



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

THE

ANNUAL

REPORT

OF

THE CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

30th JUNE  
1933

---

THE HONORARY MINISTER (MR. KITSON).

---

I have the honour to submit 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, 1933. There has been very little improvement in the condition of the people since I last reported, and when I commented at some length upon the disabilities from which they were suffering. That these unfavourable conditions still obtain goes without saying, but since my last report explained the position I do not propose to labour the matter further here.

POPULATION.

Hereunder is indicated the estimated native population as at June 30th, 1932 and on the 30th June last. A detailed statement showing the distribution of the native people throughout the State will be found at page 30.

	<u>30th June, 1932.</u>	<u>30th June, 1933.</u>
Full Bloods	14,766	15,130
Half-castes deemed to be aborigines,	3,165	3,338
Half-castes not deemed to be aborigines,	<u>550</u>	<u>553</u>
	3,715	3,891
Aborigines outside the influence of civilisation	<u>10,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>
	<u>28,481</u>	<u>29,021</u>

The summary indicates that there has been a general increase of 540 in the population, of whom 364 are full-bloods and 176 half-castes. In my last Report I referred to the necessity for a revision in the method of enumeration, but so far it has not been possible to do anything in this direction. In the meantime a census has been taken by the Commonwealth Authorities, the results of which may prove helpful. From information to hand I cannot regard the enumeration of the half-castes as altogether satisfactory. My personal observations in the camps throughout the South-West, combined with the increasing

numbers of applicants for the Maternity Bonus, convince me that the estimate of the infants and children is under-stated, and that the existing "arm chair" method of arriving at the figures should give place to a more detailed examination.

Out of 115 stations reporting 36 show a decrease, and 79 indicate that the position is normal or that the natives are increasing. Exclusive of those outside the confines of civilisation there are estimated to be 9,985 natives in the Kimberleys, 3,496 in the North-West and Murchison, and 5,540 on the Goldfields, in the South-West and South-Coast Districts. Of the full bloods throughout 16 per cent. are children, and of the half-castes 44 per cent.

In the past five years the estimated native population has increased by approximately 14 per cent.

#### RESERVES.

The total acreage of the native reserves throughout the State was increased by 41,436 acres to 23,941,516. In July, 1932 a reserve of 2,550 acres at Eyre was declared under the Lands and Aborigines Acts whereon the Department recently established a small feeding depot for the South-Coast people. An area of 37,865 acres in the vicinity of Cape Leveque, Dampier Peninsula, was set aside as a Reserve for aborigines under the Lands and Aborigines Acts. In February, 1933, an area of 122,400 acres, comprising portion of the temporary reserve for aborigines, Yampi Sound, was declared a reserve under the Aborigines Act with a view to handing over its control to the United Aborigines Mission. This is the Society which conducts the Sunday Island Mission, and it is proposed at a later date to transfer the Mission to the mainland.

In November, 1932, Mr. O.P. Anderson, a farmer of Badjaling near Quairading, transferred to the Department to be used as a native reserve a thousand-acre C.P. Block, for which he had no further use. The offer was gratefully accepted and the area, which actually contained 1,066 acres, was subsequently declared a reserve under the Lands Act. Action to

similarly declare it under the Aborigines Act, however, was deferred owing to objections raised by the Quairading Road Board, which urged that the natives should be removed from the district altogether. It may be added that the natives in this area have camped on this land for many years, but because it is not a Reserve under the Aborigines Act the Regulations governing such Reserves made under that Act cannot be put into operation. Prior to this the only native Reserve in the district was one of 72 acres in the Badjaling townsite which was declared a camping ground for natives in 1924.

It being deemed desirable to find some more suitable camping place for the natives at Kojonup, a new reserve comprising 70 acres was set aside for the purpose and declared under the Land Act, and it is proposed to likewise declare it under the Aborigines Act as soon as the question of securing a suitable water supply is disposed of. In the meantime we have refrained from cancelling the old Reserve of 3 acres nearer the town.

At Albany 3 acres of the existing reserve were deleted and declared a separate reserve as a cemetery for aborigines, while at Mount Margaret 10 acres were set aside adjacent to the Mission conducted by the United Aborigines Mission, for a similar purpose. An area of 5 acres was also similarly set aside near the Native Hospital, Port Hedland.

It was arranged that Avon Location 18595 comprising 160 acres near Brookton, formerly the property of a half-caste named John Ninyett, deceased, and which would have reverted to the Crown, should be set aside as a reserve for the occupation of the deceased man's wife and family.

Permission to enter the large Reserve on the border of the State east of Laverton was granted to seven prospecting or scientific parties. In every case bonds in sums of not less than £100 were entered into by the leaders of the parties ensuring the due observance of the Department's conditions governing entry on the Reserve.

RELIEF.

Particulars showing expenditure upon rations for indigent natives throughout during the year under review and for the previous twelve months will be found at page 31. The total number of natives on relief at the 30th June last was 3,448. The average number rationed monthly by the Department was slightly less than during the previous year, though still reaching the formidable total of 2,210, while the cost dropped from £12,951. 5. 4 to £12,198.18.11. The decrease of 61 in the number rationed was more than accounted for in one district alone, where altered arrangements afforded the Department some relief in this respect. The number of indigents rationed at the expense of Mission Stations, exclusive of inmates subsidised by the Government, increased from 910 to 1,238.

During the year 2,064 blankets were issued, and 5,067 garments distributed, all the latter being manufactured at Moore River Native Settlement by the senior native girls.

At the 30th June last, exclusive of Missions, 79 relief stations were in existence throughout the State, being an increase of 1 as compared with the previous year.

INSPECTIONS.

Apart from my own visits to centres in the South-West and Goldfields, station to station inspections have perforce ceased. No provision has been made for the appointment of inspectors, of whom the Department only possesses one at Head Office, whose duties do not permit of his going outside the Metropolitan Area. The need of medical inspectors has been stressed many times and the increase of certain diseases amongst the natives clearly shows that the immediate appointment of at least one such inspector is imperative.

HEALTH.

Of diagnosed diseases, pneumonia again heads the list, there being 24 deaths from this cause. There was an out-

break of whooping cough in the camps throughout the South-West which claimed ten children as its victims. The figures showing the loss of child life which increased so much last year are the same this year, 60 having died throughout. Of these 48 were in the South-West alone. Leprosy and venereal disease are actively increasing, consequently our native hospitals in the North have had a busy year.

Port Hedland Native Hospital:- The number of new patients admitted was 126, an increase of 36 as compared with last year's admissions. As there were 14 patients already in the Institution the total number treated was 140. Of those treated 113 were discharged cured, and 12 died, leaving 15 patients under treatment at the end of the year.

The following are extracts from the annual report of Dr. Albert P. Davis, Medical Superintendent of the Native Hospital there :-

"In presenting my report on the Native Hospital, Port Hedland, for the year ended June 30th, 1933, I would bring to your notice the comparatively large increase in the number of patients treated during the period under review. ... Patients were drawn mainly from the Pilbara District but the Kimberley District sent its contribution. This is indicated in Table 1.

Table 1.

Wyndham	10	La Grange	2
Violet Valley	2	Pilbara	103
Walcott Inlet	1	Onslow	1
Pt. George	18		
TOTAL	...		<u>137</u>

Table II.

<u>Diseases.</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1932</u>
Granuloma	53	55
Syphilis	5	4
Gonorrhoea	58	13
Non V.D. Complaints	<u>21</u>	<u>24</u>
Totals	<u>137</u>	<u>96</u>

It may be suggested as a reason for this greater number of patients that the Hospital is becoming more popular amongst the native population, and, although evidence is not wanting to show that the aboriginal comes more willingly for treatment than heretofore, it must be remembered that he prefers his liberty and his river bed and only comes to hospital from urgent necessity. A perusal of figures in Table II can only be construed to indicate that disease in natives is increasing in this district at least and by disease I mean particularly venereal disease. Although the Hospital accepts patients suffering from all varieties of complaints it is still primarily a v.d. Hospital and it will be seen by reference again to Table II. that the extra 41 patients for this period are all v.d. cases. Moreover Gonorrhoea is primarily responsible for the increase, namely 51 cases as against 13 last year, and there is a slight decrease in the incidence of granuloma. Syphilis remains substantially the same and at a minimum.

