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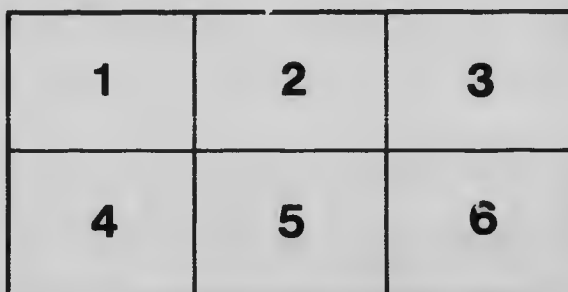
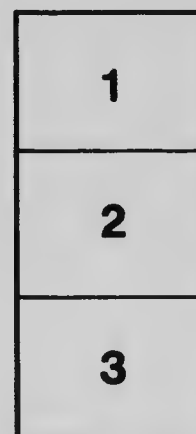
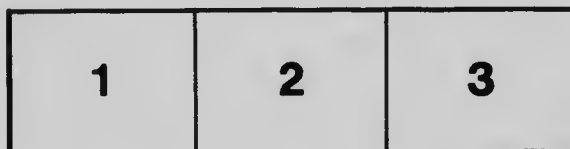
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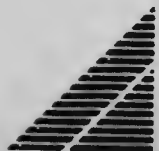
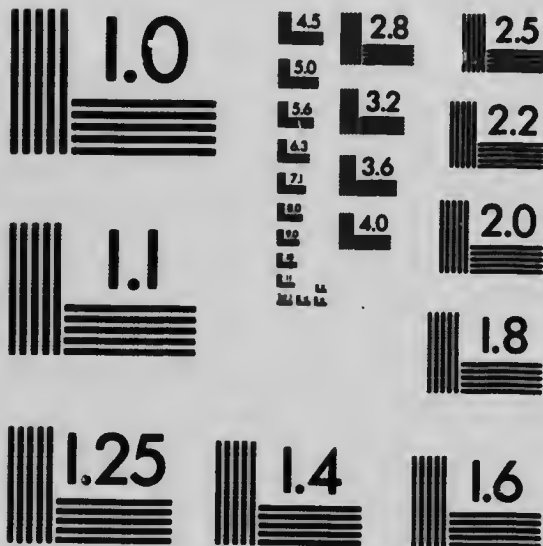
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Library Extension
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Reading Camps .
and Club Houses.

WITH _____

Second Annual Report of
Canadian Reading Camp
Movement.

_____ 1901-02.



"From a sanitary point of view alone the reading
camp is worth the expense of building."

A Canadian Employer.



Countdown
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Inventory



THE PARRY SOUND LUMBER COMPANY'S SAW MILL, PARRY SOUND, ONT.

The first to adopt the reading room at all of its camps.

DIFFUSION OF EDUCATION.

"Two men I honor, and no third. First, the toll-worn Craftsman that with earth-made Implement laboriously conquers the Earth, and makes her man's. Venerable to me is the hard Hand; crooked, coarse; wherein notwithstanding lies a cunning virtue, indefeasibly royal, as of the Scepter of this Planet. Venerable too is the rugged face, all weather-tanned, besolled, with its rude intelligence; for it is the face of a Man living manlike. O, but the more venerable for thy rudeness, and even because we must pity as well as love thee! Hardly-entreated Brother! For us was thy back so bent, for us were thy straight limbs and fingers so deformed; thou wert our Conscript, on whom the lot fell, and fighting our battles wert so marred. For in thee too lay a God-created Form, but it was not to be unfolded; incrustated must it stand with the thick adhesions and defacements of Labor; and thy body, like thy soul, was not to know freedom. Yet toil on, toil on; *thou* art in thy duty, be out of it who may; thou tollest for the altogether indispensable, for daily bread.

* * * * *

And again: "It is not because of his toils that I lament for the poor; we must all toil, or steal (however we name our stealing), which is worse; no faithful workman finds his task a pastime. The poor is hungry and athirst; but for him also there is food and drink; he is heavy-laden and weary; but for him also the Heavens send Sleep, and of the deepest; in his smoky cribs, a clear dewy heaven of Rest envelops him and fitful glitterings of cloud-skirted Dreams. But what I do mourn over, is that the lamp of his soul should go out; that no ray of heavenly, or even earthly, knowledge should visit

him; but only, in the haggard darkness, like two specters, Fear and Indignation bear him company. Alas, while the Body stands so broad and brawny, must the Soul lie blinded, dwarfed, stupefied, almost annihilated!—Alas, was this too a Breath of God; bestowed in Heaven, but on earth never to be unfolded!—That there should one Man die ignorant who had capacity for Knowledge, this I call a tragedy, were it to happen more than twenty times in the minute, as by some computations it does. The miserable fraction of Science which our united Mankind, in a wide Universe of Nescience, has acquired, why is not this, with all diligence imparted to all?"—Carlyle, *Sartor Resartus*.

INTRODUCTORY.

In a circular issued in August, 1900, I advocated the appointment of a travelling library commission, as excellent work had been done in this direction by commissioners in the United States. In an article in the May, 1901, number of the Canadian Magazine, on "Life in the Lumbering and Mining Camps"; in the August issue of the Westminster, and in the January, 1902, issue of the Presbyterian Review, I urged that provision ought to be made at the lumbering, mining and railway construction camps, for (1) Sanitary inspection and medical attendance; (2) Reading and writing accommodation, and (3) Instruction.

With reference to library extension the Minister of Education has shown himself uniformly sympathetic. He has given his hearty endorsement, and by his vigorous action has at least partially obviated the necessity of a commission. He gave his consent to the establishment of branch libraries in unorganized districts, and initiated a system of travelling libraries.

In a pamphlet on Library Extension in February 1901, I stated that branch libraries were inadequate and only intended to meet the present needs, until the public library system could be so extended as adequately meet the needs of isolated localities.

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READING ROOM, BOOTH & GORDON'S CAMP, AZILDA, ONT.



THE TRAVELLING LIBRARY'S SPECIAL WORK.

The travelling library is only intended for special work. It is, in the first place, a sort of forerunner of the public library proper. It is intended to develop a taste for reading in localities where no public library has been established, and thus lead to the establishment of a permanent library; and, secondly, to supply special books to study clubs of special students. Along these lines it has been a success in the United States and Britain. It also meets the needs fairly well of railway employees and sailors. The McGill University travelling libraries are much appreciated by the former; and Mr. Jas. S. Potter, of Kingston, has operated a system of floating libraries with great success for five years. Mr. Potter will have 1,200 volumes afloat in the early spring.

Were the sanitary condition of the camps all that could be desired, the travelling library would fulfil its ordinary mission in this direction as well. Experience, however, as well as the members of the Provincial Board of Health, have led us to believe that permanent libraries ought to be encouraged, even in the lumber and mining camps, and saw-mill and mining towns. Books in cheap binding, as Dr. Bryce suggests, would cost less, and the expense of transportation would not be incurred.

POSSIBILITY OF CONTAGION.

Not only the Board of Health, but at least one employer, has decided to have nothing to do with the travelling library on this ground. For example, Mr. Turnbull, of the Huntsville Lumber Co., thinks there is a real danger. He has complied with the regulations of the Board of Health, has introduced the bath tub into his camps, and intends taking all necessary precautions to ward off disease. The opinion of a practical man like Mr. Turnbull is of considerable value. There is the possibility of con-

tagion, and when this may be largely avoided by the substitution of an equally good, if not a better system, there is no excuse for not avoiding even the appearance of danger.

A NEW SITUATION.

Accordingly the epidemic of smallpox has created a new situation, necessitating a change of method, at least for some few years, until the sanitary conditions of the camps, and more efficient medical attendance, warrant a greater degree of immunity from contagious diseases.

EXTENSION OF PUBLIC LIBRARY

PRIVILEGES.

The next best course seems to be the extension of the Public Libraries' Act to the lumbering, mining and railway construction camps. This would encourage employers to provide buildings for the purpose of reading rooms, and would make partial provision for evening classes. We therefore need: (1) An extension of the public library system, not only in the form of travelling libraries of classified miscellaneous books for rural districts, transient lumbering, mining and railway construction camps where the sanitary conditions warrant it; and (2) travelling libraries of special books for study club similar to those of several states of the Union, or of the East and West Victoria Teachers' Association but especially (3) an extension of the present privileges accorded public libraries in the older parts of the province, to reading camps and club houses.*

* A club house is a building usually containing parlor and lecture hall, bath, billiard and reading rooms.

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A COZY CORNER IN READING ROOM, PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, MARIHANK, ONT.



MORE CONSERVATIVE CUTTING OF TIMBER.

There is a movement on foot with a view to a more conservative cutting of timber. This will mean that forests will be cut periodically, as a farmer cuts his wheat, the only difference being that a longer period will elapse between the harvests. It will mean that lumbering operations in general will be of a more permanent character, that better roads will be made, and that more substantial and comfortable shanties will be built. Consequently the argument that the camps are moved too often to warrant the expense of a reading room and permanent library, will have no foundation in fact. Mr. F. H. Clergue has overcome this difficulty by constructing portable buildings, cuts of one of which is given for the benefit of any others who might care to adopt this plan.

DEMAND FOR READING ACCOMMODATION INCREASING.

The average laborer is every year becoming better educated. Education is now compulsory in the Province of Quebec. The daily newspaper is now a great public educator, dealing as it does with matters of immediate practical interest, and being so cheap as to be easily available. All kinds of books and magazines are also much more in touch with every day life. Hence the demand for reading accommodation will increase from year to year. Even now books are read and appreciated by quite a number, the newspapers by more, and all enjoy the current illustrated magazines.

CUR POSITION LAST YEAR.

After the outbreak of smallpox last year, in the article above referred to in the May number of the Canadian Magazine, I advocated that safety lay in one of two courses: either in purchasing cheap editions of books, and sending more of them to be used only at the camps to which they are first sent, or in arranging to disinfect each box of books. As

it is very difficult to disinfect books in which paste is used in binding, and as we are entirely in accordance with the Board of Health, we have decided, with the object of forming the nucleus of small permanent libraries, to leave the books that do not belong to the Department of Education, or to McGill University, in the camps. They will be left in care of the employer, and if a new camp is built will be moved with that particular outfit. They will be supplemented in August when cutting is resumed. Any that may have been used in a camp where there has been smallpox will be destroyed.

REGULATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

At present the Board of Health insists that employers engage a doctor. It is not stated whether resident or non-resident. Either will fulfill the conditions. In any case, he must pay monthly visits to the camp, and oftener, if necessary; and the men must be taxed from fifty cents to one dollar per month. Camp hospitals are to be built. Smallpox and other contagious diseases are to be confined to the camp, and not allowed to spread infection and be a burden on the nearest town or village.

DOCTORS TO LIVE IN THE CAMPS.

All this is in the right direction, and already much good has thereby been accomplished. Great credit is due the officers of the Board of Health for arranging for the isolation, and treatment of so many smallpox patients at the camps, in view of all the difficulties with which the Board has had to contend. However, all was not attained that could be desired; but failures were due altogether to circumstances over which the Board had no control—the great distance of some of the camps from the railway stations, the inability of not a few employers to get their men to pay for the flying visits of non-resident doctors, the difficulty of securing physicians who had time to spare from their own

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WALLACE MCCORMACK & SHEPPARD'S READING CAMP
35 Miles from Blind River, Ont.



practice for even the briefest visits with any degree of frequency, and the fact that the Medical Council had made no provision that the Board could avail itself of any others than men who had passed their Medical Council examinations, and were duly registered. For camps that happen to be near a doctor the system works well, but unfortunately these are comparatively few; and for the others arrangements ought to be made for resident medical attendance.

A SERIOUS DIFFICULTY.

It has long been a shame that these brave men when wounded were compelled to choose between the ordinary foreman stitching the wound without antiseptic precautions, or a long drive to the nearest doctor. In either case he would run the risk of blood poisoning. As I write I recall two cases of blood poisoning from these causes: The one, a big Highland Scotch man, with the constitution of a horse, hung between life and death for nearly a year, but rallied. The other, a weaker man, succumbed and died.

Only a few weeks ago a young man was brought from one of the camps. He had been ailing, but no doctor was near to treat him in the early stages of his trouble. Instead of wiring for a doctor, it was decided to remove him to the nearest hospital. It was my privilege to assist in taking him there. After driving in from the camp he had to wait a number of hours for the first train, but being so weakened by neglect, having no proper treatment, he died before we reached our destination.

I know of a young man who was recently taken ill with typhoid fever. As there was no resident physician he was removed to the hospital and died. Another, with diphtheria, was removed from another camp, in the same vicinity, and likewise died. This, too, in camps which were supposed to receive monthly visits from a doctor. Had there been a resident doctor to treat these patients in the early

stages of their respective diseases, they would probably have recovered.

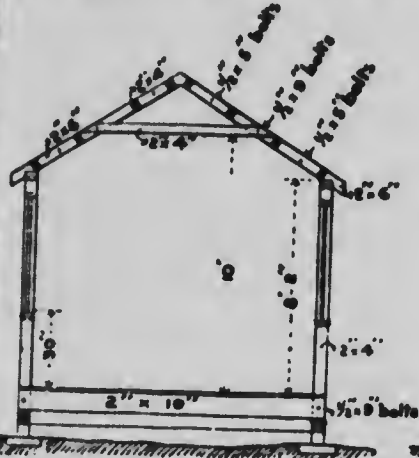
To be still more specific, let us look at the situation in one or two other lumbering and mining localities. At Nairn Centre, for example, there are 800 men within a radius of twenty miles, and no doctor nearer than Webbwood, eighteen miles by rail, or Sudbury, thirty-three miles by rail, and what are the consequences? Within the last five months six men have died by accident, one hundred and fifty were invalided by disease and fifty by wounds. The same is true of nearly every lumbering and mining centre. The death and accident rates of the lumbering, mining and railway construction camps is as high as it is in the British army, including time of action. What was the condition at Copper Cliff, when the Sudbury doctors were in charge, before Dr. Coleman settled there? Lamentable neglect of the sick and wounded employed. It was by no means due to the inefficiency of the Sudbury doctors. These gentlemen are men of high standing and great ability, but they were worked off their feet.

NON-RESIDENT PHYSICIANS PLENTY TO AT HOME.

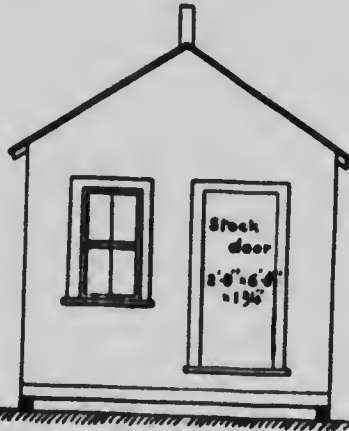
The regular practitioners of the towns and cities as a rule have quite enough to do at home, and comparatively few cases where they were supposed to visit the camps monthly, have they been able to fulfil their obligations to the satisfaction of either the employer or employees. It will surely be admitted that it is very unsatisfactory to be from five to fifty miles from a railway station, and have to travel over a bad road, wire to the nearest town for a doctor, and wait from one to twenty-four hours for his arrival. The probability is that when the doctor gets the message he is engaged and cannot even catch that day's train; and more infrequently it is two or three days later before he reaches the camp, and the patient has passed the stage at which medical attendance is of any value.

