

THE

ANNUAL

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30th JUNE, 1932.

THE HON. CHIEF SECRETARY.

As required by Statute, I have the honour to submit herewith my Report on the condition and welfare of the aborigines and the transactions of the Aborigines Department throughout the State for the year ended 30th June, 1932. The Department has been in existence for thirty-four years, and this is my seventeenth report as Chief Protector.

POPULATION.

The sub-joined summary indicates the estimated native population as at the 30th June in this and the previous year :-

	As at 30th June 1931.	As at 30th June 1932.
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Full Bloods	13,197	14,766
Half-castes deemed to be aborigines	3,097)	3,165)
Half-castes not deemed to be aborigines	<u>433)</u>	<u>550)</u>
Aborigines outside the in- fluence of civilisation.	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>26,727</u>	<u>28,481</u>

A detailed statement showing the distribution of the people throughout the State will be found at pages 35 to 37.

The summary indicates a general increase of 1,754 in population, but it must be pointed out that one district alone accounts for an increase of 1,651. It can be assumed that many natives hitherto regarded as being outside the confines of civilisation have in this particular district at all events now been included amongst the known native population, pointing to the necessity for revision of the figures given as 10,000 supposed to be still living beyond the fringe of settlement throughout the State. Before the figures are next compiled an endeavour will be made to arrive at a better estimate of the actual facts in this respect. The figures show

an increase of 1,569 in the full bloods and 185 in the half-castes as compared with the previous year. Of the 85 stations reporting, 31 show a decrease in population, while 54 indicate that the position is normal, or that the numbers are increasing. It is sometimes stated that practically all the natives reside in the far North. This is a popular misconception, as the following will show:-

	<u>Native Population.</u>
Kimberley	9,893
North-West and Murchison	3,447
South-West, South Coast and Goldfields .. .	<u>5,141</u>
	<u>18,481</u>

The foregoing, however, does not take into account the 10,000 uncivilised natives whose habitat extends from the North Coast Southwards through the country East of civilisation to the border and the Trans Line. Of the people in the Southern and Goldfields areas, over 3,000 reside in the South-West proper, i.e., West of a line drawn from Northampton through Mullewa and Merredin to Ravensthorpe.

Referring to the figures as a whole, the percentage of children under twelve years of age to full bloods is 17 per cent. and the half-castes 46 per cent. Included in the total are 49 children in the various charitable institutions in and around the Metropolitan Area. Some of these are quarter-castes, and it is my object wherever possible to endeavour to have such children removed from native camps and influence. Nevertheless, there still are in camps throughout the South-West and elsewhere numbers of such children who should be removed and for whom institutional accommodation should be made available.

It cannot be contended that the condition of the natives improved during the year. Under the heading of Relief I have shown that there has been a considerable increase in the number of indigents, and I believe never before have the natives, in the South at all events, sunk to such a condition of penury

as they exhibited during the year. Eking out an existence on Government rations alone they are undoubtedly deteriorating, particularly the children, as the foodstuffs supplied do not provide for the special requirements of children. Designed years ago to be an aid in the days of plenty so far as bush foods are concerned, the ration has now become practically the sole diet of the people, and it is inadequate.

It is remarkable how the people themselves have borne their privations uncomplainingly, and while this is partly due to their patient and law-abiding nature, it is unfortunately also the result of apathy born of a fatalistic outlook, the outcome of inability to improve their position. The enforced congregation of these people in communities in idleness is leading to many undesirable results. Unwise mating and sex relationships, incest, gambling and suchlike evils are prevalent, and are leading to undesirable results, the effects of which will be more apparent as time goes on. In these respects under the existing system the Department is powerless to exercise necessary control. It has in the South-West, at all events, neither the necessary means nor facilities to do what is patently and urgently necessary if these people are to be turned into decent self-respecting citizens rather than a race of outcasts which they are rapidly becoming. That would not matter so much were they dying out, but they are not, and their inherent weaknesses and taints will inevitably affect the whites as miscegenation proceeds. Their mode of existence is undesirable, if only from the point of view of the health of the community, let alone the education and upbringing of their children.

The increasing number of escapes from the Moore River Native Settlement is a matter for some concern. During the year 10 males and 18 females decamped. These were practically all adolescent youths and girls, some of the latter being enticed away by outside young men of their own class. By thus decamping the majority of these escapees committed breaches against the Act

and Regulations, and upon conviction under the former might be awarded up to six months in gaol, but under the latter a brief period of incarceration at the Settlement itself. I do not like to see these youngsters sent to prison for running away, and it is very rarely that a girl goes there unless the offence is repeated more than once, but this is a problem which is extremely difficult to deal with. It seems to me that the remedy lies in bringing about a change in the internal organisation of the Settlement itself, which cannot be successfully effected until there is at least one other similar institution with which interchanges can be made. Overcrowding, too, is a drawback to reform. To check the outside natives from attempting to entice others from the Settlement, a large area surrounding the Settlement and Reserve has been declared a Prohibited Area which natives not in lawful employment may not enter without permission. It is, of course, not easy to escape from the district, and all the escapees are recovered sooner or later, but much trouble and some little expense are involved. The Chief Protector's control over youngsters up to twenty-one years of age is insufficient, as I have frequently pointed out, but only an amendment of the Aborigines Act can remedy this.

Consequent upon the escapades referred to in the foregoing paragraph, 16 unmarried girls gave birth to children at the Settlement Hospital. The fathers of these children in exactly half the cases were white men, the annual average of such cases, referred to at more length in my last year's Report, being thus maintained. In none of the 8 cases referred to was it found possible to proceed against the white fathers for maintenance. Let me repeat that I am powerless to deal with this unfortunate aspect of the Department's work in the absence of protective legislation.

The forced landing of the airmen, Captain Bertram and his mechanic Klausemann, in May last on the North-East Kimberley coast near Elsie Island was an event of more than

passing interest. The landing, caused through shortage of fuel, was made in an area which happens to be one of the most remote, rough and uninviting tracts of country imaginable. Contrary to the fears expressed by many that Bertram and Klausemann would meet an untimely end at the hands of the bush aboriginal inhabitants of this area, it was blacks who discovered, fed, and tended these castaways until rescued by a Police party, and for weeks afterwards watched and protected the stranded "Atlantis" which the aviators subsequently salvaged. Personally I entertained little fear that the aviators would come to harm at the hands of the natives because I was aware of many instances where our natives had risked their lives in helping distressed whites, and their achievements are on record in the annals of the Department. Undoubtedly the bush natives first saw the aviators, but through natural timidity failed to make their presence known. Through them, however, word reached the Drysdale Mission natives, primarily responsible for the discovery of the missing men. In the search no less than 250 natives were concerned, and it speaks eloquently for the Mission Authorities at Drysdale and Forrest River that their influence and teaching were exemplified in the successful marshalling and directing of such a goodly number of helpers. At the instance of Mr. A.J. Holdcroft, supported by the "West Australian" newspaper, I agreed to open a fund with the object of providing suitable presents for the natives concerned in the rescue of the aviators. The fund was opened through the columns of the "West Australian" on July 7th, 1932, and up to the closing date some 81 individuals and four organisations, three being branches of the Women's Service Guild, had subscribed a sum of £39. 7. 6d., while 7 persons had subscribed in addition £4.19. 6d. to the appeal for medical supplies. I regard the result as disappointing, when one remembers the extent to which the natives have assisted in building up the fortunes of many of our residents. This was an opportunity for the expression of gratitude that I anticipated would have been more widely availed of.

In the early part of the financial year the question of the re-opening of the Carrolup Native Settlement was discussed at some length, there being a considerable body of opinion in favour of the proposal. The Government, however, did not concur, and the matter was dropped. I was instructed to endeavour to find another area of virgin country which might be suitable for the purposes of a Native Settlement. Sites at Bremer Bay, Gnowangerup and Yeriminup were mentioned, but none of these was considered suitable from a Departmental point of view. In addition there were difficulties in regard to setting aside a large area of land in localities containing good agricultural land. These considerations, combined with the existing financial position, resulted in the question being dropped for the time being.

The Firearms and Guns Act which came into force on the 1st January, 1932, repealed Sections 47 - 51 of the Aborigines Act, 1905. The effect of this was to place the whole matter of the issue of Gun Licenses to aborigines and half-castes in the hands of the Commissioner of Police. As it was apparent that certain disabilities were imposed so far as natives were concerned, I drew the attention of the Government to the matter with a view to having an amending Bill introduced exempting the aborigines ; in other words, leaving the control of the matter as it previously was under the Aborigines Act, the Aborigines Department having handled the matter since 1905 when the Act came into force. It was contended by the Commissioner of Police, however, that there should not be two controlling authorities, so a conference of those concerned was called to consider the matter with a view to removing the disabilities to which I had drawn attention. It was agreed at this conference that no native should be refused a license because he was a native ("native" including half-caste), that a license should not be refused because a native was not in a

position to pay a fee, that the Department might pay the fee if the Chief Protector approved, further that the Chief Protector should be advised of all applications from natives and the result thereof, and be supplied with reasons in the event of any application being refused. It was subsequently agreed that licenses should be issued to natives entirely free of cost.

While there are 23,900,080 acres comprising the various native reserves scattered throughout the State, none of these are Class "A" reservations. A Class "A" reserve is one the declared purpose of which cannot be altered except by Act of Parliament. Included in the total, however, is one area of 14,016,000 acres which, with other contiguous areas in South Australia and North Australia, forms one huge reserve in the heart of the continent. Thus there remain approximately 10,000,000 acres of reserves scattered throughout the State. Of these, again, some 7,800,000 acres lie within the Kimberleys. Being convinced that some of these Kimberley reserves, notably those comprising the native cattle stations and other areas reserved for such purpose, should be declared Class "A" reserves, I recommended accordingly, but my recommendation was not approved. Since then the wisdom of my suggestion has been forcibly illustrated, in as much as settlement has taken place on a certain area which is being held as a future site for a native station. I protested against the parties being granted a lease, with the result that tenure for one year only was permitted subject to certain conditions which I considered necessary in the interests of the natives.

Considerable prominence has of late been accorded to the efforts of certain mining syndicates directed towards sending their representatives into the somewhat forbidding country east of Laverton towards the South Australian border in search of gold. Most of the prospects which these investigating parties desire to test lie within the large reserve for aborigines previously alluded to. Years ago when I was asked to report upon the wisdom of declaring this area a native reserve I pointed out

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that should the country prove to be auriferous it would be impossible to preserve it inviolate to the use of the aborigines, and the final result in such case would be that it would have to be abandoned as a native reserve. Current events bid fair to justify my remarks and the time may not be far distant when instead of holding the area as a reserve for the aborigines we shall have to rigidly exclude them from it, or from so much of it as may be declared a goldfields area. Prevention is better than cure, and if by that means we can keep the blacks away from the mining areas, a lot of future trouble will be saved. There is power under the Aborigines Act to create prohibited areas which natives not in lawful employment shall not enter. The scheme for creating a native settlement of sorts somewhere within this huge territory, which was postponed owing to financial considerations, should receive early consideration, if the penetration of this area by whites continues. Meantime we are doing what we can to ensure that there shall be no interference with the natives by these parties. The leader of every such party is required to enter into a bond of £100, guaranteed by some reputable person not of the party, that certain rules laid down by the Department shall be strictly observed. These provide, inter alia, that each and every member of a party shall bind himself to refrain from interfering with or molesting the natives, shall abstain from obtaining or removing any ethnological specimens, i.e. native weapons and belongings, shall supply positives of any photographs of native subjects that may be taken, and obtain the permission of the Chief Protector before using such illustrations for publicity purposes or putting them to commercial use. One such permit under bond had been granted before June 30th last, and there were six other applications under consideration and likely to be approved.

Taking advantage of the visit of a Police party to the Rawlinson Range District, I asked the Commissioner of Police to institute inquiries as to the treatment of natives generally by prospectors within that area, pointing out that

stories which had reached me gave colour to the view that all was not well. It is satisfactory to report that the Police party on return in November last advised that there were no grounds for any complaint of illtreatment of natives in that portion of the State.

