

this: Is there anything in the Levitical law to support it?"

He opened to Genesis XV and read as follows, going back to Genesis—of course:

"'And he' (Abram) said, Lord God, whereby shall I know that I shall inherit it? And he said unto him, Take me an heifer of three years old, and a she goat of three years old, and a ram of three years old, and a turtle-dove, and a young pigeon. And he took unto him all these, and divided them in the midst, and laid each piece one against another: but the birds divided he not. And when the fowls came down upon the carcases, Abram drove them away. And when the sun was going down, a deep sleep fell upon Abram; and, lo, an horror of great darkness fell upon him. \* \* \* And it came to pass, that, when the sun went down, and it was dark, behold a smoking furnace, and a burning lamp that passed between those pieces.'

"Mark, the victims were of both sexes; he divided the beasts in the midst. He did not slay them first; their bodies were a living sacrifice unto God. 'He laid each piece one against another'—separation and re-union. 'A deep sleep fell upon Abram, and, lo, a horror of great darkness fell upon him'—the original Man and the Son of Man. 'But the birds divided he not.' The birds, spirit emblems, two of them—a dove and a pigeon—birds alike and unlike. As to the Levitical law, have you not read of the blood of bulls and of goats and the ashes of an heifer sprinkling the unclean, sanctifying to the purifying of the flesh? Sir, beasts of both sexes, not males only, were required to be offered. Does this indicate nothing? Does it not show that the great anti-type was of twain one? See Numbers XIX—'a red heifer without spot' [Why red? Blood.] 'wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came yoke' [emblematic of the free, not the bond woman]