

# Fertrell Notes & Quotes



The Fertrell Company:  
A Friend of Nature Since 1946

Tracy Mattocks, Editor

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



Spring approaches and sets our minds to planning for this important season. Catalogs for seeds and shrubs will excite the "wanna be" grower. Glossy pictures and carefully worded descriptions of each variety will stir our imagination and energize our ambition. We will choose and move on toward planting.

Fertilization to ensure proper nutrition can be challenging, to say the least. Plant genetics often demand large amounts of nutrition. The early stages of plant development are very crucial to the plant's future health. Insect and disease resistance come with this good health.

As we focus on the coming season of renewed life, let us remember from where it came. The great Creator has set before us beautiful reminders of things to come.

Future events are much more exciting if HE is included. Just like our choices in gardening, life's choices are very important! In these difficult times, we would be well advised to hear the prophet Jeremiah -

"Thus saith the Lord the maker hereof, the Lord that formed it, to establish it; the Lord is his name;

Call unto me, and I will answer thee, and show thee great and mighty things, which thou knowest not.

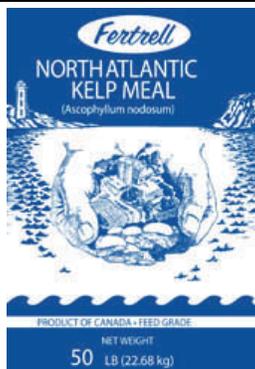
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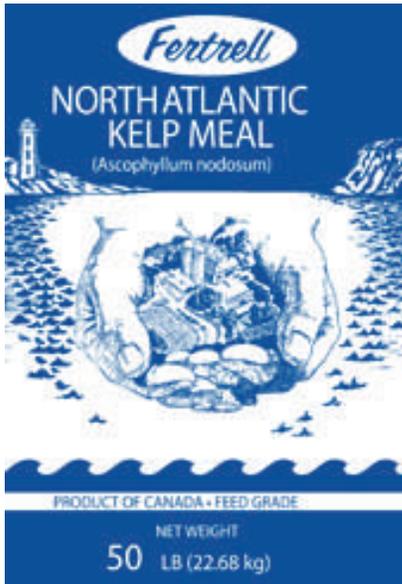
## Alternative Treatment options: By Jeff Mattocks

<p>1. Garlic - often considered "nature's antibiotic"</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fresh - slice lengthwise and allowed to soak for 12 - 24 hours in daily drinking water. 1 - 2 cloves sliced per 5 gallons of drinking water.</li> <li>Tinctured-             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alcohol tincture - 8-10 cloves minced or ground per quart of vodka or grain alcohol.</li> <li>This mixture works well in waterers or given orally, 1-2 cc per 100 lb of body weight.</li> <li>May also be used topically for cleansing and as a mild antiseptic. Use sparingly. No need for flushing or rinsing - just general application.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Olive oil tincture - 8-10 cloves minced or ground per quart of extra virgin, cold-pressed organic olive oil.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same applications as the alcohol tincture</li> <li>Better for burns and lesions than alcohol-based tincture</li> <li>May be used for vulva or rectal applications for treating infections in the rear of the animal.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Clay Mixture - Garlic oil mixed with Redmond Clay to make a great protective poultice that draws out bacteria, fungi and viral infections.</li> </ol>	<p>2. Vinegar - blood thinner, pH balancer, appetite stimulant, cleanser, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> to 1 oz per gallon of vinegar added to drinking water is a mild blood thinner. Thinning the blood will:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>enable the bloodstream to carry more oxygen and remove contaminants faster.</li> <li>increase the feed efficiency and the overall digestive health of the animal</li> <li>decrease stress like heat, moving, handling, etc.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Undiluted drench at the rate of 1 oz per 100 lbs of body weight             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for digest balance of upset stomachs and pH correction of the digestive tract</li> <li>usually will encourage an appetite when animals are not eating correctly.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Topical rub             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>for sore aching muscles</li> <li>regularly provides relief to feverish tissue</li> <li>antiseptic qualities - kills many bacteria on contact, particularly bacteria that thrive in alkaline conditions</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
<p>3. Whole milk - best if raw</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For poultry - is an old fashioned and effective treatment for Coccidiosis and Enteritis.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feed free choice in multiple servings, approximately 1 quart per 100 chickens</li> <li>repeat daily for 7 days</li> <li>leave the milk feeders in for no more than one hour.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Also for poultry and swine - lactic acid and sugars provide a great appetite stimulant.             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Digestive aid - milk components feed the population of naturally occurring bacteria in most digestive tracts.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	<p>4. Salt -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When added to their drinking water, will stop chickens from pecking</li> <li>Is an essential electrolyte to balance bodily functions.</li> <li>Helps relieve heat stress</li> </ol>



