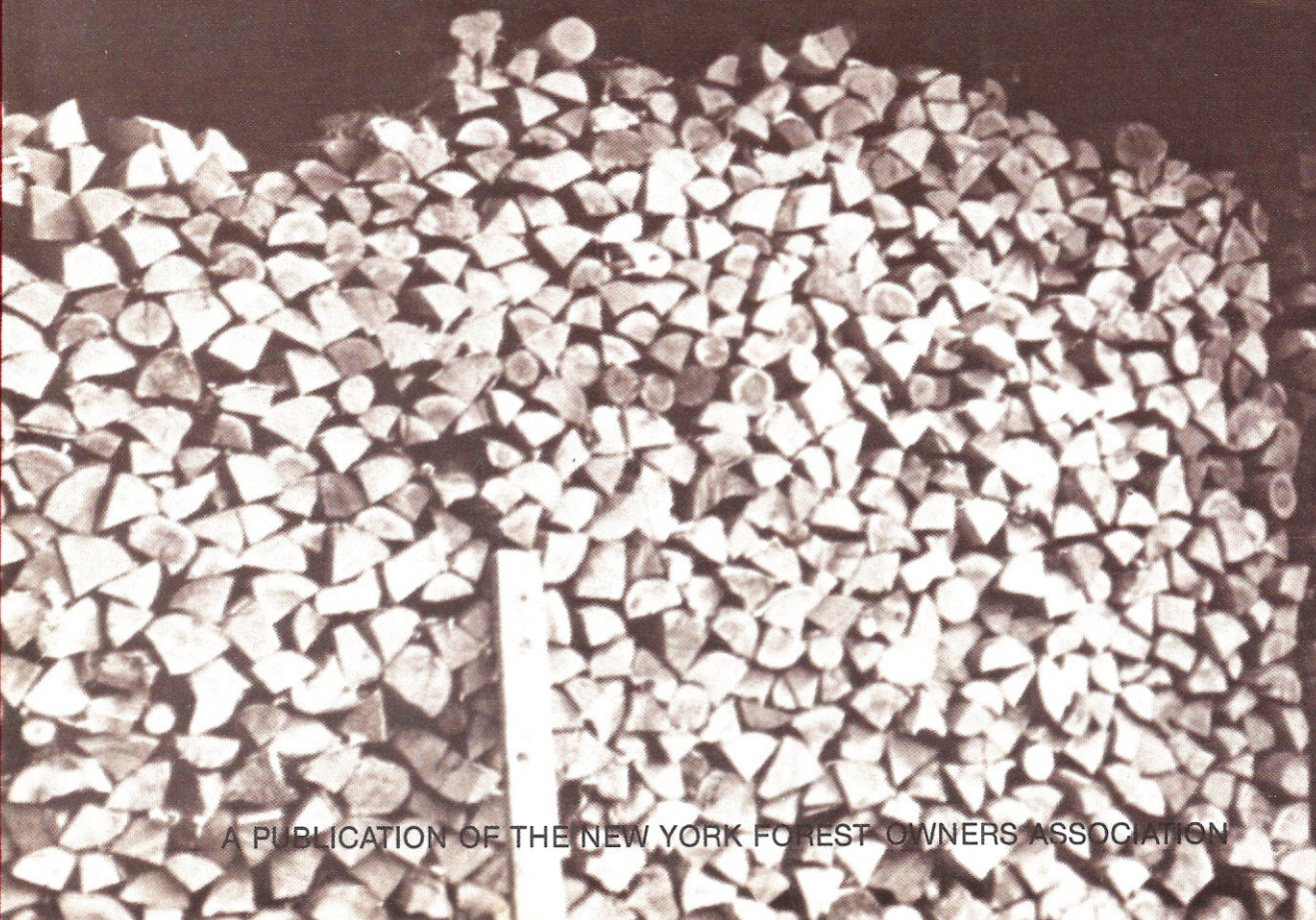


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# the Forest Owner



A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION





# The Forest Owner

A PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK FOREST OWNERS ASSOCIATION

## Biggest Hornbeam?

Al Roberts claims world record status for his large shadbush (*Amelanchier arborea*) and runner-up status for his hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*). Being recorder keeper for DEC's big tree program, I was prompted to add to the discussion.

There are larger shadbush in New York, at least diameter-wise. We have record of two trees in Delaware County with diameters of 27 inches and 23.5 inches. But Mr. Roberts may have the largest hophornbeam in New York. While the circumference of his tree is three inches less than the current champion (7 ft. 6 in. vs. 7 ft. 3 in.), points are also awarded for height and average crown spread. If Mr. Robert's hophornbeam is taller than 76 feet tall and wider than an average of 50 foot crown spread, he can lay claim to the championship.

By the way, my wife and I have finally realized one of our dreams and are brand new forest owners. As one of our first steps, we have applied for membership in your fine organization.

