The profession of Gold Digging from the beginning to the end appears to necessarily involve a great change in the habits of men of whatever sort or profession. The first occupation is to adopt the costume which in its design affects the chief characteristic being the native rough style of the part, particularly temper and cost. The journey of the Digging is a distance from Melbourne of about 200 miles exactly. The course by the various portions of the district are diverse in the digging. On arriving on the diggings after pitching camp the first proceeding is to take possession of the place. Each man, map of the month, the need for obtaining information regarding the best digging locations, the naming chosen and...
in order to proceed yet your claims (I feel Square for each
claim) this done the party proceeded to concert of four
(our favourite number) all the 90/. amongst them
on acts as East Keeper and Cook, another allows or
these and 90/ and the other two Chopping the two first
Generally managing to perform the operation of sending the
oil
The two diggers then commence making the hole
(Ranging from 10 to 5 to 40 to 120 tomatts) and (left they cannot from
firing) Arkansas in a by charting the result of the labour
of these men then ascertain the nature of the soil they
only examine each section to fit by making a portion of
it with a large bow stick, and this process is repeated
until the space is a about a stadium or so which by
the rest of the six, and yields the apparent to justify the
cutting away of a load of 50 (ounces) to yards an acre
the load it is not considered worth cutting! the yield
by washing bears from one source to 1/3 the total
but the Brook General Yield, or some this to five owners—this
is being cut from the brook (five organised the distance
to (miles) as much as 6 to 8 miles) in the General Yield
it is reported in a heap near the brook nearly to
washing if of a Slaggy nature it so first put into a
large tub called the "tubbing tub" and in that water
and then the tubs with water till the cubes
are soft, the water occasionally carefully thrown off
and fresh added till nearly all the Slaggy and earthy
matter is cast away by leaving nothing but round
gravel and sands the more abundant clay this residue is
then pressed along the cask in which I have given
width. The stone (now become entirely gravel) to put into
the copper a few more to continually
If you examine the other piece by pieces of all the pieces of gold, and wash and pick out the small particles of the gravel and sand and the debris to three through the sieve of the hoppers and they are caused by the dust of the water on the sand and debris the sand (shown by the dotted line) goes into the bottom of the cancel and then out at the foot or base of it where the gold from the great weights is arranged by the jet that if it poisons that by the great jet 1 on the bottom of the cancel it is only 15 minutes that any of the precious metals is carried further but if it is, it is stopped by jet 2.

If the cancel is well constructed at least two thirds of the quantity of gold is retained by the ledge on the foot of the closed board. This is taken off and brought to a gathering and the dirt left in the bottom of the cancel is chiefly grime. Stones and dirt to be taken off and put in a thin dish and continually washed until washing is left but the gold, the sand and stones being by a heap. Washing the whole gold from the bottom of the cancel is retained.

These further processes are essentially big Gary gold and large quantities of gold without any of the other grained action of the process, meaning that the water as it descends is to say, the gold carrying water, then they examine by examining it by carefully seeing and according with the weight of the gold. They then become more frequent when this process is carefully followed in taking out net (I) is visible and laying sand (or washing) the soil as to which it is taken on removing the sand to the bottom ends it (sometimes late on edge). Sometimes he say, sometimes other times, them, after often found that a certain of barren. They also bolstered by a sand on gravel and waters by the hoppers through the fine points of the gravel (shown by the dotted line) and all the other points are often clearly identified with a branch. After a sand is washed with a bucket of gold from the edge of a stone head to that of a sand with extremely by one gold adds a branch. A nugget of precious weight in some
Now the reason of gold occurring at a depth of a few inches, the bed took sometimes six, eight, or even more, while a few years in ten a few feet away remained the bed, the miner digged with pick and iron to find the same. It happened that I had such a hole 10 by 10 feet, and 3 by 3 feet deep, and after working and carefully examining all sorts that gave any appearance of containing gold, I only collected 150 min. while a party in a hole 3 by 3 feet deep and 2 feet also that gave any appearance of containing gold, I only collected 115 min. while another party in a hole 10 by 10 feet and 3 by 3 feet deep also that gave any appearance of containing gold, I only collected 150 min. while a party in a hole 3 by 3 feet deep and 2 feet also. As may be easily imagined, it is a severe trial for the patience of those who have laboured equally hard as their successful neighbours.

Here is another method of seeking the gold—its particular locality is found on the surface, or at a depth of not more than 10 inches, and in this case, the gravitative method is not as great and the drift nearly as good. The soil yielding sometimes as much as 100 or 200 min., as that obtained by putting holes. But now this means it is much sought for and as soon as any portion of ground is discovered to be rich at its surface, it is in a few hours cut up and every portion that is not by exhaustive.