## Alternative Treatment options con't: By Jeff Mattocks

5. Kelp meal -
  - a. Buffers excess nitrates
  - b. Provides micronutrients not commonly found in other food and feed ingredients
  - c. Promotes higher immune system response, as iodine in the kelp stimulates the thyroid glands.



6. Active Clay - Redmond Clay, from Redmond Minerals
  - a. Dry powder
    - i. Mix a teaspoon in a glass of drinking water for an upset stomach.
    - ii. Sprinkle on open, draining wound to form a protective scab.
  - b. Mixed with water - Mix dry clay powder with water to make toothpaste like consistency cream.
    - i. Apply to most skin conditions, bug bites, burns, wounds, poison ivy, etc.
    - ii. May be used internally for upset stomach, acid indigestion, etc.
    - iii. Draws out most infections
  - c. Mix with garlic oil tincture
    - i. Provides a stronger antiseptic salve that doesn't dry hard
    - ii. Draws out most infections, but not as quickly as the water mixture
    - iii. Soothes burns quickly
    - iv. Contact Redmond minerals for their book - I Eat Clay, by Neal Bosshardt, free at [www.redmondclay.com](http://www.redmondclay.com)

## Think Spring: By Ralph Stauffer

With Spring just around the corner, it's time to look at taking those soil tests that got overlooked last fall.

After a few warm sunny days the ground should be thawed and dry enough to get some soil samples.

Soil should be dry enough to crumble in your hand, although you should not handle the samples. Stir with a stick or probe. Oils from your skin could change the PH of soil test.

Try to get as many probes as possible to get an accurate picture of your soil condition. Every second or third year should be sufficient for testing. It would be good to get your testing done early as the ground is fit, so you can get your results back before it is time to order fertilizer.

Ask your sales rep for sample bags and paperwork or call the office and they will mail them to you.

Avoid the rush, sample early.

Graziers might start, if not testing, by applying several hundred pounds per acre of soil mineralizer on pastures. This will supply calcium and minerals, plus nitrogen fixing bacteria that will give your grasses a good healthy start.



## Question Corner/From the Field:

A customer asks ""Do you know of a nutritional reason for cyst development? I have found ovary cysts development was connected to nitrates in the feed, incorrect type of protein- too much rumen digestible. "

*I believe cyst development is tied to the amount of nitrogen that is entering the blood stream. Nitrogen reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood - kind of a body self defense mechanism. I usually recommend feeding extra RC Gold 4X for more vitamin A and some Fertrell Breeder Mix for high grade phosphorus. Check your forages - avoid high protein green hay. Choose something with more moderate protein content.*

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A customer who hopes to mix an organic pig ration has a couple questions:

"I have a grinder mixer. I have always heard that if you grind feed for chickens, you shouldn't mix other feed such as swine feed in the same mixer, as the swine ingredients could be harmful for the chickens. I do too many things the hard way, and if I could use the grinder mixer for all animals it would make my life easier. Maybe the above statement is for conventional feed and not for organic feed? Question - is there any truth to this? We use one grinder-mixer for all our feeds, using Fertrell-based rations, with no apparent ill effects."

