

Vol. No. 3  
Ser. No. 4



# Dawn



Registered at the G.P.O. Sydney, for  
transmission by post as a periodical.

A MAGAZINE FOR THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF N.S.W.

April, 1954.





**OUR COVER**

Bob Tudawali, of Melville Island, (at rear), male star of Chas. Chauvel's full length colour film, "Jedda", accompanied by Arthur Dingle and his wife, May, and their two children, Margaret (aged 4 years) and Leslie (aged 7 months). Bob is the first aborigine to star in a film.

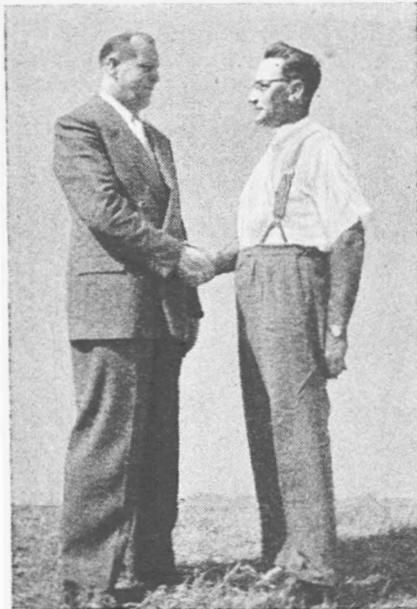
**In this Issue - - -**

	Page.
Aboriginal Couple to Manage Station . . . . .	1
Our Roving Cameraman . . . . .	2
Along the Mail Route . . . . .	4
In the Service of Man (Poem) . . . . .	5
The Art of Speaking . . . . .	6
The Story of Tea . . . . .	7
Maternity Allowances . . . . .	9
The Easter Show . . . . .	12
Help Yourself . . . . .	13
Know Australia . . . . .	10-11
Health Hints . . . . .	14
Home Hints . . . . .	16
Now You Know . . . . .	17
Are You on the Roll? . . . . .	17
They Say . . . . .	18
Pete's Page . . . . .	19
Korky the Cat (Cartoon) . . . . .	20
In the Garden . . . . .	Inside Back Cover

# ABORIGINAL COUPLE TO MANAGE STATION

## WRECK BAY APPOINTMENT

THE Aboriginal Station at Wreck Bay was recently the scene of an historic event in the lives of the aboriginal people of N.S.W. For the first time in the history of this State, and probably in the history of the Commonwealth, an aboriginal couple was given charge of an Aboriginal Station.



**Congratulating Mr. Brown on his appointment as Manager, Mr. J. F. Frazer, M.P., said he felt it indicated the commencement of a new era for the aborigines of the State. Mr. Frazer is seen above, shaking hands with Bob Brown.**

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brown of the Wreck Bay Aboriginal Station, is that couple. Mr. Brown has occupied the position of Handyman on the Station for some years and has performed his duties with commendable ability. Mrs. Brown has played a leading part in the social welfare of the Station residents, and it is felt this background will assist her materially in the future. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have always displayed a genuine interest in the welfare of their own people and this should fit them for the task ahead.

Mr. E. C. Cole, the resident Manager, has been compelled to proceed on leave for health reasons and as his and his wife's absence from duty will be a protracted one, it was necessary for the Board to arrange for him to be relieved. The regular Relieving Officers were not available, being engaged elsewhere, and so the Board

chose Mr. and Mrs. Brown to carry on as Acting Manager and Matron for the time being and possibly until Mr. Cole comes back.

The Board regards it as an important step that one of their own people should be given such a responsible job as Manager of a Station. The appointment, although temporary, is unique and who knows but that much may be learned from the appointment and that Mr. Brown will eventually become a regular member of the Board's administrative staff.

At a public meeting which took place in the new recreation hall on the Station, a large number of residents indicated by their presence, the importance of the occasion. Present on the platform were the Honourable J. Frazer, M.P., The Aborigines Welfare Officer, Mr. P. M. Sephton, the departing Manager, Mr. E. C. Cole, and Mr. and Mrs. Brown. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Cole who, in his remarks, indicated his pleasure at the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Brown. Mr. Cole went on to say that the appointment was a direct forward step in the process of assimilation for the aboriginal people of New South Wales.

Amidst enthusiastic applause, Mr. Brown rose to speak and indicated his pleasure at the appointment of his wife and himself to such an important position. He concluded by expressing his appreciation of the opportunity given by the Board in placing himself and his wife in positions of trust and responsibility.

In his address, Mr. Sephton expressed the confidence of the Board in Mr. and Mrs. Brown. He concluded by pointing out to the residents that they had a responsibility in ensuring that every assistance was rendered the new Manager and Matron in the performance of their new duties.

Amidst further applause the Federal Member for the District, the Honourable J. Frazer, rose to speak. He mentioned that he had known Mr. and Mrs. Brown for a number of years and that he had always held them in the highest regard. Walking across the platform, he shook Mr. Brown by the hand and stated his wish that the future would be a bright and happy one.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a number of the residents were heard to express their confidence in the new appointees.



# OUR ROVING CAMERAMAN

THE aboriginal people in this State are scattered over a wide area, so far apart that many of them may never meet, but the magic camera can bring to us intimate glimpses of these people and enable us to become better acquainted with each other.

If you have photos at home, similar to those you see published in *Dawn*, send them along and thus add to, and maintain, the interest in your fellow men and women.



Mrs. Elva Chapman and Mrs. Mary Hoskins of Wallaga Lake.



Posing like Napoleon is Coston Passon of Wallaga Lake.



Valerie Thomas and Bob Andy made a charming couple on their wedding day.



Alma Bates of Wilcannia, with baby sister Edith.



Santa Claus was a popular fellow when he met the Cootamundra Girls.



Bernadette Ballangarry poses midst the flowers in Brisbane Botanical Gardens.



Bert Hamilton of Moonacullah, with baby Matilda.



Edna King of Littledale, Cootamundra, always has a big smile for the camera.

Three tough men from La Perouse: Texas Roberts, Vickie Solomon and Peter McKenzie.





Betty Mundy always sees the funny side of things.

## TOMORROW'S WOMEN!

These happy, healthy looking youngsters are all boarders at the Cootamundra Girls' Home.

A credit to the Home and to themselves; they are the Women of Tomorrow.

Physically fit, mentally alert and morally sound they have been trained to take their place in the world alongside their fellow men and women.



A serious young miss is Florence Bowden.



Nada Ward spells health and vigour.



Ida Dennis is the real outdoor type.



Prim and pretty Patricia Perry.

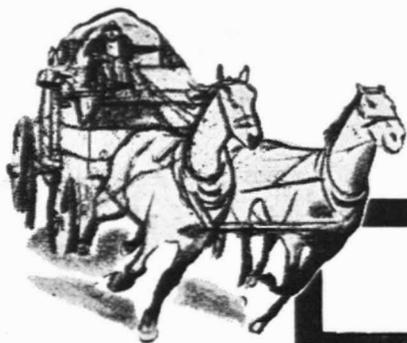


Dorothea Combo has a flair for nice clothes.



Barbara McEwan has a ready smile.





## Along the Mail Route

A Queen competition is being organised in the Kempsey District at the moment and five candidates have been selected, each being supported by a local group. 30 per cent of the whole proceeds is to go to the Macleay District Hospital for the building of an extension to the Aborigines ward. The Burnt Bridge Social Club Committee is organising several dances and other functions to support the Hospital and Ambulance Queen.

The boys at Kinchela have had a busy time since the flood getting things in order again. The swimming pool was buried under four feet of silt and mud.

*Dawn* extends its sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Lomas of La Perouse, who recently lost their six months' old son.

John Ridgeway of Burnt Bridge is to be congratulated on being successful in obtaining an apprenticeship as a motor cycle mechanic with the Government Motor Garage. Good Luck and every success in your new job and your new life in Sydney, John.

The La Perouse boys have started the football season and are out to make a name for themselves. The girls, not to be outdone, are doing very well at Cricko.

