THE Northern Logger & TIMBER PROCESSOR

OCTOBER 2021

THE SAWMILL ISSUE

$2

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NORTHEASTERN FOREST PRODUCTS EQUIPMENT EXPOS

Many Models, Endless Applications

High volume wood waste recyclers know that when it comes to creating the highest volume products at the lowest cost per ton, Peterson horizontal grinders offer better fracturing, more accurate product sizing, and more throughput than any horizontal grinder on the market.

astecindustries.com

ASTEC

Late industry news

Fall New York Logger Training Dates Announced

New York loggers: It's time to get caught up on your NYLT Trained Logger Certification Credits. All extensions from covid have passed. Do not wait until the last minute. The following classes have openings:

October 5: Game of Logging 1, Lewis County

October 6: Game of Logging 2, Lewis County

October 7: Game of Logging 1, St. Lawrence County

October 11: Game of Logging 1, Town of Luzerne

October 12: Game of Logging 2, Town of Luzerne

October 16: Critical Injury Response for Loggers, Lewis County

Please contact NYLT to register, to find out about your certification status or with any other questions you might have. Call Joann at 518-463-1297 or email her at joann@esfpa.org.

Save the Date: New Hampshire Stream Crossing Workshop

New Hampshire loggers: Save the date for a New Hampshire Stream Crossing BMP Workshop on October 15th. To be held at the Gorham Fire Dept., 347 Main St., in Gorham, NH. The workshop will be limited to 40 people and registration is required. The workshop will run from 8am to 2pm. Please bring rubber boots, hi-vis vests and hard hats. New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services guidelines will be expected to be followed. Masks and social distancing are recommended while indoors and six feet of distance to be maintained outside. Credits offered: Society of American Foresters: 4.5, Master Logger Certification: 6 hrs., NH PLP Certification Credits: 6.0. To register visit www.tcnef.org/stream-crossing-workshops or contact The Trust to Conserve Northeast Forestlands at 207-688-8195.

Log A Load for Kids Fund Drive in Full Swing

Just like all other traditions and typical events, the Log-A- Load Program has had to pivot and reinvent how they continue to do the good work they have been known for. Over the years donations have helped create miracles for countless local children and their families, some of whom are part of our forest industry family.

On July 5, 2021 Log-A-Load For Kids said a final good-bye to one of their most dedicated volunteers - David Miller of Hubbardsville. For years, Dave quietly encouraged people to "support the kids" at Children's Miracle Network hospitals, the benefactors of Log-A-Load's fundraising, with a gentle smile and twinkle in his eye.

Upon receiving Log-A-Load's annual appeal letter, another Dave, Dave Tregaskis, read about the late volunteer and felt inspired. He made a very generous proposal: for every dollar Log-A-Load For Kids raises this year over last year's total of $27,000 up to $5,000, Dave will match. That means if donations total $32,000, Dave will make it $37,000 for Children's Miracle Network hospitals across New York State.

Log-A-Load For Kids is calling it the "Dave Drive" in honor of both Dave's. The drive will continue through the rest of the year, but it kicks off with the forest industry charity's specialty - a chainsaw raffle. Through October 31, donors can enter a virtual raffle for two professional model chainsaws: a Husqvarna 565 donated by GKS Sales of Rome and a Husqvarna 372 XP donated by C.J. Logging of Boonville. Each entry is $5, but Log-A-Load hopes donors will add a dollar for Dave and make it $6.

Donations can be sent by check to the Empire State Forestry Foundation (ESFF) and mail them to: 47 Van Alstyne Dr. Rensselaer, NY 12144. Entries can also be submitted via Venmo @LogALoad-ESFPA with your name and phone number in the subject line so you can be contacted if you win. A winner will be announced on Friday, November 5.

The Softwood Lumber Board and US Department of Agriculture Sign Memorandum of Understanding to Support Net-Zero Carbon Construction and Resilient Forests

The Softwood Lumber Board (SLB) is pleased to announce the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that builds upon the existing collaborative relationship between the SLB and the US Department of Agriculture (USDA). The Softwood Lumber Board (SLB) is an industry-funded initiative established to promote the benefits and uses of softwood lumber products in outdoor, residential, and non-residential construction and to increase demand for appearance and softwood lumber products.

Under the MOU and effective immediately, the SLB and USDA expand a public-private partnership that seeks to grow demand for wood products as natural climate solutions. The organizations will jointly explore and coordinate additional market development, research, technological advances, and other activities to expand the use of wood in the built environment.

Through increased partnerships and co-funding of joint initiatives, the SLB and USDA will achieve shared goals and objectives and deliver them at a rate that is more efficient and

effective than working separately. Key initiatives to accelerate adoption of innovative wood building solutions include:

- Continuing joint funding of WoodWorks, a provider of free education and technical support related to the design, engineering, and construction of commercial and multifamily wood buildings in the US.
- Promoting carbon-sequestering wood as a means to mitigate climate change through responsible material selection.
- Developing initiatives to expand understanding of embodied carbon, life cycle assessments, and the connection to forest management and wood construction.
- Creating events to expand connections with large corporations who can use wood products to meet their sustainability goals.
- Supporting university and young professional education programs by highlighting the benefits of forests and forest products and how to design and build with them.
- Establishing support programs for real estate developers and owners by removing or addressing market barriers to using wood products in new market segments.
- Exploring strategies and connections to sawmill investment for locations that have lost infrastructure.

The MOU was signed on September 14, 2021, during a quarterly WoodWorks Board meeting, an organization that the SLB and USDA jointly fund. By supporting programs like WoodWorks, the SLB directly influences the completion of building projects that use wood, increasing softwood lumber consumption and carbon benefits surrounding the built environment. Since 2014, the SLB and its funded programs have achieved, through the support of wood building design and construction, a carbon savings of 20.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide or the equivalent of taking 4.3 million cars off the road for a year. For more information about the MOU and collaborative efforts between the SLB and USDA, please contact the SLB at info@softwoodlumberboard.org.

Fast Facts about The Spotted Lantern Fly

The spotted lantern fly, *Lycorma delicatula*, was accidentally imported to Berks County, Pa., in 2014, presumably in a shipping container from Asia. Since then, the insect has spread through eastern Pennsylvania to New York, Maryland, Virginia and New Jersey. The insects do not bite humans but cause major damage to plants, including oozing sap, wilting, leaf curling and tree dieback. The insects specifically target and feed on nutrient-rich phloem sap from trees, which causes physical damage.

Adults lay eggs September through December, while eggs masses have been spotted from September to June. Egg masses hold about 30 to 50 eggs and are approximately one inch in size. Females can lay up to two egg masses, typically on flat surfaces including tree bark, rocks, lawn furniture, RVs or anything left outdoors. Although the adults don't survive through the winter, the eggs can. The spotted lantern fly's favorite tree is the tree of heaven, which is an invasive tree native to China. The tree of heaven lines many of our highways because it thrives in poor soil conditions, which exist where road construction disturbed topsoil.

As the invasives feed, they also excrete some of the sap as a sugary waste product called honeydew. The honeydew encourages the growth of a fungal disease called sooty mold, which can indirectly damage the plant. The sooty mold coats plant leaves and prevents sunlight from reaching the leaf's surface. Without proper sunlight, plant growth is stunted, and the affected leaves can die prematurely. The spotted lantern fly will also move into wooded and residential areas to feed on other types of trees, such as maples or willows. The insects don't kill the residential trees, but they produce a tremendous amount of honeydew that coats the ground and lawn furniture, attracts yellow jackets and leads to the growth of sooty mold.

Introducing a new predator for the spotted lantern fly is a hope for reducing the pest population. A tiny wasp found in China, *Dryinus browni*, lays its eggs inside baby spotted lantern fly nymphs, which later hatch into larvae and feed on the nymphs, killing them. But introducing another invasive species is a risk, and research is being done at the US Department of Agriculture's Beneficial Insects Introduction Research Unit before releasing the wasp in the United States. In addition, research is being conducted at Cornell University to find a fungus to kill the spotted lantern fly, similar to how a fungus was used to control the gypsy moth population.

Fall Weather Forecast

According to *The Farmer's Almanac*, temperatures across the United States this fall will be warmer than normal in the Intermountain, Pacific Northwest, and Pacific Southwest regions and Alaska and below normal elsewhere. Precipitation will be above normal in the Northeast and Delmarva; from the eastern Great Lakes southwestward to the Tennessee Valley; and in southern Texas, the southern and central High Plains, the western Desert Southwest, the Pacific Southwest, and southern Alaska. They will be near or below normal elsewhere. In Canada, autumn temperatures will be below normal in Quebec and Ontario and near or above normal elsewhere. Precipitation will be above normal from Atlantic Canada westward into eastern Ontario and below normal from central Ontario westward to the Pacific.

Also according to *The Almanac*, October temperatures will be cooler than normal, on average, across most of the United States and Canada, although the Intermountain region, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, southern Alaska, Kona (Hawaii), the Canadian Prairies, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories will have above-normal readings. Precipitation will be above normal in most of the eastern half of Canada and the United States and below normal in most other areas.

october 2021
VOLUME 70 | **NUMBER 4**

STAFF
Joseph Phaneuf, Publisher
Eileen Townsend, Editor-in-Chief
Kristin Armendola, Advertising & Production Manager
Nancy Petrie, Circulation Manager

BUSINESS & EDITORIAL OFFICES
PO Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420
(315) 369-3078 | Fax: (315) 369-3736

International & Classifieds
Kristin Armendola
PO Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420
(315) 369-3078

Midwest & Northeast Office
Steve Skinner
467 Rockland Avenue, Lake Bluff, IL 60044
(847) 735-8910

Western & Southern Office
Bob West, Bayonet Media
855 Georgian Hills Drive
Lawrenceville, GA 30045
(678) 377-5749

SUBSCRIPTIONS
Subscribe online at **northernlogger.com**
Subscription price: $18 per year

Periodicals postage paid at Old Forge, NY
and additional mailing offices.
(315) 369-3078 | Fax: (315) 369-3736
Circulation: npetrie@northernlogger.com
Advertising: kristin@northernlogger.com
Editorial: eileen@northernlogger.com

To join the Northeastern Loggers' Association, contact the Old Forge office.

Published monthly by NL Publishing, Inc.,
a wholly-owned subsidiary of the
Northeastern Loggers' Association,
PO Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420-0069.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to
THE NORTHERN LOGGER
PO Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420-0069

US ISSN 0029-3156

THE Northern Logger
& TIMBER PROCESSOR

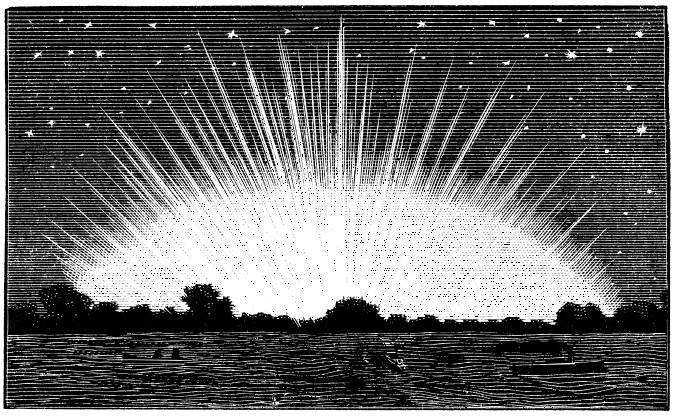
The Menominee Bay Shore sawmill, in Wabeno, was a modern bandsaw mill, one of many that brought modernity to the Northwoods. Read our complete story on Page 8.

On the cover: A debarker at a veneer mill.
Photo by Eileen Townsend.

Early to Bed, Early to Rise

While I am writing this in mid-September, I'm a couple hours away from hopping in my truck and driving to the airport to attend my first trade show of the season, the Great Lakes Logging Expo in Escanaba, Michigan. The Great Lakes show is always a good time. While New England is my usual stomping ground, I enjoy opportunities to travel to the Lake States. Folks there are a little more laid back and slower going. While the Great Lakes show is certainly all about business, you'd be forgiven for mistaking it for a purely social gathering. People are just so darn friendly! Midwesterners take their time in conversations when they stop by *The Northern Logger* booth, and I learn a lot from talking to folks out there. I also enjoy going to The Upper Peninsula because it is a beautiful and special place that I don't think enough of America knows about. If you ever want to take a gorgeous trip, visit the shores of Lake Superior. I promise you won't regret it. You can even learn some interesting logging history while you're there; there are plenty of monuments and museums dedicated to the hardy Northern European immigrants of the region's big timber days.

Preparing to leave for the Great Lakes trade show, I've been thinking about how oftentimes these shows have semi-late night social events following the daytime business goings-on. On the Friday night of the Great Lakes Expo, a couple of the large companies throw big events with open bars and plenty of food for the community to enjoy. I'm always amazed to see loggers enjoying themselves as the hour grows later, probably because I know those same loggers have been up since 3:30am in the morning! In the hours that most people would call "the middle of the night", these loggers are already out of bed and having their first cups of coffee, warming up their trucks, and getting prepared for the day. I know of a logger – a hand cutter – who likes to go for a run with his dog *before* starting work. Maybe I'm missing something here, but I can't imagine starting a 12-hour day of exercise with a big helping of *more exercise*. At 5am.



Needless to say, loggers are the most committed group of early risers that I have ever met. They don't get up with the birds. They get up before the birds. The birds, compared to some loggers, are just a little bit lazy.

Getting up early is often the kind of aspirational value that many people say they want to do but can never quite achieve. I know I am generally much more productive if I can get in gear before 7AM, but it doesn't come naturally to me. I like to stay up late reading or spending time with friends and family, and often the next morning is a bit of a slog. Being an "early riser" is the kind of value that would have appealed to the Puritans, that group of hardworking and Godfearing people who showed up on American shores in wooden boats a few hundred years ago. To be fair, when you're trying to strike out in a new colony in an unknown land, there's probably a lot to be said for getting in 12-16 hours of work per day.