In April last it came to my knowledge that an article had appeared in the press of one of the Eastern States commenting adversely upon the treatment of natives in this State. The writer was said to be Mr. Ralph Piddington, who had twice visited Western Australia as a research worker under the auspices of the Anthropological Committee of the National Research Council. Not having seen the article referred to, I took the matter up with the Acting Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Raymond Firth of Sydney, who in turn asked Mr. Piddington to send me a copy of his remarks. A month later Mr. Piddington wrote briefly expressing the opinion that rumour had greatly exaggerated the matter, and that presumably I referred to certain remarks of his which appeared in the "World" newspaper, but of which he affirmed he had not kept a copy and therefore could not supply me with the tenor thereof. In August I received a copy of the July issue of the "Anti-Slavery Reporter and Aborigines' Friend", published by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society of London. This journal quoted certain remarks attributed to Mr. Piddington which had appeared in the Melbourne "Argus", and contained such extraordinary and misleading references to the treatment of natives here that I reported the matter to my Hon. Minister, who instructed me to pursue the matter further in certain directions, expressing the view that the statements reflected discredit on the Government and officers of different Departments, and that fine body of men, the Northern pioneers, who had always treated the aborigines well, and that these should be protected from such extravagant and misleading statements by the closest inquiry. Since then at least one other similar reference has turned up, and there may be more. Every endeavour is being made to invite Mr. Piddington to supply

the Department with the sources of his information, but unfortunately he left for England in September, so it was thought advisable to acquaint the Agent General for this State with the full facts. While in this State Mr. Piddington had been assisted and franked by the Department, his research work taking him to the La Grange Bay area, yet his comments referred to dealt mostly with areas he had never visited. I have often stated that the Department welcomes fair criticism, but misleading and extravagant statements of the nature referred to cannot be regarded as coming within this category.

I have mentioned the matter here because I am aware that the subject has already been discussed by certain interested societies and it is as well that the Departmental attitude should be made known.

During the year various contributors to the Press have criticised certain aspects of the native question. Many of these contributors cloud the issue by repeated references to the misdeeds of the past, and so their case loses weight and force. Let us plead guilty as to the past, but let our critics at the same time admit that there has been a vast and progressive improvement, and grave abuses of the kind involving the sanctity of the person are more rare now than ever before, except perhaps in certain directions already emphasised by the Department, which is ever seeking remedial legislative aid. I firmly believe, however, that it would pay in the long run to spend more money on the natives in certain definite directions; indeed, by not doing so we are incurring a legacy which the future will find it difficult to carry. With the facilities and means available to it the Department is doing its utmost in the interests of the people it serves. It is of interest to know that we have now less to spend on the natives than in pre-war days, though the problem has become far more complex, the people more dependent, and the need unfortunately greater. No longer can we deal with these people in bulk, so to speak. Their individuality has become more and more expressed as their contact with civilisation

has grown. It would convincingly illustrate this and be a matter of surprise to many could they be permitted to peruse one day's mail at the Department's offices.

RELIEF.

The return at page# ~~38 to 39~~³⁶ gives particulars of the expenditure upon rations for indigents throughout the year under review and in the previous twelve months, but does not include inmates of Missions. Including Mission Stations the number of natives on relief at the 30th June last was 3,066. I need hardly say that this figure exceeds all previous records. The average number rationed monthly by the Department increased by 321. The cost increased from £11,722.10. 9d. in the previous year to £12,951. 5. 4d. The decrease in the meat ration reported in the previous year, together with the lower price of foodstuffs, enabled us to get through the year with the money available, in spite of the increased numbers. I do not consider, however, that the indigents received sufficient food. As I have pointed out before, I believe that the existing ration should be improved and augmented.

It should be added that the Missions also undertook the feeding of two hundred additional indigents, the numbers increasing from seven hundred and two in the previous year to nine hundred and ten.

The number of blankets issued during the year was 1,895, while 8,437 garments were distributed. The latter were, as usual, manufactured at Moore River Native Settlement, while the blankets were made to the Department's order at the Albany Woollen Mills. The same may be said of the clothing as of the ration, that it is insufficient. The garments are issued once a year only, at the beginning of winter. Owing to bad times the natives, particularly in the South-West, have had a hard fight to even decently cover themselves, and the position becomes worse as the depression continues.

At the close of the year there were, exclusive of Missions, 78 relief stations open, compared with 66 during the

previous year. In the South-West rations are now issued at nearly every Police Station, in contrast to the time when we had a Settlement in the District and rationing outside that Settlement practically ceased.

Ever since the South Coast overland telegraph line was discontinued and the relaying stations closed, difficulty has been experienced by the Department in caring for the natives throughout this District, the managers of the various telegraph stations having previously acted as rationing officers. It has lately been decided to establish in addition to Norseman and Esperance one centrally situated rationing station at Eyre, or Cocklebiday near by, in charge of our own officer. There are many advantages attached to this arrangement, not the least of which is the fact that stores can be despatched and landed at Eyre by the State Steamer "Kybra". Madura as a rationing station is already closed, and it is shortly proposed to discontinue Balladonia.

In June last my attention was drawn to the fact that certain pastoral stations were supplying their native workers with saccharine instead of sugar. I considered that this synthetic preparation, which is of no food value, did not comply with the definition "good and sufficient" as applied to rations required to be supplied to native workers, and gave instructions that stations using the substitute should be warned to desist from the practice if they desired to continue to employ native labour.

INSPECTIONS.

Having now no country Inspector it was not possible to do much under this head. However, I was able to visit nearly every centre where there are natives in the South-West. I was unable to maintain my monthly visit to Moore River Native Settlement, but did so as often as possible. In November last year I undertook an extensive tour of South Coast stations, returning by road via Rawlinna through Karonie to Kalgoorlie, and

from thence to Laverton, Leonora, Mount Margaret Mission and places on route. The South Coast visit was occasioned by reports that all was not well in the district lying between Norseman and Eucla, and as the result of my visit I certainly found enough to conform with this view, and took prompt measures to remedy matters.

HEALTH.

Influenza broke out at several centres in the North causing a number of deaths. Throughout the State the deaths from this cause numbered 61. Deaths due to influenza and pulmonary causes are, I regret to say, steadily on the increase. During the year 103 deaths, nearly half the total, are ascribed to these causes, as against 60 during the previous year, and 36 and 18 respectively for the next preceding two years. There were only 6 cases of pneumonia in 1918, but there were 31 for the year under review. These figures point clearly to the fact that undernourished and lacking sufficient bedding and clothing the people are less able to resist the inroads of disease when it attacks them. This is more apparent in the South than in the North. The loss of child life was greater, deaths having increased from 36 to 49. Hospital accommodation is not available to a sufficient extent, and many cases are "in extremis" before being brought in for treatment. At all times reluctant to enter hospital, the lack of such institutions specially for their needs deters many natives from making their condition known in time. Additional native hospitals are badly needed at Wyndham and in the Lower South-West.

Difficulties in regard to coping with the increasing amount of venereal disease in certain districts have been experienced. The initial difficulty which presents itself is that of ascertaining which natives are afflicted, many being bush people difficult to approach and extremely timid when there is anything the matter with them. The worst cases are usually in remote places, which renders the cost of investiga-

tion and transportation of the patients to hospital very high. There is no legal power to authorise the examination of or order to hospital a native who may be afflicted with this or any other disease except in the case of wards of the Chief Protector. I have asked for this power proposing that it be obtained by an amendment of the Aborigines Act. In the meantime it is proposed to insert in the Health Bill a clause authorising any medical officer at the request of the Chief Protector to examine medically and physically any aboriginal or half-caste wherever he may be, and compelling such aboriginal or half-caste to submit for examination and such subsequent treatment as may be ordered. This is suitable as far as it goes, but further powers are required to enable cases in remote areas or where no medical officer is available to be successfully dealt with.

The appointment of a Travelling Inspector who shall be a medical man or one sufficiently trained in medicine to detect and deal with cases met with on his travels, and with power delegated to enable him to send cases in to hospital for treatment as necessary, is badly needed. I have before pointed out the necessity for this, but it grows more urgent as time goes on. Such an Inspector would be invaluable from the point of view of the health of the people generally, and could also report as to their physical condition in relation to dietetics.

Port Hedland Native Hospital:-- The number of new patients admitted was 90, an increase of 40 as compared with last year's admissions. As there were 6 patients already in the Institution the total number treated during the year was 96. Of those treated 78 were discharged cured and 4 died, leaving 14 under treatment at the end of the year.

Referring to the increase in admissions it was unfortunately necessary to bring natives from East Kimberley, Wyndham, Port George I.V., and Walcott Inlet to this hospital. There is no native hospital at either Wyndham or Broome, and as Derby, where there is one, is not usually used as a port of entry by small coastal sailing vessels, it was not possible to have these

native patients treated at any of these places.

Following are extracts from the annual report of Dr. Albert P. Davis, District Medical Officer, Port Hedland, and Medical Superintendent of the Native Hospital there:-

"The following report of the operations of the Native Hospital, Port Hedland, for the year ended June 30th, 1932, which deals only with the medical side of the Hospital, with which I am primarily concerned, discloses some interesting features which will be apparent as the report proceeds. Suffice it for me to preface my remarks by stating that during the year just concluded the number of patients treated reached a maximum since the inception of the Hospital, namely 96, and the number of deaths recorded, namely 4, is a minimum. . . . Patients have been received this year from Carnarvon and from the Kimberleys. The following table indicates, however, that the majority were drawn from the Pilbara and Port Hedland Districts:-

Carnarvon	2
Onslow	1
Walcott Inlet	2
Port Hedland and Pilbara	79
Port George IV. Mission	8
Violet Valley	2
Wyndham	2
	<hr/>
	96
	<hr/> <hr/>

Although the Hospital is primarily a venereal disease hospital all types of sickness amongst aboriginals are accepted for treatment. Hereunder I indicate this in separate tables :-

<u>Venereal Diseases</u>		<u>Non-Venereal Complaints</u>	
Granuloma	55	Injuries	10
Syphilis	4	Eye diseases	5
Genorrhoea	13	Rheumatism	3
		Pneumonia	2
		Post childbirth troubles	2
		Heart failure	1
		Cancer	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	72		24
	<hr/>		<hr/>
M. 24	F. 48	M. 11	F. 13

With regard to those treated for venereal disease it will be seen that by far the greatest number were suffering from ulcerating granuloma of the pudenda - the true native venereal disease which appears to be peculiar to native races. * One case of granuloma was complicated with burns of the arm, one with childbirth and one which still remains in hospital has clinical early leprosy. Several female cases were complicated with genorrhoea but no males had the dual infection. Syphilis, i.e., clinical syphilis, accounted for four cases only. None were acute but had lesion common to the early tertiary stage of the disease. One case was probably

* Cases have occurred amongst whites but are very rare.

congenital. It has not been my experience to encounter a case of primary or early syphilis since I have been here. Three hundred and three intravenous injections were given during the year; two hundred and ninety-three were of antimony for granuloma and ten were of arsenical preparations for syphilitic cases. The smallest number of antimony injections given to any one patient was three. Two cases which were very resistant to treatment received thirty-five and thirty-two injections each, together with anti-syphilitic treatment. Each was given four different courses of treatment at intervals. They were old cases which had had several recurrences. There were in all eleven recurrences from previous years, leaving forty-four new cases of granuloma treated.

Gonorrhoea accounts for only thirteen cases, but as far as my experience goes this is not indicative of the true prevalence of the disease in this district. Gonorrhoea is not a painful disease except perhaps for the first few days of an acute attack (and this not invariably) and in any complaint a native only applies for treatment in proportion to the amount of pain he or she experiences. For this reason I see very little gonorrhoea at the hospital; most of it remains hidden in the bush. Periodical inspections alone will locate it, and reduce its incidence.