From July 19th to 24th, 1932, (included in this period of review), I made a comprehensive examination of natives on Warrawagine Station. On my return journey I also examined natives at Mulyie and Warralong Stations. In the former case I examined over 30 natives by direct and also by microscopical examination. This survey resulted in a positive diagnosis in 80% of the examinees, all cases detected being Gonorrhoea and none of Granuloma. In a previous report I stated that an aboriginal only applies for treatment for any illness in proportion to the amount of pain he or she experiences and as Gonorrhoea is for the most part a painless disease I am convinced that they were either unconscious that they were suffering from any complaint or, the acute symptoms having subsided, believed they were cured. Certainly they did not realise the serious import of their complaint and yet they were all candidates sooner or later for the crippling sequelae of this disease, namely heart failure, joint rheumatism or stricture and sterility.

And thus it follows that since the native is both ignorant of its incidence, its seriousness, and it boasts no immediate crippling effects, if we are to secure control of this disease we must teach the native to report for treatment upon the appearance of symptoms or, better still, constantly inspect and bring or send in such cases as develop, for early treatment when the disease is more easily amenable to treatment. By such means alone can the native be properly helped in this respect and can a sense of security be given to the white population who employ them and have them in their houses. And lest this last remark be misinterpreted I would state that Gonorrhoea is quite capable of being spread and in fact is spread by contact with infected articles and it is in this sense that I imply that a complete sense of security should be given to the white population.

The non-venereal diseases, Table 111, comprise a wide variety of complaints in the course of the treatment of which several operations were performed mostly of a minor nature. Forty teeth were extracted. More than half of these were removed from the patient with Pyorrhoea - a most unusual complaint among aboriginals. There were 12 deaths as shown below. (See Table 1V. below.)

Table 111.

Injuries	4
Influenza	3
Post Childbirth troubles	3
Convulsions	1
Non-specific ulcerations	3
Pyorrhoea	1
Gout	1
Tuberculosis of the Lung	1
Heart Disease	1
Cancer	1
Discharging ears	2
Total ...	<u>21</u>

Table 1V.

<u>Deaths.</u>	
Pneumonia	6
T.B. Lung	1
Convulsions	1
Paralysis	1
Granuloma and Senility	3
Total ...	<u>12</u>

As pneumonia is not mentioned in the non v.d. cases I will devote some space to the discussion of this serious complaint. Upon my return from leave, I found more than half the inmates of the hospital suffering from an epidemic of Influenza which attacked young and old alike.

In ten of these cases (7 females and 3 males) the disease progressed to Pneumonia and all became very ill indeed. All the men recovered and one female, but six females succumbed. It is significant that the six women had all been admitted with venereal disease and one of their number was a case of early leprosy also. Four were Granuloma cases only and two had Gonorrhoea in addition to Granuloma. The female and two of the men who recovered had no venereal disease. The other male had Granuloma in a mild form. This experience seems to suggest that although uncomplicated Granuloma and Gonorrhoea rarely directly kill they may so undermine the health and resistance of the patient that he or she has little power to withstand a serious intercurrent malady.

Passing to the commissariat and general management of the Institution, early in the year it was decided that we should have our own cemetery and that as an act of economy the natives should bury their own dead. This was accepted with good grace by the inmates who have since carried out the burials in conformity with the requirements of the Health Act.

Later again it was decided to supply bread instead of damper to the inmates, the object being to economise in flour and baking powder. An additional stove was installed in the Hospital kitchen and the experiment has proved a great success. The attendants inform me that less flour is being used and that no more wood is being burnt. Additionally the natives prefer the much more wholesome bread.

Later still the supply of meat came up for consideration and as the outcome of negotiations the hospital is now supplied with live sheep at very considerably less cost than when purchased by the pound dead weight. Natives are excellent butchers and it is a job they like doing. All parts of the sheep are consumed for the entrails are a delicacy among aboriginals. The women and the men have these titbits alternately. They are very satisfied with the change which makes them kill their own meat. Furthermore the variety of their dietary is increased and from a health point of view this is very satisfactory for they obtain the essential articles of diet, namely, vitamins, unchanged by cooking. The above alterations have not only effected a considerable economy in the commissariat but have made possible, at less cost than heretofore, a more nourishing dietary.

... ..

In conclusion I would state that the attendants have shown their usual sedulous care of the inmates.

Derby Native Hospital:- There were 5 patients in this hospital at the beginning of the year, while the number admitted during the year was 57, making a total of 62 undergoing treatment. Of these 30 were discharged cured and 3 died leaving 29 patients in hospital at the close of the year.

Dr. W. Theodore Hoage, District Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent of the Native Hospital, reports



having given 572 intravenous and intramuscular injections, and also skin grafting in certain patients.

Midlands Districts Native Hospital, Moore River:- Admissions for the year numbered 119, which in addition to 10 patients already in hospital brought the total up to 129. Of these 105 were discharged cured, 15 died and 9 were in hospital at the close of the year.

The total number of deaths reported to the Department, as indicated by the statement below, was 198, being 10 less than during the previous 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 .. .. .	3	2	1	1	7
Alleged spear wound ..	1	-	-	-	1
Asthma .. .. .	1	-	-	-	1
Blood poisoning .. .. .	-	-	1	-	1
Bronchitis .. .. .	2	-	-	1	3
Cancer .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1
Catarrh of stomach .. .. .	1	-	-	-	1
Childbirth .. .. .	-	2	1	-	3
Convulsions .. .. .	-	-	2	1	3
Diarrhoea .. .. .	2	-	-	1	3
Dropsy .. .. .	2	-	-	-	2
Enteritis .. .. .	1	1	4	-	6
Fever .. .. .	2	1	-	-	3
Haemorrhage .. .. .	-	-	2	-	2
Haemorrhage of Lungs ..	-	1	-	-	1
Heart Failure .. .. .	7	5	1	3	16
Heat apoplexy .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1
Heat exhaustion .. .. .	-	1	1	-	2
Hydatids .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1
Infantile weakness .. .. .	-	-	2	1	3
Influenza .. .. .	3	1	1	2	7
Internal Trouble .. .. .	1	3	-	-	4
Leprosy .. .. .	1	1	-	-	2
Lung Trouble .. .. .	1	1	-	-	2
Malnutrition .. .. .	1	-	-	-	1
Marasmus .. .. .	-	-	1	1	2
Meningitis .. .. .	-	-	-	1	1
Murder .. .. .	1	-	-	-	1
Natural Causes .. .. .	14	10	-	1	25
Paralysis .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia .. .. .	5	7	6	6	24
Senile Decay .. .. .	13	12	-	-	25
Scabies .. .. .	-	1	-	1	2
Stillborn .. .. .	-	-	2	3	5
Tetanus .. .. .	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis .. .. .	3	6	-	-	9
Tumor of stomach .. .. .	-	1	-	-	1
Venereal disease .. .. .	9	6	1	-	16
Whooping cough .. .. .	-	-	6	4	10
	72	66	33	27	198
	138		60		
	<u>198</u>				

EMPLOYMENT.

At page 32 will be found a statement indicating the number of natives engaged under permit, the nature of such permit, and the place of issue. It will be seen that the number of natives in respect to whom permits were issued totalled 4,054, an increase of 198, while the permits issued were less by 25. The fact that there were 23 fewer single permits issued indicates that the increase occurred in those centres where natives are engaged under general permit. The total number in employment, however, is still far from normal. In the South-West Permits covering the employment of only 156 natives were issued, and of these 80 were engaged through Head Office. From Head Office there were 47 engagements of girls for domestic service during the year, while 17 girls and 17 boys, trainees of Moore River Settlement, were also sent out to work. The demand for these youngsters is greater than the supply. Unfortunately we cannot take employees direct from the camps outside the Settlement as they are unfit for service through lack of education and training, and very often physically. Only the extension of the Settlement system would adjust this, and ensure such youths and girls being given a better chance in life.

OFFENCES BY ABORIGINES.

