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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Chief Protector of Aborigines

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
30th JUNE, 1935

28 AUG 1963



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# Annual Report of the Chief Protector of Aborigines.

*The Honorary Minister, Mr. Kitson.*

I beg to submit herewith my Annual Report on the condition and welfare of the natives and the transactions of the Aborigines Department throughout the State for the year ended 30th June, 1935.

The condition of the natives throughout appears to be no better than has been normally the case in recent years, but, as will appear from a perusal of this Report, the Department has made progress in certain important ways which will reflect to the advantage of the people later.

My first Annual Report was issued in December, 1915. This is therefore the twenty-first year of issue since my occupancy of the position of Chief Protector. I completed twenty years' service in that capacity on the 1st May last. Looking back over the years, while it can readily be shown that something has been accomplished in the direction of improving the lot of our natives, I am nevertheless conscious of the fact that as a State we have failed in realising to the full the many claims which they have upon us, and which the Department while recognising the limits imposed by finance has consistently urged throughout.

Since 1915 the character of our work has gradually changed; the half-caste question, then in its infancy, has now assumed formidable proportions and the activities of the Department have had to be considerably extended to meet ever-increasing needs. A new generation, differing from its forebears and demanding greater consideration at our hands, has attained manhood. The children of this generation are growing up mainly lacking those essential provisions for their welfare which we failed to provide for their parents.

The first definite attempt to enumerate the native population was made in 1917 when the returns indicated the numbers to be 24,491; now the total population is estimated to be 26,442. The 1917 enumeration gave 1,600 half-castes; to-day there are 4,245.

The care of the aborigines from about 1840 to date has cost the State, in round figures, £1,048,412, though included in this is a sum of £115,966 expended on what was known as the Rottneat Native Establishment, abandoned many years ago. Missions have also spent certain moneys, possibly totalling £250,000. The average annual net cost to the State under all heads for the three decennial periods ending 1915, 1925 and 1935 was, respectively, £24,819, £21,870 and £24,915, and these figures include capital expenditure derived from Loan and other sources for the purpose of purchasing new properties, erecting buildings, etc. So far as the Trust Fund is concerned—that is, the fund which provides mainly for the physical needs of the natives—the average annual net cost has been, for the same decennial periods, £22,827, £18,918 and £21,360, respectively. It will be seen, therefore, that the Department has had to carry on with much the same annual provision throughout the whole of the thirty years covered by

the decennial periods. In that time the revenue of the State has increased from £5,140,725 in 1915 to £9,331,430 in 1935. Another feature of interest is the fact that though the Aborigines Department is not required to be a revenue-producing Department it has nevertheless earned an amount of £138,904, an amount not far short of the sum spent, exclusive of interest on loan capitalisation, in maintaining its two cattle stations in the North from which the bulk of the receipts were derived. With the exception of £12,642, this revenue has been earned since 1915.

It has been hard to stand aside and note the acquisition by other Departments of the necessary means with which to extend their social activities and develop contingent ventures to an immeasurably greater extent, proportionately, than has been the case in respect to the Aborigines Department. In other words, they have acquired the funds with which to meet the natural expansion of their activities, whereas we have not. They have also had in many instances the benefit of amended legislation to assist them, which again we have not.

The subjoined table shows the number of natives in each of the Australian States at 30th June, 1934, except Tasmania where there are none, and Northern Territory, and the net cost of caring for them (based on expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1935).

		Net Cost.	
		£	
Western Australia:			
Full-blood	.. ..	22,513	
Half-caste	.. ..	4,005	
			26,518 24,922
New South Wales:			
Full-blood	.. ..	1,008	
Half-caste	.. ..	9,373	
			10,381 54,624
Victoria:			
Full-blood	.. ..	53	
Half-caste	.. ..	559	
			612 8,090
Queensland:			
Full-blood	.. ..	12,306	
Half-caste	.. ..	4,916	
			17,222 43,589
South Australia:			
Full-blood	.. ..	1,740	
Half-caste	.. ..	1,769	
			3,509 19,446
Northern Territory:			
Full-blood	.. ..	17,238	
Half-caste	.. ..	770	
			18,008 (No figures available)

The cost per native in each State is thus shown to have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Western Australia	.. ..	1	10 2*
New South Wales	.. ..	5	5 3
Victoria	.. ..	13	4 4
Queensland	.. ..	2	10 7
South Australia	.. ..	5	10 10

Queensland actually spent over £76,000 last year but, by means of the Department's trade receipts and the

\*Based on a total of 16,518, i.e., omitting those outside the influence of civilisation.

Port Hedland, was selected as Travelling Medical Officer in July and shortly afterwards left for the far North to undertake, together with Mr. H. Reid, Manager of Munja Station, and the Rev. J. R. B. Love, Superintendent of Kunmunya Mission, a survey of the natives to be found in the coastal regions between Derby and Drysdale Mission. I was glad to secure the services of Dr. Davis, who has proved himself to be particularly adapted to the work required of him and who, as medical officer in charge of the Port Hedland Native Hospital and Protector for the district for many years, has demonstrated his ability to successfully combat the diseases from which the natives mostly suffer, besides gaining the confidence of those to whom it became his duty to attend.

The Doctor was provided with a Bedford utility car specially fitted for his purpose, together with the requisite medical outfit. Excellent results are anticipated as the outcome of this appointment.

Leprosy being a matter within the purview of the Health Department, the establishment of the leprosy hospital was undertaken by the Commissioner of Public Health, and the matter is well under way at the time of writing. The principal difficulty here was the selection of a suitable site, but that has been overcome, and the hospital is to be erected within easy distance of the town of Derby.

Plans have been prepared for the Wyndham Native Hospital and it is hoped that the building will be available for occupation before very long. The site chosen by myself is about three and a half miles out of the town where a reserve of thirty acres is to be secured.

Apart from these very helpful measures, there has been practically no increase in the general items of my Vote, and the all-important matter of the provision of further settlements in the South-West has had to stand aside for the moment. Other necessities of more or less importance must also await the provision of additional funds before they can be put into operation.

Although I was absent for two months on sick leave, nevertheless I undertook a fair number of inspections. Many places in the South-West and Midlands to Geraldton were visited, as well as the Northern Goldfields, including Wiluna and Laverton, while in May this year I proceeded to the North with the object of visiting Mission and Departmental Stations throughout. Drysdale, Forrest River and Beagle Bay were included, as well as all Departmental Stations, depots and coastal towns from Port Hedland to Wyndham.

In March last Mr. J. B. Bleakley, Chief Protector of Aborigines, Queensland, spent a week in this State, and I had many opportunities of conferring with him on matters of mutual interest. Mr. Bleakley accompanied me to Moore River Native Settlement, being anxious to secure all the information he could regarding the half-caste question while here.

#### LEGISLATION.

Owing to the sitting of the Royal Commission, no action was taken to re-introduce the Aborigines Amending Bill during the 1934 session of Parliament. After the presentation of the Royal Commissioner's Report, however, an amending Bill, redrafted to comply as far as possible with the Commissioner's recommendations and embracing all the essential provisions of previous draft Bills, was again brought

forward for the Government's consideration in the hope that during the current session of Parliament it might become law, and thus terminate representations made to various Governments by myself in this connection over some sixteen years.

Meantime other States and the Northern Territory have been busy revising their legislation, consolidating and bringing it up to date. In Queensland last year an amending Bill was passed providing for greater control and supervision over the health and social conditions of the half-castes, the provision of a greater measure of protection over females and extended supervision over the health conditions of coloured people. The definition of "half-caste" has been amended to include practically all the mixed coloured population of Queensland, many of whom have not previously been regarded as wards of the Aborigines Department. The provision prescribing penalties for sexual offences against aboriginal and half-caste females is new, there having been no previous reference to the matter in Queensland legislation. Last year South Australia consolidated its legislation relating to the protection and control of the aboriginal and half-caste inhabitants of South Australia, and in doing so has further provided for the training and control of aboriginal and coloured children. In the Northern Territory many important amendments were introduced in 1933, and the consolidated ordinance embraces other amendments which have been made since the year 1923. These include clearer definitions of what is meant by "aboriginal" and "half-caste," while the clause providing for the protection of female aboriginals and half-castes is, as in Queensland, now a most drastic provision.

Anyone interested in the revision of our own legislation would do well to study these various Acts in order to obtain a proportionate sense of the importance ascribed to these reforms in neighbouring States. Both South Australia and Queensland were aware of the provisions we proposed to include in our amending legislation and have adopted some of them.

#### REGULATIONS.

The Regulations made under the Aborigines Act were added to and amended during the year in the following directions.

Owing to the increasing commercialisation of objects of culture and weapons manufactured by the natives, it was found necessary to introduce a Regulation governing the obtaining and disposal of such objects when procured on native reserves or from natives residing on native reserves. This can now only be done when subject to the permission of the Chief Protector, who may impose such conditions as he thinks fit.

Regulation 26 was amended in the direction of deleting the charge of 5s. formerly made when an agreement between employer and employee was entered into. It was felt that the imposition of this fee was retarding the arrangement of agreements between individual workers and employers when it was evident that such agreements would prove an advantage to both. It was also provided that the fee of 5s. charged for single permits might be waived by the Minister in the case of persons requiring to take out more than one permit within twelve months. It is often found that an employer may take out a permit covering an employee who only remains for a

little while and may therefore be faced with the necessity for taking out a further permit when again securing an employee, and this is regarded as a hardship which the regulation is designed to remove.

#### POPULATION.

The statement at pages 19 and 20 supplies details of the distribution of the native population throughout the State as at 30th June last. Summarised, the position is as follows:—

	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.
Full bloods .. ..	12,513	12,197
Half-castes deemed to be aborigines ..	3,453	3,422
Half-castes not deemed to be aborigines ..	552	823
	4,005	4,245
Aborigines outside the influence of civilisation .. ..	10,000	10,000
	26,518	26,442

It will be seen that there has been a decrease of 76 in the numbers as compared with the previous year. The decrease amongst the adult full-bloods totalled 359, but there was an increase amongst the children of 43, resulting in a total decrease of 316 for the year. The half-castes increased to the number of 240. The fact that there was an epidemic of tertian malaria in the Kimberleys last year resulting in some loss of life accounts for the fact that most of the decrease occurred in that area. Of the 93 stations reporting throughout, 34 show decreases and 59 indicate that the position is normal or that there are slight increases.

Dividing the State into three sections for the purposes of comparison, it will be found that there were 7,639 natives in the Kimberleys, 3,452 in the North-West and Murchison, and 5,351 on the Goldfields and in the South-West, including South coastal districts. The figures quoted in this paragraph are exclusive of those natives outside the confines of civilisation still estimated to be in the region of 10,000.

#### RESERVES.

By the addition of 45,810 acres of additional reserves, the total acreage set aside for the use of natives throughout the State is now 24,198,696 acres. The additions were mostly made up of small reserves declared in the far North for the purpose of preserving the sites of certain native art galleries scattered throughout that part of the country. Further investigations are being made in the same connection with a view to the preservation of other similar sites.

#### RELIEF.

The number of natives rationed throughout the State as at the 30th June last was 2,657, this being a slight increase on the previous year's figures. The monthly average throughout (vide statement at page 21 and 22) was 1,971 as compared with 1,890 during the previous year, and the cost £12,360 5s. 10d. as against £12,551 8s. 9d. Mission stations, in addition, maintained 729 natives as against 752 during the previous year, exclusive of those subsidised by the Department. These mission numbers are considerably less than they were a few years ago.

During the year 2,093 blankets were distributed by the Department as against 1,984 for the previous year. Garments manufactured at Moore River Native Settlement and distributed throughout the State totalled 5,313, the quantity being practically the same as for the previous year.

At the 30th June last, exclusive of missions, there were 80 relief stations in existence throughout the State, being an increase of two as compared with the previous year.

I desire here to gratefully acknowledge the receipt from the Lotteries Commission of a sum of £150 for Christmas cheer. The receipt of a like sum for two years running has enabled the natives throughout the South-West to have some little extras at Christmas time for which they are very grateful.

I do not forget to acknowledge with equal gratitude the action of those others, particularly the "Daily News" and Toc H. representatives, who helped to make the lot of the inmates of Moore River Settlement the happier at Christmas time by their gifts.

#### HEALTH.

Apart from the serious epidemic outbreak at Moore River Native Settlement, referred to elsewhere herein, and the incidence of influenza and pneumonia in various parts of the State, the health of the people appeared to be about normal.

There were a number of leper patients discovered during the year, the record of these cases being kept by the Health Department which is charged with the function of combating this disease. The figures have already appeared in the report of the Commissioner of Public Health.

The young wife, aged about eighteen years, of a full-blood native at Millstream Station in May last gave birth to triplets, but unfortunately the youngsters all died within three days. Although I have come across more than one case of twins amongst the natives, the birth of triplets was a unique event.

*Port Hedland Native Hospital.*—There was a considerable decrease in the number of patients admitted, these being only 81 as compared with 124 in the previous year. The reason for this is explained in the Visiting Medical Officer's report. There were seven patients in the institution at the close of the previous year, making the total number treated 88. Of these 64 were discharged cured, five died, leaving 19 patients in the Institution at the end of the year.

My inspection of this institution in May last indicated the immediate necessity for extensive repairs to the native compounds and the protection of the operating theatre with fly-screens, besides certain necessary additions to the quarters. Action has been taken calling attention to these matters.

An important adjunct to the food supply is the procuring of fish from a nearby creek running in from the sea, and I desire in this connection to gratefully acknowledge a gift of a fishing net obtained by Mr. Welsh, M.L.A., the member for the district, through Mr. Bateman of Fremantle, to replace a net kindly supplied by the Fisheries Department and which through constant use had deteriorated to too great an extent for further service.

The following report has been submitted by Dr. A. P. Davis, Medical Superintendent of the Hospital:—

For the year ended 30th June, 1935, eighty-eight patients were treated in the Aboriginal Hospital, Port Hedland. There were seven remaining in hospital at 30th June, 1934, leaving eighty-one admissions for the year. This indicates a considerable fall from last year's admissions, but is not attributable to the better health of the native population. This year no outside inspections in the district have been made, and therefore fewer patients are on the hospital register.

The total of eighty-eight is made up of forty-two males and forty-six females. Most of the patients were the victims of venereal diseases which totalled collectively fifty-seven. The remaining thirty-one suffered from various general complaints, which I detail in the following table:—

Total number of patients—88.				
<i>Venereal Diseases.</i>				
Granuloma venereum	..	..	..	20
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	24
Granuloma venereum and gonorrhoea (double infection)	..	..	..	9
Syphilis	..	..	..	4
Total	..	..	..	57
<i>General Medical and Surgical.</i>				
Heart failure	..	..	..	3
Infected hands	..	..	..	3
Fractured arms	..	..	..	2
Lacerated fingers	..	..	..	2
Infected foot	..	..	..	1
Cerebral haemorrhage	..	..	..	1
Acute chorea	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia, strained back, paraplegia, indigestion, abscess of jaw, eye disease (ophthalmia), 1 each	..	..	..	6
Nothing abnormal diagnosed	..	..	..	12
Total	..	..	..	31

Of this total sixty-four were cured and discharged to their homes. There were five deaths in the period under review and there remain nineteen in hospital now.

Referring to the deaths, one woman had absconded from hospital and when located and brought back was in a hopeless condition and died soon afterwards. There were no absconders during the past twelve months.

A male native from Bamboo Springs was also sent into hospital when all hope of recovery was past; he died soon after admission.

A woman voluntarily came specially from Broome to the hospital to apply for treatment. Past neglect and the venereal origin of her trouble made ultimate recovery highly improbable, but she remained an inmate for some weeks until her death.

Another woman was brought in with an abscess of the hand but contracted pneumonia while an inmate and died.

A male from Warrawagine was in hospital for several months last year with heart failure supervening as a complication of gonorrhoea. He was discharged with a proviso that he should only do very light work. He returned to hospital several months later "in extremis" and died a few days later.

