From Your Commissioner... 

NH IPM Project Goes National, and Access to Land

George Hamilton, UNH Cooperative Extension Food and Agriculture Field Specialist based in Hillsborough County, recently returned from the Pesticide Stewardship Alliance meeting in Mobile, Alabama. Hamilton presented his boom sprayer calibration project, which has been gaining national recognition. He has also presented training workshops for Pennsylvania State University, and Pennsylvania has adopted his method statewide.

Preventing drift during application of pesticides is a high priority. Hamilton stresses that preventing drift starts with accurate calibration of equipment, followed by accurate targeting or placement. To develop a practical and precise method of on-farm calibration of boom sprayers used in tree fruits, small fruits and vegetables, Hamilton received grants from EPA Region 1 to purchase special equipment from Belgium, and from the NH Department of Agriculture, Markets & Food Integrated Pest Management program to develop procedures and training aids, conduct workshops for agricultural professionals, and perform calibrations of boom sprayers on farms and orchards across the state. The IPM grant included funding to hire a part-time technician and IPM scout, Steve Galcombe of Peterborough.

Integrated Pest Management or IPM combines the use of biological, cultural, physical and chemical tactics in ways that minimize health and environmental risks and economic loss when controlling pests. Pesticide products today are used in much smaller quantities than those from decades ago, Hamilton notes. It is typical for a product to be applied at a rate of two fluid ounces per acre—making precision of delivery equipment even more important. “The amounts of material used today are so small,” he says, “they can more easily be under- or over-applied.”

Boom sprayer calibrations have been completed on 20 farms—two in each county—to ensure proper application of pesticides. Participating growers or farmers received one private recertification credit if they participated in the calibration and had a NH private restricted-use license. Each farm participant received information fact sheets describing the sprayer calibration, and a record of their calibration information. Farmers interested in calibrating their sprayers can contact George Hamilton for more information at George.Hamilton@unh.edu or 603-641-6060.

Last Tuesday’s topic on NH Public Radio’s The Exchange was the Farm Bill and how it affects New Hampshire. A caller from Piermont told how grateful she was to learn from her county USDA service center in Orford of a program that could assist her with her goal of selling her small farm property to a younger or beginning farmer. USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) State Director Jay Phinizy says it is his agency that offers the program, known as the Land Contract Guarantee Program.

This loan guarantee program is designed to help transition a farm to a new generation. To qualify for the Land Contract Guarantee Program, the purchase price of the farm cannot exceed the lesser of $500,000 or the current market value of the property. Certain other restrictions on the terms of the loan apply. The real estate must be sold through a land contract to an eligible beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer. A land contract is an installment contract between a buyer and a seller for the sale of real property, in which complete ownership of the property is not transferred until all payments under the contract have been made. FSA guarantees the seller’s loan. Contact your county FSA office for more information, or call the State FSA office at 603-224-7941 for county office locations and telephone numbers.

The New England Land Link, hosted by the New England Small Farm Institute, provides a website and other services to help connect owners and seekers of farm properties. Currently 15 or so New Hampshire properties or opportunities are listed on the website, from all regions of the state. For information, visit: http://www.smallfarm.org/main/for_new_farmers/new_england_landlink/. Lorraine Merrill, Commissioner

Program to Transfer Farmland

The New Hampshire USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) Farm Loan Office would like to remind landowners that the Land Contract Guarantee Program is available to landowners who wish to transfer farm real estate to the next generation of farmers and ranchers.

The Land Contract Guarantee Program provides a new approach for landowners willing to sell their land to beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers because it reduces the seller’s financial risk if the buyer defaults on the contract payments. The buyer must provide a minimum down payment of five percent of the purchase price, plan to operate the farm, and demonstrate the ability to make the land contract payments.

The national program offers two options, one that guarantees up to three annual installment payments on the contract and one that guarantees 90% of the unpaid principal of the contract. Guarantees can be used for financing the purchase of a farm with a purchase price up to $500,000 on a new land contract.

Landowners can use any escrow agent that meets the program qualifications to service the land contract. If a landowner is interested in, or has questions related to, the Land Contract Guarantee Program, they can contact their local farm loan office to obtain a list of available nationwide escrow agents that can be used with this program.

FSA credit programs are designed to provide credit to eligible producers when conventional or commercial credit is not available or does not meet their credit needs. FSA programs create opportunities for farmers and ranchers – the backbone of our rural economy.

For more information about the Land Contract Guarantee Program contact the New Hampshire FSA Farm Loan Office at 603-223-6003.

Insurance for Spring Crops

USDA’s Risk Management Agency (RMA) reminds New Hampshire farmers that the final date to apply for crop insurance on most insurable spring-planted crops for this crop year is March 15, 2013. Current policyholders also have until March 15 to make any changes to their existing contracts. Crop insurance provides protection against losses due to natural perils, such as drought, hail, wind, and excessive moisture.

