

training, so that personal activity and "capability" are cultivated to the highest degree, while all the soldiers "endure hardness," as becometh "good soldiers of Christ Jesus." The military discipline is of value in several ways;—in promoting the habit of obedience necessary to the stability and coherence of such an organization, cultivating readiness of action and promptness of decision, and giving to men and women alike the soldier's devotion and endurance, while it effectually obviates any tendency towards religious pretension or "sanctimoniousness," to which the *esprit de corps* is sternly opposed. The cadets receive experience in "active service" by being led out frequently to "bombard" suburban villages in companies under the command of one of them, who is expected to use his troops to the best advantage, and thus acquires the habit of command. The study of the Scripture is, of course, largely promoted at this Training School, and some time is allowed for improvement in writing and other elementary things necessary for future usefulness. But there is *no pretension* made to giving an "education," even a theological one. "The only thing," says an official publication, "we care to teach as to theological questions is, that they are to be avoided as much as possible. We cannot hope in a few weeks to impart much knowledge even of the great scriptural truths with which our cadets are supposed to be already acquainted when they come to us, and as to which we have only to refresh and organize their thoughts. But the one thing in which, under the divine guidance and blessing, we believe we can be greatly successful, is the detection and exposure of any lingering element of selfishness and evil, and the production and encour-