

hide the sinner from his just penalty and reconcile him with God. (5) *Every heart must seek God for itself.* (6) *We must lay our hand by faith upon Christ as our atonement.*

5. He shall kill. In the earliest ages the slaughter of the sacrificial animal was wrought by the worshiper himself; but in after times by the priest as his representative. It was done by cutting the throat while an assistant priest held a bowl to receive the blood. (7) *In the mystery of redemption, life must go for life, and the Saviour for the sinner. Before the Lord.* That is, before the place which God had chosen as his dwelling-place, the tabernacle. **The priests . . . shall bring the blood.** The blood was a symbol of the life. As Joseph Parker says, "What does the shedding of blood signify? Death? No. It signifies the giving of life. This is a symbolic act, and the meaning is, we pour out our life in one libation of love." **Sprinkle the blood.** Rather, "shall throw, or cast the blood." It was thrown upon the crown of the altar in such a way as to surround the fire; and it then ran down a channel at one corner of the altar. Thus was impressively taught that without the shedding of blood or the surrender of life there is no remission of sins. (8) *He who would have a salvation without blood must seek it outside of the Bible, of which every page is crimson.*

6. He shall flay. The worshiper in earlier times, but a Levite in later times, skinned the animal; and the skin was the prerequisite of the officiating priest. **Cut it into his pieces.** Rev. Ver., "its pieces." The parts into which it was divided are named in verses 8, 9, the head, fat, inwards, and legs. "Thus was signified the laying open to the eye of God the inmost being of the offerer,"—Smith.

7. The sons of Aaron. The ordinary acts of sacrifice were conducted by the subordinate priests. **And he put fire.** Not by kindling it, for the fire on the altar had descended from heaven, but by replenishing it with fresh fuel and stirring it up. **Lay the wood in order.** After the fire had been quickened, sufficient wood was laid upon it to consume the offering.

8. The priests. The text seems to indicate the work of the offerer and the priests separately; and the Jewish writers say that five things were done by the offerer—the laying on of hands, slaying, skinning, cutting up, and washing the inwards; and that five were done by the officiating priest—catching the blood, sprinkling it, quickening the fire, laying on the wood, and laying on the offering. But in after times the entire service was performed by the priest in the presence of the worshiper.

9. But his inwards and his legs. These were not to be burned until they had been cleansed, that nothing filthy might pollute the altar. It was also a custom, mentioned elsewhere, that all the pieces laid on the altar were first covered with salt. **The priests shall burn all.** All must be consumed, to express entire consecration on the part of the offerer, entire acceptance on the part of God, and the fulness with which Christ gives himself up in our stead. (9) "We must never reckon that *lost which is laid up for God.*"—M. Henry. **A burnt sacrifice.** The original word means "that which ascends." We are not to think of it as being destroyed in the fire, but, according to the Hebrew conception, as ascending with the flames toward heaven. **Of a sweet savor.** Not that the odor of the burning flesh was sweet-smelling; but that which it represented, the entire surrender of all to God, was acceptable.

HOME READINGS.

- M.* The burnt-offering. Lev. 1, 1-9.
Tu. Abraham's offering. Gen. 22, 1-14.
W. The daily offering. Exod. 29, 38-46.
Th. Perfection required. Lev. 22, 17-25.
F. Unacceptable sacrifice. Isa. 1, 10-20.
S. Acceptable sacrifice. Psal. 51, 10-19.
S. The perfect sacrifice. Heb. 9, 11-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.
 Isa. 53, 6.

LESSON HYMNS.

No. 175, Dominion Hymnal.

Alas! and did my Saviour bleed?
 And did my Sovereign die?

No. 255, Dominion Hymnal.

And can it be that I should gain
 An interest in the Saviour's blood

No. 173, Dominion Hymnal.

Behold the Saviour of mankind
 Nailed to the shameful tree.

TIME AND PLACE.—Same as in the previous lesson.

DOCTRINAL SUGGESTION.—Consecration.

QUESTIONS FOR SENIOR STUDENTS.

1. Man's Offering.

Where do we find the first trace in history of the idea of making an offering to God?

How widely spread among the oldest nations is this idea of sacrifice?

What does it hint concerning original revelation?

Why should animal offerings be more acceptable than fruits of the ground?

What was the one condition laid as to the manner of the offering here mentioned? ver. 3:

What kind of an offering was it to be. 1. As to its perfection? 2. As to its value?

What two great purposes was it to serve: 1. In respect to God? 2. In respect to himself?

2. God's Atonement.

What is meant by the word atonement?

Why is this called God's atonement?

How was the symbolic act to be performed by which the offering took the offerer's place as sinful?

What was signified by the utter burning of the offering?

What was this whole ceremony designed to teach?
 Heb. 9, 11-14.

How did the whole burnt-offering represent Christ?
 Heb. 9, 25.

Practical Teachings.

The Israelite offered sacrifices of the herd and of the flock. What do we offer?

The Israelite offered voluntarily. And we?

The Israelite laid his sins on the doomed animal. And we?

The sin of the Israelite was typically consumed by fire. And ours?

We live in a better day. Christ has been sacrificed for us. We must accept. God gave him freely for us. We must believe.

"The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." Do we realize it?

"The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit."

Hints for Home Study.

1. Learn what you can from Bible dictionaries or from history of the ideas concerning sacrifice among the nations.

2. Read this particular lesson over and over till you can tell all there is in it without reference to the book.

3. Write two questions upon ver. 3 and two upon ver. 4 and two upon ver. 9.

4. Read the ninth chapter of Hebrews carefully to get the New Testament idea of what this all meant.

5. Try to place yourself, in imagination, in the place of the Israelite, and examine your own heart to see if you could do or would do what he had to do, and did. Then come to the present reality. Have you met your duty as well as he met his?

QUESTIONS FOR INTERMEDIATE SCHOLARS.

1. Man's Offering.

To whom did the Lord give direction about the burnt-offering?

Where did the Lord speak to Moses?

What offering did he require the people to bring?

What was required for a burnt-sacrifice?

Where was the offering to be made?

What spirit was required of him who offered the sacrifice?

What was he to do to the animal?

Who was to kill the sacrifice?

What was done with the blood?

Who sprinkled the blood on the altar?

What did the offerer do with the slain animal?

What were the priests first to place on the altar?

What was then laid on the wood?

What portions were cleansed with water?