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Dawn



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

September, 1954





In this Issue - - -

	Page
Pride of Race is a great Incentive	1
Roving Cameraman	2
Along the Mail Route	4
The Mystery of the Koh-i-noor Diamond	5
Air War against Outback Killers	6
One Man Weather Bureau	7
Tabulam to play its part	7
Jedda is your film	8
Home Hints	12
Health Hints (Tuberculosis)	13
Ten School Lunches	17
Help Yourself	18
They say	19
Pete's Page	20
Korky the Cat (Cartoon)	Inside Back Cover
In the Garden	Back Cover



A LETTER FROM AMERICA



PRIDE OF RACE IS A GREAT INCENTIVE

TANGIBLE ENCOURAGEMENT IS NEEDED

Dear Mr. Editor.

Many thanks for the June issue of *Dawn*. You are to be congratulated on both your ideal and in the creation of the magazine; serving as it does the constructive purpose of cementing the aboriginal race.

The integration of the native peoples everywhere into the respective economies is beset by many problems which only education and the opportunity to progress can solve. There can be no quick transition, due to the tribal customs of centuries. Moreover, due to a much delayed recognition, there is always the inbred sense of inferiority and the propensity to associate with the worst of our own race.

Price of race is the great incentive and this is something which the Maoris have demonstrated as a factor in obliterating the aboriginal race barrier.

With education there must also be provided the opportunity for the native to take his place in society. Michael Sawtell has pointed some potent truths in his article.

In much the same way many of our Indian population were educated in Mission schools, living in a dream-world until the time came for them to return to their old way of life and the sickening contrast of their hovels.

In the main, our own Coastal Natives have advanced a great deal during the past twenty or thirty years having found employment as fishermen, cannery employees, mill-workers, and in many other outlets.

Last week I had occasion to visit the Masqueam Indian reserve, where some of the homes were better than those of many of the white population; which goes to prove that natives will rise to a sense of responsibility where there is opportunity to do so.

If and when we get a new Museum building, it is my plan to encourage the Native Arts. The Coastal Indians have a rich cultural heritage, particularly as carvers of totems and ceremonial objects. This is dying, due to the utilitarian influence of time being measured in terms of dollars, but it can be revived as an avocation, and public recognition would be the greatest incentive. Tangible encouragement is needed.

There is, alas, too much talk and too little action and real interest. It seems always that it is the other fellow's problem.

A year or so ago an official of the Hudson Bay Company, wrote complimenting me on an article I had written on the art of the Haidas. He advanced some airy suggestions for its perpetuation. I pointed out in reply that his Company could do much to foster native art by arranging periodical displays in their great department stores across Canada. This was not an unreasonable suggestion, considering that the Hudson Bay Company founded its fortune among the Indians. He did not reply.

More power to you, Mr. Editor! With *Dawn*, you are fostering the spirit of belonging, and, psychologically, this is akin to the "old school tie"—the breeding of a dignity, and something to live up to.

By recognizing the aboriginal legends as fitting subjects for his canvases, Mr. Byram Mansell is doing a valuable work for Australia and for the natives in particular.

Yours sincerely,
T. H. Ainsworth,
Secretary Curator,
City Museum,
Vancouver.

Mr. Ainsworth, is well known in Canada as an essayist and poet. *Dawn* readers will remember his recent poem "In the Service of Man".

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.



One of the best known identities of Wallaga Lake is Ned Hoskins, station handyman.



Rather doubtful about the camera. Little Maria Knight of Condobolin manages a wistful smile.



This attractive young lass is Pam Avery, of Pacific Highway, Urunga.



Alike as three peas in a pod. Len, Tom and Henrie Butler, of Ulladulla.



Mrs. Enid Zimmerler, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Carr, both of Wellington.



This young man is Fred Briar, of Condobolin.

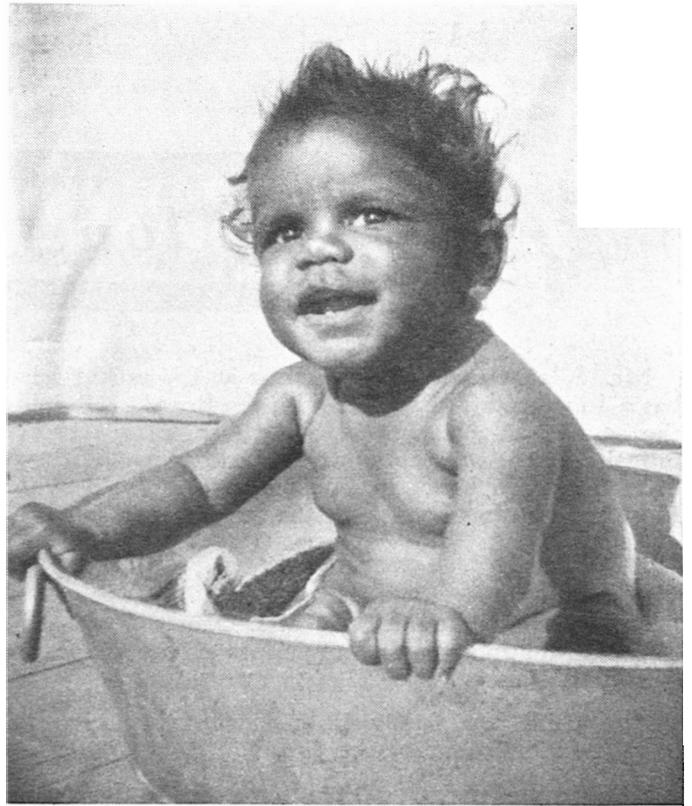


Dawn's Cameraman caught Mrs. Betty Johnson, of Murrin Bridge, taking her lovely daughter, Patricia, for a walk.



SYDNEY HARBOUR

All set for a day out on the Harbour, Mrs. Dick Kelly, of Urunga, spares a moment to pose for her photo.



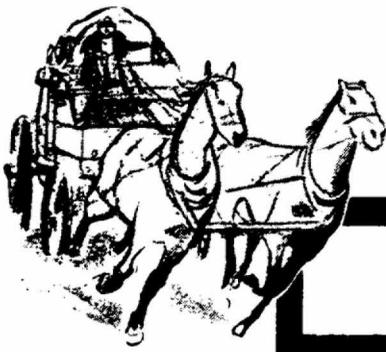
A real little Australian. This young fellow from the North doesn't seem to mind the bath at all. In fact he's enjoying it.



A holiday in Sydney always means a lot of parcels to carry about and Vera Murray, of Coolah, certainly had her share when the cameraman met her.



Harry Everingham, of Goulburn Training Centre, takes his Red Hunter for a trial spin.



Along the Mail Route

Mr. Allan Cameron, Supervisor at Ulgundahi Island has a long record of service with the Board. He joined the service as a teacher in September, 1911; and four months later was appointed a manager. With the exception of a break in France during World War I, Mr. Cameron has been with the service ever since.

Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Nancy Torrens, of Tabulam Station, on the tragic loss of her six-year-old daughter, Nancy.

The child was fatally burned when her nightdress caught alight from an open fire.

Suffering extensive burns all over her body, she was rushed to Casino Hospital but died soon after admission.

All the Ulgundahi children of school age now attend the Primary or Intermediate High School at Maclean.

They are freely accepted and have proved themselves excellent athletes.

The residents of Ulgundahi Station have now all returned to their homes after the disastrous July floods and are trying to get their gardens in order again.

A very fine crop of peas and beans was a total loss, and this greatly discouraged the Ulgundahl residents, but now they feel sure the silt left by the floods will help produce even better crops.

Congratulations to the youngsters of Boggabilla Aboriginal School on their wonderful success during Education Week.

The Boggabilla team won the coveted Moree Cup for athletics!

Quite a number of the Ulgundahi menfolk are now busy cane cutting and cane hauling for farmers on the Lower Clarence.

EDUCATION WEEK AT WRECK BAY

School Change Popular

Education Week was held throughout New South Wales during the week commencing 16th August, and Wreck Bay Aborigines School was one of the many schools which took the opportunity of drawing attention to its various projects.

The first two days were Open Days, when visitors were welcome to inspect the school, and the following day taken up with activities arranged by the Area Welfare Officer, Mr. Sephton.

The highlights, however, were Thursday and Friday.

On the first of these days the teachers and pupils of Jervis Bay Public School all attended the Wreck Bay School and took part in the ordinary routine work.

The following day the visit was repaid with all the Wreck Bay youngsters spending the day at Jervis Bay school.