Kinchela boys too are busy training for this season's matches and should prove valuable assets to their team.

Margaret Davis, of Burnt Bridge, a pupil of Kempsey High School recently spent an enjoyable holiday at Taree where she was the guest of one of the teachers of the Taree School, while the sports were being held.

Good hauls of mullet have recently been landed by the lads at La Perouse. But how unlucky is Hubert Timberry. After working on his fishing nets for weeks to have them ready for fishing he had them destroyed by fire whilst he was away one week-end.

Burnt Bridge footballers are once again in training for the coming season and several of the fellows are looking forward to representing the Kempsey teams in the District Competitions.

Kinchela vegetable garden suffered badly from drought early this year and then from cyclonic rains and gales. After the floods had dried away the whole area was infested by black beetles which destroyed the few remaining plants.

However, adequate winter feed is assured for all the dairy stock and potatoes have been planted for the autumn-winter crop.

Residents of Burnt Bridge are very proud of the electric lighting of their Recreation hall and the five street lights which lead to it from the station entrance. Now that good lighting is available, plans are in hand for many more functions in the Station Hall.

Joe Timberry, of La Perouse, became famous, and the envy of thousands when he presented the Queen with some boomerangs at Wagga.

Indeed the whole Timberry family went along to help Joe and also met the Queen.

Next month *Dawn* will publish some photos of Joe and the Queen.

The Burnt Bridge girls Basketball team is in training again for the new season and are determined to work hard under their new captain to better the third placing they gained last year in the B Grade competition.

The work of levelling the La Perouse Reserve is now in full swing and it is interesting to see that the successful haulage contractor was an aborigine, Richard Stewart.

Mr. Shaw, Commonwealth Employment Service Officer in Kempsey deserves the thanks of many Burnt Bridge families for his efforts recently which resulted in no less than 10 Burnt Bridge men securing jobs at Warragamba Dam.

When things are hard for the aborigines, a man like Mr. Shaw is a good friend indeed.

Some of the La Perouse boys have broken into the film world as extras in the film "Jedda".

One day recently everything was all right until the SNAKE started to move on and then "Pitto" and "Muscles" left the stage in a hurry.



## IN THE SERVICE OF MAN

Out of the green primordial slime,  
My fronds were raised in the dawn of time;  
Forerunner of the Palm and Pine,  
Cedar, Sequoia, and Sycamine;  
Beneath the rocks, my deep-laid tomb,  
I yield the coal of an ancient doom.  
Throughout the Ages, you shall see  
How linked I am with destiny:

Man swung a club against his foe,  
And set sharp stakes in the pits below;  
So armed he stalked, defiant, brave,  
Against all threats to his home the cave.  
Awed by the stars, he wondered then  
Of things beyond all human ken;  
And from a Tree, with concept odd,  
He hacked and fashioned his early god.

Man climbed my boughs to gaze beyond,  
And learned the call to the vagabond;  
When seas first urged his need of boat,  
He hollowed the log he found afloat;  
And dared the unknown waterways,  
As Diaz did in later days,  
And Columbus seeking the Indies west;  
Borne by my timbers on every quest.

Ah, blind with hate, Man forced his will:  
The torture-rack, the Cross on the Hill;  
To my deep sorrow I have been  
Lynch-limb, gallows and guillotine;  
The stake and block of the martyrs brave;  
The galling oar of the galley-slave;  
Alas, and not the least of these,  
The lethal brew for Socrates.

I gave the lever, the loom, the wheel,  
And the bridge ere Man first dreamed of steel;  
O'er hill and vale I bear his wires,  
And earlier burned in his beacon fires;  
With music of cello, organ, lute,  
Man's soul has soared above the brute;  
I yield the books he reads each day,  
And cloth like silk from far Cathay.

By airplane strut and railroad tie,  
I've spanned the Earth and swept the sky;  
The pace runs swift, yet even so,  
Man cannot speed a Tree to grow;  
The Maker's own magic is needed there:  
Of time and sun and rain-washed air.  
Through Age remote, through Age to be,  
To serve Man well, God made the Tree.

—by Thomas H. Ainsworth.

# THE ART OF SPEAKING

## A CALL FOR ORATORS

by

MICHAEL SAWTELL.

*Well-known author, and lecturer and Member of the Aborigines' Welfare Board*



Now that many of our aboriginal people are gradually being assimilated and taken into the larger life of the civilised community, with all its social duties and responsibilities, many of our leading aborigines will often be called upon to speak in public.

How many have considered the enormous amount of talk that is necessary to keep our complicated system of civilisation running smoothly ?

Our aborigines in their primitive state never gave lectures, but civilised man is an incessant talker. He has to speak at all kinds of public meetings. He has to move votes of thanks, move resolutions, give personal explanations, speak in Parliament, in churches, in law courts, over the radio, in the Domain, in his business, and in his private life.

We members of the Aborigine Welfare Board, and I have no doubt our Welfare Officers and Managers, are often called upon to explain in public the policy of the Board, and to answer the question, "What are you doing for the aborigines ?"

As a matter of fact, because I have so many opportunities of speaking in public, I think the best service that I can offer to the Board is to tell the public what the Government is doing to help our aboriginal people to help themselves.

Those who aspire to leadership, or who often have it thrust upon them, in any social activity must learn to express themselves in public. Therefore it may be a help if I offer a few hints upon the art of speaking easily and gracefully in public.

The two main rules or laws of speaking in public are to be heard and to be interesting.

There are three kinds or degrees of speaking in public. First there is Talking. Talking has its place at some town meeting called for a special purpose, or at conferences, and Town Council meetings. Now the criterion of Talking is to be heard, and it is surprising

how many talkers do not know this. If a man is called upon to talk much at conferences, etc., and finds that he is not heard, then he ought to take a few lessons in elocution. As a rule most aborigines have soft melodious voices.

The next step or degree is Public Speaking. Many lecturers, politicians, and clergy are in the category of Public Speaking. This form of speaking in public is more formal than talking in public. Public speaking needs more education and a greater knowledge of technique such as breathing, voice control, deportment and English than just talking in public.

Not only must the public speaker be heard, he must also be interesting, and there is only one way to be really interesting and that is to have lived what you are speaking about. I expect that most inexperienced public speakers suffer from nervousness, and nervousness causes many awkward mannerisms.

The only way to overcome nervousness is by constant practice. Athletes of all kinds only achieve proficiency by constant hard work and practice. The same is true of Public Speaking. Therefore I do not think that the social or cultural activities of any town are complete unless there is a Forum or a Literary and Debating Society where young speakers can have constant practice.

The third and final form of speaking in public is Oratory, which is the very pinnacle of the art of speaking in public. The real orator must be heard, interesting and inspiring. The criterion of oratory is inspiration, therefore no man can ever be an orator unless he is burning with enthusiasm to proclaim some great ideal to his fellow men. Even when the orator is born with the great gifts, he must study and practise his art unceasingly. No amount of learning, or social advantages, or natural gifts can make a man an orator unless he is sincere. Oratory is in absolute sincerity. We have aborigine painters, athletes, preachers, and now why not an aboriginal orator ?

# THE STORY OF TEA

## “THE DEVIL’S BREW”



IT was the beginning of the 18th century that marked the firm establishment of Tea as a national beverage in England among all classes of the community . . . and not only among the rich and the noble.

However, there were some who regarded Tea as an evil, to be resolutely and constantly opposed, both on medical and social grounds.

Perhaps the most prominent of these was Lord Forbes, who advocated that a law be passed confining the use of Tea to the upper classes, as he contended it was a notoriously powerful agent for the demoralization of the working man.

Fortunately Lord Forbes’ complaints were unheeded by the majority of Englishmen, who were too busy sampling the new beverage to bother whether the working man got it or not, and Tea became still more popular.

