

Extension Circular 387

OFFICE COPY

✓ April 1967

NEW HAMPSHIRE  
FOREST MARKET REPORT

1967



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE  
UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

with the

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES  
AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATING

CORRECTION

NEW HAMPSHIRE FOREST MARKET REPORT 1987

The following correct volume figures should be substituted for New Hampshire or Blodgett Caliper rule:

Dia. (in.)	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	32	36
Vol. (bd. ft.)	26	43	66	92	123	160	197	240	287	339	457	592	744

# Index

	<i>Page</i>
County Foresters in New Hampshire .....	3
The National Market Situation for Forest Products .....	4
Economic Activity — All Timber Production & Consumption .....	4-5
Lumber — Pulpwood — Softwood Plywood — Hardwood Plywood Veneer Logs .....	5-6
Outlook for the Forest Products Industries in New Hampshire .....	6
Recommendations to Persons Selling Timber .....	7-8
Assistance Rendered by the County Foresters .....	9
Table I — Price Range of Standing Timber (stumpage) and Sawlogs & Veneer .....	10
Belknap County .....	10
Carroll County .....	10-11
Cheshire County .....	11
Coos County .....	12
Grafton County .....	13
Hillsboro County .....	13
Merrimack County .....	14
Rockingham County .....	14
Strafford County .....	15
Sullivan County .....	15
Table II — Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord .....	
Northern New Hampshire .....	16
Southern New Hampshire .....	16
Table III — Price of:	
Debarked Slabs and Edgings Per Green Ton Strapped .....	17
Pulp Chips Per Cord .....	17
Table IV — Prices of:	
Excelsior Wood .....	17
Boltwood .....	17
Poles .....	18
Posts .....	18
Railroad Cross Ties .....	19
Table V — Price Range of Fuelwood Per Cord .....	19
Formula for determining fuelwood, pulpwood and boltwood in 4' lengths .....	19
Table VI — Price Range of Sawdust and Shavings .....	20
Sawdust at Sawmill Per Cord .....	20
Table VII — Operating Costs (Contract Prices) for Producing Forest Products .....	20
Table VIII — Wholesale Price for Rough Air Dried Graded Eastern White Pine .....	21
Wholesale Price for Rough Air Dried Native Hemlock .....	21
Table IX — Wholesale Price List for White Pine Lumber Per Mbf at a New Hampshire Lumber Yard .....	21
Wholesale Price List for Eastern Hemlock .....	21
Table X — Price Range of Christmas Trees and Boughs .....	22

	<i>Page</i>
Companies and Individuals Buying Standing Timber and Logs and Doing Custom Sawing. Listed by County and Town .....	23
Belknap County .....	23-24
Carroll County .....	24-26
Cheshire County .....	26-27
Coos County .....	27-28
Grafton County .....	28-30
Hillsboro County .....	30-31
Merrimack County .....	31-32
Rockingham County .....	33-34
Strafford County .....	34
Sullivan County .....	34-35
Out-of-State Stumpage and Log and Specialty Buyers who Buy in New Hampshire	
Maine .....	36-37
Massachusetts .....	37
Vermont .....	37-39
Quebec-Canada .....	39
Portable Pulpwood Debarkers .....	40
Planing Mills available for Custom Work .....	40
Shingle Mill Operators .....	41
Wood Chipping Plants in New Hampshire .....	41
Pulpwood Buyers and Kinds of Wood Purchased .....	41-43
Excelsior Buyers .....	43
Poles, Piling, Post and Railroad Tie Buyers .....	43
Specialty Product Buyers — Birch Bolts and Other Roundwood Products .....	44-45
United States Situation — Christmas Tree Consumption .....	45
Christmas Tree Production in New Hampshire .....	45-46
Christmas Tree Dealers and Producers .....	46-48
Partial List of Consulting Foresters Practicing in New Hampshire and the Services They Render .....	49
Partial List of Industrial and Municipal Foresters Employed in New Hampshire	50
Partial List of Timber Stand Improvement Contractors .....	50
White Pine Trial Log Grades and Relationship to Lumber Grade Yields .....	51-52
White Pine Log Grades .....	53-54
General Grading Procedures .....	55
Predicted Lumber Grade Yields — Northeastern Conditions .....	56
Forest Service Hardwood Log Grades .....	57
Hardwood Log Grades for Standard Lumber .....	57
How to Use Log Grades .....	57-58
Standard Specifications for Hardwood Lumber Logs .....	59-62
Lumber Grade Yields .....	62
Units of Measurement for Forest Products .....	64
Tree Scale .....	64
Log Rule — International $\frac{1}{4}$ " .....	65
Comparative Volume Table for Log Rules commonly used in the Northeast .....	66
Railroad Tie Volume Table .....	66

The information in this bulletin covering prices, specifications, names and addresses was gathered by the New Hampshire County Foresters and the bulletin was prepared by Roger P. Sloan, Extension Forester, and Nicolas Engalichev, Forest Products Utilization and Marketing Specialist.

## County Foresters

<i>County</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>
Belknap	Monahan, Daniel H.	County Extension Office Laconia 524-7011 Ext. 731
Carroll	Dodge, Arthur G.	County Extension Office Conway 447-5922
Cheshire	Ferguson, John	County Extension Office Keene 352-4550
Coos	Sargent, John E.	County Extension Office Lancaster 788-4961
Crafton	Sargent, Leslie B. *Kinder, Richard G.	County Extension Office Woodsville 747-2377
Hillsboro	Breck, Robert W.	County Extension Office Milford 673-2510
Merrimack	Thompson, Wilbur E.	County Extension Office Concord 225-5505
Rockingham	Knowles, Stanley W.	County Extension Office, County Bldg. Exeter 772-4711 Ext. 37
Strafford	Leighton, Roger S.	County Extension Office Rochester 332-5808
Sullivan	Szymujko, Joseph A.	County Extension Office Claremont 543-3181

---

\* Assistant County Forester

# FOREST MARKET REPORT FOR 1967

## THE NATIONAL MARKET SITUATION FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

### Economic Activity

The depressed construction situation, particularly residential housing, has been the greatest source of concern in the timber products economy during 1966. Forecasters have suggested that the high interest rates and mortgage money shortage would ease during 1967. Also indicated were an increase in household formation and a backlog of demand which would combine with improved financing conditions to carry the recovery of construction into 1968 and 1969. Should the construction situation respond as expected, it would fill in the major gap in the forest industries market scene which has otherwise been advancing with the rest of the economy.

### All Timber Products - Production & Consumption

Timber production from domestic forests in 1966 is estimated at 11.7 billion cubic feet. This is 3 percent above output in 1965 and 11 percent more than the annual average in the 1956-65 decade.

Stumpage prices for most species of timber sold from the National Forests have been moving up since 1962, and this trend continued in 1966. Stumpage prices for most species are now above the previous highs reached in the mid-1950's.

Log prices have been following the upward trend in stumpage prices. The rise has been largest for hardwoods and presumably reflects in part growing scarcities of the kinds and qualities of logs in demand by industry.

Trade statistics for 1966 indicate that total net imports of timber products, including the roundwood equivalent of lumber, plywood, veneer, wood pulp, and paper and board, amount to about 1.9 billion cubic feet. This is about 11 percent above 1965 imports, and the high in a trend that has been rising fairly rapidly in the last two decades.

Between 1959 and 1965 log exports rose from 0.2 billion board feet to 1.2 billion board feet, a sixfold increase. Trends in shipments during 1966 indicate that the total for the year may be about 1.3 billion board feet.

Consumption of industrial roundwood, i.e., saw logs, veneer logs, pulpwood, and all other products except fuelwood, amounted to about 12.3 billion cubic feet in 1966. This is 4 percent above the 1965 level and a high in the consumption of industrial timber products.

The total consumption of roundwood in 1966 — industrial wood

plus fuelwood — is estimated at 13.4 billion cubic feet. This is 3 percent more than in 1965 and slightly above the record levels attained in the early 1900's when lumber production was at a peak and large volumes of fuelwood were used for domestic cooking and heating and industrial and agricultural purposes.

## **Lumber**

Apparent softwood lumber consumption in 1966 is estimated at 33.5 billion board feet. This is about the same as in 1965, but 7 percent higher than the annual average in the last 10 years.

Consumption of hardwood lumber in 1966 has reached 8.1 billion board feet. This is 3 percent higher than in 1965 and 19 percent more than the average annual consumption in the last 10 years.

## **Pulpwood**

Because economic activity and income have increased much more rapidly than the projections available in the early 1960's indicated, pulpwood consumption is now substantially above the trend level projection in the recent Forest Service report *Timber Trends in the United States*. In view of the wave of expansion that is underway in the pulp and paper industry and the presently anticipated increases in population, economic activity, and income, further rapid growth is expected.

Growth in the demand for pulpwood is not likely to be uniformly distributed among the various sections of the country.

Growth in the demand for pulpwood in the South, along with the rising demands of other wood-using industries, may soon increase competition for wood to the point where more new wood pulp capacity will be located in other sections of the country. There are still large supplies of unused hardwood timber available in the North and of softwood timber in the Rocky Mountains. These sections, especially the North where most of the major pulp and paper markets are located, may be the areas where the next major wave of expansion in the pulp industry takes place.

When the pulpwood equivalent of the net imports of pulp, paper, and board is added to the volume of wood consumed in U.S. pulpmills, it appears that total pulpwood consumption in the U.S. is 66.8 million cords. This is the total amount of wood needed to meet the Nation's demand for paper and board; and for nonpaper products, such as rayon and cellophane, that are made from wood pulp. The volume in 1966 is 11 percent more than in 1965 and nearly 1.5 times consumption in 1956.

## **Softwood Plywood**

Softwood plywood and consumption is roughly equal to domestic production. Consumption has increased at an annual rate of 9 percent

in the last decade. But the rate of increase is expected to be somewhat lower in early 1967 because of the depressed housing market.

## **Hardwood Plywood**

Consumption of hardwood plywood in 1966 is estimated to be 5 billion square feet. This exceeds 1965 use by 14 percent — about the same as the average annual rate of increase in the 1960's.

## **Veneer Logs**

Fragmentary data in some State forest product price reports indicate that veneer log prices of other species, especially hardwoods, have also been moving upward. These increases and the rapid growth in hardwood plywood and veneer imports suggest that the veneer and plywood industries are having difficulty in obtaining veneer logs of the kinds and qualities needed.

## **OUTLOOK FOR THE FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE**

“Generally optimistic” characterizes the outlook for the year ahead for the forest products industry in New Hampshire.

*Softwood Lumber* — Demand for softwood lumber will continue at favorable levels as reflected by volume of shipments. Some backlog of orders has developed, particularly for dry lumber. This demand should hold for the coming year in spite of the nationwide slowdown in housing construction. Pine furniture stock will find expanding markets with the growth in the popularity of pine furniture. Expanded demand should occur for low-grade box material due to the increased economic activity and requirements for military shipments to Vietnam.

Prices for softwood lumber have improved and should continue on the firm side through 1967.

Shortages of experienced labor in the sawmills will continue to encourage increased mechanization. There will continue to be a loss of less efficient mills, but larger, more modern mills will successfully remain in operation.

*Hardwood Lumber* — Demand for hardwood lumber will remain strong. The total cut of hardwood logs will continue to increase both for standard lumber and for dimension stock. Supplies of hardwood lumber will be met, assuming that woods labor is available. Prices for hardwood lumber will tend to continue to rise supported by strong demand.

*Pulp and Paper Industry* — The pulp and paper industry in the Northeast is involved in a major expansion of plant capacity, over 75 percent occurring in mills located in New Hampshire and Maine. This will



result in an increase in consumption of about 1.5 million cords per year of pulpwood raw material by 1969. Some of this expansion is already in effect. Changes in procurement practices should be evident in New Hampshire pulpwood operations in 1967. For example, imports of Canadian wood, and trucking of pulpwood from more distant points can be expected to increase as mills draw from wider areas.

No alleviation of the woods labor shortage is foreseen. This condition will accelerate the substitution of capital for labor and will lead to increased mechanization in wood harvesting to meet industry demands. The trend toward chipping operations away from the paper mills will continue and roundwood from pulp-cutting operations will be marketed more frequently in longer lengths than the traditional 4 foot wood.

No substantial change in roundwood prices is indicated at this time, but stumpage and mill prices should remain firm with some upward tendencies.

*Summary and General Outlook* — A generally favorable demand for wood products is promoting more efficient utilization of timber resources in New Hampshire. Adjustments are being made to utilize in a balanced manner the quantities and qualities of timber which constitute the extensive forest resources of New Hampshire. The next five years will show signs of greater diversification in the forest products industries. The availability of the forest resource mix peculiar to New Hampshire and the advantage of proximity to the growing market of the Eastern megalopolis are powerful economic factors. These factors can be expected to attract plywood and particle board plants to the area to serve this future demand. These products, among others, have a future which ranks high in promise among forest products.

## RECOMMENDATIONS TO PERSONS SELLING TIMBER

New Hampshire woodland owners who plan to sell stumpage, logs, pulpwood, and other forest products are urged to consider the following recommendations before selling:

1. If you are in doubt as to whether you have enough of the right sort of timber to attract a buyer and are interested in the sort of selective cutting operation that would benefit the remaining stand, contact the County Forester or a Consulting Forester.

2. Consider the possibility of retaining the services of a qualified forester to act as your agent in handling a timber sale in your behalf when you are not in the position to look after the details of a sale, such as marking the trees for cutting, negotiating a fair price for the marked trees, looking after the cutting operations, and making sure the terms of the contract or agreement are being followed. The names and addresses of Consulting Foresters that practice in New Hampshire are listed in this report.

3. Assuming you have enough timber to have selectively cut, find out what sort of operation would be involved — whether a thinning, or an improvement, or re-production, or harvest cut, or a combination of two or more of these.
4. Arrange to have the trees that are to be cut to be marked with paint or a blaze. If not in a position to do this yourself with help from the County Forester, hire a Consulting Forester for the purpose.
5. Find out from buyers of stumpage, logs, pulpwood, and other forest products the prices they offer in order that you may take advantage of the best market. Compare the local prices with those quoted from other sections of the state.
6. Thoroughly investigate all timber markets and prices since in many cases outside markets pay better prices than local markets because of special demands.
7. Before selling, consult your neighbors who have recently sold timber and use their experience as a guide. Ask your County Forester. In many instances, failure to do this has resulted in the woodland owner not getting full value of the product.
8. Advertise and secure competition among outside purchasers. The expense will be small and outside buyers will thus learn of chances to bid on timber in competition with local buyers.
9. Secure bids whenever possible, both by the lump sum sale based on closely estimated volume and by log scale measure. A choice is thus offered and a more profitable form of bid can be accepted.
10. Consider the responsibility of the prospective purchaser before making the sale in order to avoid slow payment, costly collections, and losses.
11. When there is quality timber to market, these trees are worth more than average or poor quality trees. Be sure the buyer takes the factor of tree quality into consideration when offering you a price for stumpage.
12. Remember that standing timber usually increases in values and generally can be sold at any time. The owner, therefore, is not obliged to place his produce on the market, if the price offered is not satisfactory. Sell only trees that should be cut. These trees should be marked by the owner or his agent with the help and advice of a qualified forester. Reliable operators will make partial cuttings by taking only the market trees, if the owner insists.
13. A written timber sale agreement between buyer and seller is more important before cutting starts on a lot. Sample sale agreement forms to fit different kinds of operations can be obtained from your County Forester.