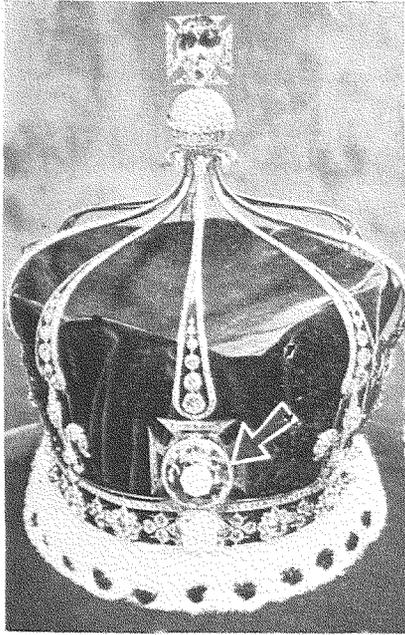
The whole week was a splendid success and the youngsters, particularly, are hoping Education week will come again more often.



Wow! Doesn't this look good! John Kelly, of Menindee, and his daughter, Beryl, and daughter-in-law, Edie, make short work of a water melon.

Fabulous Royal jewel, whose history has become a legend, did not appear at the Coronation.

THE MYSTERY OF THE FAMOUS KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND



Koh-i-noor Diamond Set in Crown

Apart from the Queen herself and three confidential advisers, no one knows the identity of the stone's present owner.

The diamond, originally presented to Queen Victoria by the East India Company, has the legend of a curse attached to it that is supposed to make it unlucky to men.

When Queen Victoria died, she willed it to Queen Alexandra who passed it on to Queen Mary.

The Koh-i-noor was set into the late Queen Mary's personal crown more than 40 years ago and was regarded as her personal property. Queen Mary merely loaned it for use in Queen Elizabeth's crown (now the Queen Mother) at the late King George VI's crowning in 1937.

In her will, Queen Victoria made a provision that the diamond should always be worn by the queen consorts of England and never by the Kings. Thus an interesting legal situation has arisen today when there is no queen consort of the reigning Monarch.

Queen Elizabeth II is a sovereign in her own right. The Queen Mother is, in reality, a dowager Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, although a consort, is not in line as a man.

This is not the only strange chapter in the Koh-i-noor's recent history. During World War II it was kept in an old hat-box in the vaults of Windsor Castle and one time, when German invasion seemed imminent, it was placed in an airtight preserving jar and buried in a nearby potato field.

One of the most puzzling questions arising from the recent Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, is the whereabouts of the world-famous Koh-i-noor diamond.

This diamond, that has been for so long the "gem" of the British Crown Jewels, played no part in the Coronation ceremonies although most people believed that it had been built into the Queen's newly-constructed Imperial Crown of State.

After the East India Company presented it to Queen Victoria, she had the 186-carat stone cut down to 106 carats. The smaller part was cut again and many of the chippings found their way into private jewellery.

Thus it is probable that parts of the original diamond are in British homes today and some may have reached Australian homes.

In size, the Koh-i-noor—Mountain of Light—cannot compare with the modern 3,025 carat Cullinan diamond in the State Crown but the Koh-i-noor is one of the world's oldest and most famous diamonds.

It has a documented history from 1304 but legend traces it back more than 2000 years—when it was allegedly found in the Golconda mines in India by a native working on the field.

When Queen Victoria received the Koh-i-noor, she wasn't very impressed by it. The gem did not seem to shine with sufficient brightness, hence she ordered it to be recut.

The reason was, however, that diamonds as old as the Koh-i-noor gradually lose their power and brilliance. This was borne out recently when the diamond was valued at £140,000 whereas it was priced at £2 million when shown at the Great Exhibition in 1851.

The last time the Koh-i-noor was seen publicly was nearly two years ago in Queen Mary's crown at the Tower of London. Since then the crown has been dismantled and the diamond has been hidden away.

Wherever it is now, it is almost certain that until the next queen consort—the future wife of Prince Charles is crowned—the Koh-i-noor will not be seen again by the world.



Queen Victoria

STAFF CHANGES

The following appointments to the staff have been effected since 28th May, 1954:—

Moree: Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rieson, appointed Assistant Manager and Assistant Matron.

Plant Officer: Mr. J. C. Bray appointed.

Maintenance Officer: Mr. D. Potts appointed.

AIR WAR AGAINST OUTBACK KILLERS

In outback Australia an air war is being fought against dingoes in which more than a million poison baits will be dropped throughout dingo-breeding grounds by the end of October.

The war is being waged in an area of more than 100 million acres in central and south-western Queensland and in the north-eastern corner of South Australia.

These regions cover vast tracts of rough country, where dingoes roam unmolested and are steadily increasing in numbers. The total cost of the campaign will be about £11,000.

A chartered Dragon plane is distributing the baits, which are deadly strychnine tablets wrapped in tempting balls of brisket fat. They are distributed at the rate of 60 to the mile, with the plane flying at a comparatively slow speed at a height of 2,000 feet. Experiments have proved this to be the most effective height.

The baits are not touched by human hands during the preparation and distribution. They are released from the plane by a special mechanical device to ensure they will be free of even the slightest human scent.

Three-quarters of a million baits will be distributed in Queensland, and 257,000 in South Australia.

The object of this aerial assault on the dingoes' breeding-grounds is to prevent the natural increase in the pest by destroying the breeding females and young pups.

In recent months Queensland's sheep industry has been threatened by ravenous dingo packs driven from the inland by droughts and bushfires.

The killers have been so troublesome in western Queensland that many properties have been forced to quit sheep-raising and go in for cattle.

One of the latest properties to make the change is Waterloo station, in the Stonehenge district. After heavy losses through dingoes, the station owner, Mr. Pat Medill, has to give up keeping sheep for the first time since the property was opened up in 1900.

Many property owners have engaged professional doggers in an attempt to keep their holdings free of dingoes. The doggers are usually paid a salary, plus a bonus for every dingo destroyed.

Recently a dogger operating on Corinda sheep station, in the Aramac district of Central Queensland, earned a



The Dingo.

total of £143 by enticing a female dingo into one of his spring-gun traps.

The dingo was carrying the extraordinarily large unborn litter of seven female and five male pups, and the dogger (Mr. D. McDonald) received a bonus from two sources on all of them. He collected £11 for each of the thirteen dogs, this comprising a bonus of £10 for each dog from his employers and a bonus of £1 from the Pest Destruction Board.

This is believed to be the biggest single pay-out ever made on dingoes anywhere in Queensland. But many rewards of up to £100 have been paid in south-western Queensland for the scalps of destructive dingoes.

Although it may seem incredible that such big rewards should be paid for killing wild dogs, few people outside the sheep districts realise just how destructive these animals can be.

Two of the high-priced killers recently destroyed in Queensland were held responsible for killing sheep valued at £1,500 in less than six months!

But big rewards are not easily earned. Dingoes usually possess more cunning than other animals, and

once they have become wise to the ways of man it is astonishing how intelligently they evade danger.

In the Cunnamulla district of south-western Queensland a lone dingo caused so much havoc on sheep stations that a reward of £100 was offered for his scalp. But for nearly three months the sly animal evaded all types of traps and lures, and it was only by accident that he was finally caught.

One afternoon during a storm the dingo stepped into the water-covered jaws of a steel trap which had been set some weeks before near a clay-pan.

The big dingo carried scars on both front legs, showing he had escaped from traps on previous occasions, and more than two dozen shot-gun pellets were found embedded in his body.

While the air war now in progress is expected to take a heavy toll of the dingoes, the Queensland Government is also planning to enclose the State's sheep lands with a dingo-proof fence more than three thousand miles long.

The fence will be one of the longest in Australia—or the world—and will extend from the New South Wales border north to the Flinders River, near Julia Creek, and then to the east about 50 miles north of Torrens Creek.

The estimated cost is £347,000, and the fence will protect between sixteen and eighteen million sheep.

The Queensland Minister for Lands (Mr. Foley) claims the cost of building the fence and maintaining it will work out at less than one penny per sheep annually.

ONE-MAN "WEATHER BUREAU"

Forecasts Never Miss

Bashful 28-years-old Private Stan Houston, Ingleburn Army Camp's one-man "weather bureau," is anxious to pit his forecasting powers against "the Weather Bureau blokes in Sydney".

Stan, who comes from an aboriginal family living near Mt. Morgan, Queensland, is a regimental policeman attached to the 13th National Service Battalion.

One morning, on a recent battalion field exercise, R.S.M. Brown said to Stan casually: "Beautiful morning, Private!"

Private Houston glanced at the cloudless sky and then said: "It's going to rain, Sergeant."

It did.

During the rest of the eight-day exercise, Stan predicted fine weather, bad weather, cold, wind and rain.

And he was always right, although he doesn't know how he does it.

