

1936.
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
Chief Protector of
Aborigines

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30th JUNE, 1936

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

[FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTEENTH PARLIAMENT.]

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Annual Report of the Chief Protector of Aborigines.

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.

In compliance with Section 64 (6) of "The Aborigines Act, 1905," I beg to submit herewith my Report on the condition and welfare of the aborigines and the transactions of the Department throughout the State for the year ended 30th June, 1936.

The condition of the natives from a health point of view cannot fail to be undergoing improvement in view of the active measures now being taken to ascertain the incidence of sickness and the facilities afforded for its treatment, reference to which will appear later in this Report.

The same cannot be said, I fear, in regard to the means available to enable the native people to secure sustenance, since the drought conditions have seriously affected employment and depleted the supply of native game. The returns show that indigence has increased while employment decreased, but they do not indicate the extent to which this became apparent towards the end of the year, by which time a considerable number of natives had been paid off the pastoral properties pending the breaking of the drought.

From time to time the question of the ultimate fate of the aborigines is discussed and the theory is sometimes postulated that our coloured people must eventually merge into the white race. Various authorities support this view, which I share, but it is sometimes asked "Who would marry one of these coloured people?" I have had occasion to make a cursory examination of the position in this regard and, without pretending that the figures are at all complete, it is within my knowledge that in this State there are at least 70 white men legally married to half-caste or aboriginal wives, there being 60 of the former and 10 of the latter, while the children of these unions number at least 209. In one or two cases we are aware that the marriages have resulted disastrously but that appears to be the exception rather than the rule and I am told that the half-caste girls make good wives.

POPULATION.

The statement at pages 20 and 21 supplies details of the distribution of the native population through-

out the State as at 30th June last. Summarised, the position is said to be as follows:—

	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.
Full-bloods	12,197	12,036
Half-castes deemed to be aborigines	3,422	3,690
Half-castes not deemed to be aborigines	823	583
	<u>4,245</u>	<u>4,273</u>
Aborigines outside the influence of civilisa- tion	10,000	10,000
	<u>26,442</u>	<u>26,309</u>

The foregoing shows that there has been a decrease of 133 in the numbers as compared with the previous year. A decrease of 161 amongst the full-bloods is set-off by an increase of 28 in the half-castes. Of the 98 stations reporting, 33 show decreases and 65 indicate that the position is normal or that there are slight increases.

I confess that the figures supplied do not appear to me to be very conclusive, mainly because the increase amongst the half-castes is, in my view, less than the normal increase over a period of years. The explanation, I think, lies in the fact that towards the end of the year there was considerable movement amongst the people, particularly in the Eastern section of the Southern part of the State where large tribal gatherings had been arranged, with the result that many of these people, being missing from their districts, were not at the time included in the returns.

Dividing the State into three sections for the purpose of comparison, it will be found that there were 6,190 natives in the Kimberleys, 4,640 in the North-West and Murchison, and 5,479 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.

The total acreage embraced in reserves for aborigines was increased during the year by 1,064,628 acres to 24,722,099 acres. All of the reserves included in this increase have not yet been declared under the Aborigines Act.

In July, 1935, a request was received from Professor Cleland, Chairman of the Anthropological Board, University of Adelaide, for permission to a scientific party to enter Reserve 17614 in the vicinity of the Warburton Ranges, which party I was invited to accompany but owing to pressure of business was unable to do so. The usual bond was entered into and permission given accordingly. Subsequently I received a visit from Dr. Hackett who accompanied the expedition and he was able to supply me with some useful information respecting the condition of the natives met with on the Reserve, from which it appeared that the health of these people was generally fairly good. The Doctor had expected to find cases of Framboesia (Yaws) and took with him certain drugs in case he should be in a position to administer any treatment. Fortunately he found but little evidence of the existence of this disease, though he nevertheless seemed to think that it might be prevalent amongst these people. The Doctor had with him an extraordinarily interesting series of photographs, taken during the expedition.

The Rev. Dr. H. Nekes, a German anthropologist visiting this State under the auspices of Bishop Raible of Broome, was accorded permission to enter native reserves to pursue his scientific investigations.

Miss Phyllis Kaberry, M.A., working under the auspices of the Anthropological Committee of the National Research Council, with the concurrence of the Department, continued her investigations in the Kimberleys during the year.

The boundaries of Reserve 13873, Marndoc, near Wyndham, within which lies the lease held by the Forrest River Mission, were amended to include an area of 200,000 acres, formerly known as Nulla Nulla Station, while another area lying along the King River, which also formed portion of the Nulla Nulla leases, totalling 214,550 acres was declared a reserve for aborigines, No. 21422. The future disposition of these reserves depends upon the result of negotiations now pending with the Anglican Church authorities respecting the proposed transfer of Forrest River Mission to a new site.

In May last a reserve of 32 acres at Wyndham was gazetted as a site for the new native hospital. Later the boundaries of this reserve were amended so that the area might be increased to about 92 acres.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Consequent upon the re-organisation of the Karonie Feeding Depot by the appointment of an officer-in-charge, it was decided to declare the towns of Kalgoorlie and Boulder prohibited areas for aborigines, in accordance with Section 39 of the Aborigines Act. The prohibition applied to all the area situated within a radius of six miles of the Kalgoorlie Town Hall. It was felt that it would be better for all the natives in the district to be cared for at Karonie, and would put an end to the trouble formerly experienced in Kalgoorlie and Boulder, largely occasioned by the supply of intoxicating liquor to visiting natives. This action has had a beneficial effect.

The conditions of affairs at Walebing camping reserve has long occasioned the Department anxiety owing to its being used as a rendezvous for undesirable natives and a hiding place for escapees from Moore River Native Settlement. The reserve has

never been declared a reserve for aborigines, and there is another reserve known as Karamara, situated five miles to the west of Moora, which in many respects is considered the more suitable as a camping ground for natives not immediately in employment. The views of the Moora Road Board and the Department regarding the use of Walebing reserve as a camping ground for natives do not coincide, while many varying opinions have been expressed by settlers. From a departmental point of view it is quite clear that unless conditions improve in the very near future, in the interests of the natives themselves, it will become imperative to prevent them occupying this area. This end can be effected by declaring it a prohibited area in accordance with Section 39 of the Aborigines Act. An additional reason for such action lies in the fact that there is no permanent water supply on this area, and natives are obliged to get water from neighbouring properties, and their presence for this purpose is not always welcomed. On the contrary, at Karamara reserve there is an ample supply of good water available.

An area situated within a radius of fifteen miles of the centre of the township of Bamboo Creek, Marble Bar district, was declared a prohibited area on the 22nd day of August, 1935. This action was taken to prevent the natives, quite numerous in this district, from congregating in and about this mining centre where conditions in respect to association between natives and whites were fast becoming difficult.

RELIEF.

The total number of natives receiving rations throughout the State at the 30th June last was 2,776, being an increase of 119 in excess of the number being supplied at the 30th June in the previous year. The monthly average throughout (*vide* statement at pages 22 and 23) was 1,954, indicating a decrease of 17. The figures show that towards the end of the year indigence increased. It is quite clear that during the later months of the year, as the result of drought conditions many employees were forced, temporarily, at all events, to leave their places of employment, and some of them naturally appealed to the Department for help, but others were provided for to some extent by their employers.

There was a definite increase in the cost of rations, involving the Department in the additional expenditure of £1,240 11s. 2d. Possibly for similar reasons the numbers maintained by missions decreased from 729 the previous year to 664 in the year under review, a difference of 65.

Blankets available for distribution totalled 2,258, an increase of 165 over the previous year. Garments manufactured at Moore River Native Settlement and distributed throughout the State totalled 5,739, an increase of 426 over last year's figures. In addition, 3,232 garments were manufactured and issued to inmates of Moore River Native Settlement and natives proceeding to employment. The total output of the sewing room in this respect was therefore 8,971 garments. It was found necessary to supply children's clothing in many instances where the parents though working were unable to provide them.

In many instances the Department found it necessary to provide rations to working natives who found the small wages received by them insufficient to meet requirements. This was especially the case in the

South-West, were many of the natives preferred to work for next to nothing rather than remain idle, for which they are to be commended.

I desire to again gratefully acknowledge the receipt from the Lotteries Commission of a sum of money with which to provide Christmas cheer for the natives. This time, as the result of my representations, the sum of £200, instead of £150 as formerly, was granted in order to make provision not only for the natives in the South-West but also for those on the Goldfields, the South Coast and Trans. Line Districts. At 52 Centres the natives received Christmas Cheer and the money provided by the Lotteries Commission was in many cases augmented by kindly disposed local residents, some of whom even arranged Christmas trees and did what they could to introduce the Christmas spirit where their activities were engaged. Amongst those specially deserving of thanks in this direction were the people of Laverton headed by Constable Gravestock, others at Meekatharra who contributed money as well as goods, Mr. Buttle, Sergeant of Police at Katanning, where the disposal of the gifts was made the occasion for regular Christmas festivities, and the Rev. F. G. O'Halloran, of Toodyay, who with friends provided a tea and Christmas tree. No doubt similar efforts were made in other places but I think the instances I have quoted are illustrative of the kindly feeling, generally, which the public have towards the natives and the fact that it is realised that greater effort, generally, is desirable in their interests. Others who contributed appreciably towards the happiness of the natives, at Moore River, include the members of eight branches of Toc H. and other kindly disposed persons through the agency of the Rev. David Abbott of Gingin. A gift of £3 from the "Daily News" was also gratefully acknowledged and a cheque for £5 was received from the Management of the Economic Stores, in both cases for the Moore River Native Settlement inmates. Space does not permit me to mention individually the kindness of many individuals, but I feel sure that if they could only be present to witness the pleasure which is derived by the natives from their gifts they would feel amply rewarded.

HEALTH.

The year was marked by an absence of severe epidemics but a rather serious outbreak of influenza occurred at La Grange Bay during June, resulting in the death of five aged people. There were thirty-seven suffering from the epidemic at one and the same time; but a number of those who were very ill, as is characteristic of natives, scattered, and it was difficult to reach them in order to administer the necessary treatment. However, the travelling Medical Officer, who was in the North, was promptly advised and at once proceeded to the district, after which the onslaught was arrested and the natives recovered. There were minor outbreaks of influenza elsewhere, fortunately unattended by any fatalities.

The epidemic sickness at Moore River Native Settlement mentioned in my previous report was rapidly abating at the beginning of the year under review.

The Medical Officer, Dr. Davis, commenced his medical survey of the natives on the 17th September, 1935, and by the close of the financial year had examined 1,626 persons. The subjoined table shows where the examinations took place, the number of natives discovered to be affected with leprosy,

venereal disease, or some other disability. Under the heading "Others" have been included natives who were temporarily suffering from some form of curable ailment and severe eye cases (but not permanent blindness) and many minor conditions. It will be seen that some ten per cent. of the natives examined were found to be suffering from some active disability and that venereal disease, notably granuloma, was by far the most prevalent affection. All possible necessary steps were subsequently taken to have the natives who required treatment removed to hospital accordingly.

Place where Examined.	No. of Natives.	Leprosy.	Venereal Disease.	Others.
Broome	323	6	1	3
Roebuck Plains Station	24	3	2	...
Hill Station	23	1	...	...
Turee Station	15	...	...	1
Bulloo Downs Station ...	10	...	1	...
Nullagine	42	...	1	...
Moolyella	77	...	3	...
Thangoo Station	15	...	1	2
La Grange Bay	35	...	3	...
Frazier Downs Station ...	5	...	1	...
Anna Plains Station	36	1	1	...
Nalgie Station	8	...	...	...
Wallal Native Depot	14	...	...	...
Drysdale River Mission	59	...	8	...
Vansittart Bay	23	...	3	...
Scott Strait	6	...	3	...
Kunmunya Mission	98	1	20	...
Munja Native Station ...	140	4	16	...
Sale River Station	48	3	5	...
Marie Springs Station ...	10	...	4	...
Karonie Native Depot ...	38	...	3	3
Laverton	5	...	3	...
Mount Margaret Mission	22	...	1	4
Mount Vernon	23	...	5	1
Southern Cross	28	...	...	1
Wiluna	44	...	2	...
Murgoo Station	25	...	...	1
Boolarly Station	22	...	...	6
Byro Station	30	...	1	1
Mount Narryer Station	32	...	...	4
Coodardy Station	12	...	...	1
Meeberrie Station	9	...	...	2
Wooleen Station	17	...	...	...
Twin Peaks Station	18	...	...	...
Bullardoo Station	1	...	...	...
Pine Grove Station	1	...	...	...
Yallalong Station	18	...	...	2
Moogin Station	12	...	...	2
Shark Bay	7	...	...	2
Tamala Station	19	...	...	1
Lyons River Station	2	...	...	...
Mangaroon Station	7	...	...	...
Linden Station	7	...	...	...
Towera Station	7	...	...	2
Nanutarra Station	9	...	...	...
Peedamullah Station ...	13	...	...	...
Yarraloola Station	19	...	...	2
Mardie Station	16	...	...	1
La Grange Bay Native Depot	69	...	2	13
Frazier Downs Station	7	...	...	...
Meeda Station	14	...	...	1
Yeeda Station	33	1	...	...
Kimberley Downs Station	16	...	2	1
Ellendale Station	13	...	...	...
Totals	1,626	20	92	57

Eye trouble, particularly trachoma, seems to be increasing, and the Department has brought several cases in for treatment and is persisting in its efforts to eradicate the disease, particularly amongst the children. In examining the natives, generally, throughout the North, the Inspecting Medical Officer reported finding only five cases of blindness amongst the 1,626 natives examined. In the South, I am afraid, the proportion will be found to be greater, due largely to neglect in the early stages.

Dr. Vickers, Medical Officer in charge of Port Hedland Native Hospital, remarks upon the increasing number of natives submitting themselves voluntarily for treatment. I am pleased to say that this helpful attitude on the part of the natives has also been noticed elsewhere. For instance, several natives from Drysdale Mission suffering from disease presented themselves at Forrest River Mission with the object of being transferred from there to Wyndham for treatment. Five natives suffering from leprosy voluntarily proceeded overland from Munja Station to Derby temporary leper hospital, which involved walking a distance of nearly 150 miles. This little party duly presented themselves to the Authorities in Derby and are now undergoing treatment. Two other cases brought to my notice when in Kimberley last year were instructed to proceed to Derby for treatment and although the distance to be traversed was great, in one case over 500 miles, both duly turned up. There are still some, however, who have not gained sufficient confidence to present themselves, but doubtless time will alter this.

It has become the practice for the School Dental Officers attached to the Medical and Health Department to visit Moore River Native Settlement as often as practicable during school holidays to render attention to inmates. Such a visit was paid in January of this year, the number of extractions on that occasion being 129. Altogether 149 inmates were submitted for examination.

I cannot speak too highly of the work and attention given by Mr. McKenna, Senior Dental Officer of Schools, in this connection. He appears to have secured the confidence of the natives, and the Department gladly followed up his work by providing dentures where necessary, mainly through the assistance of the Dental Institute in Perth.

Increasing attention has been paid to the dental troubles of the natives throughout the South-West, quite apart from the practice in vogue at Moore River Native Settlement. Through the good offices of Mr. Brazil Smith of the Dental Institute in conjunction with the Dental Association, special arrangements were made throughout the South-West whereby any native requiring treatment might apply to the Protector of the District who would arrange with the nearest dentist to carry out the work, the cost of which in cases of indigence would be a charge against the Department at specified rates. It has also been arranged that the supply of dentures, where necessary, will be attended to by the Dental Institute. Since there are nearly thirty places in the South-West affected by this arrangement, the convenience and comfort to the natives will be great, and already advantage is being taken of the facilities provided.

