that the home demand for 1864 would be at least equal to that for 1863, and that the condition of the currency would remain as favorable as it now is; that hence the amounts of wheat and corn for 1864 would be as follows:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat crop for '63...	194,068,239	Corn crop for 1863...	449,163,894
Domestic consum'n.	149,307,192	Domestic consum'n.	575,024,132
Leaving for exp,t.	41,761,047	Leaving a defi'y of	125,860,238

—which must be provided for by greater economy in feeding, and a greater proportional consumption of wheat.

The number of stock hogs is about the same as in 1862, and about five per cent. below a general average in condition. These were early turned on the frosted corn.

The buckwheat crop is not as much injured as was generally supposed, because most of it is produced in the States of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, where the frosts of August 30, and September 18, did not injure the crops materially.

The tobacco crop of 1863 is larger than that of last year by nearly 50,000,000 lbs., although the frosts in the Western States were very injurious to it. But about one-half of the crop there had been gathered before the frost of September 18, and seventy-five per cent more ground had been planted than in 1862.

The hay crop of 1862 is estimated at 21,603,645 tons, that of 1863 at 19,980,482 tons—a decrease of 1,623,163 tons. Its quality is good.

The Golden Parallels.

In a late number of the *Edinburgh Review* there is a notice of several publications on the subject of gold fields and gold miners. A mass of facts is collected relative to the Australian, Californian, and Columbian gold diggings, and several important conclusions are arrived at. In the first place we are reminded that the great gold fields already discovered are all included within two regions. The gold fields of New South Wales and Victoria extend without any interruption along the slopes of the great mountain range which separates the eastern seaboard Australia from the interior of the continent, and the gold fields of California and British Columbia occur without interruption along the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. Thus, there are presented two great gold-bearing regions extending along two widely distant elevations, and probably "owing their auriferous character to some influence connected with their upheaval." The possibility of establishing a connection between these two gold-bearing regions will be understood after a little consideration of their characteristics. The American gold-fields, under various names, run along the eastern seaboard of the Pacific, almost from pole to pole—from Behring's Straits in the north to Cape Horn in the south. Throughout this vast region large quantities of the precious metal are found. "From Chili, in the south, to the British Possessions, in the north, its slopes, spurs, and subordinate ranges are now yielding gold. From Chili we mount through Bolivia, Peru, Equador, New Granada, all still continuing to yield the precious metal, after some three centuries of gold mining. Thence after we pass the Isthmus, we find the gold miner at work through Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, till at length we come to the British Possessions, stretching to the shores of the Arctic Ocean." Such is a brief description of the great gold-bearing system of America. Turning now to that of Australia, there i found a coast range running from the extreme northern point of the continent to the extreme southern point. But this range neither begins nor terminates in Australia. It extends across Bass's Straits, on the one hand, and beyond Cape York on the other; in which direction the chain of rocks forms at intervals numerous islands, such as New Guinea, the Carolines, the Ladrones, and others, until Japan, with its gold bearing rocks, is reached. Thus, in accordance with this theory, the basin of the Pacific has on each side a continuous elevation of volcanic origin. At intervals on both sides gold is now found, from Behring's Straits to New Zealand; and it is stated that at the "beach diggings" in California, a bluish sand, not unlike the pipe clay of Ballarat, is frequently thrown up by the waves, and is found to contain gold in considerable quantities.

The conclusion arrived at by this reasoning is that the great gold fields of the world, as at present known, are included in the vast system of volcanic rocks which surround the Pacific. This chain, though broken here and there, is said to be traceable between Australia and America, and to be easy of identification on both sides of the ocean. Such a continuous and well marked line of volcanic elevations has often received the attention of geologists. Humboldt's view, which is the one generally accepted on the subject, is that the bed of the Pacific attained its present depth at a comparatively late period; that its unbroken crust, pressed down on the molten mass underneath, caused a quantity of it to rush towards the line of fracture at the edges, and that this disturbed matter found vent in the elevations which are now connected with the gold-fields of America and Australia. So far these considerations, as bearing on the science of geology, are highly important; but it has to be shown in what way gold is to be connected with volcanic shocks in some places and not in others. On this point it is laid down by Sir Roderic Murchison that the rocks which are the most auriferous are of the Silurian age, and that a certain geological zone only in the crust of the globe is auriferous at all. Gold, he states, has never been found in any stratified formations composed of secondary or tertiary deposits, but only in crystaline and palæozoic rocks, or in the drift from those rocks. The most usual original position of the metal is in quartrose veinstones that traverse altered Silurian slates, frequently near their junction with eruptive rocks. Sometimes, however, it is partially diffused through the body of rocks of igneous origin. From this it appears that volcanic eruptions, in connection with Silurian rocks, are to be regarded as the origin of gold formations.

It will have been seen that, according to the volcanic basin theory as described above, the auriferous rocks which surround the Pacific leave Victoria and plunge into the sea to appear again on the other side of Bass's Straits. This would, of course, leave South Australia out of the reach of these gold-bearing ranges. But singularly enough, the reviewer, after remarking upon this termination