PORTABLE READING CAMP

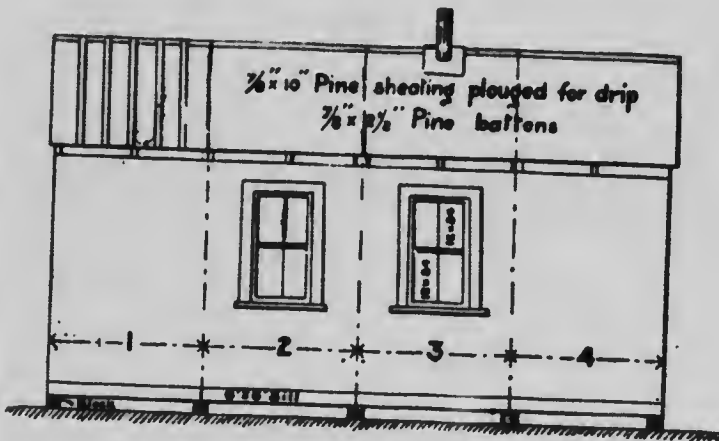
Draft made by Albert S. Crane, Chief Engineer "The Lake Superior Power Co.", Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. To be used by the lumbering and mining camps of the Algoma Com. Co. The Lake Superior Power Co.



— Cross Section —

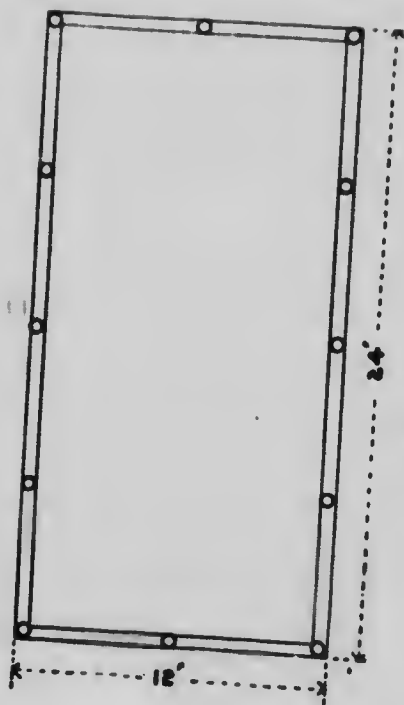


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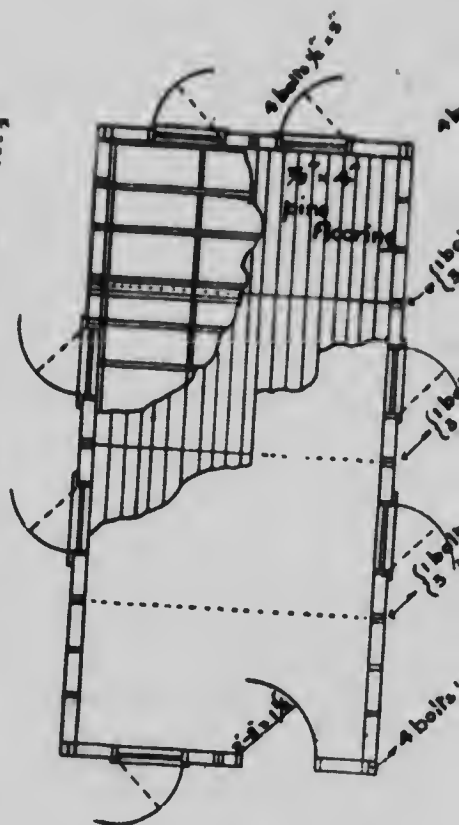


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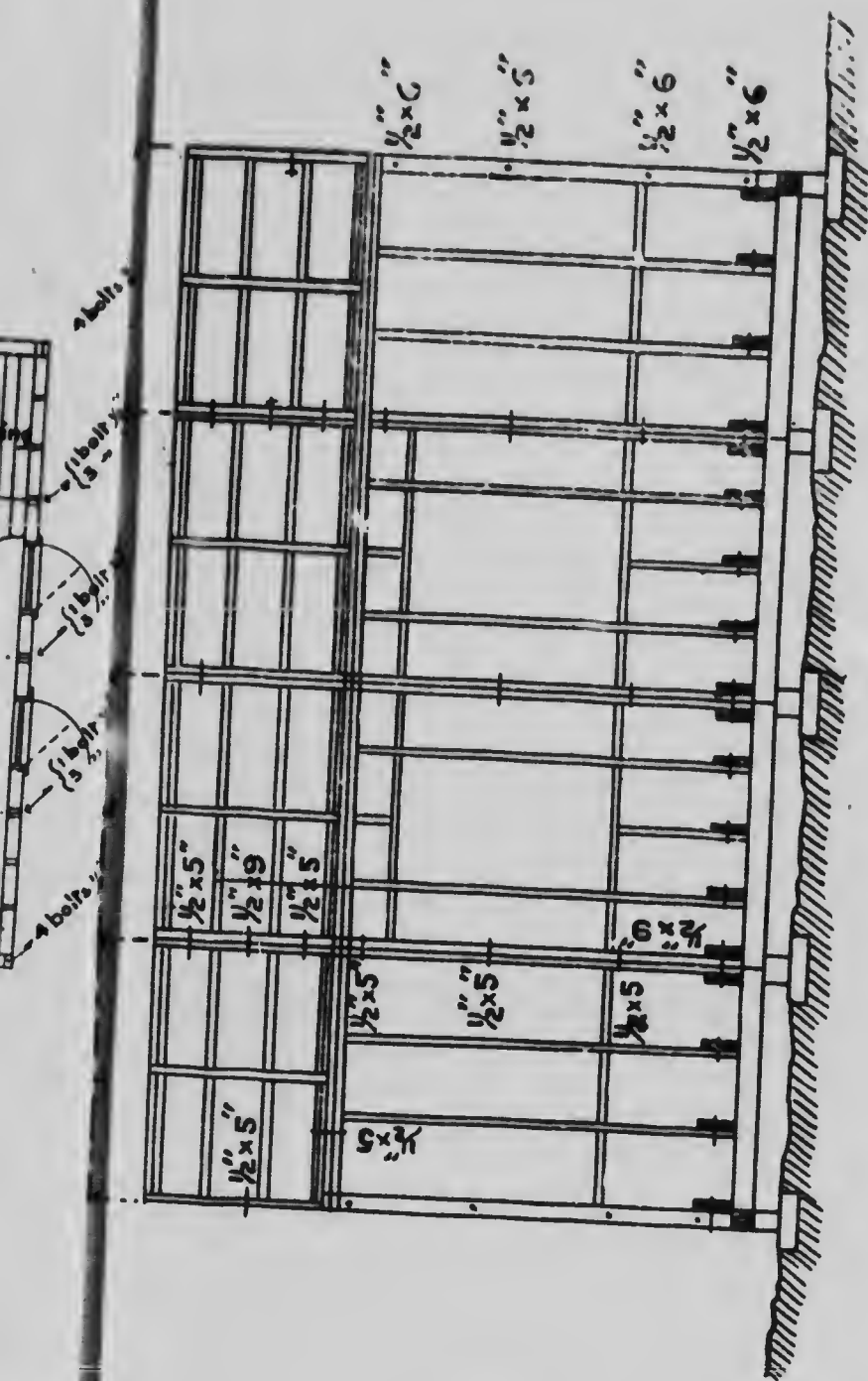
The contract has been let for six of these buildings.



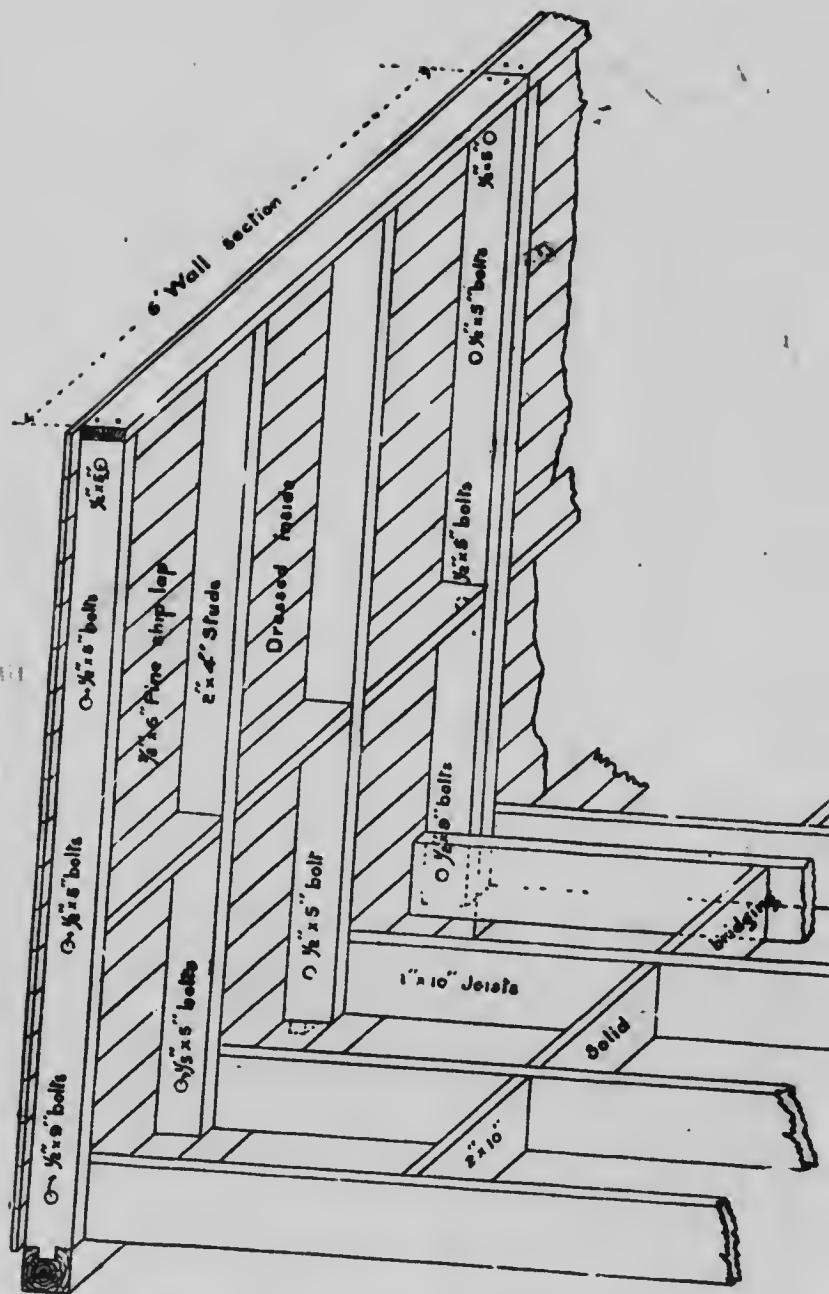
Foundation.



Floor Plan.



— Longitudinal Section. —



— Detail of 6' wall and floor. Section. —

SPECIFICATION

Contract to include material and labor of every description.
Building to be put up and bolted together for inspection.
Locations to be delivered at the Algoma Central and H. B. Station.
Houses required.

Material to be 2nd quality of pine, thoroughly seasoned;
cut out all defects.

Blocking under sills as shown, not to be included.

Whole of the outside, including roof, to receive 2 coats of
paint.

Painting inside.

Windows hinged to swing out, spring catch inside—1" frames,
1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " sash.

Storm sash.

Smoke Jack with saddle on roof.

Walls enclosed with $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 6" shiplap dressed on the inside.

Roof covered with $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 10" dressed sheathing, ploughed for drip.

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Roof covered with $\frac{7}{8}$ " x 10" dressed sheathing, ploughed for drip.

Perform the whole contract in a thorough and workmanlike
manner, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent.

NOTE—All joists, studding plates, rafters and collar ties, to be
dressed four sides.

EMPLOYERS AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY PUT TO GREAT INCONVENIENCE AND EXPENSE.

Besides, the employers are put to great annoyance and expense. They cannot force their men to go for medical attendance they never receive. When smallpox breaks out, the foremen cannot get their men with anything less than semi-weekly visits of the doctor. The men will jump camp, break quarantine, carry infection wherever they go, and create endless trouble for both the employers and the public generally.

In other words, the inability of doctors to reach their patients, when needed, whether on account of duties they consider of first importance at home or the length of time between the trains, late irregular trains, or the length, roughness and unworthiness of the cudge road from the station to the camps, lead to alarming dangers. The foremen, not being able to hold their men in quarantine, the companies on account of not being able to get men to carry on their work, and the public on account of the spreading of the disease, are put to much greater expense than the cost of keeping a doctor at the camp. In fact it would pay the public to keep resident doctors in the camps at its own expense.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS WILL ALONE GIVE SATISFACTION.

On the other hand, where doctors were given in charge of two, three, or four camps, a short distance from one another, as a rule perfect satisfaction has been given. When the men were sick and wounded they had a physician to consult. When smallpox broke out, they felt secure, and showed no tendency to break quarantine. Besides they felt that they were getting the worth of their money. Some resident doctors have given away this season over two hundred dollars' worth of medicine.

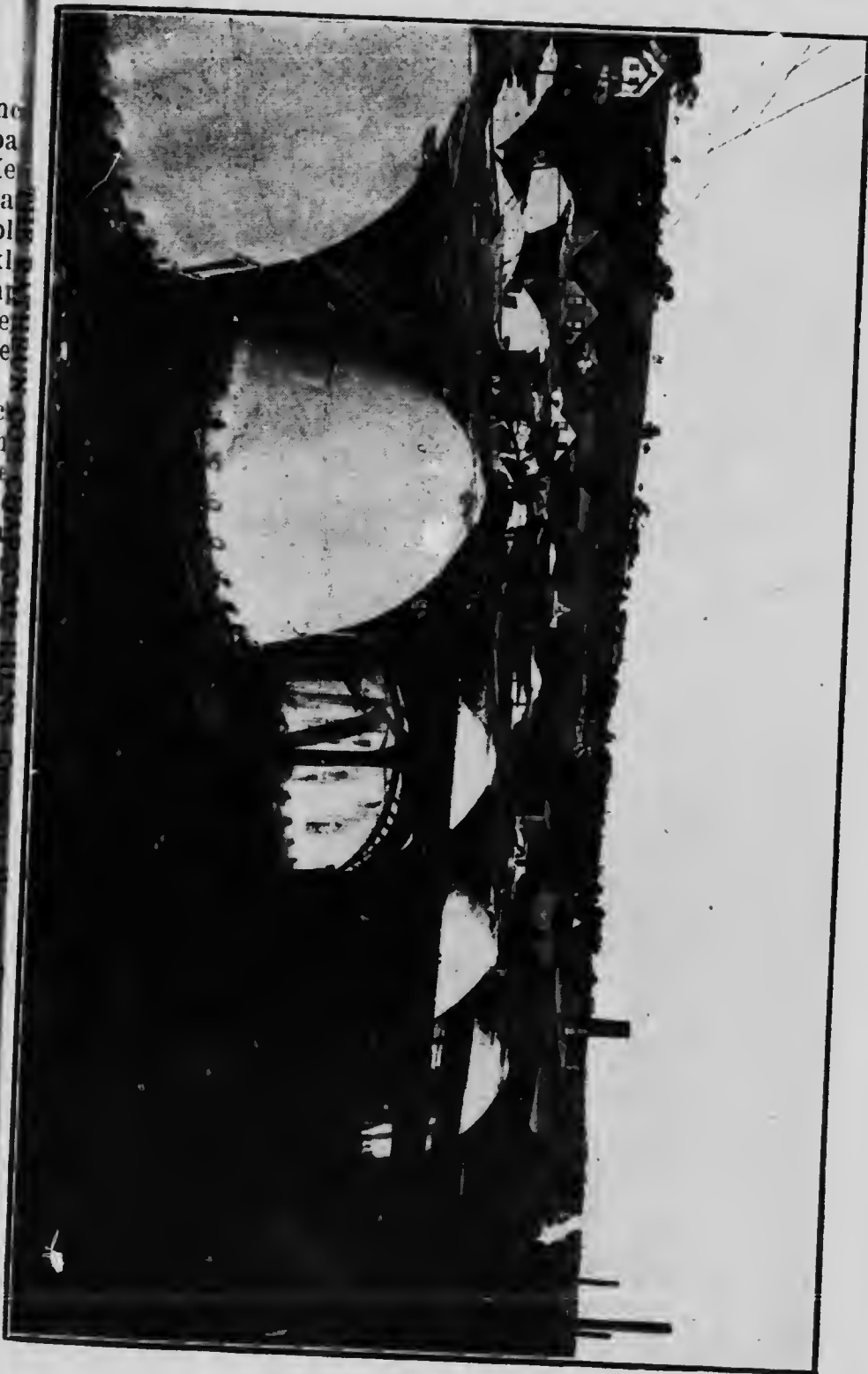
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This system must be made more general. We ought to have a national minimum of resident medical attendance. Provision should be made for the immediate treatment of the sick and wounded at the camps.