Forbes did have one outspoken supporter in the person of that great preacher, John Wesley, who roundly condemned the “pernicious beverage” on moral and religious grounds. However, Wesley’s worldly possessions indicated that he showed a certain lack of constancy in his condemnation, for when he departed this earth it was discovered he owned a half gallon Teapot which showed signs of frequent use.

Probably the most famous attack on Tea was that published by the well-known author and traveller, Jonas Hanway.

While this attack contained no great literary gems, nor did it present any new evidence, it did arouse the ire and provoke the intervention of that most celebrated of all Tea drinkers, Doctor Johnson.

In a devastating literary attack on Hanway and his pretensions in the *Literary Magazine*, Doctor Johnson declared himself the champion of the Teapot.

He described himself as a “hardened and shameless Tea drinker who has for many years diluted his meals with only the infusion of this fascinating plant ; whose kettle has scarcely time to cool ; who with Tea amuses the evening, with Tea solaces the midnight, and with Tea welcomes the morning.”

### THE MOONRAKERS.

Despite its high price and the heavy taxes it carried, Tea was soon to be found even in the homes of the very poor. This was because it was being extensively smuggled into the country.

The smugglers found they had a brand new commodity to add to their list of contraband, and Tea smuggling became one of the best organised industries in England.

Practically right round the coast of Britain, particularly in Cornwall, Dorset and Kent, an elaborate system of revenue evasion was established.

Every night hundreds of small vessels unloaded cargoes of Tea from Dutch merchantmen lying off the coast, and transferred it to secluded coves. Large and convenient caves, cleverly ventilated and concealed, were employed as storehouses from whence the Tea (as well as brandy, tobacco and silks) was conveyed all over the country by caravans of ponies and carts.

The financial attraction for carters became such that a sudden dearth of agricultural labour resulted.

Desperately, but in vain, the Government employed all the resources of their excisemen and revenue cutters, and ferocious penalties were also imposed in their efforts to stamp out this illegal traffic.

The quantity of Tea brought into the country illegally was so great that the price fell once more, and everybody, rich and poor, was able to drink an occasional cup of Tea.

A Tea smuggler who happened to lose his life on the job was not regarded as a criminal by his fellow men, but rather as a martyr.

Indeed the inscriptions on the graves of some of these unfortunate “moonrakers” as they were called, shows that they were considered proper heroes who lost their lives doing a noble duty . . . getting Tea for the thirsty Englishmen.

## TEA IN AMERICA.

The Tea drinking habit soon spread to America, and was making great headway there until its progress was arrested rather abruptly by the event generally known as the Boston Tea Party. Thereafter the Americans, from patriotic pique, religiously abstained from Tea.

In 1765 the unfortunate Stamp Act was passed in England which aroused burning resentment among the colonists and this in turn led to the immediate transferring of half the trade with America, into the hands of the Dutch.

The East India Company was very adversely affected, and in order to recapture its lost market, put forward a scheme whereby it was to be given the right to export Tea direct to America, thus cutting out both the London exporter and the American importer.

The British Parliament accepted the scheme in 1773 and imposed a duty of 3d. per pound on Tea.

Up to this time the Americans had been ardent Tea drinkers, but they now decided to boycott the drink, which was reaching them under such humiliating conditions.

In December of that year the first three ships arrived at Boston from England and were allowed to unload all their cargo except the Tea.

Their captains were in a sad dilemma then, because the ships could not leave port until *all* their cargo had been unloaded. One night, however, a large group of youths and men, disguised as Red Indians boarded the three ships and threw all the Tea into the harbour.

## IMPORTANT CHANGES.

It was at the end of the first quarter of the 19th century that two very important changes affecting Tea took place.

Now, for the first time, Tea became a meal in itself, being taken in the middle of the afternoon, whereas hitherto, it had only been drunk in the drawing rooms after dinner.

The second change was the ending of the East India Company's monopoly of the China trade by an act of Parliament in 1833.

At first the far reaching results of this action were not apparent, but early in the 'forties the London Tea merchants, who were becoming seriously alarmed at the extent of trade which was being captured by the Americans, began an intensive competitive shipbuilding campaign which produced the last and most romantic chapter in the long history of the sailing vessel.

## THE TEA CLIPPERS.

In an endeavour to seize the profitable Tea market, American shipbuilders evolved a new and incomparably fast type of ship that came to be known as the "Tea Clipper," and the English shipwrights had to find a counter to it.

An intense rivalry developed between shipbuilders on both sides of the Atlantic, and the time for voyages from the Orient to London became shorter and shorter.

The public interest in the annual Tea race grew apace throughout the "fifties" until it rivalled any sporting event except, perhaps, the Derby, which is to England, what the Melbourne Cup is to Australia.

Seven or eight crack ships would leave the Canton River on the same tide, and then no more would be heard of them until they were sighted in the Channel. The excitement which this intelligence created in London was intense; as the time approached when the first news of them might reasonably be expected, all connected with the trade were in a frenzy.

Not only was the first cargo home invariably sold at fancy prices, but large sums of money were wagered on the result, and as the progress of the ships up the Channel was followed by telegraph the excitement mounted. On arrival in the Downs a long delay frequently occurred, whilst a favourable wind to help sail up the river was awaited, and in order that they might know the moment the ships could weigh anchor many Tea merchants installed a wind-cock in their city offices. This was a large clock-face marked with the points of the compass and furnished with a single hand which was connected with a weather vane on the roof. At night clerks watched the dial constantly and, the moment the needle veered towards the south-west, rushed downstairs to inform the messenger who was mounted in readiness, at the door, and at once galloped off to awaken the merchant in his villa at Balham or Streatham. As the winner hauled in, a storm of cheering broke out from the crowds of merchants, samplers and general public gathered on the quay, and the victorious captain and crew received a large bonus, usually five hundred pounds or so.

# MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

## EVERY WOMAN ELIGIBLE



AT some time in our lives we are all dependent on the care and help of others. In childhood and old age we need assistance. There are many occasions in the lives of many of us, when, through no fault of our own we will encounter unavoidable crises and hardships which, with all the will in the world we cannot meet unaided. Because of this, every advanced country today has accepted the view that assistance to people in needy circumstances or with particular financial burdens must be regarded as a community responsibility.

Accordingly, social security schemes have been built up, differing in detail, but with one underlying purpose—the protection of the individual in times of special need.

### MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowances are paid by the Commonwealth to mothers to provide financial assistance towards the expenses associated with the birth of children and are additional to the benefits provided under the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme. They are not subject to any means test.

### AMOUNT PAYABLE.

The allowance is £15 where there are no other children, £16 where the mother has one or two other children under 16 years of age, or £17 10s. od. where she has three or more such children.

An extra £5 is paid for each additional child in multiple births. Thus, when twins are born, the mother receives £20, £21 and £22 10s. od., as the case may be.

If triplets are born, the allowance is £25, £26 or £27 10s. od.

An advance payment of £5 on account of a maternity allowance may be made to the mother on application, four weeks before the expected date of the birth.

Payment of a maternity allowance is made by cheque posted to the claimant's address.

### PERSONS ELIGIBLE.

Any woman who is a resident of Australia and gives birth to a child is eligible to receive the maternity allowance.

The allowance may be paid for a birth which occurs on a ship coming to Australia (if the mother is not entitled to a maternity benefit from the country from

which she has come) or proceeding from a port in Australia or an Australian Territory, providing the mother intends to remain in Australia.

A mother who is not a British subject may receive the allowance if she was a British subject before her marriage or if she or her husband has resided in Australia for at least 12 months immediately prior to the birth of the child.

The allowance, however, may be paid in respect of a birth which occurs on board a ship or within 12 months after the mother's arrival in Australia if the Director General of Social Services is satisfied that the mother is likely to remain in Australia, otherwise payment may be made on the expiration of twelve months from the date of her arrival.

Maternity allowances may be paid, under certain circumstances, to persons ordinarily resident in Australia, who are temporarily abroad.

Payment may be made in respect of a stillborn child, or a child which lives for less than 12 hours, if at the time of birth the child had developed for at least 5½ months.

