



# Dawn



H. Camp 837 855  
Vol. No. 3  
Ser. No. 3

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

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

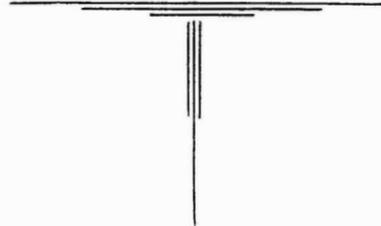
March, 1954.





## OUR COVER

Sixteen-year-old Jim Little, of Nowra, recently appeared on Australia's Amateur Hour and obtained second place for that night with 6,500 votes. He has made quite a name for himself locally and is in great demand as a performer on the guitar. At present he is taking singing lessons from a Sydney teacher. He is well known on the South Coast.



## In this Issue . . .

	Page.
We Need the Hand of Friendship	1
The Roving Cameraman	2 and 3
Along the Mail Route	4
The Story of the Tea Plant	5 and 6
A True Story of Bravery	7
The Royal Poem	7
Health Hints	8 and 9
The Picture Story of Swan Hill	10 and 11
Across the Bay (Poem)	12
Home Hints	13
Zebu Cattle for the North	14
Aborigines Home Benefactress	15
Successful Students	15
Now You Know	16
Floods Ravage Stations	16
Help Yourself	17
They Say	18
Voting for Board	19
Pete's Page	20
Biffo the Bear—Cartoon	Inside Back Cover
In the Garden	Back Cover

# WE NEED THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP



*A Letter from the Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare,  
Mr. M. H. SAXBY.*



My dear Aboriginal Friends,

It is now almost twelve months since I took up duty as your Superintendent. It has naturally been a busy time, but full of interest, nevertheless. I have visited many places and have travelled practically all over the State. It has been my privilege and pleasure to meet and have discussions with a large number of our people, and the free expression of opinions from those most directly concerned has been most helpful to me in getting to understand the problems of the work.

I am impressed by the number who are facing their responsibilities with grit and determination and who are carving a place for themselves in the community as worthy Australian citizens. Having already learned something of the handicaps confronting these people, I have nothing but admiration for their efforts.

I have also been encouraged by the helpful and sympathetic attitude of many white friends of the aboriginal people. However, we need many more such, who will extend the hand of fellowship and goodwill to the coloured people of our land. I am grieved by the intolerance and unkindness of a minority and am ashamed at the discrimination shown in some quarters, by business people and even civic authorities.

It should be the aim of all aboriginal people to demonstrate to these, that they are worthy to be accorded all the privileges of our society.

Of special interest to me has been my contacts with the children. I see in these, our brightest hopes for the future. All parents should recognise that it is the right of every child to have a good home and upbringing. The Board and its Officers are endeavouring to assist parents in this great task. Better homes have been provided where possible, and no child need be denied the privilege of a good education.

Officers of the Board, both in Sydney and country centres, will be happy to advise and assist in any problem to the best of their ability. You are invited, at any time, to consult these Officers.

Yours Sincerely,

M. H. SAXBY,

Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare.



**A fine drawing by thirteen-year-old Gerald Ellis,  
of Kinchela.**



# 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.



A happy pair is Clare Flick, and Jean Munday, of Collarenebri.



Frank Dennis, of Walgett, holidaying at Wallaga Lake.



Mrs. Rita Muller, of Wallaga Lake, and daughter, Rita.



21-year-old Ida Hoskins, of Wallaga Lake. Mr. Hoskins is at the left.



Mrs. Len Kirby, of Murrin Bridge, gives a smile for the cameraman.



Beach girl, Betty Mobbs, of North Ryde, makes a delightful study in this natural setting.



These two pictures taken at the highly successful Coff's Harbour Xmas Party, have just reached Dawn after being delayed by the floods.



Henry William, of Coonamble.



Ruth, daughter of Ned Hoskins, of Wallaga Lake.



Gloria Lean, of Merewether, looks charming in her white ensemble.



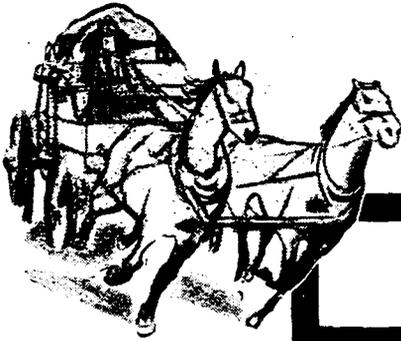
Here we see Kathleen Bright, Betty Woolfe, Alice Briar and Brenda Reid, of Condobolin.



Three beautiful sisters! Margaret, Shirley and Grace Springhall, of Coff's Harbour.



Florence Bowden, of Cootamundra.



## Along the Mail Route

### CHILDREN SEE QUEEN

#### *Proud Coff's Harbour Duo*

The Coff's Harbour Aborigines Welfare Committee made it possible for two aboriginal children to go to Casino to see Her Royal Highness on 10th February by purchasing each of them an outfit of clothes.

The two children, Ruth Cameron, of Coff's Harbour Jetty, and William Hoskins, of Boambee, and their parents, are very grateful. The children had a lovely time and are very proud to have seen the Queen.

Quite a number of aboriginal children accompanied their classmates on the trip and had the Welfare Committee not stepped in, Ruth and William would have been the only two left behind.

On the 25th February, the Superintendent (Mr. Saxby) attended a pleasant function at the Kempsey High School, when the Prefects for 1954 were inducted.

Among those so honoured was Harry Penrith from Kinchela, who is in 5th Year and hopes to sit later in the year for his Leaving Certificate.

It is understood, that although Harry received the unanimous support of the High School pupils, he was not successful in gaining selection as School Captain.

Never mind Harry, keep up the good work. We all wish you every success in your studies this year, and in the examinations later.



**Mrs. Ferguson, of Yamba, didn't seem a bit afraid of meeting the wicked wolf when she set out with her basket. But then, perhaps, there are no wolves at Yamba.**

Fifty Murrin Bridge youngsters recently had a wonderful trip to Broken Hill, about 300 miles, to see the Queen.

Every one of the youngsters had a marvellous time and will undoubtedly remember and talk about the experience for years to come.

Probably the most disappointed young fellow in Sydney recently was eleven year old Stanley Timbery, of La Perouse. Stan was to have met the Queen at Government House on February 7, but that very morning he trod on a broken bottle and cut his foot very badly. Hard luck, Stan!

William Pitman, one of the young men from La Perouse, who assisted so willingly at the Summer Camp recently heard of the possibility of work at Warragamba Dam.

He hot-footed it for Penrith where he found the bus had ceased to run owing to the floods.

Undeterred by this, Bill walked and hitch-hiked to the river which was impassable by vehicle.

A few minutes thought, then off came his clothes and Bill swam across. On the other side he was met by none other than the foreman of the works who was so impressed by his efforts to reach his destination that he gave him a job on the spot.

Bill is now in constant work at £19 per week and has sought the advice of Mr. Jeffreys, supervisor at La Perouse, on how to best save his money. Well done, Bill!

# FROM THE SEED TO THE CUP

## THE STORY OF THE TEA PLANT



Millions of people are engaged in the cultivation, plucking and manufacture of Tea in India, Ceylon, Pakistan, British East Africa and Indonesia.

Each Tea estate is a separate little community, often having its own hospital, its own amenities, and also community rice fields for the employees. Most of the labourers spend their whole lives on the one estate, being eventually pensioned off in their old age.

Tea is normally grown from seed, but because the Tea flower is generally cross-fertilised, mixed types of plants may be produced which will have an ill-effect upon the bulk and quality of the leaf.

Vegetative propagation—that is the raising of plants from leaf cuttings—is now being tried as a means of producing a pure and uniform population of plants. Research work during recent years has shown that this method is practicable and many Tea gardens are experimenting with a view to using it commercially.

Selected Tea trees are allowed to grow to a height of 20 or 30 feet as seed producers for the whole estate.

