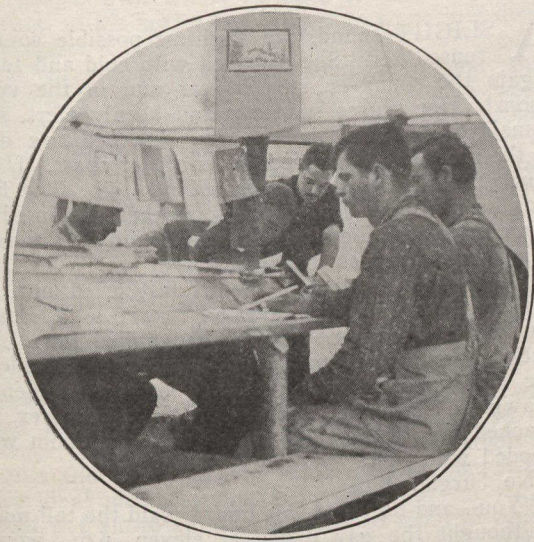


certificates of good character and to be able to teach practical problems in arithmetic, give a lecture on physiology or hygiene, but also to conduct a concert, "skin" (drive) a team of mules or swing an axe with equal facility. On arrival at camp after strenuous days and restless nights in mud and muskeg the teacher performs his dual task. He is expected to accept whatever work the foreman assigns him without grumbling and make himself indispensable to his employers. The Association's instructors have in this way time and again won the admiration of foremen who at first openly cursed the institution that dared to send college men to their camps, as there even a university athlete of



CITIZENIZING THE SLAVS AT LA TUQUE.

N. Davies, of McMaster University, has His Sleeves Rolled up, Dressed Just Like His Russian Navvies Are.

campus fame is not regarded as a young Hercules. The standard of excellence in a camp is not culture, but physical strength combined with experience in camp work.

It might be of interest to the readers of the *COURIER* to note some of the methods employed by a few of the seventy reading camp teachers who during the past summer worked at widely different points throughout Canada.

M. S. Elliott (Varsity) acted as "straw boss" (foreman of a small gang) with Austrian navvies on the Weyburn west extension of the C. P. R. and taught practically all the younger men of the gang. Often the men worked long hours and after tea Elliott was face to face with an empty car. He invariably put on his sunniest smile, walked into the bunk house, rolled the blankets back from the loungers, some of whom had already turned into bed, laughingly picked up the cards from the improvised tables, put them neatly into their boxes, and, taking a couple of men by the arm, ordered the others to follow. As he knew the men by name



This is a Reading Car Loaned by the C. P. R. to the R. C. A. at Munroe's Point, West of Sudbury. Instructor H. B. Free, of Queen's University, Worked as Engineer on the Hoist at this Camp.

and rubbed shoulders with them by day they understood his off-hand manner, and he was seldom, if ever, without a class.

To instance another camp, Mr. D. L. McDougall, instructor and bratticeman in the Dominion Coal Co.'s mines at New Aberdeen, Cape Breton, had Co.'s mines at New Aberdeen, Cape Breton, had Russians, Austrians, Bulgarians, Roumanians and Greeks in his classes. When the hour for the night school arrived his pupils were often too tired—"too much work, too sleepy," some would say. He would go to one or two on whom he could depend and

they would assist him in rounding up the others. Once a month pay night always interfered with the classes. On pay night the men all chipped in, bought a pail of beer, placed it on a table and dipped in with a common dish. Mr. McDougall studied this institution of common beer from every angle and decided that it would not do to draw the line too tightly. On pay nights, when he would try to cajole them away, they would very often resent his overtures, so he decided to try to win them and let time do its work in bringing about a desire for more refining pleasures. The first time he succeeded in getting them into the tent school was one night when he went into one of their cabins where they were playing cards and dexterously showed them a sleight of hand trick they had never seen before. They all rose at once and followed him.

The camp teacher is asked to give his most earnest attention to the foreigner and give his class instruction not only in season and out of season, but in school and out of it. For example, Mr. S. Lett, of McGill College, Vancouver, who acted as instructor and teamster on C. N. P. construction near Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island, taught his class practical grading. One evening a week he took them to the grade, teaching the words used, as "dump," "grade," "scraper," "grader," etc., and combinations of these. Another night he took them to the blacksmith shop and named the tools, as "anvil," "tongs," "hammer," etc. Again he took his class to the stable and drilled them on such

words as "horse," "hay," "oats," "stall," "hames," and "trace."