Two hundred and fifty intravenous injections were given during the year mainly for the treatment of granuloma venereum and syphilis. Seventeen surgical operations were performed and eleven general anaesthetics were given besides several local anaesthetics. Teeth were extracted where necessary.

The average length of stay in hospital per patient has been less this year than heretofore. This indicates in a general way a more prompt response to the treatment given and to this several factors have contributed. Not the least amongst these is the fact that it has been found possible to provide a more varied diet for the inmates.

Unfortunately there is no indication of the lessening of venereal disease amongst the natives in the district; rather the reverse. At the hospital we hear of many sick ones in the bush. Sometimes it has been possible to locate them and bring them in; but more often than not they elude our efforts and remain either to infect "pedongs" who are continually coming in from the "pindan" to taste the new civilisation of the whites or to re-infect those we have cured and returned to their homes. I only know that we receive far more reports of sick natives than previously and from past experience I venture to predict a heavy percentage of venereally infected natives in this and adjoining districts.

It is absolutely necessary that the sexes should be efficiently segregated, particularly at night, if treatment is to be successful, otherwise progress made will be undone and length of stay in hospital will be protracted and reflected in the added cost of maintenance. The compounds are at present in a sad state of disrepair and offer not the slightest barrier to the indiscriminate mixing of individuals. This matter has been surveyed by the Chief Protector and the Public Works Department's foreman, and it is earnestly hoped that repairs will soon be effected.

*Derby Native Hospital.*—There were eight patients in this hospital at the beginning of the year, while the number admitted during the year was 71, making a total of 79 undergoing treatment. Of these 60 were discharged cured, three died, and three absconded, leaving 13 patients in the hospital at the close of the year.

As the result of my inspection of the hospital premises in June last, it is proposed to immediately add an operating theatre to the institution.

The following report has been submitted by Dr. E. W. Byron, District Medical Officer:—

The following list is as near as I can gather from the notes; the first one only was performed before my arrival:—

- Enucleation of eye.
- Incision of infected inguinal glands and removal of a gland for section.
- Lacerated scalp (six sutures).
- Double paracentesis for otitis media.
- Removal of large fibroma of the abdominal wall.
- Excision of small fibrous tumour from the neck.
- Incision into infected hand.
- Incision of infected wound of the back.
- Two dental cases (four extractions).

Since then I have had a case of traumatic gangrene of the feet for which I have amputated one leg with spinal anaesthetic and have to amputate the other as soon as it can be arranged. There was also a castration for cancer of the testes.

*Midlands District Hospital, Moore River.*—Admissions for the year numbered 325, which, in addition to 10 patients already in hospital, brought the total up to 335. Of these 296 were discharged cured, and 10 died, leaving 29 patients in the hospital at the end of the year.

Additions to this institution have been referred to elsewhere in this Report.

In furtherance of the scheme for the general medical examination of natives throughout and referred to at page 5, it has been arranged that so far as legally possible the periodical inspection of the native inhabitants of towns in the North by Resident Medical Officers is also to be undertaken.

In the amending Aborigines Bill further power in this regard is sought.

The total number of deaths reported to the Department, as indicated by the statement below, was 225, being 129 less than during the previous year, when

there were 156 deaths due to malaria and influenza alone:—

	Adults.		Children under 16.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	Accident .. .. .	4	1	1	
Abscess of lung .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Anaemia .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Acute pancreatitis .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Blood poisoning .. .. .	2	0	0	0	2
Burns .. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Consumption .. .. .	1	1	0	0	2
Cancer .. .. .	2	2	0	0	4
Chest trouble .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Constipation .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Childbirth .. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
Diarrhoea .. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
Drowned .. .. .	0	0	1	1	2
Diabetes .. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
Enteritis .. .. .	0	0	0	2	2
Fever .. .. .	1	3	0	1	5
Granuloma .. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
Heart failure .. .. .	4	4	0	0	8
Haemorrhage .. .. .	2	0	0	0	2
Influenza .. .. .	15	21	2	0	38
Intranatal injuries .. .. .	0	0	1	0	1
Internal trouble .. .. .	0	1	1	2	4
Leprosy .. .. .	2	0	0	0	2
Meningitis .. .. .	0	0	0	1	1
Malarial fever .. .. .	5	2	0	0	7
Malignant disease of large intestine .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Malnutrition .. .. .	0	0	1	0	1
Natural causes .. .. .	3	4	1	1	9
Pneumonia .. .. .	13	9	4	4	30
Paralysis .. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
Perished .. .. .	0	2	0	0	2
Premature births .. .. .	0	0	0	3	3
Senile decay .. .. .	19	18	0	0	37
Sunstroke .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Stillborn .. .. .	0	0	1	2	3
Septicaemia .. .. .	0	1	1	0	2
Syphilis .. .. .	2	0	0	0	2
Spear thrust .. .. .	0	1	0	0	1
Snakebite .. .. .	0	0	1	0	1
Struck on head by stick .. .. .	1	0	0	0	1
Severe cold .. .. .	3	7	1	3	14
Tuberculosis .. .. .	5	5	1	0	11
Typhoid fever .. .. .	0	2	1	0	3
Venereal disease .. .. .	0	4	0	0	4
	92	94	18	21	225
	186		39		
					225

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The comparative statement to be found at page 23 indicates the number of natives engaged under permit for the past and immediately preceding years. It will be seen that the number of those in respect to whom permits were issued has increased by 54, though the number of permits actually decreased by 62. The decrease is, with the exception of 2, in the single permits, the number of general permits issued being about the same as in the previous year. In the South-West permits covering the employment of only 205 natives were issued and of these 66 were engaged through Head Office. This indicates the dearth of employment offering for natives in this part of the country, though a fair number are periodically employed in shearing and clearing work under contract.

At Head Office 36 engagements of girls for domestic service were finalised, practically all of

these being trainees of Moore River Native Settlement. The demand for trainees from our own institutions continues to be much greater than the supply available, indicating that if more of these youngsters could be taken in hand by the Department they could be readily placed after a period of training.

Efforts were made during the year to encourage the employment of adult male natives and half-castes in the pearling industry, and certain rules governing such employment were brought into force, but so far the result has not been entirely satisfactory owing to unforeseen difficulties cropping up. It is hoped, however, to overcome these and enable an increasing number of single men to be so engaged. One difficulty in this respect is the necessity for such employees to work under Asiatic masters, since the employment of natives by Asiatics is prohibited by regulation. It has been ruled, however, that an employee going to sea under a Japanese master when engaged by a white owner ashore does not constitute a breach of the regulation.

#### OFFENCES BY ABORIGINES.

The offences committed by natives increased somewhat as compared with the previous year, as the subjoined return indicates, and as in previous years the consumption of alcoholic liquor is mainly responsible for misdemeanours reported:—

	1933-4.	1934-5.
Assault .. .. .	9	19
Committing a nuisance .. .. .	2	1
Drunkenness .. .. .	23	14
Disorderly conduct .. .. .	0	12
Driving motor vehicle without license .. .. .	1	0
Enticing a native from a reserve .. .. .	0	3
Escaping legal custody .. .. .	1	4
Enticing native from school or institution .. .. .	1	0
False pretences .. .. .	3	0
Found on gaming premises .. .. .	2	0
Idle and disorderly .. .. .	12	0
Indecent dealing with a girl under sixteen years of age .. .. .	1	0
Indecent exposure .. .. .	1	1
Keeper of gaming premises .. .. .	1	0
Loitering .. .. .	1	1
On prohibited area .. .. .	4	0
Neglect to provide maintenance for child .. .. .	1	0
Resisting arrest .. .. .	0	1
Receiving liquor .. .. .	11	29
Receiving stolen goods .. .. .	0	1
Refusing to supply information .. .. .	0	1
Receiving rations falsely .. .. .	0	1
Stealing .. .. .	4	8
Supplying natives with liquor .. .. .	1	2
Selling Government blanket .. .. .	0	1
Threat to kill .. .. .	0	1
Trespassing .. .. .	0	9
Unlawfully using cattle .. .. .	0	1
Unlawfully being on Settlement .. .. .	0	4
Unlawful possession .. .. .	3	3
Unlicensed firearms .. .. .	1	0
Unsound mind .. .. .	1	0
Vagrancy .. .. .	1	0
	85	117

#### OFFENCES AGAINST ABORIGINES.

Of the 11 convictions under this head no less than eight were of persons charged with supplying liquor to aborigines. There was one for employing a native without a permit, one for the unlawful possession of a native blanket, and one for being found in a native camp.

Regarding breaches of the law generally, a few cases of interest may be mentioned.

In a certain district in Kimberley a half-caste was shot dead by a white man, allegedly in self-defence. The jury of three local residents at the inquest returned a verdict of accidental death at the hands of the accused in a scrimmage in which the victim was the aggressor. Consequent upon the Department's own inquiries into the matter, steps were taken to prevent the white man concerned from again having anything to do with the working of native labour, and the persons mostly concerned in that regard were warned accordingly.

In June last a half-caste was charged at a Murchison town with the wilful murder of another half-caste. The case was remanded to the Criminal Sessions, Perth, where counsel for the defence engaged by the Department secured a verdict of not guilty.

On a station in the East Murchison district it was found that native women were consorting with white men, but sufficient definite evidence to enable proceedings to be taken could not be produced. Two single women, however, were removed under warrant to another district.

A native was badly assaulted in Kimberley by a white man against whom there were other previous complaints, including one of the wilful murder of a native, of which he had been acquitted at Wyndham. The offender quickly disposed of his property and quitted the State before action could be taken against him.

Proceedings were taken against the part owner of a station in the East Murchison district and convictions secured for the supply of liquor to aborigines. Although there were six quarter-caste children on this station alleged to be fathered by the white man in question, the case against him under Section 43 of the Aborigines Act was not successful. In this instance the whole of the natives were removed from the station, which was after the trial granted a permit to employ only single men.

Several cases of incest were reported and dealt with as the facts warranted. I have previously reported that this is a growing trouble owing mainly to the undesirable conditions under which the half-caste people are living throughout the South-West.

In January last it was decided to investigate reports concerning the alleged murder of natives in the vicinity of the Rawlinson Ranges. A police party left in March last to investigate matters but although the inquiry was very thorough sufficient evidence could not be obtained justifying action being taken against anyone.

The Department engaged counsel to defend four natives charged with various offences during the year. The charges were, of course, serious in each case, but it is now the custom for a Protector to appear at every trial, however minor the charge.

#### CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.

There was only one application for exemption from the provisions of the Aborigines Act under consideration at the close of the previous year, while twelve have since been received, making a total of thirteen to be dealt with. Of these one was granted and six were not recommended, while in the other

six cases inquiries were not completed at the end of the year. Three certificates were cancelled during the year.

#### RECOGNISANCES.

Permission was granted under Section 9 of the Aborigines Act to remove twenty natives from one part of the State to another. Bonds for the return of these aborigines were entered into in every case. Of the recognisances entered into, five were completed and three had not expired.

#### REMOVALS UNDER SECTION 12.

Twenty-eight warrants were issued in accordance with regulations made under the above section covering the removal of 51 natives from one part of the State to another. Of these, 41 were admissions to the Moore River Native Settlement.

#### DEPARTMENTAL STATIONS, SETTLEMENTS AND HOMES.

*Moola Bulla Native Station, East Kimberley.*— This station on the whole may be said to have had a more satisfactory year. Altogether 665 head of cattle were treated at the Wyndham Meatworks. Five hundred and ninety-two of these sent in, comprising one lot, averaged 676.84 lbs. and secured 85.35 per cent. freezers. These were good bullocks and this is the best average we have had. The result may be considered highly satisfactory and the price is expected to be better than in immediately preceding years. Brandings totalled 3,308, which is also very good and an increase of 90 over the previous year.

Good results have also been obtained from the sheep industry, which is demonstrating what it was established to show, namely, that sheep rearing in East Kimberley can be successfully undertaken. So satisfactory was the wool clip that our agents, Messrs. Dalgety & Co., wrote me a complimentary letter in June last, stating it was the best wool so far forwarded from Moola Bulla and was of excellent length and style and in very good condition.

In April last we purchased 1,000 breeding ewes from Mr. A. J. Rose of Quanbun Station and these were delivered on the property in June, the number actually delivered being 943. Twenty-four additional rams selected by Mr. McCallum, Sheep and Wool Expert attached to the Agricultural Department, were purchased and sent forward early in the year. Of these, two died en route, but were covered by insurance. Four of the older rams were sold to a neighbour.

Blade shearers being unobtainable in East Kimberley, it is proposed to purchase a small machine shearing plant, and the matter is now in train.

My inspection of this station in June last indicated that everything was in excellent order, but that additional waters were sadly needed. The herd, which a few years ago was much reduced by drought conditions, is gradually increasing and now totals approximately 18,000, so the provision of further water supplies is an urgent matter. The Government, recognising this, has placed at my disposal a sum totalling £1,000 during the last two years. A boring contractor was engaged but was only partly successful in obtaining adequate supplies. Unfortunately.

attracted by better prospects in the Northern Territory, this contractor took his plant away. Since there is now no one else available to do this work, it is proposed to purchase our own plant, which in every way should prove more satisfactory. There is here a lot of excellent country which is unfortunately waterless except in specially favourable seasons. The deepening of some of the existing wells was undertaken during the year with satisfactory results.

Additional buildings to accommodate the children, now numbering 50, being educated and trained at Moola Bulla, are an urgent necessity as well as a surgery, nurses' room and doctor's office. As an adjunct to the Travelling Medical Officer's activities, a clinic of this nature is an absolute necessity and this accommodation is the first proposed to be dealt with. When completed, it is intended to place a fully qualified nurse at this institution.

A new Bedford utility car was purchased, the old Chevrolet car being disposed of to a neighbour.

When I returned to Perth I felt it incumbent upon me to report to the Minister concerning the highly efficient management of this station.

A statement of receipts and payments and other statistical returns will be found at pages 23 and 24.

While the payments exceeded the receipts by £594 4s. 6d., the favourable balance of £1,908 10s. 10d. between debtor and creditor accounts indicated a probable surplus for the year of £1,314 6s. 4d. It is considered that debts owing on account of other activities of the Department should be cleared. Some of the money is owing on account of stock supplied years ago to Munja Station and Moore River Native Settlement.

Mr. A. T. Woodland, J.P., Manager, reports as follows:—

**Natives.**—I have the honour to report on the condition and treatment of natives for the year ended 30th June, 1935. The average of men, women and children per month on the station was 159. The number of cattle killed for them was 107. The decrease in number is owing to the deaths in the district last year. Generally the health of the natives has been good except the usual colds. Eight natives were sent to Derby for different complaints during the year; most of these have returned. Several have been treated by the Australian Inland Mission Hospital in Hall's Creek. Only one case of cattle-killing was heard in Hall's Creek, the native getting six months. Two cases of murder were heard by the coroner, and both cases discharged.

**Season.**—The season has been the best for a number of years. In July we had a fall of 248 points which kept the grass green all the year. Total to the end of June 1935 was 2135 points and at present the grass is good all over the run.

**Stud Cattle.**—On the 1st July, 1934, these numbered 17, the progeny of the stud cows now dead, and we are breeding from the progeny of these cows, classing them as half-breeds. Forty calves were branded from these and transferred to the herd.

**Herd Cattle.**—On the 1st July, 1934, these numbered 16,684, brandings were 3,308, including 15 bulls, an increase of 90 on last year. Sent to works 600, stragglers to works 103, sold locally 13, killed for station 101, killed for indigents 104, total 921. Mortality 1,460, being 7 per cent. off yearlings, 6 per cent. off two-year-olds, 5 per cent. off three and four-year-olds, 10 per cent. off five-year-olds and older, and 10 per cent. off bulls, leaving a balance of 17,611, being an increase of 927 as compared with last year. These cattle have been in good condition all the year.

