

1912.

—
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT

ON

THE WORK OF THE
ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT,

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1911.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by His Excellency's Command.

PERTH :

BY AUTHORITY: FRED. WM. SIMPSON, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

—
1912.

No. 8.

APPROXIMATE COST OF PAPER:
Printing (470 copies), £10 15s.
Litho. charges, £13 16s.

EXTRACT FROM
REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1911.

The following is a report submitted to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary on the welfare and condition of the Aborigines of Western Australia, in which is contained a summary of departmental reports received from all portions of the State.

The full report, with appendices, was laid on the table of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for your information, the following report on the work of the Aborigines Department during the year ended 30th June, 1911, together with information regarding the condition of the Aborigines of this State.

FINANCIAL.

In addition to the sum of £10,000 provided by Section 5 of "The Aborigines Act, 1905," and yearly placed at the disposal of the Department for the welfare of the aborigines, further sums of £16,515 and £20,000 were provided by Parliament under Aborigines Revenue Estimates and Loan Estimates, respectively, making a total provision of £46,515.

The receipts available for aborigines purposes from all sources, including Departmental revenue for the year, were as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Grant under Section 5 of the Aborigines Act, 1905, 5 Edward VII., No. 14	...				10,000	0	0
Amount provided on Revenue Estimates, 1910-11	...	16,515	0	0			
Less Balance on Vote	...	14	17	2			
					16,500	2	10
Amount provided on Loan Estimates, 1910-11	...	20,000	0	0			
Less Balance on Vote	...	988	17	10			
					19,011	2	2
Departmental Revenue	...				427	2	3
					45,938	7	3
Total under Aborigines Revenue and Loan Estimates and Departmental Revenue	...						
To this must be added:							
Receipts from Public Works Department from their Loan and Revenue Estimates	...				1,512	0	11
					£47,450	8	2
Grand total of Receipts from all sources	...						

Expenditure.

The total expenditure incurred by the Government for all services in connection with the aborigines was £47,450 8s. 2d., being an increase of £21,900 0s. 10d. on the expenditure for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1910.

The above expenditure includes the sum of £1,512 0s. 11d. which has been expended by the Public Works Department on buildings, etc., at the lock hospitals, Bernier and Dorre Islands.

Although these figures show a very large increase in expenditure, they include a sum of £18,061 for the purchase of Moola-Bulla Native Cattle Station, near Hall's Creek, and a further sum for preliminary improvements and upkeep of £3,386 8s. 3d., making a total expenditure on this station for the twelve months under review of £21,447 8s. 3d., for which the State has a more than equivalent asset.

Other increases disclosed are:—

	£	s.	d.
Attendant on lepers at Roebourne	191	12	6
Blankets and clothing	812	12	6
Medical fees and medicines	135	1	8
Native shelters	124	19	11
Collection and transport of natives suffering from venereal disease and fit subjects for the lock hospitals	2,130	9	3
Grant to Beagle Bay Mission ..	300	0	0

This mission is subsidised to the extent of £800 per annum, but a special grant of £500 was paid to assist them in repairing the damage caused to the mission buildings, etc., during the Broome hurricane in the latter part of 1910. The claim for the grant for the quarter ended 30th June, 1910, was not received in time to be met during last financial year.

Excluding the money expended in the purchase, preliminary improvements, and upkeep of Moola-Bulla Native Cattle Station for the twelve months, the money directly expended in the welfare of the aborigines, including the lock hospitals and native and half-caste children's mission grants amounted to £24,490 19s., being £369 0s. 7d. less than the preceding year.

For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1910, the sum of £8,812 18s. 9d. was expended on general rations to indigent natives; only £6,915 8s. 1d. was expended for the same service for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1911. This decreased expenditure of £1,897 10s. 8d. is mainly due to two causes:—

- (1.) To those station owners who, recognising their responsibility to look after the old and infirm natives on their stations, are providing for their maintenance and care free of cost to the Government.
- (2.) To the alteration in the system of relief, viz., from per capita charge of so much per head per day to special native relief contracts being accepted and orders placed direct on the contractors by the police for the stores required.

NATIVE SETTLEMENTS AND CATTLE-KILLING.

In my last annual report mention was made that, from an aborigines' standpoint, the most important work undertaken by the Government was the establishment of a native settlement near Hall's Creek, in the East Kimberley Division.

The total expenditure incurred during the year in this direction amounted to the sum of £21,447 8s. 3d., which includes the purchase of 11,357 head of cattle and 283 head of horses, the balance being expended in improvements, consisting of dwelling house for the manager and his wife, store room, kitchen, cart and meat sheds, and other buildings necessary for the formation of a general homestead. Three horse paddocks have been erected, branding and tailing yards have been put up in convenient places on the run, and the station is now in good working order.

A 12 h.p. portable engine, brought into the district many years ago during the mining boom, was purchased for the sum of £70. This has been used in cutting up logs into suitable timber for all the building on the settlement. After completing this work the engine was bedded in position and is now used for pumping water for three paddocks, in addition to supplying a sufficient quantity for household purposes and for the irrigation of vegetable garden.

