a secondary and mystical interpretation. But if we could take τῶν θλίψεων τοῦ Χριστοῦ (the article being present encourages the suggestion) as equivalent to "the sufferings of Messiah" and that to "the Messianic woes," we should have a conception to which the category of measure could be applied, and indeed was applied in the Apocalyptic literature. It was when these woes were complete that, according to Jewish expectation, the Messiah would appear. And it would lie close to St. Paul's hand to place a similar interpretation upon the sufferings which he and others were called upon to undergo in the cause of Christ. The writer of the Apocalypse applies this standard of measure not to the sufferings, but to the sufferers themselves: "It was said unto them (the martyrs) that they should rest yet for a little time until their fellow-servants also and their brethren, which should be killed even as they were, should be fulfilled.

C. ANDERSON SCOTT.

NOTE ON "THE CENSUS OF THE ISRAELITES."

IN connexion with the twelve tribes belonging to the Exodus census, without Levi being included, it should be observed that this bears strongly in favour of the early date of the blessings of Jacob (Gen. xlix.), where Levi is only inserted by being coupled with Simeon. This shows that the blessings are of a period before the census was misunderstood, when Levi was reckoned separately. And if the blessings are thus as early as the census lists of the Exodus, they may be taken back still earlier; for in the Exodus census Ephraim and Manasseh are separate, while in the blessings they are all one in Joseph. Thus the internal evidence points to the blessings being as early as the Egyptian sojourn.

W. M. F. P.