### ABORIGINAL MOTHERS.

Maternity allowances may be paid to aborigines who have been granted exemption from State control laws, or who, in any State where exemption is not provided for, are considered by reason of character, standard of intelligence, and social development, suitable persons to receive the allowance.

The objects of the Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W. are to promote and encourage development of agricultural, pastoral, dairying, farm yard, viticultural, horticultural, mineral and industrial resources of the State.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

The Society is governed by a council of 54 members, including the president, 15 vice-presidents, treasurer, and the N.S.W. Minister for Agriculture, who give their services in an honorary capacity. The Society is self-supporting and does not receive any subsidy or monetary assistance from the Government. The Society's 19 committees deal with horses, cattle, fat lambs, pigs, wines, poultry, dogs and cats, agriculture, dairy produce, scholarship and education, horticulture, wood-chopping, arts and handicrafts, fodder, printing and advertising, catering, building and works, finances, and rules.

Principal officers are the Secretary, Col. G. C. Somerville; the Assistant Secretary and Accountant, Mr. A. W. Skidmore; the Registrar, Mr. Harold N. Sarina; and the Engineer-Superintendent at the showground, Mr. C. R. Tennant.

The Society holds its annual show at Easter, which attracts exhibits from all parts of Australia and New Zealand, and is the largest agricultural show in the world.

All classes of livestock and agricultural produce are exhibited, as well as wines, machinery, manufactures, etc.

No sheep are shown, because the N.S.W. Sheep-breeders' Association holds its own separate show and sales in June, which time is more suitable for the various breeds. Also with the growth of the Easter show it would now be impossible to combine both shows due to lack of room at the showground.

This year the show will be open for 10 days and eight nights. Last year it was open for the same number of days and nights, and aggregate attendance throughout the period was 1,110,195 visitors.

#### HISTORY.

The first Agricultural Society of N.S.W. was founded in 1822 at Parramatta, where the first show in the State was held.

The Royal Agricultural Society is a continuation of the original society, the "Royal" being incorporated by Act of Parliament, November 13, 1869.

The first show in Sydney was held in Prince Alfred Park in 1869, and it was not until 1882 that the society held its first show on the present site, which was then 40 acres.

In 1911, by Act of Parliament, the showground was vested in the Royal Agricultural Society of N.S.W., the area being 53 acres 2 roods 1 perch.

To meet the ever-growing requirements of exhibitors and the general public, a further area of 14 acres 3 roods 39 perches was leased from the Commonwealth Government.

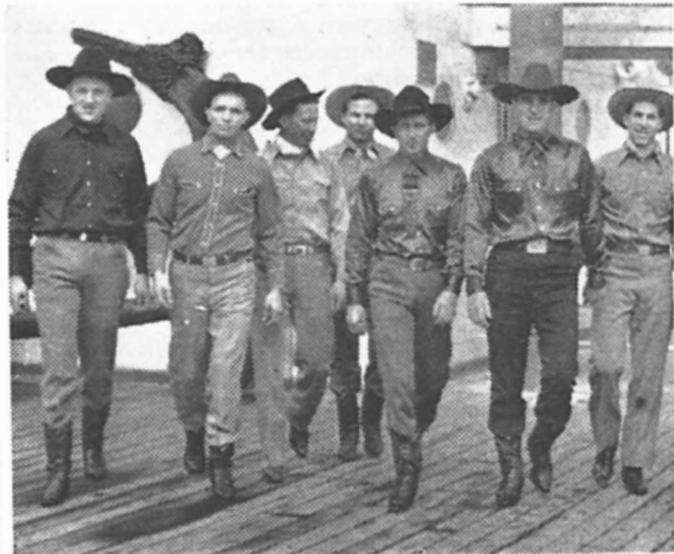
Then extra ground was added to the original lands bringing the total area to 71½ acres.

# THE EASTER MORE RECO

Easter Time! . . . . Holiday Time! . . .

Every year Easter brings thousands and indeed from abroad too, for the Royal F exhibitions of its kind in the world.

This year the show commenced on April 15 finishing on April 20.



Thirty miles of roads and pathways have been laid down and family picnic areas and resting places cover more than 10 acres.

There are 150 miles of electric cables and the showground power station carries a peak load of 2,700 K.V.A. per hour (or more than a million units during the show); a demand only exceeded by Sydney and Newcastle, and a few large country towns in N.S.W.

Revenue from the Society's show is used to conduct production championships for wheat, maize, and pastures and fodder, and the Fat Stock and Carcase Show and Sales. Scholarships to Hawkesbury Agricultural College and Sydney University or Wagga Agricultural College are awarded by the society.

#### THE SHOW.

This year there were 453 commercial and industrial space holders in the grounds and four exhibition halls. The Society favours the open type of sideshow and will not allow favourites, freaks or animals in captivity to be displayed.

Pure-bred animals and birds on display were worth £2 million; while the value of industrial exhibits exceeded £5 million.

# SHOW RECORDS BROKEN

Show Time!  
of people to Sydney from all over Australia,  
Master Show . . . one of the most magnificent

will run for ten days and eight nights,

Before the last of the entries come in for the 1954 show, it was clear that the 1954 show would set an all-time record for entries, the numbers rising to nearly 32,000.

This year there were 6,231 entries in the horse events ; 3,174 in the cattle ; 241 in the goats ; and 1,018 in the pigs.

There were 546 wine exhibits ; 5,242 poultry exhibits ; 3,949 dog exhibits ; 204 cats ; 589 agriculture exhibits ; 347 dairy produce exhibits.

The best axemen from every part of the Commonwealth competed in the woodchopping which drew 971 entries.



## PRIZE MONEY.

Prizes and trophies worth more than £30,074—and all-time high—were allotted in more than 3,300 competitions in 16 separate sections. Prizes were £2,000 more than the previous highest offered by the Society. In addition, 250 open orders valued at £715 were presented.

## ADDITIONAL FEATURES.

For the first time since the war, the P.M.G. Department exhibited a special display designed to feature the Centenary of the Telegraph in Australia.

By visual means it depicted the use and development of telegraph during the past century.

Another display, by W. D. and H. O. Wills, was a machine which can make 1,000 cigarettes a minute.

Machinery displays provided concrete evidence of increasing mechanisation of Australia's primary industries.

For the first time since 1940, sheep dog trials were held in the evenings. Among the 14 owners who entered were several who have been successful at the Sydney Sheep Show trials.

Following their visit in 1953, the New Zealand Polo team again played against four teams from N.S.W. and Queensland in a knockout competition.

All branches of N.S.W.'s £1 million-a-year honey industry, from the bee to the breakfast table, were portrayed in a unique working model at the show. This demonstration was held inside a gauze-covered cage in the Dairy Hall.

An exhibition of handicraft work by blind and partially-blind people was a new and colourful feature in the arts and handicrafts section.

There were 92 boy and girl junior farmers in camp near the showground from April 8 to 16. Twelve of these are from New Zealand, and others from N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, Tasmania and West Australia. Many competed in various judging competitions.

## NEW FEATURES.

A new contest to find Australia's hardest-hitting axeman highlighted the £2,500, 24-event wood-chopping and sawing competitions at the show. This phase of wood-chopping has never been determined competitively at the show before.

A "children's day" exhibition of mother dogs and their puppies on Tuesday, April 20, will be the first of its kind presented at a Sydney Royal.