Special efforts have been made in the latter direction, with the object of growing a big enough supply for all the natives on the settlement.

Most of the work necessary to get the station in proper working order having been completed during the year, the expenditure should materially decrease during the next twelve months.

There is much, however, to be done before use can be made of the large extent of splendid pastoral country on the Nicholson Plains. Unfortunately, the best portions of our runs are the worst watered and can only be used during the wet.

Good water with a fair supply has been proved at a depth of about 75 feet, and further prospecting by boring will be continued; I hope before long that a large portion of this splendid country will be opened up for stock.

The number of horses on the station at the end of June was 335, and as there are over 100 brood mares among them we have the nucleus of a good herd. New blood has been introduced, one thoroughbred and two light Clydesdales being sent up during the year from Perth.

The country is in every way suited for the breeding of horses, and there are great probabilities ahead in the direction of supplying many of the Government requirements in the future. During the year arrangements were made for the first shipment of bullocks to market, and 554 were sold at satisfactory prices.

It is anticipated that yearly sales will be obtained sufficient to more than pay interest and sinking fund on the capital invested. Should this eventuate, any profit from the settlement will be credited to a trust fund for the benefit of aborigines in other localities.

The management is in the hands of Mr. A. Haly, who was for several years Inspector of Stock for the East Kimberley, and under him he has an overseer and three other white men. As many natives as possible are employed, the boys as stockmen and the women doing general work in the garden and domestic

duties. The manager reports that during some periods of the year as many as 300 bush natives were camped near the homestead and were regularly fed on their natural diet, and at times as many as three beasts a day were killed and the meat distributed.

The native race is of nomadic nature and they come and go at their own free will; one visiting division of a tribe will make the settlement their camp for some time and then break away and clear out, other divisions taking their place, and it is only on special occasions that any very large number remain together. Whether they will eventually depart from their usual customs remains to be proved.

It is far too early yet to say definitely that the settlement scheme is the success that I and many others anticipated when first recommending its introduction to the Government of the day, but, from reports received, everything points in that direction. The influence of the station is extending very promisingly, and no depredations have been committed by the natives among our own herd or those surrounding us. This is extremely encouraging, and should be an incentive to further efforts of a similar nature in other parts of the Kimberleys, where depredations among the herds of pastoralists still continue, and the establishment of meat distributing depots throughout localities where this trouble exists is well worthy of consideration by the Government.

As further evidence in support of this, I may state that during my recent visit in September, 1910, to East Kimberley, having heard that the Bedford Downs cattle station was suffering considerably from native depredations, I made it my business to go there and see for myself if reports were true. Having satisfied myself that the owner was suffering considerably in this direction, and after interviewing a number of bush natives on the question, I arranged with the manager of an adjoining station to encourage these people to come in and settle down quietly by giving them as much beef as they could eat, at the same time recommending to the Government the establishment of a permanent feeding depot in the vicinity. The result of the experiment has, beyond doubt, been good, and I am pleased to report that after twelve months' earnest representation on the question the late Government approved of my suggestion, which action has happily been confirmed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, and a feeding depot at Violet Valley, near Turkey Creek, will soon be established.

As before mentioned, this question must not stop here, and the system should be extended.

The main object in view when forming our native settlement near Hall's Creek was to deter natives from killing cattle by feeding them at Government expense, and thus do away with any necessity to commit depredations. So far we have met with success, and there is no reason why we should not obtain the same result all over the Kimberleys.

