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Vol. No. 2
Ser. No. 5



Dawn



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

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

May, 1953.

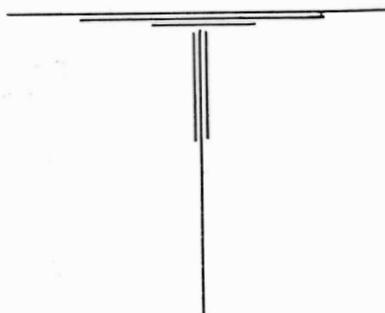




OUR COVER

A splendid example of Australian manhood Police Tracker Sergeant Bill Robinson, of Grafton.

One of Grafton's most respected citizens, Sergeant Robinson, is a champion athlete, a real family man, and proud father of school teacher, Evelyn Robinson.



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The Luck of the Gambling Game

I know lots of people who gamble,
 They would bet on the leap of a frog;
 If they win, they will bet on a racehorse,
 Or the running of some greyhound dog.

I have tried out my luck at the Lottery,
 And hoped to win fortune and fame;
 But went home with a hole in my pocket,
 It's the luck of the gambling game.

I have heard of some starting price bookies,
 Who get rich off the working man's pay;
 And they live in some real classy houses,
 And go to the golf course each day.

I once bet a bloke I could beat him,
 At racing two corks down a drain;
 All that we bet were some matches,
 We were out in the cold pouring rain.

Well, we dropped our two corks in the water,
 And the stream picked them up very fast;
 I was winning right up till the finish,
 Then I ended up running dead last.

So I paid up my handful of matches,
 And bow down my head now in shame;
 It's not that I'm just born unlucky,
 It's the luck of the gambling game.

Now take all our Judges and Doctors,
 And men who own big stores in town;
 You will oft see them out at the racecourse,
 Like kings with a star in their crown.

I suppose they must go there to gamble,
 Cause I'm sure that they all have a bet;
 But they never go home clean busted,
 Well, I haven't seen them as yet.

So if you go broke playing numbers,
 Just say there is no one to blame;
 Don't take it hard, but remember,
 It's the luck of the gambling game.

—R. SHERRY, Burnt Bridge

OUR CITIZENS . . .

AN EXAMPLE TO ALL



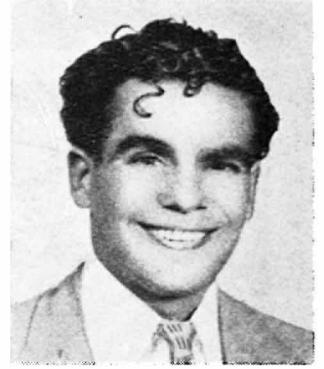
Vivacious Evelyn Bond (19) of Boggabilla.

These people, pictured below, can feel justly proud, for they have proved, by their conduct, their initiative and their willingness to work, that they are ready to take their place in the white community.

They have become real citizens, in every sense of the word, accepting the responsibilities of the community in which they dwell, as well as its privileges.

These eight people are some of those aborigines who have been granted Exemption Certificates by the Board and can now meet their fellow men and women of the white community as equals.

Each month *Dawn* will publish the photographs of aboriginal people, who are proud in the knowledge that they have earned their Certificates of Exemption.



John Morris Kelly (24) of Menindee.



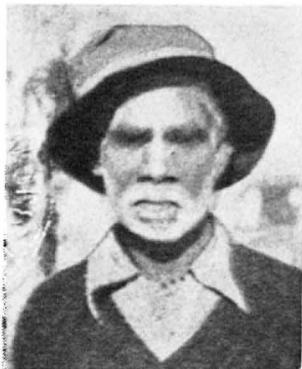
George Webster, a full-blood resident of Derridale, Kyogle.



Charles Thomas Harris (44) of Warren.



Vera Widdens (23) of Armidale.



George Hooper (69) a full-blood resident of Goodooga.



William John Sloane (41) of the "Murie," Condobolin.



Elizabeth Parton (45) of Walgett in the Far West.

WE MUST HAVE PRIDE

A NEW LIVING STANDARD

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



My Dear Aboriginal Friends,

This is my second letter since I took up duty as your Superintendent.

Since I first wrote to you I have had the opportunity of visiting a number of stations and reserves and meeting many of you in your own homes.



Mr. M. H. Saxby.

I have been impressed by the keen interest and pride displayed in many instances. The bright interiors and nice surroundings with colourful flower gardens and vegetable patches are very pleasing, and indicate a desire on the part of many to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Board for better housing and an improved standard of living.

On the other hand, it has been a disappointment to notice that in some instances families are not taking the same pride in their new homes and a number of them are showing neglect.

This is a matter for regret, and I would like to make an appeal to these particular people to follow the example of their more diligent friends, and make a real effort to care for and beautify their own homes. This will bring added comfort and a sense of pride and self esteem, which must be lacking in those who are content to continue living in poor conditions.

I noticed too, that many residents have been able to furnish their homes nicely, and special praise is due to many families, particularly at Tabulam and Cabbage Tree Island.

I hope to visit many more places and meet many more of our people before writing to you again.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'M. H. Saxby'.

Superintendent of Aborigines Welfare.



These youngsters took a real interest in proceedings at the recent religious convention at La Perouse.

RETURN THANKS

Mr. John Quinlin, of La Perouse, takes this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the Aborigines Welfare Board, and also the people of La Perouse, for the kindness shown his family in the recent loss of his beloved brother, Ralph Quinlin.

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.



The departing matron of Burra Bee Dee, Mrs. J. Spencer, the new matron, Mrs. Cole, little Miss Cole, Mr. J. Spencer and handyman, Fred Griffiths.



An interesting snap! Elaine Johnson, Jimmy Barlow and Kathleen Bright, of Condobolin, get together for *Dawn's* Cameraman.



70 year-old Katie Butler, a full-blood resident of Brewarrina, proves she can pose just as coyly as the young lasses.



Heather Wilson and Marie Ward, of Cootamundra, holidaying at Collaroy.



Phyllis Anderson (Lieutenant) and Jean Marlowe (Captain) of the Cabbage Tree Island Girl Guides Troop.



Jimmy Little, of Bodalla, is an up and coming musician and has won many radio and concert awards with his guitar.



The Man in the Moon had a big smile for Lexie Ellis and Tessie Kirby, when they visited Luna Park recently.



Dorothy Mitchell, of Gootamundra does a spot of sunbaking while holidaying in Sydney.



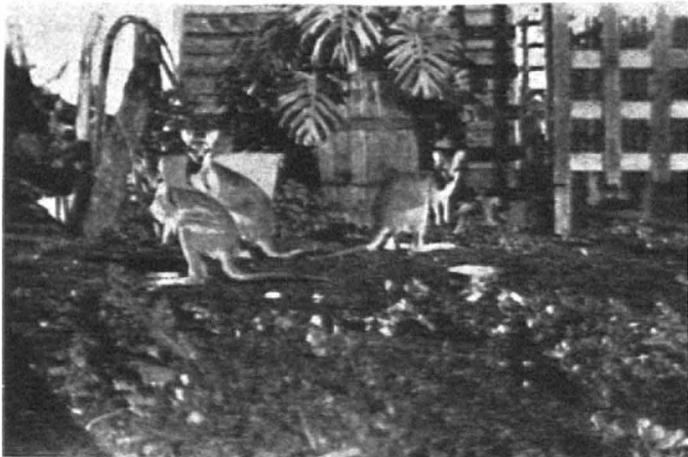
A proud mother and her six months old daughter! Mrs. Griffiths, of Burra Bee Dee, and daughter Christine May.



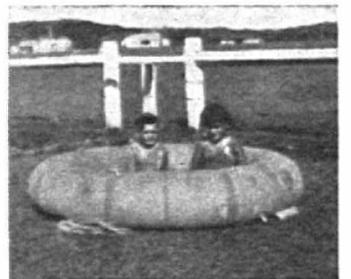
A real beach girl. Heather Wilson, posing on the rocks at Collaroy, while Pat Perry looks on.



What's going on here? Lois Goolagong, Joan Nicholls and Jean Newman, of Condobolin, seem to be in a riotous mood.



These young Kangaroos make lovely pets for some lucky country youngsters.



Lorraine and Marie Roberts, of Cabbage Tree Island, try out their beach float in case the heavy rains bring more floods.