March 15 is the Sales Closing Date for Corn, Forage Seeding, and Fresh Market Sweet Corn. Insurance is available for revenue loss caused by a change in the harvest price from the projected price for Com. Producers are strongly urged to contact a local crop insurance agent as soon as possible for premium quotes and more details. For a list of crop insurance agents in your area, contact the local USDA Farm Service Agency office or log on to the Risk Management Agency web site at: http://www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/agents/.
Winter Housing of Farm Animals

Farmers like their animals and do their best to feed, house and care for them to make them content and productive. Sometimes part-time farmers with just a few head of livestock get attached to them and become almost too protective. During winter weather it is good to give animals shelter and protection from moisture and drafts, but closing up a building too tightly can actually cause health problems. Putting double plastic over windows, stuffing every crack and sealing the doors can cause the building not to breathe and create poor air quality, leading to respiratory problems and pneumonia.

How do you know if you have a problem? There are a few tell-tale signs: excessive dripping on the undersides of roofs and ceilings; strong ammonia odors upon entering the building; immediate fogging up of eyeglasses when stepping inside; and animals that appear sluggish and are coughing. The immediate remedy is proper ventilation. The first thing that people think of is proper ventilation. The first thing that people think of is proper ventilation. The first thing that people think of is proper ventilation. The first thing that people think of is proper ventilation. The first thing that people think of is proper ventilation.

Ventilation doesn’t even need a fan if proper provisions have been designed for natural ventilation. The old timers knew what they were doing with the cupolas on top of the barns. These often ventilated directly out of the hay mow area, or some had channels that let fresh air in and ventilated the stables.

In small barn situations, improving air-flow can be as simple as tilting in a few windows. Often barn stables had 3-over-3 window panes in a single sash window, and then an angled board on each side where little pegs could be put into holes to let the window tilt in at various angles. In new construction a perimeter air inlet can be built by holding the ceiling off the wall by 2-3" and pulling in outside air from under the eaves. On the inside a hinged baffle can be used to control the air flow.

If a fan is needed, try to mount it on a side that doesn’t get the prevailing wind so it doesn’t have to work against static pressure. Also keep air vent openings at least 15° away from the fan on each side so it doesn’t just suck in the air of least resistance. The idea is to get the fan to pull fresh air over the animals and exhaust the bad air. Even when it’s cold, there needs to be ventilation because animals are constantly giving off gases.

Although we are getting near the end of the winter months, some of the toughest ventilation conditions are still yet to come. April can actually be one of the most challenging ventilation months, because temperatures can quickly spike to near summer levels, but the barn is still snugged up for winter. You need to be ready to open windows and air in-lights, crank up the fans and get the air flowing.

If you are interested in the detailed Ventilation Guidelines #44 from the Dairy Practices Council, mail a check for $5.00 payable to Merrimack County Cooperative Extension, Attn: John Porter, 315 Daniel Webster Highway, Boscawen, NH 03303.

—John C. Porter
UNH Extension Professor
Specialist, Emeritus

Grandmother’s Garden

Many of the plants and the gardening styles today are similar to those of a century ago, giving credence to another saying that nothing is really new, just rediscovered. This gardening style and accompanying plant palette is a trend often known as “Grandmother’s Garden.”

It really is the American cottage garden, an old-fashioned garden of hardy perennials, annuals (many self-sown like Johnny Jump-ups), and native American plants. Although native plants are increasing in popularity now for reasons such as helping pollinators, a century ago they often were more readily available than new introductions.

In addition to native plants, sunflowers were popular then, as they have become once again. Tropical plants, especially those with bold foliage, were introduced into the more formal Victorian gardens, another trend rediscovered in today’s gardens. These include such as the canna and castor bean, large elephant ears and smaller but similarly shaped caladiums. These days we see lots of ornamental grasses used in gardens, such as the fountain grass, just as they used then. Roses, peonies, phlox, and hollyhocks were among the perennials commonly planted and are still popular now.

Often appearing haphazard or growing at random, grandmother’s garden was actually designed as a painting with an eye to composition using color, shape, and texture. It is no wonder then that the very painters, poets, and other artists created such gardens.

If you’d like to create such a garden, to be an “artist” or “genius”, landscape architect Thomas Rainer notes that three design principles should be employed. Cottage gardens were overflowing with massed plants; individual plant types aren’t as important as sheer volume. You shouldn’t be able to see soil or mulch, and don’t use groundcovers.

Secondly, many “filler” plants were used. These perform as their name indicates, to fill in around other plants. Examples of fillers might be the spreading perennial geraniums or masses of low ornamental grasses.