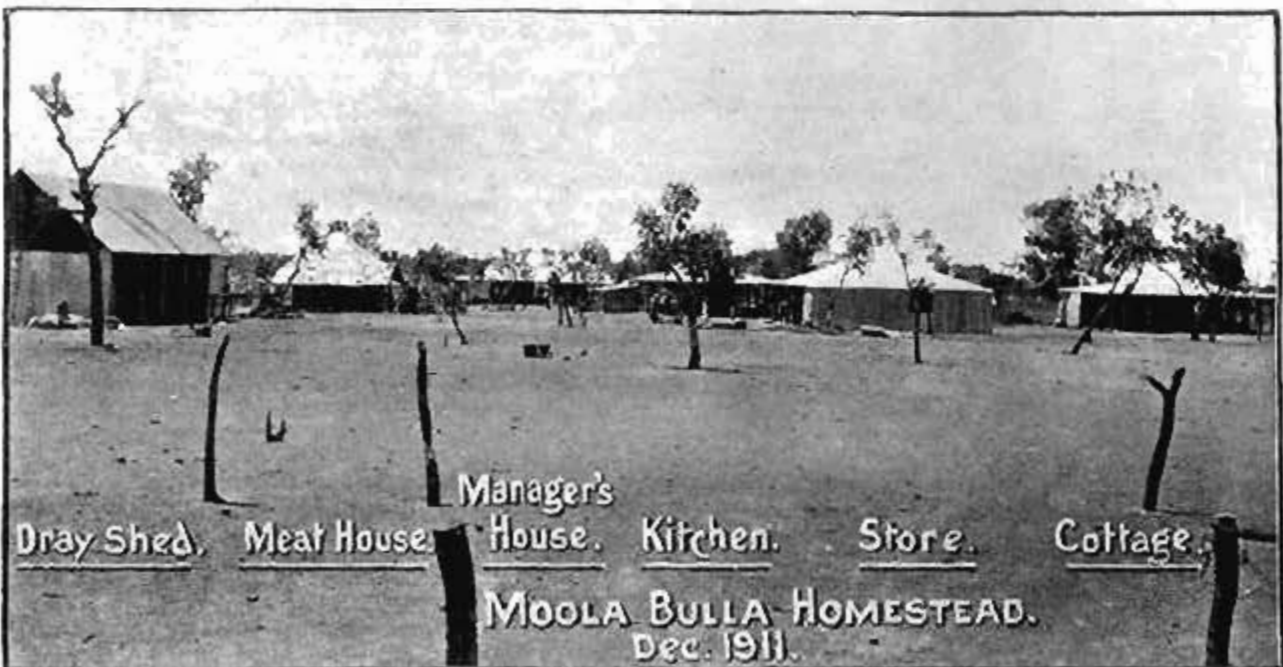
In my last report I mentioned that it had been proved that gaoling natives for cattle-killing was not a deterrent to further offences, and was consequently a failure. Subsequently a new system was inaugurated and instructions were given by the Commissioner of Police to his officers that only the leaders of cattle-killing gangs were to be arrested, and then only on the condition that owners would supply the same evidence as would be required in the case of a



Homestead & Working Staff, Moola Bulla Native Cattle Station, East Kimberley Aug. 1910.



Bush Natives, Frog Hollow, East Kimberley.



Dray Shed, Meat House, House, Kitchen, Store, Cottage.
MOOLA BULLA HOMESTEAD.
Dec. 1911.

GOVT. LITHO.



Travelling Aboriginal Protector Isdell.

similar offence being committed by a person of any other race. In consequence of this new system the number of native prisoners in our gaols have very considerably decreased, as the following figures supplied to me before the end of June, 1911, will show:—

	No. now in Gaol.	No. Discharged, 1910.	No. Convicted, 1911.
Broome	8	47	Nil
Carnarvon	19	19	Nil
Roebourne	20	54	Nil
Wyndham	Nil	98	Nil
	47	218	...

It will be seen that the number of natives undergoing sentences for cattle-killing at the termination of the year of this report was 47, also that 218 imprisoned for the same offence were discharged last year, and that there have been no convictions obtained for similar offences during this year.

On very little consideration of these figures it must be admitted that a very large saving to the Government in the native gaols expenditure is now taking place.

It must not be gathered from these figures that cattle-killing has ceased. Police and other reports are far from satisfactory in both East and West Kimberley, and care must be taken that a false impression is not created in the native mind that he can commit depredations with impunity.

In considering the question of the yearly expenditure necessary to establish and maintain feeding depots throughout the outlying unsettled portions of the Kimberleys, where natives are causing trouble, the fact that a very rapid reduction in gaols expenditure is taking place must not be lost sight of, and my suggested scheme is really a case of transferring moneys uselessly spent in the past into another channel, in the hope of discovering a solution of this phase of the native question which is causing so much anxiety to those interested, and which is retarding the further settlement of the unoccupied portion of the Kimberleys—which it should be the desire of the Government to foster.

NATIVE LABOUR.

Some prominence having been given to this question during the debate in Parliament on the provisions of the Aborigines Act Amendment Act, 1911, a few remarks from an aborigine's standpoint may throw some further light upon it. At an approximate estimate 2,500 natives are regularly employed in our pastoral industries northward of the 29th parallel of south latitude. This number is split up into divisional tribal families living on the different stations which they call their own country.

The principal work the men are engaged on is among stock, either sheep or cattle, mustering, boundary riding, branding, etc., under the supervision of Europeans. The womenfolk of the family are generally engaged in household and other duties round about the homestead.

The system under which native labour is employed is by permit, either general or single, granted by a protector for a period not exceeding twelve months. The printed conditions under which they are issued

are that native employees are to be provided with substantial, good and sufficient rations, clothing and blankets, and also medicines and medical attendance when practicable and necessary. As a general rule, no wages are given to native employees, but they are supplied with everything in reason that they require.

Although the Aborigines Act provides for agreements being made between employers and employees, such agreements are in many portions of the North conspicuous by their absence, the majority of settlers realising the futility of forcing natives to stay with them against their wishes. The permit granted carries an obligation on the employer in the direction of feeding and clothing, but the native so employed is a perfectly free agent and commits no legal offence if he leaves his service at a moment's notice. It is, therefore, obvious that the present system is an incentive to the employers to look after the welfare of their native servants.

