If we attach to the figures in Section No. II, Table III, the denominations given in Statement No. VI, Table III, then the entire series comes out from beginning to end, in the form of the larger quantities being sums of the smaller quantities, the principle on which Bernoulli's Table may be artifically constructed.

In like manner, if we attach the denominations to the figures in Section No. 1, Statement No. VIII; also in section No. II of the same Statement; also in Section No. I of Statement No. IX, all in Table IV, we get a clear view of this surprising property of interchangeability.

But further—If the reader will turn to Chapter VI, he will see that this interchangeable character continues up to the present time, and that the Differences in Canadian Records between "Imports" and "Entries for Home Consumption," up to 1885, are nothing more than the sums of Dr. Edward Young's United States Export Fish Trade figures for 1872-73: and these again are interchangeable with the "Fire-brick and Clay Series," also with the United States Import Figures for the next preceding year—1873-74. All of which is shown in Table IV.

The whole may be likened to a knitted sock—unfasten the knot and the entire fabric can be drawn out into the one single thread from which it was dexterously constructed. Or they may be likened to a chequered patchwork, whose pieces are fastened together by the chain stitch which is used in sewing machines. Untie the knot which holds the thread and the whole may be disintregated by simply drawing out the thread.

In subsequent chapters I show that this well-joined adjustment pervades Canadian Trade Returns up to the latest issue of 1885, all of which, as specified, may be disjointed and resolved into Bernoulli's wonderful series—and then put together again—

EADEM MUTATA RESURGO.

THE COTTON AND WOOLLEN "IMPORTS" AND "ENTRIES FOR HOME CONSUMPTION" GROUPED AND PUT IN THE FORM OF AN ENDLESS ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.

This illustration closes the present series. It is sufficiently startling. Any school-boy can now be taught how to put Mr. Commissioner Johnson's Record of Trade with the United States and Great Britain in Cottons, Woollens, Iron, &c., in the form of an endless Arithmetical Progression.

This is the necessary consequence of the artificial manufacture of the figures from a Ready Reckoner.

It is not for me to discuss how it comports with the views of Protectionists or Free-traders, or with Inland or Maritime Provinces. It is sufficient for me to display the fact and show how the imposture is accomplished.

It is thought that the illustrations now presented, which appeal to the uninstructed eye, will suffice to prove the interchangeable character of all the figures used in the records specified. That this artificial character is very widely distributed throughout Canadian Trade Tables from 1867 to 1885, I have satisfied myself by examining the records purporting to represent trade in other branches of Industry—particularly Iron.

I am satisfied that the misrepresentation indicated amounts to many millions of dollars, and changes in a very marked degree the aspect of Canadian Trade with the United States and Great Britain, besides discriminating to a great extent between the United States and Great Britain in particular branches of trade, and special articles in each branch.

Then comes in the paramount question of duties, and the secret object of all these fabrications.

In conclusion, I am justified in saying that the Canadian Records of Trade specified, and the United States Records of Trade specified, are nothing more than the equivalents of the sums of selected co-efficients of the expansion of the Binomial $(1+1)$ to the power of n, where n is equal to 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., to any desirable quantity.

I look upon this matter as one not only of supreme importance in relation to the good neighborhood and welfare of two contiguous nations of the same language, origin and blood, but as betokening the existence of concerted deception, unparalleled in the history of nations, which tends to destroy that good neighborhood. It threatens to disturb peaceful intercommunication and dealings, which, at any cost to individuals, ought to be maintained for the benefit of the millions who are banefully influenced by the existence of so alarming a deviation from equal justice to all before the law, in a matter which so deeply concerns the INDUSTRY OF THE PEOPLE.

The frequent efforts I have made in this direction during the past eight years have been stimulated again and again by fresh discoveries.

But the one sustaining impulse which has never left me, and which I now feel with greater force than ever, is the consciousness that truth, under Providence, must rise above and over all barriers. When its aim is directed to secure the supremacy of justice and reverence for law, it must lead to peace and goodwill among men.

HENRY YOULE HIND.

WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA, DEC. 16th, 1886.