After the seed has matured and fallen to the ground it is picked up, and carefully sieved and dried, and is packed in charcoal, dried clay or a mixture of both, in boxes, for transportation.

Very often the seed is germinated in damp sand pits. When the shell cracks, the seed is planted about half an inch deep with the eye downwards. The seed beds are about six feet wide, separated by narrow paths, and are watered in case of a dry spell.

Seedlings are transplanted when they are between six and eighteen months old, according to prevailing climatic conditions.

In India it is the practice to lift the plant with a clod of earth, before it is carefully transplanted to a new clearing, but in Ceylon and Java, on the other hand, the plants are often transplanted devoid of any clod.

It is most essential that the ground be kept free of weeds.

The Tea bushes require particular attention when they are young, for weak or under-nourished bushes are always susceptible to blights. Blister Blight for instance, is a matter of grave concern in India, Ceylon and Indonesia. This fungus affects the young leaves.

Probably the most serious insect menace is the *Helopeltis*—the “Tea mosquito”—which feeds on the sap of the young leaves. However, D.D.T. used as a spray or dust, kills the insects, and keeps the bushes immune for a period after treatment.

The leaves from which Tea is made, grow on bushes, which are periodically pruned to a height of about three feet, and in this way the energy of the bush is concentrated in producing more and finer leaves.

The leaves, which are green and tender, are plucked every ten days or so by experienced workers, who, although they sometimes pluck as much as 60 lb. of green leaf a day, have to examine every shoot before selecting it. Plucking is an expert job, great care being needed to ensure that no stalk or coarse material reaches the factory. Incidentally, it requires about four pounds of leaf to provide one pound of the finished article.

Usually the leaf is not ready for plucking until the the bush is about five years old.

When the leaves reach the factory they are spread thinly on long canvas shelves and allowed to dry for 24 hours—hot air generally being used to aid this drying process.

This process alone, reduces the weight of the leaves by half.

After drying, the leaves are put into rollers, which break up the leaf cells and allow the juices to escape. It is during this process that Tea is given its peculiar well-known twist.



**Ship ahoy!**  
Lillian Ballangarry and Jane Mumbler spend a day rowing on the pretty Nambucca River.

From the rolling room, the Tea—still more or less green—goes on to the fermenting room, where it is thinly spread on cement, glass, or tile tables.

During the fermentation of the Tea leaf, oxidation brings about chemical changes, which largely determine the flavour and strength, and also the colour of the infused leaves.

The leaf is allowed to ferment until it is a bright coppery red colour.

After fermentation, the Tea leaves must be dried again—this time in a furnace somewhat similar to a baker's oven. This process, which is called firing, requires very careful attention, particularly because Tea has to be fired at specified temperatures.

The leaves are next sifted into various sizes, the romantic names of which are more or less familiar to us. Some of these are called Orange Pekoe, Broken Pekoe, and Broken Orange Pekoe.

These names have nothing to do with the quality of the Tea but merely indicate the size of the leaf after it has gone through all the processes.

The final process in the Tea factory is packing the Tea—according to its grade—into special lead-lined chests to keep it fresh and fragrant while being shipped to Australia and other parts of the world.

All Tea is tasted and graded by men called Tea-tasters, who are responsible for ensuring that we get suitable blends. Tea tasting is an art that requires many years of experience as the taster has to have a very keen palate. When tasting Tea, only a spoonful is taken into the mouth by drawing it with a quick inward breath between the lips. The liquid is kept in continuous contact with the palate by rolling it around in the mouth. It is never swallowed. The object of tasting is to learn the true quality of the Tea, with a view to utilising it either outright, or in a blend.

From the factory, Tea commences the first stage of its romantic journey—being piled high in quaint ox waggons, motor lorries, or barges according to the part

of the country in which it is produced, and then conveyed to the nearest railway or seaport. Then it is on its way to the various nations of the world.

### ***Black or Green Tea.***

Either black or green Tea may be prepared from the same leaves, gathered at the same time, under the same circumstances; the difference lies in the preparation of the leaves after picking. For black Tea, the leaves are evenly spread out on trays and then left to wither and soften. They are then allowed after rolling to ferment before being heated in large ovens. With green Tea there is no withering process, and special precautions have to be taken against fermentation. There is no truth in the popular belief that the better quality and more expensive blends of Tea come from selected plants or special plantations. It is a fact, however, that Tea which grows at a higher altitude is often of better quality than that which grows on the low-lands.

### **TEA COMES TO AUSTRALIA.**

Most of the Tea we drink in Australia comes to us from Ceylon, but we also get supplies of Tea from India, Pakistan and Indonesia, and small, irregular supplies from China. Chinese Tea is used principally for blending other Teas.

The Australian Tea Controller, who is appointed by the Commonwealth Government, has the responsibility of purchasing all Australia's Tea requirements. He is in continuous close contact with the producing countries of the world and advises his agents to purchase for him at auction, the required amounts of the various kinds of Tea.

Commonwealth consumption statistics guide the Tea Controller in his purchases, and Tea samples airmailed to him, provide an indication of what he may expect from the various plantations.

When the Tea arrives in Australia in bulk, it is delivered to the major wholesalers.

The major wholesalers, after they have blended and packaged the Tea, distribute it to the retailers, or in some cases they pass it on to smaller wholesalers, who then distribute it to the retailers for sale to the public.

## A TRUE STORY OF BRAVERY FROM GROOTE EYLANDT

*This account of an actual happening was sent in by  
Miss ELIZABETH TAYLOR, of Mt. Colah.*

The sun shone fiercely with a simmering heat and Daringpa walked quickly towards the little creek, her baby on her hip, and a coolamon on her head. Holding her left hand was her little four-year-old son. Three other women followed with their piccaninnies. They were all tired and hot—and the creek looked cool and lovely.

After a quick glance up and down the creek to see if any alligator lurked there, Daringpa stepped into the water but as she crossed to the other bank of the creek, a shadow quickly rose to the surface of a deep pool and great jaws snapped and caught her right foot—she instantly thrust her foot down the throat of the monster as it clawed her baby and lashed her back with its tail.

Daringpa's foot was released as the alligator vomited, and her little son had the presence of mind to hold on to his mother's left hand with all his strength to support her, while the three other women, without any hesitation, attacked the alligator with their tomahawks and drove it off.

Daringpa managed to reach the bank, where she collapsed, her back was bruised and her leg severely torn—her baby had a deep scratch across its back and was bleeding profusely.

The women quickly made a fire and gathered green gum leaves which they heated and laid on the wounds of mother and baby for some hours, constantly re-heating, also plugs of fur paper-bark tree, were used to control any bleeding.

Three days later, Daringpa reached the Mission, fourteen miles distant, and received more medical attention for herself and baby before going walkabout again.

The prompt treatment and help by the other women had saved their lives!

### MISSING

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of "Digger" Williams, about 54 years of age, ex A.I.F. last heard of at Wellington in 1951 is requested to contact Mr. Bert Groves, 14 Lupin Avenue, Herne Bay.

*... This appropriate little poem was written for "Dawn" by Richard Ballangarry, of Eungai Creek, who is only 11 years of age.*

### OUR QUEEN AND DUKE

When the Queen came sailing,  
On her Royal tour,  
She found a hearty welcome,  
From the harbour to the shore.

The harbour bridge well known to all,  
Stood stately and high,  
Boats sailed on a calm blue sea,  
Shining planes flew in the sky.