Thirdly, cottage gardens had a mix of flower types for variety. You’ll want to use upright spikes such as hollyhocks or foxgloves or false indigo, along with button shapes such as bee balm, daisies such as cone flowers, clusters such as tall garden phlox, and plumes, such as astilbe or geosbeard.

These American old-fashioned gardens of yesteryear differed from gardens abroad, such as the English gardens, in that they were most often the work of one person (usually a woman) instead of a team of gardeners (usually men). They were often rectangular beds, bordered by planks, stones, or low-growing plants, compared to the English borders.

These old-fashioned gardens also were different from the more formally designed estate gardens of the same period, the formal Victorian gardens, or the functional gardens of working farms. The old-fashioned garden often incorporated vegetables and fruits for aesthetics and show, rather than just for food as in the working and prior colonial gardens. Such “multifunctional” gardens are once again popular, and a component of permaculture.

Unlike the larger estate gardens and those of England, which were separate from the living quarters and entities unto themselves, the old-fashioned gardens were located close to the house. They often were used as intimate living spaces or an outdoor room, much as we see in today’s home gardens.

Most of our garden traditions and trends today originated during the period of Grandmother’s Garden (1865-1915). While we often hear of the influence of English gardens and horticulture literature of that period on American gardens, many of these concepts actually were written about prior to these books and ideas being known in America.

Gardens, just as music and other works of art, really are a result and reflection of society, the conditions, and lifestyles of the time. For more on this period of gardening, generally between the Civil War and World War I, consult your library or used book sellers for Grandmother’s Garden, The Old-Fashioned American Garden 1865-1915, by art historian May Brawley Hill.
Crop and revenue insurance play a major role in the safety net for many New Hampshire farmers. Last year, over 50% of the state’s corn crop and more than 40% of apple acreage were covered by crop insurance.

Today, the major safety-net is determined by individual proactive producer decisions. When an adequate amount of crop or revenue insurance protection is selected, the program performs up to expectations and provides necessary payments when disasters occur. Risk management planning has become as important as production and marketing planning.

Every NH farmer is encouraged to carefully evaluate their 2013 risk management plan to assure that it is adequate for anticipated risk exposure. It is a good idea to discuss your plan with a crop insurance agent.

The first date to sign up for crop insurance and to make changes to your existing policy for silage and grain corn is March 15, 2013. As in the past, the cost of the policy is subsidized by the USDA and the enterprise unit option can reduce premium costs by as much as to 50%.

Other insurable spring crops include fresh market sweet corn and nursery. Also Adjusted Gross Revenue-Lite (AGR-Lite) has a March 15, 2013 sales closing date for new participants. AGR-Lite is a whole farm revenue program which provides protection against low revenue due to unavoidable natural disasters and market fluctuations. Lastly, your crop insurance agent can provide details for insurance coverage using a Written Agreement for other important crops on your farm.

Crop and revenue insurance policies are sold and serviced by private crop insurance agents. Information about policies may be found at the USDA Risk Management website, www.rma.usda.gov, while a list of agents can be found at www3.rma.usda.gov/tools/agents.

For more information on risk management programs and events in New Hampshire go to www.extension.unh.edu and search for Risk Management under Agriculture.

Raised beds can be any shape and form, from a simple mound of soil to elaborate ones a foot or more high with wooden sections, and provide more flexibility and creativity than general non-mobile containers. They make gardening much easier, especially for those less agile or with physical challenges. The off season, fall or early spring, when garden chores are less (like weeding and watering), is a good time to build such beds.

Since raised beds are above ground, they heat up sooner in the spring. But, on the flip side, they cool down more quickly in fall and can get quite cold in winter so are not suitable for tender plants or most perennials. Many gardeners with clay or poorly draining soil find these beds make successful gardening possible. If for vegetables and most flowers, site in full sun or with at least 6 hours of sun per day.

Perhaps the simplest raised bed has straw bales for the sides, the center filled with soil. The straw will eventually break down, leaving a mound of soil that you can reconstitute every couple of years.

Most gardeners use lumber for the sides, either 2-inch by 8-inch or wider boards. You can connect the ends with lag screws (nails tend to pull out), or buy corners just for this purpose. These corners, available from some garden retailers and online, are often sturdy plastic, push in the ground, and have slots to hold the boards. Make sure the soil where the boards will rest is level. An advantage of lumber is that you can affix hoops, such as from flexible plastic piping or sturdy wire, on the sides to hold shade and frost cloth.

If you have at least decent soil, you can usually get by with a 6- to 8-inch high side. If poor soil, you’ll want at least a 12-inch depth for rootin of most vegetables. Don’t make beds more than about 24 to 30 inches wide, as accessible by only one side, or twice that if you can reach from both sides. If you want to sit, particularly on taller beds, make sure you have a board or wide, on top of sides for this.

