

A Flabby Face or Poor Complexion Quickly Restored

Thousands of young men and women would be handsome and attractive were it not for unsightly pimples, blackheads, and rough uneven skin. Customs seems to recommend lotions and salves, but unfortunately their effect is but temporary. These disfiguring blemishes do not originate in the skin—their birth in every case goes further back, to the blood, which must be cleansed of humors before the pimples depart for good.

A physician who has made a careful study of such cases, says that the quickest care comes from a blood-purifying medicine like Ferrozone. The minute Ferrozone strikes the blood its good work begins. Poisons and foul matter are expelled. Every trace of humor is driven out, and the whole life current is supplied with nutriment and health giving qualities. You can always tell a Ferrozone complexion when you see it—the cheeks are clear and rosy, no signs of sallowness—the eyes are bright and expressive because rich, red blood is circulating through the whole system carrying health, energy, and strength with it. Not only will all skin eruptions disappear, but an increase in vital strength, an all-round improvement will be apparent. No rebuilding tonic could be more efficient. Get Ferrozone to-day—Good for young and old, for well folks and sick ones, too. 50c per box or six boxes for \$3.50, at all dealers, or direct by mail from The Catarhzone Co., Kingston, Ont.

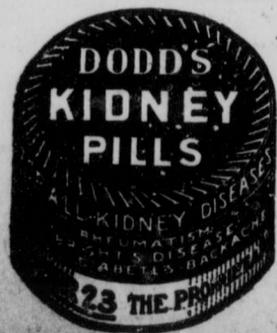
SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson IV. Jan. 26, 1919.
Israel Crossing the Red Sea.—Exodus 14: 1-14: 21.

Commentary.—I. The Israelites in danger (14: 1-9). According to the custom of the Egyptians, the dead were buried with great care. Geikie says: "The pious of the Egyptians to the dead was so great that the weightiest political affairs would necessarily be neglected while the king paid the last honors to his dead son. Besides, the families of the officers and soldiery had also been universally bereaved." It was not long until Pharaoh gave attention to the great loss sustained in the flight of the Hebrews, and he wondered why he had consented to their departure. The only course open to him was to fit out an army to pursue them, with the hope that he could subdue them and bring them back. The conflict promised to be an unequal one. On the one side was the organized and well-equipped army of Pharaoh, and on the other the unorganized and poorly armed host of Israel, "entangled in the land" (v. 3), shut in by sea and mountains.

II. The Israelites encouraged (14: 10-16). The approach of the Egyptian army alarmed the Israelites, and they cried unto the Lord, but they were so inconsistent as to upbraid Moses for having brought them out of Egypt to die, as they supposed they would, in the wilderness. Moses' ability as a leader, and his faith in God, never were more marked than when he met this crisis, saying, "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will show to you this day; for the Egyptians whom ye have seen to-day, ye shall see them again no more for ever. The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall hold your peace" (vs. 13, 14). His sublime faith was rewarded, and he was commissioned to use the wonder-working rod to divide the sea before Israel. The Lord had brought the children of Israel thus far, and he would deliver them wholly from Egypt's power. The grand order was, "Go forward" (v. 15).

III. A passage through the sea (14: 15-22). The presence of God was manifested in the pillar of cloud and fire. This had been going before the Israelites, but now went behind them. Had it remained in front of Israel, it would have disclosed their movements to the Egyptians, but by the change the latter were left in darkness, while Israel could see to advance. The pillar became a protection to Israel as well as a guide. 21. By a strong east wind—the opening of a way through the Red Sea was no less miraculous, because God made use of natural agencies in its accomplishment. The whole transaction was accurately timed and shows the work to have been supernatural. 22. The waters were held back on the right hand and on the left. The



escaping hosts must have been awestruck as they marched to freedom, safety and victory over the bare bed of the Red Sea and saw the waters held back from them on either side.

IV. The Egyptians destroyed (14: 23-31). 23. Pursued—The Egyptians were intent upon capturing the fleeing host. They were unaware of their danger. The bed of the sea was safely to Israel, but a place of destruction to the Egyptians. 24. Morning watch—From two o'clock in the morning until sunrise. Among the Hebrews the night was divided into three watches—from sunset to ten o'clock, from ten to two and from two to sunrise. Looked into the host—Jehovah not only saw the Egyptians, but there were thunders and lightnings and tempests (see Isa. 77: 16-20). 25. Drove them heavily—The chariot wheels came off by becoming entangled with others or sinking into the sand, or perhaps, through a direct act of the Lord. The Lord fought for them—The Egyptians began to realize that the God of Israel was against them. 26. Stretch out thine hand—Moses was God's own agent in dealing with His people and their enemies. The act of stretching out the hand was Moses'; the exercise of power was God's. 27. The sea returned to his strength—The Israelites were safely over, and the passageway was no longer needed by them. The agency was at hand to prevent the Egyptian army from ever troubling them again. 28. Not so much as one—The return of the waters was at the moment when the entire army would be overwhelmed. 29. But—Showing the contrast between the destruction of Israel and the destruction of the Egyptians. 30. The Lord saved Israel—Jehovah, who had broken the fetters of Israel's oppressors, saved them from being enslaved. 31. Believed the Lord—They had every reason to believe God, and to have confidence in Moses, His servant.

