

subordinate to reciprocal Canadian statistics by a mathematical process pursued in common at Washington and at Ottawa. The method and its results are sufficiently described in this book, but susceptible of much more ample demonstration.

This secret process has subsequently been continued by Canadian officials up to the present time, and in such a gross form that the figures of the National Records of the Trade of Canada in their latest issue, are interchangeable with those of the earlier Trade Records of her powerful and independent neighbor, and mathematically related to them. They can all be put in the form of an endless Arithmetical Progression, with subordinate consequences.

In glaring contradiction to the solemn averments made in the Canadian Parliament (1), and re-echoed in the Imperial Parliament (2), some years since, this unexampled abuse of trust is mathematically proved in the pages of this book to have been going on then, as stated, and also to be going on now, but with tenfold greater contingent burdens. The responsibility resting on those who favored this subterfuge, and permitted the secret scheming to continue, has yet to be measured.

If papers are called for in the House of Representatives, it will be found that I have not been remiss in communicating the grave delinquencies of Dr. Edward Young to the Government of the United States, even so far back as 1882 (3).

These printed communications point out the artificial construction of Dr. Edward Young's Trade Figures in the United States Commerce and Navigation Reports for six years. They notice also his misrepresentations of Canadian Official Returns in the "Monthly Reports."

I now find that the special features then enlarged upon are nothing more than the subordinate consequences of the continued use of selected co-efficients of the successive expansions of the Binomial  $(1+1)$  to the power of  $n$ , in order to represent United States Trade in the Products of the Sea.

The absence of mathematical proof of the fraud may account for the absence of notice being taken of the statements made.

But the permitted continuance of these practices in Canada derives special force from the fact that with the exception of the formula, the whole was described by me in a communication to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, (4), when that statesman occupied the position of President of the Local Government Board, in May, 1884, and a synopsis was previously published by me and circulated in England, and sufficiently so in Canada (5).

The title of the voluminous paper addressed to Sir Charles Dilke and returned to me, was as follows:

**"THE CANADIAN OFFICIAL FRAUDS CONTINUOUSLY PRACTICED IN RELATION TO THE CANADIAN PROTECTIVE  
TARIFF AND CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM."**

This vast fraud, as continued since 1877, unequally affects the international Trade Relations of many millions of people on this continent alone. It has favoured the industries of one class and abused the privileges and rights of another class. It has unequally and inequitably represented, by means of forged figures, the several industries of these classes, and their commercial relations. Page 5 of this book embodies an indictment no one can dispute; Chapter VI further confirms it.

The hidden influence this fraud exercises may at any moment be called into action. Unless exposed to public view, it may again suddenly become an unsuspected controlling power in legislation, in the adjustment of treaties, in arbitration, and in the administration of the law.

The conspiracy has already become a rooted and a growing evil, which must be extirpated at any cost, or it will lead to grave international bickerings, and internal unrest, if not disaffection.

It is not very long since that men wondered at the saying imputed to a distinguished personage, exalted in rank and high in public estimation, that "Representative institutions are now on their trial." It looks as if this saying had a great deal of truth in it.

The irony cast by the process I have outlined, on solemn arguments based on the interchangeable figures which are its outcome, is unspeakable.

(1.) See official report of the Discussion to the Canadian Senate and the Canadian House of Commons, in January and February, 1881, respecting the charges made by me; also, Mr. Commissioner Whiteher's whitewashing memorandum for Sir J. A. Macdonald, and my reply to His Excellency the Governor-General of the Dominion, concerning this outrage against truth and honour.

(2.) Sir Charles W. Dilke, 1881.

(3.) The United States Spurious Statistics and the conspiracy which created them,—being letters addressed to the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State, dated—1st. Windsor, Nova Scotia, Oct. 16, 1882. 2nd.—Windsor, Nova Scotia, Nov. 1, 1882. 3rd.—Windsor, Nova Scotia, Nov. 30, 1882.

(4.)

NOTTINGHAM, July 14th, 1884.

To the Right Honourable Sir CHARLES W. DILKE, M. P., President of the Local Government Board.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit a printed copy of the "Correspondence with the late Lord Frederick Cavendish," published with the consent of the Marquis of Hartington.

I should now be very grateful if you would authorize me to publish my letter of May 10th to yourself, with the additions, omitting such passages, if any, you might deem unnecessary.

There could only be three purposes served by such an act, namely:—

The suppression of confessed atrocious crimes.  
Justice to millions of the industrial classes of our countrymen; and  
An impulse given to the principles of Just Government.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

HENRY YOUNG HIND, M. A.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, July 17th, 1884.

Sir,—In reply to your letter, I am directed by Sir Charles Dilke to say that he never under any circumstances consents to the publication of correspondence with him.

H. Y. HIND, Esq.

I am your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. E. C. BODLEY.

(5.) Concerning a letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, M. P., President of the Local Government Board, relating to the Forged Trade Tables of the Dominion of Canada for the years 1878 and 1883, with an illustration of one method of fraud.—May 1884.