Port Hedland Native Hospital.—There was a slight increase in the number of patients admitted, these being 86 as compared with 81 in the previous year. There were 20 patients in the institution at the close of the previous year, making the total number treated 106. Of these, 88 were discharged cured, five died, two absconded, leaving 11 patients in the institution at the end of the year.

When I was in Port Hedland last year I examined these premises with a view to recommending certain repairs being undertaken. In particular, I was impressed with the necessity for the provision of fly screens for windows and doors, and also a mosquito-

proof sleep-out for the staff, and the provision of a new compound for males. All these matters have since received attention at the hands of the Public Works Department, besides sundry other things of smaller moment. A new compound has been erected at a cost of approximately £250, and everything now is in good order. A new type of baker's oven has been installed on the plan suggested by Mr. Luyer of our native hospital at Derby. This is an economical structure, composed of a square galvanised iron tank set with an ant bed filling inside a round thousand-gallon tank with a suitable setting of fire bricks, etc. This type of oven is capable of baking sufficient bread for forty to forty-five patients daily and is proving most successful.

The following report has been submitted by Dr. A. R. Vickers, medical officer-in-charge of the hospital:—

I submit herewith my report on the activities of the Port Hedland Native Hospital for the year ended 30th June, 1936:—

Patients remaining in Hospital, 1st July, 1935 ...	20
Patients remaining in Hospital, 1st July, 1936 ...	11
Total number of in-patients treated during year ...	106
In-patients admitted during the year were treated for the following complaints:—	
Venereal ...	
Gonorrhoea	28
Granuloma Inguinale	14
Gonorrhoea and Granuloma	2
Syphilis	5
	49
General ...	
Medical	18
Surgical	11
Midwifery	2
	31
For Observation—Nil abnormal detected ...	6
	86
Deaths numbered 5—Venereal causes 2	
	General causes 3

I would like to pay a tribute to the work being done by Mr. and Mrs. Bisley. The Hospital is always well-kept and the patients are well cared for. They have been considerably hampered by inadequate buildings, but the erection of the new compound and the fly-proofing of the dispensary and operating theatre will improve conditions considerably.

The number of patients who come in voluntarily for treatment seems to be increasing. This is a very pleasing sign, as it means that many patients come under treatment when their disease is in a comparatively early stage, thus improving their chance of complete recovery and shortening the period of their stay in Hospital. This increasing confidence of the aborigines in the Hospital is doubtless largely due to Mr. Bisley's careful management.

Derby Native Hospital.—There were 13 patients in this hospital at the beginning of the year, while the number admitted during the year was 47, making a total of 60 undergoing treatment. Of these, 44 were discharged cured, seven died, and three absconded, leaving six patients in the hospital at the close of the year.

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

During the year seven deaths occurred the causes being:—

- 1 Tetanus.
- 1 Child Birth (child also died).
- 1 Heart Disease.
- 1 Cancer.
- 1 Tuberculosis.
- 1 Senility.

A variety of medical and surgical conditions was met with, including one case of *Framboesia* and two of *Tetanus*. There was a marked falling off in the number of cases of *Granuloma* and also of *Malaria*. The reduction in *Malaria* is probably due to the very dry year, but there has probably been a number of cases of *Granuloma* not sent in to the Hospital for treatment. The year was free of any serious epidemic and serious injuries were very few.

Midlands District Hospital, Moore River.—Admissions for the year numbered 544, which, in addition to 29 patients already in hospital, brought the total up to 573. Of these, 535 were discharged cured, 18 died, and 2 absconded, leaving 18 patients in the hospital at the end of the year.

The following report has been submitted by Dr. W. S. Myles, of Moora, who is the visiting medical officer:—

Report dealing with year 1935 (March) to 1936 (February).

During above period 12 monthly visits and 19 special visits were paid to the Settlement.

Unfortunately an epidemic of pneumonia of severe type, when there were 47 cases with 5 deaths, was followed by measles with 180 cases treated in the Hospital and, later still, an epidemic of septic sores of the *Barcoo* character followed.

A much more liberal supply of milk was asked for and supplied as well as fresh fruit with beneficial results which were shown in healthier skins and appearances. The large amount of sickness which resulted from above visitations prevented the regular routine examinations of the residents of the Settlement in the greater part of this period under review, but since early in 1936 these examinations have been carried out, starting with the younger members. During such examinations eyes, throats as well as general overhauls have been made.

Chronic sore eyes, tonsils and bad teeth have all been noted and recorded, so the progress can be watched and so that such necessary measures as may be called for can be taken.

In addition, periodical inspections of quarters and sleeping dormitories have been made. The "Flat" camps have been visited and recommendations made with a view to improvement where necessary. There is much to be done before all that should be done can be carried out. Records are kept of each person examined for future guidance.

The knowledge gained during this period shows that where so many children are gathered together, trained help is essential to bring about favourable results.

Possibly as funds may allow it may be possible to have a separate maternity wing in order to minimise risk of puerperal fever amongst such confinements as may be treated at the Settlement.

It is pleasing to say that those in charge of the Settlement and Hospital have shown every desire to assist and have helped me in my work, in particular the Matron and the Charge Sister have been most helpful.

In conclusion, I would strongly and urgently advise that the Hospital should be connected with the least possible delay by telephone so that direct communications could be had with the minimum delay.

Wyndham Native Hospital.—At the close of the year the position in regard to this hospital was that tenders were in process of being called, and at the time of writing I have been informed that a tender has been accepted, the date for completion being the 28th December, 1936. This hospital is to be built near what is known as the Three-Mile, Wyndham, on a site which was selected by myself in conjunction with Mr. Woodland of Moola Bulla Native Station, when we were in Wyndham last year. The actual layout of the buildings was arranged on the spot by Dr. Davis, the Medical Inspector of the Department, in conjunction with Mr. Field, of the North-West Branch of the Public Works Department.

Moola Bulla Clinic.—Readily acquiescing to an appeal made by the Department in August last year, the Lotteries Commission granted the sum of £400 with which to erect a medical clinic at this Station. With this sum and approximately £130 provided by the Department, a three-roomed building has been completed and equipped with necessary furnishings and medical supplies, with water laid on. It contains a nurses' room, surgery, and treatment room, a being surrounded by an 8ft. verandah. This is intended as an adjunct to the medical inspection of natives throughout the entire district, and will afford the opportunity of making inspections and giving out-patient treatment. It is not intended, unless unavoidable, to accommodate cot cases as there is an Australian Inland Mission hospital at Hall's Creek, only 22 miles distant. A nurse has already been installed and this small centre is in active operation.

Munja Clinic.—Thanks again to the generosity of the Lotteries Commission, which provided the sum of £150 for the purpose, a small medical clinic has been established at this station. This comprises two rooms, one for the doctor and one as a dressing station, and a verandah on three sides, together with the necessary furnishings and equipment, which at time of writing has just been completed. The building has cost a little more than the sum provided owing to the necessity of despatching a carpenter from Broome to erect it.

Accommodation for maternity cases in the South-West.—Early in June there was some comment in the Press respecting native women being compelled to bear their children in bush camps, in the Great Southern District. In order that the existing position might be ascertained, a circular seeking the desired information was despatched to protectors in 28 centres throughout the Southern part of the State. The summarised replies revealed that in 16 districts hospital accommodation is available and used by native women. In eight others, the mothers were confined in bush camps, but in four of these places there was no accommodation at all for maternity cases. At two places accommodation was otherwise available. In only one instance it was mentioned that the natives employed a native midwife. It can be said, therefore, that there has been a distinct improvement in the position and that wherever it is possible in this area, and the native women desire it, hospital accommodation is available. In one or two instances, *e.g.*, Badjaling, Beverley, Mingenew, and Guildford, accommodation is available in adjacent towns. For instance, the Badjaling and Beverley people go to York, from Mingenew to Three Springs or Moore River Native Settlement, and Guildford to Perth. At one place I visited recently, when suggesting to an expectant mother that she should attend hospital, she replied that she preferred to be confined in the bush. I am sure, however, that this practice is almost a thing of the past, so far as the Southern part of the State is concerned. The area of this inquiry covered that portion of the State lying to the westward of a line drawn between Mullewa and Esperance.

The question of these mothers receiving maternity grants from the Commonwealth was also raised. This, of course, is a matter in which the decision does not lie with the Aborigines Department, but it is the practice for the Deputy Commissioner of Maternity Allowances to refer cases to us with a view to as-

certaining whether the women concerned are deemed to be aborigines in law and possess a preponderance of aboriginal blood. I cannot say how many of them receive the bonus and the information is not available, but it can be said that a great many do receive it and others who do not are put to no expense, because the State bears the cost and the Aborigines Department usually pays the doctor's fees. There is a good deal of voluntary work done in this connection, and it is to the credit of the medical officers and hospitals concerned that this is so.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths reported to the Department, as indicated by the statement below, was 220, being five less than during the previous year. It will be noticed that "respiratory affections" accounted for no less than 56 deaths. This term includes 16 cases of alleged influenza and 35 of pneumonia. There was also an unusual number of deaths due to senile decay, 50 being thus recorded, and a fair number of accidents:—

	Adults.		Children under 16.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Accidents	6	1	3	0	10
Childbirth	0	2	...	...	2
Cancer	3	1	...	...	4
Gastro-Intestinal Affection	1	0	7	0	8
Fits	1	0	...	...	1
Respiratory Affections ...	21	15	11	9	56
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	5	2	0	10
Heart Disease	8	3	...	...	11
Leprosy	6	1	...	...	7
Debility ... ..	...	...	4	1	5
Paralysis	1	0	...	...	1
Strangulated Hernia ...	1	0	...	...	1
Syphilis	3	0	...	...	3
Suicide	1	0	...	...	1
Septicaemia	0	1	...	...	1
Tetanus	1	0	...	...	1
Fever	1	7	1	3	12
Granuloma	0	3	...	...	3
Meningitis ... ..	...	...	1	0	1
Senile Decay	21	29	...	...	50
Stillborn ... ..	...	...	1	1	2
Nephritis	2	0	...	...	2
Cause Unknown	5	5	2	0	12
Premature Birth ... ..	...	...	8	8	16
	85	73	40	22	220
	158		62		
	220				

EDUCATION.

The responsibility for the education of native children is vested by statute in the Aborigines Department, yet hitherto the Department has been powerless to do very much in this direction for the same reasons that have curtailed its work in other respects, namely, the lack of financial support. However, in the hope that prospects in this direction would improve I took steps to ascertain the number of native children being educated in one way or another as at the 30th June last. Our population figures indicate that the approximate number of children twelve years of age and under is 3,943 and probably another 1,000 between the ages of twelve and fourteen could be added, giving the total number up to fourteen years of age who should be receiving education as 4,943 and the number is likely to increase considerably from year to year. I found that there were native children in attendance at 50 schools. Of these, 36 were State schools, 12 Mission schools and 2 schools established by the Aborigines Department.

In all, 859 children were attending these schools, equal to approximately 20 per cent. of the entire native child population of twelve years of age and under. The number attending the State schools was 248, Mission schools 455, and Departmental schools 156.

EMPLOYMENT.

The comparative statement to be found at page 24 indicates that a lesser number of natives were employed under permit as compared with the preceding year. The number engaged decreased by 74 and the number of permits issued by 20. The decrease is 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 213 natives were issued, and of these 95 were engaged through Head Office.

At Head Office 70 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 still continues to be much greater than the supply and there are now 80 of these youngsters in constant employment under the supervision of the Department, namely, boys 19, girls 61. These employees have worked well this year, have given us very little trouble and many of them are a credit to the Department. These youngsters have come to rely upon the Department to a great extent and the work involved in buying their clothing (in respect to which their taste, particularly the girls, requires to be cultivated) providing hospital, medical and dental attention, is considerable. There is, however, plenty of scope for a wide extension of this work.

The paucity of engagements under permit in the South-West, where there are a large number of able-bodied adult natives available for work, does not indicate that work was not available. In the South-West a system of employing native labour under contract has grown up which, in my view, is not generally satisfactory and constitutes an evasion of the provisions of the Aborigines Act, rendering supervision difficult and in many cases impracticable. When the Aborigines Act was framed it was obviously intended that the terms of employment should be in the capacity of master and servant under permit or permit and agreement. The existing system is in many respects neither fair to the native nor the employer and we have many instances of natives finishing contracts worse off than they began. Under this system undoubtedly many natives do not perform efficient service; on the other hand, some employers take advantage of the position to the detriment of the employees. In my travels through the South-West I am in receipt of constant complaints from natives in this regard and have come to the firm conclusion that the system is contributing towards thriftlessness and idleness amongst the natives and making it increasingly difficult for the younger ones to secure remunerative employment. Employment which cannot be supervised should not be permitted. Naturally, the majority of employers desire to be fair but find it difficult to fully comply with the terms of so-called contracts which are often merely verbal.

OFFENCES BY ABORIGINES.

The offences committed by natives slightly increased as compared with the previous year, mainly due to an attempt to suppress gambling at Broome when a

number of natives were found on gaming premises. There were also a few convicted for the same offence in Perth. Then there were eleven natives found guilty of entering a prohibited area; that was the prohibited area of Kalgoorlie and Boulder, referred to elsewhere. While it was necessary to enforce the prohibition, it is but natural that the natives fail to understand its significance in the first instance. The number of convictions for enticing natives from a reserve increased from three to fifteen. A number of these cases occurred in connection with Moore River Native Settlement and it was found necessary to take drastic action to suppress the growing practice. The temptation to secure intoxicating liquor was the cause of by far the greatest number of convictions, apart from which and the others mentioned there were no very heinous crimes committed by natives. I am glad to say that over a period of three years, at all events, we have not had occasion to record the conviction of a native for murder or manslaughter, even of his own kind! Considering the number of native people and the manner in which they are forced to live, they are a most law-abiding people, a fact which I have been impelled to emphasise on more than one occasion.

OFFENCES AGAINST ABORIGINES.

Only ten persons were convicted of offences under this head during the year under review and compared with eleven for the previous year. A number of cases were followed up but in few of them was it found practicable to take action which might lead to conviction.

A man in Kimberley was charged with an offence against Section 43 of the Aborigines Act but the Justices who heard the case could not decide in their own minds what was the meaning of the word "cohabit." The case was adjourned sine die, presumably to enable them to find out. The woman concerned, with the witnesses, escaped, and that was the last of the matter. As far as I could see there was a clear case against the man.

It had been reported that a resident of Kimberley had departed for the Northern Territory in company with a full-blood native woman with whom he was living. The Chief Protector of Aborigines, Darwin, was communicated with and both his Department and mine decided to prosecute the man when he could be found, but up to date this couple have eluded us.

A man on a Murchison station was reported to be consorting with native women and using firearms to intimidate them, but sufficient proof was not forthcoming to enable a prosecution to be laid. A warning was issued in this case.

Five girls engaged in domestic service during the year became enceinte. In one case the child was still-born and the girl died as the result of confinement. The only charge that could be laid against the man in this case was one of having had a native girl in his camp and the maximum penalty possible on conviction was six months' imprisonment. In this instance the magistrate awarded five months' imprisonment. In the other cases mentioned no redress was obtainable and the only thing we could do was to press for maintenance and all other expenses, being successful in two instances through the voluntary action of the men concerned.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.

