quotations from the books of Moses, and always referred to them as authoritative and true. If His Attitude was wrong, then all belief in His deity must be given up, and the very foundation of Christianity discarded.

The attitude of the one who truly believes in Christ as Saviour and Lord must be one of suspended judgment on the particular point involved, while seeking for more evidence. If there is no question of error in copying or translation of the documents two considerations still remain: first, that Christians may have been in error in their interpretation of the meaning of the Biblical statement, and second that further scientific evidence may come to light, either from archaeology, or from some other source. In this particular matter the writer was unable to answer Professor Peet's allegations. Consequently, he suspended jusgment until 1946, feeling confident that when all the evidence was in, it would show that God's Word was dependable.

Strangely, the answer to the problem has come from modern chemistry. Dr. Irving A. Cowperthwaite, a Boston industrial engineer, formerly a member of he department of chemistry at Columbia University, gave a paper at the 1946 meeting of the American Scientific Affiliation, which called attention to the probable solution to the difficulty. Edward G. Acheson, noted American chemist and inventor early in this century, after his invention of "Carborundum," and his discovery hat graphite could be produced artificially, became interested in the fact that American clays were considered far inferior to those imported from Germany, which possessed a far higher degree of plasticity and greater tensile strength, despite the fac t that often their chemical composition was similar to that of the American clays. This problem aroused the inventor's curiosity.

Discovering that the best foreign clays generally came from a secondary source, to which they had been carried by a stream of water, he thought of the possibility that small amounts of organic matter suspended in the water might have profoundly altered the workability of the clay, even though sl slight as to be extremely difficult to detect by chemical