

South



Australia

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# REPORT

OF THE

## Chief Protector of Aboriginals

FOR THE

**YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1935.**



FRANK TRIGG, Government Printer, North Terrace, Adelaide.

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REPORT.

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Aboriginals Department, Adelaide, 23rd September, 1935.

To the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, Adelaide.

Sir—I have the honour to submit for your information my report on the work of the Aboriginals Department for the year ended 30th June, 1935.

The usual routine work of the Department in supplying rations and medical assistance to the natives has been maintained. The continued drought in the far north and general unemployment throughout the more settled parts of the State have made it impossible to curtail in any way the services rendered to the aboriginals, in fact the native, both full-blood and half-caste is now more dependent upon the assistance of the Department than ever before.

The problem of the care and control of the aboriginal race has now resolved itself into three sections—First the full-blooded myall black, who so far as this State is concerned is now found only in the extreme north-west; second, the natives congregated around sheep and cattle stations and at railway sidings; and third the half-castes who have been born and reared on aboriginal stations.

In recent years settlers have taken up country in the north-west, adjacent to the aboriginal reserve. These settlers as well as others who visit that area are engaged very largely in the collection of wild dog scalps and the chief method by which these scalps are collected is to trade flour, tea, and sugar to the blacks for the scalps of the dogs they kill.

This brings the natives into touch with the white man and his holdings, encourages him in the use of white man's food and discourages him from pursuing his normal routine hunting. The result is that occasionally he kills the settlers' stock and has to be brought to justice and punished in a manner entirely foreign to his understanding.

This problem is receiving serious consideration and it appears that some suitable way of policing this north-western reserve will have to be employed to keep white trespassers off the reserve and to endeavour to keep the natives as much as possible from making contact with the settlers.

I feel that the degeneration of the tribes inhabiting this area would be very rapid once they gave up their nomadic, tribal, social customs and manner of living.

Two serious cases came under my notice during the year. The first concerned the spearing of the owner of Welbourne Hill Station by one of the blacks employed on the station and the other the reported murder of a native at Teyon Station.

In the former case the station owner in capturing his assailant fired at him with a rifle and struck him with a piece of wood, thereby causing such injuries that the native has been an inmate of the Adelaide Hospital since 6th July, 1934. The native was charged at Oodnadatta with maliciously wounding his employer and was committed for trial at Port Augusta, but the Crown Law authorities withdrew the charge before the case was heard.

Although I felt that this native was treated more harshly than was necessary I was unable to gain sufficient information to enable me to take any further action.

The other case was that of a native who was reported to have died as the result of knife wounds inflicted by a white man at Teyon Station.

A considerable time elapsed between the alleged attack on the native and the date it was brought under the notice of the Oodnadatta police officer. The constable travelled long distances and exhumed the body of the native in an endeavour to secure evidence that would either prove or disprove the reported stabbing, but the Crown solicitor after consideration of the evidence obtained, decided that it would be useless to take proceedings.

Both these cases were unsatisfactory but it is hoped that the inquiries made will show that ill-treatment of natives is viewed very seriously by the Department and that it will act as a warning to anyone who may be tempted to deal harshly with them.

In September last a large number of natives gathered at Ooldea for the performance of tribal rites and ceremonies.

On receipt of reports of this large gathering, Mr. W. R. Penhall, of my Department, accompanied by the Rev. J. H. Sexton, Secretary of the Advisory Council of Aborigines, visited Ooldea and made satisfactory arrangements for their maintenance while in that district.

I still have trouble with natives begging from travellers and fettlers along the East-West Railway line and it seems impossible to completely prevent this.

Rations are issued regularly at Ooldea by Miss Anna Lock, but it is not good policy to encourage these natives to sit about the ration depot in idleness and it is chiefly when they are sent off on hunting expeditions or when, to satisfy their nomadic instinct they wander about the country, that they become a nuisance to the railway authorities and their employees.

In addition to the services rendered by Miss Lock and her assistant at Ooldea, the United Aborigines' Mission are still maintaining their missionaries at Quorn, Oodnadatta, Nepabunna and Swan Reach, where in addition to holding religious services, they teach the children and render such social services to the natives as they are able.

The Mission collects quantities of clothing for distribution by their representatives and the Department pays the freight on these packages to their various depots.

During the year the Aborigines' Friends' Association Inc. discontinued their financial support of £50 per annum towards the salary of the nurse at the Point McLeay Station and instead made grants to the United Aborigines' Mission and the various religious bodies ministering to the aborigines at Point Pearce, Point McLeay, and Koonibba. They also donated £25 to the Department to be spent on hospital work at Point McLeay. The money donated to Point McLeay is being administered by the Aborigines Department and is to be spent on clothing and comforts for patients, which in the ordinary course of administration would not be provided.

