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I.—LITERARY.

THE SEMINARY COURSE OF STUDY—ITS RANGE, STANDARD, EXAMINATIONS AND TESTS.

In the last issue we endeavored to set forth the *purpose* of the Seminary, to guard against certain developments of seminary discipline; and to maintain that the church should have in every age a set curriculum, suited to the needs of the time, through which the seminaries shall carry their students. In the present issue we offer some further considerations on our general subject.

V.—THE CONTENTS OF THE SEMINARY COURSE AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE DIFFERENT CHAIRS.

According to the church's statement of the purpose of the seminary, in 1811, it was to teach the Hebrew and New Testament Greek, the exegesis of both testaments, sacred geography and antiquities, the overthrow of Deism, Natural, Didactic, Polemic and Casuistic Theology, Church History, Pastoral Theology and Church Government and Discipline. Our Standards also imply that the student must be trained in all these things. That is, a place must be given in the course to Exegetical, Apologetical, Systematic, Historical and Practical Theology. Stating the matter in this general way most of the churches of the Reformed faith would say the same. But, this by the way, the statement by our Assembly of 1811 is a very fine one. We have no time for an exposition of it; but call attention to one or two points.

1. The student is required to study, at the seminary, the Deistic Controversy and thus become qualified to become a

now march forth relying on God for strength and victory, the world would be won for Christ. We might then look for the speedy fulfillment of the promise, "And the gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations and then shall the end come."

The General Assembly at its recent meeting in Charlotte called for eighteen men to volunteer for the foreign field. A call certainly for the minimum need. If Union Seminary shall continue to furnish the quota she has in the past, that is one half the men, she should respond to the call with nine. Yet at the past rate of one man in twelve for the foreign field it would require at least *six years* to supply the demand of *the day*.

God often calls His servants by opening up before them golden opportunities for success in His service. Along with these opportunities He often links hardships, trials and sacrifice of self, but the true servant sees only the Master's beckoning hand. Such a servant knows no insurmountable difficulties, he knows no trials too great, he has one law the Master's will. For him there are no impossibilities but great possibilities, the possibility of rendering faithful service to his Lord and "writing on the eternal skies the record of a heroic life."

E. E. L.

DR. GRAYBILL'S VISIT.

The Students of the Seminary are always glad of a visit from a returned missionary. Their interest in the work is deep and sincere. Possibly there has never been a larger number of volunteers in the Seminary at any one time in its history. Ten men from the Senior Class alone are looking to the foreign field. Such facts guarantee a cordial reception to any missionary. Dr. Graybill spent three days on the Hill during October, preaching once and lecturing twice on his work in Mexico.

A little more than two years ago, at the request of the native workers, it was determined to turn this work over to the native church. Experience has proven that the time was not ripe for such action, and the committee will probably give Dr. Graybill another assistant. At present there are eight workers from our church there. Dr. Graybill, who remained as general superintendent of the native church, his wife, and six lady teachers. The work is prospering. Our church numbers about five hundred.

Col. J. G. Woolley, in his speech at the "Neal Dow Banquet" in Boston, quotes the following address of the Presiding Officer of the Ohio Liquor League, at its annual meeting.

"The success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink.

"Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no new appetite created our counters will be empty, as will be our coffers. Our children will go hungry, or we must change our business to some other more remunerative.

"The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys. After men have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be needful, therefore, that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that "Nickels" expended in treats to the boys now will return in "Dollars" to your tills after the appetite has been formed.

"Above all things, create appetite."

[No more pernicious truth was ever uttered. Though diabolical in its intent it is certain of success if persisted in. The surest protection for the American youth is his father's home. Will not our ministers often urge upon parents the absolute necessity of knowing the whereabouts of their boys? Editor Mag.]

