

ing the Good Shepherd's care to follow them up until He find them. We make great claims as being members of the most pure and Apostolic branch of the Church of Christ: but although 35 or 40 per cent. of the people of Toronto belong to the Church of England, I fail to perceive that we come nearly up to the standard of duty in our ministrations to the sick, the widow and orphan, the sinful and the fallen.

ROBERT C. CASWALL.

The Force of the Argument Increases

SIR,—After two letters of not very entertaining reading, perhaps the subject is becoming somewhat of a nuisance. However, the snowball grows as it is rolled, so the force of the argument in hand increases as we examine one gospel after another. St. Mark is in order now, and will be quickly cross-questioned and made to disclose his mind. II. Our Lord sat at meat with many publicans and sinners and His disciples, for they were many and they followed Him. At the first mention we catch the argument. Our Lord with His disciples form one group in the writer's mind, carefully distinguished from Scribes, Pharisees, publicans, sinners. In previous verses of I. and II. we hear the call of St. Peter, Andrew, James, John, and Levi or Matthew. These, and perhaps others whose call is not mentioned, seemed to have formed a band well-known by everybody as His disciples. The words "for they were many" do not refer to the disciples, but are in sequence with "the publicans and sinners." But allowing that "the disciples" here refers to an indefinite number, the mind of the reader is very soon fastened upon a company of twelve, called and ordained. In ch. iii. our Lord withdraws with His disciples, takes ship, goes up into a mount, and "ordains twelve, that they should be with Him." Those words are to be borne in mind when reading of the Master travelling about with His disciples, and talking to His disciples. It evidently was the Divine purpose to draw these into very close intimacy with Himself, and make them the vehicles of His doctrine and grace to the outer circle of His general followers. Whatever the purpose, the attention is now set upon this band whose privilege it was to be with Him. IV. After the parable of the sower, "When He was alone they that were about Him with the twelve" asked an explanation. We make a good start with the mind fastened upon the twelve. In verse 34 it is said, "When they were alone He expounded all things to His disciples." We naturally think of "those that were about Him" going away and leaving the twelve, to whom, as his chosen disciples, the Master talks in private. V. A great throng presses upon Christ. "His disciples said unto Him, Thou seest the multitude, and sayest Thou, Who touched Me?" We have no reason to think "the disciples" points to any but the same band spoken of in IV., called the twelve. The boldness of approach is natural from them, and tolerated because of intimacy on previous occasions, according to election. VI. Our Lord journeys into His own country, and "His disciples follow Him." The mind, undisturbed by prejudice, carries the idea of the twelve on to this mention of the disciples who follow their Master from place to place, through many villages. Then is verse 7. We feel much confirmed in our idea because of the words, "He called unto Him the twelve and sent them forth." The solemn warning, "Whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear you, shake off the dust of your feet for a testimony against them," is the complement of St. Matt. x. 40, "He that receiveth you, receiveth Me." Later on, "the apostles came to Jesus and told Him all they had done," and our Lord took them aside into the desert. A crowd gathered, and His disciples suggest sending them away; hand the bread which He had broken; take ships for Bethsaida. It is impossible to see the slightest reason why "disciples" does not mean "apostles" all through this chapter. VII. Without anything whatever to divert the mind from this idea, we are told some of the disciples ate with unwashen hands. VIII. Again a multitude surrounds Christ, and He calls His disciples to feed the four thousand. His disciples go in the boat to Dalmanutha; travel with Him into Caesarea Philippi, and are told about His approaching death. As in the previous case, there is no doubt who fed the people. The news of His death was for the twelve only, as we may gather from St. Luke xviii. 31—"Then He took unto Him the twelve and told them of His death." Moreover, in verse 34 the writer goes on to say, "He called unto Him the people, with His disciples"—making out the fact that just before He and His disciples had been alone. IX. After coming from the Mount of Transfiguration, "His disciples ask Him privately" why they could not heal the child. Nothing has yet suggested that others called disciples were travelling about with Him, and the word "privately" excludes the presence of busy-bodies. Moreover, our Lord travels through Galilee as privately as possible—"He would not that any man should know it." For "He taught His disciples, and said, the Son of Man must be

killed." In time they reach Capernaum, and "He sat down, and called the twelve, and said," etc. So that there is positive certainty that, in the writer's mind, "disciples" and "the twelve" are one definite company attending Christ. X. The disciples rebuke women for bringing children; receive warning about the danger of riches. Then St. Mark continues, "And He again took the twelve, and began to teach them about His death." The word "again" is very noteworthy, corroborating what we have said before, that the disciples who were alone in private with Christ were the apostles. The band so well known reaches Jericho; our Lord and His disciples leave for Jerusalem. XI. "Two of His disciples" go and fetch the ass. Nothing but violence can cause the mind to wander from the twelve. XII. His disciples are with Him in Jerusalem, near the treasury. Why begin now to say disciples means mother, ministering women, followers, etc.? XIII. His disciples have a long private talk after leaving the city. XIV. "His disciples ask Him, where shall we prepare the passover?" "He sends two of His disciples" into the city. "In the evening He cometh with the twelve." As ever before, mention of the disciples is followed by mention of the twelve, as though the two were one and the same thing in the writer's mind. After the supper all go to Gethsemane. Our Lord "said to His disciples, sit ye here, while I go and pray." Who so bold as to say that the term "disciples" here is not the equivalent of the twelve in verse 17? XVI. No further mention of His disciples occurs until verse 14: "Afterward He appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat;" "And He said unto them, Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." Now, taking this gospel by itself, we may safely challenge anybody to prove from the context that this appearance was to the general body of all followers. No words, or setting of words, could give a more definite statement, and leave a more fixed idea upon the mind of the reader, regular or casual; the idea and statement being that our Lord appeared to the disciples who had received ordination and commission three years ago, accompanied Him in all His journeys, heard His deepest teaching, and witnessed much of His life in private, and to eleven of the twelve gave authority to extend their work from the Jews to all nations. Whose opinion is more trustworthy, whose commentary more catholic, that of Westcott, that of St. Mark?