Asked if it could be some sixth sense which he had inherited from his nomadic forebears, Stan scratched his head, grinned and said: "Gee! It might be that."

"But you can tell them Weather Bureau blokes back in Sydney that I'll take them on any day!"



Some of Menindie's young citizens! Robert Clark, Don Kelly, Fred Murray, Harry Kelly, and Terry Whyman.

Next Olympic Games in Australia

Tabulam to Play its Part.

A request by the athletic team of the Tabulam School, to help in the ceremony of carrying the Olympic Torch on the occasion of the Olympic Games in 1956, has been passed on to the organisers by the Honorary Secretary of the New South Wales Athletic Association, Mr. George Soper.

The Torch Relay from Athens to Melbourne will, naturally, call for a great deal of organisation, particularly that portion of it which crosses Australia. A representative of the Olympic Games Committee will visit the various centres between now and the time when the final arrangements for the Relay are made, and it is practically a certainty that pupils from the Tabulam School will be included.

Some of the boys from Tabulam School visited Sydney last year in connection with the Athletic meeting organised by the New South Wales Association, and they acquitted themselves very favourably both on and off the field.



The pretty little girl in the centre is Veronica Morgan of Cobargo. Veronica recently took part in the Cobargo Church of England Ball.

☆.....Jedda is YOUR Film.....☆

You have doubtless heard of the new Australian film, "Jedda," which is to be released later in the year, but do you realise just how much this is YOUR film? Without the Australian aborigine there could have been no "Jedda," either in theme or performance.

"Jedda" is the story of an aborigine baby reared as a white girl by a lonely woman in the buffalo country of the Northern Territory. It tells of the child's reaction to white conventions and her desire to mingle with and learn more about her own people.



Charles and Elsa Chauvel, veteran Australian film-producing team, examine a young girl for a part in "Jedda."

To make "Jedda," veteran producer-director Charles Chauvel had first to select his aborigine cast and then use aborigines as workers in the various phases of production. "Jedda" is the second Chauvel film set mainly in the north of Australia and employing a large number of aborigines. ("Uncivilised" was the first.)

Chauvel's primary ambition in producing "Jedda" was to make a film of the Northern Territory that would show the world the beauties of Australia's most important but most neglected district. The Federal Government, always anxious to publicise the Territory, gave Chauvel some backing and help.

But after the production had got under way, Chauvel realised he would have to concentrate on the aborigine population of the Territory, because without their skill, knowledge and loyalty, there would have been no real development of the resources of this savagely beautiful area.

As many *Dawn* readers live in big cities or on Board Stations, they will find much of "Jedda" as strange and unusual as will the white population of Australia, but it is

important to remember that nothing has been exaggerated, nothing distorted, nothing garbled.

Bill Hatney, that well-known Territorian, was engaged by Chauvel as research officer, and he saw to it that any fanciful Hollywooditis was kept strictly out of "Jedda."

The picture will give city types a much better insight into the relationship that exists between black man and white in the outback and, therefore, it can only do good as far as the aborigine population of Australia is concerned. It shows men and women working on the station homestead and out on the buffalo plains. It brings home more forcibly than any number of written words just how dependent the white boss is on his station hands.

A good example of the co-operation between black and white is seen in the method of transporting colour film from camera to plane while "Jedda" was shooting. "Jedda" was made in Gevacolor, a Belgian process, but there are no colour laboratories in Australia for processing 35 mm. film, and so the prints had to be flown to London. When the day's work had been done, the "rushes" as they are

called, would be sent to the aerodrome to catch the plane for London, but the whole thing was much more complicated than it sounds.

Colour film is sensitive to heat and must be kept cool. But how do you keep things cool in the Territory, miles from isolated homesteads and in the middle of sun-baked valleys?

The Chauvel unit worked out such an elaborate system of transportation for this colour film that not one foot of film was lost through exposure or damage.

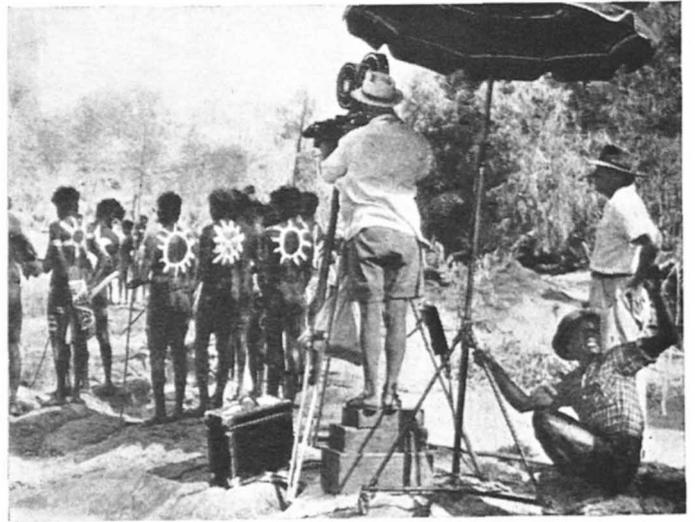
Dugout canoes were brought from Cape Don, several hundred miles away, to the Roper River location.



Three-year-old Margaret Dingle, who plays Jedda as a young child, romps in between "takes" with another good little Australian.



Bob Tudawali shows Margaret Dingle the carpet snake he uses in one of the ritual dances he performs. It's a live one, too!



Gaily decorated with various totemic markings, these Arnhemlanders go through a scene. Beach umbrellas had to shade the camera.

These canoes were fitted with boxes packed with ice, flown specially from Katherine.

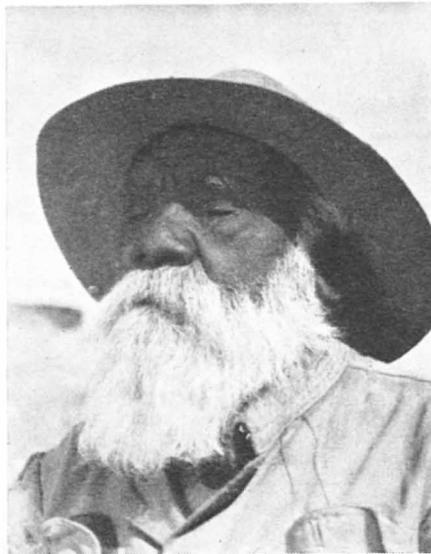
As a magazine came off the camera, it would be packed into the ice box in one of these canoes, paddled downstream to another canoe and so on through a relay of canoes to one of the sandstone caves which honeycomb the river. Here, cooling boxes with hessian covers were installed. An aborigine stood beside each cooling box keeping the hessian constantly wet, ensuring that the film would remain cool.

At the end of the day's work, the film would be taken from the caves, packed into a refrigeration car and transported to Mataranka home-stead, where it would go into a bough-shed until nine o'clock at night. Cats would then leave for the 80-mile trip to the aerodrome at Katherine, where it would be put on a refrigerator until it could go by plane at dawn on its way to London.

This was a fantastic way to have to handle film and would probably have daunted hearts less stout than Chauvel's, but even he could not have done the great job he did without the goodwill and co-operation of the aborigine workers who paddled his canoes and kept his colour stock cool.

But let us meet some of the aborigine players whose work in the film is of such a high standard.

The leading lady, Jemma, is played by Ngarla Kunoth. (Her real name is Rosie Kunoth, an Alice Springs girl. A beautiful, well-proportioned seventeen-year-old, Ngarla was shy



This splendid old patriarch was discovered on Henbury Station, on the Finke River, where some scenes for "Jemma" were filmed.

on the set and often found it difficult to act until Charles or Elsa Chauvel had cleared visitors away.

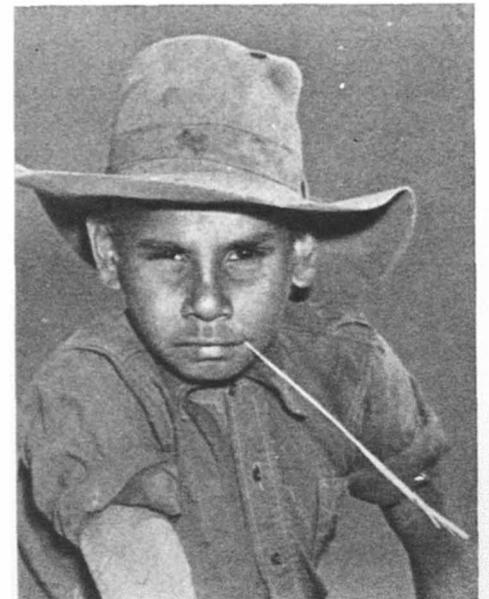
Ngarla's mother is a full-blooded Alluwarra woman, her father a half-caste Arunta, and Ngarla was taken at an early age to the Church of England St. Mary's Hostel at Alice Springs.

