

THE VOICE OF THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

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Berthiaume Logging

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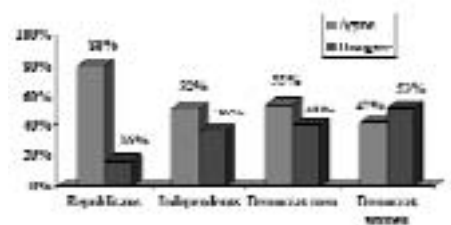
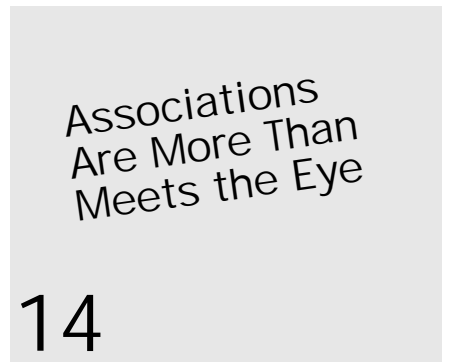
ON THE COVER

Logging is a family affair for the Berthiaumes. Don Berthiaume, left; Dave Berthiaume, right.

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On Jan. 15 the Executive Committee met in Grand Rapids for our regular meeting. After hearing the various reports it is no surprise that transportation issues dominated the discussion again. With the new tie-down regulations in place as of Jan. 1, we have all had to make some adjustments in our loading

President's Column



session will be under way very soon and it looks like there are a lot of issues to be watched closely that could have an impact on our ability to make a living in the wood products industry here in Minnesota.

We are watching the Federal Forest Service quite closely and we're hoping it has gotten the message that the forest needs to be properly managed to meet the objectives of the general public.

With the cold weather we have been experiencing this winter, along with plenty of snow, we are reminded of how winter used to be. Be careful with men and machines and please work safely. By the looks of the '04 workers' compensation rates, we have been doing a good job of safe logging practices. We are currently enjoying the lowest rates for logging that we have seen in 14 years. Let's keep up the good work!

pattern. I hope the State Patrol will use some common

sense in their interpretation of the law when they see we are trying to comply. The 2004 legislative

Vandalism Prevention Recommendations

The Timber Producers Association Safety Committee has recently adopted some new vandalism prevention recommendations drafted by the Lumberman's Underwriting Alliance.

Please look over these important safety suggestions that may protect your business and equipment from vandalism.

Restricting vehicle access to job sites during off hours is one of the best ways to protect equipment. Use a gate, boulders, dirt berm, or a drag of trees to stop traffic.

****Remember to adhere to all legal requests for access to roads that are public, i.e. for hunters or others that may need to access the road.****

Remove keys, lock doors, and turn off master switches when leaving jobs overnight. Additional master switches for electrical and fuel systems could be added for backup.

Lock fuel, oil and engine compartments to prevent tampering. Add locks if they did not come installed from the factory.

Park equipment away from ignition sources. Stay back from slash piles that could be ignited. Space equipment at least 50 feet apart to reduce chance of fire spreading from one machine to another.

When harvest site is adjacent to a traveled road, use terrain or standing trees as a visual screen to prevent shooting at equipment

from the road.

Don't leave equipment unattended in an unsecured location for long periods of time. Check on the status of equipment during off days when feasible. In high risk situations, consider having someone stay at the harvest site.

Overnights and weekends, service trucks and log trucks should be taken home or to another secure location when possible.

Consider using hidden motion-activated cameras to record movement in and out of the job site. Using signage on equipment indicating video surveillance will serve as a discouragement to vandals.

Mark equipment with your company name. Engrave saws and tools to identify them. Use crime prevention stickers on equipment to show would-be thieves and vandals that you take the safety of your equipment seriously.

Enlist the help of neighbors to watch and notify you and the sheriff of trouble. Use private access to timber sales when possible.

Inspect equipment for signs of tampering prior to start-up to prevent further damage while running. Look for contaminants around fuel and fluid fill areas.

Contact local law enforcement, forestry, etc. if you detect suspicious activity.

Mark your calendars now for the
**Minnesota Timber
Producers Association
Annual Membership Meeting**

Friday, April 30, 2004

Spirit Mountain, Duluth Minn.

Mark your calendars for Friday, April 30 and the 2004 TPA Annual Meeting. We're working on an exciting program that should be valuable and interesting to all of our members.



TPA received one of the nicest compliments I've ever heard just recently. It happened in a meeting that President Clarence Johnson, our Field Representative Maureen

Executive Vice President's Column



Talarico and I were having with officials from three state agencies on

truck weights. The person who made the statement has worked with us off and on for a number of years in his roles with two state agencies. He told the other state folks at the meeting that TPA was an organization that was true to its word, responded when asked and treated the agencies that he worked for with respect in its dealings with them and the legislature. It was pretty nice and totally unsolicited.



