

the thirteenth century sprinkling came into more general use in the West. The Greek Church, however, and the Church of Milano still retained the practice of immersion."—Compend. Hist. Doctr., vol. ii., p. 84, Edinburgh ed., 1847.

GEORGE WADDINGTON writes in his Church History, chap. ii. § 3 :

"The ceremony of immersion (the oldest form of baptism) was performed in the name of the three persons of the Trinity."

*Jewish Testimony.*

RABBI MAIMONIDES, of the twelfth century, writes :

"Wherever, in the law, washing of the flesh or clothes is mentioned, it means *nothing else* than dipping of the whole body in a laver." "For if a man dips himself all over, except the tip of his little finger, he is still in his uncleanness. Every one that is baptized [as they were on coming from the market] must *immerse the whole body*. In a laver which holds forty *seahs* [about one hundred gallons] of water, every defiled person dips himself, except a profluous man ; and in it they dip all unclean vessels. A bed that is wholly defiled, if he dip it part by part, is pure. If he dip the bed in the pool, although its feet are plunged in the thick clay at the bottom of the pool, it is clean. What shall he do with a pillow or bolster of skin ? He must dip them and lift them out by the fringes."—Adkins, p. 108.

RABBI L. KLEEBURG, of Louisville, Ky., on Dec. 23rd, 1870, answered the subjoined questions as follows :

1. What does *tával* mean ?

"It means to immerse, to dip."

2. Does it *ever* mean to sprinkle or to pour ?

"It never means to sprinkle or to pour."

3. Did the Hebrews always immerse their proselytes ?

"They did. The whole body was entirely submerged."

4. Were the Jewish ablutions immersions ?

"Before eating, and prayer, and after rising in the morning,