**Sheep.**—On the 1st July, 1934, these numbered 1,303. Increase for year of 224, and a further 943 were purchased from Quanbun, making a total of 2,470 sheep.

Thirty-six were sold locally, 8 killed for rations, 6 died, leaving a total of 2,420 sheep at 30th June, 1935.

**Rams.**—On 1st July, 1934, these numbered 6. Four were sold and two died. Twenty-four rams were sent from south during the season.

**Wool.**—The wool clip from 1,359 sheep, including lambs, was 8,317 lbs., being an average per sheep of a little over 6 lbs. The sheep have done well and a lot of the ewes cut up to 11 lbs., wethers 9 lbs., hoggets 9 lbs., lambs (nine months old) 4 lbs., old cull ewes bringing the average down.

**Goats.**—The balance at 1st July, 1934, was 350. Increase 27, making a total of 377. Seventy-one were killed for rations, 30 died, leaving a balance of 276 at 30th June, 1935.

**Mules.**—These numbered 12 at 1st July, 1934. There has been no change. Most of these mules were on the mail coach some years ago, and have not turned up, but still are on the books, and they may be dead.

**Donkeys.**—On the 1st July, 1934, these numbered 193, brandings were 20, making a total of 213. Of these, 30 were exchanged for horses, leaving a balance of 183 at 30th June, 1935.

**Horses.**—At 1st July, 1934, these numbered 373, including 2 stallions. Exchanged for donkeys 5, sold 3, brandings 28, deaths 40, leaving a balance of 363 at 30th June, 1935.

**Transport.**—This is being carried out by contract carrier per motor truck, at the rate of £12 per ton from Wyndham to Moola Bulla, and £8 per ton from Wyndham to Violet Valley, all back loading from both places free of charge.

**Improvements.**—Two bores have been put down. One to a depth of 200 feet, with only a small supply of water, when granite was struck. The second hole was put down to a depth of 144 feet with a better supply of water, when granite was again struck. Extension was made to the sheep yard. Existing wells were deepened.

**Native School.**—The number of children attending school is 48, and Mrs. Hall, the teacher, is doing good work.

**Employees.**—Five permanent hands have been employed during the year, and a musterers' cook part of the year. Seventy natives were employed doing stock, tanning, road and general work during the year.

**Tannery.**—The tannery is being carried on by natives under the supervision of the bookkeeper and manager. The natives take an interest in the work. Leather to the value of £58 was sold during the year.

**Munja Native Station,** which has not the same advantages as Moola Bulla in a profit-making direction, may nevertheless be said to have done well in the direction of tropical culture, the cash return from the disposal of peanuts amounting to £944 16s. 5d. as shown by the statement of receipts and payments. The Manager, Mr. Reid, is to be commended for what he has done in this direction, with the very small staff at his disposal. A glance at his own remarks in this connection will indicate this.

There is an urgent need for the provision of additional cattle at this station, the numbers on hand being insufficient to supply the needs of the natives without depleting the herd. Proposals in this connection are expected to be brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Some seven hundred natives are catered for here and the influence of the station extends far and wide.

The actual cash deficiency for the year was £892 19s. 9d., and this, added to the unfavourable balance between debtor and creditor accounts, showed a total deficiency of £1,680 0s. 10d. As in the case of Moola Bulla, interest accruing on capital expenditure is not taken into account in the foregoing. Separate state-



ments indicate the position in this regard in both cases, while others show the assessed value of both properties.

Munja Station is surely demonstrating the fact that in certain portions of North Kimberley there is scope for the establishment of certain forms of tropical culture. It must be borne in mind, too, that so far we have not had the advantage of expert advice.

Mr. Harold Reid, Manager, reports as follows:—

*Natives.*—I have much pleasure in reporting that the general health of the natives has been much better than last year, beyond two general visits of "cold" epidemics, one of which is on now; there being 103 natives under treatment, but no serious outbreaks.

Granuloma appears to be on the increase and leprosy is also present among the natives in this district. Five patients were sent to Derby Hospital. Three of these were suspected lepers, and two granuloma cases. Six patients were sent to Broome per Kunmunya Mission lugger; two have returned. Five were granuloma cases and one a case of skin disease.

*Cultivation.*—Ploughed, cultivated, etc., 70 acres of land. Planted 41 acres of peanuts and 29 acres of Broom Millet. Shipped 1,070 sacks of peanuts to market. Grasshopper plagues (two) ruined Broom Millet crop, no return.

Harvested 8 bushels of African bean (dried). Have a splendid vegetable garden covering an acre of land of all varieties of vegetables. Grow sufficient vegetables to supply all employees (white and black).

Shipped from 1935 harvest to date 3 tons 4 cwt. 0 qrs. 27 lbs. peanuts; approximately 17 tons to follow and one ton reserved for seed.

*Improvements.*—Repaired saddlery, harness, etc. Repaired yards, fences, buildings, etc.; built house for indigent natives, used old rain water tank for roof of same. Natives cut and carried all firewood and timber required on the Station, ploughed, harrowed, etc., and planted and harvested under white supervision. I am very pleased with the manner in which they carried out their various duties.

*Stock.*—Mustered cattle on run and branded 223 calves, brandings for 1935 not started yet, will attend to same when harvest completed. Branded 11 horses and 28 donkeys. Broken in 8 head horses.

*General Remarks.*—More cattle are needed on the Station for meat requirements, our present herd being too small to meet this item. Horses, cattle and goats, also donkeys, are in good condition notwithstanding the light rainfall; there is abundance of feed and water on the Station for all requirements.

Munja Station is on the verge of becoming self-supporting, the expenditure of extra capital for improvements in the direction of fencing material, galvanised iron for sheds, harvesting machinery and motor tractor to enable large acreages to be handled, being necessary to bring about this desirable object. We have again this year to charter extra boats for transport of peanuts. At the high rate it costs for these special trips, approximately £40, to transport to market one of these shipments of 3¼ tons, it means that one ton of these nuts is used to cover the charges.

*Violet Valley Native Station.*—Mr. Hector Burness, having reached the retiring age after more than twenty years of faithful service to the Department, relinquished his duties at Violet Valley and was succeeded by Mr. C. L. McBeath in July, 1934. Mr. McBeath is a married man, and his wife a former resident of Hall's Creek. The native people here much appreciate the presence of a white woman on the place.

Since his appointment Mr. McBeath has done a great deal of excellent work in restoring the buildings and working the stock, the brandings for the season being very good. Some of the mills destroyed by storm and otherwise suffering from deterioration had to be replaced during the year and other measures

introduced to improve the water supply both at the homestead and elsewhere. Some six to seven hundred natives have still to be cared for at this station.

Mr. C. L. McBeath, Officer-in-Charge, reports as follows:—

*Natives.*—The average number of natives that have been in the bush camp at the Station has been 102 monthly. These natives do not include the natives employed at the Station on general and stock work. Fifty-six head of cattle and approximately fifty head of goats were slaughtered for their use during the year. The natives employed at the Station have been well catered for as regards food, for in addition to the usual supply of bread and beef, they have had eight gallons of milk per day and an abundance of eggs and vegetables. We are at present milking seven cows and forty goats.

The health of the natives has been very good generally, and they have also been very orderly whilst in camp. One aged native woman died of old age and heart disease. She dropped dead in the bed of the Station creek at the bush camp, and one station stock-boy has been sent to Moola Bulla for transport to Derby suffering from a skin disease thought to be leprosy. There was brought from Hann Spring Station a native child about three years of age, stated to have swallowed an electric torch bulb. I treated the child for two days and at the end of the second day I was successful in having the child pass the obstruction. A native boy aged about nine years was also treated for a severely cut and broken nose. The usual minor complaints such as colds, sore eyes, bruises, etc., were treated by me, but these were by no means numerous. The general health of the natives in the Turkey Creek District also appears to have been very good for the past year. One hundred and twenty natives from the coastal district between the Forrest River and the Drysdale visited the Reserve in April. I understand that this is the first time that these salt water natives have visited this Station. The natives told me that in future they will visit Violet Valley every year.

*Season.*—The season experienced this year has not been as good as might have been expected from the amount of rain that fell. Two inches fell in two days early in November, and the same early in December, with no further falls between, with the result that the green shoots were burnt off with the very hot weather that followed. The first general rains fell in January, when four inches were recorded, and eight inches in three days in March. Usually an abundance of grass hay can be cut quite close to the house, but this year we have not been able to cut hay owing to the scarcity of suitable grass.

*Garden.*—The vegetable garden with the exception of the tomatoes is looking very well; most of the vegetables have made good growth. We have had four very bad frosts and most of the tomato trees have been very badly nipped. Prior to this I was looking forward to a record crop of tomatoes. New wire netting for the garden is badly needed.

*Herd Cattle.*—The cattle are all in very fair condition and the number is as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
Cattle on hand 30/6/34 .. ..	170	508	678
Brandings 34/35 .. ..	114	84	198
	284	592	876
Sold to Meatworks .. ..	5	..	5
Killed for rations, station and indigent .. ..	69	5	74
Mortality 34/35 .. ..	13	49	62
	197	538	735

*Horses.*—This year foals will be mustered and branded in August, when a good branding is expected. The number of horses is 129.

*Mules.*—The total being the same as last year, viz., four head.

*Goats.*—The goats at Violet Valley were purchased by me privately, the idea being to increase our supply of milk and butter at the latter end of the year.

*Improvements.*—The following improvements have been effected: sun-shutters at front of house, railings and nettings at front of house, verandah completely re-antbedded; house grounds fenced with posts, rails

and netting; south end of garden fenced, goat yard erected, flyproof dining room erected, grass wash-house erected, buildings whitewashed; store and flyproof beef house partially erected; new gates for house; road from Frog Hollow to Station repaired, and many other small jobs.

*Remarks.*—In conclusion I would like to say that the natives have worked well and also been well behaved, and it has been a pleasure to have been working among them. These remarks also apply to the bush natives who have visited Violet Valley during the year.

*La Grange Bay Feeding Depot.*—As the result of my recent inspection of this depot I came to the conclusion, due to the fact that a large number of the natives cared for here are women, that a married couple should be placed in charge. It was consequently decided that Mr. Spurling, who had nearly reached the retiring age, should retire about the end of December, 1935, and, in pursuance of the Department's policy throughout, be replaced by a married couple. This has been effected and Mr. and Mrs. Hodges proceeded to Port Hedland first to relieve Mr. and Mrs. Bisley, in charge of the hospital there, while on biennial leave, and later to relieve Mr. Spurling. Mrs. Hodges is a trained nurse with experience in the North and elsewhere both as nurse and matron.

Mr. John Spurling, Officer-in-Charge, advises as follows:—

The number of natives receiving sustenance during the financial year ended 30th June, 1935, was adults 721, children 60.

Rations supplied were of excellent quality. Bread is baked daily for the indigents camped at the depot.

*Health of the Natives.*—Doctored several cases of sore eyes and other minor troubles, and am glad to say all recovered, and the health of the natives is good. Removed from Anna Plains Station four suspected cases of leprosy. One male native recovered and returned to Anna Plains.

One case of syphilis, a male native, recovered and returned to Anna Plains.

One case of granuloma from Wallal sent to Broome Hospital. The position re leprosy in this district is not receiving the attention it merits. Some time ago four lepers were taken from here to Beagle Bay, one in an advanced stage, yet no medical examination of the contacts and others had been made. These men were taken away and their women left in the camps, and are mingling freely with the other blacks. The last medical examination of the natives was made by Dr. Haynes, of Broome, in April, 1933, and he did not see all of them, as a large proportion were away bush.

N.B.—Dr. Davis has since been through the district and will be returning there again shortly.

*Blankets and Clothing.*—These have been forwarded regularly and always found to be of excellent quality. The clothing supplied by the Department is not sufficient, as one issue for the year for the indigents does not allow the natives to keep themselves reasonably clean. At least two or even three issues are essential, as filthy clothing must assist the spreading of leprosy and other diseases, including venereal which is prevalent in parts of this district. When a medical examination is made of the natives, the two diseases mentioned above should receive special attention.

*Deaths.*—Two deaths occurred during the twelve months, one male and one female, an aged couple.

*Condition of Buildings.*—The quarters are in good order, but require attention on account of the white ants. They are very destructive at this depot.

*Fences.*—All in good order.

*Water Supply.*—Good water all throughout the year, but after the wet season is over the water is inclined to be a bit brackish, but it goes off.

*Garden.*—Although the wet season was late in this area, the garden is coming on nicely, but the garden pests are very bad, and require a lot of attention.

*Butcher Supplies.*—Meat of good quality supplied when required.

*Permits and Recognisances.*—Have been issued as stated in my reports from time to time.

*Cleanliness.*—The natives as a rule are cleanly in their habits and co-operate in keeping the premises tidy. I am pleased to say they are very peaceful and there is little friction amongst them.

*Wallal Feeding Depot.*—The remarks appearing under La Grange respecting staff equally apply to Wallal, and it is hoped in due course when the present occupant of the position retires, which will be before long, a married couple will take his place.

*Moore River Native Settlement.*—It was unfortunate that the Royal Commissioner should have visited Moore River Settlement just at a time when conditions were really not normal. The Settlement had for a long time languished for want of the necessary funds with which to effect urgent improvements and enable the management better to carry out its very difficult duties. The Commissioner did not visit the Settlement later, as was expected, but had he done so he would have noticed a vastly different state of affairs.

As the result of urgent representations made by me prior to the Commissioner's visit, the Treasury made available sufficient money to completely renovate all buildings excepting the hospital, while the Lotteries Commission had provided in July, 1934, a grant of £500 with which to extend and complete that institution. The restoration of the buildings generally was undertaken by the Public Works Department, and on completion of the work the place in this respect was in a better state than for many years past. Extended building facilities are still needed, but these are somewhat dependent upon the question of the provision of additional settlements elsewhere, and at the moment funds are not forthcoming to do more in this direction.

In regard to the hospital, there has been added a men's ward surgery and operating theatre in one block, nurses' quarters, medical ward, children's room, and necessary offices. Most of this work was undertaken by the Superintendent with native labour and the help of a carpenter to do the roofing, and Mr. Neal, the Superintendent, is certainly to be congratulated upon the result. The additions were constructed just in time to help in accommodating a large number of patients who required to be nursed through a severe epidemic experienced this year. I am deeply grateful to the Lotteries Commission for enabling this very necessary provision to be made.

The Settlement has suffered from an indifferent water supply since its establishment, and the matter became acute towards the end of 1934. A small sum of money was granted for the purpose of boring at a site where I had long been of the opinion ample water could be found. This proved to be the case, an excellent supply of good water being struck.

About the same time I raised the question of the supply of an electric lighting plant for the Settlement and at the instance of the Honorary Minister, Mr. Kitson, the Mechanical Engineer, Mr. Shaw, visited the Settlement and submitted a comprehensive report in which was suggested the provision of plant

for pumping and lighting in a combined scheme. Here again the Lotteries Commission came to our assistance and the installation of this plant is proceeding forthwith.

Consequent upon the outbreak of typhoid fever at Mount Margaret Mission, I felt that the sanitation of our own institution here might leave much to be desired. It was therefore arranged that a special inspection should be made by one of the inspectors attached to the Public Health Department. Resulting from this it is hoped to completely re-organise drainage and sanitation matters, and at time of writing this in train. Fortunately, due largely to the sandy nature of the soil at Moore River, no great disabilities have been experienced in this connection, but it is well to avoid any trouble which might otherwise be traceable to this cause.

The planting of pine trees around this institution appears to be meeting with considerable success. This is otherwise an almost treeless area, being sand-plain, and the pine plantations now growing up should lend additional health and charm to the view. The young pines, first planted as directed by the Forestry Department about eight years ago, are showing remarkable progress, while some older trees, planted in 1917 when the Settlement was established, now resemble forest trees. Since there are thousands of acres of similar country surrounding the Settlement, it is intended to continue planting year by year to as great an extent as is found possible.