Passing to the cases of miscellaneous complaints enumerated in the table on page 15 under the heading Non-Venereal the greatest individual number is to be found under the heading, 'Injuries.' Fractures of the leg accounted for two of these; severe burns for two more and six were injuries of varying severity and type to the leg and hand requiring amputations of fingers in four cases. In one of these latter three fingers were blown off with a detonator and the hand badly damaged, and in another a child of three years, the hand was mangled in a corrugated iron roller machine. In the detonator case the injury was due to his own natural aboriginal inquisitiveness plus sheer stupidity for which he was also unexcelled in hospital. One case of septicaemia after childbirth was brought in and fortunately recovered after a very stormy illness in the course of which she developed a septic knee joint left permanently impaired after operation. One case of cancer only was seen in a native aged 70 years, which was treated by amputation. He recovered. There were two cases of pneumonia, one of which proved fatal. One heart failure case was the result of untreated gonorrhoea in a female from Nullagine. This not very rare complication, invariably, as in this case, proves fatal.

The deaths for the year were four - one male and three females. Pneumonia accounted for one, heart failure for two and the fourth was an elderly female who died from granuloma to which must be added senility.

In conclusion I may state that I have received the usual unflinching assistance from the attendants. Mrs. Batty contracted a septic finger during the year which made things more difficult for her and if the number of patients continues to increase as in the year just concluded it may be necessary for me to ask for further assistance."

Derby Native Hospital :- There were 7 patients in this hospital at the beginning of the year, while the number admitted through the year was 53, making a total of 60 undergoing treatment. Of these 51 were discharged cured, 3 died and 1 absconded, leaving 5 patients in hospital at the close of the year. As at Port Hedland there was a considerable increase in the number of patients, 38 more being treated than in the previous year. With the exception of one or two from Moola Bulla, all the patients came from the West Kimberley District. About one-third of these came from the Christmas Creek district, and included several young children. There were a number of bush natives arrested for cattle killing in that district, and opportunity was taken of bringing in the women and children at the same time, but the apparent prevalence of the disease amongst the people inhabiting this comparatively remote area is a matter for some concern. Dr. W.T. Hodge, District Medical Officer, Derby, reports having given 954 intra-muscular injections to patients in the Derby Native Hospital, and performed certain operations.

Midland District Native Hospital, Moore River :- Admissions for the year numbered 116, which in addition to 11 patients already in hospital brought the total to 127. Of these 108 were discharged cured, 9 died, and 10 were in the hospital at the close of the year. The majority of the patients were inmates of the Settlement, but 13 were sent in from outside districts. The number of maternity cases treated during the year was 26. Of the 9 deaths tuberculosis and pneumonia claimed 4, 5 were infants and 4 adults.

In December last the Rev. J.R.B. Love, of Kunmunya Mission, Port George IV., wrote saying that his natives were reluctant to proceed to hospital, and usually went bush when told that they were required to go. He thought that if one case could be returned to the station cured it would go a long way towards removing the natives' fear of going to Port Hedland. In May this year Mr. Love was able to report the fact of certain of his natives having been returned cured which had had an excellent

effect, so much so that there was a change in attitude, and already one woman had asked to be sent to hospital.

The total number of deaths reported to the Department was 208, as indicated by the sub-joined table, being a decrease of 1 when compared with the preceding year.

	<u>Adults</u>		<u>Children under 16</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
Accident	4	-	-	1	5
Bowel Trouble	-	-	1	-	1
Blood Poisoning	1	1	-	-	2
Bronchitis	1	1	-	-	2
Childbirth	-	3	-	-	3
Cancer	1	3	-	-	4
Concussion of Brain	1	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Cyst	-	1	-	-	1
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	1
Dropsy	1	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea	-	-	1	1	2
Enteritis	2	-	2	1	5
Fever (Typhoid)	-	-	1	-	1
Heart Failure	5	3	3	2	13
Haemorrhage	1	1	-	-	2
Influenza	30	26	2	3	61
Infantile Weakness	-	-	-	2	2
Leprosy	1	-	-	-	1
Lockjaw	-	1	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	2	2
Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	1
Natural Causes	7	5	2	1	15
Premature	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	7	8	14	3	32
Peritonitis	1	-	-	-	1
Paralysis	1	-	-	-	1
Senile Decay	13	8	-	-	21
Stricture	1	-	-	-	1
Stillborn	-	-	4	-	4
Stomach Trouble	1	2	-	-	3
Scabies	-	-	-	1	1
Tumour of Stomach	-	1	-	-	1
Throat Trouble	-	1	-	-	1
Tribal Fight	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	2	7	-	1	10
Veneral Disease	2	1	-	-	3
<hr/>					
	86	73	31	18	208
<hr/>					
	159		49		
<hr/>					
	208				
<hr/>					

EMPLOYMENT.

The statement at page ~~40~~³⁷ indicates the number of natives engaged under permit in accordance with the provisions of the Aborigines Act, the nature of such permits, and the place of issue. The number of natives in respect to whom permits were issued totalled 3,856, a decrease of 356 when compared with the previous year, while the permits issued were less by 81. A few years ago over 5,000 natives were in legal employment throughout the State, and if this fact is read in the light of the relief figures reported elsewhere, it will indicate the extent to which the Department has had to come to the assistance of unemployed natives. In the South-West proper only some 100 natives were engaged under permit during the year, indicating that practically all were thrown on the Department for relief.

OFFENCES BY ABORIGINES.

In spite of bad times, crime has increased to a negligible extent, which speaks well for the law-abiding nature of the people. Convictions for misdemeanours only increased from 100 to 112. Of these 42 were for cattle killing, or being in the unlawful possession of beef in the North, 13 for being on a prohibited area, 11 for drunkenness or receiving liquor, there being a marked decrease in respect to the latter I am glad to say. It is gratifying to find that in spite of bad times and privations, the people have behaved themselves in such an exemplary manner. The cattle killing cases occurred in West Kimberley, where there is no Departmental native station to exercise a beneficial influence, and for the most part took place in an area where the natives are said to have suffered most severely at the hands of certain whites in the not far distant past.

Hereunder will be found a comparative statement of offences for which convictions were recorded:-

	<u>1930-31</u>	<u>1931-32</u>
Assault	2	4
Absconding from a Reserve	7	1
Absconding from Service	1	1
Cattle killing	7	21
Collecting Pearl Shell without a License	-	2
Drunkenness	28	2
Disorderly Conduct	7	16
Escaping Legal Custody	3	-
Enticing Native from a Reserve	-	5
Hindering the Police	1	-
Indecently dealing with a girl, eleven years	-	1
Manslaughter	2	-
Murder of a white	-	1
On Prohibited Area	6	13
Obscene Language	3	1
Pointing a Firearm	-	1
Receiving Liquor	15	9
Removing Aborigines from a Reserve	2	-
Rape	1	-
Stealing	6	10
Supplying Liquor to Natives	1	-
Unlawful Possession of Meat	5	21
Unlawful Possession	2	1
Unlicensed to carry Firearms	3	1
Unlawfully on Premises	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	102	112
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

OFFENCES AGAINST ABORIGINES.

There was an appreciable decrease in offences under this heading, the number, 12, being just half that recorded in the previous year. Only 6 as compared with 15 persons were convicted of supplying liquor. Two persons were found guilty of cohabiting with female natives, and one of being found in a native camp. There were three convictions for employing natives without a permit.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.

There were four applications for exemption from the provisions of the Aborigines Act under consideration at the commencement of the year, while six were received during the year, making a total of ten to be dealt with. Of these seven were refused and one was granted, while in two cases inquiries were not complete at the close of the year.

RECOGNISANCES.

Permission was granted under Section 9 of the Aborigines Act to 23 persons to remove 34 natives from one part of the State to another. Bonds for the return of these aborigines within a given period were entered into in every case, and only in one instance was it found necessary to take action to recover the cost of returning four natives to their district. Of the recognisances entered into, one had not expired at the close of the year, and as stated above, four were estreated.

REMOVALS UNDER SECTION 12.

Twenty warrants were issued in accordance with Regulations made under the above Section covering the transfer of forty natives from one part of the State to another. Of these thirtyseven were admissions to the Moore River Native Settlement.

DEPARTMENTAL STATIONS, SETTLEMENTS AND HOMES.

Moola Bulla Native Station, East Kimberley: A statement of Receipts and Payments and other statistical returns will be found at pages 41 to 45. The statement of Receipts and Payments shows a deficiency of £1,133.15. 0 at the close of the financial year. There was, however, owing to us £1,488.15. 3, while we owed £559.15.10, and if the difference be deducted from the difficiency between receipts and payments it will indicate the cash position, viz.- a loss of £204.15. 7. Interest accruing on Capital expenditure is not included in the fore-

going, but a separate statement indicates the position in this regard, while another shows the assessed value of the whole property now to stand at £45,312.10. 9. No cattle were delivered at the Wyndham Meatworks during the year, but there were then en route to Wyndham 432 head. Against expected returns from the sale of this stock an advance of £600 was made to us by the Meatworks Management, but it will be at once seen that the fact that we did not secure the full sale price during the financial year appreciably reduced our receipts. The 757 head delivered in June, 1931, after surplus realisation adjustments had been effected, returned us £3.18. 5 per head as against £5. 8.11 for the previous season. For the cattle delivered in July, 1932, above referred to, we do not expect more than £2.10. 0 per head. We can hardly hope to make the station self-supporting under these conditions in spite of considerable reductions on the expenditure side.

The brandings, totalling 3,011, were better than they have been for some years, showing an increase of 380 over the previous year.

The Manager has dealt in his report with minor improvements effected, no major works being possible under existing financial circumstances.

The native school under the care of Mrs. Tuohy, wife of the storekeeper, is a bright spot in a somewhat depressing state of affairs. The progress of the scholars is quite remarkable and presents an effective answer to those who contend that native children cannot hold their own in school. The children are eager to learn and the pastoralists have shown their interest in the scheme by encouraging others from the surrounding districts to attend. Dormitory accommodation is badly needed for the increasing numbers coming under the station's care but the necessary material cannot be purchased at present.

The sheep are a pronounced success, the wool clip increasing in quantity and price. The flock may prove a

valuable addition to the station upon emerging from what we regard as the experimental stage.

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

"Natives.- An average number of 140 men, women and children have been in the main camp during the year and 114 head of cattle were killed for their use.

The health of the natives has been good during the year. One little girl about 9 years of age was sent to Wyndham Hospital suffering from Chorea (St. Vitus' Dance) and has returned cured. The old native sent to Port Hedland, and the school girl sent to Derby suffering from Granuloma have both returned cured. A little native school girl named "Pansy" about 8 years of age was badly burned while standing near an open camp fire. The child died in Hall's Creek Hospital four days later.

The natives have been no trouble to the settlers during the year and there have been no Court cases for cattle killing in the district.

One case of alleged murder has occurred about 45 miles from the station, but I consider it is the usual tribal trouble. The native "Peter" has been arrested and is now awaiting his trial. *

Season.- The season has not been good, only light showers fell up to the end of December. In January and February we had 387 points and since then 334 points which kept the grass green but made no surface water. All the stock are now depending on the wells and the big rivers at the back of the run.

Stud Cattle.- At the 1st July, 1931 these numbered 21 cows and 2 bulls. Two heifers were branded. The last two of the stud bulls died, also 4 cows leaving a balance of 19 cows. I have put the pick of the young stud bulls with these cows to carry on the herd. The season at the end of the year was again bad and these cattle had to be turned into the open country.

Half Breeds.- These are calves by the young stud bulls from selected cows; 21 bulls and 10 heifers were branded and transferred to the herd.

Herd Cattle.- On the 1st July, 1931 these numbered 13,508; brandings were 3,011 being an increase of 380 on last year's brandings; Stragglers to Works 107; sold locally 12; en route to Wyndham Meatworks 405; killed for indigent natives 114; station use 129; mortality 1176 being 5% off yearlings to 4 year cattle, 10% 5 years and older and 10% off herd bulls were written off, leaving a balance of 14,574 or an increase of 1,066 compared with last year. The cattle are at present in good condition, but again there is a shortage of surface water. I will have to shift a lot off the frontage to the Lily and Warloo where we had good rain in April.

* This native was acquitted.

Sheep.- On the 1st July, 1931 these numbered 820; Increase 162; killed for station rations 6; sold 108; died 43; destroyed cancer 1, leaving a balance of 824 at the 30th June, 1932.

