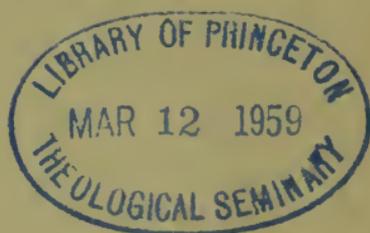


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GENESIS ONE

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GENESIS ONE



SEATED one day in the waiting-room of my physician, I scanned the table of contents of several magazines and finding a title that attracted me read the article. The name of the magazine, the name of the article and of its author have been forgotten, but one statement clings. It was in effect as follows: practically all scientists accept the Darwinian Theory of the Descent of Man.

I well remember my reaction to this statement. During my medical college days, I read Darwin's "Descent of Man." My reaction then was one of non-acceptance. I decided to re-read the book. The second reading intensified my previous reaction. This review of Darwin's book concentrated my thoughts on the first chapter of Genesis. I read and re-read this chapter, as I had done probably a hundred times before, but not until this time did I discover its beauty, its exactness and its scientific ac-

curacy. These illuminations I want to pass on in the following article.

To save time, suppose we analyze the statements in the order in which they are made. "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth" (Gen. 1:1). The "and" following "the heaven" probably spans an indefinite period. Let us remember right here that our circumscribed knowledge of language places a barrier over which we cannot always unerringly pass, and because of which we need constantly to remind ourselves that there is danger of misunderstanding and of misinterpreting the original manuscripts.

The "Heaven" from Geology, as well as from the Genesis record, was first in the order of creation. Then the earth. The idea is abroad that at one time the earth underwent a cataclysmic change. But there is also the inherent possibility that its creation was cataclysmic—it surely could be classified as such if its existence is due to a disrupted sun. One of the accepted assumptions is that the earth is a mass thrown off from one or more of the heavenly bodies. Some suggest the sun. This latter hypothesis may or may not be correct, but it is reasonably certain that a mass of cast-off material was made into our earth.

Assuming that the hypothesis is true, that the earth is an off-shoot from the sun, we may conclude that the same elements are in the earth that are in the sun. In stating this assumption the possibility is recognized that the mass may have acquired one or more elements from the atmosphere of the sun, and from the ether through which it whirled, and from the other heavenly bodies in the form of sky-dust.

The belief is that in the sun the elements are in an uncombined state. If this is true then it takes little imagination to visualize what wonderful chemical changes took place when this thrown-off mass became harnessed to its own orbit and began life as an individual entity in the universe. From being a portion of a fixed star it became a rotating planet.

At the present time ninety-one elements have been identified, and if Moseley's classification proves to be correct, there is but one more to be discovered.*

We start with the assumption that in the beginning of the earth's existence all, or nearly all, of the elements were present, and as a compact mass it became harnessed to its own orbit

* Since writing this article, the last element according to Moseley's classification has been identified.

and began to rotate on its own axis, and as a result took on the shape of a sphere. In addition to this, under the control of the Master-Chemist, the elements became chemically active. This activity could have been enhanced by the rotary movement of the mass; agitate a test-tube and you hasten the reaction. If the sun is stationary, or even rotating, there is a chance that the physical rotation of the smaller body aided the chemical reactions.

In this article we will consider these constructive changes under the aspects of (1) Inorganic Chemistry, (2) Physiological Chemistry.

Inorganic Chemistry

The elements began to act and react on each other and on the new compounds formed. All the new compounds entered into the process of reacting on themselves and on the virgin elements, with the result that innumerable new compounds were formed. Many of these reactions gave as one result, or end product, a combination of hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion to form water. This water under some conditions would be cold, and under other conditions would be boiling, or in the form of steam. The steam would pass off and later

condense, and much of this condensed steam probably collected on the outer surface of the earth-mass as a water-blanket, and this blanket of water surrounding the earth would have its own blanket of vapor.

If this earth at one time was a molten mass, such a blanket of water may have had a share in the cooling off process of the forming crust. And, also, the chemical combining of many of these elements could perceptibly lessen the temperature of the mass.