A MAN HUNTER'S STORY

ALEX RILEY IN RETIREMENT

by

GORDON COLEMAN

of the "Sydney Morning Herald"

Ex-Sergeant Tracker Alex Riley, of Dubbo, has done more to solve major crime, recapture gaol-breakers, and save lives than any other coloured man in this State.

Almost everyone in Dubbo knows Alex Riley, who retired several years ago after forty years' service in the N.S.W. police force.

"A white man," they'll tell you, when they talk about him.

Alex Riley smiles when he hears it. He understands that a compliment is intended, and he's tolerant.

Alex Riley was generally considered the State's most outstanding black-tracker.



Ex-Sergeant Alex Riley.

He was the first to be promoted to the rank of sergeant, and in 1943 he was awarded the King's Police and Fire Services' Medal.

He has tracked down and rescued more than twenty lost people in as many years.

When I interviewed him last week, he was digging out rabbits at Terramungamine Station, near Dubbo.

Here is his story, as he told it to me:—

"Credit for any skill I had as a tracker goes to a tribe of full-blooded blacks who roamed the bush near Condobolin sixty years ago.

"We lived at the Mission Station, but I liked to hunt with the full-bloods. When I was 8 years of age they started to teach me how to track.

"They first showed me how to recognise the hoofs of police horses—by the way they were shod. They always knew when a trooper was in the locality.

"I was horse-breaking until I joined the police at the age of 26 years.

"I got most satisfaction out of finding people who were missing or lost. Catching criminals was interesting, but it never really appealed to me.

"Now that I am out of the force I will stick to bush work, but if they want me back on any job I'll help in any work except investigation of crime."

Saved Lost Girl

On Christmas Eve of 1918 a six-year-old girl was lost in rugged bush and barren mountains near Stuart Town.

Alex Riley arrived on the scene at daylight, and later that day he found the exhausted child in a gully, bogged to her waist in thick mud.

He gave her milk from a bottle he always carried when searching for lost people.

She is now a school teacher.

On Christmas Eve of 1940, Desmond Clark, 2½ years, was lost in dense scrub at Bugaldi. Months went past without trace of the child.

In his holidays, Riley went to Bugaldi determined to solve the mystery. Within twenty-four hours he found the remains of the child's body.

Followed Ant Trail

Police say that one of Riley's most remarkable feats was the recovery of a large quantity of goods, including sugar, which was stolen from Minore, near Dubbo.

It was known that the goods were hidden in the ranges. Riley went to the area and concentrated on the ants. After covering a wide field he came on a trail of ants—they carried sugar.

He followed the trail to a big tree and saw the ants coming down the side with sugar. Climbing to a hollow fork, he found all the stolen property.

Here is his story of his most interesting experience:—

"In 1923 Roy Governor, youngest member of the Governor tribe, who, some years before were responsible for the massacre of a white family and their staff at Brelong, took to the bush in Pilliga and terrified settlers over a wide area.

"Wherever he committed a robbery he left a scribbled note, signed, 'Governor, the notorious bushranger,' but police regarded this as a hoax.

Our grateful thanks to the Sydney Morning Herald for permission to reprint this article from the Sunday Herald of July, 1950.

"For three months I hunted Governor through the scrub from hideout to hideout. I followed him by a peculiar track. I notice a strand of string had marked each pad, so I knew it was a human wearing a foot pad to cover tracks.

"I first surprised him in a hideout, and as he fled into the scrub I saw the foot pads were made of sheep-skin. I also recognised him as one of the Governors, and saw that he was armed.

"A police squad was rushed to the area, and when I pin-pointed his hiding place they closed on the area. When within shooting range Governor opened fire on the police, wounding Sergeant Young, of Mendooran, who never worked again.

"Police fire was concentrated on the hideout and Governor fell with a bullet through the back. It penetrated his chest and chopped the top off a lung.

"After a Dubbo doctor had saved his life Governor was sentenced to death at the Dubbo Supreme Court. The sentence was commuted to life."

Traced Murderers

In 1921, Alexander Matheson was murdered at Yeoval. It was Alex Riley's tracking which led to the arrest of George Earsman, who was sentenced to death.

Sixteen years later he searched a locality for evidence which helped to convict James Earsman, father of George Earsman, of the murder of a man at Gilgandra. James Earsman was also sentenced to death.

In 1936 Ruby Green was murdered at Dubbo, but police could not find the body. Riley found the impression of a human head, with hair strand marks in the soft mud at the foot of a steep river bank. The body was found a mile from this point.

Riley was present when Andrew Moss was arrested at Dubbo in 1939. Moss was subsequently sentenced to death for murder. He was charged with murdering three men.

"Moss was supposed to have killed thirteen. His own boast was that he had done the baker's dozen," said Riley.

To Train Athletes

Asked what he would do with his spare time in future, Riley said: "Concentrate on the training of athletes. I have one 'dark horse' who should win the big event at Bendigo next year."

For years Alex Riley has trained footballers, cyclists, athletes, swimmers, and boxers in the Dubbo district in an honorary capacity.

When Sergeant Tracker Alex Riley retired there was still a Tracker Alex Riley in the force—his son, Alex Riley, junior, who is stationed at Nyngan.



Alex Riley, his daughter and two granddaughters.

HOW HISTORY IS MADE

OUR BABY NATION

THIS mighty continent of ours, Australia, is a comparative "baby" in the history of the world, but it is rapidly becoming steeped in such tradition and outstanding achievement that its name, and the names of its peoples, will be forever written in the chronicles of the Empire.

New South Wales, our State, is the oldest State in the Commonwealth, and it is only logical that the greater portion of the continent's biography should emanate from and around this State.

Here are some of the important events in the history of New South Wales since that day when Captain Cook first landed on our shores:—

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|
| 1770 | Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay. April. | 1879 | First artesian bore at Kallara station. |
| 1788 | Captain Phillip took formal possession of Sydney Cove. January 26th. | 1880 | Telephone introduced. |
| 1791 | First grant of land to settlers. | 1883 | Silver discovered at Broken Hill. |
| 1793 | First place of worship built. Sydney. | 1885 | Military contingent sent to Egypt. |
| 1796 | Coal discovered at Newcastle. | 1889 | Payment to members of Parliament. |
| 1801 | Hunter River coal mines worked. | 1898 | First surplus of wheat for export. |
| 1803 | First newspaper published. ("Sydney Gazette.") | 1899 | Military contingent sent to South Africa. |
| 1807 | First wool exported for sale. (245 lb.) | | Electrification of Sydney tramways. |
| 1808 | Governor Bligh deposed. | 1900 | Old Age pensions introduced. |
| 1809 | First post office. | 1901 | Federation of Australian States. |
| 1813 | Explorers crossed the Blue Mountains. | 1903 | Women's Franchise Act. |
| 1817 | First bank (Bank of N.S.W.) established. | 1906 | Free Public School education. |
| 1823 | First Australian Constitution granted. | | Sydney to Melbourne telephone opened. |
| 1824 | First trial by jury. | 1910 | First vessels of Australian Navy arrived. |
| 1825 | Tasmania proclaimed a separate colony. | | Australian penny postage. |
| 1831 | First land sales. | 1911 | Australian notes issued. |
| 1832 | Assisted Immigration commenced. | | Compulsory military training initiated. |
| | Savings Bank of N.S.W. established. | | First wireless station. |
| 1836 | South Australia founded. | 1912 | Commonwealth Bank established. |
| 1841 | Separation of New Zealand. | | Murrumbidgee irrigation farming. |
| 1842 | Settlement at Moreton Bay proclaimed. | 1913 | Federal Capital, Canberra, established. |
| 1843 | First General election. | 1914 | World War I. Expeditionary forces sent. |
| 1850 | Final abolition of transportation. | | First aerial mail. |
| 1851 | Payable gold discovered near Bathurst. | 1915 | "Anzac." Australians fight at Gallipoli. |
| | Victoria separated from N.S.W. | | Iron and steel works at Newcastle. |
| 1852 | Sydney University opened. | 1918 | World War I Armistice, 11th November. |
| 1855 | First railway opened. Sydney to Parramatta. | 1919 | Peace signed 28th June. |
| 1856 | First elective Parliament and responsible Ministry. | | First aeroplane flight, England to Australia. |
| 1858 | Manhood suffrage and vote by ballot. | | (Ross and Keith Smith). |
| | Telegraph system opened to the public. | 1920 | Visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (now Duke of Windsor). |
| 1859 | Queensland separated from N.S.W. | 1922 | Rural Bank established. |
| 1871 | Permanent military force raised. | 1925 | Broadcasting stations opened. |
| 1872 | Cable to England established. | 1926 | Electrification of suburban railways. |
| | | 1927 | Visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York. |
| | | 1929 | Compulsory voting. State. |
| | | 1932 | Sydney Harbour Bridge opened. |
| | | 1934 | Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester. |
| | | | England-Australia Air Mail inaugurated. |

NOW YOU KNOW!

