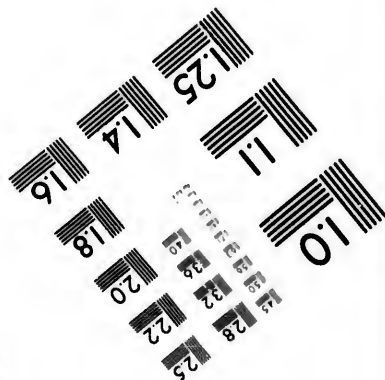
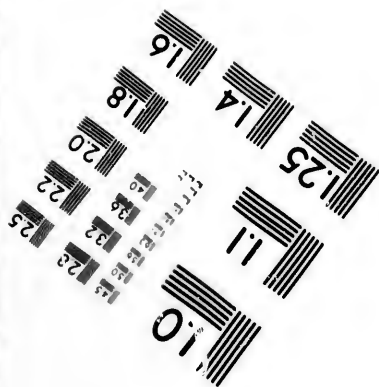
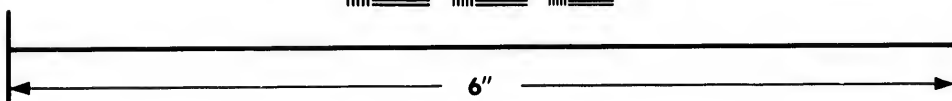
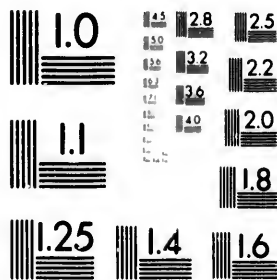


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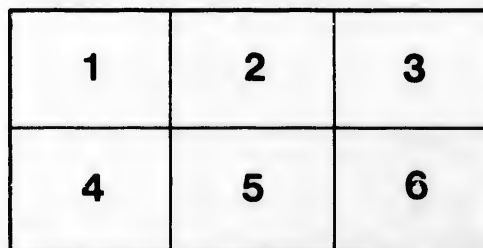
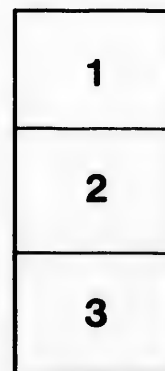
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Beon  
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# FALSIFIED DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

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A LETTER TO

HIS EXCELLENCY

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE,  
GOVERNOR GENERAL of CANADA.

BY

HENRY YOULE HIND, M. A.,  
COMPILER OF THE ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HALIFAX FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Geologist to the Red River Expedition of 1857.—In charge of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Expedition of 1858.—Author of Narrative of the Canadian Expeditions to the North West, 1860.—Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsular, 1863.—Official Report on the Geology of New Brunswick, 1865.—Official Reports on Waverly, 1869—Sherbrooke, 1870—Mount Uniacke, Oldham and Kenfrew Gold Districts of Nova Scotia, 1872, &c., &c.

Official Papers on—The Effect of the Fishery Clauses of the Treaty of Washington on the Fisheries and Fishermen of British North America. Parts I. and II. (1877)

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WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.  
C. W. Knowles, Publisher,  
1880.

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## Falsified Departmental Reports.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF LORNE, K. T., G. C. M. G., GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA, &c., &c., &c.

MY LORD :

The veracity of the Departmental Reports presented annually to the Governor General of the Dominion, is of the highest importance to the State. When known to embody fallacious details, the subsequent use of these details for any purpose whatever, necessarily carries with it the most weighty responsibilities.

I respectfully ask permission to point out to your Excellency, firstly,—the condition in which the annual reports of at least two departments of the Government have been presented to the Governor General and the Legislature, during a series of years ; secondly,—to indicate in part the subsequent use made of details in these reports for State purposes.

I am compelled to take this step in consequence of the recent reappearance of important statistical statements, known to me to be grossly false, over the signature of a Dominion official occupying a high position. (1)

These false statements are used to influence public opinion in a very grave matter, and they are the rehash of similar statements previously and successfully employed in a great international contention.

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(1) Letter addressed to the Editor of the *Toronto Globe* by W. J. F. Whitaker, Esq., dated, Ottawa, June 5th, 1880, and published in the *Globe* and in other Canadian Journals. Vide Appendix No. I.

Mr. Whitcher, the promulgator of these statements, is the Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, and he closes his communication, which is appended to this letter, with the assurance that it is "founded on published information accessible to everybody."

I propose to show your Excellency that this "published information" is gleaned or falsified from the Annual Trade and Navigation Returns of the Customs Departments, and the Fishery Reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries; also, that during a series of years many of the details embodied in the official Reports of these Departments of Government, are of such a doubtful character, as to excite the gravest suspicions of their truthfulness, and in some instances to induce a belief that the entries are fictitious, misleading and premeditated.

The figures used by Mr. Whitcher represent the averages of Canadian Fish Exports and Imports during different fiscal periods extending over the last seven and twenty years. Previous to the appearance of Mr. Whitcher's letter, it had fallen to my lot, as an outcome of official duties, to inquire into the accuracy of some of these averages. I found them to be fallacious in the extreme, and to involve in their preparation and use, the gravest offences against morality and law. The renewed public use of these forged statistics, necessarily compels me to call your Excellency's attention to them, chiefly on the ground that they are of Canadian origin, that they consist of the falsified representations of vast international commercial dealings; also, because they serve, as records of Government, for the basis of Legislative enactments as well as of imperial diplomacy, and are in a measure based upon Canadian public Records of tainted character, officially presented to the Governor General and the Parliament of the Dominion.

I shall first make some general remarks on the averages Mr. Whitcher presents, and then refer to the details they embody, and their relation to the annual Trade and Navigation Returns of the Dominion, and the annual Dominion Fishery Reports.

#### GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE AVERAGES.

The table from which Mr. Whitcher takes his averages up to the year 1876, was presented in evidence to the Halifax Fisheries Commission, upon oath, by Mr. James Barry of the Customs Department, Ottawa, on the 18th Sept., 1877. It is printed on page 435 of the British Evidence, and on page 1071 of the "Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission," published at Washington. The averages are printed on page 418 of the Imperial Blue Book, entitled "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission," and the argument there based on them is credited by the Counsel to Mr. Miall. Hence Mr. Whitcher is so far correct in his avowal that his communication is based upon "published information accessible to everybody." (1)

(1) Appendix No. II.—Letter to Mon. M. Delfosse.



My analysis of these averages revealed the fact that in the enumeration of Canadian Imports and Exports of Fish and Fish Products, the following artifices have been employed.

## SECTION I.

### FISH IMPORTS BY CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST—During the duty period, from 1867 to 1873 the items, Oysters, (excepting the year 1873), Whale Oil, Lobsters, Preserved Fish, Furs and Skins of Marine Animals, &c., are omitted—but in framing the averages from 1874 to 1877 all these items are introduced.

SECOND—In the Customs Returns for 1874, the item "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed"—a terrestrial item—amounting to \$110,258, is changed to "Furs and Skins of MARINE Animals," and introduced as such into the alleged average imports of Fish and Fish Products from the United States.

THIRD—The prices and quantities of Imports of fish and products of fish from the United States, as stated in the Customs Returns from 1874 to 1877, are in many instances absurdly high and enormously large, suggesting false entries.

FOURTH—The imports of Manitoba and British Columbia are included in the imports of the year 1877, but in no other year; these Provinces not being included in the Treaty of Washington.

FIFTH—While Whale Oil is rejected during the duty period, it is introduced in the free period, and "Crude Oil," a terrestrial product, is introduced as a marine item, during the duty period, but rejected during the free period.

&c.,                      &c.,                      &c.,                      &c.

The effect of these various artifices in framing the averages of imports from the United States during different fiscal periods, is to lessen enormously the apparent value of Canadian Importations of fish and fish products from the United States during the duty period, and to increase enormously the apparent imports of fish and fish products from the United States during the free period, or since the working of the Washington Treaty.

## SECTION II.

### FISH EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST—In framing the averages of EXPORTS of Canada to the United States during the duty period, 1867 to 1873, the Compiler lessened the official record of exports from Prince Edward Island to the United States, and increased the official record of exports to other countries. In some cases this alteration of records of Government was made to very large extent.

SECOND—The prices given in the Customs Returns of Fish exported to the United States, when compared with the prices charg-

ed to other countries are so widely different, and so much less during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, as to suggest certain conclusions respecting the origin of these differences.

THIRD—Certain large items of fish export to the United States, are absent from the Customs Returns during different years.

The effect of these artifices, is to diminish, to a very large extent, the record of exports of fish, and the products of fish from Canada to the United States, during both the duty period, from 1867 to 1873, and the Washington Treaty period.

### SECTION III.

#### FISH EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

FIRST—In framing the averages of Exports to other countries, the Compiler has thrown out a very large proportion of the exports of the Province of Quebec in the year 1874.

SECOND—By the introduction of manifestly absurd entries into the Customs returns, the fish exports to foreign countries are largely increased. The object of this artifice *appears* to be antagonistic to the object of the preceeding alterations, but it is susceptible of satisfactory explanation.

THIRD—The Compiler has largely increased the fish exports of Prince Edward Island to other countries, and lessened the official record showing exports to the United States.

The effect of these artifices and frauds is to increase the apparent exports of fish and fish products to other countries, in comparison with the exports to the United States.

I will now proceed to give illustrations of each of the artifices enumerated in the three preceeding Sections, commencing with the details in the Trade and Navigation Official Returns.

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#### THE TABLES OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Reference to page 369 of the Trade and Navigation Returns for the year 1874, showing the "General Statement of Imports for the Dominion," will reveal two items designated as follows:—

1. "Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals."
2. "Furs, Skins and Tails—all other, undressed."

The first is a Marine item, the second a Terrestrial item.

Further reference to the Trade returns of the several provinces, as given on pages 49, 115, 170, 217, 255 and 291 of the same volume, develops the fact that in grouping these items for the general

Statement of Dominion Imports on page 369, they have been rearranged and by far the larger portion transferred from "Furs, Skins and Tails—undressed," to "Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine animals," and these items are made there to read

Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals,.....	\$246,535
Furs, Skins and Tails—all other undressed,	41,826
Total,	<u>\$288,361</u>

The items should read

Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals,.....	\$ 1,051
Furs, Skins and Tails—all other undressed,	287,310
Total,	<u>\$288,361</u>

Again,—although the items are correctly given in the "Summary Statement" of imports of each Province, on pages 388, 399, 410, 420, 427, 433, yet in the *Summary* Statement of the Dominion, they are once more transposed, and the Marine product, instead of being represented by \$1,051, is represented as before by \$246,535.

This grouping of the items does not consist of a mere transposition of values from one heading to another, *but it involves the separate acts of selection and addition of Marine items and Terrestrial items* to form the value \$246,535; and this occurs in the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Dominion, and was repeated in 1876. Now for the application of this transformation.

On page 418 of the "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission," we find the imports of fish and fish oil from the United States into the Dominion of Canada given as amounting to \$728,921 in the year 1874.

This sum, \$728,921, is made up of the following details:

IMPORTS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES  
IN 1874.

Ontario,.....	\$275,804
Quebec, .....	265,723
Nova Scotia,.....	166,291
New Brunswick,.....	19,238
P. E. Island,.....	1,865
Total,.....	<u>\$728,921</u>

When we compare these figures with the sums total of the fish items for each Province in the Trade and Navigation Reports for 1874, we find that

Ontario has.....	119	dollars too much.
Quebec has.....	109,215	" "
Nova Scotia has.....	330	" "
New Brunswick has.....	594	" "
P. E. Island has.....	0	" "

Total,.....\$110,258 too much.

On page 369 we find the transformed entry, "Furs and Skins, the produce of fish or MARINE ANIMALS" imported from the United States,..... \$110,256 which number is made up of the following :

"Furs, Skins and Tails—undressed"—Imported from United States.

Quebec,.....	\$109,213,	page 115
Nova Scotia,.....	330,	" 170
New Brunswick,.....	713,	" 217

Total,..... \$110,256

These Terrestrial items being thus transformed into a Marine item, were then added to the Fish imports from the United States in the proportion given. (1) In a word, the conclusion drawn from these figures is as subjoined :

The Compiler of the Table from which Mr. Whitcher's averages are in the main taken, first added up the fish items of the different Provinces, and then turned to the "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed," transformed them and divided them as represented above.

For it will be observed that 119 added to 594 makes the sum 713, which represents in dollars the imports by New Brunswick of "Furs, Skins and tails—undressed."

(1) \$110,258 is made up of the following imported items:

\$330	"Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed, by Nova Scotia.
665	" " " " " " do. do.
50	" " " " " " do. do.
109,213	" " " " " " do. do.

Total \$110,258

and the Compiler gave

\$330 to Nova Scotia
119 to Ontario.
109,213 to Quebec.
594 to New Brunswick.

This artifice is repeated in the year 1876, and was detected by the proof-reader, with, however, the loss of 32,199 dollars worth of "Furs and Skins of Marine Animals" which disappear, according to the "Errata," from the Imports of British Columbia.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to conceive any other process by which Ontario obtained 119 dollars and New Brunswick 594 dollars in excess of their true importations, than by the breaking up of the number \$713, which represents the value of the imports of New Brunswick of "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed" from the United States. If Ontario and New Brunswick had not been thus credited, the enormous addition to Quebec's importations might have been regarded as the result of inadvertence.

But another curious fitting together of numbers draws attention to "Whale Oil."