How to find avenues for the employment of the increasing number of half-castes on the Point Pearce and Point McLeay Stations has been exercising my mind for many years, and unfortunately, there does not appear to be any form of industry, which carried out manually, can compete with machine-made goods. It is quite apparent that the agricultural and pastoral work on these stations cannot profitably absorb the increasing population, and as there is no demand for workmen in any avenue of labour I am forced to do what I can to give some form of employment to all residing on these stations.

If money is made available this year, I intend to embark upon a scheme for training girls for service as domestics. It is intended that girls 12 years of age be placed under the care of the Salvation Army to be educated and trained in domestic subjects for 3 years. At the completion of this period efforts will be made to secure suitable situations for these girls and the Salvation Army will continue to take an interest in their welfare.

It is also thought that some form of wage subsidy scheme might be adopted in an endeavour to get the youths out to employment with farmers.

Mr. Geo. Aiston, Protector of Aborigines for the district of Newcastle, has informed me that the natives in the north-east are now practically dependent on the Government rations.

There is no work on the stations and station owners are hard put to it to get enough food for themselves.

He states that there has been very little sickness and that the numbers round about his headquarters at Mulka remain approximately the same, although he has had visits from several parties from the Finnis and Oodnadatta who have now all returned to their own country.

Inspector Parsonage of the police headquarters at Port Augusta reports that on Eyre Peninsula during the year 24 aborigines were convicted of drinking liquor and five white men for supplying.

Four natives were committed to the Port Augusta Circuit Court for sentence for killing goats belonging to settlers in the Musgrave Ranges and one for larceny of a suit case from a train at Edwards Creek.

In regard to goat killing in the Musgrave Range country, I am pleased to say that several more recent cases have been dealt with summarily by the justices at Oodnadatta and sentences were taken out in the Oodnadatta Police Station. To my mind this is far preferable to taking these myall blacks to Port Augusta, as experience has shown that the trip to Port Augusta is regarded by the natives as an incentive rather than a deterrent to such crimes.

The Inspector states that all cases of serious illness brought under the notice of police officers have received prompt attention and the sufferers conveyed to the Port Augusta Hospital for treatment.

He also reports the supposed stabbing case at Teyon Station, which I have previously referred to, and states that the constable investigating this case travelled 600 miles collecting evidence.

#### ABORIGINAL POPULATION.

The following information regarding the aboriginal population of this State is given by the Government Statist from particulars supplied annually by police officers and owners and managers of farms and stations. The numbers can, however, only be taken as approximate.

The total as about 30th June, 1935, was shown as 1,741 full-bloods and 2,047 half-castes; total 3,788.

These figures exclude those nomadic full-bloods occupying the country in and around the Musgrave and Everard Ranges.

The classification of the recorded aboriginals in June, 1935, is as follows:—

	Full-bloods.		Half castes.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
In regular employment.	268	98	330	78	598	176	774
Dependants on those employed.....	121	148	117	213	238	361	599
At Mission Stations....	44	39	263	382	307	421	728
Other .....	518	505	330	334	848	839	1,687
<b>Grand total ....</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>3,788</b>
<b>Adults .....</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>2,591</b>
<b>Children .....</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1,197</b>
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>1,007</b>	<b>1,991</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>3,788</b>

The 3,788 recorded aboriginals are divided into two main classes, those unemployed living in camps on sheep and cattle stations and adjacent to ration depots, 1,687 (44½%) and

those living at mission stations and those employed on farms and stations together with their dependants, 2,101 (55½%) Of the latter 774 were in regular employment, 599 were dependants of those in employment, and 728 were at mission stations but not in regular employment.

Of the 774 in regular employment 181 were employed at Point Pearce, Point McLeay, and Koonibba Stations, and the remainder, 593, chiefly on farms and stations.

The number, 728, shown to be at mission stations excludes 181 returned as regularly employed on these institutions so that at the three mission stations, Point Pearce, Point McLeay, and Koonibba, there were 909 aboriginals and half-castes.

Of the total recorded the full-bloods numbered 1,741 or 46% of the total, divided thus:—Adults 1,372, children 396, and the half or lesser castes 2,047 or 54%. Adults 1,219 and children 828.

The births and deaths at Point McLeay, Point Pearce Aboriginal Stations, and the Koonibba Mission Station for the year 1934-35 were reported as follows:—

*Point McLeay Station.*—Births, 20 half-castes; deaths, 6 full-bloods and 7 half-castes. The number on the station on 30th June, 1935—26 full-bloods and 330 half-castes; total, 356.

