

of the Army has been used to control it, and since my return from Canada I have been personally directing the general policy. In this, of course, I have been acting after consultation with the group of men who constitute the Headquarters organisation.

At London Headquarters we have a Purchasing Department for libraries and equipment.

A Correspondence Department which is carrying on work by correspondence, especially with the hospitals and forestry camps both in England and in France, has also been added. This department, which has only recently been organised, is growing by leaps and bounds, a large number of men who are confined to their beds and otherwise unable to do anything taking courses to improve their education. The Red Cross Society's workers have co-operated with us in stimulating interest in the hospitals.

At the head of each college group is a President, who is generally an officer of moderate rank in the Army; a secretary, who is a member of the staff of the Y.M.C.A.; and a group of teachers who, together with the above officers, constitute the teaching faculty. In a certain number of the areas—Witley, Bramshott, Seaford, Shorncliffe—the arrangement made with Sir George Perley allowed for four full-time teachers from the Army, but as a matter of fact this authority has never been used to the full. The teaching has been almost wholly done by voluntary instruction, by members of the Chaplain Service, Y.M.C.A. secretaries and Army officers, and also by N.C.O.'s and privates who, before going into the Army, were in the teaching profession and who have gladly given a portion of their leisure hours in the evenings to teaching their fellows who were less fortunate than themselves. This has been the most gratifying phase of the whole work.

In France during the quiet months of the winter a certain number of men who had previously been teaching were allowed to give full time to teaching work, but