It has been remarked that previous to 1874, Whale Oil was not included in the enumeration of imports during the duty period—1867 to 1873. The imports of Whale Oil by New Brunswick in 1874 are seen on page 220 to have amounted to \$1,307.

But the value, 1,307 dollars, is equivalent to the following figures :

\$594—being the Compiler's excess of N. B. Fish imports.  
\$713—being N. B. imports of 'Furs and Skins undressed.'

Total, \$1,307

This coincidence concentrates attention upon Whale Oil, which is found to play not only an important part in the framing of the averages, but also in the manipulation of the Trade and Navigation Returns.

Turning to page 169 of the T. and N. Returns for 1874, we find the Nova Scotia imports of Whale Oil from the United States to have been exactly 100 gallons, valued at \$41, or at the rate of 41 cents per gallon, while New Brunswick's importations amounted to 1572 gallons, valued at \$1,307, or at the rate of 83 cents a gallon, being more than double the price of Nova Scotia's imports of the same article in the same year.

The bearing of this observation does not appear until we group together the various Fish items imported from the United States by the different Provinces in 1874.

IMPORTATIONS OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1874.

<i>Nova Scotia</i> —Fresh Mackerel.....	\$79,791	
“ “ “ Whale Oil, at 41 cents a gallon, \$41		} 79,791
<i>Ontario</i> — Fish—all other.....	\$79,750	
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —Fresh Herring.....	\$7,961	} \$7,979
<i>P. I. Island</i> —Pickled Herring.....	18	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —Compiler's excess of Imports \$594		} \$1,307
“Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed” .....	713	
<i>New Brunswick</i> —Whale Oil, at 83 cents a gallon.....		

<i>Nova Scotia</i> —Sea Fish other—Fresh, at \$2.00			
a lb.....	\$17,355	} \$22,080 (1)	
<i>Ontario</i> —    “Fish, other,—Fresh.....	4,725		
<i>Quebec</i> —    Fish—all other—Fresh.....	\$6,068	} \$22,080	
all other Pickled.....	14,352		
<i>Nova Scotia</i> —Cod Oil (U. S. 1304, Newfoundland 356.).....	1,660		

The first question which suggests itself, after contemplating these figures, relates to the presence and character of the details of symmetrical quantities in the Records of the far distant Provinces of Nova Scotia and Ontario; Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island; Nova Scotia and Quebec.

How did it happen that these figures, representing certain Fish items, fit and make equal wholes?

The second question relates to the astonishing importations of FRESH fish from the United States by Nova Scotia and Ontario during the season of 1874, which form the bulk of these figures.

There could be no fiscal reason for the enormous importation of FRESH fish in 1874, after the commencement of the Washington Treaty, for FRESH FISH were free during the duty period.

Leaving for future consideration the answer to the first question, I beg to direct your Excellency's attention to the following tables, which show the quantities, values and prices given in the Trade and Navigation Returns for that year, of the Fresh Fish imports of Nova Scotia.

IMPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING 1874, FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. (2)

NOVA SCOTIA.

Item.	Quantity.	Value.	Price.
FRESH Mackerel....	1,512,560 lbs	\$79,791	5 cts. a lb. nearly
“    Herring.....	No Quantity.	7,961	—
“    Sea-fish other,	8,619 lbs. (3)	17,355	\$2.00 a pound”
“    Oysters.....	2,863 barrels	6,864	2.40 a bbl. nearly.
“    Salmon.....	6,742 lbs.	1,210	18 cts. a lb. nearly
“    Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock.....	19,325 lbs.	2,147	11 cts. a lb. nearly
Total Value of FRESH Fish.....\$115,328			

(1) Sea Fish other—Fresh (page 367) 22,003. Includes \$13 from Prince Edward Island.

(2) Pages 168 and 169, Trade and Navigation Returns for 1874.

(3) In the General Statement of N. S. Imports for 1874, page 109, no quantity is given for this item, but in the Summary Statement, page 410, 8619 lbs. are introduced.

Without stopping to inquire whether it is in the remotest degree probable that the fishing Province of Nova Scotia imported these quantities of *fresh* fish from the United States, at the prices named, I will compare the entries of the most unlikely imports in the different provinces, which I take to be fresh Cod, Haddock and Pollock.

These stand thus :—

Imports of FRESH Cod, Haddock and Pollock from the United States, year 1874.

Province.	Quantity.	Value.	Price per pound.
Ontario.....	294,515 lbs.	\$13,737	4½ cents nearly
Nova Scotia.....	19,325 "	2,147	11 " "
New Brunswick.....	5,175 "	671	13 " "
Quebec.....	No Quantity	60,450	

By reference to page 502 (1874), it will be seen that New Brunswick *exported* to the United States 109,786 lbs. of the same fish at a shade over one cent a pound, and she imported at the rate of 13 cents a pound. This is what the Trade and Navigation Returns tell us.

The Fishing Provinces paid,—one, more than double,—the other, nearly three times as much for FRESH Codfish from the United States, as was paid by the Inland Province of Ontario. This is scarcely probable.

It is paralleled, however, by the exports of FRESH Cod, Ling and Pollock from Quebec to South America, the British West Indies and Italy. The entry is as follows, page 472, T. and N. Returns for 1874.

#### EXPORTS FROM THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Codfish—including Ling and Pollock, FRESH.

Great Britain,	3,978 lbs.....	\$ 684
South America,	451,848 " .....	63,508
B. W. Indies,	150,132 " .....	25,022
Italy,	70,800 " .....	11,800
Total.....	676,758 lbs.	\$101,014

This is at the rate of

Fresh Codfish to South America,	at 14 cents a pound.
" " to B. W. Indies,	at 16 ⅔ " "
" " to Italy,	..... at 16 " "

and in grand contrast stands the entry on page 502,

*New Brunswick*. 1874, exported to the United States—Fresh Cod, &c., 109,786 lbs., value \$1,106, or at the rate of ONE cent a pound nearly. Also in 1875, *Quebec* exported 21,490 pounds weight of the same article to the United States at 14 10 cents a pound (page 570, year 1875), and in 1877 we find that *Ontario* exported to the United States—Codfish, including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, fresh, 283,000 lbs, value \$8,502, or at the rate of about 3 cents a pound—(p. 518—1877.)

I pause for a moment to consider the entry.

	pounds.	dollars.
"South America.....	451,848 .....	63,508

Was it to Costa Rica, to Brazil, to Patagonia or to Chili, that the Province of Quebec exported in the year 1874, 451,848 pounds of *Fresh* Codfish, &c., at 14 cents a pound, as recorded on page 472 of the Dominion Trade and Navigation Returns for that year?

On page 473, we may also read that Quebec exported 35,963 cwt. of Dry Salted Codfish, &c. to "South America" for \$174,839, or within a fraction of 5 dollars a cwt.

Common sense rejects the statement that the Province of Quebec exported FRESH Codfish to "South America," or the British West Indies at 14 and 16 cents a pound, or that the large quantity representing more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars worth of FRESH Cod, Ling and Pollock were ever exported from Quebec to the Countries named. It is to be observed that the item "FRESH CODFISH" is exclusive of the exports by Quebec of the same species "dry salted," "wet salted" and "pickled." Therefore it can not be a mis-print, and it is on a par with the imports of Fresh Codfish, &c. from the United States, by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at 11 and 13 cents a pound, and also on a par with similar astonishing Fish Exports and Imports during the years 1875 and 1876.

The items are used too, in the preparation of the tables from which Mr. Whitcher's averages are taken, which were employed for specific purposes.

#### IMPORTATIONS OF FRESH FISH FROM THE UNITED STATES.

In order to show that the importations of Fresh Fish and Fish Products by different Provinces from the United States in 1874 are not only abnormal, but excessive in quantity and price, I subjoin comparative Tables showing how particular items stand out in bold relief when arranged in order.

Table showing the Imports from the United States of FRESH FISH by the Provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia during a series of years—for home consumption.

(Not including Oysters.)



Year.	Ontario.	Nova Scotia	Total.
1872	\$ 9,896	\$ 3,378	\$ 13,274
1873	12,553	0	12,553
1874	<b>99,436 (1)</b>	<b>108,464</b>	<b>207,900</b>
1875	30,871	1,033	31,904
1876	23,407	7,109	30,516
1877	12,034	2,081	14,115
1878	9,945	309	10,245
1879	15,820	767	16,587

We learn from this table, that in 1874, Ontario imported more than 3 times as much fresh fish in 1874, and Nova Scotia more than 15 times as much fresh fish, as in any year of the series of 8 years given in the table, either before or after.

We will now take the imports of Quebec as concerns the item "Pickled Fish" enumerated among the symmetrical numbers on page 10.

IMPORTS OF "FISH, ALL OTHER—PICKLED"—FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1873.....	\$ 364
1874.....	<b>14,352</b>
1875.....	721
1876.....	No Entry.
1877.....	9
1878.....	No Entry.
1879.....	30

The Imports of Pickled Fish from the United States stand out in similar marked contrast in 1874. The same observation applies to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE ITEM "SEA-FISH—OTHER, FRESH," AND "SEA-FISH, ALL OTHER, FRESH."

Imports of Nova Scotia from the United States.

1873.....	No Entry.
1874.....	<b>\$17,355</b>
1875.....	866
1876.....	7,285
1877.....	10
1878.....	36
1879.....	666

(1) In the general Statement of Imports, page 368, occurs the item "Fish—all other—FRESH"—United States. \$88,818, which is made up of the items

Ontario—Fish—all other	—	—	—	—	79,750, p. 49
Quebec— " " Fresh	—	—	—	—	6,068, p. 114
Total,	—	—	—	—	85,818

which shows that the item

Fish all other, — — — — — 79,750

referred to Fresh Fish. Vide also page 367 and 449, for "Sea-Fish, other, FRESH."

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

## THE ITEM "OYSTERS IN BARRELS."

Imports of New Brunswick from the United States.

1873.....	\$ 581
1874.....	<b>13,274</b>
1875.....	6,989
1876.....	5,056
1877.....	2,874
1878.....	826
1879.....	1,608

The prices of "Fish Oil—other" stand out in the same unequal measure in 1874 for Quebec. They are as follows :

## "Fish Oil—other"—Quebec.

Year.

1873.....	No Entry.
1874.....	\$1.18 per gallon.
1875.....	39 cents nearly.
1876.....	31 ½ cents nearly.
1877.....	37 do.
1878.....	37 do.
1879.....	39 do.

The amount of Fish Oil imported by Quebec in 1874 from the United States is very large, and make a considerable difference in the imports at the price named. The item is

Fish Oil, other..... 16,696 gallons,..... \$19,789

The value of the reported CATCH of Salmon in the Province of New Brunswick in 1873 and 1874 is also in marked contrast with the Catch of other years. Strange to say too, the exports of Salmon during those years do not conform to the catch. Tabulated, these details are as follows:—

## OFFICIAL VALUE OF THE SALMON CATCH, AND EXPORTS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

(Fiscal year ends 30th June.)

Year.	Value of Catch.	Exports.	Difference.
1870	176,945	136,052	40,893
1871	201,062	125,550	75,512
1872	207,767	84,247	123,520
1873	<b>527,312</b>	95,985	431,327
1874	<b>605,997</b>	157,024	448,973
1875	284,235	134,061	150,174
1876	140,482	75,931	64,551
1877	233,654	101,117	132,537
1878	262,885	237,278	25,607
1879	254,224	203,977	50,248

What can have become of the enormous quantities NOT exported, amounting in value to \$431,327, and \$448,973 for New Brunswick alone in 1873 and 1874. The same remark applies to the Dominion Exports of Salmom in that year.

Hitherto I have confined my remarks chiefly to the year 1874, but similar anomalies are to be found in the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, and in articles of a totally different class. The following comparison of the annual imports of Oysters by the Province of Ontario is suggestive :

Importations of Oysters from the United States by the Province of Ontario.

1873.....	\$139,894
1874.....	134,326
1875.....	<b>210,186</b>
1876.....	<b>172,170</b>
1877.....	<b>174,668</b>
1878.....	144,457
1879.....	125,484

Although the total values of imported oysters by Ontario are excessive in 1875, 1876 and 1877, it is the price charged per barrel in the Trade and Navigation returns which excite astonishment. These are as follows :

Year 1875,

Ontario, \$11.38 per barrel	Nova Scotia, \$3.73
Quebec, 9.21 " "	New Brunswick 3.74
<u>\$20.59 for two bbls.</u>	<u>\$7.47 for two bbls.</u>
Mean \$10.29	\$3.73

Year 1876,

Ontario, \$8.97 per barrel	Nova Scotia, \$3.73
Quebec, 7.26 " "	New Brunswick 3.82
<u>\$16.23 for two bbls.</u>	<u>\$7.55 for two bbls.</u>

Year 1879,

Ontario—\$5.63 per barrel.	Nova Scotia—\$4.61 per barrel.
Quebec— 4.53 " "	New Brunswick 3.60 " "
<u>\$10.16 for two barrels.</u>	<u>\$8.21 for two barrels</u>

The discrepancies in the charges for 'oysters in barrels' during 1875 and 1879 for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec is very striking when taken in connection with other discrepancies pointed out. All of these abnormal entries can not be mistakes, because in relation to IMPORTS, they are all in excess, and, as I

shall now proceed to show, similar anomalies in the EXPORTS to the United States, are all in defect.

#### EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

In order to illustrate the extraordinary differences which exist in the *Export* prices of certain articles to the United States during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, compared with the export prices charged to other countries I append the subjoined table.

#### PRICES OF "CODFISH—DRY SALTED"—EXPORTED FROM NOVA SCOTIA TO THE SPANISH WEST INDIES AND TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Spanish West Indies.	United States.	Difference.
1873	\$3.82	\$3.60	\$ .22 less.
1874	4.14	2.62	1.52 "
1875	4.88	3.77	1.11 "
1876	4.80	3.78	1.02 "
1877	4.38	3.69	.40 "
1878	4.04	3.42	.62 "
1879	3.89	3.36	.53 "

It will be observed that this remarkable depreciation of price put upon the EXPORTS of Codfish to the United States, occurs in the same years as the extraordinary increase of price and quantity of IMPORTED items from the United States—It ceases in 1877.

In 1876, the quantities involved are large, and the United States is served with Codfish, &c., at the rate of \$3.57 per cwt., while "South America" and British Guiana are charged over \$5.00 per cwt. The figures are (page 472)

#### DOMINION EXPORTS OF DRY SALTED CODFISH—1874.

United States, 42,323 cwt....	\$151,770. or \$3.57 per cwt.
South America 57,850 " ...	295,258, or 5.10 "
British Guiana 31 130 " ...	158,127, or 5.07 "

From this we learn, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns, that 31,130 cwt. of Dry Codfish, &c. sent to British Guiana, brought more money than 42,323 cwt. sent to the United States.

In 1874, New Brunswick is actually recorded to have sent 9,863 cwt. of Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock, dry salted, to the United States at the rate of 76 cents a cwt. (page 502,) and to Italy 2,080 cwt. at 4 dollars a cwt. The entries are

Codfish—including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, dry salted—  
Exported to

The United States, 9,863 cwt., valued at	\$7,586
Italy,.....2,080 " " " "	8,320

And what can the following entry mean ?

EXPORTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Codfish—Salted, (page 516.)—1874.

Great Britain,	13 cwt.,	\$ 3,098
United States,	30 cwt.,	10,708
British W. Indies	24 cwt.,	9,402
<hr/>		
Total,.....	67 cwt.,	\$23,208

From this we learn that in 1874 Prince Edward Island exported 37 cwt. of Salted Codfish to Great Britain and the British West Indies for 12,500 dollars, and 30 cwt. to the United States for 10,708 dollars. The aggregate exportation being at the rate of 344 dollars per hundredweight for Salted Codfish.

It is the same with regard to Herring. The following table shows that, while in one Province a reasonable export price was recorded, in another Province a remarkably low export price was charged for exports to the *United States*.

EXPORTS OF PICKLED HERRING TO THE UNITED STATES.

Per Barrel.

1874—Province of Quebec,	\$1.43
1875 do. do. ....	1.07
1876 do. do. ....	2.52
1877 do. do. ....	2.80
1875—Province of Nova Scotia, .....	\$4.47
1876 do. do. do. ....	4.00

IMPORTS OF PICKLED HERRING BY PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND QUEBEC FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1877.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1874.....	5 Barrels,.....	\$13
1875.....	No imports from the United States.	
1876.....	3 cwt.....	\$ 10
1877.....	1,427 Barrels.....	6,808, at \$4.77 per Barrel,

and in 1877 Prince Edward Island is recorded to have exported to the United States 1,210 barrels of Pickled Herring for \$3,855, or at the rate of \$3.18 a barrel, a difference of \$1.59 per barrel, between the import and export price of Pickled Herring for the Province of Prince Edward Island, being more than the total value per barrel charged by Quebec in 1874 and 1875 for similar articles exported to the United States.

This importation of 6,808 dollars worth of pickled herring by Prince Edward Island from the United States in 1877, is most surprising. The price, \$4.77 per barrel is unparalleled. In order to show how this abnormal importation stands out in a series of years, I introduce the total importations of fish and fish oil of all kinds by Prince Edward Island from the United States, from 1856 to 1876. The quantities are given in the printed table from which Mr. Whitcher takes his averages.

Total Fish importations of P. E. I. from the U. S.

1856.....	\$244	1863.....	\$ 0	1870.....	\$2,150
1857.....	35	1864.....	955	1871.....	3,016
1858.....	0	1865.....	0	1872.....	0
1859.....	0	1866.....	4,648	1873.....	0
1860.....	0	1867.....	4,234	1874.....	1,865
1861.....	37	1868.....	2,324	1875.....	2,215
1862.....	0	1869.....	4,504	1876.....	2,312
		1877.....	\$8,382		

of which 6,808 dollars is credited to "Pickled Herring" at \$4.77 per barrel.

The following is the comparison of prices :—

Imported by Ontario .....	\$3.98	per barrel.
" " Quebec .....	4.78	" "
" " Prin. Ed. Is.....	4.77	" "
" " Nova Scotia.....	3.60	" "
" " New Brunswick.....	2.94	" "

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In 1875, the Province of Quebec *exported* Pickled Herring to the United States at \$1.07 a barrel ; two years later the Province *imported* the same article from the United States at \$4.78 per barrel, or more than FOUR TIMES as much as she sold her own produce for, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns. The other Provinces imported at reasonable charges.

SMOKED HERRING.

In 1876, Nova Scotia sent Smoked Herring to the United States at a trifle over one cent a pound, but to Danish West Indies and Hayti, at about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  cents a pound. New Brunswick, in 1877, sent Smoked Herring to Great Britain at over 7 cents a pound, to British West Indies at 2 4-10 cents a pound, and to the United States at 1 6-10 cents a pound.

Similar distinguishing export charges are observed in relation to Canned Salmon. The United States as usual being supplied with the cheap article.

## EXPORTS OF CANNED SALMON FROM QUEBEC.

Year 1874—Exported to Great Britain at 20 cents.  
 “ to United States at 7 3-10 cents.

In 1876 the export price of Canned Salmon to the United States was charged 17 cents, but according to the record of 1874 about 200,000 pounds of Quebec Canned Salmon sent to England, brought more than *twice as much* money as 221,000 pounds sent to the United States.

Prince Edward Island, in 1875, sent Canned Salmon to Great Britain at 16½ cents a pound, and to the United States at 6½ cents a pound (page 559).

## EXPORTS OF LOBSTERS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In 1877, New Brunswick exported 752,126 pounds of preserved Lobsters to Great Britain at 11 8-10 cents per pound, but to the United States she sent 186,722 pounds at 6 1-10 cents a pound. (p. 583)

In 1875, Prince Edward Island sent 8,902 dollars worth of preserved Lobsters to Great Britain at 15 cents a pound, and 1,600 dollars worth to the United States at 16 cents a pound, but in 1876 Prince Edward Island sent 20,494 dollars worth of preserved Lobsters to Great Britain at 30 cents a pound, and 5,766 dollars worth to the United States at 50 cents a pound—(page 462) The price is higher but the quantity is very much less. The price compared with 1875 is astonishing.

## EXPORTS OF HALIBUT TO THE UNITED STATES.

In 1874, Nova Scotia sent Pickled Halibut to the United States at \$14.40 cents a barrel, whereas New Brunswick in the same year sent pickled Halibut to the same market at \$3.24 a barrel, (p. 488 and 503,) or for less than one quarter the price.

The entries are—Exported to the United States.

Nova Scotia, 432 Barrels Pickled Halibut.....	\$ 6,224
New Brunswick, 5,442 “ “ “ .....	17,651

There is, however, another feature to be noticed in our exports to the United States. Certain items during particular years disappear from the Record—one item in one year, another item in another year—and there is no knowing how far this practice has been carried. By way of illustration I will take the Province of New Brunswick.

## EXPORTS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK TO THE UNITED STATES.

## THE ITEM "FISH, ALL OTHER—FRESH"

1873.....	\$ 1,428
1874.....	31,040
1875.....	42,834
1876.....	11,756
1877—No exports of "Fish, all other—Fresh" this year to the United States.	
1878.....	82,929
1879.....	41,511

## THE ITEM "SEA FISH, OTHER—FRESH."

1873.....	\$ 118
1874.....	22,486
1875.....	23,484
1876—No exports of "Sea Fish, other—Fresh" this year to the United States.	
1877.....	50,162
1878.....	35,259
1879.....	16,191

These important items thus disappear from the record in 1876 and 1877, and the question arises, what became of the prolific yield of the growing Winter Fisheries of New Brunswick in those years?

## PRICE OF EXPORTS OF "SEA FISH, OTHER—FRESH" TO THE UNITED STATES.

## New Brunswick.

1874—4,123,900 lbs.	\$22,486	at the rate of	½ c. a lb.	nearly
1875—1,335,400 "	23,484	" " " "	17-10 "	"
1876—No 'Sea Fish, other—Fresh' exported to the United States				

The contemplation of these omissions, coupled with the remarkable prices, the introduction of excessive alleged importations to hot, foreign countries, of commercially impossible articles, throws a doubt upon all the fish entries, both export and import, during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876.

It will be remarked that, while our imports of Fish and Fish Products from the United States are excessive in quantity and absurdly high in price during these years, our exports to that country are exceedingly low in valuation, and in some instances disappear altogether. These features wear the aspect of design to a degree impossible to escape attention, and suggest premeditated and concurrent action.

The transformation of "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed" into a Marine Product, involving the selection and addition of Marine and Terrestrial items, coupled with the subsequent use of the transformed items, gives vivid color to this supposition.



## THE CHANGE IN THE YEARS 1873 & 1879.

The following deduction from the figures supplied by Mr. Whitcher in his communication to the *Toronto Globe*, will illustrate better than any enumeration of details the effect of the anomalies I have pointed out in the Trade and Navigation Returns during the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, upon our supposed Fish Trade relations, and the sudden return to a very different state of things when the entries ceased to exhibit an abnormal and perplexing character.

Mr. Whitcher informs us that "under the reciprocal provisions of the Washington Treaty, Canada has imported from the United States, an annual average of 668,176 dollars worth of Fish products." This is the average of six years experience, and covers therefore a total importation amounting to 4,009,056 dollars during that period, or from June 30th, 1873 to June 30th, 1879. By reference to page 418 of the "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Commission," presented to the Imperial Parliament in 1878, it appears that the annual average of Canadian Fish imports from the United States for the four years ending June 30th, 1877, amounted to 721,637 dollars. Multiplying this number by 4 we obtain the total value of importations during that period, namely 2,886,548 dollars. Deducting this sum from \$4,009,056, we find the value of our importations during the fiscal years 1878 and 1879, to have amounted to \$1,122,508, or at the rate of \$561,254 per annum. The record stands thus:—

### AVERAGE ANNUAL IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

During 1874 to 1877 inclusive.....	\$721,637
During 1878 to 1879 inclusive.....	561,254
Average annual decrease since 1877...	\$160,383

or about 22 per cent.

A similar comparison between Mr. Whitcher's figures, showing our exports to the United States and the "published information accessible to everybody" exhibits a like extraordinary change in our commercial relations with the United States as concerns our exports of fish and fish products. Mr. Whitcher says—"In the six years which have transpired since the removal of duties under the Washington Treaty, from 1874 to 1879, these exports have averaged \$5,971,887, of which 1,720,156 dollars worth was imported into the United states, and 4,251,731 dollars worth found other markets." (1)

(1) Vide letter in Appendix.

The value \$1,720,156, multiplied by 6 gives \$10,320,936, which represents our total exports to the United States of fish and fish products from 1874 to 1879. On page 419 of the "published information" before referred to, we find the average annual exports to the United States from 1874 to 1877 inclusive, given as amounting to \$1,505,888, or, in the aggregate to \$6,023,552. Deducting this amount from \$10,320,936, there remains \$4,297,384, which represents our exports to the United States for the years 1878 and 1879, or at the rate of \$2,148,692 per annum.

Tabulated, the difference is thus :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

During 1878 to 1879 inclusive.....	\$2,148,692
During 1874 to 1877 inclusive.....	1,505,888

Average annual increase since 1877..... \$642,804

or about 30 per cent.

Therefore, according to Mr. Whitcher's figures compared with the "published information" to which he refers, our average annual imports of fish and fish products from the United States have diminished by \$160,383 during the past two years, and our average annual exports to the United States have increased by \$642,804. According to these figures the direction of our fish trade with the United States has turned immensely in our favour during the past two years.

The effect of this great change, if it exists, in the Fish Trade of the Dominion, according to Mr. Whitcher's figures, may be gathered from the following "Summary Statement of the Exports of Nova Scotia" for the year 1879, (1)

	Produce.	Not Produce.	Value.
The Fisheries.....	\$4,498,995	\$139,382	\$4,638,377
The Mine.....	335,985	6,667	342,652
The Forest.....	796,793	329	797,032
Animals and their Products	332,272	16,437	348,709
Agricultural Products.....	509,225	6,563	515,788
Manufactures .....	473,753	195,594	669,347
Miscellaneous Articles.....	879	13,234	14,113
	\$6,947,812	\$378,206	\$7,326,018
Coin and Bullion.....			38,306
Total exports.....			\$7,364,324

From this statement it will be seen that the Fisheries greatly exceed the aggregate of all other sources of industry in the Pro-

(1) Page 734, Trade and Navigation Returns for 1879.

vince of Nova Scotia, therefore all questions relating to her Fisheries are of vital interest to the Province.

It is indeed of immense importance to all the Fishing Provinces to know whether it be true that their import fish trade with the United States has diminished 22 per cent during the past two years, and their export fish trade to the United States has increased 30 per cent during the last two years.