Rams.- There were 5 rams at the 1st July, 1931. During July 3 were received from South; 3 rams were destroyed, leaving a balance of 5. These sheep have done well.

The wool clip for this year was 3,169 lbs. compared with 2,916 lbs. last year, being an increase in wool of 253 lbs.

Goats.- At the end of June, 1931 these numbered 250; killed for rations 45; died 1; destroyed 2; increase 82; leaving a balance of 284 at the 30th June, 1932.

Donkeys.- On the 1st July, 1931 these numbered 176. There were no deaths or increase during the year which still leaves the balance 176.

Mules.- At the 1st July, 1931 these numbered 25; sold 2 leaving a balance of 23.

Horses.- At the 1st July, 1931 these numbered 357; brandings 39; exchange 1 for 2; died 9; sold 7, leaving a balance of 381 including 2 stallions, "Gnaranji" and "Wave". The young stallion "Lucky Lot" was exchanged to Wave Hill Station for the stallion "Wave." At present all horses are in good condition.

Transport.- This is being undertaken by contract carrier, Mr. E.K. Bridge, by motor truck and includes Violet Valley loading.

Improvements.- A cattle Bronco yard 30 yards by 40 yards was erected at No.1 Bore. The work was done by the station hands. The yard saves the driving of cattle long distances for branding. A fly proof dining room was erected at the storekeeper's cottage. The timber used was sawn at the station and the work of erecting the room was performed by the station hands. No.1 Bore was fenced in, and Mill, tank and troughing were erected.

Maintenance of wells.- Doughall's and Shepherd's wells were going dry and could not supply sufficient water for the stock. A contract for additional boring was let to Mr. Millard. He bored to a depth of 8 ft. 6 ins. in Doughall's Well and the supply was increased. Shepherd's Well was bored to a depth of 20 ft. and a good supply was procured.

Native School.- This school was started nearly three years ago, and 35 children are now attending. Half-caste children from all parts are being brought in to attend. They are very keen and are making good progress. Several visitors who have passed through the station have been very interested in the school, and told me that the children's work is equal to any school in the North.

Employees.- Five permanent hands were employed during the year. Sixty natives were employed off and on during the year for stock, station, road, waggon and pumping work. The work done by the natives is a credit to them.

Tannery.- The tannery is being carried on by natives under the supervision of the lookkeeper and the manager. The natives take a great interest in the work; 420 sides of rough tanned leather were sent to London during the year and 129 sides were sold locally or for station use. Violet Valley hides are also treated here and 89 hides were received during the year from that source."

Munja Native Station: The statement of Receipts and Payments at page 46 indicates a deficiency of £975. 3. 4. The difference against us between Sundry Debtors and Creditors is £769. 8. 1 and if this is added to the deficiency it will indicate the correct position on a cash basis. It must be pointed out, however, in regard to the Sundry Creditors, that nearly £800 of the amount is owing to Moola Bulla Native Station for the supply of stock. Statements showing Interest on Loan Capital due, and the value of assets are also included in the return. This station is in an entirely different position from Moola Bulla. Its stock is comparatively few and barely sufficient to supply the needs of the station and the natives. The Revenue at present is only derivable from agricultural produce and small sundries, the station being far from the self-supporting stage, which indeed it cannot attain without the expenditure of additional capital. It is pleasing to know, however, that the growing of tropical produce has resulted satisfactorily and receipts from this source since the 1st July, 1931 to date total £718. I believe this place could support itself comfortably in this direction, given the means to do so. A glance at the Manager's report indicates what the place is capable of producing. The station is happily exercising a beneficial influence by breaking down certain reprehensible tribal practices. Satisfactory evidence of this exists in the appearance and demeanour of the large number of native people throughout the district, the

confidence exhibited by them in the Management, and the growing number of children.

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

"Aborigines.- Medically treated 143 natives for Influenza, 84 cases of bad eyes and several cases dressed for minor accidents, cuts etc. One case venereal sent to Broome this month. This was a native woman whom the natives brought along from Cape Voltaire, a distance of over 200 miles. She is suffering from Granuloma and I took every care against contact by other natives. This is the first case on Munja.

Stock cattle.- Killed 122 head bullocks; branded 142 calves to December 31st, 1931 and 150 since then to June 30th, 1932. Branding not completed.

Horses.- Branded 4 foals, more later.

Donkeys.- Branded 9 donkeys.

Saddlery.- Repaired and counterlined 14 riding saddles and 9 pack saddles; repaired 8 sets pack bags and all gear attached to the saddles. Repaired donkey harness. Made 6 pack surcingles, 8 girths, 80 prs. L. hopple straps.

Greenhide.- Made 3 head ropes, 6 leg ropes and 8 halter shanks.

Sundries.- Cut and carried 500 fence posts (natives). Cut and carried firewood for the year and cleared around all fences and yards (natives.) Fenced and cleared 14 acres land for cultivation and cleared 8 acres land not yet fenced. Hung 4 fly proof doors (Manager's residence.) Painted buildings. Carried on clerical work for the year.

Agriculture.- Ploughed and cross ploughed and harrowed 40 acres land. Planted 3 1/2 acres peanuts, 6 acres broom millet. Late May and June rains ruined a large portion of the crop and crows did extensive damage. Shipped to December 31st 150 sacks peanuts in shell and approximately 33 1/2 cwt. shelled and graded nuts. Shipped to December 31st, 1931, 1 ton, 5 cwt., 26 lbs. broom millet. Planted African beans 1/2 acre harvested 10 bushels. Made vegetable garden, grew 18 cwt. pumpkins and large quantity tomatoes. When tomatoes were in full bearing issued to natives a large tub daily. Grew a good quantity cabbages, cauliflowers, beans, beet, turnips etc. also paw-paws, bananas and cape gooseberries.

1932.- Shipped to June 30th 1 ton 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs. broom millet and 121 sacks peanuts in shell weight 4 tons, 1 cwt. 0 qrs., 11 lbs; bagged and weighed a further 35 sacks nuts in shell to go forward July boat and balance of crop, now shelling and grading."

Violet Valley Native Station: Under its reduced status as a one-man station, this place continues to do useful work under

Mr. Hector Burness, who reports as follows:-

"Natives.- The average number in camp was 57. The health of these natives generally has been good. Only two native women were sent to Wyndham for medical treatment, one with a bad ankle caused from a fall from a tree. The other lubra is one of two who were sent down some time ago, and came back looking quite well but the old disease has shown out on her again. The boy "Jumbo" was sent down with a bad leg and the doctor had to take it off to save his life. He is here now and gets about on crutches.

Work done.- The usual stock work, branding calves and foals was carried on through the year, and young horses broken into the saddle, also mules. About the end of November last a fire came through the North-West side of the place and spread towards the South. We had a great job to save the house paddock. The other paddock was burnt out with a lot of fencing. We saved about half the house paddock, but the fire went on towards Cartridge Springs and Frog Hollow until a storm came on in the evening and put it out.

CATTLE.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>T.</u>
The number of cattle on hand 30.6.31	265	569	834
Purchases from Moola Bulla Station	42	-	42
Brandings for the year	39	41	80
Total ...	346	610	956
Killed for station and native use	48	-	48
Sold to Meatworks, (including 7 Moola Bulla bullocks.)	75	-	75
Percentage allowance for mortality	31	74	105
Balance on hand 30.6.32	192	536	728

HORSES.

The number of horses on hand 30.6.31	28	51	79
Brandings for the year	5	12	17
Total ...	33	63	96
Percentage allowance for mortality	4	3	7
Balance on hand 30.6.32	29	60	89

MULES.

The number of mules on hand 30.6.31	9 head
Brandings for the year	1 "
Total ...	10 "
Sold for the year	1 "
Balance on hand 30.6.32	9 "

La Grange Bay Feeding Depot: Mr. John Spurling, Officer-in-Charge, advises as follows:-

"I have the honour to submit the following report upon the work carried out at the La Grange Aborigines Feeding Depot for the year ending 30th June, 1932.

The number of natives receiving sustenance during the financial year ending 30th June, 1932 was 88, including 45 children.

Rations.- The ration supplies coming forward have been of excellent quality and since introducing the wholemeal flour the natives have taken kindly to this, mixed with the white flour. Bread is baked daily for the indigents camped at the Depot.

General health and deaths.- Towards the end of last year quite a number of natives were treated for cold sickness and a mild form of influenza, also whooping cough made its appearance in the early part of this year. Quite a number of natives were treated for sore eyes, but I am glad to say all recovered from their ailments. Four deaths occurred during the twelve months ending 30th June, 1932.

Water Supply.- Good water available and a good supply for natives always.

Condition of buildings.- The white ants made their appearance in one portion of the kitchen, but I located and soon eradicated them with cattle dip. Otherwise all in perfect condition.

Fences.- All in perfect order around the Depot.

Butcher's supplies.- Meat of good quality has been supplied when required.

Garden.- This year the garden is excellent. Plenty of green vegetables on hand for the indigents.

Permits, Agreements and Recognisances.- These have been issued, as stated in my report from time to time.

Cleanliness.- The natives are as a rule cleanly in their habits and co-operative in keeping the premises tidy.

I am pleased to say the natives are very peaceful and little friction amongst them."

Moore River Native Settlement: Very little new work could be undertaken here although there are many obvious needs. The whole of the buildings require renovating, new staff quarters are an urgent necessity as well as workshops for the training of the youths and facilities for teaching domestic economy to the girls. A number of cottages for young married couples are also required. We cannot do as much as is necessary towards elevating the young inmates without these improvements though

there is plenty of evidence to show it can be done. Great credit is due to the Matron and her staff for the manner in which the health of the community has been preserved. Considering the number of people assembled throughout the year, nearly 500, sickness has been marked by its absence.

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

"Work of a general character was gone on with during the year, such as grubbing, palm stabling, plowing, cultivating, seeding, hay carting, etc.

A foot bridge was made over the river opposite the Superintendent's house. When the river is in flood it is almost impossible to cross the river with safety; that is the reason I made the bridge.

Several small buildings were erected. These were built of stone and pug and owing to the difficulty of getting sufficient lime for facing up of the stone work, to prevent the weather from washing the pug, these buildings are not completed.

Bush timber was used for roofing the new wash-house but the bush timber makes a very unsatisfactory job. In my opinion a good building is worth good timber for roofing. I have to travel 40 miles to get the bush timber and not too good when I get it.

Several cows have died during the year. These cows had rickets and fell into the river and were drowned. The cattle feed along the banks, get too close and slip in, and in most cases the banks are too steep for them to get out and the water is very deep. Cattle in good order could not get out.

I have had several men on stabbing palms practically all the year. The palms are very thick and the work is slow; about 90 per cent. of the palms show signs of dying. It will take years to get rid of the palms on the Settlement.

The health of the Settlement has been very satisfactory - no outbreaks of any serious nature.

There have been several changes in the staff during the year.

Dr. Maunsell paid nine visits to the Settlement. Constable Kevan paid five visits. Archbishop Le Fanu visited the Settlement and confirmed 71 natives. The Chaplain, Rev. Webb, also the Roman Catholic Father from New Norcia, paid their usual monthly visits."

Native Girls' Home, East Perth: The utility of this establishment has been amply demonstrated throughout the year. One hundred and seventy-two girls passed through the Home and these required 4,444 meals and 2,358 beds. In addition there were 125 visits from girls in service, etc. necessitating the

provision of 41 meals. The girls pay 25/-d. per week for board and lodging and 1/-d. for single meals and beds. From a financial standpoint the establishment of this Home shows an appreciable improvement over the old system and in course of time may become self-supporting. At present it cannot do so entirely owing to the lack of sufficient accommodation and the fact that certain girls, more or less chronic invalids without any means, have had to be maintained for months at a time while attending hospital. The relief afforded to the peace of mind of the officials of the Department through the establishment of this Home cannot be estimated but it is quite appreciable.

The Matron, Mrs. G. Campbell, continues to do excellent work and has exercised a very beneficial influence amongst her charges. Her report is as follows:-

"I have the honour to submit a report on the activities of the Half-Caste Girls' Home for the year ending 30.6.32.