At present 79 persons are exempted from the provisions of the Aborigines Act.

There were six applications for exemption from the provisions of the Aborigines Act under consideration at the close of the previous year, while eight have since been received, making a total of fourteen to be dealt with. Of these, three were granted and four were not recommended, while in the other seven cases inquiries were not completed at the end of the year. One certificate was cancelled during the year.

RECOGNISANCES.

Permission was granted under Section 9 of the Aborigines Act to remove six 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, four were completed and one had not expired.

REMOVALS UNDER SECTION 12.

The total number of removals to institutions or reserves under Section 12, that is, by warrant issued by order of the Minister or by arrangement with the Child Welfare Department, was three men, seven women and 30 children. Actually, 15 warrants were issued by this Department covering 26 persons. The families removed to Moore River Settlement included two widows and eight children, having four respectively, and another woman with three children who had deserted her husband but who has since rejoined him, taking the two youngest children with her. Seven children, abandoned by their parents, orphans or living in undesirable surroundings, were taken in charge of by the Department. Eleven others were removed from homes where the conditions were unfit for them. A woman and her child, found living with a white man on the Goldfields, were removed to Moore River Native Settlement, while five other persons were removed to institutions on account of their physical condition or for their better control. One of these, a woman, was the cause of disagreement between her native husband whom she had deserted and a man with whom she went to live, this action being taken to prevent possible bloodshed.

DEPARTMENTAL STATIONS, SETTLEMENTS AND HOMES.

Moola Bulla Native Station, East Kimberley.—It had been arranged that 600 Moola Bulla bullocks should be delivered at the Meatworks in June but the season was such a bad one that the Manager of the Station advised in April that the despatch of this lot should be cancelled. It was pointed out that the condition of the road over which the bullocks would have to travel was very bad and that there would be difficulty in watering the mob on the way. However, owing to the urgent representations of the Management of the Meatworks, it was eventually decided to despatch 400 head and I am glad to say that these arrived safely and turned out better than might have been expected in the circumstances. The average weight was 602.75 lbs. and the percentage freezers 67.87 as against an average weight of 676.84 lbs. and 85.35 per cent. freezers for the previous year. In the previous year, however, the result was the best we had had and we could not expect so good a result for the season under review. Actually, amongst the stragglers sent in with other mobs were 143 Moola



Bulla bullocks which were treated at the Meatworks. The average price received for deliveries during the 1935 season was £5 5s. a head but for the contract number alone it was £6 1s. 1d., which was a better result than has been obtained for some years.

The Southern Cross boring plant which it had been decided to purchase during the preceding year was duly acquired and sent up to the station, where since arrival it has been busily engaged in deepening existing bores and wells with the object of increasing the supplies. There is no doubt this plant is going to be a tremendous acquisition to the station.

Owing to the deficiency in the usual rainfall, it was obvious that the season was likely to be a bad one. The manager appealed for additional water supply facilities in the shape of portable Southern Cross pumpers. We had already supplied one or two of these and two more were sent up as soon as they could be procured and have since performed efficient service.

The conditions involved constant attention, including renewals and provision of spare parts, to wells, windmills and engines, proving no small tax on the staff at the station.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining blade shearers in East Kimberley, where there are very few sheep and shearing arrangements do not exist, it was decided to purchase a small shearing plant capable of future extension. A two-stand Wolseley plant with a 3 h.p. Petter engine was accordingly supplied, and with this the shearing for the season was undertaken though not without some initial difficulties having to be overcome. At the same time we supplied a Gardiner one-man wool press which will suffice for the present.

During the past season 2,234 sheep were shorn at Moola Bulla, producing 12,875 lbs. of wool, or an average of 5.76 per head, the price obtained being 11.48d. per lb. There has been a steady increase in the output and a proportionate increase in the value received. In a year or two as further improvement takes place the wool should command as good a price as the clip from any other Kimberley property. It is certain that in this part of East Kimberley sheep rearing can be carried out successfully, which is what we set out to demonstrate. No loss has been sustained from the commencement; on the contrary, there has been a steadily increasing profit.

A statement of receipts and payments and other statistical returns will be found at pages 24 and 25.

While the payments exceeded the receipts by £824 15s. 5d., the favourable balance of £2,309 5s. 4d. between debtor and creditor accounts indicated a probable surplus for the year of £1,484 9s. 11d.

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, 1936. An average of men, women and children, per month on the Station was 114, and the number of cattle killed for their use was 119. Generally the health of the natives has been good, except for the usual colds.

Two natives were transferred for detention at the Station, one being from Broome and one from Forrest River. Three natives were sent to Derby for different complaints during the year, and two have been treated at the Australian Inland Mission Hospital, Hall's Creek.

Season.—The season has been the worst that has ever been known in the Kimberleys. From September, 1935, to the end of May, 1936, we had 990 points of rain, about half of our usual fall, and at present in a number of places there is no grass or water.

Stud Cattle.—At the 1st July, 1935, these numbered 17 but owing to the bad state of the season for grass and water these could not be kept apart from the other cattle. The stud cattle have now been written off and transferred to the herd.

Herd Cattle.—On the 1st July, 1935, these numbered 17,611. Brandings were 3,923 including 20 bulls, an increase of 615 over brandings for the previous year. Cattle sent to Wyndham Meatworks 400, also stragglers 143, sold locally 9, killed for station use 105, killed for indigent use 119, killed for stock camp use 20, making a total of 796; 1,575 were written off for mortality for year, leaving a balance at 30th June, 1936, of 19,163, an increase of 1,552 on last year. All cattle are only in fair condition and we must expect big losses at the end of the year.

Sheep.—At the 1st July, 1935, these numbered 2,431, including 11 rams. Increase 324, purchases 12 rams, deaths 506, sold 26, killed for rations 2, leaving a balance of 2,233 at 30th June, 1936.

The sheep have had a very bad time, both for feed and water, and most of the deaths are the original Quanbun ewes. At present they are in fair condition, but we will have further losses at the end of the year.

Wool.—The wool clip from 2,234 sheep, including rams, was 12,778 lbs. of wool, an average of 5½ lbs. per sheep, the old cull ewes from Quanbun bringing the average down.

Goats.—At the 1st July, 1935, these numbered 276; increase 240, killers 99, deaths 38, leaving a balance of 379 at 30th June, 1936.

Mules.—There has been no change of the balance of 12 as at 1st July, 1935.

Donkeys.—At the 1st July, 1935, these numbered 183 and no change has been made since that date. Donkeys are a trouble to most places and a lot of stations are destroying them, only keeping sufficient to do their work.

Horses.—At the 1st July, 1935, these numbered 363. Three were sold, 33 died during the year, leaving a balance of 327. There are 25 unbranded foals, but as they are very low in condition they were left until rain falls.

Transport.—This is being carried out by contract carrier by motor truck at the rate of £11 10s. per ton from Wyndham to Moola Bulla and £8 per ton from Wyndham to Violet Valley. All back loading from both stations free of charge.

Improvements.—A new set of troughing was erected at Doughall's Well and a new 10,000 gallon tank at the old Station. The Lilly yard was also repaired.

Native School.—The number of children attending school is 43 and Mrs. Hall, the teacher, is doing good work.

Employees.—Five permanent hands have been employed during the year and a musterer's cook part of the year. Sixty natives were employed during the year doing tannery and general work on the Station.

Tannery.—The tannery is being carried on by the natives under the supervision of the bookkeeper and the manager. The natives do good work. Leather to the value of £61 was sold during the year; 240 salted hides were sent to London.

Munja Native Station.—This station does not advance as it should, but through no fault of the management. The expenditure of a limited amount of capital would very considerably enhance its profit-making possibilities. As it is, the manager has done well to return a revenue of £1,054 19s. 4d., of which £974 9s. 11d. was the net cash return from the realisation of the peanut crop. The possibilities in this direction are considerable, and should be encouraged besides attempts made to produce other equally valu-

able crops, but this cannot be done by the existing staff with limited facilities, besides which transport expenses, not having a vessel of our own, add considerably to working costs against which there is, as yet, no adequate return. Nevertheless, the station is performing a wonderful service to the native people who are very numerous in that particular part of the country.

When the Wyndham meatworks were disposing of the areas concerned in the reacquisition of the Nulla Nulla property, respecting which an offer was made to the Forrest River Mission authorities, there were still left 475 head of cattle to be disposed of. While not anxious to take over these cattle at a valuation which would increase the station's capital account and interest assessment, it was finally agreed that we should assume control on a basis agreed upon with the Treasury, the only cash outlay being the cost of mustering and droving the stock from Nulla Nulla to destination.

Of course, as is well known, there has seldom been a worse season in the Kimberleys than during the past six or eight months, and we anticipated very considerable difficulty in getting the cattle through. They were first taken to Violet Valley where they were agisted for some weeks and then taken on to Munja, at which place they arrived at the end of the financial year, or rather, 250 head arrived at the station while some 150 were dropped on the road on account of their condition, the balance missing probably representing a total loss. The cattle on arrival were in very bad condition, and I understand a number have died since, but something had to be done to save these animals from complete extinction, and the best possible course was adopted by the interests concerned. We shall, we hope, be able to recover most of the 150 head dropped as they are in good country where water is available. Munja very badly needed additional stock. The addition of even these few head will be very welcome.

Thanks again to the Lotteries Commission, a pedal transceiver wireless set has been provided for this station, and is expected to be shortly in operation, the necessary aerials having been provided by the Department. At this station, too, in co-operation with the Commonwealth aircraft inspector, an aerodrome has been prepared, and we are now awaiting advice from Melbourne, all the particulars having been supplied, for its registration and the acquisition of the required license. These adjuncts will at once bring this somewhat remote station into direct touch with the Department. Ordinarily correspondence takes about a month both ways, and at best a fortnight, and the boon of being able to receive and send telegrams under the new system will be much appreciated.

In regard to the landing ground for aeroplanes, while during the search for the late Sir Charles Kingsford Smith when he was lost in the Kimberleys a number of planes landed here, it has not been possible since then to arrange for them to do so in the absence of a certified landing ground. This provision will insure that any serious case of sickness or accident can be brought to hospital immediately, and brings the station within the ambit of the Flying Doctor scheme. The added advantage of this will be appreciated when it is stated that the Yampi

Sound Company's operations are being carried out within a few hours' run by motor launch of the station.

The actual cash deficiency for the year was £1,292 0s. 2d., and this, added to the unfavourable balance between debtor and creditor accounts, showed a total deficiency of £2,018 15s. 8d. As in the case of Moola Bulla, interest accruing on capital expenditure is not taken into account in the foregoing. Separate statements indicate the position in this regard in both cases, while others show the assessed value of both properties.

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

Health.—Doctored many cases of sore eyes and a few accident cases. Had a bad outbreak of influenza, all the natives on the Station were affected, some were very ill, but all recovered. Early treatment in many cases checked the illness and undoubtedly helped towards recovery. Sent six lepers in to Derby for treatment; five arrived at their destination, the sixth, an old man, became ill a short distance from the starting point and returned to the Station vicinity later. I explained to these natives the benefit to be derived by going in for treatment and also pointed out that by their staying amongst other natives they were probably contaminating others, and they went in voluntarily. Two stock boys with a plant of horses accompanied them to carry food, etc. Owing to so many sick being sent away for treatment it has been difficult to get very large numbers of natives in for treatment when needed and to work. They appear to be regaining confidence, however, as we had 183 workers here for the peanut harvest, 58 of whom had not been in for over two years. All natives who visited the Station were issued blankets and clothing and fed when working. Old and infirm people are always fed and clothed, also children, expectant mothers, and those with young babies, and are not expected to work. There is an abundance of all kinds of native food and game in this locality, and able-bodied natives feed themselves when not working.

There were 92 head of bullocks killed on the Station this year and with the exception of the small quantity of meat used by four adult whites and two children all this meat is used to feed natives; in addition, a number of goats, as per return, is used in the same way.

Improvements.—Built boat shed, two temporary native latrines and native bath houses. Material is on hand for erecting native hospital and this building will go ahead as soon as carpenter is available. Material also on hand for the erection of A.I.M. pedal wireless set and erection will proceed in a few days. This will be a great boon to the Station staff and outlying settlers, as medical advice can now be obtained when needed in the wet season where previously we were isolated and in the case of illness recovery depended on an unqualified citizen's limited knowledge of medicines, etc. More improvements are needed for the working of the place to advantage, but of course cannot be gone on with until funds are available.

We badly need a large shed for the storing of machinery, blacksmith's shop and peanuts, etc. Horse paddock is also needed badly. Further buildings for natives are required, also material for permanent latrines and bath houses. The manager's residence is also short of accommodation and an extra room and verandah on the east end to answer our need is required.

Stock.—All stock, with the exception of very old breeders and 240 head of mixed cattle just delivered to the Station from Nulla Nulla, are in fair condition and, provided we get reasonably early storms, our losses will not be much above normal, notwithstanding the bad season. It is a great pity that money could not be found to stock up this Station, as there is sufficient good grass country and plenty of water to run ten thousand head comfortably. We badly need bulls to improve the breed; also a stallion of good class, a young well grown colt not younger than three years.

Maintenance.—Repaired buildings, yards and fences where needed and painted all doors and windows and painted dinghy (three coats).

Agriculture.—Ploughed, harrowed and cultivated 76 acres of land. Planted 56 acres peanuts and 20 acres broom millet. Unfortunately along with the rest of the Kimberleys we have experienced a very dry year, our rainfall being the lowest on record at Munja, and there was insufficient rain to successfully grow nuts. We had four visitations of locusts. This plague destroyed all broom millet and did severe damage to young peanut plants. Our peanut harvest will probably amount to approximately 5 tons all told; a failure compared to other years. Cockatoos and crows added to our difficulties and probably accounted for approximately 2 tons of nuts. They were here in thousands and are artists at digging up and shelling peanuts. The crops have to be guarded from the time of planting, crows being so intelligent that they follow the lines when planting and dig up the seed just sown.

We have our usual splendid vegetable garden, and vegetables grown successfully this year are tomatoes, pumpkins, melons, turnips (white, purple tops) and swedes, cauliflower, brocoli, cabbage, eschalots, cucumber, carrots, sweet potatoes, snake beans, beetroot and silver beat. Will harvest over 1½ tons pumpkins and a large number of water melons; in addition to our own use, are giving natives 2 kerosene buckets of tomatoes daily and they will be receiving three times this quantity in a couple of weeks. With the exception of the vegetables used by the white staff the whole of the vegetables grown are used as native food.

Saddlery.—Repaired all leather gear where needed, replacing worn out gear with new. Counterlined 13 riding saddles and 9 pack saddles. Made 12 sets donkey harness and 15 pairs winkers.

Travelling.—Doctor Davis, Rev. J. R. B. Love and self proceeded up north coast as far as Drysdale Mission on tour of native inspection. Proceeded to Broome, calling at Koolan Island and Cockatoo Island en route. Called at Koolan on departmental business.

Pastoral.—Plenty of feed but drying off quickly and waters in some localities lower than previously known. Numbers of creeks did not run this year.

Remarks.—This has been a bad year from all angles. There has been a good deal of sickness amongst the natives and also the white staff. Lack of rain and visitations of pests caused agricultural failure and from the stock point of view the outlook from now until December is not favourable.