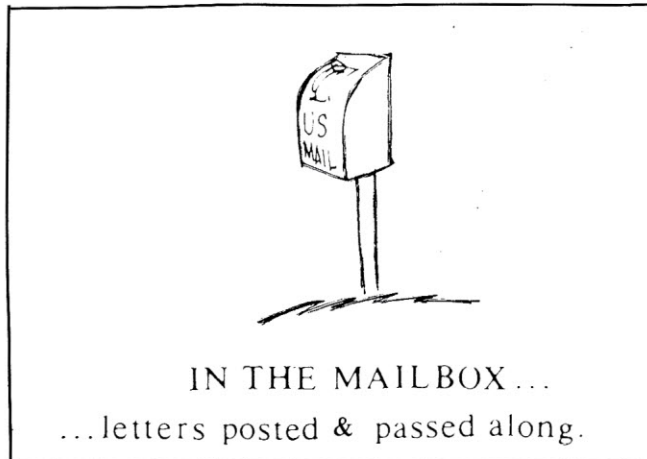
- Tom Wolfe  
Senior Forester  
N.Y. Dept. of  
Environmental  
Conservation

## Advice Wanted

I have 200 acres of woods, mostly hardwood, as part of the farm. The state forester advised me from time to time and the boys picked up a few bucks

## The Cover

Science may have found a way to take the creosote risk out of burning firewood. Read about the catalytic combustor on page 4.



while in high school doing some thinning. On another section I put in 7,000 locust and Japanese larch, having been advised by the Conservation Department that they could be sold for fence posts. No one around here seems to want them, though.

There is now only one forester left with desk space in Bath, and he is responsible for four or five counties, so he is no longer available. Thirty years ago there were six plus three Cornell interns.

I would appreciate any information you might have.

- Ruth White  
R.D. 1  
Branchport, N.Y.  
14418

## NEW MEMBERS

Jesse Ross  
South Glens Falls, NY

Donald F. Ames  
Naples, Florida

James F. Sears  
Cortland, New York

Kathryn Whitehorne  
Cayuga, New York

Richard Kroboth  
Vestal, New York

## Ponder This

"Perhaps a small percentage of you members have no thoughts to share with a friend or neighbor about the joys and estheticism of owning a woodland. But I am betting a large percentage of you do. Don't give them an application for membership in the Forest Owners Association. Just send their names and addresses to me and I shall send them our magazine and an application.

"What a bargain compared to other things we spend money on!"

- John H. Hamel  
Chairman, Membership  
Committee  
Box L  
Jamesville, NY 13078

## Woodlot Datebook

**April 13:** Spring meeting of NYFOA. Marshall Hall, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse. Awards, elections, seminars for landowners.

**September 13-14:** Fall meeting of NYFOA, to be held in cooperation with Catskill Forestry Association. At Frost Valley YMCA.

## Association Officers

**Mary Soons McCarty, President**  
4300 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14618

**Douglas B. Monteith, 1st Vice President**  
58 E. Elizabeth St., Skaneateles, NY 13152

**A.W. Roberts, Jr., 2nd Vice President**  
R.D. 3, Cortland, NY 13045

**William H. Lynch, Jr., 3rd Vice President**  
502 Thurber St., Syracuse, NY 13210

**Linda D. Thorington, Secretary**  
Sky High Rd., R.D. 2, Tully, NY 13159

**Stuart McCarty, Treasurer**  
4300 East Ave., Rochester, NY 14618

**Howard O. Ward, Assistant Treasurer**  
240 Owego St., Candor, NY 13743

**George Mitchell, Membership Secretary**  
Box 69, Old Forge, NY 13420

**Kenneth Eberley, Director**  
9 Edgewood Dr., Whitesboro, NY 13492

**Richard E. Garrett, Director**  
1261 Apulia Rd., Lafayette, NY 13984

**John Hamel, Director**  
Box L, Jamesville, NY 13078

**Allen F. Horn, Director**  
3978 Pompey Center Rd., Manlius, NY 13104

**John W. Kelley, Director**  
1036 Snyder Hill Rd., Ithaca, NY 14850

**J. Claude Lecours, Director**  
Box 452, North St., Old Forge, NY 13420

**Harold Petrie, Director**  
R.D. 1, Box 117, Parish, NY 13131

**Earl Pfarnner, Director**  
Allen Rd., Chaffee, NY 14030

**Alec C. Proskine, Director**  
9370 Congress Rd., Trumansburg, NY 14886

**Norman A. Richards, Director**  
156 Westminster Ave., Syracuse, NY 13210

*Materials submitted for publication should be addressed to: Alan R. Knight, Editor, N.Y. Forest Owner, 257 Owego Street, Candor, N.Y. 13743.*

*Written materials, photos, and art work are invited. Although the return of unsolicited materials cannot be guaranteed, they are normally returned after use.*

*The first day of the month prior to publication is the deadline for submission. Published January, March, May, July, September, and November.*



## A Message from the President

By the time you receive this issue of the *Forest Owner* the holidays and celebration with family and friends will be behind you. I have never felt the need to overindulge in gift giving. Rather, it has been a time to think about where I have been in the past year and where I am going in the next.