The object of the Home is to provide comfortable accommodation, a meeting place for all girls and where social intercourse may be enjoyed free from any institutional atmosphere.

The house is used by girls on holidays, girls going to positions from the Moore River Settlement or returning there, or having to remain in the city for medical treatment, or other purposes.

All girls arriving in the city by train, boat or car are met (irrespective of time) and whilst staying in the Home are under strict supervision. Advice and help on all matters, such as shopping, amusements etc. is given, and as in many cases it is the girl's first visit to town this is a great help.

All girls departing to any place are taken to the station and their welfare for the journey provided for.

All coloured sick in hospital are visited and their condition carefully noted, and their wants attended to.

Two girls living in the home for educational purposes are progressing satisfactorily and responding to the influence of 'home life' in a pleasing manner, both girls showing marked artistic temperament.

A picnic was held during the Xmas holidays of all available girls in service in the City, and was a great success, and very much enjoyed. I hope to make this an annual affair but the financial question amongst the girls is a great difficulty.

Every endeavour is made to give the place the real home atmosphere and which seems to be fully appreciated.

The conduct of all the girls has been excellent in every respect."

MISSIONS.

Particulars received from Missions comprise, except in one instance, the barest minimum requirements of the Department. The answers to questions put to the Authorities by the Department are not always satisfactory or even complete and, with the one exception referred to, are not accompanied by any further report. In consequence it is only by probing into the doings of the Mission somewhat that anything can be ascertained. I consider that in the case at all events of Missions subsidised by the Government the Department is entitled to have full particulars in order that it may learn what progress, if any, is being made. The Managers of Missions are Protectors of Aborigines and it is surely their duty to apprise me of the condition of the natives in the district over which they have jurisdiction and give an account of their charge. Regulations are necessary to ensure that this shall be the case and also in relation to certain other features of the work.

The United Aborigines Mission Society, which controls the Sunday Island Mission, advised me in April last that it was considered by its Federal Council that it would be in the best interests of the missionaries and the natives to move this station to the mainland in the vicinity of the locality known as the Cemetery lying adjacent to the Eastern Coast of King Sound where there is a temporary aborigines reserve comprising 600,000 acres. As I favoured this proposal and as, consequent upon the establishment of Munja Native Station further North on Walcott Inlet, the reserve in question known as Collier Bay Reserve is no longer required Departmentally, I agreed to support it. The matter was in train at the close of the year and there is a probability of the transfer having been effected before the next Annual Report is issued.

The only full detailed report, being the exception to which I have referred, was received from the Rev. J.R.B. Love

of Kunmunya Presbyterian Mission, Port George IV. This is an interesting document, extracts from which are as follows:-

"The present staff comprises:

- Rev. J.R.B. Love, Supt. and Mrs. Love;
- Mr. W. Macdougall, Assistant;
- Miss G. Giles, School Teacher;
- Alfred Brown, half-caste, captain of the "Watt-Leggatt";
- Harry Shadforth, half-caste, captain of the "W.S.Rolland".

Population 330.

The number of aborigines living about the Reserve at present is as above. Casual visitors come to the Mission for a few weeks or even months, from the coast Northwards as far as the Drysdale River Mission, from South-East from the Government Aboriginal Station at Munja, from the islands along the coast to the South as far as Sunday Island, and occasionally as far as the town of Derby. The weekly average number of natives at the Mission is about one hundred, some of whom live almost constantly at the Mission, while others divide their time between the Mission Station and hunting along the coast and in the interior bush.

There are no half-castes at this station, except the two families of Alfred Brown and Harry Shadforth, the half-caste assistants. The number of children born among the aboriginal population is still exceedingly small, showing that the universal practice of infanticide, usually before birth, still prevails.

Health.- During the year we had epidemics of influenza, whooping cough and ophthalmia. Granuloma has been noted. It is very gratifying to be able to report that two natives sent to the Government Lock Hospital at Port Hedland, suffering from this complaint, were returned cured. Their return encouraged five more sufferers to submit to being sent to Port Hedland for treatment, where they are now.

Industry.- The main industry of Kunmunya is agriculture. Most of the products of the soil have been consumed for food by the natives. Sorghum grains, of five kinds, have been successfully grown, though the last season has not been nearly so productive as I could have wished. Bananas, of three kinds, are grown, and are a valuable item in the food supply. Pineapples to the number of 1,850 have been planted out. It is hoped that, with systematic cultivation, these will prove a useful crop. At present they are rather a luxury. Paw-paws are grown well and supply a good fruit ration. Watermelons do well, pumpkins thrive, with hand watering, garden vegetables are grown during the cool season. An experiment in growing tobacco was tried. This plant has grown well in the cool months with irrigation, in small lots. An attempt was made to grow, from Government seed, during the wet season, with the natural rain. This experiment failed completely, as the seed did not germinate. The land allotted to the tobacco experiment has since been planted with vegetables and now, in the month of June, tobacco is germinating, that was planted in January and that had over 20 inches of rain on it without germinating; so that it seems as if tobacco must be dismissed from the possible industries of the Mission.

Peanuts.- Eight and a half acres were planted. The past season has not been a good one and the crop is poor. Enquiries show that the market for peanuts in Perth this year is very dull. Such being the case, I have decided to use the peanut crop for local food, while retaining enough seed to plant a larger area next season, in the hope of a better demand.

Sweet potatoes are growing in quantities for local food, for which purpose they are excellent, though of little market value.

Our two half-caste men, Harry Shadforth on the old "Rolland" and Alfred Brown on the "Watt-Leggatt", have given splendid service and have been of invaluable help in the life and work of the Mission. As well as carrying the goods and mails, these two boats are employing and training the younger native men in seamanship.

Improvements.- During the year a cottage has been built for the school teacher, the cost of this being the generous gift of Mr. H.R. Balfour; three cottages have been erected for Christian native couples, the material of the roof being bought with the gift of Mrs. M.M. Bennett, who paid a visit to the Mission.

Financial.- The Cash Book shows that Bank receipts for the year amounted to £1,106. 1. 3 and payments to £1,105.12. 8, leaving a credit balance for the year of 8. 7d.; so that it is gratifying to find that we have come through a difficult year with the balance on the right side. Main sources of receipts were: Grant from the Board of Missions £460, (of which £50 is Agency fee); earnings of "Watt-Leggatt", £275; earnings of "W.S.Rolland", £188.19. 9; Government Subsidy for pensioners £96. 9. 2 (N.B. Three quarters only received); sale of peanuts and garden produce; donations.

Main expenses were upkeep of "Watt-Leggatt", of "Rolland", wages of Alfred and Harry, rations, clothing, tobacco, medicines and hospital fees, manures, tools and implements.

Teaching.- The day school has been in the hands of Miss Giles, who has at present 12 scholars. The children have been taught in the mornings and spent the afternoons in taking a share in the work of planting, weeding and harvesting. They have shown very good progress in reading and writing.

In addition to school, Miss Giles has organised parties of "Boy scouts", "Cubs" and "Brownies", which have been received by the children with keen interest and will, we hope, prove a force for good.

Mrs. Love conducts a weekly afternoon class for the native women, which is largely attended. After Scripture instruction the women have been taught in dress making and are now, under the teaching of Mrs. Ina Brown (Alfred's wife) learning mat-making from the leaves of the local pandanus palm.

An evening class is held on Wednesday evenings for the learning of the reading of the Scripture in the Worora language. This class is regularly attended by about a dozen men and women.

Daily morning prayers commence the day's work, and morning and afternoon services are conducted on Sundays, the morning service being in English, for the staff and young people; the afternoon lessons being in Worora, for the benefit of the native people of all ages.

Conduct. The conduct of the people has been uniformly excellent. Relations between staff and natives are harmonious, and the tone of the life on the Mission is the usual happy one that experience associates with the conditions of Christian teaching among the aborigines. The Mission staff, men, women and our little children, are living happily and in complete security, 300 miles from our Port of Broome. Firearms are not carried by any of the Mission staff. The Mission is its own justification. The orderliness and happy tone of the natives are witnesses to the refining power of the Gospel."

At pages ~~51~~ and ~~52~~³⁸ of this report will be found the particulars referred to on page 31.

FINANCIAL.

A statement of Receipts and Payments on all accounts will be found on page ~~53~~³⁹. The amount of money available to the Department was £27,519.14. 7 including the sum of £368.14. 7 from Loan expended on Moola Bulla Water Supply Equipment. The amount available was £695.19. 9 less than for the previous year and represented a drop of approximately £3,000 compared with two years before. The earnings of the Department amounted to £3,871.14. 2. Of this, £1,891.16. 6 was derived from Moola Bulla Native Station and £439.18. 6 from Munja Native Station, but the Revenue from these properties goes to the Treasury direct and is therefore not further available to the Department.

There are now 239 natives' Trust Accounts in operation, carrying a balance of £2,414, in addition to which nearly £3,500 is invested in securities on behalf of the Department's charges.

The work of the Department during the year has been of a particularly strenuous nature. All members of the Staff, including Managers of stations and settlements had a busy time, and to all of them I desire to express grateful thanks for their efforts during the year; also to all honorary Protectors of Aborigines, Police and others, throughout the State who have assisted in the care of the aborigines.

(sgd.) A.O. NEVILLE

10th December, 1932.

CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES.

ABORIGINES 1

STATEMENT SHOWING POPULATION ACCO

District.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.								
	Full Blood.			Half-castes deemed to be Aborigines.			Half-castes not deemed Aborigines.		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Albany	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balladonia	27	25	13	...	...	3	4	...	...
Bassendean	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	...	...
Beverley	6	3	2	10	5	14	...	...	...
Boyup	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgetown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Brookton	8	12	17	11	8	31	3	4	7
Broome	554	340	165	80	90	170	16	9	...
Broomehill	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	11
Bunbury	1	2	...	7	5	8	...	...	...
Busselton	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	16	4
Carnarvon	40	40	24	...	...	...	15	20	20
Claremont	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cocklebidy	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collie	6	6	9	28	14	45	...	...	...
Coolgardie	12	10	3	2	2	2	2	2	...
Cue	6	4	...	...	...	...	5	5	3
Derby	1,102	1,054	740	15	15	32	2	3	5
Dongarra	...	...	...	3	3	7	...	...	...
Dumbleyung	...	...	...	4	4	11	...	...	...
Esperance	12	10	10	4	2	5	...	...	...
Fitzroy Crossing	1,030	940	342	14	2	...	2	3	...
Fremantle	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Gascoyne Junction	157	122	34	14	12	20	...	...	...
Geraldton	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	9
Gingin	28	30	8	55	124	136	...	...	...
Gnowangerup	30	26	33	30	25	52	...	...	...
Goomalling	3	3	...	21	10	28	...	...	...
Guildford	10	2	4	9	17	16	2	3	2
Hall's Creek	325	260	110	8	...	22	2	...	...
Jarrahdale	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalgoorlie	53	36	20	...	3	...	6	4	7
Katanning	8	4	4	27	25	68	...	1	...
Kellerberrin	3	2	...	12	15	24	...	...	...
Kojonup	2	...	...	8	3	9	...	...	...
Laverton	700	560	80	...	...	20	...	...	16
Leonora	40	30	26	6	3	5	3	4	6
Manjimup	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
Marble Bar	269	189	56	20	22	4	...	...	...
Margaret River	3	1	...	1	2	3	4	2	3
Maylands	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meekeatharra	70	60	15	8	4	8	...	...	...
Meckering	...	...	...	2	2	5	2	2	5
Menzies	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Merredin	7	2	3	4	2	8	...	3	...
Mingenew	10	3	...	10	7	5	...	...	...
Moora	16	16	35	34	38	60	...	...	...
Mt. Barker	12	8	10	2	2	6	...	...	...
Mt. Hawthorn	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mt. Magnet	31	10	12	16	13	9	1	...	...
Mullewa	12	8	8	5	3	5	...	...	...
Nannup	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrogin	4	4	...	38	35	55	...	...	...
Norseman	46	28	12	3	...	...	...	...	1
Northam	2	1	...	22	14	56	...	...	...
Northampton	65	20	23	10	8	15	15	8	14
North Perth	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	...
Nullagine	168	181	42	3	2	3	2	...	6
Nungarin	6	4	...	2	3	2	...	...	...
Onslow	78	75	22	6	5	6	3	1	...
Parkerville and other Institutions	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	47
Peak Hill	91	84	8	4	3	...	2	2	...
Perenjori	3	2	4	6	5	8	4	3	3
Perth	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Pingelly	3	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Pinjarrah	4	2	1	5	2	6	...	...	...
Pt. Hedland	140	110	110	26	14	22	...	...	...
Quairading	6	7	...	70	49	79	3	1	5
Ravensthorpe	5	2	3	...	...	1	...	3	...
Roebourne	190	150	123	27	28	63	3	2	8
Salmon Gums	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Sandstone	8	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Shark Bay	11	9	4	27	19	20	...	...	...
Southern Cross	7	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...
Tambellup	12	8	15	20	15	20	...	1	...
Three Springs	17	15	9	16	14	28	15	14	28
Toodyay	3	2	7	2	3	3	...	...	...
Trayning	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Turkey Creek	485	385	100	2	2	2	...	...	...
Wagin	2	3	...	...	...	...	14	13	35
Williams	5	5	...	45	45	100	...	...	...
Wiluna	50	36	8	3	4	4	...	...	...
Wongan Hills	1	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	...
Wyalkatchem	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Wyndham	700	500	150	37	20	55	3	...	...
Yalgoo	40	30	40	15	20	27	...	...	...
Yarloop	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...
York	...	...	...	8	7	21	...	...	...
Totals	6,786	5,505	2,475	883	827	1,455	162	141	247