Violet Valley Native Station.—Following upon my visit to this station last year when I reported adversely upon the domestic water supply, I am pleased to say that provision has since been made for the deepening and complete equipment of the homestead well, and laying on the water to the house. Another well was excavated near the homestead from which a good supply of stock water was obtained and a Southern Cross pumping engine was supplied.

This is only a small property but the stock it breeds are good and a constant supply of beef is necessary for the large number of natives sojourning there, and while the property cannot produce sufficient Moola Bulla makes up the deficiency.

I had occasion to compliment the new Manager, Mr. McBeath, on the excellent order I found in everything about the place and the considerable improvements he had effected, though it appears that the white ants have affected the homestead to such an extent that the provision of a new building will be imperative in the near future.

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

Natives' Health and General.—The average number of natives visiting the Station was one hundred and sixty monthly. The highest number in one month was two hundred and eighty-seven, and the highest weekly number was three hundred and seven; this number was in the bush camp during the month of December. These figures do not include the natives employed at the Sta-

tion on stock and general work. Sixty-six head of cattle were killed for beef for the camp natives, and also about sixty head of wether goats. These goats are not Station property.

The health of the Station and camp natives has been very good and no case of serious sickness occurred during the year. During the months of May and June colds were very bad among all the natives, but they disappeared as soon as the weather warmed up. If the season had been more favourable more natives would have visited the Station in January, February and March, but lack of water and bush tucker prevented these natives from travelling long distances. The health of the natives throughout this district also seems to have been very good.

Season.—The season at Violet Valley and the district generally is, I understand, one of the worst on record, only six hundred and forty-five points of rain being recorded at the Station. All water holes were dry in February. I have no grass in the horse paddock and the country for some distance around the Station was eaten out.

Vegetable Garden.—The garden is looking every bit as good as it did last year although it is about two months later. We have plenty of all classes of vegetables.

Herd Cattle.—The cattle are now falling away fast and in another few months there will be losses among the old cattle. The numbers are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Cattle on hand 30th June, 1935 ...	192	543	735
Brandings, 1935-36 ...	74	75	149
	266	618	884
Killed for rations, Station and indigent ...	81	10	91
Sold to Munja Station ...	14	20	34
	171	588	759
Mortality, 1935-36 ...	11	49	60
Total on hand, June, 1936 ...	160	539	699

Horses.—The Station horses are very low just at present and we require early rains to save the older animals on the run. The numbers are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
Number on hand, 30th June, 1935 ...	48	81	129
Brandings ...	14	17	31
	64	98	162
Deaths ...	1	1	2
Total on hand, June, 1936 ...	63	97	160

Mules.—The mules were sold during the year and the number on the Station is now two.

Goats.—The goats are very low and we have had heavy losses among the kids, and the milkers are practically dry.

Milking Cows.—I have been forced to turn out all the milking cows owing to the scarcity of feed at the Station. The milking cows now number nine.

Improvements.—I have not been able to do much in this direction this past year owing to the necessity of constantly moving stock on to water. The previous season was very light and that fact has tended to increase my water troubles this year.

Births at Station.—During the year there were four births at the Station, two males and two females; one male and one female were stillborn children.

Remarks.—The Station natives have worked well during the past year and have been well behaved and orderly. This also applies to the natives that have visited the Station. With the permission of the Chief Protector of Aborigines, Miss Kaberry, of the Sydney University, spent six weeks at the Station during the months of November and December and I understand from her that she gathered quite a lot of useful material.

La Grange Bay Feeding Depot.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodges took up duty at La Grange Bay on January 1st, 1936, in place of Mr. Spurling, retired, and the advantage of having a trained nurse at this centre in the person of Mrs. Hodges has already made itself felt.

In view of the premises being occupied by a married couple instead of a single man it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings, resulting in the provision of additional storage and verandah space, enabling the existing storeroom to be used as a bedroom and so rendering the whole premises much more suitable for the present occupants. The whole of the buildings were painted and additional furnishings were also provided. We are still faced with the necessity at this Depot of providing a new windmill for the well and it is hoped to supply this in the near future.

Mr. G. Hodges, Officer-in-Charge, advises as follows:—

The number of natives on the ration lists here is 104, just on three-quarters of the total number being females. Nine children are included in this number.

All of these natives are not always in receipt of rations as different groups go bush and stay away for varying periods.

Rations, clothing and blanket supplies have been good; also a good supply of medicines and medical supplies has been maintained. The general health of the natives is good, but there was a lot of sickness, colds, etc., during the winter months, terminating in a severe outbreak of influenza from which five of the aged natives died; two males and three females.

Buildings.—A brush surgery and inspection room where minor cases are treated was erected and fenced. A new storeroom was built on to the quarters, also additional verandah flooring put in. Several sections of flooring still require renewing as they are badly ant-eaten and broken away.

The garden is just coming into production and from now on there should be ample supplies of fresh vegetables.

A new picket fence was erected for garden and garden enlarged. A new goat yard built for the herd of goats purchased by the Department.

All maintenance work, fences, etc., has been done as required.

Moore River Native Settlement.—The Public Works Department, which during the previous year had completely renovated all buildings exclusive of the hospital which was being attended to otherwise, this year completed the new drainage scheme at an approximate cost of £240.

In my last report I referred to the additions to the hospital which had been provided out of a grant of £500 supplied by the Lotteries Commission. Very little more remains to be done beyond the completion of the isolation ward, the re-erection of certain offices and the completion of the drainage system. When these items have been attended to the whole block as altered will present a good appearance and will probably answer requirements for many years to come.

In my last Annual Report I referred to the provision of a sum of money by the Lotteries Commission for the installation of electric light and pumping plant at this Settlement. These matters were taken in hand by Mr. Shaw, the Government Mechanical Engineer, with the result that an up-to-date electric installation, including a 7 h.p. crude oil engine and generator and all necessary light points, was completed and formally opened by the Minister con-

trolling the Department, the Hon. W. H. Kitson, just before Christmas. This has proved an inestimable boon to the Settlement.

Up to the end of the financial year we had not been so successful as regards the water supply. A well was sunk and timbered where the Public Works Department had indicated by boring that water would be found. A supply was struck but owing to the presence of drift sand it was ultimately found necessary to abandon this site. Meantime the Manager of the Settlement had been investigating other sources and at time of writing an ample supply of readily available good water has been secured and the installation of the necessary pumping plant and extensions is approaching completion. The new supply should prove a tremendous boon since the old arrangement by which water was pumped from a source near the river has hitherto provided a most inadequate supply of indifferent water and the plant has been subject to constant interruption through break-down.

Three years ago, thanks to the generosity of the "Sunday Times" Publishing Co. who sent us a cheque for £26 odd, we were able to establish a Sports Fund for this Settlement. The Fund is now all but exhausted but it has been the means of providing cricket, football, gymnasium, and games material generally, much to the benefit and pleasure of the inmates. It has been possible to organise the sport and place it under the control of individual officers who have spent a good deal of their own time in the interests of their charges. Physical exercises have also been taken in hand by other members of the staff and the inmates themselves all take a keen interest in sport generally.

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

Early in the year 1935 an epidemic of measles broke out (see last year's Report). This, coming on top of an outbreak of pneumonia, made a considerable amount of work for everyone. The school was closed for schooling, and used as a convalescent ward. Every space was turned into use as a temporary hospital. At one time there were 91 patients and attendants in the hospital, isolation wards and wash-house, while everybody and everything was taxed to the utmost. Five extra trained nurses were sent up from Perth. Unfortunately, several of the staff fell sick and had to give up, being ordered off duty by Dr. Myles. Great credit is due to Dr. Myles. He did excellent work, early and late.

I might state that I received every assistance from Head Office. Whatever I asked for came by the first available train or post, whether it was nurses, medicine or food. No one was spared who was of any use. Every member of the staff is to be commended for the manner in which they tackled the extra work that was thrust upon them.

An electric lighting system was installed and was opened by the Honorary Minister, Mr. Kitson, on the 20th December, 1935; this light is indeed a very fine asset, adding much to the comfort of the Settlement generally. The lighting plant was opened in conjunction with the Christmas tree. A considerable number of visitors were at the opening, quite a number coming from Perth. The Christmas tree as usual was a great success.

The Public Works Department put down a drainage system which up to the present is working satisfactorily. The system operates at the Hospital and the girls' and boys' dormitories.

A well was commenced. This was to provide good water for the Settlement, but unfortunately, owing to the wash sand at the bottom of the well, the contractor had to give up and the well is now temporarily abandoned.

At the farm about 5 tons of green vegetables were grown and consumed on the Settlement. All the fodder crop was also grown there. The farm is a valuable training ground for the boys after leaving school. They are sent down there until they are ready to go out to employment. There is no doubt about this farm as a training centre. We should have more of them and on a much larger scale.

A lot of development work has been done at the farm. In addition, practically all the old fences were pulled down and re-erected. Red mite played havoc with the vegetable garden last year. There is also a plague of mite this year.

The school at the Settlement is altogether too small, as I have previously pointed out. We should have another white teacher and less native monitors.

The sewing room at the Settlement is continuing to do good work. The work here has been somewhat handicapped through the want of some new machines; also, for most of the year young girl trainees were the only machinists available, as the elder and more capable girls were sent out to employment. This of course slowed up the work, and the orders were not out on time. In addition, an increased number of garments were required and I expect as time goes on the orders will continue to increase.

Religion.—This is in the hands of Sister Eileen Heath. Apart from the religious side, Sister Heath put in quite a lot of time in gymnasium instruction with the girls. A mat has been provided for the gymnastic exercises.

Employment.—There is still much greater demand than supply, especially boys. All employers require boys who have been brought up on the Settlement. There are plenty of young lads scattered around the country who live in camps on reserves. These lads are not wanted for the simple reason that they do not know right from wrong, or yes from no. No discipline whatever. They will never be of any use while they are allowed to roam about and to do as they like. The sooner these young people are brought into organised Settlements and trained, the better for themselves and the community in general.

There has been quite a good demand for married couples for stations. These are also required to be Settlement trained. There has also been a big demand for girls for domestic duties. We were unable to supply all the requirements.

There have been 23 births and 17 deaths during the year.

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

The Home.—The Home continues on exactly the same lines as in previous years. It is used by all girls who are in Perth for their holidays, or needing medical treatment, or waiting for positions, also as a training centre for domestic service. The convenient position of the premises to bus, tram and train enables girls to come home when only in town for a few hours and so keeps them out of the streets. This has been very noticeable in the last twelve months.

Travelling.—I meet all girls arriving in the city, irrespective of time; escort every girl to train on departing. A seat is reserved for long journeys and sandwiches provided and everything arranged for their protection and comfort as far as is possible.

Medical.—Girls requiring medical and dental attention are escorted to doctor. Outdoor hospital patients are attended to at home. Inpatients at hospital are visited and any necessary arrangements made for their welfare.

Trainees.—A number of girls have been trained and sent to domestic service. They have all held their positions and given satisfaction.

Buildings.—No additions, alterations or renovations have been made to the Home this year.

Picnic and Outings.—The fifth annual picnic was held at Como during the Christmas holidays. It was well attended. Everyone enjoyed the outing. The girls in

the Home were taken several times to the Zoo, Museum and King's Park, also Anzac Parade and places of interest.

Gifts, etc.—I wish to thank Mrs. Clements (East Perth) for a Christmas pudding and nice books; fruit from Mr. McLeod (Kalamunda); grapes from Mr. Condiut (East Perth); Sister Dorothy for the enjoyable time and gifts to our girls at Christmas tree and social evenings; also Mrs. J. Vivian and Mrs. A. Davis (Mount Lawley) for the many useful gifts and patches. All the above were greatly appreciated by the girls.

Religious Services.—Every girl in the Home attends church regularly Sunday morning and evening.

Numbers.—During the year 270 girls were accommodated in the Home; 3,103 beds were used, 9,358 meals served, 70 visits paid to hospitals and 122 trips made to the station. There is no white staff, other than myself. The trainees, ages averaging about sixteen years, are the only help and they are constantly being moved. This makes the work very difficult and continuous. It would be an advantage if I had the trainees as soon as they left school.

Health.—The health of all girls—good.

Conduct.—Good.

Aborigines' Feeding Depot, Eyre.—Mr. A. J. Carlisle, officer-in-charge, reports as follows:—

During the year under review a good deal of time has been occupied in the transport of goods to the Depot from the Trans. Line 120 miles distant, also an occasional journey necessitated by the conveyance of an odd native to and fro involving the Department, I am afraid, in considerable expense. It has been abnormally dry for the greater portion of the year, but, strangely enough, this has proved more beneficial than otherwise to our natives as it has resulted in tens of thousands of rabbits making their way in to the coast and, more wonderful to relate, they have actually fattened there, thus providing a bountiful supply of fat meat which the natives relish. This unusual supply has continued now for about nine months and it is still possible for a native to get as many rabbits as he or she can carry home from an afternoon's hunting with spears.

During the period mentioned, with rabbits extraordinarily numerous, Mrs. Carlisle has taken the opportunity thus provided of securing large quantities of fur which, under her supervision, the native women, who were able to, spun into a thread which was then woven into garments such as coats and caps for the natives, which though perhaps not very durable are nevertheless warm and decidedly unique, as they were made exclusively of fur—several pounds being used sometimes in the manufacture of a single garment, the blending of colours, too, giving the article rather an effective appearance. The native women engaged became interested and more eager to proceed as they saw the articles taking shape, although left to their own devices and not encouraged to make such things they would never attempt them.

The health of the natives has continued good or as good as can be expected when it is taken into consideration that the inmates here consist chiefly of cast-offs from the stations, who have outlived their usefulness thereon and are no longer wanted and have therefore been forced to repair to the Depot for Government sustenance.

Epidemics are unknown here, although on more than one occasion they have raged all around us. I attribute this to the isolation and care being exercised as far as is possible to insure non-contact with infected persons.

Medicines are always on hand and used as needed. Rations and clothing have come to hand unflinching as requisitioned and are of invariably good quality.

Telephone service has been further augmented by the addition of a portable field telephone and, situated as we are, it has proved a most valuable acquisition.

Gardening.—The continued drought has prohibited the raising of vegetables in any quantity. We have, however, managed to keep a few tomatoes, etc., going.

I have to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of Christmas Cheer goods for natives, which could the donors have seen the smiles of the recipients and have

heard the hearty response to a call for three cheers for the givers, they would certainly have been assured their philanthropy was not in vain.

During the year, whilst on holidays, I was permitted to visit Moore River Settlement, which was a source of much pleasure and instruction to me. The magnitude of this establishment surpassed my expectations and by the courtesy of Mr. A. J. and Matron Neal, and indeed all of the staff, I was shown around that most commodious institution, while the Superintendent demonstrated and explained the methods adopted, which appeared to me to be calculated to give the maximum of comfort and a feeling of homeliness to the inmates, who appeared very happy indeed. I am indeed grateful to have been afforded this opportunity and to the management and staff for having made my visit enjoyable and instructive.

I desire, sir, to again tender our thanks for the unremitting attention we of the wilderness continue to receive at your hands, also the unfailing courtesy of yourself and staff, which we have on all occasions received.

Aborigines' Feeding Depot, Karonie.—About one hundred natives resort to Karonie for their rations, and at times there are many more from Linden and other northern centres. At the beginning of the year rations were being distributed fortnightly by the Kalgoorlie police as a temporary expedient.

When the Federal Ministers were in Perth a meeting was arranged between yourself (the Hon. W. H. Kitson, M.L.C.) and Hon. T. Paterson, Minister for the Interior, when the question of some Commonwealth railway official acting as rationing officer for this Department was discussed. It transpired, however, that there was no one at Karonie, which is an unattended siding, who might be entrusted with the duty.

