

drunkard in the madness of his intoxication to utter foolish and wicked words.

34, 35. As he that lieth . . . in the . . . sea; actually in the water, as if it were a safe resting-place: a strong way of describing how careless the drunken man is about danger. **Upon the top of a mast;** a most foolish thing to do, but not more foolish than many things which drunkards do. **I was not sick** (Rev. Ver., "hurt") . . . **I felt it not.** He treats as a joke the effects of his drinking bout, and will not heed their warning. **Seek it yet again.** So strong a hold does the appetite for drink obtain, that the drunkard's first thought on awakening from his drunken sleep is to repeat his fault.

DAILY READINGS

(By courtesy of I. B. R. Association)

M.—Temperance Lesson, Prov. 23 : 29-35. T.—Source of woe, Isa. 5 : 11-17. W.—The punishment, Isa. 5 : 18-25. Th.—Sin of luxury, Amos 6 : 1-7. F.—Swift destruction, Nahum 1 : 3-10. S.—Christ's warning, Matt. 24 : 44-51. S.—The better way, Rom. 13 : 7-14.

Prove from Scripture—*That temperance is a duty.*
Catechism—Review Questions 1-10.
Lesson Hymns—Book of Praise, Ps. Sel. 114, (Supplemental Lesson); 246; 251; 19 (Ps. Sel.); 247 (from PRIMARY QUARTERLY); 262.

FOR FURTHER STUDY

Juniors—Who was Solomon? For what was he noted? What did he gather together? Where do we find these?

29, 30 What does the drunkard cry? Wherefore? Why does he complain? What dangers are caused by drink? How does it affect the eyes?

31 What good advice is given? Which wines were thought the best? What does good wine do when poured or shaken? Is it pleasant at first?

32 To what is wine here likened? Give another name for the adder. Where does it sometimes hide? What does it do?

33-35 What does the drunkard sometimes see? How does he talk? What foolish things are here mentioned? Does the drunkard do things as foolish?

Seniors and the Home Department—What is a proverb? Why is the Book of Proverbs called the Proverbs of Solomon?

29, 30 Where does Paul condemn drunkenness? (Eph. 5 : 18.) Show that the drunkard cannot enter

heaven. (1 Cor. 6 : 10.) Who is able to save from drunkenness? (1 Cor. 6 : 11.)

31, 32 How is the beauty of wine described? Its pleasant effects? How is it like a serpent? Show that wine is deceitful. (Ch. 20 : 1.) How does a prophet describe the drunkenness of his nation? (Isa. 5 : 11, 12.)

33-35 How does intemperance affect the mind? What are its moral effects? What does the Bible say to those insensible of danger? (Eph. 5 : 14.) How does the drunkard show that he is a slave? By whom can he be made free? (John 8 : 36.)

THE LESSON IN LIFE

1. Gough's oft repeated warning is as true as it is witty: "It is champagne at night, but real pain in the morning."

2. Opium-smokers, the Chinese say, have three "quicklies." They get poor quickly, they die quickly, and they are carried to the grave quickly. The drunkard's pace is as rapid, and it, too, leads downward.

3. Said one who had been a slave to drink, but had won his freedom, "I would sooner stand steady and have you set on me the maddest dog that ever ran your streets, than become again that most pitiable of all beings—a confirmed drunkard."

4. Will strong drink make a man of you, or turn you into a beast? Will it brace you up, or send you staggering helpless along the street? Will it help you to be "good company," or cause you to quarrel with your best friends? Does it produce wise men or fools, gentlemen or tramps? Any one can answer these questions: *there is only one answer.* We know enough about intoxicants; what we need is sense enough to act on our knowledge.

5. In the old fable, Ulysses entered the palace where the cunning Circe had changed his followers into hogs. Upon him also the enchantress tried her charms. But a messenger from heaven had given him a beautiful flower with a black root and a snow-white blossom. Carrying this and breathing its odors he was safe. So, with the Holy Spirit in our hearts, we are armed against intemperance and all other evil habits.

6. Many a fine ship has been run on the rocks and wrecked because the pilot was ignorant or careless. But we have a Pilot who is ever wise and watchful. We have but to put ourselves under His direction and we shall be safe.

FOR WRITTEN ANSWERS

1. Describe the sufferings of the drunkard.....

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2. Show that the Lesson teaches total abstinence from strong drink.....

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3. How is the drunkard's folly illustrated?.....

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