*If you're talking about mixing conventional feeds, I believe that is true. When it comes to using Fertrell minerals, you can mix poultry and swine back-to-back in the same mixer with no problems.*

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22% Nursery Feed ration calls for milk pellets. Do organic pellets exist? If not, an organic substitute? When we grow feeder pigs, we get them already weaned and go straight to 17% grower ration, no milk pellets. Are we missing out on something? *I do not know of any organic milk pellets. The substitute protein sources would be soybeans, etc. As long as the pigs weigh 40 to 50 lbs. they will do just fine on a 17% ration.*

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"A customer is seeking assistance on calf rations for the first 4-6 weeks of life. He owns a certified organic dairy. He's looking at the calf ration online as one possibility, and sees "Calf Pellets 50# - NEW" on the price list. Can you describe the pros/cons of calf pellets vs. the calf ration? Are the calf pellets certifiable? *The calf ration and the calf pellets have the exact same nutritional values. They are nearly the exact same formula. I am working closely with a local certified organic feed mill to supply our distribution network with high quality calf and rabbit pellets.*

*The advantage of pellets is that they're the optimum particle size for a calf to get started on. The "pro" of the online recipe is the ability to make it locally and save the costs of shipping and handling. Both calf feeds have outstanding nutritional qualities, and yes, the pellets are certifiable.*

## Water Treatment: by Nick Fisher

This week I stopped in to see one of my customers and got on the topic of water. Now, this farmer has a system to remove nitrates in his incoming well water. He has noticed that if he runs out of salt in the brine tank, the bacteria count goes up in his bulk tank. When he adds salt to the tank, the bacteria count goes down. He asked me if it makes sense that the bacteria would increase when there is no salt in the tank. My reply was a simple "Yep". I have no definitive proof, but my theory is this: Any type of water treatment tanks (ex. water softeners, nitrate tanks) can harbor bacteria. When there is no salt to regenerate the tank, there is nothing to cause the bacteria to want to leave. Once salt is added to the tank and the system regenerates, the bacteria load decreases because of the new chemistry being added to the tank. The new water chemistry with added NaCl becomes very heavy, pushing the bacteria out that is floating around. The water used to regenerate is extremely salty, and my hypothesis is that the bacteria does not like this type of water and will look for a quick exit.

So remember to keep those salt tanks filled. Not only will it keep your water treatment equipment working properly, it may just help with a bacteria problem.

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## Water Soluble Nutri-Sil: by Nick Fisher

Fertrell is excited to announce the introduction of a new product to our product line. Water soluble Nutri-Sil will be ready for orders when the newsletter hits the stands. Our silage inoculant, Nutri-Sil, has been a very successful product in persevering silages and baled forages for our customers. We wanted a way that would enable farmers to get a better, more uniform, coverage when baling forages and putting away silage. We determined the best way to help our customers with this was to make Nutri-Sil water soluble. Having good stored silages and baled forages starts with using a top-notch forage inoculant. It is very critical to use Nutri-Sil to decrease the pH rapidly to begin the fermentation process. The lactic acid bacterium begins the fermentation process, helping the forages to retain more moisture, protein, and energy value. Using water soluble Nutri-Sil will help with the palatability and the digestibility of the silage and baled forages. Water soluble Nutri-Sil has the same bacteria that our trusted Nutri-Sil has, which has been approved for organic production for 20 years. Water soluble Nutri-Sil will come in 500 gram packages and will treat up to 100 tons of product. The directions for use are quite simple. Dissolve the 500 gram package into 50 gallons of water and apply at a rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of inoculant per ton of product. Water soluble Nutri-Sil will be able to be used in a variety of liquid inoculant applicators. Fertrell is in the process of creating a way that our plain customers will be able to use this product as well. The price to treat one ton comes to about \$0.85.



### Guaranteed Analysis:

Lactic Acid Bacteria \*(not less than)...91 Billion CFUs per  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon (\*Lactobacillus Plantarum, Lactobacillus Brevis, Pediococcus Acidilactici, Streptococcus Diacetilactis)

### Mix thoroughly with forage at the rate of:

moisture %  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon of water soluble Nutri-Sil  
60% or above  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon per ton  
40%-60% 1 gallon per ton  
40% or less 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon per ton



## Spring Specials

Water soluble **Nutri-Sil** - A live bacteria, added to silage and baled forages to assist the fermentation process. Nutri-Sil causes the forages to retain more of their moisture, protein and energy value and increases the palatability and digestibility of the harvested crop. **10% introductory discount from now through May 31<sup>st</sup>,**



2011.

