

mentals as set forth in the papers on "Christianity as Friends See It," recently published in the REVIEW. It is to be hoped that this effort to extend a knowledge of our principles may not stop with the publication of a single paper.

In these days of many diseases, there are, as a natural consequence, many schools of healing, and Christian Science is one that has gained many disciples.

It has been of benefit to humanity in revealing the fact that the mind powerfully influences the nerves, which in turn influence strongly all parts of the body, so that a man by regulating his mental and moral being may keep a check rein on his body also.

Christian Science has done a great deal of good in making its followers more patient under suffering, more cheerful, less self-centered and nervous. It has made stoics out of many who are naturally cowardly in the face of suffering, but like many other things, good in certain lines and under certain conditions, it has decided limitations, to which many devotees are blind. Thus patients suffering from acute diseases have been allowed to sink sometimes to the very grave, while they were endeavoring to get into harmony with the Divine.

"As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he," is an excellent text, but as one of our young Friends remarked, it should be concluded by the words "so is he *in his heart*." We can remould our entire characters by our thought, but no thought, even if it be of the highest order, will restore a wasted lung or an amputated leg. Let us by all means strive for harmony of mind and body, recognizing that until we become seraphs, the body cannot be completely dominated by the soul.

"College Life," was the subject of the lecture given by Elizabeth Powell Bond, Dean of Swarthmore College, in Brooklyn, on the evening of the 25th

of March, before the New York Swarthmore College Association. She spoke of the need of college training for the full development of man or woman; of the best course of study for this development, advising the course which will best fit the student for his life work, with enough of a different kind of study to give him breadth of thought.

She also spoke of the advantage of a small college over a university, in that it makes possible a closer relationship between students and faculty, resulting in a higher standard of living.

In a university town the large student body must in general set their own standard.

The life long friendships formed, she said, were a very potent factor in the good derived from college life.

The function of the teacher, as she defined it, is to make his mind supplement that of the student; to be able to perceive clearly the stumbling blocks in the student's path, and to remove them in the most effectual way.

She emphasized the thought that the college is much at fault if it does not make the student better able to govern himself, and give him higher ideals than he had when he commenced his course.

She said, in effect, that it is the easier method for the professors of a university to announce the hours for lectures and give themselves no trouble about a student's presence or absence, but on the appointed day giving the final test and passing him or not, as his work makes possible. But the course that should be demanded of the faculties of colleges and universities is such that our youth may go out into the world, after four years under their care, stronger and better morally, as well as mentally and physically.

The welfare of the five thousand Indians of New York State was threatened, as well as the establishment of a precedent for similar action for other