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SECOND EDITION,]

THE
GOLD DIGGER'S GUIDE

OR
PRACTICAL MINING MADE EASY

INCLUDING MEASURES FOR THE UNEMPLOYED OF
ALL CLASSES IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CONTENTS :—Introduction—Origin of Gold—Alluvial Gold—
Volcanic Workings — Methodical Prospecting — How to
Work Surfacing—Deep Sinking—Wet Sinking—Color of
Gold—How to Drive—Descriptions of Alluvial Bottoms
—Washing, &c.—Great National Mining Association
Prospectus

BY

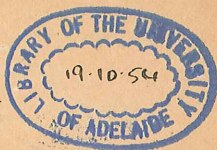
H. V. ROGERS

PRICE ONE SHILLING

ADELAIDE

J. L. BONYTHON & Co., 'Advertiser' Office, King William Street

1894.



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INTRODUCTION

The first edition of this brief Guide was written by me at Moonta Mines in the year 1886, and is again presented to a generous public, requesting their kind forbearance for any discrepancies which it may contain. The chief aim of the writer is to promote the present and future prosperity of our mineral resources, and if any good accrues through any information contained in this humble attempt, I shall be well rewarded.

For a great number of years the author was an underground worker, and paid particular attention to the various ways in which gold was found, therefore even some of the top men, who never worked underground much, might gain a little more insight into alluvial gold mining by this little work. Inexperienced intending diggers should especially obtain all the practical information possible, so as to prosecute their search for the precious metal profitably.

As a Victorian prospector I discovered, in 1855, a new lead of gold between Ballarat and Creswick Creek, and also worked as a gold miner for a great number of years at Ballarat, Slatey Creek, Creswick's, Jim Crow, Daylesford, Maryborough, Fiery Creek, &c.

I was also a prospector at Teetulpa, and knew of two quartz reefs containing gold, a few miles from the rush at that place. Lacking capital, there being no water either, they remained untouched, nor could I prospect or work the said reefs myself, having become hopelessly blind in both eyes, caused by a blast in a shaft at Broken Hill; still, I am fully determined to help others in every way possible to open up our vast mineral riches, which extend from Hallet and Ullooloo to the boundary of New South Wales, also from Flinders Ranges, via Waukaringa, Mt. Victoria, and Manna Hill. From the indications which I saw between Utalpa and boundary, I believe the silver ore predominates. No doubt tin also will be discovered, and the Silverton line of railway should thus be of immense importance for the advancement of South Australia. I may mention that W. B. Rounsevell, Esq., M.P., about the year 1884, strongly supported my application for Government help to prospect the aforementioned parts or places; but it was negatived whilst under consideration of the then Cabinet.

In conclusion, I feel assured that criticism will be lenient, remembering that, on account of blindness, my young step-daughter was my amanuensis, or the penner down of my thoughts.

H V. ROGERS.

Adelaide, November 1894.



GOLD DIGGER'S GUIDE.

ORIGIN OF GOLD.

GOLD is generally believed to have its origin in quartz. Some quartz reefs are prolific and some are barren. Barren quartz is frequently of a milky white appearance, but the prolific quartz has different hues or colors : some have a greenish aspect, some blueish, almost like watered milk, others streaked with red, brown, and dark yellow colors.

Ironstone is frequently attached to quartz reefs containing gold, also cement and conglomerates ; in fact, prolific quartz is of many variegated forms and colors.

The gold obtained from quartz reefs, in their original state, may be termed "virgin" gold. Many reefs are covered with caps, varying in thickness from two feet upwards, some of which contain no gold. Spurs and leaders may be dealt with at some future time, as the present guide is intended for alluvial workings.

ALLUVIAL GOLD.

Gold is termed alluvial when separated from its original source, —namely, prolific quartz reefs. Apparently it has been distributed by volcanic action.

Large quantities of alluvial gold obtained in various parts of the colonies evidence a water-worn appearance, some of it being very smooth, some shotty, as if it had been cast up in the air, and afterwards fallen in creeks, rivers, and other waters, and thus carried by the rush of waters into the deeper channels around its offspring. The lightest of the gold is naturally carried farthest along with the debris, or, what is called "wash dirt." The heaviest pieces of gold, known as "nuggets," are often found on the reefs adjacent to the gutters ; therefore the experienced digger would not alone work out the deep ground in his claim, but would also examine the reefs on both sides of the so-called gutters. Some alluvial gold is jagged, and appears as if it had been run out of the quartz in a molten state, without having come in contact with water ; such gold thus molten out of the reefs, may sometimes have a smooth appearance, and be lodged near prolific quartz spurs, leaders, and quartz reefs. Heavy nuggets have been found in such cases on or near the surface.