V. Song of victory (15: 1-21). 1. Then sang Moses—With all of Moses' other accomplishments he was a literary genius. He wrote under divine inspiration. This song was composed that in it the Israelites might celebrate their deliverance from Pharaoh's army. Jehovah was praised as giving this victory. The horse and his rider—Representing the powerful Egyptian army. Thrown into the sea—The coming together of the waters of the Red Sea had overwhelmed the Egyptians. 2. The Lord is my strength and song—Moses bears personal testimony to what Jehovah is to him. He had a firm trust in God and had it in his heart to praise Him. 3-21. This song gives a highly poetical description of the passage of Israel through the Red Sea, and the destruction of Pharaoh's army.

Questions.—When did the children of Israel leave the land of Goshen? In what direction did they march? How were they guided? What request made by Joseph did they heed? What effort did the Egyptians make? How did the sight of the Egyptians affect the children of Israel? How did Moses encourage his people? By what agency was the Red Sea divided? What difficulty had the Egyptians? How was the army of Egypt destroyed? How were the Israelites affected by their own escape? How was this deliverance celebrated?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic.—The challenge of a great deliverance.

I. A great deliverance. Every great crisis in the history of any people has lessons and legacies for all time. In the lesson we find that even the path of duty has difficulties and dangers, but no impossibilities. He who with a high hand and outstretched arm had brought forth his people, now guided them into seemingly assured destruction. The course of their march was suddenly changed, and from "the edge of the wilderness" they were bidden to "turn back." The place of their encampment was appointed where entangled between the sea, the mountains, and Egyptian strongholds, escape was seemingly and humanly impossible. Evidently the movements of the escaping hosts were signalled back to Pharaoh, and fanned into new fierceness all the wild passions of a baffled, bereaved and half-ruined tyrant. The remaining resources of the kingdom were organized for quick pursuit. In the ensuing crisis the sublime and settled faith of Moses, which had its secret springs in prayer, contrasts strongly with the unbelieving unto the Lord of the panic-stricken people and the reproaches with which they assailed his servant. From it he was enabled to bring assurances to the agitated host. "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord." "The Lord shall fight for you." "The Egyptians, ye shall see them again no more for ever." There is no stronger test of faith than when the command appears to contravene the promise. Both Abraham in his sacrifice of Isaac and Israel at the Red Sea afford striking examples. There comes a time when petition must give place to action. "Wherefore criest thou unto me? Speak, that they go forward." The forces of nature are on God's side, and the miracle was wrought, not by superseding, but by wielding them in a manner otherwise impossible. Egypt's host "sank like lead" in the waters, as obedient in their return as their retreat.

II. A great challenge. 1. To forth—"Israel saw that great work—and believed the Lord." In this new confidence their leader shared. The declaration is noteworthy because they had believed in both already. By faith they had kept the Passover, had forsaken Egypt and had "passed through the Red Sea as by dry land." But to

the new confidence nothing seemed impossible. Palestine, Moab, Edom, and all the inhabitants of Canaan would melt away, consumed by their own terrors, and the people whom God and purchased would be planted in the mountain of his inheritance (Exod. 16: 14-17). 2. To Thanksgiving. Faith and gratitude are close companions. As the returning and turbulent waters swept their enemies at their feet, the rescued host poured forth their exultant gratitude in the immortal "song of Moses," the first on record; and which, with its history and its hope, reaches again by the wondering ser of Patmos mingling with the harmonies of the Apocalypse. 3. To obedience. "If thou wilt diligently hearken to the voice of the Lord thy God, and wilt do that which is right in His sight." A command may be observed in the spirit of disobedience. W. H. C.

Union Bank Gains in All Departments

Assets Increased by \$10,000,000—Deposits Gain—Liquid Assets Largely Increased—Bank in Strong Position.

The 54th annual report of the Union Bank of Canada, covering the year 1918, shows very striking progress. Possibly the first and most noticeable evidence of the growth of the bank is shown by the \$10,000,000 increase total assets, which now amount to over \$153,000,000. As the figures just quoted cover a war year, it is interesting to note that during the four years' period the assets of this bank have increased by nearly \$75,000,000.