The Chauvels made two trips to the Territory to make their film, and by the time the second came around had not found their Jemma. However, they noticed this girl in the background and her personality immediately impressed them. They asked Deaconess Eileen Heath about her and she said Ngarla was too shy, but the Chauvels insisted. The result was that Ngarla became one of four finalists for the role. The four

aborigine girls were flown to Coolibah Station in the Territory, where a great deal of "Jemma" was filmed, and there put through a course lasting several weeks. At the end of it, the girls were all tested again and Ngarla came out the winner.

Like a lot of white girls her age, Ngarla considers Stewart Granger her favourite film star. She had never seen the sea until she went to Darwin to catch the plane for Sydney, and her first impression was that it was like the "sky lying down."

Ngarla was still doing her studies when the Chauvels brought her to Sydney and she had to continue



The serious looking young fellow chewing things over is 12-year-old Billy Farrar, who has an important part in the Gevacolor film.

them in the studio and at the home of Charles Chauvel, where she stayed.

Bob Tudawali, the leading man a fine, upstanding full-blooded Melville Islander, spent most of his Sydney sojourn at the home of Mr. Ted Burgess of Arncliffe. Ted Burgess has a wife and two children and they all took to Bob at once. They insist that if the handsome actor is brought to Sydney again he stays with them. Bob was born on Melville Island and spent most of his early years in the nomadic, carefree ways of his forefathers.

However, he was sent to a mission school by his father, but his schooling was interrupted quite early by the death of a brother and sister. Bob's father thought he might lose Bob too, so he took him back to Melville Island.

Bob has spoken to the present writer about his experiences during the Japanese air raids on Darwin. He was employed as an orderly in an R.A.A.F. hospital at the time, and the horror of the Jap onslaught has left an indelible impression on his mind.

He was later sent south and worked as a truck driver for an advanced workshop in the army. In fact, Bob has absorbed a good deal of the white civilisation as a result of the war, and this has stood him in good stead.

He did a number of jobs after the war and became a champion Australian Rules player in Darwin. An imposing figure of a man, he seems to epitomise the ideal of the wild Australian black. Actually, he is soft-spoken, polite, well behaved.

During the production of "Jedda," his wife, Peggy, fell ill with a chest complaint and Bob was extremely worried about her. In fact, he had to come to Sydney while Peggy lay in Darwin Hospital, but she is quite cured now and the two are living in a Housing Commission home at the moment and Bob is working for the Commission.

Bob and Ngarla are two typical Australians, hard working and good living. They are a credit to their race and both of them feel that by their portrayals in "Jedda" they may have advanced the cause of the Australian aborigine just that much further along the road.



Because there were no canoes on the Roper River, these beauties had to be transported several hundred miles from Cape Don. Research officer Bill Harney helps some locals unload.



Director Charles Chauvel congratulates Bob Tudawali (they know him in Darwin as Bob Wilson) for a fine piece of horsemanship in one of the scenes for "Jedda." Bob is a Melville Islander.



One of the many aborigines working on location with the "Jedda" unit paddles a canoe-load of precious colour film down the Roper River to its storage place in a sandstone cave.

Next in importance in "Jedda" is the Dingle family. This comprises May, Arthur, Margaret and Leslie. May and Arthur Dingle are husband and wife, and Margaret and Leslie their children.

May is a charming girl, very intelligent, and was, in fact, a possibility for the role of "Jedda," until Leslie decided to come along and spoil things. The Dingle family hails from Mataranka, in the Roper River country; Arthur is head stockman on a station there and a champion didgeridoo player. He recorded by the hour at Avondale Studios and earned the name of "Hot-Lips" Dingle for his efforts. May, who is twenty-one, appeared in some scenes in the film, as a consolation prize for missing out on the name role.

Ten-months-old Leslie, a delightfully fat little grub of a boy, plays Jedda as a baby. It is Margaret Dingle, however, the scene-stealing three-year-old, who may well live in people's memory long after most of the other players in "Jedda" are forgotten. Margaret is an imp in ebony. On the set, everyone was her slave. Out at Avondale Studios (at Turella in Sydney, mind you) she would complain of bindi-eyes on the ground so that various crew members would have to pick her up and carry her!

They took Margaret to the Zoo at Taronga Park one day and her ceaseless chatter was stopped for,



This is Ngarla Kunoth and her mother at their home in Alice Springs. Ngarla is the pretty Arunta girl who has the name role in the film "Jedda."

perhaps, a day; then she launched out into descriptions of "long way horses" (giraffes), "big feller dogs" (lions), "jumping fishes" (seals), and "debbil debbil men" (gorillas). In "Jedda," this mischievous little bundle of dusky loveliness steals every scene in which she appears.

There is one young lad in "Jedda" who has more Territory tradition in his blood than any member of the cast except the full-blooded natives, and that is 12-year-old half-caste Billy Farrar.

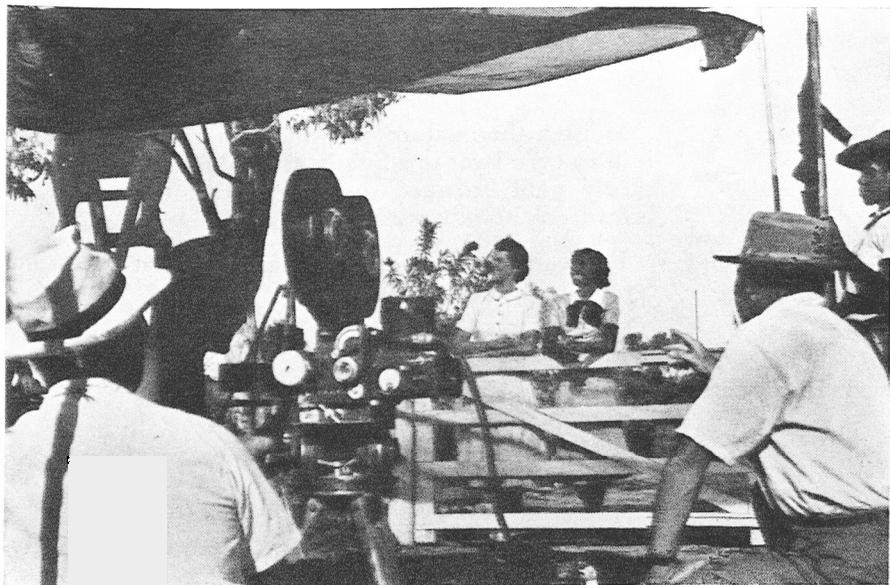
Billy's great-grandfather was head

musterer to Costello, who blazed trails from Queensland to the Kimberleys for the Duracks and other great pioneers. His maternal great-grandfather was Charles Scrutton, a member of the Jardine expedition. In the film, little Billy plays a lad whose ambition is to grow up to be head stockman on the station where Jedda lives.

Of absorbing interest in the film are the wild aborigines of Arnhem Land and the Centre. Chauvel toured from Wyndham in West Australia to the Gulf of Carpentaria, from Melville Island to the Finke River and everywhere he photographed magnificent scenery and magnificent aborigine types. You will see members of the Pitjanjara, Aranda, Pintubi, Wyungman, Djauan, Wogait, and Tiwi tribes in "Jedda."

The impression is never given that Australia is swarming with large tribes of aborigines, since most tribes are by now sadly depleted, but white Australians and many of our big city aborigines will witness scenes of authentic tribal life for the first time.

"Jedda" is an absorbingly interesting film about Australian aborigines. As it flashes on the screens of the world it will throw the spotlight on the native population of this country, and because of the expert acting work by Ngarla, Bob, little Margaret and the others, will give many people a newer and wider appreciation of this great race.



Mother and foster-daughter, a scene from "Jedda" being rehearsed by Charles Chauvel just before the cameras start to roll. Betty Suttor plays the mother; Betty is well-known in Sydney radio and has acted in radio in America.

HOME



HINTS

A wire soap container, as used on a bath, makes a convenient holder when scrubbing. Press the wire handle in until it fits firmly over the edge of the scrubbing pail, with the container on the inside. Instead of leaving the soap in the water to waste, use the container.

This is one way of introducing a modern look to a kitchen. Convert the kitchen cabinet into wall cupboards and work bench. First saw off the top cupboards and place on the wall in a convenient position. The bottom section with drawers can serve as a work bench by cutting down the legs, so that the contrivance is flush with the floor. Finish with wooden top. With a fresh coat of paint the kitchen has been given a smarter look and is easier to work in.