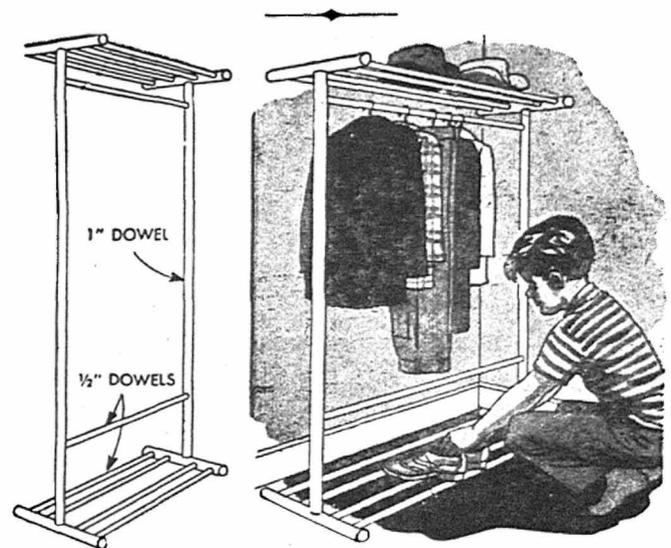
Oh! there was great excitement,  
Sirens sounded everywhere,  
Twenty-one gun salutes,  
For the Queen so fair.

The Mayor went forward,  
To extend his hand,  
And welcome the Duke and Queen,  
To our sunny land.

Soon they were in the Royal car,  
And driving through the city,  
Which was decorated,  
So gaily and pretty.

They greeted the cheering crowd,  
With a wave and smile,  
As they were cheered on,  
Mile after mile.

—Richard Ballangarry,  
Eungai Creek.



### Miniature Clothes Rack

This clothes rack will encourage tiny tots to hang their clothing and put away hats and shoes in an orderly manner. The rack, which is constructed entirely from lengths of dowel, is 2 feet wide and stands head high to the child. Cut from 1-inch dowel, the uprights and endpieces may be assembled with screws, dowel, or half-lap joints. After sandpapering all the pieces, assemble them first to see if they fit properly. This done, take the rack apart and reassemble it, this time using glue. Now paint or lacquer it to complete the job.



## WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping Cough is a very infectious or "catching" disease. Children during the earliest years of life are more susceptible to whooping cough than to any other communicable disease. **IT MOST COMMONLY ATTACKS CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, AND IS MOST FATAL TO THOSE UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.**

The infection is usually **TAKEN FROM ONE WHO IS SUFFERING FROM THE DISEASE**, and it is discharged from the mouth or nose in droplets of moisture when coughing, sneezing, etc. It may be also spread by any article infected by a sufferer, especially by such things as roller-towels, handkerchiefs, drinking cups, etc., which are sometimes used in common by children.

After exposure to infection there is a period of incubation of from two or three days to two or three weeks, but usually about a fortnight, during which time nothing noticeable occurs.

The early symptoms are those of an ordinary "cold." There may be a slight fever, redness of the eyes, running from the nose, sneezing and a hoarse cough. Instead of the cough improving towards the end of a week or ten days, it becomes more marked, and gradually develops the characteristic "whoop" from which the disease takes its name. The "whoop" is due to the child's gasping for breath at the termination of a paroxysm of violent coughing.

### Whooping Cough is a Serious Disease

It is a mistake to regard whooping cough as being "merely a child's complaint." **IT IS A VERY SERIOUS DISEASE**, liable to be followed by dangerous complications such as bronchitis, pneumonia, injury to sight or hearing. It is neither necessary nor desirable to "get it over" in early life. **THE LONGER IT CAN BE AVOIDED THE LESS PROBABILITY OF EITHER TAKING IT OR SUFFERING FROM ANY SUBSEQUENT COMPLICATIONS.**

## HOW TO AVOID WHOOPING COUGH

During the time when a child shows only the signs of a "cold," he is very infectious to others. Such children should not be allowed to mix with others, especially when whooping cough is prevalent.

There is evidence that the liability to contract whooping cough may be lessened and the severity of the disease reduced by means of vaccine. The advice of your own doctor should be obtained as to its use in any particular case.

As soon as suspicion is aroused, and especially when the disease is prevalent, any child showing the slightest indication of infection should be separated as completely as possible from others; he should be kept separated until a medical practitioner is satisfied that there is no further need for isolation.

**DO NOT LET A CHILD GO NEAR A CASE OF WHOOPING COUGH**, nor enter a house, nor receive anything from a house in which there is a case of whooping cough. Children who are in the same house, and are, therefore, "contacts," should be kept at home and not allowed to go messages or to school, church, cinemas, or to any other place where they may be brought into association with other children if they show the slightest indication of a "cold, cough, or other suspicious symptom."

A child suffering from whooping cough **MUST BE EXCLUDED FROM SCHOOL FOR AT LEAST SIX WEEKS, AND UNTIL ALL SIGNS OF "WHOOPING" HAVE CEASED**, unless a medical practitioner certifies that he is free from infection and all "whooping" has ceased. "Contacts" are excluded only if they have not previously had whooping cough, the exclusion period being three weeks.

## MUMPS

Mumps is an acute infectious disease characterised by inflammation of the salivary glands, especially the parotid gland, and frequently occurs in epidemic form. It chiefly attacks children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, although younger children and adults may be affected. It is rarely fatal, but may cause great distress and disability while the attack lasts. It is commonest in the Winter and Spring.

### How Infection is Spread

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 mouth of the patient, even a day or so before he shows signs of the disease, as well as during its course. It is usually spread by direct contact with a patient, occasionally by means of articles, such as a cup or a spoon, contaminated by him. About three weeks usually elapse between exposure to infection and the development of signs and symptoms. The interval may, however, be as short as twelve days or as long as twenty-four.

### Signs and Symptoms of Mumps

The onset of the disease usually shows itself by a feeling of chilliness, followed by fever, headache and loss of appetite. There may be pain in or behind an ear, and pain is felt in swallowing. This is followed by swelling and tenderness just below and in front of one or both ears, extending later to the cheek and down the neck behind the angle of the jaw. The swelling is usually greatest on the second day, and begins to subside about the fifth day, disappearing about the tenth day. This swelling is due to inflammation and enlargement of the parotid gland.

Glands in other parts of the body may be affected, especially in adults.

Vomiting and stiffness of the neck may occur during the first few days of the illness.

### Care of the Patient

The patient should be promptly isolated and put to bed on the first signs of illness, and children should remain in bed as long as there is any fever and for an additional day. Adults should remain in bed at least a week, preferably ten days, in order to avoid complications.

Warmth applied to the face and neck is comforting, especially a warm cloth tied around the face, or warmth applied by means of a hot-water bottle or hot fomentations. The mouth should be rinsed out at intervals with warm water, the washings, which contain the infective material, being carefully disinfected.

Liquid diet such as thin gruel, broth, and fruit juices should be given during the first few days. Later, semi-solid and solid food may be given as difficulty in swallowing passes off.

## How to Avoid Mumps

Do not let a child go near a person suffering from mumps, unless the child has previously had the disease. During an epidemic, avoid fatigue and see that adequate sleep is taken. Avoid, as far as possible, mixing with crowds in cinemas and elsewhere.

One attack of mumps usually protects for life against a second attack.

As soon as the nature of the illness is suspected, the patient should be separated immediately from those in the household who have not had mumps and kept isolated until the swelling has subsided.

Separate eating and drinking utensils should be reserved for the patient, and should be disinfected by boiling or other means after each use.

Discharges from the nose and mouth should be received on cloths, which should be burned or otherwise disinfected.

Each time after attending to the patient the hands of the attendant should be washed and dipped in a disinfectant solution.

### Exclusion from School

A child suffering from mumps should be excluded from attendance at school, Sunday school or cinemas until three weeks after the onset of illness or until a doctor certifies that he is not liable to convey infection—minimum period of exclusion, 2 weeks.

Contacts need not be excluded from school.

## A LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,

I have read many *Dawn* books and I think it is a great idea to issue these books to coloured people in Australia.

I am sure they look forward to making many friends.

I am a patient here at Taree Hospital. I have been sick for the last seventeen months. I would be very pleased if you would add my name to the Pen Friend list as I would like to hear from friends in other parts of Australia.

I'd be very pleased if you would send me a copy of *Dawn* each month as it is lonely when you are away from your own people. I'll be here for some time.

