

blood in the new covenant." And by a sign or seal is meant that the Lord's Supper confirms to us the covenant of grace just as a seal affixed to a document makes it valid or gives it force. It is a seal of the covenant which God made with Christ in our behalf, in which He undertakes to be to us a God, and take us for His people, and to remember our sins no more, and to put His Spirit within us, on condition, not of our works, but our faith in His only Begotten Son. The high contracting parties are the Father and the Son. And in going to the table believers recognize that covenant as made for them, and that they are sharers in all its benefits. They also confess that they have received Him as Saviour and that they belong to Him.

The other names given to this ordinance are, *The Feast*, referring to the special blessing there enjoyed; and *The Breaking of Bread*, referring to the fact that the bread is broken to represent the broken body of Christ.

iii. What is the Teaching of the Lord's Supper ?

Let us suppose we are looking at its observance, what do we see? We see a table with wine and bread laid thereon. We see the minister rise and offer a prayer of thanksgiving. Then we see him lift the bread, and with designed significance and deep solemnity, break it in the sight of all, and give it to those about him, repeating as he does so, the words of the Saviour, "Take eat, this is my body which is broken for you." And, in this significant way and with the same deep solemnity, we also see him raise the cup, and give it, as he did the bread, repeating the words of Christ, "This cup is the new testament in my blood, which is shed for you." Then we see this select company, with serious yet glad faces, reverently take the bread and eat it, take the cup and drink of it, not to satisfy their physical appetites, but to express a spiritual act, and we see all sitting at one table and eating of one meal. This is no ordi-