

INFORMATION

Catalog Prices

None of the products in this catalog are priced. Please call for pricing.

Please note, however, we reserve the right to change prices without notice. In the event a manufacturer makes a major price change, we may need to pass this price change on to our customers.

For the most current prices, you may call our customer service department. The representatives will be happy to give you the information on prices as well as any product information you may require.

Prince Credit and Payment Policy

1. Cash Discount terms are offered for prompt payment.
2. Unpaid invoices from prior month(s) will be assessed a 1.5% service charge on the 20th.
3. Unpaid balances from one month prior will restrict order shipment pending payment arrangements.
4. Dollar credit limits will be applied to accounts with slow payment history and will supersede aging parameters stated above.

Prince Merchandise Claim Policy

All claims for shortages, errors or damage in shipment must be noted on the ticket at the time of delivery. Any concealed damage must be reported within 48 hours.

Merchandise Return Policy

It is the policy of Prince Corporation to accept merchandise returned from our customers. All returned merchandise must be in salable condition, clean and free from damage.

1. Salable condition means a condition you would accept if the merchandise were shipped to you.
2. All returns must be accompanied by the invoice number.
3. The following restocking and processing charges will apply on all returned merchandise.
 - a) Merchandise returned within 30 days of invoice date will be assessed a 15% processing and restocking charge (invoice cost less 15%).
 - b) Merchandise returned after 30 days but within 90 days of invoice date will be assessed a 25% processing and restocking charge (invoice cost less 25%).
4. At time of delivery, any shortages, errors or damage in shipment must be noted by the driver on the delivery ticket.
5. Once merchandise is signed for, any concealed damage must be reported within 48 hours.
6. Returns will not be allowed under the following conditions:
 - a) Merchandise older than 90 days.
 - b) Non-stock special order materials.
 - c) Merchandise not in salable condition.

REFERENCE GUIDES

When designing diets for our farm animals, feed additives are an important consideration. Additives have such an impact on production that it is estimated that more than 75% of all finished cattle, lambs, and pigs have received some type of feed additive. Feed additives can help regulate growth, modify the rumen's activity, or improve feed efficiency. Used properly, additives enable producers to provide safe and wholesome products to consumers at lower cost than they could without their usage. The most common feed additives are antibiotics, chemotherapeutic, hormones and anthelmintics. Here is a brief overview of some of the feed additives to help you better plan the perfect diet for your farm animals.

Antibiotics:

Antibiotics are chemical substances that are produced by living organisms, such as mold, bacteria and green plants. Antibiotics are often used to inhibit the growth of microorganisms. Evidence has shown that antibiotics also improve the rate and efficiency of grain usage by animals by reducing the incidence of subclinical levels of bacterial infections in the digestive tract, appetite stimulation, nutrient-sparing effect, and stimulation of certain enzyme systems. Other effect antibiotic feed additives seem to have is a reduction in the incidence of diarrhea in young animals. Antibiotics also help to reduce the incidence of animals going off feed, and have been shown to reduce enterotoxaemia and death losses of lambs being fed high grain ration as well as reduce the incidence of abscessed livers of cattle fed high-grain rations. Antibiotics have also been shown to have positive effects on increased egg production, hatchability, and shell quality in poultry. Many antibiotics are used on several species, rather than being limited only for one, so they are quite versatile.

Ionophores:

Ionophores come under the heading of antibiotics; however, they are used primarily to improve the efficiency or rumen fermentation by reducing losses associated with volatile fatty acid formation. Ionophores are feed additives used in cattle diets to increase feed efficiency and body weight gain. They are compounds that alter rumen fermentation patterns. Ionophores can be fed to any class of cattle and can be used in any segment of the beef cattle industry.

Coccidiostats:

Coccidiostats are a category of feed additives used for medical purposes in the treatment of coccidiosis. They are used primarily in chickens, but can be used on other livestock such as turkeys, sheep and cattle.