Americans have inherited other aspirational values from the Puritans as well. Besides early rising, thrift and modesty come to us from our serious colonial forebears. There are the ones that founding father Benjamin Franklin listed in his journal: temperance, silence, order, resolution, frugality, industry, sincerity, justice, moderation, cleanliness, tranquility, chastity, and humility (…sounds like a wild night, right?) Franklin didn't necessarily see himself as a good example of these virtues but wanted to embrace them. He wrote, "My intention being to acquire the habitude of all these virtues, I judg'd it would be well not to distract my attention by attempting the whole at once, but to fix it on one of them at a time; and, when I should be master of that, then to proceed to another, and so on, till I should have gone thro' the thirteen; and, as the previous acquisition of some might facilitate the acquisition of certain others, I arrang'd them with that view, as they stand above."

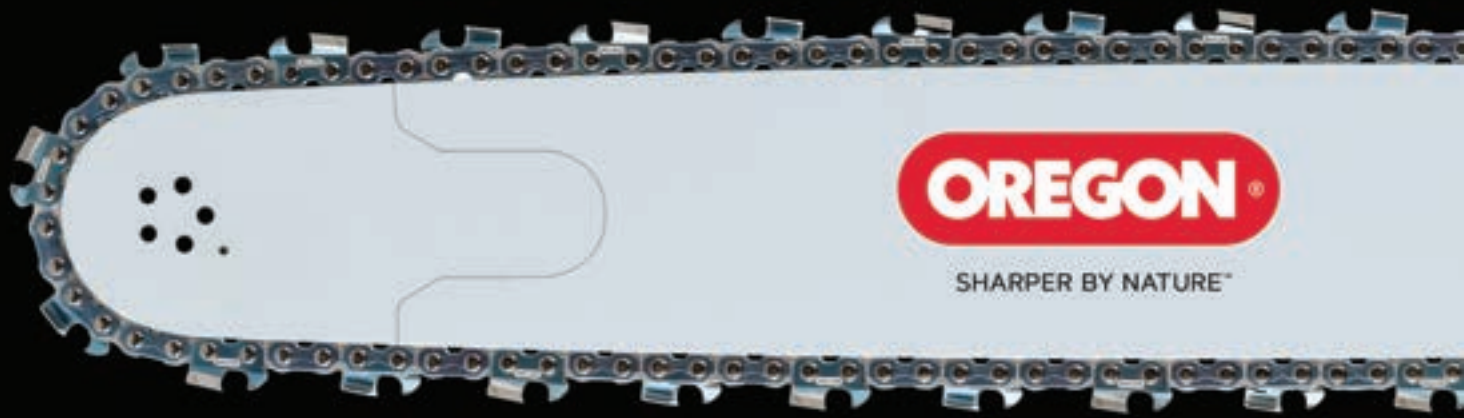
I know a lot of loggers who do a pretty good job at being industrious, sincere, frugal, humble, and resolved. Like waking up early, these are good values to have, especially for folks running a business. But I'd be lying to say I think it is advisable to be chaste and silent all the time. Maybe that is why I enjoy going to the trade show in the Upper Peninsula so much. After long hours of working with order and resolution, of employing frugality and sincerity, it is nice to spend time with hard working people while they are practicing the art of "everything in moderation"… staying up a little later than usual, having a couple beers, and having a good time together.

Of course, no matter how late he might stay up on Friday, I know a real logger will still be up before dawn on a Saturday. That's just how it goes.

Eileen Townsend

THE TRUE MEASURE OF SUCCESS = HOW MANY SAW CHIPS ARE IN YOUR BEARD.

The hardest-working saw chains—like pro-grade PowerCut™ with multi-axis grind technology to take down even the toughest trees with precision and speed. So you can get more done in a day. Every day.



NELA Membership

The Northeastern Loggers' Association reminds readers of the Northern Logger magazine and all potential members to join the association so we can carry forward vital programming and representation. If you're interested in upgrading your *Northern Logger* subscription or individual membership to an Industrial or Associate Membership, please give us a call at 315-369-3078, or visit our website at www.northernlogger.com.

Loggers' Expo – Bangor, Maine

As we go to press with the October issue of *The Northern Logger* it appears that we're going to be able to hold a successful late September Loggers' Expo in Bangor, Maine. The November issue of *The Northern Logger* will feature a recap and some photos of the long anticipated return of the Expo – including a report on actions taken by the NELA Board of Directors at their Fall Board Meeting. Send along your favorite photos from the Loggers' Expo to expo@northernlogger.com for a chance to have your photo published in the November issue.

2022 Northeastern Forest Products Equipment Expo, Essex Junction, Vermont

Exhibitor information packages are going out soon to all companies who exhibited at the last Vermont Expo, giving them first shot of reclaiming their space. Information will be mailed out to all other companies in our database in November. Planning is also underway for the seminars being held at the Loggers' Expo. Expo seminars will be held concurrently with the exhibit schedule. If you have a suggestion for 2022 Loggers' Expo seminar topics, or have a presentation for consideration, please contact Eileen Townsend at the NELA offices or email eileen@northernlogger.com. The deadline for program suggestions is November 15th as the full program will be finalized and published in early 2022.

NELA 2022 Grants Program

Over the years the Northeastern Loggers' Association Board of Directors has awarded tens of thousands of dollars in grant money to deserving industry membership organizations in our region. The amount of money available for grant awards varies from year to year depending on NELA's overall financial performance. These grants are intended to assist membership organizations in the Northeast and Lake States with educational or public relations efforts. 2022 grant application guidelines are fairly simple and are available to interested organizations upon request. Applications are due by December 31st and will be reviewed in early 2022 by our Grants Committee, with funding being determined and distributed in the spring of 2022. Please contact Joe Phaneuf for more information.

Awards Nominations

Having just celebrated our 2019 and 2020 award winners at the Annual Awards Banquet sponsored by Farm Credit, now is the best time to start thinking about the individuals or companies that deserve our recognition at next year's event. The NELA Awards Program recognizes outstanding people and companies in the following categories - Logging Operator, Sawmill Operator, Wood Manufacturer, Forest Products Trucking Operator, Management of Resources, Contribution to Forest Industry Education, Contribution to Safety, Industry Advocate, Use of Wood, and Service to the Forest Industry. Look elsewhere in this issue for nomination instructions. Nominations are due no later than January 31, 2022 and the winners will be honored at the Annual Awards Banquet to be held on Thursday, May 12, 2022 in Essex Junction, Vermont.

Member and Industry Directory Issue Being Compiled

The December issue of *The Northern Logger and Timber Processor* has historically featured a compilation of useful contact information for our region's manufacturers, distributors, dealers, public lands, industry associations, and member sawmills and logging companies. A mailing was recently sent out to those who've been listed in the directory in the past – and if you're interested in being listed in this annual industry reference please contact Kristin Armendola at 315-369-3078.

NELA Online Catalog

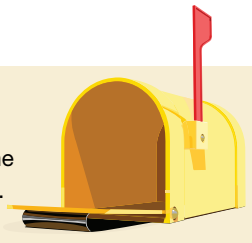
Did you miss your chance to visit *The Northern Logger* marketplace at the recent Loggers Expo? Do you want to replace your copy of Log Rules and other Useful Information? Interested in purchasing a set of "Managed Forests Working for You" mud flaps? You can do all of this and more at the NELA and Northern Logger website – www.northernlogger.com. Just click on Association and NELA Catalog and you can order books, t-shirts, hats, or you can renew your subscription to *The Northern Logger.*

Don't Miss the Next Northern Logger E-News, Video or Podcast

There's lots of activity on-line these days and we're happy to keep you abreast of every development. It's free and easy to get your name on the distribution list, all you need to do is send an e-mail to nela@northernlogger.com with "Sign Me Up" in the subject line and in the body of the email tell us a little about yourself – are you a logger, forester, etc. – and we'll add you to the list.

Address change?

Please notify us at *The Northern Logger* when your address changes. Magazines are not forwarded by the US Post Office, and we want to make sure your next magazine catches up with you at your new address. Call us at 315-369-3078 or e-mail your address change to Nancy at npetrie@northernlogger.com.



PONSSE

HARVESTER OF TOMORROW

The new Scorpion is coming soon to USA.
The best features are the same as before, only further improved. Good visibility, high stability and excellent ergonomics make the Scorpion a popular choice. A more spacious interior and high-quality materials raise the comfort to an entirely new level. Once the door is closed to the outside world, all is quiet, elegant and in the right place.

Active Crane is like an arm that can reach for the tree without needing to think through every motion. It makes the crane easier to use, helping new operators in particular to work more economically and with less stress on the machine. The boom's end damping prevents shocks in extreme positions. This reduces the stress on the crane and improves comfort. The solution is technically simple and remains reliable even in extreme conditions.

new
SCORPION

Chadwick-Baross
Servicing ME, MA, NH, RI and CT
www.chadwick-baross.com

Kleis Equipment
Servicing New York
www.kleisequipment.com

A logger's best friend
www.ponsse.com

HOW SAWMILLS BROUGHT CIVILIZATION

BY MIKE MONTE

Logging began in the northern woods of Wisconsin in the mid to late 1800s. The wood that drove the industry was pine. Hardwoods weren't touched in the northern regions for a good reason: the logs didn't float. The logs needed to float to make their way to the mills, located in the mid to southern regions of the state, close to where the great Midwestern cities we know today were being built. The cities were supplied not only by lumber from the north but by farms that were quickly dominating the unforested prairie. Pine from the north was in high demand, but whatever hardwood was needed could be found close to the mills downstate. Oshkosh, for example, had 13 sawmills operating and was fed logs by the Wolf River that emptied into nearby Lake Poygan. It was a prosperous enterprise until the big stands of pine were nearly obliterated. At that point, the logging and the sawmills began to fade away. The stands of pine within a sleigh haul of a big enough river were cut off. The logging industry briefly paused; infrastructure needed to be built to harvest deeper woods. The only remnants of infrastructure left behind from the pine logging era were hastily constructed logging camps that were left to rot and return to the soil.

What was needed was railroads. Railroads would make logging and sawmilling possible in the hardwood stands of the Northwoods. It enabled the sawmills to get their boards to the marketplace in the cities of southern Wisconsin and beyond. In the area this author lives in, Forest County, there were two major rail lines that pushed their way north to Michigan's Upper Peninsula. In truth, these rail lines weren't built to handle the timber resource; they were built to haul iron ore from the mines that were being opened regularly in the U.P. But the timber industry took advantage of the infrastructure and big pine logging returned to Wisconsin.

One of those rail lines went through the eastern side of Forest County. It touched a small existing community on the southern end of the county called Wabeno. About ten miles north, a town and sawmill were being built because the railroad was routed through that spot on the map. That town was eventually called Laona. It was named after the first baby born there. In between these two communities was another smaller sawmill town called Padus. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad track was literally in the front door of the combination store, hotel, and living quarters of a Padus family named Hammes. There was a boarding house, company houses, a post office and of course, a sawmill. What happened to this little community? The timber played out, the mill shut down, and the people left. For years, there were crumbling buildings, and in the years since, they have all disappeared. This scenario wasn't unusual. Throughout the upper Great Lakes, there are places with names, but no sign of a community exists.

The Menominee Bay Shore sawmill, in Wabeno, was a modern bandsaw mill. While nothing remains of the mill but part of the dam on the North Branch of the Oconto River, this mill, along with the Jones Lumber Company sawmill, put Wabeno on the map. There are also a number of company houses still being used in what was used to be called the village of Soperton.

This was downtown Crandon in 1886. The Barker trading post supplied the needs of the few residents, and often, the only meat available was venison that was brought in by local professional hunters.

Of course, not all those little towns disappeared. Other old sawmill communities are still occupied despite the fact that the sawmill no longer operates.

The origin story of these long-gone pine mills are often interesting. In this author's neck of the woods, a man named Franklin Pierce Hiles bought a huge tract of timberland on the west side of the county. He found a stream he could dam and that determined the site of the mill. Besides building a sawmill, he also had to build company housing, a lot of which is still being used today. It is easy to pick out where this housing was because the houses in a row are almost identical. He also had to provide a store and post office, build a school, and probably the town hall. The resulting town was named Hiles. People came, made a living, set up house, and some of the original families still call Hiles their home. Franklin Hiles couldn't have done this without a rail line. The C&NW ran a spur line to the east from their north-south line in the neighboring county that also went to the U.P. to carry ore back to the smelters in the southern end of the state. Another little town, and one that still survives, is Blackwell. A spur line from the north-south C&NW line in Forest County made this sawmill town possible. Blackwell is still home to many families. The lavish home the mill owners built for themselves now serves as a nursing home for all of the county.

This may just be the history of one small county, but it is an example of what occurred throughout northern Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Most of these towns are no longer mill towns, but others have remained sawmill towns. Laona, mentioned above, is one of those communities where the major employer is the sawmill. The mill that runs today is not the same sawmill as the one that first operated in the town, but rather a modern mill on the same site. In addition, the town can boast of two flooring mills that are fed by the sawmill. Nicolet Hardwoods is a descendant of the Connor Lumber and Land sawmill that started the town. And yes, there are still rows of identical company houses.

The Page Mercantile company store put Barker out of business. The company store, which is actually the two buildings on the left of the picture provided all that was needed by any ordinary citizen of the community, all delivered by rail. This is quite a transition from the trading post!

Laona, as pointed out in the story, is still an operating sawmill town. The building on the right was the company store, where you could buy everything from hardware, wool socks to groceries. This building is still standing, but empty. The building on the left was the Gordon Hotel. This too was company owned, but is now a vacant lot.

