

The conditions of the earlier Antediluvian Age were different than in today's atmospheric environment, and were for the most part better, if we consider longevity to be "good."<sup>17</sup>

The human body absorbs or ingests material in three ways. These three ways are (1) through the skin (ultra-violet radiation), (2) through the lungs (oxygen, ozone, and sometimes carbon monoxide), and (3) through the stomach (the diet).

Thus far it has been stated that there was a different (and reduced) level of ultra-violet radiation in the Antediluvian Age. There was also a different mix of gases, and a different barometric pressure. These features pertain to sunlight and ingestion through the skin and lungs.

Similarly, there seemingly was also a difference in the diet of fauna in the Antediluvian Age in the following respect: the dispersion of minerals. Minerals are dispersed through soils and solutions by running water. Minerals are collected in solutions, and our oceans with their great concentrations of salts are the leading example. Interior basins such as the Aral Sea, the Dead Sea and Great Salt Lake are other examples.

With little running water, and little leaching of the soils,

<sup>17</sup>If this is the correct understanding of the Antediluvian Age, and the wealth of time which ancients possessed, then man at that time possessed a wealth modern man lacks, namely time. The modern age, in which technology is mushrooming, has resulted in man being wealthy in other ways, in terms of knowledge, money, credit, political power and services.

In the earlier age according to the Genesis account, man with his wealth of time, promptly abandoned his concern about his Creator. The Earth soon became "filled with violence" and "corrupt." Today, with the opening up of another kind of wealth—a wealth of inventions, energies and knowledge—the Earth has somewhat similarly become "corrupt, and filled with violence." This tendency has not diminished as atheistic and semi-atheistic ethics have increasingly prevailed.

Thus it is debatable whether wealth is good for man, be it a wealth of money, economic power, political power, or (as in the case of the antediluvians) in terms of time. These wealths frequently turn men from faith, honor and humbleness toward less desirable and more vicious, violent principles—more akin to the flesh than the spirit. Thus a wealth, even in terms of time, may or may not be "good," even as it is with money or power. It is a matter of values, and application, which in turn hinge upon matters of faith.

Faith is again a matter of anticipations and conclusions relative to (a) the destiny of the race, and/or (b) the destiny of the individual soul. Both of these are related to the understanding of origin, and Creator along with Creation. Shortness of life keeps man perpetually living on the brink of eternity, in contrast to the longer-lived antediluvian ancients. Conceivably the limitations and restraints contained therein prevent man to a degree from abusing and misguiding his fellow man, and the currently existing lack of longevity therefore might conceivably be classified as "good." It is a matter of values and viewpoints.

"The Biblical Flood and the Ice Epoch"  
by Donald Wesley Patton

Pacific Meridian Publishing Co., 1966  
Seattle, WA