

stagger, but not with shekar (strong drink).”—*Isaiah* xxiv.

“ I am like a drunken man, and like a man whom yayin hath overcome.”—*Jeremiah* xxiii.

“ Awake ye drunkards, and weep, and howl, all ye drinkers of yayin.”—*Joel* i.

“ In the day of our king, the princes had made him sick with bottles of yayin.”—*Hosea* vii.

“ Others said those men are full of new wine (tirosh or gluekos). But Peter said: These men are not drunken, as you suppose.”—*Acts* ii.

“ Be not drunk with oino (yayin = wine) wherein is excess.”—*Eph.* v.

“ A bishop must be blameless, not given to par-oinon (to excessive drinking), likewise the deacons.”—*Titus* i, and 1 *Timothy* iii.

It was enjoined that this intoxicating drink should be paid by the faithful Jews as a regular contribution on the altar of their God. And evidence is not lacking that the founder of the Christian religion habitually used intoxicants and encouraged his followers in doing the same. Even in his last moments he consecrated wine.

“ Thou shalt bestow money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen, or for sheep, or for yayin (wine), or for shekar (strong drinks), or for whatsoever thy soul desireth and thou shalt eat there before the Lord, and thou shalt rejoice; thou, and thine household.”—*Deuter.* xiv