In August last, therefore, it was decided to appoint a married couple to reside at and take charge of this centre with a view to improving the condition of the natives frequenting the Trans. line. Mr. and Mrs. Lockett were duly appointed, and took up duty at Karonie on the 7th October, 1935. The old homestead, now owned by Mr. Sheehan, of Kalgoorlie, was loaned to the Department and repaired sufficiently to permit of its occupation by our officer. but if we must continue to retain a married couple here better premises will require to be provided. We are indebted to Mr. Sheehan for kindly granting us these premises temporarily, rent free, and also his manager, Mr. Ridd, for various kindnesses.

Reports indicate that while complaints regarding the presence of the natives on the Trans. line have diminished the matter is still causing anxiety, but short of moving all of them from the vicinity of the line it is difficult to see how the position can be improved. Our officer is certainly doing his best to insure that the natives are as decently clothed and as cleanly as possible, but it is not easy for him to supervise the whole area, and the natives will continue to besiege the trains so long as food and money are to be gained thereby. The condition of the natives has, however, very considerably improved, and there is no real need for either food or money to be given to them on the supposition that they are suffering from lack of sustenance. The natives, however, have been so accustomed to leading a mendicant existence that they readily discard the clothes provided for them and take on an appearance of destitution in order to enlist sympathy and it is difficult to break them of the habit.

One of the chief problems at this place is the difficulty of obtaining potable water for the natives and even for the staff, accentuated during the recent months of drought. We have occasionally to purchase water trucked from Kalgoorlie, and are indebted to the Railway authorities and the owners of the property for other temporary supplies.

I have considered whether it would be possible to combine, for administrative purposes, this district with Eyre, where we also have an officer, but have found that while some of the natives would be willing to repair to our South Coast depot others, who come from further north, would refuse to do so, and would still frequent the line, precluding the possibility of the amalgamation suggested.

Mr. E. Lockett, officer-in-charge, reports as follows:—

I have the honour to report on the condition and treatment of natives at the Karonie Feeding Depot for the year ended 30th June, 1936. The average number of natives rationed since October, 1935, when we commenced duties was 110, including children. Rations have been issued at this centre for some years, but this is the first year a Departmental Depot has been in operation. One has not to look far before one can see that its installation has been justified. The health of the natives has been good except for the usual colds, etc. Two deaths have occurred, both being aged natives. The undesirable practice of natives begging at the trains has been checked and those attending the trains are required to be decently clad. Mrs. Lockett has all the children well in hand and the improvement and interest shown during the eight months in her charge is most encouraging.

Particular attention is always paid to the aged natives, especially the women.

Improvements.—Owing to the quarters not having been inhabited for some years it was necessary to do numerous repairs and alterations. The kitchen-living room has been lined with hessian and a new cement floor laid. A bathroom-washhouse has been erected out of bush timber and what available material we had. A verandah has been altered and the store improved. The roofing has been attended to and a 1,000-gallon rainwater tank installed.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. J. W. Sheehan, the owner of these premises, and Mr. T. Ridd, his manager, for their many kind favours, in particular for the use of a horse and cart when required. We hope to have our own conveyance before long, which is really essential at this Depot, where so often water has to be carted several miles for the natives as well as for our own use.

Middle Creek, Tableland.—For some time Mr. T. D. Cusack, of Tambrey Station, has very kindly attended in a honorary capacity to the rationing of the natives at Middle Creek Reserve. Unfortunately, in March last, Mr. Cusack notified me that he would no longer be able to carry on this work, but on being asked to do so for a few months longer readily agreed. However, on the return of Constable Markey to Roebourne in May last, this officer, who is a Protector of Aborigines, undertook to carry on the rationing from Roebourne, and although this is not as satisfactory a course as was formerly in operation, it must suffice as the work to be done does not warrant the employment of a full-time officer on the tableland at present.

I should like to take this opportunity of extending the Department's thanks to Mr. Cusack for acting for the Department at this centre over a period of three years. Mr. Cusack's knowledge of the native people of the district and his advice tendered from time to time have been invaluable to the Department.

Wallal Feeding Depot.—At this place the Officer-in-Charge performs duties for both the Agricultural and Aborigines Departments. In keeping with the policy of the Department elsewhere, it was arranged with the Agricultural Department to retire the officer occupying the position, who was a single man, and in his place appoint a married couple and the change was effected early in the calendar year, a Mr. and Mrs. Aitken securing the position.

CHILDREN'S COTTAGE HOME QUEEN'S PARK.

This is the Home established by Sister Kate, late of Parkerville Home. When she completed her labours at Parkerville, Sister Kate offered her services in any direction in which I thought she might be employed in the work of this Department. It at once occurred to me that she might agree to assist in the care of the growing number of quarter-caste children and I put the matter to her accordingly. That was in 1933, and Sister Kate lost no time in putting in train her proposals for the establishing of a Cottage Home working in conjunction with the Department for the accommodation of these near-white children who were quite out of place in native settlements and who deserved all the facilities and upbringing usually accorded to white children. A start was made at Buckland Hill where a house which was one of the appurtenances of Parkerville was temporarily available. It was soon discovered that this would be altogether inadequate for the purpose and it was decided to move to Queen's Park where the promoters of the scheme owned some land which they were willing to devote to the purpose. Sister Kate was joined in her venture by Miss Lefroy and Miss Lloyd, formerly interested with her in Parkerville, who gave their services free.

The first cottage was erected at Queen's Park in May, 1934, and some of the children were drafted there in June of the same year. The second cottage was erected in June, 1935, a kitchen having been built in February of the same year, while the third cottage was built in July, 1936. The first building was financed by private effort and from the proceeds of a bazaar. The second Home was established by means of a grant from the Lotteries Commission, while the third was provided by a friend. Each cottage, which contains dormitories, staff rooms, sitting room, bathrooms, verandahs and sleeping-out places, has room for seventeen children and at the time of writing the Home is practically full, there being 43 children sent in by this Department and 5 others. It is expected next year that a hospital ward will be built and the buildings generally be extended. All the children of six years and over attend the State School nearby and they have made wonderful progress, the oldest girl being already in the seventh standard. Sister Kate finds the children bright and intelligent, the girls good at needlework and domestic duties, while the boys help with the garden, cows, etc., outside school hours. They are said to be affectionate children, giving very little trouble.

Few outside the Department can realise the wonderful relief that this effort has given to us in certain directions. Apart from the welfare of the children it brought comfort to many young mothers who, like us, felt that their children were out of place in a native settlement and yet who formerly had no hope of placing them elsewhere. There was a

natural hesitation at first to leave the youngsters with Sister Kate, but I am glad to say this has entirely disappeared, the mothers being allowed to visit the Home and witness the conditions for themselves under which the children are being brought up.

There are still many children who should be in such a Home and I can see plenty of scope in this direction. Speaking for the Department, I think I can say that we all feel that Sister Kate's Home is one of the brightest efforts initiated in the interests of the coloured people for a very many years, and the progress of the institution since its inception is remarkable and reflects the character of its devoted founder and helpers. The children are obviously happy, healthy, and love and admire their benefactor.

I should add that Sister Thompson, a trained nurse, has lately joined the staff as a voluntary helper and is a tremendous acquisition.

The children I have sent to this Home come from widely distributed centres, and even include a baby from Port Hedland, three months of age on admission.

MISSIONS.

A summary of the expenditure under this head for 39 years to the 30th June last indicates that the Department has paid away £58,433 19s. 4d. to Missions and kindred institutions. Of this amount 11 Protestant institutions have received £31,505 5s. 4d. or 53.91 per cent. of the total, while seven Roman Catholic institutions have received £26,928 14s. or 46.09 per cent. of the total. The information was compiled in the first place to refute certain statements which appeared in a work published in Germany which endeavoured to lead its readers to believe that there was differentiation in favour of Protestant Missions. The figures refute this and speak for themselves. For many years past the distribution of such moneys as have been made available to the Department by way of Mission subsidies has been on an accepted basis proportionate to the number of inmates at each institution who would otherwise be the care of the Department, a system designed purposely to ensure the correct apportionment of moneys available and to remove the possibility of any charge of differentiation being laid against the Department. In proportion to the amount of money the Department has had available for its purposes the total indicated in the foregoing is not inconsiderable but there is no doubt that Missions, generally, are doing work which is deserving of greater support from the Department were the Department in a position to provide it.

In addition to the monetary provision the subsidised Missions numbering six receive blankets and clothing for all inmates on whose account the Department pays subsidies. During the year 202 blankets and 543 garments were so supplied.

Other than the supply of certain particulars at my request, only one Mission has submitted an annual report, that exception being an interesting review of his work supplied by the Rev. J. R. B. Love of Kunmunya Mission. Mr. Love is always ready to supply detailed information regarding his operations, which is very helpful to the Department.

Beyond an apology for the omission to supply a report from one other, little information has been received except in reply to specific requests from me.

Satisfactory but brief references to his work come from Mr. Wade whose Mission under the auspices of the United Aborigines' Mission is situated in the Warburton Range district. He remarks upon the readiness with which the natives are leaving their children in the care of the missionaries and already 22 were at the Mission, many of them showing promise in school. The confidence exhibited by these un-civilised natives in placing their children with the missionaries indicates, I think, that they have not suffered any adverse effects from the impact of civilisation upon them and that under such conditions the women are not averse to bearing children or, at all events, the children are allowed to live, in spite of some of the horrific statements that have been made to the contrary as regards this district. The Mission found it necessary to move to a fresh site where everything is going well, but I regret to say that we still hear somewhat alarming reports regarding the conduct of some few itinerant white men throughout this Eastern area.

It is certainly time we got into line with the practice followed in Queensland where Missions are required to regularly report and give an account of their doings and where the Chief Protector's powers in this connection are specifically defined by regulation as supplementary to his powers under the Act.

The Manager of Moola Bulla Station who in May this year had proceeded to Munja Station on Departmental business extended his itinerary to include Kunmunya Mission and subsequently submitted a report to me of his impressions. Mr. Woodland spoke most favourably of the institution and the care bestowed upon the natives in its charge. He declared that the buildings were splendid and plenty of them well built, that there was much fruit and vegetables available, grown on the place. He spoke well of the staff and stated that he had been interested in attending services given by Mr. Love in the native language. Needless to say I was glad to receive Mr. Woodland's commendations which support the favourable views I had already gained in regard to this institution.

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

Population.—270 within the Mission influence. This number is approximate only, as the population is to a large extent nomadic.

The average attendance at the Mission each week is about 100. There are 18 full-blooded children permanently resident at the Mission.

During the period under review there was one birth (stillborn), three deaths and two marriages.

Of the deaths, one was an aged woman, one a middle-aged man, from consumption; the first case of this that has been recorded; and one a middle-aged man from a seizure, fit, or heart failure, the cause of which is not known. The above figures do not take into account the half-caste families of Harry Shadforth and Alfred Brown, which, being the only half-castes at this Mission, are not reckoned as aborigines.

Health.—The number of treatments at the morning daily sick parade shows that 198 patients have received medical treatment. Most of these cases are very minor, principally colds, which are epidemic and affect nearly the whole population. In the treatment of these colds I gratefully acknowledge the gift of cocoa and preserved milk and sugar, from the ladies of the Church. I find that hot drinks have an excellent moral effect on those suffering from colds, which, if neglected, readily become serious; but, by putting a man on to the job of boiling large quantities of water and making hot cocoa for those who are miserable with colds, each epidemic is cleared off in a week or so.

The less frequent, but more serious, complaints include:—

Leprosy.—Two definite cases were notified by the medical inspector after examination. Of these, one, a man, has gone into the bush; the other, a woman, repeatedly has asked to be sent to hospital. I could not use the "Watt Leggat" as a leper transport, so took the responsibility of sending this unhappy woman to Derby in the "W. S. Rolland" under the care of Harry Shadforth, who expressed willingness to make the voyage with her as a passenger.

Granuloma.—The medical inspector, at his visit in November, 1935, found 19 cases of granuloma, of which four-fifths were old lesions, patients that had been treated at Port Hedland or Derby, and one-fifth patients who had not been to hospital. Four of these cases were sent to Broome in November, 1935, of whom two returned in March, two women, after four months' treatment; two, a man and his wife, returned in June, after seven months' treatment; one woman was sent to Broome in April and is still in Broome. Four cases have been treated here at the Mission by myself, under directions from the medical inspector and are apparently healed. The remaining five cases have gone away into the bush, or refused to go to hospital in Broome. There are still men and women who will die in the bush rather than go away to hospital, and it is a great regret to me that we cannot here get the help afforded to our missionaries by the Queensland Health Department in treating these cases locally.

Boils are epidemic and cause a good deal of distress.

Stomach troubles are not very serious as a rule.

Burns occur in the cold nights, caused by the people sleeping too close to the fire.

Broken arm is one case at present under treatment; a woman, struck by her husband in rage. Both the man and the woman are catechumens now under instruction, which shows that old savagery dies slowly in some people.

Industry.—The principal industry of the Mission is cultivation of the land, principally for local food. Sweet potatoes, bananas, pineapples, paw-paws, melons, pumpkins, corn of sorghum kind, peanuts and vegetables have been grown, also rice. The wet season was unusually light, registering 25 inches of rain instead of our average of 50 inches. The rice was a complete failure; corn, peanuts and sweet potatoes fair, garden vegetables and fruits are reasonably good. One ton of peanuts is available for sale, the rest being kept for local food and seed.

Next in importance is the work of the two boats, "Watt Leggat" and "W. S. Rolland."

The "Watt Leggat" successfully carried out her regular programme of monthly visits to Broome between the months of March and December and carried the mails and stores for the Mission as well as passengers, both white and black; also stores, mails and passengers for the Government Aboriginal Station at Munja, for Sale River Station, and for several casual parties. She has recently engaged to carry mails between Broome and Koolan Island, where development of iron ore is now proceeding.

The boat has carried aboriginal passengers to and from between Munja and Broome hospital free of charge.

During the period the "Watt Leggat" earned £400 16s. 6d. and her expenses amounted to £450 12s., a debit balance of £49 12s. 6d. This figure I consider may be regarded as very satisfactory, as the indispensable communication between the Mission and the outer world is maintained at a net cost to the Mission of £49 12s. 6d. (not taking into account the annual payment to boat repair and renewal fund of £40, nor any part of capital cost of the boat).

As well as serving the needs of the Mission, the "Watt Leggat" is providing a communication for the above-mentioned parties, and carrying their goods at the usual charge recognised in Broome and carrying mails (except to Koolan Island) free. In providing this boat the Board may feel the satisfaction of giving an excellent service to the Kunmunya Mission and also of rendering a State service to settlers. The freight charges

at present asked are £5 per ton from Broome to Munja or Sale River and £3 per ton back loading to Broome.

(The steamer freight from Fremantle to Broome is £2 7s. 6d. per ton, which will give a comparison of the cost of transport in the remote parts of the State.)