## **ASSISTANCE RENDERED BY THE COUNTY FORESTER**

The County Forester helps woodland owners to help themselves. Your County Forester will assist you in the examination of your woodlands and make recommendations for managing them. He will help you or your agent in marking trees for cutting in limited amounts, and advise you in the marketing of forest products.

There are thousands of acres of young growing trees, such as pine, spruce, fir, and desirable hardwood, that can be converted into desirable stands of trees if the overtopping weed and cull trees are cut or killed. It is profitable to prune young, fast-growing, well-formed trees, especially white pine, with the purpose of growing quality logs that will yield clear lumber. Your County Forester can assist you in getting a forest improvement program started in your woodlands. Under the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Federal Government shares the cost of woodland improvement and tree planting with woodland owners. Your County Forester can provide you with the information about the cost-sharing programs.

**1966 PRICE RANGE FOR FOREST PRODUCTS**

**Table I. Price Range Standing Timber (Stumpage) and Sawlogs Per MBF**

Prices quoted are an average range for the county. Prices will vary from those quoted depending on market conditions. More specific prices can be obtained by contacting the County Forester, Consulting Foresters, or industry representatives. Read Carefully the Recommendations for Selling on page 5 before disposing of stumpage, logs, and other forest products.

**Belknap County**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low	\$ 8-10	\$30-32	\$36-38
	Medium	10-15	32-38	38-40
	High	15-20	38-41	40-47
Hemlock and <sup>1</sup> Spruce	Low	10	28	38
	Medium	14	33	40
	High	16	38	42
Beech	Low	6-8	30-32	30-35
Red Maple	Medium	8-10	32-33	35-38
White Oak	High	10-12	33-34	38-40
White Ash <sup>1</sup>				
Basswood <sup>1</sup>	Low	10-12	33-34	38-40
Paper Birch <sup>1</sup>	Medium	12-15	34-35	40-42
Yellow Birch <sup>1</sup>	High	15-18	35-36	42-45
Sugar Maple <sup>1</sup>				
Red Oak <sup>1</sup>				

<sup>1</sup> Higher prices are paid for these species when the grades are suitable for specialty items such as boltwood and veneer logs.

**Carroll County**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low	\$10-15		\$ 25-30
	Medium	15-20	\$35-38	40-48
	High	20-30	40	50-65
Hemlock	Medium	12-18	30-35	42
	High	20-22		45
Spruce	Low	15		
	Medium	20	35	45
	High	22		50
Ash	Medium	15		60
	High	26		110
Basswood		8		35-70
Beech	Low	7		
	Medium	10		43
	High	12		50
Beech-Boltwood				20-32/cord
Red Maple	Low to High	7-9		50
Sugar Maple	Low	12		50
	Medium	17		
	High	26		100

**Carroll County (Continued)**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
Sugar Maple Boltwood				20-32/cord
Paper Birch	Medium to High	20-26		60-100
Paper Birch Boltwood		10-14/cord		34-42/cord
Yellow Birch	Low	12		60
	Medium	38		
	High	44		110
Up to one half veneer		55		
Oak Veneer	Low	26		80
	Medium	33		100
	High	40		120
Oak Boltwood		10-12		32

**Cheshire County 1**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low to Medium	\$10-15	\$24-35	\$32-45
	Medium to High	15-20	35-42	45-50
Hemlock	Low to Medium	8-15	26-35	36-45
	Medium to High	15-18	35-40	45-50
Spruce	Low to Medium	8-15	32-35	40-45
	Medium to High	15-18	35-40	45
Red Oak <sup>2</sup>	Low to Medium	10-15	28-40	35-45
	Medium to High	15-25	40-55	45-70
Yellow (Silver)	Low to Medium	10-15	30-35	45-50
Birch	Medium to High	15-25	35-40	50-70
Paper (White) <sup>3</sup>	Low to Medium	10-15	30-35	40-50
Birch	Medium to High	15-25	35-45	50-70
Sugar (Rock)	Low to Medium	10-15	30-35	45-50
Maple	Medium to High	15-25	35-40	50-65
Red (Soft)	Low to Medium	8-15	28-35	35-45
Maple	Medium to High	15-20	35-40	45-50
Beech	Medium to High	8-15	25-30	35-45
White Ash <sup>2</sup>	Low to Medium	(Not purchased		40-45
	Medium to High	separately ex-		45-100
		cept as logs)		

<sup>1</sup> Prices for Brattleboro-Vernon Vermont areas are also included.

<sup>2</sup> Special markets in Southeastern, Vermont.

<sup>3</sup> Special markets in Cheshire County, N.H.

**Coos County**  
(Does not include pulpwood prices)

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
<b>SAWLOGS</b>				
White Pine	Low	\$12	\$35	\$50
	Medium	17	45	55
	High	20	50	65
White Spruce	Low	12	35	55
	Medium	17	40	60
	High	20	45	65
Red Spruce	Low	12	35	55
	Medium	17	40	60
	High	20	45	65
Hemlock	Low	10	28	40
	Medium	12	32	45
	High	15	38	50
Balsam Fir	High	20	45	65
Hard Maple	Low			80
	Medium			65-90
	High			75-100
Soft Maple	Low	No Market for Sawlogs at this time		
	Medium			
	High			
White Birch			60	105
Yellow Birch				110-150
Beech		5-15		45
Ash (White)			85	
Oak (Red)				75-85
<b>VENEER</b>				
<i>Species</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>Mill yd. Price/mbf.</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>(inches) Min. Diam.</i>
Yellow Birch	AA	\$300	8'6"	16
Yellow Birch	Aircraft	260	8'6"	14
Yellow Birch	Select	210	8'6" - 7'6"	12
Yellow Birch	1	160	8'6" - 7'6"	12
Yellow Birch	2	120	8'6"	12
Yellow Birch	3	120	8'6" - 7'6"	10
White Birch	Select	210	8'6" - 7'6"	12
White Birch	1	160	8'6" - 7'6"	12
Hard Maple	AA	140	8'6"	14
	1	110	8'6"	12-13
	2	110	8'6"	14+
Red Oak		120	9'4"	12-14
		120	9'4"	15+

**Grafton County**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low	No Market		
	Medium	\$12-16	\$34-40	\$ 40-50
	High	15-25	38-45	45-55
Hemlock		10-16	26-35	36-45
Spruce		10-20	35-45	45-55
Yellow Birch	Sawlog	15-25	35	50-125
	Veneer	25+	45+	120-300
Sugar or Hard Maple	Sawlog	12-25	35-45	50-90
	Veneer	20+	45+	100-140
White Birch	Sawlog	12-25	35-45	50-100
	Veneer	20+	45+	100-210
Soft (Red) Maple	Sawlog	8-12	30+	32-60
Red Oak	Sawlog	10-16	30-40	40-60
	Veneer	20+		60-120
Beech	Sawlog	8-15	30-40	38-60
	Veneer	15+		60-85
White Ash		10+		65-90
Basswood	Sawlog	10-15	30-40	40-50
	Veneer	20+		60-120

**Hillsboro County**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low	\$ 9	\$28	\$30
	Medium	15	33	38
	High	25	38	45
Hemlock	Low	8	25	30
	Medium	14	30	35
	High	17	34	40
Red Oak and White Birch	Low	6	25	30
	Medium	15	35	40
	High	20	40	45
Other Hardwoods	Low	5	25	31
	Medium	12	30	37
	High	18	35	42

Merrimack County

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low	\$ 8-12	\$25-30	\$30-35
	Medium	12-15	30-35	40-45
	High	15+	35+	45+
Hemlock	Low	8-12	25-30	30-35
	Medium	12-14	30-35	35-40
	High	14+	35+	40+
White Birch	Medium			45-50
	High			75
Hard Maple	Bolt (cord)			32
	Medium			45-50
	High			73
Yellow Birch	Bolt (cord)			32
	Medium			45-50
	High			73
Red Oak	Bolt (cord)			32
	Medium	12-15	35-40	45-50
Mixed Hardwood (Pallet Stock)	High	15+	40+	50+
	Logs	8-12	28-30	35-40
	Bolt (cord)	2	14-15	18

Rockingham County

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low	\$ 8-11	\$24-27	\$31-34
	Medium	12-15	28-31	35-38
	High	16-22	31-38	38-45
Hemlock	Low	8-11	24-27	31-34
	Medium			
Oak	High	12-15	28-31	35-38
	Low	8-12	24-28	31-35
	Medium	13-15	29-33	36-40
Other Hardwoods	High	16-25	32-41	39-48
	Low	5-10	21-26	28-33
	Medium	11-12	27-28	34-35
	High	13-15	29-31	36-38



**Strafford County <sup>3</sup>**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine <sup>2</sup>	Low	\$10-12	\$28-32	\$32-36
	Medium	12-18	32-38	38-40
	High	20-27	40-45	45-50
Hemlock and Spruce	Low	10	28	35
	Medium	12	32	38
	High	18	35	40
Yellow Birch <sup>1</sup>				
White Birch <sup>1</sup>				
Sugar Maple <sup>1</sup>				
Soft Maple	Low	8	32	38
Red Oak <sup>1</sup>	Medium	12	34	40
White Oak	High	18	36	42
Beech				
White Ash <sup>1</sup>				
Basswood <sup>1</sup>				

<sup>1</sup> Higher prices are paid for these species when the grades are suitable for specialty items such as boltwood and veneer logs.

<sup>2</sup> Occasionally higher prices paid for select logs.

<sup>3</sup> Prices based on either International rule or sawmill tally of square edge lumber.

**Sullivan County**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Quality</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered</i>
White Pine	Low	\$ 8-10	\$28-30	\$35
	Medium	10-15	30-32	40-45
	High	15-18	32-38	45-50
Hemlock	Medium	6-12	26-32	35-40
	High	10-15	30-35	40-45
Spruce	Medium	10-15	30-37	45-48
	High	15-20	35-40	45-50
Yellow Birch	Medium	10-25	35-45	50-80
	High	25-60	45-80	70-110
White Birch	Medium	10-20	30-36	50-60
	High	20-30	36-47	60-75
Sugar Maple	Medium	15-30	35-45	45-80
	High	25-50	45-70	70-110
Red Oak	Medium	10-25	30-40	45-60
	High	15-35	35-55	60-75
White Ash	Medium	15-30	25-50	45-70
	High	20-50	40-70	70-110
Beech	Medium	15	30-35	40-45
	High	15-24	35-40	45-50
Mixed Hardwoods		8-10	25-30	35-40

**Table II. Prices Pulpwood Per Cord — Northern N.H.**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Mileage Zone</i>	<i>Mill Yard</i>	<i>C.W.T.</i> <sup>1</sup>
Spruce and Fir					
Peeled		\$18.00-23.50		\$25.00-32.00	
Rough	\$4.00-6.50	14.50-16.50	( 0-20 mi.)	21.00-21.25	
			(21-40 mi.)	22.00-22.25	
			(40 and up) <sup>2</sup>	23.00-25.00	
White Pine	1.50-2.50		( 0-20 mi.)	17.50-18.50	
Rough			(21-40 mi.)	18.00-18.50	
			(41 mi. and up)	18.50	
Hemlock	1.50-2.00		( 0-20 mi.)	18.50	
Rough			(20-40 mi.)	19.50-20.00	
			(41-60 mi.)	21.00	
			(61-80 mi.)	22.00	
			(81 and up)	23.00	
Tamarack			( 0-20 mi.)	18.00-18.50	
Red, Pitch, Scotch Pine	2.00-3.00		(21-40 mi.)	20.00	
			(41-60 mi.)	21.00	
			(61-80 mi.)	22.00	
			(81 mi. and up)	23.00	
All Hardwoods			\$4.00/cd increase for peeled wood		
Rough	1.50-2.00		( 0-20 mi.)	16.94	.3025
			(21 mi. and up)	18.06	.3225
Peeled			( 0-20 mi.)	21.80	
			(21-40 mi.)	22.90	
			(41 mi. and up)	24.00	
Poplar (if scaled)					
Rough	.50-1.50			14.00-15.00	
Peeled				18.00-20.00 <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> When buying hardwood by weight, 5600 pounds equals one cord.

<sup>2</sup> Contact individual buyers for exact mileage allowance.

**Prices of Pulpwood Per Cord — Southern New Hampshire**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered at Mill</i>
Hardwood			
Rough	\$1.50-2.00	\$11.00-12.00	
Peeled		16.00-19.00	\$24.25-27.75 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Price varies depending on distance from mill.

**Table III. Price of Debarked Slabs and Edgings Per Green Ton Strapped**

	<i>Delivered to Chipping Plant</i>
Softwood <sup>1</sup> (mixed)	\$5.25-7.00
Hardwood (mixed)	4.50-5.50 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Special prices are paid for slabs and edgings sorted by species (spruce and fir).  
<sup>2</sup> Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

**Price of Pulp Chips Per Cord <sup>1</sup>**

	<i>Delivered to Pulp Mill <sup>2</sup></i>
Pine and Hemlock	\$20.00-24.00
Spruce and Fir	\$22.00-26.00
Hardwood (mixed)	\$20.00-25.00

<sup>1</sup> Chips are bought by weight or by volume.  
<sup>2</sup> Contact buyers for exact prices and mileage allowances.

**Table IV. Price Range of Excelsior Wood, Boltwood, Poles, and Posts<sup>1</sup> and Railroad Cross Ties**

<i>Species</i>	<i>Stumpage</i>	<i>Roadside</i>	<i>Delivered at Mill</i>
	Excelsior Wood Per Cord		
Poplar Peeled			\$22.00-28.00
Rough			18.00
	Boltwood Per Cord <sup>2</sup>		
White Birch	\$8.00-14.00	\$20.00-30.00	\$29.00- 43.00 per cord
Beech			60.00-105.00 per Mbf.
			20.00- 38.00 per cord
Sugar Maple			45.00- 60.00 per Mbf.
			20.00- 38.00 per cord
Yellow Birch	8.00-12.00		60.00-100.00 per Mbf.
			28.00- 38.00 per cord
Mixed Hardwood (pallet)	2.00- 5.00	10.00-15.00	60.00-105.00 per Mbf.
			18.00- 25.00 per cord

<sup>1</sup> Before cutting any posts and holes or piling, woodland owners should inquire of buyers concerning current specifications and purchasing program.