The question as to whether this labour, even under existing conditions, is a payable proposition is one upon which many conflicting opinions prevail. After having had a good deal of experience, myself, in pioneering work, and having travelled very extensively throughout our pastoral industries, I venture the opinion that the majority of squatters would say that it was not. No one, I think, will deny that it is a convenient labour, but I am perfectly satisfied that in many instances sentiment plays a part with its employment. During my recent visit to the North, on one station I saw over 100 native men, women, and children that were regularly fed throughout the year. The property was a well improved one, being fenced throughout, and, except at shearing time, it was very obvious that there was not sufficient work to absorb that quantity of native labour, and yet all were fed, including the infirm and indigent, at the station's expense. This is only one of many similar instances that I could mention, where natives are continued in employment and their wives and children fed because they and their forefathers were born on the country where the employers' stock are depasturing. Settlers have in a most liberal manner responded to my request to feed at their own expense the infirm and indigent relatives of their employees. The present system under which native labour is employed is working smoothly and satisfactorily to all parties. Once disturb this in the direction of compelling squatters to pay wages to their native servants, or place any other restrictions upon their employment, and the result will be far-reaching and little dreamt of by those who have not studied the economics of the question. There are many who advocate a system of calling upon the employer to pay a weekly sum for every native employed into a fund to be used for the general benefit of the natives throughout the State. Objection might reasonably be taken to such a scheme on the grounds that the individual native labour would be exploited for the benefit of others. Apart from this phase, such a scheme would be absolutely impracticable and would create endless trouble and confusion throughout the stations in the State, inasmuch that, under the permit system, every native being a free agent to leave his work at any time, no possible check could be kept by this Department on their movements. If such a system was adopted, the only way to carry it out successfully would be to revert to the old indenture form and compel every

native to carry out a legal contract entered into between himself and his employer, so that his earnings could be paid to the Government for the benefit of others. I am pleased to think that a very small, if any, section of the community would be in favour of any such system. Apart from this, is it reasonable to suppose that any squatter with this further restriction of paying wages to his natives would feed at his own expense the infirm and indigent relatives of his employees. The natural consequence of such a system would in many cases be to throw the whole of the natives now employed on the hands of the Government, and most certainly in every case to draft out the most useful and refuse any further responsibility for those remaining. What this would mean can only be realised by those conversant with the habits and customs of the native race. Reserves would have to be created throughout the State, and pastoral leases resumed for the purpose of establishing native settlements in every tribal district; the initial cost would be enormous, and under the happiest auspices it is problematical if the combined settlements would earn enough to pay interest and sinking fund on the capital required to start them.

During the year 1,939 indigent natives have received relief, some for the whole period, others only portions thereof; the total cost of rationing these natives and supplying them with blankets and clothing, and medical attention when required, was £9,685 11s. 10d.

In the face of these figures further comment on the suggested alteration of our present system is, I think, unnecessary, as it must be very clear to any one who gives thought to the subject that the increased expenditure required to feed and clothe a big proportion of those natives who are now contentedly working on stations, with their womenfolk and children being kept at the expense of their employers, would be far in excess of the revenue derived by a system of making squatters and others pay a weekly sum for permission to use native labour.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

During the early stages of the work of segregating the aborigines suffering from contagious disease, the principle of allowing patients to live according to their own natural customs was carried out as far as possible, and the natives were allowed to sleep out in the open, shelter sheds being provided for them during the winter months. Experience, however, taught the management that there were many cases that required constant attention and cleanliness, which it was impossible to obtain for patients camped out in their natural way. Representations in this direction being made, proper hospital wards, suitable to the climate and inmates, have been erected on both Dorre and Bernier Islands. The women's ward contains 20 and the men's 12 beds. Up-to-date operating theatres are attached to the buildings, and patients are now treated in the same manner as those in any similar institutions elsewhere. The total cost of constructing these wards was £2,389, and both islands are now possessed of up-to-date hospitals.

Through the resignation of Dr. Steel as Superintendent Medical Officer, Dr. Pritchard was appointed to the position.

The staff at Dorre Island, where the female patients are segregated, consists of a matron and two trained nurses under her. The convalescent patients are taught to become useful servants both in hospital and household duties. Generally speaking, the native women lead a happy and contented life, finding their own amusement by corroborrees at night time, and hunting and fishing during the day. Amusement is found for the inmates of the wards in various ways, with the appliances at the command of the staff, a small cinematograph and magic lantern being supplied, and the pictures are much appreciated by those who are confined to their beds. The male patients on Bernier Island are under the constant supervision of an orderly and assistant, the Superintendent Medical Officer periodically visiting from Dorre. The convalescent patients are employed at light work, and fish and game are plentiful. Every possible consideration is given to the care and comfort of both sexes. Speaking generally, the native race is wonderfully patient under great suffering, and very obedient to the orders of the Medical Officer and staff. Notwithstanding their apparent contentedness they all have an inherent love for their native country, and it is a day of rejoicing to those who are told that they are fit for discharge.