**Multi Bloom** - all natural, all purpose plant food/ hydrolyzed fish fertilizer. For all plants, shrubs, fruits and vegetables. Non-burning. It feeds the whole plant, providing fast and long lasting greening. (not for certified organic growers). No fish odor.

**Available in 32 oz hose end sprayer and 64 oz. concentrate and are 20% off while supplies last.**



**Mega Green** - All natural lawn fertilizer, hydrolyzed fish fertilizer. Mega Green is made from a unique process using farm-raised catfish to produce a non-burning, natural fertilizer. The catfish protein contains the 3 primary plant nutrients - nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. No fish odor.

**Available in 32 oz hose end sprayer and 64 oz. concentrate and are 20% off while supplies last.**



**Fertrell Foliar 2-3-1 qt** - All natural (not certifiable) fish fertilizer that contains 13% amino acids. These amino acid proteins stay in the topsoil, and the nitrogen-based proteins are slowly broken down from bacillus bacteria. The portion of the spray that comes in contact with the soil will multiply and improve the soil's micro elements. For use on lawns, turf, vegetables, fruit trees and shrubs.

**20% discount while supplies last**



**Bobbex Deer Repellent** -the most effective long lasting spray on the market. It is environmentally friendly, using all natural ingredients that stop deer from browsing. IT WILL NOT WASH OFF. Bobbex Deer Repellent can be used on all ornamental shrubs and flowers, and around vegetables.

Bobbex is a safe and highly proven natural deer repellent. It safely disrupts the foraging pattern of deer and deters them from browsing on your property. It is effective in protecting your plants from Whitetail deer, Blacktail deer, Mule deer, Sika deer, elk and Moose.

**Bobbex Rabbit Repellent** - is also available in very limited quantity in 32 oz, ready-to-use and 64 oz concentrate.

30% discount while supplies last.



## Calf Health: by Jean Litchard

STOP-LOOK-LISTEN, TIME IS OF ESSENCE. Two very good lessons to learn when raising dairy calves.

Calves are born with naïve immune systems. As soon as they hit the ground 52.5 % of all heifer calves will perish. Half of the deaths are attributed to scours.

Colostrum should be ingested quickly. Don't overfill your calves, 2 pints is enough to get started. If at all possible freezing/storing colostrums for the first three feedings is advisable. A dairy animal produces so much milk the most valuable colostrums will be gone within 2 days. Use milk from dairy cattle that are disease free for all of your calves.

Keep a close eye on the bedding. If you won't lie down where you have your calves, then they should not be lying there either.

Winter brings stress to calves, and scours can sneak up on a calf very quickly. It is especially important to get ahead of scours. With scours, pneumonia will develop with the stressed calf. It takes 3 weeks for a calf's immune system to develop, that is why it is imperative for an ADULT to supervise calf raising. I am, of course, very partial to having a woman supervise the calf raising, after all, we girls, are all Mothers at heart. It takes an alert person to pick up on sick babies. Some calves are more susceptible to disease, such as calves that have assisted delivery, calves born to first calf heifers, and calves born in confined areas vs. calving in pasture. Calves purchased, are especially vulnerable to disease. Each barn carries different bugs, never place purchased animals near home raised for at least 3 weeks. If you have the misfortune of losing a calf, do not place an animal in that area until you remove all bedding and sanitize the surroundings.

If your calf has a dropped head, sucks poorly, has cold ears, or even if your intuition tells you something is not quite right, better go back to the supply room for extra equipment to fight off those bugs that are developing in your calves.

We had Brown Swiss calves when our dairy was in full swing. They are the most difficult breed to deal with, especially when converting to buckets. Some of the items I always carried in my preventive medicine bucket. **Invigorate, D.E. and Fresh Start**. I used a heaping tablespoon of invigorate mixed in the milk bottle. When I saw any sign of loose manure, a handful of D.E. was also put in the bottle of milk. I used D.E. for stomach worms, fly control and dusting for lice. 20 cc of Fresh Start was used in the milk when the calves even looked the wrong way.