*Point Pearce Station.*—Births, 16 half-castes; deaths, 12 half-castes. The number on the station on 30th June, 1935—5 full-bloods, 367 half-castes; total, 372.

*Koonibba Mission.*—Births, 2 full-bloods, 8 half-castes; deaths, 3 full-bloods. The number on the mission on 30th June, 1935—62 full-bloods, 119 half-castes; total, 181.

#### POINT McLEAY STATION.

The Superintendent, Mr. A. L. Payne, reports that there has been no serious outbreak of disease at the station during the year, but that the natives show a strong tendency towards tuberculosis and diabetes and that as such cases cannot be successfully treated on the station they have to be sent to the hospitals in Adelaide. Sister M. M. Lenton, who is in charge of the hospital and medical work has, however, had a very busy year with outbreaks of colds and other common ailments, which if not carefully treated, soon develop into pneumonia and other more serious complaints.

Doctor J. R. Cornish of Tailem Bend has continued as medical officer to the aboriginals of the station and surrounding districts, and dentists and opticians visiting the district have been called in to attend to cases needing their attention.

Although the younger generation have caused a fair amount of trouble, the Superintendent considers that the behaviour of the natives has shown an improvement during the year, and it has not been necessary to take so many cases of misbehaviour before the court at Meningie.

Two new cottages have been built and many repairs made to the older cottages. Further accommodation is still very necessary and additional cottages will have to be provided every year for some considerable time to overcome the over-crowding which still exists.

It was necessary this year to generally repair and improve the house provided for the school teacher. The age and condition of the old house made this a difficult job which the native builders were not able to handle and consequently outside white tradesmen had to be engaged. It is the policy of the department, however, to utilise the native labour whenever possible even although the work might not be quite equal to the standard of the white tradesmen.

The special primary school is still under the efficient supervision of Mr. W. T. Lawrie.

He has the assistance of one female assistant teacher and Mrs. Lawrie, who takes the girls for domestic economy classes.

The number of children attending this school has increased considerably during recent years and the number now on the roll, approximately 100, is likely to increase still more in the near future.

The accommodation is now overtaxed, and it is hoped that an additional room may be added very soon.

During the year there has been a change in the pastorate of the Point McLeay Church, and the Reverend H. J. Turner is now in charge of the spiritual and social work. Mr. Turner hopes to be able to organise the leisure hours of the natives in a way that will keep them occupied and entertained, thereby increasing the church's power for good in the community and improving the general behaviour and moral tone of the residents.

The standard of the dairy herd is gradually improving owing to the purchase of pedigreed Jersey bulls and the disposal of low yielding cows. With only cross-bred cows of poor quality to start with progress must necessarily be slow, but the butterfat tests for June reveal a steady improvement which is shown by the following figures:—

	MILK.		BUTTERFAT.		Average test.
	Per cow during June. lbs.	Per cow Oct. to June. lbs.	Per cow during June. lbs.	Per cow Oct. to June. lbs.	
1934 . .	322.59	2,998.84	13.70	127.88	4.25
1935 . .	560.48	3,611.19	24.95	161.89	4.45

Returns from the dairy are considerably reduced by reason of the fact that all the station residents are supplied daily with milk free of charge.

Proceeds of sales of cream during the year amounted to £524 12s. 9d.

The Superintendent also reports that the Large White boar purchased last year has considerably improved the class of pigs bred at the station and that by the selection of better sows he hopes to further improve the pigs produced.

During the year 48 pigs were sold, realising £125 16s. 3d.

The area available for grazing is not sufficient for Point McLeay to carry enough sheep to meet the full requirements of the butcher's shop and consequently ration sheep have to be purchased from time to time. Two hundred and thirty-nine lambs were marked during the year.

Approximately 260 acres were cropped last season, 220 acres of oats and 40 acres of barley. The oat crop produced 280 tons of ensilage and 120 tons of hay, and the barley 220 bags which was used for feeding pigs.

In February, 1935, a white working overseer was appointed to reside on Block K, hundred of Baker, which is a scrub block of 1,250 acres situated about six or seven miles from the main station. This appointment was made so that natives could be employed in clearing and improving this block.

The wood chopped down and the roots turned up by the plough will be carted to the station for firewood, which is still supplied to the natives free of cost and which involves a heavy item of expenditure every year.

Portion of this block was ploughed up this year and 85 acres were sown to barley and 35 to oats.

It may be possible as the work progresses to place several families on this block which will help to relieve the congestion on the main station.