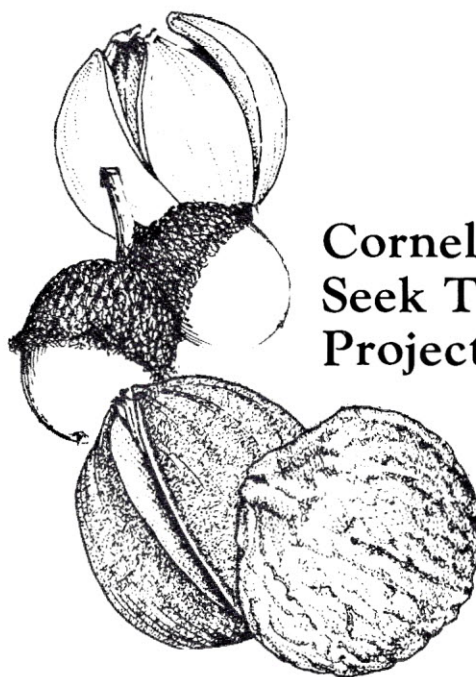
The idea of gifts is well meant for this special birthday, but I would rather give a gift at an unusual time, not when it is expected. An expression of caring is what it is all about, and whether one gives a gift, writes a letter or poem, does something in the way of helping with a need, or whether it be a time to listen, a trip to the store, or some simple, caring chore, to me that is what the whole meaning of life is about. The spirit of the season should last the whole year through.



There is a rhythm with the *Forest Owner*, too. It SHOULD have a whole year's lasting effect, but I find that we often get "charged up" only after a Woodwalk, a Fall Outing, an Annual Meeting, and believe it or not, after a Board Meeting. So you members can understand better the concern and responsibility felt by the Board Members for NYFOA, this could be construed as a year-end report.

Our membership is increasing slowly, not in the dramatic way we had hoped. However, many things are in place that may, and should, make a difference in the months to come. A wider circulation of the *Forest Owner* is planned. Regional Affiliates and active chapters are being organized. A new slate of Board members will be presented at the April meeting, representing a broader geographical and talent base. The fall meeting will be in the Catskills which will appeal to many, I'm sure.

This has been a successful year with four well-attended woodwalks, as well as an exciting and capacity crowd at the fall



## Cornell Scientists Seek Tree Crop Project

Some faculty members in the Cornell University Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture are hoping to launch a tree crops research project. They look at the cultivation of nut trees as a small contribution towards solving the problems of world hunger and energy-hungry, soil-eroding conventional cereal and grain agriculture.

"Concentration of effort on these cereal crops alone cannot provide a solution because their cultivation contributes to the process of erosion on both hills and flatlands, removing land from agricultural use," they write in their pamphlet. "The tree crop idea involves planting trees on rough or hilly land that cannot be economically worked by conventional mechanical means; it envisions the use of a wide variety of trees having a broad range of uses; it relies more on human labor than mechanical means of cultivation."

Partial efforts have been made before, they say. For example, the Tennessee Valley Authority worked briefly on such a

project. The Northern Nut Growers Association has made progress in selecting high quality examples of native nut crops. But these Cornell researchers say a successful project needs at least a 25 year commitment.

Envisioned here is a program started regionally, then expanded nationally and internationally. It is hoped that success can return "vast acreage of presently marginal lands to useful production, control erosion, and yield harvests of food, such as nuts, berries, and sugar; for forage and feed, thereby freeing other crops for human use; and for fuel.

The first five-year phase of the project would be devoted to preparing a test site, probably in the Finger Lakes area, planning and starting breeding projects based on superior tree stock, and evaluation.

For further information, write to the Director, Tree Crops Research Project, Landscape Architecture Program, East Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853.

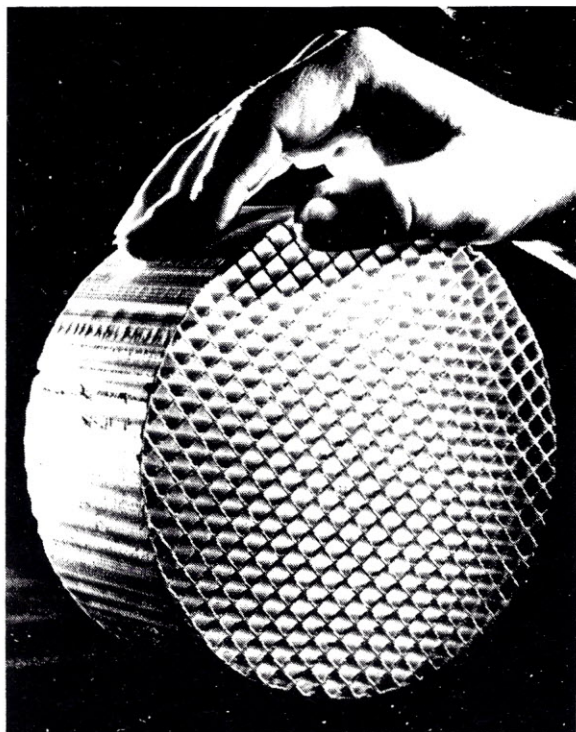
meeting at Sagamore Lodge in the Adirondacks. New decals and signs have been ordered and are available as well as new membership brochures. These are tools to use for membership increase, and to advertise our organization to those who need to know what we can offer in helping with woodlot management.