MEDICAL GRADUATE STUDENTS OUGHT TO BE ALLOWED AN OPTION.

On the occasions already mentioned, and on all others on which it was my privilege to refer to the matter I have urged that as enough fully fledged registered practitioners could never be induced to go in the camps, medical graduate students should be allowed the option of spending the fifth year of their course in the camps.

I purpose bringing this request before the Medical Council at its first regular meeting, in June, and sincerely hope that the press and pulpit will support

I am confident, however, that this venerable body is only anxious to know what is for the best interests of these lonely toilers, and anything in reason will be granted.

UNDERGRADUATES EXCLUDED.

I am well aware that to admit the ordinary medical undergraduate to practise would be to open a door that would be hard to close, and would admit all sorts of medical tramps. There can possibly be no danger, however, if the line is drawn at graduation and the primary Council examination. Hundreds of young doctors would be only too glad to have a chance of earning enough money to enable them to work off their final Council examinations. Of course it would be better if enough registered physicians could be persuaded to go to the camps. This season has shown clearly that that can never be hoped for, unless fabulous salaries are offered. If arrangements cannot be made to offer sufficient salary to draw registered men who have passed their final examinations, surely the Medical Council can be induced to grant a special certificate of registra-

tion for this special work, and good for one only, until the young doctors return at the end of the year and take their final Council examination.

This would be infinitely more humane than sending the same time in the hospitals of a city attending a fifth series of lectures in a medical college. Besides, at this particular stage in a student's course, would not the actual practice of being compelled to operate independently, be of the greatest possible value?

MEDICAL GRADUATE STUDENTS AS INSTRUCTORS.

Until the Department of Education makes some other provision for instruction in the camps, the young doctors should also be asked to perform the duties of instructors. In that case the grant for evening classes could be used to supplement their salaries. These young men, the nature of whose occupation forces them to live in solitude, have no social, literary or religious privileges, and a young doctor who would at once be a physician, sanitarian, inspector and instructor, would be a blessing in more ways than one.

INSTRUCTION IN THE READING CAMPS AND CLUB HOUSES.

We have not been able to secure permanent teachers or make a complete test of the practicality of teaching, although we are satisfied that wonders could be accomplished, by young men of culture and good common sense, conducting evening classes in every camp, at least two nights in every week. A young doctor in one of the camps has done a little teaching; Mr. J. F. McDonald, M.D., now of Carleton Place High School, conducted evening classes for a month; some of the boys have helped one another; and I myself have taught enough to be strongly prejudiced in its favor.

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THE CLUB HOUSE, COPPER CLIFF

A magnificent brick and stone edifice

BUILT BY THE CANADA COPPER CO. AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Mrs. McArthur, wife of the manager, was mainly instrumental in awakening interest in this very creditable structure. It contains a large hall, parlor, sitting, reading, billiard and bath rooms.

It is kept in first-class running order by Mr. Henry Pennell, very efficient caretaker.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FEASIBLE.

Professor Goodwin, of Queen's University, director of the School of Mining, Kingston, and Professor Weeks, of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, made a tour of the mining camps of the province. These gentlemen, under appointment of the Ontario Government, gave practical instruction in mineralogy, geology and metallurgy to the men actively engaged in the mining industry. This instruction was greatly appreciated. Many young men gladly took advantage of it. Such a course on the part of the government cannot be too highly praised. It speaks volumes for Ontario's educational system, weak as it may be at certain points, that it is capable of adapting itself to those new conditions. Canada is just beginning to develop her enormous mineral resources, and is in the heart of the development of her vast timber wealth. In fact, the lumbering industry is one of the principal activities of the Dominion. That the men engaged in these industries, doing the rough work of the country, isolated from all social, literary, and religious advantages, should receive educational privileges is a consummation devoutly to be wished. That instruction has been found to be practicable to men engaged in the mining industry bespeaks, in the near future, a further development of our educational system to meet the needs of the woodsmen as well. True, much teaching in metallurgy and kindred subjects in the mining camps is necessarily of an elementary character. It is work that ought to have been done in the public schools years ago. But it is never too late to mend; and it has the distinct gain of being more practical and concrete than it possibly could be in the class room.

GENERAL EDUCATION ALSO PRACTICABLE.

Along this line the German Government has done a great deal in the way of assisting the laborer by the night school, etc., in his special employment. There seems no valid reason why general education

should not be imparted as well as technical. Evening classes, in both technical and general studies, have been very successful in cities, towns and villages, where there are so many other privileges. They should be helpful in isolated localities where there is no intellectual interest to engage men during their unemployed hours.

Why should not the Public Libraries Act be amended as to aid in supplying books, papers and magazines, and in the provision for evening classes in the reading camps and club houses? This would encourage employers to engage teachers, and would encourage teachers to go to the camps, relieve the congestion of the teaching profession in the older parts of the province. At present some of young men teach school for much less than unskilled laborers earn in the woods and mines. Thousands of isolated laborers are willing to learn. It seems a pity that these classes could not in some way be brought together.

INSTRUCTORS WOULD ALSO SUPERVISE READING ROOMS.

Besides, an important part of the duties of an instructor, would be to superintend the three, or more, reading camps under his care, and adapt them to the local conditions. As Principal Gault said last year, in reference to this matter: "An indispensable requisite to the success of the movement, is the right man to supervise and keep the reading camps running, on lines suited to the local condition and temperament of lumberers and miners."

That a man is needed to look after every three or four reading camps, is also the testimony of several practical employers, as, for example, N. J. Young, manager for Mr. J. R. Booth, at Capreol Bay, and Mr. H. J. Bohme, superintendent of works for the Algoma Commercial Co., Sault Ste. Marie.

The Dominion Teachers' Association has also emphasized the necessity for instruction, as well as for reading and writing accommodation.

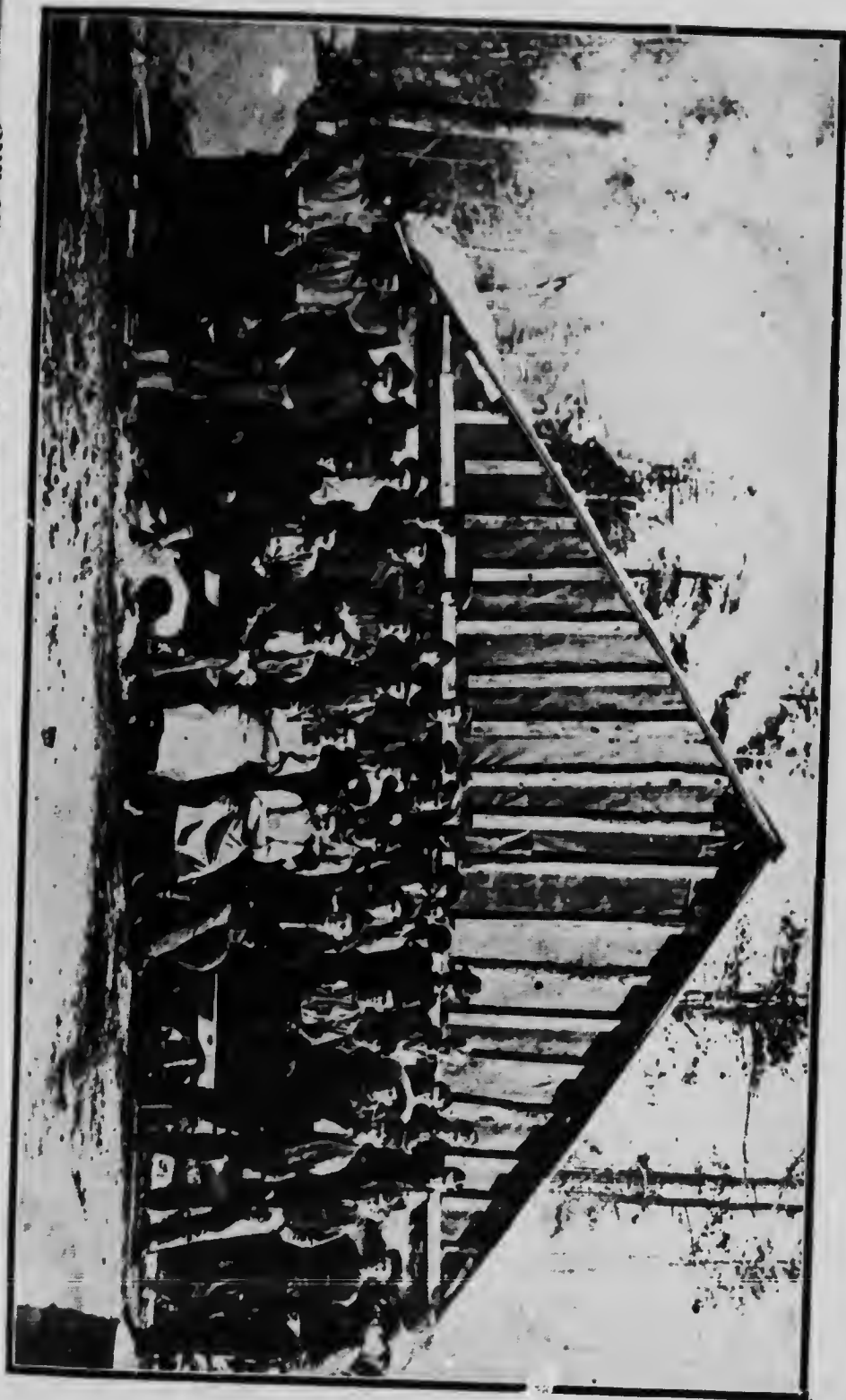
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READING A VALUABLE METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN CAMPS.

Of course a considerable number are more or less indifferent at first, as regards the advantages of such instruction, but the great work of every teacher is to remove that indifference and to inspire these men with the desire for a wider life. Judging from the inspiration Mr. McDonald was able to impart, even in a month, less perhaps by his direct teaching than by his readings from choice literature, and personal contact with the men, from the results of what little teaching I was able to do myself, largely in the form of reading, and from Prof. Dyde's experiments, there seems every reason to believe that this can be done.

WHERE IS THE MAN HIMSELF?

A student's education is only well begun when he leaves his college halls. Why should a boy's education end when he quits the public or high school? Come with me in imagination to the camp-fires of 10 frontier camps of this province, and I will show you over 50,000 able bodied woodsmen and miners who between the hours of seven and nine o'clock nearly every evening and on rainy days, public holidays and Sundays, are absolutely idle. That such an army of men should spend so much time in idleness is a menace to civilization. Just as the professional man needs recreation, the physical laborer needs entertainment and productive mental exercise. The equal development of brain and hand and heart is the only proper development. The development of one side of a man's nature only, means injury to the whole man. A few months ago a lady in Rat Portage told me of her boy. The family physician invited him to see a skeleton. The boy was much amused, and asked the doctor where the man himself was. The physician replied that the man himself had gone to heaven. "Yes," replied the lad, "but how is he getting along in heaven without his bones?"

I sometimes wonder when I think of the sands of children that are the slaves of the mining system and lack proper physical development how they are to get along in this busy world, to say nothing of heaven, without bones. On the other hand, when I look at the great army of men who are mere "hewers and drawers of water," I feel like asking the question of Master Cameron, "Where is the man himself?"

WOODSMEN AND MINERS SHOULD SHARE DIRECT BENEFITS AS WELL AS OTHERS.

The total revenue of the Province of Ontario is about \$3,750,000. The revenue from woods and forests 1,376,000. Of the portion of the revenue set apart for library purposes, \$46,000 annually, until last year not one dollar had been to benefit the men who exploited this vast source of one-third the total revenue of the province. It seems no reason why the men who thus enrich the public coffers, and whose hard lot indicates a greater need, should not receive a still larger amount of the wealth which they produce. Why should not the woodsman and miner share the benefits directly, as well as the other members of the community?

The government now offers a dollar for every dollar spent in books and papers by a library board, and why should not something similar be offered to these employers in lumber, mining and railway construction camps, who provide a special building,—club house, reading room or tent for this purpose? What is needed, what is fair is the diffusion of education, not the education of a privileged class alone.

SUBSTITUTION.

We ought also to gladly co-operate with employers in their splendid endeavor to develop the social

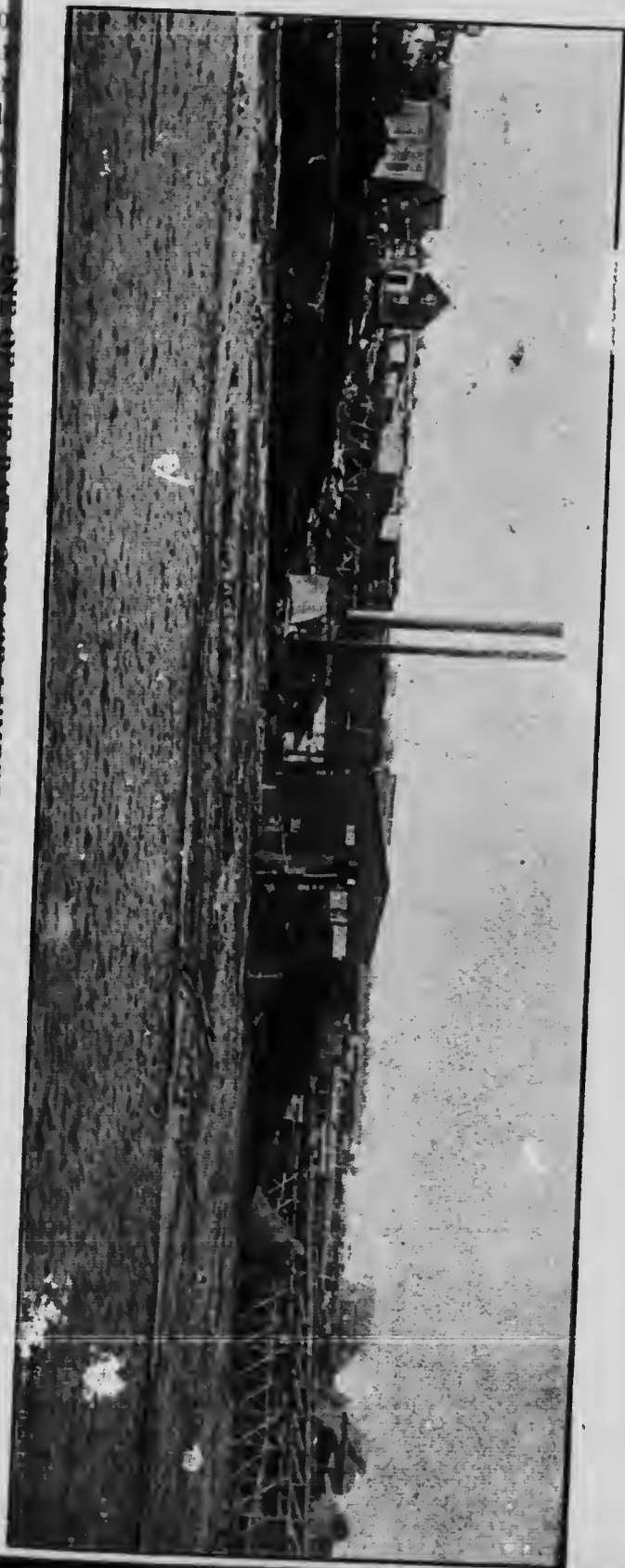
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religious instincts of their employees, and thus supplement the regulation, or prohibition of the liquor traffic with more constructive methods.