The "W. S. Rolland" for the period earned £120 0s. 1d., while her expenses were £202 16s. 3d., a debit balance of £82 16s. 3d. These figures are, I admit, not as good as I should like to see them. I have accompanied Harry and his crew to the beche-de-mer grounds, joined with them and watched them at work, and got a sympathetic insight into Harry's labours and methods. He is a diligent and able worker, has his crews well trained and cheerful. The comparatively small returns are just the small resources of this labour. In spite of rash statements to the contrary, there are not vast resources going to waste along this coast. Harry is recognised as a skilful seaman and a good beche-der-mer man. There are no large beds of this edible slug here. As well as the cash returns of the "Rolland" must be credited to her account the fact that she provides the Mission with supplies of dugong and turtle meat, which, though not cash assets, are a considerable part of the maintenance of the Mission. We probably get more meat out of the sea than from our livestock.

The work of the native men on the boat under Harry is good training for them, and it is good to have a Mission boat cruising the Mission coast and keeping in touch with the natives and what may transpire on the seaboard.

For the work of both Harry and Alfred, I have nothing but praise. Both are sound Christian men who reflect credit on their early upbringing at Mapoon. Outsiders who have come into contact with them have spoken highly of them, even when, as I think, they have withheld the due praise to the Mission system that has trained them.

Livestock constitute the next industry of the Mission. We now have 175 cattle, 168 goats, 2 horses, 2 mules and 40 donkeys. With the 100 head of cattle purchased last year, we sent out to the permanent water, after last wet season, 185 cattle. At the beginning of the recent wet season we mustered 187 cattle, a net increase of two. Some of the new cattle went back, some died, 44 calves were branded. These figures I consider pretty good for this country, and hope for a steady increase now.

Goats provide milk and fresh meat.

The donkeys do the ploughing and carting.

The horses and mules are used for handling the cattle.

Repairs and upkeep of boats and their gear, buildings and fences, wells and tools, all mean a good deal of labour that is not productive but is necessary and good training for the men.

School.—The scholars number 18 aboriginals, 7 half-castes belonging to Harry and Alfred, and my own two white children, a total of 27 children taught in the Mission school by Mrs. MacDougall.

I am most grateful to Mrs. MacDougall for her splendid work with the children. She teaches them the elementary subjects in English, and also reading in Worora, as well as Scripture instruction. The moral tone of the school is very fine and the children are happy and affectionate.

School hours are from 8.30 to 11.30 daily, in the mornings only. In the afternoon the children do their share of the outdoor work of the gardens.

Sick Treatment.—This department of the Mission work is carried out usually by myself, a daily sick parade being held. The sick also require feeding, at the cost of the Mission, consequently care is needed to prevent malingering becoming a burden, but the majority of the people now seldom report sick unless there is really something needing attention. For almost all the medicines and medical supplies used we have to gratefully acknowledge the splendid gifts of the members of the P.W.M.U.

For the first time in the history of the Mission a medical inspector visited the Mission in November, 1935, viz., Dr. A. P. Davis of the Aborigines Department. He

gave some valuable advice on treatment and discovered a rather alarmingly high proportion of cases of venereal disease, as well as leprosy.

Religious Instruction.—The work of the church is paramount. The succeeding years as a missionary—and it is now more than twenty years since I first came to these people in the service of the Board—convince me more and more of the supreme value of the teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ in uplifting these people from all the evils of heathenism to the freedom and righteousness of the life to which they are entitled as the children of God.

I yield to none in recognising the real intellectual ability of the Australian aboriginal. I honour their very real, and indeed intense, religious sense and practices, and do not seek to overthrow these, but rather use them as a basis for higher principles. But to those who would aver that the primitive system of the aborigines is the best for them, or that it has preserved their tribal life perfectly for ages before the coming of the white man, I can only reply that these things are not so. The primitive system has many admirable points, and care must be taken not to destroy it; but a system that married all the little girls to the old men, in the childhood of the girls; that made men eat their dead women folk; devour portions of the carcases of the men as a duty; that killed in bad temper anyone who might be weak enough to safely kill, without fear of reprisals; that destroyed most of the infants before birth; that left the aged and decrepit to perish; all these things, however unavoidable, or even necessary they might have been under the primitive conditions, cannot be argued as a perfect scheme of life, or one that does not need the saving grace of the Gospel.

The real argument for the value of the Gospel of Christ to the aborigines lies in the witness of Christian men and women who have been won into the church. Some of our converts have given us distress. Some have failed and tried to rise again. But there are now living here, as far as I am able to judge by any outward or visible signs, men and women of whom the Church may be justly proud, as fellow citizens of the saints of the household of God.

This work is costly.

I believe it is worth all the cost, and am proud to be your representative in helping to pay some of our national debt to the aborigines.

The Aborigines Department of Western Australia has supported the work of the Mission to the extent of providing for the feeding of 22 aged men and women at an annual cost of £5 per head, and also has provided us with 50 fine big warm blankets for the natives, and 100 pairs of trousers and shirts for the men. These supplies are keenly appreciated by our people, and gratefully acknowledged.

Clothing for our native women and girls we have supplied from the gifts of the P.W.M.U.

Relations among the staff are of the happiest. The natives themselves are very tractable. We have had clouds as well as sunshine, with far more of the sunshine. Probably most of our disappointments have resulted from failure on our part quite as much as from evil tendencies on the part of any of the people. In every case of wrong doing I have always been backed by a loyal majority and have been heard with respect by those concerned.

Financial.—The total receipts, as shown in the cash book, for the eleven months under review, were £984 9s. 7d., the expenditure £968 14s. 5d., showing a cash credit balance of £15 16s. 2d., so that the Mission is solvent.

In my last report I referred to the offer made to the Anglican Church authorities respecting a suggested transfer of the Forrest River Mission to a new site on the old Nulla Nulla Station, the adjacent property. Although numerous conferences were held with the Diocesan Authorities, the matter has not yet reached finality. The proposal involved the transfer of 825 head of cattle running on Nulla Nulla to the Mission and, while an agreement in this regard

was entered into and signed by the respective parties thereto, it has not yet been registered and the whole matter is to come up for further consideration at the end of June, 1937. In the first place the Church Authorities were allowed twelve months in which to decide as to whether they would agree to move the Mission to the suggested new site and on their further representations the period has been extended as aforesaid. It would appear that the Church Authorities are not convinced of the desirability of carrying out the proposal in its entirety, due partly to recent drought conditions making it difficult to decide as to the capabilities and availability of good water on the new site which it is proposed the Mission should occupy.

The Manager of Mount Margaret Mission, Mr. R. S. Schenk, wrote regretting that he would not be able to send in a report covering the year's operations owing to being short-handed and stress of work. He however supplied the usual particulars required by the Department and also submitted a statement of receipts and expenditure for the year. This indicated that receipts from all sources totalled £2,962 3s. 5d. and that the whole of this amount was expended. On the receipts side it was interesting to note that donations totalled £574, sales of raffia £90, and proceeds of gold sent to the Royal Mint £349, while goods and benzine sold totalled £1,680. The expenditure side included £143 paid for battery parts and an engine for pumping, an amount of £349 for gold (equivalent to the sum received from the Royal Mint) and £1,600 for goods and benzine bought. There was also an item of £310 for cash paid for work, from which presumably the natives benefited.

Further particulars will be found at pages 26, 27, and 28.

FINANCIAL.

A statement of receipts and payments on all accounts will be found at page 29. The total amount of money available to the Department was £35,200

1s. 7d., being £4,507 1s. 10d. more than for the previous year. Over £1,000 of this additional money made available to the Department was expended in financing the newly-appointed Medical Inspector, providing him with a utility car, etc.; £1,500 went in additional foodstuffs and comforts, etc., for Native Depots and Hospitals, while over £2,000 was required to meet repairs and renewals, purchase of breeding stock, motor vehicles, cost of plant and some temporary staff at Native Stations in the far North.

The earnings of the Department amounted to £8,579 13s. 4d. Of this, £3,730 1s. 10d. was derived from Moola Bulla and £1,054 19s. 4d. from Munja Native Stations, respectively, but the revenue from these properties goes to the Treasury direct and is therefore not available to the Department.

The earnings of the Department were swollen by the receipt of refunds from the Medical Department on account of temporary accommodation and sustenance of leper patients, the responsibility for the care of whom actually belongs to that Department.

There are now 217 natives' trust accounts in operation, carrying a balance of £2,234 3s. 5d., in addition to which £3,720 is invested in securities on behalf of the Department's charges.

Unclaimed balances totalling £437 1s. 5d. 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.

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

10th December, 1936.

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: If plentiful and if natives disposed to accept.			
	Full-blood.					Half-castes (deemed to be Aborigines).												Half-castes not deemed Aborigines.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.								F.	C.	
Albany	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Fluctuating	Good	Nil	...	Good	Fairly plentiful.
Bassendean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Normal	do.	do.	...	do.	Not plentiful.
Beaconsfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Decreasing	Good	Nil	...	Good	Yes.
Belmont	9	7	5	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	Normal	do.	do.	...	do.	do.
Beverley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	do.	do.	do.	...	do.	do.
Boyrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	do.	do.	do.	...	do.	6 girls placed in employment in the district by Department.
Bridgetown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	do.	...	do.	Fairly plentiful.
Brookton	9	7	13	11	9	21	5	4	15	...	...	94	Half-castes increasing	do.	do.	...	do.	...
Broome	573	347	205	110	84	68	25	12	26	...	...	1,450	Increasing	do.	Yes	...	do.	Yes.
Broomhill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Decreasing	do.	Nil	...	do.	Not known.
Bunbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	Fluctuating	Good	Nil	...	do.	Fairly plentiful. Accepted when offering.
Busselton	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	Slightly decreasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Yes. Farm work and potato digging.
Carnamah	1	1	1	1	1	7	15	20	40	...	...	12	Decreasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Yes.
Carnarvon	45	45	40	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	...	do.	Yes	...	do.	do.
Claremont	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Normal	do.	Nil	...	do.	Very little offering. Generally do clothes prop cutting.
Coille	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	Little increase	do.	do.	...	do.	Scarce. Few accept when offering.
Coolgardie	11	9	11	4	2	5	8	4	3	...	...	57	Decreasing	do.	do.	...	do.	None offering.
Corrigin	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Normal	do.	do.	...	do.	Yes.
Cue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	Slightly decreasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Scarce. Accepted when offering.
Cunderdin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Normal	do.	do.	...	do.	Yes.
Dalwallinu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	do.	do.	...	do.	No.
Derby	570	544	119	11	8	14	3	7	8	...	...	1,284	Slightly increasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Yes.
Dongarra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Decreasing	Good	Nil	...	do.	do.
Donnybrook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Normal	do.	do.	...	do.	Intermittent. Accepted when offering.
Dowton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	Stationary	do.	do.	...	do.	do.
Dumbleyung	6	9	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	Increasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Yes.
Esperance	5	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	Decreasing	do.	do.	...	do.	No.
Eyre	33	34	10	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	Normal	do.	do.	...	do.	Not much offering. Natives will accept work.
Fitzroy Crossing	900	720	240	11	4	22	2	...	...	...	...	1,999	Decreasing	Good, with exception of leprosy	Slight malarial fever and influenza	Yes	do.	Yes.
Fremantle	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	Slightly decreasing	Good	Nil	...	Fair	do.
Gascoyne Junction	152	114	50	14	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	368	Normal	do.	do.	...	Good	do.
Geraldton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	Decreasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Not plentiful. Accepted when offering.
Gnowangerup	16	12	20	36	34	75	...	...	...	...	...	198	do.	do.	do.	...	do.	Fair amount. Accepted when offering.
Goornalling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	Half-castes slightly increasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Not plentiful. Accepted when offering.
Guildford	9	6	5	16	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	66	Stationary	Fairly good	do.	...	do.	Not plentiful.
Gwalia	385	258	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	776	Slightly decreasing	Good	do.	...	do.	Yes.
Hall's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	do.	do.	...	do.	Scarce. Accepted when offering.
Highgate Hill	76	51	30	6	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	170	Increasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Fair. Accepted when offering.
Kalgoorlie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	Decreasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Fair amount. Natives not disposed to accept.
Kalamang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	Stationary	do.	do.	...	do.	do.
Kellerberrin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	Increasing	do.	do.	...	do.	Yes.
Kojonup	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	Normal	do.	do.	...	do.	All permanently employed.
Lake Grace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	do.	do.	do.	...	do.	Not plentiful. Natives accept all work offering.
Laverton	350	250	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	do.	...	do.	do.

Leonora	36	17	8	6	4	15	...	...	...	Good	...	Nil	...	Yes	...	Good	...	Fairly plentiful. Only a few pre- pared to accept.
Manjimup	1	1	80	2	2	28	14	5	...	Good, except for ven- ereal disease	...	do.	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Plentiful. Natives not disposed to accept.
Marble Bar	165	145	...	85	85	...	...	...	...	Good	...	do.	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Yes.
Margaret River	1	...	...	3	2	7	2	...	...	Good	...	do.	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Not plentiful. Natives not dis- posed to accept.
Maylands	8	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	Good	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Meekering	68	60	22	14	1	20	...	...	...	Good	...	Nil	...	Isolated cases	...	Good	...	Scarce.
Meekatharra	15	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	Nil	...	do.	...	No work offering.
Menzies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	No natives looking for work.
Midland Junction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Mingenew	2	...	...	15	1	24	...	...	...	do.	...	Whooping cough	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Moora	3	...	...	27	21	34	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Moore River Native Settle- ment	15	10	8	32	73	172	...	...	...	do.	...	Measles, pneumonia	...	do.	...	do.	...	Fairly plentiful. About 20% not disposed to accept.
Morgans	90	100	70	20	20	40	2	2	...	do.	...	Typhoid, influenza	...	One or two cases	...	Good	...	Not plentiful. Natives disposed to accept.
Mt. Barker	16	10	19	3	6	9	...	...	...	do.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Yes.
Mt. Magnet	26	26	35	20	15	49	...	6	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Fair.
Mullewa	13	10	21	5	5	6	10	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Scarce. Accepted when offering.
Narrogin	3	2	...	24	20	58	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	Very little	...	do.	...	Not plentiful but good workers can obtain employment.
New Norcia	6	1	5	32	26	48	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Yes.
Norseman	20	18	16	2	2	4	...	2	...	do.	...	Influenza	...	do.	...	do.	...	Not plentiful.
Northam	2	...	...	15	10	26	18	6	1	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Northampton	45	16	11	15	10	26	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Fairly plentiful.
North Perth	4	...	...	15	10	26	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Nullagine	270	157	73	...	6	7	...	2	...	do.	...	Influenza	...	Yes	...	do.	...	Fairly plentiful. Natives disposed to work, but prefer fossicking for gold.
Nungarin	120	76	47	1	6	14	4	1	...	do.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Yes.
Onslow	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes	...	do.	...	Not plentiful. Natives will ac- cept when offering.
Parkerville	144	108	8	4	6	7	...	...	...	do.	...	Influenza	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Plentiful. Some prefer kangaroo- ing others accept work.
Park Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	2 in district employed.
Pemberton	3	2	9	...	6	15	11	4	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Perenjori	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Employed as trackers.
Perth	5	...	...	1	8	10	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Not plentiful. Accepted when offering.
Perth Institutions	3	1	2	18	20	57	14	3	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Pingelly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Plentiful. Readily accepted.
Pinjarra	8	8	90	5	3	5	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Scarce. Natives like only casual work. A lot not willing to work.
Port He Island	118	102	5	60	48	50	4	1	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Scarce.
Quairading	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Ample. Readily accepted in most instances.
Queen's Park	...	...	...	1	5	...	23	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Scarce.
Ravensthorpe	8	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Roebourne	135	125	120	45	30	60	5	6	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
San Isidore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Not plentiful.
Shark Bay	12	8	...	24	10	26	...	3	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Ample. Readily accepted in most instances.
Southern Cross	10	10	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Scarce.
Tambellup	8	5	8	10	8	10	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Three Springs	2	...	...	8	7	8	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Plentiful. Natives practically in constant work.
Toohey	6	4	8	3	3	4	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Trayning	428	298	60	...	...	...	...	1	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Turkey Creek	8	3	...	25	25	56	...	2	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Wagin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Wickepin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Williams	3	2	...	68	65	109	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.
Wiluna	36	30	10	3	1	2	...	3	...	do.	...	Colds	...	Nil	...	do.	...	Plentiful in season. Only a few disposed to accept.
Wongan Hills	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Yes.
Wyndham	680	490	150	40	20	55	5	3	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	do.	...	Not plentiful.
Yalgoo	70	45	25	50	30	65	...	...	...	do.	...	Influenza	...	Yes	...	do.	...	Employed on stations. Accept- ed when offered.
York	...	...	...	11	11	26	...	...	...	do.	...	do.	...	A little	...	do.	...	Not plentiful. Accepted when offering.
Grand Total	5,766	4,338	1,982	1,070	893	1,724	163	183	287	16,309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

1st JULY, 1934, TO 30th JUNE, 1935.