VOLCANIC WORKINGS.

ERUPTIONS AND OPERATIONS.

Knowledge is a power for good if well used; if not, only a power for evil.
Lucky diggers take care of your riches.

A current belief is, that in the centre of the earth a mass of fire prevails, hence the volcanic eruptions caused through immense strata immediately above the fire falling into the same. Much combustible matter ignited causes the earthquakes so often heard of, and no doubt large quantities of coal might be found in the vicinity of volcanoes. Most likely New Zealand therefore abounds with coal at great depths, and other combustibles, therefore that colony has more shocks than take place in South Australia. Nevertheless coal might be found in the localities where extinct volcanoes may have existed.

A search for coal as well as gold might be made in Teetulpa, say a few miles from Mt. Victoria, wherever sandstone tableland exists. This digression may be overlooked, if the hint might lead to another discovery of colonial wealth.

METHODICAL PROSPECTING.

First choose your ground: the best hills and gullies for prospecting are those near scattered debris of quartz, ironstone, slate, and other sorts of stone. The gullies on the surface might only be covered on the surface, with different sorts of soils, showing no top evidence of the gold which might be beneath in the wash dirt resting on the bottom, although such soil might be termed alluvial. Sometimes the gold is on the hills, frequently on the brows of same, and at other times the "leads" or patches of alluvial gold may have been swept into the deeper channels of the gullies. The whereabouts of the gold is generally found by energetic and judicious sinking.

All dirt (digger's term) near the bottom should be minutely examined, or tried by wash pans of dirt, especially the wash dirt immediately on the bottom, along with the bottom well chipped up, and should be particularly attended to. If the gold is on the surface, a tenacious mullocky clay underlies the wash dirt, or it may be a pipe clay, sometimes soft or hard slate, and at other times the bottom might be sandstone, or rotten granite.

The pipe clay and slate bottoms are generally the best; and many good finds have been made where the slaty reef adjoins the quartz reef, or sandstone reef. A prospector would do well before commencing work, to examine the locality for a day or two, in

accordance with the previous signs alluded to, and choose his ground for operations.

In some places holes every fifteen or twenty feet apart might be put down, and if a dip of reef occurs, driving and following the dip had better be resorted to. Where the sinking exceeds ten or twelve feet, the holes or shafts ought to be thirty or forty feet apart, and driving be adopted to find the deepest or best ground.

If the bottom is pipe clay, sink four feet in it, and drive in same. If the bottom consists of hard slate, or other hard reef, the drive had better be entered in the top dirt. If a thick strata of cement occur, and the bottom is softest, then choose the easiest.

HOW TO WORK SURFACING.

Having picked your ground for work, try a few dishes of dirt from different parts, say six or eight feet apart in all directions, having first ascertained the sort of bottom which is within a few inches of the surface. Sometimes top wash dirt may deepen to one foot or more; but if gold is obtained find out by washing the top, centre, and bottom parts, whereby you will find the quantity of payable wash dirt: this refers to surfacing only. Always well chip up slate bottoms. Gold does not generally sink to any great depths in the stiff impenetrable clays.

Watch very narrowly when and where the surface gold disappears, having most likely dipped into shallow sinking; then the bottom wash dirt on the reef will be proper dirt to wash, as the headings frequently are unpayable. The best way to wash surfacing is by sluicing, if you have water sufficient, including a dam, and a race cut for that purpose.

For small quantities of surfacing the "long tom," or a few sluice boxes, or even the new sort of cradle, would be the best. If the foregoing cannot be obtained, a porter barrel, or a beer hogshead cut in two with a saw will make two very good substitutes for washing in.

DEEP SINKING.