In addition to the large increase in total assets, the bank shows gains in all other departments, net profits for the year just ended amounting to \$24,174, as compared with \$763,465 for the previous year. The net profits, together with the balance of \$106,000 carried forward from the previous year, makes \$930,000 available for distribution. Dividends took \$450,000; the sum of \$200,000 was transferred to the reserve account; \$75,000 written of bank premises account, and \$10,000 contributed to the officers' pension fund. In addition to that various patriotic and charitable appeals were supported to the extent of nearly \$20,000, while war tax took \$50,000, leaving \$126,000 to be carried forward.

A feature worthy of comment is the large note circulation of the bank, amounting to over \$12,134,000, which is one of the largest in proportion to capital of any Canadian bank, and furnishes striking evidence of the confidence placed in the Union Bank and of the profitable nature of its connections. Interest-bearing deposits stand at \$88,437,000, while non-interest bearing deposits amount to \$58,805,000. Total deposits amount to \$127,242,000 and show a gain of \$10,000,000 over the figures of 1917.

The large increase in current loans will also prove a source of satisfaction to the directors and management as a further indication that the bank is doing a very large share in catering to the business requirements of the communities served by its various branches. In 1917 current loans amounted to less than \$59,000,000. In the year just ended these totalled over \$74,000,000. The bank's conservatism is shown by marking down its real estate holdings, other than bank premises, to \$288,000; its mortgages to \$141,000; overdue debts to \$327,000, and bank premises to \$1,237,000.

It is, however, in regard to quickly available assets that the bank makes its most remarkable showing; these amount to \$72,368,000, and bear a very high proportion to the Bank's total liabilities to the public. Of the liquid assets, gold and Dominion notes amount to over \$16,000,000; deposits in the central gold reserve, \$7,800,000; notes of other banks, \$763,000, and cheques on other banks, \$3,817,000. Other items making up the quickly available assets are: Balance due by banks in Canada, \$92,000, and abroad, \$2,933,000; Dominion and Provincial securities total \$12,527,000, while municipal securities amount to \$15,720,000; railway and other bonds held by the Bank amount to \$2,501,000; call and short loans in Canada to \$6,508,000, and call and short loans abroad to \$3,389,000.

All together the report shows increase in net earnings, in total deposits, in current loans, in liquid assets and in total assets, the whole furnishing conclusive evidence that the year 1918 was an exceedingly satisfactory one in so far as the Union Bank was concerned.

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No child should be allowed to suffer an hour from worms when prompt relief can be got in a simple but strong remedy—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

TAKES PLACE OF EYE.

Invention of French Oculist Invaluable to Soldiers.

The high velocities and high explosiveness of the present-day projectiles often result in facial wounds of most horrible appearance, in the repair of which the surgeons meet with extreme difficulties. In particular, soldiers return from the line of fire not merely with an eye shot, but with the entire eye lid and eye socket destroyed, and the absence of these foundations has often made the insertion of an artificial eye impossible.

Until the present moment there has never existed any means for concealing this disfigurement and restoring to the unfortunate victim the appearance of a normal man possessing two eyes. But quite recently a French oculist, Henri Einus, has made it possible to do this even when the eyelid is entirely missing.

In its essential features the apparatus consists of an artificial eye, equipped with a lid of any convenient plastic material—paraffin or moulding paste, colored to match the subject's complexion. This eye is furnished also with lashes, to give to it to the fullest extent the appearance of a natural eye. It derives its support from fine wires attached to eyelids or spectacles, so adjusted that when the latter is placed upon the nose, the artificial eye falls accurately into its cavity. The eye may easily be separated from these attachments for cleaning.

Timely Warning.

Pat was very forgetful, even on his wedding day. When going to his bride's church he happened to meet an old friend, and they began to talk about conscription, etc. Suddenly Pat remembered he would be late, but rushing off to the post office he sent the following wire to his intended: "Don't get married until I arrive.—Pat."—Exchange.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclear bowels." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Selig's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

Soft or stiff, as you please. Crowns of fur with straw brims. Now and then a "near-stovepipe." Many a crown entirely camouflaged by new upturned brim.

Newest Negligees.

Plummed coats. Kimono and coat lines. Long lines predominate. Yokes defined by hemstitching. Occasional silk cordings for edgings. Flowered silks and satins are favorites. Wide belts and nifty tied double sashes. Sleeves along kimono, raglan, horn and butterfly lines.

Corns cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

Fought With Owl.

An employee of the Helena Land & Lumber Company near Perkins, a short distance north of Ecanaba, Mich., had a desperate encounter with a huge owl while walking through the woods late at night.

His first warning of the attack was when he was struck on the head and his fur cap pulled off. The great claws of the bird next were fastened to his skull and his face.

After a desperate fight in the dark the man succeeded in securing a good hold on the owl and killed it by dashing its head against a tree. The owl is on exhibition at the camp and is said to be the largest ever killed in that vicinity.

Should Keep Piano Dry.