Place.	Rate.	By whom supplied.	Supervised by:	Average No. of Natives Rationed.		Stores and Provisions (1934-35).	Meat (1934-35).	Total Cost (1934-35).	Stores and Provisions (1935-36).	Meat (1935-36).	Total Cost (1935-36).	Remarks.
				1934-35.	1935-36.							
Moore River Native Settlement*	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department...	Superintendent	348	297	2,419 5 0	569 11 3	2,988 16 3	2,123 4 6	762 2 8	2,885 7 2	
Eyre Aborigines Feeding Depot	do.	do.	Officer in Charge	17	19	79 18 9	16 0 0	95 18 9	144 18 6	1 6 8	146 5 2	
Karonie Aborigines Feeding Depot	do.	do.	do.	62	94	148 2 2	...	148 2 2	556 0 4	104 19 7	660 19 11	
La Grange Aborigines Feeding Depot	do.	do.	do.	57	76	360 6 0	6 0 0	366 6 0	474 3 11	6 0 0	480 3 11	
Moola Bulla Native Station	do.	do.	Manager	122	82	133 0 1	208 0 0	341 0 1	170 14 8	233 0 0	403 14 8	
Munia Native Station	do.	do.	do.	70	80	159 4 11	112 10 0	459 4 11	223 19 2	135 0 0	358 19 2	
Native Hospital, Derby	do.	do.	Officer in Charge	6	6	27 18 0	69 4 3	97 2 3	16 11 2	27 13 2	44 4 4	
Native Hospital, Port Hedland	do.	do.	do.	15	11	85 0 5	45 3 7	130 4 0	78 19 2	57 19 2	136 18 4	
Violet Valley Native Station	do.	do.	Manager	103	160	96 6 2	112 0 0	208 6 2	190 11 11	128 0 0	318 11 11	
BY CONTRACT UNDER POLICE OR DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISION.												
Abydos Station (Woodgina)	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	F. A. Leeds	10	10	60 19 8	11 14 0	72 13 8	39 11 10	11 18 6	51 10 4	
Albany	Contract	Contractor	Police	16	18	90 5 1	17 16 7	108 1 8	72 0 11	13 12 3	85 13 2	
Beagle Bay	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department...	Father-in-Charge	9	11	33 13 4	...	33 13 4	35 15 2	...	36 15 2	Leper taken over Health Department
Broomie	Contract	Contractor	Police	8	4	34 5 3	8 16 8	38 1 11	21 9 3	0 11 2	22 0 5	
Broome	Bulk Supplies	do.	do.	8	10	59 13 0	8 11 9	68 4 9	85 14 10	12 11 9	96 6 7	
Bruce Rock	Contract	Aborigines Department-Contractor	do.	43	35	135 3 11	...	135 3 11	146 17 6	...	146 17 6	
Bumbury	do.	do.	do.	...	1	...	...	...	3 3 2	0 10 0	3 13 2	
Busselton	do.	do.	do.	...	2	0 17 8	0 4 11	1 2 7	11 11 9	1 16 3	13 8 0	
Carnamah	do.	do.	do.	...	23	132 6 2	...	132 6 2	89 3 3	...	89 3 3	
Carnarvon	do.	do.	do.	...	29	150 0 11	16 17 7	166 17 7	138 14 9	18 12 10	157 7 7	
Collie	do.	do.	do.	...	28	68 12 9	18 2 5	86 15 2	129 10 4	28 1 10	157 12 2	
Coalgardie	do.	do.	do.	...	15	10 4 2	0 19 0	11 3 2	18 1 4	...	18 1 4	
Cue	do.	do.	do.	...	1	25 16 4	...	25 16 4	81 5 3	...	81 5 3	
Dampier Downs	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	J. R. Secombe	9	11	32 2 9	12 18 8	45 1 5	1 14 0	3 0 6	4 14 6	
Derby	Contract	Contractor	Police	6	1	59 7 5	16 15 11	76 3 4	98 12 0	27 2 2	125 14 2	
Dumbleyung	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	do.	35	31	236 18 0	...	236 18 0	223 10 0	...	223 10 0	
Fitzroy Crossing	Contract	Contractor	do.	1	...	26 18 6	...	26 18 6	0 5 2	...	0 5 2	
Gascoyne Junction	do.	do.	do.	...	...	5 15 8	0 13 6	6 9 2	0 5 2	...	0 5 2	
Geraldton	Contract	Contractor	W. H. Dawe	4	3	20 15 7	...	20 15 7	23 4 1	...	23 4 1	
Giralia Station	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	Police	20	19	90 2 7	23 14 0	118 16 7	93 13 10	22 6 11	116 0 6	
Goemalling	Contract	Contractor	C. E. Finders	13	13	41 2 5	...	41 2 5	52 10 6	...	52 10 6	
Goose Hill	do.	do.	H. W. Wright	13	13	71 1 1	9 6 5	80 7 6	82 8 4	9 15 2	92 3 6	
Gnowangerup	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	Police	26	8	37 1 11	6 12 4	43 14 3	75 16 5	15 5 10	94 2 3	
Guildford	Contract	Contractor	do.	15	15	4 4 7	...	4 4 7	...	...	...
Hall's Creek	do.	do.	do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivanhoe	do.	do.	M. P. Durack	...	10	...	...	...	25 10 9	17 7 2	39 17 11	Temporary.
Jigsong	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	A. T. Hungerford	51	45	224 3 6	...	224 3 6	246 6 2	...	246 6 2	
Katanning	Contract	Contractor	Police	26	25	95 3 4	7 2 8	102 6 0	101 17 4	8 9 6	110 6 10	
Kellerberrin	do.	do.	do.	13	13	130 11 3	...	130 11 3	59 2 3	...	59 2 3	
Kojonup	do.	do.	do.	9	7	30 7 2	...	30 7 2	25 13 11	...	25 13 11	
Leaton	do.	do.	do.	...	...	0 7 7	...	0 7 7	...	...	...
Leonora	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	do.	...	...	0 7 11	...	0 7 11	...	...	...
Marble Bar	Contract	Contractor	do.	1	...	107 19 11	22 13 4	130 13 3	106 4 5	23 6 8	128 11 1	
Margaret River	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	do.	1	...	2 6 8	0 16 0	3 2 8	...	...	...
Mandies	do.	do.	do.	...	...	8 10 6	4 5 1	12 15 7	11 19 6	2 11 11	14 11 5	
Midland Junction	do.	do.	do.	...	...	2 18 0	0 9 5	2 8 7	2 8 7	0 5 3	2 14 4	
Mingenew	do.	do.	do.	...	...	15 1 5	...	15 1 5	0 4 2	0 5 0	0 7 2	
Moora	do.	do.	do.	...	...	0 3 10	...	0 3 10	3 10 9	0 3 0	3 10 9	
Mount Barker	do.	do.	do.	...	...	28 0 8	...	28 0 8	17 8 3	...	17 8 3	
Mount Magnet	do.	do.	do.	...	...	23 9 3	...	23 9 3	...	...	...
Mt. Margaret Mission	Bulk Supplies	Aborigines Department	R. S. Schenk	117	106	445 0 6	161 15 2	606 15 8	408 12 11	150 11 10	559 4 9	

	2	2	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 2 8	21 2 8	21 2 8	21 2 8
Mount Narryer	17	17	102 1 5	102 1 5	156 10 11	0 3 0	0 1 8	156 10 11	156 10 11
Mount Vernon
Mukinbudin
Mullewa
Mundawindi
Nannine
Narrogin
Norseman
Northampton
Nullagine
Nungarin
Onslow
Peak Hill
Perth
Piariarra
Pingelly
Port Hedland
Pullagaroo Station
Quadrading
Ravensthorpe
Roebourne
Shark Bay
Southern Cross
Tableland
Tambellup
Three Springs
Turee Station
Wagin
Wallsal
Wickepin
Williams Hills
Wituna
Wyndham
Yalgoo
York
Freight
	1,971	1,954	9,102 1 11	11,065 4 4	10,139 17 3	2,375 10 1	2,375 10 1	12,515 7 4	12,515 7 4
	1,295 1 6	...	...	...	1,085 9 8	1,085 9 8
	1,971	1,954	9,102 1 11	12,360 5 10	10,139 17 3	2,375 10 1	2,375 10 1	13,600 17 0	13,600 17 0

Now supplied from Roubourne.

* Including white employees. † Exclusive of approximately 831 inmates of Missions, of whom 664 were supported at Mission cost and 167 subsidised by Government.

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

Place of Issue.	1934-35.				Total.		1935-36.				Total.	
	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	2	...	...	3	3	3	3
Bunbury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6	
Broome	15	216	74	74	89	290	15	249	58	70	73	319
Carnarvon	3	26	8	8	11	34	4	34	3	3	7	37
Cue	4	33	2	2	6	35	4	24	...	...	4	24
Derby	34	949	17	17	51	966	30	869	23	24	53	893
Esperance	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	3	3	3
Eyre	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	8
Fremantle	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	2	2	2	2
Geraldton	1	12	...	...	1	12	1	12	3	3	4	15
Gascoyne Junction	14	296	...	...	14	296	14	230	2	2	16	232
Guildford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	
Kalgoorlie	1	3	6	6	7	9	1	6	4	4	5	10
Katanning	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	6	6	6
Kojonup	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karonie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	4
La Grange Bay	1	40	20	20	21	60	5	70	18	18	23	88
Laverton	...	...	24	24	24	24	1	12	23	23	24	35
Leonora	4	37	3	3	7	40	2	13	2	2	4	15
Marble Bar	8	106	29	29	37	135	12	166	15	17	27	183
Meekatharra	7	61	7	7	14	68	6	49	13	15	19	64
Moola Bulla Native Station	29	441	6	6	35	447	27	346	6	10	33	356
Moora	...	...	9	9	9	9	2	12	7	7	9	19
Mount Magnet	2	14	11	11	13	25	...	...	2	2	2	2
Munja Native Station	2	40	...	...	2	40	4	65	...	...	4	65
Mullewa	10	76	5	5	15	81	1	10	3	3	4	13
Mingenew	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	2	2	2	2
Narrogin	1	10	1	1	2	11	2	20	4	4	6	24
Northam	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	14	14	14	14
Nullagine	12	154	4	4	16	158	12	155	6	9	18	164
Norseman	2	16	2	2	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onslow	9	90	11	11	20	101	7	70	3	...	10	78
Peak Hill	4	28	2	2	6	30	6	42	2	2	8	44
Perth	2	16	50	50	52	66	2	28	67	67	69	95
Port Hedland	17	225	12	12	29	237	17	233	9	9	26	242
Rawlinna	3	24	4	4	7	28	1	8	5	5	6	13
Ravensthorpe	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	2	2	2	2
Roebourne	16	320	7	7	23	327	16	304	10	14	26	318
Shark Bay	1	25	18	18	19	43	1	25	10	10	11	35
Violet Valley	16	202	3	3	19	205	22	272	3	3	25	275
Wiluna	...	...	10	10	10	10	5	36	5	5	10	41
Wyndham	10	70	12	12	22	82	7	49	15	20	22	69
Wagin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Williams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Yalgoo	7	67	11	11	18	78	10	95	5	5	15	100
Totals	236	3,601	395	395	631	3,996	239	3,516	372	406	611	3,922

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for year ended 30th June, 1936.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Sales	3,681	5	5	By Salaries	738	0	0
Cattle	2,947	11	10	Wages	934	14	10
Wool	310	13	6	Stores	822	7	10
Stores	210	2	8	Transport on Stores	768	5	7
Leather	83	19	1	Purchase of Breeding Stock	373	11	8
Motor Car	50	0	0	Purchase of Motor Car and Upkeep	271	8	11
Sheep	31	0	0	Droving Expenses (Cattle for Sale)	192	14	6
Horses	30	0	0	Shearing Expenses and Shearing Plant	168	12	11
Beef	12	18	4	Repairs and Renewals, Water Supply	141	13	10
Repairs	5	0	0	Travelling Expenses	61	10	6
Maintenance of Half-caste Children and School Fees	...	...	22 16 5	Nursing Home Subsidy (Hall's Creek)	30	0	0
Storage of Petrol to 31st December, 1936	...	...	10 0 0	Postages and Telegrams	22	11	3
Refunds—	...	...	...	Workers' Compensation Fund	22	8	4
Board and Lodging	10	16	0	Expenses on Wool sent for Sale	6	17	1
Droving Expenses	5	4	0				
Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Receipts	...	...	824 15 5				
	£		£4,554 17 3				£4,554 17 3

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

Statement of Interest on Loan Capital as at 30th June, 1936.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1935-36.	25,343	9	7	for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum	1,077	1	11
1935-36.	420	15	4	for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum	1	0	7
							1,078 2 6
	25,764	4	11				1,078 2 6
Interest accrued to 30th June, 1935	...	...	...	22,890	8	3	
Interest for year ended 30th June, 1936	...	...	...	1,078	2	6	
							23,968 10 9
							£23,968 10 9

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

Value of Assets on Station at 30th June, 1936.

	30th June, 1936.		30th June, 1935	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Buildings	891	18 1	938	16 11
Fencing	2,188	8 1	2,303	11 8
Stock Yards	1,671	10 1	1,759	9 7
Engine and Boiler	256	7 10	269	17 9
Boring Plant	493	11 9	47	12 5
Water Supply Plant	4,006	4 11	4,131	8 3
Tannery Building	1,855	18 6	1,953	12 1
Carts and Buggies	152	13 7	160	14 4
Saddlery and Harness	260	4 6	281	14 8
Tools, Brands and Camp Equipment	563	5 2	564	17 0
Furniture and Household Ef- fects	288	15 10	287	1 2
Office Furniture and Fittings	18	7 5	19	6 9
Cattle	28,595	0 0	26,413	10 0
Horses	2,369	10 4	2,639	11 6
Sheep	1,572	18 8	1,743	9 2
Tannery Leather on hand	70	18 0	109	4 0
Tannery Stores on hand	1	10 8	6	11 3
Stores	1,437	7 1	1,500	18 10
Leather at Head Office	2	10 0	2	10 0
Mules	240	0 0	240	0 0
Donkeys	1,647	0 0	1,647	0 0
Goats	379	0 0	276	0 0
Motor Truck	232	12 11	244	17 10
Motor Car ... ..	...	...	54	8 9
Shearing Plant (new)	130	19 0	...	...
	£49,326	12 5	£47,596	3 11

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

Sundry Debtors as at 30th June, 1936.