<sup>2</sup> Price per bolt varies according to diameter and length of bolt. Some mills prefer to buy by the Mbf.

Poles 1, 2

Length	Class	Min. Circumference 6 feet from butt (inches)	Min. Top Diameter (under bark)	Price Roadside per pc.	Price Delivered Merrinack, N.H. per pc.
26'	6½" top	No spec.		\$ 3.00	4.00
30'	6½" top	No spec.		4.00	5.00
35'	3	36.5 to 40	8"	9.00	12.10
35'	4	34.0	7"	7.70	10.25
35'	5	31.5	7"	6.60	8.80
35'	6	29.0	6"	5.40	7.20
40'	3	38.5 to 42	8"	11.05	14.70
40'	4	36.0	7"	9.35	12.50
45'	3	40.5 to 45	8"	13.20	17.60
45'	4	37.5	7"	11.30	14.00
50'	3	43.0 to 45	7"	15.00	19.00

<sup>1</sup> Before cutting any posts and poles or piling, woodland owners should inquire of buyers concerning current specifications and purchasing program.

<sup>2</sup> Species: Red (Norway) pine.

Posts 1

Species	Length	Top Dia.	Roadside Price (Per Post)	Delivered at Mill (Price Per Post)
Red (Norway) Pine and Pitch Pine Specifications	7'	3½" - 5½"		\$ .25
	7'	6½" - 8½"	\$ .45	.70-.75
	7'	8½" - 10½"	.90	1.40-1.55
	8'	3½" - 4½"		.30
	8'	4½" - 6"		.40

<sup>1</sup> Before cutting any posts and poles, woodland owners should inquire of buyers concerning current specifications and purchasing program.

**Railroad Cross Ties**

Grade	Size	Rail Bearing Face	Prices Paid for Green Mixed Oak and Hardwood <sup>1</sup> Ties at Rail Siding		Delivered at Mill
			(MAINE CENTRAL)		
No. 1	(6"x7"x8'6")	6"	\$1.45	MBF \$48.86	MBF \$52.23
No. 2	(6"x7"x8'6")	7"	2.00	67.40	2.10 70.77
No. 3	(6"x8"x8'6")	8"	2.25	66.15	2.35 68.40
No. 4	(7"x8"x8'6")	8"	2.95	74.34	3.05 76.86
No. 5	(7"x9"x8'6")	9"	3.10	69.44	3.20 71.68

<sup>1</sup> Beech, Birch, Maple, Cherry.

**Table V. Price Range of Fuelwood Per Cord**

Species	Stumpage	Roadside	Delivered Buyers Premises
Hardwood <sup>1</sup>			
4' wood	\$1.00-3.00	\$12.00-16.00	\$20.00-27.00
12", 14", 16" lengths		18.00-21.00	20.00 32.00
Slabs		5.00-10.00	16.00 20.00

Fireplace white birch will be slightly higher than above when bought in bundles. Prices range up to \$60.00 + per cord.

Formula for determining cords of fuelwood, pulpwood and boltwood in 4' lengths. Average height in inches times length of pile in feet divided by 384 equals the number of cords:

$$\frac{\text{EXAMPLE: } 48'' \times 8'}{384} = 1 \text{ cord}$$

If wood is longer or shorter than standard length, which is 48", divide by standard bolt length to get current percentage. (EXAMPLE: 39" divided by 48" equals 81%).

<sup>1</sup> \$3.00-8.00 asked for sawing 4' wood into stove length.

**Table VI. Price Range of Sawdust and Shavings**

	<i>Per Cord Green at Sawmill</i>	<i>Per Bale Air Dry</i>
Sawdust	\$1.00-5.00	
Shavings	or \$.02 to .04 per cubic foot \$2.00-5.00 or \$.02 to .04 per cubic foot	.65-1.00

**Table VII. Operating Costs (Contract Prices)**

	<i>Felling and Bucking per Mbf</i>	<i>Yarding per Mbf</i>	<i>Trucking<sup>3</sup> &amp; <sup>4</sup> per Mbf</i>
<b>Logs</b>			
Softwood <sup>1</sup>	\$ 6.00-13.00	\$6.00-15.00	\$5.00-15.00
Softwood <sup>2</sup>	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00	8.00 15.00
Hardwood <sup>1</sup>	7.00-13.00	7.00-18.00	6.00-25.00
Hardwood <sup>2</sup>	9.00-12.00	8.00-12.00	9.00-24.00
<b>Pulpwood</b>	<i>per cord</i>	<i>per cord</i>	<i>per cord</i>
Softwood <sup>1</sup>	\$ 7.00- 9.00	\$2.00- 4.50	\$3.00- 7.00
Hardwood <sup>1</sup>	6.50- 8.50	2.50- 6.00	4.00- 8.00
Hardwood <sup>2</sup>	6.00-12.00	4.00- 6.00	5.00-11.00
Fuelwood	6.00- 9.00	4.00- 6.00	
Horse Rental	\$ 1.00 per cord if the jobber feeds the animal.		
	\$ 1.50- 2.00 per cord if the chopper feeds the animal.		
Twitching stump to roadside	\$ 8.00- 9.00 per cord, horse furnished.		
Chain Saw Rental	\$ 0.50- 2.00 per hour		
Man with Chain Saw	\$ 2.50- 5.00 per hour		
Stump to Stick	\$45.00-65.00 square edge softwood lumber per Mbf.		
	30.00-40.00 round edge softwood lumber per Mbf.		
	52.00-82.00 square edge hardwood lumber per Mbf.		
<b>Stickings</b>	4.00- 5.00 square edge hardwood lumber per Mbf.		
	3.00- 4.00 round edge softwood lumber per Mbf.		
<b>Custom Sawing</b>	20.00-35.00 per Mbf for softwoods or \$15-20 per hour.		
	2.00- 5.00 more per Mbf for hardwoods.		
<b>Planing</b>	10.00-15.00 per Mbf. \$6.00-16.00 per hour.		
Portable Planer	10.00 per Mbf one face.		
	15.00 per Mbf two faces.		

<sup>1</sup> For Northern New Hampshire

<sup>2</sup> For Southern New Hampshire

<sup>3</sup> Intra-state and inter-state rates are sometimes used.

<sup>4</sup> There are no established I.C.C. rates for trucking sawlogs and pulpwood. Rates are determined between the trucker and the party wanting the logs hauled on the basis of mileage involved. Average hauling prices are as follows:

<i>Logs</i>	0- 30 miles	\$10.00 per Mbf
	35- 50 miles	15.00 per Mbf
	50- 85 miles	20.00 per Mbf
	85-100 miles	25.00 per Mbf
	<i>Pulpwood</i>	0- 15 miles
	15- 30 miles	4.00 per cord
	30- 40 miles	5.00 per cord
	40- 60 miles	6.00 per cord

**Table VIII. Wholesale Rough Air Dried Price  
for Graded Eastern White Pine 1**

D. Select & Btr.		No. 1 & No. 2 Common		No. 3 Common		No. 4 Common	
1x3	\$160	1x3	\$130	1x3	\$ 80	1x3	\$55
1x4	160	1x4	140	1x4	95	1x4	55
1x5	160	1x5	140	1x5	95	1x5	55
1x6	200	1x6	145	1x6	100	1x6	55
1x7	200	1x7	145	1x7	100	1x7	65
1x8	210	1x8	145	1x8	100	1x8	65
1x9	210	1x9	145	1x9	100	1x9	65
1x10	240	1x10	145	1x10	100	1x10	65
1x11	240	1x11	145	1x11	100	1x11	65
1x12	280	1x12	170	1x12	110	1x12	65
1x13	280	1x13	155	1x13	110	1x13	65

5/4 to 8/4 — No. 2 & No. 3 & D Select Add \$5 per M

**Rough Air Dried Native Hemlock**

Boards		Dimensions						
		6'	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	
1x4 & 1x5	\$85	2x3 & 2x4	\$45	75	75	75	75	75
1x6 & 1x7	87	2x6 & 2x8	45	75	75	75	75	75
1x8 & up	90	2x10	45	75	75	75	75	75

Spruce — add \$5 per Mbf.

<sup>1</sup> Prices may vary somewhat from those quoted depending on market and quantities.

**Table IX. Wholesale Price List for White Pine Lumber per MBF  
at a New Hampshire Lumber Yard  
Dressed 1, 2, or 4 sides, Matched or Novelty Siding**

Grades	D Select and Better (Clear)	No. 1 and No. 2 Common	No. 3 Common	No. 4 Common
1x4	\$185	\$165	\$120	\$80 (Retail Prices
1x6	225	170	125	85 \$35-50
1x10	265	170	125	90 more than
1x12	305	195	135	90 wholesale)

Single Clapboard siding — 1x5 only — add \$4 per M

Double Clapboard siding — 1x8 — No. 3c — add \$4 per M — No. 4c — add \$7 per M

V Joint, Knotty Pine, No. 2 and No. 3 — add \$4 per M

Pickwick Pattern — A grade \$165

No. 3 Knotty Pine — \$140

Boards		Eastern Hemlock						
		Dimensions						
		6'	8'	10'	12'	14'	16'	
1x2 & 1x3	\$85	2x3	\$60	90	90	90	90	90
1x4	85	2x4	60	90	90	90	90	90
1x5	85	2x6	60	90	90	90	90	90
1x6 & 1x7	87	2x8	60	90	90	90	90	90
1x8 & up	90	2x10	60	90	90	90	90	90

**Table X. Price Range of Christmas Trees and Boughs <sup>1</sup>**

	Stumpage		Roadside	
	Single	Bundle (2 or more)	Single	Bundle
<b>Pasture Run</b>				
Balsam Fir	\$ .35- .65	\$ .75-1.25	\$ .75-1.50	\$2.50-4.00
Spruce	.25- .50	.50-1.00	.50-1.25	1.25-3.00
<b>Improved Trees</b>				
Balsam Fir	.75-1.25	2.50-4.00	1.25-2.75	3.00-4.50
Spruce	.50- .75	2.00	.75-1.50	2.75-3.00
<b>Plantation Crown Trees<sup>2</sup></b>	1.00-3.50 or .50c per linear foot.			
<b>Boughs</b>	Per Bundle Roadside		Per Ton Roadside	
Balsam Fir	.50-1.75		\$40.00-75.00	
Spruce	.50-1.00		40.00-64.00	

<sup>1</sup> Producers should contact buyers well in advance of cutting and arrange for deposits and specific prices, and use a written contract.

<sup>2</sup> Applies to Southern New Hampshire for buyers selected trees.



# Companies and Individuals Buying Standing Timber and Logs and Doing Custom Sawing

## Listed by County and Town

Names of buyers listed in this bulletin are those who have indicated to the County Foresters that they are in the market now or at a later date to purchase one or more of the following: stumpage, logs, pulpwood, bolts, excelsior wood, piling, posts, and other forest products. Many buyers and operators will give a preference to owners in the purchase of forest products who are interested in harvesting forest products from their holdings in accordance with cutting practices recommended by a County Forester or a private forester. Owners can well consider giving options for further cuts to operators who will make partial cuttings in stands operated according to good forest management.

The following abbreviations are used:

SW — Softwood	HW — Hardwood	Stump — Stumpage
Road — Roadside	Cus. — Custom Sawing	Del. — Delivered at mill
P — Portable	S — Stationary	B — Buyer only
		L — Logger

Names of forest products, buyers, and other persons listed are offered without recommendations or preference. Omission is not a reflection on the integrity of any person. A list of registered sawmills and of secondary processors is available from the Department of Resources and Economic Development of Resource Development, Concord, New Hampshire.

### Belknap County

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Belmont</b>						
Contigiani Lumber Co. LaPlante, Albert L. Tilton, N.H.	B & L & S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
N.H. Lbr. Prod., Inc. Dickerson, Gene RFD 1, Laconia	B & S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Gilmanton</b>						
Clairmont, Jos. Gilmanton Corner	S & L	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Dawson, Robert RFD 1, Barnstead	S & L	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Potter, Robert RFD 1, Barnstead	S & L	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Gilford</b>						
Gardner, Walter Governors Island RFD, Laconia	B & L	SW & HW Veneer	X			

**Belknap County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Laconia</b>						
Allen-Rogers Corp. Water St., Laconia	B	HW- Boltwood	X		X	
Banfill, Ernest 500 Union Avenue Laconia	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Page, Otto 260 Court Street Laconia	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Meredith</b>						
Dow, Harold Parade Road	S & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Tilton</b>						
Daniels, Thomas RFD, Tilton	S & L	SW	X	X	X	X
<b>Carroll County</b>						
<b>Bartlett</b>						
Kearsarge Peg Co., W. F. Hodgkins and S. E. Davidson, Jr.	S	Birch Bolts	X		X	
<b>Conway</b>						
Conway Supply Co., Inc.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Cummings, C. B. & Sons c/o Howard Young, Sr.	S	Birch Bolts	X	X	X	
Heath Brothers Center Conway	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Morrill, Brewster Oak St., N. Conway	B & L	SW & HW	X			
North Conway Lumber Co. North Conway	S	SW & HW	X		X	
Rodrigue, Roland Box 463	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Smith, N. Hood Box 684	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Smith, Wilmer Fryeburg, Me.	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Valladares & Leavitt	B & L	SW & HW	X			

Carroll County (Continued)

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Eaton Center</b>						
DeWitt, Sidney	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Jackson</b>						
Dundee Mgmt. Corp. Box 101	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Kelley, Harold W.	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Madison</b>						
Shackford, Jesse, Jr. Silver Lake	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Ossipee</b>						
Libby, Albion RFD, Center Ossipee	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Portland Dowel Co., Inc. Center Ossipee	S	HW Bolts	X	X	X	
New England Lumber Co., Inc. West Ossipee	S	SW & HW			X	
Welch, Austin E. West Ossipee	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Sanbornville</b>						
Hill, Wallace F. Phone 522-3308	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Rouleau, Samuel	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Sandwich</b>						
Bellingham Lumber Co. North Sandwich	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Bourroughs, Lester, Jr. & Plummer, James Center Sandwich	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Elliot, Sidney Bennett St. North Sandwich	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Tamworth</b>						
Ames, Ronald South Tamworth	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Bickford, Fred, M., Jr. South Tamworth	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Hammond, Roy		SW & HW	X			