When choosing lumber, avoid creosote treated railroad ties. Many gardeners also avoid pressure-treated wood so any chemicals won’t leach into the soil, particularly if vegetables are to be grown. You can spend a bit more money for composite materials such as made from sawdust and recycled plastics, which will last for many years. If you have a local lumber mill, check for natural woods such as cedar. Some home and garden stores have raised bed kits in the spring with all the supplies you’ll need, or perhaps even already built. If you have at least decent soil, you can usually get by with a 6- to 8-inch high side. If poor soil, you’ll want at least a 12-inch depth for rootin of most vegetables. Don’t make beds more than about 24 to 30 inches wide, as accessible by only one side, or twice that if you can reach from both sides. If you want to sit, particularly on taller beds, make sure you have a board or wide, on top of sides for this.

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If you’ll have more than one raised bed, you can get quite creative with shapes if you time and skills allow. Otherwise, a simple rectangular bed is easiest to construct. Allow plenty of room between beds for movement. I have 3 feet between mine for carts, and for me to maneuver while weeding and harvesting. This also might be good for wheelchairs and mobility carts. For these, also plan space for turning around, hard surfaces, and no more than 5 to 8 percent grade.

For the paths between beds, I use a thick layer of newspaper covered with straw. The newspapers help with weed control, and decompose after a year. Weed control fabrics could be used instead for longer control. The straw is the same that I’ve recycled from covering garlic or other winter crops in the beds. Or, you might use bark, wood chips, or similar.

Once you’ve constructed the bed sides, fill with a good quality topsoil amended with plenty of compost or composted manure. Especially if your beds are large, you may want to buy bulk soil or have it delivered. Make sure you mix these together well with a garden fork or hoe, or by turning. Particularly if the native soil beneath the beds is poor, break it up somewhat first with a fork.

Raised beds will dry out faster than field soils since they are raised and more exposed. Use mulches on crops, soaker hoses, and check frequently for watering.

Once the season is done, I clean up my beds so they are ready for spring. Test the soil every few years, and add lime if needed in fall. I also add an inch of compost on beds in fall after they’re cleaned so they’re ready in spring when I’m much busier. But you can add compost just before planting instead. I wait until spring, or before planting, to mix in some organic, dry fertilizer.

---Dr. Leonard Perry
UVM Extension

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Cooperative Extension Garden Series

Do you want to grow vegetables in your garden but don’t know where to start? Maybe you’ve tried in the past, but it doesn’t seem like your green thumb is working? Are you an experienced gardener and want to learn more? Make your garden flourish this year! The 2013 Garden Workshop Series, sponsored by UNH Cooperative Extension and the Massabesic Audubon Center, begins in March and runs through October, guiding you through every phase of your garden’s growing season.

The series kicks off in March with four workshops, beginning Wednesday, March 6 with “Vegetable Garden Planning.” Learn how to better plan your garden so that you can increase your garden yields, improve the quality of your vegetables, and work smarter not harder!

The workshops continue on March 13 - Growing Transplants from Seed; March 20 - The Nature of Soil and Soil Management; and March 27 - Container & Raised Bed Gardening. For a list of the entire series through October, please visit bit.ly/2013gardenseries.

All sessions will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Massabesic Audubon Center, 26 Auburn Way, Auburn. Each workshop is $5 per person. To register, contact Ron Christie at (603) 679-5616 or ron.christie@unh.edu. Because of limited space, registration is required.

UNH Cooperative Extension provides New Hampshire citizens with research-based education and information, enhancing their ability to make informed decisions that strengthen youth, families and communities, sustain natural resources, and improve the economy. For more information, call (603) 679-5616 or visit extension.unh.edu.

Ag Calendar

March 1: Beginner Farmer Mixer, Prescott Farm, LACONIA. Contact 224-5022 for more info.

March 5: New England Forests and the Winds of Change Lecture, Fox State Forest, HILLSBORO. 7-8:30 p.m. Contact 224-9945 for more info.

March 7: Northern New England Nursery Conference, Urban Forestry Center, PORTSMOUTH, 9 a.m.-3:15 p.m. Contact 335-5372 for more info.

March 13: Spring Conference for Landscapers, Sweeny Hall Auditorium, NH Technical Institute, CONCORD, 8 a.m.-3 p.m. Contact 802-524-6501 for more info.

March 14: 9th Annual Grain Growers Conference, Essex Resort & Spa, ESSEX, VT, 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m. Contact 877-398-4769, M-F, 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., or e-mail us at answers@unh.edu

Question of the Week

Q: The flowers on my beautiful Christmas cactus are dying and are covered with a gray fungal growth. What is it and is my plant going to die?

