ting medium demanded by the people? The purpose of the people in increased circulation, could only be INCREASED EMPLOYMENT TO CANADIANS. They had been told that the more money, there would be the more demand for Canadian labor, and (as a necessary consequence of more *bidders*) a greater *price* for it. It was, however, concealed from them that this law of supply and demand had already IN FACT been violated in the admission of the principle of the money law of Canada, in existence before the Banks were created, so that (as shown above) *firstly*, the Canadian Banks' notes cannot safely be advanced, except to parties who can sooner or later produce something convertible into Foreign Exchange—and, *secondly*, the increasing demand (that apparently greatest blessing to the producer) is not allowed to shed its benign influence in raising the prices even of commodities fitted for exportation! The Foreign Export Merchant, always having it in his power to exchange his Bank notes for gold near the price it will fetch abroad, will not take wheat or other Canadian exportable commodity at any higher price; and indeed from this price has to be deducted a margin to save him from the contingencies of markets, besides the freights and charges to the foreign market. *This perpetual inclination to the barest raw material prices for our exports* is a very serious consideration for the farmer, and would be still more so if the country, instead of importing on an average ten millions of dollars worth more than she exports, had the balance of trad[illegible] your. In such case, the price offered by the foreign [illegible] for our exports, would be reduced, at least, by the re[illegible] the Exchange he would get for his Bill of Exchan[illegible] this view, not as anticipating the likelihood [illegible] te of things, but to show the *absurdity* of our [illegible] principle, which, while it at all times debars the farmer [illegible] om getting more than the price abroad for his produce (as shewn above), does not *secure* him even that! It debars him from having the advantage of an adverse state of the Balance of Trade, such as we now have, and which would be indicated by an increased rate of Exchange when the extra premium would be an addition to the price of the farmer's produce (an immense advantage in settling his accounts,) while it does not secure him against the disadvantage of a favorable state of the Balance of Trade, which would be indicated (as the law now stands) by a decreased rate of Exchange, when *the reduction in the premium would be a reduction in the price of the farmer's produce*