**Carroll County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
Saunders Brothers c/o Elton Perkins South Tamworth	B & L	Birch Bolts & HW	X	X	X	
Thomas, Bruce Silver Lake	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Cheshire County</b>						
<b>Alstead</b>						
Branchflower Lbr. Corp. P.O. Box 235	S	SW & HW	X		X	
<b>Chesterfield</b>						
Stone, D. S. Lumber Co. Route 1, Keene	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Welcome, Paul E.	S	SW & HW	X		X	X
<b>Fitzwilliam</b>						
Tommila Bros.	S	SW & HW	X			
<b>Gilsum</b>						
Lackey, Frank RFD, Keene	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Duffy, Arthur Gilsum	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Keene</b>						
Rivers, Paul E. 334 Elm St., Keene	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Bardwell, Walter L. Lower Winchester Road Keene	P	SW & HW	X			
<b>Marlboro</b>						
Beauregard, Chas. & Sons, Inc. P.O. Box 395	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Cummings, F. T., Inc. Box 185, Troy	S	SW & HW	X		X	X
<b>Swanzy</b>						
Lane, C. L. Company East Swanzy	S	SW	X		X	
<b>Stoddard</b>						
Batchelder, Earl Peru, Vermont	P	HW	X		X	
<b>Troy</b>						
Jonas Damon Estate State Line	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X

**Cheshire County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Starkey, Eugene</b>	P	SW & HW	X			
<b>Walpole</b>						
<b>Kingsbury, Albert</b>	S	SW & HW	X			X
<b>Swanzey</b>						
<b>Frazier Furniture Co. West Swanzey</b>	S	HW			X	X
<b>Savard, Winfred</b>	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Winchester</b>						
<b>New England Lbr. Co. Box 124</b>	S	SW & HW	X		X	
<b>Prouty, Leonard Old Chesterfield Road</b>	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Coos County</b>						
<b>Berlin</b>						
<b>White Mt. Lbr. Co., Inc. East Milan Road</b>	S	SW			X	
<b>Berlin Hardwood Products, Inc.</b>	S	HW			X	
<b>White Mountain Woodcraft Boucher, George, Buyer E. Milan Road</b>	S	HW			X	
<b>Colebrook</b>						
<b>Weir, Harlie</b>	B	HW			X	
<b>Dalton</b>						
<b>Saunders Bros., Clifford Wentworth, Buyer RFD, Whitefield</b>	S	HW		X	X	
<b>Errol</b>						
<b>Lemire, George</b>	S	HW			X	
<b>Groveton</b>						
<b>Crawford, Wilson</b>	S	HW	X		X	
<b>C. B. Cummings &amp; Son, Co.</b>	S	HW			X	
<b>Lancaster</b>						
<b>Alden, Clayton M. RFD No. 1</b>	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Alden, Harold B. RFD No. 1</b>	S	SW	X	X	X	X

**Coos County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>North Stratford</b>						
Plywood Products, Div. of Brown Company	S	HW	X	X	X	
Washburn Lumber Co. Reuben Washburn, Buyer	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Shelburne</b>						
Poretta Lumber Co.	S	SW			X	
<b>Whitefield</b>						
Savage, Roswell	S	SW			X	X
<b>Grafton County</b>						
<b>Alexandria</b>						
Robie, Ernest S. RFD	P	SW & HW	X		X	X
<b>Ashland</b>						
Gallup Lumber Co. c/o B. Avery, Mgr. Ashland	S	SW	X	X	X	X
Simpson, Delma G.	B	SW & HW	X			
<b>Benton</b>						
Page Hill Farms Pike, N.H.	S	SW			X	X
<b>Bristol</b>						
Williams, R. P. & Son	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Campton</b>						
Draper Corp. Beebe River	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Mardin, Robert RFD, Plymouth	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Canaan</b>						
Lary, A. C., Lbr. Co., Edward Lary	S	SW & HW	X			
Morris Lumber Co.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Enfield</b>						
Cobb, Willis P.O. Box 128	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Grafton</b>						
Braley, Maurice F.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Hanover</b>						
Lacoss, Niles P.O. Etna	S	SW	X	X	X	X

**Grafton County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Haverhill</b>						
Heberbrand, Arthur D. (N. Haverhill)	S	SW & HW		X	X	X
Newman Lbr. Co. & Transit Milling Co. Woodsville	S	SW	X	X	X	
Northeast Hardwoods, Inc. N. Haverhill	S	HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Landaff</b>						
Davis, Jack RFD, Lisbon	S	SW & HW				X
<b>Lebanon</b>						
Laro, Leonard	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Goodwin, Edmond RFD, W. Lebanon	B	SW & HW	X			
<b>Lisbon</b>						
Profile Lumber Co.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Littleton</b>						
Poulsen Lumber Co.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Schoff, Arthur	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Timber Products Laurence Bean	S	HW			X	
<b>Lyme</b>						
Wagner Woodlands	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Orange</b>						
Hammond, F. C. & Sons	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Plymouth</b>						
Ireland Lumber Co.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
United Shank & Finding Division	S	HW	X	X	X	
<b>Rumney</b>						
Forest Lands, Inc. c/o Roger A. Sanborn, Buyer RFD, Rumney	B & L	SW & HW	X			
Keniston, Raymond	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Sanborn, Richard	S	SW	X	X	X	
Tarr, Bert	S	HW	X	X	X	X

**Grafton County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Thornton</b>						
Benton, Bert RFD, Campton	S	SW				X
<b>Warren</b>						
Whitcher, Kenneth	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Wentworth</b>						
Forest Products, Inc.	S	HW	X	X	X	
King, John M.	B & L	SW & HW	X			
<b>Hillsboro County</b>						
<b>Amherst</b>						
Converse & Peaslee RFD, Milford	S	SW & HW				X
<b>Bennington</b>						
Durgin, John D. RFD 1, Newport	P	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Low, Forest	S	SW				X
<b>Brookline</b>						
Tapply, Wm. Lunenburg, Mass.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Goffstown</b>						
Upton, Gerald	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Hebert, Lucien 29 College Road Manchester	S	SW & HW	X			
<b>Hancock</b>						
Pierce, W. H. & Son	B	SW				X
Upton, Karl G.	B	SW & HW	X			
<b>Hollis</b>						
Glover, Milton RFD 2, Milford	S	SW				X
Stateline Lbr. Co .	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Litchfield</b>						
Venne, Leo C. Pelham	P	SW	X			
Yanis, Stanley Hudson	P	SW	X			



**Hillsboro County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Lyndeboro</b>						
Ballou, C. Co. Douglas Street Uxbridge, Mass.	S	SW	X	X	X	
<b>Manchester</b>						
Bailey, Arthur D. 48 N. Adams Street	B	SW	X			
Plant, Marshall 248 Villa Street	P	SW	X			
<b>Merrimack</b>						
Heath, A. C. So. Merrimack	B	SW & HW	X			
<b>Milford</b>						
Lorden Lbr. Co.	S	SW & HW	X		X	
Matson, Theodore	P	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Whitten, Chester	S	SW	X	X	X	
Wilkins, Harold, Jr. Amherst, N. H.	S	SW	X	X	X	X
<b>New Ipswich</b>						
Dudar, John Box 58	S	SW				X
Kurth, Walter	S	SW	X			X
Saari, George	S	SW				X
<b>Weare</b>						
Colburn, Robert	S	SW	X			
<b>Merrimack County</b>						
<b>Andover</b>						
Dalphond Bros., Inc. RFD No. 1	S	SW & HW	X		X	X
<b>Boscawen</b>						
Colby Lumber Co. River Rd., Penacook	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Durant, Herbert B. 164 N. Main St. Penacook	S	SW & HW		X	X	X
Merrimack Mf. Co.	B	SW	X		X	
Steenbeke & Sons, Inc.	S	SW	X		X	

Merrimack County (Continued)

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Canterbury</b>						
Greenwood, George RFD No. 6, Concord	S	SW				X
<b>Chichester</b>						
Reed, Edgar	P	SW	X			
<b>Concord</b>						
Concord Lumber Co. Commercial Street	S	SW	X	X	X	X
<b>Henniker</b>						
Goss Lumber Co.	S	SW	X	X		
Henniker Lumber Co., Inc.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Patenaude, Barry Rush Road	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Thelvicki Corp., Contoocook, N. H. Thomas Johnson, Buyer	B	HW	X	X	X	
<b>Hooksett</b>						
Smalley, John RFD No. 1, Manchester	S	SW				
<b>Hopkinton</b>						
Astles Lumber Co. Contoocook	S	SW	X		X	
<b>London</b>						
Page Lumber Co. RFD No. 8, Concord	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Sanborn Albin J. RFD No. 2, Pittsfield	S	SW	X			X
<b>Pittsfield</b>						
Barton Bros.	P	SW	X			
Pittsfield Box & Lumber Co.	P	SW	X			
<b>Sutton</b>						
Bushway, Leon South Newbury	P	SW & HW	X			
<b>Warner</b>						
Hill Box Co., Inc.	B	SW	X			
Nichols, L. Earl	S	SW	X		X	
Sawyer, Clifford A.	B	SW & HW	X			
<b>Webster</b>						
Jones, Paul S. RFD, Contoocook	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X

**Rockingham County**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Atkinson</b>						
Feuer, Martin M. Main St.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Brentwood</b>						
Lyford, Lawrence E. Deer Hill Rd.	L & B	SW		X		
<b>Candia</b>						
Brown, Alfred E. RFD 1, Manchester	S	None				
Perkins, Fletcher East Candia	P	SW & HW	X			
<b>Deerfield</b>						
Mathes, Roger V.	P	SW	X			
<b>Derry</b>						
Hayford Kimball Lumber Co., Inc. P.O. Box 24	S & P	SW & HW	X	X	X	
True & Noyes East Derry	S	SW & HW	X		X	
<b>East Kingston</b>						
Sargent Lumber Co.	S	SW & HW	X		X	
<b>Epping</b>						
Johnson Lumber Co. 875 Elm St., Manchester, N.H.	P & S	SW	X	X	X	
<b>Fremont</b>						
Spaulding & Frost Co. Division of Johnson Lbr. Co. Richard Wiggin, Mgr.	S	SW	X	X	X	
<b>Hampstead</b>						
Collette, Alfred	S	SW	X			
<b>Kensington</b>						
Brown, Everett W. RFD, East Kingston	L & B	SW & HW	X	X		
Cole, George RFD, East Kingston	S	SW				X
<b>Kingston</b>						
Cheney, R. W. & Son RFD, East Kingston	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Nottingham</b>						
Fernald, Frederick	P	SW & HW	X		X	X

**Rockingham County (Continued)**

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Rye</b>						
Rand Lbr. Co., Inc. 511 Wallis Road	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
<b>Strafford County</b>						
<b>Barrington</b>						
Clark, Melvin East Barrington	B	SW	X			
Green, George East Barrington	P	SW	X			
<b>Dover</b>						
Mathes, Valentine	B	SW	X			
<b>Durham</b>						
Woodward, William	S	SW	X	X	X	X
<b>Farmington</b>						
Mooney, G. F. & Sons, Inc.	B	HW (Birch)	X			
Littlefield Box Shop	S Bolts	SW & HW		X	X	
<b>Middleton</b>						
Diprizio, Charles & Sons, Inc. (Middleton) RFD No. L, Union	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Milton</b>						
Tibbetts Lbr. Co. Farmington	S	SW	X	X	X	X
<b>Rochester</b>						
Collins, Raymond 16 First Street	P	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Leroy E. Allen Co. 153 Wakefield Street	P	SW	X			
Tremblay, Gerard J. Maple St. Gonic, N.H.	B	HW Bolts	X	X		
<b>Sullivan County</b>						
<b>Claremont</b>						
Atkinson-Davis Corp. Box 704	B & L	SW & HW Veneer	X			
Davis & Symonds Lbr. Co. Box 56	S	SW & HW	X		X	

Sullivan County (Continued)

<i>Town &amp; Operator</i>	<i>Type of Sawmill</i>	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
Red Water Lumber Co. RFD No. 1	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
<b>Grantham</b>						
Cote & Roney Lbr. Co.	S	SW & HW	X		X	X
<b>Langdon</b>						
Porter, George RFD, Alstead	S	SW & HW			X	
<b>Newport</b>						
Hackwell Lbr. Co., Inc.	S	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Rowe Lumber Co. Box 383	S	SW & HW	X		X	
Wilcox, Stanley RFD No. 2	B & L	SW	X	X		
<b>Plainfield</b>						
Demers, Warren Sunapee	P					X
Trow, W. W. & Sons	S	SW & HW			X	X

**Out-of-State Stumpage, Log, and Specialty Buyers  
Who Buy in New Hampshire**

	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
<b>Maine</b>					
Andover Wood Products, Inc. Andover, Tel. 34	Y. Birch H. Maple			X	
Crouse, Harry G. N. Fryeburg	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Cummings, C. B. & Sons c/o Norman H. Gray Fryeburg	HW (Birch)	X	X	X	
Currier, Owen G. East Fryeburg	SW & HW	X			
Diamond National Corp. McGowan, Neil W., Forester Fryeburg	SW	X		X	
Gerry, E. C. Lovell	SW	X	X	X	
Graves, Aubrey M. Lovell	SW & HW	X			
Gray, Norman Fish Street Fryeburg	SW & HW	X			
Hall & Smith Fryeburg	HW	X	X	X	
Hammond & Son, Thomas E. Hiram	SW	X	X	X	Log by grades
Hanover Dowel Mill Bethel	HW			X	
Hurd, Irl & George E. Lebanon	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Kendall Dowel Mill W. Bethel					
LaValley, Albert Sanford	SW (White pine roundwood for chipping)	X	X	X	
Mann, Lewis & Son Bryant Pond	SW	X	X	X	X
Maine Woods Corporation Gunter, Steward W., Buyer Steep Falls	HW			X	
Newton Tebetts, Inc. W. Bethel	HW			X	
Paris Mfg. Co. Box 259 South Paris	HW			X	