With our busiest time of the year in the woods upon us, I know that everyone is working as hard as they can. Everyone has been fighting a little more cold weather and snow than has been the case in the past few years. As we get ready for the final push to spring break-up, take a little time to remind your woods crew and your drivers about working safely. Hall of Fame coach Vince Lombardi once said "Fatigue makes cowards of us all." I would say that fatigue can make unsafe workers of us all. Make sure you and your crew keep safety in mind, even when you're tired.



This year's legislative session is in full swing. TPA has a full slate of issues that we're working on.

Many of them are a result of Governor Pawlenty's task force on the competitiveness of our industry. The most significant issues on our list include making sure that the DNR has enough funding to sell their full planned level of wood, increasing truck weights by 10,000 pounds year round as Wisconsin does, allowing full legal weights to be hauled from the woods to the nearest 10-ton route, supporting bonding dollars for tree planting on state and county lands, supporting bonding to maintain DNR forest roads and attempting to create a state dedicated forest management fund with timber sale receipts. We're also working to allow counties to accept letters of credit, provide the option for truck-mounted log loaders to be classified as implements of husbandry, and a number of other issues. Time will tell how we fare on these issues, but I can assure you that TPA will be fighting for them until the legislature adjourns.



The implementation of the new tie down regulations on Jan. 1 has caused a lot excitement. We've had as many calls in the office on this as we've had on any issue for quite awhile. It's interesting that a bunch of the calls have come from former or non-members. They seem to know who's on top of things even if they don't seem to be able to mail in their dues. Each of these non-members will be asked to join or rejoin TPA.

There is a feeling amongst our members that we may be getting targeted for extra enforcement actions. The only way to know

whether this is true is to look at the right data. TPA has sent a letter to the State Patrol requesting information and has had several meetings with them. Our staff has spent several days at the State Patrol's commercial vehicle enforcement operations reviewing their records. When this is completed, we will be able to have an informed opinion on the fairness of enforcement activities. The State Patrol has assured us that they intend to fairly enforce laws and regulations. They have also assured us that if we are not being fairly treated that they will correct the situation.

I know that this is important to our members and I wanted you to know that the TPA Executive Committee and staff are working on this issue.



If you haven't had a chance to meet Dave Chura, MLEP's executive director you will be impressed when you do. The MLEP Board did a great job in hiring Dave last year and he is moving the program forward and making it more relevant and interesting.



Again, mark your calendars for the TPA Annual meeting and take the time to have a safety meeting with your employees no matter what part of the forest products business you are in.

American Tree Farm System® Awards First Group Certification of Forestry Association

The American Tree Farm System (ATFS), a program of the American Forest Foundation, announced that the Small Woodland Owners Association of Maine (SWOAM) has been certified under a new group certification program developed by ATFS. The initial group of 37 private forestland owners and its 18,000 acres were audited to AFF's Standards of Sustainability by independent third-party auditor The Plum Line and recommended for group certification. This marks the first time in the United States that a forestry association has been granted group certification and that its group members' forests are certified as well managed. At a ceremony in Augusta attended by Maine Governor John Baldacci, ATFS Director Bob Simpson, presented SWOAM with their group certificate.

Under the ATFS group certification process, both the managing organization and its members' forestlands are evaluated by an independent third-party auditor to determine if they are managed in accordance with the AFF Standards of Sustainability. Among other requirements, AFF Standards call for forest owners to have forest management plans, reforest their lands after harvest, comply with state Best Management Practices (BMPs), protect special places, enhance wildlife habitat, use approved forest contractors, and otherwise be good managers of their forests. Participation in the group certification program involves a joint commitment by SWOAM to manage the group using auditable processes developed by ATFS and by the landowner to manage their forestland according to the American Forest Foundation's (AFF) Standards of Sustainability. Governor John Baldacci accepted the certificate from SWOAM President Josiah "Jo" Pierce at the ceremony. SWOAM's certification is in keeping with the governor's goal of increased certified sustainable woodlands under his Maine Woods Legacy vision.

"Maine's forest products industries, from the largest of our paper mills to the smallest woodworking shop, are heritage businesses in our state," said Governor Baldacci. "We must ensure that their raw material, the wood from Maine's forests, is available in the abundance we have long taken for granted. Sustainable forestry practices are the answer. And, certification of those practices will open new markets for Maine pulp, paper and wood products. Congratulations to these 37 pioneering members of SWOAM for their efforts in achieving certification of their lands."

"As the certification movement grows, ATFS is taking steps to develop credible methods for family forest owners to have economic access to certification," said Director Simpson. "For over 60 years, ATFS certification has recognized the practice of sustainable and responsible forest stewardship on private forestlands. This certification raises the visibility of the forest owners in their communities and inspires and motivates other non-managing forest landowners to practice sustainable forestry."