ORDING TO DISTRICT AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

Total.	Increase or Decrease noted for Year.	Condition and Health.	Epidemic.	Venereal.	Conduct.	Employment.
8	Decreasing ...	...	Typhoid Fever (one death)	Nil	Good	Practically no work offering.
72	do. ...	Fair	Nil	Nil	do.	Very scarce.
9	Normal ...	Good	do. ...	do.	do.	Casual work.
40	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Scarce.
1	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	do.
3	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	No work offering.
101	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Very scarce.
1,424	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	Yes	do.	Scarce, but natives disposed to accept.
20	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	do.	Plentiful.
23	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Scarce.
35	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Plentiful.
159	Decreasing ...	Fairly good	do. ...	Yes	do.	Very scarce; natives disposed to accept.
6	Normal ...	Fair	do. ...	Nil	do.	Prop cutting and casual work.
20	Decreasing ...	Good	do. ...	Yes	Fair	Very scarce.
108	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	Good	No employment.
35	Decreasing ...	Fair	Influenza ...	do.	do.	Scarce.
23	do. ...	Good	Nil	do.	do.	do.
2,968	do. ...	do.	Influenza: not severe	Yes, prevalent	do.	Plentiful.
13	Increasing ...	do.	Nil	Nil	do.	No employment.
19	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	do.	Fair	Scarce.
43	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	Good	None; and natives not anxious for work.
2,333	Normal ...	Fair	Influenza; about 20 deaths	Yes	do.	None offering.
8	do. ...	Good	Nil	Nil	do.	All employed.
359	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Plentiful.
18	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Scarce, but natives disposed to accept.
381	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Scarce.
196	do. ...	do.	do. ...	Odd cases	do.	do.
65	do. ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	do.	No work except at shearing time. Natives will accept.
65	Increasing ...	Fairly good	do. ...	Few cases	do.	Scarce; only casual work.
727	Decreasing ...	Fair	do. ...	Nil	do.	Natives not disposed to accept.
1	Normal ...	Good	do. ...	do.	do.	Not plentiful.
129	do. ...	do.	do. ...	do.	Fair	Plentiful.
137	do. ...	Fair	Pneumonia and Influenza	do.	Good	Not plentiful.
56	Increasing ...	...	Nil	do.	do.	do.
22	Decreasing ...	...	do. ...	do.	do.	None offering.
1,376	Increasing ...	Good	do. ...	do.	Fair	Not plentiful.
123	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	do.	Good	Fairly plentiful.
4	do. ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Plentiful.
560	do. ...	do.	do. ...	Yes	do.	No employment available.
19	do. ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	do.	None offering.
4	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Plentiful.
165	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	Yes	do.	do.
18	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	do.	Casual employment.
5	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Not plentiful.
29	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Scarce, but natives willing to accept.
35	Slightly decreasing	...	do. ...	do.	do.	do. do.
199	Normal ...	Fair	Severe colds	Yes	do.	Not plentiful.
40	do. ...	...	Nil	Nil	do.	Plentiful, and natives willing to accept.
1	do. ...	Good	do. ...	do.	do.	do.
92	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Not plentiful.
41	Normal ...	...	do. ...	do.	do.	Scarce, but natives willing to accept.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
136	do. ...	...	do. ...	Yes	do.	Not plentiful.
90	Decreasing ...	Not good	do. ...	do.	do.	do.
95	Increasing ...	...	do. ...	Nil	do.	None offering.
178	Normal, except for visitors	Fair	Influenza	do.	do.	Scarce.
9	Normal ...	...	Nil	do.	do.	Little offering.
407	Increasing ...	Good	Few cases chest trouble	Few cases	do.	Not plentiful, nearly all accept when offering.
17	Decreasing ...	do.	Nil	do.	do.	do.
196	do. ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Plentiful.
49	...	...	...	...	...	...
194	do. ...	do.	do. ...	Few cases	do.	Plentiful, but natives not disposed to accept, prefer to hunt native game.
38	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	do.	Not plentiful.
9	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Decreasing ...	...	do. ...	do.	do.	do.
20	Normal ...	...	do. ...	do.	do.	Scarce.
422	do. ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Plentiful.
220	Increasing ...	Fair	Influenza sore eyes	Few cases	Fair	Not plentiful.
14	Normal ...	Good	Nil	do.	do.	Plentiful.
594	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	Yes	Good	Not plentiful.
6	Decreasing ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	do.	All employed.
14	do. ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	do.
90	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Fair; natives will accept when offering.
13	do. ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Not plentiful; natives willing to accept.
91	Normal ...	Fair	Influenza and Pneumonia	do.	do.	Very scarce.
156	Increasing ...	...	Nil	do.	do.	None available.
20	Decreasing ...	Good	do. ...	do.	do.	Not plentiful.
10	Stationary ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Plentiful.
976	Normal ...	do.	do. ...	One case	do.	Fairly plentiful, natives disposed to accept.
67	Increasing ...	...	do. ...	Nil	do.	Not plentiful.
200	Normal ...	...	do. ...	do.	do.	No regular work; natives disposed to accept.
105	Decreasing ...	do.	Gastric Influenza	do.	do.	do. do.
8	do. ...	do.	Nil	do.	do.	do. do.
4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,465	do. ...	do.	Influenza	Yes	do.	Plentiful, but natives not disposed to accept
172	do. ...	do.	do. ...	Nil	do.	Scarce.
12	Normal ...	...	Nil	do.	do.	Not plentiful.
36	Increasing ...	do.	do. ...	do.	do.	Casual employment.
18,481						

ABORIGINES 2

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF INDIGENT NATIVES RA
1st July, 1930,

Place.	Rate.	By whom Supplied.	Supervised by.	No. of Natives rationed.	
				30-31.	31-32.
DEPARTMENTAL SETTLEMENTS					
LaGrange Feeding Depot	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	Officer-in-Charge ...	69	62
Munja Native Station ...	do. ...	do. ...	Manager ...	103	118
Moola Bulla Native Station	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	181	140
Moore River Native Settlement *	do. ...	do. ...	Superintendent ...	368	380
Violet Valley Native Station	do. ...	do. ...	Manager ...	66	66
BY CONTRACT UNDER POLICE OR					
Abydos Station (Wodgina)	do. ...	do. ...	F. A. Leeds ...	7	10
Albany ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	12	10
Balladonia ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	H. Dimer ...	22	34
Beverley ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	7	20
Broome ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	4	3
Brookton ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...	36	54
Boypur Brook ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	1	...
Bunbury ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	...	1
Busselton ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	...	1
Carnarvon ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	6	17
Cocklebidly ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	A. J. Carlisle ...	...	19
Collie ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	42	90
Coolgardie ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	8	11
Cue ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	8	7
Dampier Downs ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	J. R. Secombe ...	11	11
Derby ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	4	5
Dongarra ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	5	5
Esperance ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	6	5
Fitzroy Crossing ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...	23	28
Gascoyne Junction ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	3	3
Geraldton ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	1	1
Giralia Station ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	W. H. Dawe ...	3	3
Goomalling ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	40	35
Gnowangerup ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	H. W. Wright ...	65	69
Guildford ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	1	16
Jigalong ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	A. T. Hungerford ...	26	35
Karonie ...	do. ...	do. ...	Mrs. E. M. Mills ...	12	12
Katanning ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	4	40
Kellerberrin ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	...	20
Kojonup ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	14
Leonora ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	...	1
Laverton ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	39	...
Madura ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	C. Bowen ...	27	25
Marble Bar ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...	25	24
Margaret River ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	...	1
Meekatharra ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	29	1
Midland Junction ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	3	3
Mingenew ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	7	16
Moora ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	41	31
Mt. Barker ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	1
Mt. Magnet ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...	12	4
Mt. Margaret M. ...	do. ...	do. ...	R. S. Schenk ...	159	120
Mt. Narryer ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Atkins Bros. ...	4	4
Mt. Vernon ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	W. A. McHugh ...	21	13
Mullewa ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	1	1
Mundiwindi ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	R. J. Cockram ...	11	13
Nannine ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	17	33
Narrogin ...	do. ...	do. ...	Rev. F. J. Boxall ...	13	24
Norseman ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	Police ...	5	8
Northam ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	29	87
Northampton ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	...	1
Nullagine ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...	23	18
Nungarin ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...	3	3
Onslow ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	2	2
Peak Hill ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	22	25
Perth ...	do. ...	do. ...	Aborigines Department	1	6
Pinjarra ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...	...	2
Quairading ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	36	111
Ravensthorpe ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	1
Roebourne ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...	7	9
Shark Bay ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	1	1
Tableland ...	do. ...	do. ...	R. L. Mackay ...	33	52
Tambellup ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	18	45
Three Springs ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	40	33
Three Station ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	J. J. Maguire ...	15	14
Tuckanarra ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Storekeeper ...	10	...
Toodyay ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...	1	...
Wagin ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	7	12
Wallal ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	H. Ennis ...	20	24
Wandering ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...	10	14
Williams ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	66	108
Wongan Hills ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	10	8
Wiluna ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	15	16
Yaloo ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	11	11
Yarloop ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...	9	...
Freight and Cartage ...				1,950	2,271
				1,950	2,271

* Including white employees.

† Exclusive of 910 inmates of Missions

TIONED, AND COST OF RATIONS ISSUED, WITH OTHER PARTICULARS.
to 30th June, 1932.

