

class, "Mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned; and avoid them." (Rom. xvi. 17.) They generally profess to be non-sectarian in their views and objects, and refuse to assume a distinctive name other than the general names of all Christians, such as "believers" and "brethren." On account of their teaching many of the peculiar views of the "Plymouth Brethren," and from the fact that they practise similar methods, they are generally known by that name. But, as that body is divided into different sections, many of them repudiating the name and disagreeing with each other, it is sometimes a difficult matter to determine to which section particular individuals belong who are engaged in promulgating views peculiar to all of them. In certain localities they are sometimes called by the name of the person who has taken a leading part in introducing the system. One section in England was called the "Darbyites," from Darby, the originator of the system. In this country a Mr. Marshall has recently taken a prominent part in pioneering and establishing the system throughout a wide section of Ontario, and from him his adherents have been called Marshallites. As they generally repudiate their connection with the "Plymouth Brethren," and will not assume any name by which we can distinguish them, we shall simply speak of them as "The Brethren," and of their doctrine as "Brethrenism." Their not assuming a name is intended as a mark of humility (?), but it shows an utter lack of ingenuousness when they go