

**Sunday School Lesson**

March 4.—Lesson X.—Jesus and the Twelve.—Mark 3: 13-15; 6: 7-13.  
Golden Text—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature.—Mark 16: 15.

**ANALYSIS.**

I. JESUS' APPOINTMENT OF THE TWELVE, 3: 13-15.  
II. THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE TO ISRAEL, 6: 7-13.

**INTRODUCTION**—When the synagogue authorities turned against our Lord and spread the blasphemous report that he was not to be believed in, because he was in alliance with Satan, our Lord's answer was to found a new order, the order of the Twelve. In our present lesson, we read how Jesus first appointed them, and what task he soon committed to them. This was the task of assisting him in preaching the word of the kingdom to Israel and in casting out demons and evil spirits. Jesus felt that this work was too great for his unaided strength, and he was anxious to train helpers. "The harvest," he said, "is plenteous, but the laborers are few," Matt. 9: 37, 38.

**I. JESUS' APPOINTMENT OF THE TWELVE, 3: 13-15.**  
13. The appointment took place one day when Jesus had gone up the hillside bordering on the lake. St. Luke says that he had gone up the hill to pray, and that the appointment took place after a whole night spent in communion with God, Luke 6: 12. This shows how solemnly our Lord regarded the step which he was now about to make. From the hill he sent a summons to the men on whom he had decided. The fact that he chose twelve shows that he was thinking of sending them to Israel. Israel in ancient times had twelve tribes, and the twelve disciples are meant to represent the beginnings of the new Israel of God.

V. 14. The first purpose of their appointment is that they may be "with him," that is, in orderly and regular attendance upon his person and his teaching. There is much that they must learn before they can become teachers themselves. So a school of Christ begins.

V. 15. The second intention of Jesus is, that after training them, he may send them out to preach the Word in the cities of Israel. They are to bear to Israel the tidings that God's salvation has come. In other words, they are to teach men the Fatherhood of God as Jesus taught it, and to call them to the Father, that they may become his sons. Along with this, they are to cast out demons, as Jesus also had done.

**II. THE MISSION OF THE TWELVE TO ISRAEL, 6: 7-13.**

V. 7. We now pass to the time when, their training being complete, Jesus sends out the Twelve on their first tentative mission. The despatch was carried out solemnly. Jesus appointed them to travel in pairs, and gives them authority not only to preach, but to cast out evil spirits.

Vs. 8, 9. Perhaps the disciples were taken by surprise. They were in no special state of readiness for a long journey. They had no supplies of bread on hand, no bag or "scrip" in which to carry it when procured, no money with which to meet incidental expenses. Jesus said that none of these were necessary. All they needed was a staff, for the rest, God would provide. The disciples said that they had no shoes, but only sandals, and no clothes except what they were wearing. Jesus answered that these would do.

V. 10. Now follows a more important instruction. The disciples were not, apparently, to seek an audience in the synagogues or in public places, but to go among the houses. Their mission was to be a house-to-house mission. Earnest people, who were "waiting for the kingdom of God," would here and there invite them to their houses; and the opportunity thus provided would give the disciples an ample basis and scope for their work.

V. 11. If, on the other hand, they were refused a welcome in any place, they were not to linger there, but to pass on, for the work was urgent, and the time was short. It should be clear to them, however, that those who did not receive them were putting themselves in the position of Gentiles or heathen. The Jews believed that the dust under the feet of Gentiles was contaminated. Therefore, when the disciples shake off the dust which is under their feet, it implies that the unbelieving Israelites who refuse them a hearing and a welcome are no better than the heathen.

Vs. 12, 13. St. Mark now tells of the results of the disciples' efforts. The disciples preach repentance, cast out a number of demons, and practice faith-healing wherever they encounter sick folk.

**Move to Annex Colonies Charged**

**German Paper Says Britain Ready to Take Territories**

Berlin—A forthcoming British move to annex the former German East African colonies and incorporate them into the South African Union, is charged by the newspaper Taegliche Rundschau.

The newspaper, purporting to give the government view, said that if any such annexation were made, Germany would demand that value of the colonies be deducted from the total sum of reparations due from her to the allies.

The colonies were worth 100,000,000,000 gold marks (\$23,800,000,000), the newspaper said.

