

# The Sunday School Lesson

Lesson IV. April 24.  
POVERTY AND WEALTH.

Lesson—Isa. 5: 8-10; Amos 8: 4-7; Luke 16: 19-25.

Golden Text.—"For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also" (Luke 12: 34).

### The Lesson Text.

Isa. 5: 8 Woe unto them that join house to house, that lay field to field, till there be no room, and yet be made to dwell alone in the midst of the land!

9 In mine ears saith Jehovah of hosts, Of a truth many houses shall be desolate, even great and fair, without inhabitant.

10 For ten acres of vineyard shall yield one bath, and a homer of seed shall yield but an ephah.

Amos 8: 4 Hear this, O ye that would swallow up the needy, and cause the poor of the land to fail.

5 saying, When will the new moon be gone, that we may sell grain? and the Sabbath, that we may set forth wheat, making the ephah small, and the shekel great, and dealing falsely with balances of deceit;

6 that we may buy the poor for silver, and the needy for a pair of shoes, and sell the refuse of the wheat

7 Jehovah hath sworn by the excellency of Jacob, Surely I will never forget any of their works.

Luke 16: 19 Now there was a certain rich man, and he was clothed in purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously every day;

20 and a certain beggar named Lazarus was laid at his gate, full of sores,

21 and desiring to be fed with the crumbs that fell from the rich man's table; yea, even the dogs came and licked his sores.

22 And it came to pass that the beggar died, and that he was carried away by the angels into Abraham's bosom; and the rich man also died, and was buried

23 And in Hades he lifted up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

24 And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am in anguish in this flame.

25 But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and Lazarus in like manner evil things; but now here he is comforted, and thou art in anguish.

### Comments.

Isa. 5: 8. Isaiah lived in the sixth century B. C. in the city of Jerusalem. His denunciation is against proud and haughty rich who hard-heartedly oppress the poor. A debased aristocracy in whom public virtue had been eaten out by avarice and sensuality is here described. There are several "woes" introduced, and, simmered down, this first one is pronounced upon selfishness in the very hearts of people who had every opportunity to cultivate better traits.

Verses 9, 10. Jehovah pronounces a great punishment upon these self-centered aristocrats.

Amos 8: 4. The writings of the prophets Amos are believed to be the earliest of the prophetic writings. He here denounces Israel's sin of selfishness, just as Isaiah does in the foregoing passage. It is an Old Testament denunciation of commercial dishonesty.

Verse 5. "Tampering with the balances by which the money received by them was weighed, and so gaining a third unjust advantage over the purchaser," is what is meant by "dealing falsely with balances."

Verse 6. The final depth of rapacious conduct is described when the poor are impoverished into impossible debt and have to sell themselves or their children as slaves to their rich oppressors.

Verse 7. Such dishonesty is said to arouse Jehovah's everlasting indignation.

Luke 16: 19-25. Most of the denunciatory teaching of Jesus was against the rich, comfortable, hypocritical Pharisees. The significance

## LOOKS LIKE A WET SPRING!



## The History of Your Name

COX

VARIATIONS—Coxon, Cook, Cooks, Cookson.

RACIAL ORIGIN—English.

SOURCE—An occupation.

It might appear, at first glance, that some of the family names in this group had their origin in some reference to the cock, or rooster. There is a rare possibility that in some instances the name Cox may have had such an origin.

In such cases it would come as a shortened form of "Cocker-son" that is, "the son of the cock-fighter," for cock fighting is a very ancient sport, and was well established in popular favor in medieval England. Or it might be derived from the form "Atte Cock," or as we would put it today, "at the Sign of the Cock," for in their lack of ability to read, the English of olden times called upon the full range of the animal and vegetable kingdoms with which to illustrate the signs by which they identified their shops and their inns.

But in the vast majority of cases, the forms of the foregoing family names indicate that they come from "cook." There was no uniform method of spelling this word in the middle ages, and it was often necessary to judge whether the writer meant "cook" or "cock" by the sense of his writing. But such a form as "Roger le Coc" or "le Coc" or "le Cok" occurring in the ancient lists of names kept for taxation or other purposes, has only one reasonable translation, "Roger the Cook." And that form of name occurs with such frequency as to insure its perpetuation as a family name. At that period "Roger le Coc" could never have been used with the meaning "Roger Atte Cok."

## MAN ONLY OWNS 32 TEETH, WHILE SNAIL HAS 14,175.

Dame Nature Shows Peculiar Sense of Humor in Some Ways.

Why man, whose appetite leads him to the chewing of a wide variety of foods, should be given only thirty-two teeth, while the snail, whose menu must be much more restricted, is provided with 14,175, in 135 rows of 105 each, is one of those things we feel inclined to attribute to Dame Nature's sense of humor.

This feeling is increased when we are told that the smallest number of teeth dished out by Nature falls to the lot of that great creature, the narwhale, which has only two. The elephant is almost as badly off, being endowed, as a rule, with but six, although he occasionally may have as many as ten.

Rabbits have twenty-eight teeth and rats and mice twenty each. Sheep and oxen possess the same number as human beings. Frogs have no teeth at all on the lower jaw, and toads are quite toothless. The shark has several rows of teeth, the outer ones being replaced as they become worn, at the expense of the inner row.

The pike is provided with what might be called hinged teeth, as they certainly can be turned inward to enable it to hold its prey firmly.