The belief is that the interior of the earth is hot; some think it may be liquid, or molten. But as only two of the ninety-one elements are liquid it seems improbable that the earth was ever in a liquid state. From diggings it has been found out that the interior is not uniformly of the same temperature. In some places the increase as we go down is 1° F. to every sixty feet, in other places—South Africa, for instance—it is 1° F. to every two hundred and fifty feet.

All the gases melt at very low temperatures—take helium for an example, with a boiling point of -450° F.—while a large number of the metals and some non-metals melt at extremely high temperatures.

Keeping pace with the slowing down of the chemical reactions producing water, the vapor cover would become less dense and thus permit a glimmer of light to reach the surface of the water, because the newly formed earth up to this time had never been touched by light. Its own luminosity had been lost, and with its blanket of water and vapor no light reached it.

“And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness” (Gen. 1: 3, 4).

The rotation of the earth explains the dividing of the light from the darkness.

The virgin elements include eleven gases, namely: oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, helium, fluorine, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, radon, and nine solid non-metals, with one non-metal liquid element, bromine. Then there are the metal elements numbering seventy-one, which includes one liquid member, mercury. The new metal element, rhenium, identified in 1930, is a thousand times more rare than gold, and rarer than radium. Some of these compounds and elements have magnetism, and others are radio-active. It is well to keep in mind, too, that all elements are supposed to have positive and negative electrons. And elec-

trons are claimed to be elements of that dynamical and indefinable something called electricity. The attracting and repelling force of positive and negative electrons must not be ignored.

With only two liquid elements the assumption is that the earth-mass was not molten, but that it may have been luminous and intensely hot.

From among the elements the Master-Chemist selected certain ones that combined to form acids, alkalies, bases, new gases, and new compounds of compounds. These in turn reacted on each other and on other elements, forming innumerable new combinations.

In the original mass oxygen must have been present in great abundance, because it has combined in a multitude of compounds, and yet represents a large volume of uncombined gas in nature. It represents twenty per cent of the air we breathe, and when we climb to high altitudes breathing becomes difficult because the rarefication of the air makes it necessary to breathe oftener in order to get the amount of this one gas essential to life. It is present in sea-water as a gas, and in combination with carbon to form carbon dioxide. The sea-water contains from eighteen to twenty-five times as

much carbon dioxide as our optimum atmosphere, and more free oxygen than air, therefore water animals can live in it.

The functioning of this laboratory gives us the inorganic element carbon in the form of a diamond, and they come black or white; the ruby, an oxide of aluminum; the garnet, a silicate of aluminum, with magnesium and iron manganese added; the topaz, silicon and aluminum and flourine; quartz, a chemical compound of oxygen and silicon; while our beautiful stalagmites and stalactites are but carbon dioxide and lime. And geologists tell us that only silicated springs form geysers.

The chemical laboratory in the interior continued to function, and if we visualize our knowledge of chemistry we can readily understand how gases were formed which caused violent explosions that produced breaks and upheavals and over-ridings of the hardening crust. This earth shell, because of a further loss of oxygen and hydrogen in the form of water, would be influenced by a change of internal and external pressure. There would be increased pressure from within from confined gases under pressure. And this shell would yield in its weakest spots and an eruption would result. These recurring eruptions would

cause depressions and over-ridings of the crust, so that in time mountains and valleys were formed.

In time these constructive activities reached a stage when the earth's atmosphere became a determining factor. Into its composition there entered oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, neon, helium, water vapor, krypton, ozone and xenon. Probably at its inception the atmosphere manifested its present day characteristic tendency to rise on being heated and to fall when cooled, these characteristics being responsible for the variations in the velocity of winds. A continuation of these chemical reactions with an increasing accumulation of water vapor could account for the record, "And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the waters" (Gen. 1:2).

