

fermentation. (See Luke v. 39 ; vii. 33, 34, and John ii. 10).

Prohibitionists assume first, that because at the feast of the passover leaven was forbidden in the Israelites' dwellings, that fermented wine was therein condemned also. Not at all. For in the same 28th chapter of Numbers, to which we have referred, in the 17th to 22nd verses inclusive, the Israelites are reminded to observe the passover. But in the 23rd and 24th verses, immediately following, they are instructed also that during this said feast of unleavened bread they shall also continue to observe the daily sacrifice in which the strong wine, or strong drink, is required to be offered.

The question for the prohibitionist to answer is, how could they bring this strong wine, or strong drink, as an offering, if they were prohibited having it in their houses ?

Second, prohibitionists also assume that because Paul referred to leaven of malice and wickedness