If it be not true, then the data from which these numbers flow must be fallacious.

#### THE DILEMMA.

But the inevitable conclusion derived from Mr. Whitcher's figures involves a most serious dilemma, from which there is no escape.

The dilemma in which the country is placed is this:—if the figures found in the Trade and Navigation Returns, which form the basis of the averages Mr. Whitcher employs, are true, then the conclusions to which they lead must be accepted also.

If, because they are "Records of Government", handed to and received by the Governor General and the Parliament of the country, they are *ex officio*, as it were, indisputable, then we must believe that we did export a very large quantity of Fresh Codfish, at fancy prices, to South America, to the British West Indies and to Italy. We must believe that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick did import Cod, &c., from the United States at 11 and 13 cents a pound, and Salmon at 18 cents a pound.

We must have faith in the assertion that we bought large quantities of dry salted Cod, &c., from the United States at a much higher price than we sold our own productions to that country.

We must have faith in the record that Ontario paid \$11.38 per barrel for Oysters from the United States, at the same time that Nova Scotia procured them in the same market for \$3.73.

We must believe that Quebec and Ontario together, spent 85,350 dollars in barrelled Oysters at \$10.29 a barrel, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick together, purchased the same article in the same market for \$3.73 a barrel, or nearly for one third the price.

We must treat the phenomenon as real, that Nova Scotia purchased \$79,791 worth of Fresh Mackerel from the United States at nearly 5 cents a pound, and that Ontario, at the same period, bought 79,750 dollars worth of nameless fish, which, dove-tailed with 41 dollars worth of Whale Oil at an abnormal price, produce a surprising concurrence of the same figures supposed to be recorded in localities a thousand miles apart.

We must treat the phenomenon of the dove-tailing items, some of which involve a great stretch of credulity, as an accident of commercial business life, which ought not to stagger us.

We must accept, without cavil, all the anomalies which we find in our Trade and Navigation Returns for those four years,

and we must acknowledge the commercial conclusions which flow from such a belief in these "Records of Government" and the vast benefit the country has derived during the last two years from the Treaty of Washington. There is no escape from these conclusions according to the premises presented by Mr. Whitcher, based on the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Country.

But, if our common sense revolts against such a strained commercial record, one series of questions to be answered is, how did these marvellous entries find a place in our Trade and Navigation Returns? Who put them there? Was it done in the Province whose industry they are supposed to represent, or where the records of those industries are gathered and grouped together? Was it done at Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Toronto, Charlottetown, or—at Ottawa!!

#### THE NUMBER

**\$1,137,839.**

I now ask leave to call your Excellency's attention to another of Mr. Whitcher's average numbers, and the conclusions which flow from its analysis and its use, for it is the use of this average number which gives colour and force to the interpretation which may be put upon the anomalies in the Trade and Navigation Returns—an interpretation from which one would otherwise shrink.

Mr. Whitcher says, "The average yearly value of fish exports from Canada during the seven years between the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty and the fiscal operation of the Treaty of Washington, from 1867 to 1873, was \$4,003,375; of which 1,137,839 dollars worth was imported into the United States, and 2,865,535 dollars worth was absorbed by other markets."

The number \$1,137,839 hides the key to the history of much which, for the sake of the honour and interests of the country, ought to be speedily unveiled.

This number we find by referring to page 418 of the "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fishery Commission," is made up from the following items:—

#### ANNUAL EXPORTS FROM CANADA AND P. E. I. OF FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Dollars.

1867.....	1,108,779
1868.....	1,103,859
1869.....	1,208,805
1870.....	1,129,605
1871.....	1,087,341
1872.....	933,041
1873.....	1,393,389
Total.....	7,964,879
Average.....	1,137,839

For the sake of brevity, I will select one of these yearly numbers, and submit it to analysis as a type of the whole. I take the year 1872 in which the recorded value of our exports to the United States is stated to be \$933,041.

This number is made up of the following items :—

1872—Ontario.....	\$ 59,911
Quebec .....	38,636
Nova Scotia.....	584,514
New Brunswick.....	157,142
Prince Edward Island.....	92,838
Total.....	\$933,041

Taking one of these items, that of Prince Edward Island for example, and referring to the Prince Edward Island Trade and Navigation Returns, as furnished by that Province, we find the following items :—

EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES—1872.

Codfish .....	\$15,998
Hake.....	5,319
Alewives .....	416
Herrings.....	201
Mackerel.....	111,512
Sounds.....	4,300
Total.....	\$137,746
Mr. Whitcher's average number...	92,838
Difference.....	\$44,908 less.

The question naturally arises ;—For what reason and by what authority were the Prince Edward Island "Records of Government" altered, in framing the averages Mr. Whitcher uses ?

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RECORDS.

The liberty taken with the Public Records of Prince Edward Island present some very repulsive features. They are, indeed, of so gross a character, and involve such a menace to the rights and privileges of Provinces, and so defiantly uphold false witness in the face of truth, that I advert to them with profound regret.

On the 6th Aug., 1877, a Senator of the Dominion, the Hon. G. W. Howlan, testified upon oath before the Halifax Commission, that, 111,512 barrels of Mackerel had been exported from Prince Edward Island to the United States in 1872, and that he had obtained his information "from the Journals of Prince Edward Island—from a table I prepared myself when I was a member of

the Government" (pages 75 and 77 'British Evidence,' and pages 387 and 391, "Documents and proceedings of the Halifax Commission," published at Washington.)

On the 18th September, 1877, Mr. James Barry, member of the Civil Service, Statistical Branch, Customs Department, Ottawa, testified on oath, that the tables from which Mr. Whitcher obtains his averages—"cover all the ground and give all the information which is to be gained from the returns of both countries" (The Dominion and the United States.) Mr Barry's figures for 1872 embody the statement that the total exports of Fish and Products of Fish exported by Prince Edward Island to the United States amounted to \$92,838—as opposed to the Hon. Senator Howlan's testimony that the value of the Mackerel alone, exported to the United States in 1872, amounted to \$111,512. Mr. Barry's Summary is printed on page 435 of the British Evidence, and the details are printed in a document in which the "attention of the Commission" is invited in the text.

The utter helplessness of individual warfare against official work of this stamp, manifests itself upon a comparison of Mr. Barry's figures with the official figures sent to the Hon. Peter Mitchell, on the 19th Feb., 1873, by the Custom House officer of Charlottetown, P. E. I. This statement is printed, and in it we read the following official record of Exports from P. E. Island to the United States.

#### Year 1872

##### Exported to the United States.

Codfish—Quintals—4,696 .....	\$15,998
Hake— " 1,806 .....	5,319
Alewives—Barrels— 142 .....	416
Herrings— " 67 .....	201
Mackerel— " 9,126 .....	111,512
Sounds .....	4,300
Total .....	\$137,746

In this independent official statement we observe Senator Howlan's figures for Mackerel not only correctly given, but the total amount of Fish exported to the United States in 1872, returned by the Custom House officer at \$137,746, in place of Mr. Barry's 92,838 dollars worth.

In effect, a Senator of the Dominion produces upon oath, before a court of Justice, the records of his own work and his own Government in a distant Province, when that Province possessed jurisdiction over her Trade and Navigation Returns. Subsequently, in the same court of justice, an officer of the Dominion Customs Department at Ottawa, produces upon oath, an alleged statistical statement of the same details, but differing altogether

from the Senator's Statement, and he declares that he has derived his results from the same source as the Senator himself.

The thing is done in such a manner, that the officer of the Customs Department at Ottawa triumphs in this court of justice; and use is made of his falsified figures. The two statements cannot be true, and the Senator's statement is susceptible of verification.

I shall ask leave, still to offer one more illustration of the value of Mr. Whitcher's averages, because it exhibits the manner in which the item "Whale Oil" has been used in framing the fallacious table from which he takes his figures.

The fish imports of the Dominion from the United States in 1872, are stated on page 418 of the Correspondence before referred to, to have amounted to the sum of \$123,670.

This sum is made up of the following items:—

Ontario.....	\$28,464
Quebec.....	64,788
Nova Scotia.....	21,465
New Brunswick.....	8,953
Prince Edward Island.....	0

Total..... \$123,670

An examination of the details given in the Trade and Navigation Returns of the several Provinces shows that the item Whale Oil, has been in all cases omitted, and the item, "Oils of all kinds, crude, except Whale Oil and others elsewhere specified" introduced. But this is a terrestrial product, as may be seen by reference to the record of 1873, p.p. 22 and 76.

The effect of the omission of "Whale Oil" and the introduction of "Oils, crude, &c.," is noteworthy.

The total importations of Whale Oil in 1872 were as follows:—

Ontario.....	\$4,287—p. 43
Quebec.....	9,943—p. 97
Nova Scotia.....	2,793—p. 147
New Brunswick.....	2,462—p. 191

Total Whale Oil..... \$19,485

The total importations of "Oils of all kinds, crude, except Whale Oil, and others elsewhere specified" amounted, in 1872, to the following sums:—

Ontario.....	\$ 0
Quebec.....	26
Nova Scotia.....	22
New Brunswick.....	3,729

Total..... \$3,777

The terrestrial item, \$3,777, was added to the fish importations of 1872, and the marine item, Whale Oil, amounting to \$19,485, was rejected, thus diminishing the value of the imports of Fish and Fish Products by about 8 per cent. This feature frequently occurs during the enumeration of our imports in the DUTY PERIOD. But "Whale Oil" forms an important item in the SUBSEQUENT FREE or Washington Treaty Period, when it was desirable to increase the imports from the United States.

### THE VERACITY OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

I beg now to direct your Excellency's attention to a very important matter which concerns every man, woman and child in the Dominion,—namely, the veracity of our Records, particularly the Trade and Navigation Returns.

For this purpose I must again advert, at the risk of repetition, to the Imports of New Brunswick from the United States for the year 1873, the close of the duty period.

The imports of that Province from the United States are given in the Table from which Mr. Whitcher takes his averages as amounting to \$5,959. This number is obtained from our Trade and Navigation Returns, by adding together all the Fish Export items, which amount to \$4,504 *exclusive* of Whale Oil, which was imported to the value of \$125.

To this sum there was added the item "Oils of all kinds—crude—except Whale Oil, and others elsewhere specified, \$1,455." (1)

The two make a total as subjoined:—

Fish Items.. .....	\$4,504
Oils of all kinds—crude.....	1,455
	<hr/>
	\$5,959

which is the number used to frame the table from which Mr. Whitcher draws his averages. The small item, Whale Oil, \$125, is rejected, the large item "Oils, Crude" introduced, and after this fashion the results of the Fish Trade of the several Provinces are manipulated through a long series of duty years.

But in 1874, and subsequently, the item "Whale Oil" is introduced, and "Crude Oils" rejected.

Now the introduction of "Whale Oil" in the New Brunswick imports in 1874 is very remarkable and suggestive.

The fish items imported from the United States for that year amount to \$18,644, including 1,307 dollars worth of Whale Oil at 83 cents a gallon.

(1) Page 181—Trade and Navigation Returns for 1873—Sessional Papers, A-20 1873.



They are as follows :—

General statement of Imports of Fish and the Products of Fish from New Brunswick to the United States during the year 1874, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns for that year.

Fish—including Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock—dry salted,	—	\$64
Preserved,	—	6
Oil, Cod liver, not elsewhere specified,	—	13
Including Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pollock—fresh. (Imported at 13 cents a pound)	—	671
do. do. Dry salted	—	340
Mackerel—fresh,	—	24
Herring—fresh (imported in British vessels at 1 1/2 cts. a pound)	—	966
do. Pickled (imported at \$3.70 a barrel)	—	900
do. Smoked,	—	302
OYSTERS, FRESH IN BARRELS, *	—	13,274
do. do. in Cans,	—	267
Oil, Cod,	—	480
WHALE OIL	—	1,307
Total,	—	\$18,644
The Compiler of Mr. Whitche's averages gives	—	19,238
Difference,	—	\$594

Now if we subtract \$594 from \$1,307, the value of New Brunswick imports of WHALE OIL, there remains \$713, which is the value of the imports by New Brunswick of "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed"—a terrestrial item—from the United States, and which appears to have been split up by the Compiler, and 119 dollars given to Ontario, and 594 dollars to New Brunswick, as shown on page 8.

But how did it happen that the two added numbers, \$594 plus \$713, which ought not to have been introduced, make up \$1,307, the value of New Brunswick importations of Whale Oil? And how did it happen that marine and terrestrial items were selected and added together to make a new number for the General Statement of Dominion Imports as given on page 369 of the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1874, and subsequently used as exemplified on page 8 of this letter. The answer to these important questions may be simplified by an examination of other items.

I will once again group together the series of dove-tailing numbers so far discovered in the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1874, which suggest manipulation as their origin, on account

\* According to the T. and N. Returns, New Brunswick imported considerably more Oysters in barrels in 1874 than Ontario. We only know the quantity of Oysters in barrels imported by Ontario, by an inductive process, for the General Statement of Ontario's imports does not give the number of barrels. But the Dominion General Statement (page 367) makes the total for the five Provinces to be 11,542 barrels, valued at \$51,639, therefore, subtracting the given quantities for the other Provinces from this amount, we find that Ontario imported 2,904 barrels, against New Brunswick's 3,353 barrels; but how is it, that the General Dominion Statement contains information which the Provincial Statement does not contain? Where did the information come from?

of their character, bearings, associations and uses, with some brief remarks on these several points.