Groups eligible for ATFS's group certification include a wide variety of forest management organizations such as forestry cooperatives, landowner assistance programs, consulting forester clientele, state Forest Stewardship Programs and other landowner organizations that apply a consistent management program to its members. Individual landowners within the group (group members) voluntarily agree to manage their forests according to AFF's Standards of Sustainability, against which ATFS certifies. Group managers, like SWOAM, are responsible for ensuring that group members adhere to the standards. Group certification allows individual forest landowners to benefit from the "economies of scale" of being certified as part of a larger group. The advantages of group certification include sharing information and the mutual support offered by a group, as well

as efficiencies in implementing the standard and achieving certification by an independent third-party auditor.

"Group certification gives us another tool to help ATFS accomplish its mission of getting more good forestry on more acres," Simpson said. "With group certification we now have a means to outreach to larger numbers of forest owners, certify their forest management, and continue to regularly provide them with timely information regarding the practice of sustainable forestry."

The Small Woodland Owners Association of Maine was incorporated in 1975 by a group of private non-industrial woodland owners as a nonprofit organization under Maine law. SWOAM remains primarily a volunteer organization of more than 2,750 active members.

Power Take-Off Unit and Logging Equipment Tax Deductions

Power Take Off Units

The state of Minnesota allows refunds for tax paid on gasoline or special fuel used to operate a power take-off unit that is fueled from the same tank that propels the vehicle. Loggers' truck mounted loaders and walking floor chip vans are included in the regulations.

To compute the refund, multiply the percentage shown on the schedule for those trucks which you are claiming a refund by the gallons of tax-paid fuel placed into the supply tank of the vehicle. You may choose not to use the straight percentage if you can provide accurate records and documentation to substantiate the refund claim. If you use another

method of calculation, written approval from the Petroleum Division must be obtained in advance.

If you want to contact the petroleum tax assistance group directly, send an email to: petroleum.tax@state.mn.us

Logging Equipment

New and used logging

equipment is exempt from sales and use tax. To qualify, however, the equipment must be used directly and principally in the production for sale of raw or unfinished forest products including, but not limited to, pulpwood, saw logs, full tree lengths and wood chips.

You may view the Minnesota Department of Revenue's sales tax

fact sheet 108 for a representative list of qualifying equipment. The exemption also applies to portable logging equipment such as chain saws, debarking devices, tire chains and portable generators, and additional items.

For more information, the state has forms available on the web at www.taxes.state.mn.us or for phone help or form orders: 651-296-0889

TTY: Call 711 for Minnesota Relay

Phone lines are staffed 7:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. weekdays.

\$Six Million in Governor's Bonding Bill for Forests

Minnesota Governor Tim Pawlenty's bonding bill includes \$6 million for expanding and improving Minnesota's forests.

In the environment and agricultural portion of his bonding bill the governor requests \$147 million to protect and enhance Minnesota's natural resources.

"Minnesota must make a strong commitment to improve and protect its natural resources," Governor Pawlenty said. "From planting new trees to cleaning up our waters, these projects are important steps toward achieving an excellent environmental standard for future generations."

The \$6 million for forest improvements include \$3 million for state reforestation efforts and \$1 million for county reforestation that includes the planting of nearly seven million trees on more than 13,300 acres of state and county forests. The measure includes \$1 million to fund the acquisition of more than 250 acres of private land within state forests to reduce outside development pressure and \$1 million to fund an ongoing program to rebuild and maintain forest roads and bridges.

Pawlenty's total spending recommendation is \$760 million. The cost to repay bonds the state would sell to borrow the money would average more than \$52 million a year over 20 years. The proposal now goes to the legislature for debate.

Berthiaume Logging

by Maureen Talarico

Logging is a family affair in the Berthiaume clan. The business began in the '50s, when patriarch Richard Berthiaume began cutting trees. Little did he know, he would leave a legacy and a way of life for his sons and grandsons. The day I visited, the Berthiaumes were working a sale on Schmidt Road just off highway 210 in Carlton County.

Richard Berthiaume's grandson, Jacob, explains the 1500-cord sale: "We're cutting aspen and balsam. It's a private sale that Potlatch had bought. It's all going to the Potlatch plant in Grand Rapids. The landowner has pink ribbons around the trees he wants left for sawlogs he's going to take himself; the smaller, younger ones are getting left, and of course, all the hardwoods are getting left."

And on the sale, family or close friends are running each machine. Andrew Berthiaume handles one skidder, while dad, Don, drives the other. Don's brother, Dave, works the Mobark chipper, while brother Duane is driving the semi truck. And Jacob is running the state-of-the-art Tiger Cat 822 feller-buncher. Even the family friends on the sale go back years. Derek Jokinen is working the delimeter, and went to school with Jacob Berthiaume. Derek's dad, Lyle, who is running the Hood slasher/loader, went to school with Dave. And friend Lonny Axtell also runs a truck. The close-knit group also lives close by. All three of Richard Berthiaume's sons live within a quarter-mile of the family homestead, with Jacob living the farthest away, in Barnum. The Berthiaumes also operate a sawmill, built after World War II. "It's just a homemade thing. In the springtime we just cut up wood we've piled up over the winter." It's a small operation but, Dave adds, "It keeps Dad busy."

