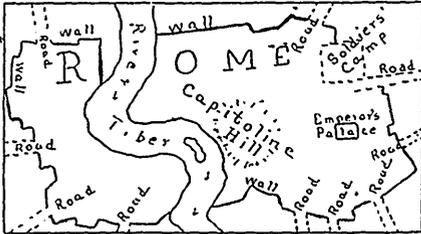


gone. **The day is at hand**; when our Lord shall appear in glory. **Cast off the works of darkness**; all evil habits and practices. These are to be thrown aside, as one changes his clothing. **Put on the armour of light**; that is, take to ourselves the mind of Jesus Christ (1 Pet. 4: 1), in which we shall fight bravely against all the evils about us, of which intemperance is one of the chief. (Compare 2 Cor. 6: 7; Eph. 6: 13-17; 1 Thess. 5: 8.)

13. **Let us walk**; spend our life. **Honestly**; decorously, becomingly, so that others may see in us the beauty of truth, purity, peace and love. **Not in rioting**, etc.; shunning the open vices of drunkenness and the like. **Not in strife and jealousy** (Rev. Ver.). These faults of bad temper, the Christian must avoid, as well as grosser vices.

14. **Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ**; take to you, as clothing and armor, His holy life, making it your own, speaking and doing good, as He did, and contending, like Him, against every kind of sin. **Make not provision**; take no forethought. **For the flesh**; the sinful nature that continually tempts us. **To fulfil the lusts thereof**; to carry out its evil desires, as, for example, that for strong drink.

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON



The city of Rome was built on the left bank of the Tiber, about 18 miles from its mouth, and at the time when Paul came to it, in the reign of Nero, occupied a space with a circuit of about 12 miles. The population at that time is variously estimated from 800,000 to 2,000,000. Rome was the capital of an empire bounded by the Atlantic on the west; the Euphrates on the east; the Black Sea, the Danube and the English Channel on the north; and the deserts of Africa and Arabia and the Cataracts of the Nile on the south. The inhabitants of this vast territory probably numbered between 55,000,000 and 120,000,000.

LESSON QUESTIONS

Into what two parts does the Epistle to the Romans fall? What does Paul set forth in the first part? What is described in the second part?

8 Mention some of the debts we owe to our neighbor. What should we do in regard to these debts? What is the only debt we can never fully pay? How should we act in regard to it? What is meant here by "the law"? How can we fulfil it? What is the literal meaning of "his neighbor"? Who are included under this title?

9, 10 Which five of the Commandments does Paul repeat? Why is one who loves his neighbor sure to keep these Commandments? What requirement is quoted from Leviticus? Where is this called the royal law? Show that love to our neighbor forbids the selling, giving or using of strong drink.

11 When will Christ's second coming occur for each of us? From what should the thought of this rouse us?

12-14 What day is near at hand? What works should we put off? What armor should we put on? How should we spend our life? What is it to "put on the Lord Jesus Christ"? For what should we make no provision?

FOR DISCUSSION

1. Love to our neighbor requires us to abstain from strong drink.
2. How to fight intemperance—in ourselves, in others, in the State.

A LESSON FOR LIFE

"Tolle et lege! Tolle et lege!" ("Take and read! Take and read!"). So Augustine, who had spent the golden years of his young manhood in vices of all kinds, thought he heard a child's voice say, as he sat in a garden. He obeyed the voice, and opened again Paul's Epistles, which he had just before laid down. The first words his eyes lighted upon were, "not in reveling and drunkenness", etc. As in a moment, his heart was changed by the power of Jesus; he gave up his sinful life, and became a great minister in the Christian church. This same Jesus can cleanse our hearts and lives, and keep them pure from intemperance and all other kinds of evil.

Prove from Scripture—That the Christian is a new creature.

FOR WRITTEN ANSWERS

1. Love includes our whole duty to our neighbor. Explain.....
2. What does love require of us regarding strong drink?.....
3. What reason does Paul give for earnestness and diligence?.....