The item "WHALE OIL"—100 gallons—\$41.00—or at the rate of 41 cents a gallon, was alleged to have been imported by Nova Scotia from the United States in 1874, at the same time that New Brunswick imported 1,572 gallons for 1,307 dollars, or at the rate of 83 cents a gallon—(pages 169 and 22c.)

The item "Fish, all other—\$79,750" imported by Ontario from the United States, without mention how they came, or in what quantity, fitted to 41 dollars for Nova Scotia's importations of Whale Oil, at 41 cents a gallon, makes exactly the sum paid for Nova Scotia for FRESH MACKEREL—namely,

\$79,791.

This item, Fresh Mackerel, stands thus on the record :—

Imported from the United States for Home consumption,  
Nova Scotia.

Fish—Mackerel, FRESH—1,612,560—in British vessels—value  
\$79,791.

The assertion that Nova Scotia imported 800 tons of Fresh Mackerel from the United States in British Vessels at five cents a pound (very nearly), during the season of 1874, is, by itself, too much for ordinary credulity. But to associate it with the enormous sum paid by Ontario for nameless fish, and the abnormal item, 41 dollars for one hundred gallons of Whale Oil, and find that they make exactly the same huge and unusual importations in countries a thousand miles apart, is more than perplexing.

Together they stand thus for the year 1874 :—

No. I.

Ontario—		
"Fish, all other".....	\$79,750	} \$79,791
Nova Scotia—		
Whale Oil, at 41 cents.....	41	
Nova Scotia—FRESH Mackerel.....	\$79,791	

But how did it happen that the item

Fish, all other..... \$79,750

imported by Ontario from the United States, is characterized in the General and in the Summary Statement of Dominion Imports, as "Fish, all other—Fresh." There is nothing in the entries of Ontario, either General or Summary, to show that the Fish were FRESH Fish !

## No. II.

<i>Nova Scotia</i> —		
	FRESH Herring.....	\$7,961
Pr. Ed. Island—	Pickled Herring.....	13
		\$7,979

It is to be noticed that there is no record to say how these Fresh herring were imported, whether in U. S. vessels or British vessels—no price is given. The bare fact is simply stated that in 1874 Nova Scotia imported 7,961 dollars worth of Fresh Herring for home consumption from the United States. The total imports of fish of all kinds, fresh and salt, from the U. S. by Nova Scotia in 1873, amounted to 1,375 dollars less than the alleged importation of Fresh Herring alone, for home consumption in 1874.

The similarity in the three sets of figures, all 7's and 9's for these imported abnormal items is startling.

The 7,961 dollars worth of Fresh Herrings at 1 cent a pound, amounts to about 400 tons of fresh Herrings imported by Nova Scotia in 1874 from the United States. They must have come in Schooners, but whether British or Foreign, is not recorded.

They have come too with 79,791 dollars worth of fresh Mack-erel at 5 cents nearly, a pound, and with 17,355 dollars worth of fresh "Sea-fish, other" at 2 dollars a pound, and they came with fresh Salmon at 18 cents a pound, and with fresh Cod, &c., at 11 cents a pound, and with Whale Oil at 41 cents a gallon, and all from the United States for the home consumption of the fishing people of Nova Scotia.

## No. III.

<i>New Brunswick</i> —		
	"Furs, Skins and tails; undressed, \$713	\$1,307
	Excess of Imports in Compiler's	
	Table.....	
		594

<i>New Brunswick</i> —	
	"Whale Oil" at 83 cents a gallon..... \$1,307

## No. IV.

<i>Nova Scotia</i> —		
	Sea-fish—other, FRESH, at \$2.00	\$22,080
	a pound.....	
	.....	
<i>Ontario</i> —	Fish, all other—FRESH. ....	4,725

There is nothing recorded to show how these "Fish—all other" came to Ontario—No quantity is given.

There is nothing recorded to show how these "Sea-fish, other" came to Nova Scotia—The quantity, 8,619 pounds, is introduced into the Summary Statement, on page 410. The price, \$2.00 a pound, is marvellous, and the questions arise—how did the quantity—8,619 pounds—of this item, "Sea-fish, other," valued at

17,355 dollars,—which quantity is not found in the General Statement of the Provincial Imports from the United States,—find its way into the "Summary Statement" of the Provincial Imports; and how did the character "FRESH," which is not found in the General or Summary Statement of the Provincial Imports, find its way into the General Statement of the Dominion Imports.

Quebec—"Fish—all other, pickled".....	\$14,352	} \$22,080
"Fish—all other, fresh" .....	6,068	
Nova Scotia—Cod Oil { U. S. \$1,304 } ....	1,660	
{ Newf. 356 }		

There is nothing in the Record to show how the "Fish—all other," fresh and pickled, came into Quebec—no quantities given, and consequently no price can be obtained. But by reference to page 13, it will be seen that the item "Fish—all other, pickled," as an importation from the United States to such a large amount, stands alone in the year 1874 for the series given.

Now if we suppose that these symmetrical groups of numbers, involving abnormal items, represent the faithful record of commercial transactions, we must recognize a remarkable fortuitous concurrence of numbers in no less than five different countries many hundred miles apart.

For we observe,

1st.—That the items are nearly all excessive and unprecedented.

2nd.—Most of them lack two important elements, namely, how they came, and in what quantity.

3rd.—Most of them involve the separate addition of numerous smaller items.

This is best exemplified by considering that 1,612,560 pounds of Fresh Mackerel imported by Nova Scotia, is about 800 tons, which required large numbers of fishing schooners to bring them from the United States, and consequently numerous entries at the Custom Houses. The entire quantity is recorded as having been brought in British vessels and imported from the United States at 5 cents a pound, nearly.

Again, the 79,750 dollars worth of nameless fish imported by Ontario from the United States, during the same fiscal year, must have come in numerous vessels, or at different periods by rail, and entries must have been made at the Custom houses. But it passes belief that numerous separate entries in the Customs Records of Nova Scotia and of Ontario, embracing abnormal commercial products to an enormous extent, wholly unprecedented, should exactly agree in total amount. The same remark applies to the other symmetrical numbers to which attention has been drawn.

But if it be difficult to suppose that the fortuitous concurrence of many separate entries of figures representing abnormal items, should result in the same numbers when added together in Provinces far apart—how much more difficult it is to believe that four similar phenomena should occur in the separate *abnormal* entries of four different Provinces when similarly treated.

Should it be urged that the entries, however absurd, being records of Government, are therefore, necessarily true, then they will be found in the books of the Ports of Entry, in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, and these can be produced before a Committee of the House of Commons, or a court of Justice. Should they be found in these records of the different Provinces, not only will all the phenomenal conclusions towards which they point, follow as logical sequences, but the commercial advantages, as exhibited by the alleged comparative results of the last two years, will come prominently to the front.

The sacred character of Records of Government is inferentially asserted in the subjoined letter, but in view of the allegations now made, which are susceptible of verification by printed and written official documents, it is respectfully submitted that such conclusions, in the present case, would be wholly incompatible, not only with the premises, but with the simplest efforts of reason and the manifest claims of right.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
August 12, 1878.

SIR:

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 17th and 18th ultimo, calling attention to certain inaccuracies which you state that you have discovered in a statistical table annexed to the "Case" presented on behalf of Her Majesty's Government at the Halifax Fisheries Commission, and I am to inform you, in reply, that the table in question was prepared at Ottawa under the supervision of Mr. Whitchee, the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries, from the official records of Government. There is therefore no ground whatever to question the accuracy of the figures referred to, and no blame can in any way attach to Her Majesty's Agent in the matter.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your most obedient  
humble servant,

(Signed) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

HENRY Y. HIND, Esq.,  
Windsor, Nova Scotia.

It remains for me now to point out the method by which Mr. Whitchee's averages showing "exports to other countries" have been diminished in one particular year, namely, the opening year of the Treaty of Washington,—the year 1874.

On page 1071 of the "Documents and proceedings of the Halifax Commission," and also on page 435 of the original copy of the British evidence, there will be found the following figures in the Summary Statement of Imports and Exports.

	Imported from United States.	EXPORTED.		Total.
		To United States.	To other Countries.	
Year 1874	\$728,921	\$1,612,295	\$2,892,283	\$4,504,578

According to the official Trade returns these figures have been distorted to the following extent :—

The imports from the United States are about \$110,000, or 16 per cent *in excess* of the Trade returns. (see page 8) The exports to other countries are more than half a million dollars, or 24 per cent *less* than the Trade returns. The total exports are consequently more than half a million dollars short in 1874.

The several Provinces have been defrauded by the Compiler of this Table to the following extent :—

Province.	Compiler's Statement.	Trade Returns.	Difference.
Ontario .....	\$ 78,597	\$ 78,597	\$ 0
Quebec .....	112,369	778,672	666,303
Nova Scotia.....	3,790,149	3,791,152	1,003
New Brunswick.....	388,229	393,772	5,543
P. E. Island.....	135,234	135,234	0
Total.....	\$4,504,578	\$5,177,427	\$672,849

#### FORGED ITEMS IN THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

The questions which naturally spring from this subject are among the most important which can be asked or answered in relation to the commercial integrity of the country. How did the abnormal items to which I have called attention find a place in commercial records of different Provinces far removed from one another? and for what purpose were they put there?

Hitherto I have relied upon a process of inductive reasoning to show the existence of foul play in the manipulation of the Trade and Navigation Returns of the different Provinces.

I now venture to submit to your Excellency, proof positive, from which there is no escape, that this manipulation was intentional and perpetrated at Ottawa.

The items mentioned on page 11, enumerating the details of the shipment of a very large quantity of Fresh Codfish, &c., at fancy prices from the Province of Quebec to South America, the British West Indies, Italy and Great Britain are FORGERIES, and forgeries associated with the transformation of imported "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed" into marine products, and the subsequent introduction of these transformed items into a record of the Country's industry, which Record was submitted in evidence under the sacred shield of an oath, during a friendly contention

with a great and neighbouring State.

The quantities inserted tell their own shameful tale, and one for which history must be keenly scrutinized to find a parallel.

They are as follows :—

No. I.

DOMINION TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS.

Exports from Quebec, year 1874.

676,758 pounds of Fresh Codfish, &c., to  
Great Britain, South America, B. W.  
Indies and Italy..... \$101,014, p. 472.

Compare this amount with :—

“Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed,” year 1874.

Quebec, imported from		
Great Britain.....	\$99,069.....	p. 115
New Brunswick, imported from		
Great Britain.....	308.....	217
New Brunswick, imported from		
United States.....	713.....	217
Nova Scotia, imported from		
United States.....	330.....	170
	<hr/>	
Total .....	\$100,420	
New Brunswick imports, less \$119 given to Ontario (page 8).....	594	
	<hr/>	
Total.....	\$101,014	
Fresh Codfish, &c., to South America, &c.,	101,014	
	<hr/>	
Difference.....	\$000,000	

The concurrence of these numbers, coupled with the absurdity of the Codfish items, is proof beyond cavil that the entry is fictitious, and also that it was made at Ottawa after the books had been sent there from the different Provinces. But lest it should be thought possible that a fortuitous concurrence of numbers might produce this coincidence, I will analyze the details, commencing with the item

Quebec—70,800 pounds of Fresh Codfish, exported to Italy at 16 cents a pound, \$11,800... p. 472

This value of imaginary Codfish exported to Italy from the Province of Quebec, is made up of the following items, the page

of the Trade and Navigation Returns being given for reference and comparison, so that there may be no mistake.

## No. II.

"Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed," year 1874.

Ontario—imported from		
Great Britain.....	\$5,824.....	p. 49
Quebec—imported from		
Germany.....	5,613.....	115
New Brunswick—imported from		
Great Britain.....	308.....	217
Quebec—imported from		
Newfoundland.....	50.....	115
Prince Edward Island—imported from		
Newfoundland.....	5 .....	291
Total.....	\$11,800	
Quebec—Exported to Italy, year 1874, 70,800		
lbs. Fresh Codfish, &c., at 16 cts. a lb.	\$11.800....	p. 472
Difference.....	00,000	

## No. III.

The item

451,848 pounds of Fresh Codfish exported to South America, at 14 cents a pound..... \$63,508

This item is made up of the following

"Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed."

Quebec—imported from		
Great Britain.....	\$99,069...	p. 115
Deduct—imported from		
United States by Ontario...	35,997...	49
Difference.....	\$63,072	
Add—imported by		
Nova Scotia.....	\$330 (p. 170)	
Quebec.....	50 (p. 115)	
Nova Scotia.....	55 (p. 170)	
	\$435.....	435
Total.....	\$63,507	
Fresh Cod exported to S. A., &c.,...	63,508	
Difference.....	\$	1 too much



## No. IV.

Deduct \$11,800, which represents the value of the Fresh Cod sent to Italy, from \$101,014, the total value of the imaginary fresh Cod exported from Quebec to South America, the West Indies, &c.—There remains the quantity, \$89,214.

This sum is made up of the following "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed"—

Ontario.....	\$35,997.....	page 49
Ontario.....	5,824.....	" 49
British Columbia.....	27,675.....	" 255
Quebec.....	5,613.....	" 115
Ontario—(2nd time).....	5,824.....	" 49
Ontario—(3rd time).....	5,824.....	" 49
Nova Scotia.....	1,793.....	" 170
do. do. ....	665.....	" 170

Total..... \$89,215

Fresh Cod to South Am., &c., 89,214

Difference..... \$ 1 too little.