Whether we are able to secure prohibitory legislation or not, we should apply ourselves sedulously to Mr. John Morely suggests, to providing intellectual and social entertainment to take the place of the saloon. We ought to throw homelike and restraining influences around these men, and withdraw them from the liquor habit, gambling and other vices. They well know the curses of strong drink, but their characters are so weakened by solitude and neglect that they have no strength to resist temptations. There are no homelike, refining or elevating influences in the camps. Their characters are to use an expression of Dr. George Adam Smith's, "unfenced," and when they come to town, saucy-like, they become the dupe of every designing Jacob who comes along.

Provision for education and entertainment at every camp hamlet village and town in the land will prove before the end of the present century absolutely indispensable to the complete prohibition of the liquor traffic, or one of the best possible means of counteracting the evils of the saloons.

"The reading camp," as Mr. H. L. Lovering, of Coldwater, remarks, in the "Mail and Empire," of Feb. 22, "with an abundant supply of clean, healthy literature, and pictures, cannot fail to create an atmosphere that will offset the downward tendency incident to their lonely occupation."

Lyman Abbott, in opposing the abolition of the saloon in the issue of the "Outlook," of Feb. 9, 1901, very truly points out that the attractiveness of the saloon is largely due to the fact that it forms a social centre, and "Satisfies an innate social instinct—the instinct for companionship with other men in gathering places where conversation and exchange of ideas and experiences may be enjoyed." This, he maintains, is an instinct which is at the bottom of all social, literary, and even religious clubs, and, "That what is needed, not only in military garrisons, but in every new municipality

and village community, is not only the abolition of the saloon evil, but the substitution of some social meeting ground to take its place."

If innocent and interesting amusements are before workingmen, and the opportunity for intercourse and self-culture is given, gambling, obscenity and drunkenness will more and more disappear. The state must provide and control amusements, it must provide also a home study system of education, and improve the sanitary conditions of the more isolated classes, or these will become a menace to society. The social and religious instincts of even the most isolated cannot be ignored. The ideal man can only be developed in relation to his fellow man. Opportunities for fellowship, harmless recreation and entertainment must be provided in order to the maintenance of the State and the realization of Heaven in time and eternity.

A. FITZPATRICK

ATTITUDE OF PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH

Toronto, Feb. 22,

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick,—

Complying with your request after our consultation this morning, to give you my views as to the best way of supplying literature to the lumbering camps, while at the same time protecting public health, I would say that the past year, during which, under the Libraries' Act, books have been sent, as you state, to twenty or more reading rooms, and other boxes and packages to other camps, gives me an opportunity of stating definitely what I think the best plan for the future to be. During the last year sixty companies have employed physicians throughout Northern Ontario, who, under the Regulations, are supposed to investigate once a month the sanitary condition of the camps, and who are to take care of any cases of smallpox or any other disease which break out. It is true that very much work has been done by physicians employed by the companies, and that this winter has shown a freedom from the disease as compared with

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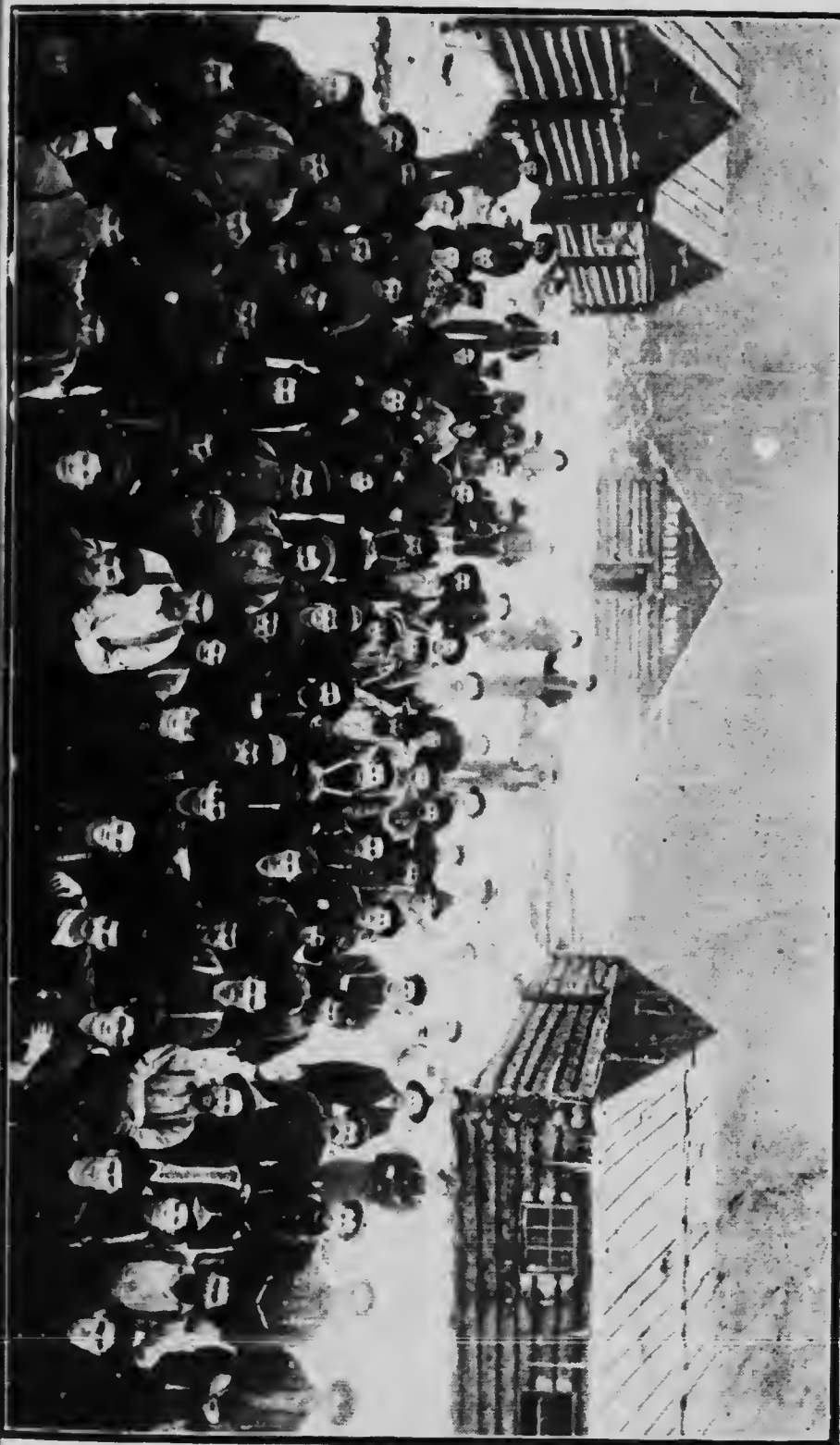
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year. It has been found, however, that, whether from the distance away from camps of physicians, or the neglect of the foremen of the camps, or, in many cases, the insubordination of the men, quite serious dangers have resulted from men being either allowed to leave the camps, or having in spite of the foremen broken away from the camps, not infrequently carrying infection with them, either in their persons or their clothing. If such a condition exists in camps in spite of the employment of medical men under the most stringent regulations, which we could provide, it is quite apparent that the care which would be taken to disinfect any books which might be in the camp before sending them to another camp, would almost certainly under similar circumstances be neglected, and the only possible way by which a redistribution of books another season could be done safely, would be to have all books carefully packed up in camps, and sent to a central depot, and there disinfected under a proper provincial officer, and to be again distributed. It may be stated that if this were done, it would be necessary to purchase only books which were stitched or wired together, and not pasted; otherwise they would be injured in the operation of disinfecting. Under the circumstances, remembering that most books at the end of the winter in the camps are likely to be more or less torn or filthy, I think it would be wiser, and probably quite as economical, simply to buy cheap editions of books, intended to last one season.

I have discussed this matter with Mr. Hodgetts, and he quite concurs with my view on the subject.

I remain yours sincerely,

P. H. BRYCE,

Secretary.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1902.

Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Algoma:

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick,—

I have read your interesting letter of Feb. 2, concerning Travelling Libraries. I will consider your

suggestions as to amending the Public Library with a view to extending its provisions to meet the needs for Reading Rooms and Evening Classes at the lumber camps.

I feel that the movement in which you are greatly interested is one which must result in good.

Faithfully yours,

R. HARCOU

MR. JAS. BAIN, JR.

Toronto, Feb. 25,

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick,—

I fancy the Board of Health is right in preventing the circulation of Travelling Libraries from camp, especially when infectious diseases are prevalent. In city houses, where people are isolated in their room, or in the hospital, all books used there are destroyed. The only method seems to be to make the books and boxes so cheap, that at the end of the season they can be destroyed.

It is a pity that the whole question could not be dealt with by an unpaid commission who would have the opportunities for inspection and close consideration.

It would be quite possible to supply most of the lumber camps with the worn out books which would accumulate under a proper system of travelling libraries. Books which were too far gone to warrant replacement, and yet good enough to send to the bush for a few months' further wear.

Yours sincerely,

JAMES B.

Nairn Centre, Ont., Feb. 1,

Our operations have been so hindered by snow that we were unable to get men to put up the Reading Room.

THE MICHIGAN LAND AND LUMBER

Per Sheehan

Nairn Centre, Ont., Jan. 15,

Dear Sir,—

We regret very much that owing to small profits we have not been able to provide the promised

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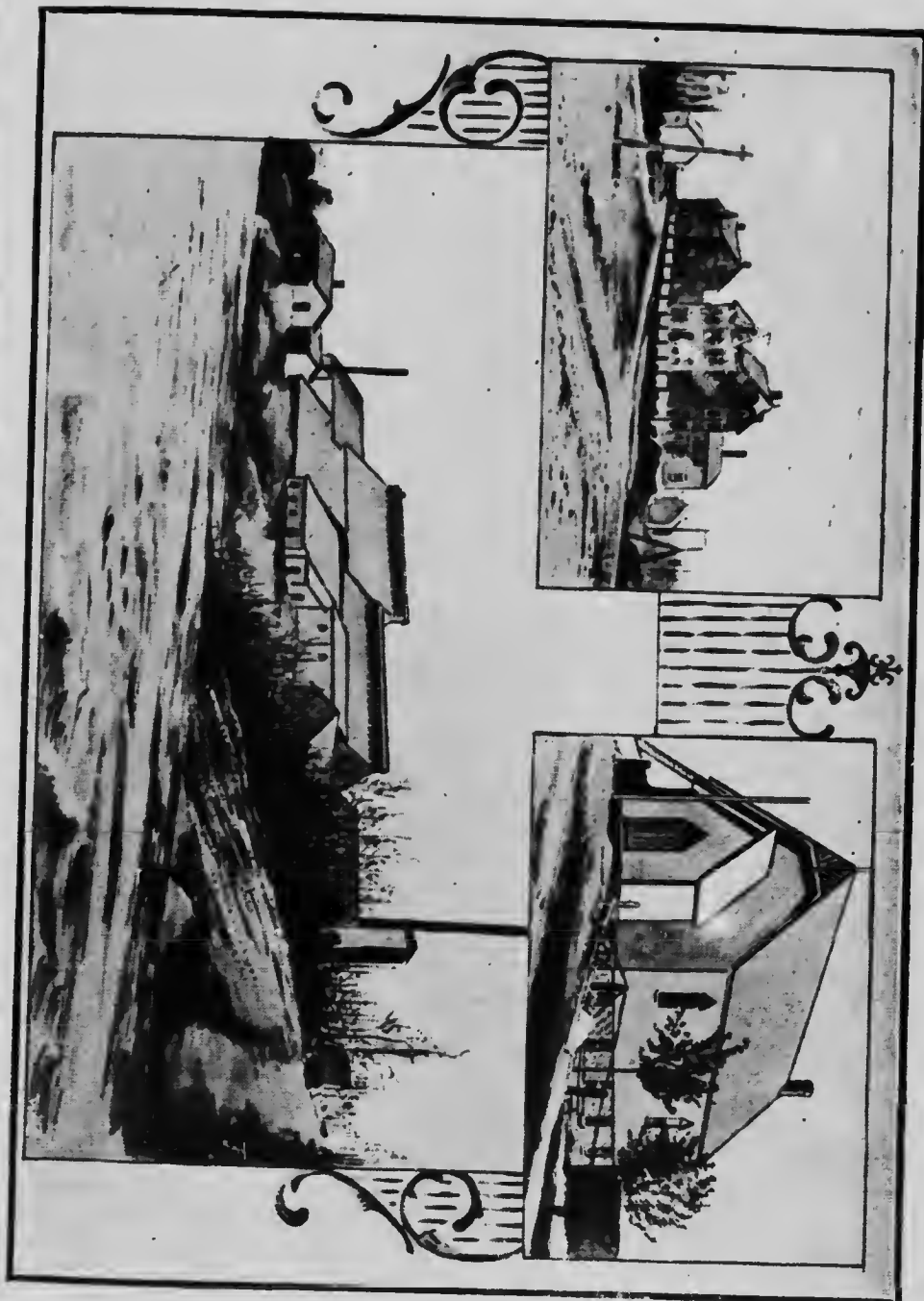
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camp. We hope, however, to have a building ready in the early fall.

THE CLEVELAND & SARNIA LUMBER CO.,
Per Brazziel.

Cache Bay, Feb. 18, 1902.

Mr. A. Fitzpatrick,
Montreal, Que.:

Dear Sir,—

We regret very much having to turn the building, which we contemplated as a reading room, into a smallpox hospital this season, and as it has been in use for that purpose nearly all season, we have been unable to get the reading room in operation.

We may say that this idea of yours to have reading rooms at the camps is a good one, and will no doubt benefited the men greatly, and it is our intention to co-operate with you in every way we can next season, and have buildings put up expressly for this purpose early in the season.

Yours truly,

GEO. GORDON & CO.

Dic. G. G.

Peterborough, Feb. 14, 1902.

Dear Sir,—

I fully approve of the reading camp. Judging from what I have seen myself, and from the testimonies of cullers, I am satisfied that it meets a much needed want. I have so reported to the Department of Crown Lands, and, have recommended its general adoption.

I take pleasure in contributing five dollars, and one dozen copies of "The Man from Glengarry."

J. B. McWILLIAMS,

Supt. Woods and Forests.

INSTRUCTORS IN THE READING CAMPS.

The more I consider the reading camps, the more I am convinced that to secure the best results there should be some one specially appointed to oversee them, and if it could be arranged to have a man to take charge of say ten camps in a circuit, and

devote his whole time to them, the results were very marked. At present the clerk and foreman of the respective camps have charge of the library at the camp and they have their own work to attend to and very often this takes all their time, so they cannot devote any to the reading camp or library and in some cases some who would have taken the trouble will not take the trouble.

Yours very truly,
N. J. YOUNG
Agt. J. R.

Gravenhurst, Ont., Feb. 11,
Rev. A. Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, P.O.:

My Dear Sir,—

Your post card of the 6th instant received and return from the shanties.

When I was in to the shanty last, our men seemed to be more interested in the reading room than they were, previous to your visit there, and the address you delivered to them while at the shanty, it appears to have encouraged them considerably, as they are now of the opinion, from seeing the examples you gave them, that their possibilities of self-education can be increased, besides obtaining valuable knowledge of what is taking place in their vast surroundings, by reading the daily paper they receive at the shanties each day.

