

passing within the three years now occupied by this course the whole round of theological studies is apparent to all who have given serious attention to the subject. The same widening and deepening of thought has taken place in theological science which has long been manifest in other sciences. Where one professor, half a century ago, filled the chair of natural science in our colleges, several professors are now required. Where one professor taught both Latin and Greek, now each of these languages has its separate professor, with adjunct professors or tutors to aid in the work. The same tendency is seen in our theological schools growing out of the necessities of the times. The range of inquiry is here so broad, that the student is compelled merely to touch the several departments, he cannot hope in any high sense to compass them. This tendency has been remedied in colleges by raising the standard of admission, so that in our best institutions the requirements are greatly in advance of what they were a few years ago.

This necessity is now met in part in theological schools by a post-graduate course, which is optional with the student. A glance at the catalogues of our theological seminaries shows that the number of young men pursuing post graduate courses in this country and abroad is quite large, and is constantly increasing. This desire of scholarly young men is an indication of their consciousness of their own needs. There is a growing sentiment in the Church that a three-years' course does not afford time enough to compass the whole field of preparation now demanded. The theological course is much fuller than it was a quarter of a century ago. The rapid development in the science of Comparative Religion and of the Philosophy of Religion, the great advances in Biblical Philology, the relations of Science and Religion, open departments of work which can only be compassed by years of careful study. It may be suggested that the remedy might be found in raising the standard of admission. The ordinary requirement for admission—viz., a graduation at college—cannot well be changed, for that is the natural period of entrance upon professional studies. The suggestion made by some, that each student should have a preparatory drill of one year in Hebrew, would afford partial relief, if it were practicable; but this cannot be done except at the expense of the classical course. The substitution of Hebrew or any other professional study for a regular college study is of questionable wisdom. The four years of college life are far too short for the classical, scientific, mathematical and literary work, now overcrowded, and to abridge it would be disastrous in the extreme. It is better that the college course should be carried on as preliminary to professional studies and entirely distinct from them. It remains, then, to retain the present requirement for admission, a college training or its equivalent, and to increase the length of the theological course. This seems