Utterances of British and South African spokesmen leave no doubt that Great Britain contemplates early union with the German African colonies for which she holds the League of Nations mandate, the newspaper charged. Representatives of natives of Tanganyika and Uganda oppose union with Kenya and Britain would violate the mandate principles if she pursued a federative plan against natives' wishes.

"Germany cannot tolerate that powers not entitled to do so dispose of such immense national wealth as our colonies. If we remain inactive we are destined to be confronted by the fact that Britain has removed the last tedious barrier which President Wilson placed in the path of British colonial imperialism."

Guest—"Who is that awful-looking frump over there?" Host—"Why, that's my wife." Guest—"Oh—er—beg pardon. My mistake." Host (sadly)—"No, mine!"

Returning tourists call the Cuban capital "What'l you havans."

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

**A TOWER OF STRENGTH**

**1927**

ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net)	1,487,990,000
An Increase of \$231,500,000	
New Assurances Paid For	328,408,000
An Increase of \$62,518,000	
Total Income	102,774,000
An Increase of \$23,801,000	
Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries	42,224,000
Total Payments Since Organization	300,040,000
Reserve for Unforeseen Contingencies	12,500,000
Surplus over all Liabilities and Contingency Reserve	45,280,000
An Increase of \$11,269,000	
ASSETS at December 31, 1927	401,305,000
An Increase of \$56,054,000	

*Dividends to Policyholders increased for eighth successive year*

**EXTRACTS FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT**

Substantial advances have been made in all departments during the year.

The total net income for the year exceeded one hundred million dollars.

The strength and resources of the Company have been further enhanced.

The high earning power of the Company's investments has been again demonstrated. The net rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets, after fully providing for investment expenses, was 6.47 per cent. This gratifying result has been made possible by dividend increases, bonuses and stock privileges accruing on many of the Company's holdings.

The wisdom of the investment policy which has been consistently followed in past years, in favouring long term bonds and the stocks of outstanding and very carefully selected corporations, has been once more emphasized. The appraisal of our securities shows that the excess of market values over cost increased during the year by \$19,235,889.99. In addition, a net profit of \$5,028,033.20 accrued from

the redemption or sale of securities which had risen to high premiums.

The quality of the investments listed in the assets is testified by the fact that on both bonds and preferred stocks not one dollar, due either as interest or dividend, is in arrear for even one day, while the dividends accruing to common stocks are greatly in excess of the dividends payable on the same stocks at the time of purchase.

The surplus earned during the year amounted to \$38,511,029.67 from which the following appropriations have been made:

\$5,000,000 has been deducted from the market value of our securities as a further provision against possible future fluctuations, increasing the amount so set aside to \$10,000,000.

\$1,500,000 has been added to the account to provide for unforeseen contingencies, which now stands at \$12,500,000.

\$1,000,000 has been written off the Company's Head Office building and other properties.

\$500,000 has been set aside to provide for the greater longevity of annuitants, bringing the total provision under this heading to \$2,000,000.

\$50,000 has been set aside to provide for claims in respect of total disability as yet unreported.

\$11,090,056.61 has been paid or allotted as profits to policyholders during the year. In addition, \$6,205,573.00 has been contingently allotted to deferred dividend policies issued prior to 1911, and to five year distribution policies, to provide for profits accrued but not yet payable.

After making these deductions and allocations, \$11,269,330.89 has been added to the undivided surplus, bringing the total over all liabilities, contingency account and capital stock to \$45,280,896.14.

Your Directors are gratified to announce, for the eighth successive year, a substantial increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to participating policyholders during the ensuing year.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

**Aerial Survey**

**45,000 Square Miles of Photographs Taken Last Year**

Government camera men in our country photographed 45,000 square miles of territory last year, from the air. Of this, 28,950 square miles was by oblique photography and 17,000 square miles by vertical photography. The oblique photographs numbered 16,246 and the vertical photographs 46,340.

The work was carried on in eight of the nine Provinces, according to a review of the Dominion Department of the Interior. Individual operations included such items as the extension of oblique photographs over an area of 15,200 square miles west of Lake Winnipeg for forestry purposes; an oblique photograph operation covering an area of 5,000 square miles over the

Wood Buffalo Park, near Fort Smith, N.W.T., and a considerable number of vertical photographic operations of smaller areas in various parts of Canada.