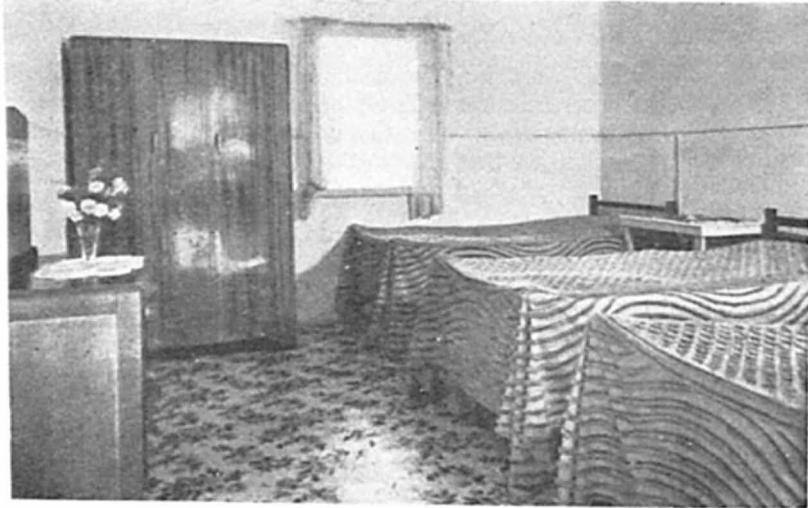
Mrs. G. Flores,  
c/o. M.R.D.H.,  
Taree. N.C.

... Will be happy to send *Dawn* to you, Mrs. Flores, and we feel sure that many readers will write to you.

—Ed.



A good view of the "Centre" Project showing main building, bathroom (at left), water tower, tank, copper, wash troughs, all put in by the "Centre" committee. Note the contrast of old and new, and the electric light on building.



The girls' bedroom.



Kathleen Wise (13 years) makes her own bed.

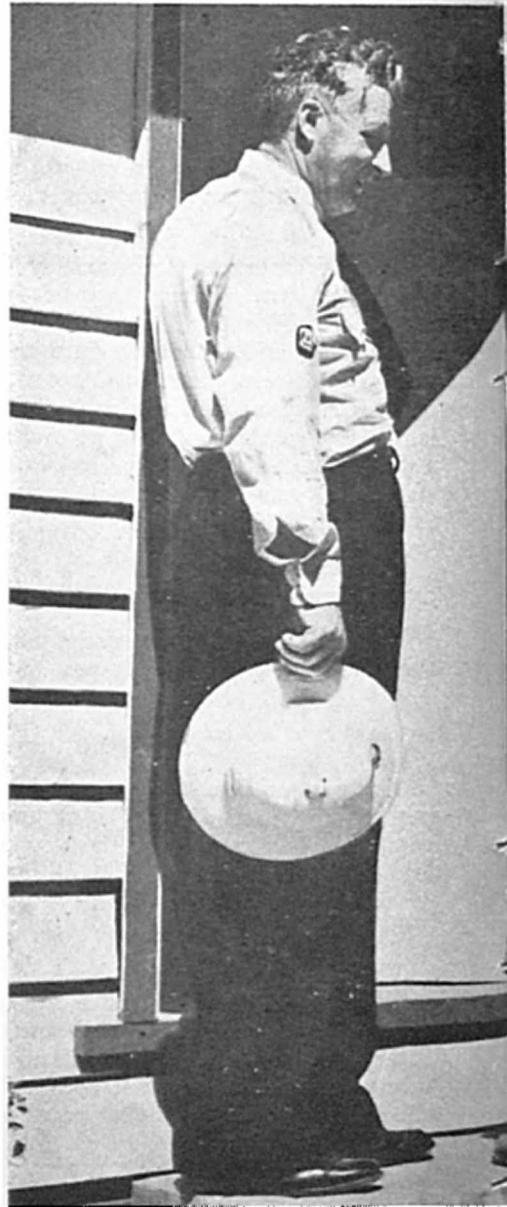
## THE SWAN HILL DISTRICT

The Swan Hill District Native Children's Centre is a lasting monument to the foresight, energy and initiative of Sgt. Feldtmann.

The Centre, which was officially opened by Cr. Duncan Douglass, was built within four months of subscriptions. Local residents donated the land and local and district residents subscribed to the building.

Sergeant Feldtmann said that all work was done voluntarily, which had saved the committee a great deal of money. He had given their services freely on Saturday and was proud of the result, and he was sure all who were in kind would feel enriched in the knowledge of the practical nature to help our native children.

"You should all be very proud of what we have given our native children something really good."



Sgt. Feldtmann (the originator of project) representative, to take over

# NATIVE CHILDREN'S CENTRE

n's Recreation Centre must surely be a  
and initiative of one man, Police Sergeant

and recently by the Mayor of Swan Hill,  
four months of an appeal being lodged for  
their services, thereby saving at least £500  
and almost £1,200.

In erecting the Centre was done entirely  
at least £500. He thanked those who  
afternoons and Sundays. He was very  
who had helped with donations of cash and  
pledge that they had done something of a  
gen.

that had been accomplished and you have  
worth while," Sergeant Feldtmann said.



A view of the main building, Sgt. Feldtmann at left. Separate bathroom at rear of main building.



invites Kathleen Wise, as the children's  
occupancy of the "Centre".



A corner of the Recreation Room at "Centre".



The boys' bedroom.



## ACROSS THE BAY

(Dedicated to Uncle Jack.)

To a lonely cattle station  
In Australia's wild outback,  
Came an old and weary abo  
Who'd spent years out on the track.

He had roamed around this country,  
He had been in two great wars,  
He had fought to keep outsiders  
From off our golden shores.

Now he was tramping his last journey,  
He was on the homeward run,  
For he knew his time was ending,  
And his travelling days were done.

As he stood there near the homestead,  
It brought back those bygone years,  
For it was here he'd spent his childhood  
And his old face lined with tears.

He could see the herds of cattle  
As they moved them from the flood,  
And once more he chased the brumbys  
Through the swamps and greasy mud.

He thought then of his mother  
And his poor old greyhaired dad,  
And he knew they were heartbroken  
When he'd left home as a lad.

And as the sun was sinking,  
The old man bow'd his head,  
For his time on earth was finished  
And these are the words he said:

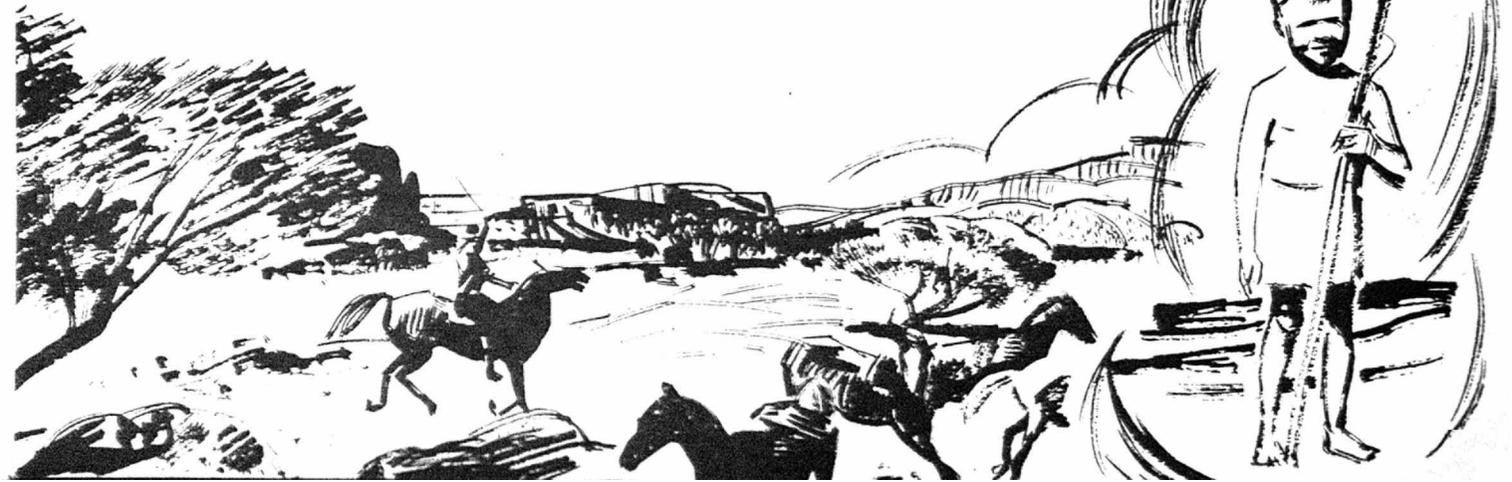
"For it's over the hill I am going,  
Over the hill to-day,

I pack up now my bundle  
With hands so old and slow;  
For there's an ache down in my heart  
And I just don't want to go.