FISH RECIPES

Tinned fish cutlets are economical and they may be used in any of these recipes.

Fish Savoury

- 1 tin fish cutlets.
- Vinegar, pepper and salt.
- 1 cup breadcrumbs or cornflakes.
- 1 cup milk or white sauce.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tomatoes, sliced (fresh or tinned).
- 1 cup grated cheese.

Mash fish with a fork, place in pie dish and season to taste. Add half the breadcrumbs and add the milk and a layer of tomatoes. Cover with breadcrumbs and cheese and bake in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.

Fish Patties

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups flaked cooked fish or tinned fish cutlets.
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups dry mashed potatoes.
- 1 tablespoon finely chopped onion.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt.
- 1 dessertspoon vinegar.
- 1 egg.
- Pepper.
- Flour.
- Fat.

Combine all ingredients except flour and fat. Shape mixture into patties, roll in flour, and brown in fat.

LEFT-OVER MEAT

Left-over meat is a good food, but it will be tough and indigestible if it is overcooked. Since it is already cooked it merely needs reheating.

Some Suggestions

- Shepherd's Pie.
- Rissoles.
- Curry.
- Meat Pies.
- Brown Mince.
- Jellied Meat Loaf with salads.
- Marrow or tomato stuffed with minced meat.
- Spaghetti with Mince Sauce.

Sliced Roast Meat

To heat up sliced roast meat, place it in a hot dish and pour over it boiling gravy. Place in oven until heated through.

Browned Mince

- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups chopped or minced cooked meat.
- 3 cups chopped cooked potatoes.
- 1 onion, finely chopped.
- Gravy or milk.
- Salt and pepper to taste.

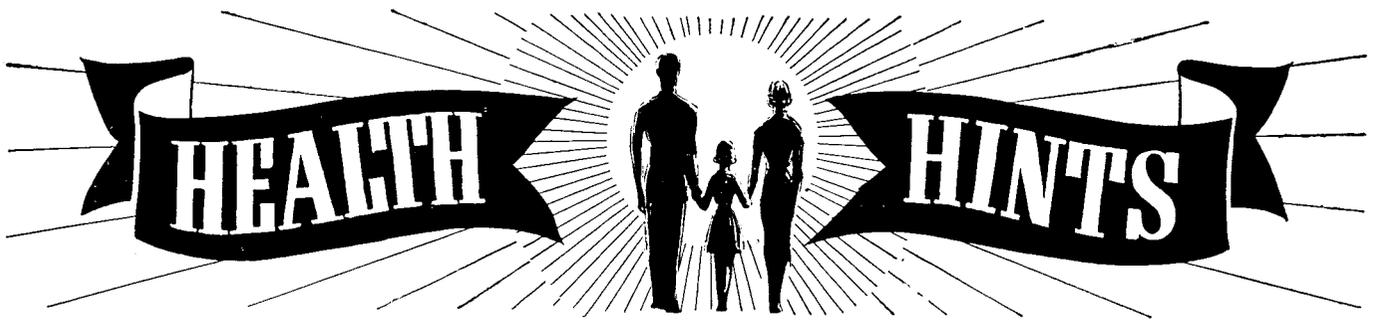
Moisten the mixture with milk or gravy, and spread it in an even layer in a lightly greased frying pan. Cook slowly until browned on the bottom, then turn and brown on the other side.

For variety—Form the mixture into flat cakes and fry on both sides until crusty.

Bean Loaf

- 1 cup dried beans.
- 1 onion.
- 1 cup grated cheese.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup breadcrumbs.
- Salt and pepper.

Soak beans overnight. Cook. Mash or chop finely, add finely chopped onion, grated cheese and breadcrumbs with enough of the water in which beans were cooked to moisten. Place in a greased loaf tin or shape in roll and place in greased baking dish. Bake in moderate oven for 30 minutes. Serve hot with gravy.



INFORMATION ABOUT TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is a serious disease but, if taken in time, is certainly curable. It may be conveyed from a person who is suffering from it to others who are healthy. It may attack any part of the body, a common site being the lungs, when it is popularly called Consumption. The phlegm or spit which is coughed up by a consumptive person may contain millions of germs or microbes, which are the actual cause of the disease.

These germs can be easily rendered harmless if care is taken to prevent their indiscriminate distribution. Unless the patient covers his mouth with a suitable cloth when coughing, innumerable tiny droplets of spit are expelled into the air, and these may reach and infect other persons. If the patient spits on floors, pavements, or other places, the spit dries and forms dust which, with its contained germs, is blown about and breathed in by other people, or it may fall upon food and be swallowed by the healthy.

The spread of tuberculosis can be prevented. A patient need not be a danger to others provided he carefully follows the undermentioned directions :—

(1) *Careless spitting must be strictly avoided.*—

Whenever possible the patient should spit into a suitable receptacle containing some disinfectant fluid, and provided with a lid or cover to prevent the access of flies. For home use a wide-mouthed bottle or jar, with suitable lid, and for other occasions a wide-mouthed pocket flask, with tight-fitting cork, will be found satisfactory.

Open vessels, such as bedroom chambers, should never be used to spit into, as flies may easily gain access to the spit and carry the infection to food, etc. Paper handkerchiefs or clean rags may also be used for receiving the spit. These should be burned immediately after use, or placed in small paper bags, and the whole burned at the first convenient opportunity.

(2) The jar or bottle containing the spit should be cleaned out at least twice a day, preferably oftener, after adding to it some boiling water containing

washing soda, and then emptying the contents into the W.C. Under no circumstances should the kitchen or scullery sink be used for the disposal of sputum or the washing of spit flasks.

- (3) If ordinary handkerchiefs have unavoidably been used for receiving the spit they should be placed in water containing washing soda or a suitable disinfectant, and after soaking for an hour or longer they should be boiled for 5 minutes before being washed. Bed linen should be treated in the same way.
- (4) A handkerchief or other fabric should be held before the mouth when coughing, sneezing, or clearing the throat.
- (5) As far as possible, avoid swallowing the phlegm or spit, as it may carry the infection to the bowels.
- (6) Consumptives should avoid kissing, or being kissed by anyone.
- (7) Consumptive mothers should not suckle their children unless upon the definite advice of their medical attendant.
- (8) The patient should always sleep alone, and, if possible, have a separate room, which should be well lighted and well ventilated. The windows should be kept constantly open, both at the top and the bottom, except when the patient is dressing or undressing. The room should be kept free from all unnecessary draperies and furniture. Fireplaces or ventilators should never be blocked up. The more fresh air admitted to the room, the better for the patient. If available, a sheltered verandah forms an ideal sleeping-place.
- (9) Eating utensils used by a consumptive should not be used by any other person. It is better to keep a set of these utensils for the separate use of the patient. If this is impossible they should not be used by any other person until they have been boiled, or at least thoroughly washed separately in boiling water.

