

dows of Heaven were not opened as they had no existence; we also know that the fountains of the great deep had no existence, as water does not rise above the fountain head. If the air contained all the water it could hold and it was precipitated at one time, it would not be sufficient to cover ordinary hills, to say nothing of high mountains.

Sir John Leslie says: "Supposing the vast canopy of air, by some sudden change of internal constitution, at once to discharge its whole watery store, this precipitate would form a sheet scarcely five inches thick over the surface of the globe."

The greatest rainfall that was ever known was in southwestern Assam, in 1861, when it reached the enormous amount of 905 inches for the year. This is the wettest place on the globe, as its average annual rainfall is 610 inches. The largest rainfall reported in the United States is at Tatoosh Island, Washington, 92.4 inches, while the smallest is from Yuma, Arizona, 3.1 inches. Understand these figures are for the rainfall for an entire year.

After the flood had appeared on earth it was necessary to have it disappear. Again we ask, where did the water go to? Did it evaporate? We have already shown that the atmosphere could not hold it in solution. It would have to fall again.

If the earth had been covered for a period of 40 days, it would have absorbed all it was capable of. In fact it would have penetrated into the very bowels of the earth and either extinguished the subterranean fires or, by the excessive generation of steam, caused an explosion that would have blown the earth into small fragments.

Genesis viii, 1-2, says: ". . . and God made a wind to pass over the earth and the waters assuaged. The fountains of the deep and the windows of heaven were stopped, and the rain from heaven was restrained." According to this, there is, or was, a supply of water in heaven. The wind or a spirit (the same word is translated both wind and spirit) passed over the earth and the waters assuaged. At the end of 150 days "the waters were abated" and the Ark rested "upon the mountains of Ararat."

The location of this mountain (or mountains) is not definitely known, but it is supposed to be in Armenia. If such is the case, the mountain called Ararat is but 16,960 feet high. It rained 40 days of the 150. The assuaging of the waters could not have begun until the end of the 40 days, or until it stopped raining, and between that time and the end of the 150 days, or in 110 days, the waters must have evaporated or dried up or disappeared in some way to a sufficient degree to enable the Ark to

rest on Mount Ararat. This mountain is but 16,960 feet high while Mount Everest is 29,002 feet high; what become of the water that was above Mount Ararat? There was 12,960 feet of it. Did it dry up at the rate of almost 110 feet a day? If Mount Hercules is a reality it would be necessary to dispose of 15,803 feet of water in 110 days in order that the peak of Mount Ararat might be exposed for the Ark to rest on. This would be at the rate of nearly 144 feet per day, or about 6 feet each hour. Even then there was still 16,960 feet of water between Noah and the sea level which had to be disposed of.

Noah entered the Ark on the 17th day of the 2nd month and the Ark rested on the 17th day of the 7th month. The waters continued to abate, and on the first day of the 10th month the tops of the mountains were seen, and on the 27th day of the 2nd month the earth was dried.

From this it will be seen that in 30 days less than one year the water, which was of sufficient quantity to cover the highest mountains, or about 6 miles deep, was all dried up. Was there ever such an evaporation before or since? Of course, the story is laid aside as an ancient fable by the more intelligent people. Even Christian scholars do not accept it in its literal sense at the present time.

After Noah left the Ark he took of every clean animal and made a sacrifice of it; the Lord smelled a sweet savor and was so well pleased with it that he agreed then and there never to repeat the experiment of drowning the world. As a sign of this he placed the rainbow in the sky.

What a beautiful story if we would only take it in its primitive poetic nature, and not try to materialize it into a theological dogma. Many tales were told of the rainbow ranging from this one to the idea that it pointed to a pot of gold that lay below the lower end of the bow.

But to-day we know the cause of the rainbow. In fact, we can make them ourselves. This proves that we have the right idea of them. There never was a time since water, sunlight and an eye existed that a rainbow could not be seen when the conditions were right for them. The law of refraction and reflection of light is no different to-day than it was at the time the flood is supposed to have taken place. When the sun is at a person's back, a cloud or rain storm low enough down on the horizon will produce a rainbow. It is not necessary to go into the laws of the refraction of light and its separation into its primary colors. It is a matter of everyday occurrence, and every school boy has had his

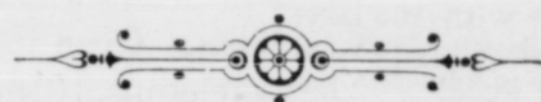
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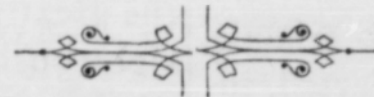
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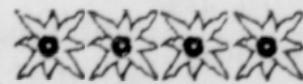
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