Chemotherapeutics:

Chemotherapeutics are similar to antibiotics. While they are organic compounds with properties similar to those of antibiotics, they are produced chemically rather than biologically. They are primarily used for disease control, but are also used to promote growth and improve efficiency in feed utilization. It is important that the directions are followed, as Chemotherapeutics can be fatal if used incorrectly.

Hormones:

Hormones are familiar to and used by most producers. They are chemicals released in a particular part of the body and then are transported and responded to in a different part. They are generally used to increase weight gain and growth of livestock.

Anthelmintics:

Anthelmintics are organic substances that are used to control worms and other parasites in livestock. Their use is one of the quickest, cheapest, and most dependable methods of increasing production without the addition of more animals, additional feed or additional labor. This is due to the fact that without parasites, the animal is able to get total utility of feeds. To choose the proper anthelmintic, the producer must first determine the exact worm or worms present, and then treat with the anthelmintic produced for that particular parasite. Once the proper type of parasite has been determined, the right one must be chosen to be the most effective with the least amount of side effects for the animal being treated. It is also recommended that wormers be rotated or cycled, as parasites may become immune to the particular product used. Worming schedules should be prepared based on knowledge of parasite life cycles.

REFERENCE GUIDES

Quick Facts for Feeding Animals

Cattle

FEED INTAKE

Growing Cattle (beef and replacement heifers)

Growing cattle will consume 2 to 2.5% of their body weight in daily dry matter intake.

Dry cows should be limited to 2 to 2.5% of their body weight in daily dry matter intake.

Lactating dairy cows will consume 3.5 to 4% of their body weight in daily dry matter intake.

FORAGE INTAKE

The amount of forage as a percent of total dry matter intake will vary on the type, quality, and palatability of available forages.

Forage: Concentrate Ratio Ranges

Growing Cattle (300 to 500#): 100:0 50:50

Growing Cattle (500 to 1200#): 100:0 15:85 depending on intended growth rate.

- Beef cattle should have daily gains between 2.5 and 3.5 pounds per day based upon size and desired growth. Feeding high concentrate diets to beef cattle is common. However transition to these higher concentrate diets should be done in stage. We recommend at least 4 stages, each lasting 7-10, where each stage will have 1/4 of the intended change being made.
- Replacement heifers (generally) should be restricted to gain between 2 and 2.5 lbs. per day.

Lactating Dairy Cattle **70:30** **55:45***

*At higher concentrate levels acidosis can be a problem and we recommend feeding additional fat to provide energy and allow for greater forage to concentrate ratios to be fed.

SALT INTAKE

Generally formulated at 0.25 up to 0.50% of the total dry matter intake. We recommend including 0.25% in the diet and have additional salt available. Cattle can be provided free-choice salt. Loose salt typically has greater intake than block salt, however cattle can get sufficient salt from either source.

Horses

FEED INTAKE

Horses generally consume approximately 2.5% of body weight in daily dry matter intake.

FORAGE INTAKE

Many mature horses do not need additional grain, given a good supply of moderate to good quality forages. We do recommend that horses on primarily forage diets receive a small supplement containing needed vitamins and mineral.

Horses should consume a minimum of 1.75% of their daily intake as forage. Horses requiring grain should not be fed more than 5 pounds at any one feeding. Grain feeding should be spread out into as many feedings as possible to fit current management; i.e., 4 is better than 3 is better than 2 is better than 1.

REFERENCE GUIDES

Poultry Facts

Feeding Chicks:

Chicks should be fed a “starter” diet soon after they hatch. The “starter” diet contains the greatest concentration of protein a chicken will receive during its lifetime. The chicks should be fed the “starter” diet for 6 to 8 weeks.

Feeding Broilers:

After the chicks reach 6 weeks of age, switch to a “finisher” diet. This diet is sufficient until the broiler is sent to slaughter.

Feeding Pullets and Cockerels:

After the chicks reach 8 weeks of age, switch to a “developer” diet. This diet should be fed until the pullet reaches 20 weeks of age and begins egg production. The “developer” diet is sufficient throughout the remainder of a cockerel’s lifespan. Remember, all hens that are saved for egg production should be fed pullet-type diets regardless of their stock.