Some 750 acres of land on the Moore River, lying about eight miles west of the Settlement, upon being abandoned by the holder, was leased to the Department by the Agricultural Bank. Some of this land had produced good crops and it was thought it might be suitable for growing our fodder and vegetables. This has proved to be the case and the Settlement has since its acquisition been supplied with more than enough vegetables and sufficient fodder for its needs this year. The production of vegetables at the Settlement proper has been abandoned for the time being.

In March, 1935, Dr. Myles of Moora succeeded Dr. Maunsell of New Norcia as Visiting Medical Officer.

Commencing in May last, a series of epidemics overtook the residents of the Settlement, and staff and inmates suffered alike. At first a kind of contagious pneumonia appeared to be the trouble. This was followed by measles from which few escaped and, later still, most of the children broke out in sores, requiring special and lengthy treatment. Altogether, some 230 cot cases had to be treated during the epidemic and the resources of the institution were considerably strained in consequence. Dormitories and other buildings had to be converted into hospital wards and additional nursing staff provided. Some of the white staff were seriously ill and were compelled to leave the Settlement in order to recuperate, but in spite of the severity of the epidemic, pneumonia in particular, through which some of the inmates were desperately ill, the loss by death was very small. There were, in fact, during the epidemic six deaths, three of these being of infants while two of the adults were suffering also from contributory causes. The staff are to be commended for their untiring efforts on behalf of the inmates over a period of several months, practically from May to October, while Dr. Myles is to be thanked for his unremitting attentions.

In May this year the Lotteries Commission followed up their previous kindness in supplying the Settlement with a wireless set, by presenting a piano for use in the school. This action was very much appreciated, not only by the children but also by the adults on whose behalf concerts are frequently arranged, all inmates being very fond of music.

The elder girls, some of whom have proved to be unemployable outside the Settlement, have given a lot of trouble by decamping from time to time, and it is difficult to know what to do in some cases. They can supply no valid reason for their actions, unless it be the desire for a change of surroundings. No punishment which the management has power to inflict or moral suasion seems to have the slightest effect upon the majority of these, but some few in time seem to change and in the end make good. The boys, on the contrary, are no trouble, respond to their training and eventually make good outside.

With the addition of the farming property, previously alluded to, more scope is afforded of training the boys, but for the girls further facilities in this direction are an urgent necessity. Inmates must be usefully employed if we are to expect the best results and our system in this respect leaves much to be desired.

I believe, too, that an alteration in our methods more in the direction of individual training is very desirable, and that future institutions of this nature should be run on lines similar to those obtaining at the Fairbridge Farm School.

Mr. A. J. Neal, J.P., Superintendent, reports as follows:—

*Repair Work.*—On the 9th July, 1934, the Public Works Department commenced work on repairs which were very badly needed and many years behind time. The work consisted of boarding up the girls' dormitory verandah four feet, and link mesh netting on top and guards on all windows. The old hospital was treated the same as the girls' dormitory and is now quite a respectable looking place.

Dining room, sewing room, boys' dormitory, office and store, and mending room windows were all supplied with new window guards. The Superintendent's quarters were renovated inside, also the hospital received a couple of coats of paint inside. The whole of the buildings were overhauled by a plumber. All the guttering, etc., was put in good order. A 3,000-gallon tank was made by the Superintendent and erected at staff quarters.

The whole of the cooking arrangements in the compound kitchen were pulled down, and a new 8-foot range and two coppers were built in by the Public Works Department. We are now able to vary the cooking for the compound dining room.

*Hospital Surroundings.*—The hospital is surrounded by pine plantations. I have just completed the planting of a twenty-acre paddock south of the hospital. I have planted about eight dozen ornamental trees and shrubs in the vicinity of the hospital and in a few years these should add to its beauty.

*Land.*—In regard to the newly-acquired land, this farm adjoins the settlement on the western side. There are several hundred acres of good land on this farm, including about twenty acres of good summer land. We did not get this property until the early summer and I was unable to do much with it, but I did put in a few tomato plants which yielded about eight hundredweight of tomatoes weekly for three months. I have sown my hay crop on this farm this year and it is looking well, considering the season. I also have a considerable lot of vegetables in and growing well. Also a good patch of potatoes and onions. I am now preparing twelve acres of land ready for summer garden. Altogether I could get about twenty-five acres of summer land. This will eventually be brought under cultivation. There

is a lot of development work to be done on this property. This will provide useful occupation for the natives and create an asset at the same time.

There is one drawback on the property, and that is red mite. These pests will not allow such as lettuce, carrots, parsnips, beetroot and other small vegetables to get a start. I do not know of any practical way to deal with this pest on a large scale. There is a fourteen-acre paddock of subterranean clover. I have top-dressed this with a cwt. of super and will give this another one cwt. to the acre in August. With a reasonable season this should cut one ton per acre.

About September I shall start on clearing about 70 acres of good land on the east side of the river. There is still a good quantity of fair land to be cleared on this property.

*School.*—Many times I have drawn attention to the overcrowded state of the school. This building is altogether too small for the efficient working of 115 children, and as time goes on there will be more children to be admitted. During the fine weather about half the children receive their tuition outside, the teachers taking turn about outside. I have partitioned off a small portion of the verandah of the old hospital. The young children are taught there by a monitor (half-caste girl), otherwise they would not receive any instruction and would be running about the compound. I do not expect a new school to accommodate the whole of the children, but I do consider that another room should be built to take half the children.

*Religious Instruction.*—This was in the capable hands of the Resident Missionary, Miss L. Newman, until last March. When she left the settlement and returned to the East we very much regretted losing her. She was a wonderful woman and had a thorough grip of the natives, and a good influence on the staff.

A Deaconess, Sister F. Heath of Perth, succeeded Miss Newman.

*Employment.*—There is a much bigger demand for boys and girls than we can supply. There are plenty of native girls and boys in camps dotted about the countryside, but employers will not employ these natives as they are not under control and have no idea of discipline in any shape or form. That is the reason we have so many inquiries for help. This is a very strong reason why all young boys and girls should be trained in a settlement where they are under control and taught right from wrong.

*Roads.*—A new road has been made and gravelled. This road leads to the Superintendent's house by way of the cliffs overlooking the river, and through the pine plantations, making a much better entrance.

*Christmas.*—A Christmas tree was held and was a great success. Abundance of toys and presents of various kinds were given out to the natives. A special Christmas dinner was given to all the natives on the Settlement. This consisted of roast meat, potatoes, pickles, sauces, plum pudding, tinned fruits, sweets, soft drinks, and on New Year's Day 300 lbs. of fruit cake were given out. Altogether the natives had a very good Christmas. At the dinner the whole of the white staff did the waiting, much to the enjoyment of the natives.

Through the instrumentality of Rev. Abbott, of Gingen, we have had numerous gifts of oranges from neighbouring settlers.

*Sewing Room.*—This is in charge of Mrs. Paget, who is doing excellent work. Many thousands of garments were manufactured and sent to the Government Stores, Fremantle. From there they are distributed to the various stations and depots for distribution to the natives.

There were twelve deaths during the year, while twenty-eight births were recorded.

*Native Girls' Home, East Perth.*—The Matron, Mrs. G. Campbell, reports as follows:—

*The Home.*—The Home continues on the same lines as in previous years. It is used by girls in service, when on holidays, or travelling to or from positions, or girls and children requiring medical attention, or who for various reasons are in Perth; also as a training centre for domestics.

*Travelling.*—All girls travelling by boat, train or car are met on arrival, irrespective of time. Every girl departing is escorted. A seat is reserved in the train and sandwiches provided. Their general comfort and protection is attended to as far as possible.

*Numbers.*—226 girls passed through the Home, 2,290 beds were provided and 6,824 meals served, and 120 old girls paid visits to the Home.

*Medical.*—Treatment to outdoor hospital patients is given in the Home when necessary. All coloured people in hospitals are visited and arrangements made for their comfort when leaving.

*Trainees.*—A number of girls have been trained and sent to service. In each case they have held their positions, and have given satisfaction. Several trainees absconded from the Home for the one reason, they did not like working. They were returned to the Settlement, preferring to live there rather than go to service. This is very disheartening to the officers concerned and a very bad example for the younger girls. Trainees were taken to the Zoo, Museum, King's Park, Anzac Parade and all places of interest.

Church is attended regularly every Sunday.

*Picnic.*—The fourth annual picnic was held at Como during the Christmas holidays. It was well attended by all the girls working in Perth. Our sincere thanks are given to Sister Barbara, of St. Bartholemew's Church, East Perth, who arranged and helped with games, etc., and added greatly to the success and enjoyment of the day.

*Gifts.*—The girls appreciated the gifts of books, patches and odds and ends.

*Health.*—The general health of all inmates has been very good. One baby boy who has been receiving treatment for his feet and was unable to walk is now well on the road to a complete recovery.

*Conduct.*—Good.

*Aborigines' Feeding Depot, Eyre.*—Mr. A. J. Carlisle, Officer-in-Charge, reports as follows:—

It is my pleasing privilege to submit a report of the operations at Eyre Feeding Depot for year ending 30th June, 1935. As Eyre has been in what might be termed an experimental stage, nothing very definite has been expected or attempted in the nature of permanent works; however, we have followed the usual routine and adhered as closely to departmental wishes as conditions would allow, and can only hope that the result achieved has justified the expenditure involved. Converting virgin country into a habitable and serviceable place is not an idle person's job, and the year is all too short for the many tasks which must be attempted and accomplished. However, the work is congenial as we have been given every encouragement and facility to persevere. Perhaps the most pleasing feature of all is the fact that the natives under our care have begun to realise that we are working in their interests and for their benefit, and that we have their welfare as our objective in all we do; this they now display in a hundred ways and it is assuredly gratifying.

*Buildings.*—We have added a few small buildings to the Depot. Bath room with portable shower, brick floor, etc., washhouse of fairly large dimensions, harness room and tool room.

*Fencing.*—Enclosed a paddock of about 300 acres for holding camels.

*Stock.*—Goat herd of about 65, doing nicely since removing them to Bunabbie, about nine miles from Depot, where our sons are caring for them together with their sheep.

*Patrol.*—With the aid of telephonic communication covering as it does the principal part of my district, very little of this work has had to be done; minor journeys only are undertaken when necessary.

*Game.*—Native game and bush foods have been abundant throughout the year, increasing rather than diminishing, proving a great factor in the contentment of the natives and furnishing convincing proof that the Eyre district is eminently suitable as a native reserve, the varieties of bush foods procurable at all seasons being unbelievable. All goods for staff and native consumption have been sent regularly in unstinting quantities and of excellent quality.

*Aborigines' Feeding Depot, Karonie.*—At this place the Department has rationed natives for many years but the position has never been very satisfactory. Owing to the departure from Karonie of the lady who undertook this work for us, it became necessary for the police in Kalgoorlie to carry on as best they could, and while excellent work has been done by the police, it is obvious that the matter will not be entirely satisfactory until we have our own officer in charge. In pursuance of the policy of the Department elsewhere, it is intended to appoint a married couple to this position.

#### MISSIONS.

In the Mission sphere this year there has been a good deal of movement, mainly in the direction of securing fresh sites for activities.

Together with Mr. Woodland, manager of Moola Bulla Station, I visited Forrest River Mission towards the end of May and later reported that I was not favourably impressed with what I found there, mainly because of the unsuitability of the site. It is fair to state that the Rev. F. C. Dixon had only just taken over the management, and I believe if anyone could make a success of the place under existing conditions, he would do so. I have visited this Mission many times and I regret that I can see no evidence of progress in many necessary directions.

Being aware that Nulla Nulla Station, which lies next to the Mission, had been abandoned by its owners and fallen into the hands of the Government, I put forward a proposition that the site of the Mission should be moved to Nulla Nulla and that at the same time the Church Authorities should acquire the stock and property pertaining to Nulla Nulla. The matter was taken up with the Diocesan Authorities in Perth and it is expected that it will be brought to a successful conclusion. If that should be the case, I believe that the Mission will progress as it cannot do at its present site and, moreover, that it will come in contact with a considerably larger body of natives than is possible at present.

At Beagle Bay, which I also inspected, matters seemed to be normal though there were still evidences of the damage sustained by a severe storm experienced a few months before when a number of the buildings were destroyed and practically every mill and tank on the property blown down. Most of the damage had been repaired before I arrived but it was evident that the storm had been a most disastrous one and the cost of effecting repairs must have been considerable and a big strain upon the resources of the community. However, help was forthcoming in the shape of a substantial grant from the Lotteries Commission. Since my previous visit a guest house has been built and there were some improvements to the quarters of the priests and brothers, and a training school for novitiates had been established nearby.

The housing of leper patients at Beagle Bay appeared to me to be unsatisfactory, particularly because there was nothing to prevent intercourse between the lepers and the inmates of the camps. On my return I recommended the immediate removal of these lepers to the Derby leper camp and this has since been effected.

Following upon negotiations extending over several years, portion of the temporary aborigines reserve of 414,000 acres, known as Yampi Sound Reserve, was set aside at the request of the United

Aborigines' Mission with a view to transferring their Sunday Island Mission Station to the mainland. Subsequently the coastal area lying between Yampi Passage and Cone Bay, King Sound, comprising 122,400 acres, was declared a reserve for aborigines and leased to the United Aborigines' Mission, and during the year the Mission Station was transferred from Sunday Island to the new site. I understand that good progress has been made to the satisfaction of all concerned, the Mission being renamed "Wotjulun" Mission. The Council still retain the use of Sunday Island reserve which is employed as a depot for shell fishing.

The Drysdale Mission Authorities appear to have recognised the necessity for extending their activities by the establishment of a branch Mission further inland where there are better opportunities of cultivating the soil, which at the coast appears to be of poor quality. Some five years ago an area of about 100,500 acres on the Drysdale River, about forty miles from the existing Mission, was secured and it is hoped some day that this will form the Mission proper. Although I was only a few hours at Drysdale, I realise the wisdom of this step and trust it will not be long before the change is made. A cursory inspection at Drysdale does not favourably impress one with its potentialities as a site for a Mission, but the buildings there are excellent and the natives accorded every attention by a devoted staff.

At Gnowangerup the native reserve is close to the town and consequently not very suitably placed, but all attempts to obtain a better site have hitherto failed. Here Mr. and Mrs. Hedley Wright, missionaries representing the United Aborigines' Mission, have for some years carried on Mission work. During the year the Mission Council decided to purchase about 190 acres of land situated two miles north-east of the town with the object of establishing the Mission thereon, and since then the transfer has been made. However, there is a difficulty here inasmuch as private land cannot be created a reserve for aborigines, therefore the regulations governing reserves made under the Aborigines Act cannot apply in this case. The means of overcoming this difficulty have yet to be found, but I am satisfied that the move is a good one in the interests of the natives who appear to appreciate what is being done for them here.

Upon the application of Mr. Schenk, of Mount Margaret Mission, working under the auspices of the United Aborigines' Mission, permission was granted to establish a branch at a site about 300 miles east of Laverton in the vicinity of the Warburton Ranges, and a Mr. W. Wade has been placed in charge and is already established there. Mrs. Wade is with her husband and they are assisted by another married couple. It is intended to create a reserve for aborigines embracing the site of the Mission. The department feels that in the absence of departmental supervision it may be an advantage to have someone in that vicinity watching over the interests of the aborigines, particularly in view of unconfirmed rumours regarding the ill-treatment of natives in that district.

An application to lease Jackson Island, lying close to Sunday Island in King Sound, apparently for Mission purposes, was refused on the grounds that the site was too near other activities of a similar nature.

In October last year I spent several days at the United Aborigines' Mission, Mount Margaret, and went thoroughly into matters concerning the Department. The staff at that time comprised five married couples and six single persons, but some of these were trainees and others were destined to proceed to the new Mission then about to be established near the Warburton Ranges.