**Out-of-State Stumpage, Log, and Specialty Buyers  
Who Buy in New Hampshire (Continued)**

	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
Parsons Lumber Co. York	SW	X (over ½ million bd. ft. lots)			
Saunders Bros. Westbrook	HW	X		X	
Sewell Lumber Co. Lebanon	SW	X			
Spang, Phillip RFD, Kennebunk	SW & HW	X (pulpwood)			
Stowel Silk Spool Co. Bryant Pond					
<b>Massachusetts</b>					
Bartlett, Edmund 240 Main St. Salisbury	Oak & Birch		X	X	
Brown Package Co., Inc. Winchendon	W. Pine	X		X	
Esty, Ralph A. & Sons, Inc. Main St. Groveland	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Freys Lumber Co. Cross St. Bernardston	SW & HW	X			
Haskell, C. M. & Sons 400 Canal St. Bernardston	SW	X	X	X	X
Johnson Lumber Co. 304 Main St. Salisbury	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Kelleher, John C., Jr.	HW (cordwood)			X	
<b>Vermont</b>					
Adams, Geo. F. Co., Inc. Lester Adams, Buyer Moscow	Birch			X	
Bradford Veneer & Panel Co. B. E. Faar, Buyer Bradford	HW (Veneer)	X	X	X	
Britton Lumber Co. Hartland	SW & HW			X	
Brown, P. K. & Sons, Corp. Claremont, N.H. (Mill in Proctorville, Vt.)	HW	X	X	X	

**Out-of-State Stumpage, Log, and Specialty Buyers  
Who Buy in New Hampshire (Continued)**

	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
Carroll Snelling E. Thetford	SW & HW		X	X	
Cersosimo Lbr. Co., Inc. RFD No. 3 Brattleboro	SW & HW	X			
Clark Ash Mill V. L. Morse, Buyer Brattleboro	White Ash	X	X	X	
Clark, C. E. & Sons c/o Francis Clark 29 Western Ave. Brattleboro	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Colby Brothers Lunenburg	SW			X	X
Eaton Lbr. Co. Rochester	HW	X	X	X	
Emerson & Hahn Hardline Loggers Bradford	SW & HW	X	X		
Fournier, Arthur Chester (for Newport, N.H. mill)	SW	X	X	X	X
Green Mt. Box & Lbr. Corp. White River Junction	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Haniflin, Thomas E. Bellows Falls	SW & HW	X	X	X	
Indian Head Plywood Newport	HW (Veneer)			X	
Malmquist-Wood Products Co. Post Mills	SW & HW			X	
Miles Pond Wood Products, Inc. Miles Pond	HW			X	
National Lbr. Co. Chester	HW	X	X	X	
Peck Lbr. Co. Vernon Howard Mason, Buyer	SW & HW			X	
River Basket Corp. Putney	Pine, ash, oak logs 8', 10', 12'			X	
Sevigny Lbr. Co. North Thetford (Box 389, Lebanon, N.H.)	SW & HW	X	X	X	X



**Out-of-State Stumpage, Log, and Specialty Buyers  
Who Buy in New Hampshire (Continued)**

	<i>Kind of Logs</i>	<i>Stump.</i>	<i>Road.</i>	<i>Del.</i>	<i>Cus.</i>
Smead Lumber Co. Vernon	SW & HW	X	X	X	X
Tenney's Lbr. Mill Saxton Claude Tenney, Buyer	SW & HW	X	X	X	
True Temper Corp. Wallingford and St. Johnsbury	HW		X	X	
Vermont Log Bldg., Inc. Hartland	W. Pine			X	
Weyerhaeuser Co.	HW (Veneer)		X	X	
<b>Quebec - Canada</b> No. Troy & Hancock					
Garneau, Jack, Inc. Sawyer ville	HW	X	X	X	
LaBranch & Son St. Isadore					
LaLiberte Coaticook					
Louzon & Son East Hereford	SW			X	
Vallee, Paul St. Isadore	HW			X	
Remillard, George A. 24 St. Joseph Blvd. St. Jean - Tel. 348-2535	Ash Logs		X	X	X

### Portable Pulpwood Debarbers

Benjamin, Mariner	40 East Main St., Merrimack, Mass.
Bullis, Russell	Wolfeboro
Flagg, Ira	Barre, Massachusetts
Gregoire, Albert	RFD No. 2, Wells, Me.
Lapierre, Victor	Chestnut Hill Rd., Farmington
Lee, John E.	49 Logging Hill Rd., Concord
Littlefield, Richard T.	Kennebunk, Me.
Morrill, Kenneth	Londonderry
Randall, Ralph T.	RFD No. 1, Newmarket
Tardy, Donald	73 Brown's Lane, Haverhill, Mass.
Thelvicki, Inc.	Contoocook
Tirell, Walter	RFD No. 1, Goffstown
Tremblay, Bros.	RFD No. 1, Pickering Rd., Gonic

### Planing Mills (Custom)

Astles Lumber Co.	Contoocook
Chase, Benjamin Co.	Derry
Cheney, Roland & Son	Kingston
Colby Bros.	Danville
Cole, George	RFD, East Kingston
Concord Lumber Co.	Commercial St., Concord
Contigiani Lumber Co.	Belmont
Currier, P. L. Lumber Co.	RFD, Milford
Davis, Jack	RFD, Lisbon
Demers, Warren (Portable)	Plainfield
Green Lumber Co.	1253 Hooksett Rd., Manchester
Kimball Lumber Co.	P. O. Box 24, Derry
Littlefield Box Co.	Farmington
Lyford, Lawrence E.	RFD, Exeter
N.H. Lumber Products, Inc.	Belmont
Rand Lumber Co.	511 Wallis Rd., Rye
Steenbeke & Sons Inc.	Boscawen
State Line Lumber Co.	Box 35, Nashua
Transit Milling Co.	Woodsville
Trow, W. W. & Sons	Sunapee
Woodward, William	Durham

### Shingle Mill Operators

Bailey, Howard D.	RFD 1, Bradford Rd., Newport
Dodge, James	Tilton
Littlefield Box Shop	Farmington

### WOOD CHIPPING PLANTS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

<i>Company</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Type</i>
Cloutier Lumber Co.	Northumberland	3
Connecticut Valley Chipping Co., Inc.	Woodsville	1 & 1a
Connecticut Valley Chipping Co., Inc. (Littleton Division)	Littleton	1
Davis and Symonds Lbr. Co.	Claremont	2
Johnson Lumber Co.	Fremont	2
Lakes Region Chipping Corp.	Ashland	1
Lemire Lumber Co.	Errol	2
Lorden Lumber Co.	Milford	2
Ossipee Lumber Co.	Center Ossipee	1
Washburn Lumber Co.	North Stratford	2 & 2a
Whitcher, Kenneth E., Inc.	Warren	2
White Mountain Lumber Co.	Berlin	2
White Mountain Woodcraft	Berlin	2

#### Chipping Plant Types

1. Central Chipping Plant (Stationary)
- 1a. Facilities available for roundwood debarking & chipping
2. Chipper at sawmill (Stationary)
- 2a. Facilities available for roundwood debarking & chipping
3. Roundwood Debarking & Chipping Plant (Mobile)

### Pulpwood Buyers

<i>Company and Individual Buyers</i>	<i>Kinds of Wood Purchased</i>
Benjamin, Mariner 40 East Main St. Merrimack, Mass.	Hardwood
Blair, Reginald E., RFD, West Street Winchendon, Mass.	Hardwood (Peeled)
Brown Company, Berlin Hamlin, Mark, Berlin Laurence Dyer, Colebrook Mountain, Claude, 15 - 2nd St., Cascade Ellis, George, Gorham	Spruce, fir, hemlock, tamarack, pine, beech, birch, maple, oak, elm, ash, veneer, yellow birch, basswood, poplar, and green hardwood.

**Pulpwood Buyers (Continued)**

<i>Company and Individual Buyers</i>	<i>Kinds of Wood Purchased</i>
Pitman, Harold, Conway Monahan, Thomas, N. Stratford Schwartz, Charles, Wilder, Vt.	
Bullis, Russell H., Wolfeboro	
Connecticut Valley Chipping Co., Inc., Woodsville	Write for specifications, loading instructions, and prices.
Farwell, Thomas, Wells River, Vt.	Spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, hardwood and poplar.
Flagg, Ira, Barre, Mass.	Hardwood
Franconia Paper Corp., Lincoln Henry C. Waldo, Lincoln Elwin Macomber, RFD 1, Plymouth Glenn Stevens, Lincoln Philip Comeau, Star Route, Rumney	Spruce and fir; limited amount of hemlock, pine and peeled or rossed hardwood.
Gregoire, Albert, RFD No. 2, Wells, Maine	Hardwood
Groveton Paper Co., Groveton Mountain, Harold, Groveton Johnson, Kenneth, Groveton	Spruce, fir, dry hemlock, and dry hardwood.
International Paper Co. Sawyer, Rhodes, N. Stratford	Spruce, fir (inquire direct) wood
Lapierre, Ulderic, Middleton	Softwood & hardwood
Lapierre, Victor, Farmington	Softwood & hardwood
Lee, John E., 49 Logging Hill Rd., Concord	Hardwood
Littlefield, Richard T. Kennebunk, Maine	Hardwood
Moore, George, Lebanon	Spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, peeled hardwood and rough or peeled poplar.
Oxford Paper Co., Rumford, Maine and Lawrence, Mass. Hartranft, John L., Manager, Wood Dept., Rumford, Me. Mackay, Claude, Asst. Manager, Wood Procurement, Rumford, Me. Ashton, R. V., 158 School St., Concord	Spruce, fir, hemlock, and northern hardwood.
Poulin, Marc, 12 Sunset Drive, St. Johnsbury, Vt.	Hardwood
Randall, Ralph T., RFD 1, Newmarket	Hardwood
Roberts, John D., Canaan	Hardwood
Ryegate Paper Co., Ryegate, Vt.	Softwood
Tardy, Donald, 73 Brown's Lane, Haverhill, Mass.	Hardwood
Thelvicki Corp., Thomas Johnson, Pres. Contoocook	Hardwood

### **Pulpwood Buyers (Continued)**

<i>Company and Individual Buyers</i>	<i>Kinds of Wood Purchased</i>
Tremblay Bros. RFD No. 1, Pickering Rd., Gonic	Hardwood
Warren, S. D., Co., Westbrook, Me. Robert True	Spruce, white pine and hardwood.

### **Excelsior Buyers\***

American Excelsior Corp., Lebanon James L. Logan, Manager	Peeled and rough poplar and basswood.
Berry, O. P. Co., Wolfeboro F. Berry, Manager	Peeled poplar and basswood .

---

\* Excelsior companies prefer peeled wood. The sticks must be 48 inches long and 4 inches minimum diameter at the small end.

### **Poles, Piling, and Post Buyers**

Hill, Wallace F. Sanbornville, Tel. 522-3308	
Koppers Co., Inc., Wood Preserving Div., Nashua	Norway (Red) pine
Merrill, Brewster Oak Street, North Conway	
New England Pole and Wood Treating Corp., Box 36, Merrimack c/o William Footer	Norway and pitch pine ,spruce, hard- wood, oak, maple, hickory

### **Railroad Tie Buyers**

Koppers Co., Inc., Wood Preserving Division, Nashua Mr. Roland Hoar, Agent	Oak, Birch, Beech, Maple, Cherry
--	----------------------------------

**Specialty Product Buyers — Birch Bolts and Other Roundwood Products**

*Town and Operator*

*Species and Specifications*

- Adams, Geo. F. & Co., Moscow, Vt. — white and yellow birch bolts del. to mill. Write for prices and specifications.
- Allen-Rogers Corp., Laconia, N.H., Andover Division, E. Andover, N.H. — buying white birch, hard maple and yellow birch bolts and logs. For prices and specifications contact mill or call Maurice Call, East Andover, N.H. or Richard Burt, Allen-Rogers Corp., Laconia.
- Ames, Fred, Warren — Bobin, wood, maple, 10" min diam.
- Bartlett, Edmund, Salisbury, Mass. — oak boat keel stock.
- Bixby, Ivan, Rumney — red oak, 10" min., diam.
- Bradford Veneer & Panel Co., Bradford, Vt. — B. E. Farr, Buyer — Y. birch and other veneer logs. Write for specifications.
- Brock, Zack & Son, Inc., Bridgewater — white ash and oak logs, 9" min. top diam. Write for prices and specifications.
- Concord Woodworking Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt. — white cedar posts, poles and logs. Write for specifications.
- Cummings, C. B. & Sons, Conway and Groveton — white and yellow birch, stumpage, bolts, roadside and delivered.
- Crawford, Wilson, Groveton — white and yellow birch bolts and logs.
- Draper Corp., Beebe River — yellow birch, sugar maple, hemlock, pine and spruce logs.
- Foote, Thomas, Marlow — 49" hardwood bolts all species, 6"-24" in diameter.
- Forest Products, Inc., Wentworth — white and yellow birch, sugar maple, soft (red) maple, beech, oak and white ash logs and boltwood.
- Frye, E. B. & Son, Wilton — birch, beech & pine logs 12', min. diameter 6" veneer quality preferable.
- Heberbrand, Arthur D., North Haverhill, N.H. — yellow birch, hard maple, basswood, white ash, cherry, oak, beech, soft maple on grade. Write for specifications and prices.
- Hopkins, John, Jr., Milford — pine bolts — boxes.
- Kearsage Peg Co., Bartlett — straight grained white and yellow birch in 4' lengths, 6" top diam. Red heart not over 1/3 diam. of stick. Comparatively free from knots and burls.
- Klondike Box Co., Weare — white pine bolts 40" and 48" min. 5" diam.
- Labree, Clifton, Wilson Hill Rd., New Boston, N.H. — 50" hardwood bolts, all species, 6" to 20" diam.
- LeBlanc, Gerard, 150 River St., Franklin — softwood bolts. Contact for specifications. (Mail RFD No. 1, Hill).

**Specialty Product Buyers — Birch Bolts and Other Roundwood Products**  
(Continued)

*Town and Operator*

*Species and Specifications*

- Mooney, G. F., & Son, Farmington, N.H. — write for specifications.  
Morse, V. L., Brattleboro, Vt. — white ash logs.  
Northeast Hardwoods, Inc., N. Haverhill — buys hardwoods in log and bolt form.  
Write for specifications.  
Plywood Products, Brown Company, North Stratford, N.H. — Veneer logs; write for specifications.  
Portland, Dowell Co., Center Ossipee, Fred Greenwood, Mgr. — hardwood stumpage, birch, beech, maple within 25 miles radius of mill and boltwood delivered to mill.  
Saunders Bros., Westbrook, Me. — Concentration Yards at S. Tamworth, N.H., Dalton, N.H., Warren, N.H.; contact Mr. Elton Perkins, Box 34, S. Tamworth, N.H., or Mr. Hugh Hastings, Fryeburg, Me. — birch logs 39", 48", 59", lengths; min. 3" white wood around red heart, also beech, maple and elm.  
Smead Basket Shop, West Swanzey — white ash logs.  
Thelvicki Corp., Thomas Johnson, Mgr., Box 2, Contoocook, N.H. (yard in Henniker) — mixed hardwood bolts, log and pallet stock.  
United Shank and Findings Div., Plymouth — white birch, length 10' to 24' min. top diam. 8". No more than 2 small knots per 4' section. Sound, no cracks or crooks.  
Vermont Log Bldg. Inc., Hartland, Vt. — white and red pine, 8"-10" diam., 8'-18' length.  
West River Basket Corp., Putney, Vt. — ash, oak and pine logs 8', 10', 12', 14' custom sawing.  
White Mountain Lumber Co., Arthur Napert, Buyer, Berlin — No. 3 common hardwood lumber for pallets and skids.  
White Pine Woodenware Corp., Leo Barlow, Milford, N.H. — 5' white pine bolts, 5" minimum diameter.  
Winham, Harold, Alstead — white birch logs.