Convictions for misdemeanours decreased from 112 to 104. Of these 13 were for cattle killing or being in the unlawful possession of beef, 4 for being on a prohibited area, and 27 for drunkenness or receiving liquor, there being a marked increase in respect to the latter. Unfortunately drinking and gambling amongst the natives are more apparent in bad times than in good.

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

	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1932-33</u>
Absconding from a Reserve	1	-
Absconding from Service	1	-
Assault	4	5
Cattle killing	21	2
Collecting pearl shell without a License	2	-
Delivering Ammunition to native (Firearms Act)	-	1
Disorderly conduct	16	3
Drunkenness	2	9
Enticing native from a Reserve	5	11
Enticing native from a School or institution	-	2
Escaping legal custody	-	2
False pretences	-	1
Idle and disorderly	-	1
Indecently dealing with a girl, 11 years	1	-
Manslaughter	-	1
Murder	1	4
Obscene language	1	-
On prohibited area	13	4
Pointing a firearm	1	-
Receiving liquor	9	18
Remaining on Reserve without permission	-	1
Resisting arrest	-	2
Sheep killing	-	10
Sheep stealing	-	3
Stealing	10	7
Unlawful possession	1	3
Unlawful possession of beef	21	11
Unlawful carnal knowledge	-	1
Unlawfully on premises	1	-
Unlicensed firearms	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>112</u>	<u>104</u>

OFFENCES AGAINST ABORIGINES.

There was a slight decrease in offences under this heading, the number, ten, being less by two than for the previous year. Five as compared with six persons were convicted of supplying liquor. Two persons were found guilty of cohabiting with female natives, and two of being on native reserves without permission. There was one conviction for employing a native without a permit.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION

There were two applications for exemption from the provisions of the Aborigines Act under consideration at the commencement of the year, while nine were received during the year, making a total of eleven to be dealt with. Of these three were granted and five were refused, while in three cases inquiries were not complete at the close of the year. One certificate was cancelled during the year.

RECOGNISANCES.

Permission was granted under Section 9 of the Aborigines Act to four persons to remove fourteen natives from one part of the State to another. Bonds for the return of these aboriginals within a given period were entered into in every case. Of the recognisances entered into two were completed and two had not expired at the close of the year.

REMOVALS UNDER SECTION 12.

Fifty warrants were issued in accordance with Regulations made under the above section covering the removal of 145 natives from one part of the State to another. Of these 132 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 35 to 39. The statement of Receipts and Payments shows a deficiency of £564. 4. 6. on the year's transactions. There was, however, owing to the station the sum of £1,523.15. 7 while accounts payable totalled £398. 2. 3. If the difference of these be deducted from the deficiency between the receipts and payments it will indicate the cash position, viz.- a surplus of £561. 8.10.

Interest accruing on Capital expenditure is not taken into account in the foregoing but a separate statement indicates the position in this regard while another shows the assessed value of the whole property now to be £45,892.11. 1d.

In June 509 Moola Bulla bullocks and 16 from Violet Valley were delivered at the Wynham Meatworks but as treatment was not completed before the close of the financial year the Management arranged to give us an advance of £750. 0. 0. against this stock.

Although the season had been an indifferent one the cattle turned out better than might have been expected, the average weight being 602.50 lbs.

Again the brandings proved to be better than expected, 3,091 calves being branded as against 3,011 for the previous year.

No money being available no improvements involving the expenditure of more than a few pounds were carried out.

The school under Mrs. Tupy continued to do splendid work and samples of the scholars' handiwork received here from time to time were adjudged to be above the average.

The sheep are doing well in spite of the indifferent seasons. The wool improves in quality and weight and if the price keeps up this should prove to be a profitable branch of the Station's operations.

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

"Natives.- The average number of men, women and children who have been in the main camp during the year is 157: 124 head of cattle were killed for their use.

Generally, the health of the natives has been good during the year. Sore eyes were prevalent with the school children. Two natives from the Station were sent to Derby suffering from ulcerated legs. One has returned to the Station cured, and the other is still receiving treatment. The old native woman sent to Derby suffering with granuloma died at Derby.

A native girl from Rockhole Station bush camp was sent to Wynham for treatment to a lacerated hand caused by a detonator explosion. The girl's fingers were amputated.

One native woman from here, one native from Alice Downs, one native from Gordon Downs, were sent to Derby for treatment for venereal disease. The natives are still at Derby receiving treatment.

Several natives from here and the surrounding district were treated in the Australian Inland Mission Hospital, Hall's Creek, for minor complaints. One native woman died in the station camp.

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 murder in the Turkey Creek District was tried in Hall's Creek and the native committed to Wynham for trial. One case was tried in Turkey Creek for a native removing a native woman from Violet Valley; the native was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Wynham Gaol.

Season:- The season again has not been good, only light showers falling all through. In November and December we had 581 points of rain and up to the end of March, 1933, we had 1157 points. At the present time (June) we have no surface water and the cattle are depending on the wells and the big rivers at the back of the run. The grass is fair on most parts of the run.

Stud Cattle.- On the 1st July, 1932, these numbered 19 cows; 2 died during the year leaving a balance of 17. Owing to the very bad season these cows had to be put into the open country. The progeny of these cows have been classed as half breeds, 56 were branded (3 sold to Violet Valley and 53 transferred to the herd.)

Herd Cattle.- At the 1st July, 1932, these numbered 14,937 including 205 bulls; brandings were 3,091 calves and 56 bulls, being an increase of 82 calves on last year's brandings. Sold to Violet Valley Station 54 including 3 bulls; Mortality 1,211 being 5 per cent. Off yearlings to four year old cattle, 5 per cent. off bulls, 10 per cent. off cattle five years and over. Killed for indigents 124; killed for Station rations 131 leaving a balance of 15,706 being an increase of 771 compared with last year.

The cattle at present are in good condition, but a lot will have to be shifted to the back of the run for water at the end of the year.

Sheep.- On the 1st July, 1932, these numbered 824; increase for the year was 116; killed for rations 2; sold 5; died 42; destroyed (Cancer) 3, leaving a balance of 888 at the 30th June, 1933. The lambing for the year is not finished.

The wool clip for the year was 4,772 lbs. compared with 3,169 lbs. last year, being an increase of 1,603 lbs.

These sheep have done well and most of the wethers cut up to 9 lbs. of wool. We are having another paddock made secure to hold the sheep until rain falls at the end of the year.

Goats.- On the 1st July, 1932, these numbered

284; increase 79; killed for rations 71; died 12; destroyed 5, leaving a balance of 275 at the 30th June, 1933.

Donkeys. - At the end of June, 1932, the donkeys numbered 176; brandings were 37; sold to Munja Station 20, leaving a balance of 193 at the 30th June, 1933.

Mules. - At the 1st July, 1932, these numbered 23; 2 were sold to Moore River, 2 to F. Fraser and 6 to F. Lacey, leaving a balance of 13 at the end of June, 1933.

Horses - The horses numbered 361 at the end of June, 1932, including the two stallions "Gnaranji" and "Wave." Ten horses were sold to Munja Station, 2 to Moore River, 1 to Violet Valley and 4 sold locally; brandings were 36; destroyed 2; died 57 leaving a balance of 341 including the 2 stallions. At the present time all horses are in good condition.

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

Improvements. - A yard and shelter shed were erected at the 5-Mile Well, and buildings fenced in.

Native School. - This school was started nearly four years ago and 38 children are now attending, 21 natives and 17 half-castes. The children are making good progress. Half-caste children are being brought in from different parts of the district to attend the school. Mrs. Tuohy, the teacher, deserves great credit for the way she is bringing the children along.

Employees. - Five permanent hands were employed during the year, and the musterer's cook part of the year. An average of 60 natives were employed during the year for stock, road and pumping work. The work done by the natives is a credit to them.

Tannery. - Three hundred and sixty-eight sides of rough tanned leather were sent to London during the year for sale and 121 sides sold locally and for Station use.