The town of Goodman, Wisconsin is another place that exists because of a sawmill. R.B. Goodman put down roots in this spot in the woods, acquiring a huge amount of timberland to feed the mill. Goodman is in Marinette County, but it is just five miles over the Forest County border to the east. There have been numerous owners of the sawmill, which today operates as a veneer mill. Many people still live and own the company houses built at the town's conception. There are many families from Goodman and the surrounding area that make a living in the facility.

The Goodman Bush, now owned by the sawmill owner, Besse, has always been an example of good stewardship of the land and sustained yield forestry, as has the Laona forest started by W.D. Connor. In fact, R.B. Goodman and Connor were the two lumbermen that rode the legislature of Wisconsin hard to create the Forest Crop law that made it economically feasible to do a sustained yield forest versus cutting everything that made a board and leaving when the last tree went through the headsaw.

The mill that was in the town where this author lives was the Page & Landeck sawmill. Company records and the personal history of the Keith family (who were part owners in the company) show that Page & Landeck owned the timberlands in and around the small village of Crandon starting in 1891. They were anxious to start a sawmill, but the C&NW wasn't anxious to run a spur line about 20 miles from Pelican Lake. The area between the two towns is intersected by many glacial ridges, making anything resembling a straight line impossible. There had to be a dialogue between the C&NW and Page & Landeck, however, because by 1901, the first train arrived in Crandon amid much fanfare. The sawmill was built and running, and the first load of hardwood lumber left town on that first train. The relationship lasted 20 years, until the mill burned to the ground in 1921. With timber reserves mostly depleted, it was not built back.

When that first sawmill came to Crandon, the town boasted

about 800 residents. After the mill got up and running, the town grew to 2,400 people. While a nice home now sits on the sawmill site, Crandon still owes a debt of gratitude to Page & Landeck. The big company store is still here. The large brick building houses a women's clothing store, a Subway restaurant, and a rather nice tavern and eating spot. What used to be the offices of the sawmill are now apartments. A company-owned bank building now hosts the Masonic lodge. A drug store built with company money still serves the community as a drug store, just as it has for the last 115 years. Other brick buildings on Crandon's main drag also were built during the sawmill boom and are still useful to the community today.

Neighboring Wabeno also experienced the boom. Two large sawmills operated in this community, growing the town population to 2,400 plus residents. Supporting stores and infrastructure were built to handle the increased population. After the sawmills were gone, during the Great Depression years of the early 1930's, the population went down, but that infrastructure and other jobs kept the town from disappearing.

In addition to the necessities, sawmill towns needed entertainment for its citizens. Crandon had an opera house that was not built by the sawmill company. The business venture lasted from 1908 until 1912, when a fire left a gaping basement. In Laona, the Connor company built the Laona Clubhouse. This structure still operates with a tavern and a restaurant filling the structure. Likewise, Goodman had an elaborate clubhouse that is still operating. Hiles no longer has a sawmill, but a small grocery/gas station provides some necessities to a small population of locals and those who pass through.

Did sawmills bring modern civilization to the Northwoods? They certainly did, building stores, schools, entertainment, and all the other things it took to keep a work force happy. While many of the original sawmills are long gone, other businesses and organizations gradually came in through the years in at least some of the communities. In Forest County, for instance, the Forest Service bought about 60% of the land base and now provides jobs that keep the area's economy going. In addition, the Forest Service has put up timber sales on the lands that grew back after the initial clearcutting that supported the first sawmills. The industry that brought modernity to Northwoods of Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula still exists, making the region a place where people can live and thrive. **NL**

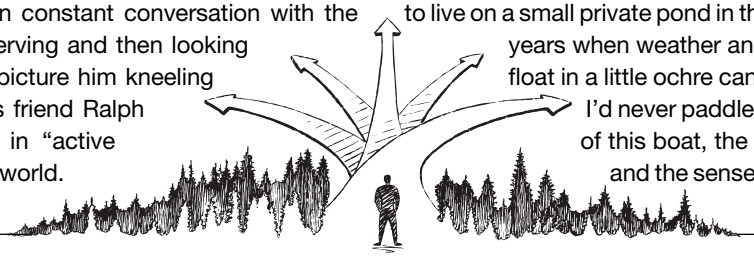
The company store at the site of the now vanished village of Padus, could keep people in the necessities of life, as long as your tastes weren't too fancy. Shown in the picture are John and Anna Hammes, founders of the sawmill and the short-lived village.

Looking Closely

Summer is turning towards fall as I write this and so I've been thinking about the naturalist, philosopher, and writer Henry David Thoreau. I always think about Thoreau around this time of year for a peculiar reason: September is back to school season which means fresh notebooks, new shoes, and pencils. A little-known fact about the famous writer (but one that has, for some reason, stayed with me) is that Thoreau joined his family's pencil making business after college, going on to revolutionize the pencil before deciding to make his way in the world by writing with them rather than making them. It might not make much sense, but for me, this means that fall equals Thoreau.

Thoreau once joked that he traveled extensively in Concord, Massachusetts, the town where he spent his entire life apart from a few months on Staten Island. It is widely known that Thoreau did not travel great distances, preferring great depths. Rather than traipse across the world, he examined his local environment deeply. A meticulous note taker, he cataloged and marked natural occurrences and changes that contribute to phenological records ecologists still rely on throughout the northeast.

In a way, Thoreau was in constant conversation with the natural world, carefully observing and then looking for more in what he saw. I picture him kneeling at Walden Pond in what his friend Ralph Emerson would call being in "active commerce" with the natural world.



He extended that interest to natural resources: The record of his regional exploration shows that Thoreau was also an authority on the timber industry in the early nineteenth century, documenting its impacts on society and local economies.

One great example of this interest is his book called *The Maine Woods* which was published in 1864 and sourced from his 6,000-page field journal. The book is a literary record of forestry and logging practices, as well as a natural history of the landscape complete with a detailed appendix of plants and trees "which I noticed in the Maine woods." On his trips into these woods Thoreau "noted the changing conditions of the forest environment, making frequent references to land-clearing techniques practiced by both loggers and farmers." What stands out about this text is the intensity of Thoreau's observation. One important part of the scientific process is observation, but the most detailed accounts of the northern landscape comes not from a scientist (per se) but from a natural philosopher, one who is known to have set out on every backcountry excursion with binoculars, paper, and pencil in hand.

Following in Thoreau's footsteps, minus the note-taking, detailed cataloging and the production of anything useful by way of data, I was once an expert on my local environment, too. I used to live on a small private pond in the Adirondacks and for sixteen years when weather and obligations allowed, I would float in a little ochre canoe given to me by my mother. I'd never paddled before but the featherweight of this boat, the proximity from home to shore and the sense I had of floating on a leaf were

irresistible. Exactly once, I drove up the road to a much larger lake, but that single excursion was the extent of my travels, my preference being for the close to home, the small perimeter of the pond, the carry over and slide in. On my little pond, I knew where the boulders were that would scrape the hull, how the shallows were more outstretched from shore on the opposite side and when I'd need to point out towards the center to avoid skimming through the high grasses – though I loved that reedy sound they would make against the sides like a wind-chime.

I loved to paddle the edge, especially after a storm came up on a day when I'd decided to cross the belly of the lake boldly and uncharacteristically. Barely making it to the far beach with the wind roiling the water and the Gilligan's Island theme ringing in my head, I tucked my boat into the woods and walked the trail safely home. You could say that for sixteen years, I "traveled extensively in Concord." Thoreau would have approved, even if I left nothing to show for it but the richness of my memory and the longing I still feel every time I see someone with a Hornbeck canoe atop their car.

My experience on the pond gets to the heart of Thoreau's method, which is more about developing a deep familiarity with a place than recording its particulars. Although field journaling and sketching is one way of developing this relationship, the aim (knowledge) and the way naturalists achieve it (experientially) is different than scientists. My point here is that observation alone isn't enough – it's the quality of observation and the acquaintance that over time draws the observer together with his or her landscape that distinguishes a casual encounter from real knowing and with that, authority to claim a place. It requires more than a casual interaction to claim a place as one's own.

These days, in many important cultural discussions, we are invited to "follow the science." I would counter that the message is more accurately, "follow the method" which is always only as good as its most thoughtful observer both in terms of fidelity to the process, openness to the unexpected and a persistent dedication to curiosity and close looking.

Work Cited:
Henry David Thoreau. *The Maine Woods*, Penguin Books, 1998.
Geofrey Paul Carpenter. *Deforestation in Nineteenth-Century Maine: The Record of Henry David Thoreau*. Maine History 38, 1 (1998): 2-35.

Marianne Patinelli-Dubay leads the Environmental Philosophy Program at SUNY-ESF's Newcomb Campus on the Huntington Wildlife Forest. Follow us on Instagram @drumming.log. In addition to teaching and writing, Marianne Chairs the Adirondack Chapter of the Society of American Foresters and is an active member of the Forest Stewards Guild. Please send your comments to mpatinelli@esf.edu.

MIKE THURLOW: LOGGING AS A WAY OF LIFE

BY EILEEN TOWNSEND

Sometimes a logging job is more than just a logging job. When a logger returns to a forest again and again over the course of many years to harvest it, he observes regeneration and change. He gets to know the landowners and their children and sometimes their children's children. Just calling this kind of logging "a job" can seem insufficient. For a logger working on the land this way, the job becomes a part of what shapes life and gives it meaning.

When *The Northern Logger* met up with logger Mike Thurlow this past July near the town of Lee, Maine, it was on just such a piece of land. Thurlow is an independent contractor with a traditional hand cutting operation. His partner in crime is a well-loved 1980 John Deere 540b skidder with many welds and quite a few dents. *The Northern Logger* met Thurlow on a 660-acre tract that he has cut on, season by season, for three decades. "I've cut plenty of other woodlots, but I always cut part of the year on this woodlot," he explained. "I know all of this land, basically every square foot of it. It is special land to me because I've spent a good chunk of my life logging it." The job is a selective cut, around 80% pulp and 20% sawlogs, done mostly working off one small road that spans the whole property. Thurlow will likely work on the parcel until the day he parks his skidder for good.

Thurlow, now in his 60s, was born in and still lives on a farm only five minutes away from the land he logs. His father was a farmer,

"I KNOW ALL OF THIS LAND, BASICALLY EVERY SQUARE FOOT OF IT. IT IS SPECIAL LAND TO ME BECAUSE I'VE SPENT A GOOD CHUNK OF MY LIFE LOGGING IT."

not a logger, but he logged a bit in the winters and brought his son along. “We didn’t do it with horses, but logging was different in those days,” said Thurlow. “We had a little John Deere crawler and chainsaws and wood hooks. It was a lot more physical labor.” Despite being a farm kid, the young man got sawdust in his blood. When he graduated high school, he didn’t have much interest in attending college, so he decided to go directly into the workforce and started driving a log truck. The hours were long and the pay was not great. “I got up in the middle of the night and drove for 16 hours and didn’t have much to show for it,” said Thurlow. “I figured I could make more money cutting wood, so I eventually hired on with a contractor.”

Thurlow worked as a subcontractor for five years before he was offered a private job, which inspired him to buy the skidder that he still runs today. He assumed that he’d eventually go back to working as a subcontractor, but after he cut his first private lot, the private jobs just kept coming. The area around Lee, Maine, is heavily forested and close to important central Maine markets, so the industry has always had a large presence in the region. “I’ve always had private lots and plenty of wood to cut,” said Thurlow. He also runs a part time hay farm and sells his woodworking.

Over the years, he has had the opportunity to grow his business, but Thurlow is the kind of logger that would rather have a low overhead operation and flexibility than a high-production operation and a lot of debt. “I saw a lot of guys who tried to have crews and didn’t last for long. I didn’t want to fail,” said Thurlow. Markets in his region have changed over the years and Thurlow preferred to stay small and flexible. He also wanted to respond to the kind of landowner who sought him out: landowners that wanted a small operation in their forests and trusted him implicitly. “The landowners just wanted one guy who knew how to do it and not tear it up,” said Thurlow. “I didn’t look to make a big company or even a small company. It was just me and that’s how I wanted to stay.”

One move Thurlow did make to expand: In the 1990s, he purchased a log truck. He bought the truck after the man who hauled his wood for fifteen years retired. Thurlow figured he knew the truck well, so he might as well buy it and try it out for himself. “I kind of enjoy hauling my own wood and doing the complete package from stump to mill,” said Thurlow. He ran the truck for two decades but gave it up a few years ago after he realized it wasn’t helping the overall efficiency of his operation. “My truck was only hauling one or two days a week and it was sitting the rest of the time, not making any money,” he explained. He hires his trucking out now, an arrangement that works just fine for him.

These days, Thurlow is back to basics. He runs a Husqvarna chainsaw and his trusty companion, the John Deere 540b. It is evident

Mike Thurlow and grandson Cameron examine Thurlow’s 1980 John Deere 540b skidder.

that Thurlow takes his time in everything he does. A pair of binoculars sits on the dash of his truck for watching birds. He has a collection of beautifully turned "fishing priests" that he makes out of different wood to give to visitors to his home. On the day that we met him in the woods, his 13-year-old grandson Cameron was tagging along; during our interview Thurlow took the time to explain some specifics about how the skidder works, showing his grandson each part of the machine with patience and care.

He told *The Northern Logger* a couple stories about working on the land that demonstrate his patience. The original landowner of the large parcel, a man named Fred Dingley, was an educator in the local high school. The old man cared a lot about history. When Thurlow first began work for him, he pointed out to the young logger how the land had 14 old cellar holes on it from a previous settlement.

One day, Thurlow was stumping part of the land and pushed a bunch of stumps into one of the old cellar holes, covering them up with dirt. He thought he was pretty smart and told Dingley what he'd done. Dingley said, "Mike, there's no way you could have known this, but both of my wives were actually born in an old cabin that stood above that cellar hole, and we always wanted to preserve it." The old educator's first wife had died young and afterwards he'd married her sister, both of whom came from humble origins. Thurlow felt horrified and went back to the job, removing all the stumps and carefully returning the old landmark to its original state.

