CORRESPONDENCE.

PRINCIPAL DAWSON ON EVOLUTION.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—It is to be regretted that your reviewer, in noticing my views on Evolution, had not taken the trouble to consult some of my published writings on the subject, which are sufficiently accessible, instead of criticising a "brief report," of which I am not in a position to express any opinion, as I have not read it, and which, because of its brevity, was probably very imperfect. The lecture criticised was not on the subject of Evolution, which was merely referred to incidentally in connection with the probability that the writers of the Old Testament may have been acquainted with ideas of evolution not very dissimilar from some of those now held, but that they have nevertheless kept up the distinction between the rational and moral nature of man and the instinctive and automatic nature of the animal, even when pointing us to the lower animals for lessons of the highest wisdom.

I have not, in this lecture or elsewhere, objected to evolution on the authority of the Bible. I venture to dissent from many of the current theories known under that somewhat vague and comprehensive name, solely because they appear to me to be destitute of scientific proof and inconsistent with observed natural facts; and so long as this is the case I need not accept them, however insisted on by "eminent authorities." That such authorities are sometimes weak in reasoning on this subject, is well seen in the extracts you have given from Wallace, who, starting from the statement that it is "almost" demonstrable that specific changes are "producible"—they have not as yet been known to be actually produced—by variation, and admitting that the further changes necessary to give higher groups are "far less clear," ends with a triumphant affirmation of the evolution of the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms from "a few primeval types," the origin of which would of course still remain to be accounted for. But I have elsewhere sufficiently shown the weakness of this sort of reasoning, not on theological but on purely scientific grounds.

I would add that I entirely disclaim the bad taste of stigmatising those who may differ from me on scientific or philosophical questions as "infidels, atheists, sceptics, &c." I have not done so, and do not propose to do so. Further, as to what your reviewer calls "the impossibility of the heathen 'learning salvation' by the teachings of nature," I believe I am not responsible for the expression "learning salvation," whatever it may mean; but I know that the principal object of the lecture in question was to show how much of the highest spiritual teaching all men, whether heathen or otherwise, may derive from nature, and in how marked a manner the Bible directs attention to this source of instruction.

J. W. Dawson.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

DEAR SIR,—We have been good friends for so far, but this week you and I must disagree about the way "u" and "I" were treated in my last article. You make me say "for my wife and I," &c. Now did I not say "for my wife and me? If I did not it is very strange, for I never—well, hardly ever—make such mistakes, and I love to be an objective case. I know they say you are too fond of nominative cases, but that is no reason that you should make one of me. By the way, the Gazette says you have a "principle" in the use of the "capital I." I suppose you have, but I don't think you can accuse the Gazette of having any principles in the use of its "editorial we." I don't think it is to your "I" that people object so much as to its being a capital "I." Now, if you would use a small "i"—a wee "i" should please everybody, since the great trouble is that you are not we(e) as an editor.

But I shall say no more to you about the "I" if you will apologise to me about the "u." Is it not too bad that a "u" should be taken out of my name, and what Mrs. Shoddy would call a hen put in place of it? Know you not that I was named "Ninus" after the first King of Assyria, husband of Semiramis and founder of Nineveh? And yet you put me down "Ninns"! Sic transit gloria mundi in the last number of the Spectator.

But I must warn you, Mr. Editor, that you will have Mr. Hugh Niven down upon you again about the "M. P.s." In one of your editorials you have "M. P.s," singular, possessive, instead of "M. P.s," plural, objective; and it seems to me that "M. P.s" is not correct either, for they are not Member of Parliaments, but Members of Parliament. Why not write "M.s P."? Of course you may say that common usage has made "M. P.s" proper, (they say it takes uncommon usage to make some of them proper during the Sessions), but common usage has made it proper to put them always in the possessive case. Perhaps it is because they sometimes carry on like all possest that people think they must always be possessed.

My wife, who has been reading this over my shoulder, has just asked me a conundrum: "What is the difference between you and me, Ninny dear?" I suggested that I was much cleverer than she, but she says that is not the answer; it is that she is Phrosie and I am prosy. They say a clever man's wife never appreciates him; but lest you, Mr. Editor, and your readers should agree with Phrosie, I shall hasten to subscribe myself

Faithfully yours, Ninus Clitheroe.

P.S.—Phrosie suggests that perhaps the reason we use "M.P.s" instead of "M.s P." is because so many of them are M.P. (emp'y) heads. I don't think Phrosie's puns are any better than mine, do you?

N. C.

[Note.—Yes, Ninus Clitheroe did write it "for my wife and me"—which a new proof-reader changed, thinking it better grammar, and making a blunder of course.—ED.]