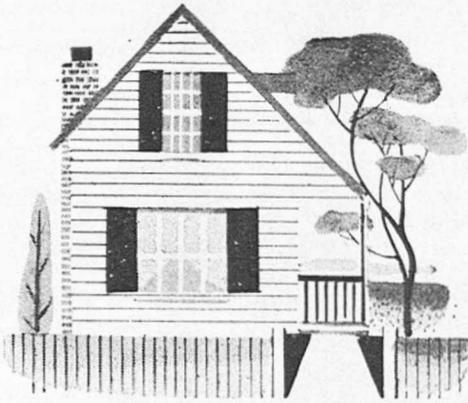
I shall miss these fields of green  
And the sky that's overhead;  
I shall miss those soft sweet leaves  
That sometimes were my bed,

But they'll no longer let me stay  
And so I'm leaving here to-day  
For that far away white house  
Far away across the bay."

—by R. Sherry, Burnt Bridge.



# HOME



# HINTS

## MONEY-SAVING MAIN DISHES

### *Meat, Fish and Cheese*

Meat, fish and cheese provide PROTEIN for body-building—for muscles, blood, bones and teeth. The cheaper cuts of meat have just about the same value as the expensive ones, and they can be very tasty, too, if they are well cooked. Tough meats need careful cooking to soften the fibres. They may be made more tender by mincing, beating or pounding—this breaks up the connective tissue.

**BRAISING AND STEWING** are methods of moist heat cooking suitable for tougher cuts of meat such as these—

Beef—round, topside, chuck or bladebone steak.

Mutton—breast, flaps, neck chops, shoulder chops, neck.

Veal—shoulder, neck chops.

The flavour is improved by the addition of onion, carrots, tomatoes and other vegetables.

## BRAISING

1. Cut the meat into pieces if necessary, and trim off surplus fat; cover thickly with seasoned flour.

2. Brown the meat in a little fat and transfer to casserole or saucepan.

3. Add the vegetables to the meat.

4. Add a very small amount of liquid, either water or stock.

5. Cover with a tightly fitting lid. Cook in a saucepan on top of the stove over low heat at simmering temperature, or in a casserole dish in the oven at a moderately low temperature (325° F.) until meat is tender (1½-3 hours) or pressure cook, following carefully the directions and cooking times given by the manufacturer.

## STEWING

Brown Stew—1. Prepare and brown the meat as in braising.

2. Just cover it with cold water and simmer with the lid on for 2-3 hours.

3. One hour before serving add diced vegetables.

4. Thicken with flour if necessary.

White Stew—Proceed as above but do not brown the meat or vegetables.

Meat cooked in liquid should be simmered, never boiled.

## POT ROASTING

This is cooking meat in a little fat in a saucepan with the lid on. It is a useful method when no oven is available, but a thick heavy saucepan is essential.

1. Melt enough fat to cover the bottom of the saucepan.

2. When the fat is hot, add the joint and brown well on all sides.

3. Add one tablespoon of water, put the lid on (which must fit tightly), reduce the heat and cook slowly, allowing about 40 minutes to the pound. Baste occasionally if the joint is lean.

## PRESSURE COOKING

Meat may be pressure cooked, the directions and cooking times given by the manufacturer being carefully followed. The nutritive value is not impaired by pressure cooking—it compares favourably with that of meat cooked by other methods.

## OTHER ECONOMICAL MEATS

Minced meat, minced steak, sausage mince—for pies, sausage rolls, rissoles.

Sausages.

A small amount of kidney added to minced meat or stews improves the flavour.

Ox liver and calf's liver.

Corned beef.

# ZEBU CATTLE FOR THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

by

MICHAEL SAWTELL,

*Well-known author, and traveller and Member of the Aborigines Welfare Board.*



I was very interested to read in the Sydney press, that the Federal Government is to import some Zebu cattle into North Australia, for they consider that the Zebu cattle crossed with our beef cattle would be just the kind of stock to do well in certain parts of our tropical North.

I agree with this suggestion entirely, as I have advocated the Zebu cross for many years. They would do well on the well-watered, long (but sour) grass country of York's Peninsula, the Gulf Country, Arafuka, Arnheim Land, the Adelaide River and also in the Kimberlies. The Zebu cross have been tried and proved a great success for many years in parts of North Australia.

I also have had some experience with the Zebu cross. About 1908, when I was droving for a Darwin butcher, old Bill Lawrie, I used to go out on to the high country of the Northern Territory, such as Delamere and other places and bring a mob of fats over the Katherine crossing—long before there was a town there—and then drive them to Lawrie's depot at Humpty Doo, which is low down on the Adelaide River about forty miles from Darwin.

Although there was abundance of feed and water on the beautiful Adelaide River plains, the butcher's "fats," that I brought from the dry country, would fall away and become just skin and bones. The hair would fall off all around their eyes, and if they were not killed quickly, they would be worthless for beef. All this is due to tick infestation, and the lack of nutriment in the long green grass.

I know now, but not then, that the soil lacked some mineral element.

The C.S.I.R.O. is overcoming this by spraying the country with some minute quantity of trace element.

At Humpty Doo, there were a few Zebu cross cattle, small shy cattle that were always fat, and were tick immune. I used to say to the old cattlemen, "These are the cattle for this class of country," but they used to laugh at me and declare that the Zebu cross were too small.

That was true in those days, but now under modern conditions when cattle are marketed much younger and smaller, the Zebu cross would be ideal for air-borne beef.

The Zebu cross at Humpty Doo in my day were small cattle not unlike our Jersey cattle to look at, yellow in colour, and with a small hump on their withers. Killed and dressed, I do not think that they would weigh more than 400 lb., with a light cherry coloured beef, with streaks of fat all through the meat. I never saw a Zebu cross which was poor.

I am not quite sure how the Zebu cattle were brought to the Adelaide River. My camp-fire information is that they were brought over by the Dutch. But I notice in Mrs. Ernestine Hill's splendid book "The Territory," that the Zebu cattle, which she calls Brahmin cattle, the buffaloes and Timor ponies, were all brought to Port Essington by Captain Bremer in 1824.

When that ill-starred settlement failed, the English abandoned the place and left the stock behind, which have naturally bred up during the years, especially the buffaloes which increased enormously. However, that country may yet come into its own, for during the war, Humpty Doo was a military camp.

It was a terrible place for mosquitoes, but the military sprayed all the flooded areas, and now the C.S.I.R.O. are to grow rice on those high Adelaide River black soil plains.

In other parts of the world, the Zebu or Brahmin cattle have been well known to be tick immune and to be suitable cattle for certain classes of tropical country. I think that there were some Zebu cattle in our Sydney Taronga Park Zoo. The Americans were clever enough to breed a new type of cattle, the Santa Gertruda cattle from the original Zebu cross. They were brought to Australia, a year or so ago, and are now doing well.

# ABORIGINES TO HONOUR BENEFACTRESS

The aborigines at Tuncester settlement will honour a Lismore woman who helped them for many years.

They will plant a poinciana tree in Cubawee school-ground in memory of Mrs. T. W. Blackwell.

The late Mrs. Blackwell, was a well-known Lismore social worker, and at the annual Christmas party held by Lismore C.W.A. at Cubawee, the whole party stood in silence to honour her memory after speakers had paid tribute to her work.