The same methods as are employed on the C. P. R. and C. N. R. are used on the G. T. P., T. C. R., St. John Valley Railway and in those of the lumber and mining camps at which the Association operates night schools. To aid the instructor in his great task the Association publishes a Handbook, compiled by E. W. Bradwin, one of its former instructors and now its Ontario Camp School Inspector. The phonetic method is recommended and sample group lessons supplied. The immigrant is gradually led on to learn of our national ideals and principles of Canadian citizenship.

The Association notices with great pleasure that every year it is easier to secure instructors who are accustomed to manual labour or who have some trade. A prominent educationist has said that "our system (of education) trains boys not to become better craftsmen, but to be unwilling to be put to any kind of craft." It is encouraging to note the leavening effects of manual training in the schools, and of technical and agricultural colleges. If our boys' hands were trained to honest toil as part of their education, and educational facilities provided at the camp and homestead after they leave the schools, more of them would seek employment on the frontier. Our employers would not then be tempted to import Chinese and Japanese navvies, miners and lumberjacks.

A New Kind of Book

The Year Book of Canadian Art

A BOOK written by 32 different people ought of itself to be a novelty, quite independent of its subject. Such a book has just been printed by J. M. Dent and Sons, and is now on the market. But the number of copies printed is in almost inverse ratio to the number of contributors. The total first edition in Canada of this book by 32 people will be under 2,000. Which probably means that the demand will outrun the supply.

It's altogether an odd kind of book. Nothing like it was ever before produced in Canada. The writers are all Canadians. The 57 illustrations, all photographs of one thing or another, are all of Canadian productions. The general subject is—Art; not in the world at large, but in Canada. It is called "The Year Book of Canadian Art," and it is brought out by the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, which happens to be a peculiar organization of art workers more or less Bohemian, but not so unbusinesslike that they can't buckle down to a cold, hard job and get out a book of 300 pages on art in Canada.

Another peculiar thing about this art book is that the price is so low that the Club will never make more out of it than the cost. The cost, again, is so low that the publisher makes little or nothing. None of the 32 contributors are paid a cent for their articles. All they get is each a contributor's copy of the book. The seven men on the publication committee, whose chairman was Mr. Alan Sullivan, met not less than thirty times, wrestling all through the hot weather with the problem of how to get out this peculiar book that was expected to profit nobody. None of the committee was or expects to be paid a copper for his labours. Which is one proof that the unpaid commissioner does not lack enthusiasm in a public cause, and that the high cost of living has nothing to do with art.

THE reason for all this organized benevolence on the part of the art workers of Canada is, that a limited number of people in Canada might for the first time get a clear, definite notion of what Canada is doing and has been doing in the various arts of literature, architecture, music, painting and sculpture. If the book could be circulated in Europe by the Government of Canada it might be a better proof that this country is up with the march of civilization than most of the government and railway literature now in circulation.

But the Arts and Letters Club are quite satisfied to let this peculiar commentary on the cost of living go to only such people as care to be interested in that sort of thing. The articles cover a wide range of interest, from what the West is doing in music to what the East is doing in architecture, and *vice versa*. What literary workers are doing in Quebec, how chamber music is flourishing in Montreal, what was right or wrong with the Art Exhibitions of 1913 in Ontario, what's what about half a dozen

leading art workers in various parts of Canada, how orchestras and choral societies are developing, what great buildings are going up with any art character in them, what monuments are being erected in Canada and what they amount to as works of art, who are making our musical compositions and our poetry and our prose works—in fact, wherever there was anything in the Canadian world of art to write about, the publication committee got some one to send in an article with illustrations.

And when the articles and the pictures were all in, the work of cutting down and polishing began. It was a big job, for this was a very peculiar kind of book. It was done in a few months and done exceedingly well. If it had taken a year it might have been done considerably better; for the men who produced this remarkable dollar's worth for a few hundred people are experts in the matter of publication. At the same time they will admit that in spite of the enormous amount of interest in this book, some of the articles are still a little crude and some of the illustrations rather more so; especially the photographs of buildings and some of people.

But the defects are so few that it takes a little hair-splitting even to point them out. The book as it stands is the joint production of more able people than any other book ever produced in this country, or perhaps any other. It represents more talent than a half year's issue of the best monthly magazine in America. It is printed and produced in the best English style of J. M. Dent and Sons, which is quite the last word in that sort of book production. And it's the best and biggest dollar's worth ever put between two covers in this country.

The Evils of Patronage

(From the Toronto News.)

"As the 'News' has said more than once, the political worker who assists to carry an election has no more right to public office than the man who passes the plate in church has a right to the collection."

In our issues of December 27th and January 3rd we will publish a paper by Mr. Richard Jebb, the famous author of "Studies in Colonial Nationalism," "The Colonial Conference of 1910," and "The Britannic Question." The title of this paper is

"BRITANNIC ALLIANCE,"

and was read before the United Empire Club of London a few days ago.