What's keeping Jacob busy is the new state-of-the-art Tigercat 822 feller-buncher. Jacob Berthiaume says it's one of the first in the Lake States. "It's supposedly the highest production machine out there now.



Jacob, left, and Dave Berthiaume, next to Tigercat 822 feller-buncher.



Lyle Jokinen running the Hood slasher-loader.

It's very reliable. Hardly any breakdowns and I have 800 hours on it." He compares it to other feller-bunchers on the market. "It's a lot higher production machine. Everything's quicker. The head's made better. You can accumulate more trees at one sitting and a longer reach on the boom. It has a lot more horsepower." Jacob anticipates getting 40,000 cords from the feller-buncher each year.

Before getting the \$290,000 piece of equipment, Jacob traveled to Brantford and Paris, Ontario, to see how the machine is made. While it's a high-tech performer, no special training was required to run the Tiger Cat 822.

Working out in the woods, the machine and its skilled operator make fast work of the trees. Jacob says he always knew he wanted to
(continued on page 12)



Hyundai delimeter operated by Derek Jokinen.

follow in the family business. “It’s just been in my blood, I’ve been out in the woods ever since I was five years old. I was 10 when I started running a chain saw, and then I started running a buncher right out of high school.” And as he gets more skilled and gets more high-tech equipment, the more he likes his job. “It’s about being outdoors and seeing different things when you go to work. I cut for four to five different crews so you get to meet a lot of different loggers that I’m cutting for. It’s just something different everyday.” Working in a wide geographical range, Jacob Berthiaume says he hears a lot of different comments about the logging industry. He says many people that aren’t in the business have a lot of questions.

“They think we’re out there to do

harm to the woods, but you explain it to them, or bring them out and show them actually what you do, what it looks like two or three years later, how the trees come back after you cut them, and then most people understand pretty well.”

And keeping business going is a main priority for all logging operations, Berthiume Logging included. Dave Berthiaume says pacing the business is one key to its success. “For us, right now, I have more wood than I can cut. If you watch what you’re doing, you can

do it right. And don’t buy everything brand new, buy one machine and when that’s paid off, look for another one.” Just this past Christmas week, Dave Berthiume had to make a choice: go back to the woods for one more load, or go to church at his wife’s request. “My wife won that one. I went to church.” Don adds, “It’s starting to pick up now. It was kind of tight for a while there. You can’t anticipate all changes so you’ve just got to keep on working and hope something will turn up.”

Don’s a man of few words but has a great sense of humor, responding when I asked him why he stayed in the family business: “I don’t know, something’s wrong up here (he taps his head and laughs). We just grew up with it, so that’s all we know.” And for those fortunate to know the Berthiaumes, they’ll know hard workers, quality people and a true sense of family.

Associations Are More Than Meet the Eye

by Arnold J. Hewes, CAE, President and Chief Executive Officer of Hospitality Minnesota

I've often had this experience: At a social or professional gathering, people approach me and ask about my role at the Associations. Usually, the question is something like, "What is it you do and what do the Associations do?" I respond that I'm the executive vice president of three major statewide hospitality associations and that we represent the hospitality industry in a variety of ways. Then comes the zinger: "What does a member get for their membership?"

Good question, indeed. This is casual conversation and I know I won't have much time to explain. In fact, I'll probably get about 30 seconds to share what we do here at the Associations. But I am prepared to deliver my "elevator speech" – the one we've learned to give in the time it takes to get on and off an elevator. "We **advocate** for our members at the legislature and with regulatory agencies. We provide industry news and information through our **communications**. We offer great **educational** seminars and conferences. We **market** our members through printed guides and our website. We provide direct **money-saving benefits** and we produce a major **industry trade show** each year. That's what you get as a member."

What frustrates me, though, is that this isn't the whole story. Yes, we do all of the above, and we do them well – these are the tangible benefits of membership. But, associations go much deeper in our culture. Historian and sociologist Alexis de Tocqueville addressed this in *Democracy in America*, 1835. "Americans of all ages, all stations of life and all types of disposition are forever forming associations... In democratic countries *knowledge of how to combine is the mother of all other forms of knowledge*; on its progress depends that of all the others," he wrote.

In other words, associations are part of the very fabric of our American democracy. We bring knowledge of how to combine, how to build coalitions, how to create a sense of community among our members. Do you remember the First Amendment? "Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people *peaceably to assemble*, and to *petition the government for a redress of grievances*."

The ability of an association to create a community of members may be even more important than any direct benefit we offer. It creates a bond in which our members have a sense of pride, common vision, shared commitment and an understanding that they belong, that they are members. It creates a community in which our members can peaceably assemble and petition government for redress of grievances. This is what we do as associations.