TRADE-FINANCE-STATISTICS.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

COMPANY.	1880.				1879.	Week's	Traffic.	Aggregate.		
COMPANY.	Period.	Pass. Mails & Express		Total.	Total.	Incr'se	Decr'se	Period.	Incr'se	Decr'se
*Grand Trunk Great Western. Northern & H. & N. W Toronto & Nipissing. Midland St. Lawrence&Ottawa Whitby, Pt. Perry &	Week Feb. 14 " 6 " 8 " 7 " 7	\$ 41,466 26,789 5,857 1,232 1,579 1,662	\$ 149,201 45,434 10,583 2,035 1,933 1,491	\$ 190,067 72,223 16,440 3,207 3,512 2,556	\$ 171,545 89,104 16,522 3,184 3,365 2,102	\$ 19,122 83 147 454	16.881 82	7 w'ks 6 " 5 " 5 " fm Jan, 1	\$ 63,825 51,584 3,704 8,350 2,746 2,504	\$
Lindsay		474 1,646 2,043 3,395 46,677	945 2,478 2,011 2,664 81,114	1,419 4,124 4,954 6,059	1,735 3,440 6,204 5,156	684 903 [Month] 24,269		5 w'ks 5 '' 4 '' 6 m'nths	1,647 4,334 2,907 1,499	29,695

*The River du Loup receipts are included in 1879, not in 1880; omitting them the week's increase is \$13,320, aggregate increase \$93,225 for 7 weeks.

BANKS

BANK.	Shares par value.	Capital Subscribe !,	Capital Paid up	Rest.	Price per \$100 Feb. 18, 1880.	Price per \$100 Feb. 18, 1879.	Two last ½-yearly Dividends.	Equivalent of Dividend, based on price of Stock.
Montreal Ontario Molsons Toronto Jacques Cartier Merchants Eastern Townships Quebec Commerce Exchange	\$200 40 50 100 25 100 50 100 50	\$12 000,000 3,000,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 5,798,267 1,469,600 2,500,000 6,000,000	\$11,999,200 2,996,000 1,999,005 7,000,000 505,11,040 1,381,989 2,500,000 6,000,000	\$5,000,000 100,000 500,000 \$50,000 \$55,000 475,000 200,000 1,400,000 *75,000	\$138½ 71 77 123 65 92¼ 117	\$13214 6134 8142 11412 28 7612 	5 ½ 6 7 5 ½ 7 6 8	71/4 81/2 71/4 55/4 91/4 61/2
MISCELLANEOUS. Montreal Telegraph Co	100	2,000,000 1,565,000 2,000,000	2,000,000 1,565,000 600,000 t,880,000	171,432 †63,000	93 37¼ 88½ 117½	99 41 117 117¾	7 4½ 5 10	7½ 12 5¼ 8½

*Contingent Fund. †Reconstruction Reserve Fund.

From April 1st to January 24th the Exchequer receipts of Great Britain amounted to £60,373,528, as compared with £61,578,835 in the corresponding period of the previous twelve months. The expenditure has been £68,610,352.

*The Farmers' Deliveries of home-grown Grain in the 150 towns in England and Wales for the week ended January 24th, 1880, and for the corresponding weeks of the previous nine years and the weekly average prices:—

	Qrs.	Pro	c.		Qrs.	Pri	cc,	Qrs.	Pr	ice.
1880	დ,ეიკ	451	7d		64.080	378	3 d	4,713	205	tod
1879	55.792	395	ъd		63,237	37S	5d	3,871	205	rd
1878	14,186	515	bor		71,119	445	8d	4,599	215	od
1877	13-450	528	зđ		65,853	395	11d	6,439	248	rod
1876	52,326	445	₽đ		75,066	35%	od	4,329	258	4d
1875	54,525	435	od		53,263	455	od	3,614	285	od
1874	55,652	638	3:1		61,140	475	7d	4,664		2d
1873	7,089	558	od		54,980	405	3d	7,001	225	br
1872	59,369	558	tod	•	72,830	37S	٠.	5,832	225	8d
1871 7	79,114	52 s	6d		67,572	35S		6,439	205	4 d
Average 10 years	52,342	50S	4d		65,215	405	cd	5,150	235	8d
				Wh	eat, qrs.		Barley	, qrs.	Oats,	qrs
September 1, 1679, to January 24, 1880		,		,	543,036		1,080	,826	8,	,3 1 3
September 1, 1878, to January 25, 187)	••••	• • • • •			155,221		1,16	,	79	1499
Decrease in 150 towns					513,185		88	3,632	*,	,814
Decrease in the Kingdom	. 	,		2,0	052,740			,528	*19	,256

*The receipts of Live Stock at New York for the last four weeks have been as ollows:--

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves,	Sheep.	Swine.
February 9	11,494	185	8ර0	30,672	37,227
February 2	12,462	169	1,138	36,580	32,715
January 26	12,774	169	910	25,343	32,451
January 19	14,192	228	1,000	38,587	34,849

Total 4 weeks	50,913	75 1	3,703	131,182	137,242
Corresponding 4 weeks 1879	40,58 7	342	2,924	92,240	145,144
Corresponding week 1879	8,423	87	829	26,054	37,995
Weekly average, 1879	, , , , ,	142	2,998	29,005	33,08,
Corresponding week 1878	9,427	101	207	34.731	37.756

*Summary of exports for week ending February 7th, 1880 :-

From - New York*	Flour, brls. 59,226	Wheat, bush, 656,601	Corn, bush, 253,056	Oats, bush. 7,594	Rye, bush. 16,360	Pease, bush.
Boston	13,040	37,759	2,30,437		• • • •	• • • • •
Portland†	700	26,000				32,000
Montreal						
Philadelphia	1,314	10,060	194,324	7:.2		••••
Baltimore	4,195	250,213	297,959	(00	••••	• • • •
Total per week		999,573 1,751,496	974,876	2,885	16,569 80,592	30,29) 37,239

*13,609 bushels Barley. \$6,000 bushels Barley.

*From New York Produce Exchange.