# KNOW AUSTRALIA

## AN INTERESTING LAND

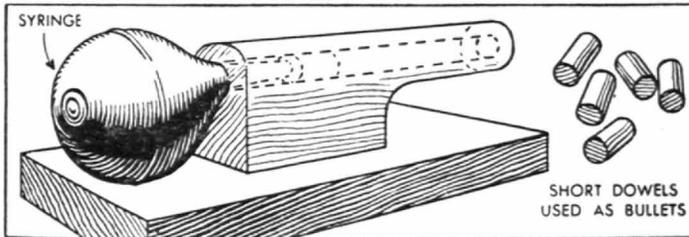
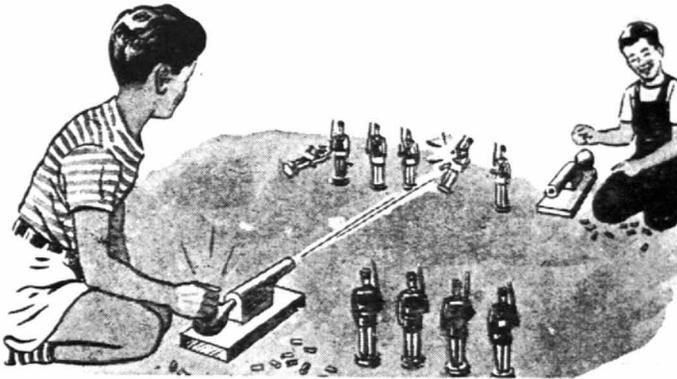
**T**HIS land of ours, Australia, is a land that offers great opportunities for those who seek them. It is a land that must shortly take its place among the great nations of the world, and despite its youth it has already found its place in History.

And yet, how many of us, even we native Australians, know much about our country!

Here are a few interesting facts from the pages of the past :-

1788. The first fleet, under Captain Arthur Phillip arrived in Botany Bay. The land in that vicinity being found unsuitable for settlement, the expedition moved to Sydney Cove.
1789. First wheat harvest, at Parramatta. Hawkesbury River discovered.
1793. First free immigrants arrived. First Australian church opened in Sydney.
1796. First Australian theatre opened in Sydney. Coal discovered by fishermen at Newcastle.
1809. First post office in Sydney.
1813. Passage across the Blue Mountains discovered by Wentworth, Lawson and Blaxland.
1814. Flinders suggested the name of Australia, instead of New Holland.
1815. First steam engine in Sydney erected at Sydney.
1817. First bank in Australia . . . the bank of New South Wales . . . opened in Sydney.
1824. First manufacture of sugar.
1831. First steamship built in Australia launched at Newcastle.
1840. Abolition of transportation to New South Wales.
1849. Great exodus of population to goldfields of California.
1850. First sod of first Australian railway turned in Sydney.
1855. Opening of Sydney to Parramatta railway. Mint opened.
1858. Establishment of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot.
1858. Population of Australia reached 1,000,000.
1869. Record gold nugget "The Welcome Stranger", 2,284 oz. found in Victoria.
1877. Population of Australia reached 2,000,000.
1880. Introduction of telephone into Australia.
1883. Discovery of silver at Broken Hill. Completion of railway between New South Wales and Victoria.
1894. Women's suffrage granted in South Australia.
1900. Old age pensions instituted. Proclamation of Commonwealth signed.
1905. Population of Australia reached 4,000,000.
1908. Canberra chosen as site of Australian Capital.
1910. Penny postage.
1914. European War declared. Australia sent 20,000 troops.
1918. Population of Australia reached 5,000,000.
1920. The Prince of Wales visited Australia.
1925. Population of Australia reached 6,000,000.
1932. Sydney Harbour Bridge opened.
1939. Population of Australia reached 7,000,000. World War II starts.
1945. Captain Cook Dock opened. War ended.
1949. Certain aborigines for first time granted franchise at Federal elections.
1950. Disastrous floods on North coast of New South Wales.

# HELP YOURSELF



## Safe Toy Cannon Shoots Wooden Shells

A safe and entertaining toy cannon that shoots short lengths of dowel is made from a discarded bulb syringe and two pieces of 1-inch wood. The barrel is drilled to take the dowels loosely, and the stem of the syringe is cemented to the breech end of the barrel to make an air-tight fit. Then the barrel unit is nailed on to a base as detailed. In use, the cannon is loaded through the muzzle, and the projectile is fired by air pressure from a quick blow on the syringe. If the inside of the barrel is waxed, the range of the cannon will be increased considerably. A length of dowel having a smaller diameter than the shells will provide a ramrod for the barrel.

## Renovating Varnished Floor

Worn spots on a varnished floor may be matched in colour to that of the rest of the floor by applying one or two coats of orange shellac. This also will serve as a sealer. When the shellac is thoroughly dry, revarnish the entire floor.

To prevent linoleum from cracking when cutting it, apply cellulose tape along the inner side of the surface to be cut.

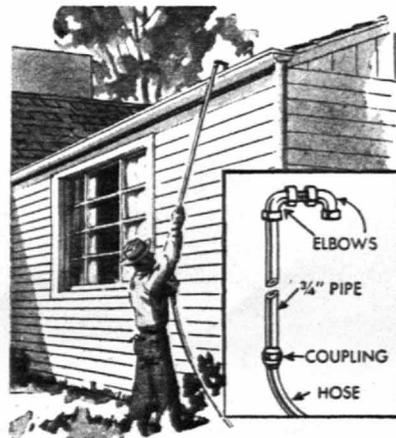
## Squeegee used as a Shield when Painting Windows

A small rubber squeegee is ideal for use as a shield to avoid smearing the panes when painting windows. Just hold the squeegee in position to mask the glass while painting adjacent to it. Keep at hand a cloth dampened with turpentine to wipe the squeegee occasionally.



## Pipe Extension on Garden Hose Aids Cleaning of Eaves Trough

The cleaning of eaves troughs on a one-storey, ranch type of house can be accomplished with little difficulty provided you equip yourself with this handy pipe extension for use with a garden hose. Consisting of a 6-foot length of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pipe fitted with a coupling at one end and two elbows at the other as shown, the extension makes it possible to stand on the ground while flushing leaves, sticks and dirt from the troughs.





## MEASLES

Measles is highly contagious, and persons of all ages, but especially children, are susceptible to it. IT IS APT TO BE MORE FATAL TO CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF FIVE YEARS. The older the child, the less is the likelihood of it taking the disease, and should infection take place, the less dangerous will be the attack.

THE INFECTION IS CAUGHT FROM A PERSON SUFFERING FROM, OR SICKENING FOR, THE DISEASE. The infective material is contained in the secretions of the nose and throat of the patient even before he is ill enough to take to bed. Whilst the disease is usually spread by direct contact with a sufferer, it may also be spread through the medium of any article infected by the patient.

About ten to fourteen days usually elapse between the receipt of infection and the occurrence of any obvious signs or symptoms.

The onset of the disease is gradual and the child is commonly thought to be suffering from a "feverish cold" or "influenza." Occasionally the attack begins suddenly with headache, vomiting and perhaps a convulsion. The most common symptoms are fever accompanied by sneezing, running at the nose and redness and watering of the eyes. A dry cough is frequently present during the first few days. On the fourth day after such symptoms first appear the characteristic rash shows itself. Red spots and blotches come out on the forehead and face and spread progressively downwards to the feet until the whole body is affected.

### Measles can be Dangerous

It is a mistake to regard measles as being a simple complaint of childhood of no importance. An attack may be accompanied or followed by serious lung conditions (bronchitis or pneumonia), so that great care should be taken in protecting young children from exposure to infection.

Many people go through life without suffering from measles. The longer an attack can be avoided, the greater the probability of escaping the disease altogether.

### How to Avoid Measles

During the first few days of illness, it is not uncommon for a person suffering from measles to be able to go about, and these persons may be regarded as

suffering merely from a "cold in the head." Nevertheless, such cases are highly infectious. When measles are known to be about, children with feverish colds should be excluded from school, as they may, in fact, be in the first stage of the disease and may be the MEANS OF SPREADING THE INFECTION TO MANY OTHERS.

DO NOT LET A CHILD GO NEAR A CASE OF MEASLES, nor enter a house, nor receive anything from a house, nor associate with persons belonging to a house in which there is a case of measles.

Immediately measles is suspected, the PATIENT SHOULD BE SEPARATED as completely as possible from the rest of the household, and the advice of a medical practitioner obtained. This isolation should be maintained FOR AT LEAST TWO WEEKS from the appearance of the rash.