GLADYS KUBEKA OF PAYNEVILLE SPRINGS, WAS BORN ON GOOD FRIDAY ELEVEN YEARS AGO, APRIL ELEVENTH, 1941. GOOD FRIDAY WILL NOT FALL AGAIN ON APRIL ELEVENTH UNTIL THE YEAR 2031. SEVENTY-NINE YEARS HENCE!

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, AMERICAN NEGRO, IS A COLLECTOR OF HONORARY DEGREES. HE HAS A TOTAL OF THIRTY-FOUR! THIS IS A RECORD FOR ANY ONE MAN, AND THE WORLD'S GREATEST HONOUR, THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE, WAS BESTOWED UPON HIM WHEN HE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION!

300 YEARS AGO THE STEEPLE OF PORLOCK CHURCH, OXFORD, ENGLAND, WAS CARRIED AWAY BY A GALE AND IT'S TIP LODGED ON THE ROOF OF CULBORNE CHURCH—ONE MILE AWAY! IT STILL REMAINS THERE TO-DAY!

SINGLE GIRLS IN THE DAMARA TRIBE, DAMARALAND, SOUTH WEST AFRICA, MUST CARRY ALL BURDENS AT ARMS LENGTH ABOVE THEIR HEADS!

GET YOUR FRIEND TO HOLD A PENNY LIKE THIS WITH THE MIDDLE FINGERS. CHALLENGE HIM TO TRY TO RELEASE THE COIN. AS LONG AS HE KEEPS HIS KNUCKLES TOGETHER IT'S IMPOSSIBLE!

- 1936 Death of H.M. King George V.
Accession and abdication of King Edward VIII.
Accession of H.M. King George VI.
- 1938 British Empire Games in Sydney.
- 1939 War with Germany. Australian forces abroad.
- 1940 Australians fight in Middle East.
- 1941 War with Japan.
- 1942 Tea, clothing, sugar, rationing.
- 1943 Butter rationing.
- 1945 H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester, Governor-General of Australia.
Cessation of hostilities in Europe, 8th May; Pacific, 15th August.
Captain Cook Dock, Sydney, opened.
- 1946 First Australian born State Governor.
- 1947 Forty-hour week introduced.
- 1947 Compulsory voting for Local Government.
- 1948 Record cereal harvests.
- 1950 Australia fights with United Nations in Korea.
- 1951 Golden Jubilee of Commonwealth.
- 1952 Death of H.M. King George VI.
Accession of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.
- 1952 Death of the Hon. William Morris Hughes, M.P., former Prime Minister of Australia.
- 1953 Death of Her Majesty Queen Mary.
- 1953 Coronation of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.

THE POLICY OF THE BOARD

Better Overall Conditions

The policy being followed by the Aborigines Welfare Board is based on and directed by the consideration that protection of the aborigines should yield to the idea of the advancement of social welfare for the native people, in order that they may live the best life of which they are capable and that they may eventually find a fitting place as members in the white community.

This principle leads to the logical conclusion that the coloured people who live in the State should not be regarded as a class apart, but as part of the general community as soon as their advancement in civic responsibility and living standards permits for their being assimilated on satisfactory terms as members of that society.

The Board hopes to achieve this objective by the implementation of its plan which includes the provision of improved housing and living conditions, attention to health and hygiene, the provision of equal facilities for education for aboriginal children as for white children, the development of social, recreational and cultural pursuits, also by individual welfare activity.

THE STORY OF SAGO

FROM TREE TO TABLE



Familiar to the majority of Australian children as "frogs' eggs," the easily digested and very nutritious sago has indeed a fascinating story, leading us to the "Garden Islands of the Moluccas" and especially to Amboina, of which the world became more aware as a result of the publication in 1741 of the volumes of the famous naturalist, G. E. Rumph, in which appeared for the first time a full botanical treatise upon the sago palm. A simple brick monument, hardly commensurate with the fame of the man, but quite in keeping with his modest life as a scientist, is all that remains in Ambon as a memorial to the author of a remarkable work.

Sago is produced principally in the islands of the East Indies, and to many Australian soldiers who saw service in Amboina during World War II, the work of the sago maker was always of interest, providing them with a romantic insight of a process which has remained unchanged throughout the centuries.

A trip into the interior of the island, to see some of the sago makers at work among a cluster of big sago palms lining a beautiful rippling stream of water of a crystal clearness, was always eagerly sought as a colourful experience. Nothing in the agriculture of northern lands is comparable with this ancient and primitive method of extracting food from the trunk of a tree, which, prior to flowering at the age of about 15 years, has stored a great quantity of starch in the pith of its stem.

The tall tree or palm, of a diameter of approximately 2 feet at the base, is first felled and then split lengthwise. The sappy wood is chopped out down to the bark and the starchy content extracted from the chips by a washing process. On the swampy land adjacent to a stream may be seen many halves of the sago palm, with a workman in each busily engaged in chipping out the white central pith. The men use an adze made of bamboo. The tools of the sago makers were probably devised long before the Iron Age, and for their purpose these bamboo tools seem quite as effective as any steel implement.

Baskets, woven of the green leaves from the palm itself, are filled with the chips and borne on shoulder-poles upstream to the primitive washing machines on the river bank. These are each made from the base of a gigantic leaf of the same sago palm, forming a perfect trough, and fibres from the leaf base of a coconut act as a sieve at the lower end.

After the baskets of chips have been emptied into the trough, the washerman lifts water from the stream in a palm-leaf bucket at the end of a bamboo pole and pours it over the chips, stirring them vigorously. Quantities of milky water filled with starch pour through the sieve into a receptacle—frequently an old dugout canoe—and the starch, known as sago meal, gradually settles, sinks to the bottom and is scooped out.

To make the pearl sago of commerce, this wet starch is rubbed through a coarse sieve on to a hot plate which is kept in constant motion, completing an entirely satisfactory process of granulation. When coming to the table as sago pudding, it is sometimes confused with tapioca, which is made in a similar way, from the root of the Cassava or Tapioca Plant.

The pith of many kinds of palms, and also those related plants, the Cycads (often referred to as "Sago Palms" although they are not palms at all), is charged with starch which can also be readily washed out in the manner described.

As one stands watching these skilled workmen, the mind's eye sees a long line of their ancestors, who felled the same type of tree since the very dawn of man's development.



The Moree Aboriginal Station School Cooking Class have plenty of smiles between them. In the centre at the rear is Mrs. E. Budge, Class Cooking Teacher and wife of the Headmaster.

MAYOR GUEST OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN

SUCCESSFUL MOREE FUNCTION

THE Member for Barwon, Mr. Geoff Crawford, D.C.M., M.L.A., the Mayor of Moree, Ald. R. L. Simpson and other visitors were the guests of pupils of Moree Aborigines' School at luncheon recently.

Other guests were Ald. C. D. Jones, Moree Council, Mr. J. Burless, Aborigines Welfare Board, Mr. E. McGuiggan, Moree Teachers' Association, Mr. G. Petschler, Mr. E. Bridge, headmaster of the school, and Mrs. Bridge.

Also present were Mesdames Duke and French, senior vice-president and member of the school's Parents and Citizens' Association, respectively.

Hostesses were Edna Madden (13), Judy Duke (9), Gwen Clark (14) and Frances Binge (11).

The meal was cooked by the children of the cooking class which is taught by Mrs. Bridge, and consisted of baked meat and salads, salad dressings, plum pudding, sauce, cakes and scones and was beautifully prepared and efficiently served.

In welcoming the visitors, Mr. Bridge apologised for the absence of the Secretary of the P. and C. Association, Mrs. T. Saunders, who is in hospital with a new baby. He wished her and her child well and expressed the hope they would soon return home.