To my mind, it seems that libraries established in the lumbering and mining camps, such as you are organizing, should be highly commended and encouraged by the government, by the employers and by the men, who are in those remote places for long length of time; as a work of this kind, if properly applied will no doubt benefit men who have had the advantage of an early education, as well as give a further education to those who have had only a partial education, and it may also reach thousands of people, who probably would not take advantage of literary privileges if they were not put before them in this way. A library of this nature, affording opportunity of evening classes, is no doubt

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OUTSIDE VIEW OF READING ROOM, GEORGIAN BAY CO'S CAMP
25 miles from Coldwater, Ont.



INSIDE VIEW OF SAME

Photo by Mr. T. Lovering

essential, and would supplement the work of our public schools for the older people working in the canties.

I do sincerely recommend that this good work be carried on to its full extent, as there is no doubt that it will be a great benefit in many ways, and I trust there may be some steps taken to increase the present number of libraries, throughout the lumbering camps of the Dominion, by the Government's co-operation in this good work, as we are all aware that the better educated people are, the better citizens they become.

I wish you every success in this your undertaking.

Believe me, dear sir, sincerely yours,

J. CLAIRMONT,

Agt. for The Rathbun Co.

Cramp Steel Co.,

Toronto, Feb. 21, 1902.

Dear Sir,—

Yours of the 20th to hand. In reply would say that we are not sufficiently settled down in Collingwood to have a club house and reading room for our employees.

As soon as we have a full head of steam on at the works we will endeavor to establish a technical night school for the purpose of educating our employees.

Yours very truly,

J. A. CURRIE,

Secretary Treasurer.

A CAPITAL METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

Queen's University,

Kingston, March 1, 1902.

The experiment made by me was carried out with the hope of extending the teaching of English literature in the public schools, and the idea I had was that larger use might be made of the teacher's ability to read to the pupils than is made at present. The fact is that all pupils in public schools are able to understand what is read to them much better than they could understand it if they read it or tried to

read it for themselves. Their ear is trained to know words years before their eye recognizes them, and the plan of reading aloud to school children is only a natural extension of nursery methods. Believing, therefore, that children could be interested in good English poetry of a proper sort when read aloud to them by a teacher, I put the matter to the test in this way.

I prepared a portion of Shakespeare's "As You Like It," for a reading to cover about three-quarters of an hour, and read the selections to two senior classes in two city public schools. The words were entirely Shakespeare's, except only where a simple explanation was required to bridge over the gaps. Immediately after the reading the pupils were asked to write out for themselves the story of the play, and according to the teacher the little essays were exceptionally good and clear. The ability to write the essay proved that the pupil had intelligently followed the reading, and therefore proved that the highest classes in our public schools were capable of understanding Shakespeare well enough to make it quite worth while to read to them. Very few of these pupils could have made much progress if they had attempted to read it for themselves.

I carried on the experiment in the junior IV. class, reading to them an abridgment of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" with results quite as satisfactory as before, and thereby proving that pupils, at least a year before leaving the public school, were capable of appreciating such long poems as those of Scott. In this case the reading covered half an hour.

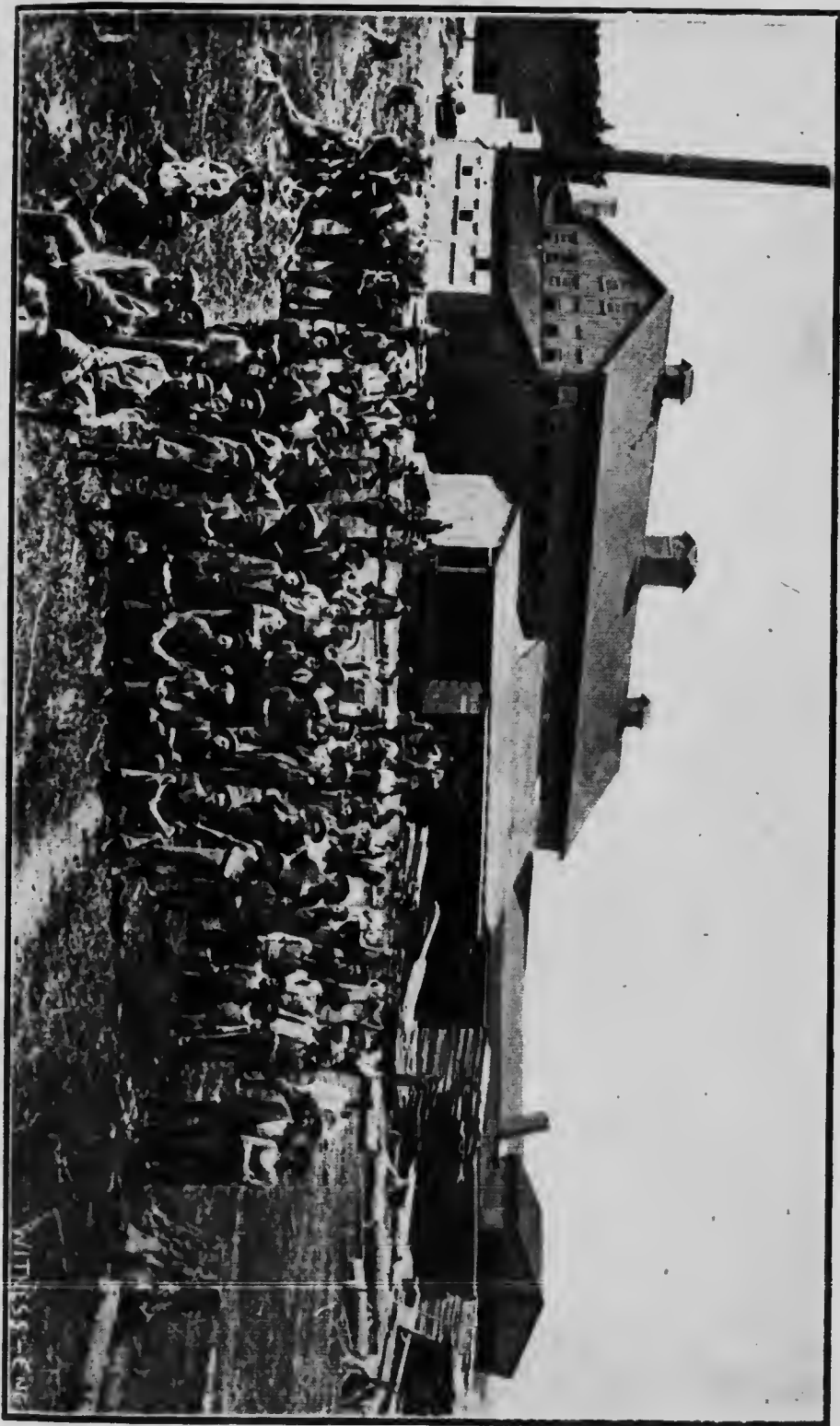
To a senior III. class I read the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," (Browning), a reading extending for perhaps 15 minutes, and even from this class I got very good written exercises, explanatory of the story. This proved that a class three years away from entrance examination, could appreciate English poetry. On the basis of this experiment I prepared to urge the adoption of this method of instruction as a supplement to the regular teaching of reading, and believe that valuable results will be obtained.

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Hearing of Mr. Fitzpatrick's scheme of instruction for lumbering and mining camps, I wish to press on the notice of him and his committee the advisability of introducing this method of teaching and of interesting the men. They, too, like the school children, have understanding far in advance of their power to read for themselves. Many, indeed, who might be wholly unable to read, could profit from the instruction. I am convinced that good results would accrue provided that care is taken to secure intelligent teachers.

S. W. DYDE.

The High School,

Carleton Place, Feb. 16, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

The reading rooms are a decided success, I have seen forty men in one on Sunday afternoon, most of them writing letters or having letters written for them. One man told me it was the first time he had written home in six years. With regard to the literature most appreciated, newspapers are the favorite reading matter, but the men read or listen eagerly to one reading aloud anything strongly humorous or pathetic—particularly poetry, e.g., Dr. Summmond's "Habitant," old ballads of war or love, much of Burns' poetry, and to mention single poems, such ones as, "The wreck of the Hesperus," and "The Well of St. Keyne." In prose Lever's novels, and the pathetic parts of Ian Maclaren seemed favorites.

Anyone who has seen the steadying influence of the reading rooms on the men and their keen appreciation of them will join me in wishing the movement all success. The men themselves were uniformly courteous in the whole-hearted free and easy way of the woodsmen.

Let me close with the wish that your untiring and self-sacrificing efforts to better the condition

of our woodsmen and miners meet with the success they deserve.

Yours sincerely,

J. F. MACDONALD

SUCCESS OF READING CAMPS AND CLUB
HOUSES.

Kearney, Ont., Feb. 14, 1902

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

We are pleased so far with the reading camp now in use in connection with our logging operations.

We find the men like the magazines, illustrated papers and dailies. The reading camp, from a sanitary point of view, is well worth the expense building.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN TIMBER

& M'FG. CO., Ltd.,

A. E. MUNN, Pres

Sudbury, Feb. 28, 1902

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

This is the second year we have had the reading room at our camp on the Whitefish, and I take pleasure in testifying to the benefit it is to our men.

J. J. McFADDEN.

Nairn Centre, Feb. 15, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

This is the second season that we have had the reading camp, and as we have had a long and favorable trial of it, I take pleasure in testifying to its usefulness in camp life. The majority of our men took advantage of it, and appreciated its privileges. I think it is not too much to say that the health of our camp has improved, the sleeping camp being less crowded evenings, and Sundays, and there has

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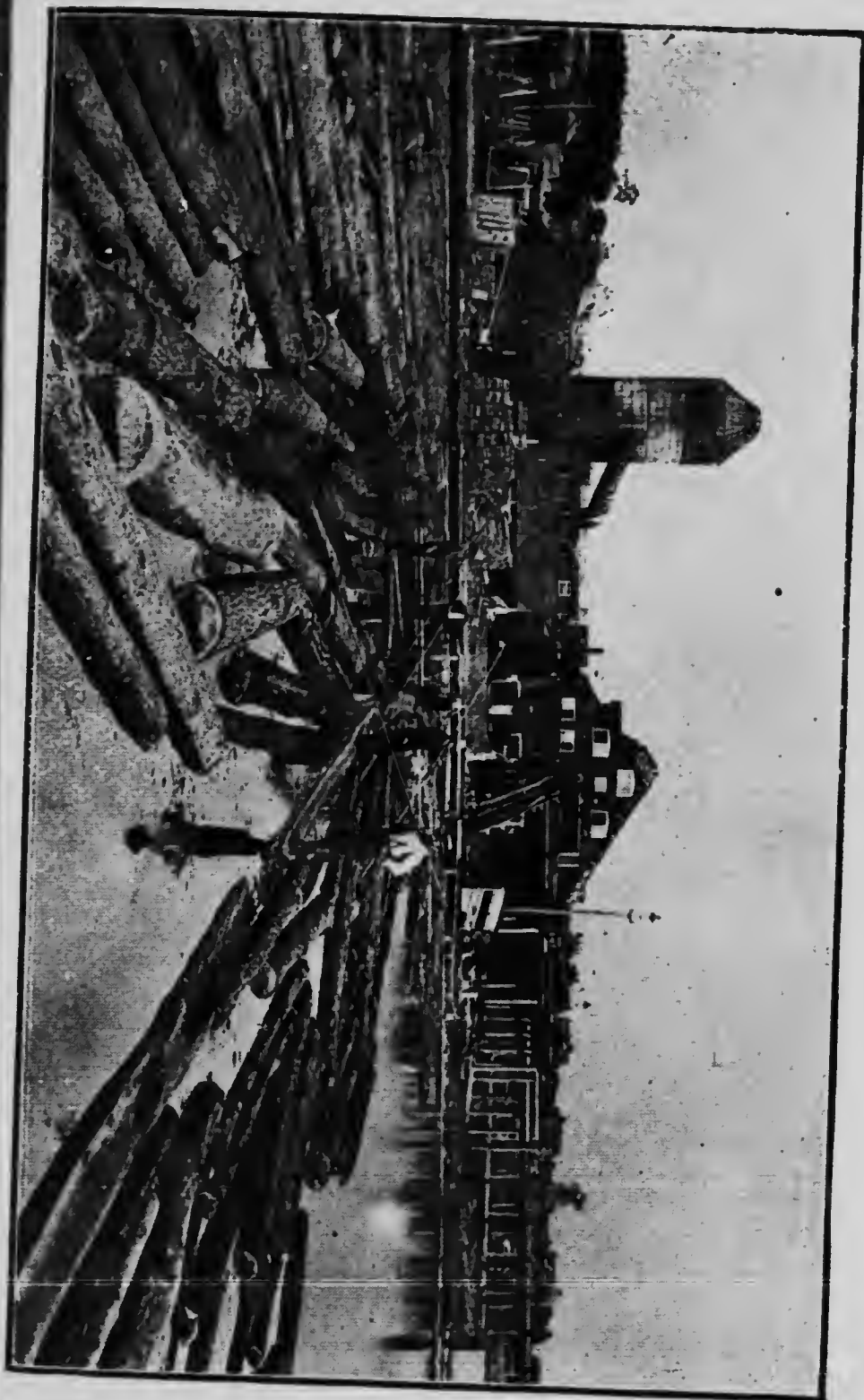
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been less jumping and fewer visits to the saloons. More men have written to their friends, and, in general, the moral tone of the camp has been raised. We shall try at least one, if not more, next year.

R. JACKSON,
Agt. Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.

Beaverston, Jan. 20, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

The reading room is a great success. We keep the books in the office, as you have requested, and we also keep the reading room in good shape. I think when you come in you will say we have a nice room.

Yours truly,

J. L. REGAN,
Agent for Playfair & White.

Deseronto, Ont., Feb. 21, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

The reading rooms connected with our lumbering camps have been greatly appreciated and no doubt much good will result therefrom.

Yours truly,

E. W. RATHBUN.

McGreggor Bay, Feb. 18, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

The boys seem to appreciate the reading camp very much, especially Saturday nights and Sundays.

J. & T. CHARLTON.

Per J. C. Wells.

Sudbury, Feb. 15, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

The men like the reading room, and are specially

taken up with the crokinole board. The major of our men are French-Canadians, and they appreciate the French papers most. If it is not out of place, I would suggest a larger percentage of French books. Old Sunday-school books are not suitable.

HECTOR McDONALD,
Per Mrs. Hector McDonald

Feb. 20, 1902

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre,

Dear Sir,—

Although all our men do not seem to avail themselves of the privileges afforded by the reading camps, yet, on the whole, they are a success, and good is being done. The interest and appreciation will increase.

Some claim that the libraries sent out by the Department of Education, and by McGill University contain too many works of history, biography and science, and not enough works of fiction. I do not agree with that contention. The daily newspapers afford quite enough of the ephemeral class of literature. The two libraries from the Department and the one from McGill University in use in our reading camps contain admirable selections.

JOHN McLELLAND,
Vice-Pres. Parry Sound Lumber Co.

Marlbank, Feb. 20, 1902

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

Your letter of Feb. 19 to hand re. our library and reading room. It is on a very small scale. It originated from a desire of the men to grow in knowledge. The library has 250 volumes.

The reading room is supplied with the following monthly magazines:—Scientific American and Supplement, Engineering News, Cement and Engineering News. Cement, Municipal Engineering News, Arena, Mind, Public, Scribners', McClures', Outlook

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Physical Culture, Youth's Companion; daily papers, Montreal, Star, Herald; Toronto, Globe, World.

