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## THE MISSING LINK IN THE HYPOTHESIS OF EVOLU-TION. OR DERIVATIVE GREATION.

#### BY HON. DAVID MILLS, LL.B., Q.C., M.P.

I DO not know that I have done wisely in venturing to discuss a subject which lies within the domain of physical science, to a special knowledge of which I make no claim. It is a subject, however, upon which I, like other unscientific readers, have formed opinions not at all in accord with those confidently put forward by men who may be regarded as best qualified clusions are sometimes drawn from to speak authoritatively. The views imperfect data; but I may observe of Darwin, of Huxley, and of Wallace, are well known. Mr. Mivart, in a large measure, agrees with them. Perhaps of the eminent scientific men of our day, Professor Owen is almost the only one who has not been drawn trary, they are very specious; so into the current, and who has not cut himself adrift from the theory of design, and the doctrine of direct creation, and to my mind, he is the most convincing of the writers I have named.

The subject of the origin of life is, to many, a subject of very great interest; to others it possesses no interest at all There are very miny intelligent people who are astonished the facts. I shall endeavor to point that scientific men adhere to the out many facts which evolution canhypothesis that man has descended in not explain. It is safe to say, that point of time, and ascended in point any scientific hypothesis, which can of structure and intelligence, from satisfactorily account for the facts, some inferior form of organic life. which observation brings under our

They cannot help thinking that holding to such an opinion is an evidence of intellectual weakness or of moral perversion. They regard it as an indication of a desire on the part of scientists to place themselves in anformed tagonism to the Christian religion.

I will not say that this opinion is wholly without foundation. Conthat the theories of evolution and of natural selection, as explanations of the genesis of species, are not so obviously untenable as to justify their immediate rejection. On the conmuch so, that to most students of modern science, they appear like truisms.

It is my purpose in this article to bring under the attention of my readers some of the phenomena of life and its environments upon which the doctrine of evolution rests. I purpose also to state why, I think, the conclusions drawn are not warranted by