He told the visitors that the Moree Aborigines' P. and C. Association was a live body and last year raised £114 of which £140 had been spent on the school. There were 112 pupils at the school.

"In twenty-four years of teaching, I have never had a better P. and C.," Mr. Bridge said. "That £140 was spent wholly and solely on the school, and this year about the same amount will be spent."

He said that by next year it was hoped to have more crockery and cooking gear for the cooking class.

The Department of Education had spent about £400 on equipment, including new lino., but the equipment was only sufficient to keep the class going.

Paying tribute to the girls, Mr. Bridge said they had not broken a thing since the class had started.

"The girls, their mothers and the teachers of the school are proud to have you here today," he told the visitors.

The Mayor, Ald. R. L. Simpson, replied that that was an expression which the guests owed to the girls for what they had done that day.

"I congratulate you on your effort, and I don't think I am exaggerating when I say the dinner, and the way it has been served, is equal to any dinner I have had placed before me at any function during my term as Mayor of Moree," he said.



Shy, Judy Duke presents a souvenir to Mr. Geoff Crawford, M.L.A.

"It should make you very proud indeed that you have been brought along to such efficiency by Mrs. Bridge."

The Mayor said many girls should be taken along to the school to learn from its pupils.

He added he would like to see similar functions held more regularly, and assured them that if he were re-elected Mayor he would make more frequent visits.

Mr. Crawford said he was most inspired by what the girls, in conjunction with Mrs. Bridge, had done.

"The dinner was beautifully served and nicely cooked. You are a credit to your mothers and Mrs. Bridge.

"I think the Department of Education owes a great deal to Mr. and Mrs. Bridge for giving so much time and energy in teaching you things the correct way.

"Mr. Bridge has pointed out the work and efforts of your P. and C., and I think you can be proud of your effort," he added.

Mr. Crawford congratulated Mesdames Duke and French for their work and interest in the P. and C., and said he knew of a lot bigger associations which did not raise half the money or take half the interest as did the Moree Aborigines' School P. and C. Association.

A feature of the luncheon was the spontaneous presentation of inscribed cards to the Mayor by Thelma Johnston, and to Mr. Crawford by Judy Duke.



AROUND THE WORLD



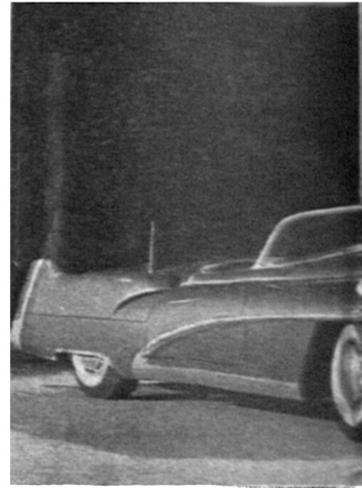
This little dachshund has no worries about travelling. He just climbs into his mistress's handbag and away he goes.



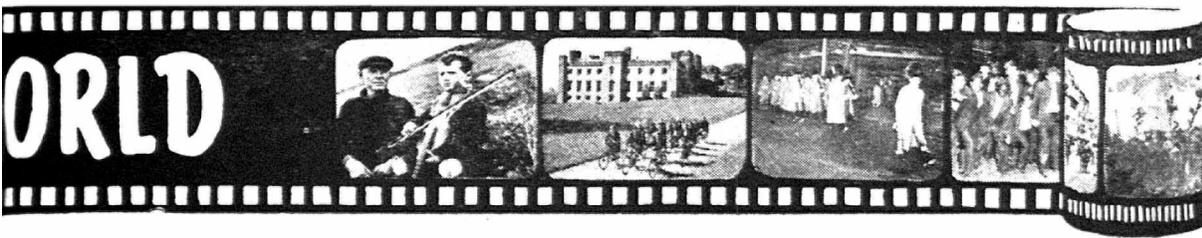
A bandsman stands stiffly to attention for Princess Margaret at a Military Cadet School Passing Out ceremony at Aldershot recently.



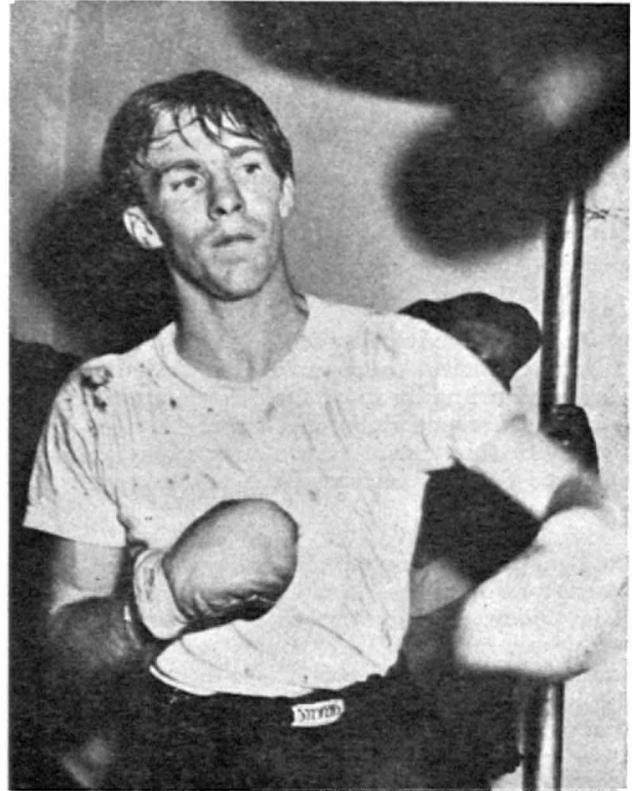
An exploding stick of gelignite throws up water as these National Service trainees leap a creek carrying full packs and with fixed bayonets.



This Le Sabre, one of the world's fastest cars, is so low that an average sized person could not get in.



A few puffs from his cigarette and this cigarette tester employed in a large tobacco factory can ascertain if the blend and moisture content are correct.



Australian Bantamweight Champion of the World, Jimmy Carruthers, who is still in Africa awaiting further big fights.



's fastest and most modern cars, man looks like a giant along with it.



The young South African lady on the right appears to be very interested in her white friend's lipstick . . . probably wondering how long it would last her.

PREPARING FOR CITIZENSHIP

Aiming at Higher Standards

The approved policy of the Aborigines Welfare Board of assisting people of aboriginal descent to prepare for full citizenship and eventual assimilation was further advanced during the year just passed.

The living conditions of aborigines residing on Stations is noticeably improved, and this is the first step to develop them to that stage where they will be qualified for absorption into the general community.

Over the last twelve months or so, further progress has been made in the building of up-to-date homes at Tabulam, Wallaga Lake, Jervis Bay, Cabbage Tree Island, Quirindi, and Moree.

The improved quality of the new homes for aborigines, compared with those provided in earlier years, was designed primarily to awaken in the aboriginal residents a sense of responsibility and a pride in their own homes, and with this end in view a very nominal rent is being charged for the tenancy of the new cottages.

The Board adopted the policy that those people in receipt of incomes should pay rent, and this is a very fair policy, as the rent charged is not based on the economic value of the homes occupied. Payment of rent as a social obligation is a lesson that still has to be learned by the majority, although some recent slight improvement is noticeable in this regard.

When it was decided to embark on a programme for the erection of new homes on Stations, it was estimated that some 600 to 700 homes would be required to meet the present needs of the aboriginal people of this State. During the previous year 120 new cottages were completed, while during the year under review a further 56 cottage homes were finished or nearly so.

The resident staffs of Stations are constantly urging upon the people the development of pride in home ownership. They are constantly advising mothers and inspiring family groups in this regard. There is evidence that the new dwellings are bringing with them some slight improvement on the part of aborigines in their attitude towards home life. Some of the cottages are nicely furnished; others show considerable improvement and most of them are, at least, fairly tidy and clean.

Co-operation of Station Managers has been evinced in the matter of assisting and urging residents to make purchases of furniture and household requisites, pointing out to them that assimilation into the general community, and conformity to the standards of white people would be judged by the way in which they managed their homes.



Jack and Eliza Goulding, of Burra Bee Dee Aboriginal Station, and their family.

