations? You are going to eat some of those chickens, aren't you? Personally I like my chickens that I eat to get a few oats, barley, wheat and triticale when they are in season, good whole grain nutrition, not someone's leftovers, offal or by-products.

A laying hen will eat some of the most disgusting things you can think of, of her own free will. Road kill, any dead carcass, scratched open manure patties, small rodents and almost any insect. Many times this can be entertaining on a hot summer night with a lawn chair and your favorite beverage. But remember that the nutrition she is eating is the nutrition you are eating. You're getting it in the egg or for broilers in the meat.

Mmmmmmm, doesn't that sound yummy? I have watched my hens eat just about anything that moves and what doesn't. We have flipped them minnows over the fence, drop mice in the hen house, watched our Americana's carry off baby turtles trying to get back to the pond from their hatchling burrow, and even small snakes. If you stand still long enough they will take a taste you as well.

If you're not eating what you are raising, well it doesn't really matter what you put in the feed. Does it? None of us are going to save a significant enough amount of money to really make a difference. For example a ton of feed is mathematically enough feed to raise 133 cornish cross broilers to 5 lb carcass. If you save \$5 per ton of broiler feed it will only make a difference of .03759¢ per bird. In the case of layer feed, a savings of \$5 per ton of feed which is 7407 feed servings for a hen, will feed 200 hens for 37 days. This \$5 per ton increase would equal an increase cost of only .01013514¢ per dozen. If you are squeezing the nickels that hard, QUIT raising chickens! If you aren't able to raise 133 cornish cross broilers on a ton of feed get better feed or improve your poultry management and improve the poultry's living conditions.

Until a breed of chicken is developed to thrive on milk, milk byproducts, coconut meal, nutmeg extract residue and all the other possibilities that I mentioned earlier let's stay relatively close to the basics. I will keep trying to use the items that some of you request. Sometimes I will smile when you ask, sometimes I will just question why and sometimes I will disagree with you. But please remember, regardless of our conversation or correspondence, my job is to help you be successful! So before you asked me to add some Fu-Fu dust, snake oil or strange cheap by-product make sure you would eat it yourself before giving it to your chickens or any of your other animals for that matter. If you put garbage in you get garbage out! Thanks!

## Soil Testing...When? How? Why? By Orin Moyer

### *When should I soil test?*

- This time of year is the best time to do soil testing on your farm. It will take away the hassle of doing it during the spring and let you have the winter to think about crop plans and fertilization, although it is important to take samples prior to the soil's getting cold.

### *How often should I take soil samples?*

- It is not always necessary to take soil samples of every field, but it is important to have your farm on a soil test rotation. This keeps the cost of soil testing low but still allows you to track the soil throughout the years.

### *Why should I soil test?*

- Contrary to popular belief, soil testing will actually save you money. It allows you to see what nutrients are available in the soil for the next crop, and to make recommendations accordingly. This means you are not applying unneeded nutrients - just what the soil and crops need for proper balance.

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## Plant Tissue Analysis, A Few Tips By Orin Moyer

The following are some basic tips to help you pull good samples when tissue testing. You may already be aware of many of them, but do you remember to do them when taking or sending samples? You are spending good money for the test - you may as well do it correctly!

Some of the following information comes from Agri Analysis, Inc. of Leola, PA.

- When gathering the tissue sample in the field, use a clean container. A plastic pail or a paper bag works best. Never use a metal container - it could contaminate the sample.
- If the plant samples have soil, fertilizer, dust, or spray residues on them, they will need to be cleaned. A dry brush works best, but for stubborn residues, wipe the samples with a damp cloth or wash them with distilled or de-ionized water. However, do not prolong the washing because it can leach nutrients out of the tissue.
- Try to take samples at the same time of day each time you collect them. Ten o'clock AM is usually recommended as the best time.
- Air-dry the samples in the shade, not in the sun. To prevent contamination, place the dried samples into clean paper envelopes. Never place fresh plant tissue samples in plastic bags for mailing. The plastic bags do not allow the samples to dry, so they may decompose.
- Do not send young, emerging leaves; old, mature leaves; or seeds. These plant parts usually are not suitable because they are not likely to reflect the nutrient status of the whole plant.
- Do not send diseased or dead plants.
- Do not send leaves that have insect or mechanical damage.
- If you need to make a fungicide, insecticide or fertilizer application, it is best to take the samples first to avoid contamination and eliminate the need to clean the leaves afterwards.