#### POINT PEARCE STATION.

The Superintendent's report on this station for the year 1934-35 contains the following information:—

The aged and infirm, widows and orphans who are in receipt of rations have been well catered for by the Department in the way of food and clothing and have made no complaints during the year.

General health has not been good, and Sister E. K. Bray, who has charge of the medical work, has been kept exceptionally busy with outbreaks of influenza colds, whooping cough, septic sores, and other common ailments.

There have been several cases of insolence towards the Sister, and the Superintendent considers an example should be made of such offenders otherwise difficulty will be experienced in retaining the services of any Sister.

In this regard I would like to say that there are unfortunately some natives who fail to realise the immense amount of service and assistance the Sister gives them, for which no charge is made other than the small nominal charge of 3d.



for a bottle of medicine. Either through laziness or sheer obstinacy they will not realise their own responsibility towards their children and other relatives in the matter of caring for the sick, and try to throw the entire responsibility and work upon the Sister.

It is obviously impossible for the Sister to do all this work without the assistance and co-operation of the natives, and the sooner they realise this the better.

During the year there were 3,872 visits to the dispensary by natives and 2,051 visits were paid to natives in their own homes.

The Medical Officer, Doctor C. G. Wells, of Maitland, visited the station 61 times, and the services of the dentist and optician were engaged when required.

The education of the children and religious services have been conducted as usual. Those responsible for the spiritual and social work have been pressing for the erection of a new hall where not only religious services, but also educational and social functions might be held so that the natives can meet together after working hours for organised entertainment. It is hoped that a start may be made on this hall during the coming year.

The buildings and improvements effected during the year comprise—three new two-roomed cottages and additions to three old cottages, renovations to many cottages, and the outside painting of every cottage on the station.

A new engine room was built at the woolshed, and masonry tanks of 20,000, 2,000, 2,000, and 1,500 gallons capacity were built at the stables, spring dam, willows dam, and piggery, respectively.

Alterations were made to the school teacher's house, and the back verandah of the stockman's house was enclosed.

A storm in August last lifted the roof from the new implement shed and most of the timber and iron was so badly damaged that it had to be replaced. This shed has now been re-roofed and three large sliding doors fitted so that all the better and more intricate class of implements may be locked up.

A ramp has been constructed for loading and unloading livestock and machinery. Alterations and additions have been made to the sheep yards and dip on both mainland and island, and a substantial post and rail division fence erected in the stable yard.

Fencing has received attention throughout the year and a number of fences have been renewed as shown by the following:—Fences renewed, 515 chains; new fences on mainland, 25 chains, and on island, 137 chains.

The Superintendent states that he is gradually getting the fences in good order, but much remains to be done, and more posts, droppers, and wire will be required during the coming year.

The water supply still needs to be increased although schemes put into operation this year have been of very great assistance.

A new dam, 100ft. x 16ft. x 10ft. deep, was excavated in the vicinity of the old wells which were previously the source of supply to the village and the stables. A good supply of water was struck and the sides of the dam were dry-built with limestone to prevent the sides falling in and a stone wall built around the top of the dam to prevent stock and rabbits from fouling the water. An engine and pump house was also erected at this dam.

Water from this area was forced  $2\frac{1}{4}$  miles to the village by windmills, but during windless periods there was often a shortage of water for the natives and the stables. A force pump driven by the portable engine purchased with the shearing plant has now been installed at this new dam and coupled with the existing pipe line so that the power pump may be used to build up a reserve in the main storage tank of 135,000 gallon capacity and also work in conjunction with the windmills to obviate any shortage for domestic use.

A new windmill was erected at the spring dam and half a mile of 2in. piping laid. This, in conjunction with the 2,000-gallon masonry tank previously mentioned, enables three paddocks to be watered, and although the supply is not big, it is a wonderful help at the southern end of the station.

The well sunk in the Gerguthy paddock has not been a success, the water being a bit salty. Stock will drink it, but do not like it. The Superintendent hopes to be able to improve this supply. Another trial hole has been sunk in this paddock.

A new dam was excavated near the Point paddock, where water is badly needed, but the water obtained was unsuitable for stock.

Two new windmill heads were purchased to replace damaged and broken ones, and all troughing, tanks, and piping have been kept in good order.

A fair supply of water was collected during the winter by the catchments on Wardang Island, sufficient to warrant transferring 1,000 hoggets from the mainland. The lack of sufficient water on the island makes it impossible to utilise the feed which grows there. It is an excellent property for lambing ewes, but during the last two seasons we have been forced by lack of water to transfer the ewes to the mainland just prior to lambing.