The principal contributors were:—General Electric Co., Peterborough; Dodge Manufacturing Co., Toronto; Friends in New York; Gold, McCulloch Co., Salt; The Canadian Portland Cement Co., Deseronto; S. Russell, M.P.P., Deseronto; W. W. Robertson, (Sadler), Montreal; C. A. Singham, Montreal; Every man about the cement works contributed something. The library and reading room is free to all, and a great many take advantage of it.

Yours truly,

D. N. ARMSTRONG.

Camp No. 3,

Crow Lake, Feb. 22, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,

Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

We have a nice little reading room. I am sorry to say it is small, but it is neat, and is kept in good shape. I think it is one of the best things a camp can have. For my part, I will always do all I can to have one, and I might say that order is the one thing needful in the reading room. Our rules are:—(1) Books returned in good order; (2) No loud talking or quarreling; (3) No swearing; (4) No tobacco spitting on the floor; (5) Lights out at nine o'clock. The men see the rules and I find it is no bother. Much credit is due my clerk, Mr. Fraser, for the way he looks after the room. Hoping that you may prosper in the work,

I remain yours truly,

W. W. SCOTT,

Foreman Rat Portage Lumber Co.

Rat Portage Lumber Co.,

Camp No. 3,

Feb. 22, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,

Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

Yours of Feb. 1st to hand. Sorry you could not

get up to see us, but I hope to see you at Rat Portage next Autumn. The reading room was a success in every way. The boys appreciate it very much, and cannot understand how they got so much enjoyment for nothing. We have received from their respective authors, "The Man from Glengarry," "England and Canada," "Johnnie Courteau," also from Manager, Mr. Cameron, "The Man from Glengarry," and Montreal "Herald." Mr. Young and Mr. Robertson, of the Company's staff, papers and annuals; W. C. T. U. of Winnipeg papers; also from boys in camp, a lot of books that they took up in the fall.

Our room is small this year, but quite comfortable, well heated and good light. We will build a larger one next year, and improve it in other ways. I think it would be an improvement for next year to get the papers weekly instead of the dailies, and also to write the government heads of departments for maps, etc., as every body is interested in the development of New Ontario, and would like to see the new and projected lines of railways, etc. I also think if we could get a copy of some paper from each of the provinces in the Dominion it would be a good idea, as we have men here this winter from them all. However, I hope to have a talk with you personally later. It is too late in the season for any changes this year,

We have had a very mild winter; very little snow; not enough for good hauling, and no frost to make iced roads. This is something new for us as we generally find it cold enough.

Hoping you are well, I remain, etc.,

D. G. FRASER,

Clerk and Culler,

Rat Portage Lumber Co.

Note.—This camp is seventy miles from Rat Portage.

Blind River, Ont., Feb. 18, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

A winter's experience with the reading room and



CORDOVA MINES CHURCH & READING ROOM

ERECTED BY THE PRESBYTERY OF PETERBOROUGH WITH THE CO-OPERATION
OF THE CORDOVA EXPLORATION CO., THEIR EMPLOYEES AND OTHER
FRIENDS

This building takes the place of a tent that had been used previously. Evening classes for the benefit of the employees had been conducted in the tent and will be resumed in the new building.

A McGill University travelling library had been circulated here. A library from the Ontario Department of Education is being applied for.

library for the men has demonstrated its worth. To us it supplies a long felt need. The men have taken a great deal of pleasure, and, we trust, profit, out of the periodicals, books and games.

The reading camp movement is worthy of the highest success.

P. WALLACE,
Manager for Wallace, McCormac & Sheppard.
J. E. SAWDON, Camp Physician.

Thessalon, Ont., Feb. 17, 1902.

Mr. A. Fitzpatrick,

Co. "Witness" Office, Montreal:

Dear Sir,—

With regard to the small reading room which we started in one of our camps at your suggestion, we might say that the majority of our men seem to appreciate it very much, and we hope the movement will be a success.

Yours truly,

N. & A. DYMENT.

Victoria Mines, Feb. 2, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,

Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

I received Case M., and everyone seems to like the books. There are about half of them out already.

Faithfully yours,

A. J. McDONALD,

Coldwater, Feb. 19, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,

Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

Last season our company decided to erect a reading camp at one of our camps, and it has proved to be an unqualified success. We intend next season to build one at each of the other camps. I look upon the reading camp as one of the best means yet instituted of entertaining a deserving

class of laborers,—our Canadian woodsmen and miners.

H. L. LOVERING,
Supt. Woods Dept.,
Georgian Bay Lumber Co.

Booth & Gordon's Camp, No. 1,
Azilda, Dec. 30, 1901.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

I am writing you a note to let you know how the reading room is progressing.

Well, I am glad to say the men appreciate it very much. The other evening I dropped in and counted thirty-one amusing themselves.

Our foreman, Mr. Jas. McCool, takes a great interest in the reading camp, and has had lots of benches and tables made.

I put in another lamp, and glued the chairs you sent in, so that we have good light and plenty of seats. Have also put up all the pictures you sent us. Mr. McCool has put up the following rules, and he sees that they are observed:—(1) No card playing; (2) No spitting on the floor; (3) No loud talking, etc.; (4) The reading room will be open every evening until nine o'clock; later on Saturday evenings, and all day Sundays.

I saw the picture of the reading room in the Toronto "Saturday Globe;" and have heard a great many say it was good.

Hoping that you will soon call on us again, and with kind regards from Mr. McCool and myself.

I remain, yours truly,

M. J. SHEA, Clerk.

ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS.

Toronto, Dec. 10, 1901.

Rev. A. Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre:

Dear Sir,—

Your favor of the 22nd ult. was duly received, and

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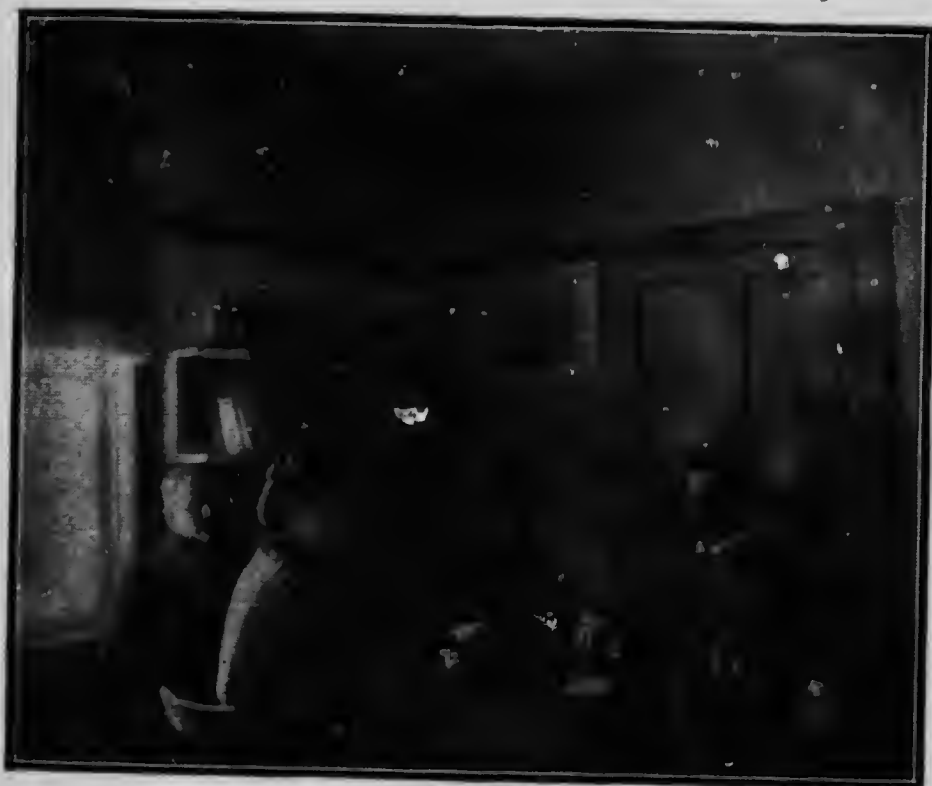
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A CORNER IN ONE OF THE BRENNEN CO'S READING ROOMS, BRENNEN, ONT.
Reading Camp 6 miles from Brennen

after consideration we have decided to accept your offer to fit up a room, which we will construct at our operations near North Bay, for the purpose of a reading room for the men.

We believe it is a step in the right direction and will be a source of benefit to both the men and their employers. We will endeavor to get the men in our employ there interested, so that the scheme of the Department of Education for the benefit of shanty-men and others working in remote districts may be successful.

Yours truly,

THE ONTARIO LUMBER CO.,

H. H. Cook, President.

Little Current, January, 1902.

Dear Sir,—

We will build and furnish a reading room at one of our new camps next season.

SIMMS BROS.,

Per Hawkins.

Port Arthur, Can., July 27, 1901.

Rev. A. Fitzpatrick,

Nairn Centre, Algoma:

Dear Sir,—

In reference to our conversation of yesterday, we shall be much pleased when the time comes for placing our winter logging business in the bush, to erect at a suitable place in connection with our camps one building, to be used exclusively as a library building. We will also furnish it with light, stove, table and seating accommodation for the men. We do this as an experiment, and should it prove to be a success will continue to do so in the future. The idea for the intellectual improvement of the workmen is a worthy one, and well worth trying.

Yours obediently,

THE VIGARS LUMBER CO.,

Port Arthur, Jan. 14, 1902.

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick,—

We have found it necessary to greatly reduce the

number of men in our old camps, and this left our sleep-camps much larger than the regulation size. We decided to use a part of the sleeping camps for reading and writing accommodation, and have provided tables and seats and special lamps for this purpose. When we build our new camps we will provide separate buildings.

THE VIGARS LUMBER CO.,

Brennen, Ont., Feb. 14, 1902.

Dear Mr. Fitzpatrick,—

We will find you a room at our mill and build one at one of our camps for this purpose.

The experiment of reading accommodation for employees is well worth trying.

We note the interest which is being taken in this matter by the Department of Education, by the reading camp management, and by the public generally.

We will be pleased to co-operate with you.

We are, yours truly,

M. BRENNEN & SONS M'FG CO.,

Per R. Poag, per D.C.C.

Pembroke, January, 1902.

Dear Sir,—

We are building a reading room at our camp near Geneva Lake.

J. W. MUNRO & SON.,

Per W. M.

Penetanguishene, Ont., Nov. 25, 1901.

Dear Sir,—

Owing to the lateness of the season and the difficulty of getting lumber in, and the fact that we shall be using our camp at Wahnapiatae this season only, we shall not put up a reading room at present. However, when building the camps next fall I will be pleased to arrange to have a library right from the start.

Yours truly,

THE C. BEEK M'FG CO.,

Per Chas. Beck.

Peterborough, Oct. 17, 1901.

Dear Sir,—

I will build a reading room at my new camp next season.

ALFRED McDONALD.

A PRACTICAL METHOD OF ENDORSATION.

Sturgeon Falls, Sept. 27, 1901.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

If Mr. Alfred McDonald, of Peterboro, will build a reading room at his camp, and the Hon. Mr. Harcourt will provide a library, I will co-operate with Mr. McDonald to the extent of fifty dollars, and as soon as I return will give him my cheque for that amount.

R. A. O'CONNOR,

Bishop of Peterborough.

Peterborough, Feb. 14, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

It gives me a great pleasure to know that the reading rooms attached to the lumbering camps have been utilized by the men, and that their moral tone has been elevated,

R. A. O'CONNOR,

Bishop of Peterborough.
Winnipeg, Dec. 9, 1901.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

It will give me very great pleasure to put half a dozen copies of "The Man from Glengarry," "Sky Pilot," and "Black Rock," at your disposal for use in the reading camps of Ontario. I hope they may be of some service to you, and help the men of the camps, in whom I am so much interested, to pass a few pleasant hours.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES W. GORDON.

Winterholme, Ottawa, Jan. 14, 1902.
Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

I will be pleased to furnish a half-dozen copies of my own little book, "England and Canada, or from Old to New Westminster," if you would deem the gift acceptable.

Yours very truly,

SANFORD FLEMING.

Gravenhurst, Aug. 31, 1901.
Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

I have just read an editorial in the "Globe" discussing the "Reading Room" movement, and mentioning you as one much interested in the subject.

I am heartily in sympathy with the aims there suggested, and will take pleasure in devoting a half-dozen copies of my little work on, "The Trees and Shrubs of Ontario," if you will accept the gift.

Yours truly,

W. H. MULDREW.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick:
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

You are doing a splendid work for the men of the forest and mine; and it affords me great pleasure to place at your disposal a half-dozen copies of my new book, "Johnnie Corneau."

W. H. DRUMMOND.

RESOLUTION OF TORONTO CONFERENCE OF
METHODIST CHURCH, 1901.

Moved by the Rev. Dr. Chown, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Wishrow, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas there are a great number of lumbermen in this province of Ontario, nearly 40,000 in all, in isolated lumber camps, who are remote from religious services or social amelioration, and are exposed to hardship, privation and temptation.

"And whereas the establishment of reading rooms and libraries has been found largely preventive of dissipation, gambling, drinking and Sabbath-breaking, which sometimes obtain in these camps, a result which has won the approval and co-operation of very many ministers of our own and other churches, master lumbermen, and others familiar with the subject.

"And whereas the promoters of this movement are seeking the moral support of the church courts of Canada for the development of public opinion in favor of this effort for the social and moral betterment of a largely neglected class of our fellow-citizens.

"Therefore, resolved that this Conference expresses its hearty approval of this movement, and would be glad to see the establishment of libraries for the purpose of carrying to isolated and neglected portions of the community the intellectual and moral advantages which we think should be the heritage of every Canadian citizen."

Bishop's Court, Kingston, Aug. 24, 1901.
Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

I think the object you have in view is an admirable one, and much good may be accomplished by these reading camps.

Very truly yours,

W. D., ONTARIO.

The Dominion Teachers' Association,
Ottawa, July, 1901.

"Resolved, that this Association cordially endorse the movement to establish reading rooms and a home study system of elementary education at the lumbering and mining camps, and that it urges, not only the provision of libraries for these frontier reading camps, but also instructors."

Montreal, Dec. 11, 1901.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

Your work is a blessing to these people, and we are quite willing and proud to have a part in it.

MADAME L. D. PROVENCHER,
Sec. Aberdeen Association.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Presbyterian General Assembly, and by other Church courts and societies.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

State Library, Albany, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

Scores of applications of the travelling library idea, which has spread so rapidly from our adoption of it in 1892, have come to our attention, but your plan of reading camps is certainly one of the very best. The opportunity for usefulness is great and the need most unusual. I have seldom seen a plan which promises to do so much good at so trifling a cost. I hope we may have it adopted in our own lumber camps in the Adirondacks. Will you kindly send me lists of the books you find best adapted to the lumbermen, with notes of your experience, for we should like to utilize them in our own work here. In return you are more than welcome to the results of our labors and to any co-operation or other help we can give you.

You are doing a most admirable work, sure to result in great good, and I congratulate you heartily on the spirit that prompted it and the practical wisdom that seems to be guiding it. As men of means learn of the opportunities for usefulness you are sure to have gifts for its support.

Yours truly,

MELVIL DEWEY.



GEO. GORDON & CO S SAW MILL, CALTIE BAY, ONT.
Reading Camp near Markstay, Ont.

CO-OPERATION OF THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Montreal, Dec. 26, 1901.

Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick,

Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

We have no doubt that the movement, with which you are connected, will be a source of great benefit and advantage to the men located in the lumber camps and elsewhere in Western Ontario, and I take great pleasure in sending you, herewith, complimentary transportation over our lines, so that you may be able to move around without too much expense.

Yours very truly,

T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

Montreal, Que., Jan. 10, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,

Agent and Secretary,

Canadian Reading Camp Movement,

Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

Yours of the 21st ultimo, addressed to Mr. Geo. B. Reeve, has been referred to me.