As we enter 2004, we hope that you will take a moment to consider the vital role you play in our associations, and the broader role that our associations play within Minnesota and nationally. From strength to greater strength, we go forward into 2004. Wishing you and yours all the best in the coming year.

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New Assignments in the DNR's Department of Forestry

This past summer, Bill Pratt, Aitkin area, began a new two-year assignment working with the division's Forestry Information System (FORIST.) Bill is spending the majority of his time traveling to area offices to give FORIST users on-site training and coaching with the Forest Inventory and Silviculture and Roads modules.

Rick Dunkley became the new area supervisor at Sandstone in late July. This left the supervisor position open at General Andrews Nursery, which was filled by Steve Vongroven in September. Also in September, the following 5L foresters were appointed to 7L forester positions: Andy Kett from Baudette area went to Aitkin area, McGrath Field Station; John Carlson from Warroad area went to Aitkin area, Sandy Lake Field Station; Thor Pakosz from Warroad area went to Tower area, Cook Field Station; Jim Wilson from Littlefork area went to Cambridge area; Jason Kern from Orr area went to Little Falls area, Dan Prazak from Warroad area went to Warroad area, Wannaska Field Station; Aaron Mielke from Sandstone area laterally transferred to the 10L forester position at Two Harbors area. Mark Wurdeman became Central Region's new fire/timber staff specialist in November.

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Most Americans Believe Environmental Groups are “Too Extreme”

Results of our November 2003 national voter survey show a solid majority of American voters are of the opinion that environmental groups are too extreme. Specifically, 61 percent of voters nationwide agree with the statement: “While protecting the environment is important, environmental groups usually push for solutions which are too extreme for me.” Just 33 percent disagree with this, and six percent have no opinion.

As would be expected, there are major partisan differences in opinion on this issue. While Republicans widely agree environmental groups are usually too extreme (80 percent agree), we also find a majority of Independents share this sentiment (52 percent agree/36 percent disagree). There is a further split among Democrats – we find a majority of Democrat men agree with the idea that environmental groups are too extreme, while Democrat women disagree in majority numbers. Similarly, self-described Conservatives and Moderates agree environmental groups are too extreme, but Liberal voters widely disagree.

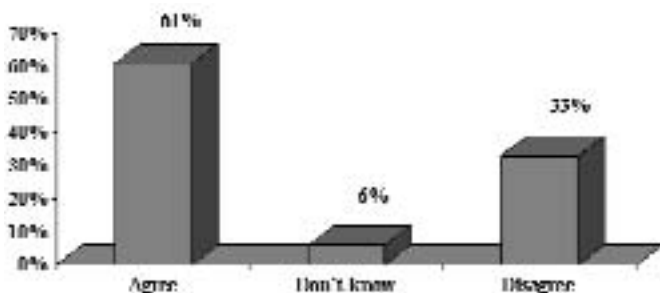
Regionally, there is majority agreement throughout the country that environmental groups are usually too extreme; however, voters in the Pacific region (Calif., Ore., Wash., Hawaii and Alaska) and the Northeast are less likely to share this sentiment than voters elsewhere in the country. Agreement is highest among voters in the Mountain and Plains states.

Voter Attitudes About Environmental Groups November 10-12, 2003

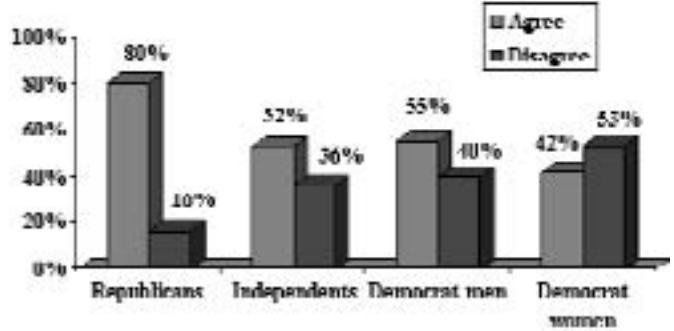
“Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? While protecting the environment is important, environmental groups usually push for solutions which are too extreme for me.”

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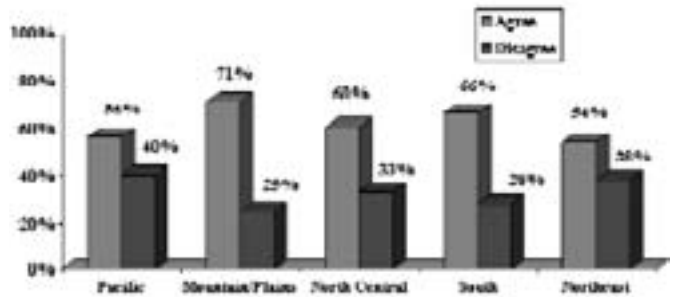
*The survey was conducted November 10-13, 2003, among a representative sample of 800 voters nationwide. Sampling error is +/- 3 percent at the 95 percent confidence level.