- (10) As the discharges from a tuberculosis condition of the bones or other portion of the body contain the germs of the disease, all soiled rags, lint, and dressings should, after use, be immediately burned. In cases of tuberculosis of the bowel or bladder, the bed-pan or chamber should be kept covered until the contents are thrown down the W.C. Some disinfectant should be placed in a bed-pan or chamber before use, and the utensil, after its use, should be carefully cleansed in accordance with the directions regarding the spitting bottle.
- (11) Plenty of good, nourishing food is essential for the patient. Milk, fresh cream, butter and other fats, especially cod-liver oil, should form part of the diet. Fresh fruits and green vegetables in season are also strongly recommended.
- (12) Defective teeth not only prevent proper mastication of food, but also lead to or intensify ill-health through the absorption of poisonous matters. The teeth should therefore be attended to and kept clean.
- (13) Sunlight and fresh air are the greatest enemies of tuberculosis in all its forms. The more the patient lives in the open air, the better his chances of recovery. He need not fear going out of doors in any weather if warmly clad, but should avoid over-tiring himself or getting a chill.
- (14) Abuse of alcohol, stuffy, dark, and dirty rooms, and want of personal cleanliness, all favour the spread of tuberculosis, and tend to make people less able to resist the infection.
- (15) The skin should be kept clean by the daily washing of the body, but in the presence of active disease very hot or cold baths should not be taken.
- (16) The dust of rooms occupied by consumptive persons is always liable to contain the germs of the disease, and is therefore infectious. Such rooms should never be dusted or swept in the ordinary way, as dust is raised thereby, and other persons are exposed to the inhalation of the infectious particles. The floors, skirting-boards, furniture, and other fittings should be frequently wiped with a damp cloth, which should be boiled or burnt after use. No dust should ever be allowed to accumulate in rooms used by consumptives.
- (17) A room which has been occupied by a consumptive should not be used by anyone else until after it and its contents have been thoroughly disinfected and cleansed. Application should be made to the local municipal or shire council to carry out the necessary disinfection.
- (18) An attack of influenza, measles, or similar complaint may result in damage to the lungs, and in view of the fact that a tuberculosis infection not infrequently follows an attack of one or other of these diseases, medical advice should always be obtained whenever a patient, after passing through such an illness, does not soon regain his normal health.
- (19) Tuberculosis can be cured if taken in time. It is of the utmost importance that the disease be discovered in its early stage. Anyone suffering from the following symptoms should consult a qualified medical man or attend at one of the Chest Clinics (see page 16) without delay:—
- Loss of Energy.*—Easily fatigued and breathless after no unusual exertion.
- Loss of Weight and Appetite.*—Without apparent cause.
- Feverishness.*—Any unaccountable and repeated increase of temperature, particularly at night.
- Cough.*—However slight, if persistent.
- Blood Spitting.*—Whatever the amount or supposed origin.
- Pain in the Chest or Side.*
- Recurrent attacks of so-called Influenza.*
- (20) The preparation or packing or handling of food for sale by any person suffering from tuberculosis is expressly prohibited by law.
- (21) Change of address, temporary absence of patients, or the occurrence of death, must be notified to the Secretary of the Board of Health.
- (22) Parents who are affected with the disease should remember that their children may have some weakness of constitution, and that, therefore, in regard to their upbringing, their training, and their occupation, they should be placed under the best hygienic conditions possible, so that their power of resisting disease may be strengthened. Remember that tuberculosis tends to affect more than one person in a family. All near relatives of a patient should have a medical examination, including an X-ray of the chest. This examination should be repeated at least once a year in the case of relatives between the ages of 15 and 25 years, as this is a period when tuberculosis is likely to show its first signs. Tuberculosis is the foe of youth, and early discovery hastens early recovery.
- Further information may be obtained on application to the Director, Tuberculosis Division, Department of Public Health, Sydney, or to the Medical Officer of Health at Newcastle, Broken Hill, Wollongong, Bathurst or Lismore.

ADVICE TO PATIENTS

Prevention.—Others, e.g., your wife, husband, children, or other persons—must not be infected by you. It is necessary therefore that you adhere strictly to the instructions given tuberculosis generally, and pay particular attention to the following:—

- (1) Never spit anywhere save into the receptacle you have specially provided for that purpose.
- (2) Always cough or sneeze into your handkerchief.
- (3) Wash and keep your cutlery and crockery separate.
- (4) Soak your bed linen and handkerchiefs for one hour or longer in water containing washing soda or a suitable disinfectant. Then boil them for five minutes before washing them.
- (5) Sleep in a separate bed which is at least 8 feet away from anyone else. Better still, occupy a separate room or sleep on a verandah.

Cure.—To achieve this you must have rest, fresh air, good food, plenty of sunshine, cleanliness in your person and habits, and later, when recovering, regulated exercise and gradually increasing work.

Enter a sanatorium for at least six months. There you will be taught how to live and can later follow out the same rules in your own home.

- (1) **Rest.**—This will in most early cases heal a tuberculous infection, but it must be carried out completely until there are real signs of improvement. Rest alone will bring the temperature down, so stay in bed until it does.

Temperatures should be taken at least morning and afternoon and recorded on a chart. When your evening temperature is below 99 degrees you may try getting up for an hour next day; and if it remains down and you feel well you may continue getting up daily. You may lengthen the time each day as your strength improves, but you must not move about—only rest on a lounge. After a week or two you may try moving about, but it must be commenced very gradually. Even when progressing satisfactorily you should always rest for half an hour before each meal and for one hour in the afternoon.

- (2) **Fresh Air.**—Live in the open air as much as possible, sleeping on a verandah if there is available a suitable place not exposed to severe weather; if it be exposed, come inside during bad weather. If sleeping indoors have the windows and doors open, and the bed placed so as not to be in a draught. Use warm but not heavy bedclothes. Avoid crowded and dusty places.

- (3) **Food.**—If your digestion is good, any wholesome food may be taken. If you are below normal weight, plenty of milk and butter should be included in your diet. Lightly cooked eggs, green vegetables, a moderate amount of meat and some starchy foods are needed, but you must not overload your stomach or eat food that disagrees with you. No form of alcohol should be taken.

Constipation caused by milk may be lessened by eating more green vegetables and fruit.

If you have indigestion, you may have to decrease or dilute the milk.

If your appetite is poor, smaller and more frequent meals are better.

Eat slowly and chew thoroughly; take special care of your teeth and gums.

Rest before and after meals—half an hour if possible.

- (4) **Sunshine.**—This is a great disinfectant and health restorer, so get plenty of sunshine; but remember it can be too strong at first, so protect your head and only expose your skin for a very short time when commencing the sun cure. The midday sun in summer should be avoided. Sunbaking is often dangerous and should be done only under medical supervision.

- (5) **Cleanliness.**—This is essential. Infection can only be carried by the sputum or any discharge from a tuberculous wound, so collect all such materials and destroy them by burning.

Always spit into a pocket bottle. Never swallow your sputum. Paper serviettes or rag are better than handkerchiefs for sputum—they can be burned. If compelled to use any of these, always put them in the same pocket and keep that pocket for that article only. Be careful to wash your hands frequently, especially if there is any chance of your touching the food or utensils of other people.

- (6) **Exercise.**—This should not be taken till the temperature has been normal for some time. Begin by just slowly moving about; then move very short distances, gradually lengthening these but resting frequently. On returning from exercise, take your temperature, and, if it has gone up, rest yourself and then take it again at intervals of 10 and 30 minutes. If your temperature comes down to normal you may be assured that your exercise has done you no harm; but if the temperature remains over 99 degrees after 30 minutes, you must rest longer and reduce the amount of your exercise.

Exercise or other effort should never be undertaken to such an extent as to make you feel tired.

(7) **Eating Utensils.**—These should not be used by any other person and should be boiled or at least washed separately in boiling water. When away from home do not drink directly out of a cup or glass—use a straw, if available.

(8) **Linen, Blankets, Clothing, etc.**—These should be kept away from and dealt with separately from those of other people. It is well to soak woollen articles for twenty-four hours in 5 per cent. lysol or formalin (two table-spoonsful to a pint of water) before washing them. Those articles which cannot be boiled should be exposed to direct sunshine in the open air for a total period of at least 24 hours in the sun.

(9) **Daily Routine.**—When temperature remains normal:

7-7.30 a.m. Get up, have a wash, bath or shower. Dress slowly and if tired rest during dressing and after. Then have a drink of warm milk and a dry biscuit. If feeling well, take a short walk slowly. Return in time to rest 30 minutes at least before your breakfast.

8 a.m. Breakfast.

8.30 to 9 a.m. Rest and then do any necessary little duty.

10 a.m. to 12 noon. This should be spent in the open and sunshine, taking what exercise is allowed, reading and resting, but out of doors.

12 noon. Rest lying down, doing absolutely nothing—not even smoking.

1 p.m. Dinner—This is the principal meal of the day and should be taken about mid-day and not in the evening.

1.30 p.m. Rest again, with minor relaxations—reading, etc.

2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Outdoor walks, quiet non-exerting games, resting and reading—all the time out of doors.

4.30 p.m. Rest—lying down most of the time.

5.30 p.m. Tea.

6 p.m. Rest.

6.30 p.m. Take a quiet walk—read—indoor games—but be in the open air as much as possible.

8.30-9 p.m. Bed time. Plenty of sleep is one of your greatest safeguards.

(10) **General.**—Never neglect a cold. If you do it may result in a severe relapse which will leave you in a much worse condition and render your improvement much more difficult.

Your object is to get well. This will take time, so do not get discouraged and never give up hope.

Success depends mainly on your perseverance. You cannot safely relax the care and routine prescribed for at least three years, and not even then unless the disease has been found to have been quite inactive for some considerable time.

For the rest of your life avoid excess of any sort—otherwise you run a grave risk of a serious relapse.

Never fail to keep in close touch with your doctor or one of the dispensaries.

(11) **Change of Address.**—Be sure and notify the Secretary, Board of Health, Sydney, of any change of address. This is compulsory by law.

CLINICS FOR CHEST DISEASES

1. The Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Camperdown.
2. The Sydney Hospital, Sydney.
3. The Royal North Shore Hospital of Sydney, St. Leonards.
4. The Canterbury District Hospital, Campsie.
5. The St. George Hospital, Kogarah.
6. The Manly District Hospital, Manly.
7. The Anti-Tuberculosis Association of N.S.W., 169 Albion Street, Surry Hills.
8. The Newcastle Hospital, Newcastle.