The placid mirrored surface of the water-sphere was disturbed by the currents of air. Ripples and waves were added to the phenomena of earth—a wind-storm ruffled the deep. God conforming His revelation to the mental conception of the people of the time used a similitude that they could understand. The oriental to-day believes that the surface of the water is moved by a spirit (Gen. 1:2). In His revelation God is identified as the author of these

movements. Not only God but the third member of the Holy Trinity is mentioned. The agitation of the water by the movement of the atmosphere hastened the removal of vapor so that a glimmer of light streamed through.

“And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. And God saw the light, that it was good: and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light day, and the darkness He called night. And the evening and the morning were the first day” (Gen. 1: 3-5).

This Genesis record is so accurate that there was no mistake in mentioning the day before the evening. This evening expression was well placed. It was used in summarizing the work of the first day because the final act of that period was the bringing through to earth a glimmer of light. A human writer would most probably have said the day and the evening were the first day.

“In the Hebrew language there is no other word to express what we call the air or atmosphere than the word firmament.”

“And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament; and it was so. And God called the

firmament Heaven. And the evening and the morning were the second day" (Gen. 1:7, 8).

A spherical mass of revolving water and vapor inclosed a core of earth, which in turn inclosed about ninety-one elements, many of which were in violent chemical activity. Acids, alkalis, bases, new gases, new compounds, were all acting and reacting on each other. Compounds of compounds were in progress of combination to form rock, and in these rocks many elements and metals and non-metals and minerals were confined.

As time went on the configuration of the crust assumed a more definitely irregular contour. The upheavals became higher, or the depressions became deeper, permitting mountains and valleys to appear. Into this crust there entered compounds made by chemical combinations of simpler compounds and of compounds and other elements.

In all these rock formations oxygen by percentage was the predominating gas. It entered into innumerable compounds, and even combined with iron to form a magnetic oxide. Rocks are classified as acid, intermediate and basic.

Of the ninety-one elements in the earth the Master-Chemist took certain ones and caused

them to combine into water, into gases, into minerals, into acids, into bases, into alkalis, and into rock. The weathering of the rock gave a covering of soil. Thirty of these ninety-one elements are in a free state in nature to-day. The chemical laboratory still functions in the interior and on the surface of the earth; so that if you want pure inorganic carbon you may find it in the diamond-fields of Africa, and you may select it black or white. If you want organic carbon go to the coal-fields of the world. Many precious metals are in isolated areas of the world, and occasionally may be found in the pure state, but most often simply in association with or imbedded in rock. Acids and alkalis reacting on each other give us bases, of which common salt (sodium chloride) is a familiar example. Sea-water contains many salts, all of which are results of chemical reactions producing new substances. In some regions of the earth's interior salt is being formed to-day. There is no good reason to believe that all the salt of the world is pre-formed. Where does the salt of the ocean come from? From the earth's chemical laboratory.

Then the Master-Chemist from some of the very same elements that He had used to make hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, soda bicar-

bonate, common salt, silicates, and innumerable other inorganic compounds, by a simple change in combinations and by adding nitrogen, and a touch of light and a breath of air and by the addition of that indescribable something that propagates, the Creator added organic life to the scheme of earth. Thus it was that Physiological Chemistry was initiated.

Physiological Chemistry

Cell life was instituted with the inherent power to carry on all the physical changes common to all living matter, namely: that of building up and of breaking down, the process designated as metabolism.

These cells in aggregate were differentiated into organs for special functions at the "And God said." The institution and development of these chemical processes produced the grass, the herb and the fruit-tree, each having in itself the power to propagate its kind.

Borrowing the phraseology of the amplifying second chapter we note this comment, "In the day that the Lord God made the earth and the heavens, and every plant of the field before it was in the earth, and every herb of the field before it grew; for the Lord God had not caused

it to rain upon the earth and there was not a man to till the ground. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground" (Gen. 2: 4-6). The record of the first rain shower. All this in preparation for the anticipated vegetable and animal kingdoms.

The flowers of grass and herbs were their seeds, but the fruit-tree has its seed in its fruit.

"And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself upon the earth; and it was so" (Gen. 1: 11).

Up to this time nothing but sunlight could penetrate the vapor blanket of the earth, and that probably only dimly. Geology confirms the fact that vegetation grew with an exuberant luxuriance on the earth. It was in such an environment of dim light and dampness that vegetation grew to gigantic proportions. This fact is attested to by the coal deposits.