Discharges from the nose and throat of the patient should be received on cloths which should at once be burned or immersed in a suitable disinfectant solution. Feeding utensils, bed-linen and other articles which have come in contact with the patient should be sterilized by boiling or other suitable means. Prevent flies gaining access to any of the secretions or discharges from the patient.

### Exclusion from School Attendance

A child suffering from measles must be EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL FOR THREE WEEKS from the appearance of the rash and until free from any discharge from the eyes, ears or nose. Contacts who have not previously had measles are excluded until sixteen days after the last exposure to the disease. Where the patient remains at home such "contacts" in the house must be excluded until the patient is entitled to return to school. Contacts who have previously had measles are not excluded.

### Reasons Why Everyone Should Endeavour to Prevent Measles

1. It is preventable; it is unnecessary; it may have serious results.
2. The longer an attack is deferred, the less likely is it ever to occur.
3. The younger the child the more serious is the disease, hence in deferring the attack the danger to life is lessened.

## HEALTH HINTS—*continued.*

### DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria is a very catching disease. It commonly attacks young children, but older persons also sometimes suffer from it.

The infection of Diphtheria may be caught from a person ill of it; from any article, such as a spoon, pencil, toy, whistle, etc., which has been in the patient's mouth; from clothing, bedding, linen, books, and any other articles soiled by discharges from the nose or mouth; from infected milk; and from "carriers," i.e., apparently healthy individuals who harbour the germs of Diphtheria in their throats or noses. Drains are not responsible for the spread of Diphtheria.

After a person has been exposed to the infection of Diphtheria, from one to five days may elapse before the disease shows itself. Under exceptional circumstances even a longer time may elapse.

At first the patient is usually dull and listless, is pale, has some soreness of the throat, bad-smelling breath, and slight fever; but sometimes the first signs are breathlessness and choking. Sometimes, again, scarcely anything is noticeable at first, except a painful swelling of the glands under the jaw, which may be mistaken for mumps. Whenever these signs are present the sick person should be immediately separated from the rest of the household and the advice of a medical practitioner should be obtained as soon as possible.

If the disease be Diphtheria, it is most advisable for the safety of other members of the family that the patient should be promptly isolated either at home or preferably by transferring to a hospital. In view of the special liability to obstruction of the breathing passages in young children affected with Diphtheria, it is most important that the patient should be cared for where skilled aid is constantly at hand—for preference in a hospital.

Treatment, to be effective, must be given promptly. Even slight delay may be dangerous. Where adequate doses of anti-toxin are given on the first day on which the disease appears, the death rate is generally very low, but every hour's delay thereafter in commencing treatment increases the danger of a fatal result. This is a fact which should be known to every parent.

#### How to Prevent the Spread of Infection

Avoid persons with sore throats.

Do not let a child go near a case of Diphtheria, nor receive anything from a house, nor associate with persons belonging to a house, in which there is a case of Diphtheria.

Whenever any infectious disease is prevalent, the children should not be allowed to play where they are likely to join with little-known or strange children.

Do not move into a house without inquiring as to Diphtheria. Every person negotiating for the hire of a house or part of a house is by law entitled to be truthfully informed by the person letting it as to the existence of Diphtheria (as well as of other infectious diseases in the house) within the previous six weeks.

A school pupil suffering from Diphtheria is to be excluded from school for at least three weeks from the date of onset of the disease and for an additional four weeks unless a certificate is furnished by a medical practitioner that the patient is free from infection. School children who are "contacts" of a case of Diphtheria are excluded from school until ten days after exposure in any infected premises; if the patient is removed to hospital, then until ten days after such removal and subsequent disinfection of the premises. If, however, the patient is treated at home, the "contacts" are to be excluded from attendance until the patient is entitled to return to school.

#### Preventive Inoculation

**DIPHTHERIA CAN BE PREVENTED.** Not every person is liable to take the disease, but the majority of young children are, especially those under school age. Some protection develops as age advances, but even among adults, a proportion remain liable unless suitably treated. Children between one and five years of age are the most likely to suffer from Diphtheria. All children over the age of twelve months should be protected, including those of school age.

The method of protecting against Diphtheria which is recommended by the Health Department consists of giving three small injections of anatoxin at intervals of three weeks. More than ninety per cent. of those receiving the injections become protected against the disease after a period varying from a few weeks to six months. Once a child is thus protected against Diphtheria, it will remain so for many years—probably for life.

It is usual to make a preliminary test for sensitiveness, and to modify the dose of anatoxin according to the requirements of each individual child.



Iris Hoskins, Rose and Nancy Moore of Wallaga Lake.

# HOME



# HINTS

## RECIPES

### *Lancashire Hot Pot*

- 1 lb. neck chops (four chops) or mutton breast or flaps.
- 2 carrots.
- 1 onion.
- 1 level tablespoon flour.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1-1½ lb. potatoes, sliced.
- 1 cup milk, stock or water.
- ¼ teaspoon pepper.

Trim the meat, roll in seasoned flour and place in casserole. Add sliced onion and carrot. Add the liquid, cover casserole with lid and cook in moderate oven. In one hour add potatoes, cook another hour, removing lid during last twenty minutes to brown potatoes. Serve garnished with parsley.

### *Braised Rabbit*

- 1 rabbit, cut into joints.
- 2 large onions, sliced.
- 1 tablespoon dripping.
- ¼ cup flour seasoned with salt and pepper.
- ½ cup water.

Soak rabbit in salted water for 15 minutes. Dry rabbit, roll it in seasoned flour and fry lightly till brown. Place in casserole dish. Fry onions and add to casserole dish. Make a gravy with the water and the remainder of the flour in the pan, and pour it over the rabbit. Put on the lid and cook in a moderate oven for 1½-2 hours.

### *Savoury Mince and Dumplings*

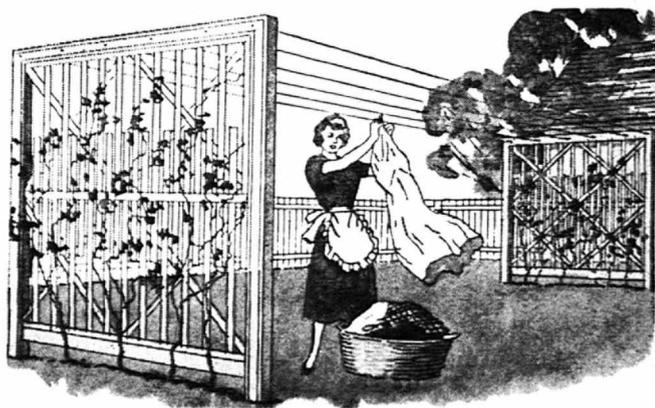
- 1 lb. minced meat.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1 large chopped onion.
- Stock.
- 1 tablespoon flour.
- Shake of pepper.
- 1 teaspoon mixed herbs.

Combine meat, seasonings, onion and flour and brown in a heated saucepan. Stir to prevent the meat forming lumps. Add stock to almost cover and simmer this for ten minutes; add dumplings. Simmer for half an hour and serve with parsley to garnish.

### *Dumplings*

- 1 cup flour (4 oz.).
- 2 level teaspoons baking powder.
- ½ teaspoon salt.
- 1 tablespoon dripping.

Rub or cut dripping into sifted dry ingredients. Mix to a soft dough with milk, drop spoonfuls on top of mince, cover lightly and cook for ½ hour (four medium-sized dumplings).



## Trellises Constructed Inside Steel Frames Provide Permanent Clothesline Supports

To rid his yard of a clutter of poles and clotheslines, one homeowner erected trellises having steel frames set in concrete for permanently supporting all the lines in one area. The top and sides of each frame are constructed from 4-inch I-beams, while a wooden 4 x 4 forms the bottom member. I-beams are faced on both sides with 2 x 4's held in place by bolts that pass through holes drilled in the web of a beam. Trellises made from lattice are mounted on the 2 x 4's.