The tree planting suggestion was made by Mrs. H. A. Saunders, who said that Mrs. Blackwell had always tried to better Cubawee. She had been one of the finest influences on both parents and children at the reserve.

Mrs. Blackwell had wanted harmony at the reserve, and even had the word harmony included in the school motto.

Mrs. Saunders said she had been coming to the annual party on and off for the last seventeen years and could see a vast improvement in the school children in that time. A great deal of this improvement could be attributed to Mrs. Blackwell's work.

Mrs. John Allen, patron and life member of the C.W.A., presented the school with an original Albert Namatjira painting in memory of its teacher, Mr. L. H. Smith, who was killed in 1948.

She said the presentation of the painting was one of the last wishes of the late Mrs. Blackwell, who chose the frame and inscription.

C.W.A. president, Mrs. F. L. Jefferys, congratulated the children on their singing and said her association was happy to be able to bring some of the Christmas spirit to Cubawee.

Mrs. Jefferys said that Mr. Smith taught the Arunta tribe in Central Australia before coming to Cubawee. (Namatjira is a member of the Arunta tribe.)

The present teacher, Mr. O. Munday, thanked the association for the painting. He said the children had a natural flair for colouring and probably would get more artistic ideas from the painting.

The district inspector of schools, Mr. M. H. Bryant, said the schoolmaster, Mr. Munday, was teaching the children to be good citizens and to respect their Queen, as well as giving the usual school lessons.

He thanked the C.W.A. for providing the party for the children and the churches for their work at the reserve and the school.

Rev. J. V. J. Robinson said that Mr. Munday had put a tremendous amount into training the children.

He said that although the children had limited opportunities they should make the most of them.

Mr. Aubrey Roberts moved a vote of thanks to the C.W.A. for arranging the party.

He thanked the members for the picture and expressed regret that neither Mrs. Blackwell nor Mr. Smith would be there again.



Mrs. John Allen, patron of Lismore C.W.A., presenting the Namatjira painting to Mr. Munday, Teacher-in-charge of Cubawee School.

## SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

### *Youngsters Do Well*

Today more and more Aboriginal parents are realising the importance of better education and are helping their children to have better opportunities than they themselves had.

*Dawn* extends its sincere congratulations to the following students, holders of bursaries granted by the Aborigines Welfare Board on the progress disclosed by their last term reports:

John Ridgeway : Kempsey High School, successful in Intermediate Certificate Examination.

Elva Land: Also of Kempsey High School, promoted to Intermediate Class.

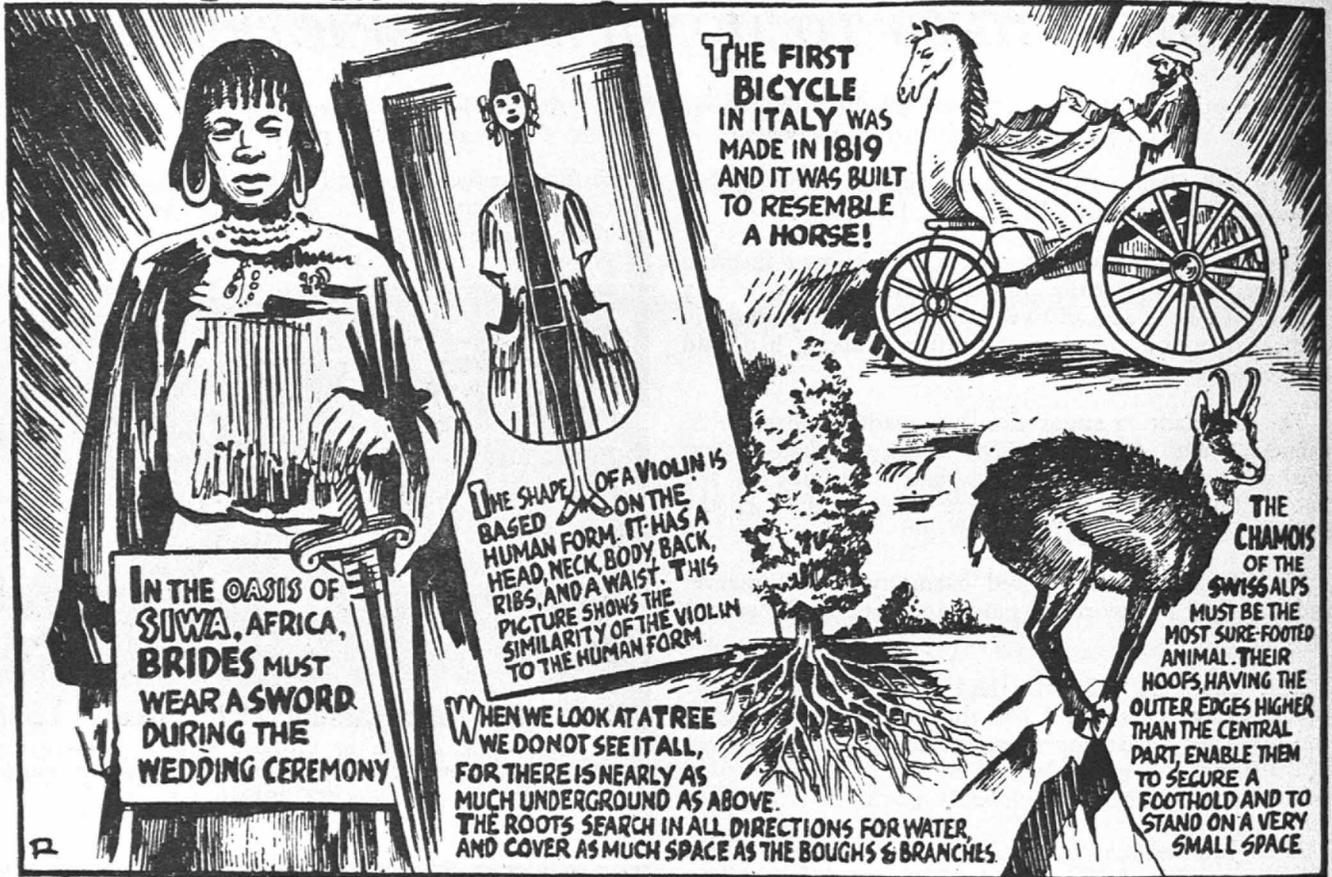
Graham Paulson : Murwillumbah High School, promoted to Second Year.

Federick Miller : Kurri Kurri Junior Technical School, Placed sixth in First Year, class of 47 and promoted to second.

Claude Morris : Broken Hill High School, Claude, who comes from Tibooburra, gained second place in a Second Year Class of 32 and will sit for his Intermediate this year. In the School organisation, he was appointed Captain of his particular class.

Dulcie Loughbottom : Maroubra Home Science. Dulcie was placed twelfth among 109 Second Year pupils and will sit for her Intermediate this year.

# NOW YOU KNOW!



## FLOODS RAVAGE STATIONS

### MUCH DAMAGE DONE IN NORTH

The recent disastrous floods on the North Coast of New South Wales caused very considerable damage to many aboriginal settlements but fortunately there was no loss of life.

#### Cabbage Tree Island

This recent flood was the highest one ever recorded on Cabbage Tree Island. The situation was serious, but fortunately, never critical. Water rose in the majority of dwellings with the exception of the Hall, ration and treatment rooms, Manager's residence and the homes of Charlotte Kapeen, Dick Roberts, Frank Marlowe and Robert Moran. A high ridge at the rear of the houses was not covered.

The Manager was in contact with the police stations at Broadwater and Wardell and arrangements were made to evacuate if conditions got too dangerous. This, however, was not necessary.

During the height of the flood, telephone communications were cut and the Manager ordered flood relief rations as an emergency measure.

The launch, "Elsie," a 5 cwt. cement block and mooring drum were swept away in the gale and flood, and Robin, the station horse, was drowned.