Housing in the Towns

In conjunction with the action concerned with new homes on the Stations and Reserves, the Board is preparing for the next stage of the process of assimilation. This involves acquisition of sites in the towns on which will be built homes for those aborigines who are considered worthy of absorption. It is proposed to provide individual homes where possible, rather than to build groups. By this means the tendency on the part of aborigines to segregate into small communities of their own kind would be avoided.

Towns which have been noted tentatively for the establishment of homes for individual aboriginal families include Nambucca Heads, Yass, Coonabarabran, Wellington, Dubbo, Wilcannia, Bourke, Nowra, Berry, Milton, Coff's Harbour and Forster. Residence in the towns will provide better educational, medical, social and employment facilities and will hasten the achievement of the assimilation policy. Already two building allotments have been purchased at Cobargo and approval has been given to the acquisition of six building blocks at Griffith. During the year four lots were acquired at Cowra for building purposes, but unfortunately, owing to strenuous local opposition and other factors the Board was unable to proceed with the plan for the erection of homes in the town.

The provision of homes to meet the entire State-wide need will take many years to accomplish and as a temporary expedient the possibility is being examined of providing housing in the form of two or three-room units which, although not up to proper housing standards, would provide at least hygienic conditions until proper dwellings can be constructed.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF FAMILY

THE STORY OF "QUEENIE" ROBINSON

This is the life story of "Queenie" Robinson who is a well-known identity in the Coonabarabran district. She is justly proud of the fact that she can boast four generations of family.

I was born in the year 1876 at a little place near Oakey Creek, Coolah.



"Queenie" Robinson.

My mother, Mary Jane Cain, was reared in this district and when she grew older, worked on the MacGregor and Allison properties, finally ending her days in peace and contentment when she was over 90 years of age, with the MacGregors on the Castlereagh River.

My father, who was born at Singleton, on the banks of the Hunter River, was taken care of by Mr. J. McMasters of Binnia Downs Station when he was left an orphan at the age of 9 months, and continued to stay and work with the McMasters until the day of his death.

Both my parents are buried in Burra Bee Dee Cemetery.

Our family settled in Burra Bee Dee over sixty-five years ago, and for many years looked after the horses and cattle for Alex Dean. Of course that was a really long time ago, and there was no aboriginal station in existence in those days, and life was very much different to what it is now.

During my time at Burra Bee Dee I worked for the M. J. Deans, a Coonabarabran family, and stayed with them for over sixty years. It was with really great regret, and much sorrow in my heart, that I eventually left Burra Bee Dee in 1946 to become a pensioner.

When I met the man who was to become my husband, Bill Robinson, it was a matter of love at first sight.

We were married in the old Pine Church at Burra Bee Dee in 1907, and all our friends and relatives gathered round for the ceremony. I thought at the time I was rather old for marriage—I was in my early thirties, and Bill was about two-years younger—but our marriage was a happy and successful one as our family bears proof. I have reared nine children of my own, two boys and seven girls, and have brought up another twenty. One of my sons has died but the other children are still living and rearing their own families. Of the twenty children I reared, seven were soldiers who fought in the Great War. God took one, Leo Cain, but the others were spared me.

Now I have thirty-two grandchildren and twenty-two great-grandchildren. I'm always very proud of the fact that my brother, Eugene Cain, who died in Sydney in 1886, was the first blacktracker in Coonabarabran.

Very briefly, that is the history of my life, although it would take many days and many pages to tell even part of the many incidents that have filled my life . . . some happy, some sad, some interesting, some uninteresting . . . but all combining to form the pattern of my 77 years of life.

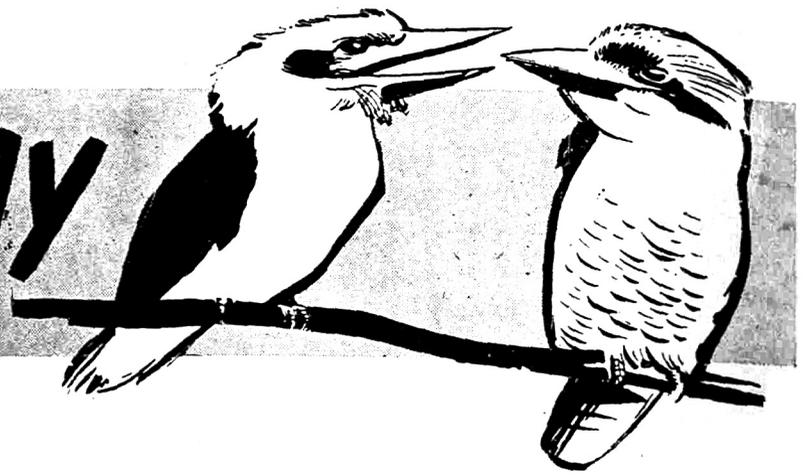
As I bring this brief article to a close, I must express my appreciation of the Board's help and guidance and the friendship and understanding it has extended to us the dark people in the past.

It is something we appreciate very deeply.



"Queenie" Robinson and some of her many grandchildren.

THEY SAY



PORTABLE RADIO SETS

The Forestry Commission is purchasing twenty-six portable radio sets with dry batteries carried in the same containers.

Total weight is 20 lb., allowing transport in back packs.

Short range at fires can be achieved with whip aerials, but by using long aerials slung over trees the range can be increased many times.

Cost will be about £90 per set and lines of communication are expected to be improved vastly as a result.

Radio experts say survey of areas should be arranged before equipment is purchased. Radio is the modern means of emergency communication, but to obtain the best results the topographical layout of the area should be taken into account.

Last month a Boys' Club was formed on Moree Station and the first meeting was held in the new Recreation Hall.

Mr. R. Watson, who has generously undertaken to conduct the Club, has proved so popular with the lads that more and more are joining up each month.

The Home Nursing Classes recently inaugurated on Quirindi Station by Matron Tower have proved successful and popular and a number of keen residents are learning an assortment of First Aid, Hygiene and Home Nursing.

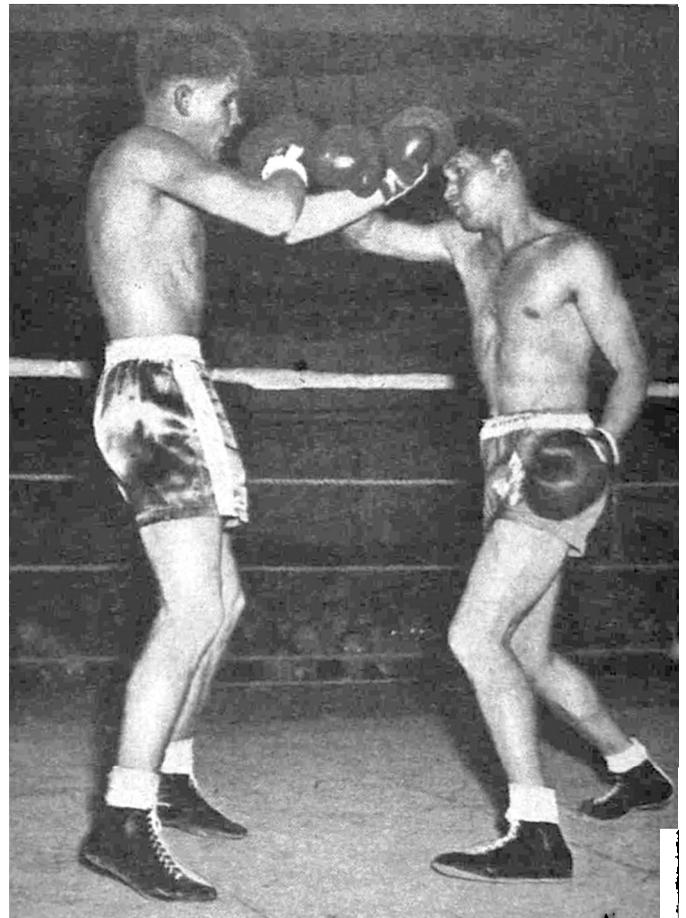
The Moree Station Brownies and Guides came in for a lot of well-earned applause when they took part in the Anzac Day march at Moree. Altogether there were nineteen Brownies and eleven Guides from the Station.

Our Moree correspondent tells us that gloom has fallen upon the residents of the Station since the news of the death of the Dowager Queen Mary.

No race of people in the British Empire has shown more loyalty to the Royal family than these people with aboriginal blood in their veins.

There is great joy in the Tom Brennan family at Quirindi, for at long last the Stork has left a son and heir . . . after a run of five daughters.