Stores and Provisions. 1930-31.	Meat. 1930-31.	Total Cost. 1930-31.	Stores and Provisions. 1931-32.	Meat. 1931-32.	Total Cost. 1931-32.	Remarks.
TS AND FEEDING DEPOTS.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
294 10 3	16 10 0	311 0 3	455 9 3	...	455 9 3	
58 12 0	187 10 0	246 2 0	104 15 4	219 0 0	323 15 4	
90 7 7	448 0 0	538 7 7	77 16 8	228 0 0	305 16 8	
2,151 0 5	615 14 0	2,766 14 5	2,080 8 6	244 2 6	2,324 11 0	
374 18 4	36 0 0	410 18 4	99 17 8	20 0 0	119 17 8	
DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISION.						
34 14 10	17 0 10	51 15 8	56 3 10	17 16 9	74 0 7	
88 5 1	22 9 10	110 14 11	52 13 1	17 12 11	70 6 0	
97 18 5	...	97 18 5	198 7 8	...	198 7 8	
20 11 6	2 0 10	22 12 4	78 5 0	14 6 6	92 11 6	
26 11 8	11 9 3	38 0 11	23 6 6	5 3 3	28 9 9	
64 7 11	6 0 2	70 8 1	152 2 10	...	152 2 10	
2 2 2	1 1 1	3 3 3	...	...	...
...	...	...	2 3 3	1 11 0	3 14 3	
...	...	...	6 12 2	1 8 0	8 0 2	
44 12 4	9 18 0	54 10 4	109 17 1	...	109 17 1	
...	...	...	69 3 7	...	69 3 7	New Station.
114 12 9	25 1 11	139 14 8	385 18 7	97 5 4	483 3 11	
69 12 9	20 6 1	89 18 10	74 2 3	15 14 8	89 16 11	
67 10 2	10 8 0	77 18 2	43 17 8	...	43 17 8	
50 10 4	...	50 10 4	50 3 11	...	50 3 11	
34 13 0	9 9 6	44 2 6	33 14 6	9 9 0	43 3 6	
5 8 8	4 12 0	10 0 8	25 13 8	6 17 6	32 11 2	
34 4 10	6 4 4	40 9 2	24 0 10	4 8 10	28 9 8	
142 14 10	50 15 1	193 9 11	182 15 3	16 9 3	199 4 6	
3 19 8	...	3 19 8	15 15 0	...	15 15 0	
9 18 9	4 8 10	14 7 7	4 7 4	1 0 1	5 7 5	
23 0 2	...	23 0 2	16 5 5	...	16 5 5	
42 8 9	4 4 2	46 12 11	170 11 6	36 4 2	206 15 8	
233 8 5	4 18 5	238 6 10	267 8 4	9 10 0	276 18 4	
2 10 1	0 9 6	2 19 7	66 17 7	16 7 0	83 4 7	
104 16 10	...	104 16 10	194 15 2	...	194 15 2	
63 2 11	...	63 2 11	48 7 8	...	48 7 8	
33 13 10	...	33 13 10	168 9 8	...	168 9 8	
...	...	...	94 10 5	...	94 10 5	
0 9 7	...	0 9 7	35 13 4	...	35 13 4	
...	...	...	2 6 4	...	2 6 4	
103 10 0	74 1 3	177 11 3	...	...	...	Stations closed; Indigents transferred to Mt. Margaret.
132 4 3	18 0 0	150 4 3	90 5 1	5 14 0	95 19 1	Station closed, March, 1932. Indigents transferred to Cocklebidy.
139 8 4	49 4 11	188 13 3	119 17 5	20 8 0	140 5 5	
...	...	...	6 16 1	1 19 0	8 15 1	
43 18 3	10 0 7	53 18 10	4 17 5	...	4 17 5	
1 16 2	0 2 0	1 18 2	8 1 9	9 11 0	17 12 9	
50 12 3	13 1 0	63 13 3	94 14 11	23 9 6	118 4 5	
127 3 2	...	127 3 2	42 15 6	...	42 15 6	Station closed, Oct. 1931.
0 9 1	...	0 9 1	2 15 5	...	2 15 5	
102 16 9	...	102 16 9	21 12 7	...	21 12 7	
691 11 4	360 6 10	1,051 18 2	515 4 3	175 9 9	690 14 0	
47 14 10	4 7 6	52 2 4	45 5 2	...	45 5 2	
134 13 8	...	134 13 8	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	
25 15 3	2 5 0	28 0 3	7 14 10	...	7 14 10	
73 16 10	...	73 16 10	39 17 1	...	39 17 1	
10 17 6	1 2 6	12 0 0	250 9 6	28 7 8	276 17 2	
93 6 2	29 10 9	122 16 11	102 4 3	31 2 3	133 6 6	
43 17 4	14 10 8	58 8 0	66 3 1	31 1 1	97 4 2	
128 17 8	24 16 11	153 14 7	381 0 3	59 16 6	440 16 9	
...	...	...	0 12 9	0 3 0	0 15 9	
128 8 7	48 11 2	176 19 9	102 6 9	27 5 11	129 12 8	
26 8 6	...	26 8 6	22 16 4	...	22 16 4	
3 17 1	...	3 17 1	13 2 1	...	13 2 1	
207 14 5	74 6 9	282 1 2	217 6 0	48 4 9	265 10 9	
6 8 4	1 0 0	7 8 4	27 4 7	5 12 1	32 16 8	
...	...	...	14 14 10	2 17 10	17 12 8	
201 9 11	6 5 2	207 15 1	541 7 8	32 12 7	574 0 3	
6 12 11	1 5 0	7 17 11	2 15 9	0 17 3	3 13 0	
23 3 4	9 8 4	32 11 8	51 13 5	...	51 13 5	
12 5 10	2 14 5	15 0 3	17 2 2	...	17 2 2	
135 16 5	36 0 0	171 16 5	305 18 8	15 13 0	321 11 8	
9 3 9	1 14 10	10 18 7	220 15 1	76 18 4	297 13 5	
70 18 6	...	70 18 6	146 12 4	...	146 12 4	
63 1 4	37 17 6	100 18 10	45 5 3	28 2 6	73 7 9	
113 17 7	29 17 7	143 15 2	...	...	...	Station closed. Indigents transferred to Nannine.
1 0 11	...	1 0 11	...	...	...
46 10 0	9 3 0	55 13 0	47 16 5	8 16 8	56 13 1	
110 0 5	29 0 0	139 0 5	133 5 2	...	133 5 2	
13 2 6	...	13 2 6	65 11 6	...	65 11 6	
181 7 0	1 10 3	182 17 3	525 2 9	8 17 11	534 0 8	
5 2 10	...	5 2 10	44 6 2	...	44 6 2	
144 11 2	25 7 9	169 18 11	117 8 8	33 12 0	151 0 3	
91 15 2	...	91 15 2	95 13 6	...	95 13 6	
1 17 9	...	1 17 9	...	...	...
7,942 11 11	2,430 2 6	10,372 14 5	10,067 9 3	1,658 19 4	11,726 8 7	
*	...	1,349 16 4	...	...	1,224 16 9	
£7,942 11 11	£2,430 2 6	£11,722 10 9	£10,067 9 3	£1,658 19 4	£12,951 5 4	

of whom 746 were supported at Mission cost and 164 subsidised by Government.

ABORIGINES 3

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

Place of Issue.	1930-31.				Total.		1931-32.				Total.	
	General.	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives.	General.	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives.
Albany	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
Beverley ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunbury ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	1
Broome	29	381	95	124	124	505	20	253	79	104	99	357
Balladonia	1	6	1	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnarvon	4	40	4	4	8	44	3	44	3	3	6	47
Cue	1	12	3	3	4	15	...	...	5	5	5	5
Derby	43	1,054	38	38	81	1,092	30	832	28	28	58	860
Esperance ... ..	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	4	4	4	4
Fremantle ... ..	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	4	4	4	4
Geraldton ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gascoyne Junction	9	260	...	...	9	260	11	266	...	...	11	266
Guildford ... ..	...	...	7	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hall's Creek	20	268	7	7	27	275	9	126	2	3	11	129
Kalgoorlie ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	1
Katanning ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Kojonup ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2
LaGrange Bay	6	76	5	5	11	81	4	66	10	10	14	76
Laverton ... ..	...	...	11	11	11	11	...	...	9	9	9	9
Leonora	3	22	1	1	4	23	1	8	9	9	10	17
Marble Bar	9	142	14	14	23	156	10	130	17	17	27	147
Meekatharra	8	71	4	5	12	76	8	80	4	5	12	85
Menzies	1	4	1	1	2	5	...	...	2	2	2	2
Merredin ... ..	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	6	6	6	6
Moola Bulla Native Station	13	196	3	4	16	200	19	278	8	10	27	288
Moore River ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moora ... ..	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Magnet	2	10	4	4	6	14	3	16	12	12	15	28
Munja Native Station	1	10	1	1	2	11	1	20	1	1	2	21
Mullewa ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	12	6	6	7	18
Mingenew ... ..	...	...	8	8	8	8	...	...	6	6	6	6
Narrogin	2	14	...	...	2	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northam ... ..	...	...	16	16	16	16	...	...	13	13	13	13
Nullagine	16	155	3	3	19	158	16	159	5	5	21	164
Norseman ... ..	...	...	4	4	4	4	2	16	3	3	5	19
Onslow	15	152	1	1	16	153	16	235	10	10	26	245
Peak Hill	7	68	3	3	10	71	7	58	3	3	10	61
Perth ... ..	...	...	66	66	66	66	1	12	45	46	46	58
Port Hedland	18	230	4	4	22	234	16	209	6	6	22	215
Pinjarra ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quairading ... ..	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	3	3	3	3
Ravensthorpe ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Roebourne	19	236	3	3	22	239	17	202	3	3	20	205
Shark Bay	1	25	5	5	6	30	1	25	...	...	1	25
Toodyay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Violet Valley	17	204	4	4	21	208	19	259	4	4	23	263
Wiluna	1	8	...	...	1	8	2	16	1	1	3	17
Wyndham	8	78	23	31	31	109	9	86	21	27	30	113
Yalgoo	6	51	4	4	10	55	8	67	2	2	10	69
Totals	261	3,776	397	436	658	4,212	235	3,478	342	378	577	3,856

	Beagle Bay.	Forrest River.	Lombadina.	Sunday Island.	Port G.
Name of governing body	The Pious Society of Missions ...	Australian Board of Missions (Anglican)	Pious Society of Missions...	United Aborigines' Mission	Board of of Aust Aborigina acres
Brief description of land held, and nature of tenure	10,000 acres freehold, poor pasturage, and 150,000 acres leasehold ; use of Aborigines' Reserve of 700,000 acres	90,000 acres, 21 years leasehold, 1,000 acres freehold ; within Aborigines' Reserve of 3,120,000 acres	Poor pasturage and lease of 56,800 acres	Aborigines' Reserve ; whole Island	
Live stock owned by Mission at 30th June, 1932 :—					
Cattle	3,400	1,600	350	...	
Horses	4	10	...	...
Sheep ... ..	...	40	...	...
Donkeys	70	150	20	...	
Mules	65	10	5	...	
Goats	400	40	300	200	
Pigs	40	1	...	...
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	10 acres garden ; 10 acres rice plantation ; 1 acre peanuts (but a failure for want of rain)	100 acres	8 acres	Half-acre	50 acres
General improvements effected during year ending 30th June, 1932	...	Buildings, etc. ; attention to herd, etc.	Renewing of station buildings	...	Cottage b tages 2 plough cultivat
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during the year under review	Stock and garden	Increased acreage under cultivation	Gardening and stock raising	Gathering and sale of trochus shell	At sea : "W. 5 gross fi larly h On land : vegetab paws, 1 peanuts killed f M. 153
Average number of natives within the Mission's influence	M. F. C. 114 106 117—337	M. F. C. 100 100 60—260	M. F. C. 60 70 35—165	M. F. C. 38 45 47—130	
Number of inmates supported at the cost of the Mission	235	120	12 40 33—85	90	
Number of inmates subsidised by the State, exclusive of above	52	31	...	40	
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily	38 aboriginals ; 42 half-castes ...	...	13 aboriginals ; 6 half-castes	19 aboriginals ; 7 half-castes	8 aborigin
Number of children received at the Institution since 1st July, 1931, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district from whence received	2 half-caste girls from Broome, about 8 years and 13 years of age, respectively	14 males under 14 years, 8 females under 14 years, from bush	...	Males : 1 full-blood and 1 half-caste. Females : 1 half-caste and 1 full-blood	...
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	...	...	...	...	1 girl ma
Particulars of births, deaths, and marriages	14 births : 4 half-caste boys ; 3 half-caste girls ; 6 full-blood boys ; 1 full-blood girl. 3 deaths : 2 full-blood old women ; 1 full-blood boy, 16 years of age. 3 marriages : (full-bloods)	6 births ; 1 death, old age ; 3 marriages	...	1 birth ; 1 death ...	1 birth (2 men children
Health :—					
(a) No. of inmates ill from any cause during year	Good number suffered from colds, sores and sore eyes	Usual illnesses	General influenza	Number of children and one young woman taken to Derby Hospital	141 cases
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	2 venereal disease ; 2 leprosy ; 1 rheumatic fever	...	...	Whooping cough amongst children, young woman affected nose	Sore eyes ing cot
(c) No of visits by Medical Officer ...	One, on 30th June, 1932 ; good number went to the Doctor in Broome with our lorry ; periodical visits from the Medical Officer are necessary	Four ... ..	...	...	...