#### Tabulam

The Manager of Tabulam Station, M. G. Carlin, said the station had had a rather grim time. The

pumping plant and engine was at one time 30 feet under water. Mr. Carlin said there had been considerable damage to the fences and at one point the boundary fence had been completely washed away.

#### Ulgundahi Island

The Supervisor of Ulgundahi Island told how the Clarence River had flooded in record time after a terrific day and night of wind and rain. He said that as the aborigines from Ashby had returned to Ulgundahi Island, it was again necessary to remove them on account of the danger to their lives. The Supervisor could not make the crossing but the Maclean Police, with a large motor boat, took them all to Maclean where they were housed in the Showground.

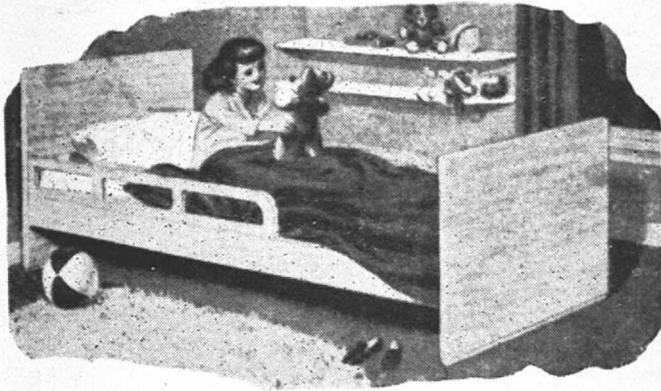
There was floodwater all over the reserve, he said. No buildings were lost, but a quantity of timber from the old store building was washed away.

#### Cubawee

When the flood was at its peak on Cubawee Reserve the level of the water was about 7 feet above ground level.

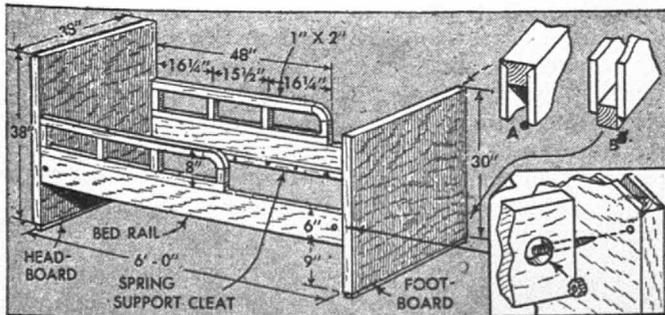
One house was completely destroyed, furniture was badly damaged or destroyed and the residents lost their bedding and everything except the clothing they were wearing. These people were later issued with food relief, blankets, clothing, boots or shoes.

# HELP YOURSELF



## Youth Bed for a Growing Child

Designed to take a standard spring and mattress, this inexpensive, ruggedly built bed will give your youngster sleeping comfort well into his teens. Both the headboard and footboard are made by covering wooden frames with  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch plywood. Note in detail A how the top and side frame members are mitre-rabbeted to conceal the end grain of the plywood. Mitre joints are used at the corners. Detail B shows how the bottom frame member projects to form a base. The 1 in. x 6 in. bed rails are attached to the head and foot boards with hanger bolts, as in the lower right-hand detail. The guard rails are made up in sections of 1 in. x 2 in. stock, dowelled and glued together. Each guard rail is screwed to the bed rail and headboard for easy removal.



## Repairing Plastic Toys

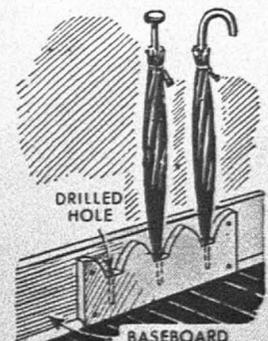
Plastic toys and novelties which have been cracked or broken often can be repaired by cementing with fingernail-polish remover or acetone. When applying the solvent, be careful that it is not spilled on the surface of the article.

## Backyard Bronco

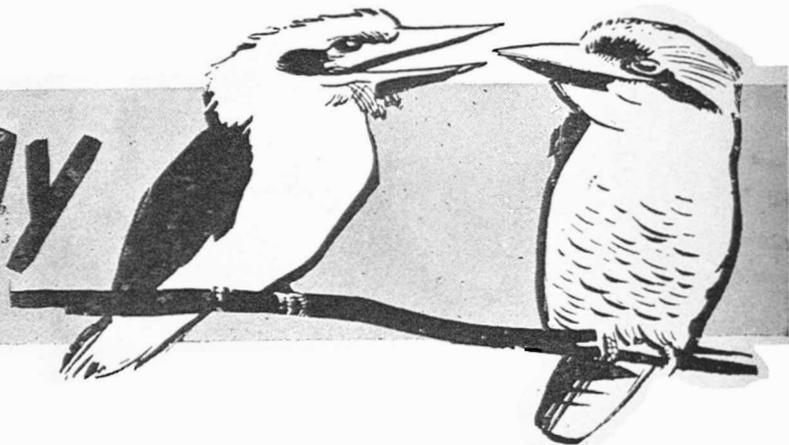
This hard-riding pony, about 36 inches long, is cut from a 2 x 12 and fitted with an old tricycle seat. The "ride" is obtained by mounting the horse on an auto spring from which the short leaves are removed. One end of the spring is inserted in a mortise or notch cut in a post and held in place with a bolt passed through the eye. The spring is then clamped to the top of a second post, U-shaped clamps bent from flat steel being used to fasten the spring to the post and the horse.



A convenient umbrella rack is had in a jiffy by nailing a length of board to the baseboard of the front hall or closet. The board is bandsawed as shown and drilled between the scallops to receive the umbrella tips. The bottom edge of the rack can be shaped to fit over the shoe mould or the latter can be cut away so the rack fits flush with the flooring.



# THEY SAY



## A THOUGHTFUL GESTURE

We were particularly impressed with the thoughtful gesture on the part of the Misses A. and V. F. Philip, of Edgecliff, who recently sent along a child's sewing machine to be given to an aboriginal child. As it would be very difficult to choose any one individual child to be the recipient of such a generous gift, it was decided that it should be presented to the Cootamundra Girls' Training Home where the pleasures to be derived from working the machine will be enjoyed not by one but by many.

The girls at Cootamundra are very appreciative and thankful for the gift and have already written to the Misses Philip.

The readers of *Dawn* will no doubt be interested to learn the history of the gift. Miss A. Philip has been an invalid for many years and recently lost her sight. She was presented with a beautiful spray of flowers made by aboriginal women near Cairns in Queensland from the feathers of tropical birds. She and her sister thought it the most beautiful thing they had seen and felt that they would like to make a small return. When the girls at Cootamundra learn this, we are sure they will be even more appreciative of the honour of being the recipients of the Misses Philip's generosity.



☆

When this picture was taken, Lillian Ballangarry, of Bowraville, was strolling through the Brisbane Botanical Gardens. Despite all the interesting things about her, Lillian still found time to pose for the camera.

☆

## THE TEEN-AGERS CLUB AT LA PEROUSE

Hats off to Mr. Jeffery, the energetic Supervisor of the La Perouse Reserve! His Teen-Age Club, formed at La Perouse for the children of the Reserve and the locality nearby, has proved a wonderful success. The night the Club meets is the night you won't be able to find teen-age boys and girls on the streets or under the street lights. That is where they get to hatch up all sorts of plots and get into all sorts of mischief—but not on Club nights—and the Teen-Age Club is getting rid of this menace.

Anyone can attend, in fact there is no colour bar. Rules are simple:—

No swearing,  
No drinking, and  
Buy your own table tennis balls.

The Club meets Monday to Thursday from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Average attendance is 50, but just now they are only able to play table tennis and deck quoits.

When the new recreation hall is built—and that will be soon—the Club will expand and extend the scope for entertainment.

Mr. Jeffery, when interviewed by *Dawn*, was very enthusiastic about his venture.