In the dateless past of the earth's identity all the chemical combinations were in the realm of inorganic chemistry, now a new force has been introduced. From among the very same elements used to form inorganic compounds, plus a power to propagate its kind, organic

compounds began to be formed, and behold, a cell!

The cell represents all the elements necessary to the life-processes of any given plant. Into this cell is placed a nucleus, and in this nucleus is placed the power of propagation. Into the development of plants there come all the necessary constituents of soil, air, water, and with a touch of light the plant synthesizes from the elements a new creation.

“And the evening and the morning were the third day.”

But now the atmospheric conditions surrounding the earth were so markedly changed that the starlight and the moonlight were shed on the surface of the earth.

“And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs and for seasons, and for days and for years: and let them be for lights in the firmament of heaven, to give light upon the earth: and it was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day and the lesser light to rule the night; He made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the

light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good, and the evening and the morning were the fourth day" (Gen. 1: 14-19).

It was thus that it was recorded that the vapor blanket surrounding the earth was removed by condensation and evaporation so that the light of the sun, moon and stars reached the earth.

This was an age of dense tropical vegetation, during which the heavenly bodies became more and more visible to earth. The fourth day regulated the functions of the sun, moon and stars and set the seasons in their appointed places.

God saw that the work of the third day was good, and while the organic life created on the third day was developing, the relations of the earth to the universe were undergoing adjustment. The atmospheric changes were such as to permit light from the moon and stars to penetrate the earth's blanket, and thus the moon and stars became contributors to earth's needs. Both light and heat radiate from stars. The rotating earth began to have its day and night definitely outlined by the contributing sun, moon and stars. The seasons were established and controlled by the position of the earth on its own orbit.

Geologists are of the opinion that it was during the Permian Age that, "Unclouded sunlight first fell upon the earth"—the fourth day of creation according to the Genesis record.

The Genesis record says nothing about the Ice Ages, but right in here it seems as if their initiation may have had a purpose. This God-given record leaves much unsaid, and the Ice Ages are one subject not mentioned. These ages, probably five in all, are still unexplained, as is also the fact that Greenland at one time had semi-tropical plants. Is it unreasonable to assume that the Ice Ages may be phases through which the earth passed in its various readjustments? Chemical refrigeration can explain them.

In all the descriptions of ice-sheets, reference is made to the fact that they radiate from a common centre, that wind radiates from that common centre. The present ice-sheet in Greenland is surrounded by a fringe of uncovered earth. If the atmospheric temperature were solely or largely responsible for this ice-sheet, why does it not reach the waterline? Of course, the ocean currents may bring warmth enough to melt the outer fringe of ice.

The inert gases in the atmosphere need replenishing. Many of them are monatomic,

having very weak chemical affinities, and as a result are rarely found in chemical combinations. For instance, we may consider the one element helium: with a boiling-point of 450° F. it is also radio-active. This gas is characterized by extreme chemical inactivity and is non-inflammable, as well as its associates, neon, krypton and xenon; while on the other hand oxygen is highly inflammable. None of the elements in the atmosphere are in chemical combination, except hydrogen and oxygen as water vapor.

Helium is in the public eye to-day in a commercial way, and is being studied with a view of combining it with hydrogen in order to increase the carrying power and speed of air craft. A mixture of ninety parts of hydrogen with ten parts of helium is claimed to be able to make it possible to increase both their speed and carrying power; but a mixture of fifteen percent of helium would produce an explosive.

Coming back to air, we know little about it; for instance it is not known where it gets its oxygen, and it was only a comparatively short time ago that it was known that it carried helium, neon, krypton and xenon. The water vapor in air preserves an evenness of temperature which prevents burning up in the day or

freezing by night. Does any one know where these gases come from, or how they get into the atmosphere?