When the sinking gets towards 100 feet or more, many of the diggers term this deep sinking. The shafts for deep sinking vary in size, according to good standing ground, or the reverse. In good firm ground, a shaft $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by $2\frac{3}{4}$ feet, would answer in some parts. An oblong rounded shaft is often preferred. Some diggers sink round shafts, the circle being made with one of the points of a double ended pick, or a hammer ended one. The general length of pickhandles is twenty-two to twenty-four inches. By kneeling on one knee a great advantage is gained for taking out the ends of a square or an oblong shaft. Take care to sink

shafts as plumb as possible, which may be done with a long string and a stone or a piece of iron at one end, and a stick cut to the length of shaft on top, and another stick for the breadth; this will be a guide for keeping the shaft straight by using them below now and again. If hard sinking is encountered hammer and gad are used. Where hard crust or boulders are met with of a thin nature, a good pounding with the hammer alone is of great service. When too hard for the foregoing tools, blasting will have to be adopted, for which steel drills and hammers will have to be used. Great care must be taken in tamping. A stick is used sometimes for the powder, which requires very slight tamping; a copper tamper should be used for the top tamping.

Generally where deep sinking takes place, logging up for the windlass several feet in height is required. Such shafts as here described are for dry sinking only, where not much stone formation is met with, and no water of any consequence, and where the shaft does not exceed 100 or 120 feet, and where no slabbing or timbering is necessary. Foul air can be dealt with by using a fanner or wind sail. A few make use of the Cornish wind sail—viz. a piece of calico laid down within a few inches of the end of the shaft, reaching within a short distance of the bottom, the calico to be the width of the shaft.

If the nature of the sinking in shaft necessitates much blasting, the size of shaft requires to be at least 6 feet by 4 feet, and should timbering be necessary, extra allowance is to be made. Inexperienced miners had better engage one accustomed to blasting, if much of this sort of work has to be done.

Bullock hide (green) makes first rate buckets for hauling up of dirt, and a double rope is generally used as the shaft gets deeper.

After bottoming shaft, if driving has been done (see subject on driving for information), where more than one drive has to be entered, take care to timber by propping the entrance of drives securely. Exceptionally good standing ground may not have to be timbered so much if good walls are left between the drives.

WET SINKING.

Shafts for wet sinking: where slabbing has to be done, a larger shaft is necessary, 7 feet by 4 or 5 feet is about the dimensions. Information will be found elsewhere in this little Guide as to the best mode of sinking shafts under different circumstances, therefore little more need be added here, except it be information relative to the timbering of shafts and the sinking of well at the bottom. Slabs either sawn or split are used for the securing of shaft; where these cannot be obtained profitably small logs are used. Battens

or hoop iron is used in slabbing, especially in dangerous ground. Logs are double joggled or shouldered, and some for quickness merely chip with an adze or axe and let the logs into each other. Good clay if obtainable ought to be well rammed behind the timber of whatsoever sort. If the water should come from the first few feet of surface, by sinking another small shaft, not far distant from the main shaft, will save much trouble.

Where surface water thus prevails, some miners sink a narrow trench to the depth of oozing water, right round the main shaft, and then puddle it up with good clay well rammed. A sprinkling of water on the clay, as it is shovelled in the trench, and then rammed, is adopted as a preventative of having too much pressure on the shaft walls; if the clay is put in entirely dry, and rammed too tightly, when becoming afterwards damp, it might expand, and tend to place undue force on sides and ends of main shaft at top of surface. Nevertheless, if surface water comes into the trench at the time of excavating same, nothing but dry clay is necessary, and that must be put in and rammed up as quickly as possible.

The well at bottom of main shaft may be sunk to a depth of not less than 4 feet, so as to allow buckets to dip. When sending up the dirt out of drives let your lid be dropped over the well. The lid covering the well merely consists of a few boards nailed together. The top men can bail away whilst the others are driving. If circumstances allow have pumping gear, if a large quantity of water is present. Underground workings, where water drippings take place from overhead, most likely will require well timbering and lathing.

COLOR OF GOLD.

Virgin gold as contained in the matrix is generally of a pale bright yellow appearance, but where ironstone, or conglomerates are found, the gold may be of a reddish, or sometimes black color. Alluvial gold is from pale to dark yellow, also found in some parts reddish and blackish in color, more especially when the latter is found near cement and ironstone. In form gold may be shotty, flat or spongy, sometimes smooth, at other times bearing most fantastic shapes. Some gold is very fine, even almost like flour, and leaf gold also exists in quartz reefs. Ironstone and black sand can be drawn out from the gold when cleaning, by using a magnet. Often gold is attached to quartz and other stones, which are called "specimens."

HOW TO DRIVE.

The depth from the surface to the bottom determines whether it would be advisable to put in a drive or to paddock. Paddocking means taking out all the ground bodily right down to the bottom.