## Adding the items

Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed .....	\$63,507
do. do. do. do. ....	89,215

Total added quantities..... \$152,722

Fresh Cod exported to South America &c. ....	\$63,508
do. do. do. do. do. ....	89,214

Total added quantities..... \$152,722

It is therefore probable that the same officer who grouped, adjusted and transformed the "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed" into a marine product, inserted at the time the fictitious items relating to the exportations of Fresh Codfish to South America, &c., into the exports of the Province of Quebec, taking his numbers from the details before him.

The year 1876 is not less striking for its forged items in the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Dominion.

In the General Statement of Dominion Imports, on page 290, the following items are given :—

Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals.....	\$ 4,269
Furs, Skins and tails, all other—undressed..	185,505

Total..... \$189,774

The item should read

Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals.....	\$36,468
Furs, Skins and Tails, all other—undressed...	153,306
Total.....	<u>\$189,774</u>

But in the Summary Statement of Dominion Imports, on page 370, these items are summarized in the following manner:—

Furs or Skins, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals.....	\$157,523
Furs, Skins and Tails, all other—undressed...	32,251
Total.....	<u>\$189,774</u>

The Marine Animals have grown from 4,269 dollars worth to 157,523 dollars worth, during the simple transference from the General to the Summary Statement, being represented by entirely different numbers, which must have been invented and inserted for a purpose, for there is no relation between the numbers in the General Statement and the Summary Statement, except in the aggregates—the details must have been purposely altered.

But now comes another application of the numbers employed. Turning to the Exports of the Province of Quebec, one is not startled with the spectacle of Fresh Codfish exported in large quantities and at high prices to South America, but the eye catches at once an extraordinary export of Salted Codfish, &c., to Great Britain, South America, Portugal, Newfoundland, Italy and British West Indies. The prices instantly arrest attention and awaken suspicion—page 396.

There are—5,889 cwt. to Great Britain, value, \$44,394, or at the rate of \$7.54 per cwt. And to Portugal—10,084 cwt, value, \$35,420, or at the rate of \$3.51 per cwt., being less than one half the export price to Great Britain.

A comparison of the tables showing the imports of "Furs or Skins, the produce of Marine Animals" and "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed," with the exports of Salted Codfish from the Province of Quebec in 1876, establishes the astonishing fact that

the NUMBERS ARE IDENTICAL, as was the case in 1874, with respect to the imports of the same transformed articles and the Fresh Codfish alleged to have been exported to South America and Italy from the St. Lawrence of Canada.

## No. I.

Take for example the item—Province of Quebec, year 1876—  
Salted Cod, &c., to Great Britain, 5,889 cwt. valued at \$44,394,  
p. 396.

This money value is made up of the following items:—

## Imported by. (1876.)

British Columbia, (Marine Animals).....	\$32,199.....	page 211
Ontario.....(Furs, Skins and Tails)	6,131 .....	" 39
Nova Scotia.....( " " " )	4,771.....	" 158
Ontario.....(Marine Animals). ....	940.....	" 123
Nova Scotia.....( " " " ).....	319.....	" 121
Ontario.....(Furs, Skins and Tails)	25.....	" 39
Pr. Ed. Island.....(Marine Animals).....	9.....	" 237

	<u>\$44,394</u>
Salted Codfish to Great Britain at \$7.54	
per cwt.,.....	<u>44,394</u>
Difference.....	00,000

## No. II.

Take the item Portugal 10,084 cwt.—\$35,420, at \$3.51 per cwt.

This value is composed of the following items:—

## Imports, 1876.

British Columbia, (Marine Animals).....	\$32,199.....	p. 211
Nova Scotia.....( " " " ).....	2,372.....	p. 123
" " .....(Furs, Skins and Tails)...	426.....	p. 123
" " .....( " " " )...	319.....	p. 123
" " .....( " " " )...	102.....	p. 123
Manitoba.....( " " " )...	2.....	p. 183

	<u>\$35,420</u>
Salted Codfish to Portugal at \$3.51.....	<u>35,420</u>
Difference.....	00,000

The next illustration requires a trifle more ingenuity to unravel than any of the preceeding, but they are all easily accomplished by any one accustomed to numbers, and familiar with some of their properties. It is necessary to take out and array all the items in the Trade and Navigation Returns, relating to "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed," also "Furs and Skins, the produce of Marine Animals." These items are eighteen in number. A rapid inspection of the column will soon enable identity with any particular Codfish, or fish item, to be discovered, should such exist. It is of course impossible to say how far this practice has extended, but its existence reveals a great deal of dry rot in the timbers of the ship of state, which it is desirable to cut out at the earliest possible moment.

## No. III.

Italy—27,039 cwt., value, \$125,079, at \$4.62.

This large number is made up of the following items :—

Quebec—Imported "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed".....	\$121,055.....	p. 84
Nova Scotia—Imported "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed".....	4,771.....	p. 123
	<hr/>	
	\$125,826	
Deduct—N. S., (Furs Skins and Tails,).....	\$319, p. 123	
N. S., (Furs Skins and Tails,).....	426 do.	
Manitoba, (Furs, Skins and Tails,).....	2, p. 183	
	<hr/>	
	\$747.....	747
	<hr/>	
	\$125,079	
Salted Codfish to Italy.....	125,079	
	<hr/>	
Difference.....	000,000	

In the same manner the exports of Salted Cod, &c., by the Province of Quebec to the British West Indies, are found to be unseparably connected with the imports of "Furs Skins and Tails undressed," and the transformation of these items into Marine Products—Thus :—

## No. IV.

Exported by Quebec, in 1876, to British W. Indies, 10.224 cwt.  
dry salted Codfish, &c., value \$48,099, p. 396.

But \$48,099 is made up of the following items :—

Ontario—imported, 1876, from United States (Furs, Skins and Tails).....	\$20,447.....	p. 39
Quebec—imported, 1876, from United States (Furs, Skins and Tails).....	27,221.....	p. 84
Nova Scotia—imported, 1876, from New- foundland (Marine Animals) .....	392.....	p. 123
New Brunswick—imported, 1876, from New- foundland (Furs, Skins and Tails)	28 ....	p. 158
Pr. Ed. Island—imported, 1876, from New- foundland (Marine Animals).....	9.....	p. 237
Manitoba—imported, 1876, from Newfound- land (Furs, Skins and Tails).....	2.....	p. 183

	\$48,099
Salted Codfish exported to B. W. Indies,	48,099

Difference.....	00,000
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## No. V.

We will now try the item

South America. .... \$295,258

Add—I. II. III. IV. together, as follows :—

I. ....	\$44,394
II. ....	35,420
III. ....	125,079
IV. ....	48,099

Total.....	\$252,992
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Add imports from

Ontario—(Furs, Skins and Tails) \$26,603..... page 39

Quebec—( do do do. ) 16,212..... " 84

	\$295,807
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Deduct— Furs, Skins and Tails,  
or "Marine Animals,"

392—(Nova Scotia, p. 123)	
102—( do do do. )	
28—(New B. p. 158)	
25—(Ontario, p. 39)	
2—Manitoba, p. 183)	

549.....	\$549
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	\$295,258
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Salted Codfish to South America	295,258
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Difference.....	000,000
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## No. VI.

And now I will compare the whole—1876.

I. •	\$44,394	(Imports made up of Marine Animals and "Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed")
II.	35,420	( do. do. do. do. )
III.	125,079	(Furs, Skins and Tails, undressed)
IV.	48,099	(Marine Animals and 'Furs, Skins and Tails')
V.	295,258	( do. do. do. do. do. )
	<u>\$548,250</u>	

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—QUEBEC—1876.

Page 396.

Codfish, including Haddock,  
Ling and Pollock, dry  
Salted.

I.	Great Britain.....	\$ 44,394
II.	Portugal .....	35,420
III.	Italy .....	125,079
IV.	British W. Indies.....	48,099
V.	South America .....	295,258
	<u>Total .....</u>	<u>\$548,250</u>

More than half a million dollars worth of Salted Codfish thus manipulated.

This is the character of the Public Records of the Industry of Canada, as manipulated at Ottawa, and presented to the Governor General; and the Parliament of the country. The items are clearly forgeries, for the theory of probabilities makes the chances practically infinite, against the fortuitous concurrence of these numbers in records supposed to be made in widely separated Provinces. They are Chinese puzzles, exhibiting baneful design and much disrespect.

Therefore, with these illustrations, we may accept the conclusion that in 1875, Ontario did not spend \$38,988 for barrelled Oysters at \$11.38 a barrel, nor will her several Custom House Returns exhibit this result.

Neither did Quebec, in 1874, send \$101,000 worth of Fresh Codfish to the countries named in her books; nor did Nova Scotia, in 1874, import 800 tons of Fresh Mackerel from the United States at 5 cents a pound, nor 17,355 dollars worth of "Sea fish, other" at \$2 a pound; nor Cod at 11 cents a pound, nor Salmon at 18 cents a pound, nor did she import 7,961 dollars worth of Fresh Herring from the United States, nor do any of

those distracting things which the Trade and Navigation Returns say she did in 1874.

The same remarks apply to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Quebec during the four years, 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, in relation to the abnormal items to which your Excellency's attention is respectfully directed in preceding pages. But while we may draw conclusions from facts which come under the eye and reasoning powers, we can only conjecture how far this midnight work has been carried, from comparisons with 1878 and 1879.

But can we place any faith even in those records, after what we have seen? This much we certainly know, that the Trade and Navigation Returns of the different Provinces of the Dominion, have been greatly tampered with at Ottawa, year after year, and forged items introduced for a specific and unlawful purpose. Also, that these tainted public documents have been presented to the Governor General, and the Parliament of the Country, year after year.

The Country has now to meet the fact that the most important records of its industries, and of the industries of the different provinces, are liable to be falsified at Ottawa for specific purposes, from time to time, and from year to year.

This is a very grave matter, far transcending any other subject having relation to the industries themselves.

Unfortunately the Trade and Navigation Returns do not stand alone under this heavy cloud.

For it is certain that OTHER OFFICIAL STATISTICAL STATEMENTS OF GREAT MOMENT, CONCOCTED AT OTTAWA BY ALTERING THE RECORDS OF THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES, AND KNOWN AT THE TIME TO BE FORGED AND FALSE BY THE OFFICER WHOSE NAME THE STATEMENTS COVER, WERE OFFICIALLY PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE LEGISLATURE DURING THE SESSION OF 1878.

These official documents so presented, were "Supplement No. 5 to the Tenth Annual Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the year 1877—" being the "Report of the Commissioner of Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1877."

My letters on this subject are on file in the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and the special letter relating to the presentation of a falsified document to the Parliament of Canada, bears date, Windsor, Nova Scotia, August 19th, 1878.

#### MR. WHITCHER'S FISHERY STATISTICS.

The Commissioner of Fisheries' reference in his published letter to his own Fishery Statistics is as follows:—

"Between the years 1867 and 1873, the produce of the Canadian Fisheries increased in value from about four millions to ten

millions of dollars, and between 1874 and 1879 this increase continued up to near thirteen millions of dollars."

On pages XVI. to XXI. of the Commissioner's official Report for 1877, there is a voluminous table showing the alleged details of the Aggregate quantities and values of Fish, the produce of Canadian Fisheries in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario from 1869 to 1877, and in Prince Edward Island, since its entry into confederation in 1874." This voluminous table is stated on its face to be "Compiled from Departmental Fishery Reports for the above named years."

In a printed letter, addressed to Sir Alexander Galt, bearing date, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Nov. 10th, 1879, in reply to a letter addressed by Sir Alexander Galt to myself, I have shown that this table, alleged to represent the produce of Canadian Fisheries from 1869 to 1877, is a gross forgery; that it not only alters the quantities, the prices and the denominations of the items in the Fishery Reports from which it is falsely alleged to be taken, but it presents in the aggregate a shamefully concocted contrivance framed to deceive. I have shown that, among many other falsifications, it cuts off more than a million pounds of Haddock from the Catch of 1870, annihilates 100,000 barrels of Mackerel in 1871, adds 100,000 barrels of Herring in 1874, introduces Eels at \$1.78 a pound, alters quantities, denominations and prices, and is "Cooked" throughout from 1869 to 1875.\*

The use to which this false table was put during the Halifax Contention, I have in part indicated in printed letters to Sir A. T. Galt, and to Mr. M. Delfosse, copies of which are inclosed. In the Department of Marine and Fisheries, at Ottawa, my letters on this subject to Sir A. J. Smith are on file, and date from June 15th, 1878; the closing letter relates to the presentation of the false Statistical Table of Canadian Fisheries to the Parliament of Canada. (2)

It is a very noteworthy feature in Mr. Whitcher's letter, that he should defiantly furnish in an unsolicited communication to the public, grounds for the strongest suspicions of the wide-spread

\* Question—"The Dominion Statistics are in your opinion erroneous? Answer—I speak most confidently in this respect for Prince Edward Island." Evidence of the Hon. Senator Howland. Halifax Fisheries Commission, page 75.

(2) In Professor Baird's Official Report for 1877, under the heading "Relation of the United States Fish Commission to the Halifax Convention" the following allusion to the Canadian Fishery Statistics is generously made:

"The minuteness with which this method is carried out is illustrated in Report of Mr. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, which for the year ending December 31st, 1877, contains a series of very exhaustive tables showing in details the results of the Fisheries in every Province of the Dominion. Too much cannot be said in commendation of the very thorough method in which the Canadian Government regulates and protects its Fisheries. Accurate statistical information is the one essential foundation upon which protective legislation must rest."