Raising calves is not a place to cut corners, be armed with good products, don't be too eager to get calves on the bucket. They are only babies, they drink so fast and they will soon be in trouble. Take time/ slow down, this is your future herd. As in all practices of life, if you are in a hurry, better get ready for a fall.

I read a sign board recently. Bad news, time flies - Good news is that YOU are the pilot. Be a good pilot this year give yourself more time, your calves will thank you with good health.



## Is Raising Hogs In Your Future? By Don Brubaker

When I was a young boy, pigs were known as the mortgage lifter. Today pigs can still be a valuable asset to the farm.

The market for pasture-raised swine is growing yearly. Just like its counterpart, pasture poultry, a pasture-based swine enterprise can be added to the farm with very little expense. If you already have some experience raising swine, you may want to consider starting with a bred sow or gilt. They can be purchased from other producers in your area. For those who are new to raising pigs, try starting with feeder pigs that weigh from 40 to 50 pounds.

With so many breeds, where do I start? To get your feet wet in this new enterprise, just find a local producer that may have a breed that is common in the United States. Domestic breeds can be divided into two groups: **meat types**, which includes Duroc, Hampshire, Berkshire, etc and **mothering types**, which includes Yorkshires, Landrace, Chester Whites, etc. The commercial industry has used these breeds to develop today's hybrids. By breeding a meat type boar with a mothering type sow or gilt, you will get the best of both worlds.

You may be lucky enough to have some heritage pigs in our area. If so, start with them. You will find that the flavor of heritage breeds is unique, and your customers will like it. Some of the most popular heritage breeds are as follows:

The Gloucestershire Old Spots - a historic breed known for its distinctive white coat with black spots. The breed was developed in Gloucestershire, England, during the 1800s. Gloucestershire pigs were selected for their excellent foraging and grazing abilities. They are friendly and easy to handle by family members.

The Tamworth - originated in central England in the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, and Northampton. In this area you would find them foraging around oak and beech trees. The characteristics of the Tamworth reflect the breed's centuries of selection for an outdoor life. Long heads and impressive snouts enable these pigs to be efficient foragers. Tamworth's have an active intelligence, and they are agreeable in disposition. Sows are prolific, able to produce and care for large litters. The piglets are vigorous and often have 100% survivability. The breed has an excellent carcass yield of up to 70% due to their fine bones, creating a more productive meat-to-bone ratio for finished meat products.

The Large Black - native to Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset in southwest England. Originally known as the Lop Eared Black, the breed was selected for large size and efficiency of production on pasture and other forages.

As its name implies, the breed is large-framed and solid black. Lop ears fall forward over its face, and while these ears are an impediment to sight, they protect the eyes from damage while the pig is rooting and foraging. The Large Black is best known for its foraging abilities and its maternal qualities. Large Black sows are able to raise and wean large litters of piglets out of doors, and these survival characteristics give it genetic value. Because of the increased interest in pasture raised pork by consumers, Large Black hogs are beginning to be recognized as a great choice in pastured management systems.

The Red Wattle - a large, red hog with a fleshy wattle attached to each side of the neck. The wattles have no known function. They are a single gene characteristic and usually pass to crossbred offspring. The body is short coupled and the back slightly arched. Red Wattle hogs are known for hardiness, foraging activity, and rapid growth rate. They produce a lean meat that has been described as flavorful and tender. The sows are excellent mothers, farrowing litters of 10 - 15 piglets, and they provide good quantities of milk for their large litters. They have a mild temperament.

Red Wattles adapt to a wide range of climates. Their active foraging makes them a good choice for consideration in outdoor or pasture-based swine production. Their gentle nature recommends them to the small-scale, independent producer.

## Is Raising Hogs In Your Future con't? By Don Brubaker

Heritage breed information was obtained from the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy.