While we are in entire sympathy with the good work that you are doing, I regret very much that, under our regulations, we are not in a position to issue card passes such as you desire, I should be glad, however, to consider your applications for a limited amount of trip transportation, from time to time.

I trust that this will be satisfactory to you,

Your struly,

CHAS. M. HAYS,

2nd Vice-Pres & Gen. Manager.

Per Dalrymple.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 29, 1892.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,

Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

I have yours of the 22nd inst., and take pleasure

in enclosing you herewith trip pass in your favor from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, via. Gunflint.

I shall be glad to see you when you reach Winnipeg, and I may say in advance that the object, such as you have in view, warrants every consideration, and I shall be glad to co-operate with you to the fullest extent possible.

Yours truly,

D. W. HANNA,
Gen'l Supt. Canadian Northern Railway.

Trenton, Ont., Jan. 22, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

Your favor of 14th inst. received. I regret, however, that your letter did not reach me in time to comply with your request to send you transportation from C. P. Junct. to Gilmour, Ont., and return. I have pleasure, however, in enclosing you annual pass herewith which I trust you may find it convenient to use in the prosecution of your work in the future.

Yours truly,

GEO. COLLINS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Ontario Ry.

Deseronto, Ont., Jan. 18, 1902.

Mr. Alfred Fitzpatrick,
Nairn Centre, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—

We will build a couple of reading camps. I hope much good may result from your efforts. I will have a pass for 1902 sent to you.

With regards, yours very truly,
E. W. RATHBUN.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW OF MANY PRESS NOTICES.

Incidentally it is bound to be a valuable auxiliary to whatever missionary influence the different churches may be exerting in these frontier camps,

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J. R. BOOTH'S SAW MILL, OTTAWA
Reading Camp near Cache Bay, Ont.

but in any case, it will directly encourage an enlightened standard of life and citizenship among a class of toilers whose work isolates them from all the advantages of regular society and settled home life.

"The Mail and Empire."

Toronto, Oct. 29, 1901.

The choice is between allowing these men to go ten months in the year deprived of elevating influences, with nothing to do but eat, sleep and work; and, keeping them in touch with their fellow-countrymen, rescuing them from ignorance, and making good citizens of them. Our educational system is flexible enough to accommodate itself to this new need, and the organization which is facing the problem is deserving of every support.

"The Globe."

Toronto, August, 1901.

The most sane mission work of which we have yet heard.

"The Renfrew Mercury."

This is only fair, in view of the large revenues derived from these industries. It is reasonable that governments should turn a small portion of the revenue over to the men who exploit this wealth.

New York, Nov. 9, 1901.

"The Outlook."

Cette oeuvre est appelée à faire beaucoup de bien.

"La Patrie."

Montreal, Mar. 4, 1902.

This is a matter that should appeal to all interested in education.

"Queen's University Journal."

Nov. 22, 1901.

Cette oeuvre est appelée à faire beaucoup de bien c'est pourquoi elle mérite tout l'encouragement possible.

Montreal.

"La Presse."

REPORT OF ALFRED FITZPATRICK, B.A., OF
NAIRN CENTRE, ONT., AGENT AND
SECRETARY.

In calling this the Reading Camp Movement we felt that it was necessary, in order to secure public confidence, to have at least a partial organization; but with no other object in view than to interest the Department of Education, and, if possible, secure an extension of the public library system to meet the needs of isolated laborers. We are glad to be able to report progress. Last season three reading shanties were built, as an experiment, and small libraries were sent to a few other camps. These three reading shanties proved so attractive to the woodsmen, and seemed to the employers of so much value, that this year some twelve or fifteen other employers have voluntarily put up such buildings for their men—some firms building three or more—so that this season there are in all twenty-seven reading camps or reading rooms supplied with books, daily and weekly papers, magazines, games, etc. How much this means to those workmen, only persons familiar with the ordinary woodsman's and miner's life can fully appreciate.

Exclusive of the club houses, for which we take no direct credit, roughly speaking the amount of money invested in these buildings alone is about \$5,000. The Department of Education spent \$1,200 last year in books, and has placed an item of \$2,000 more in the estimates for further extending library privileges to these and other isolated localities. Through the assistance of the public we have been able to supplement this with over \$1,800 additional, making in all an expenditure of \$10,000.

Nothing is more encouraging than the attitude of the employers to this movement. These gentlemen are always sympathetic, and usually willing to co-operate in any reasonable undertaking to develop the best interests of their men.

We take this opportunity of thanking the employers, for their uniform kindness, sympathy and encouragement, the railway companies for granting

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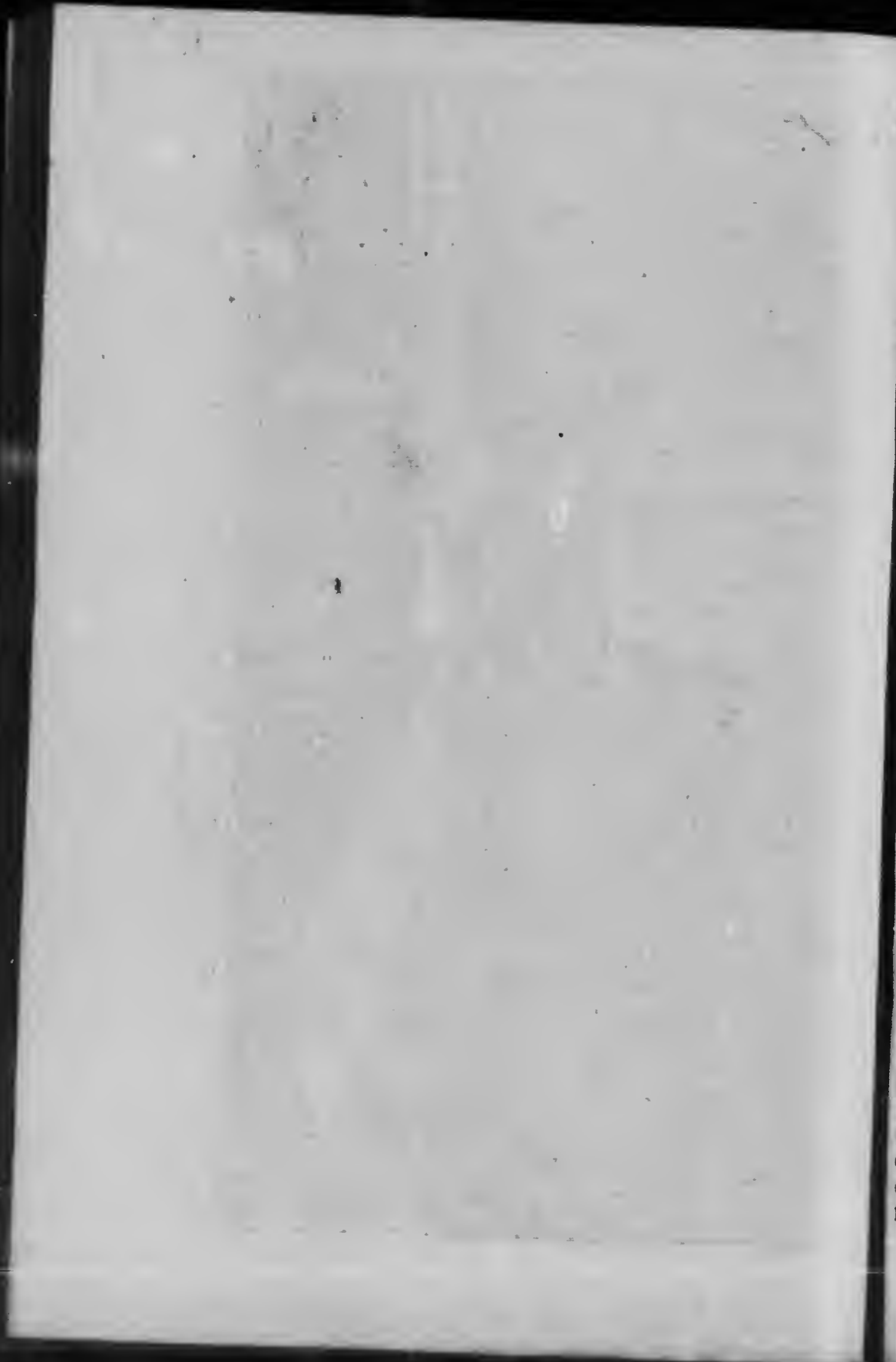
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N. & A. DYMENTS SAW MILLS, THESSALON, ONT.
Reading Room 7 miles from Iron Bridge.



travelling passes, McGill University, the Aberdeen Association, the students of Queen's University, and Knox College, various churches and societies, the Press and the public generally for their hearty co-operation.

We should like also to thank the following individuals for their valuable help and hearty co-operation: Rev. Principal Grant, Bishop O'Connor, Rev. Dr. Withrow; Mr. G. B. McLennan, B.A.; Mr. Albert Wilson, B.A.; and Prof. Dyde, of Queen's; Sir J. G. Shaughnessy, Messrs. J. and W. Charlton; Prof. Wrong, of Toronto University; Dr. Drummond, Prof. Jas. Ross, and Rev. Dr. Barclay, of Montreal; Rev. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, and many others.

**REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN, MR. E. A. HARDY,
B.A., OF LINDSAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
SEC. ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
1901-1902.**

Lindsay, Feb. 25, 1902.

I began my work as librarian of this movement last November, a variety of causes combining to prevent any earlier action. A personal letter was sent to representative people in 34 places in the province, asking for their aid in this work. A circular accompanied each letter, and, in each case, it was asked that this circular be inserted in the local press, and the clergy be invited to call attention to the matter from the pulpit.

Taken generally, the response was gratifying, and as a result of considerable correspondence, I am able to say that 34 boxes of books and magazines have been sent from 21 places to the camps in Ontario during the current winter; besides four small parcels of books sent by mail. A list of the places responding is herewith appended.

This response is sufficient to show that organized private effort can do a great deal in the bettering of the conditions of these camps, morally and educationally. An abundance of magazines can be had for the cost of transportation, and these magazines

are very acceptable to the men. Doubtless 50 boxes of magazines can be secured for next winter. Books, however, are much more difficult to obtain, and those donated are often quite unsuitable.

The Aberdeen association exists for this purpose. It makes the wisest selections; and we hope to secure a larger measure of the co-operation of its various branches, and thus obviate the necessity of another direct appeal to the public for magazines.

Nothing seems more certain than this, that this work ought to extend until it embraces every lumber and mining camp in the Province. That would mean some five hundred reading camps. This is unquestionably too much to ask of private effort, and should be undertaken by the Ontario Government. Two ways are open, either to make it compulsory upon the employers to provide these reading camps, or to extend the Public Libraries Act to cover these camps. The latter appears much the better way. By treating the Lumber or Mining Company as the trustees of the Reading Camp, a clause could be inserted in the public libraries' Act to extend its provisions to these camps, though limiting the grant to \$50 or \$75, for each camp, and, of course, confining this provision to those companies who erect a reading camp. It would be an act of simple justice to return to the toilers in the woods and mines, a fraction of the great wealth they are producing for this country, especially when from their labors is derived so large a share of the revenues of this province.

There is a large interest in this movement throughout the province. It appeals to Christian workers, merchants, employers of labor, public men and the public at large. Few measures would command more general sympathy and support than the provision in our statutes for adequate means of supplying the thousands of men and boys away from social privileges during their leisure hours with means of recreation and uplifting.

E. A. HARDY,
Librarian.

LIST OF PLACES SENDING BOXES OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES TO READING CAMPS 1901-1902.

Galt, per Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, B.D., Ph.D., 4 boxes; Guelph, per E. L. Hill, B.A., 2 boxes; Mount Forest, per Rev. W. G. Hanna, B.A., 1 box; Lindsay, per E. A. Hardy, B.A., 3 boxes; Williamstown, Y. P. S. C. E., per Miss May McDonald, 1 box; Strathroy, per Chas. Auld, B.A., 1 box; Iroquois, per Mrs. J. W. Conkling, 1 box; Toronto, Canadian Club, box of books; Acton, per H. P. Moore, 1 box; Woodstock, per C. S. Kerr, B.A., 1 box; Seaforth, per Miss F. E. Kirkwood, B.A., 1 box; Uxbridge, per W. H. Keller, 2 boxes; St. Catharines, per W. J. Robertson, B.A., LL.B., 1 box; Hamilton, per Thos. Rodger, secy. Y. M. C. A., 3 boxes; Lancaster, per Rev. A. Graham, B.A., (Y. P. S. C. E.), 1 box; Orangeville, per Alex. Steele, B.A., 1 box; Port Hope, per Rev. P. K. Daypoort, M.A., 1 box; Chatham, per D. S. Paterson, B.A., 3 boxes; Ridgetown, per Jas. Keller, B.A., 2 boxes; St. Thomas, per Miss A. E. Marty, M.A., 1 box; Belleville, per Rev. O. C. Elliott, 1 box; Brampton, per W. J. Fenton, B.A., 1 box; Allan's Mills, per J. W. Hendry, 1 parcel.

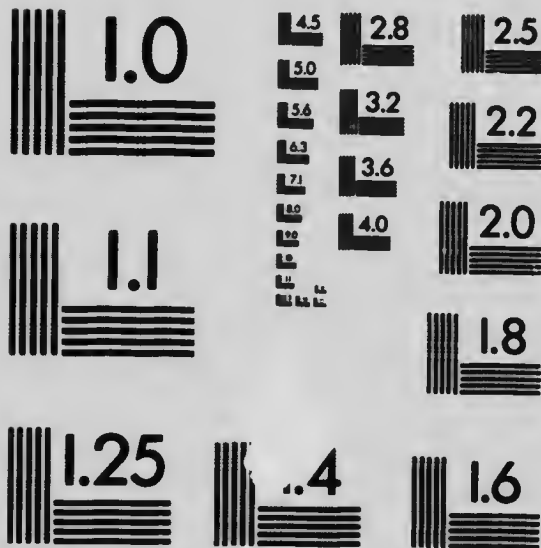
INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS.

Paris, Paul L. Scott, M.B., 1 box; Paris, John Qua, 1 box; Woodville, Rev. J. M. Duncan, B.D., 2 parcels; Gravenhurst, W. H. Muldrew, B.A., paid 6 copies "Sylvan Ontario"; Montreal, Dr. W. H. Drummond, 6 copies "Johnnie Courteau and Other Poems"; Lindsay, Norman F. Black, M.A., two copies "Readers"; Toronto, J. L. Rea, 1 parcel; Fergus, per Logie McDonell, 1 box; Kingston, Queen's University students, 2 boxes books; Kingston, Queen's University Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. Association, illustrated periodicals. Renfrew, Ont., Mrs. Dr. Connelly, 1 copy "Montreal Daily Herald"; Renfrew, Smallfield & Son, 34 copies "Renfrew Mercury," 6 mos.; Magnetawan, Mr. D. Best, 1 copy "World Wide"; Magnetawan, Mrs Grin-



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



ton, 1 copy "Northern Messenger"; 1 copy "Daily Witness"; Lancaster, per Rev. A. Graham,, 1 box; Ft..Wm., Editor "Times-Journal," 2 copies; Rat Portage, Editor "Miner," 1 copy; Kingston, Prof. Dyde, a series of readers; Nairn Centre, Mrs. J. B. Hammond, "The Family Herald," and "Weekly Star," one copy; Toronto, Mr. Chas. Rose, "Loudon, Iill., News," 1 copy, and "Alley Sloper," 1 copy (current for 5 mos., value, \$5.28); Halifax, Prof. A. Macmeehan, parcel of books; Huntsville, Mr. John McLeod, 1 copy "Huntsville Forester"; Waterloo, Chas. Ruby, 1 box books; J. O. Motheral, 4 pictures; magazines and pictures from Mrs. M. Braendle, Mrs. S. Snyder, Miss M. M. Anthes, Mrs. J. Hughes; Thessalon, Mrs. Donald McAlpin, starionery; Douglas, 1 box up-to-date books, (value \$25), from proceeds of concert in which Catholics and Protestants took part under leadership of Albert Wilson, B.A., of Adamston, and Mr. Albert Cooms, of Douglas; Tweed, Rev. R. Harkness, B.A., the "Tweed News"; Cache Bay, Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, per Rev. Wm. Anderson, "The Daily Globe," "Mail and Empire," "Weekly Family Herald," and "Star," and "Canadian Bay Magazine"; Deseronto, the publishers of the "Tribune," one copy; Winnipeg, Ralph Connor, six copies of "Sky Pilot," six of "Black Rock," and six of "Man from Glengarry"; Ottawa, Sir Sanford Fleming, six copies "From Old to New Westminster"; Ottawa, Aberdeen Association, 1 box books and magazines; Montreal, Aberdeen Association, monthly parcels to several reading rooms; Montreal, Mr. Graham, five copies "Daily Star"; Montreal, the publishers of "La Patrie," three copies of daily; Montreal, Miss Bibaud, several French books; Montreal, McGill University, 1 box books; Toronto, Knox College, illustrated periodicals; Carleton Place, Mr. J. F. McDonald, M.A., 1 box illustrated magazines and pictures; Sarnia, 1 box books and magazines; Toronto University, Prof. Wrong, magazines; Nairn Centre, Mrs. J. B. Hammond, 1 copy "Family Herald and Weekly Star."