## BERRY MIX! By Jerry E. Miller -Jerry's organic supplies, Middlebury IN

BERRY MIX is an organic blend of fertilizer made by the Fertrell Company for raising big, juicy, sweet tasting strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and blueberries. Yes, of course these will also be used then to make the mouth-watering, above mentioned concoctions so vital to our well being!

BERRY MIX is a dry fertilizer blend put together by Fertrell's super soil nutrition team. It is the best (bar none) berry fertilizer in the organic sphere in North America. Many of our customers here in northern Indiana testify to that, coming year after year for BERRY MIX. Really, I've refrained from using these terms for ten years, "just in case", but I will no longer! BERRY MIX is **Excellent!**

We have smaller customers using only a bag for their small berry patch and also have bigger ones who use over a ton a year in their u-pick patches. Most of these bigger ones also test soil regularly to know where they are going, calcium-wise. Aragonite calcium and gypsum (Calcium Sulfate) are the two choices, depending on the soil tests.

Quite often a new customer will come in and say something like "What can I do for my strawberries? I'm watering them and they still go on dying off!"

Strawberry plants dying off after harvest is actually a natural process. It's the new shoots that will produce strawberries next year. Feed the new shoots in the fall with BERRY MIX and they will have lots of vigor for next year's growth.

However, if they start curling up, or blighting even before the berries are over in the spring, something is lacking. Quite often at the same time the leaves will start curling up. If leaves curl up, there is usually a worm, what I call a leaf curler, at the base of the leaves. If worms are present, it is a sign of calcium deficiency.

If berries have adequate moisture and still produce scrawny fruit, it is probably a potassium deficiency. If (K) and (Ca) are in line, you will usually have berries if there is enough phosphorus available. If leaves start to turn brown at the edges before the berries are over with, a soil test will probably show a boron deficiency. And what is interesting is that continuous wet weather can cause strawberries to rot, even when soil conditions are good. Continuous dry weather will not let the brix sugars go into the plant and can cause more worm problems.

In an old berry patch, mow off the leaves after the crop is off, use a narrow row tiller and till right down thru the center of the rows even if it only leaves a few inches of roots. Next, spray with Seacide to get rid of all the old diseases (spray 2 days in a row), apply the BERRY MIX and water the patch. This has almost never failed for us.

Mulch berries with straw before winter sets in. Remember, I said "straw" - these are strawberries, not woodberries or leafberries.

For a start in correcting all these conditions, use BERRY MIX in the fall; at least 5-6 lb per 100 sq ft. Ideally down 2 lbs in July, 2 lbs in August, and 2 lbs in September. Being that this is more labor intensive, we put it all down in one application around August 15<sup>th</sup>. After applying just before a rain, we see them green up almost immediately. If you apply in dry weather, I recommend using a broom and sweeping the fertilizer off the plants, then watering them well.



## **BERRY MIX! cont. By Jerry E. Miller -Jerry's organic supplies, Middlebury IN**

In a new patch we usually transplant berries using Liquid Fish# 1 to water them in, then add a sprinkle of BERRY MIX around them about a month later. Don't cut these off in the fall; just add BERRY MIX as stated above. (note; don't use Liquid #1 beside a woods where "the old raccoon, by the light of the moon" will come out digging for fish!)

In the spring we always like to put down bone meal at the rate of 50 lb per 1000 sq ft. for calcium and phosphorus, around April 1<sup>st</sup>.