The work done here in the direction of the provision of necessary buildings and facilities is quite remarkable. As I pointed out in my report to the Minister, however, the sanitation of the place left much to be desired. I was anxious lest an epidemic should break out in consequence. My words proved to be more prophetic than I knew, as in May this year it was reported that fifteen inmates were down with typhoid fever. Mr. Schenk's own report gives further details in this regard. At the instance of this Department a Health Inspector was despatched to make a report on the position, as the result of which it is understood measures have been taken to remedy matters. We arranged, too, through the Commissioner of Public Health for special medical and nursing assistance to be supplied. Three nurses and a doctor were despatched from Kalgoorlie, and the local medical officer from Laverton rendered efficient assistance. Mr. Schenk and his assistants of course did everything in their power to assist in combating the outbreak.

Another matter which concerned me greatly here was the increasing number of natives rationed at the Department's expense, and I regret to say that I found a number of natives, already in receipt of sustenance either through their labours outside or earnings at the Mission, being provided with rations at the Department's expense. This matter has since been rectified and at the time of writing most of these, mainly young natives, are in employment and more or less maintaining themselves.

As a rationing station for the Department, this Mission has performed and is performing very excellent service but it is well for those in charge to bear in mind that we cannot do more for the natives here, proportionately, than we are doing elsewhere with the means at our disposal.

The Rev. J. R. B. Love, of Kunmunya Mission, supplies the following:—

*Population.*—The number of aborigines under Mission influence is about 300. The average weekly attendance at the Mission Station is about 100. Some of these are permanently living at the Station, others visit the Station for longer or shorter periods. The nomads visit the Mission for work, particularly at the busy times of the year, and engage in the cultivation of the soil. They also visit the Mission for tribal ceremonies, held in conjunction with the local natives. In this way the influence of the Mission is disseminated. All visitors make a practice of attending worship in the church.

There were no births, two deaths—of full-blood aboriginal men, each from influenza—and one marriage of a full-blood couple during the period under review.

*Industry.*—The industries of Kunmunya are agriculture, stock raising (cattle and goats), beachcombing, i.e., fishing for beche-de-mer, turtle shell, mother-of-pearl, and fish for food; freight carrying by the Mission boat "Watt-Leggatt," and building, harness making, etc., for local use.

*Agriculture.*—An area of about 50 acres is cleared and cultivated for peanuts, corn (of sorghum varieties), sweet potatoes, pumpkins and melons, vegetables, including tomatoes, cabbages, beans, silver beet, red beet, Chinese cabbage, carrots, turnips, leeks, etc., and fruit, including bananas, paw-paws, pineapples, oranges and lemons. The greater part of the produce is consumed

for food by the natives. Large quantities of sweet potatoes are grown and are about the Mission's best crop, the natives being very fond of them. One ton of peanuts has been sent away for sale. Corn, the Egyptian dhurra, and a Madras sorghum, have been used for porridge and mixed with wheat flour for bread. The station is never wholly without fruit all the year. This provided a very valuable constituent in the rations issued to workers, children and sick and aged. Bananas are in the banana store always, paw-paws for a good part of the year, while the pineapples yield a crop in June and another in December. Watermelons are in great demand among the natives. A plague of beetles destroyed all the pumpkins and melons during the wet season, in spite of strenuous efforts to keep them down. The pumpkins and melons were replanted. There has not been a drop of rain since the disastrous storm and deluge of March 25th to 28th last. Pumpkins and melons have yielded quite a fair crop from seed put in the damp ground and that has not had any water at all on it.

Household vegetables are grown, with hand watering in the cool months of the year. This provides employment for a number of men and women, and produces ample quantities of most vegetables that appear in the seedsman's catalogue.

Mr. McDougall has been successful in training the younger men to drive the plough and has done much hard work in the paddocks. A new paddock of three acres was cleared and fenced during the year.

*Stock.*—The Mission now has 186 head of cattle, including 100 purchased during the year from Gibb River Station, through the generosity of the Board. These 100 new cattle have settled down at the Kunmunya Reserve.

The growing boys of the Mission are making keen and useful stockmen; indeed to get on a horse or mule and ride after, is the height of the average young black-fellow's ambition. I am glad we are able to give them this work, as well as produce more meat for the use of the Station.

The goats supply a daily supply of milk and occasional fresh meat.

In referring to the matter of the "Watt-Leggatt," I desire to mention the fine feat of Alfred Brown (half-caste skipper) and his black crew in the big storm of March 25-9th when 140 lives and a good part of the Broome pearling fleet were lost. By his skill, coolness and courage, aided by the mercy of God and an obedient and skilful crew, Alfred, with the "Watt-Leggatt," was able to save the lives of seven Japanese and Malay men who were wrecked on a waterless island, to take in tow a disabled lugger to Broome, and to save the "Watt-Leggatt." This incident came at an opportune time, as showing the quality of the practical training given by the Presbyterian Mission. Alfred was first trained by my predecessor, Rev. N. Hey, at Mapoon; his crew are all Mission-trained "Wororas" of Kunmunya.

*Building and general industrial operations.*—The Mission has acquired valuable additions during the period under review. A new school building has been erected by me and the native men, the gift of Mr. H. R. Balfour, who, with Mrs. Balfour, visited Kunmunya two years ago. A dispensary has been put up and is in daily use, the gift of Miss Charlotte Balfour. A handsome new study, 16ft. x 14ft., has been built, the gift of our secretary, Rev. H. C. Matthew, and Mrs. Matthew.

A 10 h.p. MacDonald crude oil engine has been purchased and installed, the gift of friends in Victoria and South Australia. This is in constant use, sawing building timber and other timber, and grinding meal for porridge for natives' food. This is a vast saver of time, labour and costs, and is a splendid asset to the Mission. The church in Western Australia donated a ton of galvanised iron to the Mission for use in building native cottages. Two native cottages have been built. I have promised to build an iron-roofed cottage for each couple who have children. This I intend as a "baby bonus," in the hope that it may counteract the ancient and alas! still prevalent custom of pre-natal infanticide, that has always been, and yet is, practised by the native women. So far we have not had success. Two young women announced that they were pregnant; time went by till past the normal time; they were sent to Dr. Vickers at Broome; Dr. Vickers pronounced them to be two cases of pseudo-pregnancy, doubtless by their desire to have child-

ren; but the prior habit of pre-natal infanticide has been probably responsible for the fact that now the women cannot bear, if they wish to do so. The hope of the future lies in the young people growing up. We hope that the tide may turn, and that the needless dwindling of the tribes here cease. You will note, in the paragraph headed population, that we recorded two deaths and no births for the year.

As well as the above listed activities, fishing with net for food has been carried on. A new net has lately been bought and was mounted for me by a "beachcomber" who happened to call, and whom we have always received as a stranger should be received. His voluntary service is appreciated.

*Education.*—The school is in the hands of Mrs. MacDougall, who voluntarily devotes her mornings from 8.30 till 11.30 to the teaching of the children. This is one of the few departments of the Mission that cause no worry at all. On the work of Mrs. MacDougall rests much of the future of the Mission. The children under her teaching are making quite good progress in reading and writing, fair progress in arithmetic, also in the reading of their own language. Probably the most valuable part of the school life is the influence on the children that comes to them in their school career; the learning of honour, willing service, cleanliness and many virtues that are not to be included in the tribal life of a savage people.

There are at present 25 scholars in attendance, including the half-caste families of Harry Shadforth and Alfred Brown. There are no half-castes among the "Worora" nor the tribes on this reserve.

Mrs. MacDougall also leads packs of "Cubs," "Brownies" and "Girl Guides." The children love these activities. In the afternoons the children work in the paddocks and gardens, learning to produce their food.

Lately all the scholars were sent to the bush with their relatives for school holidays. I believe in their learning the lore of their tribe, and also in keeping in touch with the knowledge of how to procure foods in the bush. They are back at school, none the worse for their experience in the bush, but evidently glad to be back at the place where the bell rings for meals regularly.

*Health and medical care.*—A daily sick parade is held for any who may need attention, in the mornings after prayers in the church. I am glad to say that nearly all of the sick treated have been discharged as cured. Granuloma, however, is unhappily still largely in evidence. Some of the sufferers from this complaint have been sent to Broome and returned cured. Unfortunately, most of the cases returned as cured have broken out again, either by re-infection or other cause. Two years ago five patients died in Derby Native Hospital from an epidemic of influenza. Since then I have found great difficulty in getting aboriginal sufferers to consent to go to Broome. Several have run away to the bush when the day of the "Watt-Leggatt's" sailing drew near.

Leprosy seems to be increasing and is causing a considerable amount of anxiety.

The behaviour of the natives of the Mission has been excellent. No crime has been committed. A marked change is noticeable in the treatment of the women. Wife beating used to be a common occurrence. Now it is rare for a wife to be ill-treated by her husband. A very admirable trait of these people is their care of the sick and blind.

*Religious instruction.*—Daily morning prayers begin each day; the school children receive Scripture teaching and read from the New Testament and commit passages to memory. Worship is held in the church on Sunday morning and afternoon.

Nine men, eight women and four of their children were baptized in the Faith at last Easter.

I would summarise the year by saying that we have had another happy year in spite of financial struggle. The value of the teaching of the Gospel is to be seen in the faces of the people and in the vastly improved manner of their living. This has to be experienced to be realised. When I see the happy and decent community now living here, and recall cruelties and disgusting happenings in the past, I see the power of the Spirit working in the church to-day. The church has no need to be despondent. The Gospel vindicates itself now as always.

Summarised, the financial position is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Total receipts for the period under review	1,231	6	11
Total expenditure for the period under review	1,197	2	6
Credit Balance	£34	4	5

The principal sources of income for the year were:—

	£	s.	d.
Grant from the Board of Missions (including Agency)	460	0	0
Earnings of "Watt-Leggatt"	345	16	11
Earnings of "W. S. Rolland"	178	19	7
Subsidy Aborigines Department for infirm	72	14	2
Dingo scalps	33	12	6

N.B.—These moneys for dingo scalps are shown as Mission earnings, as the bounty is collected by our agent, Mr. Ogilvie, and placed to the credit of the Mission account. The native who kills a dingo, for which the bounty is £1 (eagle bounty 2s. 6d.), receives 19s., being charged 1s. for treating with arsenic and handling and collecting. I take the view that what a man captures with his own spear is entirely his own, at the same time his earning must not cost the Mission anything, so he gets 19s. to spend as he pleases, and pays 1s. for service.

Mr. J. Heggie, of the United Aborigines' Mission, Sunday Island, submits the following:—

*Industrial.*—Our lugger continues to do double work, the shelling trips and periodical runs to Derby for mail and stores. We have not been able to gather too much trochus shell; but have made special efforts to gather pearl shell and beche-de-mer, and by these means have been enabled to continue self-supporting.

Towards the end of the financial year the Mission was removed to a reserve granted on the mainland, on the north side of King Sound, which is a much more fertile spot than Sunday Island.

The men have since been engaged in timber cutting and building, while the women are employed constantly in the garden. We have nearly an acre cleared at present, with vegetables growing, and hope to be able to get in some larger crops during the coming months.

We are now able to find employment for all the native people daily, whereas on the island we only had a small percentage in constant work.

*School.*—Owing to shortage of helpers, the school work has had to be discontinued for the time being, but we are hoping there will be more workers available shortly, when our 30-odd children of school age will be able to resume their studies.

*Sewing.*—The sewing was again done by the native girls in a very efficient manner, dresses, trousers and shirts being among the garments made. The young women and senior girls have been employed at crochet work, although not to such an extent as in the previous year, the demand having fallen off considerably.

*Health.*—The general health of the people has been good, although a few serious cases have been treated at the Derby Native Hospital. There were four deaths and one birth during the year.

*Spiritual.*—This part of our work, the most important, has much to encourage and we are confident that on our new reserve, with everyone employed constantly, the people will be much more contented and more ready to respond to the Gospel message and Christian teaching than in past days.

Mr. R. S. Schenk, of the United Aborigines' Mission, Mount Margaret, in reporting on the year's work says:—

*Health.*—During the year we had an unusual amount of sickness. Besides influenza, several had pneumonia, resulting in four deaths. Then at the close of the year eighteen of our children were stricken with typhoid fever, resulting in two deaths. We are very thankful for the help of Dr. Atkinson, the Commissioner of Public Health, in sending three nurses and also for much help from Matron Jarvis of Kalgoorlie Hospital. Dr. Myles of Laverton has been exceptionally kind to our people, doing all in his power to help at all times.

**Industry.**—We would again stress that our first concern is for the spiritual welfare of the natives, but as there is need for means of livelihood we are more than ever purposed to find avenues for willing men to work. During mustering and shearing all our men are out at stations and again we notice with special joy that the men sought after are our Christian men. When they come home we find work for many of them in carpentering, fretwork and odd jobs. Many of them are now very good carpenters. As the building work lessens we are searching for other industries and this year we intend to further the gold mining industry for the men. We have a three head mining battery on the ground ready for erection and another £150 for plates, pipes and vats, etc., will see it in working order. Already there are 12 men blasting out ore for crushing. We did not have enough men to supply all the requests during mustering and shearing this season and in their endeavours to find work at off times by mining, they are likely to find that mining pays better than mustering, so that next year we may have fewer men to send out. This will save the men working on Sundays, which they always have to do on the stations.

Other pursuits besides mining to help the native to become self-supporting are raffia, weaving, spinning, stencil work and fretwork. Raffia is still the main industry, 889 articles being made during the year. Spinning is very popular amongst the women and as some Australian designs have now been worked into the stencilled articles, we expect a larger sale for them this year. Two sewing classes are held each week and 317 articles have been made, some very fine work being done showing the capability of the girls, when opportunity is given.

**General Improvements.**—The general improvements effected during the year were one three head mining battery, landed ready for erection; sewing room for boys' dormitory 20ft. x 16ft.; one 5-roomed and one 3-roomed cottage for staff; 42 lockers for school children; store extended by 200 square feet; lining, flooring and painting hospital; cupboards; shelves built in and electric light installed; a sanitary pan service installed; the motor garage extended by 160 square feet; 250 feet extra water pipe laid; one native cottage built, making 7 in all; white calzie painting 3,000 square feet; sides and roof on boys' bathroom 24ft. x 12ft.; lining boys' dormitories; 2,000 square feet brick flooring laid; tanks to hold 3,500 gallons rain water; one Lister engine and pumping plant installed; jarrah tank stand 15 feet high; one 2,000 gallon galvanised iron tank for well water.

**School Work.**—In spite of the forced holiday for the children during the typhoid outbreak, the children have made wonderful progress. The number of pupils now on the roll is 41 in four classes.

Examining the work of the whole school, it is found that the full-blood aboriginal excels the half-caste in originality and mental sturdiness and alertness. The leader in a class is generally a full-blood aboriginal. The full-blood aboriginals have a fine sense of craftsmanship, a great gift of expression, and a great desire for expression, though this desire is very easily suppressed. They are unnecessarily handicapped by the "pidjin" which white people have introduced as the "Lingua Franca" of the outback, but it is inspiring to see these children grapple with the difficulties of language in their individual creative quests.

**Spiritual Work.**—The various meetings held are Church Services, men's Bible class, Sunday School, Primary Sunday School, two Christian Endeavours, Song Service and Camp Visitation and Camp Services are held each week and lantern lectures periodically. We thank

God that many precious souls have been won and seven of these have been received into fellowship during the year.

The Rev. F. C. Dixon, of Forrest River Mission, supplies the following:—

The health of the Mission has been good. During the month of June there were a number of cases of fever and very careful temperature charts were kept. From these and the information I have from medical textbooks I am certain that these people were suffering from tertian malaria. There was a definite peak temperature, usually in the region of 105 every other day, falling below normal on alternate days. All responded to regular doses of quinine and other antipyretics and diaphoretics. I mention this as I understand from Dr. Coto that one of the Northern D.M.O.'s discounted altogether the theory that the fever among aborigines in the Kimberleys was of a malarial type, and that they had a form in influenza.