The tables so generously praised, are identical with the tables presented in the British Case as far as the details of the Maritime Provinces are concerned, for the years 1869 to 1875, both inclusive, and they are falsified in the manner described in the text.



dishonesty which is veiled by the figures he uses.

The amazing apparent increase in the Fish Exports of the Country to the United States during 1878 and 1879, stand out in such bold relief that they court and demand elucidation for the sake of the Provinces whose interests they pretend to portray. This is the Record:—

FISH EXPORTS OF CANADA TO THE UNITED STATES. (exclusive of Manitoba and British Columbia)

Year.	Value.	Authority.
1874 .....	\$1,612,295	"Trade and Navigation Returns," according to Messrs. Barry, Miall and Whitcher—(Vide page 419— "Correspondence.") (1)
1875 .....	1,637,712	
1876 .....	1,455,629	
1877 .....	1,317,917	
1878 .....	2,155,894	Trade and Navigation Returns, pages 666—(1878) 719—(1879).
1879 .....	1,737,395	

The sudden advance of our fish exports to the United States from THIRTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in 1877, to over TWENTY-ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in 1878 is astonishing; but it loses all its force as a commercial phenomenon, because we find it linked to the false record of years in which the wandering creatures of the land were transformed into the products of the sea, and slipped into our imports from a friendly and neighboring people.

It ceases to inspire confidence, and becomes worse than misleading when,—stripped of its illusions—it stands forth as the work of unskilful and viscious meddling, which hazarded the best interests of loyal Provinces on the success of juggler's tricks.

But worse than all this is the dark, foreboding record it leaves of the first years in the life of a young and emancipated State. (2)

Our imports and our exports, claiming to be the faithful records of a vast industry, extending over three thousand miles of sea-board, *appear* to have become healthy and reliable witnesses only, when the records of Provinces ceased to be tampered with, and the manufacture of shrines for the great goddess DIANA no longer continued a lucrative trade.

But Mr. Whitcher's recent revival of the stale forgeries embodied in the averages he uses, creates suspicion that the false worship is not dead, but merely transferred from DIANA to CERES, or to swift-footed MERCURIUS, messenger of the Gods.

As far as we know from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1879, the Fisheries are the source of forty per cent of the entire

(1) See "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission"—Also, page 1071, and 1877 to 1880 of the "Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Fisheries Commission"—published at Washington.

(2) Vide -Letters to Sir A. J. Smith—on file in the Marine and Fisheries Department.

home production Export Trade of the Maritime Provinces. (1) Forty per cent of the whole exported fruits of the industry of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, are represented by the great Fisheries alone. But the Government Records of this grand and perilous industry, which trains so many fearless and skillful seamen for the brave service of their country, are liable to be curtailed or augmented,—altered into montrosities or converted into Chinese puzzles—by subordinates at Ottawa, for purposes which are neither occult nor legal, manly nor wise.

THE MOTIVE INSPIRING, AND THE USE MADE OF THE FRAUDULENT FISH TRADE TABLES.

On page 417 of the "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission," there will be found the following passage, and on succeeding pages the yearly imports and exports and the averages Mr. Whitcher again uses in 1880.

"I now propose to deal at length with two questions of VITAL IMPORTANCE IN THIS INQUIRY, viz:—

1st.—*In favour of which country is the balance of advantages arising from reciprocal freedom of Trade gained by the Treaty of Washington?* and

2nd.—Upon whom is the incidence of duties levied upon fish exported by Canada into the United States, the producer or the consumer?"

Reference to the arguments given at length on pages 418 to 421 of the Blue Book named above, or to pages 1876 to 1880 of the "Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission," coupled with an inspection of the figures there displayed, will amply explain the motive which inspired and the use which was made of these Forged Trade Tables.

(1) Total Exports of all kinds of home Industry, 1879.

Nova Scotia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$8,947,812
New Brunswick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,890,335
Prince Edward Island,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,825,556
									<hr/>
									\$13,669,703

Exports of the Produce of the Fisheries, 1879.

Nova Scotia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	\$4,408,995
New Brunswick,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	681,124
Prince Edward Island,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219,481
									<hr/>
									\$5,309,560

—About 40 per cent of the whole.

Credit is there given to Mr. E. Miall for his "valuable assistance."

Her Majesty's Agent, Mr. F. C. Ford also recognizes the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Miall. He says in his despatch to the Earl of Derby, dated Dec. 17th, 1877.

"Mr. Miall is an English gentleman at present holding a high situation in the Department of Internal Revenue at Ottawa, and to his uniform willingness to assist me in every way in which his services might be made available or his talents turned to account I wish to speak in terms of the highest recognition. To his knowledge of statistics and accuracy in dealing with them, I ascribe in a great degree the success of that *important part of the British Case which depended on a true and clear exposition of figures*, and I feel deeply indebted to the Canadian Government for having placed that gentleman's services at my disposal."

These pages explain the venal character of

"A TRUE AND CLEAR EXPOSITION OF FIGURES."

which Mr. F. C. Ford considered it proper to commend to the Imperial Government.

#### INCIDENTAL CONSEQUENCES.

Not the least troublesome results of the handiwork of Mr. Whitcher and his confreres are the unexpected issues which, like mushrooms, must spring up from the congenial soil they have prepared.

Mr. Whitcher alludes in his letter to the duty imposed by the United States Government on "Tin Cans"—But he omits to state what *he was doing* at the very time the Committee of the Privy Council were using their best endeavours to assist the Trade of the Country.

On the 30th April, 1875, a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council was approved by His Excellency the Governor General for transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the imposition of duties by the United States Government on Tin Cans containing Fish imported from the Dominion.

The Committee in their Report urge that "the Trade between Canada and the United States in Fish, including Oysters and Lobsters, inclosed in hermetically sealed cans of tin, is large and important, &c., &c." (1) Just at the time when the Honourable the Privy Council were making a great effort to remove this serious restriction on the Trade of Canada, the Commissioner of Fisheries was passing his pen through records of Government which obliterated 153,710 cans of Mackerel from the aggregate

(1) "Correspondence respecting the imposition of duty by the United States Authorities on Tin Cans containing Fish from Canada." Imperial Blue Book, 1876.

trade of the country, by altering the denomination from "cans" to "lbs.," as may be seen by comparing the statement on page 78 of the "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission" with the official details from which that statement is falsely alleged to be taken. A similar and subsequent obliteration of Cans of Mackerel may be recognized by comparing the statement on page XIX of the Fishery Report for 1877 with the details from which that statement is also falsely alleged to be taken.

The coincidence in point of time between the efforts of the Honourable the Privy Council and the first obliteration or fraudulent change in denomination, is proved by the despatch of Lord Derby to Mr. F. C. Ford, dated August 27th, 1875. (1)

The Catholic countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and those of South America are the best customers for Canadian Codfish, Haddock, &c. It has recently been the endeavour of the Government to open negotiations with Spain and Brazil for increased commercial intercourse.

Curiously enough, Sir Alex. Galt was the agent in the one case, Mr. F. C. Ford in the other. What facilities could these gentlemen expect to gain by parading before the eyes of the courteous Ministers of those countries the figures which display the quantities of FRESH Codfish sent to them?

What possible use could Mr. Francis Clare Ford make of his Fish Tables of 1877?—If the Brazilian Ministers took up the Trade and Navigation Returns of the Dominion and examined them in relation to the most prominent of their imports from Canada, it would require all Mr. F. C. Ford's diplomacy to explain the prices charged to different countries, and the reason why the United States was so often served with the cheap article. If, by any chance, the Spanish or the Brazilian Ministers hit upon the transposition artifice, by which "Muskrats," so to speak, became transformed into Codfish—it is reasonable to suppose they would decline the article, and—further discussion of the subject.

Those Trade Tables, and Fish Tables of 1877, and the Trade and Navigation Returns, and the Fishery Reports from which they are taken or falsified, may rise like NEMESIS at any time and at any place, and no gilding, or velvet, or incense, or sophistry can conceal or veil the judgment they record.

It is to be hoped that in a fitting arena men will be found to vindicate the rights of the Provinces they represent, and uphold the honor and integrity of their Country.

#### CONCLUSION.

Although the "published information accessible to everybody" from which Mr. Whitcher draws his averages, is a record of deliberate official dishonour and crime, yet, its importance to the

(1) Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

people of Canada fades before the greater evil which I have endeavoured to portray.

The falsification of the business records of the different contederated Provinces by subordinates at the Central Departments, coupled with the deliberate falsification, for State purposes—and also at the Central Department, —of the printed and published Records of Government belonging to any one of the Confederated Provinces, over-rides all other considerations, and all consequences arising out of their public announcement.

During a period, now extending over two and a half years, I have, with unwearying efforts, exhausted all available methods for quietly arresting the use of the frauds partly described in preceding pages.

Their recent renewed application forces upon me the manifest duty of publicly informing your Excellency, in order that proper steps may be taken to insure open inquiry under the auspices of the Governor General and the Parliament of the Country, into the character and use of the tainted official documents presented to them.

In reply to my statements to Sir A. J. Smith respecting the falsified fish statistics, I was informed in writing, bearing date July 11th, 1878, that my letter has been sent to Mr. Miall (!) for a report.

On the 23rd Nov., 1878, and on the 10th Dec., 1878 Sir Alexander T. Galt refused to look at proofs which established complicity, and from which he had been told in writing there was no escape, a moments glance sufficing—with his 30 years experience of Canadian public documents—to show that there was and is no escape. Yet, on the 26th Sept., 1879, he declared to me in writing that he believed Mr. Ford and Mr. Bergne to be stainless in the matter, tightly shutting his eyes when confronted with proof.

As for Mr. J. H. G. Bergne, the neutral Secretary of the Halifax Commission, appointed under a Treaty, I have merely to say, that during the whole time he was administering the oath to 150 witnesses, in 1877, as a neutral servant of the Commission, he had in his possession the falsified table of fish statistics with corrections in writing on its face, which was employed in the "Case of Her Majesty's Government." The corrections in writing subsequently led me, when the table was officially placed in my possession, to the discovery of many of the forgeries.

I can summon it from safe custody, and produce it before a Committee of the House of Commons, and compare it with the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons for 1878, which embrace it. It is found on pages XVIII. to XXI. of Supplement No. V., Sessional Papers No. I. Sess. 1878.

Mr. Francis Clare Ford was duly informed by me of its falseness before the Commission assembled for which it was prepared; yet, with full knowledge of its criminality and its repelling breach

of faith, he allowed it to remain unchanged, and permitted it to be ignobly used, although it carried on its face the sacred impress of a Royal name.

Why did Mr. Whiteber, in the year of grace, 1880, revive the stale Fish Trade forgeries, and offer the base coin to the public as the genuine metal, also bearing upon its face the Country's impress, and the seal of its authority.

There is an ill-defined unwritten chapter in the record of the forged Trade Tables, which makes the responsibilities of these gentlemen measureless and dark.

There lie behind what I have stated in this letter, facts which have no manhood in them, and which must some day froth to the surface in the interests of the Maritime Provinces, and the grand bulwark to the empire they confront; which are injurious to international comity, and to good relations between neighbouring people of the same history and blood.

The evil influences of the practices involved in what I have described, upon the industry, credit and integrity of the Country are so apparent, that it is quite unnecessary, and indeed it would be unbecoming in me, to enter upon their consideration. It is equally evident that the offspring of the frauds to which reference is now made, are ghosts which will never be laid until atonement be made.

And I feel sure that your Excellency will be the first to see that the fraudulent alteration of the official Records of one or all of the several confederated Provinces by subordinates in the Central Departments at Ottawa, is a serious menace to the separate rights of those Provinces, and introduces for selfish and corrupt purposes the germs of a cancer, which if allowed to progress, will sicken them all.

Personal distinction, decoration and emolument may be fraudulently attained by the acceptance and use of these dishonest and un-English practices, and enjoyed as long as they remain unveiled or unrebuked; but what is to become, meanwhile, of the Maritime Provinces whose vital interests they barter and betray; of law, which it is the duty of Government to protect and enforce; or of Christianity, which it is our highest privilege to uphold?

We can not find an answer to these questions, in Mr. Whiteber's letter, nor in his bombastic and deluding references to "published information accessible to everybody." It can not be discerned in Sir A. T. Galt's tell-tale flight from proffered proofs, or his subsequent confession of faith in questioned honour, shrinking from the light. (1) It is vain to look for it in Mr. Miall's "Report," or in the repeated declarations of Sir A. J. Smith, concerning the "purity of his Department." It would be time and op-

(1) Vide Letters to Sir A. T. Galt. Nos. 61, 67 and 69.

portunity utterly wasted, to search for it in the ascriptions of truth and accuracy to Mr. Miall's figures, ventured by Her Majesty's Agent, Mr. Francis Clare Ford. And the conclusion to which all this wretched trilling with truth and honour is permitted to lead, sinks below the level, even of scorn—Here it is:—

“FROM THESE FIGURES IT IS CLEAR, THEN, THAT AS RESPECTS THE ADVANTAGES ARISING FROM AN INCREASED MARKET THE UNITED STATES AND NOT CANADA HAS BEEN THE GREATEST GAINER.” (1)

There is no tyranny so unsparing as the tyranny which tempts or compels subordinates to the commission of crime for it is a tyranny which usurps control over body and soul.