### **RASPBERRIES**

Using BERRY MIX in raspberry production requires putting it down twice a year. Raspberries are heavy calcium and potash feeders and need ample plant food. Here again, if you plan to produce volume, a soil test is very beneficial. We recommend putting down aragonite calcium and BERRY MIX twice a year - once in March or April and once again in August or September. A rule of thumb is to give them  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of BERRY MIX and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup aragonite calcium per cane twice a year. The same rule works with blackberries or other brambles.

### **BLUEBERRIES**

It is little more difficult to raise blueberries in a regular garden plot because they need a very low pH of 4.5 - 5.1, where most other fruits and vegetables can't thrive. Take a soil test first before trying because of this. Usually we need extra sulfur and phosphorus. Rule of thumb - once you have adjusted the pH, fertilize in spring with BERRY MIX, 5 lb per 100 sq. ft. (fertilize as far around as the roots reach).

In the fall, use the HOLLY CARE at the same rate.

Unless you have your blueberries in a swampy area, you need to water very consistently in hot summer weather.

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## **A Nice Crop of Strawberries. By Rudy and Katie Ann Schwartz**

We would like to tell others about our experience in using Fertrell's Berry Mix in our strawberry patch.

In May of 2008 we planted twenty-five Honeoye Strawberry plants. We used bone meal in the beds and put the plants 18 inches apart in the row and rows 4 feet apart. That first summer, we tried to keep the weeds pulled and the runners inside so the rows would be no wider than two feet. We used a mulch of spoiled hay in between the rows.

In September we fertilized them with the granulated fertilizer, Fertrell's Berry Mix. We used it at a rate of 5 pounds per 100 square feet. At the time we didn't realize it, but we later found out that we put on more than was actually recommended. They recommend 2 pounds per 100 square feet once each month in the months of July, August and September. After we had three hard freezes in December, the plants were covered with light mulch.

The spring of 2009 was a wet, cool one, which really gave the plants a boost because of the extra moisture. We removed some of the mulch but kept it in the foot wide paths. By the time the berries started to ripen, the plants were 10 to 12 inches high and so thick, lush and green that we hardly had to pull any weeds in the strawberry patch. We had solid rows too - no missing plants anywhere. It was a beautiful picture to behold!

And talk about big berries and lots of berries! In all, they produced more than forty gallons.

Once they were done bearing, we mowed them off and again used Fertrell's Berry Mix, but this time at the correct recommendations. Word really spread here in our community, so Berry Mix has become rather popular here.

2010 results - We picked around 30 gallons in all. Have plans to narrow rows down to 10 - 12 inches with a tiller. And of course use Fertrell's Berry Mix! We also use other Fertrell products and we'd use no other.

## Fall Special - Berry Mix \$40.00 off per ton through October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2010

Fertrell Berry Mix 4-2-4 is a blended plant food specially aimed at more, bigger, and tastier berries. Safe and easy to use. Work in most soil types. Berry Mix is specifically designed for berries with added zinc, boron and sulfur. The Fertrell Berry Program is designed for Organic fertilizers and how they work with different berry plants. The best times to fertilize are based on the plants' need and to allow the nutrients to be absorbed by the roots in time to have an impact on plant growth and berry production. The Berry Program is available on our website as well as from your local dealer. Berry Mix is available in 4 lb and 50lb bags.



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
<b>Blueberries</b>			Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft	Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft			Holly Care 4-6-4 5 lbs per 100 sq ft	Holly Care 4-6-4 5 lbs per 100 sq ft	Holly Care 4-6-4 5 lbs per 100 sq ft			
<b>"Brambles" Raspberries Blackberries Etc</b>			Aragonite 3lbs per 100 sq ft	Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft				Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft	Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft	Berry Mix 4-2-4 2lbs per 100 sq ft		
<b>Strawberries</b>			Liquid #1 At a 50:1 ratio	Liquid #1 At a 50:1 ratio			After Harvest Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft	After Harvest Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft	After Harvest Berry Mix 4-2-4 2 lbs per 100 sq ft			

## Fall Special - Redmond Conditioner \$1.00 off per bag through October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2010

Redmond conditioner contains over 60 minerals that nature has put together into a near perfect blend. The balance and proportion of these minerals have caused some amazing results.

