ARGUMENT.

THE RELATION OF THE UNITED STATES EXPORTS AND THE CANADIAN IMPORTS OF 1874 TO THE GENERAL STANDARD 969,969, AND THE MASKING QUANTITY 731.

EXAMPLE I.

omestic and Foreig all British North ath America.

il, 44,189 1,155

\$241,779

877, page 335

\$158,969

\$151,303

m & Whalebon

m & Whalebon

m & Whalebon

7,666

838

123,630 195,60

Then

Make

Added to

969,969

8728,921 Canadian Imports from the United States, Deduct Johnson's masking number, (1) Remainder, 728,553 United States total Exports, 241,779 Deduct Young's masking number. 363 241,416 Remainder. 368 728,553 241,416 added to 363

But 731 is made up from the figures 838x2 less 945 equal to 731. These are denominational maskng quantities, being

731

\$838 Whalebone, 945 Sperm,

Their relation to each other, to the number 666, and other numbers in the 13th Chapter of Revelation, will be shown presently.

EXAMPLE II.

Canadian Imports from the United States, Deduct masking number, 731 728,190 Remainder, 728.190U. S. Total Exports, 241,779 969,969 The Standard. Make \$241,779 Again-United States total Exports, Deduct masking number, 241.048 Remainder, 241,048 Rnt. Canadian total Imports, 728,921 969,969 The Standard. Make EXAMPLE III.

> From 3 303,666 728,553 (See Example I) . From 241,416 (See Example I) Deduct 666,303 Deduct 62,250 Remainder,

Therefore the four quantities are in arithmetical proportion, and the Canadian Imports less the masking number 368 are as much greater than 666,303, as 303,666 are greater than the United States Exports less the masking number 363. (5)

⁽¹⁾ The origin and relation of this number is shown in Example XX.

⁽⁵⁾ The reader must distinguish between an arithmetical proportion and a geometrical proportion. The value of an arithmetical proportion is the difference between the terms of the ratios; the value of a geometrical proportion is the quotient of the erms of the ratios. In an arithmetical proportion the sum of the extremes is equal to the sum of the means, in a geometrical proportion the product of the extreme is equal to the product of the extreme is equal to the product of the extreme is equal to the product of the means. It is a geometrical proportion which is used in the ordinary likely of Three."

NOTE —Unless specially mentioned, the term Canadian Imports from the United States, relates only to the imports by the Provinces one created in the Trusty of Washington and to the quantities sworn to in evidence at Halifax in 1877.