I trust that your Excellency will be able to satisfy yourself upon perusal of the accompanying documents, that both in my unsuccessful journey to England in 1878, and in subsequent action, I have spared no endeavour to rectify QUIETLY and PRIVATELY, the evils incident to the subject of this letter, and that I am correct in attributing to the power of those most deeply concerned, the failure of my efforts.

I am aware that the revelations made in this letter will astonish and grieve your Excellency, but I must appeal to the correspondence (a synopsis of which is enclosed) and to the abuse of masked influence, for a justification of the method I have chosen to employ.

When I was in England in 1878, vainly endeavouring to bring these matters under the notice of the Imperial authorities in their proper relation, the question was asked—“What's his motive?”—I may freely express it here. It is to check the growth of protected crime; to counteract misrule, as exemplified by the matter of this letter; to assert the rights of truth against fraud; to oppose the tyranny of which I have spoken; to advance by just means the interests of my country; to assist in preserving good relations between neighboring and kindred people; and to resist the false worship of “Success” as the only God.

I beg leave to close this letter with the avowal that neither in the preparation of its details, nor in the sources of the information to which I have had access, have I used in any form or shape other than self obtained knowledge, derived from “published information accessible to everybody,” or printed information embodying the announcement that it was intended for the Halifax Commission.

The statements herein made are the outcome of official and neutral work; the consequences must rest with those who, preferring their own aggrandizement to the interests of their Country,

(1) Page 419—“Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission,” and page 1878—“Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission.”

have accepted the aid of dishonest dealing and repelled or counter-terminated all efforts in the direction of honour, integrity, manliness and truth.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most obedient Servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

COMPILER OF THE ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS  
OF THE HALIFAX FISHERY COMMISSION.

Windsor, Nova Scotia,

November 23rd, 1880.



APPENDIX No. I.

MR. WHITCHER'S LETTER.  
THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

*Exportation of Fish from Canada to the United States.*

IMPORTATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO CANADA UNDER THE  
WASHINGTON TREATY.

*(To the Editor of the Globe.)*

SIR,—In view of promised action by the American Government to restore import duties on certain products of the Canadian fisheries, it may be interesting to consider the probable effect of such legislation on the fish trade of the Dominion. The New England fishing interest seems to have persuaded the authorities at Washington that the very existence of this industry depends upon free access to United States markets. It is assumed, therefore, that the re-imposition of Customs duties against Canada will be a substantial, as it is a vicarious, sort of retaliation for alleged injury sustained by United States citizens at Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland. A careful examination of the trade returns of the United States and Canada, before and since the Washington Treaty, shows the results of practical experience in quite a different light.

The average yearly value of fish exports from Canada during the seven years between the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty and the fiscal operation of the Treaty of Washington, from 1867 to 1873, was \$4,003,375; of which \$1,137,839 worth was imported into the United States, and \$2,865,533 worth was absorbed by other markets. Thus, under a tariff meant to be prohibitive, 28 per cent. was marketed in the United States and 72 per cent. in other countries. In the six years which have transpired since the removal of duties under the Washington Treaty, from 1874 to 1879, these exports have averaged \$5,971,887; of which \$1,720,156 worth was imported into the United States, and \$4,251,731 worth found other markets. The percentage to the United States was a trifle over 28, and that to other countries was a fraction

over 71. Whilst the annual increase of fish trade during this latter period averages \$1,968,512, only \$582,317 worth represents exports to the United States, the business with other markets having increased to the extent of \$1,386,196 yearly average. This enlarged exportation to both European and American markets is a consequence of increasing production and demand, and bears no special relation to the remission of duties under the treaty. Between the years 1867 and 1873 the produce of the Canadian fisheries increased in value from about four millions to ten millions of dollars, and between 1874 and 1879 this increase continued up to near thirteen millions of dollars. The ratio of increased production was greater throughout the prohibitory than the free period. An extended market in the United States cannot therefore be credited with stimulating the fishing industry of Canada in any peculiar manner.

Comparing our fish trade for twelve years under the Treaty of 1854 it is found that while the average yearly bulk was \$3,960,375, the relative proportion of exports to the United States was 35 per cent., and 65 per cent to other countries. There is, therefore, a comparative decrease under the Washington Treaty, which may be accounted for in part by the transfer of attention to other markets, where an enforced experiment has become an established advantage. Such also was the case in respect of the lobster business, in which the export of canned lobsters to European markets increased between 1874 and 1879 from about \$300,000 worth to nearly a million of dollars worth, without materially decreasing the annual export to the United States, notwithstanding the notorious lobster can tax. This cute dodge was resorted to in 1875 for the purpose of giving to United States citizens who were canning lobsters in Canada, because of the exhaustion and closure of the Maine and Massachusetts fishery, a monopoly of the United States market, to the disadvantage of Canadian canners. If the existing lobster regulations had been firmly adhered to at that time this discreditable bit of sharp practice might have been foiled of any appreciable benefit to its authors, and at the same time we should have economized our own resources, and assured to Canadian packers and fishermen the permanent control of an almost exclusive source of supply.

Under the reciprocal provisions of the Washington Treaty Canada has imported from the United States an annual average of \$668,176 worth of fish products, 74 per cent. of which is freed

from duty, 26 per cent. being still dutiable. We could supply the greater part of this demand from Canadian instead of from American produce. The exclusive use of our inshores might further increase the Canadian catch, and we should doubtless find ready markets at home and abroad, besides supplying our neighbours for domestic consumption and foreign exportation with a fair share at enhanced prices, as we have formerly done under somewhat similar conditions.

The present communication is entirely unofficial, being founded on published information accessible to everybody.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. WHITCHER.

Rideau Bank.

Ottawa, 5th June, 1880.

## APPENDIX No. II.

*To His Excellency*

MONSIEUR MAURICE DELFOSSE,

*Washington,*

*Lately President of the Halifax Commission.*

SIR:

A recent misleading communication to the public, by a Canadian official, relating to the effect likely to be produced on Canadian Trade with the United States by the contemplated abrogation of the Fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington, has compelled me to reveal embarrassing circumstances connected with the data upon which that communication is based, wholly apart from the now well known fraudulent fish statistics.

These data consist of fallacious trade returns of 26 years, which were presented to the Halifax Commission IN EVIDENCE. The only inference that can be drawn from the systematic alteration of the figures comprised in these trade returns, points to the conclusion that they were intended to mislead the arbitrators. Their recent revival and use for another public purpose, is the primary cause of this open communication.

The *Toronto Globe*, in which the communication referred to appears, is a leading Canadian Journal. It is conducted with ability and energy, possesses a large circulation, and is the recognized exponent of the views of a powerful political party.

On the 9th inst. the *Globe* notices, editorially, a letter I addressed to the editor, but which it does not publish, in reply to the misleading efforts of the Canadian official, and reference is made by the editor to you, and to your letter to me, bearing date Oct. 19th, 1879. In this letter you say:—

"The 'Cases' presented by either Government, however, are distinct from the evidence, and could not alter nor impair the value and weight of such evidence as heard before the commission."

This quotation has been again and again referred to by the Canadian Press in answer to my assertions respecting the falsified fish catch introduced into the British Case, and it is now repeated with reference to a far more serious fraud, about which you and the public knew nothing whatever a week ago, and might have known nothing for some years to come had the Canadian official not attempted to use the figures a second time, for the purpose of gulling public opinion on a very important public question concerning trade relations.

It is now my duty to direct your attention to forged statistics USED IN EVIDENCE, of a tenfold more important bearing than the false figures representing the Canadian Fish catch which appeared in the British Case.

The Canadian Export and Import Trade returns covering 26 years and presented to you in evidence, are, in the main, forgeries. It is the public use of these forgeries by a Canadian official within the past month, which compels me to call your attention to the evils which have in part resulted from the passage in your letter so frequently quoted, and to arrest by this seemingly harsh proceeding, the growth of those evils.

Article XXI. of the Treaty of Washington is as follows:—

"It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in Act XXIII. of the Treaty, fish and fish oil of all kinds (except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil) being the products of the fisheries of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward Island, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty."

As a consequence of this article in the Treaty, one of the questions to be determined by the Halifax Commission was as follows:—

"In favour of which country is the balance of advantages arising from reciprocal freedom of trade gained by the Treaty of Washington?" (Vide page 1876 of "Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission," published at Washington, and page 417 of "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission," published in a Blue Book, London.)

The Trade returns between the two countries for 26 years, afford the only practical basis upon which argument can be based as to the commercial results of reciprocal or restricted trade in fish during that period. It is virtually a question of protection versus free trade, to be determined by the result of twenty-six years intercourse under both conditions.

Any man of unbiased mind, who chooses to form a comparison between the forged trade returns and the true trade returns for 26 years, must arrive at the opinion that they lead to opposite conclusions. Hence the importance of arresting at once the new use and arguments, based on the forged returns, which has recently been publicly advanced in relation to impending negotiations and international policy.

Hence also it will appear that the force of the reasoning embodied in the quotation from your letter in regard to evidence submitted to you, falls to the ground, in so far as it concerns the XXI article of the Treaty of Washington.

The importance of this matter, however, relates to the future, the award of the Halifax Commission is a thing of the past, and with it I have nothing whatever to do. But I am bound by the knowledge of the subject I possess, to prevent fresh use of these fraudulent Trade tables, for any purpose whatever, and expressly when that purpose tends to lessen the friendly intercourse and the mutual respect of neighbouring nations.

In order to show you the nature and bearing of the forgeries, I will take one year out of the twenty-six, and one in which the true trade tables are easily accessible.

(See Text page 33.)

Similar discrepancies, though on a smaller scale, between the true Trade Returns and the figures presented in evidence, OCCUR IN NEARLY EVERY YEAR OF THE SERIES FROM 1855 TO 1874, and they are so systematically adjusted, that they present a balance of advantages in favour of the United States during the Reciprocity Treaty and during the Washington Treaty, and against the United States during the period of fiscal imports, namely 1877 to 1878. All this is shown in the argument advanced on pages 1877 to 1880 of the "Documents and Proceedings of the Halifax Commission," and pages 417 to 422 of the "Correspondence respecting the Halifax Fisheries Commission," and it is shown once again in June, 1880, by the Canadian official in his recent communication to the *Toronto Globe*, wherein he uses the forged Trade Tables.

The true Trade Tables certainly do not point to these results, but they rather tend to strengthen the opposite conclusions.

It is thus that in the year 1877 the XXI article of the Treaty of Washington was made to appear to you prejudicial to Canadian interests, by means of fraudulent trade statistics submitted in evidence upon oath. In the year 1880, long after that dishonest but successful transaction, the public at large are sought to be moved by a Canadian official, to concur in negotiations and in legislation which are indicated as advantageous by the same nefarious process, and a relash of the same forgeries.

I have derived my knowledge of this matter from the documents officially placed in my hands by both contending parties in 1877, for the preparation of a fair and just analysis of those documents. I have received no aid from confidential documents, or aid from confidential information of any kind whatever.

The *Toronto Globe*, unlike some other critics, says of my work:—"He is in a position to speak with authority as to the matter of fact, for he was appointed after the award was made to index and otherwise prepare the documents in the possession of the Commission for publication." But it does not necessarily follow that these discrepancies were purposely introduced with a view to 'cheating' the United States Agent and deceiving the Commissioners." This is a matter for inquiry. From the prominent official position you occupied as neutral arbitrator in relation to the origin and purposes of the frauds, and the consequences which I fear have arisen from that deluding passage in your letter which gave encouragement to the repetition of the crimes I have described, I trust you will consider it to be due to the position you then occupied, to your present station, and to the interests of humanity, to urge an open investigation of the whole matter.

I have the honour to be  
Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOLE HIND,

COMPILER OF THE ANALYTICAL INDEX TO THE DOCUMENTS  
OF THE HALIFAX FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Windsor, Nova Scotia, July 13th, 1880.

## APPENDIX No. III.

LETTER TO SIR ALEXANDER GALT.

No. 83.

Windsor, Nova Scotia,  
18th July, 1880.

SIR:—

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter addressed by me to M. M. Delfosse.

Had you thought fit to use the opportunity and knowledge you possessed nearly two years since, the wretched repetition of the infamy which surrounds part of the work of the Halifax Commission, would not have occurred, nor would there have been any occasion for this letter.

I beg of you to gather from the enclosed communication that escape from the proofs of forgery and \* \* \* for dishonorable purposes during the Halifax contention is hopeless, and that immediate publicity is the necessary result of recently renewed and encouraged attempts to use the same unlawful means again, with a view to direct and control opinion.

I withhold for the present any reference to a third species of very suspicious official work which envelopes the preliminaries of the same international contention. This doubtful and far-reaching effort, frothed to the surface during my Analysis of the Forger's work.

The conscious enjoyment of the fruits of successful crime, is fraught with moral and legal responsibilities to which I need not ask your attention, except for the sake of subordinates, particularly the young, among whom may be those whose instincts are not yet hardened, and who may be unaware of the danger of placing too confiding a trust in the influence of position and the power of superiors to afford shelter in time of greatest need.

I therefore trust that you will not, as heretofore, oppose my application to Lord Granville for a full, impartial and open inquiry into the whole matter.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

HENRY YOULE HIND.

Compiler of the Analytical Index to the Documents  
of the Halifax Fisheries Commission.

TO SIR ALEXANDER GALT, G. C. M. G.,

Lately H. M. Commissioner at the Halifax Commission.

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