Partisan Attitudes About Environmental Groups



Regional Attitudes About Environmental Groups



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LOGGERS OF THE PAST . . .

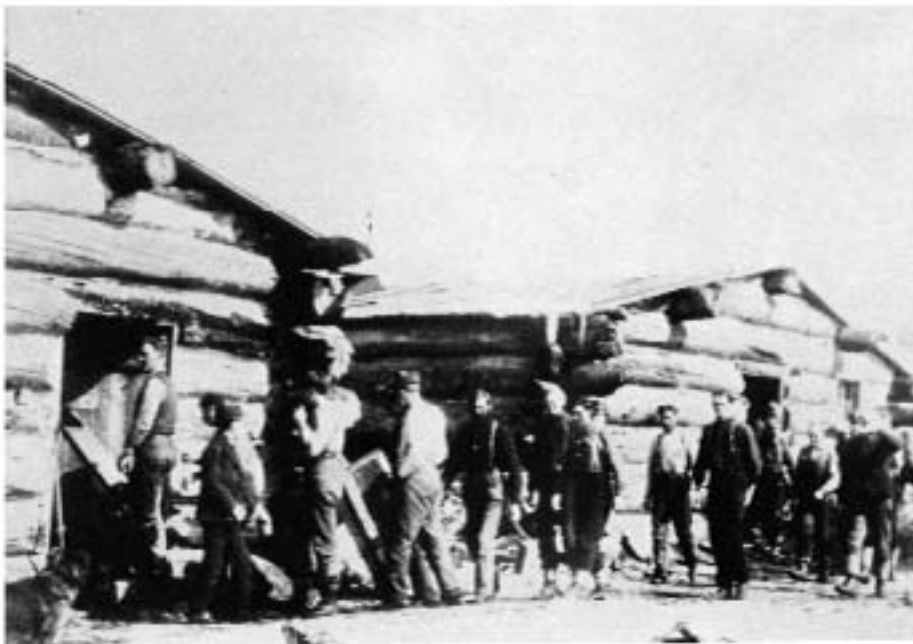
"Who Logged Here?"

by J. C. Ryan

This story is reprinted from an earlier *Timber Bulletin*—one of the first of "Buzz" Ryan's ever-popular contributions to these pages. The *Bulletin* will continue to reprint selected stories from the memories he recorded for us.—*Editor*



Above: Early log camp buildings along the Rum River. Below: Chow time in an early camp on the Mississippi River.



The questions most often asked of forest rangers today go about like this: What company logged in this area? Or who ran that old camp by such and such a trail or creek? Or how many years ago was the virgin timber cut on a certain area?

Today there are many people out in our forests each weekend in search of artifacts of the old logging days and asking for information on locations of old logging camp sites—and they think that the rangers know where all the old camps were located. And while rangers who have been on a district a number of years do get to know where many of the old camps were, every trip a ranger makes into a 40 acre tract he has not been on before is liable to show up evidence of some sort of a logging operation having been there.

While snuff jars seem to be the most desired of all logging artifacts, these searchers find old bottles from liniment, vegetable compound, extract, Hinky boy liniment and whiskey as well as all types of metal objects that were used around a camp. All the old camp clearings and sites that they have found have been pretty well dug up, and they have turned up many very interesting objects of the old logging days. It is a very appealing hobby and one that has brought about considerable interest in the history of the old logging days.

This brings me back to the first question: What company logged here and when?

From the time the first logs were cut along the Rum River in 1837 in the taking out of the best log drive on the Littlefork in 1857, the 100-year period brought camps to house men in every part of the timbered area of the state. Just how many there were would be only a guess, but the number would run in the thousands.

As a rule, logging companies would walk men up to a mile and a half to work, and most loggers tried to keep the distance from the camp to work within one mile. When the distance became greater a new camp would be built. When you apply this rule to the vast area of the state that was logged off, you can readily see that there had to be a great number of camps. However, in later years when transporta-

tion became better and men were transported to work by railroad in some cases, the camps were a little farther apart.

In the early days, camps were situated along rivers and on lake shores in most cases for easier transportation of supplies by water, for a water supply for horses and cattle and because in many cases the logs were landed along the shorelines. When camps were located inland, they often were on a small creek where a water supply would be available.

Some camps remained in the same location for a number of years or until the logging company had completed cutting all its holdings in a given area. Sometimes several companies would use the same camp location. I know of one case in 55-57 where the Cloquet Tie and Post Co. built a camp and logged ties in 1916, and in 1922 the Northern Lumber Co. built a large camp on the same site and logged the pine. Then in 1926 the John Kusinerik Co. built a camp on the same site and cut Duluth and Iron Range Railroad timber in the general area.