This is done where the sinking is shallow, and there is plenty of wash dirt. Paddocking is preferable where the bottom is only up to 5 or 6 feet in depth, as one man can throw back as much headings as two men could do by pulling it up, always taking into consideration that no tight ground exists from the surface to the wash dirt. If the bottom headings and wash dirt be easier got out by driving, do so. No hard strata occurring the paddocking is quickest. The size of the paddocking ought not to be less than 8 feet by 8 feet, leaving sufficient room for two or three men to work. If more men are in the party, either enlarge the paddocking or put down another paddock. Where water exists at such shallow depths, taking all things into consideration, the paddocking plan is the best; the water may be utilised for washing purposes. Ground in creeks is generally worked in this manner.

If driving be the plan adopted, and such drive be entered in the headings, it ought to be arched 4 feet in height and 4 feet in width at bottom, to give plenty of room for swinging the pick and shovel. The breadth of the gold bearing dirt often also determines the width of the drive; should pipe clay or soft slate exist, and you choose to drive in the bottom, have the drive narrow at the bottom and say 6 feet at the top. In this sort of driving the wash dirt is left overhead.

The best plan is, after driving 3 feet or so, to clean out your drive, and then knock down the wash dirt. If necessary, classify your wash dirt by keeping it on top in two or more heaps.

Sometimes the headings and bottom drivings might contain sufficient gold to pay for washing, when no other important work could be done. Generally, if the gold extends all over the claim, or in different parts of same, the drives are entered so as to leave division pillars of standing ground; this saves the trouble of immediate propping. When the ground has to be taken out "holus bolus," soldiers (single props) about 6 inches or more in diameter may be put in. A short piece of slab not less than 18 inches in length is placed on the top of the prop adjoining the top part of the drive. Wooden wedges are used to tighten head piece and prop, if loose. Where the ground is wet above, and consequently liable to fall in, double props and cap pieces sufficiently long to reach both props, say 5 feet apart are used. The next set to be placed 4 or 5 feet ahead of the last set of props, and laths, 1 inch thick or more, to be placed on the top or cap pieces, thus reaching from one cap piece to the other. Cap pieces should be from 6 inches to 9 inches in thickness, according to the sort of ground which has to be supported. Props and cap pieces should be shouldered or joggled into each other. Props are frequently placed slightly on the slant, the distance being greater between the

bottom ends than the ends whereon the cap piece rests, the difference being about 1 foot less at top—viz. 6 inches for each prop. Single props are put in perpendicularly. Where the bottom consists of clay or rotten slate, a foot piece 1 foot in length should be used, being placed under the end of each prop. Make use of your own judgment for propping when taking out pillars. Sometimes it is unnecessary to put in more timber, especially if the division walls are narrow, say up to 3 or 4 feet. Wherever strata of clay or sand exists above the headings, more especially if water oozes from same, such ground requires to be well supported, because when much driving has been done most likely the whole body of the top strata, up to the sand or clay where the dampness occurs, will drop down bodily, unless cement or other hard strata exists between.

DESCRIPTIONS OF ALLUVIAL BOTTOMS.

CLAY BOTTOMS.

Some clay bottoms consist of a darkish red tough clay. This sort of bottom is often met with where surface gold is got; although it may change in a few yards distance to a finer texture, bearing the appearance of greasy soft slate clay. On this sort of bottom, especially if the color of same bear the resemblance of gamboge, good patches of the precious metal may result where that sort of bottom exists. Most likely farther on either soft or hard slate will be found; the softer such bottoms are, the deeper the gold will extend, because it sinks downwards in such cases. Crab holes must be well picked up, as pockets of rich gold are frequently deposited therein. Such bottoms are usually met with near the surface, where the hard slates are not a prominent feature. Pipe clay is also a grand bottom for containing gold, the color of which may vary from white to light blue, sometimes it is of a yellowish cast. Gold sometimes follows the small quartz veins often met with in such bottoms, and may extend several feet in depth; much heavy gold has been found where the aforesaid sort of bottoms exist. A black clay may also be a bottom in shallow sinking, most likely near creeks or in gullies only, the wash dirt will contain the chief portion of gold on such a bottom. Black clay is not an unusual bottom, and in sinking deeper shafts, sand and gravel will be met with under this clay. Sometimes black clay is only a false bottom, and may also carry gold on top of it, the same as some of the tough red clays. Such clay bottoms are usually near the surface, except where deeper sinking takes place, in which case they are not reckoned to be bottoms, either false or otherwise. Should clay of an impenetrable character be lodged near the real bottom, some-

times a little gold is lodged on the top of it, most likely in sand or gravel.