GROUP X-RAY SERVICE

The N.S.W. Health Department arranges group X-ray services by means of which an X-ray examination of the chest can be obtained privately at a cost of ten shillings and sixpence per person.

This service is available on five evenings a week and on Saturday mornings.

Ring B056, Extension 2509 or 2510 for particulars.

Sandwich fillings the children love



- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| 1 | Grated cheese and finely chopped celery. | Peanut butter and grated carrot. | Minced raisins with lemon juice. |
| 2 | Mashed, hard-cooked egg with yeast or vegetable extract. | Liver-loaf or minced liver. | Mashed or sliced banana. |
| 3 | Mashed brains and parsley. | Peanut butter and shredded raw cabbage. | Chopped dates and cream cheese. |
| 4 | Grated cheese and carrot mixed with mayonnaise. | Yeast or vegetable extract and cress. | Sweet corn. |
| 5 | Scrambled egg with chopped bacon. | Tomato slices. | Peanut butter and honey. |
| 6 | Minced rabbit and chives. | Mashed green peas with cheese. | Minced raisins with shredded pineapple. |
| 7 | Grated cheese with tomato puree. | Peanut butter. | Mashed dates with orange juice. |
| 8 | Mashed fish and parsley with mayonnaise. | Salad of lettuce, grated carrot and tomato. | Yeast or vegetable extract and chopped nuts. |
| 9 | Mashed egg seasoned with curry. | Baked beans. | Minced dried fruit with grated apple. |
| 10 | Sliced cheese and pineapple. | Minced meat with chopped celery. | Mashed bananas and peanut butter. |

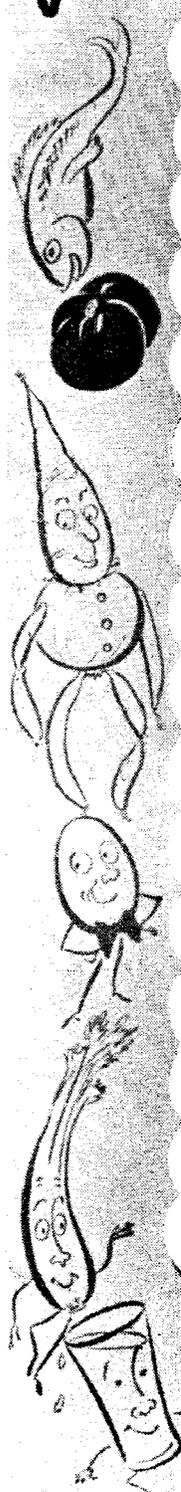
Cheese, egg, meat or fish fillings may be moistened with milk, tomato juice, left-over gravy or mayonnaise

THE ADDITION OF A PIECE OF FRESH FRUIT AND A MILK DRINK TO THESE SANDWICHES PROVIDES AN ADEQUATE LUNCH FOR EACH DAY.

GENERAL HINTS

Do not skip fillings but make them moist enough to prevent crumbling and not so moist as to make the bread soggy. • Vary the milk drink by adding flavoured and in winter substitute a hot drink such as cocoa or soup made with milk. • White, brown or wholemeal bread can be used for variety. • Wrap the lunch carefully in greaseproof paper or plastic material—each item separately for greatest keeping of flavour. • If it is essential for your child to buy his lunch at school then a supervised tuck-shop, take the precaution of checking with M.A. what to purchase.

A HEALTHY CHILD IS A HAPPY CHILD



HELP YOURSELF



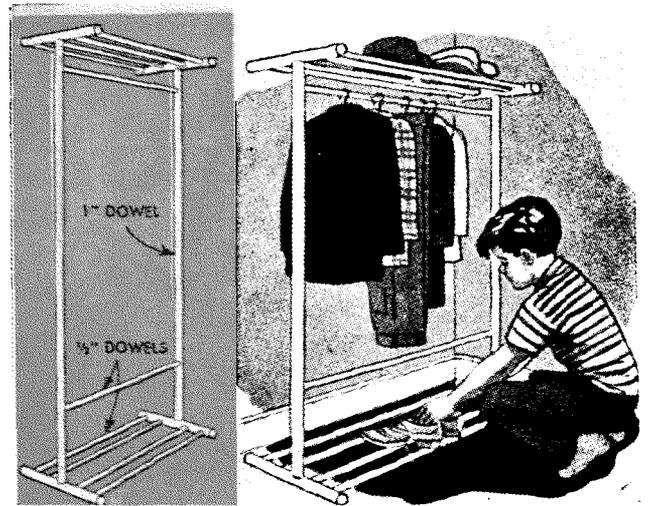
Handy Tool for Salvaging Lumber Made from Auto-Spring Leaf

Especially designed for salvaging boards when dismantling an old building, this tool is made from a section of auto-spring leaf and a steel rod. One end of the leaf is heated, bent to a right angle and cut off about 6 in. from the bend. A V-notch is cut in the thin end of the leaf and the edges bevelled to permit cutting nails. Then, the rod is welded to the spring to serve as a handle.



Miniature Clothes Rack Constructed from Dowels Teaches Small Children Orderliness

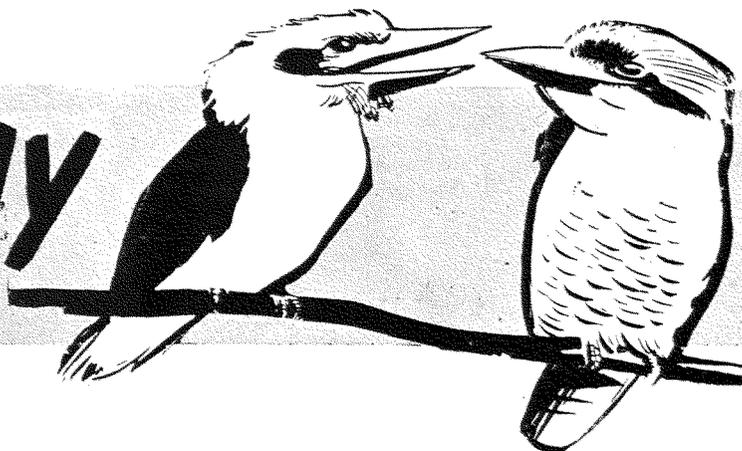
Designed especially to fulfil Lilliputian wardrobe requirements, this clothes rack will encourage tiny tots to hang their clothing and put away hats and shoes in an orderly manner. The rack, which is constructed entirely from lengths of dowel, is 2 ft. wide and stands head high to the child. Cut from 1-in. 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.



Clothespin Screwed to Side of Boat Keeps Bait Can from Spilling

To prevent a can of fish bait from being upset in a small boat, screw a spring-type clothespin to the side of the boat and grip the can in it. Mount the clothespin near the gunwale so that the can may be removed easily.

THEY SAY



The Basket Ball Team of Burnt Bridge girls recently won the Kempsey B Grade competition, and now arrangements are in hand to hold a dance to raise sufficient funds to buy blazers for the team.

Another dance in aid of the Hospital, and Ambulance Queen, was held by the people of Burnt Bridge, (organisers, Mrs. Alice Campbell, and Mary Silva), in the Agricultural Hall, Kempsey, on 3rd September, 1954. These functions, one of which was held earlier in the year, are proving money spinners, and are greatly appreciated by the local Hospital, and Ambulance Queen Committee.

Great interest has recently been shown by residents of Burnt Bridge, at the appearance on the Station of a vintage "Oldsmobile," owned by, it appears, Clive Kelly, a resident.

At the Society's recent annual events, infants from Burnt Bridge Public School came second in the verse speaking section, and, although no place was gained, much praise was given to a rendition by the primary school choir.

A very happy day was spent at Casino recently, at the North Coast Schools' Sports Carnival. Once again Tabulam Aborigine School beat all opposition in the 75 yards Relay Race, this once again entitles them to visit Sydney for the N.S.W. Schools Championships. Congratulations to Eddie Phillips, Don Wilson, Harry Walker, Michael Daly. Also congratulations to Eddie Phillips for winning his age race against the 31 schools competing, and to all the other children who put up such a grand effort to win the Captain Ball and Soft Ball Championships. Tabulam returned home with four medals, nine certificates, and two very lovely pennants.

The Church of England Priest at Caroona, had a busy morning one Sunday recently, when he Baptised 27 children in the Station Church.

A Talent Quest was recently held in Tabulam by their P. & C. Association, with competitors from the local districts, including Casino and Tenterfield.

