

How an Ex-Matron Sees Things.

(continued.)

Try a spot of friendship and see how it works, and to get those cars and things with which you see white men, go to the nearest Savings Bank where they will be only too pleased to help you about saving your money. Put as much as you can into the Bank every pay day and watch your little money tree grow. In that way you can help yourselves and help your country at the same time.

Get your neighbour to save too, and then see who can save the most. You'll get a lot of fun out of it.

You have brains equal to those of the white men, so what's holding you back? Nothing at all if you want to get ahead, but it's up to you, so drop that old chip on the shoulder, and get started, and here's luck to you.

LOVABLE CHARLIE, 110 Years, is Dead

Aboriginal Charlie Dennison, oldest and best-loved resident of Boggabilla Station, has died, aged 110.

Charlie's fourth wife gave birth to a son when Charlie was 91.

His eldest son, Charles Jnr. (84), lives at Moree.

He was one of the four remaining aborigines who could talk the now almost extinct Kamilaroi native language.

Charlie worked all his life, drafting and droving on cattle properties.

He retired eight years ago, at the age of 102, when he lost an eye in a mustering accident.

Three years ago the Editor of *Dawn*, accompanied by *Pix* photographer, Bob Donaldson, visited Boggabilla and wrote a special *Pix* feature story on Charlie.

The story, and particularly his blindness, attracted so much attention that a Goondiwindi doctor visited the station to see if he could help. He prevailed on Charlie to have an operation and on his 107th birthday he walked out of the hospital with his sight restored.

Manager Charles Harrison said, "He was a great and wonderful man."

Large Family.

Charlie, who was born at Boomi, northern N.S.W., was married four times.

He is survived by at least 72 children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

His eldest son is 84, his youngest 19.

He also leaves a wealth of memories, stories and anecdotes.

Biggest disappointment in his life was when a promise that he would meet Queen Elizabeth during the Toowoomba section of the Royal tour could not be honoured.

"Charlie nearly cried. He was all dressed ready to leave when the trip was cancelled," Mr. Harrison said.

Ancient metal in big demand

Copper Has Been Used by Man for More than
6,000 Years.

Copper, one of man's first metals, still lures fortune-hunters despite the competition of new, more exciting materials of the atomic age.

Several Canadian prospectors are reported to have become wealthy overnight in the frenzied copper rush now under way in the lake country of north-west Ontario.

Other prospectors tell of finding big nuggets of pure copper. From similar sources, they say, the Indians once fashioned spears, arrowheads, and tools found near Killala Lake, 40 miles south-east of booming Geraldton.

Canada ranks fourth among the world's copper producers, says the National Geographic Society. About half her annual output, nearly 234,000 metric tons in 1952, comes from the Sudbury basin, 200 miles north-west of Ontario's capital, Toronto.

From 1850 to 1880 Chile was the chief copper supplier. Now this South American nation is second to the United States. Northern Rhodesia is third. Ninety-seven per cent. of U.S. production comes from Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Montana, Nevada and Michigan, in that order.

America is also the greatest consumer of the red metal found in a thousand and one everyday articles.

Whether in peace or war, copper is vital. It resists corrosion, conducts heat and electricity and is drawn into wire with ease.

Enormous quantities go into telephone, telegraph, radio and television equipment. Electric power, light, and appliance industries find it indispensable. It is in high demand for building operations and for making automobiles, ships, locomotives and planes.

Man has used copper since the Stone Age gave way to the Bronze (copper) Age some 6,000 years ago.

Relics of prehistoric Egyptian and Chinese civilisations, as well as of the Phoenician, Babylonian, and Assyrian, show that early peoples favoured copper in art and industry.

Around the 6th century A.D., it was discovered that solid copper could be pounded or stretched into wires by slow, tiring labour. Then, in the 14th century, German craftsmen learned to draw copper through dies—a forerunner of efficient existing processes.

It was not until the 1870's, however, that the commodity came into prominence to meet the needs of the newly invented telephone and the incandescent electric light. From then on, copper was one of industry's most sought after metals.

World War II and the Korean conflict brought a pinch in supplies, but today the metal is again plentiful.