grounds of decision? In all these examples we have a genitive case dependent on a noun, and the combination expresses the relationship to their Lord of Christ's servants, who are severally designated as an apostle, servant, soldier, prisoner of Christ Jesus. Our argument is this: When the Apostle in the undisputed texts uses Christ Jesus in preference to Jesus Christ, he expresses his conception of one who is always invisibly present with His people, not of one removed from them; and we feel sure that he would delight to think of himself as a servant who constantly stood in the presence of his Lord, and did all his work under His eye. I say nothing at present as to the concurrence of the best authorities with this conclusion, or of their divergence from it; because the above judgment is formed wholly on a priori considerations, without any regard to MSS, or Versions: I neither count them nor weigh them.

I now take two other cases where a dependent genitive is employed, but the relation of servant to Lord is not expressed. The first is Phil. i. 8: "For God is my record, how greatly I long after you all in the bowels of Jesus Christ"—A.V. (ἐν σπλάγχνοις Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ. Text. Rec.). I believe it is simply impossible that St. Paul could have written this. He could not speak thus respecting Christ historically conceived of; but we can very readily believe that he did write according to the Revised Version, "How I long after you all in the tender mercies of Christ Jesus," thinking of our Lord as spiritually present among His people. The second example is I Tim. i. I (b), where, for a similar reason, I read with the Revisers, "Christ Jesus our hope": He who is ever with the Church as the abiding hope of the Church.

Next come three passages where I read *Christ Jesus* (Χριστοῦ Ἰησοῦ, still in the gen. case, but under the government of a preposition). They are I Tim. v. 2I; vi. I3; 2 Tim. iv. I: "I charge thee before God and the Lord Jesus Christ;" "I give thee charge in the sight of God and before Christ Jesus;" "I charge thee before God and the Lord Jesus Christ" (A.V.). Here the thought is the same in all cases. The Apostle thinks of himself as standing in the presence of his Lord, and