individuals. There has in the aggregate been also, a large amount invested by Americans in various manufactures as well as the amount that others of them—who self expatriated or otherwise—have spent in the country.

The amounts thus given show what has kept our banks from being *scuttled* long ago, by our *importers*, and that instead of our accumulations of money capital as represented by the *Witness* and the *Globe*, we have had a continually increasing accumulation of *commercial debt* which in 1861 and 1862 alone reached an amount equal to more than one third of our national debt of $64,000,000.

Is it not marvellous that a paper of of the financial reputation of the *Montreal Witness* should in the face of facts so easily noted—and its first duty to do—go so far astray in the deductions it has so distinctly set forth? Or that the *Globe* which also aims to be a reliable guide to the merchants of Canada should, with the statistics before it, declare as it did, the 20th of last November, in an article predicting a "coming inflation" of money in England that there was no danger of an inflation in Canada, the *Globe* predicted an inflation in England, while she was over-importing at the rate of nearly $500,000,000 for the year. The *Globe* should have known that the $130,000,000 over importations of England, the previous year, must, if thus so rapidly increased, lead to extreme stringency in money—as it has—in place of inflation.

Then it predicts "no inflation in Canada, but a steady increase in population and wealth." Two months later, January 16th, the prophetic spirit came again upon it, new light had dawned upon its sanctum, whether it was the light of the Montreal *Witness*, we cannot say; but it *beholds* the same *accumulation* of capital—the same *inflation* in which all kinds of go-a-head ativeness will have full sway. It sees "more imports, new banks, vessels, mines, lands, houses and shops—each of which will have its share of the "fructifying stream.

"We should look forward to a period of steady prosperity unmarked by great events, by a *permanent* and stable growth in *wealth* and population." Again, January 16th, 1864, it says:—"We are a year farther off from the great crash of 1857, and the steady industry of seven years is showing its legitimate fruits in *accumulated* wealth and *capital*. Money for loans is abundant, and the rates comparatively low. The *rapid accumulation of capital* in the Province is very *clearly shown* by the *enormous* increase of the deposits in the Banks. At the end of 1860 they were a little over $9,000,000, at the end of 1862 they were $20,717,000; and now, at the end of 1863, they have reached the large figure of $23,000,000. This single fact affords a strong indication that the Province is on the eve of a *general inflation*. This money cannot long remain in the banks. However cautious people may be, however afraid of the result of the American war, they will not be satisfied long with the interest which the bank allow, the damming up of capital will produce the natural result—an overflow. The import trade, banking companies, vessels, mines, lands, houses and shops, each will have its share of the fructifying stream; labor will be in demand, and wages will rise. * * * *There will be inflation*—good times, as the people call it. * * If business men will not incur large expenditures, nor extend their credit beyond bounds, they will make money during that period. If they think the inflation will last forever, and act on that belief, they will probably lose in the fourth year all they gain in the three preceding. * * * The farmer is prosperous, the mechanic and the labourer are well employed, and *all* may *safely* look forward to a period of prosperity of *considerable duration*."

In the same month we, in this *Review*, gave facts for data to show that there would be no overflow, no fructifying streams, that the fountains whence the *Globe* beheld the overflowing was drying up—that the Banks with continual streams of de-