A: From the description it sounds like your cactus is infected with Botrytis Blight, a fungal disease. Botrytis usually appears on leaves or flowers in contact with the potting medium or in the center of the plant where the humidity stays high. The water-soaked spots enlarge rapidly to encompass a large portion of the plant. When night temperatures are cool, day temperatures warm, and moisture conditions high, the pathogen readily produces spores, covering infected plants with dusty, grayish-green masses.

The best way to control Botrytis on most plants is by frequent inspection and good sanitation. Sanitation includes removing faded or blighted flowers, blighted leaves, or entire plants infected at the base. Avoid wetting foliage, and water early in the day so the above-ground plant parts remain dry. Avoid over-watering, and propagate only by starting a cutting taken above the infected area.

Got questions? UNH Cooperative Extension’s Family, Home & Garden Education Center Info Line offers practical help finding answers for your lawn and garden questions. Call toll free at 1-877-398-4769, M-F, 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., or e-mail us at answers@unh.edu

Pesticide Applicator Recertification Seminars

Meetings approved by the Division of Pesticide Control for recertification credits:

March 18 & 25 Pesticide Safety Education Core Training
March 18 Incorrectly listed as Shieling Forest, Peterborough
March 8 in last week’s WMB Contact: Rachel Maccini, 351-3831 Credits: 3 PC*  

*Private=Private Credits *C=Commercial Credits
**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

UNH Blue & White Classic Calf & Heifer Sale, March 16, Skogland Livestock Arena, UNH Campus, Durham, viewing at 11 a.m., sale at 1 p.m. – **DURHAM**, 731-4036 or www.dairyclub.org

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**WANTED**

IH #46 or #47 baler (square) or JD #14 or #24 hay baler, reasonable price – **ACWORTH**, 504-8215.

Junk metal or iron piles, metal hoops, scrap chicken wire, farm implements, any cond. – **CONCORD**, 228-6332.

Hay fields to cut. Grafton, Merrimack or Belknap counties; fee negotiable, percentage or per bale or swap for baled hay. Willing to maintain field, ie. fertilize, cut brush, bush hog, etc. – **HEBRON**, 744-0719

Set of forks and bale grabber for Ford 2120 pin bucket loader (7109), loader parts (7108 for 1920. Also Hol/Here calf on milk OK – **HINSDALE**, 336-0017.

Blacksmith equipment. – **HOOKSETT**, 485-1132.

2 rear rims for Farmall Cub, 7 or 8x24. – **MERRIMACK**, 494-2280/883-2943.

Mini horse or Shetland pony, pheasants, fantail pigeons. – **NELSON**, 847-3262.

Draft horse saddle, reasonable, gd. cond.; McCormick #7 or #9 mowing machine, pieces or working. – **OSSIPEE**, 539-4928.

Dairy farm milk bottles, qts, pts, caps, carriers, advertising – **PEMBROKE**, 485-9313.

3 bolt front wheel weights for Farmall “A” thru 450 tractors – **PLYMOUTH**, 536-3063.

9” or larger disc bine, any cond., & kicker wagons – **SANDWICH**, 284-6476.

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**CATTLE**

Purebred Jersey, dry, cycling, $600 – **FRANCONIA**, 823-8565.

2 reg Jersey heifers due April & May, $1000 ea – **HANCOCK**, 315-9375.

9 yr reg Belted Galloway, may be bred, $800 – **HOLDERNESS**, 968-3875.

Holstein working steer team, 10 mos., $1,500. – **NEW DURHAM**, 859-6361.

3 p.b. Angus heifers, 8 mos., $1,100/ea., $3,000/lot. – **S. NEWBURY**, 938-5911.

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**SWINE**

Piglets, 5 mos., fed on veg. scraps & fresh produce, $100-$135. – **DORCHESTER**, 786-2366.

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**SHEEP**

Cotswold ewes, bred from 50/50 Cotswold/Border Leicester ram, due April, $250/ea. – **WINCHESTER**, 239-4006.

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**GOATS**

Toggenburg doelings & bucklings, 1-2 wks., $50/ea. this week only. – **GILMANTON**, 267-1115.

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**RABBITS**

New Zealand & New Zealand-Calif cross, 1-3 yr, 2 bucks, 5 does, all proven, $20 ea, $100 all – **OSSIPEE**, 539-3574.

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**POULTRY**


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**HAY & BEDDING**

Early cut from fertilized fields, $5/bale – **CANTERBURY**, 783-4712.


1st crop round bales grass hay, horse quality, $55; 2nd crop wrapped round bales w/alfalfa, $60/ea.; alfalfa/grass sq. bales, clean, dust free, $6, $5 for 100+. – **CONCORD**, 934-6330.

12 June cut 4x4 round bales, twine wrapped, horse quality, no dust, never wet, stored in barn, $60/ea., $50/ea. for 5+; sq. bales, $5/ea. – **DOVER**, 742-0553.