Munja Native Station: The statement of Receipts and Payments at page 40 indicates that expenditure exceeded receipts by £727. 1. 10. The adverse balance between Sundry Debtors and Creditors is £968. 3. 9 and if this is added to the deficiency it will indicate the correct position on a cash basis. In regard to Sundry Creditors nearly £800. 0. 0 of the amount is owing to Moola Bulla Native Station for stocks supplied. 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. It has only comparatively few stock, in fact

barely sufficient to supply its own needs. The only Revenue is secured from the sale of tropical produce and small sundries but there is little doubt that with additional capital available the property could support itself from this source alone. The receipts derived from tropical produce sold during the year total £368.10. 5. The work which produces this Revenue is done by the ordinary Station staff, no special employees being maintained for the purpose. The Manager's report indicates to some extent what the place is capable of producing.

The Station is exercising a beneficial influence amongst the numerous natives throughout the District. There is almost a complete absence of crime and in many unexpected respects the people are proving amenable to the direction and advice of the Manager. As the result of the Station's influence white settlement and penetration, throughout this district at all events, is now reasonably safe and possible, in fact certain adjacent areas of country are already being taken up.

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

"Natives.- The general health of the natives has been good. One case of a native woman whom I sent to Derby with her husband, who is engaged there as a Police Tracker, was pronounced leprosy. The woman has been parted from her husband for eighteen months and has been running in the vicinity of Mt. Barnett. I sent two other natives, one man and one woman in to Derby this month for examination. Superficially they show the same symptoms as the case mentioned above. A child of six years broke his thigh. I set same and he is now running about and his leg is straight and same length as the other. Other minor cases of sickness comprise 79 of bad eyes treated, minor cases of cuts and bruises and four cases of Granuloma - all turned out cured. The native woman returned from Port Hedland cured of Granuloma has rejoined her husband and gone walkabout.

Season.- The season has not been a good one for agriculture, very light rains having fallen in January and February, our growing months in the early stages of peanuts and broom millet growing. The late rains however ensure a good supply of water and grass for stock.

Stock.- Branded cattle as per returns. Our brandings are not completed for the year, the final muster being in September. Horses and mules are all in good condition and we branded 14 foals this year, a good increase for the number here. Donkeys are also doing well and this year we branded 18 foals, also a good increase. Goats are also doing well and we now have 528.

Maintenance.- Repaired all fences and yards also roof of general kitchen. Painted Manager's residence, married couple's quarters and house kitchen. Cleared fire brakes around all fences and yards.



Cut and carried necessary timber for repairs and firewood supply for station.

Repaired all saddlery and harness. Made nine pack surcingles, 51 girths and 72 pairs leather hopple straps.

Green hide. Made two head ropes, 6 leg ropes and 140 neck strings.

Vegetable garden.- Have an abundance of vegetables coming on. Expect over a ton of pumpkins, have 400 tomato plants, 1,000 onions, 300 cabbages, 200 cauliflower and an abundance of turnips, Chinese cabbage, lettuce, eschalots, radish, snake beans and carrots.

Fruit.- Bananas (Plantains) are doing well and we frequently cut a bunch. Paw Paws grow well here and are a great asset. We have also cape gooseberries and I have a young custard apple growing well. Am preparing bed to plant out 4 dozen healthy young passion fruit vines and providing the white ants are lenient should shortly have a supply. Tung oil seed failed to germinate.

Agriculture.- This is a branch of Munja Station that needs developing. I have frequently asked for assistance in the line of machinery, adequate fencing material, fertiliser, etc. Our lines, peanuts and broom millet, do exceedingly well here and have been favourably reported on by different authorities as main items in the future of agriculture in the North. There is no reason why this branch should not in itself make Munja self-supporting. Our implements, a plough and harrows, only, are not sufficient to get the best results. Peanuts require a fine tilth in order that the nuts may penetrate the soil when forming, easily. A cultivator is a necessity and any person working land would not attempt to do without one. This applies to all crops. All cultivating, planting and harvesting is done by manual labour.

Transport.- All transport is conducted by luggers owned by Kunmunya Mission, Port George IV.

Employees.- Two permanent white hands were employed for the year and 120 natives off and on for stock work, fencing, cutting and carrying timber and firewood, yard repairing, painting buildings and agriculture. The natives worked well and willingly in their various occupations and quite a number have adapted themselves to their various occupations and take an interest in their work.

Improvements.- Fenced 8 acres of agricultural land cleared last year."

Violet Valley Native Station: Mr. Hector Burness, Officer-in-Charge, reports as follows:-

Natives.- The average number of natives monthly supplied with meat and clothing where necessary was 50 men, women and children. The health of the natives has been good generally. One native crippled boy died early in the year. He was a cripple from childhood, and had to be carried about anywhere he wished to go. The natives brought him in here some time ago, and he has been here up to the time of his death. He told me a few days before his death that he was going to die as the blackfellows had sung him. I asked him if he was sick and he said, "Only a little bit", but he would not eat any food and in a few days died. While I was away at the Forrest River Mission, a crippled woman died at the place. She had been here for a number of years, and was always thin, but seemed to be quite well except for a cold now and again. She got out of her bed and fell down. They put her back to bed, but she only lived a few days when she passed away.

The native (Juko) that had his leg taken off at Wyndham died here also. His old complaint showed back again and before we could get him away, on account of the wet season, he passed out. The Turkey Creek Police came to take him out he was too far gone by the time the trucks were running.

<u>CATTLE.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>T.</u>
The number of cattle on hand 30.6.32	196	554	750
Purchases from Mocla Bulla Station	36	18	54
Brandings for the year	77	87	164
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	309	659	968
Sent to Meatworks	56	-	56
Killed for station and native use (40 for natives 11 for station)	50	1	51
Decrease for the year	8	52	60
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance on hand 30.6.33	195	606	801

<u>HORSES.</u>			
The number of horses on hand 30.6.32	29	60	89
Brandings for the year	3	7	10
Purchased from Mocla Bulla Station	1	-	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33	67	100
The number sold	1		1
Mortality	1		1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance on hand 30.6.33	31	67	98

<u>MULES.</u>		
The number of mules on hand 30.6.32		9 head
Sold through the year		5 "
		<hr/>
Balance on hand 30.6.33		4 "

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

"The number of natives receiving sustenance during the financial year ending 30th June, 1933 was 1,039 including 68 children.

General health and deaths.- Two female cases of granuloma, one from Wallal one from La Grange. These have been sent to the Lock Hospital, Port Hedland, for treatment. One female case aneurism. Under Doctor Haynes' treatment she has recovered. One case eye disease sent to Broome Hospital for medical treatment. Six cases ordinary sore eyes treated locally - recovered. Ophthalmia has been pretty bad amongst the natives, but since Dr. Haynes' visit to the Depot I pointed out to him the state of some of their eyes and he advised me what to do. I will be able to carry the treatment out once the drugs come to hand. All the diseased natives from La Grange to Wallal as far as I know have been collected up and sent to the Lock Hospital, Port Hedland, for medical treatment. At present the health of the natives is good.

Two males and four females died during the financial year ending 30th June, 1933.

Rations and clothing.- These have been forwarded regularly and of excellent quality.

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

Fences.- All in perfect order around the Depot.

Permits.- These have been issued and stated in my report from time to time.

Meat Supplies.- Good quality meat has been supplied for the indigents as required.

Garden.- Although we had a long spell of dry weather, the garden is coming on nicely and a good supply of green vegetables will be available.

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

Moore River Native Settlement. Mr. A. J. Neal, J.P.,

Superintendent, reports as follows:-

"During the year a considerable number of natives were transferred to this Settlement from various districts. Owing to an outbreak of scabies and the necessity for quarantine, a batch of 81 were received from Northam. A special camp was erected, and a white married couple placed in charge.

A new stone compound washhouse was completed and opened. This building was urgently needed, as the old washhouse was in a very bad state.

A camp cook house was erected and opened. This is situated outside the compound fence, but within sight of the compound. This cook house does away with the rationing system and is a decided saving in food. A white man (assistant) is in charge, and three native men do the work in the cook house.

The natives come up to an issuing window three times a day and get their food and take it away to their camp, not far distant. By this system, the natives actually get more food to eat, although less is used, as was in the old rationing system.

