

divisible by seven. That is the proportion we would naturally expect, and we find it in this proportion in the Bible, and probably also in almost every other book that was ever written.

On p.26 the author, speaking of the first verse of the Bible says, "It is indeed strange to note that the number of Hebrew words in this verse is not 6, not 8, but exactly 7." How remarkable indeed, that a verse should contain seven words! But how much more remarkable it would be, if out of the thousands of verses in the Bible, there were not hundreds which contained exactly seven words! On p.22 the author gives numeric values to each of the words in the first verse of Genesis, according to his system. The numbers are 913, 203, 86, 491, 395, 407, 296. On the following page he says, "It is strange to note that the numeric value of the verb in the first verse of Genesis is also a number which divides perfectly by 7 -- a number which is an exact multiple of 7. The numeric value of the Hebrew verb "created" is exactly 203 or 29 7's". He thinks it amazing that one of these seven numbers is exactly divisible by seven. It is hard to avoid wondering whether he happened to notice that no other of the seven numbers which he gives for these seven words is divisible by seven. The proportion of one is seven, again, is just what we would expect, and what we will generally find, in the Bible, or in any other Book.

On p.24 the statement is made: "Strange to say, the numeric value of the first, middle, and last Hebrew letters in this first verse is also a number which divides evenly by 7. The numeric value of these three letters is exactly 133 or 19 7's". Later on he points out that there are 28 letters in the verse. He does not tell us which of the 28 he considers to be the middle one, not that the Bible gives us any reason to think that there is any special importance attached to the middle letter of a verse. However, we note that if we use the author's system and take the first, fifteenth and twenty-eighth, the total is 93, a number not divisible by seven, while if we take the first, fourteenth and twenty-eighth, the total is 132, again a number not divisible by seven. Since there are of course hundreds of sevens in the Bible according to this system, as we have seen, it is too bad to lay much stress on this instance of a wrong addition. There is no great point in checking all the additions and countings in the book. The plain fact is that the whole method is wrong. It would as easily prove the inspiration