So, all you tree lovers, or ones who care about the surroundings in which you live, here's to a good 1985. I hope that I have a chance to meet all of you some day to compare our experiences, learn from each other, and get to know each other better.

Mary Soons McCarty



## *New in the Woodlot*



### WOOD STOVE COMBUSTER

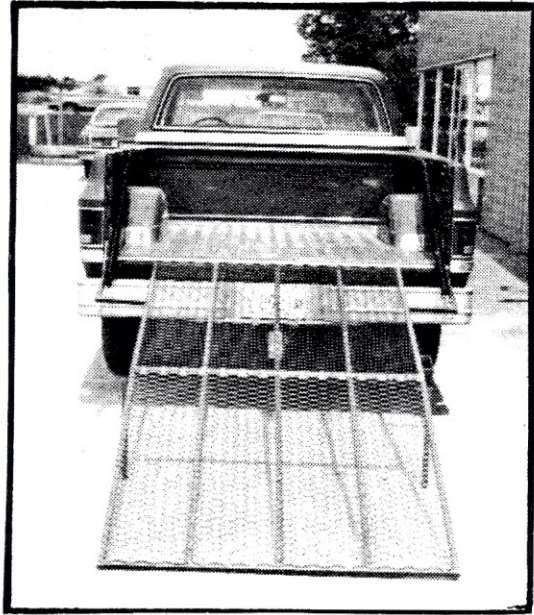
Corning Glass Works has invented a gadget reduces creosote and increases the overall efficiency of a woodstove. They call it the Corning Wood Stove Combuster. The company says it catalytically lowers the temperature at which smoke burns, or in other words, it chemically accelerates the combustion process, burning off the creosote. For a list of wood stove manufacturers using the combuster, write to Wood Stove Combuster, BB-23, Corning Glass Works, Corning, New York 14831.

### TRACTOR-MOUNTED WINCH

If you have a tractor in the 40 to 70 horsepower range, this new Farmi JL410 winch may suit you. Imported by Northeast Implement, Spencer, New York, the Farmi is powered from the tractor PTO and is protected from overloading by a slip clutch. While winching, the winch and tractor are anchored by outrigger legs built into the winch. The 9000 pounds of line-pull is enough for many farm uses, such as snaking out firewood and timber, pulling stumps, or pulling stuck machinery. Northeast Implement also provides a handbook on layout of logging trails that make best use of the Farmi while drastically limiting machine scarring of the woodlot. Northeast Implement can be reached at Box 402, Spencer, New York 14850. Telephone 607-589-6160.







## E-Z RAMP

The Agromatic Division of A.F. Klinzing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 29, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin 54935, is offering a ready-to-use ramp that woodlot owners might find handy for loading mowers or all-terrain vehicles. It is said to fit all standard Chevrolet, Ford, GMC, and Dodge pick-up trucks. It can hold up to 1500 pounds.





*The nation's leading walnut buyer says farmers throughout the eastern half of the U.S. could harvest four different crops from black-walnut orchards.*

Grain sorghum is only one of the several crops that can be grown successfully in a young walnut orchard.



## DOUBLE- DECK DOUBLE- CROPPING

by Ted Blankenship  
in *The Furrow*

It sounds nutty to suggest that a farmer could get four crops from his land in one year, but Jim Jones of Stockton, Mo., insists that it can be done, even where snow falls.

Jones isn't a "nut," but he works with them daily. That's because he's the forester for Hammons Products, a Missouri Ozarks company that buys and processes about 75 percent of the black walnuts sold in this country each year.

"You could get four crops in one year if you planted walnut trees along with cool-season grasses such as orchardgrass or fescue," Jones says. "You could take a seed crop, come back and get a hay crop, then harvest a crop of nuts, and sell the wood for veneer."

Hammons officials would like to see more farmers get into the walnut business because there is a shortage of both nuts and wood. Vice president Gus Rutledge says his firm typically buys 26 million to 27 million pounds of walnuts a year. However, demand is increasing steadily and the firm could use closer to 40 million pounds.

Jones says there aren't many privately owned walnut plantations in production right now. "But," he predicts, "we think there are going to be more and more of them. There's a good market for veneer wood and nuts."

To show others the way, Hammons has established 780 acres of orchards. The trees are planted at 10-foot intervals in rows 40 feet apart. Jones says they've successfully raised winter wheat, grasses, soybeans and sorghum between the rows. "We think someday eastern black-walnut trees will be grown the way we're doing it here, much like peaches, English walnuts and pecans already are," he notes.