Mr. Jack Allen, a well-known Moree resident, recently died in Quirindi District Hospital after a brief illness.



N.S.W. welterweight champion, George Kapeen (right) gets ready to throw a hard left.

Dear Editor,

Why is it we always see photographs of country boys and girls in *Dawn* and never any of our people from the city? Surely the city people take photographs just as well.

Thelma Walker,
32 Mary Street, Waterloo.

... Well, Thelma, I guess the fault lies with the city folk themselves. We are always anxious to publish photographs of our people, and as you know we are continually appealing to our readers to send in their photographs. So there it is . . . we want to use the photographs but we depend on our readers sending them in. —Ed.

Dear Editor,

I was very pleased to meet you at the Board's office when I was down in Sydney with my other friends. I enjoy reading *Dawn* very much and when I have finished I always send it to my pen friend in America. He also enjoys reading our Magazine and his mother has found many of the recipes very helpful. I would like to know if you have any pictures of the aboriginal people of the Stone Age time . . . or any information about them.

Like all the other Cootamundra girls, I had a great time in Sydney but we were all glad to get away from the wet weather in Sydney.

Olive Colliss,
"Glenmore," Muttama.

... Thanks for your kind wishes, Olive. I was glad to hear your American pen friends liked our magazine. I think you have me "stumped" about the Stone Age aborigines, but I'm trying to see what I can find out for you. —Ed.

Dear Editor,

Thank you very much for this month's copy of *Dawn* and for all the rest I have had the pleasure to receive in the past.

This letter is the first you have had from me, but it won't be the last as I intend writing regularly.

I would like to take this opportunity, through the pages of *Dawn*, of thanking Mrs. English and Mrs. Healey on behalf of the "Cootamundra Girls" for the wonderful holiday they planned for us at Collaroy. We all know they work continually to make it a great success for us all.

Patricia Perry,
"Hazeldine," Stockinbingal.

... Thanks, indeed, for your friendly letter, Pat, and I look forward to hearing from you regularly as you promise. It was wonderful to know that all the 'Coota' girls had such a fine time and I know Mrs. English and Mrs. Healey will really appreciate the sentiments you have expressed. I know they did work hard for your holiday and I know that your happiness was to them ample payment for all they did. —Ed.

The Editors Mail



Dear Editor,

I would like to thank you and offer my congratulations for what you are doing for us, the coloured people of New South Wales.

I have been a constant reader of *Dawn* from the first issue. I knew it would be a success because I know my people and know what they need. You have taken a step in the right direction, for *Dawn* not only brings us closer together, but you have given us something to be proud of.

I would like to make a suggestion and hope you won't think I am trying to tell you how to write the Magazine.

But I do think an article written by an aborigine, explaining the opportunities available to other aborigines and how to make best use of those opportunities, would be a success. If an article is written by a white person the dark people are often not interested as they have had too many broken promises and their treatment has not been encouraging. Until they can trust the white man generally, they will not come forward.

Peter B. Williams,
Nambucca Heads.

... Thanks, Peter, for your letter and your suggestion. We are always happy to accept interesting articles from our aboriginal people, but I am afraid they are few and far between. Regarding the latter part of your letter, Peter, I think the important thing these days is for the aborigine to show he is willing to work and take his place in the world, and then he will find the white man is more than anxious to help him.

—Ed.

HOME



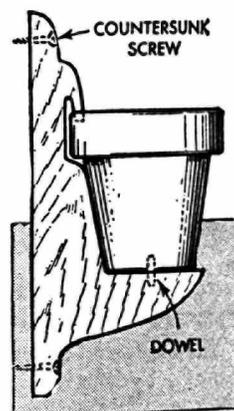
HINTS



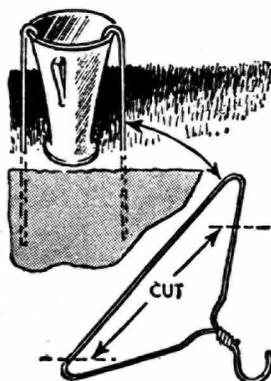
Dry paint spots are removed from window glass by rubbing with a cloth moistened with hot vinegar. Use the vinegar full strength and heat it by setting the uncapped bottle in a saucepan filled with water.

Wall Bracket Holds Flowerpot

Just the thing to brighten a drab corner on the front or rear porch, this wooden flowerpot bracket is screwed to a wall or post. The bracket is sawed approximately to the shape shown in the drawing, its size being determined by the size of the flowerpot. The rim of the flowerpot fits into a slot in the edge of the bracket, and a short dowel holds the bottom of the pot to the base of the bracket.



Removing cigarette burns and stains from silver can be simplified by rubbing the juice of an onion over the stained portions of the surface with a soft cloth.



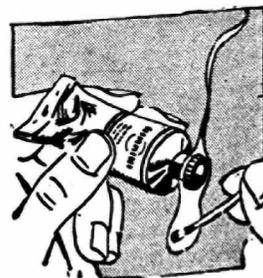
Pottery vases and jars which are used to hold cut flowers on a grave are likely to be blown over by the wind unless they are anchored. Excellent anchors can be cut from wire coat hangers as shown in the detail. Make two of these for each vase and press them firmly into the ground with their hooked ends engaging the rim of the vase.

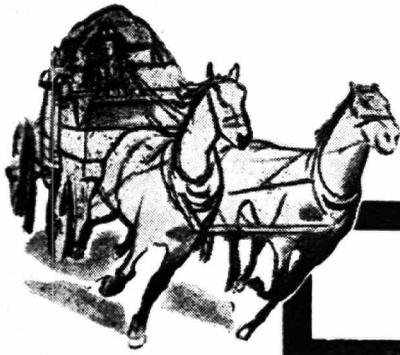


Safety extension on folding gate closes large porch opening. Extension is a sheet of hardboard or plywood hinged to post. The gate is screwed to extension which is held to floor with screen-door hook.

Removing Cap from Paint Tube

If the cap of a tube of glue, or artists' paint, cannot be removed with the fingers, it can be loosened by heating slightly. Hold the cap in the flame of a match for a few seconds.





Along the Mail Route

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Tim Rhodes of Cabbage Tree Island in losing her baby at birth.

Mrs. Johnny Dennis, nee Pauline Hunter, of Walgett, has another son. Pauline has decided to call this young fellow Stephen.

The boys and girls of Walgett Aboriginal station have been busy for the past few months, training for the sports to be held in Walgett on Coronation Day. They say they're going to scoop the pool.

Mrs. Maggie Hill, who had been living some distance out of Walgett, passed away recently. She left two daughters, Hilda and Joyce and a sister (Mrs. Lake).

A son was recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Currie of Cabbage Tree Island. Mother and babe are doing well, and Francis, Cedric, David, Patricia and Gloria are thrilled at having a brand-new brother.

The social function recently held in the Cabbage Tree Island Recreation Hall to raise funds for the Girl Guides and Sports Fund, was a great success. Highlight of the evening was some splendid singing by the Misses Nancy, Margaret, Bertha and Hazel Bolt.



Boyd Whitton, Dolly Weatherall and Mervyn Pitt, of Moree, have a day by the Gwydir.

OUR MOTHER

A Tribute to Matron Hiscocks

A few days ago the Editor of *Dawn* received a wonderful letter from two Cootamundra girls, Harriet, Perry and Pam Tighe . . . a letter which expressed in simple sincerity, the love, respect and affection the girls of Cootamundra have for their "Mother", Matron Hiscocks.

The letter said—

Dear Editor and Readers,

The 10th of this month we all celebrated Mother's Day—a day on which we all paused and thought of the many things our mothers had done for us.

But we, the girls of Cootamundra Girls Training Home, would like you all to know of the kindness and affection shown us by Mrs. Hiscocks, whom we all look upon as our "Mother."

Looking back now, we all realise and appreciate all she has done for us and what a wonderful mother she really has been.

Mrs. Hiscocks is the person who saw to all our needs—the mother who would get out of her warm bed in the winter and come round, and see if we were all tucked in and well covered in our beds . . . the mother who worried when we were sick and shared our happiness when we were happy.

To the many girls at the Home on the hill, Mrs. Hiscocks is a person in a million . . . a person whom we all love and respect and look upon as a mother.