In the early past a complicated atmosphere such as we have to-day was not necessary. In the early days of the vegetable kingdom we have every reason to believe that the light that reached the earth was nothing more than a faint glimmer. There is another reason for such a conclusion, and that is that many of the primitive plants were colorless, or in other words they were not green. It is known that plants can only decompose the carbon dioxide of the air in the presence of chlorophyll and sunlight. In those early days, with no chlorophyll in plants and only dim light, the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere could not be as freely decomposed and synthesized as at the present time.

To come back again to the question of where do we get the constituents of the air we breathe it may be well to consider ice-sheets. Helium is a constituent of natural gases. "Liquefied helium has proved an invaluable agent for the attainment of extreme cold."

Assuming that there are natural gases in the regions of the far north and south where ice-sheets still flourish, and that there may be

helium in those natural gases, and that there may be a small natural orifice leading from such a gas deposit, it is not a difficult thing to let one's imagination run loose and visualize helium with its three associated gases escaping and becoming an integral part of the atmosphere. The oxygen may be thrown into the atmosphere from a similar source, and, too, volcanoes may not be the disastrous objects that we think them to be. The deadly fogs of Belgium during the last thirty-three years may be due to such a source. Helium is supposed to be readily lost from the atmosphere, so has to be replaced. From whence does it come and how is it replenished?

Another thing, if the temperature of the earth depends largely on the heat derived from the sun, why should the relatively infinitesimal short distance between the equator and the poles make such a marked difference in their climates?

The period of the fourth day, with its further preparation of the earth for a greater creation, marks the establishment of recordable time.

Then something new was started. From among those very same ninety-one elements that the Master-Chemist had used to make plants, He selected a few, and not discarding

the plan instituted in the creation of the vegetable kingdom, they were caused to enter into chemical combinations, and behold, a new creation having the power of locomotion in the sea and in the air and on the land.

The cell as the structural unit is still used, and as in plants the propagating power was in the nucleus.

“And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and every winged fowl after his kind: and God saw that it was good” (Gen. 1: 20, 21).

In the Genesis record the statement is made that water animals appeared first, a fact verified by the findings of Geology. Next, after the water animals, came air animals. Geology bears out the fact that animals appeared suddenly on the earth, and that they appeared in great numbers.

“The Mesozoic Age ended with great mountain making and volcanic disturbances on a much vaster scale than the closing of the Palæozoic Age, yet here, in America, no less

than in Europe, there is at a certain horizon a rapid and most extraordinary change in the life system. This it seems impossible to explain on the theory of evolution, unless we admit periods of rapid evolution."

In regard to mammals, a recent authority states:

"Their appearance was not only sudden, but in great numbers and considerable variety.

"Animals of gigantic size, as the salamander, existed in the carboraceous marshes.

"When all the conditions are favorable for a great advance the advance takes place at once . . . But it is impossible to overlook the apparent suddenness of the appearance of a new class."

And in regard to vegetation, one authority has said,

"It is impossible to account for this comparatively sudden appearance of so highly organized a vegetation by evolution."

The recent earthquake in New Zealand shows anew the power resident in the chemical retort of the Master-Chemist. A report last December records the fact that the shores of North Chili were a weird green and had a reeking unnatural odor. Dead fish were in great abundance. There was little wind, but the seas were high with unusual high temperature.

If you liquefy the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and mix them, what have you as a result? A most powerful explosive. Explosions sometimes occur from merely grinding chemicals up in a mortar. Orogenetic processes are still going on—hence earthquakes. Even the difference in the sea levels between the Florida Straits and the North Atlantic does injury to one's school-day information.

And again the Master-Chemist, not discarding the structural plan of plants and animals, created a new creature—Man. But this new creation was in the image of God—a spiritual being, a being to whom God gave dominion over all previous creations. Male and female created He them.

Referring again to the amplifying second chapter we have this record: "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul" (Gen. 2: 7).

"And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and He took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof: and the rib, which the Lord God had taken from man, made He a woman, and brought her unto the man. And Adam said, This is now bone of my bones, and flesh of my

flesh; she shall be called woman because she was taken out of man" (Gen. 2: 21-23).

