being sent to the mills. But there need be little fear of exhaustion, when reefs are found, which at 120 feet deep, are sixty feet wide, and yielding 15 to 17 dwts. to the ton.

The result of quartz mining in Australia may be best appreciated from this fact; the yield of gold which we have seen fall to 210,000 lbs. in 1853, had risen through this agency, to 327,930 lbs. in 1857.

The total value of the gold of Australia from 1851 to 1859 has been estimated at $500,000,000. Fawcett in his "Political Economy," estimates the average annual product, at £4,000,000 for the twelve years ended 31st Dec., 1862. But, (as if to rebuke the shortsightedness of statesmen) the most remarkable feature of this sudden and enormous influx of gold into the world, was its influence on the localities where the discoveries were made.

Along with much of the scum and sediment of society, immense numbers of hardy and energetic and intelligent men were attracted; their wants gave an immense and healthy stimulus to commerce, settlements became towns, towns wealthy and populous cities; as soon as the lust of gold was satisfied, lands were acquired and the desert was made to blossom as the rose;" Australia did not fall off as a wool-growing country; its agricultural productiveness was enormously increased; it became a grape growing country; and the wines of Australia promise to rank side by side with the choice vintages of the old world. Education, science and art have been fostered and encouraged, and Australia is now looked upon as one of the most prosperous of the colonies of Great Britain.

In concluding this part of our subject, it may be interesting to compare the product of the Californian