## The United States Situation

### Christmas Tree Consumption

Consumption of Christmas trees from domestic forests and plantations in 1967 is expected to be between 35 and 36 million. Annual imports from Canada will remain in the 10 to 12 million range.

The ratio of plantation grown trees to forest grown trees will increase as large scale plantings of the 1950's are reaching harvesting size. Also the average quality of trees reaching the markets is expected to be higher.

### Christmas Tree Production in New Hampshire

The 1966 Christmas tree marketing season was a good one for most growers. Because of excellent weather conditions in New England during the fall, many producers overcut their orders. This resulted in a surplus in the market with most of the wholesalers selling their trees but some growers and retailers were left with unsold trees. The unsold portion of the harvest, however, was of low quality and probably should not have been graded as merchantable.

The average price per tree was 10 to 15 cents higher in 1966 than last year. This is largely attributed to a higher average quality of trees produced. Also many producers are now dealing directly with retailers thus eliminating the middleman that existed for years. This has given both the grower and the retailer a better margin of profit.

The artificial tree seems to have cut into the natural tree market to a greater extent than was originally anticipated. It is estimated that artificial tree sales are approximately 25% of the total annual Christmas-tree sales.

If the natural tree is to maintain or expand its share of the market, more cultural work aimed at quality improvement will have to be done by all growers. Poor quality seems to be one important reason why consumers switch to "tin trees." The only way to improve the quality of natural trees is through the practice of the many techniques that have been developed in Christmas tree management.

## Christmas Tree Dealers and Producers

---



---

(c) *Christmas Trees*

(b) *Boughs*

---

Adair, Milton, RFD 2, N. Stratford (c)  
 Anderson, Henry A., State Line (c)  
 Arsenaault, Oliver, RFD 1, N. Stratford  
 Bacon, Claude, Beecher Falls, Vt. (c & b)  
 Bacon, Sam, RFD 1, Dalton, P.O. RFD 1, Littleton (c)  
 Ball, Harold, N. Stratford (c)  
 Ball, D. T., RFD, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Barbin, Romeo, 175 Park Street, Berlin (c)  
 Batchelder, Stewart, Clarksville (P.O. Pittsburgh) (c & b)  
 Beloin, Alcide, Hall Street, Pittsburgh (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Beloin, Germain, RFD, Colebrook (c)  
 Benoit, Hector, West Stewartstown (c)  
 Bessett, Alex, RFD 2, N. Stratford  
 Biron, Roland, West Stewartstown  
 Boothman, John, Randolph  
 Bradley, Walter (Mrs.), Whitefield, RFD (c)  
 Brissett, Alex, RFD, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Brockleman, Curtis, Franconia (c)  
 Brooks, Darwin, Stewartstown (P.O. RFD No. 1), Colebrook, (c)  
 Brooks, Douglas, N. Haverhill (c)  
 Brown, Peter, RFD 1, Bristol (c)  
 Bryant, Walter, South Hill Road, Colebrook (c)  
 Bunnell, Holman, RFD 3, Colebrook (c)  
 Carney, Howard, RFD, Colebrook  
 Chaplick, Adolph, 131 Lowell Road, Hudson, N.H.  
 Chappell, Colon, Pittsburg  
 Chappell, Fay, Pittsburg (c & b)  
 Chappell, Fonroe, Pittsburg (c)  
 Conwav, Raymond, RFD 1, Jefferson  
 Cook, Roland, West Stewartstown (c)  
 Couture, J. P., Colebrook  
 Couture, Wilfred, P.O. RFD No. 1, Jefferson (c & b)  
 Cree, Leighton, Colebrook (c)  
 Danforth, Benjamin, Colebrook  
 Day, M. Eva, West Stewartstown (c & b)  
 Day, Louis, West Stewartstown (b)  
 Dearborn, Richard, Buckland Avenue, Plymouth (c & b)  
 Dubois, Paul, RFD No. 1, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Ducret, Durward, RFD 1, Colebrook



Dunn, Red, Laconia (c)  
 Emerson, Stephen, RFD No. 1, Lancaster (c & b)  
 Ferguson, W. W., Colebrook (c)  
 Fuller, Albert, RFD No. 1, Lancaster  
 Gagnon, Conrad, Beecher Falls, Vt. (c)  
 Geller, Frederick, F., 26 Hanover St., Keene (c)  
 Giguere, Paul, RFD 3, Colebrook  
 Girouz, Yvon, RFD 3, Colebrook  
 Goodwin, Clyde, RFD 1, Colebrook (c)  
 Goodrum, Hazen, RFD 1, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Goodrum, Monty, Colebrook  
 Gorman, Redmon, RFD, Colebrook (c)  
 Gray, Tabor, Pittsburg (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Grondin, Claude, Stewartstown (P.O. RFD No. 3, Colebrook) (c)  
 Guay, Alex, West Stewartstown (c)  
 Haynes, Moody, Bishop Brook (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Haynes, Orville, RFD No. 1, Colebrook (c)  
 Hayward, Robert, Sugar Hill (c & b)  
 Hensen, Everett, N. Haverhill, N.H. (c)  
 Hibbard, Ellis, Stewartstown (P.O. RFD, Colebrook) (c)  
 Hollingsworth, Schuyler, RFD 2, Peterborough (c)  
 Hughes, Thomas and Wendall, RFD, North Stratford (c & b)  
 Huggins, Harry, Pittsburg  
 Hyde, John L., 6 Columbus Avenue, Concord (c)  
 Jackson, Charles, Colebrook (c)  
 Jackson, Frank, 59 Prospect Street, Lebanon (c & b)  
 Jacques, Nelson, Plymouth (c)  
 Jeffers, Clark, RFD 1, Colebrook  
 Johnson, Arthur, Hampton (c)  
 Keach, Douglas, RFD, Colebrook (c)  
 Keller, John, Bethlehem (c)  
 Ladd, Wayne, RFD 2, Colebrook  
 Lakin, Calvin, RFD, Colebrook (c)  
 Lamoureaux, Peter F., Colebrook (c)  
 Lang, Harry, RFD 1, Colebrook (c)  
 LaPerle, Roland, Colebrook  
 Larcomb, Charles, Meadows  
 LaRochelle, Albert, Groveton, Box 513  
 Leigh, Robert, RFD 1, Colebrook  
 Lewis, Darwin, Colebrook  
 Lord, Henry, Pittsburg (c)  
 Lynch, F. Robert, RFD 3, Colebrook (c)  
 Lyons, Albion J., RFD 1, Colebrook (c)  
 MacLean, Joseph, Colebrook (c)  
 Mallery, Bayard, c/o John Keller, Bethlehem (c)  
 Marchessault, Lorrainey, RFD, Colebrook (c)  
 Marquis, Leon Pittsburg (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Maurais, Adrien, RFD, Colebrook (c)  
 McAllaster, Roger & Shirley, Stewartstown (P.O. RFD No. 3, Colebrook) (c)  
 McKinnon, Frank C., South Hill Road, Colebrook (c)  
 McMann, Harlan, RFD 1, Stratford (c)  
 Merle Young & Son, Colebrook  
 Merrill, Lee, RFD 1, Whitefield (c & b)  
 Morrison, Scott, RFD, Colebrook  
 Noyes, Chester, RFD 1, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Olsen, Morris, N. Haverhill (c)  
 Oleson, Norman, RFD 1, Jefferson (c)  
 Olimette, Edgar, Colebrook  
 Parker, B. W., Colebrook (c & b)  
 Parker, George, Clarksville (c)  
 Paul Crane Corporation, Lancaster  
 Paquette, Aldege, RFD, Colebrook (c)

Paquette, Antonio, Pittsburg (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Paquette, Emile, Beecher Falls, Vt. (c)  
 Paquette, Marcel, Twin Mountain (c)  
 Paquette, Maurice, Colebrook  
 Perry, Glenn, RFD 1, Colebrook  
 Philbrick, Walter, 17a Clinton Street, Lakeport (c)  
 Placey, Burleigh R., RFD, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Placey, Claude, RFD No. 1, Lancaster (c & b)  
 Putnam, Cortland, Winchester (c)  
 Rainville Brothers Tree Company, Colebrook  
 Rainville, Robert, Colebrook (c)  
 Rancloes, Frank, RFD 3, Colebrook (c)  
 Reed, Kenneth, RFD 1, Jefferson (c)  
 Reynolds, William N., Stratford (c)  
 Ricard, James, Canaan (c)  
 Robertson, Phil, Prime Tree Co., Franconia (c)  
 Robinson, Claude, Colebrook (c)  
 Robitaille, Gerald, RFD, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Rogers, Lawrence R., RFD 1, Whitefield (c)  
 Russell, Lee, Farmington (c)  
 Savage, Chester, RFD 1, Lancaster (c & b)  
 Sawyer, Alfred, Jaffrey (c)  
 Schander, John, Newmarket (c)  
 Schwarz, George, Orford (c & b)  
 Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, State House, Concord  
 Stiles, Ernest, Milan (c)  
 Struhsacker, Philip, Flintlock Lodge, Franconia (c)  
 Tatham, Donald A., Orford (c & b)  
 Thibeault, Joseph, Hall Stream (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Thibeault, Raymond, Beecher Falls, Vt.  
 Underhill, Oliver R., (see John C. Keller, Bethlehem, N.H.) c/o Standard Vacuum  
 Oil Co., 6 Church Lane, Calcutta, India (c)  
 Vaitl, Matthew, Jefferson  
 Wagner Woodlands, Lyme (c & b)  
 Wallace, Lew, RFD No. 1, Colebrook  
 Warren, Richard, Barrington (c)  
 Watson, Gail, Laconia (c)  
 Watson, Lyle, Belmont (c)  
 Webber, Carl, Dublin (c)  
 Weir, Harlie, Colebrook (c)  
 Wheeler, Claude, Hall Stream (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Wheeler, Leonard, Beecher Falls, Vt. (Bishop Brook Road, N.H.) (c)  
 Wheeler, Raymond, Pittsburg (P.O. Beecher Falls, Vt.) (c)  
 Yale, William, Sandown, RFD 2, Chester (c)  
 Yost, Karl, Gilmanton (c)  
 Young, Merle & Son, Colebrook (c & b)  
 Zalbielski, Joseph, Winchester (c)

## Partial List of Consulting Foresters Practicing in New Hampshire

The services rendered by the Consulting Foresters are indicated by the numbers following their name. The service rendered is keyed to the numbers as follows:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Forest Management plan</li> <li>2. Timber &amp; timber land appraisal</li> <li>3. Income tax assistance<br/>(timber depletion)</li> <li>4. Timber sales &amp; supervision</li> <li>5. Timber marking</li> <li>6. Timber stand improvement work<br/>(weeding, thinning, pruning)</li> <li>7. Tree planting</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Approved vendor for ACP Forestry practices</li> <li>9. Forest Land survey</li> <li>10. Title and boundary search</li> <li>11. Recreational development</li> <li>12. Laying out and supervision of woods road construction</li> <li>13. Owners or operators representative in trespass cases</li> <li>14. Licensed real estate brokers</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

- Attridge, J. Milton, Antrim — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Berti, Robert J., RFD 1, Rumney — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Boomer, Stephen H., Wt. Mountain Highway, Center Ossipee — 2, 9, 10.
- Breckenridge, Walter F., Bible Hill, Claremont — 2, 9, 10, 13.
- Brown, J. Wilcox, R.F.D. No. 2, Concord — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.
- Calhoun, John C., Jr., Gilsum — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.
- Catheron, Allison G. II, Box 197 Franconia — 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10.
- Coville, Stanley, Tamworth — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13.
- Dearborn, Richard, Plymouth (contact directly for services rendered)
- Dickenson, Howard, Eaton Center — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.
- Dundee Management Corp., P.O. Box 101, Jackson — 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.
- Dwyer, Walter W., Jr., Briar Hill Road, Hopkinton Village — 4, 9, 14.
- Feuer, Martin M., Main Street, Atkinson — 2, 5, 12, 13.
- Hambrook, Francis G., R.F.D., Center Harbor — 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13.
- House, William P., R.F.D., Marlboro — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
- Hyde, Gerald R., 73 South River Road, Bedford — 2, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Johnston, Richard B., R.F.D., Center Harbor (Sandwich) — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.
- Keller, John, Bethlehem — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13.
- Knickerbocker, Gerald C., Lake Spofford Realty, Spofford Lake, N.H. — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
- LaBree, Clifton, New Boston, N.H. — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
- Lane, William, Crown Point Road, Rochester — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.
- Marshall, Raymond H., Mann's Hill Road, Littleton — 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13.
- Morse, John H., P.O. Box 65, Wilmot, N.H. — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Noyes, David, Box 143, Northwood — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14.
- Plumb, Allan W., P.O. Box 206, Newport, N.H. — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
- Poppema Donald, R.F.D. No. 1, Center Barnstead, N.H. — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Thorne, Thaddeus, Center Conway, N.H. — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.
- Woodward, Howard, 234 Main Street, Berlin, N.H. — 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.

## Partial List of Industrial and Municipal Forester Employed in New Hampshire

Andora Forest, Stoddard  
William Dussault

Brown Company, Berlin  
C. S. Kerr  
K. S. Scott  
M. E. Hamlin

J. D. Bates  
K. S. Norcott  
C. Schwartz

G. L. MacIntosh  
C. W. Rand  
D. Dyer

Dartmouth College, Hanover  
Robert S. Monahan

Draper Corp., Beebe River  
John French                      Richard Dearborn

Franconia Paper Corp., Lincoln  
Henry C. Waldo                Elwin Macomber

Groveton Paper Company, Groveton  
Harold S. Mountain            Louis Ruch  
Laverne Ingersoll              James Bryan                      Kenneth Johnson

International Paper Co., N. Stratford  
Rhodes F. Sawyer

Manchester Water Works, Manchester  
Aldis J. Christie

Davis & Symonds Lumber Co., Claremont  
Blynn Merrill

Oxford Paper Co., School Street, Concord  
Richard Ashton

St. Regis Paper Co., West Stewartstown  
George D. Gates                Frederick W. Cowan  
David B. Strathdee              David K. Patrick

Wagner Woodlands, Lyme  
Robert Berti

## Partial List of Timber Stand Improvement Contractors

These men offer the following forestry services; weeding, thinning, pruning, tree planting.

