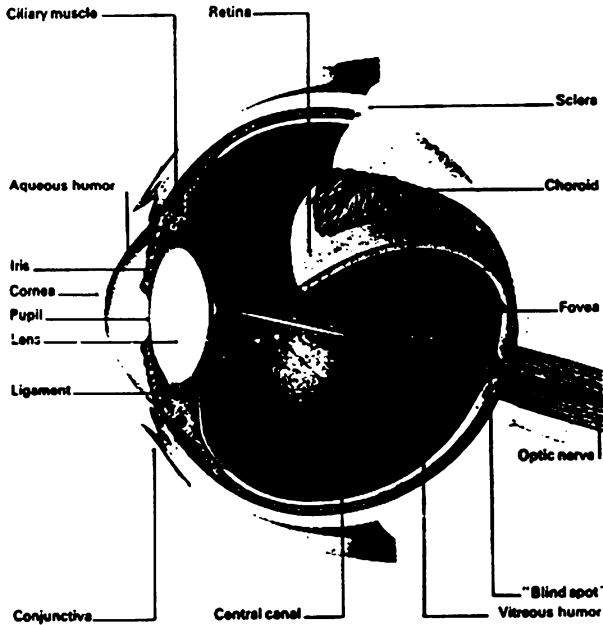


HUMAN EYE

Here is another view of the human eye. Note the various layers and, at the outlet of the optic nerve, the blind spot and the central canal leading to the lens. Everything has been carefully worked out with keenest precision.



THE WONDER OF IT ALL

Everywhere we turn in nature we find countless marvels. Among these is the eye.

Light rays from a tree strike our eyes, — but only because sunlight providentially illuminates that tree! The light rays, forming an image of that tree, must somehow reach our brain. How can that happen? Try designing a functioning eye in a small space equivalent to an eyeball. It must provide equal clarity of vision, perceive color as well as black and white, have focusing ability, provide binocular (depth) vision, include lenses, apertures, and retina, as well as vision nerves to the brain!

Can anyone do it? No, human intelligence is not equal to the task of making a living eye. Neither did the body make its eyes by some type of chance.

Add to this the fact that every possible type of eye is to be found in nature! Single lens systems, double lens systems, monocular, binocular, tandem eyes, lens bounce systems, tube light systems, multi-thousand eye systems.

And each system is fully self-contained, works fine, and there is no evidence of any rudimentary systems leading up to it.

From the first day, each optical system was fully functioning.

OCTOPUS EYE

Here is yet another eye that evolutionists admit "must have evolved independently." The cephalopods (octopus, squid, and cuttlefish) have an eye similar to the vertebrates, but use an entirely different method of focusing. It is achieved by changing the distance between the retina and the lens, whereas in land animals the lens shape itself is changed by small muscles.