Feeding Laying Hens:

The increased mineral needs of egg production hens is met in the “layer” diet. This should be fed until egg production ends.

Feeding Poultry

Poultry feeds are designed to contain all the protein, energy, vitamins, minerals, and other necessary nutrients, thus are considered “complete” feeds. While higher levels of vitamins are not harmful to poultry, any additions to the diet are unnecessary and expensive.

Minimum Requirements	Protein%	Calcium%	Phosphorus%
Broilers			
Starter (0-6 weeks)	23	0.9	0.5
Finisher (6 weeks -mkt)	10	0.8	0.5
Pullets			
Starter (0-8 weeks)	20	0.9	0.5
Developer (8-20 weeks)	14	0.8	0.5
Laying Hens			
Layer	16	3.0	0.5

*Source: Information Sheet 1214
Dr. Tom W. Smith, Jr., Ph.D.,
Professor of Poultry Science and Extension Poultry Specialist
Mississippi State University*

REFERENCE GUIDES

Trace Minerals

A recent survey of U.S. forage reflected most forages are deficient to meet most animals nutritional needs in several trace minerals, with many forages being very deficient in at least one trace mineral (Table 1). High morbidity and poor gain in feeder cattle are often traced back to deficiencies of trace minerals and vitamins in the cow/calf programs that produced the feeder cattle. Forages cannot be relied on for adequate trace mineral nutrition. The common use of trace mineralized salt cannot be relied to adequately supplement feeding programs, since the typical trace mineralized salt will provide less than one-third of the animals' requirement for any one trace mineral (Table 2) when fed at one ounce daily.

Trace minerals provide the essential nutrients animals need for metabolic functions such as growth and development, immunity and reproduction. Even moderate deficiencies can adversely impact animal performance. Find out more about the various functions of each trace mineral, as well as signs of a trace mineral deficiency.

Mineral	Trace Mineral Function	Trace Mineral Deficiency
Zinc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protein synthesis • Vitamin A utilization • Epithelial tissue integrity • Immune System • Reproduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal skin and hooves • Bone and joint problems • Poor wound healing • Fertility problems
Manganese	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bone and Cartilage Synthesis • Enzyme Systems • Reproduction • Immune Response 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abnormal bones and joint development • Impaired ability to make or repair joint cartilage • Abnormalities in skin, hair and hooves • Reproduction challenges
Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collagen synthesis and maintenance • Enzyme function • Red blood cell maturation • Reproduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bone and joint disease • Tendon and ligament problems • Poor coat color • Early embryonic losses
Cobalt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Required by ruminants for synthesis of Vitamin B12 by bacteria in the gut • Fiber fermentation by bacteria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Vitamin B12 levels • Poor Growth • Low body condition
Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxygen transport in hemoglobin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anemia is the final stage of iron deficiency • Can be caused by blood loss
Selenium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component of Glutathione Peroxidase • Thyroid hormone metabolism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muscular cramping • Poor stress tolerance • Impaired immunity • Subpar performance
Iodine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thyroid hormone synthesis • Thermoregulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enlarged thyroid gland; goiter • Hair loss and dry scaly skin

REFERENCE GUIDES

APOTHECARIES WEIGHT

20 grains	1 scruple
3 scruples	1 dram
8 drams	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound
Ounce and pound are same as in Troy Weight	

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT

27-11/32 grains	1 dram
16 drams	1 ounce
16 ounces	1 pound
25 pounds	1 quarter
4 quarters	1 cwt
2000 pounds	1 short ton
2240	1 long ton

TROY WEIGHT

24 grains	1 pst
20 pwt	1 ounce
12 ounces	1 pound
Used for weighing gold, silver, and jewels.	