Another story Thurlow told had to do with an event covered in the December 2019 issue of *The Northern Logger* — the Millinocket Marathon in the old mill town of Millinocket, Maine. Thurlow began a tradition of running the marathon while carrying a chainsaw on his back, in honor of the men and women who work in the timber industry in the region. While Thurlow does not look like your traditional marathoner, he wanted to do something for his community. "I saw the marathon and got to thinking, too bad that there isn't something here to represent the logger." He got a group together who decided to raise money for the Make a Wish Foundation by running the marathon with a chainsaw strapped to their back. Thurlow takes the chainsaw aspect of the marathon seriously; while he doesn't run with a chain on the bar of his chainsaw, he always carries one with him. He explained why: He's not a spry young man anymore, and he figured that if he wanted to stop along the way and cut a walking stick, he'd like to have the tools to do it.

Thurlow makes chainsaw carvings of bears and bearded faces. He calls the latter his "tree spirits."

In his first marathon, Thurlow didn't have the need to cut a walking stick for himself. But as he was running, he saw a woman who was hobbling along and realized that she'd twisted her ankle. He slowed down, cut down a sapling from beside the racecourse, and fashioned her a DIY crutch to help her make it back to the beginning of the course. She was very grateful for the preparedness. "I wanted to have a plan to be able to use the saw if I needed to," explained Thurlow, as if running a marathon with a working chainsaw was the most normal thing in the world.

Over the course of his career, Thurlow has done a lot to give back to the industry. When he first got CLP certified in the early 1990s, he found he excelled at the directional felling taught in Game of Logging. For Thurlow, safety and accuracy are paramount: "I had the great honor of studying with Soren Eriksson, the founder of Game of Logging. Before learning directional felling and doing the CLP training, losing a tree was a common daily experience for a lot of us in the industry. But now I never lose a tree. I have control of what I'm doing," said Thurlow.

His skill in Game of Logging took him to nationals, which he won in 1998. He went on to work as a safety educator for years. "That was a great ride," said Thurlow. "Soon after I joined the board for Certified Logging Professionals and began training other loggers. I was running a logging business and farming business and training. It was a lot, but I got to meet some great people."

Thurlow now leads a more laid-back lifestyle, between his farm, logging, and family time. He still cuts four or five loads a week when he is logging full time, but he also takes time to work on his hobbies, which now include chainsaw carving. At his farm, visitors are greeted by a line of friendly wooden bears and totem-like bearded men that Thurlow calls his "Tree Spirits."

Thurlow discovered that he liked making the chainsaw sculptures one day when he was working in the woods and decided, on a lark, to try and carve a bear out of a stump. He was successful enough and placed the bear at the entrance to the job. "I looked at that bear every day and got such a chuckle out of it, so I decided to keep making them." Now he sells his chainsaw bears to local customers. He thought about trying to carve other forms — eagles, perhaps — but decided that he'd stick with the bears. "An eagle really has to look like an eagle," said Thurlow. "A bear can just be simpler."

In chainsaw carving, logging, and life, Thurlow is a man who knows what he is good at and knows what he likes to do. He takes the time to do it with patience and care. For him, a job isn't just a job — it is a way of life. **NL**

Sawmill Forum

BY CASEY CREAMER

I am having trouble with my circular saw heating and running out of the log. I have talked with a number of experts, and some said to give it more lead, while others said that my saw must be dished the wrong way. I was also told by some to use the guides to keep it from running out. Others suggested sharpening the teeth so that they are high to the log side to keep the saw from running out. Which piece of advice should I follow here?

The short answer is that you should follow none of this advice. These well-meaning so-called experts really don't quite understand what it takes to make a sawmill run properly. They have some ideas about how to sort of get by short term, but their solutions will not work to fix your problem.

When someone describes a saw as being dished the wrong way, I usually ask them what the right way would be. Any saw can be dished towards the log side or dished towards the board side. Neither is the right way. The saw should be flat on the log side if you want it to run straight. If worn collars are dishing the saw, then fix the collars so that the saw that is flat on the log side will still be flat on the log side when you tighten the nut on the collars.

If you are sharpening the saw high to the board side and that is making the saw dish to the board side and run out of the log, the answer is simple. No, you don't hammer the saw to be dished toward the log side. You need to learn how to sharpen the saw so that the cutting edge is square to the saw and the corners of the teeth provide an equal amount of side clearance on both sides of the saw.

Any time anyone tells you that the saw should be dished in either direction instead of being flat on the log side, just ask them why. They might respond that it should be dished so that when it comes up to speed the centrifugal force will straighten it up. Let's consider that answer: If centrifugal force was really going to straighten the saw up, what would it do to a saw that was already straight? That seems like a waste of good old centrifugal force! And if centrifugal force would really straighten the saw, why have I spent an entire career straightening these bent saws? If centrifugal force would straighten a saw that was dished towards the log side, why wouldn't it straighten a saw that is dished towards the board side?

I sometimes get to hammer saws that had been set while in the cut. The result is a saw that is severely bent over the collar. Some of these saws are bent so badly that when I uncrate them, the board holding them in the crate flies across the room as soon as I undo the nut that holds the board onto the crate. Sometimes, the bend at the collar line is so sharp that when I clean the saw with a wire cup brush on a grinder, I can actually feel that bend through the grinder. How come centrifugal force didn't straighten a saw like that? Can you imagine what centrifugal force might do to a band saw if it could really straighten a circular saw?

The reality is that at 500 to 700 RPM or 8,000 to 10,000 SFPM, we just don't create enough centrifugal force to do much of anything to these saws. That is why when a saw is dished in either direction, it is time to bring it to a professional to get it hammered properly. I have been dealing with this centrifugal force myth ever since I started hammering saws. I often wonder where this myth came from and why no one ever seems to question it.

I think I may have an idea of its origins.

Let me begin by explaining that there are two completely different kinds of dish that a saw could have. The most common is just a saw that is bent and therefore considered to be dished regardless of which direction. The second would be a tension dish. A tension dish occurs when a saw has way too much tension or stretch in the body and, as a result, there is no place for that stretched metal to go other than to dish. In this case, you can pop the dish back and forth to either side and it will stay until you pop it the other way. That is a tension dish – it won't work for a saw that is running anywhere near a normal speed. If you look at the lid of a canning jar, you will notice it is dished up

Creamer checks the vertical position to make sure it is flat on the log side and NOT dished in either direction.

in the center. During the canning process it will dish down and stay down until the jar is opened. If it is stretched exactly the right amount, it will pop down during the canning process and stay that way until the pressure is relieved by opening the jar. Then it will pop up and stay that way.

Now, let's talk about saw tension a little. When you are sawing lumber, there is a little heat at the rim of the saw from the friction of sawing. That heat will stretch the rim of the saw a little. Add to that the resistance of the teeth hitting the wood, which will also stretch the rim a little. That stretching increases the circumference while the saw is in the cut. If you increase the circumference without increasing the diameter or changing 3.14, you no longer have a perfect circle. Instead, you have something that is shaped more like a potato chip. My job, in addition to making the saw flat on the log side, is to stretch part of the body of the saw to compensate for the stretch that is going to happen at the rim when it is sawing. Yes, believe it or not, we lengthen a portion of the body to compensate for the lengthening that will happen to the rim. (By the way, wide band saws are the same in that respect. The rim will stretch when in the cut, so the saw filer needs to stretch the body of the saw the right amount without dishing the body.)

Now, here is where I suspect the centrifugal force myth got its start. Assuming a properly hammered saw, if the saw is standing up in a vertical position and I check the saw with a long straight edge from 12:00 to 6:00, it should show flat. But there is a different way to check the amount of tension (stretch) in the body of the saw. To check the tension, we put the saw on a bench in a horizontal position. With the rim of the saw touching the bench at 12:00, we then pick up the saw at 6:00, just enough that the eye is no longer touching the bench. At that point, we put a long straight edge across the saw from 3:00 to 9:00 and look for a light gap between the saw and our straight edge. That is also called drop. By measuring the amount of drop, we are measuring the amount of tension or stretch in the saw. We also use shorter straight edges and curved tension gauges to measure that drop and its location more accurately.

So, at that moment when you are checking the amount of drop in the body of the saw, one might conclude that the saw is dished. Of course, a properly hammered saw will show the same amount of drop on both sides if you take the time to turn the saw over and check the other side. What you are looking at is not a dished saw but rather a saw that is flat on the log side when standing up and has a certain amount of drop when horizontal and in a tension checking position. If that is where the dished saw myth comes from, that wrongly called dish does come out of the saw when it is in a vertical position even while it is standing still.

All that said, I still have no idea of where the centrifugal force part of the myth came from. If anyone has any clues, please feel free to share them with me. In the meantime, the best way to make a mill run properly is to have your saw hammered properly, meaning flat on the log side, with an acceptable amount of wobble, and the right amount of tension in the right location. From there, make sure your collars are machined properly, the carriage and track are properly aligned, and you have sharpened the teeth soon enough and accurately enough. After that, if you are running a normal amount of lead (1/32" to 1/16") you should be able to produce some accurate lumber in an efficient manner.

Interested to learn more from Casey Creamer? You can watch our video on how Casey hammers circular saws on The Northern Logger *YouTube page. Just search for "The Northern Logger" on YouTube and click the video entitled "How to Hammer a Circular Saw with Casey Creamer." Please send future questions about sawmills and their operation to Casey Creamer, saw doctor and president of Seneca Saw Works, Inc., PO Box 681, Burdett, NY 14818, (607) 546-5887. You can also reach out by email: casey@senecasaw.com.*

BRIGHTMAN LUMBER CO.
Assonet, Ma.

John H.P. Brightman, Jr.
May 12, 1938–August 20, 2021
Age 83 passed away peacefully on Friday, August 20, 2021

John owned & operated Brightman Lumber Co. in Assonet, MA.

John cherished his wife, children and great-grandchildren as well as all his relatives, friends, and all the wonderful people he met in the wood business.

John's full obituary can be read at the Auclair Funeral Home, Fall River, MA

"I took a walk in the woods and came out taller than the trees"
Henry David Thoreau

BUILDING NETWORKS: A KEY TO NEW ENGLAND FORESTER'S SUCCESS

BY JIM FROHN

Many people picture foresters working alone in the woods, isolated and rarely interacting with other people. New England consulting forester Jeff Smith, in contrast to that popular perception, has long understood the importance of networking. A long career has shown him many different aspects of the profession, including respect for relationships with the men and women of the logging industry.

Early Years

Behind the house where he grew up in Connecticut, Smith's parents owned land with a cornfield and woods that bordered on a river. Smith spent a lot of time there and developed an early love for the woods. He first learned what a forester was, however, from watching "Lassie" on television. This was his first inkling that someone could have a job working in the woods.

Smith's family owned a garden tool manufacturing business that was started by his great grandfather, and it was expected that he would follow the previous generations into the business. Smith, however, didn't have a strong interest in it when he headed to college in South Carolina. While there, though he "wasn't a great student", he took a class in environmental science and wrote a paper on forest management. This sparked his interest, so he decided to look into forestry schools and was accepted at the University of New Hampshire. After he arrived at UNH and started to take forestry classes, something clicked for him. "It all started to make sense," said Smith. "I became a good student once I started taking forestry classes." While pursuing his forestry undergrad degree, Smith started working summers at UNH Woodlands. At the time, graduate students ran the woodlands office and performed the management work along with undergrad employees.

One of the grad students that Smith worked for was Mike Burke. According to Smith, "Mike was motivating, and his enthusiasm was contagious. I learned a lot from him". As Burke completed his master's degree, the woodland manager position became available. Smith, who in his early college days never thought he would pursue an advanced degree, decided to enroll in grad school so he could qualify for the job. The woodland manager position was only open to grad students. At this point his academic performance was strong and he was accepted to the grad program and got the woodland manager position. He worked on his degree while working at the job.

After earning his Master of Science in Forest Resource Management in 1987, he left the UNH position. His first job was advising a landowner that he knew, but Smith realized that though he had a solid academic background, he didn't have much practical, on-the-ground knowledge.

Forestry Career

Smith wanted to get some solid experience, so he started working for a consulting forester in southern New Hampshire. Much of his time was spent (this was pre-internet) in town offices researching tax rolls, putting together lists of landowners, and sending out letters to drum up work. From early on Smith felt that working with the consultant wasn't a good fit, but he resolved to stick with it for a year to gain experience. After the year was up, having saved enough money, Smith went to Colorado for two winters and a summer and did a lot of skiing. After two years he needed to get back to work and he wanted to go home to New England.

Once back in the northeast, Smith started contacting his network of forester friends to let them know he was in the area and ready to work. His business model was to sub-contract for other foresters, mainly cruising timber and marking trees. One of his first calls was to friend and New Hampshire consulting forester Charlie Moreno, who sent work his way. Moreno was a big influence on Smith and his approach to forestry. Smith also worked for several other foresters and spent a lot of time on the road while based out of the Concord, New Hampshire area.

Growing up, his parents had a place in Brownsville, VT and he always wanted to live in the state. In 1989 he got the chance and went to work full time for a forestry consulting firm in the Connecticut River Valley area of Vermont and New Hampshire. He spent five years there, "performing forest management services for approximately 40,000 acres of private forestland in the Upper Valley". This was typical consulting forestry work – timber sale preparation, layout, and administration, contract development, and landowner consultations. He also did timber inventory and appraisal, forestland mapping and management planning. The company also had a log yard and Smith assisted with its operation.

