

china, etc., are also provided so that we live very comfortably. Of course there are a few little trials, but everything is so very superior to our expectations that we do not grumble.

We have a very dainty drawing room fitted up, cosy corner and all. Here we receive our visitors and they are many. Social life is certainly not lacking out here.

Now for the school work in which I am sure you will be very much interested. There are four corrugated iron shelters accommodating about sixty or seventy children each. These have earthen floors, wood being a great luxury up country.

During war time it was almost impossible to get supplies up country, as all trains were required for the military. Even with the cessation of hostilities matters did not greatly improve in this respect.

When we first arrived we found the seats in the shelters to be long planks propped up on boxes. As you may imagine this proved decidedly awkward at times. It was certainly strange to see a whole row of children suddenly disappear while you were teaching a lesson. One afternoon the front row had three tumbles, one after the other. I fixed the seat up again and the children seated themselves—all but one little fellow, who put up his hand and said, "If you please, Miss Murray. I will not again sit." How could I ask him to resume his place on the plank after that? He stood.

I am thankful to say we have forms now, so that there is no danger of a repetition of these experiences.

These corrugated iron shelters are used for the senior classes. The junior classes, which often number between one hundred and fifty and two hundred, occupy large canvas shelters. Their seats are rows of bricks built up to the required height.

As you can readily see, teaching is done somewhat under difficulties. There is to a great extent lack of proper appliances; though when one considers the enormous difficulties which have had to be contended with it is simply wonderful to see the amount of work which has been accomplished.

Mr. E. B. Sargent, Johannesburg, is Director of Education for South Africa. Then each division has a sub-director. Mr. Russell, Bloemfontein, is head of affairs for the O. R. C. He in his turn has inspectors for each of the divisions in his colony. They, of course, are responsible for their own district. This, as you will see, gives a very complete supervision of all the work done.

Our inspector is Mr. Noakes, with headquarters at Kroonstad. He has been most kind to us during our stay here and to him we owe many of the comforts we enjoy. His directions to us when we arrived were, "Do as you please regarding methods of teaching, discipline, etc.; we know you will do your best." I can safely say that we have done our best, for we most thoroughly enjoy the work and already I love the children dearly.

It would be a funny person who would not love them. They are most obedient and their little hearts are so easily won. Truly with them, they are ruled by love. To say that I was surprised when I came in contact with the Boer children, would not sufficiently express my feelings. I had been led to expect them dull, stupid, sullen, dirty and very antagonistic to all British. On the contrary I found myself facing seventy bright eyed children, and was greeted by bright smiles and a pleasant good-morning. As regards discipline, practically none is needed. A shake of the head or a word is usually sufficient to bring any refractory pupil to order. Do not