

implied of what is vicious or untrue. Luke reports the address of Stephen just as it was given in his defence. This address contains some striking errors in history, but these do not vitiate the genuineness and authenticity of the record. This no unbiased man would dream of maintaining, whether the record is human or divine.

Nor does this view imply that all portions of the books are of *equal practical importance*. The genealogy in Chronicles is of great value in tracing the golden thread of the Messianic line. The minute details of the Levitical ritual are important, because of their spiritual significance. The long list of names of residents in Jerusalem in the restoration under Nehemiah must have some historical consequence, but surely no one will claim that these Old Testament sections are intrinsically equal to the call to all men everywhere to repent, nor to the saying that is faithful and worthy of all acceptance that "Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." Still, while acknowledging this, I can cordially agree with Hodge when he maintains that "all the Scriptures are equally inspired; that inspiration extends to all the contents of the books, and to the words as well as to the general subject matter." All portions of the Bible are equally the product of inspiration, though most portions may not be matters of revelation. Luke says in his introduction that many before him had undertaken to write biographies of Jesus. It was not a matter of supernatural revelation to know the circumstances of Christ's remarkable career. These were matters of notoriety, but with the consciousness of divine and infallible guidance he undertakes to trace these things as he says, accurately, and to state them with certainty.

It is further to be observed that this view of the equal inspiration of all portions of the Bible does not lose sight of the *errors of copyists*. I do not believe necessarily in the inspiration of the best extant MSS., but of the sacred autographs themselves. Some manifest errors of copyists are perpetuated in all our Bibles to the present day, especially in the Old Testament with reference to numbers, owing to the peculiarities of Hebrew notation. For example, in 2 Samuel we find the statement that David took 700 chariots from the