Jones says walnuts should be planted on deep, well-drained soil. River-bottom is best, but some upland soils are well suited to walnut production. Seedlings are available from many state forestry departments for pennies apiece.

Jones says the rewards from growing walnuts can be significant. In an average year, a 35-year-old tree will produce 100 pounds of hulled nuts, along with 60 to 65

pounds of shells. (The shells are ground and used for abrasives.) Under good management, the trees can be cut of veneer logs in about 40 years. Jones says that's a very rapid turnaround on investment for hardwood. At today's prices, an acre of walnut is worth \$6,000 to \$8,000. And, while the trees are maturing, there is also income from the grain and grass between rows.

Jones says he believes double-crop walnut groves could economically replace traditional cropping practices in a number of areas throughout the eastern half of the U. S. "Of course, it takes a person with desire to do that," he adds. "You have to enjoy working with trees."

"You also need enough equipment and knowledge to raise conventional crops while the trees are maturing. For the trees themselves, about the only machinery you need to get started is a small tractor and a sprayer for weed control."

Hammons, Jones adds, is ready and willing to advise anyone who might be interested.



# New I.R.S. Rules for Forest Owners

Several provisions of the 1984 Tax Reform Act affect timber owners. According to University of Delaware extension farm management specialist Don Tilmon, the most significant change is probably the one which reduces the holding period for long-term capital gains from one year to six months, with the exception of timber disposals under Section 631(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The new holdings period applies to assets acquired after June 22, 1984, and before January 1, 1988. It applies to all capital assets, including timber held for investment and timber sold (under Section 631) with an economic interest retained. A special holding period applies to timber whose owners elect to treat cutting as a sale — that is, timber sold under Section 631(a).

The Tax Reform Act of 1984 provides that for 631(a) transactions timber or a contract-right-to-cut must be held "on the first day of such year and for a period of more than six months before such cutting." (The Code used to read, "for a period of more than one year.") According to Tilmon, the effect of the new wording is that the holding period could be as short as six months if 631(a) timber were held on the first day of the tax year, or as long as one year, if the timber were acquired on the second day of the tax year.

Since small timber owners may sell timber only occasionally, in the past they may have been able to take advantage of income averaging provisions to reduce the tax on a large timber income in one year. The rules for income averaging have been tightened. For computation years beginning after 1983, Tilmon says it is now necessary for income in the tax year to be 140 percent of the average income in the previous three tax years in order to use income averaging.



Before the 1984 Tax Reform Act, income in the tax year had to be only 120 percent greater than that in the previous four years. The change applies to tax years beginning after December 31, 1983. "Timber owners who cannot qualify for income averaging might consider selling their timber in two or more tax years," the farm management specialist says.

Another change in the 1984 act affects taxpayers who were planning to take an option of treating an investment in qualifying property as an expense under Code Section 179, rather than as a capital investment. The upper limit on the amount that could be treated as an expense was \$5,000, but the limit was due to be increased to \$7,500 for 1984. Instead, the Tax Reform Act lengthened the periods for the upper \$5,000 limit through tax years beginning in 1987. The upper limit is now scheduled to be \$7,500 for tax years beginning in 1988 and 1989, and \$10,000 for tax years beginning in 1990 or thereafter.

Other changes in the act affect estate and gift taxes. Before its adoption, the maximum estate and gift tax rate was scheduled to drop 50 percent for estates of those who died after 1984 or for gifts made after that date. The act freezes the 1984 rate of 55 percent through 1987.

## JOHN THORINGTON INDEPENDENT FORESTER

**R.D. #2—Skyhigh Rd.  
Tully, N.Y. 13159**

(315) 696-8002

*Member of:*  
*Society of American Foresters*  
*NY Forest Owners Association*



## Most Wood or Coal Stoves in Use are Unsafe

Researchers at Cornell University say that the majority of all wood- or coal-burning stove installations in New York State are either unsafe or outright dangerous and that a series of strong measures would help combat the situation.

This is one of the major conclusions made following a Cornell study to determine why stove-caused fires have increased dramatically in recent years and how to deal with the problem.

James P. Lassoie, who headed the study, points out:

"Not one of the 510 installations we inspected was in complete compliance with current safety code standards. Therefore, it does not appear to be a question of whether a stove is safe or not, but rather a concern for just how hazardous it is."

Gary Goff, a Cooperative Extension associate in Cornell's department of natural resources who participated in the project, notes that those units installed and inspected professionally are generally no safer than those installed by homeowners themselves.

"An overwhelming majority of wood stoves now in operation are installed incorrectly, essentially constituting time bombs waiting to go off," Goff warns in

an interview.

He reports that more than 700,000 of the state's households (18 percent of the total, excluding metropolitan New York City) have wood- or coal-burning stoves. Of this number, some 39,000 (5 percent) are considered relatively "safe." The other installed stoves are rated "unsafe" (25 percent), "hazardous" (58 percent), and "extremely hazardous" (12 percent), on the basis of a set of safety standards used in the study.