Bennett, Harry J., RFD No. 3, Winchester, N.H.

Carlson, Walter Jr., Timberland Improvement Co., Wolfeboro, N.H.

Day, Lewis C., High Street, West Stewartstown, N.H.

Carneau, Leo., Box 148, Lowell, Mass.

Page, Otto, 260 Court Street, Laconia, N.H.

Philbrick, Walter, 17a Clinton St., Lakeport, N.H.

Russell, Lee, Farmington, N.H.

Timberland Improvement Co.; Carlson, Walter, Jr., Mgr., Wolfeboro

Wagner Woodlands, Lyme, N.H.

# WHITE PINE TRIAL LOG GRADES and RELATIONSHIP to LUMBER GRADE YIELDS

The steady rise in production costs and increased market competition over the years has brought about the need for evaluating the quality of logs coming into the sawmill. Since log quality is directly related to the quality of the lumber that may be produced, bucking logs according to prescribed techniques has become highly desirable.

The practices which were established in the past, in disregarding certain qualitative considerations of raw material, have no place in present day operations. Knowing the profit potential of a log, before it enters the mill, should be a very important consideration to sawmill operators. Good bucking practices, coupled with good supervision of the woods operation, will go a long way toward providing for a profitable operation.

The information presented hereafter is an interpretation of research conducted by the Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, U.S. Forest Service, at numerous sawmills throughout the northeast including New Hampshire and Maine.

### Definition of Terms and Instructions for Using the Trial Eastern White Pine Log Grade Specifications

#### READ CAREFULLY BEFORE USING SPECIFICATIONS IN LOG GRADING

1. These trial white pine log grade specifications are the result of a series of research based log quality studies conducted by the Northern Softwood Log and Tree Grade Project of the U. S. Forest Service for the purpose of developing cut log grade specifications for Eastern white pine. Testing of these specifications has been completed throughout the range of the species and, although minor modifications may be found necessary before final approval, the specifications appear to perform adequately for the species throughout its range. Grade yields (Performance Table) based on a total of 1,366 logs processed at nine sawmills in the Northeast are presented.

2. Weevil Injury: Evidence of weevil injury can be recognized by moderate to severe crook at point of injury. Limbs at point of injury are usually large and acute angled. Crook is more severe in small logs and less evident in large logs. Logs showing none of these characteristics will be considered free of weevil injury.

3. Sweep: Is the greatest deviation of the longitudinal log axis from a straight line connecting centers of each end of log. It should be measured to the nearest whole inch, and is analogous to the middle ordinate of an arc. Expressed as percent it is: =

$$\frac{\text{Total sweep in inches} - 2 \text{ for } 16' \text{ logs and}}{D}$$

$$\frac{\text{Total sweep in inches} - 1 \text{ for } 8' \text{ logs.}}{D}$$

Crook: Differs from sweep in that it is a sudden curve or bend (deviation) from a straight line. (axis of log). The percent loss due to crook is determined by the formula:

$$\text{Crook percent} = \frac{\text{deviation in inches}}{\text{Log diameter inches}} \times \frac{\text{Length of log affected (feet)}}{\text{Total length of log (feet)}}$$

4. All deductions: This item includes sweep and crook deduction and that for scalable defect (rot, shake, etc.). Deductions for the the latter are made according to Standard Forest Service practice.
5. Face: A face is quarter-cylindrical, running full length of the log. A *good* face is one that is free of log knots of any type over  $\frac{1}{2}$ " DOB, overgrowths indicating larger knots, and conks or punk knots. A half face is one that runs for one half the length of the length of the log. *Good* half faces can be in either half of a full face. Half faces in 10 foot logs must be at least 6 feet long.
6. Log knots: a. *Definition* — Log knots are defined as branches, branch stubs, flush branch cross sections and branch sockets. They are visible and identifiable as such. Outside of weevil damage signs, these features are the only ones used in evaluating log surface character. They may be live (or recently alive) or dead. Sometimes, in either state, they have rotten centers surrounded by sound wood.
- Sound red knots* — Are any visible branches, stubs or sockets which result from living branches or branches that have been dead but a short time.
- Dead or black knots* — Are visible branches, stubs or sockets not conforming to definition of sound red (live) knots.
- b. *Size* — Average diameter of knots should be measured at point where limb would normally be trimmed. Size to be considered is that portion of a knot that would drop out if it were loose; e.g., in live red knots only the red heart wood portion would be considered in determining knot size. In dead (black) knots the entire limb is considered. Disregard all knots less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter in all grades.
- c. *Position effect* — Dead log knots are often interspersed with live ones. In this case, (generally, where they are found above the first whorl of live log knots) *they are classed as live*.
7. Overgrown log knots: (Overgrowths). This is a disturbance in the bark that has a definite and distinctive pattern. Size of underlying branch stub can be estimated by observing adjacent visible log knots. Are considered the same as black knots in grading.
8. Conks and punk log knots: A conk is the fruiting body of a wood rotting fungus (generally *Trametes pini*). A punk log knot is one that is completely rotten and in which the brown mycelial mass of the rot fungus is visible.
9. Log end defects: *Red rot* — (Incipient and advanced stages of *Fomes pini*) are commonly associated with over-mature or badly weeviled white pine trees. It can usually be recognized by its reddish brown to pink color. Do not confuse with brown cubical rot usually confined to butt of trees.
- Ring shake* — A separation of wood fibers along an annual ring. This condition is also usually associated with older trees.
- The heart center* — of a log will be defined as the central core of a log having a radius equal to  $\frac{1}{5}$  the diameter of the log.
10. Bark distortion: When a limbstub or other bark surface characteristic becomes deeply buried, the definition pattern of bark disturbance is lost. This type of noticeable bark break is called a bark distortion.

**White Pine Log Grades  
TRIAL SPECIFICATIONS (Revised)**

Grading Factor	Log Grade			
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
Minimum log scaling diameter (inches)	12" or 14"	6"	6"	Includes all logs not qualifying for Grades 1, 2, and 3 that are at least 6" in diameter, 8 feet long and judged to have at least one-third of their gross scale volume in sound wood suitable for manufacture into standard lumber.
Minimum log length* (feet)	With 4 good faces 8' + all others - 10' +	8	8	
Maximum weevil injury <sup>2</sup>	None permissible	None permissible	One (1) only in 8' logs; Two (2) only in 10' + logs	
Maximum sweep or crook allowance <sup>3</sup>	20%	30%	40%	
Maximum total scaling deduction <sup>4</sup>	50%	50%	50%	
Minimum face requirements <sup>5</sup>	12" & 13" diameter logs  14" plus diameter logs	Four (4) full length good faces  Two (2) full length or four (4) 50% length good faces	6" to 11" diameter logs meeting face requirements of Grade 1 logs	
Maximum diameter of sound red log knots on 3 best faces <sup>6</sup>	Or: If sum of the diameters of sound red log knots plus 2 times the sum of the diameters of dead black knots is equal to or less than the diameter of the log in inches	Or: Not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and no greater than 3 inches	Not to exceed 1/3 scaling diameter and no greater than 5 inches	
Maximum diameter of dead or black log knots and overgrown limbs over 1/2" diameter on 3 best faces <sup>6 8</sup>		Butt logs — not to exceed 1/12 scaling diameter and 1 1/2" Upper logs — not to exceed 1/10 scaling diameter and 1 1/2"	Not to exceed 1/6 scaling diameter and no greater than 2 1/2 inches	

---

**Conks and punk knots of any size<sup>8</sup>**

Degrade one grade if present on one face.  
Degrade two grades if present on two faces.  
Degrade three grades if present on three or more faces.  
(In no case degrade below No. 4 unless log is judged to be less than 1/3 sound).

---

**Log end defects (red rot and ring shake) outside heart center of log<sup>9</sup>**

Degrade one grade if present in 2 quarters of log ends.  
Degrade two grades if present in 3 or 4 quarters of log ends and degrade three grades if present in 5 or more quarters.  
(In no case degrade below No. 4 unless log is judged to be less than 1/3 sound).

---

**Bark distortion<sup>10</sup>**

Ignore

Ignore

Ignore

---

---

\*Plus Trim

#References are made to definitions and instructions that follow:



## GENERAL GRADING PROCEDURES

### Scaling

Scaling logs is the first step in grading. This not only gives estimate of contents, but gives some of the data needed for applying grade specifications. Scaling should be carefully done, according to standard practice, which practice should conform to that used in developing the rules. This is:

Diameter measurement: Average small end, inside bark.

Length measurement: Longest included full foot.

Deduction for sweep calculated as follows (Rule 3):

- (a) Determine actual sweep in inches and subtract 2.
- (b) Divide by log diameter; answer is percent deduction for 16' log. For 8' logs subtract 1 from actual sweep determination and divide by diameter. For intermediate log lengths subtract proportionate amount.

Deductions for cull:

- (a) Interior cull.

1. Deduction may be made by using the squaring system as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{Width } " + 1") \times (\text{height } " + 1") \times \text{length } '}{15}$$

This gives deduction for Scribner Rule; for other rules modify deduction as follows:

	<i>International</i>	<i>Doyle</i>
Logs 8" - 14" multiply by	1.2	0.7
15" - 20" multiply by	1.1	0.9
21+ multiply by	1.0	1.0

2. It may be made by using the revised scaling practice developed by Grosenbaugh of the Southern Forest Experiment Station. This system works as follows (Rule 5):

- (1) Enclosed defect in circle or ellipse (say, 7" x 9" on a 20" log).
- (2) Measure short and long axis of this in inches and add 1" each measurement (8" x 10").
- (3) Determine for each augmented length, the percent this is of log diameter in inches — minus 1, rounding off to nearest 10% (8/19 = 50%; 10/19 = 50%).
- (4) Determine length of defect as % of log length (say, ¼ or 25%).
- (5) Multiply long axis %, short axis %, and length % together; resulting answer is percent cull (50 x 50 x 25 = 6%).

- (b) Other cull.

Procedures given in the National Forest Scaling Manual should be used for making these deductions. Grosenbaugh's rules 1, 2, and 4 cover these.

### Relation of Cull to Log Defects

In general, it should be understood that making a cull deduction from the scale of a log up to the limits indicated in the grading rules does not up-grade the log, even though in some cases it may appear that eliminating a rotten heart center (culling) would raise the average grade of usable lumber produced. The culled portion itself, may or may not affect the average value of the merchantable lumber in the log. When it does it is a grade defect.

# PREDICTED LUMBER GRADE YIELDS

## Northeastern Conditions

Assuming that the Log Grading System is applied properly, logs in each log grade have a distinct and predictable lumber grade yield.

Any one particular log, within the grades described above, will not necessarily yield the predicted percentages of lumber grades but *the average yield of a number of logs*, in any one grade, will approximate the predicted values within a 5 percent accuracy.

**Predicted Lumber Grade Yields (in percent)  
For White Pine Log Grades**

Log Grade	Lumber Grade Yield						Basis		
	Log Diameter Class	D & Btr.	1 & 2C	3C	4C	5C	No. Logs	Lumber Volume	Overrun <sup>1</sup>
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Percent</i>					<i>Bd. Ft. Percent</i>		
No. 1	12-13	39	30	29	2	0	7	718	+2.6
	14-15	45	26	21	8	0	12	1,653	-2.2
	16+	51	13	22	13	1	19	4,221	+1.0
No. 2	Aver.	48	18	22	11	1	38	6,592	+0.4
	6-11	13	33	41	13	2	98	4,621	+1.4
	12-13	17	26	41	15	1	32	2,898	+0.4
	14-15	16	11	42	29	1	15	2,111	-1.4
	16+	18	9	36	36	2	28	5,323	-2.7
No. 3	Aver.	16	20	39	24	1	173	14,953	-0.8
	6-11	1	9	51	38	1	488	14,999	+4.1
	12-13	3	3	40	52	2	120	9,203	-1.4
	14-15	4	3	37	55	1	70	7,969	+0.4
	16+	6	2	26	64	2	73	12,844	-1.7
No. 4	Aver.	3	4	39	53	1	751	45,015	+0.5
	6-11	1	1	20	74	4	245	6,898	+5.3
	12-13	1	2	14	78	7	52	3,214	+3.3
	14-15	2	1	11	75	11	48	4,799	-1.1
	16+	4	2	7	74	18	59	9,707	-2.0
	Aver.	2	2	12	74	12	404	24,612	-0.3

<sup>1</sup> Based on International 3/4" Log Rule.

<i>Overrun by Diameter</i>		
+4.1%	Logs	6"-11"
-1.4%		12"-13"
-0.5%		14"-15"
-1.5%		16+

<sup>2</sup> Less than one percent.

## FOREST SERVICE HARDWOOD LOG GRADES

Historically, log quality has been evaluated by log grading systems based on judgment and experience. The hardwood log grades for standard lumber, as developed by the Forest Products Laboratory, are based on an analysis of the relationship between log characteristics and end product yield.

This system enables foresters, timber sellers, and timber buyers to separate, from woods-run hardwood logs, those logs suitable for manufacture into factory grade lumber and to rank the logs into categories of high-, medium-, and low- quality yields.

### HARDWOOD LOG GRADES FOR STANDARD LUMBER

Three grades are considered sufficient for commercial evaluation of factory lumber logs. Analysis of the basic data made it possible to establish specifications so that each log grade attracts to itself logs having similar standard lumber grade yields and values. Each of the three log grades — high, medium, and low — has corresponding lumber grade yields with high, medium, and low average values.

The log grade specifications are correlated closely with the specifications for standard hardwood lumber grades. A board is graded on the basis of clear-faced or sound cuttings of a minimum size to comprise a certain fraction of the area of the board; logs are similarly graded on the clear cuttings of a definite minimum size comprising a specified fraction of the area of one-quarter of the circumference of the log.

The log grade specifications are listed in figure 1.

### HOW TO USE THE LOG GRADES

The grading of logs is not as difficult as it may first appear. The basic requirements are a knowledge of surface indicators of interior defect, and a knowledge of the log grade specifications. Knowledge of surface indicators can be gained by a careful study of Agriculture Handbook No. 244, "Grade Defects in Hardwood Timber and Logs"<sup>1</sup> and observation in a sawmill. Knowledge of the log grade specifications and their interpretation can be gained by studying "A Guide to Hardwood Log Grading"<sup>2</sup> and by experience.

With experience, log grade can be determined in most cases in the process of scaling the log. Even in the logs where grade is not immediately apparent, it is seldom necessary to lay out the actual cuttings. Usually measurements to see whether the cuttings conform to the minimum size will be enough to determine the grade.