CUBIC MEASURE

1728 cubic inches	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	1 cord (wood)
128 cubic feet	1 pound
40 cubic feet	1 ton (shipping)
2,150.42 cubic inches	1 standard bushel
231 cubic inches.	1 U.S. standard gal
1 cubic foot	about 4/5 of a bushel

DRY MEASURE

2 pints	1 quart
8 quarts	1 peck
4 pecks	1 bushel
36 bushels	1 chaldron

To convert Fahrenheit degrees into Celsius subtract 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.

To convert Celsius degrees into Fahrenheit multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

The freezing point of water is 32°F, 0°C. The boiling point is 212°F, 100°C.

LIQUID MEASURE

4 gills	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
31-1/2 gallons	1 barrel
2 barrels	1 hogshead

LONG MEASURE

12 inches	1 foot
3 feet	1 yard
5 1/2 yards	1 rod
40 rods	1 furlong
8 furlongs	1 statute mile
3 miles	1 league

SQUARE MEASURE

144 square inches	1 square foot
9 square feet	1 square yard
30 1/4 square yards	1 square rods
40 square rods	1 rood
4 roods	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile
1 acre	43,650 square feet

SURVEYORS' MEASURE

7.92 inches	1 link
25 links	1 rod
4 rods	1 chain
10 square chain or 160 square rods	1 acre
640 acres	1 square mile
36 square miles (6 miles square)	1 township

TIME MEASURE

60 seconds	1 minute
60 minutes	1 hour
24 hours	1 day
7 days	1 week
28, 29, 30, 31 days	1 calendar month
30 days	1 month (in comp. interest)
365 days	1 year (366 in 1 leap year)

REFERENCE GUIDES

LINEAR MEASURE

1 centimeter		0.3937 inches
1 inch		2.54 centimeters
1 decimeter	3.937 in	0.328 foot
1 foot		3.048 decimeters
1 meter	39.37 inches	1.0936 yards
1 yard		.9144 meter
1 dekameter		1.9884 rods
1 rod		0.5029 dekameter
1 kilometer		0.62137 mile
1 mile		1.6093 kilometers

SQUARE MEASURE

1 square centimeter	0.1550 square inches
1 square inch	2.54 centimeters
1 decimeter	6.452 square centimeters
1 square foot	9.2903 sq. dec
1 square meter	1.196 square yard
1 square yard	0.8361 square meter
1 acre	160 square rods
1 hectare	2.47 acres
1 square kilometer	0.386 square mile
1 square mile	2.59 square kilometers
1 acre	43,560 sq. ft.

SQUARE MEASURE

1 cubic centimeter	.061 cubic inch
1 cubic inch	16.39 cubic centimeters
1 cubic decimeter	0.0353 cubic feet
1 cubic foot	28.317 decimeters
1 cubic yard	0.7646 cubic meter
1 stere	0.2759 cord
1 cord	3.624 steres
1 liter	.0908 quart dry/1.0567 quarts liquid
1 dry quart	1.101 liters
1 quart liquid	0.9463 liter
1 dekaliter	2.6417 gallons/1.135 pecks
1 gallon	0.3785 dekaliter
1 peck	0.881 dekaliter
1 hektoliter	2.8375 bushels
1 square kilometer	0.386 square mile
1 bushel	0.3524 hektoliter

WEIGHTS

1 square centimeter	0.03527 ounce
1 ounce	28.35 grams
1 kilogram	2.2046 pounds
1 pound	0.4536 kilogram
1 metric ton	0.4536 kilogram
1 English ton	0.016 metric ton