	Other.		Government.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Munja Native Station ... ..	...	...	642	7 0
Violet Valley Native Station...	...	...	91	12 3
Wyndham Meatworks ... ..	...	...	725	6 0
Moore River Native Settlement ... ..	...	...	159	1 7
Government Stores Department ... ..	...	...	3	15 0
Sundry Persons	12	2 0	...	...
Estimated Surplus distribution from 414 bullocks sent to Wyndham Meatworks	548	18 7	...	...
Estimated proceeds from Wool sent to Dalgety & Co., Ltd.	572	11 2	...	...
Estimated proceeds from 135 Hides sent to London	57	12 8	...	...
	£1,191	4 5	1,622	1 10
Grand Total ... ..	...	...	£2,813	6 3

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

Statement of Sundry Creditors as at 30th June, 1936.

	£	s. d.
Government Stores Department	59	4 6
Sundry Persons	4	16 6
Wyndham Meatworks, Forwarding Charges, Stores and Storage	48	7 1
Droving	140	0 0
The Hon. Treasurer	251	12 10
	£504	0 11

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended 30th June, 1936.

Receipts.				Payments.					
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Sales ... ..	...	...	1,039	17 9	By Salaries	475	15 10		
Peanuts	974	9 11			" Wages	353	3 10		
Stores	65	7 10			" Stores	731	12 6		
" Refunds—					" Purchase of Farm Machinery	261	19 2		
Freight Charges	5	6 7			" Freight on Farm Machinery				
Board and Lodging	9	15 0	15	1 7	" Transport on Stores	226	0 0		
" Balance, being excess of Expenditure over Receipts ... ..	...	...	1,292	0 2	" Droving and Mustering Expenses on Cattle purchased from Nulla Nulla	127	16 0		
			£2,346	19 6	" Freight on Peanuts for Sale	94	16 7		
					" Purchase of Dinghy	42	16 2		
					" Travelling Expenses	14	18 6		
					" Workers' Compensation Fund	9	9 6		
					" Papers (News and Journals)	5	5 0		
					" Postages and Telegrams	3	6 5		
						£2,346	19 6		

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

Statement of Interest on Loan Capital as at 30th June, 1936.

1935-36.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
July 1st to June 30th	£7,112	10s.	2d.	for twelve months at 4½ per cent. per annum	302	5 7
Interest accrued to 30th June, 1936	2,503	6	6			
Interest for year ended 30th June, 1936	302	5	7			
				2,805	12	1
				£2,805	12	1

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

Sundry Debtors as at 30th June, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sundry Persons	79	1	8	0	10	0
Less	0	10	0			
	£79	2	8			

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

Value of Assets on Station at 30th June, 1936.

	30th June, 1936.	30th June, 1935.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stores	463 8 11	718 16 4
Saddlery and Harness	22 12 5	21 7 7
Sundry Plant	307 9 3	191 14 8
Musterers' Plant	214 0 3	213 3 10
Horses	369 0 0	403 0 0
Mules	220 0 0	220 0 0
Donkeys	124 0 0	102 0 0
Household Effects	274 19 5	247 13 3
Buildings	1,227 18 3	1,287 2 0
Yards	250 3 9	263 7 1
Dinghy	42 16 2	18 2 0
Fencing	38 4 8	37 16 5
Cattle	3,019 17 4	2,692 10 0
Goats	93 0 0	128 12 0
Agricultural Implements	257 17 3	75 0 10
Peanuts	118 5 9	354 19 7
	£7,043 13 5	£6,975 5 7

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

Statement of Sundry Creditors as at 30th June, 1936.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government Stores Department				29	5	1
Sundry Persons				18	5	7
Travelling Expenses and Allowances				27	0	1
The Hon. Treasurer				90	6	11
				£164	17	8
Sundries as above	164	17	8			
Moola Bulla Native Station (transfer of Stock)	641	0	6			
				805	18	2
				£805	18	2

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 3,320,000 acres and additional thereto	Use of temporary Aborigines Reserve of 197,050 acres
Live Stock owned by Mission at 30th June, 1936:—			
Cattle	3,400	2,700	1,000
Horses	...	14	...
Sheep	...	...	30
Donkeys	75	250	10
Mules	66	11	800
Goats	450	25	...
Pigs	8	28	...
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	10 acres garden; 10 acres rice plantation. A failure for want of rain	Nil, drought conditions prevailing	20 acres
General improvements effected during year ended 30th June, 1936	New carpenter's shop; two little houses; repairing of natives' buildings, windmills, beginning of new hospital for natives. Two doctors for helping Mission work. Dr. Betz and his wife, Dr. L. Betz	New boys' dormitory; new staff dining room	Buildings
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during year under review	Stock; Garden and land under cultivation for rice especially, but rice this year a failure	Cattle to meatworks	Gardening; fishing
Average number of natives within the Mission's influence	M. 115 F. 102 C. 124— 341	M. ... F. ... C. ... Total 300	M. 42 F. 56 C. 65 Total 163
Number of inmates supported at the cost of the Mission	... .. 226	37 33 22— 92	22 36 50 108
Number of inmates subsidised by the State, exclusive of above	17 31 22 70	6 4 16 26	... ..
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily	45 aboriginals; 41 half-castes	22 aboriginals; 5 half-castes	27 aboriginals; 5 half-castes
Number of children received at the Institution since 1st July, 1935, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district whence received	...	...	7 full-blood children from Moolamba (4 boys, 3 girls, from 2 to 6 years of age)
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 services	...	1 full-blood to Moola Bulla	1 girl (half-caste), placed in Broome for house work
Particulars of births, deaths, and marriages	7 births; 5 deaths	4 births (2 half-castes and 2 full-blood); 2 marriages (1 half-caste and 1 full-blood); 5 deaths	2 births; 1 marriage; 2 deaths
Health—			
(a) Number of inmates ill from any cause during the year	...	Many	Twelve
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	Colds, few sore eyes, 4 pneumonia. In Hospital are 18 lepers (from Broome 5, Lombadina 1, 12 from Beagle Bay Mission)	Tertian malaria, influenza, broncho pneumonia, purulent ophthalmia, conjunctivitis, venereal disease, septicaemia	2 of leprosy, 3 of rheumatic fever
(c) Number of visits by Medical Officer	Since 4th January, 1936, 2 doctors at Beagle Bay Mission	Four	One by Dr. Betz of Beagle Bay Mission

MISSIONS.

	Wotjulum.	Kunmunya.	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 Aborigines Reserve of 122,400 acres on mainland	Aborigines Reserve of 245,000 acres	6,000 acres leasehold; 200 acres Aborigines' Reserve.
Live stock owned by the Mission at 30th June, 1936:—			
Cattle ... ..	...	175	...
Horses ... ..	...	2	...
Sheep ... ..	...	...	...
Donkeys ... ..	...	40	...
Mules ... ..	...	2	...
Goats	40	170	200
Pigs ... ..	...	...	...
Camels ... ..	...	...	12
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	3 acres; tomatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, beans, and green-stuffs, cabbage, etc.	58 acres	N/A
General improvements effected during the year ending 30th June, 1936	Buildings erected—People's kitchen, baker's shop, store, school room, residence; garden extended; three wells sunk; and water supply improved	New saw bench installed; verandahs built on quarters of 2 native employees; 8 acres cleared and fenced; new drafting yards for cattle; new dinghy purchased for "Watt Leggatt"	Three-head mining battery erected and put in going order. This required not only erection of battery but erection of 2,000-gallon tank on stand, a well 60ft. deep to be sunk to obtain water, pumping plant with Lister engine to lift water, extra pump for return water, and 250ft. 2in. piping; 200ft. water pipe laid on to hospital and bathrooms; hospital ground fenced in with Cyclone fencing in front; boys' bathroom lined and painted; Deico engine installed for electric light; extra motor garage 24ft. x 14ft. with brick floor; benzine shed built and pump installed; forms supplied for Church; painted interior boys' dormitories; new wash-house for Children's Home; about 3,000 sq. ft. white calico painting.
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during the year under review	Gathering of shell; crochet work	Cultivation—corn, sweet potatoes, peanuts, fruits, vegetables; Cattle—44 calves branded; Boats—freight carrying, fishing, beche-de-mer	Raffia work; spinning; weaving; stencilling; fret-work; mining; and carpentering.
Average number of natives within the Mission's influence	M. 80 F. 90 C. 50—200 Total.	M. 123 F. 129 C. 18—270 Total.	M. 100 F. 100 C. 100—300 Total.
Number of inmates supported at the cost of the Mission	... .. 42	... .. 78	40 40 50—180
Number of inmates subsidised by the State, exclusive of above	7 9 2—18	7 15 ... 22	None subsidised, but Government rations supplied to an average of 106 for the year.
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily	16 aboriginals; 4 half-castes ...	17 aboriginals; 7 half-castes ...	18 aboriginals; 26 half-castes.
Number of children received at the Institution since 1st July, 1935, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district whence received	...	...	Male—5 years, Morgans, half-caste. Female—3 " " " Female—1 " " " Female—6 " " "
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	...	...	Female—15 years, full-blood, taken bush by parents. Male—7 years, full-blood, taken bush by parents. Male—15 years, full-blood, went to work at station. Female—19 years, full-blood, married. Female—18 years, full-blood, married.
Particulars of births, deaths and marriages	6 deaths; 2 marriages	1 birth (stillborn); 3 deaths; 2 marriages	5 births; 2 deaths; 2 marriages.
Health—			
(a) Number of inmates ill from any cause during the year	Most of natives sick at some period during the year	198	Numerous minor complaints and influenza.
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	Fever, dysentery, influenza, 2 inmates of Derby Hospital released as cured of leprosy	Leprosy, consumption, cuts, granuloma, gonorrhoea, colds, sore eyes, burns, diarrhoea, boils, broken arm, ringworm, ear-ache, stomach-ache	Influenza and pneumonia.
(c) Number of visits by Medical Officer	None	One, 1st November, 1935 ...	Whenever there was an urgent case.

MISSIONS.

	New Norcia.	Gnowangerup.	Drysdale River.
Name of governing body	The Benedictine Community ...	The United Aborigines' Mission ...	The 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; 100,000 acres leasehold
Live stock owned by the Mission at 30th June, 1936 :—			
Cattle	Over 30	3	
Horses	" 20	1	
Sheep	" 2,000	...	
Donkeys ... ..	...	...
Mules	7	...	
Goats ... ..	...	...
Pigs	Over 30	...	
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	Over 500 acres ... ..	... ..
General improvements effected during the year ended 30th June, 1936	... ..	One 4-roomed Mission house erected; store, school, small hospital, cow shed, wash house with copper built in; telephone installed; single workers' room erected	} No particulars to hand.
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during the year under review	... ..	With the exception of a few old people, all the natives in this district are self-supporting, obtaining plenty of work on the surrounding farms	
Average number of natives within the Mission's influence	M. F. C. Total. 124	M. F. C. Total. 60 70 67 197	
Number of inmates supported at the cost of the Mission	13 17 88 118	... ..
Number of inmates subsidised by the State exclusive of above	2 4 ... 6	None subsidised, but an average of 13 received Government rations throughout the year	M. F. C. Total. 8 16 1 25
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily	12 aboriginals; 56 half-castes ...	6 aboriginals; 14 half-castes ...	17 aboriginals
Number of children received at the Mission since 1st July, 1935, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district whence received	Four half-caste boys of 14, 10, and 8 years of age, respectively (one from Goomalling, one from Wannamal, one from Mellenby Station, and one from New Norcia); two half-caste girls, 10 and 8 years of age from Walebing and Guildford, respectively		
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 half-caste boys and 7 half-caste girls returned to their families		
Particulars of births, deaths, and marriages	One marriage	7 births; 1 death; 2 marriages	
Health—			
(a) Number of inmates ill from any cause during the year	16 boys suffered from measles ...	4 serious cases	
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	Measles	Pneumonia and broken arms	
(c) Number of visits by Medical Officer	Whenever required	No record kept	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 1935-36.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payments.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
To Grant under Section 5 of the Aborigines Act, 1905	10,000	0 0	By <i>Salaries—Departmental—</i>		
„ Receipts paid to Trust Fund*	3,794	12 2	Chief Protector of Aborigines, Medical Inspector and Head Office Staff	2,876	0 3
„ Amount provided from Consolidated Revenue for 1935-36	14,082	17 4	Relief Distribution	29	0 0
„ Amount provided from General Loan Fund	420	15 4	„ <i>Relief to Natives (General)—</i>		
„ Amount provided for—			Provisions	7,286	14 5
Munja	2,346	19 6	Freight and Cartage	620	15 2
Moola Bulla	4,554	17 3	Blankets and Clothing	2,724	17 3
			Medical Supplies	208	8 6
	6,901	16 9	Burials	410	17 8
			Transport of Natives	740	14 1
			Travelling Expenses	241	6 7
			Miscellaneous	562	15 6
			Motor Car Upkeep and Travelling (Medical Inspector)	540	2 10
			„ <i>Port Hedland Native Hospital—</i>		
			Salaries :		
			Medical Officer	22	18 4
			Officer-in-Charge and Matron	289	8 5
			Provisions	238	10 11
			Medical Supplies	32	0 10
			Freight, Travelling and Miscellaneous	178	7 0
			„ <i>Derby Native Hospital—</i>		
			Salaries :		
			Officer-in-Charge and Matron	193	14 10
			Provisions, including lepers, for which refund is made by Health Department	924	12 10
			Freight, Travelling and Miscellaneous	147	19 10
			„ <i>Moore River Native Settlement—</i>		
			Salaries and Wages	1,359	15 10
			Stores and Provisions	2,885	7 2
			Bedding and Clothing	219	9 6
			Freight and Cartage	119	6 4
			Forage	25	14 11
			Furniture and Hardware	173	4 0
			Upkeep Truck, Tractor and Car	219	13 9
			Miscellaneous	692	0 5
			„ <i>Moola Bulla Native Station—</i>		
			Salaries and Wages	1,672	14 10
			Improvements and Upkeep	2,882	2 5
			General Loan Fund (Improvements)	420	15 4
			„ <i>Munja Native Station—</i>		
			Salaries and Wages	828	19 8
			Improvements and Upkeep	1,517	19 10
			„ <i>Violet Valley Native Station—</i>		
			Salaries	284	3 5
			Stores, Provisions and Miscellaneous	508	5 6
			„ <i>La Grange Relief Depot—</i>		
			Salaries	308	1 9
			Provisions, etc.	704	19 9
			„ <i>Eyre Relief Depot—</i>		
			Salaries	203	7 8
			Provisions, etc.	223	14 0
			„ <i>East Perth Native and Half-Caste Girls' Home—</i>		
			Salaries	122	18 8
			Provisions, etc.	147	12 5
			„ <i>Grants to Missions—</i>		
			Beagle Bay	180	1 10
			Broome Convent School	100	0 0
			Sunday Island	137	17 4
			Port George IV.	56	6 10
			Drysdale River	86	0 0
			Forrest River	84	0 2
			New Norcia	33	12 0
			Sundry Missions	96	11 7
			„ <i>Karonie Relief Depot—</i>		
			Salaries	150	17 2
			Provisions and Miscellaneous	485	2 3
	£35,200	1 7		£35,200	1 7

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