Once you have chosen a breed, the next step is to locate a source for the stock. Start by checking out local farm papers or magazines in your area. If you have access to the internet, you can type in the breed of your choice or go the American Livestock Breeds Conservancy to locate stock for sale.

When the pigs arrive, where will you house them? Out on pasture is the best place. To do this, you will need a strong and secure perimeter fence to keep them in. This can be done with six to seven strands of high tensile fence placed properly, especially at the bottom, to keep them in. The addition of an electric fence will improve the function of the fence greatly. Woven wire fence is also a good choice. Adding one or two additional wires on insulators close to the ground will even keep young pigs in.

Housing on pasture can be very simple to very complex. I would recommend keeping it very simple. Pigs on pasture during the summer don't need a lot of housing but I would recommend providing shade for them. Sows that are ready to farrow on pasture should have access to a farrowing hut to help keep their offspring safe from the elements. There are lots of hut designs available - it is up to you to decide which one best meets your needs.

Pigs will need to be moved from paddock to paddock to keep them from rooting it up too much. Nose rings will help a little. You don't want to stop them completely from rooting - after all, we do need to let pigs be pigs.

Even with all the good, nutritious grass, roots, nuts, grubs, etc, your pigs will still need a quality ration as their main source of nutrition.

Ingredients	Grower	Finisher	Sow
Shelled corn	965	1215	975
Roasted Soybeans	400	400	450
Oats	500	300	400
Fish Meal	50		50
Rumi Cult 40	25	25	25
Swine Grower	60	60	
<u>Sow premix</u>			<u>100</u>
Totals	2000	2000	2000



The Fertrell Company is here to help you grow this new enterprise and turn it into a profitable part of your farm.

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### Tips from the front

- With spring fast approaching, we would like to remind all of our customers (who have access), to please fax or email their orders. Our fax is on 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (717) 367-9319.
- Please remember to note any damages/shortages on deliveries on the bill of lading. The trucking companies will not process damage/loss claims if it is not marked on the shipping papers prior to signing.
- Discrepancies in orders must be reported within 10 days of receipt of order.
- A note to our dealers and distributors: small package items and liquids must be purchased in full case lot quantities. For individual quantities, the next pricing level will apply.
- Incomplete orders ("Start orders") will not be sent to production. Please be sure to send your order in **once you have it completed**. We cannot hold "shipping slots" open based on a partial order that will turn into a full truck load.

\*Our shipping hours are Mon- Fri 7:30 AM to 3 PM. We are closed for lunch from 12pm - 12:30pm daily.

## Spring Thoughts: by Orin Moyer

Spring is almost upon us and the busier season along with it. Spring is an exciting time of year, as most of the plant life that has been frozen or dormant for the previous months now begins to generate activity and new life. Some things to keep in mind this spring as you gear up for another exciting year are:

1. Fertilization/ soil testing
2. Equipment readiness
3. First cutting

1. Hopefully by now you have taken and reviewed the results of soil tests, making any amendments that may have been necessary. ***If not, you are running out of time.*** This is the time of year to top-dress hayfields or pastures. Often, if the land receives manure and is planted with legumes, it may need nothing more than a mineral mix in either the spring or fall. If the fields are mostly grass, however, consider using Blue N 5-1-1 or Super N 4-2-4. If your fields contain legumes and do not receive adequate manure, use Super K 3-4-7 or Super N 4-2-4. These are general recommendations for those who haven't yet had their soil tested. Be sure to leave plenty of time ahead when ordering fertilizer for planting. This is the time of year to be ordering this fertilizer. We do our best, and our plant employees work long hours to get the products out to you in a timely manner.

2. Always be sure the equipment properly prepared before you head out for the field. Nothing is worse than starting to work on that perfect, sunny spring day only to find that the equipment breaks or malfunctions because you had not prepared it properly. I'm sure that ninety-nine percent of the people reading this are thinking "Why is he telling us this? We already know that!", but it never hurts to be reminded.

