

question concerning the value of the remission of duties, by the Treaty of Washington. It must be borne in mind that the Commission was expected to meet at the close of 1873 or early in 1874. The British Agent, Mr. Rothory, came out for that purpose, and the Honourable Peter Mitchell, the Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries was provisionally appointed British Commissioner. The use of the spurious statistics of 1873 in 1877, when the Commission did meet, is shown in the 'Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission' of which one illustration may be here given.

#### USE OF THE FRAUDS.

You will find on page 1880 of these Documents the figures taken from the U. S. Report on Commerce and Navigation for 1873. These spurious figures are used as the basis of argument against the United States in relation to the remission of duties. The item mackerel \$178,328, there given in the table at the bottom of the page, is also found at the foot of the column on page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873. This column involves the item —

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Mackerel.....\$5,894.

which is also found in Table A. But reference to the Exports of 1873 in Table A, shows that this amount of dutiable mackerel is made up of —

Exports of "Fish all others" to Nova Scotia and N. B.	\$4,553.
"    "    "    to British Columbia,	1,338.
"    "    "    to "    "	3.
	<hr/>
	\$5,894.

Similarly, the column on page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873 involves dutiable Herring, \$5,204, which forms part of the amount \$81,775 in the quoted table on page 1880 of the Doc. and Pro. of the Halifax Commission.

But \$5,204 is made up of the following items with which it is grouped in table A of exports of 1873:—

\$2,144 Fish, pickled, to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
2,614 Fish, smoked, to British Guiana.
338 Fish, other cured, "    "
108 Fish, fresh to Quebec, Ontario, &c.

\$5,204.

Again, the item "All other \$213,534" in the table given on page 1880 of the Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission, is found by reference to page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873 to involve the item —

"All other" Quebec, Ontario, &c., \$17,929

This has already been shown to be made up of various other compound fish items named in Table A. But Table A is spurious from beginning to end, and the value of the argument based upon another table which involves its spurious figures will now be understood.

It is clear that the entire table on page 311 of the U. S. Commerce and Navigation Report for 1873 is wholly unreliable, because it involves the spurious items, seventeen in number, which are found in Table A. These have been shown to possess the honestly impossible commercial quality of being mutually interchangeable as regards their respective values in dollars, and yet representing Exports of different things to many separate countries. They are consequently manufactured, and are not the result of legitimate commercial operations, or Records.

#### SARDINES AND ANCHOVIES.

It will be noticed that "Sardines and Anchovies, preserved in oil or otherwise," which form by far the largest item of the Foreign Fish Exports of the United States to any of the British American possessions, according to the table on page 311 of the "Commerce

and Navigation Reports for 1873" are not included in one of the tables on page 1880 of the "Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission," and on which table the argument relating to the remission of duties is in part based.

This special exclusion has afforded a clue to pervasions it would not be fitting at present further to describe.

#### IMPORT STATISTICS.

I have limited myself in this communication to illustrations of spurious U. S. Export Statistics. U. S. Import Statistics exhibit manipulation of a wholly different type, but of kindred character to Canadian misrepresentations, thus showing unity of purpose and concerted action in executing it. A similar observation applies to misrepresentations in the United States Commerce and Navigation Reports in other years besides 1873. I have furnished an illustration on pages 34 and 35 of the enclosure No. III. and in enclosure No. IV.

#### CONCLUSION.

To cut a long subject short, the United States Fish and Fish Oil Statistics of trade are very largely cooked and misrepresented for the year 1873 (to which I confine myself at present) in United States Official Documents.

The artifices employed in the cooking process are similar to the artifices adopted in the manufacture of the Canadian spurious Exhibits and Statistical Statements outlined in a communication to the Right Honourable Earl Granville, dated August 2nd, 1881, and the documents referred to in that communication. A copy of that communication was duly transmitted by me to your predecessor,— and a copy was officially transmitted by the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley to the Canadian Secretary of State, the receipt of which was duly forwarded to me. (See enclosure No. V.)

The results of this reciprocal cooking of the Public Documents of both countries dovelain into one another, and irresistibly appear, as used, to be wholly destructive of the vantage ground which a correct representation would furnish the United States in a discussion respecting the remission of duties and kindred subjects, under the provisions of the Treaty of Washington.

Therefore, from these features alone, and quite irrespective of further available evidence, a conviction of participation in conspiracy against the interests of the United States, by certain of its own officers is unavoidable.

Apart from the obligation under which I am now placed of addressing you, Sir, which the failure of my recent visit to England has imposed upon me, as specified in my letter to Earl Granville, I have reason to know that the urgent efforts which have been made in certain quarters to avoid or defer full and open inquiry into the Fishery Frauds, have been designed, not merely to screen dishonourable dealing of atrocious character, but to shelter a slander which may be powerfully revived and used when the opportunity for refuting it is past. Meanwhile this slander continues to be a lever for personal gain and advancement, regardless of the interests, dignity and natural good-feeling of the Governments and people of the United States, the United Kingdom and the people of Canada.

And it becomes my special duty, possessing knowledge of the subject through unaided discovery, in the just performance of appointed work, and in the exercise of opportunities for inquiry, that I should not fail to use all proper methods to oppose the unscrupulous craft which employs similar knowledge for corrupt purposes, and much injustice to uninstruced people.

I trust that you will not be led to consider that I am wanting in respectful consideration or bearing if I venture to give publicity to this communication, in consequence of the measures taken by the Canadian Government, and the public interest of the subject.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.

Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.  
Windsor, Nova Scotia, October 16th, 1882.

ENCLOSURES—Number I. to VII.