I know of many cases where two different companies had camps on the same site. This was very common where one company cut the logs and another cut the ties, cedar and pulpwood. For example, the American Cedar Company cut cedar the year after the Crookston Lumber Co. cut the logs, the Cloquet Tie and Post Co. followed operations of the Cloquet and Northern Lumber Co., National Pole followed the International Lumber Co.—and many other cutters of ties and cedar followed the logging companies by a year or so.

Different ownerships of timber stands in the same general area also might bring a second camp to a site—the second company taking advantage of some of the improvements, such as a well and roads, that had been made by the first.

Camps built along rivers probably were used as log driving camps for many springs, being occupied for only a month or so while the drive was in progress.

Early camps built of logs were never torn down and usually stood for a number of years if not destroyed by fire. Many of them were victims, however, of early forest fires. In later years when camps were made of lumber, they were torn down and the lumber was used to build new camps. And some lumber probably was used in several camps before being discarded. Even when camps were torn down, a small hunkling usually was left intact to mark the site.

Evidence of these camps is found all over the forested area of the state. Camps that stood for a year or more usually are surrounded by a grassy area and the bottoms of these buildings are easily found and identified by their dimensions, with the kitchen having the root cellar attached. Buildings were all hunkled with



Most early camps were made of logs, as this one under construction.



These are old very early camps - dates about 1880. Note there are no windows in the one above. Below: Kitchen with bunk houses were cedar log roof.





Above: Two early camps in northern Minnesota. Below: the whole crew as well as the camp get into one early picture near Blackduck



earth, and the trenches where the banking was dug along the sides of the buildings are often the most evident signs that a camp was there.

These grassy areas of a camp site remain for many years, although there were many camps used only during the winter months that soon grew up to brush and trees. We find trees up to 100 years old growing in the middle of buildings. This type of camp is usually found only by cruisers or rangers or in the re-logging of the second crop of timber. While planting trees with a tree planter, we have turned up evidence of old camps that we did not know existed. It is the camp sites along the rivers, lake roads and railroads that are discovered most and better known.

We are often asked "Where was camp?" Or camp 8? In fact, there were many a camp A and camp B. Every logging company had several of them. The system was to number the camps annually, and a company might have five camps numbered 1 to 5 each year. In later years, however, many of the larger companies numbered their camps consecutively and had numbers running well up in the hundreds.

Now to get back to the question of "Who logged here?"

The logging companies and contract loggers also ran into the thousands, and I can only mention a few of them along with their general areas of operation.

Probably some of the first camps in Minnesota were along the St. Croix and lower Rum, with William Atkins, Henry Sibley and Lyman Warren being some of the first loggers. They were followed by Henshey and Staples, Caleb Cushing and others. The early loggers of the lower Rum and Snake were so numerous it would take a small book to list them. The first logging camp we have a record of was at the junction of the Snake and St. Croix Rivers in 1832 when John Boyce carried on logging with 11 men and 6 oxen. Then Scandinavian built the first camp on the Rum River in 1847.

From this time until 1914, when most river driving ended, loggers spread up the Mississippi and all its branches in great numbers the Mississippi Logging Co., the Chippewa Logging Co., the Lord Norton Co. below Aulkin and the DeLattree above, "Len" Day, W. W. Hale, the Swan River Lumber Co., Sisson and Dwyer and many others.

With the coming of the logging railroads, other companies sprang up all over the area, with the logging spurs running in to most of the pine stands. Some of the loggers by area are: around Brainerd and north to Coosh Lake, the Full Lake Lumber Co., the Cross Lake Lumber Co., Sam Sisson, the Northland Lumber Co. and the Pine Tree Lumber Co.

In the area around Walker and west was the Walker and Akley Co. West of

Haska Park, the Nichols and Gushalm Co. and Wild Rice Lumber Co. West of Bemidji were the Great Water Logging Co., the Crookston Lumber Co. and the Grand Forks Lumber Co. North along the M. & I. Railroad to Northome were the Bemidji Lumber Co., John Moberg, Blakley Brothers & Farley, J. Niels and Joe Birvine.

North from Northome to International Falls was Hackes & Brooks. Around Grandette, the Engler Lumber Co. Around Cass Lake, J. Niels. Along the railroad of the Itaska Lumber Co. from Deer River to Craigville there was Jim Reed, and "Hugwee" O'Connell. East from Grand Rapids were Powers and Simson, the Swan River Lumber Co. and C. N. Nelson.

Out off Cloquet and up the St. Louis and Cloquet and Whiteface Rivers and in the area south of the Range were the Cloquet Lumber Co., Northern Lumber Co. and Johnson and Wentworth Co. North of the Range, Cooke and O'Brien, Virginia Rainy Lake Lumber, Moon & Keer, Numakun Lumber Co., Shevlin Clark and R. R. Bailey.

