

military glory ; and paintings and statuary are made to serve this purpose. Let us meet this by making prominent in our Sabbath and week-day schools, in the press, from the pulpit and the platform, the grandeur and beneficence of peace. Let us have a series of peace days running through the year to mark different anniversaries in the progress of peace.

Another baneful influence to be vigorously opposed is the education of children in the use of firearms, both in the schools and in the church. It would be far better to organize boys and girls into choral societies, and drill them in voicing the highest and noblest sentiments of our nature as they find expression in the mighty power of song. Another excellent plan would be to organize the boys into fire companies, and give them practical drill in modes of extinguishing fires,—something which might be useful to them in any position in life. As to the pernicious influences of a military organization, B. O. Flower said recently, in the *Arena*, what the writer profoundly believes to be true, that "There can never be an approach to civilization so long as the child-mind receives military drill ; for the associations and ideals that follow in the wake of warlike instruction are so at variance with the ideals which alone can redeem the world from hate and injustice, that until children are taught to entertain a profound reverence for human life, human rights, and for justice in its broadest sense, humanity will not know what true civilization is."

Finally, then, as we oppose war and all that is behind it, let us by precept and example, favor peace, and assist in its maintenance by encouraging arbitration where differences arise between man and man, corporation and employe, nation and nation. As a fruit of the Pan-American Congress, the American republics have already entered into an agreement to settle all disputes by arbitration. Such a step is likely soon to be taken between Great Brit-

ain and the United States. Everything that tends toward a closer social unity of mankind, tends toward peace. Of this nature are international exhibitions, international commerce, international political, social and religious congresses. Let us give all these organizations our support and encouragement, and thus help along the inevitable sociological movement in which spiritual gravitation is drawing humanity to its true centre and unity in God, and making of one family all the dwellers upon the earth.

Let us this day consecrate ourselves anew to the cause of peace. Let us work and pray for "The parliament of man and the federation of the world." To be great we must be possessed by great ideas. We must ally ourselves to great causes. What can be greater than the promotion of peace, which is an expression of the fullest life and the freest love, under whose baptism men shall manifest themselves truly to be sons of God, and the voice of the Christ will once more say "Peace!"

Boston, 2nd mo. 22, 1895.

WHAT IS THE BEST METHOD OF DEVELOPING THE SPIRITUAL GROWTH OF THE INDIVIDUAL?

Paper read by Edward B. Rawson, at the Conference of Young Friends' Association in Philadelphia, in 1st mo., 1895.

There can be no growth of any sort without activity of the same sort. If we wish to develop the physical strength of the individual, we must set him at such work or at such play as will give exercise to his muscles. If we would develop intellectual strength we must afford exercise to the mind ; it may be in the competitions of trade, in the researches of the scholar, or even in the solving of puzzles. If it is spiritual growth we want, spiritual exercise is the price to be paid. There is work and there are plays that are physically exhausting, and that hinder rather than help the growth of the