AREA IN ACRES

WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (FEET)																		
	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950	1000
100	.230	.344	.459	.574	.689	.803	.918	1.03	1.15	1.26	1.38	1.49	1.61	1.72	1.84	1.95	2.07	2.18	2.30
150	.344	.517	.689	.861	1.03	1.21	1.38	1.43	1.72	1.89	2.07	2.24	2.41	2.58	2.75	2.93	3.10	3.27	3.44
200	.459	.689	.918	1.15	1.38	1.61	1.84	2.07	2.30	2.53	2.75	2.98	3.21	3.44	3.67	3.90	4.13	4.36	4.9
250	.574	.861	1.15	1.43	1.72	2.01	2.30	2.58	2.87	3.16	3.44	3.73	4.02	4.30	4.59	4.88	5.17	5.45	5.74
300	.689	1.03	1.38	1.72	2.07	2.41	2.75	3.10	3.44	3.79	4.13	4.48	4.82	5.17	5.51	5.85	6.20	6.54	6.89
350	.803	1.21	1.61	2.01	2.41	2.81	3.21	3.62	4.02	4.49	4.82	5.22	5.62	6.03	6.43	6.83	7.23	7.63	8.03
400	.918	1.38	1.84	2.30	2.75	3.21	3.67	4.13	4.59	5.05	5.51	5.97	6.43	6.89	7.35	7.81	8.26	8.72	9.18
450	1.03	1.43	2.07	2.58	3.10	3.62	4.13	4.65	5.17	5.68	6.20	6.71	7.12	7.75	8.26	8.78	9.30	9.81	10.3
500	1.15	1.72	2.30	2.87	3.44	4.02	4.59	5.17	5.74	6.31	6.89	7.46	8.03	8.61	9.18	9.76	10.3	10.9	11.5
550	1.26	1.89	2.53	3.16	3.79	4.42	5.05	5.68	6.31	6.94	7.58	8.21	8.84	9.47	10.1	10.7	11.4	12.0	12.6
600	1.38	2.07	2.75	3.44	4.13	4.82	5.51	6.20	6.89	7.58	8.26	8.95	9.64	10.3	11.0	11.7	12.4	13.1	13.8
650	1.49	2.24	2.98	3.73	4.48	5.22	5.97	6.71	7.46	8.21	8.95	9.70	10.4	11.2	11.9	12.7	13.4	14.2	14.9
700	1.61	2.41	3.21	4.02	4.82	5.62	6.43	7.12	8.03	8.84	9.64	10.4	11.2	12.0	12.9	13.7	14.5	15.3	16.1
750	1.72	2.58	3.44	4.30	5.17	6.03	6.89	7.75	8.61	9.47	10.3	11.2	12.0	12.9	13.8	14.6	15.5	16.4	17.2
800	1.84	2.75	3.67	4.59	5.51	6.43	7.35	8.26	9.18	10.1	11.0	11.9	12.9	13.8	14.7	15.6	16.5	17.4	18.4
850	1.95	2.93	3.90	4.88	5.85	6.83	7.81	8.78	9.76	10.7	11.7	12.7	13.7	14.6	15.6	16.5	17.6	18.5	19.5
900	2.07	3.10	4.13	5.17	6.26	7.23	8.26	9.30	10.3	11.4	12.4	13.4	14.5	15.5	16.5	17.6	18.6	19.6	20.7
950	2.18	3.27	4.36	5.45	6.54	7.63	8.72	9.81	10.9	12.0	13.1	14.2	15.3	16.4	17.4	18.5	19.6	20.7	21.8
1000	2.30	3.44	4.59	5.74	6.89	8.03	9.18	10.3	11.5	12.6	13.8	14.9	16.1	17.2	18.4	19.5	20.7	21.8	23.0

REFERENCE GUIDES

1/2 Mile or 160 Rods																		
1/2 Mile or 160 Rods	<p>160 ACRES Requires 2 miles or 640 rods of fence to enclose</p>		1/2 Mile or 160 Rods															
1/2 Mile or 160 Rods																		
1/4 Mile or 80 Rods	<p>1/2 Mile or 160 Rods</p> <p>80 ACRES Requires 1-1/2 miles or 480 rods of fence to enclose</p> <p>1/2 Mile or 160 Rods</p>		1/4 Mile or 80 Rods															
1/4 Mile or 80 Rods	1/4 Mile or 80 Rods	<p>1/4 Mile or 80 Rods</p> <p>40 ACRES Requires 1 mile or 320 rods of fence to enclose</p> <p>1/4 Mile or 80 Rods</p>	1/4 Mile or 80 Rods															
1/4 Mile or 80 Rods	40 Rods	<p>1/4 Mile or 80 Rods</p> <p>20 ACRES 1/4 Mile or 80 Rods</p>	40 Rods															
		40 Rods Square	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">20 R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40 R</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20 R</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">5 ACRES</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">40 R</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">20 Rods Square</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">20 Rods</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">1-1/4 A</td> </tr> </table>	20 R	40 R	20 R	5 ACRES			40 R			20 Rods Square	20 Rods		1-1/4 A		
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5 ACRES																		
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		10 ACRES																