# NOW YOU KNOW!

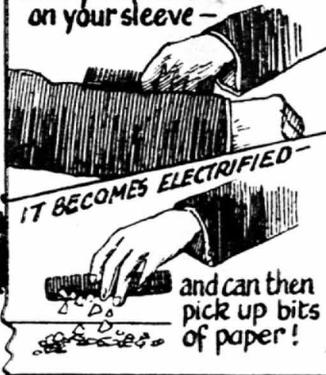
**THE REEDBUCK** OF SOUTH AFRICA WHISTLES WITH ITS KNEES! IT HAS AN AIR SAC UNDER EACH KNEE CAP AND THEY EMPTY WITH A SHRILL WHISTLING SOUND.



ON THE FILM **ANDROCLES AND THE LION** AN AMERICAN FOOTBALL STAR, **WOODY STRODE**, RECEIVED 500 DOLLARS PER WEEK JUST FOR GETTING INTO A DUMMY LION SUIT AND PLAYING THE PART OF THE LION! HE LEARNT HIS PART BY WATCHING A REAL LION!



Rub your pocket comb on your sleeve -



**LEON GOINES**, NEGRO JOCKEY, IS PROBABLY THE OLDEST JOCKEY STILL RIDING. HE IS 65 YEARS OLD AND HAS BEEN RIDING IN CANADA, AMERICA AND MEXICO SINCE HE WAS 13! HE HAS RIDDEN NEARLY TWO THOUSAND WINNERS!



The **BUTTER TREE** OF AFRICA

A BUTTER THAT CAN BE PRESERVED FOR YEARS CAN BE OBTAINED BY BOILING IN WATER THE SEEDS OF THIS TREE!

## ARE YOU ON THE ROLL?

### ABORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

THE term of the present aboriginal member of the Aborigines Welfare Board, Mr. Bert Groves, expires next August, and a few weeks before that date there will be a ballot to fill the position of member for the following three years.

Are you on the Roll?

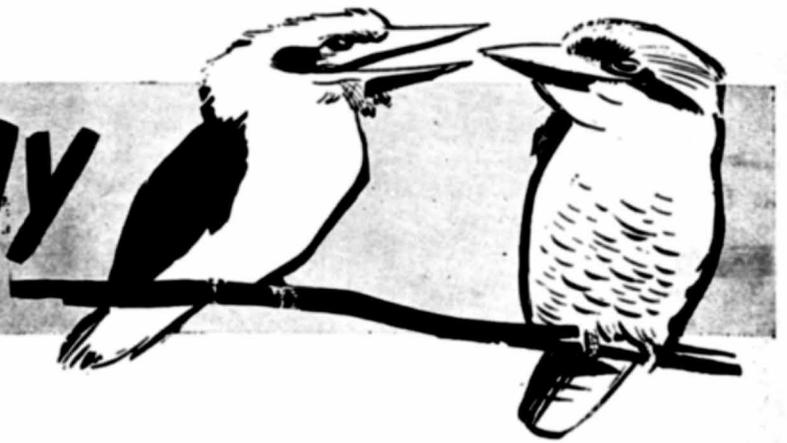
Every adult over the age of 21 years, of aboriginal blood, is entitled to vote provided he or she has been living in New South Wales for the last six months.

Date of the closing of the Roll and the date of the Ballot will be advertised a little nearer the time, but in the meantime you should check whether your name is on the Roll which was compiled in 1951. Rolls may be seen at every Aboriginal Station, and each of the Welfare Officers has one.

#### What to do if your name is not on the Roll.

Write to the Secretary, Aborigines Welfare Board, Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney, and he will send you a form of application. Better still, get your form from the Welfare Officer or the Manager of the Station. He will help you fill it in.

# THEY SAY



## GOOD-BYE TO MR. AND MRS. ROSCOE

After 22 years of faithful service, Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Roscoe decided to retire from the Board's service, and completed their careers as Relieving Manager and Matron early in April. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe were relieving at the Carroona Station following the transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Tower who, it will be remembered, were at Carroona Station when another of the Board's old employees, Mr. E. C. Smithers, died.

Mr. Roscoe joined the Board in 1932 and was stationed at Jervis Bay, where he combined the duties of Manager and Teacher. He was later transferred to Brewarrina Station, and when the Board decided to appoint a senior Manager whose principal duty would be the relieving of other Managers whilst on leave, Mr. Roscoe was an immediate choice.

In his capacity as a Relieving Manager, he visited practically every Station in the State and is, therefore, known to the aborigines throughout the length and breadth of New South Wales. The aborigines will remember him for his kindly nature and his prompt attention to all of their wants, and we are sure that they join us in wishing both Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe every happiness and good health during their retirement.

---

Congratulations to Marie White (nee Ward), former Cootamundra girl, whose marriage took place recently. Marie is held in affectionate esteem by all who know her and carries with her their very best wishes for her future happiness.

---

Mrs. Hiscocks, Matron of Cootamundra Home, evidently enjoyed her recent well-earned vacation so much that she plans to have a further holiday at an early date.

---

We are happy to learn that Ruth McKenzie is making such good progress in her nursing career, and feel sure that she will reflect credit on her upbringing at the Cootamundra Home.

---

We hear that Florrie Gordon of Wreck Bay is in Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, where she is to undergo an operation. Knowing what a cheerful little person she is, we feel sure she will make good headway and soon be back home again.

---

Ruth Whaddy, ex-Cootamundra girl, is appealing for more Australian poems in "*Dawn*".

## AN APPRECIATION

### *Bob Brown's Letter*

I wish to express, through *Dawn*, my appreciation for all that has been done for me by those whose efforts have been instrumental in my being appointed Manager of Wreck Bay Station.

I am proud of being the first Aborigine to hold an Administrative Office. It has opened the way for the Aborigine to take his rightful place with his white colleagues in the great task of bringing about full and complete assimilation.

When we look back on the last three months and take note of the events that have taken place, we can see a new dawn breaking for the Aborigines of Australia. Proud moments are still fresh in the memory of those who had the privilege to speak to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and The Duke of Edinburgh. The reception given our people and the interest taken makes us realise that we have a rightful place in the general administration and governmental order of our land.

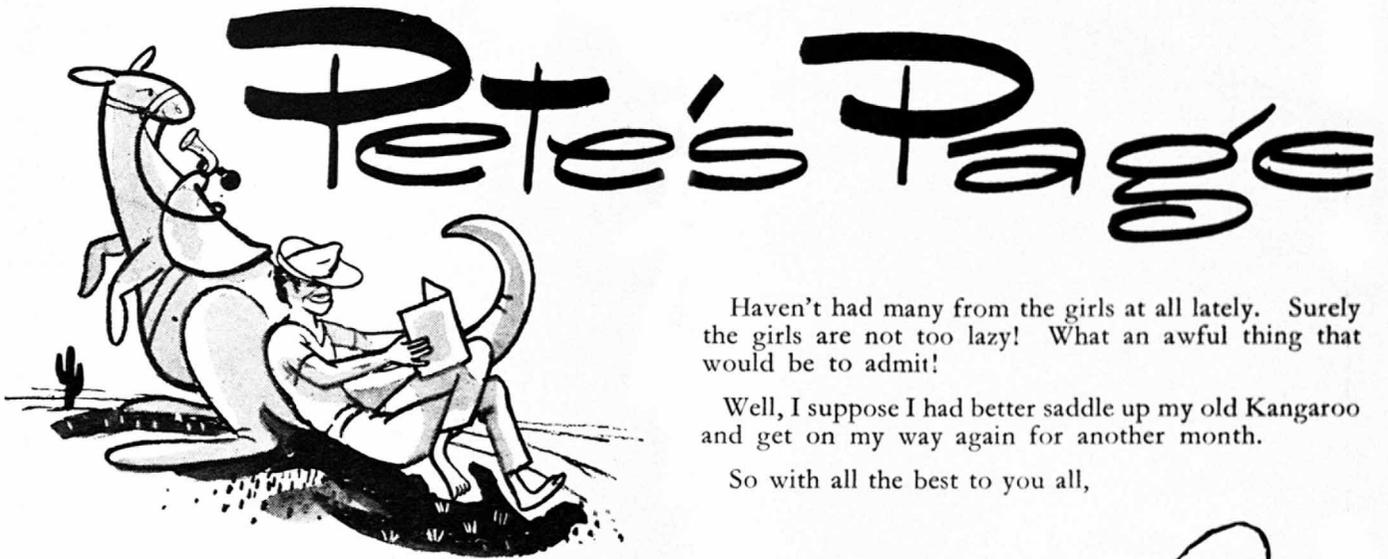
To be able to take that place the order calls upon us to become better citizens and to seek those positions which give us a chance to exercise our ability and prove that we are an intelligent people who can take our place in this common struggle for peaceful relations between the peoples of our land.