Who understands it? No one. Who understands how the plants of the field and the herbs of the field before they grew were fashioned? But the recorded fact is that God made the earth and the heaven and every plant and herb.

The Master-Botanist created plants and herbs, and placed them in the earth to grow, and behold!—the beauties of nature. Even a garden of wondrous beauty was prepared for God's masterpiece—man, and for his help-mate, woman.

Not understanding the physiological chemistry of the vegetable kingdom, nor of the one-celled animals, nor of the many-celled animals, nor of the human race, the writer has no hesitancy in confessing to a profound lack of understanding of how God created, from the dust of the earth, a man, and from the rib of the aforesaid man, a woman. In the face of our ignorance one stands aghast at the temerity of any one presuming to venture the guess that man is a descendant of the monkey.

God did not discard the pattern used in the creation of the previous creations. In the creation of man He utilized the cell as the unit of the physical structure, and aggregations of

differentiated cells as organs, and the co-ordination of these organs as systems, and the co-ordination of these systems as a body—a body in God's own image, with mind, soul and spirit. This body, called man, was made a spiritual being, with powers transcending all other creatures, for God created man in His own image and gave him dominion over all His previous creations.

In 1919 it was estimated that in the human body there entered sixteen of the ninety-one elements. The writer, in 1929, went through two of the text-books on *Physiological Chemistry* being used at that time in the medical schools of Philadelphia, and listed twenty-five elements. So man is only a chemical compound of about twenty-five elements arranged and combined in a manner essential to the species, plus a life-giving power that has never been defined, and never can be by the finite mind of man. Instead of a simple grouping of elements something has been added that has changed the compound into a living, thinking, reproducing, spiritual organism—a man, pronounced to be very good by his Creator.

The Almighty Creator could as easily have taken a handful of inorganic elements from the dust of the earth and created woman, but in-

stead He took organic elements from the rib of Adam, and created man's helpmate, woman. He did not require to use a cell from an ape to create His masterpiece, man.

The English word that covers all these six creations is evolution, but unfortunately the word has become so besmirched by its use in connection with Darwin's "Descent of Man" that it takes upon itself a disagreeable flavor.

"Practically all scientists accept the Darwinian theory of the 'Descent of Man'" — how about this statement? Bearing in mind how little man knows about anything, the above statement is an expression of such presumption as the Psalmist evidently had in mind when writing the thirteenth verse of the nineteenth psalm. "Keep back Thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me" (Ps. 19:13).

Take the human body, a subject of intense study for many years, yet how much do we know about its essential functions? The action of enzymes, for instance; their chemistry is little understood. The physiologist can glibly tell you that pepsin is in the gastric juice and acts on native proteins: that trypsin is an enzyme in the pancreatic juice and splits proteins to proteoses, peptones, polypeptoids and

amino-acids; that erepsin is in the intestinal juices and digests peptones to amino-acids; that gastric rennin is in gastric juice, and that pancreatic rennin is in pancreatic juice, and that there is a pancreatic erepsin.

The scientist informs us that lipase is a fat-splitting enzyme; that amylase is a starch-splitting enzyme; that invertase is a sugar-splitting enzyme. All of these enzymes are influenced by light rays, and their action may be increased or decreased by certain inorganic salts.

In both plants and animals the substances formed by the synthetic action of enzymes are stored in the tissues. Then why do not these powerful enzymes digest the tissue with which they are in contact? The Master-Chemist has even provided for that by forming an anti-enzyme, or substance that inhibits enzymes.

The fats, proteins and carbohydrates that we eat are not available for the organism until they have been especially prepared for absorption. Most of these essential changes of food-stuffs take place in the alimentary canal.

Saying all this is not knowing how it all happens. No one understands protoplasm, the physical basis of life, or the cell, the structural unit of plants and animals. Protoplasm is

described as a jelly-like, slimy, heterogeneous mixture. It exhibits properties of living matter, namely, motility, irritability, nutrition, respiration, reproduction, metabolism and growth. Protoplasm is also described as "an emulsified type of colloid."