A big flood came down in the latter end of last winter sweeping away all the fencing along the river banks and destroying the whole of my vegetable garden, and the best of my fodder crops; what part of the crop was left by the flood, the rabbits finished off. From 80 acres sown, I got 2 tons of hay - which is very disheartening.

Another flood came down early this winter which prevented me from getting my crop in. I had land ready to seed - but could not cross the river. I have had to carry the seed and super across the foot bridge in small quantities and sow by hand.

The flood water scoured the roads out on both sides of the river, 5 and 6 ft. deep in places. I am now making a new road on the side of the cliff above high water mark.

On several occasions I have pointed out the urgent necessity of making better provision for the native camps. These camps at the present time are composed of old iron, bags and whatever material can be got hold of. They are absolutely unsuitable from every point of view.

Hospital.- In my opinion a separate ward should be erected for maternity cases. There should also be an isolation ward where infectious cases could be treated and kept apart from other patients. More accommodation is needed for men.

About the middle of June, a south bound mail plane landed at Mogumber and was hopelessly bogged. I transported the passengers and mails from the bogged plane to the railway station. The pilot asked me if I could suggest a way to get the plane out. I made a suggestion and next day I took ten natives, some planks and ropes, jacked the wheels up and placed planks under them, and by pulling and shifting the planks we dragged the plane 350 yards to firm ground, where she took off and away to Perth.

The school is another very important branch of the Settlement, which is very much over-taxed. To properly handle the children that are on the roll and those that should attend school but cannot owing to want of seating accommodation, it would require another room the same size as the present school: as time goes on, this state of affairs will become worse, as every year more children are coming in for schooling.

It is almost impossible for a teacher to get anything like good results when the children are so overcrowded.

The Missionary, Miss Newman, continues to do good work. Her influence has a decided effect, especially on the young ones. Miss Newman is a hard worker. Her life is in her work.

The health generally has been very good. A very mild outbreak of Influenza took place, but was soon wiped out. There have been a few cases of Pneumonia and some deaths have occurred from same.

The sewing room has done good work under the capable direction of Miss Wynne, the sewing mistress. Garments were made and of these 4,811 were despatched to the Government Stores, Fremantle, for distribution to the various stations and rationing depots.

There were 23 births on the Settlement. Seven of these were single girls, mostly the result of runaways. Twenty deaths occurred - 7 males, 4 females and 9 children. Six of these were old people sent in from outside and in a very low state on arrival."

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

"I have the honour to submit the second annual report of the Bennett Street Girls' Home under your control for the year ending June 30th, 1933.

The object of the Home is to provide a pleasant and happy place for half-caste girls to live in and to meet and enjoy the company of their own kind. Every endeavour is made to make the girls feel that this is their

home, and to induce them to take a personal pride and interest in the place. The girls are slowly but surely responding to kindness and home influence, and they all appear to be very happy when here.

During the year 173 girls passed through the Home, 5,322 meals served and a number of meals to casuals. Close on 100 visits were made by girls working in and around Perth to the Home. 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. When they are leaving they are seen safely away, and sandwiches etc. provided for the journey.

There has been a number of sick people sent to Perth for medical attention. In all instances they have been taken to hospital and their case watched. Arrangements made for admission, visited while in hospital and called for when discharged.

One girl living in the home for educational purposes is progressing satisfactorily, having passed from East Perth School to the Perth Girls' School.

Another object of the Home is the training of girls for domestic service. A number have been so trained and are now at work and I understand they are giving every satisfaction.

The second annual picnic was held during the Xmas holidays, 16 girls attending. It was a great success. A very welcome addition to the home is the girls' dormitory, but we are still waiting for the second bathroom, which is very badly needed.

The garden, etc. has improved and the place is assuming a pleasant appearance, but it is very hard work without material to work with. If a little help could be provided it would make a big difference.

The health and the general conduct of all the girls has been very good."

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

"I have the honour and pleasure to submit to you a report on the Eyre Aborigines' Feeding Depot for the year ending 30th June, 1933.

This depot was established here in December, 1932. You will observe that it has been but seven months in existence, and all provision for the accommodation of natives, staff etc., has had to be made during that period. This has been accomplished and, as you will realise, has been a somewhat formidable task owing largely to the inaccessibility by land on account of a cliff approximately 300 ft. high lying some six miles to the Northward and extending from Twilight Cove on the West to Eucla in the East, shutting off, as it does, the mainland North of the Reserve, or what is known as the Nullarbor Plain across which the Transcontinental Railway Line runs. In the first instance, my wife, my son and myself undertook voluntarily to remove buildings in my possession at Cocklebiddy on the overland road to Eyre negotiating the aforementioned cliff and subsequent 13 miles of sand, (later reduced to 6 by the making of another road.) This was done with the assistance already referred to also with the help of natives and

their camels and luggies over the inaccessible to motor vehicle portion to which I have referred, for which the natives concerned were amply rewarded by the Aborigines Department. Next, buildings had to be erected for the housing of goods, staff accommodation, etc. in connection with which, aided by the prompt action of yourself in sending needful materials, etc., a commodious three-roomed camp was speedily erected, to which has since been added another room, stove, 1,000 gallon tank assembled and erected, office and outbuildings together with yards for goats, ducks and a 25 ya. square garden, and all things too numerous to mention here, incidental to the building up of a new home and depot, clearing of some ten miles of new road through thick mallee country, etc. You will appreciate that I have not had much time for the patrol of my district, but have done what I could, with some little results which you are aware of.

Eyre is admirably situated as a Native Reserve. Water is abundant, of good quality at shallow depths, and is quite permanent. The soil here in patches is very fertile, sand predominating.

The natives have been supplied regularly with the prescribed rations and clothing, blankets, medicines whenever needed, etc. Native game is not very plentiful this year.

I have had but little opportunity of visiting or patrolling my district, but have availed myself of every opportunity of making enquiry and acting when possible, with the result of, in one instance, having an offender brought to Justice."

#### MISSIONS.

There are at present ten recognised Missions now working amongst the natives in this State. Of these six are subsidised by the Government and two are employed as Departmental rationing stations. Particulars of their activities as required by the Department have been received from eight of these Missions, while two have submitted detailed and interesting reports, extracts of which follow. The example set by these two Missions in fully acquainting the Department with their doings is one which might well be followed by the others.

The Rev. J.R.B. Love of Kunmunya Presbyterian Mission, Port George IV. reports as follows:-

"The present staff comprises:

Rev. J.R.B. Love, Supt., and Mrs. Love;

Mr. and Mrs. W. MacDougall;

Harry Shadforth, half-caste, and his wife, Mackie;

Alfred Brown, half-caste, and his wife, Ina.

The spiritual and industrial labour are shared by Mr. Love and Mr. MacDougall, each taking part in the Church Services, agriculture, building, care of stock and lots.

Mrs. Love is honorary matron, caring for the health of women and small children, giving medical attention to such of these as need it, and seeing to the clothing of the women and children.

Mrs. MacDougall is honorary school teacher, carrying on this most important department of the Mission work in the happiest spirit. Alfred is captain of the "Watt-Leggatt", carrying out his duties with admirable skill and zeal. Alfred has made a reputation as a skilful and reliable seaman, and his services have been sought in Broome; but he prefers to remain loyal to the service of the Mission. Harry is in charge of the beach-combing work, with the "W.S. Rolland." This work is not quite profitable; but it serves a useful function in training the native men to the sea.

There are no half-castes among the natives of the Reserve.

Health.- There is urgent need for a medical inspection of the entire Kimberley area of native population. A number of cases of granuloma have been sent to Broome, and from there sent either to Port Hedland or to Derby for treatment in Government Hospitals. Most of these have been returned apparently cured, which has the gratifying result that the diseased natives are now coming in willingly to be sent to Hospital; whereas before the mention of hospital sent them away 'lush'.