ABORIGINES 5

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR, 1931-32.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.				
	£	s. d.		£	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*	1,539	19 2	Chief Protector of Aborigines and Staff	1,685	14 8		
" Amount provided from Consolidated Revenue for 1931-32	15,611	0 10	Relief distribution sundries	38	0 0	1,723	14 8
" Amount provided from General Loan Fund, 1931-32	368	14 7					
			" <i>Relief to Natives (General)—</i>				
			Provisions	8,231	12 9		
			Freight and Cartage	1,224	16 9		
			Blankets and Clothing	2,426	17 4		
			Medical Supplies	248	8 8		
			Burials	566	2 4		
			Transport of Natives	529	5 3		
			Travelling Expenses	146	5 11		
			Miscellaneous	307	1 0	13,680	10 0
			" <i>Port Hedland Native Hospital—</i>				
			Salaries :—Medical Officer	136	16 7		
			Officer-in-Charge and Matron	194	3 7		
			Provisions	287	10 3		
			Medical Supplies	27	0 9		
			Freight, Travelling and Miscellaneous	115	7 7	760	18 9
			" <i>Derby Native Hospital—</i>				
			Salaries :—Officer-in-Charge and Matron	180	6 1		
			Provisions	297	9 1		
			Freight, Travelling and Miscellaneous	61	17 8	539	12 10
			" <i>Grants to Missions—</i>				
			Beagle Bay	164	12 3		
			Broome Convent School	93	15 0		
			Sunday Island	90	8 2		
			Port George IV.	88	16 8		
			Drysdale River	57	0 0		
			Forrest River	152	17 6		
			New Norcia	28	0 0	675	9 7
			" <i>LaGrange Relief Depot—</i>				
			Salaries	156	8 5		
			Rations, etc.	470	0 3	626	8 8
			" <i>Violet Valley Native Station—</i>				
			Salaries and Wages	205	14 8		
			Rations, etc.	106	10 0	312	4 8
			" <i>Moola Bulla Native Station—</i>				
			Salaries and Wages	1,233	12 9		
			Improvements and Upkeep	2,160	13 4	3,394	6 1
			" <i>Munja Native Station—</i>				
			Salaries and Wages	717	18 1		
			Improvements and Upkeep	697	3 9	1,415	1 10
			" <i>Moore River Native Settlement—</i>				
			Salaries and Wages	1,069	6 9		
			Stores and Provisions	2,555	6 3		
			Freight and Cartage	86	15 8		
			Furniture and Hardware	43	5 3		
			Upkeep Truck, Tractor and Car	156	16 2		
			Miscellaneous	270	14 6	4,182	4 7
			" <i>East Perth Girls' Home—</i>				
			Provisions, etc.	119	11 6		
			Salaries	89	11 5	209	2 11
						£27,519	14 7
						£27,519	14 7

* Exclusive of £1,891 16s. 6d., derived from Moola Bulla Native Station, and £439 18s. 6d. from Munja Native Station paid direct to Treasury and therefore not available.

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

for the year ended 30th June, 1932.

RECEIPTS

<u>To Sales</u>	
Cattle	£1,371.17. 3
Stores	129.11. 6
Leather	109.18. 5
Sheep	59. 2. 6
Horses	56. 0. 0
Wool	50. 6.10
Plant	36. 0. 0
Beef	33.17. 6
Stud Fees	8. 0. 0
Mules	4. 0. 0
Donkey Skins	1.10. 0
Goat Skins	12. 6
	<hr/>

" <u>Other</u>	29. 0. 0
" <u>Balance being excess of Expenditure over Receipts</u>	1,133.15. 0

£3,025.11. 6

PAYMENTS

£1,862.16. 6	By Salaries	£572.12. 1
"	" Wages	660.17. 8
"	" Stores	996.12. 5
"	" Transport on Stores	594. 4. 9
"	" Repairs and Renewals No.1 Bore	45. 4. 0
"	" Shearing Expenses	26. 1. 2
"	" Workers' Compensation Fund	21. 1. 3
"	" Freight on leather sent to London for sale	16. 3.11
"	" Nursing Home Subsidy (Hall's Creek)	15. 6. 0
"	" Purchase of 3 Rams	24. 0. 3
"	" Freight on Rams	12.10. 0
"	" Repairs to Saddles	11. 5. 0
"	" Repairs to Engine and Boiler	14. 3. 0
"	" Purchase of Hides from Violet Valley	6. 7. 5
"	" Postages and Telegrams	5.12. 8
"	" Droving Expenses	2.10. 2
"	" Printing and Stationery	2.13. 0
"	" Papers (News and Journals)	2.11. 5
"	" Freight on Wool for sale	1. 0. 0
"	" Rent of Mail Bag to 31.12.32	

£3,025.11. 6

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION

STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON LOAN CAPITAL

as at 30th June, 1932.

1931 1st July to 1932 30th June.	£24,643. 7. 8 for 12 months at 4½% per annum	£1,047. 6. 10	
1932 1st Feb. to 30th June.	368.14. 7 for 5 months at 4½% per annum	5. 4. 6	<u>1,052.11. 4</u>
	<u>£25,012. 2. 3</u>		<u>£1,052.11. 4</u>
	Interest accrued to 30.6.31	£18,648. 5. 5	
	Interest for the year ended 30.6.32	<u>1,052.11. 4</u>	<u>19,700.16. 9</u>
			<u>£19,700.16. 9</u>

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATIONValue of Assets on Station as at 30th June, 1932.

	<u>30th June, 1931</u>	<u>30th June, 1932.</u>
Buildings	£1,147.10. 5	£1,095. 0. 5
Fencing	2,537.10. 6	2,415.13. 0
Stock Yards	2,160. 1. 0	2,052. 1. 0
Engine and Boiler	331. 6.11	314.15. 7
Boring Plant	58. 9. 2	55.10. 9
Water Supply Plant	4,593. 0. 9	4,525. 9. 2
Tannery Building	2,398.10. 2	2,278.11. 8
Motor Car	94. 5. 0	75. 8. 0
Carts and Buggies	196. 9. 0	187. 9. 0
Saddlery and Harness	476.17. 6	299. 2. 6
Tools, Brands and Camp Equipment	606. 9. 1	591.11. 2
Furniture and Household Effects	304. 9. 5	283.14. 9
Office Furniture and Fittings	24.10. 6	22.11. 0
Cattle	21,452. 0. 0	22,644. 0. 0
Horses	2,660.10. 7	2,811.13. 7
Sheep	1,077.10. 0	1,075. 0. 0
Tannery Leather on hand	99. 3. 0	62.12. 0
Tannery Stores on hand	24. 6. 6	17. 1. 2
Stores	2,171.12.10	2,174.16. 0
Leather at Head Office	10. 0. 0	2.10. 0
Mules	500. 0. 0	460. 0. 0
Donkeys	1,584. 0. 0	1,584. 0. 0
Goats	250. 0. 0	284. 0. 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£44,758.12. 4	£45,312.10. 9
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

SUNDRY DEBTORS AT 30th JUNE, 1932.

	<u>Other</u>	<u>Government</u>
Munja Native Station		£577. 2. 6
Stores sold to Employees	£6.13.11	
Violet Valley Native Station		24.11. 5
Wyndham Meatworks		12.11
Moore River Native Settlement		131. 1. 7
Government Stores Department		3.15. 0
Sundry Persons	30. 9. 0	3. 0. 0
<u>Estimated surplus distribution</u> from 399 bullocks sent to Wyndham Meatworks	565. 5. 9	
<u>Estimated proceeds</u> from wool a/c. Dalgety & Co.	52. 1. 8	
<u>Estimated proceeds</u> from unfinished leather sent to London Agents	94. 1. 6	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£748.11.10	£740. 3. 5
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Grand Total £1,488.15. 3

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

STATEMENT OF SUNDRY CREDITORS.

as at 30th June, 1932.

1931			
July 15	Darcy & Oliver, droving		£11.10. 0
1932			
Mch. 4	Government Stores Department, Stores		6. 0
Apl. 4	E. Bridge, transport		158.19. 3
to			
June 22			
May 16	Wyndham Meatworks, forwarding, storage,		16. 6. 5
to	etc.		
June 24			
June 17	Government Stores Department, stores		70.19. 7
June 30	E. Bridge, droving		139.13. 0
	Colonial Treasurer, Recoup Petty Cash Advance		6. 6.11
May 31)			
June 30(	Colonial Treasurer, Recoup Wages		155.14. 8
			<hr/>
			£559.15.10
			<hr/> <hr/>

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

for the year ended 30th June, 1932.

<u>RECEIPTS</u>		<u>PAYMENTS</u>		
To Sales		£439.18. 6	By Salaries	£339.12. 9
" Beans	£304.11. 8		" Wages	378. 5. 4
" Millet	106.16. 0		" Stores	424.12. 7
" Stores	<u>28.10.10</u>		" Transport on Stores	152. 8. 3
" Balance being excess of expenditure over receipts	975. 3. 4		" Travelling Expenses	56.10. 4
			" Freight on Peanuts for Sale	35.12. 8
			" Workers' Compensation Fund	16. 4. 3
			" Papers (Journals)	6.13. 6
			" Freight on Millet for Sale	3.15. 9
			" Printing and Stationery	1. 6. 5
		<u>£1,415. 1.10</u>		<u>£1,415. 1.10</u>

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON LOAN CAPITAL.

as at 30th June, 1932.

1931
July 1
to
1932
June 30

£7,112.10. 2 for 12 months at £302. 5. 7
4½% per annum

Interest accrued to 30.6.31 £1,294. 4. 2

Interest for year ended 30.6.32 302. 5. 7

£1,596. 9. 9

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

Value of Assets on Station as at 30th June, 1932.

	<u>30th June, 1931</u>	<u>30th June, 1932</u>
Stores	£586.15. 8	£569. 6. 9
Saddlery and Harness	6.17. 2	6.11. 9
Sundry Plant	205. 9. 6	184.18. 9
Musters' Plant	306. 2. 1	261.14. 8
Horses	212. 0. 0	244. 0. 0
Mules	228. 0. 0	220. 0. 0
Donkeys	23. 0. 0	41. 0. 0
Household Effects	231.10. 3	228. 1. 3
Buildings	1,574.12. 1	1,501. 4. 2
Yards	323. 6. 6	307. 3. 2
Dinghy	27. 0. 0	24.16. 5
Fencing	23.11. 4	27.10. 5
Cattle	2,693.10. 0	2,542. 0. 0
Goats	95. 0. 0	96. 8. 0
Agricultural Implements	76. 4. 3	62.16. 1
Peanuts on hand (approximately)	300. 0. 0	171.19. 2
	<u>£6,912.18.10</u>	<u>£6,489.10. 7</u>

49.

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.SUNDRY DEBTORS AT 30th JUNE, 1932.

Sundry Persons	£1. 8. 0	10. Od.
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£1. 8. 0	10. Od.
Less	10. 0	
	<hr/>	
	18. 0	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

STATEMENT OF SUNDRY CREDITORS AS AT 30th JUNE, 1932.

1931			
Oct. 19			
to	L.S. Ogilvie, Freight		£66.16. 5
June 25			
Feb. 13	P. Anderson, Cartage		8.11
Mch. 12)			
Apl. 4)	Dyson & Co., Stores		10. 0. 1
May 10	Government Stores Department, Stores		88.18.10
	Gaols Department, 300 sacks		5. 0. 0
June 30	Colonial Treasurer, Recoup Wages		21.19. 4
			<hr/>
			£193. 3. 7
			<hr/>

Sundries as above £193. 3. 7

Moola Bulla Native Station
(Horses, mules, donkeys
and stores)

577. 2. 6 £770. 6. 1

£770. 6. 1