<sup>1</sup> Lockard, C. R., Putnam, J. A., and Carpenter, R. D. Grade defects in hardwood timber and logs. U.S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Handb. 244, 39 pp. 1963.

<sup>2</sup> Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. A guide to hardwood log grading. U.S. Forest Serv., Northeastern Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa. Revised 1965.

## Faces

After taking into account the size and soundness of the log, the first step in grading is to visually divide the surface of the log (full length) into four equal faces, so oriented as to give the greatest possible number of good faces. The influence of a given defect should be confined to one grading face wherever possible instead of permitting it to extend over two faces.

## Clear Cuttings

The next step is to establish the grade of the best three faces on the basis of the clear cutting requirements. Only when two of these faces grade higher than the third is it necessary to examine the fourth face to be sure that the best faces have been selected. The grade of the log is that of the lowest of the faces chosen as the three grading faces.

The clear cuttings are taken as the portions of the length of the face that lie between defects or between the ends of the logs and defects and extend over the full width of the face. (Refer to Table 2 for the classification of defects)

Knots, overgrown knots, grub holes, etc., either projecting or recessed, are excluded from clear cuttings.

Sound end defects, such as medium-to-heavy mineral stain in hard maple and yellow-poplar and slight dote in yellow birch on the small end of the log, shall not exceed one-half the log diameter for Grade 1 logs and for Grade 2 logs under 16 inches, and not exceed three-fifths the log diameter on Grade 2 logs 16 inches and larger. Excess will lower the log one grade. When the defect is not concentrated in one spot, its extent is taken as the sum of the individual occurrences.

Slight stain is not a defect.

Full-length unsound end defect outside the heart zone (taken as one-fifth of the diameter from the pith), when extending more than one-half the distance between the heart zone and the bark, prevents taking clear cuttings on the face surface overlying it. When it extends less than the full log length, cuttings can be taken over a third of its estimated length from the end tapering out.

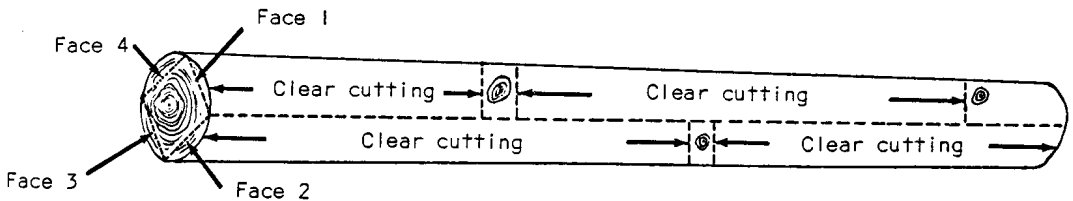
**Forest Service Standard Specifications For  
Hardwood Factory Lumber Logs**

Grading Factors		Log Grades							
		F1			F2				F3
Position in tree		Butts only	Butts & uppers		Butts & uppers				Butts &
Diameter, scaling, inches		113-15	16-19	20+	211	12+		8+	
Length without trim, feet		10+			10+	8-9	10-11	12+	8+
Clear cuttings <sup>3</sup> on each 3 best faces	Length, min., feet	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	2
	Number, maximum	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	No limit
	Fraction of log length required in clear cutting <sup>4</sup>	5/6	5/6	5/6	2/3	3/4	2/3	2/3	1/2
Sweep and crook allowance (maximum) in percent gross volume	For logs with less than 1/4 of end in sound defects	15%			30%				50%
	For logs with more than 1/4 of end in sound defects	10%			20%				35%
Total scaling deduction including sweep and crook		540%			650%				50%

End defects:

See instructions page 61

- <sup>1</sup> Ash and basswood butts can be 12 inches if otherwise meeting requirements for small No. 1's.
- <sup>2</sup> Ten-inch logs of all species can be No. 2 if otherwise meeting requirements for small No. 1's.
- <sup>3</sup> A clear cutting is a portion of a face free of defects, extending the width of the face.
- <sup>4</sup> See table 1.
- <sup>5</sup> Otherwise No. 1 logs with 41-60% deductions can be No. 2.
- <sup>6</sup> Otherwise No. 2 logs with 51-60% deductions can be No. 3.



**Table 1 — Clear Cutting Requirements**

Nominal log length	Fraction of log length required in clear cutting			
	5/6	3/4	2/3	1/2
Ft.	Ft.-In.	Ft.-In.	Ft.-In.	Ft.-In.
8	—	6-0	—	4-0
9	—	6-6	—	4-6
10	8-4	—	6-8	5-0
11	9-2	—	7-3	5-6
12	10-0	—	8-0	6-0
13	10-10	—	8-8	6-6
14	11-8	—	9-4	7-0
15	12-6	—	10-0	7-6
16	13-4	—	10-8	8-0

**Table 2 — Classification of Log Surface Abnormalities  
In Grading Factory Logs**

<i>Abnormalities</i>	
Bulges:	
Butt	(1)
Stem	(1)
Bumps:	
High	Defect
Low	(3)
Burl	Defect
Butt scar	(1, 4)
Butt swell	No defect
Canker	(1)
Conk	Defect
Epicormic and adventitious bud clusters	(2, 4)
Flanges	No defect
Flutes	(4)
Fork	(1)
Gum lesions	(3)
Holes:	
Large	Defect
Medium	
Bark scarrer, fresh	No defect
Bark scarrer, old	Defect
Birds, light	No defect
Birds, heavy	Defect
Grub	Defect
Increment borer	Defect
Tap	Defect
Small	(4)
Log knots:	
Sound	Defect
Unsound	Defect
Limbs	
Overgrowths:	
Knots and bark pockets	Defect
Insects	Defect
Bird peck	Defect
Bark distortions	Defect
Seams	(4)
Splits	(4)

Surface rise	No defect
Wounds:	
New	No defect
Old	(4)
Dote	(6)
Double pith	(1)
Grease spots	(7)
Grub channels	(7)
Gum spots	(3)
Loose heart	(6)
Mineral streak and stain	(7)
Pin worm holes	Defect
Rot	(6)
Shake:	
Ring	(6)
Wind	(6)
Short worm holes	Defect
Soak	(7)
Spider heart	(6)
Spot or flag worm holes	Defect

---

*Key to Class*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Defect if not cut off.              | 5. Defect if large and deep.               |
| 2. Defect if large.                    | 6. Defect if not confined to heart center. |
| 3. Defect if certain species involved. | 7. Defect if concentrated.                 |
| 4. Defect if not superficial.          |  |

End defects, such as bird peck, worm holes, spot wormhole stain, mineral spots or streaks, and such unsound defects as grub holes and bark pockets are considered when outside the heart zone, the heart zone being taken as extending one-fifth the diameter of the log from the pith. When these defects affect one-half the radial distance between the heart zone and the bark under three faces of the log at one end, or two faces at both ends, a log of Grade 1 or 2 shall be dropped one grade. When there is less than 3 inches either between the heart zone and the defect, or between defects, the portion will be included with the defect.

For seams, frost cracks, and fire or other scars whose depth exceeds one-fifth the diameter but not extending the full length of the log, clear cuttings can be taken over one-third of its length from the end tapering out.

Bird pecks are considered defects in cuttings of Grade 1 and Grade 2 logs when the area contains more than four bird pecks per square foot. Also when the depth of the bird peck on the end of the log is less than one-tenth of the log diameter, it is not considered a defect.

### **Sweep, Crook, and Cull Deductions**

Logs that involve deductions in scale in excess of percentages allowed for each grade are dropped one grade. All deductions that are made by enclosing the defect in a rectangle are computed according to the National Forest Scaling Handbook<sup>3</sup> by multiplying width, height, and length of defect together and dividing by 15. The maximum percentage deduction for this type of cull as provided for in log grade specifications will apply to Scribner Decimal C. Doyle, or International rules. However, the per-

centage deduction arrived at when Doyle or International scale is used in grading should be multiplied by the following factors to give the approximate percentage deduction for grading:

### International Rule

<i>(Inches)</i>	<i>(Factors)</i>
Logs 8 to 14 .....	1.2
Logs 15 to 19 .....	1.1
Logs 20 to 36 .....	1.05
Logs 37 and up .....	None

---

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Forest Service. National Forest scaling handbook. U.S. Dept. Agr. Forest Serv. Handb. 2443. 71. 1964.

### Doyle Rule

<i>(Inches)</i>	<i>(Factors)</i>
Logs 8 to 11 .....	0.6
Logs 12 to 13 .....	.8
Logs 14 to 20 .....	.9
Logs 21 to 31 .....	None
Logs 32 to 40 .....	1.1

For sweep, the rule-of-thumb given in the Handbook is replaced by the provision that the percentage deduction is taken as the maximum sweep minus 2, divided by log diameter.

### Measurement of Log Diameter and Length

Average diameter inside the bark on the small end of log is used in scaling and grading. The length for figuring the necessary clear cuttings is dropped to the full foot, but the cuttings are allowed to include the overlength.

### LUMBER GRADE YIELDS

Detailed lumber grade yields by species, log grade, and diameter are given in "Hardwood Log Grades for Standard Lumber."<sup>4</sup>

Table 3 shows average lumber grade yields and respective lumber values obtainable per MBF of logs of different grades for three common hardwood species.

---

<sup>4</sup> Vaughn, C. L., Wollin, A. C., McDonald, K. A., Bulgrin, E. H. Hardwood Log Grades for Standard Lumber. U.S. Forest Service Research Paper FPL 63. 1966.



**Table 3 — Average Lumber Grade Yields For Logs  
Of Selected Species, In Percent**

<i>Log Grade</i>	<i>Lumber Grade</i>					<i>Lumber Value Feb. 11, 1967 (average)</i>
	<i>FAS</i>	<i>SEL</i>	<i>1C</i>	<i>2C</i>	<i>3C</i>	
			Yellow Birch			
1	36	7	27	11	19	\$218
2	8	5	30	21	33	146
3	1	1	12	19	67	91
			Hard Maple			
1	25	13	30	12	20	\$157
2	6	6	29	21	38	116
3	—	1	14	25	60	85
			Beech			
1	25	5	37	13	20	\$117
2	8	4	35	20	33	99
3	1	1	17	26	55	78

\* The Commercial Bulletin, Boston — Northeastern Hardwoods

## UNITS OF MEASUREMENT FOR FOREST PRODUCTS

A knowledge of the common units of measure for the various forest products is of importance to persons involved in the marketing process. These units of measure form a basis for common understanding between buyer and seller. Familiarity with these units can mean a greater financial return and a reduction of the chances of misunderstanding of the terms of forest products sale agreements.

The Blodgett rule is the official standard in New Hampshire. Several other rules are also in use by mutual agreement between buyer and seller. However, the International Rule,  $\frac{1}{4}$ " kerf, is most commonly accepted.

The volume of a standing tree or a log is determined using tree and log rules. These rules simply give the approximate number of board feet of sawed lumber that may be manufactured after allowing for milling losses in slabs, edgings and sawdust.

### Tree Scale (Tree Volume Measurement)

To determine the board foot content of standing trees, tally the trees by:

- 1) D.B.H. (Diameter Breast Height = measurement of diameter of tree  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft. above ground)
- 2) Estimate the number of 16 foot logs to 6 inch top diameter
- 3) Apply the scale given in Table below

**Tree Scale — International Rule**

<i>D.B.H.</i>	<i>Number of 16 foot logs — to 6" top</i>						
<i>Inches</i>	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4
6	10	15					
8	20	35	50				
10	40	55	70	85	95		
12	60	75	95	110	125	145	165
14	85	110	135	150	165	190	215
16	110	150	190	215	240	260	285
18	140	195	245	285	320	345	370
20	180	245	310	355	400	435	465
22	220	300	380	445	505	545	585
24	270	365	460	540	615	670	730
26	320	435	550	645	735	805	875
28	370	515	655	760	870	950	1035
30	430	595	760	885	1010	1110	1205

## Log Rule

To determine the board foot content of sawlogs, tally the logs by:

- 1) Average Diameters at the small end and inside the bark and by lengths
- 2) Apply volumes from the table given in Table below and total

**The International Log Rule**  
**¼-inch Saw Kerf**

<i>Diameter (Small end inside bark) Inches</i>	<i>Length of Log in Feet</i>						
	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
4		5	5	5	5	5	10
5	5	5	10	10	10	15	15
6	10	10	15	15	20	25	25
7	10	15	20	25	30	35	40
8	15	20	25	35	40	45	50
9	20	30	35	45	50	60	70
10	30	35	45	55	65	75	85
11	35	45	55	70	80	95	105
12	45	55	70	85	95	110	125
13	55	70	85	100	115	135	150
14	65	80	100	115	135	155	175
15	75	95	115	135	160	180	205
16	85	110	130	155	180	205	235
17	95	125	150	180	205	235	265
18	110	140	170	200	230	265	300
19	125	155	190	225	260	300	335
20	135	175	210	250	290	330	370
21	155	195	235	285	320	365	410
22	170	215	260	305	355	405	455
23	185	235	285	335	390	445	495
24	205	255	310	370	425	485	545
25	220	280	340	400	460	525	590
26	240	305	370	435	500	570	640
27	260	330	400	470	540	615	690
28	280	355	430	510	585	665	745
29	305	385	465	545	630	715	800
30	325	410	495	585	675	765	860

## COMPARATIVE VOLUME TABLE<sup>1</sup> FOR LOG RULES COMMONLY USED IN THE NORTHEAST

Name of Rule	Volume in board feet												
	<i>Diameter in inches</i>												
	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	28	32	36
International (¼")	20	40	65	95	135	180	230	290	355	425	585	770	980
Scribner Decimal "C"	20	30	60	80	110	160	210	280	330	400	580	740	920
Scribner				79	114	159	213	280	334	404	582	736	923
Doyle or Ontario	4	16	36	64	100	144	196	256	324	400	576	784	1024
Bangor	23	41	69	100	137	182	238	300	369	444	609	792	
Holland or Maine	20	44	68	105	142	179	232	302	363	439	614	795	1026
Vermont	24	43	66	96	130	170	217	267	320	384			
New Hampshire or Blodgett Caliper	19	35	54	78	106	139	176	217	262	313	426	557	704

<sup>1</sup> The values given are for 16' logs.

## RAILROAD TIE VOLUME TABLE

Grade	Dimensions	Bd. ft. volume	
		per tie	No. of pcs per MBF
1	6" x 7" x 8' 6"	29.7	33.7
2	6" x 7" x 8' 6"	29.7	33.7
3	6" x 8" x 8' 6"	34.0	29.4
4	7" x 8" x 8' 6"	39.6	25.2
5	7" x 9" x 8' 6"	44.6	22.4