On behalf of the Mission, I have offered to carry all aboriginal sick to Broome per "Watt-Leggatt" free of charge. This offer has been accepted by the Chief Protector of Aborigines in Perth. The Mission still feeds and clothes these patients as far as Broome, a fairly heavy item in the expenditure, particularly as regards clothing. But, after discussion, these patients are now received in Broome and rationed for the voyage home at the charge of the Aborigines Department. All cases of sickness are received at the Mission and treated till it is apparent that the means at our disposal are not adequate to deal with a case, when such a case is sent to Broome. Most patients are discharged cured from the Mission daily sick parade, undergoing treatment from a few days to a couple of months. Sick treatment includes feeding of the sick. The entire cost of this treatment and feeding is borne by the Mission.

Industry.- The "Watt-Leggatt" has run to a timetable, betw en the months of March and December, and has admirably served the Mission with mails and stores, as well as serving the Government Aboriginal Station at Lunja (Caldcott Inlet), Sale River Station, and several odd whites scattered along the coast.

Alfred (the skipper) has as his crew on the "Watt-Leggatt" four native men. These men serve for three months at a time, when the crew is discharged and replaced, thus keeping the men from tiring of the work. The crew are given food, tobacco, clothes and 10/- each trip to Broome. The cash wage is not large; but, as money payment of natives is not the rule in Broome, I have found it sufficient to make the job of crew an attractive one, without spoiling the men with disproportionate cash allowance. This money payment that I instituted when I took over the charge of the Mission six years ago, has proved entirely satisfactory. There has not been one case of desertion from the "Watt Leggatt" which sufficiently vindicates the system of manning and Alfred's able captaining.

The wives of married men who serve as crew are housed, fed, clothed and employed at the Mission during the absence of their men at sea. (All the children of all women are provided for by the Mission.)

"W.S. Rolland." Harry Shedforth is in charge of the old boat. His crew work three months at a time, on the same terms as the crew of the "Watt-Leggatt."

Pearl shell has been found to be so scarce up here as to be not worth the cost, £4, of a beach comber's license, which has been dropped.

Turtle shell and beche-de-mer have been the objects of the working of the "Rolland".

Fishing with net and dinghy has been carried on at suitable tides and a quantity of good food obtained.

Agriculture.- This is the main industry of the Mission. Eight and a half acres of peanuts were grown. Harvesting is not completed but, so far as can now be seen, the crop is indifferent. Seed for next season and food for the people will probably absorb the crop, leaving no surplus for sale.

Corn .- Several varieties of sorghums were grown, and are valuable additions to the food supply.

Bananas, plantains, also sugar and cavendish are a most useful part of the fresh food supply for the whole station. We are never entirely without fruit, and frequent issues of fruit must be good for the health of the natives as well as the staff.

Pineapples to the number of 2,000 big suckers and 1,000 small ones in a nursery have been planted out.

Paw-paws add to the fruit supply, though needing hand watering in the dry season.

Melons and pumpkins have been largely grown and greatly appreciated during the cool months. Vegetables such as tomatoes, cabbages, etc. are flourishing under hand watering.

Building.- Mr. MacDougall is at present engaged on the erection of new stock yards, and a large barn is now being built.

Stock.- The Mission now has 30 donkeys, 47 cattle and 160 goats. The donkeys do the ploughing and carting. The cattle provide milk and occasional beef. The goats provide milk and meat. Arrangements are under way for the purchase of some more cattle,



without calling on outside help for the financing of this.

Self-support.- The Mission has a daily ration strength of about 70. Of this number 23 are pensioners supported by the Aborigines Department, the remainder being the children and daily workers regularly employed. These receive food, clothing and tobacco for the men, in return for their labour.

All who care to attend for work are given work on one, and when supplies permit, on two afternoons per week. The average attendance on these afternoons is about 100.

At seasons of extra work, work is given to larger numbers. All so employed earn what they receive by their labour. They work blithely and in most instances well. My experience is, over more than twenty years of work for the Board and otherwise among the aborigines, that they enter heartily into work that they understand and which some discretion can keep from becoming tedious. Parties of men and women are sent away to fulfil tasks, often without supervision, and usually the work is well done. The man or woman who will not work well is not employed. Seldom has a worker to be dismissed. Several of the younger men show great ability, as do some of the girls.

A white man who brought two ships' lanterns to the Mission to have new bottoms soldered in them was surprised when the Superintendent, who had neither time nor intention to do this work himself, sent a young lad (Albert) to the workshop to do the job. He made a first class job of the lanterns and the visitor remarked, "Well, I never saw a nigger do that before." Plenty of them can do it if they are taught.

Sewing. The young women and girls can use the sewing machine and they can turn out as many as nine women's dresses on the sewing machine each per day. The cooking is done by several of the men, the head cook being a lame man, John, of our Christian converts, who bakes excellent bread in the large bake-oven constructed out of ant-hill material. Meals are issued for all workers, ready cooked.

Responsibility. - During the year 25 sheep were bought for meat. Ernie, with his wife Ruby and several helpers, went to Sale River, 60 miles, where he took delivery of the sheep, set them on the road, cut bushes each night and built a yard to hold them, and delivered the sheep safely after a week on the road to the Mission. Instances like this might be multiplied to show that the aboriginal can be trustworthy and capable.

As well as regular employment, any of the men can bring into the Mission a dingo scalp and collect the bounty for it, viz.- £2, less 1/-d. handling charge to cover arsenic and forwarding. Or a man can bring in turtle shell and get a reasonable price for it, according to state of the market. From such sources as these the men buy flour, tobacco, tomahawks, clothes for themselves and their wives.

The future of the Mission, as I see it, is to develop the agriculture on communal lines, employ an always increasing number of men and women, who will be fed and clothed for their services, from the proceeds of their own labour, while the children will be trained in the Mission School and in the Mission paddocks.

The Reserve, comprising 240,000 acres of mostly rugged country, will provide a permanent hunting ground for the Mission people, where they will be able to maintain their tribal life, conformed to a Christian standard.

My experience, of Mapoon and here, makes me put no faith in the idea of a system of individual farmlets for aboriginals. The Mission farm has the advantage of implements and concerted labour, as well as direction by a Missionary to encourage and plan, and can produce vastly more than any feeble attempts at individual holdings. The tribal organisation I have every desire to preserve, believing that this is the only hope of preserving the race. Our experience here so far goes to show that tribal culture and Christian culture may be made complementary, not irreconcilable.

School.- One of the very distressing features of this Mission is the amazingly small number of children. Infanticide is still practised before birth. Infanticide after birth has not come within my knowledge. There is no longer any need for it, as the Mission now provides for all mothers and children; but the custom of ages, and formerly it was a necessary custom in the savage life, dies hard.

The school results are encouraging. This year the children seem to be really getting a grip of the principles of arithmetic. Reading, writing and spelling and drawing have always been good. Never yet have I found good arithmetic among aboriginal children.

In the afternoons the children work in the cultivation grounds with the adults or at tasks of their own, and so learn a love of cultivation, and help to produce their own food.

Religious instruction.- This, the main purpose of our presence here, is the most encouraging. Each day commences with morning prayers in the Church. That the Christian faith is acceptable and assimilable by the aborigines is witnessed by the results to be observed in the lives of the Christian converts. For such results as we are privileged to behold we 'thank God and take courage'."

...

...

Mr. R. S. Schenk of Mt. Margaret Mission, Morgans, reports as follows:-

Staff.- With the growth of the work our staff has been increased and now numbers eleven.

In regard to the school, the language difficulty is a great obstacle, and as a result the greatest progress is seen in arithmetic. The children are all apt and quick, and the work of the full-bloods particularly shows a style and finish in execution which are most encouraging. Singing is taught: the spirit which the children put into their singing of the National Anthem makes one reflect what splendid material for citizenship is here, an aspect which is further brought home by the native care which all show for their relatives; several children have at their own expressed desire made dresses for their mothers in camp and their small sisters.

One evening a week the boys make Meccano models in which they show great resource and ingenuity.

In the twelve months of 1932 sixteen girls made 127 garments for themselves; and in the first six months of 1933 eighteen girls made 102 garments for themselves and their sisters.

The natives at first refused to give up their children for training but now we have 48 children in the 'Home' and 41 attending school. In this way these Bonnie girls are not only trained but saved from the old men polygamists to whom they are betrothed from infancy, and the boys we endeavour to save from the cruel initiation ceremonies. For the time they have been at school their work compares very favourably with that of white children.