Cornell researchers estimate that 5,000 to 7,000 home fires each year can be attributed to solid fuel-burning stoves, primarily wood. In addition, chimney fires caused by the combustion of highly inflammable creosote are esti-

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## Big Logging Show Helped Land Owners



Loggers who attended the autumn equipment demonstration sponsored by the New York State Timber Producers' Association gained ideas that, in the end, will benefit forest land owners with increased efficiency and productivity.

More than 1,300 logging and timber professionals from all over northeastern North America gathered at the Cornell University Arnot forest for two days of "live feed," or Forestry Equipment Demonstration. Featured were a wide range of equipment innovations, both domestic and foreign, actually operating in a simulated commercial cutting.

Featured, for example, was a Bitterroot Cable Yarder. This sort of cable car device carries three or four saw logs aloft and runs them to a hill top or down to the flats, thereby opening up steep, formerly inaccessible hillsides to harvesting.

Other displays included a log chipper that can handle logs about eight inches thick and that is powered by a farm tractor p.t.o. Another display demonstrated the minimal damage done by loggers who use horses, while another showed off Swedish machines that harvest, de-limb, and bundle spruce and pines before they even reach the ground.

David W. Taber, a Cooperative Extension specialist who works with the wood harvesting industry, says many loggers placed orders for new equipment right on the spot.

Says Taber: "Many of these visitors to Live Feed are sure to reflect on their first-hand experiences watching logging machinery they had never seen before. Their decisions will be based at least partially on the knowledge they gained at Live Feed. Knowledge is power."



mated at 25,000 to 35,000 per year.

According to another study by the state, roughly half of all home fires in New York during the 1981-1982 heating season were attributed to faulty installation and operation of wood stoves, Goff says.

Cornell researchers conducted their study during the 1981-1982 heating season under a grant from the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority. One of the most comprehensive projects of its kind ever undertaken in the nation, the study involved home inspections and interviews with 510 homeowners who use wood or coal to heat their homes, a telephone survey of another 206 homeowners,

and a survey of fire chiefs across the state.

Highlights of the Cornell findings include the following:

- about two-thirds of all stoves are installed by homeowners themselves and relatively few (28 percent) are inspected.

- those stoves installed by professionals, such as contractors, masons, and stove dealers, are, on the average, no safer than those installed by homeowners themselves.

- competent installation and inspection services are available, but are used infrequently.

- stoves inspected professionally, by fire department personnel, stove deal-

ers, insurance agents, or building code inspectors, are generally no safer than those that have not been inspected.

- most safety problems are associated with the clearance between the stove and walls, stovepipe clearance, and wall or ceiling pass-through clearance.

- attitudes of homeowners, in terms of complacency, apathy, and expense involving installations and inspections, are the most powerful deterrents to the correction of unsafe heating systems.

On the basis of the results of the study, Cornell researchers suggest that a number of strong measures might reduce the incidence of stove-caused home fires.

Highlights of their recommendations include:

- creation of a statewide mandatory fire reporting system that gathers complete information concerning the cause and frequency of stove-caused home fires.

- enforcement of a mandatory set of codes concerning the installation of stoves.

- mandatory or optional licensing or certification of professional installers and inspectors.

- cost assistance for stove installations and inspections in the form of cost sharing, tax incentives, reduced insurance premiums, or state or federal subsidies.

- an aggressive and innovative public information and educational program, along with regular and special training programs aimed at professionals, including fire department personnel, insurance agents, retailers, and installers.

"The reduction of fire hazards could have a dramatic impact on New York State's economy," Lassoie notes. "In addition to the obvious health and financial benefits derived from reducing the frequency of stove-caused fires, our recommendations could enhance the residential use of solid fuel, primarily wood."

"Encouraging the wide use of domestic fuels, such as wood, could keep and cycle millions of dollars in the state and possibly generate thousands of new jobs," he points out.

Residents of New York State used 3.3 million cords of wood to heat their homes in the 1980-1981 heating season, resulting in an estimated savings of more than \$600 million in fuel oil costs, Lassoie says.

*Ramblings from "Beau Vert"*

## Why Did All Those Cones Develop This Year?

by Jack Hamel

This year my conifers grew as usual. I saw no difference in my firs, larch, Austrian pine and that terrible Scotch pine. It was the white spruce that was different. Living as I do in a log home in the midst of a twenty-nine year-old conifer plantation, I couldn't help but notice the difference. While they seemed to grow very little, their energy apparently went into reproduction.

The upper third of the trees turned mahogany red from the cones. The yellow pollen was so thick it blew in small tornadoes and could be swept off the walls! Most of the color faded gradually, but the cones remained so profuse that one had to wonder about terming the conifer an evergreen.

When the mature cones began to open early this fall, millions of seeds came fluttering down with their maple-like propellers and sailed away in the wind. The birds enjoyed some of the feast and other birds cleaned the trees of insects. The seeds did not have to go dormant with a freeze as one would think. The deck around our house has potted plants that offer fertile soil for the tiny seedlings.