Customers who use Redmond Conditioner tell the Redmond staff they see benefits in:

- Superior in binding toxins
- More and stronger heats
- Improves animal health
- Less mastitis-related issues
- Lowers somatic cell count
- Less hoof problems



At just 2-4 oz. per head per day, see what Redmond Conditioner can do for your herd. You should expect to see your mineral costs go down because the cows won't consume so much of the high powered mineral that most people think they need. Redmond Conditioner is 100% natural and is listed by OMRI for use in organic production.

## Upcoming important changes at the Fertrell Company:

### Consultation and Ration Values

After much deliberation, consideration and consultation, we at Fertrell have decided to place a value on the information and technology that we provide. We do this in an effort to better serve all of our customers.

For many, many years the Fertrell Company has made recommendations in the development of both feed and fertilizer programs to aid in the success of our customers. We have come to the conclusion that these services are not used equally among all of our customers. We plan to make many fertilizer recommendations and rations standardized and available to all in the catalog or online at [www.fertrell.com](http://www.fertrell.com)

Full implementation of this new concept is planned for the start of the New Year - January 1, 2011. As we develop more explanation and fees for specialized consulting, additional information will be available later this year.

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## News from the Field

*We encourage our customers to be part of the news from the field section by submitting comments and questions regarding our products and programs.*

"You should see my corn"

We used aragonite and kelp when planting our corn.

What a difference! My corn is starting the third set of brace roots. Of course everything is three weeks earlier this year - however, the way the stock on the corn has developed can only be attributed to the aragonite (calcium). I also did not have the slug problem that we had in previous years, so I believe the kelp is the contributor with this factor.

I am very pleased with both products. I would recommend aragonite and kelp in garden planting, also.

"Good roots in all plants and bugs be gone!!" David Litchard, Danville PA

### FERTRELL Representative was speaker at Penn State Workshop.

Monroe County (PA) Cooperative Extension had invited our long time representative Richard Tregidgo from North Slope Farm as a speaker at their 2010 Northeast Region Grounds, Landscape & Athletic Field Maintenance Workshop and Seminar in July 2010.

Richard gave a talk titled *Establishing Natural Lawns and Turf compared to Standard Lawn Care*.

For information regarding this topic, you may reach Richard at (570)448-2374 or via email: [norslope@nep.net](mailto:norslope@nep.net).

## Upcoming Events:

Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Alliance (NODPA) 10th annual field days, October 7th and 8th, 2010

"Come see the Fertrell Representative at the Fedco booth" Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association (MOFGA), Common Ground Fairground and Educational Center, 294 Crosby Brook Road, Unity, ME 04988 Contact: Ed Maltby, NODPA Executive Director, (413) 772-0444; email: [ednodpa@comcast.net](mailto:ednodpa@comcast.net). Website: [www.nodpa.com](http://www.nodpa.com) or [www.organicmilk.org](http://www.organicmilk.org)

Field Day—Leon Brubacher, September 3rd 10am-3pm, 1080 Sprout Hill Rd, Himrod Ny

Pasture Walk - Daniel Brown, September 17th 10am-3pm, Snow Brooke Rd, Great Valley NY

PASA Farming for the Future Conference, State College, PA February 3-5<sup>th</sup> 2011

MOSES, Organic Farming Conference, La Crosse, WI February 24<sup>th</sup>-26<sup>th</sup> 2011

## New products from Fertrell and Organic Unlimited

The Fertrell Company has been working with Organic Unlimited to develop and now to market an 18% calf starter pellet and a 17% rabbit pellet. Both are made with ingredients that are certified through PCO. Throughout the development of both of these feeds, we used the same high standards that Fertrell customers have come to trust over the last sixty-four plus years. For more information on these two products, please contact Jeff Mattocks or Don Brubaker at the Fertrell office in Bainbridge, Pa.