In spite of adverse reports by the Government Geologist the Superintendent is anxious to hire a boring plant so that trial holes may be put down.

The sheep have done fairly well during the year and are now in first rate condition.

The natural losses recorded accounted for 239 sheep and lambs. These losses were due to several causes, such as an outbreak of infectious entero-toxaemia and ravages by dogs and foxes. One stray dog in particular which made its home at the Point was known to have killed 10 sheep in one week, and it was not until the Superintendent offered a reward for its scalp that it was eventually shot.

One disturbing element in the year's operations is the continued unaccounted loss of sheep. Every effort has been made to trace and check shortages in the flock and investigations have been made by the police in conjunction with the station officers. The Superintendent considers these losses due to one of two causes, either that the sheep are stolen or else drowned by incoming tides and the carcasses carried out to sea. Knowing the wide-spread extent of sheep stealing which is going on at the present time I am inclined to subscribe to the first-mentioned cause.

Owing to water shortage on Wardang Island all sheep were shorn on the mainland. Both blades and the machine shearing plant installed last year were used. 3,635 sheep and 909 lambs were shorn and 152 bales of wool produced.

The bulk of this wool was sold at the February, 1935, sale, which was unfortunately the lowest sale of the series. The best price obtained at this sale was 8½d. for five bales of AAA and eight bales of AAW, but later in the season eight bales of BXB which were withdrawn from the February sale realised 10½d. per pound.

The average cut per sheep was 8.4lbs. and the average price per pound for the whole clip was 5.7d. showing an average return, inclusive of lambs, of approximately 4s. per head.

The practice of purchasing strong-woolled Koonoona rams was continued this year and rams were mated to 1,700 ewes late in October. Lambing commenced in March, and to 30th June, 1935, 1,069 lambs were tailed. The percentage was not good and was influenced by the prevalence of foxes and the necessity of mustering the ewes several times just prior to lambing to enable the investigations concerning missing sheep to be carried out.

The sheep were all dipped in October, although no traces of tick or lice have been seen, and crutching was carried out in February and March. The crutching was done this year with the new machines, and a much more satisfactory job was the result. Good clean crutching is of great assistance in combating the blowfly pest, which although fairly prevalent was not as serious as in the previous year.

One of the reasons for recommending the purchase of the machine shearing plant last year was that additional work would probably be made available to the natives by making a depot shearing shed at the station and shearing sheep for farmers in the district.

This year 4,150 sheep were shorn for outside farmers. Everything in connection with the wool, including classing, was done at the station and a small profit resulted. The chief advantage, however, is that additional work was provided.

Both experienced shearers and learners were engaged on this work, but it was found that it will be necessary to employ only the fast shearers on the outside sheep otherwise the operations may show a loss. Learners will be engaged for shearing the station flock.

In addition to shearing, several neighbouring farmers also brought their sheep to the station for crutching.

The sheep figures for the year are as follows:—

Sheep on Station, 30th June, 1935 .. . . .	4,634
Births for year 1934, drop 206; 1935, drop 1,069 .. . . .	1,275
Deaths for year .. . . .	239
Losses not accounted for .. . . .	561
Butchered .. . . .	850
Purchased, rams .. . . .	12

The cattle have again done well and have kept their condition, ensilage and hay being fed to them during lean periods. Several heifers calved this year and show promise of becoming good milkers.

An average of about 25 cows have been milked daily, the morning milk being distributed amongst the natives and the evening milk separated. Portion of the evening milk is also distributed to persons who are sick or have young infants; 542lbs. of butter were made and sold to the natives at 1s. per pound.

The bull purchased from the Inspector-General of Hospitals Department has given good service and thrown good stock, but has unfortunately strained himself in some way and it is doubtful whether he will be of further use.

The following are the cattle figures:—

Cattle on Station, 30th June, 1935 .. . . .	111
Births for year .. . . .	37
Sales .. . . .	1
Butchered .. . . .	4
Deaths .. . . .	6

Pigs have also done very well and have been free from any epidemic disease.

The pure and half bred Canadian Berkshire boars have worked well and the new strain is becoming very evident in the young pigs.

The Superintendent compliments the native who attends to the pigs and suggests that some encouragement in the way of a bonus should be offered to him.

Improvements have been made at the pig yards by paving and draining around the sties, an old feed house has been converted into farrowing pens and a 1,500 gallon masonry tank built and kept full so that water may be always available to the pigs.

There has been no difficulty in disposing of surplus stock and inquiries for pigs are constantly being received.

More breeding sows are being retained so as to still further increase this branch of the Station's work.