3. The first farmer out in the fields planting corn always has the best crop that year - right? Wrong. Being the first in the field does not mean a better corn crop at all. More importantly, prior to corn planting we should be looking at first cutting in the hay fields. In Pennsylvania (and most other states) there are often several nice days in early to mid May that offer the perfect window for making hay. Take advantage of these days when they come; if not, the hay ends up standing until June. The first cutting, if taken in early May, offers top quality forage and great palatability as a feed. If the hay is let go until after planting is over, it often becomes over mature - no longer top quality forage at all.

I hope that everyone has a safe and successful spring.



## 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 or don@fertrell.com or call the office at 717-367-1566 by 1st of month before the next publication.



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

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

**Certified organic and Transitional dry hay and balage** Dry Hay is mostly alfalfa in small square bales and large square bales. Balage is in large square bales only. Contact: Earnest Miller, Middlebury, IN (574) 202-3250 (T1010)

**1<sup>st</sup> through 4<sup>th</sup> cutting certified organic Alfalfa and Alfalfa/ Grass Mix.** Big square bales, very nice. Test result available. Darren Filburn Ohio (937) 608-2950 (T1010)

**2009 certified organic hay in big round bales, Alfalfa / Grass Mix.** Test results available Darren Filburn Ohio (937) 608-2950

**2009 Clover Hay in big round bales.** Test results Darren Filburn Ohio (937) 608-2950 (T1010)

### **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)

**Rolle Bros potato harvester, two row** -12 acres on primary chain and gearbox, new tires in 2008, \$2000 (631) 722-4241. Chris Wines Long Island, New York (T0311)

### **Meat and Produce and other food items:**

**Pastured broilers** -raised on soy free organic feed. \$3.60/ lb. Contact: Aaron Miller (717)-806-0392 (T1010)

**Maple Syrup From Certified Organic Farms** Taking orders for the 2011 season. Lester J. Byler, 8506 Bundesburg Rd., Middlefield, Ohio 44062-9612 (440)272-5930 and Harvey Miller, 7552 Girdle Rd., West Farmington, Ohio 44491 (440) 693-4311 (T0311)

### **Wanted:**

**50+ tillable acres in southwestern PA or Ohio** - with or without a house, under \$500,000 (724) 350 5891. Email: Randymetz.jr@gmail.com May be it's a lost cause, but we are having to sell our 32 acres as the Boro ruled gardens are ag and we are zoned residential. We have to remove the tractors & equipment ASAP. It's not worth the money to appeal their ruling, better to just move on. Randy Metz, Jr. (T0311)

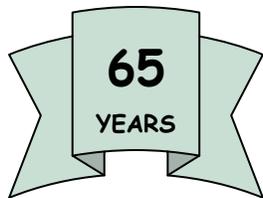


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## Upcoming Events:

**March 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, 2011** - Farmer's Meeting at Jerry's Organic Supply, Middlebury IN For more info, contact Jerry Miller (574) 825-9787

**March 5<sup>th</sup>, 2011** David Zimmerman's, Elkhart, IN For more info, call (574) 862-2247

**March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2011** Stutzman's Feed Mill, Arthur, IL , For more info, call (217) 543-2195

**April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2011** Pastured Pork Day, Owens Farm, Sunbury, PA for info or to register, call (570) 286-5309



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## Welcome New Fertrell Dealers:

**Nourishing Harvest Organic Farm and Garden Supply**, David Schimp, 1342 Russell Creek Rd., Lobelville, TN 37097. (931) 593-2722 [www.nourishingharvest.com](http://www.nourishingharvest.com) [David@nourishingharvest.com](mailto:David@nourishingharvest.com)

**Beech Grove Organic Growers Coop**, 1114 Beech Grove Rd. Honesdale, Pa 18431 Cell (570) 352-8585 covering the Wayne County area

**Matt Keary**, 934 Route 23 Sussex, NJ 07461 Cell (973) 570-0926 - covering the North Jersey area and some of Orange County, NY

**LP Bio Ag**, 5959 Hayes Ave. ,Export, Pa 15632 [lpbioag@yahoo.com](mailto:lpbioag@yahoo.com) Lance Holt (724) 217-1211

**Anderson Feeds Inc.**, P.O. Box 98, Galesville, WI 54630 (608) 582-2595