critical theory were true, how do we know that that was the reason why it was selected or that it was selected at that time. Why might there not be mome other reason for the selection of these readings read at the Sabbath services? The books of the law, the five books of Moses do not anywhere tell us that the jews were to have Synagogue services. They do not say that there is to be a regular order of the Synagogue services. That is not prescribed in the law, but it is prescribed in thebook of the law that will be certain feast days such as the day of atonement and on these particular days, they read not only from the second section but also from the third sections. So you see this argument as you hear it, simply the fact given, so actuazly when you get all the facts the argument loses its validity. Ho. 5 that sometimes the jews, in tyin the Fow Testament particularly refer to the Old Testament as the law. Sometimes they call it the law and the prophets. Sometimes the jews call the O.T. the law, the prophets and the writings today. The F.T. once speaks of the law, the prophets and the psalms. Does that prove that at one time all there was in the O.T. was the law and another time all there was was the law and the prophets. This is a fact which I don't think proves mach, no. 5 need not worry us too much. Now No. 6 - the sixth argument is that in the disputes of the first centmay A.D. you find evidence that the jews did not consider the books to be fixed and definite but that they were considering $\qquad$ - How it used to be 50 years ago that there were scholars who would say - The disputes of the first century were in preparation for the council of _ at which the first section was made canonical. I doubt if you would find any critical scholars today who would say that. The facts, having been looked into and studied, make it become quite obvious that a man in Josephus position could not in 90 A.D. make the statement which he made if the third dividion was not jet canonical or had only just been made. It would just be too inconsistent with the clear facts and too easy for his opponents to show that he knew nothing about what he was talking about. If I were to make a statement that the U.S. has 30 states in it and then someone were to prove that it had 48 states in it, they would not attach much importance to other statements I might make about the U.S. In view of this evidence from Josephus practically every scholar would say that the third division was completed before Josephus was a young man. $\$ 17$ You don't find people today who are