Smith added to his knowledge base while working for the firm, but once again felt the pull of running his own business. In 1994, he started the Ecosystem Management Company which provided consulting forestry services but with more of a focus

Jeff Smith examining a regeneration patch cut.

on holistic management. The emphasis was on sustainable forestry practices and incorporating wildlife habitat, soil health, water quality, recreational and aesthetic values. EMC was one of the first consulting firms to become Forest Stewardship Council certified. He also continued to offer subcontracting services for other forestry firms. According to Smith, the business "took a while to get rolling but after four or five years started to do well". Then, through his network, the next opportunity came along.

EMC was doing some subcontract work for Meadowsend Timberlands Ltd, a family-owned timberland investment company with 40-plus parcels in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine covering 30,000 acres. Through that work, Smith met Bob French, the head of Meadowsend. French was a "dynamic, magnetizing guy" and "you always knew where he was coming from". When Meadowsend's forest manager left, French offered Smith the job. At the time MTL was only managing its own lands, but when Smith joined, they negotiated a deal to buy out EMC and added consulting services to MTL's business model.

In addition to normal land management tasks, working at Meadowsend exposed Smith to high-level projects including buying and selling land and negotiating conservation easements. One unique project was development of a wind farm in Vermont. After years of working for himself and spending a lot of time alone in the woods marking and measuring trees, Smith was now managing numerous people and had significant budgets to meet. It was another great learning experience and Smith further expanded his network of foresters, loggers, landowners, conservation groups, and decision makers. The job involved a lot of travel between three states and numerous tracts. Though he enjoyed it, after 11 years he was ready to step down and once again focus on running a one-man shop.

Smith started Butternut Hollow Forestry in 2009 and has been operating it since. He again relied on his network to build his business. Well-known Upper Valley consulting forester John O'Brien was looking to downsize and focus more on trail and road building work. The two had known each other for many years, and they had a good working relationship. O'Brien was comfortable handing over some of his clients to Smith, who describes O'Brien as a "straight shooter and all-around great guy" who practices "impeccable forestry". Smith picked up town and municipal clients in addition to private ownerships. Butternut Hollow Forestry offers "timber sale supervision and administration, timber inventory and appraisal, forest and wildlife management planning, road and trail layout, technical forestry practices and Tree Farm certification and inspections". Smith is also a Natural Resources Conservation Service Technical Services Provider (TSP) which certifies him to implement NRCS forestry practices.

When Smith purchased a family farm, a set of diaries that were kept from 1915 to 1960 came with the purchase.

Smith has worked with many logging contractors over the years. He currently works with eight to ten contractors and works with them "as a team to get the job done". According to Smith, "I trust the contractors I use and treat them as the professionals that they are, with respect and admiration for the work they do. Long ago, I stopped using contractors I could not trust. The job is too tough and the outcome too important to use loggers that are trying to cut corners or those who just do not care.". Smith noted that over his career, the professionalism of logging contractors has increased, and those that stay in business are "committed to doing it right". When he first started out, some contractors were reluctant to work with foresters, but now they will hire him to mark trees on jobs where the landowner didn't hire a forester.

Owning Land

Smith's network led to an unexpected opportunity. Early in his career he worked on a 400-acre property in Vermont that had a particularly strong appeal for Smith. As he became familiar with the land, he thought, "there's something cool about this place" and it drew him in. The land was owned by "old hill farmer Yankees" and it had been in the family for generations. The owners at the time he first started working on the property were an elderly couple who were "tough clients" and were skeptical at first. As Smith worked with them, he gained their confidence, and they became friends. After the couple passed away, Smith continued to work with their children and became friends with them too. The family owned several properties in the estate, and they let Smith know that this one would have to be sold eventually and that they would call him when it went on the market. He wasn't sure what that meant, just thought it was a professional courtesy to let the long-time manager know when the land was changing hands.

Smith hadn't been on the property for several years when he got a call from Bob, one of the family members. He was letting Smith know that he was looking at the property with a real estate developer and Smith thanked him for the call. A few days later Bob called back and told Smith he wanted him to make an offer. Smith told him he didn't have the money but walked the land again as a sort of farewell, assuming it would be developed into house lots. He again got those same feelings about the land, that there was something special about it he just couldn't identify.

He got another call from the landowner asking him to make an offer. Smith walked it again, inventoried the timber and

Left: The hearth in Smith's home comes from stone found on his farm and the wood flooring comes from timber harvested from his woods. Right: Jeff with his dog, Leo, by the firewood pile.

estimated its timber value. Another couple of weeks went by and the owner called again asking for an offer. Smith replied, "Any offer I can make is going to be an embarrassment to you", but the owner insisted. Smith made an offer based on the forestry value of the land, not on the development value, so he figured he didn't have a chance. A few days later the owner called and told Smith that his offer was accepted. Smith "almost fell over" when hearing the news, and then immediately wondered how he was going to come up with the money. Eventually he went in on the purchase with family members and now owns the 439-acre property stocked with quality sugar maple and other northern hardwoods. They built a small cabin and a pond and have had two small timber sales so far.

The property that Smith and his family bought was in the previous owners' family for over one-hundred years. A set of diaries that were kept from 1915 to 1960 came with the purchase. Julia Ward started keeping the diaries when she was 24 years old, and never missed making an entry over the 45-year period. The entries are very spare, with unembellished descriptions, but they give a sense of the day-to-day weather and activities on a Vermont hill farm. There were many trips taken to the creamery to deliver milk, to town to purchase seeds and supplies, and lots of people came to visit. There are observations of the sugaring seasons, production at the mill, who went to work and when, and the costs of various items. According to Smith, the diaries "deepen my connection to the land" and its history.

In addition to the larger woodlot, Smith and his wife live on a 45-acre property in a house they built. The house and barn include wood sourced from the property and from some of the land Smith manages. There are floors made of cherry and a mix of sugar and red maple, as well as doors and trim made from butternut. In addition to local woods, there are exposed beams from heart pine sourced from a friend of Smith who is in the reclaimed wood business. The old growth southern pine timbers were sourced from old buildings. The narrow growth rings create an interesting grain pattern and it's clear to the viewer that the beams are not from fast-grown plantation pines.

The office for Butternut Hollow Forestry occupies a room on the first floor of the Smith home, but much of the work of course takes place in the woods. Numerous dogs have been Smith's faithful companions in the office and the woods over the years, including his current dog, a yellow Lab named Leo.

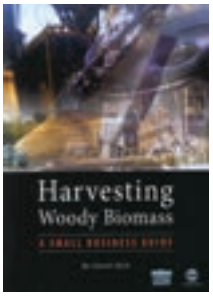
Butternut Hollow Forestry's approach to land stewardship is based on knowledge and respect for the land and the ecosystems it supports. In line with these values, Smith was one of the founding members of the Forest Stewards Guild. Founded in 1995, the Forest Stewards Guild "practices and promotes responsible forestry as a means of sustaining the integrity of forest ecosystems and the human communities dependent upon them". For Smith, the Guild "was an organization I was looking for but didn't know existed". His membership in the Guild confirmed and supported his approach to forestry and led to lifelong friendships, resulting in further expansion of his broad network.

Beyond the work itself and the connections with landowners, loggers, foresters, and other resource professionals, some of his most memorable moments in the woods have been wildlife encounters and "great lunch spots". Smith has "had some lunches in the most incredible places". Most of us who work in the woods can relate. The views we get, whether from a mountain top, a log landing, or in a nicely thinned stand, sure beat just about any view from an office window.

After more than three decades in the woods, and a successful twelve years running Butternut Hollow Forestry, Smith will probably slow down at some point to make time for other interests. He enjoys telemark skiing, mountain biking, building bike trails on his land, woodworking, and listening to music. Whatever he does, he'll continue to rely on the networks he's developed over the years, and you can bet he'll have a dog alongside when he stops to enjoy a great view. **NL**

BOOKS FILLED WITH INFORMATION

YOU WON'T FIND ANYWHERE ELSE!



BOOKS MAKE GREAT GIFTS!

HOW TO ORDER
Call: (315) 369-3078
Visit: **northernlogger.com**
Or complete and mail form to:
NELA, PO Box 69
Old Forge, NY 13420

LOG RULES & OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION is the wildly popular booklet containing log scaling information, the three major log rules, weight conversions, metric conversions and much more!
$5 / $4.25 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

FOREST ENTERPRISES OF THE ADIRONDACKS SECOND EDITION
Learn what loggers do in their day-to-day work and names of different equipment used. See photos of creative problem solving in action and how small businesses specialize in different niches.
$19.95 / $17.95 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN LOGGING This pocket-sized book describes the widely used continuous improvement theory and process, and how it relates to logging by simplifying complicated processes and demonstrates how incremental progress is made by overcoming bottlenecks.
$9.95 / $8.50 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

NORTHERN TREE, TIMBER AND WOODY BIOMASS VOLUME TABLES
(companion volume to *Timber Measurements*) Consists of tree volume, volume-basal area ratio and volume-per-acre tables. A valuable reference for foresters and nonforesters alike.
$14.95 / $12.95 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

SAWMILLER'S GUIDE TO TROUBLESHOOTING This spiral bound reference guide is easily understood and used by all sawmilling operations – large and small. Contains nearly 200 pages of maintenance information, tips and techniques not found in any other book.
$19.95 / $17.95 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

POCKET HARDWOOD LOG REFERENCE BOOK This small soft covered reference book contains numerous tables for an easy in-the-field-guide.
$9.95 / $8.50 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

HOW TO IMPROVE LOGGING PROFITS 64 pages packed with tips, techniques and proven management strategies for the modern logging operations, including preparing a business plan, marketing, keeping records, know and analyze costs and a whole lot more!
$14.95 / $12.95 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

MANAGING FOR PROFIT: SUCCESSFUL SAWMILL MANAGEMENT
is the book to have if you manage a sawmill of any size, band or circular, or in the U.S or Canada. Chapters include Operation Management and Keeping Employees Happy and Productive plus more!
$19.95 / $17.95 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

HARVESTING WOODY BIOMASS: A SMALL BUSINESS GUIDE
details strategies and operational considerations, equipment requirements and other keys to building and running a successful woody biomass harvesting operation.
$19.95 / $17.95 NELA Members Quantity_____ @ $_____

BOOK TOTAL $_____

Shipping and 8.25% sales tax for NY Residents will be added.

VISA / MASTERCARD NUMBER EXP DATE SECURITY CODE

NAME

ADDRESS CITY STATE ZIP

TELEPHONE

LET'S JOIN FORCES!

Since 1983, Bandit has been providing equipment for a multitude of wood waste processing markets. Our vision since the beginning is to manufacture quality, highly productive, easy to maintain equipment providing years of dependable service. The commitment for quality, innovation and dedication is instilled in every Bandit employee and is one of the main reasons why Bandit became an Employee-Owned Company (ESOP) in 2018. These core values ensure each Bandit machine will leave the factory ready to exceed your expectations.

With the most diverse product line in the industry backed by our extensive parts, sales and service team supporting our highly trained global dealer network consisting of over 235 locations, we are a force to be reckoned with! For those who have joined, we thank you. If you are wondering what this could mean for your business we have one question:

Are you ready to join forces?

Bandit
EMPLOYEE-OWNED

To locate an authorized Bandit Dealer in your area please visit www.banditchippers.com or call Bandit at 800-952-0178.

UNCLE SAM'S HELPING HAND WITH PAYROLL COSTS

BY MARK E. BATTERSBY

Many employers already struggling to keep employees and attract new workers are finding it increasingly more difficult – and expensive – to compete with large employers offering hiring bonuses and other perks to attract new workers. If, or when, the controversial bipartisan infrastructure bill becomes a reality, many in the logging and timber processing industry may find it even more difficult to attract and pay for the needed extra workers.

Fortuately, many businesses are finding their efforts to offer higher pay and more benefits are helped by several of Uncle Sam's often overlooked tax breaks. Thanks to the unique Employee Retention Credit (ERC), for example, many logging and timber processing operations can get money back from the government through a credit against their payroll taxes.

The Employee Retention Credit

Geared toward small and midsize businesses, the Employee Retention Credit (ERC) is designed to encourage businesses to keep employees on their payroll. In addition to having 500 or fewer employees, an employer's eligibility is based on having gross receipts of less than 70% (versus the earlier 50% amount) compared to the same quarter in 2019. Thus, any timber processing operation's gross receipts that declined more than 30% in 2021 may be eligible for the credit.

The credit remains at 70% of qualified wages up to a $10,000 limit per quarter producing a maximum of $7,000 per employee per quarter – up to $28,000 per year for each employee. If the amount of the employer's tax credit is more than than its share of payroll taxes owed for a given quarter, the excess will be refunded.

A business can also claim this credit even if getting (or having already recieved) money from the Payroll Protection Program, provided, of course, the same wages aren't used in both the credit and forgiveness calculations. In short, no "double-dipping" is allowed although some employers might be able to go back to 2020 and retroactively claim this credit.

Going into the third and fourth quarter of 2021, the rules remain essentially the same as earlier. Eligible employers will report their total qualified wages and the related health insurance costs for each quarter on their employment tax returns (generally, Form 941) for the applicable quarter. If a reduction in the operation's employement tax deposits is not sufficient to cover the credit, some employers may receive an advance payment from the IRS by submitting Form 7200, Advance Payment of Employer Credits Due to COVID-19).

In addition to expiring on January 1, 2022, wages paid to owners of either S corporations or a regular corporation don't count. That's right, the ERC is not available for wages paid to a majority owner or such owner's spouse – unless the majority owner has no brother or sister (whether by whole or half blood), ancester or lineal descendant, in which case wages paid that owner or owner's spouse will qualify for the ERC.

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit

The Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) is a tax credit, a direct reduction in the operation's tax bill, for hiring a worker from selected categories. The WOTC is available for most logging and timber harvesting operations, including pass-through entities such as S corporations and partnerships.