"The Club is more or less in its trial stage," he said, "but it is a forerunner of the day when the hall is ready for use and these young people will be able to run the Club by themselves and for themselves. I can see, in the very near future, keen competition between them and other Clubs in the various branches of sport. Some of my friends are also interested in the work and have already donated a sewing machine, and we hope to get dressmaking classes going very soon."

As we said before, "Hats off to Mr. Jeffery!"

The many friends and well-wishers of Mr. Cole, Manager of Wreck Bay Station, will learn with regret that it has been necessary for him to enter hospital.

Although at present it appears that his period of treatment is likely to be prolonged, we all join in wishing him a complete and speedy recovery.



Parliament House, Canberra, officially opened by H.R.H. the Duke of York (later King George VI) on May 9, 1927. From a little village, Canberra has grown to be one of the most important cities in the world with a present population of over 25,000.

## ***ARE YOU ON THE ROLL?***

### ***ABORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE BOARD***

**T**HE 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.



# Pete's Page

I also had some really excellent poems about the Queen's Visit from Private J. V. Donovan, (C.M.F.) and Angela Ballangarry (9) of Eungai Creek. I would certainly like some more like that.

Easter next month so I suppose you will all be having some Hot Cross buns. O.K. kids, that's all for this month.

Hello Kids,

And how are all my young friends this month? I suppose by this time you have all seen Her Majesty the Queen and her husband the Duke of Edinburgh.

They are undoubtedly a very charming couple and those of us who were fortunate enough to see them must treasure that experience amongst our fondest memories.

Despite the heavy floods at Kinchela, the boys up there seem to have found time to send me some excellent paintings. I had some from Harold Armstrong (a prize to you, Harold!), Vincent Sullivan, George Perry, Bruce Ellis, Cecil Bowden, Bruce Mitchell, James Quinlin, Joe Munday, Allen Dickson, Stanley Bowden, Gerald Ellis, Jim Armstrong, Lionel Harradine, George Ellis and Cecil Dickson, also some fine drawings from Gerald Ellis, Mervyn Penrith and Bruce Mitchell. Ambrose Brown, of Wreck Bay, also sent me an excellent painting.

This is fine, but it's not nearly enough when I think of all the hundreds and hundreds of boys and girls in New South Wales who get *Dawn* each month and never send in anything at all.

Now what about it, kids?

The mailman just came in and brought me some more mail.

This time there was a very nice drawing from Allan Ferguson, of Wirrgewarra Road, East Dubbo (two boys in a boat) and a very nice letter from Carol Donoval of the Racecourse, Bowraville. (A prize to you Carol!)

Carol tells me she recently had a wonderful holiday at Forster, boating and fishing. She even hired a bike and went for long rides. In another interesting letter, Gerald Ellis, of Kinchela, told me how the boys had visited the local ice-cream and cordial factories (before the floods). My word I would have liked to have been in that. Gerald says there are a lot of snakes about up there.

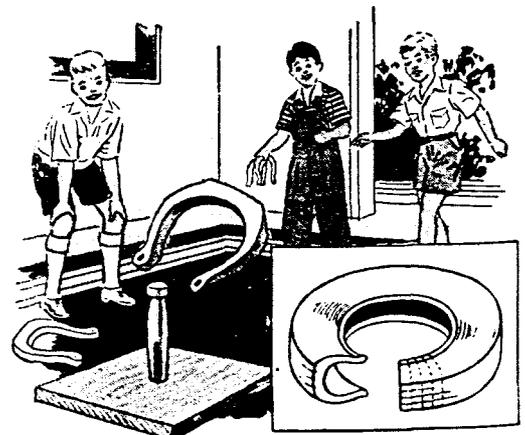
Your Sincere Pal,

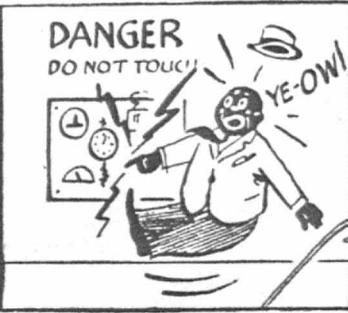
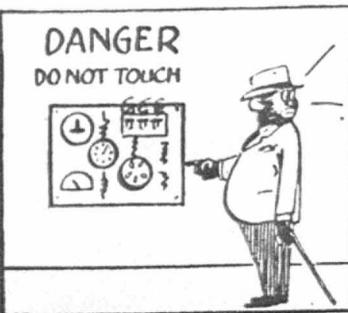
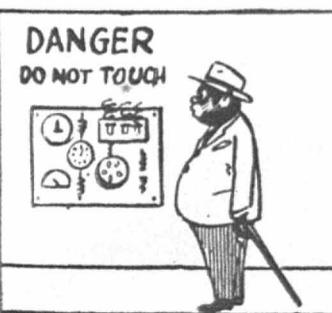
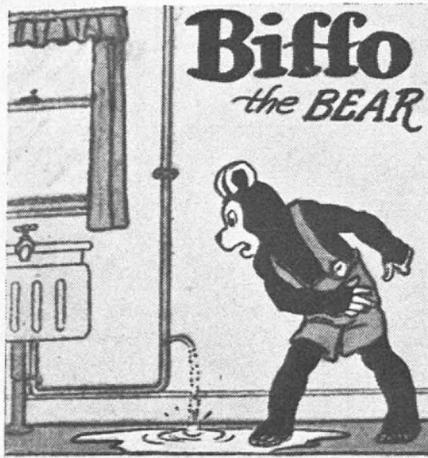
Pete

## SOMETHING TO MAKE

### Horseshoes for Indoor Play

Especially suitable for indoor play, this game of horseshoes is ideal entertainment for children on rainy days. As the "shoes" are rubber, being cut from an old car tyre as indicated, they cannot scratch the floor and also help to keep the game a quiet one. The stakes are provided by driving two clothespins or wooden pegs into blocks of  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wood 10 or 12 inches square.







## IN THE GARDEN

AS we come into the Autumn season of the year the careful gardener will begin to plan for the Winter.

In many districts, particularly on the coastal areas, there is still sufficient warmth in the soil to make last minute sowings of Spring flowers.

Sowings of Sweet Peas, Iceland Poppies and Pansies should be completed before the end of this month.

A glance at the list of sowings for April shows that it is the right time for many important vegetables.

All varieties of onions may now be sown and also the main crops of Peas and Broad Beans.

Early (quick maturing) varieties of cabbage and cauliflower can still be sown in the warmer climates.

For Broad Beans choose a plot that has been previously well manured for cabbage or a similar crop and give it a good dressing of lime three weeks or more before sowing.

It must always be remembered that two common causes of failure are the use of fresh manure and insufficient sunlight. Always avoid shaded positions.

Onions also favour soil that has been manured for a previous crop and dislike any contact with fresh manure.

Among the crops now growing there will probably be some beetroot. Resist the temptation to "earth them up" or over force them with heavy applications of fertilizer, otherwise the roots are likely to be poorly flavoured with long course tops.

April is the month to grow the following:—

### FLOWERS

Calendulas, calliopsis, carnations, chrysanthemums, clarkia, cyclamen, delphiniums, Dianthus, forget-me nots, foxgloves, freesias, godetias, hollyhocks,

larkspurs, linaria, lobelia, lupins, marigolds, nasturtiums, nemesias, pansies, peas, poppies, primroses, primulas, ranunculus, stocks, verbenas, violas, wallflowers.

### VEGETABLES

Broad beans, French beans (in sheltered places), cabbage (Chinese), cress, leek, Kohl Rabi, lettuce, onions, radish, spinach.

### Keeping Dogs and Cats out of your Garden.

By spraying flowers or shrubs with a dilute nicotine-sulphate solution you can keep small animals, such as dogs and cats out of your garden. The spray is harmless to plants but it is very offensive to the animals. Commercial preparations usually contain 40 per cent. of nicotine-sulphate, and such preparations should be used in the proportion of one and a half teaspoonfuls to a gallon of water. Spraying should be renewed about every two weeks during ordinary weather and after rain.