### Calf Starter 18% Pellets

#### Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein	min	18.0%
Crude Fat	min	5.0%
Crude Fiber	max	8.0%
Calcium	min	1.0%
Calcium	max	0.5%
Phosphorus	min	0.7%
Salt	min	0.5%
Salt	max	1.0%
Selenium	min	.7 PPM
Copper	min	10 PPM
Zinc	min	50 PPM
Manganese	min	40 PPM
Iron	min	80 PPM
Vitamin A	min	1200 IU/LB
Vitamin D3	min	6000 IU/LB
Vitamin E	min	50 IU/LB
Yeast, live Cells	min	2.2 million cfu/lb
Lactic Acid bacteria	min	5500 cfu/lb



### Rabbit Pellets

#### Guaranteed Analysis

Crude Protein	min	17.0%
Crude Fat	min	3.0%
Crude Fiber	max	15.0%
Calcium	min	0.7%
Calcium	max	1.5%
Phosphorus	min	0.5%
Salt	min	0.3%
Salt	max	0.7%
Selenium	min	0.2%
Copper	min	15 PPM
Zinc	min	75 PPM
Manganese	min	90 PPM
Iron	min	200 PPM
Vitamin A	min	21000 IU/LB
Vitamin D3	min	2500 IU/LB
Vitamin E	min	75 IU/LB

## So What Are They Going To Eat This Winter? By Don Brubaker

As you are reading this, the nights are getting cooler - you may even be sitting in your favorite chair next to the cook stove with a cup of coffee in hand. It won't be long till the cows will be spending day and night inside along with the chickens and the rest of the farms animals. From that point on, they will all be depending on you for every mouthful.

Do you have any idea what forages and grains you have and how long they will last? If not, now is the time to take an inventory of what you have available till spring comes around again. As you know, winter can sometimes start early and sometimes last longer than we want it to.

By knowing what you have available, you will be able to plan accordingly and look for the needed inputs to carry you through the winter. As one of Fertrell's nutritional advisors, I can tell you that your cows will always do better if you can keep the herd's diet constant for as long a period as possible. Diet constancy will help you manage the overall health and production of your herd.

Once you have some numbers, please call and talk with Jeff or I, and we can help you plan the use of the forages you have available.

## The Farmer-to-Farmer Marketplace:

Connecting farmers to farmers for products they want to sell or need to buy. **You must be a Fertrell customer, and any crops or animals must have been fertilized or fed with Fertrell products.** We will not get involved in any monetary transactions. The ad may contain grains, forages, livestock, equipment, Include name, address, email, phone #, type of product, and any information that is pertinent to the ad. First come first served. **The ad will be run twice, and then you will need to resubmit if you wish it to be included again.** Email [jeffmattocks@fertrell.com](mailto:jeffmattocks@fertrell.com) or [don@fertrell.com](mailto:don@fertrell.com) or call the office at 717-367-1566 by 1st of month before the next publication.

### **Hay, Forages, Grains and Livestock**

**Hay, Straw and Ear Corn** No chemicals used, just Fertrell-ized! Small square bales of hay and straw. Contact: Red Shed Farm, Newville, PA Warren Nolt, (717) 776-6240 (T0310)

**Organic Balage** - Call Tom and Sally Brown at Shiprah Farm, Groton, New York (607) 898-4401 (T0709)



**Certified Organic Hay** - 1st cutting 2008/2009 small square bales, Call Gordon Dodson Lafayette, Indiana (765) 742-5111 (T0709)

