

a high priest "without spot," qualified to represent the great High Priest yet to come, and typically atone for the people.

This brings us to the rich teaching of the *two goats*. Since no single type could sufficiently set forth both the *work* of Christ and the *effect* of the work, the plan adopted is that of a compound or dual type. While the *slain* goat represents the method of atonement, "for without the shedding of blood there is no remission," the *scape-goat* (as its name imports) expresses the complete removal of the sinner's guilt. We have another of these dual types in the ceremony of the cleansing of the leper (Lev. xiv.). Two birds were taken, one of which was killed in an earthen vessel over running water. A bunch of hyssop, bound by a scarlet thread to a piece of cedar-wood, was then along with the living bird dipped in the blood of the slain bird, and the leper being sprinkled seven times with the dripping blood of the slain bird, and so pronounced clean, the living bird was let fly away (see Psa. li. 7).

Returning to the two goats for the people, Aaron first "presented" them both before the Lord at the door of the tent of meeting,¹ in token of His approval of them for the intended purpose, and then cast lots upon them, one lot for the Lord, and the other lot for the scape-goat; and having again "presented" (R.V.) the goat upon which the Lord's lot fell, he offered him for a sin-offering (ver. 9). Till this was done the people's account with a holy God could not be settled, and the goat of "dismissal" could not be dismissed; for "it is the blood that maketh atonement." Here Mr. Kelly writes admirably:

"The goat on which Jehovah's lot fell was beyond question to meet the exigencies of Jehovah's character. For this reason we find that the blood had always to be brought, not before men that needed

¹ This is one of the best improvements of the R.V. It was not "the tabernacle of the congregation" (A.V.), or where the people came together, but the tent where Jehovah met with His people. See Exod. xxv. 22, "And there *will I meet with thee*." (It is the same word; one the verb, the other the noun.)