Industry.- While our work is primarily to teach the Scriptures, we realise that the Scripture teaches that if a man does not work then he should not eat; therefore because of the circumstances, we endeavour to make our natives industrious. Raffia is still the main industry and altogether 1226 articles of raffia have been made and sold during the year.

We cannot be too thankful to Mrs. Bennett who came and taught the spinning and weaving to the natives. Mrs. Schenk now has charge of the spinning and Mr. and Mrs. Mathews manage the weaving. We have not yet counted the woven articles sold, but whereas we started with one loom and one spinning wheel, we now have two looms, warping mill, winders, and five spinning wheels. This is good progress for one year. We have orders ahead for 38 hand-woven mats and 22 hand woven bags. We shall not be content till we have 5 or 6 looms and 30 to 40 spinning wheels.

Sewing classes.- The women and girls adapt themselves to this industry quickly and during the year have made 220 garments.

Buildings.- In spite of the depression we have been enabled to do much building and many of the native men have become good carpenters. Every house except native cottages now has water and electric light laid on. We hope this year to build our hospital to replace the dispensary. When we are finished building, if funds allow, we hope to start other industries for the men to keep them occupied when home from station work. We hope each year to add to this part of the work.

Health. - The health of the natives has been fairly good. We had one period of anxiety when our own child and many in the "Home" contracted pneumonia.

Spiritual.- We praise God for His blessing in this respect, eight more Christians being received into fellowship.

We are convinced it is a sad mistake to civilise natives without Christianising them. The Christian men get the best testimonials at the Stations.

This year we have enlarged our borders in sending out a Gospel expedition into the interior to help cancel the great sin of the Australian Church in not sending the Gospel years ago.

Receipts totalled £1,254.17. 0 and expenditure £1,253.19. 8. The main sources of revenue included sale of raffia £138. 7. 6, meat and goats £180.15. 2, goods from store £456.12. 2, donations £298.10. 4.

The following were the chief items of expenditure; Stores £670.15. 9, building material £107.17. 6, sheep and meat £121. 1.11, Warrurton Range Expedition £111. 6. 5."

At pages 33 and 27 will be found the particulars referred to on page 21.

Once again the Anglican Church Authorities requested us to assume the temporary management of the Forrest River Aborigines Mission. Mr. Hector Burness, Manager of Violet Valley Station was therefore sent to take charge of this Mission from March to June, 1933.

#### FINANCIAL.

A statement of Receipts and Payments on all accounts will be found on page 34. The amount of money available to the Department was £27,238.14.5. This sum was £281. 0. 2 less than for the previous year. The earnings of the Department amounted to £4,312. 2. 2. Of this £2,395. 0. 2 was derived from Moola Lulla and £505.16. 1 from Munja Native Stations, but the Revenue from these properties goes to the Treasury direct and is therefore not further available to the Department.

There are now 173 natives' Trust Accounts in operation, carrying a balance of £2,391, in addition to which £3,380 is invested in securities on behalf of the Department's charges.

Unclaimed balances totalling £503.17.11 were withdrawn and placed to the credit of a new account entitled "Aborigines' Unclaimed Balances Account". The interest earned is to be spent upon the education of natives. This action naturally reduced our open accounts considerably but adjusted a long-standing difficulty.

GENERAL.

Since the compilation of this Report began Parliament has agreed to the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into native matters generally. Pending the functioning of this Committee numerous matters are necessarily held up. These include amending legislation, new settlements, medical inspection, hospitals, finance, etc. etc.

Owing to circumstances over which I have no control, I regret that the presentation of this Report has been unusually delayed.

The work of the Department during the year has been of a particularly strenuous nature and always seems to grow. 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. C. Neville.

31st January, 1934.

CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES.



COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF INDIANS

Place.	Rate.	By whom Supplied.	Supervised by:
			DEPA
La Grange Feeding Depot	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	Officer in Charge ...
Munja Native Station ...	do. ...	do. ...	Manager ...
Moola Bulla Native Station	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Moore River Native Settlement *	do. ...	do. ...	Superintendent ...
Violet Valley Native Station	do. ...	do. ...	Manager ...
Eyre Feeding Depot ...	do. ...	do. ...	Officer in Charge ...
			By CONT
Ajana ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police, Northampton ...
Abydos Station (Wodgina)	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	F. A. Leeds ...
Albany ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Balladonia ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	H. Dimer ...
Beagle Bay ...	do. ...	do. ...	Father in Charge ...
Beverley ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Broome ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Brookton ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...
Bunbury ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...
Busselton ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Carnarvon ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Cocklebidy ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	A. J. Carlisle ...
Collie ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Coolgardie ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Cue ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Dampier Downs ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	J. R. Secombe ...
Derby ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...
Dongarra ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...
Esperance ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Fitzroy Crossing ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...
Gascoyne Junction ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Geraldton ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...
Giralla Station ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	W. H. Dawe ...
Goomalling ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Gnowangerup ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	H. W. Wright ...
Guildford ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Jigalong ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	A. T. Hungerford ...
Karonie ...	do. ...	do. ...	Mrs. E. M. Mills ...
Katanning ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Kellerberrin ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Kojonup ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Leonora ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Madura ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	C. Bowen ...
Marble Bar ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...
Margaret River ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...
Mackatharra ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Midland Junction ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Mingenew ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Moora ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Mt. Barker ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Mt. Magnet ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...
Mt. Margaret Mission ...	do. ...	do. ...	R. S. Schenk ...
Mt. Narrier ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Atkins Bros. ...
Mt. Vernon ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	W. A. McHugh ...
Mullewa ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Mundiwindi ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	R. J. Cockram ...
Nannine ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Narrogin ...	do. ...	do. ...	Rev. F. J. Boxall ...
Norseman ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	Police ...
Northam ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...
Northampton ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Nullagine ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...
Nungarin ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	do. ...
Onslow ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Peak Hill ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Perth ...	do. ...	do. ...	Aborigines Department ...
Pinjarra ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...
Pingelly ...	do. ...	do. ...	Rev. J. Craven ...
Quairading ...	do. ...	do. ...	Police ...
Ravensthorpe ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Roebourne ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	do. ...
Shark Bay ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Tableland ...	do. ...	do. ...	T. D. Cusack ...
Tambellup ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Three Springs ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Turee Station ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	J. J. Maguire ...
Toodyay ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Wagin ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Wallal ...	Bulk Supplies ...	Aborigines Department ...	H. Ennis ...
Wandering ...	Contract ...	Contractor ...	Police ...
Williams ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Wongan Hills ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Wiluna ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Yalgoo ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
Yarloop ...	do. ...	do. ...	do. ...
		Freight and Cartage ...	

\* Including white employees.

† Exclusive of 1,486 inmates of Missions (exclud



URGENT NATIVES RATIONED, AND COST OF RATIONS ISSUED, WITH OTHER PARTICULARS.

1st July, 1931, to 30th June, 1933.