SLATE BOTTOMS.

Slate is one of the best bottoms for alluvial gold, but when found to be in flat layers it is not a bottom, and must be gone through just the same as any other strata, until edge reef is reached. Most reefs standing edge upwards run north and south; although here and there the direction may vary a few points westerly or easterly. Sometimes an exception to this rule occurs. Slate may be hard or soft, and is often mixed up with pipe clays. Where gold is prevalent make sure to examine closely the interstices between slate slabs joining each other, as gold frequently finds its way along with greasy clays attached to the sides of such slates. Gold may be scraped off slabs with a butcher's knife. Where hard close slate exists, the gold is chiefly on the top of the slate; in which case the easiest plan is to chip up a few inches of same. Some merely scrape the reef with a knife, sweeping up carefully such scrapings. Where light brown and yellowish fine greasy sort of clays and soft slates are, a deeper deposit of gold takes place. Remember that only properly defined edge slate reefs constitute the real bottom. A ledge or slip of reef shot over, although horizontally placed, is not a bottom, the wash dirt often being underneath this. As reefs rise and dip on the surface, so do they likewise underneath the surface, and at various depths. Frequently parallel with the slate reefs sandstone may be found, and good gold may be looked for at the junction. Much gold has often been obtained where quartz adjoins slate reefs; the quartz alluded to means quartz reefs and quartz veins.

SANDSTONE.

Where sandstone is the bottom a larger quantity of wash dirt may be looked for, and the gold does not sink to any great depth, except the sandstone be very soft. This sort of bottom is often found in creeks, and may alternate at several yards distance to slate, or even granite bottoms. In sinking shafts or excavating paddocks, special attention is called to the fact, that in some parts where alluvial gold is obtained, sandstone boulders may be immediately lodged on the top of the wash dirt. In certain parts where leads of gold exist pipe clay may also have to be gone through, more especially if no edge reef appears. Some sandstone boulders are very large, and great care should be taken not to mistake such for the real bottom.

GRANITE.

Treat granite reefs about the same as the sandstone reefs.

Some very good patches of gold have been obtained where the granite is of a soft nature, and the wash dirt on such reefs generally contains the most of the gold, especially if the bottom is hard.

WASH DIRT.

On approaching the bottom of whatever sort, try your depth of wash dirt and classify it accordingly. In driving over the wash dirt—viz. taking out the headings first—be careful to wash or scrape all quartz or other large stone contained in the wash dirt, as gold is often attached to the same when much gravel is found. Where the cement is lodged on the bottom, pay attention to the depth of same containing gold. Most likely the chief portion of the precious metal will be found in the cement adhering to the bottom, and in the latter, black gold may be looked for in cement, and care must be taken, as it may easily be mistaken for worthless ironstone. Nevertheless, should the gold be chiefly in the bottom, it will bear its usual color, or have a reddish tinge. Cement wash dirt frequently has a soft slate or pipe clay for its bottom, yet hard slate and sandstone may be covered with cement; under such circumstances look well after the crevices in the reefs.

Sometimes gold has been found on the top of the headings where clay preponderates, more especially if reefs rise abruptly in your drive. Sometimes the gold keeps the level of the said reefs for a time only. Generally on the top of the higher parts of your claim, clays of different colors, without any wash dirt, may be lodged, and frequently the heaviest nuggets have been found under such circumstances. In some instances clay and sand strata may descend right to the bottom, in such cases most likely very little gold will be lodged there, it having been swept farther on in the deeper channels, gutters are here alluded to.

Miners must not be discouraged by not finding the gold evenly distributed, as it often skips a few feet or more; hence one party may leave a claim, and another miner may drive only a few feet ahead and get payable gold, where leads are; patient perseverance is crowned with success.

WASHING, &c.

As this subject has been treated on elsewhere in this Guide, little more may be added, suffice to say that in washing you must take great pains for getting rid of all clayey substances; this is done by a plentiful use of water, working the dirt to and fro with such appliances as you have for that purpose.

Dishing out must be carefully done, especially if the gold is fine. Cradling very clayey wash dirt may not always answer; some very

stiff clay requires gravel put along with it; which in puddling dissolves the clay balls.

Hoping that this little Guide may be of service to the inexperienced searchers for gold,

I remain, your humble servant,

H. V. ROGERS,

Blind Man.