Pigs on the Station, 30th June, 1935 .. . . .	89
Births for the year .. . . .	262
Butchered .. . . .	4
Sold .. . . .	188
Deaths .. . . .	70

The horses are only in fair condition, with some of the old ones very poor. Replacements will have to be made of both draught and light horses.

Only one foal was born, strangles having badly affected the horses during the period of service.

Nine mares were served again this year, but the indications are that only four or five foals may be expected.

Although up to date horse breeding has not been successful, the Superintendent considers that further efforts should be made to keep the horses up to strength by breeding.

There are at present 49 horses on the station; three died during the year and two draught mares were purchased.

Native sharefarmers sowed 920 acres of wheat and white sharefarmers 880 acres.

The average return secured by the native sharefarmers was 11½bush. and by the white sharefarmers 12½bush. Although the yield obtained by the natives was a little less than that of the white men, the Superintendent reports that the natives worked their land better than the white farmers but did not have such good land.

Eight hundred and forty acres of stubble was sown with barley by the natives for an average yield of 16bush.

Owing to the peculiarities of the season, 600 acres of this crop was sown early and 240 acres late. The early sown portion produced a good sample, but had a lot of wheat amongst it and was only classed "C" grade. As no offer could be obtained for this grain it was all sent to the Barley Pool. The late sown crop produced a much cleaner sample which was retained for seed.

The white sharefarmers sowed 740 acres of stubble with barley for an average yield of 13.64bush.

The barley crops taken right through were fair, but the samples were not too good.

Wheat crops, considering the dry period in June and July, also turned out fairly well, although at times it looked as though they would be a total failure.

The hay yield was very poor, only about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ton per acre being cut. The old binders gave a lot of trouble, and very little hay was cut. Fortunately good reserves of hay have been built up, and there has been no shortage.

A new 8ft. binder has been purchased for next season's operations.

The Superintendent states that the native sharefarmers worked fairly well, but with the exception of one man were not up to the standard of previous teams.

The following are the results of the year's farming operations:—

Wheat produced on Station . . . . .	20,345 bushels.
Station's share . . . . .	13,799 bushels.
Sharefarmers' share . . . . .	6,546 bushels.
Total area reaped . . . . .	1,685 acres.
Average yield per acre . . . . .	12 bushels.
Barley produced on Station . . . . .	23,439 bushels.
Station's share . . . . .	17,053 bushels.
Sharefarmers' share . . . . .	6,386 bushels.
Total area reaped . . . . .	1,570 acres.
Average yield per acre . . . . .	14.82 bushels.
Hay produced on Station . . . . .	74 tons.
Station's share . . . . .	71 tons.

Nine hundred and sixty acres were fallowed by the natives for 1935 seeding, and 914 acres have been sown to wheat and 46 acres to Early Kherson Oats. The oats were sown on fallow for the purpose of getting clean seed for next season.

The white sharefarmers fallowed 940 acres which has been sown to wheat.

The wheats sown are Sword, Quality, Ford, Nabawa, Ghurka and Raneé.

The stubble crops sown comprise 690 acres of barley, 220 acres of oats, and 10 acres of wheat by native sharefarmers, and 880 acres of barley by white sharefarmers.

To reduce the risk of loss by fire or stock getting into the bagged grain in the paddocks, one of the natives who owns a motor truck was engaged last harvest to cart all grain as it was reaped to Port Victoria. He did this work for 3d. per bag and provided the truck, petrol, oil, and labour. As this procedure means, in addition to reducing the risk, that the horses are saved a lot of heavy work, the Superintendent intends adopting it again this harvest.

The lucerne sown in 1933 has proved that additional areas should be sown from time to time. It is necessary, however, to fence in and net the areas so treated, and the Superintendent recommends preparing at least another 50 acres in readiness for sowing in the early autumn of 1936.

#### KOONIBBA MISSION STATION.

The following is a copy of the report furnished by the Superintendent of the Koonibba Mission Station:—

“It gives me much pleasure, in submitting this report, to be able to state that we have had a quiet and uneventful year. Unfortunately, there has been rather more illness among the natives than was the case during the previous year, including an epidemic of whooping cough, which is not quite over even now.

During the past year, a marked and pleasing improvement was noticeable as regards employment for natives among the farmers around and on the stations to the west.

Behaviour and discipline was good, and all our natives are satisfactorily regular in attendance at divine services and other religious meetings. Sixteen infants and seven adults were baptised during the year.

The number of inmates in the Children's Home has been slightly above 50 throughout the year, and at present there are 68 attending school.

One thousand one hundred and thirty sheep were shorn, including 207 lambs and we sent away 36 bales of wool.