During the year 78 male and 80 female patients were admitted to the islands suffering from venereal disease in various forms, and 30 males and 54 females were discharged by the Superintendent Medical Officer as having been cured, and they were sent back to their respective homes. Up to the end of the year a total of 353 patients have been treated, and 125 discharged since the establishment of the lock hospitals.

A special expedition was sent out to collect as many diseased natives as possible between the Ashburton River and the Eastern Goldfields. Unfortunately the bush natives suffering from disease will not voluntarily submit themselves to treatment, and I regret to say that at times force has to be used. Every care is, however, taken of cases during transport to the islands. The work of clearing a district would be considerably decreased if natives would only come in themselves as soon as the disease is contracted, but instead of doing this the knowledge is hidden as far as possible, and as soon as it is known that an officer is in the vicinity to take patients to the hospital, in many instances those diseased clear away as far as possible to avoid capture. I am pleased to say that the more intelligent ones, who have been working on stations since childhood, realising the benefit of being specially treated by a medical man, submit themselves cheerfully to isolation until cured.

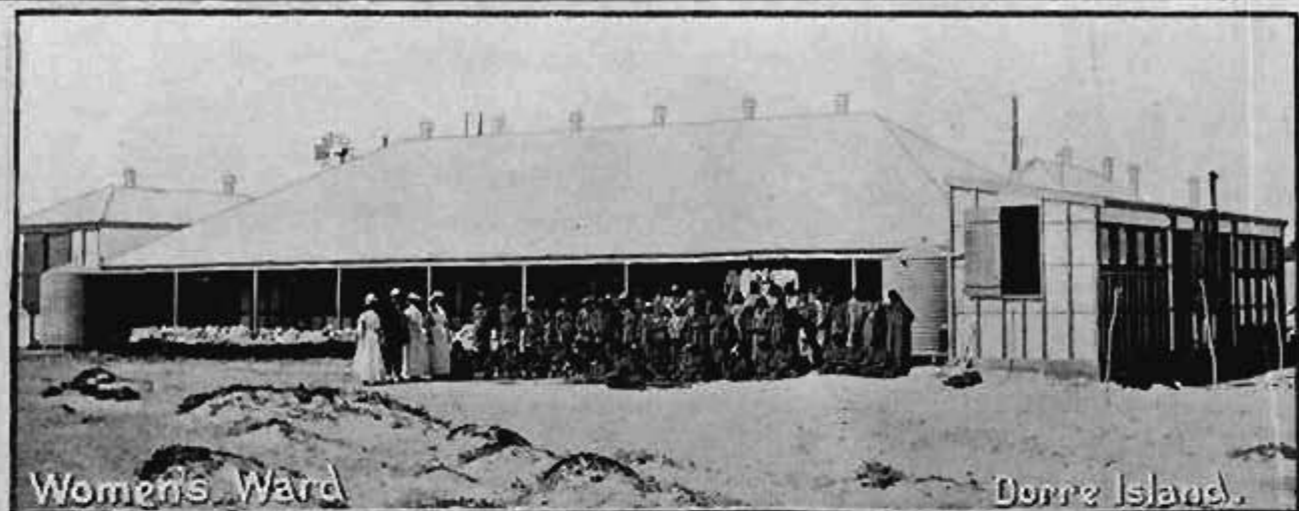
Fifteen deaths occurred during the year. This is a large percentage, but it must be remembered that a great number of cases of old and infirm natives are sent over to the hospitals which are practically incurable.

LEPROSY.

Those natives suffering from this disease have been removed from the Government reserve, near Cossack to Bezout Island, situate about five miles north-west from Pt. Samson. Although far from being an ideal spot for the establishment of a lazaret, it will serve the purpose of segregation until the health authorities decide what further action is necessary to cope with the disease.

Aboriginal

Hospitals.