## The Magic Carpet

Visits to New Worlds

### THE MAGYARS.

While it has suffered little through loss of territory by the Great War, Hungary had been dealt a severe blow and today faces a future filled with anxiety. Hungary has always occupied a peculiar position, lying in the centre of Europe. She divides the North from the South Slavs and is dominated by a race that do not belong to the great Aryan family like other European nations. These Magyars, according to the earliest documents extant had their home in the Ural Mountains, not far from the Volga, and were summoned by the Roman Emperor to aid him against the Moravians and eventually moved Westward about the end of the Ninth Century under the leadership of Cupad, within whose family the monarchy became elective. They occupied Duda, were eventually defeated by Emperor Otto I. at Augsburg. Being great horsemen, it was natural that when they settled down they should choose the plains, leaving the mountains to the Slavs and Roumanians. Even by the close of the Tenth Century they occupied all of what is now modern Hungary. Through their chief, Stephen, they became converts to Christianity about the year 1000. A. D. Stephen subsequently was created a king and afterwards a saint by the popes, and in this way the term "apostolic succession" originated. This religious connection with Rome drew these Asiatic Magyars to the Western Powers. In 1526 the Turks overran the country and the powerful Hapsburgs were appealed to. The Hungarians, in spite of Napoleon's appeal to their national sentiment, held to their sovereign during the Napoleonic wars. In 1867 the "Ausgleich" which accepted the principle of the Dual Monarchy was signed. There has always been a strong national feeling among the Magyars, who, however, have been and continue to be most intolerant of the national aspirations of subject races.

### LABOR PROTECTION ONLY PARTIAL SOLUTION.

Canada is maintaining rigorous immigration regulations for the avowed purpose of protecting Canadian labor, yet the fact is overlooked that Canada and the Canadian people are supporting much factory labor abroad by purchasing imported manufactures or semi-manufactured goods. Rigorous immigration laws are worse than useless unless adequate tariff protection be provided to keep our own industries in operation. Instead of opening the doors to a flood of imported goods, exports of Canadian produce during the month of February, 1921, were valued at only \$65,237,738, as compared with a value of \$86,655,190 for the same month of 1920, a reduction of \$21,417,452,349 from the value of imports in February, 1921, was \$71,970,507, a reduction of \$15,526,349 from the value of imports for February, 1920. In February of last year the merchandise trading account was in Canada's favor by \$841,666, but in February, 1921, it was unfavorable in the amount of \$6,732,769. For the eleven months ended February, 1921, imports for consumption exceeded in value exports of Canadian products by \$26,486,004. Agricultural products and wood products, including paper, continue to be the biggest factors in our export trade, while a very large portion of our imports consist of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

### MEN CARRY MIRRORS.

The people of Manchuria are extravagantly fond of mirrors, which they use for ornamental purposes, so adorning them with flowers, birds, and even landscapes painted on them as to make them practically unrecognizable as looking glasses. The cigarette cases and purses carried usually contain small mirrors, of which their owners make constant use as do young women in our own country of glasses in vauky boxes.

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## YOUR CHILD

A Department For Farm Mothers.

The right kind of doctor will not be trying to make money out of you, but will ask only a reasonable fee. Don't have any other kind of doctor. It might be well for you to mention what you can afford when you first go to see the doctor, for you and your husband have no doubt been wisely trying to save money for the baby and the necessary expenses. But even if you have no money you can always have the best of care. All hospitals have, or should have, maternity departments, and you could go to the nearest good hospital, ask to see the nurse in charge of the maternity ward and find out from her when you can see the doctor and arrange for coming regularly for medical care. At the time of the birth, you and the baby can be better taken care of in the hospital than anywhere else, whether you are paying your hospital fees yourself, or whether you are having your medical and nursing care free. If you are going to stay at home and not going to a hospital, engage your nurse in good time. The doctor will advise you about this.

### What Shall You Eat

Your regular meals. Simple, pure, nutritious food. A fresh egg (not too hard-boiled) is simple food, because it is in its natural condition as laid by the hen and not highly spiced or seasoned; it is pure, because no preservative has been used on it, and it has not been kept a long time and become bad; it is nutritious, because it contains the very things the mother needs to build up the muscles, nerves, bones and all other parts of her body, and her baby's body, which is now part of her own. Milk is the same, an ideal food for the mother. Both eggs and milk should be prepared in many different ways; they seem like now foods every time. Roast, boiled or broiled meat once a day; fresh fish, well-cooked cereals, fresh or stewed fruit, bread, not too fresh, and butter, some cheese, plenty of vegetables, especially green vegetables, are the right foods. It has been found out recently that fats (milk, butter, cream, etc.) and green vegetables are a great deal more important than we thought. In fact we cannot do without them. This is specially true of the mother. She and the baby will both suffer unless she takes these foods every chance she can get, every day if possible at all. These foods are indispensable. You cannot do without them.

Lake Superior, with an area of 31,800 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water on this continent, and probably in the world. The level of Lake Superior is 602 feet above the sea.

New Brunswick has only one lake of any considerable size, namely, Grand Lake, with an area of 74 square miles, being 16 square miles larger than Lake St. John, north of Quebec City.

Nova Scotia has two well-known lakes, namely, Bras d'Or, the area of the two being 360 square miles, or about 100 square miles greater than the area of Lake Simcoe, in Ontario.