The credit isn't limited to any specific dollar amount, although it can't exceed the amount of the operation's tax liability. Generally, the credit equals 40% of up to $6,000 of a qualified employee's first-year wages, for a maximum credit of $2,400 per worker who has worked at least 120 hours for the employer.

The WOTC can only be claimed for hiring a member of a targeted group including:

Qualified veterans (including disabled veterans). The veteran must be unemployed for at least four weeks, but less than six months in the one-year period ending on the hiring date.

Qualified recipients of aid to families with dependent children or a successor program. These individuals are part of a family receiving assistance from a state plan approved under Part A of Title IV of the Social Security Act.

Long-term family assistance recipents. This applies to family members that receive assistance under a Title-A program.

Ex-felons. A qualified ex-felon is a person hired within a year of being convicted of a felony or being released from prison

Designated community residents (DCRs). The worker must reside in an empowerment zone, enterprise community or renewal community and continue to live there after placement

Vocational rehabilitation referrals. This applies to someone with a physical or mental disability who has been referred to the employer during or after rehabilative services under certain programs

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients. This covers members of a family that received SNAP benefits for the previous six months or at least three of the previous five months

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients. A person is a qualified SSI recipient for any month in which he or she received SSI benefits within 60 days of the hiring date

Qualified long-term unemployment recipients. A qualified long-term unemployment recipient is someone who has been unemployed for not less than 27 consecutive weeks at the time of hiring and received unemployment compensation during this time.

Hiring workers from within these groups requires certification before they begin work. Employers must obtain certification that an individual is in a targeted group from a Designated Local Agency (DLA), ususally the state employment security agency. This is done by submitting Form 8850 (Pre-Screening Notification and Certification Request for the Work Opportunity Credit) to the DLA within 28 days of that individul beginning work.

Unfortunately, the WOTC cannot be claimed for any employee related to the employer or for any employee who was previously employed by the employer. Nor can the WOTC be claimed for amounts paid under a federally-funded on-the-job training program.

While the WOTC may prove to be of enourmous financial benefit for employers between now and 2025, any wages used to claim the WOTC must be taken into account when claiming the other worker-hiring credit, the ERC, the already mentioned, fast-expiring program that offers businesses money back on a percentage of wages paid employes before January 1, 2022.

More Hiring Help

Obviously, the WOTC isn't the only incentive available to help with the cost of hiring workers. Employers that hire Veterans can receive up to 50% of the veteran's salary as part of the VA's Special Employer Initative (SEI) program that provides training and experience to veterans, usually lasting up to six months. The credit was worth up to $5,000 per employee in 2020 and $7,000 per employee for each quarter of 2021.

Covered under the SEI are expense incurred for the cost of instruction, necessary loss of production due to training status and supplies and equipment necessary to complete training. And, of course, there is VA support during training and placement follow-up. While not directly tied to the targeted groups of the WOTC, employers can benefit from a helping hand adapting their business premises or equipment to meet the needs of these new workers.

They include the folowing:

The Disabled Access Credit provides a non-refundable tax credit of up to $5,000 for any small logging or timber processing operation that incurs expenditures for the purpose of providing access to persons with disabililties. An eligible small business is one that earned $1 million or less or had no more than 30 full-time employees in the previous year. Even better, the credit may be claimed each and every year there are access-related expenditures. Form 8826, Disabled Access Credit, is used to claim the credit.

The Architectural Barrier Removal Tax Deduction was created to encourage businesses of any size to remove architectural and transportation barriers affecting the mobility of people with disabilities and the elderly.

A logging or timber processing operation may claim a deduction of up to $15,000 for qualified expenses for items that normally must be capitalized and depreciated by simply listing it as a separate expense on their federal income tax return.

Businesses may use both the Architectural Barrier Removal Tax Deduction and the Disabled Tax Credit together in the same year so long as the expenses meet the requirements of both programs. To use both, the deduction is equal to the difference between the total expenditures and the amount of the tax credit claimed.

Happy Endings

While the need for workers is expected to continue in the months ahead and most tax incentives for hiring those workers will continue, there is a definite "expiration date" on the ERC. Yes, the ERC will not provide a tax credit for workers beyond the December 31, 2021 deadline.

The WOTC of course, will not expire until 2025 and the tax credits and deductions for preparing workplaces, vehicles, and equipment to be more accessible for workers hired under the WOTC appear "evergreen" with no expiration date. Naturally, the complexity of these tax benefits will require assistance, either the operation's state employment security agency, a Designated Local Agency (DSL) in the case of the WOTC or a qualified tax professional.

NORTH AMERICA'S LEADER IN SPECIALTY BUILT SEMI-TRAILERS

manac

NEW ENGLAND
877 653 7091
207 701 1512

WWW.MANAC.COM

NORTHEASTERN LOGGERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

2021 CALL FOR AWARD NOMINATIONS

The Northeastern Loggers' Association, through its annual awards program, will recognize significant achievement during the year 2021 in eleven major categories.

THE AWARDS

A maximum of one award will be given in each category. There may be circumstances when no awards are given in a category or categories. A plaque will be awarded in each of the categories.

ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for one of these awards, or to make a nomination, the person or organization need not be a member of the Northeastern Loggers' Association. A person or organization can nominate themselves or their organization or it may be done by an outside party. The nominee must reside or conduct business in the Northeastern Region of the United States as delineated by the USFS. That definition includes the states of: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Kentucky.

JUDGING

All nominations will be judged by the awards committee of the Northeastern Loggers' Association which is made up of no less than three and no more than five members appointed by the president.

ENTRY PROCEDURES

Send a brief (not more than 500 words) description of why you think the nominee should be given the award in the appropriate category. Along with the description, send a biographical sketch of the nominee and the names of two individuals who will verify and support the nomination.

DEADLINE

Nominations, addressed to the Awards Committee, Northeastern Loggers' Association, Box 69, Old Forge, New York 13420, must be received by January 31, 2022.

THE PRESENTATION

The awards will be given at the annual Loggers' Banquet sponsored by Farm Credit. The Banquet will be held in Burlington, Vermont.

The Awards Categories

Outstanding Logging Operator

The nominee must have owned or managed a logging operation for the past five years. The operation should be an example of safety and show the quality of results commensurate with excellent forestry practices.
The award can recognize the person's ability to innovate, or further the sensible use of mechanization in the woods.

Outstanding Sawmill Operator

The nominee must have owned or managed a sawmill for the past five years. Characteristics to be judged are safety record, innovation, mechanization, utilization and quality of end product.

Outstanding Industry Advocate

This award will recognize the person or organization with significant accomplishments in promoting public education and acceptance of the forest products industry. The accomplishments should be in the form of campaigns, events, projects or activities aimed at audiences outside the forest products industry.

Outstanding Service to the Forest Industry

This category is designed to recognize a person who has made exemplary contributions to the development of the forest industry from a technical, managerial or public relations point of view. The person's accomplishments need not be limited to those three broad areas.

Outstanding Wood Manufacturer

The nominee must have owned or managed a wood manufacturing facility for the past five years. Characteristics to be judged are safety record, innovation, mechanization, utilization and quality of end product.

Outstanding Management of Resources

The nominee must be responsible for a resource management program. The program can be on public, private or industrial land.

Outstanding Leadership in Industry

The nominee should be a person who is in a position to give guidance and direction to the industry through efficient operation of his/her own endeavor and through a role in industry associations, task forces, industry committees, etc.

Outstanding Forest Products Trucking Operator

The nominee must have owned or operated a forest products trucking operation for the past five years. Characteristics to be judged are safety record, innovation and quality – traits associated with excellence in the industry.

Outstanding Contributions to Forest Industry Education

The contributions to education can be technical, vocational, professional or aimed at the public-at-large. The nominee need not be an "educator" as long as the end result of his/her efforts is increased knowledge and understanding of the forest industry or any one of its parts.

Outstanding Use of Wood

This award will be granted for the use of wood in architectural design, building, or end product use, such as furniture. The use should be judged on the basis of its function, practicality and aesthetic qualities.

Outstanding Contribution to Safety

Nominees should be people who over the years have had a significant impact on the safety record of any segment of the industry.
It can be through supervision and management, education, or pioneering the use of safety gear.

on the job

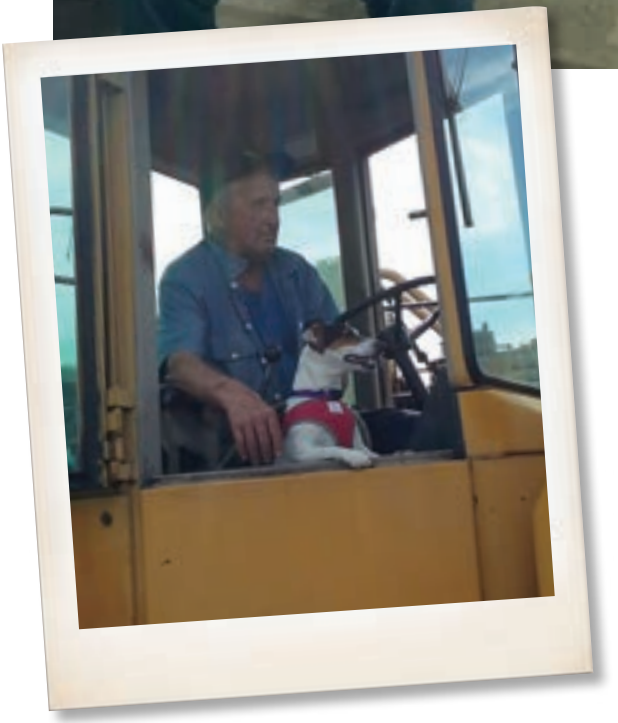
Each month, our readers send in photos from the job. Here are some recent snapshots from around the region. We'd love to see how you get the job done. Send us your photos on social media or by email!

Aldrighetti Logging, Bethel, VT

"Old school low-impact when needed." Brian D'Agostino

Mason Logging LLC, Rathdurm, ID

J.A. Roy Logging, Newbury, NH



"My Dad, John H. P. Brightman Jr. passed away August 20, 2021 at the age of 83 yrs old. He was a lifelong logger and the founder of Brightman Lumber Company of Assonet, MA." Patti Brightman

ADVERTISER INDEX

wood industries classifieds

Cost of Classified Ads: $70 per column inch if paid in advance, $75 per column inch if billed thereafter. Repeating ads are $65 per column inch if paid in advance, $70 per column inch if billed thereafter. Firm deadline for ads is the 15th of the month preceding publication. To place an ad call (315) 369-3078; FAX (315) 369-3736.

Please note: *The Northern Logger* neither endorses nor makes any representation or guarantee as to the quality of goods or the accuracy of claims made by the advertisers appearing in this magazine. Prospective buyers are urged to take normal precautions when conducting business with firms advertising goods and services herein.

FOR SALE

Twin Disc® / Rockford®
Clutch Parts

FOLEY ENGINES
Industrial Engines & Parts Since 1918
800.233.6539

HAIX BOOTS $299
Protector Prime (orange)
FREE SHIPPING
No Sales Tax
Windy Ridge Corporation
603-323-2323

KLEIS EQUIPMENT LLC

2017 Bells 6000 Processor with 32' Conveyor, 280 Hours..... $99,000
2015 CAT D5K2XL Forestry Dozer Winch with Arch, Enclosed, 900 Hours.....$135,000
CAT 518 Cable Skidder All New Rubber....$42,000
2015 CAT 574 8WD Forwarder 8600 Hours, New CAT Engine, Tracks.....$209,000
2015 Deere 437D Log Loader 10K Hours, on Trailer $79,000
2016 Deere 450J Forestry Dozer, 3600 Hours, Winch, Sweeps.....$65,000
1984 Deere 540B Cable Skidder, 18.4 Rubber, Front Chains..... $30,000
1993 Deere 540E Cable Skidder, 24.5 Rubber with Chains..... $37,500
1993 Deere 548E Cable Skidder, 23.1 Rubber, Front Chains..... $36,500
1985 Deere 640 Cable Skidder Clean ...$28,500
2014 Deere 640H Cable Skidder 5600 Hours, Enclosed, 24.5 Rubber.....$125,000
Deere 643K Wheeled Buncher, Center Post Hotsaw, 5600 Hours.....$89,000
2019 650K Forestry Dozer, Enclosed Cab, 500 Hours $174,000
2017 Deere 648L Dual Arch Grapple, Winch, Steering Wheel, 5500 Hours $145,000
2014 Deere 703H Harvester Dangle Waratah with Topping Saw, 10K Hours.....$229,000
2013 Ponsse Ergo 8WD 8600 Hours, H7 Head, Excellent Shape.....$275,000
2010 Prentice 2670 Wheeled Buncher Like New Tires All Around 30.5 w/Chains .. $39,000
2010 Puma 409 4WD Forwarder, Grapple Saw, 9000 Hours.....$85,000
2001 Rottne SMW Rapid 8WD Forwarder...$50,000
Tigercat 630 Dual Arch Grapple Skidder w/Winch,Chains.....$55,000
2005 Tigercat 1065 8WD Forward 11K Hrs $109,000
2007 Timberjack 460D Cable Skidder 28L Rubber with Chains..... $65,000

1837 State Route 49, Constantia, NY
kleisequipment.com (315) 623-2111

Skidders
-05 CAT 518C Cable - $40,000
-02 CAT 525B 12389 hrs - $25,000
-11 CAT 525C cable 9824 hrs $79,500
-ten -'12-'14 Cat C Models $38-129K
-88 CAT D4H TSK - $59k
-87 CAT D5H TSK swing gr - $85,000
-13 JD 648H 10605 hrs - $67,500
-14 JD 648H 8044 hrs - $72,000
-19 JD 948L 5300 hrs - $179,500
-88 DEERE 640D bucket truck - $24k
2 15/16 TC 610E 8200/9500 - JUST IN
-14 TC 630E 6900 hrs - $126,500
-19 TC 632E 4700 hrs - $208,000
Fellerbunchers
-NINETEEN wheeled saw bunchers
Log Loaders
-13 CAT 320D FM 13412 hrs - $119k
-14 CAT 559C 7800hrs $96k
-19 CAT 559C 4129 hrs - $160K
-15 CAT 325D FM - JUST IN
-16 CAT 568LL - JUST IN
-04 Prentice 410EX - $20,000
-(3) 12-13 TC 234's - $52-72,000
-15 TC 234B 8476 hrs $95k
-(2) 97 TJ 735 shovels - $18-38,000
Mulchers/Chippers/Debarkers
-16 Bandit 2590 - 765HP, 3680 hrs - $225k
-14 Morbak 23NCL 5600 hrs $184K
-14 Morbark 4036 1700 hrs - $305K
-06 Morbark 5048 w/ ldr CAT 860 HP 8900 hrs - $249,500
-08 CHAMBERS 10037 hrs - $46,000
-18 Peterson 4800F 223 hrs $355k
-00 Hydro-AX 721E 3192 hrs - $60k - rotary ax + sawhead
Forwarders/Processors
-17 JD 2156G Southstar QS505 - 4200 hrs $269K

All machines thoroughly inspected with written condition reports available upon request.
WWW.FORESTRYFIRST.COM

135 Fergon Rd Lexington SC 29072
803-708-0624 | 803-920-0693
sales@forestryfirst.com

MONTANA TRACK CLAWS, Incorporated

NEW PRE-SEASON INVENTORY Get Them While They Last!