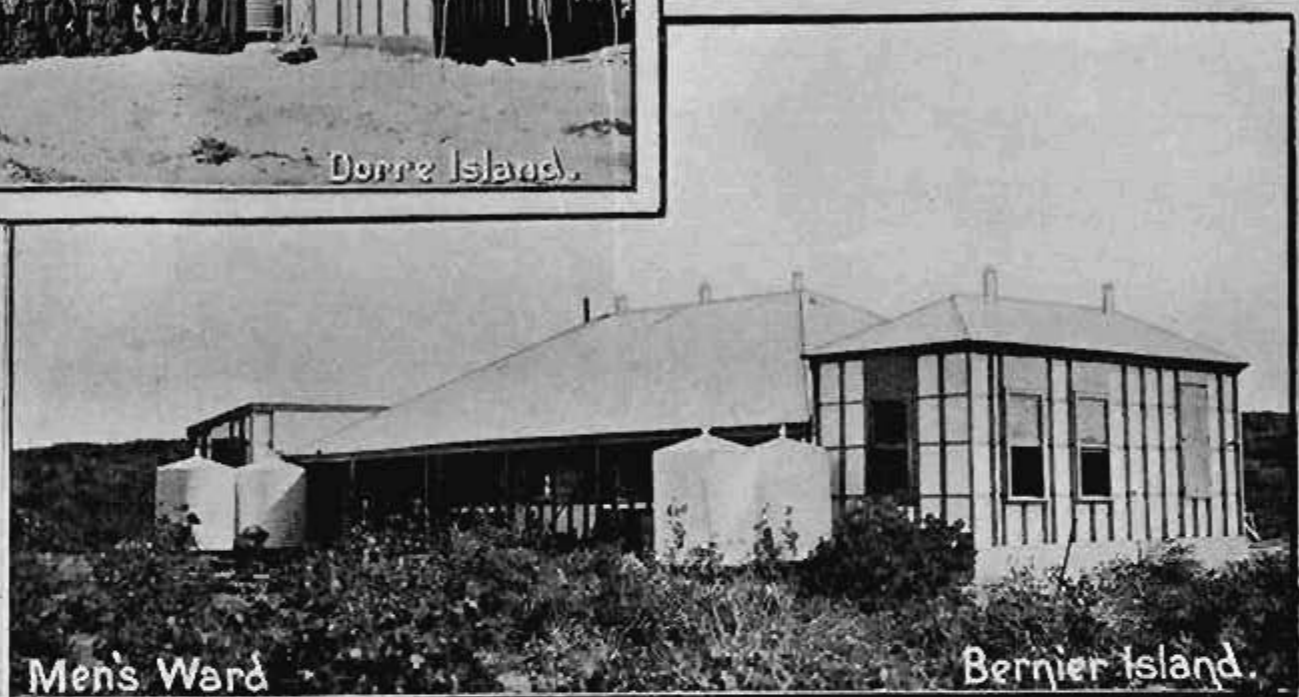


Women's Ward

Dorre Island.

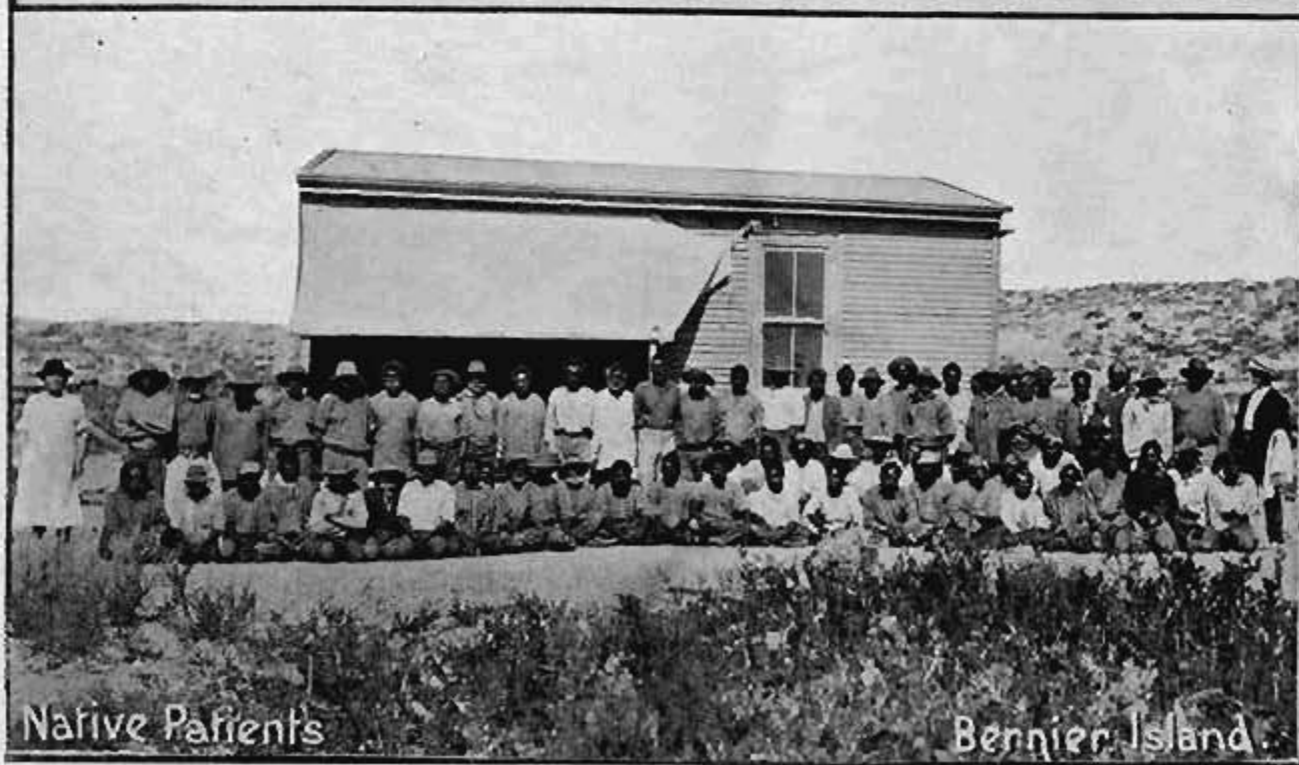


General View Bernier Island.



