



Canadian Ships In Foreign Waters

The Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of Scotland as she appeared when viewed from the Square at Funchal, capital of Madeira. The Empress is now on a cruise of the Mediterranean with a large number of British, Canadian and American passengers.

The Frontier College and the Influence of Manual Labor on its Instructors

By ALFRED FITZPATRICK, *Principal of the Frontier College*

THE work of the Frontier College is more or less familiar to readers throughout Canada. Its experiments in education for the camps and frontier settlements have been carried on in all the provinces, except in Prince Edward Island. It has endeavored by actual experiment to find out how best to provide an atmosphere that would at once furnish needed educational facilities for the workers at their work.

The conviction that other methods than those of the Church were needed to reach the large army of frontier laborers, arose when the writer, as a missionary, realized his inability to exercise any worth-while influence over the loggers of the California Redwoods and later the lumberjacks of Algoma. Despite his best efforts to influence these

men for good there still appeared betwixt him and them "a great gulf fixed."

He did not, however, think that the workers were on the wrong side of the abyss, and refused to believe that the fault lay wholly on the part of the picturesque loggers and lumberjacks. Accordingly, discarding his clerical garb, he began to live and work with these men. He believed that what the workers needed was not so much advice expressed from a dignified pedestal, but sympathy and friendship from a man engaged in similar tasks and of "like passions" with themselves.

It seemed to the writer that his own education lacked as much on the physical side, as the workers' on the intellectual side. The idea of the instructor's

fulfilling the dual task of teacher and laborer has, therefore, grown out of the one-sidedness of the writer's own education, his belief in the essential goodness of neglected workers, and the necessity for a common ground and medium of approach. The questions naturally arose: How can these classes, dwarfed on opposite sides, be brought together for common benefit? Where is this meeting place, where teachers and men might mutually help one another? The answer came with no uncertain sound—clearly not at the village school ten miles away, but at their place of work.

Working With Students

Froebel had already said: "Come, let us live with our students!" but that did