The Department of Education has already sent

boxes of books to Michipicoten Harbor, French River, Gertrude Mine, Victoria Mines, Cache Bay, Seguin Falls, Carnarvon and Gilmour. We have had McGill University libraries at Victoria Harbor Co.'s reading camp; Nairn Centre, Victoria Mines Station, Cardova Mines, Dwight (Rathbun Co.'s Station, Cardova Mines, Dwight (Rathbun Co.'s camp), and The Parry Sound Co.'s camp, ten miles from Parry Sound. Queen's University libraries have been used at Spanish River, Boom, Bruce Mines, and Coldwater (Georgian Bay Co.'s camp). The library of the Canadian Club, of Toronto, has been used at Blind River, and in the reading camp of Wallace McCormac and Sheppard.

Not all these places had a reading room. In all some 27 rooms are being supplied and 10 without special accommodation. Most of these points are also furnished with current literature including the daily newspapers.

Lindsay.

E. A. HARDY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—W. J. BELL, LUMBER MAN, CARTIER, ALGOMA, ONT.

CASH RECEIPTS.

1900.

To.

Dec. 31	Cash acknowledged in last year's report	\$ 49 50
" 31	E. Hall, Detroit, Mich.	50 00
" 31	J. J. McFadden, Sudbury	40 00
" 31	R. Jackson, Agt. Victoria Har. Co.	20 00

1901.

May 2	Mr. W. Nichol, M.A., Kingston .. .	2 00
" 6	Rev. J. A. Sinclair, M.A., Gégina... ..	2 00
" 10	Stanley Chown, B.A., Renfrew... ..	5 00
" 13	H. K. Wicksteed, C.E., Cobourg, Ont. .. .	1 00
" 14	Presbyterian Church in Canada .. .	100 00
" 14	Mr. Chisholm Bayne, North Bay .. .	1 00
" 14	Reading camp collection, per Mrs. .. .	

		Alex. Scott, Renfrew	23 00
"	14	Collection Nairn Centre, per A. J. Brace.. .. .	13 00
"	20	Alex. Cameron, Massey Station	1 00
"	20	C. W. Way, cutler	1 00
June	3	Dept. Education, Ontario.. .. .	100 00
"	3	C. C. Reynolds, Webbwood, Ont. ..	2 00
"	3	Purvis Bros., Sudbury	2 00
"	10	Thomas Bale, Hamilton	1 00
"	10	Dr. Fell, Gore Bay.. .. .	1 00
"	14	Rev. A. Rannie, B.A., Roslin, Ont.	1 00
"	15	A Friend, Y.M.C.A., Ottawa	1 00
"	18	Geo. Tait, Toronto	1 00
"	18	Rev. M. H. Wilson, B.A., Snake River	2 00
"	19	S. T. Chown, B.A., Renfrew	5 00
"	20	J. C. Connell, M.D., Kingston	2 00
"	20	Wm. Jackson, Kingston	1 00
"	21	J. B. McWilliams, Peterborough ..	5 00
"	22	Rev. C. H. Munro, Regina, N.W.T.	2 00
"	22	A Friend, Brockville.. .. .	1 00
"	25	Dr. R. E. Sparks, Kingston	2 00
"	26	A. B. Cunningham, B.A., Kingston..	2 00
"	26	Dr. E. Ryan, B.A., Kingston	1 00
"	27	W. H. Pratt, Parry Sound	2 00
"	28	W. C. Edwards, M.P., Rockland	100 00
"	29	St. Andrew's Church Bible Class, Renfrew	50 00
July	1	J. W. Hennessy	1 00
"	8	A Friend, North Bay	5 00
"	9	Mr. Crabbe, Ottawa	1 00
"	11	Melville Church, Eganville.. .. .	5 27
"	13	Rev. R. C. H. Sinclair, Fenlon Falls	1 00
"	13	Mrs. McDonald, Fenlon Falls.. .. .	2 00
"	15	Miss Alice A. Chown, Kingston	5 00
"	15	Rev. C. Mackinnon, B.D., Halifax ..	1 00
"	18	Scotland Congregation, per Rev. M. Wilson, B.A., Snake River	6 50
"	18	Stafford Congregation, per Rev. M. Wilson, B.A., Snake River	3 50
"	19	D. W. Stewart, Renfrew	3 00
"	20	J. W. Flavelle, Toronto	35 00
"	20	The Bible Class, Massey Station ..	2 00

23 00	"	22	G. B. McLennan, Queen's College ..	2 00
	"	24	A. McRae, Victoria Baines	1 00
13 00	"	24	Mrs. Smellie, Fergus..	3 00
1 00	"	25	Jas. Wilson, Fergus	3 00
1 00	"	25	Rev. A. Graham, B.A., Lancaster..	2 00
00 00	"	25	D. B. Best, Magnetawan	75
2 00	"	25	Mrs. Grinton, Magnetawan	1 50
2 00	"	27	A Friend, Brockville..	10 00
1 00	"	27	J. J. Wightman, Maxville	5 00
1 00	"	29	W.C.T.U., Almonte	2 00
1 00	"	30	Rev. Jacob Steele, B.A., Powassan ..	2 00
1 00	"	30	H. Michalson, Montreal	1 00
1 00	Aug.	2	E. C. Whitney, Ottawa	50 00
	"	2	Hon. Thomas Mackie, Pembroke ..	5 00
2 00	"	3	A. J. Fraser, Azilda	1 00
5 00	"	3	Jas. McAlpin, Thessalon	1 00
2 00	"	3	Wm. Thompson, Thessalon	1 00
1 00	"	5	E. G. Brace, Blind River	1 00
5 00	"	5	Joseph Scott, Blind River	1 00
2 00	"		W. J. Patterson,	1 00
1 00	"	8	Robert Moir, Burke's Falles	5 00
2 00	"	19	Presbyterian S.S., Gravenhurst, per	
2 00			Rev. J. A. Dow, M.A.	5 00
1 00	Sept.	1	S.S. Old St. Andrew's C'h, Toronto.	24 00
2 00	Oct.	7	Y.P.S.C.E., Allan's Mills	3 00
0 00	"	7	Y.P.S.C.E., Williamstown	8 00
	"	7	Mrs. D. McCartney, Powassan .. .	5 00
0 00	"	12	Young Woman's Guild, St. Andrew's	
1 00			Church, Kingston	10 00
5 00	"	17	Mrs. Smellie, Fergus	2 00
1 00	"	17	Y.P.S.C.E., Novar	1 00
5 27	"	28	Churches of Pembroke, per Miss	
1 00			Mary Russell..	52 00
2 00	Nov.	1	A. Fitzpatrick..	15 80
5 00	"	1	A Friend, Brockville (newspapers)..	15 30
1 00	"	14	Y. P. S. C. E., Burke's Falls	5 00
	"	14	A Friend, Lancaster	5 00
6 50	"	29	Y.P.S.C.E., Magnetawan	20 00
	"	29	Rev. Alfred Gandier, B.D., Toronto.	9 10
8 50	"	29	Bishop of Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie.	5 00
8 00	"	29	Y.P.S.C.E., Magnetawan	20 00
5 00	Dec:	2	Mr. T. W. Moffat, Weston	10 00
2 00				

"	2	John Meyers, Weston	10 00
"	2	Young Woman's Guild, St. Andrew's Church, Kingston	25 00
"	2	Hon. Robert Mackay, Montreal .. .	25 00
"	2	E. B. Greenshields, Montreal	15 00
"	2	Abner Kingman, Montreal.. . . .	20 00
"	3	Mrs. Donald's and Mrs. James Mc- Alpin's S.S. Classes, Pres. Ch., Thessalon	3 00
"	3	Proceeds of concert at Douglas, at which Catholics and Protestants took part, under the leadership of Mr. Albert Wilson, B.A., of Adamston; and Mr. Albt. Cooms, of Douglas	11 00
"	3	Rev. W. E. Wallace, Depot Harbor..	1 00
"	10	Y.P.S.C.E., Huntsville	4 80
"	11	W.C.T.U., Pembroke	5 00
"		Mrs. E.T. Kerr, 14 Madison Ave., Toronto	2 00
"	12	Young Woman's Guild, St. Andrew's Church, Kingston	25 00
"	12	Pres. C'h, Little Rapids, per Rev. Dugald Bell	1 50
"		Miss J. Elliott, Thessalon	1 50
"	13	Avery Casey, barrister, London, Ont.	2 50
"	14	Robert Meighen, Montreal	10 00
"	14	Geo. A. Grier, Montreal.. . . .	5 00
"	16	J. S. Scott, Blind River	5 00
1902.			
Jan.	1	W. M., Toronto.. . . .	10 00
"	1	M. J. Scott, Blind River.. . . .	2 00
"	9	J. S. Miller, Sudbury	5 00
"	10	Friends in Lynn, Ont., per Rev. C. H. Daly, B.A.	4 50
"	14	The Glee Club, Adamston	4 00
"	17	Rev. J. McKelloch, M.A., Morewood.	4 50
"	22	John Street Presbyterian Church Y.P.S.C.E., Belleville	8 50
"	24	Knox Pres. Ch. S.S., Dundas.. . .	8 80
"	24	Y.P.S.C.E., Queensville,	7 50
"	24	Y.P.S.C.E. Union, for Glengarry County Reading Camps	50 00

10 00	Feb. 4	Messrs. Playfair & White, Midland..	50 00
25 00	" 4	First Pres. Ch., Brockville.. . . .	9 60
25 00	" 6	Miss Isabella P. Paton, Midhurst ..	1 00
15 00	" 6	N. Phelps, North Bay	1 25
20 00	" 8	Dr. Baxter, Thessalon	1 00
	" 8	Donald McAlpin, Thessalon	2 00
3 00	" 12	Dr. R. S. Minnes, oculist and aurist, 121 Metcalfe street, Ottawa .. .	25 00
	" 13	S.S Pres. Ch., Gravenhurst, per Rev. J. A. Dow, M.A.	5 40
	" 13	The Pres. Ch., North Bay	7 00
	" 13	A Friend, North Bay	10 00
	" 13	D. Purvis, North Bay	1 00
11 00	" 13	Wm. McKenzie, North Bay	2 60
1 00	" 13	E. W. Ross, North Bay	1 00
4 80	" 14	McDonald & Hay, North Bay .. .	1 00
5 00	"	F. W. Richardson, North Bay	3 00
2 00	" 17	T. Eaton, Toronto	5 00
	" 18	Rev. Elmore Harris, Toronto .. .	10 00
25 00	" 18	E. A. Sheppard, North Bay	5 00
	" 18	Wm. Davies, Toronto	5 00
1 50	" 18	"Echo, Christian Endeavor," Brock- ville.. . . .	1 00
1 50	" 27	Miss Kate M. Campbell, Livingstone	2 00
2 50	" 27	The Cheerful Helpers Circle, Ottawa	2 00
10 00	" 27	Miss Turnbull, Thessalon	2 00
5 00	Mar. 3	Juvenile Mission Band, Knox Ch., St. Thomas	6 40
5 00	"	Y.P.S.C.E., Knox Presbyterian Ch. .. .	3 11
10 00	"	Prof. John Sharp, M.A., Kingston .. .	5 00
2 00	" 3	Miss E. M. McArthur, Magnetawan.	1 50
5 00	:: 3	Miss Dawes, Lachine	5 00
4 50	" 3	Y.M.C.A., Queen's University, .. .	15 00
4 00	" 3	Principal G. M. Grant, LL.D., C.M.G.	5 00
4 50	" 3	Dr. Carr-Harris, Kingston.. . . .	5 00
	" 3	A Friend, Kingston	2 00
8 50	" 3	E. J. B. Peuse, M.L.A., Kingston..	3 00
8 80	" 3	G. Robertson, Kingston.. . . .	5 00
7 50	" 3	R. Uglow, Kingston	1 00
	" 3	C. Birmingham, Kingston	5 00
50 00	" 3	J. McD. Mowat, LL.B., Kingston .. .	1 00
	" 3	J. H. Miller, Kingston	50

"	3	Friends, North Bay, per A. G. Browning	10 80
"	3	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Montreal	50 00
"	3	Friends in Depot Harbor, per Rev. E. Wallace, B.A.,	3 50
"	19	Friends in Rat Portage, per Rev. W. M. Rochester	3 50
Total			<u>\$1,538 74</u>

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

To	
Donations acknowledged in Last Report ..\$	49 50
Donations to March 8, 1902	1,489 24
Loan from A. Fitzpatrick	350 00
	<u>\$1,888 74</u>

To Balance of Cash on hand	18
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DISBURSEMENTS.

By	
Expressage	\$ 21 40
Freight	67 93
Furniture for Camp and Reading Rooms .. .	384 33
Newspapers, Periodicals, Books, etc	180 79
Postage	71 75
Printing and Proofreading Pamphlets, "Library Extension," etc.	75 50
Building Reading Rooms	370 00
Board, A. Fitzpatrick.. . . .	475 00
Expressage and Postage on Pamphlets .. .	43 91
Travelling Expenses (Railway, Steamboat and Livery Fares)	121 80
Typewriting, Printing and Stationery	28 15

Pembroke, S. E. Mitchell, 1 crokinole and 1 checker board; Novar, Mr. M. Potter, 1 parchesia board; Toronto, Mrs. Litster, 51½ Mutual street, 2 crokinole boards; Rat Portage, Rev. R. Rochester, one crokinole board; Thessalon, Dobie & Son, 1 checker board; Sturgeon Falls, Rev. Wm. Anderson, 1 checker board.

LAMPS.

Thessalon, Mr. Buchanan, 3 lamps; Montreal, Messrs. Frothingham & Workman, 1 case lamps; Toronto, Messrs. Rice, Lewis & Son, 1 dozen hand lamps.

If any names have been omitted from these lists, the donors will oblige by notifying us.

In connection with the above report I would like to draw the attention of those interested to the fact that Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose efforts have been untiring, and to whom alone is due the credit for the organizing and carrying out of this good scheme up to the present, does not put in a claim for salary.

As soon as the funds warrant it, we will pay him from July 1, 1900, at the rate of \$700 per year, at least, exclusive of board and travelling expenses.

As will be seen according to this, there is \$1,166 due Mr. Fitzpatrick for salary alone, to say nothing of a loan of \$350.

W. J. BELL,
Treasurer.

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