12 June cut, never wet, $4.75/bale. – **NO. HAVERHILL**, 787-7070.

2012 first crop hay, $4.50-5.75/bale, mulch hay $3.50/bale. del avail – NORTHWOOD, 848-8559.
4x4 round bales, most from fert. fields, $60/bale. – OSSIPEE, 539-4928.

CORDWOOD & LUMBER

Green red oak/rock maple, 16’/18”, $200 cord, you pu; 4 yr. seasoned white pine, 16’/18”, $90/cord, you pu. – PEMBROKE, 485-9313.
Softwood slabs & edgings for sugaring or outside boiler, lrg bundles over 1/2 cord, $35 – PLYMOUTH, 536-3063.

MAPLE

Assorted size stock water tanks, $50-$100/bo; round btm. tank, 53”x27”x130”, $50; square tank, 35”x24”x156”, $50; round btm. tank, 53”x30”x183”, $100; round btm. tank, 59”x41”x140”, $50; flat pan, 74”x32”x6”, $10. – CORNHILL FLAT, 542-6154.
Backyard maple rig, 24x32” Small Bros. pan, as new, custom barrel arch, buckets (poor), taps, felt filter, 2 lrg. plastic sap barrels, $350. – HANCOCK, 525-4197.
250 gal. plastic collection or holding tank w/valve & alum. frame & pallet, $150. – ORFORD, 353-9080.

FARM EQUIPMENT

Snowblower attach. for older Wheelhorse tractor, model 6-0202, serial 81168, complete, excel. working cond., $225. – ANDOVER, 735-4129.
'05 72” Landpride mower deck for tractor, 3 pth, pto, excel. cond., $650. – BARNSTEAD, 496-5437.
NI manure spreader, restored, small driven, new tires & new spare, working order, $1,100; ’11 Moritz livestock trailer, 13”, $5,200. – BROOKFIELD, 522-3626 or info@vialacteafarm.com
Two Gravely 8163 riders, both nd. starters & fuel system repairs, $650/pr., must buy both; 7’ Fisher blade & frame, $125; 48” Gravely snow blades, $50/ea.; misc. Gravely shafts & mounts, $25/ea. – CONCORD, 225-2988.
JD 1010 dozer w4-way blade, $5,000/bo; Farmall Cub plow coulter, $25; Ford 8N instrument panel, $35. – ENFIELD, 448-1545.
'11 Kubota B tractor w/snowblower, post hole digger, perfect. cond., $13,500. – HANCOCK, 315-9375.
'86 JD 4440 w/cab, 2wd, ac, 8 spd., powershift trans., nice tires, front counter weights, 6,500 hrs., 4 remotes, excel. cond., $25,000; ’85 JD 2550, open ROPS, hi-lo, p/s, 9,000 hrs., very clean, $9,900; ’72 JD 2820, all orig., p/s, 2,800 hrs., always kept under cover, very nice, $12,000. – HENNIKER, 496-7725.
JD 440 crawler/loader, 253 eng., 90% undercarriage, gd. cond., $3,200. – KENSINGTON, 772-4667, lv. msg.
IH manure spreader $650/bo, harrows $150/up & single bottom plow $225/bo – HINSDALE, 336-0017.
JD 440 crawler/loader, 253 eng., 90% undercarriage, gd. cond., $3,200. – KENSINGTON, 772-4667, lv. msg.
Farmco tricycle, roofed hay feeder, modified for use whorned animals, 1 side has wind shield, $1,950. – LOUDON, 783-5159.
IH 3514 industrial tractor w/loader, 45hp, 3pth, pto, new clutch, rebuilt gas eng $5500, misc front axle parts for Ford 1700 4wd $25/up – NORTHWOOD, 848-8559.
Farmall Cub, 4 new tires, rings, new paint, $3,000; cordwood saw for Farmall H w/o blade, $165; 6’ Woods finish mower, $1,400; ’73 int. 345 eng., $245; M Ward 3 hp walk behind garden tractor, $325; JD dozer, $5,000. – PELHAM, 635-7879.
'06 Honda Foreman, 500 cc, 4wd, gd. cond., farm use only, $3,950. – PEMBROKE, 485-9313.
1951 Farmall Super “A” tractor, good tires and tin, all 4 wheel weights, pulley & drawbar $2850/bo – PLYMOUTH, 536-3063.
Case 780 backhoe, rebuilt eng., $8,000/bo. – SANDWICH, 284-6479.
JD 24B two row planter, 3pt hitch, dry fert, extra plates, two extra complete units $1500 – SANBORNTON, 387-1137.