The most frequent cause of keys sticking in pianos is damp. Keep the instrument in a dry room, out of any draught, and in as even a temperature as possible. Take off the keyboard cover and rub the damp key underneath and down the sides with fine emery paper (this will probably remove the damp) thoroughly dry the key bed, that is underneath where the key fits, and replace the key.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases posed to be incurable. Doctors prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Catarrh is a local condition and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is a constitutional remedy. It is taken internally and acts through the System. One Hundred Dollars reward is offered for any case that Hall's Catarrh Medicine fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 25c. Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Peat Wool.

This is a new Scandinavian fibre. "Fiberul" is the Swedish name for it. An easy method of getting the fibre has been invented. "Peat wool" has many uses, for it can be made into matting and carpet. It is used in making cloth (with the addition of one-third wool) and for felt soles. "Peat wool" is inexpensive (about five cents a pound) and the residue of the peat makes good fuel briquets. The peat is first treated at the marshes, and then goes to the mills where the fibre is spun and made into cloth.

Spring "Crowns."

Soft or stiff, as you please. Crowns of fur with straw brims. Now and then a "near-stovepipe." Many a crown entirely camouflaged by new upturned brim.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—NINETY-EIGHT ACRES—close to Ridgeway, near Crystal Beach; good house; fair barn; stone road; wire fences; spring creek near barn; fifteen acres wheat; blowing done; county phone; mail delivery; natural gas; consider sixty-five hundred; reasonable terms. David Elsie, Ridgeway, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

OUR PRODUCT A WINNER. USED in every home. Whirlwind sales. Agents making five to eight dollars daily. Either sex. Write at once. Craig Bros., Niagara Falls, Ont. Can.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.		
Butter, choice dairy	\$ 0 50	\$ 0 55
Do, creamery	0 57	0 63
Margarine, lb.	0 35	0 40
Eggs, new laid, dozen	0 75	0 80
Cheese, lb.	0 35	0 40
Turkeys, lb.	0 50	0 55
Pow, lb.	0 21	0 23
Spring chickens	0 38	0 45
Ducklings, lb.	0 35	0 40
Geese, lb.	0 28	0 32
Apples, basket	0 25	0 30
Do, bbl.	3 00	6 00
Beets, peck	0 25	0 30
Do, bag	1 00	1 10
Carrots, peck	0 25	0 30
Do, bag	0 75	0 85
Cabbage, each	0 05	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 10	0 40
Celery, head	0 10	0 25
Lettuce, 3 bunches	0 10	0 10
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	1 65	1 75
Do, 100-lb. sacks	2 00	2 25
Do, pickling, basket	0 25	0 50
Do, pickling, basket	0 40	0 75
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 25
Parsley, bunch	0 10	0 10
Parsnips, bag	1 00	1 10
Do, peck	0 25	0 30
Pumpkins, each	0 15	0 25
Potatoes, bag	1 40	1 65
Do, N.B. bag	1 50	1 75
Sage, bunch	0 05	0 10
Savory, bunch	0 05	0 10
Spinach, peck	0 40	0 50
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Turnips, bag	0 10	0 75

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Beef, forequarters, cwt	\$17 00	\$19 00
do hindquarters	23 00	26 00
Carcasses, choice	20 00	24 00
Do, common	17 00	19 00
Veal, choice	23 00	24 00
Do, medium	19 00	21 00
Heavy hogs	18 00	20 00
Shop hogs	24 00	25 00
Mutton	18 00	22 00
Lamb	26 00	27 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery:

Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	\$10 27
St. Lawrence gran.	100 lbs.	10 27
Lantic granulated	100 lbs.	10 27
Canada Redpath, gran.	100 lbs.	10 27
Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.		
St. Lawrence yellows, No. 1 differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 30c; No. 3 yellow, 50c.		
Atlantic yellows, No. 1 yellow, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 60c.		
Acadia yellow, No. 1 yellows, differential, 40c; No. 2 yellow, 50c; No. 3 yellow, 50c.		

It Bids Pain Begone.—When neuralgia racks the nerves or lumbago cripples the back is the time to test the virtues of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Well rubbed in it will still the pain and produce a sensation of ease and rest. There is nothing like it as a liniment for its curative properties are great. A trial of it will establish faith in it.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats—	Open	High	Low	Close
May	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/4	76 1/2
Flax—				
May	3 30	3 30 1/2	3 20	3 20
Barley—				
May	97	97 1/4	96 3/4	97 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Barley, \$5 to \$9c. Rye, No. 2, \$1.55 to \$1.55 1-2. Bran, \$50. Flax, \$3.39 to \$3.41.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth, Minn.—Lined on track, \$3.40 to \$3.42; arrive, \$3.40; arrive January, \$3.40; February, \$3.40 bid; May, \$3.43 bid; July, \$3.40 1-2 asked.

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