If they survive on the ground, how come they are not reproducing? I asked Professor Charles N. Lee of the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry what trees might reproduce on my plantation. He told me, very logically, "Whatever is native to our area." The balsam fir reproduction is fine, but no white spruce! Why did the white spruce perform this way?

If a plant is threatened, it tends to reproduce prolifically. The apple tree fruits after you interfere with its circulation by cutting open some cambium. But I don't know of any threat to the white spruce. It does seem to have been a good fruiting year.

Well, at this time of year, I hope I keep in mind that there is something to do every month of the year in the woods. We have harvested our firewood. We heat totally with it. Now we are harvesting the Christmas trees. It won't be long before we will be shaping our Christmas trees. I must not forget to cull some more inferior trees along my woods walk. I do this by opening the cambium and squirting in a mixture of old auto oil and herbicide.

My wife says to tell you that Beau Vert means a beautiful green...and it is up here.





## Tomorrow's Forests Begin Here.

This is the sign of the future for American Forestry. It indicates one of the more than 50,000 Tree Farms being managed by private landowners for the growing and harvesting of forest crops.

A Tree Farm is not just a matter of planting trees, or having 10 acres or more of woodland. Tree Farmers actively manage their forests . . . growing and harvesting crops of trees; protecting the land from fire, insects, disease and destructive grazing. They provide watershed protection, better food and habitat for wildlife, and opportunities for outdoor recreation.

And it is the Tree Farmer who will make possible the lumber, wood fiber, and other natural resources America needs for tomorrow's growth.

If you have 10 acres or more of woodland, why not send for information on this valuable program? Tree Farms pay off for their owners and for our country.

**Alan Scouten, Chm.**  
c/o Georiga-Pacific Corp.  
Center Street, Box 338  
Lyons Falls, NY 13368

I am interested in additional information on how I can manage my woodlands to meet Tree Farm Standards.

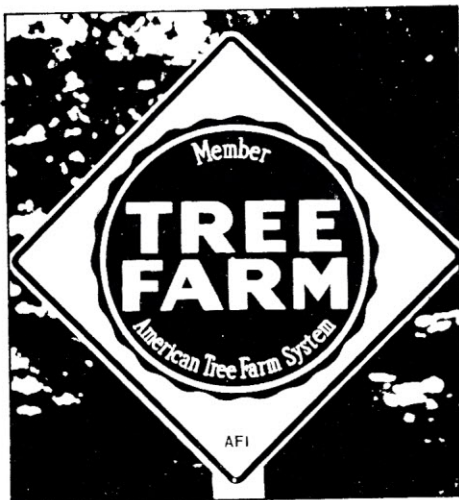
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_



Got a question?

## ASK A FORESTER

### Surveyor Needed

I bought a woodlot and almost right away a neighbor had his woods logged, maybe part of mine, too. Is it reasonable to expect a consulting forester to settle a boundary question?

—N.K.G.  
Candor, N.Y.

*No. As a matter of fact, I am both a consulting forester and a licensed, insured surveyor, as are the men at my other two offices in New York. That is unusual. Most consulting foresters are not qualified to set property boundaries. They cannot be expected to carry malpractice insurance as a surveyor, and it is very expensive, too.*

*The moral of the story is ask. Ask your prospective consulting forester if he is a licensed surveyor.*

David T. Mance, Jr., P.C.  
Consulting Forester  
R.D. 1, Holliday Drive  
Shaftsbury, Vermont 05262  
802-447-1300  
607-326-4716  
914-439-3545

### Computer Paper?

I have heard that hemlock is in great demand for the making of computer paper. Is this true? How significant is this?

—J.W.K.  
Ithaca, N.Y.

*Yes, hemlock is being purchased at almost outrageous prices in a 150-200 mile radius of the Finch Prüyn mill in Glens Falls. They are bringing it in by truck and rail. Lately they have cut the percentage of hemlock in the paper down to 75%, using other hardwoods for the balance.*

*The advent of using hemlock has pushed the price of hemlock pulpwood up to \$50 a cord and it is holding steady.*

— Brian Downing  
Consulting Forester  
R.D. 2, Blood St.  
Granville, NY 12832  
518-632-5438

### Big Seed Crop

Why is there such a tremendous crop of cones on my spruce this year? Everywhere I go I see spruce loaded as never before.

J.H.H.  
Jamesville, N.Y.