MISCELLANEOUS

Smoker/roaster, custom built, on trailer, wood-fired indirect heat, $1,500. – BARNSTEAD, 522-3626.
Peddler’s cart or veggie, all wood & wagon wheels, hooped canvas top, lots of space, $1,000/bo/barter; rustic sheds, coops, shelter, $250/bo; signs, animal, shop or your design, $150/up. – CONCORD, 228-6332.
Enamel parlor type wood stove for outbuilding, $150. – ENFIELD, 448-1545.
Pull behind hyd. log splitter, 2’, $300. – FRANCONIA, 823-8565.
Lincoln 8k watt gen/welder, 16 hp Onan eng., gas, 25’ leads, gd. cond., $1,750. – KENSINGTON, 772-4667, lv. msg.
GE chest freezer w/wheels, $250; Magic Chef chest freezer, $125; Whirlpool upright freezer, $75; Amana refrigerator w/freezer on btm., $50; wet bar, lg. cabinet with sink, $100; all for farm stand only. – LOUDON, 783-5159.
Dayton 4200 watt generator, B&S 8 hp, wheels, handles, runs fine, $150. – NELSON, 847-3321.
Old blacksmith forge, horse drawn hay rake, horse drawn hay tedder, $100/up. – NELSON, 847-3262.
Bradford White hydrojet energy saver 40 gal. gas water heater for outbuilding, $125; Goulds 1/2 hp water pump w/well-x-trol pressure tank for outbuilding, $80; wood parlor stove for outbuilding, $200. – ORFORD, 353-9080.
45’ storage trailer, $1,000. – PELHAM, 635-7879.
Farmstand wagon, adj., portable, $1,950; antique barn yard lantern, $550; farm/garden tools & equip., $20/up. – PEMBROKE, 485-9313.

400 gal. Turnco Ag sprayer, 45’ total boom width, 20” nozzles spacing, internal paddles, adj. wheels, new Hypro diaphragm pump, gd. cond., $4,200. – SANBORNTON, 660-1286.

1,200 gal. poly water tank, gd. cond., $500. – WOLFEBORO, 569-5949.

RENT
Barn, 3 10’x10’ matted stalls, water, elec., hay loft, tack rm., 5 acres of pasture, easy access to trails, $650/mo. or $200/mo. stall. – CHICHESTER, 491-8853.

PLEASURE HORSES
Lrg. Morgan pony, 14.1, geld., nds. training, $3,500; black 4 yr. mare, $6,500; chestnut 14.3 centerpiece mare, $5,000. – WALPOLE, 762-3343.

PLEASURE HORSE EQUIPMENT
Draft horse harness w/collar $450/bo, set of sleds for one horse or small team, good condition $600, horse shoeing items, anvil, stand, equip & apron $400 – DEERFIELD, 463-5505.

Pony sleigh, $350; cutter sleigh, excel. cond., $1,050; market sleigh, nds. work, $365; fore cart for pair/single horse, $365. – PELHAM, 635-7879.

TRUCKS & TRUCK PARTS
Fiberglass cap w/sliding windows & boat racks from ’98 Tacoma, $400. – ENFIELD, 448-1545.

Mid-size truck cap, red, high rise roof, tinted windows, interior lights, like new, came off Dodge Dakota, will fit others, trades or $300/bo – HEBRON, 744-0719.

’99 Sterling 6 wheel dump, 9’6“ body, central hyd. Cat motor, 5+2 trans., pintle hitch w/air, plow controls, no plow, $5,000. – MILFORD, 673-3696.

Tires, 750x16, 14 ply recaps, 4/$200; front plow frame for 1700 Int., $150; 3-5 yd. dump body w/hoist, $550. – PELHAM, 635-7879.

’92 FL112 Freightliner ext. cab 10 wheel tractor, C12 CAT, 9 spd., air ride, $7,000. – PITTSFIELD, 491-2524.

’03 Chevy 3500 dump, 9’ Fisher plow, 69k miles, $16,500. – SANDWICH, 662-6501.
CLASSIFIED RULES

The Weekly Market Bulletin receives many advertisements every day. In order to make the most efficient use of staff resources and to ensure accuracy of ads when they are published, subscribers are urged to follow these tips for submitting ads by mail, email, or fax.

- We cannot accept ads via e-mail with attachments. Submit your ad in the e-mail body.
- Faxes accepted M-F anytime.
- Only agriculturally related items will be published.
- No clothing.
- No heating units will be accepted unless they are specified for a greenhouse, shop, or barn.
- No woodburning cookstoves allowed.
- No free animals. We must have a price.
- Ads for poultry, except waterfowl, must be accompanied by a certificate attesting the birds are from pullorum-free stock or a certificate of negative pullorum test.