This tribute to a wonderful woman is given on behalf of all the girls of the Cootamundra Home by Harriet Perry, and Pam Tighe.



HEALTH

HINTS

DIPHTHERIA IS DEADLY

Many children die from diphtheria every year. Some of those who recover never regain complete health.

Yet these deaths are preventable. Immunization gives your child protection against this deadly disease, which attacks mostly young children under 7 years of age. Every young child is vulnerable unless protected. It is important to remember that the germs of diphtheria are found not only in the sick, but in the healthy (and sometimes in the discharges from unhealthy noses and ears). There is therefore no method of protection other than to have your child immunized.

Your child might catch diphtheria at any time. Loving care cannot prevent it—but prompt immunization can. You would never forgive yourself if, through your own neglect, your child caught diphtheria. Yet every day you delay the immunization of your child you are unconsciously guilty of grave neglect of the child's welfare, your own peace of mind, and the safety of other unimmunized children to whom your child may give the disease.

Immunization is Safe and Simple

There is nothing to be afraid of in the process of immunization . . . nothing to bother the most sensitive child. The injection is nothing more than a pin-prick. There is no sore, and no scar, and many children hardly know that the injection has been given. There is no bandaging, and not one child in a hundred is ever bothered in the slightest degree by the injection. And there is nothing experimental about immunization. It has been used with safety and effectiveness for many years all over the world.

Be Wise, Immunize Your Child Now

The best time at which to immunize a child is at 9-12 months old, with a further single dose at 5 years of age. But all children between 1 and 15 years should be immunized without delay.

Immunization can be done by your own doctor, or arrangements can be made for immunization through your local Municipal Council assisted by the Department of Public Health.

Discuss the matter now with your Station Manager or Area Welfare Officer.

If small numbers of diphtheria germs enter the throat, they pour out small quantities of poison or toxin, which pass into the blood.

To protect itself, the body immediately begins to produce an antidote or anti-toxin, so that in the event of a further attack it has a balance of anti-toxin in hand. This defensive reserve renders the body immune from the effects of any subsequent attack by diphtheria germs.

Should the original attack, however, have been a massive one, before the body had an opportunity of building up an immunity by the creation and storing of a reserve of anti-toxin, it may not be able to build up the necessary resistance in time, and death may result.

TETANUS



The tetanus germ is generally introduced into the body by a flesh wound. Symptoms are varied, but the most general is a stiffness of neck and lower jaw. Later on, spasms of other parts of body develop. Tetanus is often fatal.

Treatment: When a person has received a lacerated wound, soiled by street dirt, or a punctured wound from an implement which may have been in manured soil, get patient to a doctor immediately to receive injections of anti-tetanus serum. It is the only safe way.

All wounds should be cleaned up at once and an antiseptic applied. All deep wounds require medical attention.

SORE THROATS

Sore throats and colds should be treated as soon as possible. Treatment: 20 per cent. argyrol—2 or 3 drops on a teaspoon at back of throat—may effect a speedy cure. A crushed tablet of aspirin in half a glass of water, used as a gargle, is also useful.



With the first appearance of a cold, a useful tip is to use 25 drops of Liquor Ammoniae dilutus (B.P.) in half a tumbler of water, as a gargle, every two hours.

A NORTHERN HEALTH SURVEY

Milk and Vegetables Short



To obtain information about the food patterns and eating habits of aboriginals in the Northern Territory, a survey was made last year of a number of missions, government settlements and cattle stations in the area. The sources of their food supply and problems of transport, distribution and storage of foodstuffs were also investigated.

The survey was made between August and October, that is, toward the end of the dry season. Within this limited period only one to three days could be spent with each group or settlement, and the period of time spent in each area was also regulated to a large extent by the transport available. Plans sometimes had to be changed at a moment's notice because the medical plane had to make an emergency flight, or the station truck was going out on a job. Subject to these limitations, representative settlements were chosen to cover the four districts of the Northern Territory and to include mission stations of various denominations, large and small government settlements and cattle stations managed by large companies and private lessees.

Most of the travelling was done by air, either on regular commercial flights or in the Health Department's "Flying Ambulance." Within a district, further travelling by car, truck, jeep, or boat, was often necessary.

Most of the cattle stations and many of the missions and settlements have their own airstrips, so that in the dry season at any rate, they are not nearly so isolated as they formerly were.

Survey Methods

In all of the areas visited, the natives relied on issued rations for most, if not all, of their food supplies. In some cases, prepared and cooked food was handed out at meal times; in others, uncooked rations were distributed daily or weekly and prepared and eaten by all natives as they wished. An attempt was made to obtain a quantitative estimate of the food intake as well as a general picture of food supplies in each group. The procedure adopted had to be varied according to the local conditions and the method of providing rations.

On the whole, working adults, especially men working stock, were the best fed. Women and children and older natives and others not employed were often not adequately fed.

The bulk of the diet of most groups consisted of meat, flour or bread, sugar, and tea. On cattle stations, or on settlements close to cattle stations, the consumption of meat was often exceptionally high by average standards. In this respect the aboriginals in the Territory differ from many native peoples in other parts of the world who subsist on diets that are notable for the most part for a low consumption of animal foods, which are the main sources of protein.

In general, it was found that all groups ate a diet that provided enough calories, that is, it was sufficient in amount. The intake of protein, iron and vitamin B₁ was generally more than adequate because of the high consumption of meat and flour. Many diets, however, were deficient in certain nutrients, particularly calcium, vitamin A and vitamin C. About 60 per cent. of the diets surveyed provided only half or less of the recommended intake of calcium. Sixty-five per cent. were similarly deficient in vitamin A, and 80 per cent. in vitamin C. This deficiency cannot be easily overcome, as these nutrients are provided by milk, fruit and vegetables, all of which are in short supply in the Territory.

These diets would be improved if the natives ate more of their indigenous foods, such as berries, seeds, roots, wild fruits, leaves, snakes, goannas, grubs and insects. Once they are issued with regular rations, however, many of them do not bother to hunt or collect much "bush tucker," except on occasional expeditions. The substitution of a more settled existence for their former nomadic life, and the utilization of their hunting grounds for other purposes, also make it more difficult for them to get indigenous foods.

Methods of cooking are usually a compromise between native habits and the white man's ways. Damper is made from flour and water, sometimes with baking powder, and cooked in hot ashes, or baked in a billy can or a camp oven. In some parts, the natives make flour into a thin watery gruel particularly unappetising to our tastes.

Meat cooked for natives was usually stewed in large pots with some water. When left to their own devices they prefer to roast it in hot ashes. Ribs of beef were particularly popular, and cooked in this way they really are juicy and succulent. Indigenous foods such as kangaroo, goanna, snake and fish are usually cooked whole in the ashes. The skin is then peeled off and the whole of the flesh and much of the intestines are eaten. A favourite snack is a length of intestine or "milk gut"; after a bullock or cow is killed a small boy might be seen carrying a piece around with him to chew at periodically, as his more civilised brother chews or sucks an all day sucker.

Information gathered from this survey has been used as a basis for the formulation of ration scales for aboriginals in the Territory. There are many difficulties to be overcome and the task is not an easy one.

Besides the problem of educating the natives to utilise foods to the best advantage, there is the broader problem of organising food supplies for the population as a whole in these isolated regions.

DEATH OF ARCHIE BONEY

Well-Known Walgett Resident

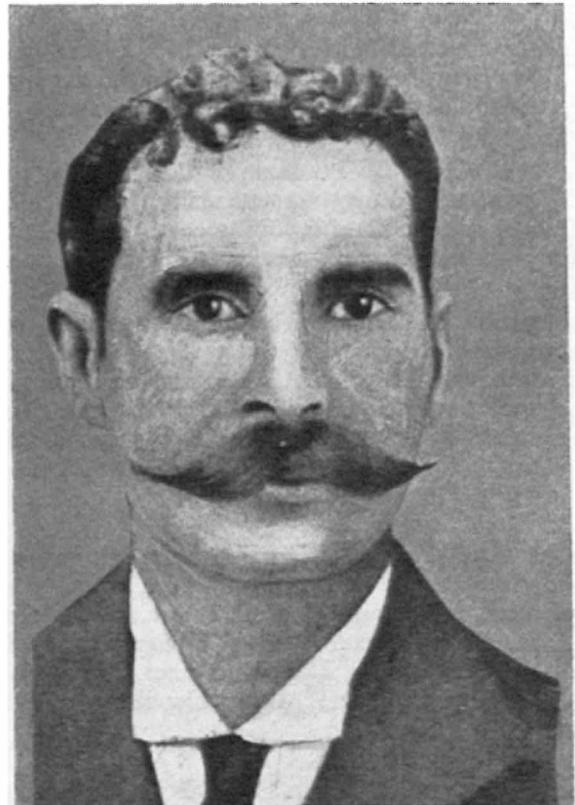
Archie Boney, one of Walgett's best known identities, died suddenly last month following a stroke.

