either all works, i. e. obedience, or all grace, i. e. the ground of works being entirely forfeited, so that entire grace can alone reach the case. Now. that there has been a flaw somewhere in his obedience, the most hardy would scarcely dare to deny, and, therefore, if we are to be saved it must be by grace. But without entering on that question now, let us trace a little the stream of grace. That it was grace that set God in motion towards us, for the purpose of our salvation and complete blessing, the Scriptures declares to us. For speaking of the calling with which He calls us, "the adoption of children by Jesus Christ unto Himself" (Eph. i. 5), He says it is "to the praise of the glory of His grace wherein He hath bestowed His favour upon us in the Beloved." For so I believe it ought to be rendered. Not so much His bringing us to acceptance in Christ, as He subsequently does, as the original movement of His heart towards us in Christ at first. (The word is the same as, " Hail, Mary, highly favoured," i. e. the subject of favour.) And as it was grace that began, so grace has equally showed itself forth in all its ways. dispensational wisdom, wherein God has brought forth His grace, shines marvellously forth. He waited till the law had run its full course, "as a school-master unto Christ," until it had shewn by its heavy yoke, which they could not bear, the helplessness of the sinner, man, and the inefficiency of the blood of bulls and goats (Heb. x.), to meet the manifest need. He waited, and then in the fulness of time He sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under law. What forbearing grace and wisdom! How necessary for us! came, therefore, at the right time; for "when we were yet without strength (proved to be so dispensationally), in due time Christ died for the un-

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