Such a conclusion would, of course, be quite absurd. The Bible, like all other literature, contains figures of speech. When tit Jesus called (Sune13:32),
Herod a fox He did not mean that he was a rour-footed beast. I Psalm
 do ${ }^{2}$ not mean that we/supp1y wool 111 kg sheep. The meaning of these passages is perfectly clear. The figure of speech not only adds beauty, it also
 briefly than could be done th literal language and grey bit as clearly, Figures of speech are like salt on a dish. Th \&t/kd A sprinkling of salt adds spice to the dish, bu you pour, a whole bucket
 portion of the bible as completely figurative is apt to reduce it to
 nonsense, To interpret it $\alpha \beta$ in ind you al word, however, the question is quite afferent. In our present section d the question is, / Do theol
 $A$ beginning and an end of the period.

If it means a liberal evening and a literal morning the picture is something like this There is a day, it begins with an evening, it £h币\& proceeds on to morning and the day $f i d x$ comes to an end. During this day which has the definite stages, God performs certain acts.

If this is what evening and moping mean then $\gamma \phi /$ ha $\phi$ a good many questions are raised. The most Anal of these is, "Whery was God that He experienced an evening and a morning in this way?" When it is morning in Texas it is evening in China. Where was Gpo? Was God in Texas or in China? The fact of the matter, of course is that this first chap ter is written hot from the standpoint of individual on a particular point of this earth so that the day begins and end - when day would begin and fend for him on that portion of the earth, but it is written from the standpoint of God, the Creator, There was no man to observe these