Archie, who died shortly after being admitted to the Walgett District Hospital, leaves three sons, Archie, Tommy and Percy, and a daughter, Zillah.

Almost the entire aboriginal population of Walgett and of the Walgett Aboriginal Station attended the funeral.

Wreaths were made by the senior girls of the aboriginal station.

Archie was a fine old full-blood aborigine and a half brother of Mrs. Sarah Murphy of Walgett Aboriginal Station.



Harry Hamilton, of Condobolin, is now 85 years of age. This is how he looked 44 years ago.



Hello, Kids,

And how are all my young friends this month? I'm very happy to be able to say that many more of my mates from all over the State are beginning to write and send in their drawings, paintings, stories and photographs. That's what we want. Keep it up.

I had a very nice letter from young Pat Clark (12) of Moree. Pat goes to High School and hopes one day to be a teacher. She told me in her letter that she is a Girl Guide and has just passed her tenderfoot test. Indeed, she sent me along a drawing of a Guides' picnic. Very nice, too. Pat wants some pen friends in Walgett, Boggabilla, Gunnedah or Brewarrina. How about it, kids?

Writing from Erambie, Bruce Merrit told me he has a long way to go to school but he likes it just the same. Schooldays are grand times, Bruce, aren't they?

Margaret Cruse of Muttama wrote me one of her usual interesting letters. Incidentally Margaret is an admirer of Harry Penrith, our recent 'cover boy.' I certainly agree, Margaret, Harry is a great athlete.

Nancy Bolt of Cabbage Tree Island wrote telling me all about the wonderful holiday she had, and Darcy Baker and Max Munro of Caroona wrote a joint letter telling me about the new boys' club that Mr. Towers had started on the station, with plenty of boxing tournaments for the lads. They say it's great. Max sent along a drawing, too.

As usual, this month I had some fine drawings from my gang up at Boggabilla . . . Tom Binge, Stan McIntosh, Barry Stacey, Eric Craigie, Neville Binge, Don McIntosh, Doug McGrady, Geoff Prince, Henry Binge, Lloyd Dennison, Fred Binge, Hayden Haines, Hilton Wightman and Kevin Binge, Albert Dennison and Allen Stacey,

I also had drawings from Harry Bolt, Barry Marlowe and Vivienne Anderson of Cabbage Tree Island, and Glory Leonard of Coonamble.

This month I also received some splendid paintings from Julie Rhodes of Cabbage Tree Island, Alice Bundock of Woodenbong, Peter Whitton, George Perry and Don Adams of Kinchela, Barry Sampson of Caroona, and Margaret Eggers and Betty Mundy of Cootamundra.

This month's special prizes go to Hilton Wightman and Kevin Binge of Boggabilla and Margaret Eggers of Cootamundra. Congratulations to you three and better luck next time for all the others. I have some mystery presents which I have been sending out to my young friends who write in to me, so don't be surprised if one just turns up in the post one day.

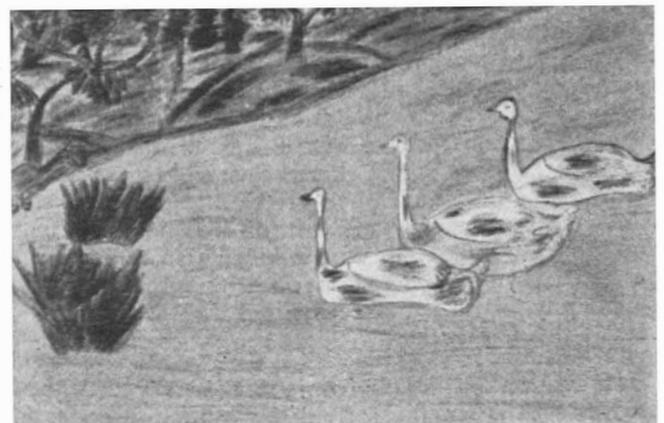
Be sure and get your copy of *Dawn* next month because it is a special Coronation issue to commemorate the coronation of our beautiful young sovereign, Queen Elizabeth II.

I still haven't published a short story from one of my young friends. How about it? I'm sure some of you must be able to write an interesting yarn. And now until next month, once again I'll say cheerio to my young friends everywhere.

All the Best until next month.

Your sincere friend,

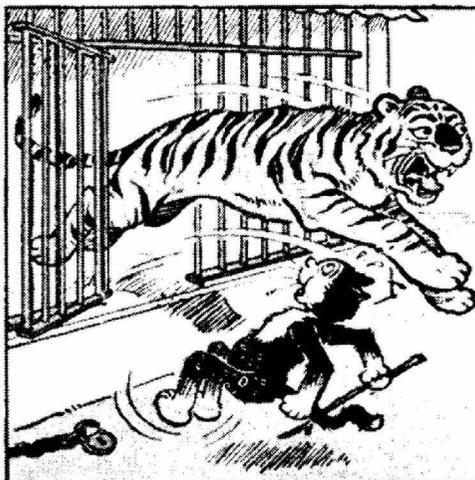
Pete



A fine sketch by Vivienne Anderson, of Cabbage Tree Island.

KORKY THE CAT

KORKY, KORKY, HAVE A CARE!
LET SLEEPING TIGERS LIE!
YOU DIDN'T - SO YOU'RE CAGED UP THERE.
YOU'RE A DANGER CAT, THAT'S WHY!



NOTICE

If you have friends or relatives who are not receiving Dawn, please send their names and addresses to the Editor and they will be placed on the Mailing List.



IN THE GARDEN

THERE are three essentials—plenty of sunshine, good soil and a permanent water supply—and remember that a small garden well cared for is better than a big one neglected.

Locate the vegetable garden as close to the house as practicable, although this is not all-important in suburban areas. Well-drained deep soils, preferably with a north or north-east aspect, should be selected.

The garden should be sheltered from prevailing winds either by natural wind-breaks or a high fence. Hedges and trees in the vicinity of the garden are not desirable, as, apart from casting shade, their roots compete with the vegetables for moisture and food materials. Failures are often due to such competition.

Finally, protect the garden from rabbits, dogs and poultry if necessary.

Grow only those vegetables which you like, and, where space is limited, concentrate on the most nutritious vegetables.

The aim of the home gardener should be to provide a continuous supply of a suitable variety of vegetables, and care must be taken to avoid over-production of any one type. Accordingly, make frequent small sowings at regular intervals throughout the season.

June is the month to grow the following:—

FLOWERS

Ageratum, Alyssum, Antirrhinum, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canterbury Bells, Carnation, Cherry Pie, Chrysanthemum, Clarkia, Cosmos, Delphinium, Dianthus, English Marigold, Gaillardia, Geum, Godetia, Heliotrope, Larkspur, Linaria, Lobelia, Lupin, Mignonette, Nemesis, Pin Cushion, Poppy, Saponaria, Scabiosa, Snapdragon, Statice, Sweet Pea, Verbena.

VEGETABLES

Cabbage, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Onions, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Rhubarb, Spinach, Turnip.

PLANT PRIMROSES

On the hills and highlands of England, Primroses run riot, and here in Australia they can be grown just as well if they are given the correct conditions and

treatment. They love moisture, but they like sunshine, too, so don't make the mistake of planting them in the shade.

STAKE YOUR TALL PLANTS WELL

Dahlias, chrysanthemums, lilies, delphiniums, and all tall-growing plants should be staked to prolong their period of blooming. Staking the plants keeps them a better shape and helps produce blooms on longer stems; an advantage when flowers are being used for decorating.

“KEEP OFF” TO SLATERS

To protect seedlings from those annoying pests, slaters, stand the nursery boxes on a wooden frame covered with large-mesh wire netting. It's a good idea, too, to spread a layer of lime underneath so that slugs and snails won't attack the young plants.