PROPOSED

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR A

Great National Association

THE aim of the above Association to be for the bona-fide development of our mineral wealth in a systematic and methodical manner.

Shares to the number of 120,000 to be issued at 2s. 6d. (two shillings and sixpence) per share, paid up as follows:—Sixpence (6d.) per share on application, and the balance 2s. (two shillings) in one or two calls, within three months after the formation of the Association. A capital of £15,000 will thus be raised. The shareholders to elect Directors, Officers, Secretary, etc.

The members of the Legislative Council of South Australia to be petitioned to subsidise the amount raised with another £15,000, and also to abolish the present Bonus Bill or rescind it. Experience has proved this Bonus Bill to be a mere sham, tending only to prop up two or three semi-insolvent companies instead of practically developing and prospecting for minerals in various other localities.

All funds to be under the supervision of the Government.

Shareholders not to transfer their shares except for some valid reason, subject to the approval of the Directors, and such shares may be accepted by the Association at a just and fair surrender value.

All Directors and Managers, as well as all underground miners, to have practical experience and knowledge of mining. Every person engaged by the Association and in receipt of pay in any way, shall be a shareholder of not less than 80 shares, and, if necessary, the amount for shares thus taken up by the officers or workmen may be paid by monthly instalments, to be deducted out of any moneys due to them by the Association at the rate of twopence per share per month.

Twenty thousand shares at least to be reserved for the parties employed by the Great National Association, and further issue of shares for this purpose may be introduced.

Capital and Labor will thus co-operate and most strikes will be avoided.

If contract work should be introduced, no cut-throat low tenders shall be accepted. All estimates shall be fixed by three of the officers and three of the men, and no tender under such estimate shall be accepted.

All persons engaged by the Association, according to their capacity and ability, to receive a fair standard of wages. No half-pay system to be allowed at any time.

An Accident and Sick Fund to be supported by all shareholders in the above Association at the rate of twopence per share per year; but miners and other tradesmen and mechanics can have another fund besides this if deemed advisable.

No person to be discharged permanently by any single officer. If any appeal to the Directors be desired, notice to be given in due time.

Information will be given in reference to localities where our minerals are, as well as the errors and bungling of many companies and syndicates pointed out by the author of this little work. Shafts have been sunk on the wrong side of some of our reefs and spurs, and leaders have not been properly followed. In some instances, for the want of practical knowledge, no attention has been paid to them.

We have an abundance of minerals in South Australia to be unearthed if properly searched for and the money laid out on the bona-fide development of our mining industry.

Great discredit has been cast on South Australia by the floating of bogus companies and other forms of swindling, as well as by ignoramuses looking for minerals in buck reefs, etc.

The Bonus Bill has led to nothing. Sir John Downer's prospecting scheme is about clewed up; and unless something on a much bigger scale is done we cannot expect national prosperity and remunerative employment for the people. Let us, therefore, develop our minerals by honest and judicious work, promoting more employment for our foundries for all mechanics and tradesmen and our working bees of every description, thus circulating thousands of pounds for the necessities and comforts of life, and instead of the jingle of a copper or two, the sound of silver may again ring out on our counters, which will give an extra demand on the banks for exchange, and no doubt the Broken Hill silver will be enhanced in value. Instead of the Government officials looking at each other in dismay and biting their fingers in consequence of reduced salaries, they too would be fully occupied in performing the public will of South Australia. If the Government would only adopt a policy for the remunerative employment of the people in a broad, comprehensive, statesmanlike and liberal manner, and show a little foresight and wisdom, instead of rocking to and fro on their stools and benches, cutting the wrong end of the stick, they will show some aptitude for the positions they fill. Their present tactics will not advance our interest. Let them create work for the bees; open up fields of enterprise. Our Civil Servants would then have something better to do than twirling their thumbs and wearing out their thread-bare clothes on cut-paw, as at present. If the people get plenty of honey Government officials will also get a share of it, otherwise they will have to fall back on the stick-jaw wax, and some of them will have to apply for relief works, instead of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

Have we no *Decem Veri* in South Australia to take up and place this present scheme before the public? A blind man has labored for years to bring about this aforesaid useful measure.

Who are the patriotic parties to forward the progress of our colonies and our people by working out the details of this useful, remunerative and practical suggestion?

Chief Justice May
Adelaide S. N.

wax, and some of them will not
fair day's pay for a fair day's work.

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