No one knows how carbohydrates form in plants, but it is known that chlorophyll is concerned in their synthesis, and that the carbon is from the carbon dioxide of the air. Plants need sunshine in order to accomplish their complicated chemical transformations. They absorb nitrates, and convert them into nitrites through the influence of the sun. Photo-synthetic reactions are concerned in the formation of carbohydrates.

There are certain mineral constituents necessary to man such as iron, calcium, sodium, potassium, iodine, chlorine, and certain vitamins. Many of these are obtained through the vegetables in the diet. These elements, carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins, are all necessary for normal growth, maintenance and reproduction.

How from the elements in the earth—oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, sodium, potassium, sulphur, chlorine, magnesium, iron, iodine, silicon, fluorine—has God

made plants, animals and man? In the chemical laboratory it is possible to analyze the tissues of these products and list all the elements entering into their composition; but can a chemist make a plant, can he make an animal? Did Mr. Darwin understand the construction of a lily so thoroughly as not to find it hard to explain; and more—could he make one?

God in His infinite power takes twenty-five out of the ninety-one known elements, and following a very definite differentiation combines them in certain groupings, and combinations of groupings, and produces a thinking, spiritual entity called man. We may use any kind of wording we wish, but it all comes back to this fact—we know nothing about it.

Would it not be well for all of us in the face of this omniscience to accept the summing up as we have it in the Book of Deuteronomy; "The secret things belong unto the Lord our God: but those things which are revealed belong unto us and to our children forever, that we may do all the words of this law" (Deut. 29:29).

Did Mr. Darwin have no difficulty in understanding the initiation of the plant—the vegetable kingdom? Then did he have no difficulty with the initiation of the animal kingdom?

Some one asks a very pertinent question, "Who can understand his Creator?"

Scientists, pseudo-scientists and non-scientists accept the fact that certain elements react on each other, and as one end result form sodium chloride. But the unadorned fact remains that the greatest scientist in the world does not know just how it happened, any more than he can explain how the blood of Jesus Christ applied to the sin of an individual through faith can turn the blackness of sin into whiteness, and can give a sense of forgiveness and peace and happiness that no words can explain. The latter fact he may deny; the former he accepts because he sees the salt.

If there is a basis of fact in this hypothesis, then there is inherent in it the possibility of reactions which shall dissolve these chemical combinations and again permit the elements to exist in an uncombined state, according to the prophecy of Peter in his second epistle, the third chapter, and twelfth and thirteenth verses. It is a strange fact, but the Gentile's outlook on this first chapter of Genesis depends on what he does with Jesus Christ.

It has been stated many times that there is a quarrel between Science and Religion. The first chapter of Genesis has been referred to

as a proof of such a quarrel. But in the first chapter of Genesis Science and Religion co-exist. Religion is the larger sphere, inclosing the smaller sphere, Science; or, it may be said, Religion embraces Science. One does not exist without the other. Between Religion and Science in the first chapter of Genesis there is no quarrel unless one attempts to have Science embrace Religion, and then there is the proverbial misfit resulting from attempting to fit a square into a round hole.

The "And God said," and the response of Science in Genesis One, is an indelible stamp of the domination of Religion, but without the quarrel. The quarrel idea is a statement to cover over man's inability to understand.

No one has ever expressed or compressed so much in a few bold, homely words as the writer of this chapter of 797 words, according to the Scofield Bible. Reflect on the marvels of this story. How few words are used, yet how much is said. In the heart of it the universe is compressed.

"It would not be easy even now to construct a statement of the development of the world in popular terms so concise and so accurate"—
SIR JOHN WM. DAWSON.

Christianity is applied spiritual chemistry, because the reaction resulting from the application of the blood of Christ through faith changes the blackness of sin to whiteness and releases the soul from the bondage of sin. All these wonderful things have happened and continue to happen.

These meditations are sent forth with the prayer that they may be used of God to the strengthening and upbuilding of the faith of those who may be weak and faltering in their allegiance to Him who created us in His own image, and sent His only begotten Son Jesus Christ to die for us, in order to save whosoever comes to Him in faith, believing. Amen.



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Genesis one.

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