*This past season has been a great one for tree fruits in general, even acorns. Flower buds on the spruce and fir were actually set in 1983, so this year's crop is a product of last year's fine growing conditions, especially a warm, late fall. This year's bumper crop just about insures a poor seed crop next year, except in the case of pines. Pines take two years to produce a good bud set, so the combination of an excellent couple of years may give us lots of pine seed in 1985.*

Norm Richards  
SUNY College of Forestry  
Syracuse





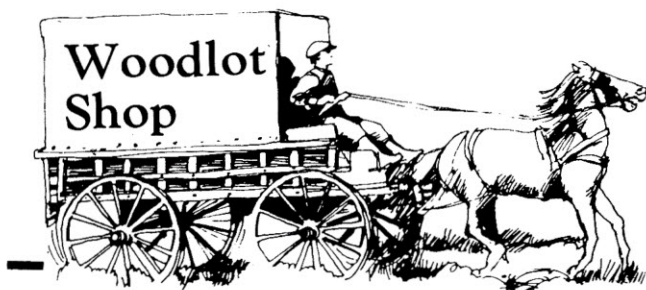
## New Publications

**In Old Ways of Working Wood** (Revised Edition, Barre Publishers/Crown Publishers, Inc., N.Y. 255 pp. \$12.50), Alex W. Bealer notes, "In the twentieth century, power tools have taken the place of hand tools, and science to some extent has replaced talent, but the affinity between man and wood has remained." He writes lovingly

of hand tools "similar to those found in the shop of Joseph of Nazareth," and of the pleasure of "sounds and sights of thin wood shavings curling from a sharpened plane, the gentle hissing of the cutting blade, the solid note of a well-placed ax and the beauty of clean chips flying to the ground, the elemental natural rhythm of the saw. . . ." With authority based on his own long experience, he traces the evolution and characteristics of various tools, records the old traditions, and explains the techniques for using antique hand tools. There is a nice "feel" to this well-made book, which is illustrated by the author's line drawings. Clearly, it was inspired by his determination not to allow the standards of the past to be entirely forgotten in the age of mass production.

**"Gypsy Moth" (IB 188, \$2.00), a new publication from Cornell Cooperative Extension**, describes this pest and the types of damage it does, lists the tree species it prefers to feed on, and covers the life cycle and control strategies. Color photographs assist in identifying the pest and assessing damage.

The control strategies include an Integrated Pest Management approach — a combination of several controls, including biological, mechanical (such as banding an infected tree), cultural, and chemical. An insert, "Insecticides for Gypsy Moth Control," provides current information on the chemical and biological materials recommended for control of this pest and the safe use of those materials.



**Classified advertisements:** Submit all classified ads to Editor, New York Forest Owner, 257 Owego Street, Candor, New York 13743. Ten cents per word. Compute your own total and include with your ad a check in the proper amount payable to the New York Forest Owners Association.

**Display advertisements:** Display ads are being accepted for the Forest Owner under these guidelines: \$5 per column inch flat rate. There are three 10-inch columns per page. Ads should be submitted camera-ready or in negative form. Ads can be designed and laid out for advertisers at a flat rate of \$25. Any black and white glossy photo in the ad will cost \$10 to \$20 additional, depending upon size. Please inquire about specific cases and for circulation and demographic information.

Contact Alan Knight, Editor, 257 Owego St., Candor, New York 13743. Telephone 607-659-5275 evenings.

**Wanted:** Wood chips and/or sawdust from whole tree chipping and from mill residues delivered to western and central New York locations. Contact W.E. Glover, 1421 Oneida St., Utica, New York 13501. Telephone 315-735-8828.

**Wanted:** 24" DBH and larger Basswood and white oak logs. Will consider standing trees. Contact Jim Lugert, 1147 Lawrence Road, Hilton, New York 14468. Telephone 716-964-8106.

**Wanted:** Veneer quality white oak and white ash. Contact Randy Oste, Box 15, Bemus Point, New York 14712. Telephone 716-386-6288 evenings.

**For sale:** Black walnut tree 85" in circumference, 7' to first limb. Contact Mrs. R. Schwink, 79 Roselawn Ave., Fairport, New York 14450.

**For sale:** Black walnut tree, 27" diameter, 21' to first limb; another 23" diameters, 24' to first limb. Contact John Travis, 95 Kingsboro Avenue, Gloversville, New York 12078. Telephone 518-725-3050.

**For sale:** Black walnut tree in village of Lowville. Diameter 30". Main trunk length 10-12'. Contact Dave at General Millwork, Utica, New York. Telephone 315-348-8449 daytime, or 315-376-6456 evenings.

**For sale:** 1,000 acres in St. Lawrence County, New York, unlogged for over 40 years. Price \$200 per acre or will sell mature timber

separately. Contact Edward Mitchell, Empire State Building, Suite 5620, New York, New York 10018. Telephone 212-695-1640.

**For sale:** 90 acres Cherry, misc. hardwoods and softwood sawtimber, pulpwood and firewood in town of Ohio, Herkimer County, New York. Also 100 acres Oak timber in Chenango County, New York, town of Bainbridge. Contact William Pokon, consultant forester, 132 East Front Street, Hancock, New York 13783. Telephone 607-637-5248.

**For sale:** 1,636 acres timberland and recreational land in 6 parcels from 20 to 1127 acres. Hardwoods and softwoods. Other amenities. Contact Thomas Gorthey, 240 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York 12828. Telephone 518-747-9407.





Alan R. Knight  
 Editor  
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