Dominion Bank.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking-house of the institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 29th, 1895.

Among those present were: Mr. James Austin, Sir Frank Smith, Col. Mason, Messrs. William Ince, John Scott, William Ramsay, C. Cockshutt, W. G. Cassels, William Roy, James Scott, E. Leadlay, M. Boulton, Aaron Ross, E. B. Osler, William Hendrie, Dr. Smith, John Stewart, David McGee, G. W. Lewis, Gardiner Boyd, G. Robinson, Walter S. Lee, J. J. Foy, Samuel Alcorn, Anson Jones, R. D. Gamble and others.

On motion of Mr. Edward Leadlay, seconded by Mr. A. Ross, the president, Mr. James Austin, took the chair, and on motion of Mr. Anson Jones, seconded by Col. Mason, Mr. R. D. Gamble was appointed to act as secretary.

Messrs. W. G. Cassels and Walter S. Lee were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:

REPORT.

The directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the bank for the year ending April 30th, 1895:

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| Balance of Profit and Loss account, 30th April, 1894 | \$ 6,328 78 |
| Profit for the year ending 30th April, 1895, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts | 189,561 58 |
| | \$195,890 31 |
| Dividend, 3 per cent., paid Aug. 1, 1894 | \$45,000 00 |
| Dividend, 3 per cent., paid Nov. 1, 1894 | 45,000 00 |
| Dividend, 3 per cent., paid Feb. 1, 1895 | 45,000 00 |
| Dividend, 3 per cent., payable 1st May, 1895 | 45,000 00 |
| | \$180,000 00 |

Balance of profit and loss carried forward \$ 15,890 31

It is with deep regret your directors have to record the loss the bank has sustained by the death of the late general manager, Mr. Robert H. Bethune, who

has been the chief executive officer of the institution since its inception, twenty-four years ago, and mainly to whose energy and ability the bank owes its present position.

Mr. R. D. Gamble, who has been in the service of the Bank since 1871, and who has until lately been the manager of the Toronto branch, has been appointed general manager.

JAMES AUSTIN,

President.

Toronto, May 29, 1895.

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. James Austin, seconded by Sir Frank Smith, and carried.

The following resolution was then adopted on the motion of Mr. Aaron Ross, seconded by Mr. William Hendrie:—

"That we, the shareholders of the Dominion Bank, take this opportunity at our annual meeting to express our deep sorrow and regret at the loss we feel the bank has sustained by the death of the late general manager, Mr. Robert H. Bethune, who has been the chief executive officer of the bank since its inception 24 years ago, a man who was held in the highest esteem by the bankers of the Dominion, and by the business community generally, and to whose ability, energy and careful management the bank is largely indebted for its present position."

It was moved by Dr. Smith, seconded by Mr. John Stewart, and

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the president, vice-president and directors for their services during the past year."

It was moved by Mr. Charles Cockshutt, seconded by Mr. Bolton, and

"Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the general manager, managers and agents, inspectors and other officers of the bank for the efficient performance of their respective duties."

It was moved by Mr. George W. Lewis, seconded by Mr. James Scott, and

"Resolved, that the poll be now opened for the election of seven directors and that the same be closed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon before that hour as five minutes shall elapse without any vote being polled, and that the scrutineers on the close of the poll do hand to the chairman a certificate of the result of the poll."

Mr. William Ramsay moved, seconded by Mr. G. Boyd, and it was resolved, "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. James Austin for his able conduct in the chair."

The scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. James Austin, William Ince, E. Leadlay, Wilmot D. Matthews, E. B. Osler, James Scott and Sir Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. James Austin was elected president, and Sir Frank Smith vice-president for the ensuing term.

BRIEF MENTION.

Barley is mentioned on some of the earliest of Egyptian monuments.

Rice was cultivated in India many years before the historical period.

The Lord Bishop of Algoma has arrived in Toronto.

A Victoria cross once changed hands in Durham, England, for \$125.

Over eight hundred British criminals have been executed in England since the accession of Queen Victoria.

Penny postage for London and its suburbs dates from the year 1681.

The death is announced of Mr. Edward Chapman, M.A., who was for many years Registrar and Bursar of Bishops' College, Lennoxville.

K.D.C. the quick reliever of indigestion.

Queen Victoria's daily menu is written in French, with the exception of the single item "roast beef."

An Atlantic steamer's screw costs about \$20,000.

The Mikado has instituted an Imperial Order of the Kite, to be a sort of equivalent of the British Victoria Cross.

Archbishop Lewis confirmed eighty-four children in St. John's Church, Ottawa, Thursday evening last.

The average life of a locomotive is said to be about fifteen years, and the earning capacity \$300,000.

Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct sounds after a silence of 3,000 years.

Take K.D.C. for heartburn and sour stomach.