DELIVERIES

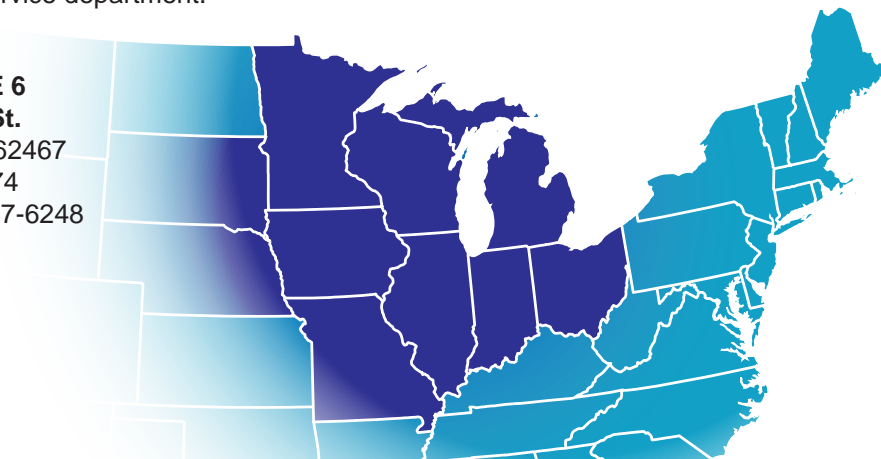
Deliveries within our general service area are made according to our truck delivery schedule. For your current schedule feel free to contact our customer service department.

Providing service from three locations:

WAREHOUSE 1
8351 County Road H
Marshfield, WI 54449
1-800-777-2486
FAX: 1-800-666-2486

WAREHOUSE 6
515 W. Main St.
Teutopolis, IL 62467
1-800-747-0074
FAX: 1-800-357-6248

WAREHOUSE 3
Building R-72 Hupp Rd.
Kingsbury, IN 46345
1-219-393-3553
FAX: 1-219-393-3272



Item Listing Key

GRILLING PELLETS NATURAL FLAVORS



- Natural Wood Flavored pellets for grilling and smoking are processed in the Midwest.
- NO artificial flavorings are ever added to our pellets.
- Our pellets provide the richest flavor available from all natural wood!

A AVAILABLE FROM WHSE:1

Prince#	Mfg#	Size	Flavor	MP	UPC	QB	M/O
004995	30-1/4PELLET-15PAWF-APP	15 #	APPLE	4	004995	6	1



A Available from WHSE: Refers to the warehouse this product will be available through. If it is not located in your shipping warehouse please contact your Prince Sales Representative or our Customer Service Department for further order options.

B Prince Product Number: This is the code assigned by Prince to order product stocked in our computer system. It is helpful if you have this code number available at the time of ordering.

C Manufacturer's Number: This is the code number assigned to the product by the vendor.

D Size: The size of a product will be shown when several sizes are available in the same product style.

E Color/Flavor: The color or flavor will be listed when several colors/flavors are available from the manufacture. Capacity of product may also be listed.

F Master Pack: Refers to the primary packing amount the product comes in, such as: cast quantity from manufacturer, or amount on given pallet.

G UPC: A Universal Product Code is used for tracking trade items in our warehouses and your store.

H Quantity Break: The amount you must order to receive a price reduction based on volume. If that field is not visible in the table, there is no quantity break.

I Minimum Order: Designates the quantity that this product must be ordered in. This quantity may or may not be the quantity in the vendor's master pack.