Men's Ward

Bernier Island.



Native Patients

Bernier Island.



Interior Women's Aboriginal Hospital Ward,
Dorre Island.

GOVT. LITHO.

Every care and consideration are given by this Department to these unfortunates in trying to make them as comfortable as possible; a regular boat service, in charge of Corporal Fry, has been established to carry over provisions, and wood and water. A plentiful supply of fish is obtainable from the island, and great numbers of turtle during certain periods of the year visit its shores, so the patients are well off for natural food, in addition to what is supplied from Cossack.

Both sexes suffering from leprosy have, on the authority of the Medical Department, been sent to the island and are living together. The question of separating the sexes is one outside the scope of this Department.

Unsuccessful efforts were made during the year by many responsible persons to send the leper patients to the lock hospitals. This was strongly opposed by myself on the grounds that unless they were kept within the four walls of an enclosure it would be impossible to segregate the lepers from the other patients, and, as these had been brought from all portions of the State, it would be extremely foolish to even run a remote risk of discharged patients taking the germs of the disease into clean districts. Leprosy amongst natives, as far as can be ascertained, is confined to one locality of the State between Roebourne and the Ashburton, and every possible means must be taken to prevent its spread to other parts.

MISSIONS.

The total number of full-bloods and half-castes receiving education at institutions subsidised by the Government during the year was 284. Of this number 102 were boys and 182 girls. The Beagle Bay Mission has by far the largest number with 40 boys and 54 girls, the next being Sunday Island with a total of 55, the balance being distributed throughout the New Norcia, Swan Native and Half-caste, Australian, Kalgoorlie Salvation Army, and Lambadina Missions. None of these institutions are self-supporting, all being dependent on subsidies and public subscriptions.

Efforts have been made by the Government in the direction of inducing the missions to start industries which will be able to absorb labour, and by this means enable the management to keep the same controlling influence over the adult aborigines as was held over them during school days.

The present system of educating children up to a certain age and then sending them out to service cannot commend itself to any one giving the matter serious thought. Companionship formed in early youth is often severed with remote chance of being renewed, and the two sexes instead of being encouraged to marry among themselves drift apart, often with unfortunate results, especially to the weaker sex.

Acting under instructions from the late Colonial Secretary I went very carefully into the industrial question mentioned above in our Northern missions during my visit to the Kimberleys. I was fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Despeissis, the Commissioner of Tropical Agriculture, and after reading his report I recommended the establishment of a sisal hemp plantation at Beagle Bay. Subsequently as much information as possible was procured on this industry from various sources and supplied to the management, with the gratifying result that they

have promised to undertake the work of planting 50 acres for a start, and arrangements have been made with the Director of Agriculture at Port Darwin to forward to Broome 30,000 suckers, which will be taken to Beagle Bay as soon as possible after arrival. Should the experiment be the success anticipated by Mr. Despeissis, further operations will continue and ultimate results will, no doubt, be watched with interest by those who have given any thought to the question. Further efforts in the direction of introducing hat-making among the mission inmates are in hand, which I hope to be able to report favourably on in the future.

LEGISLATION.

During the year the Aborigines Act Amendment Act, 1911, was passed, which places the Department in a better position to promote the welfare of the aborigines. It provides, *inter alia*, that:—

1. That no plea of guilty shall be entered by any aboriginal to any charge except with the approval of a Protector of Aborigines, and the same evidence is now required to convict a native of any offence as is required in the case of an offender of any other race. This ensures a fair trial being secured for a native offender, who otherwise might in ignorance plead guilty and lose that opportunity.

2. That the Chief Protector's guardianship shall supersede the rights of the mother of an illegitimate half-caste child. Such children can now be taken from the bush camps and placed in an institution.

3. That any person convicted of supplying liquor or opium to an aboriginal is liable to a maximum penalty of £100, or in default six months' imprisonment. The minimum penalty of £20 or one month's imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, can be ordered by the Court.

4. The governing body of an aboriginal institution have conferred upon them the same powers as governing authorities have under the provisions of the State Children Act, 1907.

and additional power is given to make regulations controlling the movements of natives and other races that come in contact with them.

CRIMES.

A total of 151 convictions against natives were recorded during the year.

Drunkenness and disorderly conduct are the most common offences among the native race, 80 convictions being obtained. It is an illegal offence to supply liquor to natives under the provisions of the Aborigines Act, and I am pleased to say that earnest endeavours are made by the police officers to put a stop to the practice. Forty-eight convictions were obtained against 18 Europeans and 29 Asiatics for this offence, the total amount of fines being £418 10s.