The sharefarmers harvested only 1,500 bags of wheat last year, but they cut about 100 tons of hay. This year they have sown a little more than 1,600 acres of wheat, and although the winter has been rather dry throughout, the crops are looking quite promising.

We have a good supply of feed on the station, and are safe for water if the coming summer is not too severe.”

ALBERT MUELLER,

Superintendent, Koonibba Mission.

The expenditure and receipts of the Department for the year are as follows.

## EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS—ABORIGINALS

## RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
From sales of produce, &c., Point Pearce Station.	5,725	4	11
From Interest on Aboriginals Depreciation Investment Account (Public Debt Commission)			
Point Pearce Station . . . . .		13	18 10
From store sales—Point Pearce Station . . . . .	3,397	10	1
From sales of produce, &c.—Point McLeay Station . . . . .	1,294	13	10
From store sales—Point McLeay Station . . . . .	3,344	8	9
From refund of advances for fares, &c. . . . .	211	16	7

Cost of Aboriginals to the South Australian Government for the 12 months ended 30th June, 1935 . . . . .	£19,446	13	0
Total . . . . .	£33,434	6	0

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## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS OF THE POINT PEARCE

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, excess of income over expenditure account trading store	—			372	8	0

*Station Accounts.*

To Horses . . . . .	—			66	10	0
Salaries . . . . .	547	15	5			
Wages . . . . .	2,030	16	10			
	<hr/>			2,578	12	3
Accident insurance . . . . .	—			19	15	1
Head Office, salaries and expenses	—			58	14	9
Interest on Loan Account . . .	—			90	1	2
Depreciation—						
Implements . . . . .	278	12	0			
Harness . . . . .	11	16	10			
	<hr/>			290	8	10

*Institution Accounts.*

To Salaries . . . . .	512	10	1			
Wages . . . . .	3,344	6	11			
	<hr/>			3,856	17	0
Rations . . . . .	—			1,330	10	8
Accident insurance . . . . .	—			29	12	8
School books and materials . .	—			32	0	3
Head Office, salaries and expenses	—			58	14	9
Medical, dental, and optical expenses . . . . .	—			263	3	5
Institutional expenses . . . . .	—			431	4	10
Depreciation—						
Hospital furniture . . . . .	25	10	8			
Hospital equipment . . . . .	10	6	9			
	<hr/>			35	17	5
				<hr/>		
				£9,514	11	1

## STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Trading Store Account . . . .	—			372	8	0

*Station Accounts.*

By Pigs . . . . .	192	17	9			
Cattle . . . . .	175	3	10			
Sheep . . . . .	1,183	17	1			
Farm . . . . .	651	18	10			
				2,203	17	6
Interest on Aborigines Depreciation Invest- ment Account (Public Debt Commission) .		13	18	10		
Balance, excess of expenditure over income, Station Accounts . . . . .		886	5	9		

*Institution Accounts.*

By Rent of school buildings . . . . .	20	0	0			
Balance—Excess of expenditure over income, Institution Accounts . . . . .	6,018	1	0			

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£9,514 11 1

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M. T. MCLEAN, Chief Protector of Aborigines.  
22nd August, 1935.

## BALANCE-SHEET OF THE POINT PEARCE

## LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
H.M. Government Account . . . . .	73,729	11	3			
H.M. Government Deposit Account . . . . .	36	2	1			
H.M. Government Loan Account . . . . .	2,094	7	4			
				<hr/>		
				75,860	0	8
Capital Account . . . . .	11,374	9	5			
Sundry creditors . . . . .	679	15	7			

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£87,914 5 8

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STATION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Station buildings . . . . .		11,307	14	7			
New cottages . . . . .		3,994	8	11			
		<hr/>			15,302	3	6
Improvements . . . . .		8,121	12	10			
Implements, vehicles, &c. . . . .		2,204	4	6			
Harness . . . . .		107	2	0			
Furniture . . . . .		132	3	2			
Hospital furniture . . . . .		12	11	0			
Hospital equipment . . . . .		11	14	0			
		<hr/>			10,589	7	6
Cash on hand . . . . .		—			19	17	2
Sundry debtors . . . . .		—			239	0	4
Aboriginals Depreciation Invest- ment Account (Public Debt Com- mission) . . . . .		—			478	13	7
Stocks on hand—							
Store . . . . .		397	18	1			
Farm stores, seed, super, fencing materials, &c. . . . .		1,603	17	8			
Sheep . . . . .		3,385	6	10			
Cattle . . . . .		505	1	0			
Pigs . . . . .		178	2	0			
Horses . . . . .		672	0	0			
Institution stores . . . . .		61	5	6			
		<hr/>			6,803	11	1
Excess of expenditure over income for the year—							
Station Accounts . . . . .		886	5	9			
Institution Accounts . . . . .		6,018	1	0			
		<hr/>			6,904	6	9
Less excess of income over expen- diture account trading store ..		372	8	0			
		<hr/>			6,531	18	9
Excess of expenditure over income brought forward, 1915-34 .. ..		47,949	13	9			
		<hr/>			54,481	12	6
		<hr/>			£87,914	5	8

M. T. McLEAN, Chief Protector of Aboriginals.

22nd August, 1935.

## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNTS OF THE POINT McLEAY

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance, excess of income over expenditure account trading store	—			238	8	5

*Station Accounts.*

To Farm expenses . . . . .	—			284	6	1
Salaries . . . . .	467	2	10			
Wages . . . . .	1,686	7	1			
				<u>2,153</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>
Head Office, salaries and expenses	—			58	14	9
Rent, hundred of Baker . . .	—			41	15	9
Accident insurance . . . . .	—			14	12	1
Depreciation—						
Implements, vehicles, &c. .	—			53	18	4

*Institution Accounts.*

To Salaries . . . . .	215	0	0			
Wages . . . . .	1,574	18	8			
				<u>1,789</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>8</u>
Head Office, salaries and expenses	—			58	14	9
Accident insurance . . . . .	—			14	12	1
Medical, dental, and optical expenses . . . . .	—			376	11	0
Rations . . . . .	—			2,059	12	0
Firewood . . . . .	—			538	3	0
Institutional expenses . . . .	—			569	0	4
School books and materials . .	—			13	13	3
Depreciation—						
Furniture . . . . .	6	14	1			
Hospital furniture . . . .	4	4	9			
Hospital equipment . . . .	6	13	1			
				<u>17</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
				<u>£8,283</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>

## STATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1935.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Trading Store Account .. ..	—			238	8	5

*Station Accounts.*

By Horses .. . . . . . . . . . .	8	11	0			
Pigs .. . . . . . . . . . .	159	0	3			
Cattle .. . . . . . . . . . .	699	14	4			
Sheep .. . . . . . . . . . .	418	11	8			
	<hr/>			1,285	17	3
Balance, excess of expenditure over income, Station Accounts .. . . . . . . . . . .				1,320	19	8

*Institution Accounts.*

By Balance, excess of expenditure over income, Institution Accounts .. . . . . . . . . . .				5,437	17	0
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£8,283 2 4

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M. T. McLEAN, Chief Protector of Aborigines.

22nd August, 1935.

## BALANCE-SHEET OF THE POINT MCLEAY

## LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
H.M. Government Account . . . . .	89,043	7	6
H.M. Government Deposit Account . . . . .	301	18	4
Capital Account . . . . .	5,612	8	5
Sundry creditors . . . . .	967	17	0

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**£95,925 11 3**

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## STATION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1935.

ASSETS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Station buildings . . . . .		7,537	13	9			
Cottages and Hospital transferred from Pompoota . . . . .		2,080	10	7			
New cottages . . . . .		400	4	9			
		<hr/>			10,018	9	1
Land purchased . . . . .		—			3,630	0	0
Improvements . . . . .		—			3,601	15	9
Implements, vehicles, &c. . . . .		474	3	6			
Harness . . . . .		36	9	0			
Furniture . . . . .		74	12	0			
Hospital furniture . . . . .		49	17	0			
Hospital equipment . . . . .		57	0	8			
		<hr/>			692	2	2
Cash on hand . . . . .		—			158	2	2
Sundry debtors . . . . .		—			178	12	0
Stocks on hand—							
Store . . . . .		612	0	9			
Sheep . . . . .		456	10	0			
Cattle . . . . .		507	10	6			
Pigs . . . . .		86	17	6			
Horses . . . . .		379	0	0			
Farm stores, seed, super, fencing material, &c. . . . .		517	9	1			
Institution stores . . . . .		11	16	6			
		<hr/>			2,571	4	4
Excess of expenditure over income for the year—							
Station Accounts . . . . .		1,320	19	8			
Institution Accounts . . . . .		5,437	17	0			
		<hr/>			6,758	16	8
Less excess of income over expen- diture account trading store ..		238	8	5			
		<hr/>			6,520	8	3
Excess of expenditure over income brought forward, 1915-34 . . . .		68,554	17	6			
		<hr/>			75,075	5	9
		<hr/>			£95,925	11	3

M. T. McLEAN, Chief Protector of Aborigines.

22nd August, 1935.