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers Coast to Coast

Track Claws are reusable, quick connect traction devices that require no welding or cutting.

Their unique "V" design provides penetrating traction while minimizing side slippage for improved safety.

Track Claws can be installed in minutes using only a ratchet and socket. No pad bolts are used in the installation - they bolt through the clean out hole using a special bottom plate (included) and a zinc plated grade 8 bolt.

Durable and reusable, **Track Claws** are made of higher grade material than track pads. Then they are heat treated creating a durable product that can be reused many times.

Track Claws are available for all popular styles of track pads including single, double and triple grouser bar styles. For pads without cleanout holes, a template will be provided.

Montana Track Claws, Inc. 888-293-2529
1250 Big Bend Rd., Libby MT 59923 fax: 406-293-2267
www.montanatrackclaws.com mail@montanatrackclaws.com

For Sale: Hardwood Bridge Mats & Stakes, Cut-to-Order Softwood and Hardwood Lumber, Pallets, Bark Mulch, Specialty Lumber including Curly Maple.
Buying: Hardwood & Softwood Logs and Scragg.
Cannonsville Lumber, Inc.
(607) 467-3380

END GREASING FRUSTRATION

Grease goes in, not on, the machine.

Call us today or order online!
603-795-2298 · www.locknlube.com

EQUIPMENT AND TRUCK FINANCING
CALL Mike Merriman TODAY
(518) 469-5555

FOR SALE

2008 CAT 535C Dual Arch Winch, 6100 Hours **$79,500**
2013 CAT 545C 8600 Hours **$74,500**
2006 CAT 545C Dual Arch, Winch, 8500 Hrs. **$49,500**
2016 CAT HF201 360° Demo Unit Only **$44,500**

2016 John Deere 948L 6300 Hours..... **$139,500**
2016 John Deere 748L 6900 Hours..... **$124,500**
2018 John Deere 648L 4800 Hours..... **$149,500**

2013 Komatsu XT430-2 360° Head, 8200 Hours **$169,500**

2004 Tigercat 822 ..... **$44,500**
2011 Tigercat 635D..... **Call**
2013 Tigercat 822 360 Head, 11,000 hrs..... **$164,500**

Michael Sharp Enterprises, LLC
1 Meadow Brook Rd., Bridgewater, NH 03222
603-252-6689
www.michaelsharpenterprises.com

Got Red Pine?

NEW Highly Competitive Pricing

EA Wood

- Buying in New England, NY, and PA.
- ALL sizes accepted in Poles and Cabin Material.
- NEW Expedited Pole/Material Payment Processing.
- Deliver it in or we can pick it up!

Increase the Value of your Red Pine Markets!

efwoodweb.com
860-377-0601
28 B Route 198 Woodstock Valley, CT

FOR SALE
2019 BUILT-RITE 18HP16 BUNDLEWOOD PROCESSOR ONLY 35 HRS. $52,500

* 16 WAY SPLITTER
*49 TONS OF FORCE!
* 10 SEC CYCLE
*ELECTRIC AUTO SPLIT
* 16" DIA X 22' LENGTH
*OPT WEDGE FOR LARGER BLOCKS
*16' INTEGRATED FOLDING CONVEYOR
* 404 63 GA CHAIN
* 7' 2 STRAND LIVE DECK

Call John Smith
802-558-2091
jrsfl@hotmail.com

1996 Western Star Log Truck

Model 49645 Legacy Class, 550 CAT with Eaton 18 speed, 2010 Prentice rear mount 2124 loader. Total miles 493,393. Engine hours 8,145. Inframe completed April 20, 2016. New log body. New frame rails installed in June 2019. New suspension. New steerable lift axle. All virgin tires. No retreads. New brakes and air cans. New clutch. Rebuilt transmission. Rebuilt engine. **$97,500.00** Call 413-329-6519 or email **john@fieldtreeservice.com** for details and more pictures. Serious inquiry's only

LOGS

BUYING Log-Length LOCUST Delivered to Broadalbin, NY CALL 518-883-8284

1978 Timberjack 240 Cable Skidder
New starter & clutch, rebuilt winch, tires fair, chains.Total rebuild 453 by R.C.S diesel. Reconditioned radiator & new wiring e brake kit, replaced seals in transfer case, new main line with slides**....$24,000**
In CT 802-353-3114

FINGER LAKES FIREWOOD
Buying log length firewood. Up to $50+ per ton. Delivered to our Candor, New York, yard. Scales, Knuckleboom Loader, Weekly Payments **(607) 659-7718**

Buying 12"+ **RED & WHITE PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK** Logs
Also Buying Lumber
FOB Your Yard * Year Round
Immediate Wire Payment
Competitive Top Price

GOODWOOD FOREST PRODUCTS
In business 20+ years, still going strong!
1 (905) 508-9663
purchasing@goodwoodcorp.com
www.goodwoodcorp.com

LOGS

Wanted-Hard Maple Logs

International 1/4" Scale-Immediate Payment

Sawlogs

Prime+: $1,100 MBF **Prime:** $900/MBF
Select: $750/MBF **#2:** $600/MBF

Veneer Logs

Maxi Slicer:	$4,500/MBF
Clear Slicer:	$3,500/MBF
Prime Slicer:	$3,000/MBF
Select Slicer:	$2,500/MBF
Prime Rotary:	$1,700/MBF
Clear Rotary:	$1,600/MBF

Buying Year Round

Slicer & Rotary Grade Veneer Logs, Sawlogs of: Red Oak, Walnut, White Oak, Ash, Cherry, Soft Maple, Birch, Hickory

Please Call for Specs & Pricing
Log Buyer: Dan Izzo
whatelywood@gmail.com

WHATELY WOOD PRODUCTS
"Buyer of Hardwood, Sawlogs, Veneer and Standing Timber"
518-810-9265
Serving New York, Vermont & New England

THE A. JOHNSON CO., LLC
Bristol, VT (802) 453-4884
ajcoforestry@ajohnsonco.com

WANTED: SAW LOGS & STANDING TIMBER
Hard Maple • Red Oak • Yellow Birch
White Ash • Black Cherry • Soft Maple
Practicing sustainable forestry, supporting the principles of SFI

Contact:
802-349-7684 Rob F. 802-771-5230 Bruce D.
802-591-1843 Joe E. 802-771-5929 Tom D.
Accepting Logs at Bristol, VT Mill; Elizabethtown, NY Yard; and East Montpelier, VT Yard

---

DEER PARK LUMBER

deerparklumberinc.com

Deer Park Lumber

(570) 836-1133 Office
(570) 836-6938 Fax
Consistent - Reliable Grading & Scaling
Payment On Site

WE BUY HARDWOOD SAWLOGS & VENEER LOGS....YEAR ROUND!

ROADSIDE BUYERS
Jim Brown (570) 881-0900
Paul Reining (570) 468-7626

PROCUREMENT MANAGER
Jeffrey Nichols CF
(570) 836-1133
3042 SR 6, Tunkhannock, PA 18657

Presque Isle, Maine
395 Missile St.
Presque Isle, ME 04769
207-764-4428

Newport Vermont
115 Columbia Way
Newport, VT 05855
802-334-6711

Rutherglen, Ontario
50 Columbia Forest Products Rd.
Rutherglen, ON P0H 2E0
705-776-5400

Mellen, Wisconsin
605 Wilderness Dr.
Mellen, WI 54546
715-274-4800

columbia FOREST PRODUCTS

www.jfcaronlogbuyer.com

Low Grade Hardwood

JF CARON, Log Buyer
Cell/Text: 819-472-0441
jfcaron@mercierwoodflooring.com

"We like low grade logs ALL YEAR ROUND Since 2001"

PRIMEWOOD

AMEX
bois franc - hard wood inc.

Buyers of quality hardwood sawlogs since 1995

HARD MAPLE · WHITE OAK · WALNUT
WHITE ASH · RED OAK · CHERRY · BIRCH
SOFT MAPLE · HICKORY

Fast pick up and daily payments
Call for our current price sheet

877 362-8307

Plessisville (Québec) Canada

info@amexhardwood.com amexhardwood.com

RED PINE POLE STOCK NEEDED

3B TIMBER COMPANY INC.

www.3BTIMBERCOMPANY.com

We Pay All Trucking Costs!

8745 Industrial Drive, Boonville, NY (315) 942-6580
After 5pm Call Stephen 315-525-7598 or Gary 315-525-8408

Barnett Forest Products LLC

Buyers of Slicer & Rotary Veneer, Saw Logs and Standing TImber

Specializing in Walnut & Hard Maple
Buying all grades and species
Paying top Price for Ash logs

Logs scaled and paid on landing

Call for price sheet 315-343-7452

Scott Barnett - 315-436-9636

Chris Burke - 315-868-7438

Charlie Tuff - 315-247-3812

GROUPE **GESCO STAR**

Portbec Forest Products Ltd
D&G Forest Products Ltd
Eagle Lumber Terminal Inc
Sykma Expressway Ltd

Buying
Spruce & Fir, White Pine Logs

Alan W. Pearson
Procurement & Sales Manager
Office: 207-942-9326
Cell: 207-745-3002
Fax: 207-942-8771

Sylvain Duguay
Wood Procurement
New York State & Quebec
Cell: 514-592-9978
Fax: 450-247-3631

Trucking Dispatcher
888-657-5440

B&B Forest Products, Ltd.

251 Route 145
PO Box 907
Cairo, NY 12413
(518) 622-8019

Bill Fabian – Owner

Road Buyers:

Southern NY, NJ and PA
Mike Fabian (518) 605-5993

MA & CT
John Wearstler (413) 446-1398

Wstrn MA & CT, VT & Upstate NY
Larry Watson (845) 901-8135

New York
Bill Townsend (518) 231-9024

Buying veneer, rotary and sawlog grades of:
Red Oak, Hard Maple, Cherry, White Oak, Basswood, Soft Maple, Ash, Tulip, Hickory & Walnut

Please call for Price Sheet

Buying All Species Hard & Softwood Sawlogs
Trucking FREE for all of New England
Buying Wood Lots
Landclearing

DMP Land Management, Inc.
(413) 535-7460
pelletier41@gmail.com

SOFTWOOD LOGS WANTED

Red Pine, White Pine, Spruce and Larch
Paid Weekly/Paid by the Ton
Delivered to Angelica, NY
Contact: Ray Brown or Merri Griffiths

Phillips Angelica Forest Products, LLC
585-466-3205

PURCHASING

16' DEAD OAK, 11" Tip Min.
$200 per 1000 BF picked up
$300 Delivered to E.R. Hinman & Sons in Burlington, CT.
Contact Dan Slater in our Burlington office at (860) 673-9170 to receive a spec. sheet/pricelist.

RENÉ BERNARD

BUYING WHITE PINE, RED PINE & SPRUCE LOGS
COMPETITIVE PRICES
WE SUPPLY TRUCKS
NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA

BUYER & DISPATCH: JERIKA MANNING
ADMIN@WOODWATCH.CA
CALL OR TEXT 518-364-6503
PROMPT PAYMENT BY DIRECT DEPOSIT

CHATEAUGAY, NY LOG YARD
WHITE PINE, RED PINE & SPRUCE LOGS
PROMPT SCALING AND PAYMENT
CALL FOR PRICING - JERIKA : 518-364-6503

SCIERIE West Brome INC. SAWMILL

BUYING
HARDWOOD & HEMLOCK
Year-Round

WHITE & RED PINE
September to April

GUARANTEED WEEKLY PAYMENT

Contact: Andre Sevigny
Tel. 450-266-1480 Ext. 25
Email: louimette@scieriewb.com
FSC Certified Sawmill

LOGS

LEADERS OF THE TREE CARE INDUSTRY™

Distinctive Tree Care LLC

NOW HIRING!

Distinctive Tree Care of South Windsor, CT is one of New England's leading tree services, specializing in high volume roadside and urban tree removal. We are a medium, under 60 person family-owned company. We have some of the most modern and safe tree removal equipment in the world! Connecticut and other surrounding states are suffering from high tree mortality. This tree death caused by Emerald Ash Borer and Gypsy Moth, plus years of overgrowth, provides an abundant amount of work which needs to be done!

