

nothing more than sums of the Canadian dutiable and Free Fish and Fish Oil Imports from the United States; also that they are sums of the terms of the Canadian "Fire-brick and Clay" Series. *Fourth* :—That all the Figures are interchangeable and derived (as subsequently proved in detail) from Bernoulli's Column No. III. and Bernoulli's Column No. IV. carried out to 48 terms.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE DUTIES?

What has become of the duties? and what is the nature of the actual Trade which has taken place between Canada and the United States in respect of Products of the Sea, as compared with the artificial Record of Mr. Bouchette, Mr. Johnson and Dr. Young? These questions are of overwhelming importance at the present time.

There can be no doubt whatever that the United States Records of Government in relation to this Trade with Canada have been greatly falsified, and there can be no doubt that the Canadian Records of Trade with the United States have also been greatly falsified. The figures purporting to record this Trade are mathematically related—a thing impossible in the ordinary course of Trade. The question of Duties is, beyond all others, a question of vital interest to both nations. The question of the Fisheries is another subject of great importance. But these are overshadowed by one of still greater moment to Canadians, which is involved in the proved statement, that Mr. COMMISSIONER JOHNSON CONTINUES THE SAME PRACTICES UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

The Chapters which succeed the Tables prove beyond question that in other branches of Trade between Canada and the United States, and Canada and Great Britain, the same method of fabrication has been pursued up to the last issue of Canadian Trade and Navigation Tables in the year of Grace 1886. (Date of the letter, Dec. 22nd, 1885.)

Chapter I proves that the Canadian Trade Tables of 1878 were fabricated, with respect to Cottons and Woollens, according to the method which had been pursued for so many years with respect to Trade with the United States in the Products of the Sea.

In Chapter I. it is proved that the differences between "Imports" and "Entries for Home Consumption," with respect to Canadian Trade in Cottons and Woollens with the United States and Great Britain are, like the Fish Trade Figures, capable of being put—

First :—Into the form of an Arithmetical Progression.

Second :—In terms of the "Fire-brick and Clay" Series.

Third :—In terms of Dr. Edward Young's United States Fish, Shell Fish, Fish Oil and Products of the Sea Exports to British America in 1872-3.

Fourth :—In terms of the Differences between Bernoulli's Column No. IV. to 48 terms, and Dr. Edward Young's Fish Trade figures before specified. (See page 5 of this book.)

The Table on page 5 is a startling record. Subtract Dr. Edward Young's United States Fish Trade Figures of 1872-73 from James Bernoulli's Column IV. to 48 terms—170 years old—and you get the Differences between Canadian "Imports" and "Entries for Home Consumption" for Cottons and Woollens in the year 1878. What a tale of deception this Record unfolds! What has been the motive underlying it and sustaining it? The duties are levied on "Entries for Home Consumption" and these Entries are all forged. The Industry of a nation is misrepresented, and the Records of Trade with two nations fabricated. For what purpose?

In Chapter II. the method of obtaining the proof of the fabrications with respect to Provinces is fully outlined. Each imported article is stated as given in the Trade Tables. The first order of Differences shows the visible magnitude of the deception, and the degree to which each Province has been misrepresented in two classes of goods only. The accuracy of the Figures is surprising, and that alone is sufficient to establish inferentially, a so-called "cooking" of accounts. But when attention is given to Chapter III., the secret is exposed to view.

The title of this Chapter is :—

The Relation between Bernoulli's Column No. IV., and the Details of the Differences between Cotton and Woollen "Imports" and "Entries for Home Consumption" figures in the year 1878, and the Mathematical Formula showing their Origin.

Here let me again call attention to the great Difference between Provincial and Dominion Differences. For the sake of brevity, the Dominion Differences have alone been presented in an analytical Form. On page 17 the Discriminating Differences for the Dominion are alone given. The Discriminating Differences for Provinces are much greater: for Cottons more than double, as may be seen by reference to Table A on page 16.

The positive and negative signs of the Differences are all-important. Change the signs and the representation of the value of the Trade changes with them. A record of duties in excess becomes a record of duties in defect—and the entire record of Trade is reversed.

All of these quantities representing Dominion discriminating Differences are represented on pages 17 and 18 in terms of Bernoulli's Column No. IV.

The Mathematical Formula which unites them all, follows this surprising representation of Canadian Trade in Cottons and Woollens with the United States and Great Britain.

This formula may be thus indicated :—

Any term A is represented by the expression ;

$$A = \frac{a(a+1)(a+2)(a+3) \text{ to } \dots \dots \dots \{ a + (n-2) \}}{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, \text{ to } \dots \dots (n-1)}$$

where a is equal to the number of the column in Bernoulli's Table, and n is equal to the number of terms in the column including cyphers. The general formula for the entire series is given in Chapter VI.

The illustration of Dr. Edward Young's Fish Trade figures, presented on page 20, is merely putting, with their denominations, a few of the figures properly grouped, so as to exhibit to the eye the real nature of their character. All of the United States and Canadian denominational figures in relation to International Trade in the Products of the Sea, can be put in similar form for several successive years.