

in the saying, *Pectus facit theologum*. Germany gives us many an object-lesson in the consequences of neglecting it, and if we can take warning from her mistakes our theology may become a more living and useful thing. There is good ground for the statement that the theology of a country is made by its preachers rather than by its professors, and if we are ever to have an English theology that is worth the name these two classes must work together and speak in tune.

But it is time to turn to an altogether different aspect of the subject. One result of the war will be that, for some time to come, there will be far fewer English and American theological students to be found in German Universities. It is to be hoped, therefore, that some effort may be made to improve and extend the facilities for theological teaching, especially in its higher branches, in this country. It would be altogether a good thing for both lands if more American theological students were to come to British Universities. They do so not infrequently as it is, and they can find very much to help them at Oxford or Cambridge, or some of the Scottish University towns. At the same time there is need for more and better theological teaching in this country. Many of the newer Universities do not attempt it, and in others it is sometimes carried on under restrictions which make it difficult to obtain the best results. If the changed conditions after the war create a demand for more advanced theological teaching it will be all to the good. There is also reason to hope that, as German influence diminishes, our theology may become more original and more British. The brilliant example which the Germans have set us in historical and critical work has been only too diligently followed by us, and this department of the work has tended to overshadow others.