

INTERVIEW WITH MR. EDGAR SCHULTZE

JUNE 28, 1984

PLACE OF INTERVIEW: Petawawa Village and Township Union Library

PERSONAL HISTORY:

Year of Birth - November 15, 1915

Place of Birth - Eganville, Ontario (a larger farming community at that time)  
Now living in Sudbury, Ontario

WORK:

During the years 1934 and 1935, Mr. Schultze worked for Zadow Brothers of Pembroke, a lumber company cutting for the Gordon Lumber Co. In 1934, he worked in the cookery at Zadow Brothers and Lidtke, Camp #2, near Lake Temagamie.

The men slept in tents while the cookhouse and bunkhouse were being constructed, a process which usually took two weeks. Mr. Schultze had many duties as a cook's help. Every morning the horn would sound at 5:30 a.m. to wake up the men. The "barn boss" woke up those who fed the horses one hour before the men rose. Mr. Schultze would set the breakfast table and helped serve breakfast, a meal of toast and baked beans or bacon and pancakes. At that time eggs were not commonly found in the camps. The teamster picked up supplies from North Bay daily at the main road to the camp. These supplies included pork, beef "by the carcass," 100 lb. bags of flour, and sugar (white and brown), and dried prunes, apples, and apricots.

Lunch was usually packed and sent into the bush with the teamster and his gang, and Mr. Schultze often went out at lunch to warm up their food. He would cook the lunch (usually salted pork, bread and tea) over an open fire. Beans were eaten during the sleigh haul, when the logs were hauled. Supper consisted mainly of beans and beef.

At night the wood and water was gathered for the next day, and the frozen meat was sawed in a shed next to the cookery into portions needed to feed the hungry men. On Sunday the cook served pork.

In 1935 Mr. Schultze actually cut logs, which were skidded with teams of 2 horses, until Christmas. After this they were loaded onto the sleighs with a "jammer," and hauled to Lake Temagamie, where they were dumped. There were 8 gangs of 8 men at this camp. A gang consisted of 2 cutters, 2 rollers, 2 trail cutters, and 1 teamster who oversaw the gang. The trail cutters cut trails into the logs so they could be dragged to the skidway. The cutters cut the logs, often over 100 a day, if they had a good run of the pine logs. The roller brought the logs to the skid way by teams to pile them. To cut the trees the men used cross-cut saws and axes. The cut logs were piled out by the main road and this was done only after the logs were dragged by the teams to the road. Most of the wood cut was pine, and a log could not be under 1 foot in diameter at the top. In those days there was a lot of waste left behind; a log with a rotted center was simply disregarded.

Pay was \$30.00 a month for those working in the cookery and \$35.00 for those who cut wood. The overall environment in the camp was good. Men from all nations worked here: Frenchmen, Germans, Polish men, and Ukrainians were common at this camp. Most of the men were single and young (late teens and early twenties) with the exception of the teamsters and the foremen, who were older and more experienced and they often had families of their own. HERITAGE COLLECTION

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