**Necessity of Perfection in Animal Organisms**

(by Jon Gary Williams)

Bodies cannot properly function unless they are essentially complete.  All complex animals have organs which are useless until fully developed, and which, if not fully developed, make survival of these animals biologically impossible.  Here are a few simple illustrations:

**Spinnerets Of Spiders**: The web spinning organ of the spider is essential for its survival and continued reproduction.  It does not seem possible that at one time this organ was only partially complete, yet, evolutionists are forced to assume that very thing.  But what useful function could there be in a half evolved web-spinning organ?    During all those millions of years of so-called evolution, while the organ was developing, how did this little creature survive?  That this organ was perfect and complete from the very beginning is a more reasonable conclusion.

**Pollen "Baskets" Of The Bee**: As the little bee flies from flower to flower pollen clings to the hairs on its legs and body and is transferred to pollen "baskets" on its hind legs.  These baskets are made by a peculiar arrangement of hairs surrounding a depression on the outer surface of the legs.  On the middle pair of legs at the knee is a short, projecting spur used to pack pollen in the pollen baskets.  The hind legs have "combs" used to scrape pollen from the hairy body, while the middle pair of legs is used to scrape pollen from the abdomen and second pair of legs.  When the bee reaches its hive it uses a spur at the tip of each front leg to push the pollen out of the pollen baskets and into the cells of the hive.  The whole procedure is efficient and practical - a wondrous design indeed!  Pollen is necessary for the survival of the bee.  Had there ever been a time when the baskets were only half complete, survival of the bee would have been impossible.  And to this is added the fact that the wings and legs of the bee must also have been perfect and complete.  What good would only partially completed baskets, wings and legs have been to this little creature?

***Necessity Of Perfection In Both Plants And Animals For Cross-pollination***

On the basis of the preceding argument it should be obvious that cross-pollination in many plants would be impossible without the completed organs of various animals. The following examples serve to illustrate this even further:

**Yucca Plant And Pronuba Moth**: The Pronuba moth (also called a Yucca Moth) flies to a Yucca plant (a bush of the western states), scrapes together a wad of pollen about three times the size of its head, and carries it to another Yucca plant.  Here the Pronuba lays eggs among the seed cells of the plant and packs this all down with the pollen wad which in turn cross-pollinates the plant.  The eggs soon hatch and the young moths eat approximately 1/5 of the seeds.  The remaining seeds then supply new Yucca plants.

The survival and very existence of the Yucca plant is dependent upon the proper functioning of the perfect and complete organs (wings, legs, etc.) of the Pronuba moth.  And the Pronuba moth itself could not survive without the proper functioning of the Yucca plant, since the Pronuba is dependent upon the Yucca for producing offspring.  What good would an incomplete Yucca plant be to the Pronuba?  And what good would a half-evolved Pronuba moth be to the Yucca?  The fact of the matter is that they were both perfect and complete from the beginning!

**Lady's Slipper**:  This is a flower shaped like a moccasin which has a small hole at the "heel."  The insect goes into the flower but can only get out by way of the heel.  Here it brushes against the pollen grains and carries some with it when leaving.  The insect then flies to another flower and enters.  The pollen is rubbed off and cross-pollination takes place.   In order for cross-pollination to occur it is obvious that the Lady's Slipper must have always been perfect and complete and that the insects must have always been able to fly about from flower to flower.  Of what use would there be to a half-evolved heel in the Lady's Slipper?  What good would partially developed wings be to the insect?  Is it not more reasonable that both were perfect and complete from the very beginning?

**Salvia Family**:  Upon entering this flower for nectar the bumblebee strikes the lower part of the stamen lever which brings the anther down of its back.  Pollen is dusted on its back and when it flies to another plant the pollen is scraped off by a similar method, thus enabling cross-pollination to occur.  Had there ever been a time when the Salvia family had no stamen and anther the survival of the plant would have been impossible.  It would likewise have been impossible had the bumblebee had only partially developed wings.  And, yet, evolution says that at one time this flower was not complete and the bumblebee did not have fully developed wings.  But what good would the Salvia be without a stamen, or a stamen only half-evolved?  Reason forces us to believe that these forms of life were working with perfection from the beginning.

**Pitfall Flower**:  This flower traps the insect in its bottle-shaped frame.  It then dusts the insect prisoner with pollen and releases it.  The insect flies to another Pitfall flower where cross-pollination takes place.  Cross-pollination could never have been accomplished if either the insect or flower were incomplete. Thus, it is clearly seen that perfection of organs in plants and animals was necessary from the very beginning or the survival of either of them would have been impossible.

*From the book, "The Other Side of Evolution"*