I regret to report a repetition of tribal murders in the vicinity of Laverton. Several natives were arrested and brought to trial, but were discharged. Tribal feuds have apparently existed for ages past in this locality, and it is a most difficult question to deal with, as uncivilised, and even semi-civilised, natives consider it no crime to kill for tribal offences, sometimes real and at others imaginary. Within the four corners of settlement our own laws must, of course, supersede their own, but it is questionable if any good result is obtained by interfering with tribal customs in the unoccupied portions of the State where the aborigines are living in their natural way and amenable to their own laws.

INDIGENT NATIVES.

During the year 1,939 natives have received Government rations, some for the whole period, others only portions thereof. The average number daily fed throughout the year amounted to 1,214.

The total cost of rationing these natives and supplying them with blankets and clothing, and medical attention when required, was £9,685 11s. 10d.

Three thousand and sixty-nine blankets have been distributed among the old and infirm, and other deserving cases.

DEATHS.

One hundred and fifty-seven deaths have been officially reported during the year, being an increase of nineteen on the number reported during the previous twelve months.

GENERAL.

During the year I made a lengthy visit throughout the East and West Kimberleys. I went very care-

fully into the native question in all its many phases; I travelled over about 2,000 miles of country, and I am pleased to report that the general conditions existing between black and white are, with the exception of depredations committed among the herds of cattle by bush natives, on the whole satisfactory.

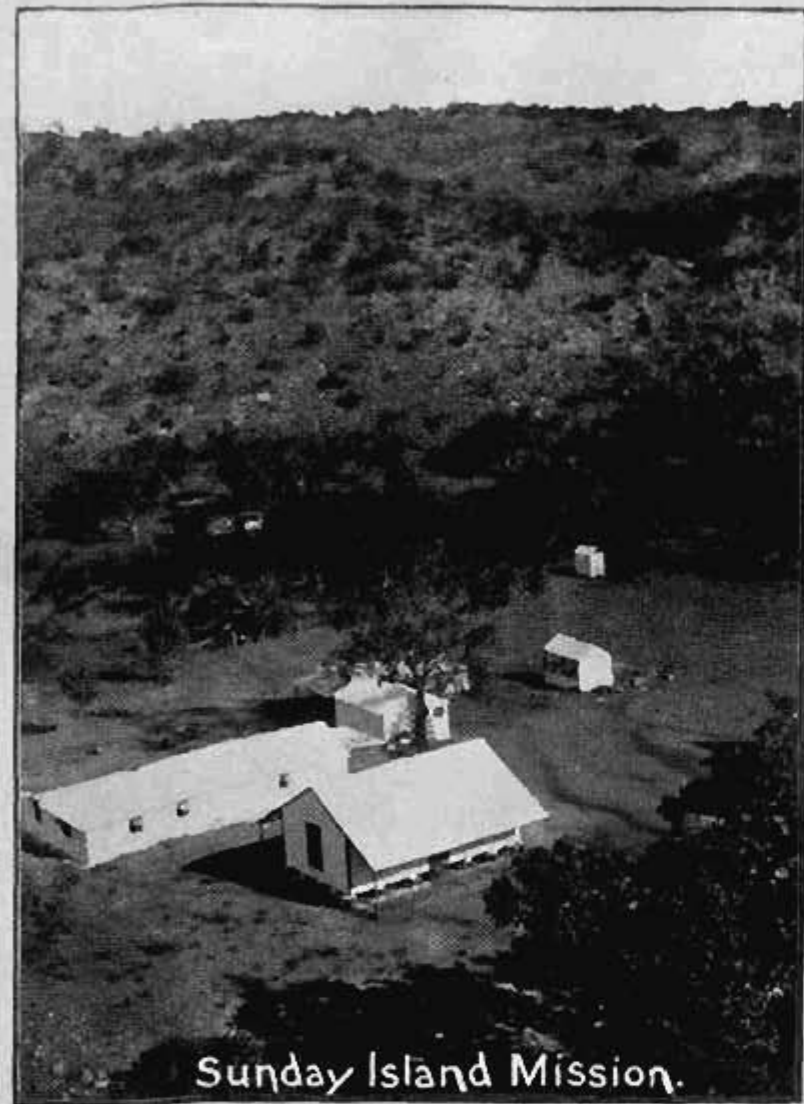
The thanks of the Department are again due to the Commissioner of Police and his officers for the assistance rendered.

Police reports on the welfare and condition of the native race have been received from all parts of the State, and it is pleasing to note that their general tone confirms my own observations.

I have, etc.,

C. F. GALE,
Chief Protector of Aborigines.

20th January, 1912.



Sunday Island Mission.

Beagle Bay
and
Sunday Island
Missions.



Schoolhouse & Church.

Beagle Bay.



Group of Mission Girls.

Beagle Bay.

Govt. LITHO.



Mission Boys & Employees



Group of Girls, Beagle Bay Mission.