Congratulations to Billie Walker, Col. Hickling, Neville Phillips, John Robinson, Bobbie Robinson, and of course not forgetting Gracie Walker, for carrying off the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes.

Congratulations to the parents of two new arrivals, on Caroona Station, Mr. and Mrs. Laurie Taylor, a daughter, Caroline Kathleen, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Porter, a daughter, Roma Joy.

The death recently occurred of an old Caroona resident, Mrs. Ellen Matthews. The late Mrs. Matthews was in her 66th year, and her death followed a long illness in the course of which she suffered the amputation of one leg and one foot. The funeral, which was largely attended, was held at Caroona cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Heymer officiating.

The wedding of Coral Sampson and John Tighe, of Caroona, recently took place at Werris Creek. The bride, her two bridesmaids, Marie Sampson and Una Nean, and the little flower girl, Glory Johnson, made a charming and dainty picture. After the ceremony a reception and dance was given at the Caroona Station Hall by the bride's parents. Guests were present from Coonabarabran and the surrounding district, and everyone spent a most enjoyable evening.

The bus taking Caroona football teams to play at Barraba, was involved in a serious accident recently, when it collided with a utility truck. Two passengers in the truck were killed and four injured. Fortunately, the passengers in the bus escaped serious injuries but suffered cuts and bruises and severe shock.

The Caroona football team was qualified for the play off in the "B" grade League competition. The junior team only just failed to qualify. If these boys had had the confidence they have now, at the beginning of the season, they would certainly have been in the finals. We expect great things from them next year.

The Breeza children did well at the recent Public School Sports held at Spring Ridge. Stanley Griffen won a cup for the half-mile race, which he won in great style. Brenda Griffen got two firsts and a third place in her events, Judith Griffen a first and a third, Lloyd Matthews, a first and a second, and June Matthews, a third.

The Caroona School football team played a team from Werris Creek Public School at Werris Creek, and won 13 points to 10. Tries were scored by Noel White (2), and Ken Allan. Max Porter kicked two goals.

Caroona recently had a visit from the crack team from the Quirindi Convent School, and sustained its first defeat, the score being 16 points to 6 points in favour of the visitors.

During Education Week, the Caroona School held an open day, when the work of the children was shown to the parents and visitors. The display of work, drawing and handicrafts was of a high standard, and reflected great credit on the children and their teachers.

Pete's Page

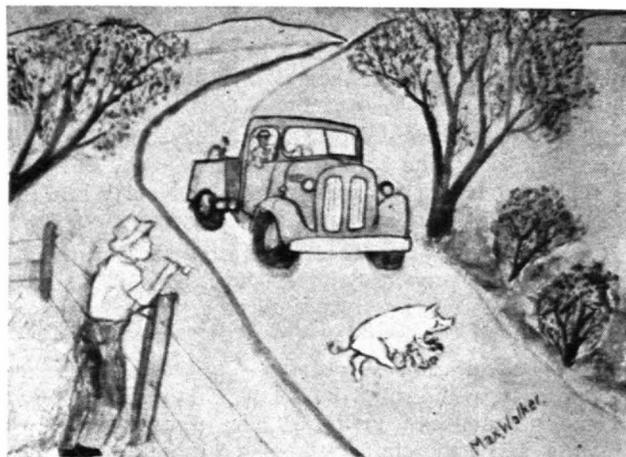
A black and white illustration of a man wearing a hat and a light-colored shirt, sitting on a horse. He is holding an open book and looking at it. The horse is facing left. The background is simple, suggesting an outdoor setting.

Hello, Kids,

Well the holidays are gone once again and now we have to wait until Xmas time for some more . . . but what a long time we have then. It's worth waiting for, isn't it. I hope though, that when the Xmas holidays come along many of you will decide to continue on at school next year.

You know, there is nothing more important, particularly to boys, than a first-class education. It may seem a bit hard going to school now, but later on I am sure you will realise just how your education helps you to get a good job . . . a job far better than the one which the uneducated boy must take.

When I was up in New Guinea recently, I spent some time inspecting a very interesting native school at Sogeri.



A fine pen and ink sketch by Max Walker of Nambucca Heads.

Here hundreds of small native boys and girls were being trained to eventually take jobs all over the island.

The Headmaster mentioned that he would like his youngsters to correspond with some of you, so how about writing some letters to the Headmaster and ask him to find some pen friends for you? Address your letters to—The Headmaster, Special Training School, Sogeri, Papua. I am sure you will be delighted with the replies you receive.

All the boys down here in Sydney are getting very excited about the anticipated arrival of Hopalong Cassidy from America. Hopalong, who is well known to all picture goers, is coming to the Sydney Showground to put on a big show to help raise funds for the crippled children. I suppose a great number of you will see him.

The Summer Holiday is not far off now so any of you who are thinking about coming down had better remind your parents to make all the necessary arrangements with the local Welfare Officer, or the Station Manager. If you have been down before, you will know what a wonderful time everyone has.

I'm really very disappointed with most of you boys and girls. Every month thousands of you get copies of *Dawn* and yet only the same old few send me stories, poems, letters, drawings, etc. How about some of you people who haven't contributed before, doing something about it now.

Well, boys and girls, that's about all the news for the time being, so a big cheerio until next month.

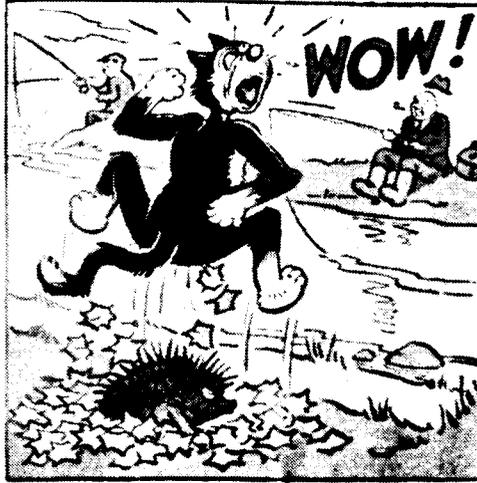
Your Sincere Pal,

A stylized, cursive signature of the name 'Pete'.



KORKY THE CAT

TALL TALES ARE TOLD BY FISHERMEN OF FISH THEY ALMOST CAUGHT BUT KORKY'S TALE IS OF A FISH WHICH CAUGHT ITSELF - THE CLOT!





IN THE GARDEN

POPULAR SHRUBS.

It is fairly safe to say that no soil is too poor, nor any position too exposed, to grow a shrub or tree of some kind. The cause of many failures is choosing the wrong variety and hoping that, for instance, a tropical shrub will succeed in a cold mountain district, or vice-versa. Many trees do adapt themselves to a variety of conditions but in general they should be chosen with some thought as to the situation in which they are to be grown.

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.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

It is unfortunate that many climbing plants which would be otherwise very decorative are allowed to grow unchecked. Some varieties have very vigorous growth, but this can be kept in trim by regular pruning after each flowering. If this pruning is neglected, the time will come when they have to be cut right back, thus leaving them bare and unsightly for some weeks. Some of the less vigorous plants, particularly soft wooded varieties require only light top clipping from time to time. Not only does it keep them in trim but encourages lower growth and makes the plant much more decorative.

NOVEL IDEAS.

Most gardeners like to be able to exercise their ingenuity in planning their garden by adding, where suitable, a rockery or ornamental pool, a window box, or perhaps some other highlight to their garden scheme. The aim should be to incorporate these features as if they are part of the garden, so that they do not appear, as if they have just been "put there". For instance a rockery is not just a heap of stones, but should, if possible, be incorporated in a slope, much as it would be in its natural state. If these aims are kept in mind with whatever is added to the garden, they cannot but help improve its appearance and provide other interests apart from the more usual features.

FLOWERS.

September is the month to grow the following :—

Ageratum, Alonsea, Alyssum, Amaranthus, Arctotis, Aster, Balsam, Begonia, Boronia, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Canna, Capsicum, Carnation, Celosia, Chrysanthemum, Clianthus, Cockscomb, Coleus, Cosmos, Cuphea, Dahlia, Delphinium, Dianthus, Didiscus, California Poppy, Gaillardia, Gerbera, Gladioli, Heliotrope, Kochia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Petunia, Phlox, Poinciana, Portulaca, Salvia, Saponaria, Scabiosa, Statice, Sunflower, Tweedia, Verbena, Viscaria, Zinnia.

VEGETABLES.

Articoke, Asparagus, French and Wax and Climbing Beans, Beet, Early Cabbage, Capsicum, Carrot, Celery, Cress, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Endive, Herbs, Leek, Pea, Pumpkin, Raddish, Squash, Tomato, Rhubarb, Spinach, Parsnips.