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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- An introduction -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- 1. The background of the navy -- 2. The contract system on railway construction -- 3. Work and pay in isolated camps -- 4. Some ethnic groupings among campmen -- 5. When the campman becomes a contractor -- 6. Shacks and shack-men on railway construction -- 7. The medical system on frontier works -- 8. Some alternative employments for workers in camps -- 9. What constitutes real wages for the bunkhouse man? -- 10. What's wrong with the contract system? -- 11 Ottawa and the camps -- 12. The bunkhouse man and public opinion -- 13. The challenge of the migratory workers -- Conclusion -- Appendices -- Backmatter
Sommario/riassunto	Journalists and poets, economists and political historians, have told the story of Canada's railways, but their accounts pay little attention to the workers who built them. The Bunkhouse Man is the only study devoted to these men and their lives in construction camps; a pioneering work in sociology, it is still the best description of what it was like to be a working man in Canada before the First World War. E.W. Bradwin drew on his own experience as an instructor for Frontier College, working

alongside his students during the day and teaching at night, to present this graphic portrait of life in the camps from 1903 to 1914. No detached observer, Bradwin played a vigorous role trying to improve the lot of the men—practicing the sociology of engagement advocated by radical sociologists today. Work camps have existed in Canada from early pioneer times to the 1970s and are unlikely to disappear. In the years of Bradwin's study there were as many as 3,000 large camps employing 200,000 men, 5 per cent of the male labour force. Like the settling of the prairies, these camps are a characteristic Canadian phenomenon, but they have never drawn comparable attention. The republication of *The Bunkhouse Man*, with an introduction by Jean Burnet, makes available once more a work essential to the exploration of Canada's history and social structure.