**Wheat and Spelts** - 2010 season crop, contact Peter Fake, (717) 244-3641- best time to call is 6 am - 9 am EST. (T0710)

### **Equipment:**

**Poultry Processing Equipment** Ashley, Pickwick, Featherman, Poultryman pickers and scalders. Vacuum packing machines, shrink bags, knives, kill cones and any equipment for poultry processing. We ship anywhere; Jim McLaughlin, Cornerstone Farm Ventures, Norwich, New York (607) 334-2833 or on the web at [www.chickenpickers.com](http://www.chickenpickers.com) (P0107)

**5 ft. Agrotiller, heavy duty rototiller** with new tires and excellent condition - \$1200.00 Contact Roy Brubaker, Village Acres, 229 Cuba Mills Road, Mifflintown, PA 17059 (717) 436-9477 [villageacres@gmail.com](mailto:villageacres@gmail.com) (T0610)

**1942 Ford Tractor 2N** - recent valve job, new tires, new 12 volt system, including new alternator and battery, in good condition - \$1600.00 Contact Roy Brubaker, Village Acres, 229 Cuba Mills Road, Mifflintown, PA 17059 (717) 436-9477 [villageacres@gmail.com](mailto:villageacres@gmail.com) (T0610)

**Used one or two ton feed bins on wheels** Contact Richard Ims, BSC The Brothers and Sisters of Charity at Little Portion Monastery, 350 CR 248 Berryville, AR 72616, (479) 253-7710 [www.monasteryfarm.com](http://www.monasteryfarm.com) or [www.littleportion.org](http://www.littleportion.org) (T0910)

### **Meat and Produce:**

**Grass fed Beef** - raised on certified organic pastures, **half or whole pork** - fed transitional organic feed., **pasture raised turkeys** Contact Sam Yoder , VMD (610) 683-3882 [SAYoder4@gmail.com](mailto:SAYoder4@gmail.com) (T0910)

### **Wanted:**

**Hit Miss Ice Cream Freezer** - Good used, Hit Miss ice cream maker wanted. Contact Marvin Bost (980) 521-1302 (T0110)





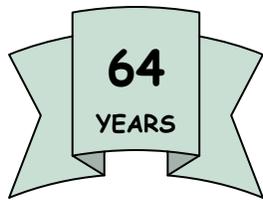
PO Box 265  
Bainbridge, PA 17502

717-367-1566  
FAX 717-367-9319

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We're on the web  
[www.fertrell.com](http://www.fertrell.com)

A Friend of Nature Since 1946



1946-2010

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## Welcome New Fertrell Dealers:

Hall Roberts - 139 W Greene St. Postville, IA 52162 (800) 234-7421

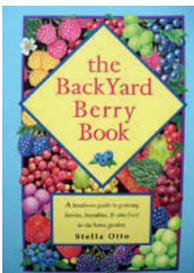
Fresh Pastures Farm - 1931 Kropp Road, Millstadt, IL 62260 (618) 719-1983 [sandy@freshpasturefarms.com](mailto:sandy@freshpasturefarms.com)

Williams Fence of CNY, Inc - 2033 Brothertown Road, Beansboro, NY 13328 (315) 841-4910  
[williamsfence@frontiernet.net](mailto:williamsfence@frontiernet.net)

Moss Hollow Country Market LLC - 727 Hamlin Highway, Lake Ariel, PA 18436 (570) 561-2911  
[mosshollow@echoes.net](mailto:mosshollow@echoes.net), [www.mosshollowcountrymarket.com](http://www.mosshollowcountrymarket.com)

Executive Property Maintenance, Brian Turner - 210 W St. Nicholas Street, Tea, SD 57064 (605) 366-9263  
[executiveporvertymaintenance@yahoo.com](mailto:executiveporvertymaintenance@yahoo.com)

## Featured Books:



The Backyard Berry Book: A Hands-On Guide to Growing Berries, Brambles, and Vine Fruit in the Home Garden

By Stella Otto