I am speaking as an Aborigine who knows the state of mind that exists between the two peoples.

This condition can be only overcome by the aborigine himself. He is the one who has to make the change, and I myself, as one of those aborigines who has made the grade can say without fear of contradiction, that if our people try to help themselves, the Board will do all within its power to help them.

And so I want to convey, through *Dawn*, my personal thanks to the Board and its members for their efforts in enabling me to gain my present position.

ROBERT J. G. BROWN,  
Wreck Bay.



# Pete's Page

Haven't had many from the girls at all lately. Surely the girls are not too lazy! What an awful thing that would be to admit!

Well, I suppose I had better saddle up my old Kangaroo and get on my way again for another month.

So with all the best to you all,

Your Sincere Pal,

Hello, Kids,

I was only wondering the other night, how many of my young friends have banking accounts.

I know there are lots of nice things about, which we all like to spend our money on, but it is a nice feeling to have a few pounds in the bank.

Unfortunately there are many boys and girls . . . and indeed adults too, who very often have the opportunity of putting a few pence, a few shillings or a few pounds aside, but instead, spend it . . . sometimes very foolishly.

I would like to hear from some of my young friends who have banking accounts so I can tell about it here in *Dawn* and so present a good example for many others.

The mailman just came in with a letter from Edwin Jarret of Wreck Bay and a couple of nice pencil drawings. Thanks, Edwin. Young Mister Foster, of Kinchela, sent in a couple of fine drawings too (you see them on the right of this page) and won himself a special prize. Congratulations to you!

More and more boys and girls are realising the importance and value of a good education, and realise that education is the key to good jobs, and a happy and contented life.

I would like to urge all my young friends to stay at school as long as they can and to get the very best possible education.

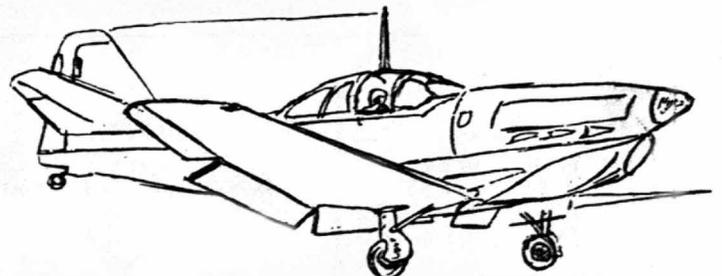
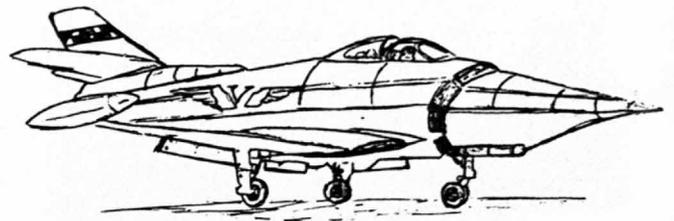
I hope that one day an aboriginal boy will be able to take over the job of editing the aborigines' own magazine . . . *Dawn*. What a wonderful thing that would be?

And another reminder, kids, about some contributions from you. I always like to get your stories, poems, drawings, paintings, etc.

## PRIZES.

**A slip up in our checking system has resulted in many boys and girls missing out on the prizes they have won for drawings, stories, etc.**

**In the next few weeks, however, all prizes will be sent out to the lucky winners.**

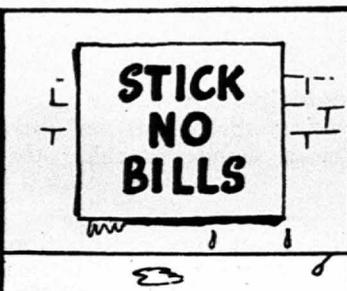
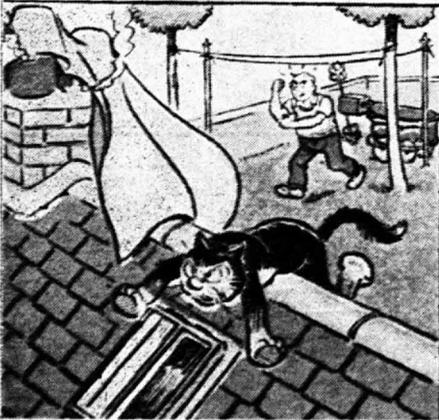


Two fine drawings by E. Foster, of Kinchela.



# KORKY THE CAT

THIS CARPET BEATER DOES ITS STUFF  
THOUGH IT TREATS KORKY KIND OF ROUGH -  
IT MAKES THIS TOUGH GUY'S GOOD WIFE CHOKE -  
AS MUCH WITH RAGE AS WITH BLACK SMOKE!





## IN THE GARDEN

Although this is not usually a busy month, it is surprising what really can be done to improve the garden by first making a survey of its general appearance.

Favoured with a kindly climate or perhaps a shelter garden, many gardeners will be able to continue sowings of both vegetable and flower seeds.

All gardeners, however, will find plenty to do in cleaning up and preparing for the planting of shrubs, fruit trees, roses and other permanent plants.

There may be a young shrub or two to shift to new positions, or some gaps to be filled with suitable plants.

### MOVING SHRUBS.

There is always a certain amount of risk involved in moving an established shrub to another position, but to have some knowledge of what is necessary is the first step towards success.

At transplanting time the soil should be moist, but not wet. Lift as much soil with the roots as possible. With some well-advanced plants it may be necessary to excavate round the circumference at a distance equal to the spread of the branches.

Have the new hole ready and, when replanting, ensure if possible that the tree faces exactly the same aspect as before. Tramp the soil back very firmly and water thoroughly.

### SUMMER-GROWN VEGETABLES.

Some of the summer-grown vegetables will be nearing maturity and any little attention they receive now may mean the difference between just average quality and something really good. Cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce respond to some extra nourishment in the form of liquid manure.

May is the month to grow the following:—

#### FLOWERS.

Ageratum, Alyssum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnations, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Cyclamen, Delphinium, Dianthus, Gaillardia, Geum, Gloxinia, Godetia, Larkspur, Snapdragon, Linaria, Lobelia, Lupin, Marigold, Mignonette, Nemesia, Pansy, Poppy, Primula, Ranunculus, Scabiosa, Statice, Stock, Sweet Pea, Verbena, Viola, Wallflower.

#### VEGETABLES.

Broad Beans, Early Cabbage, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Asparagus, Garlic, Herbs, Rhubarb.

To transplant small flowers or vegetables without disturbing the roots or the soil surrounding them, gardeners and florists will find this "tog-spade" convenient: Two scoop-shaped pieces of sheet metal, sharpened at the lower edges, are bolted to a U-shaped flat-iron handle. In use, these are forced into the soil at each side of the plant, after which the handle is gripped firmly so the plant and soil can be lifted together.

## ABORIGINES MUST VOTE

### *Are You on the Roll?*

Contrary to the belief of most people, all Aborigines in New South Wales have a vote, and enrolment and voting are compulsory.

As the Federal Elections will be held in May next, all readers are advised to check with their Station Manager, or local Police Station, to make sure their names are on the Electoral Roll.