

right amount of red hot sand in its runner tracks and need not fear the steepest sand hill.

But why should this free instruction in cooking, sanitary science, literature, etc., end with our universities? Are our frontier toilers not entitled to the inspiration of Emerson, Wordsworth, Carlyle and the humor of Mark Twain, as well as the recipes and charming wholesome presence of educated teachers of both sexes? Spare the differential calculus and the twelfth book of Euclid, but by all means teach the pathfinders of our great common heritage how and what to read and eat to live.

So far as food is concerned, the ordinary camp is much better than the average boarding house, notwithstanding that the employer of frontier labor has a much more difficult task to transport and keep his supplies in good condition than the restaurant keeper or college boarding house. Besides, his cooks have never studied Domestic Science or had he any kind Government to pay the salary of a graduate of such a school to supervise his cook camp and instruct his cooks.

The attitude of those employers of labor in our frontier camps to the experiments in education we have made convinces us that when the proper agencies, the Provincial Departments of Education, undertake this work they have so long criminally neglected, they will meet with the heartiest co-operation on the part of 99 per cent. of these employers. The Reading Camp Association, at least, has nothing but kind words to say of those employers of frontier labor who have co-operated with its secretaries and instructors in what, at least, at first appeared and may appear to some even yet to be a doubtful experiment. The Association takes this opportunity to cordially thank all who have not only permitted us to operate reading tents, cars, camps and night schools, but who have also given assistance and added words of encouragement.

But are these same humane manly employers and a thousand others not entitled to expect not only the co-operation and assistance of an association such as ours in a work that interests the public generally, but that the institution of government that exists in the main for the education and betterment of all the citizens shall do its duty towards the men in their employ on the frontier as well as to the stay-at-homes?

And are these brave work soldiers in peace, who are also always volunteers in war, constituting as they do, a great army equal to the population of Montreal or Toronto, who have gone out and taken their lives in their hands to do the rough dangerous work of building our highways of commerce and intercourse, who man our fishing and traffic fleets, who mine our ore and make the wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose—are they not entitled to expect that a fair amount of the revenue they so substantially help to produce shall be spent on their education as well as on the city, town and country dwellers and “land lubbers?”

Entitled? “Sure!” to use the frontiersmen’s favorite affirmative. Take the Province of Ontario, for example, and let us see whether we in “civilization” have not been degenerating and demoralizing ourselves by accepting charity at the hands of these brave fellows whom we despise and ostracize after we have made them drunk and penniless by our dishonesty and neglect. Let us see whether the lumberjacks of this magnificent empire-province are not entitled to not only instruction in the three R’s afforded by the public school, but also the services of our best teachers, musicians and other entertainers as well.

The city of Toronto, for example, has a population of about 345,000, approximately equal to that of the frontier laborers of Canada.

The following table shows the amount spent by Toronto on property for church, educational, charitable and entertainment purposes, and the cost of maintenance of these institutions for one year:

	Value of property.	Cost of maintenance for one year.
Church property	\$10,000,000	\$ 680,000
Educational property for city exclusively: public, separate, high and technical schools, and public libraries	5,470,000	1,631,505
Toronto’s share of amount invested in educational property situated in the city but not exclusively for Toronto’s citizens, e.g., the University, Knox College, Wycliffe, St. Michael’s, McMaster,		