—Use a standard size sheet of paper, preferably 8-1/2x11. (No index card size, please)
—Type or print clearly (illegible ads will not be run)
—Be sure ad includes the price, the town where the item is located and a telephone number.
—Include your name and that you are an on-line viewer of the WMB.
—Deadline for the following Wednesday’s WMB: Thursday, 4 p.m.
—Ads cannot be run in consecutive weeks.

Due to the number of ads we receive the WMB has the right to edit and/or omit ads.
No out of state residents “For Sale” items unless located in New Hampshire.
We do not publish or return incomplete ads nor contact subscribers if there are vital omissions to ads.
We do not confirm receipt of ads.

For complete rules & regulations regarding advertising go to our web site at:

http://www.agriculture.nh.gov/weekly-market-bulletin.htm


To e-mail ads: marketbulletin@agr.nh.gov
### Bulk Grain Prices
**PER TON**

Prices listed for bulk grain are FOB mill in six-ton lots. Hauling charges, volume discounts and other considerations will affect the net price charged for products when delivered to the farm.

#### Dairy Pellets 16%
- Range: 301.40-346.00
- Avg: 323.70

#### Dairy Pellets 20%
- Range: 332.00-389.00
- Avg: 360.50

#### High Energy Dairy Pellets 16%
- Range: 356.80-387.00
- Avg: 371.90

#### High Energy Dairy Pellets 20%
- Range: 369.00-426.00
- Avg: 397.50

#### Complete Chick Starter
- Range: 521.40
- Avg: 521.40

#### Complete Grower Mash
- Range: 444.20
- Avg: 444.20

#### Complete Layer Mash 16%
- Range: 414.20-423.00
- Avg: 418.60

#### Complete Turkey Grower 20%
- Range: 434.00-526.00
- Avg: 480.00

#### Whole Corn
- Range: 300.00-377.00
- Avg: 338.50

### Retail Grain Prices
**PER 50 LBS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Avg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Pellets 16%</td>
<td>11.07-11.54</td>
<td>11.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Pellets 20%</td>
<td>11.59-12.51</td>
<td>12.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Dairy Ration 16%</td>
<td>12.28-12.85</td>
<td>12.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coarse Dairy Ration 20%</td>
<td>11.44-13.21</td>
<td>12.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Dairy Ration 14%</td>
<td>11.95-12.45</td>
<td>12.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commeal</td>
<td>11.37-11.68</td>
<td>11.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calf Starter</td>
<td>13.77-14.85</td>
<td>14.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Chick Starter Mash 1</td>
<td>5.21-16.99</td>
<td>16.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poultry Layer Mash</td>
<td>13.02-16.99</td>
<td>14.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poultry Scratch Feed 1</td>
<td>2.66-16.99</td>
<td>14.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poultry Horse Feed</td>
<td>12.02-15.99</td>
<td>14.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry Whole Corn</td>
<td>11.32-15.99</td>
<td>13.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WHOLESALE EGGS

**Boston Market averages for 2/20-2/26**

#### Brown Shelled Eggs:
- Jumbo: 2.23
- Extra Large: 1.58
- Large: 1.45
- Medium: 1.06
- Small: .96

#### White Shelled Eggs:
- Jumbo: 1.56
- Extra Large: 1.42
- Large: 1.29
- Medium: 1.02
- Small: .90

### NORTHAMPTON COOPERATIVE AUCTION
**Whately, MA, February 26, 2013**

On the hoof, per hundredweight.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calves</td>
<td>45-60 lbs.</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>61-75 lbs.</td>
<td>32.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>76-90 lbs.</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91-105 lbs.</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106 &amp; Up</td>
<td>40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Calves</td>
<td>70.00</td>
<td>150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeders</td>
<td>54.00</td>
<td>76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifers</td>
<td>52.00</td>
<td>66.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steers</td>
<td>75.00</td>
<td>90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>96.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canners</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>60.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutters</td>
<td>63.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utility</td>
<td>72.00</td>
<td>83.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sows</td>
<td>42.50</td>
<td>47.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shoats</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>210.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>44.00</td>
<td>70.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goats, ea.</td>
<td>42.50</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rabbits, ea.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>13.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poultry</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hay, bale</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>5.00</td>
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### FLAME LIVESTOCK AUCTION
**Littleton, MA, February 26, 2013**

On the hoof, per pound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beef Canners</td>
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<td>.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cutters</td>
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<td>.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utility</td>
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<td>.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulls</td>
<td>.90</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steers</td>
<td>.95</td>
<td>1.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heifers</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calves Growers</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veal</td>
<td>.80</td>
<td>1.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heifers</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hogs Sows</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boars</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roasters</td>
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<td>.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Market Sheep</td>
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<td>.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lambs</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goats, by the $</td>
<td>.85</td>
<td>1.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Billys</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kids</td>
<td>.30</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>