It is unnecessary for me to comment on the Mission activities in view of your recent visit.

Further particulars will be found at pages 25, 26 and 27.

#### FINANCIAL.

A statement of receipts and payments on all accounts will be found at page 28. The total amount of money available to the Department was £30,692 19s. 9d., being £2,352 11s. 4d. more than for the previous year. It should be explained, however, that readjustments, increases and remissions under the Financial Emergency Act accounted for some of this and it also includes a small amount derivable from Loan Funds on Capital Account, but mainly the increased expenditure is accounted for by the fact that thirteen months' accounts were charged up within the year.

The earnings of the Department amounted to £6,260 18s. 3d. Of this, £2,681 13s. 4d. was derived from Moola Bulla and £1,021 12s. 10d. from Munja Native Stations, respectively, but the revenue from these properties goes to the Treasury direct and is therefore not available to the Department.

There are now 194 natives' trust accounts in operation, carrying a balance of £2,053 17s. 3d., in addition to which £3,855 is invested in securities on behalf of the Department's charges.

Unclaimed balances totalling £432 18s. 4d. standing to the credit of an account entitled "Aborigines' Unclaimed Balances Account" are included in the above figures.

My grateful thanks are due to the staff of the Department throughout, the Commissioner of Police and his officers and other honorary Protectors who have assisted in the care of the aborigines.

At Head Office we still mourn the loss of young Bernie Smith, a most promising member of our staff, who was accidentally killed when on his way to duty early in the year.

(Sgd.) A. O. NEVILLE,  
Chief Protector of Aborigines.

30th November, 1935.



STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISTRICT, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

District.	Estimated Population.									Total.	Increase or Decrease noted for Year.	Condition and Health.	Epidemics.	Venereal.	Conduct.	Employment.
	Full Blood.			Half-castes deemed to be Aborigines.			Half-castes not deemed Aborigines.									
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.							
Albany ... ..	11	11	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	37	Stationary ... ..	Good ... ..	Nil ... ..	Nil ... ..	Good ... ..	Not plentiful. Natives not disposed to accept.
Bassendean ... ..	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	Decreasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Not plentiful. Grape-picking and a few odd jobs.
Beverley ... ..	6	4	6	5	6	13	...	...	...	40	Half-castes increasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Scarce. Natives will accept when any offering.
Boyup ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Normal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgetown ... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Brookton ... ..	11	8	16	18	14	40	5	4	13	129	Increasing, especially half-castes	Very fair; few cases in fluenza	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Not plentiful. Natives fairly willing to accept.
Broome ... ..	543	411	216	29	32	75	25	27	59	1,417	Normal ... ..	Good ... ..	do. ... ..	Yes, few cases	do. ... ..	Plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Broome Hill ... ..	...	...	...	4	4	14	...	...	...	22	Stationary ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	do. do. do.
Bunbury ... ..	1	1	...	13	6	13	...	...	...	34	Floating population	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. do. do.
Busselton ... ..	4	1	...	...	...	...	13	12	11	41	Slightly increasing	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Very fair...	do. do. do.
Carnarvon ... ..	40	40	40	1	...	1	15	20	40	197	Decreasing ... ..	Influenza	Influenza	Yes ... ..	Good ... ..	do. do. do.
Claremont ... ..	1	...	...	3	4	6	...	3	...	17	Stationary ... ..	Good ... ..	Nil ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	Odd jobs, prop-cutting, etc.
Collie ... ..	2	...	...	12	14	20	...	...	...	48	Seasonal fluctuations	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	One case	do. ... ..	Scarce. Natives take work when offering.
Coolgardie ... ..	11	9	11	4	2	5	8	4	3	57	Decreasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	Very little offering.
Cue ... ..	...	...	...	10	6	7	...	...	...	23	do. ... ..	Fair ... ..	Influenza, pneumonia	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Scarce.
Cunderdin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	do. ... ..	Good ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Derby ... ..	560	528	119	5	3	5	2	2	...	1,224	do. ... ..	Not good; leprosy ... ..	Influenza, malaria...	Yes ... ..	do. ... ..	Plentiful. Natives will accept.
Dongarra ... ..	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Increasing ... ..	Good ... ..	Nil ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	Natives very willing. Odd jobs.
Donnybrook ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	Normal ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. do. do.
Dowerin ... ..	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Decreasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Plentiful. Natives willing to accept.
Dumbleyung ... ..	2	...	...	1	4	13	...	...	...	20	Increasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Scarce. Natives will accept.
Esperance ... ..	6	6	...	2	2	4	3	...	...	23	Normal ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Fair.
Eye ... ..	34	35	10	5	7	15	...	...	...	106	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Fairly good	All able-bodied natives usually employed.
Fitzroy Crossing ... ..	920	726	258	11	5	20	2	...	...	1,942	Decreasing ... ..	Good, with exception of leprosy	Slight malaria and gastric influenza	Yes ... ..	Good ... ..	Plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Fremantle ... ..	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	do. ... ..	Good ... ..	Nil ... ..	Nil ... ..	Fair ... ..	All working.
Gascoyne Junction ... ..	154	115	47	14	12	25	...	...	...	367	Slightly increasing	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Two cases	Good ... ..	Plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Geraldton ... ..	1	1	1	9	10	31	...	...	...	53	Decreasing ... ..	Good ... ..	Nil ... ..	Nil ... ..	Good ... ..	Plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Gnowangerup ... ..	22	18	65	36	28	145	...	...	...	314	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Very little	do. ... ..	Scarce. Natives disposed to accept.
Goomalling ... ..	...	...	...	20	16	25	2	...	...	63	Slightly increasing	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	do. do. do.
Guildford ... ..	7	6	5	11	11	10	...	...	...	50	Floating population	Fairly good	One case diphtheria	One case	Fairly good	do. do. do.
Gwalia ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Hall's Creek ... ..	343	271	113	9	1	50	3	1	...	791	Decreasing ... ..	Good ... ..	Nil ... ..	Yes ... ..	Good ... ..	Plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Kalgoorlie ... ..	44	40	24	12	4	3	3	...	...	130	Increasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Few cases	do. ... ..	Scarce. Natives disposed to accept.
Katanning ... ..	4	6	4	12	10	17	20	25	50	148	Decreasing; half-castes increasing	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	...	do. ... ..	Not too plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Kellerberrin ... ..	7	5	2	13	12	31	2	2	...	74	Increasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	do. do. do.
Kelmscott ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Kojonup ... ..	...	...	...	15	8	36	...	...	...	59	Half-castes slightly increasing	Fair ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Fair ... ..	Some work offering which was accepted. Rations are being issued.
Laverton ... ..	350	260	180	18	20	32	1	...	...	861	Normal ... ..	Good ... ..	Typhoid fever	Yes ... ..	Good ... ..	Not plentiful. Natives accept work offering.
Leonora ... ..	35	20	10	6	4	15	...	...	...	90	Decreasing ... ..	do. ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Fairly plentiful. A few only disposed to accept.
Marble Bar ... ..	170	150	70	35	30	18	10	5	...	488	Stationary ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Very prevalent	do. ... ..	Plentiful. Natives not anxious to work.
Margaret River ... ..	2	...	...	3	2	3	...	1	...	11	Decreasing ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Nil ... ..	do. ... ..	Scarce. Accepted when offering.
Maylands ... ..	2	1	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	13	Stationary ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Employed prop and broom-hawking.
Meckering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Meekatharra ... ..	65	60	22	14	11	20	...	...	...	192	Stationary ... ..	do. ... ..	do. ... ..	Very little	do. ... ..	Plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Carried forward ... ..	3,368	2,737	1,237	355	298	717	117	108	177	9,114						

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STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISTRICT, AND OTHER PARTICULARS—continued.

District.	Estimated Population.									Total.	Increase or Decrease noted for Year.	Condition and Health.	Epidemics.	Venereal.	Conduct.	Employment.
	Full Blood.			Half-castes deemed to be Aborigines.			Half-castes not deemed Aborigines.									
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.							
Brought forward	3,368	2,737	1,237	355	298	717	117	108	177	9,114						
Menzies	12	6	9							27	Increasing	Good	Nil	Nil	Good	Natives chiefly nomadic.
Midland Junction	1			3	1					5	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Just sufficient for those in District.
Mingenev				12	14	15	2	2	2	47	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Not plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Moora	10	11	18	20	18	19				96	Increasing	do.	do.	do.	Fair	do. do.
Moore River Native Settlement	22	19	7	53	90	122				313	do.	do.	Influenza, pneumonia	Very little	Fair	Work as required.
Morgans	50	40	20	12	10	8				140	Decreasing slightly	do.	Nil	Nil	Good	None offering.
Mt. Barker	14	11	21	5	4	8				63	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fair. Natives disposed to accept.
Mt. Magnet	30	10	16	9	8	10				83	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fair.
Mullewa	10	8	14	8	12	8	5	3	3	71	Increasing	do.	Influenza	do.	Fair	Plentiful. Some natives not disposed to accept.
Narrogin	3	3		36	35	61				138	Stationary	do.	Nil	do.	Good	Very little work offering.
New Norcia	4	1	4				23	29	60	121	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Northam	5	6	12	2	1		2			28	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Only casual work offering.
Northampton	54	23	27	25	12	16	8	5	17	187	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Natives willing to accept.
North Perth	2	1	4							7	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	Soaroe. Generally accepted when offering.
Norseman	12	10	10							32	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Plentiful.
Nullagine	275	180	44	9	9	7	5	2		531	Increasing	do.	Slight influenza	Yes	do.	Scaroe.
Nungarin							3	1	3	7	Decreasing	do.	Nil	Two cases	do.	Plentiful. Natives disposed to work, except at Nullagine, where they prefer fossicking for gold.
Onslow	84	77	41	7	8	16				233	Increasing	do.	do.	Yes	do.	do.
Ora Banda	2	2								4	Decreasing	do.	do.	Nil	do.	Fairly plentiful.
Parkerville Home						19				19						
Peak Hill	156	108	8	8	3					283	Slightly decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	More work than there are natives to accept.
Perenjori				6	5	8	3			22	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Plentiful.
Perth	3									3		do.	do.	do.	do.	Employed as trackers.
Perth Institutions	4		4	4	3	11				26		do.	do.	do.	do.	
Pingelly	1	1		12	13	34	2	3	14	80	Increasing	do.	do.	do.	Fair	Plentiful.
Pinjarra	1	2	1	3	2	4	1			14	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Scaroe. Natives willing.
Port Hedland	125	100	100	25	14	22				386	do.	Fair	do.	Few cases	Good	Plentiful. Natives willing.
Quairading	5	6		76	52	87	2	1	5	234	Increasing	Good	do.	Nil	do.	Scaroe. Work accepted.
Queen's Park Cottage Home			1			30				31			Measles			
Ravensthorpe	3	2	2				3	3		13	Stationary	do.	Nil	Nil	do.	Plentiful.
Roebourne	134	121	135	42	51	60	3	6	4	556	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Sandstone	1									1	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Not plentiful.
Shark Bay	12	8	4	22	11	25	4	2	2	90	Slightly decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Plentiful. Natives accept readily in most cases.
Southern Cross	16	9	4	1	1	4				35	Increasing	do.	Influenza	do.	do.	None offering.
Subiaco	2	1								3		do.	Nil	do.	do.	
Tambellup	10	6	10	15	10	15				66	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Not plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Three Springs	12	9	11	10	13	28	6	4	16	115	do.	do.	Measles	do.	do.	Fairly plentiful. Natives anxious for same.
Toodyay	15	8	20	8	3	11				65	do.	do.	Nil	do.	do.	Plentiful.
Trayning		1		7	3		3	1	4	19	Increasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Turkey Creek	440	350	74	1	2	3				870	Slightly decreasing	do.	do.	Very slight	do.	Plentiful. Natives readily accept.
Victoria Park	5	3	5							13	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	
Wagin	4	3	1	16	12	32	1	2		71	Full bloods decreasing; half-castes increasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Fairly plentiful. Most of natives in employment.
Wickepin	3			5	2	8				18	Decreasing	do.	do.	do.	do.	Plentiful.
Williams	3	2		60	54	80				190	Normal	do.	do.	do.	do.	Not plentiful, but more so than previous year.
Wiluna	48	36	3	5	4	4	2	2	1	105	Decreasing	Fair	Influenza	do.	do.	Plentiful.
Wongan Hills	2	1		2	3			1		9	do.	Good	Nil	do.	do.	Practically no work available.
Wyndham	690	500	90	40	20	55				1,395	do.	Fair	Tertian malaria	Yes	do.	Plentiful.
Yalgoo	65	45	45	45	30	60	50	25	70	435	Half-castes increasing	Good	Nil	Nil	do.	do.
York	1		9	4	5					19	Stationary	do.	do.	do.	do.	Practically no work. Natives have been picking up dead wool and shooting foxes.
Totals	5,719	4,467	2,011	979	836	1,607	245	200	378	16,442						

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF INDIGENT NATIVES RATIONED AND COST OF RATIONS ISSUED, WITH OTHER PARTICULARS.