Around Ely were the St. Croix Lumber Co., Swallow & Hopkins, Knok Lumber Co. and Trout Lake Lumber Co. Along the Iron Range Railroad north from Two Harbors were Scott Graff, Colbrath, Ducka River Lumber Co., N. H. Shark, Jack Paasi, North Star, Oliver Mining Co. and then the Alger Line of the Smith and Alger Co. running from Knife River to the Canadian boundary, and the General Logging Co. line a little further north with camps along it.

On the North Shore of Lake Superior were the Redcliff Lumber Co., Syla Rock and Thomas Nester. In the area adjacent to Duluth were the Lasure Lumber Co. and Michael McClure, and the Brooks Seaborn Co. railroad running 40 miles from Seaborn to just north of Duluth had many camps all along it. Other camps in the area just north and west of Duluth were Howards, Whitesides Merrill and King, and Rehlsed and Vincent.

While this is but a very small part of the companies and contractors that were scattered by the thousands all over the pine regions of Minnesota, it will give you some idea of "who logged here" when you run across the remnants of some old stump while hiking or traveling through our forested area.

If, in your search for artifacts, you happen to find an ox shoe, the camp probably was there prior to 1880, and if you find a snuff jar you can be quite sure the camp was there prior to 1912.

And as you discover the remnants of these many lumber camps, you can realize the great numbers of men and animals and the effort it took to log our vast virgin timber stands and bring out lumber and material for the homes and cities of the early settlers who developed the Midwest.



Two good examples of later camps. Above: Oliver Mining Camp #4 in 1888. Below: Camp 6 of the Cloquet Lumber Co. in the Big Lake District in 1929.



Classifieds

To serve our readers better, the Timber Bulletin offers free classified ads of up to 85 words to all members and associate members of the Minnesota Timber Producers Association. All ads must be submitted in writing to the Association office. The MTPA assumes no responsibility for ad contents and accepts free ads on a first-come, first-served basis within space limitations.

USED EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

FOR SALE

CABLE SKIDDERS

1967 225 TJ.....	\$6,500
1969 C4 TF.....	P.O.R.
1973 C5 TF.....	7,500
1970 440A JD.....	10,500

GRAPPLE SKIDDERS

1993 518C Cat., new trans.....	40,000
1989 170XL Franklin, 6 cyl Cummins.....	16,000
1991 450B TJ, Cummins eng...	18,000
1998 460 TJ, dual function.....	52,000
1978 540B TJ, 28Lx26 tires.....	19,000
1986 648D JD, dual function...	27,000
1980 C6 TF, with 23.1x26 tires..	9,000

CRAWLERS

1993 D31P20 LGP Komatsu crawler dozer.....	25,000
1995 D31P20 LGP Komatsu crawler dozer.....	35,000
1995 D3CLGP, new undercarriage, very clean.....	33,000
1975 450C, 6-way blade.....	12,500

1990 650G, 6-way blade.....35,000

1987 D4H LGP, 6-way blade,
encl. cab.....27,000

KNUCKLE BOOM LOADERS

1998 160D Barko 72" slasher...72,000

1987 210C 6 cyl JD
slasher pkg.....27,000

Prentice 90 on tandem truck,
19' bed.....8,500

1987 XL 175 Husky.....14,500

TRUCKS
1998 Peterbilt, 470 Detroit,
18 sp.....36,000

1978 GMC 2-ton w/hydr hoist,
flatbed dump.....4,500

EXCAVATORS
1990 JD 490D.....27,000

1992 Mitsubishi MXR55.....12,000

1997 JD 690E.....39,500

DELIMBERS
1981 743 JD.....15,000

Siiro delimber/slasher.....7,000

1985 125B Case w/3000
Denis.....27,000

1995 CAT 320 w/3500 DT
Denharco.....79,000

FELLER-BUNCHERS
AND SHEARS
1979 Drott 40, shearhead.....17,000

1978 Drott 40, JD eng.....13,000

1993 JD 590D w/18'
Roto saw.....29,000

1998 JD 653E w/20" Cameco
sawhead.....98,000

1993 T445 Timbco, w/22" Quadco
sawhead w/side tilt.....95,000

1993 Risley Black Magic
w/Risley sawhead.....65,000

1976 544B JD.....17,000

1976 544 JD 20" shear.....21,000

1988 910 Cat, 17" shearhead,
rebuilt trans.....32,000

1979 411 Hy-Ax w/Timbco
bar saw.....14,000

1987 411B Hydro-Ax.....20,000

1986 511B Hydro-Ax, 6 BT
Cummins.....30,000

WHEEL LOADERS
4500 Ford backhoe.....7,000

1992 410D JD backhoe.....27,000

544B JD.....15,500

1979 544B JD.....18,500

1981 644C JD.....28,000

MISCELLANEOUS
1979 Bobcat 731 Skidsteer
loader.....6,700

CAT V80D 8,000# forklift.....6,500

54" slasher w/power unit.....6,500

60" slasher w/power unit.....14,500

20" Koehring sawhead
to fit 643 JD.....9,000

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