

keeping the scalp tense. This is necessary because where the scalp is not attached to the skull directly by connective tissue, it is held by muscle. Another suggested use for the external muscles is that the ear has an increased blood supply by way of them.

"The slender red crescent at the inner corner of the human eye called the semilunar fold resembles the third eyelid found in both birds and some modern reptiles. Birds are not in our ancestry, and 'we do not really know whether the paleozoic reptiles possessed this particular feature, or not. At any rate, the fold serves to regulate the flow of tears.' (G.B. O'Toole)

"The hind legs of whales are so reduced that in some species they do not appear on the surface. Regarding them Hamilton asks, 'Suppose a whale originally had hind legs. Does that mean that it is a descendant of reptiles who walked on land? Perhaps. But is it not more reasonable to suppose that such rudimentary bones were used in a fin as a means of swimming and that such a fin was later on lost through a mutation? There is no reason for thinking that because the animal possessed such organs it was ever anything but a whale. As for the snake, the same thing can be said.' Examples are known of the loss of limbs by mutations. Snyder pictures a family in which the father and children have neither hands nor feet. (L.H. Snyder) Vestigial wings are not descended from a long series of species whose wings gradually became smaller; the transition occurred in one species by a germinal change that caused reduction of wings in one generation.

"The splint bones at the sides of the feet of horses recall the ancestral condition in which there were at least four toes.' (A.F. Shull) The splints are vestiges, but also structures serving useful purposes. These, as Hayes points out, (1) strengthen the leg, (2) serve as an attachment for certain muscles, (3) in conjunction with the cannon bone form a groove in which lies the upper part of the suspensory ligament -- an elastic brace supporting the fetlock and counteracting the effects of weight."

-- Russell L. Mixer, *Creation and Evolution* (Monograph Two of the American Scientific Affiliation, 1953), pp. 11-13.

"There are several unanswered questions in this whole line of reasoning. First, if the developing embryo is supposed to re-enact the stages in the evolutionary history of the race, why are so few stages included? Why should we find some of them appearing in the wrong order? Why should we not find thousands of steps, rather than only a few? Why does the embryo go through some steps that could not possibly have been included in the evolutionary history of the animal? How can such stages as the egg, larva, pupa, and adult stages of a butterfly be explained? Why do only some parts of the embryo show recapitulation and other parts never show it?

"However, there are likenesses. But some of those noted by evolutionists are only superficial: in spite of the apparent similarities, each embryo invariably develops into the kind of individual from whose egg it came. Chicken eggs develop into chickens, and frog eggs develop into frogs.

"The real likenesses can be attributed, as in the adult, to the fact that the Maker followed a general plan, with modifications, to fit the particular need of each animal. As was pointed out in connection with similarities of adults, similarities among embryos might just point to a