1ST JULY, 1933, to 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Place.	Rate.	By whom Supplied.	Supervised by :	Average No. of Natives Rationed.		Stores and Provisions (1933-34)	Meat. (1933-34).	Total Cost (1933-34).	Stores and Provisions (1934-35).	Meat (1934-35).	Total Cost (1934-35).	Remarks.
				1933-34.	1934-35.							
La Grange Native Depot ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department	Officer in Charge ...	65	57	£ 415 16 5	£ ...	£ 415 16 5	£ 360 6 0	£ 6 0 0	£ 366 6 0	
Munja Native Station ...	do. ...	do. do.	Manager ...	79	70	72 18 8	181 0 0	253 18 8	46 14 11	112 10 0	159 4 11	
Moola Bulla Native Station ...	do. ...	do. do.	do. ...	161	122	101 12 1	250 0 0	351 12 1	133 0 1	208 0 0	341 0 1	
Moore River Native Settlement*	do. ...	do. do.	Superintendent	378	348	2,324 0 4	607 17 2	2,931 17 6	2,419 5 0	569 11 3	2,988 16 3	
Violet Valley Native Station	do. ...	do. do.	Manager ...	52	103	87 12 9	72 0 0	159 12 9	96 6 2	112 0 0	208 6 2	
Eyre Native Depot ...	do. ...	do. do.	Officer in Charge	8	17	87 12 2	12 6 0	99 18 2	79 13 9	16 0 0	95 18 9	
Native Hospital, Port Hedland	do. ...	do. do.	...	10	15	71 7 7	45 12 3	116 19 10	85 0 5	45 3 7	130 4 0	
Native Hospital, Derby	do. ...	do. do.	...	14	6	100 19 1	89 15 10	190 14 11	27 18 0	69 4 3	97 2 3	
BY CONTRACT UNDER POLICE OR DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISION.												
Abydos Station (Wodgina) ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department	F. A. Leeds ...	12	10	70 18 10	14 1 0	84 19 10	60 19 8	11 14 0	72 13 8	
Albany ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	16	16	81 7 1	13 1 7	94 8 8	90 5 1	17 16 7	108 1 8	
Beagle Bay ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department	Father-in-Charge ...	5	9	22 8 7	...	22 8 7	33 13 4	...	33 13 4	
Beverley ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	6	8	25 9 11	2 18 2	8 8 1	34 5 3	3 16 8	38 1 11	
Broome ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	5	8	40 17 10	6 4 3	47 2 1	59 13 0	8 11 9	68 4 9	
Brookton Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Dept.	do. ...	do. ...	41	43	137 11 4	...	137 11 4	135 3 11	...	135 3 11	
Busselton ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	1	1	1 11 0	0 12 2	2 3 2	0 17 8	0 4 11	1 2 7	
Carnarvon ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	22	23	130 2 9	...	130 2 9	132 6 2	...	132 6 2	
Collie ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	51	29	208 2 2	30 11 4	238 13 6	133 3 4	16 17 7	150 0 11	
Coolgardie ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	15	15	93 17 0	22 12 11	116 9 11	68 12 9	18 2 5	96 15 2	
Cue ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	3	1	20 14 9	...	20 14 9	10 4 2	0 19 0	11 3 2	
Dampier Downs	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	J. R. Secombe ...	11	9	65 8 0	...	65 3 0	25 16 4	...	25 16 4	
Derby ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...	4	6	22 4 3	12 3 0	34 7 3	32 2 9	12 18 8	45 1 5	
Dumbleyung ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	3	13	14 19 9	4 18 0	19 17 9	59 7 5	16 15 11	76 3 4	
Esperance ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	...	0 15 9	...	0 15 9	...	...	...	
Fitzroy Crossing	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	do. ...	35	35	215 1 4	...	215 1 4	236 18 0	...	236 18 0	
Fremantle ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	...	0 5 2	...	0 5 2	...	...	...	
Gascoyne Junction	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	Police ...	2	3	11 17 8	...	11 17 8	26 18 6	...	26 18 6	
Geraldton ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	2	1	10 0 1	1 6 1	11 6 2	5 15 8	0 13 6	6 9 2	
Giralia Station	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	W. H. Dawe ...	4	4	21 1 8	...	21 1 8	20 15 7	...	20 15 7	
Goomalling ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	18	20	78 4 8	24 0 9	102 5 5	90 2 7	23 14 0	113 16 7	
Goose Hill ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	13	...	...	...	...	41 2 5	...	41 2 5	
Gnowangerup	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	H. W. Wright ...	22	26	124 7 2	4 17 7	129 4 9	71 1 1	9 6 5	80 7 6	
Gulldford ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	2	8	9 4 6	2 8 2	11 12 8	37 1 11	6 12 4	43 14 3	
Hall's Creek ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	...	...	...	...	1 4 7	...	1 4 7	
Jigalong ...	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	A. T. Hungerford	30	51	155 16 11	...	155 16 11	224 3 6	...	224 3 6	
Karonie ...	do. ...	do. do.	Mrs. E. M. Mills	9	62	13 14 5	...	13 14 5	148 2 2	...	148 2 2	
Katanning ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	38	26	149 19 11	1 16 6	151 16 5	95 3 4	7 2 8	102 6 0	
Kellerberrin ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	20	31	81 13 11	...	81 13 11	130 11 3	...	130 11 3	
Kojonup ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	11	9	42 19 3	...	42 19 3	30 7 2	...	30 7 2	
Laverton ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	1	...	...	...	2 0 7	...	2 0 7	
Leonora ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	1	1	8 0 2	2 4 5	10 4 7	0 7 11	...	0 7 11	
Madura ...	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	W. O'Donovan ...	9	...	13 13 5	...	13 13 5	...	...	...	
Marble Bar ...	do. ...	do. do.	Police ...	19	15	113 2 4	23 18 4	137 0 8	107 19 11	22 13 4	130 13 3	
Margaret River ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	1	1	9 3 0	2 10 0	11 13 0	2 6 8	0 16 0	3 2 8	
Meekatharra ...	do. ...	do. do.	do. ...	1	...	0 12 11	0 2 8	0 15 7	...	...	...	
Midland Junction ...	do. ...	do. do.	do. ...	3	3	6 16 11	7 19 8	14 16 7	8 10 6	4 5 1	12 15 7	
Mingenew ...	do. ...	do. do.	do. ...	7	1	30 19 1	5 16 0	36 15 10	2 8 7	9 5	2 18 0	
Moora ...	do. ...	do. do.	do. ...	...	3	...	...	...	15 1 5	...	15 1 5	
Mt. Barker ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	...	1	...	...	...	0 3 10	...	0 3 10	
Mt. Magnet ...	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	do. ...	9	4	49 1 7	...	49 1 7	23 9 3	...	23 9 3	
Mt. Margaret Mission	do. ...	do. do.	R. S. Schenk ...	129	117	623 1 8	172 8 10	795 10 6	445 0 6	161 15 2	606 15 8	
Carried forward				1,336	1,366	5,967 0 10	1,615 3 5	7,582 4 3	5,891 17 1	1,483 14 6	7,375 11 7	

New rationing depot.

Ceased; rationing from Kalgoorlie.

Ceased rationing Nov., 1933; station transferred to Eyre.

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COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF INDIGENT NATIVES RATIONED AND COST OF RATIONS ISSUED, WITH OTHER PARTICULARS—continued.

1st JULY, 1933, to 30th JUNE, 1935.

Place.	Rate.	By whom Supplied.	Supervised by:	Average No. of Natives Rationed.		Stores and Provisions (1933-34).	Meat. (1933-34).	Total Cost (1933-34).	Stores and Provisions (1934-35).	Meat (1934-35).	Total Cost (1934-35).	Remarks.
				1933-34.	1934-35.							
Brought forward				1,336	1,366	£ 5,967 0 10	£ 1,615 2 5	£ 7,582 4 3	£ 5,891 17 1	£ 1,483 14 6	£ 7,375 11 7	
Mt. Narrier	Contract	Contractor	Atkins Bros.	2	2	28 0 0	...	28 0 0	21 0 0	...	21 0 0	
Mt. Vernon	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	W. A. MoHugh	15	17	70 5 5	...	70 5 5	102 1 5	...	102 1 5	
Mullewa	Contract	Contractor	Police	1	2	9 8 2	...	9 8 2	13 11 6	0 18 3	14 9 9	
Mundiwindi	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	R. J. Cookram	14	13	86 17 3	...	86 17 3	81 15 11	4 16 6	86 12 5	
Nannine	Contract	Contractor	Police	30	22	209 2 4	28 14 11	237 17 3	155 16 3	19 6 5	175 2 8	
Narrogin	do.	do.	Rev. F. J. Boxall	49	48	204 18 7	43 6 6	248 5 1	196 15 5	31 13 8	228 9 1	
Norseman	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	Police	8	8	47 0 9	12 3 0	59 3 9	61 4 5	12 0 0	73 4 5	
Northampton	Contract	Contractor	do.	1	1	14 1 4	3 0 0	17 1 4	8 2 10	1 8 0	9 10 10	
Nullagine	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	do.	22	26	131 13 0	33 9 9	165 2 9	133 15 3	56 8 8	190 3 11	
Nungarin	Contract	Contractor	do.	1	1	6 9 11	0 1 0	6 10 11	1 3 6	...	1 3 6	
Onslow	do.	do.	do.	1	1	0 6 9	...	0 6 9	3 19 11	...	3 19 11	
Peak Hill	do.	do.	do.	18	8	157 13 11	35 9 0	193 2 11	80 3 3	16 7 0	96 10 3	
Perth	do.	do.	Aborigines Department	8	22	51 13 8	7 2 0	58 15 8	139 1 2	29 1 4	168 2 6	
Pinjarra	do.	do.	Police	7	2	40 4 7	8 17 4	49 1 11	15 14 10	2 18 8	18 13 6	
Pinjelly	do.	do.	Rev. J. Craven	28	88	132 13 5	23 13 9	156 7 2	394 16 10	76 14 1	471 10 11	
Port Hedland	do.	do.	D.M.O.	1	2	12 19 4	2 5 0	15 4 4	16 4 0	2 19 0	19 3 0	
Pullagaroo Station	do.	do.	J. P. Clark	...	2	...	...	...	14 16 3	2 16 3	17 12 6	New rationing depot.
Qualradling	do.	do.	Police	73	77	395 15 1	72 4 10	467 19 11	396 7 5	74 17 5	471 4 10	
Ravensthorpe	do.	do.	do.	1	1	0 6 0	0 9 2	0 15 2	0 6 3	0 4 0	0 10 3	
Roeboorne	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	do.	12	11	74 16 5	...	74 16 5	64 13 3	8 0 0	72 13 3	
Shark Bay	do.	do.	do.	3	2	12 10 1	...	12 10 1	10 16 3	...	10 16 3	
Southern Cross	do.	do.	do.	...	22	...	...	...	151 17 4	39 9 3	191 6 7	New rationing depot.
Tableland	do.	do.	T. D. Cusack	44	31	244 2 3	17 5 0	261 7 3	153 18 0	13 13 0	167 11 0	
Tambellup	Contract	Contractor	Police	20	4	97 1 4	21 17 8	118 19 0	20 11 4	...	20 11 4	
Three Springs	do.	do.	do.	8	4	34 10 1	...	34 10 1	20 10 10	...	20 10 10	
Turee Station	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	J. J. Maguire	9	6	48 10 0	16 7 0	64 17 0	59 17 8	11 2 6	71 0 2	
Wagin	Contract	Contractor	Police	37	44	154 2 6	27 18 8	182 1 2	160 4 11	34 15 0	194 19 11	
Wallal	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	H. Ennis	20	17	153 8 9	...	153 8 9	54 19 1	...	54 19 1	
Wandering	Contract	Contractor	Police	8	...	35 19 11	...	35 19 11	...	...	...	Rationing ceased temporarily.
Williams	do.	do.	do.	81	86	401 0 2	15 9 7	416 9 9	432 1 5	17 19 3	450 0 8	
Wongan Hills	do.	do.	do.	2	5	14 12 3	...	14 12 3	30 6 2	...	30 6 2	
Wiluna	do.	do.	do.	22	22	158 1 11	22 2 1	180 4 0	166 19 4	21 15 8	188 15 0	
Wyndham	do.	do.	do.	...	1	1 3 0	...	1 3 0	1 14 7	0 4 0	1 18 7	
Yalgoo	do.	do.	do.	8	6	63 6 2	...	63 6 2	44 6 1	...	44 6 1	
York	do.	do.	do.	...	1	...	...	...	0 12 2	...	0 12 2	
Freight				1,890	1,971	9,059 15 2	2,006 19 8	11,066 4 10	9,102 1 11	1,963 2 5	11,065 4 4	
				...	...	†	...	1,485 3 11	...	...	1,295 1 6	
				1,890	1,971	£9,059 15 2	£2,006 19 8	£12,551 8 9	£9,102 1 11	£1,963 2 5	£12,360 5 10	

\* Including white employees.

† Exclusive of 887 inmates of Missions (excluding Drysdale, no particulars being to hand), of whom 729 were supported at Mission cost and 158 subsidised by Government.

## NATURE OF PERMIT ISSUED AND NUMBER OF NATIVES AUTHORISED TO BE EMPLOYED THEREUNDER.

Place of Issue.	1933-34.				Total.		1934-35.				Totals.	
	General.	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives.	General.	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives.
Albany ... ..	1	4	...	...	1	4	1	4	...	...	1	4
Beverley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Bunbury ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broome ... ..	12	207	69	69	81	276	15	216	74	74	89	290
Carnarvon ... ..	2	20	18	18	18	38	3	26	8	8	11	34
Cue ... ..	3	30	6	6	9	38	4	33	2	2	6	35
Derby ... ..	37	990	35	35	72	1,025	34	949	17	17	51	966
Esperance ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
Eucla ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fremantle ... ..	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	4	4	4	4
Geraldton ... ..	1	12	2	2	3	14	1	12	...	...	1	12
Gascoyne Junction ... ..	14	320	4	4	18	324	14	296	...	...	14	296
Guildford ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalgoorlie ... ..	...	...	10	10	11	16	1	...	6	6	7	9
Katanning ... ..	1	6	2	2	2	2	...	3	1	1	1	1
Kojonup ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	3	3	3	3
La Grange Bay ... ..	2	46	12	12	14	58	1	40	20	20	21	60
Laverton ... ..	...	...	24	24	24	24	...	...	24	24	24	24
Leonora ... ..	2	16	1	1	3	17	4	37	3	3	7	40
Marble Bar ... ..	9	135	19	19	24	154	8	106	29	29	37	135
Meekatharra ... ..	6	50	6	6	12	56	7	61	7	7	14	68
Menzies ... ..	3	8	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moola Bulla Native Station	20	295	10	10	30	305	29	441	6	6	35	447
Moora ... ..	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	9	9	9	9
Mount Magnet ... ..	4	24	18	18	22	42	2	14	11	11	13	25
Munja Native Station ... ..	2	30	...	...	2	30	2	40	...	...	2	40
Mullewa ... ..	3	25	7	7	10	32	10	76	5	5	15	81
Mingenew ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	3	3
Narrogin ... ..	1	10	2	2	3	12	1	10	1	1	2	11
Northam ... ..	...	...	17	17	17	17	...	...	9	9	9	9
Nullagine ... ..	18	186	6	6	24	192	12	154	4	4	16	158
Norseman ... ..	4	32	3	3	7	35	2	16	2	2	4	18
Onslow ... ..	12	120	16	16	28	136	9	90	11	11	20	101
Peak Hill ... ..	4	25	7	7	11	32	4	28	2	2	6	30
Perth ... ..	1	2	48	48	49	50	2	16	50	50	52	66
Port Hedland ... ..	14	208	7	7	21	215	17	225	12	12	20	237
Pinjarra ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawlinna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	24	4	4	7	28
Ravensthorpe ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	4	4	4	4
Roebourne ... ..	18	250	12	12	30	262	16	320	7	7	23	327
Shark Bay ... ..	3	52	30	30	33	82	1	25	18	18	19	43
Three Springs ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violet Valley ... ..	15	198	3	3	18	201	16	202	3	3	19	205
Wiluna ... ..	1	10	1	1	2	11	...	...	10	10	10	10
Wyndham ... ..	13	97	27	27	40	124	10	70	12	12	22	82
Yalgoo ... ..	8	75	9	9	17	84	7	67	11	11	18	78
Totals ... ..	234	3,483	459	459	693	3,942	236	3,601	395	395	631	3,996

## MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Receipts.			Payments.			
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To Sales ... ..	...	...	2,632	1 10	By Salaries ... ..	659 16 9
Cattle ... ..	2,149	2 8			Wages ... ..	900 14 2
Stores ... ..	175	13 6			Stores ... ..	891 6 2
Wool ... ..	159	6 4			Transport on Stores ... ..	525 17 8
Hides ... ..	65	1 4			Droving Cattle Expenses (For Sale)	205 6 0
Leather ... ..	38	6 0			Shearing Sheep Expenses ... ..	27 18 11
Horses ... ..	18	0 0			Workers' Compensation Fund ... ..	26 7 10
Sheep ... ..	12	10 0			Nursing Home Subsidy (Hall's Creek)	15 0 0
Beef ... ..	7	9 0			Postages and Telegrams ... ..	8 19 1
Plant ... ..	6	13 0			Freight on Sales ... ..	8 18 3
Maintenance of half-caste children and School Fees ... ..	...	...	16	3 1	Upkeep of Motor Car ... ..	2 16 0
Storage of Petrol to 31-12-35 ... ..	...	...	10	0 0	Printing and Stationery ... ..	1 12 0
Refunds of amounts overpaid, 1933-34—	...	...	23	8 5	Papers (News and Journals) ... ..	1 5 0
Stores ... ..	15	16 1				
Transport ... ..	4	0 0				
Wages ... ..	2	4 4				
Droving ... ..	1	8 0				
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Receipts ... ..	...	...	504	4 6		
			£3,275	17 10		£3,275 17 10

## MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

## STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON LOAN CAPITAL AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1934-35. July 1st	25,006	7 7	for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum	1,062	15 5	
June 30th 1935.						
April 26th	337	2 0	for 2 months at 4½ per cent. per annum	1	5 3	
June 30th						
					1,064	0 8
	£25,343	9 7			£1,064	0 8
Interest accrued to 30-6-34 ...			21,826	7 7		
Interest for the year ended 30-6-35 ... ..			1,064	0 8		
					22,890	8 3
					£22,890	8 3

## MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

## VALUE OF ASSETS ON STATION AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1934.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buildings ... ..	988 16 11	988 5 2
Fencing ... ..	2,303 11 8	2,288 6 4
Stock Yards ... ..	1,759 9 7	1,851 19 7
Engine and Boiler ... ..	269 17 9	284 1 10
Boring Plant ... ..	47 12 5	50 2 6
Water Supply Plant ... ..	4,131 9 3	4,200 8 10
Tannery Building ... ..	1,958 12 1	2,056 8 6
Motor Car ... ..	54 8 9	57 6 1
Carts and Buggies ... ..	160 14 4	160 3 6
Saddlery and Harness ... ..	281 14 8	317 19 0
Tools, Brands, and Camp Equip- ment ... ..	564 17 0	589 13 9
Furniture and Household Effects ... ..	287 1 2	282 0 2
Office Furniture and Fittings ... ..	19 6 9	20 7 1
Cattle ... ..	26,413 10 0	25,298 10 0
Horses ... ..	2,639 11 6	2,726 17 3
Sheep ... ..	1,743 9 2	1,683 5 0
Tannery Leather on hand ... ..	109 4 0	49 6 0
Tannery Stores on hand ... ..	6 11 3	15 9 11
Stores ... ..	1,500 18 10	1,717 17 10
Leather at Head Office ... ..	2 10 0	2 10 0
Mules ... ..	240 0 0	240 0 0
Donkeys ... ..	1,647 0 0	1,737 0 0
Goats ... ..	276 0 0	350 0 0
Motor Truck (New) ... ..	244 17 10	...
	<u>£47,596 3 11</u>	<u>£46,977 2 3</u>

## MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

## SUNDRY DEBTORS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	Other.	Government.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Munja Native Station ... ..	...	642 7 0
Violet Valley Native Station ... ..	...	85 12 3
Wyndham Meatworks ... ..	...	592 14 7
Moore River Native Settlement ... ..	...	159 1 7
Government Stores Department ... ..	...	3 15 0
Sundry Persons ... ..	46 0 8	...
Estimated surplus distribution from 717 bullocks sent to Wyndham Meatworks	1,120 12 4	...
Estimated proceeds from wool sent to Dalgety & Co., Ltd. ... ..	306 6 0	...
	<u>£1,472 18 7</u>	<u>£1,483 10 5</u>
Grand Total ... ..	£2,956 9 0	...

## MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

STATEMENT OF SUNDRY CREDITORS AS AT 30TH  
JUNE, 1935.

	£ s. d.
Government Stores ... ..	5 10 9
Muresk College—Rams ... ..	63 0 0
1 Bedford Truck ... ..	242 12 0
Dalgety & Co., Ltd.—Shipping Charges ... ..	35 4 7
Quanban Station—Ewes ... ..	150 0 0
Wyndham Meatworks—Forwarding Charges, Stores and Storage ... ..	39 9 6
Narogin Farm School of Agriculture—Rams ... ..	44 2 0
Droving ... ..	192 14 8
The Hon. Treasurer ... ..	275 4 10
	<u>£1,047 18 2</u>

## MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1935.

Receipts.		Payments.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Sales ... ..	1,021 1 10	By Salaries ... ..	425 17 3
Peanuts ... ..	944 16 5	Wages ... ..	431 1 9
Stores ... ..	76 5 5	Stores ... ..	536 4 8
„ Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Receipts ... ..	892 19 9	Transport on Stores ... ..	221 10 2
		Freight on Produce for Sale ... ..	157 0 9
		Travelling Expenses ... ..	118 17 0
		Workers' Compensation Fund ... ..	11 2 6
		Papers (News and Journals) ... ..	6 7 6
		Purchase of Stock ... ..	6 0 0
	<u>£1,914 1 7</u>		<u>£1,914 1 7</u>

## MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON LOAN CAPITAL AS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1935.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1934-35. July 1st to June 30th	£7,112 10s. 2d. for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum ... ..	302 5 7
Interest accrued to 30th June, 1934 ... ..	2,201 0 11	
Interest for the year ended 30th June, 1935 ... ..	302 5 7	
		<u>2,503 6 6</u>
		<u>£2,503 6 6</u>

## MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

VALUE OF ASSETS ON STATION AS AT  
30TH JUNE, 1935.

	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1934.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stores ... ..	718 16 4	324 13 1
Saddlery and Harness ... ..	21 7 7	21 4 9
Sundry Plant ... ..	191 14 8	189 7 3
Musters' Plant ... ..	213 3 10	171 1 11
Horses ... ..	403 0 0	356 0 0
Mules ... ..	220 0 0	220 0 0
Donkeys ... ..	102 0 0	80 0 0
Household Effects ... ..	247 13 3	233 15 7
Buildings ... ..	1,287 2 0	1,354 16 10
Yards ... ..	263 7 1	277 4 3
Dinghy ... ..	18 2 0	20 2 2
Fencing ... ..	37 16 5	31 4 3
Cattle ... ..	2,692 10 0	2,630 0 0
Goats ... ..	128 12 0	111 16 0
Agricultural Implements ... ..	75 0 10	75 5 3
Peanuts ... ..	354 19 7	929 18 10
	<u>£6,975 5 7</u>	<u>£7,026 10 2</u>

## MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

STATEMENT OF SUNDRY CREDITORS AS  
AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
L. S. Ogilvie, Broome, Freight ... ..	...	62 8 3
State Implement Works, Machinery ... ..	...	219 15 0
Public Works Department, Stores ... ..	...	8 7 2
Travelling Expenses ... ..	...	2 18 6
Dyson & Co., Broome, Stores ... ..	...	16 1 3
Government Stores Department ... ..	...	43 16 3
Cartage on Stores ... ..	...	0 3 0
Queensland Peanut Board ... ..	...	5 13 2
The Hon. Treasurer ... ..	...	56 11 5
		<u>£415 14 0</u>

Sundries as above ... ..	415 14 0	
Moola Bulla Native Station (trans- fer of Stock) ... ..	641 0 6	
		<u>1,056 14 6</u>
		<u>£1,056 14 6</u>

## MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

## SUNDRY DEBTORS AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sundry Persons ... ..	270 3 5	0 10 0
	270 3 5	0 10 0
Less ... ..	0 10 0	
	<u>£269 13 5</u>	

## MISSIONS.

	Beagle Bay.	Forrest River.	Lombadina.
Name of governing body ... ..	The Pious Society of Missions ...	The Australian Board of Missions (Anglican)	The Pious Society of Missions
Brief description of land held and nature of tenure	10,000 acres freehold, 149,000 acres leasehold, and use of Aborigines Reserve of 700,000 acres	100,000 acres 21 years special lease for Mission purposes within which is 1,000 acres freehold, all within an Aborigines Reserve of 3,120,000 acres	Use of temporary Aborigines Reserve of 197,050 acres
Live stock owned by the Mission at 30th June, 1935 :—			
Cattle ... ..	3,500	1,800	400
Horses ... ..	...	5	...
Sheep ... ..	...	12	...
Donkeys ... ..	70	250	20
Mules ... ..	70	18	5
Goats ... ..	400	50	500
Pigs ... ..	11	11	...
Camels ... ..	...	...	...
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	10 acres garden; 10 acres rice plantation, suffered much by "willy-willy" in March	5 acres ... ..	2 acres ... ..
General improvements effected during year ended 30th June, 1935	New guest house; repairing of station buildings, windmills ruined or levelled to the ground, and two sunken bores raised but much damaged by "willy-willy"	Oomball: New cowyard and cultivation fenced; new dormitory and sleep-out at Mission	Repairing the destroyed houses, windmills; repairing of wells, and one new bore
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during the year under review	Stock: Garden and land under cultivation for rice, etc., but this year will be hard and without help; impossible to build up the ruins	Cattle to meatworks; experimental cultivation at Oomball; millet for food at Bremiah	Growing peanuts and vegetables
Average number of natives within the Mission's influence	M. 114    F. 103    C. 123—340	M. ...    F. ...    C. ... 281	M. 18    F. 32    C. 40—90
Number of inmates supported at cost of the Mission	... .. 225	36    27    44—107	...
Number of inmates subsidised by the State, exclusive of above	... .. 64	... .. 29	...
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily	40 aboriginals; 40 half-castes ...	31 aboriginals; 7 half-castes ...	20 aboriginals; 11 half-castes
Number of children received at the Institution since 1st July, 1934, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district whence received	... ..	1 full-blood from bush after absence of more than a year	...
Number of children discharged from Mission and placed in situations or otherwise disposed of—give brief particulars including name, age, sex, if full-blood or half-caste, wages to be paid or other consideration for service	... ..	... ..	...
Particulars of births, deaths and marriages	11 births; 4 deaths; 2 marriages	6 births (5 full-bloods and 1 half-caste); 5 deaths (4 full-bloods and 1 half-caste)	2 births; 2 deaths; 1 marriage
Health—			
(a) Number of inmates ill from any cause during the year	A good number ... ..	Approximately 20 ... ..	Five
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	Colds, few sore eyes, and 1 venereal disease. In hospital are 11 lepers (2 from Anna Plains, 1 from Bulgin, 1 from Broome, 7 from Beagle Bay Mission)	Influenza and tertian malaria	...
(c) Number of visits by Medical Officer	Two visits (on 8th July, 1934, and 4th December, 1934)	Two visits ... ..	One visit, December, 1934, by Dr. Vickers, Broome

## MISSIONS.

	Sunday Island.	Port George IV. (Hanover Bay).	Mount Margaret.
Name of Governing Body ... ..	United Aborigines' Mission ...	Board of Missions, Presbyterian Church of Australia	United Aborigines' Mission
Brief description of land held and nature of tenure	Whole of Sunday Island, also 220,000 acres on mainland reserves for Mission purposes	Kunmunya aboriginal reserve of 245,000 acres	6,000 acres leasehold, 200 acres aborigines reserve
Live stock owned by the Mission at 30th June, 1935 :—			
Cattle ... ..	...	186	...
Horses ... ..	...	2	2
Sheep ... ..	...	...	...
Donkeys ... ..	...	38	...
Mules ... ..	...	2	...
Goats ... ..	10	140	200
Pigs ... ..	...	...	...
Camels ... ..	...	...	12
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	Three-quarter acre ... ..	Approximately 60 acres ... ..	Nil
General improvements effected during year ended 30th June, 1935	...	Two native cottages, dining shed, school building, dispensary, Superintendent's study; 10 H.P. engine installed; 100 heifers purchased; new paddock 3 acres cleared and fenced; saw bench built	One 3-head mining battery landed ready for erection; sewing room for boys' dormitory, 20 x 16; one 5-room and one 3-room cottage for staff; 42 lockers for school children; store extended by 200 sq. feet; lining, flooring and painting hospital; cupboards and shelves built in and electric light laid on to hospital; sanitary pan service installed; motor garage extended by 160 sq. feet; 250ft. extra pipe laid; native cottage, making 7 in all; white calze painting 3,000 sq. feet; sides and roof boys' bath room; lining boys' dormitory; 2,000sq. feet brick flooring; tanks to hold 3,500 gal. rain water; 1 Lister engine and pumping plant installed; jarrah tank stand 15ft. high; one 2,000 gal. galvanised iron tank for well water
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during the year under review	Gathering of trochus pearl and turtle shell; beche-de-mer	Purchase of 100 cattle for breeding beef; beche-de-mer; fishing; cultivation of corn, fruits, peanuts, and vegetables	Raffia work, spinning, weaving, stencilling, fretwork, mining, carpentering
Average number of natives within the Mission's influence	M. 38 F. 41 C. 41—120	M. 125 F. 129 C. 19—273	M. 100 F. 100 C. 100—300
Number of inmates supported at cost of the Mission	27 21 35—83	... .. 50	40 40 50—130
Number of inmates subsidised by the State, exclusive of above	11 20 6—37	... .. 21	None subsidised, but Government rations supplied where necessary
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily	20 aboriginals; 3 half-castes ...	18 aboriginals; 7 half-castes ...	15 aboriginals; 26 half-castes
Number of children received at the Institution since 1st July, 1934, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district whence received	One, 12 years, male half-caste from Derby Police Station, under instructions from Chief Protector	...	From Darlot one male half-caste, 5 years; from Linden one male full-blood, 6 years; a female full-blood from Laverton Hospital; a female full-blood from Karonie, 17 years
Number of children discharged from Mission and placed in situations or otherwise disposed of—give brief particulars including name, age, sex, if full-blood or half-caste, wages to be paid or other consideration for service	...	...	One male half-caste at 10s. week for first year; one female and three male children taken bush by parents
Particulars of births, deaths and marriages	One birth; four deaths; 1 marriage	Two deaths; one marriage ...	Five births; six deaths; 1 marriage
Health—			
(a) Number of inmates ill from any cause during the year	Six ... ..	Sixty-eight ... ..	About 30 seriously ill; numerous minor complaints
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	Leprosy, venereal disease, malignant tertian malaria	Granuloma, boils, sore eyes, burns, dog bite, ringworm, toothache, diarrhoea, colds and influenza, broken arm, sores (unknown cause), sprain, earache, stomach ache, constipation	Influenza, pneumonia, venereal disease and typhoid fever
(c) Number of visits by Medical Officer	...	...	Early in year about once every six weeks; latterly averaging once a fortnight



## MISSIONS.

	New Norcia.	Gnowangerup.	Drysdale River.
Name of governing body ... ..	The Benedictine Community ...	The United Aborigines' Mission ...	Benedictine Community of New Norcia (Roman Catholic)
Brief description of land held and nature of tenure	Freehold and lease holdings of the Benedictine Community	Six and three quarter acres aborigines reserve; also 190 acres Mission property	50,000 acres for Mission purposes; 48,000 acres leasehold
Live stock owned by the Mission at 30th June, 1935 :—			
Cattle ... ..	...	...	
Horses ... ..	...	...	
Sheep ... ..	...	...	
Donkeys ... ..	...	...	
Mules ... ..	...	...	
Goats ... ..	...	...	
Pigs ... ..	...	...	
Camels ... ..	...	...	
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	Over 1,000 acres ... ..	Sixty acres cleared of poison and ready for cultivation	
General improvements effected during year ended 30th June, 1935	...	Dam fenced and pump affixed; store, garage and single workers room built	No particulars to hand.
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during the year under review	Farming ... ..	Needlework, etc. ... ..	
Average number of natives within the Mission's influence	M. F. C. Total. ... .. 141	M. F. C. Total. 70 60 100 230	
Number of inmates supported at cost of the Mission	... .. 134	... ..	
Number of inmates subsidised by the State, exclusive of above	... .. 7	None subsidised but Government rations supplied where necessary	5 males, 19 females, 3 children— Total 27
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily	12 aboriginals; 55 half-castes ...	7 aboriginals; 20 half-castes	
Number of children received at the Institution since 1st July, 1934, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district whence received	1 full-blood, 6 years old; 8 half-castes from 6 to 12 years of age	Nomadic population	
Number of children discharged from Mission and placed in situations or otherwise disposed of—give brief particulars including name, age, sex, if full-blood or half-caste, wages to be paid or other consideration for service	Four boys of over 15 years of age went with their families; 1 girl of 19 years, at least, went to domestic service; 4 girls (younger) returned to their own families	No natives compelled to stay here, but seek their own employment	
Particulars of births, deaths and marriages	...	12 births (10 half-castes and 2 full-blood); 3 deaths (full-blood); 1 stillborn (half-caste); 1 marriage (white man to a half-caste woman)	
Health—			
(a) Number of inmates ill from any cause during the year	No sickness ... ..	No records kept, but health good	
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	Toothache ... ..	Pneumonia, bronchitis, appendicitis, abscess, tuberculosis	
(c) Number of visits by Medical Officer	When ever necessary ... ..	No record kept	