We are looking for full time, 45+ hours/week, experienced equipment operators. The equipment which needs operators include Sennebogens with grapple saws, Albach chippers, bucket trucks, log trucks, and excavators with grapples. We are looking for applicants that are looking to join a great team, earn top pay and benefits, and work in a safe environment. We are willing to pay relocation costs or provide a signing bonus for the right applicant. Serious applicants only. A minimum of 5 years experience cutting trees with mechanical equipment is mandatory. Applicants must be able to maintain and do basic repairs with the equipment also. Pre-employment skill testing will be required of all applicants. Distinctive Tree Care is a drug free workplace and equal opportunity employer.

Please follow us @distinctive_tree_care on Instagram or visit our website distinctivetreecare.com. Please apply at: https://www.distinctivetreecare.com/about-us/employment/

WANTED

WANTED
Tree-Length Cord Wood
Payment on Delivery
Southern New Hampshire Area
603-886-1550

WANTED
Tree Length Firewood
Delivered to Westmoreland, NH
PAYMENT ON DELIVERY
(603) 399-8454

WANTED
Large Diameter **White Oak** and **Black Locust**. Also large limbs and stems with pronounced sweep.
New England Naval Timbers
(860) 480-3402

SERVICES

OCTOBER IS "DAVE DRIVE"

Enter a raffle for 2 professional model chainsaws:
Husqvarna 565 donated by GKS Sales
Husqvarna 372 XP donated by C.J. Logging

$5 per entry or make it $6 for Dave Miller!

Send donations by check to:
Empire State Forestry Foundation
47 Van Alstyne Dr. Rensselaer, NY 12144
Or submit via Venmo: **@LogALoad-ESFPA**

Co-Sponsored by:
David Tregaskis, Groton NY, 607-898-3821
Insurance for Arborists, Truckers, Loggers & Contractors

LOGGING & TRUCKING INSURANCE NY, PA, & VT
Life & Disability Insurance, Workers' Comp, Commercial Auto, General Liability and Inland Marine
Johnson Agency, Inc.
Auburn, NY
Call Brendt (315) 282-7416

INSURANCE
Celebrating 60 Years!

Independent Insurance Agent
PIA PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE AGENTS

- **Logging Liability**
- **Equipment Coverage**
- **Trucking Insurances**
- **Workers' Comp**
- **Commercial Vehicles**
- **Business Policies**
- **Personal Insurances**

Skeele Agency Inc.
Moravia, NY

(315) 497-0410
www.Skeele.com

BROOME
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY
Vestal, NY — Insurance Since 1887

POSITIONS

VERMONT SAWMILL SEEKING ADDITIONAL QUALIFIED EMPLOYEES

LOG BUYER, LOG SCALER, TRUCK DRIVER, MILL MAINTENANCE PERSON, FORKLIFT OPERATOR AND YARD PERSONNEL

Seeking employees who have the following qualities: work ethic, good attitude, and a willingness to contribute to a team effort, to learn, and to take on added responsibilities. Compensation, including benefits, are competitive and commensurate with experience, skill, work ethic, and attitude.
Health insurance and 401K.
Please send resumes and inquiries to:
HR Department, Attn: Luella
The A. Johnson Co. LLC
106 Andrew Johnson Rd.
Bristol, VT 05443
by phone: 802-453-4884
by email: lueajco@ajohnsonco.com

FOREST TECHNICIAN
SAPPI NORTH AMERICA

Sappi, a leader in the manufacture of coated fine paper, is currently seeking candidates for a ***Forest Technician*** position for our Somerset Mill located in Skowhegan, Maine. Sappi offers a competitive compensation and benefits package. For acomplete listing of job requirements and to apply, please goonline to:
www.sappi.com/careers-at-sappi-north-america

sappi

HELP WANTED
QUALIFIED
Tractor Trailer Drivers
hauling logs, pulp and chips
Operating out of Bradford NH

Excellent PAY & BENEFITS
for the hardworking individual
looking to get ahead!!

REPLY TO:
North Country Lumber INC.
10 Breezy Hill Rd, Bradford NH 03221
Contact: Kyle Kelley
603-496-1007
northcountrylumber.kyle@gmail.com

PROCUREMENT FORESTER/SENIOR FORESTER
SAPPI NORTH AMERICA

Sappi, a leader in the manufacture of coated fine paper, is currently seeking candidates for a Procurement Forester/Senior Forester position for our Somerset Mill located in Skowhegan, Maine. Sappi offers a competitive compensation and benefits package. For a complete listing of job requirements and to apply, please go online to: **www.sappi.com/careers-at-sappi-north-america**

sappi

Address change? Please notify us at *The Northern Logger* when your address changes. Call 315-369-3078 or e-mail your address change to Nancy at npetrie@northernlogger.com.

Did you know?

Before airplanes were constructed out of metal, they were made from wood. The largest wooden airplane ever constructed, and flown only one time, was a plane called “the Spruce Goose.” The plane was built during WWII in an effort to develop technology to move troops and material across the Atlantic Ocean, where in 1942, German submarines were sinking hundreds of Allied ships. The steel magnate and shipbuilder Henry Kaiser came up with the idea of a massive flying transport and turned to visionary Howard Hughes to design and build it. The Spruce Goose was six times larger than any other aircraft of its time and was made entirely of wood. Interestingly, the plane is made almost entirely of birch, not spruce. It never entered service. The plane made only one flight on November 2, 1947, and flew just over one mile at an altitude of 70 feet for one minute. Despite never making a second flight, Hughes retained a full crew to maintain the mammoth plane in a climate-controlled hangar up until his death in 1976.

Catch Up on *The Northern Logger* Podcast

A podcast is an audio broadcast that can be directly streamed and downloaded to your phone or computer… like a radio show, but more convenient! Podcasts are a great way to catch up on news and stay entertained during your commute or while working. *The Northern Logger* podcast recently put our 36th episode. Our archive of episodes includes tips on forest business management, interviews with successful north woods loggers, chats about invasive species management, and more. We’re always looking to hear from readers and listeners for ways to improve our podcast and bring you the news and entertainment you want! You can listen to *The Northern Logger* podcast on iTunes, Spotify, Google Podcasts, or on our website, **www.northernloggerpodcast.com**.

DO YOU FOLLOW *THE NORTHERN LOGGER* ON SOCIAL MEDIA?

Find us on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. We’ll keep you up to date on the latest industry news, as well as post exclusive photos, videos, and analysis of the industry in the northeast and lake states regions.

Days Gone By

This year, *The Northern Logger* wants to try something new: a poetry and short prose section in an upcoming issue of the magazine! Are you a logger who has always aspired to write a few creative lines? Send your contributions to editor Eileen Townsend at PO Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420 or email eileen@northernlogger.com.

Old Time Logging

In the old days gone by
To tell what we did I will try.

To the woods we would go
Even if the temperature was twenty below.

We went striding in by early light
And come staggering out when almost night.

With a crosscut saw filed just right
And sharp axes that could really bite.

Big pines three feet at the butt
Those were the trees we did cut.

Pulling the saw fast to make it sing
It was a joy to hear the axes ring.

When those big trees came crashing to the ground
The noise could be heard for quite a ways around.

We took the horses to skid
A good team will go where you bid.

Onto the sleds the logs were rolled
Of big loads many stories are told.

We would get out by the setting of the sun
And be satisfied by a day’s work well done.

Thanks to this month’s poet, John M. Rhicard!

We look forward to hearing more from the aspiring bards of the north woods!

WORK SAFE

Following Too Closely Results in Serious Collision

On a late spring day, two pickups loaded with ATVs were traveling down a major haul road at the end of the day. Dry weather had resulted in dusty road surface conditions. The drivers' experience and training were unknown. The trucks were traveling together. The lead truck was stirring up considerable dust, making it difficult for trailing vehicles to see. The dust and a crest of a hill in the road severely limited visibility. Spring road maintenance work had created a large depression in the road surface.

The first truck came over the crest of a hill and saw a large depression in the road, slammed on the brakes, but still hit the depression hard. The driver slowed down to assess if the straps had loosened on the ATV from the impact, but there was no safe place to pull over. The second driver was a few minutes behind. As they came over the crest of the hill, they could see brake lights in very thick dust and tried to stop but rear-ended the first truck, causing significant damage. The driver of the second truck cut their hand when the glass blew out. Fortunately, injuries were not more serious.

Recommendations for Correction

Leave a safe margin of distance between vehicles. Factors to consider:

- Dust and crest of the hill limited visibility on a narrow road
  - If you are traveling downhill
  - Rough road conditions
  - Extra weight of ATV affects braking distance
- Slow down to reduce collision potential and give yourself enough time to react.
- If dust is extremely bad, immediately pull over and stop until visibility has cleared. Look for a turnout or wide spot.
- Drive with headlights and taillights on.
- Let others know by calling on the radio if you encounter a hazard or plan to slow down/pull over, especially in dusty conditions.

FRA SAFETY ALERTS

Mechanic Injured While Changing Dual Tires on Feller-Buncher

On a clear and sunny morning, a mechanic was attempting to remove the front dual tires off of a Tigercat 720E feller-buncher. The tire configuration consisted of a 30.5-inch inside tire and a 24.5-inch outside tire. The mechanic was well-trained and had been working for the logging company for over six years. He had previous employment experience as a mechanic for several different employers throughout his career.

The mechanic failed to use the service crane mounted on the service truck for support and did not use a "safety bolt" while performing the tire change. He parked the service truck nearby the feller-buncher so he could have access to the air compressor and tools needed to perform the tire change. After all bolts were removed, the mechanic bumped the tire with his body, and the accumulated wood debris wedged between the two tires caused the outer tire to spring forward. The 800-pound tire knocked the mechanic down and landed on top of him in the process, pinning his waist and legs to the ground. He was pinned under the tire for approximately one hour until a truck driver arrived at the shop and discovered the mechanic lying on the ground beneath the tire.

The truck driver grabbed a nearby pry bar and was able to raise the tire enough to create an opportunity for the mechanic to crawl out from underneath the tire. Emergency personnel transported the injured employee to a regional medical center, where he was diagnosed with a hip and pelvis fracture.

Recommendations for Correction:

- Always use a service crane to support the tire.
- Always use a "safety" bolt to secure the tire during a tire change.
- Remove accumulated wood debris before performing tire change.

FRA SAFETY ALERTS

Feller Buncher Fire

During the summer in the Lake States Region, a logging operator was felling trees. The weather conditions at the time were dry, and the region was experiencing a prolonged drought. These environmental conditions created a perfect environment for fire. The feller buncher operator has been performing work in all kinds of weather conditions over his career in the logging industry.

While felling trees, the operator of the feller buncher struck a rock with the saw head and created a spark that ignited debris on the forest floor. The result of the operator striking the rock started a fire. The next morning the logging crew noticed the fire and contacted the local natural resources department. The agency immediately disbursed a fire crew to the site, where they bulldozed fire lines to contain the fire. The fire was then extinguished by a trained wildland fire fighting crew.

Recommendations for Correction:

- Be aware that sparks from a blade/saw/shear hitting a rock could start a fire.
- Have fire suppression equipment on hand.
- Make sure that all heavy equipment and trucks are equipped with working fire extinguishers and pump cans. Note that local natural resource departments may have water bladder bags that may be available.
- Ensure that all heavy logging equipment is clean. Remove built-up oil and debris from saw heads, from beneath the machine, and engine compartments.
- Perform equipment maintenance. Inspect exhaust systems to ensure that all spark arresters are intact and working properly.
- Inspect the work area prior to leaving the site for signs of fire, such as smoke or flames.
- Park logging equipment in areas free of slash, grass, or other flammable debris.
- During extreme, dry weather conditions, consider working during early morning hours and avoid operations during hot afternoons especially during windy conditions.

FRA SAFETY ALERTS

MADE FOR MORE
TO KEEP PACE WITH YOU!

6400XT Wood Hog Horizontal Grinder

23X Chiparvestor® Whole Tree Disc Chipper

You begin each day before dawn with a drive and determination to do **more** than the day before. When you move at this pace, you know to do more you need equipment that is **made for more**. That's why our forestry, biomass and recycling equipment is built from the ground up to meet your needs, delivering:

More *Power and Production*
Consistent, Quality *End Product*
Lower *Operating Costs*
Ease *of Maintenance*
Greater *Longevity and Resale Value*

Find complete information about all our equipment brands at **morbark.com**

Find your local authorized Morbark dealer at **morbarkdealers.com**

Columbus Equipment Company
Serving OH, IN, Greater WV & NE KY
www.columbusequipment.com

Deacon Equipment
Serving NJ & East/Central PA
www.deaconequipment.com

Earthborne, Inc. (Forestry Mulchers)
Serving NJ & Central/SE PA
www.earthborneinc.net

James River Equipment
Serving DE, MD, DC, VA
www.jamesriverequipment.com

L.C. Whitford Equipment Co.
Serving W NY & W PA
www.lcwhitford.com

Nortrax Northeast
Serving ME, NH, VT & NE NY
www.nortrax.com

Schmidt Equipment
Serving MA, RI & N CT
www.schmidtequipment.com

Suffolk County Brake Service
Serving NY Metro Area
www.suffolkcountybrake.com

MORBARK® DENIS CIMAF A MORBARK® COMPANY RAYCO® A MORBARK® COMPANY

Horizontal Grinders • Tub Grinders • Whole Tree Drum & Disc Chippers • Flails • Forestry Mulchers • Crawler Trucks • Mulching Attachments for Skid Steers & Excavators


JOHN DEERE
WORK, EVEN WHEN IT RAINS.
With incredible stability in soft or sloped terrain, the new John Deere 768L-II Bogie Skidder efficiently retrieves timber in hard-to-reach places. The bogie axles on this six-wheel skidder combine excellent traction and flotation with reduced ground pressure helping you move big loads long distances no matter the conditions. Add one to your fleet and get ready to OUTRUN.
OUTRUN™
JohnDeere.com/OneInTheWoods