"Since the inauguration of aerial photography in Canada six years ago by the Topographical Survey, Department of Interior, working in co-operation with the Royal Canadian Air Force, this art has repeatedly demonstrated its value in its application to mapping," says the Interior Department. "This method fits in admirably with conditions that prevail in a new country of the extent of Canada, since by its use speed and economy are effected in mapping lands that by the ordinary methods of ground survey would involve a tremendous expenditure of time and effort."

"One of the interesting features in connection with the season's work was the covering by vertical photographs of the route of the New Welland Canal through the Niagara Peninsula. This was undertaken at the

request of the Department of Railways and Canals for the purpose of showing the progress of the work in pictorial form. The advance made was readily seen by comparison with photographs of the same area which had been taken in 1921.

"Another interesting operation was the photographing, both vertical and oblique, of Niagara Falls, at the request of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, for the purpose of studying various features relating to the effect of ice conditions, the recession of the brink, etc."

"The value of the aerial photographs taken on this work does not cease with their use in the actual mapping operations. The information upon them is of importance in all problems relating to development and in a study of such problems generally obviates the necessity of much personal investigation over the territory in question. The Topographical Survey has been made a central bureau for the collecting and indexing of all

aerial photographs. Here the ever-increasing number of these photographs are first converted into maps and are then kept on file for reference and record purposes."

**Capped the Lot.**

Three artists were telling tall stories of their work.

"The other day," said one, "I painted a deal board in imitation marble with such effect that it sank immediately when thrown into the water."

"That's nothing," said another. "Yesterday I hung a thermometer on the canal supporting my picture of the Polar regions and it fell at once to twenty degrees below zero."

"Go on," remarked the third. "My portrait of a millionaire was so realistic that it had to be shaved every morning."

Problem is to make money first and then to make it last.—Wall Street Journal.

**THE LEG**

FRIDAY, FEB. 10

Interest centred in the Privileges and Immunities of the Legislature to begin investigation into the matter last October. House by W. E. L. leader. They expect to call the in the stray papers, would not reveal a scrutiny possession of the to see if the corre

MONDAY, FEB. 13

Bill No. 88, which came an Act in effect received the Royal Assent later—undoubtedly for the Assent. Attorney-General demands the Election scrutiny of the bill Ottawa on December 10. Leader. In receiving reading, was passed Committee of the Lieutenant-Governor by request of the almost immediate leges and Election open the ballot This and the debate filled in the day.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14

The order in took the floor in East Elgin; F. G. South Victoria; I servative, Peel; Wellington North Gardiner, Progress Leopold Macaulay South York. Altog ging day.

Mr. Macaulay, that the Govern question of pro compensation to motorists.

**MERCHAN**

A new angle o ministration and Liquor Control Act Mr. Gardiner, who orment sale during season had r small cities and trade which other raised their way. he alleged, sold liquor during the \$40,000 of this a been spent, und times, in the st M. Miller, as Government share early closing of La fishing; Dr. Mc with Hon. Dr. Foster of Health, as over the question tion of insulin; M the wide gap betw Electric power to residents; and Col the wisdom of the cuning adequate the British market curing better price peaches than in O

**BALLOT BA**

In the Special P tion Committee Ho stood entrenched a ment cohorts unde rca and refused a "wandering ballot" ment had counted as permitted in the

Liberal Leader V told the House th "will not make a fo prepared "to sit in is counted, unless jail for refusal to

**WEDNESDAY, FE**

The Liberal and divided the honors was resumed on co Speech from the T this fact, however, of the Conservativ measure of praise r man (Liberal, Nor declared that he wa a back seat to any a Government who best out of the prov that the Liquor Co some respects been in his opinion inten sending a grave da entire Dominion.

Mr. Newman con sion of the deer se which, he said, w slaughter and less f gested increasing th \$15. This sum was attract the attention and the wolves we deer.

**ROAD-BUILDING**

He wanted to th ment, the speaker o grants which had b constituency for re but declared that 53 money had been wa gone into repairs washed away by the ad also that further vincial highways in tric should be made other parts of the p

Hon. Mr. Finlayso ber's attention to Government had alre