No. of Natives rationed.		Stores and Provisions. 1931-32.	Meat. 1931-32.	Total Cost. 1931-32.	Stores and Provisions. 1932-33.	Meat. 1932-33.	Total Cost. 1932-33.	Remarks.
1931-32.	1932-33.							
(Average.)								
<b>DEPARTMENTAL SETTLEMENTS AND FEEDING DEPOTS.</b>								
62	71	£ 455 3 3	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
118	95	104 15 4	219 0 0	323 15 4	168 17 11	148 0 0	316 17 11	
140	157	77 16 8	228 0 0	305 16 8	96 2 0	248 0 0	344 2 0	
380	429	2,080 8 6	244 2 6	2,324 11 0	2,112 3 3	346 10 10	2,458 14 1	
66	42	99 17 8	20 0 0	119 17 8	63 2 7	62 0 0	125 2 7	
...	15	...	...	...	161 6 0	16 17 0	178 3 0	New Departmental Depot
<b>FACT UNDER POLICE OR DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISION.</b>								
10	12	56 3 10	17 16 9	74 0 7	53 0 5	19 11 10	72 12 3	Rationed 5 week only; temporary station.
10	19	52 13 1	17 12 11	70 6 0	89 3 8	21 16 4	111 0 0	
34	28	198 7 8	...	198 7 8	28 5 0	...	28 5 0	Closed November, 1932.
20	10	78 5 0	14 6 6	92 11 6	40 16 7	6 12 6	47 9 1	
3	5	23 6 6	5 3 3	28 9 9	38 9 5	7 4 2	45 13 7	
54	38	152 2 10	...	152 2 10	42 11 8	9 15 9	52 7 5	
1	...	2 3 3	1 11 0	3 14 3	...	...	110 8 7	
17	26	109 17 1	1 8 0	8 0 2	...	...	...	
19	3	69 3 7	...	69 3 7	159 19 1	...	159 19 1	Station transferred to Eyre, November, 1932.
90	59	385 18 7	97 5 4	483 3 11	210 0 11	40 12 11	250 13 10	
11	9	74 2 3	15 14 8	89 16 11	55 8 5	13 14 0	69 2 5	
7	3	43 17 8	...	43 17 8	22 1 6	...	22 1 6	
11	9	50 3 11	...	50 3 11	21 15 8	...	21 15 8	
5	8	33 14 6	9 9 0	43 3 6	51 9 3	17 2 0	68 11 3	
5	7	25 13 8	6 17 6	32 11 2	11 17 9	...	11 17 9	Ceased rationing, January, 1933.
5	2	24 0 10	4 8 10	28 9 8	10 11 7	...	10 11 7	
28	25	182 15 3	16 9 3	199 4 6	131 7 7	...	131 7 7	
3	3	15 15 0	...	15 15 0	14 13 2	...	14 13 2	
1	...	4 7 4	1 0 1	5 7 5	...	...	...	
3	3	16 5 5	...	16 5 5	14 6 4	...	14 6 4	
35	28	170 11 6	36 4 2	206 15 8	127 6 9	34 3 7	161 10 4	
69	39	267 8 4	9 10 0	276 18 4	153 1 11	11 0 0	164 1 11	
16	3	66 17 7	16 7 0	83 4 7	10 6 4	3 1 9	13 8 1	
35	50	194 15 2	...	194 15 2	200 15 4	...	200 15 4	
12	7	48 7 8	...	48 7 8	23 18 9	...	23 18 9	
40	41	168 9 8	...	168 9 8	155 5 1	1 0 6	156 5 7	
20	34	94 10 5	...	94 10 5	136 18 0	...	136 18 0	
14	11	35 13 4	...	35 13 4	39 8 5	...	39 8 5	
1	1	2 6 4	...	2 6 4	1 4 7	...	1 4 7	
25	...	90 5 1	5 14 0	95 19 1	...	...	...	
24	25	119 17 5	20 8 0	140 5 5	127 5 8	19 9 0	146 14 8	
1	1	6 16 1	1 19 0	8 15 1	5 18 6	2 2 0	8 0 6	
1	...	4 17 5	...	4 17 5	...	...	...	
3	3	8 1 9	9 11 0	17 12 9	5 14 5	7 11 0	13 5 5	
16	7	94 14 11	23 9 6	118 4 5	43 0 10	10 16 11	53 17 9	
31	...	42 15 6	...	42 15 6	...	...	...	
4	1	2 15 5	...	2 15 5	1 0 7	...	1 0 7	
8	...	21 12 7	...	21 12 7	42 19 7	...	42 19 7	
120	125	515 4 3	175 9 9	690 14 0	380 0 5	161 8 8	541 9 1	
4	4	45 5 2	...	45 5 2	41 4 8	...	41 4 8	
13	13	36 0 0	...	36 0 0	74 19 8	...	74 19 8	
1	2	7 14 10	...	7 14 10	10 2 4	...	10 2 4	
13	11	39 17 1	...	39 17 1	82 15 3	...	82 15 3	
33	29	250 9 6	28 7 8	278 17 2	219 15 5	28 8 3	248 3 8	
24	46	102 4 3	31 2 3	133 6 6	179 16 10	41 18 5	221 15 3	
8	5	66 3 1	31 1 1	97 4 2	27 9 10	2 14 8	30 4 6	
87	78	381 0 3	59 16 6	440 16 9	185 2 6	34 4 8	219 7 2	
1	4	0 12 9	0 3 0	0 15 9	26 9 7	4 12 6	31 2 1	
18	19	102 6 9	27 5 11	129 12 8	107 6 3	29 11 2	136 17 5	
3	2	22 16 4	...	22 16 4	15 9 6	...	15 9 6	
2	...	13 2 1	...	13 2 1	...	...	...	
25	21	217 6 0	48 4 9	265 10 9	193 5 1	40 15 3	234 0 4	
6	4	27 4 7	5 12 1	32 16 8	16 8 11	3 14 5	20 3 4	
2	6	14 14 10	2 17 10	17 12 8	30 10 5	7 7 8	37 18 1	
...	10	...	...	...	1 17 5	0 5 6	2 2 11	
111	115	541 7 8	32 12 7	574 0 3	570 3 6	71 3 8	641 7 2	
1	1	2 15 9	0 17 3	3 13 0	2 5 6	1 10 0	3 15 6	
9	11	51 13 5	...	51 13 5	62 6 0	...	62 6 0	
1	4	17 2 2	...	17 2 2	22 18 7	5 15 2	28 13 9	
52	44	305 18 8	15 13 0	321 11 8	171 7 8	4 10 0	175 17 8	
45	51	220 15 1	76 18 4	297 13 5	243 8 1	38 2 2	281 10 3	
33	25	146 12 4	...	146 12 4	109 14 4	...	109 14 4	
14	13	45 5 3	28 2 6	73 7 9	76 5 3	4 13 9	80 19 0	
...	1	...	...	...	5 3 1	...	5 3 1	
12	47	47 16 5	8 16 8	56 13 1	166 16 6	25 17 9	192 14 3	
24	25	133 5 2	...	133 5 2	144 12 1	...	144 12 1	
14	14	65 11 6	...	65 11 6	64 3 6	...	64 3 6	
108	88	525 2 9	8 17 11	534 0 8	387 8 10	7 14 8	395 3 6	
8	5	44 6 2	...	44 6 2	31 12 8	...	31 12 8	
16	16	117 8 3	33 12 0	151 0 8	111 18 1	15 18 0	127 16 1	
14	8	95 13 6	...	95 13 6	72 8 0	...	72 8 0	
...	7	...	...	...	27 4 7	7 10 10	34 15 5	
2,271	2,210	£10,067 9 3	£1,658 19 4	£11,726 8 7	£9,114 6 6	£1,596 19 3	£10,711 5 9	
...	...	...	...	1,224 16 9	...	...	1,487 13 2	
2,271	2,210	£10,067 9 3	£1,658 19 4	£12,951 5 4	£9,114 6 6	£1,596 19 3	£12,198 18 11	

ing Drysdale—no particulars to hand) of whom 1,238 were supported at Mission cost and 148 subsidised by Government.

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

Place of Issue.	1931-32.				Total.		1932-1933.				Total.	
	General.	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives.	General.	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives.
Albany ... ..	1	3	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beverley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bunbury ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	2	3	10
Broome ... ..	20	253	79	104	99	357	17	271	72	94	89	365
Carnarvon ... ..	3	44	3	3	6	47	9	102	19	19	28	121
Cue ... ..	...	...	5	5	5	5	4	25	6	6	10	31
Derby ... ..	30	832	28	28	58	860	35	955	29	29	64	984
Esperance ... ..	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	2	2	2	2
Fremantle ... ..	...	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	4	4	4	4
Geraldton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	1	12
Gascoyne Junction ... ..	11	266	...	...	11	266	15	331	...	...	15	331
Hall's Creek ... ..	9	126	2	3	11	129	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalgoorlie ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	9	9	9	9
Katanning ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Kojonup ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	1
La Grange Bay ... ..	4	66	10	10	14	76	3	58	20	20	23	78
Laverton ... ..	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	10	10	10	10
Leonora ... ..	1	8	9	9	10	17	2	20	...	...	2	20
Marble Bar ... ..	10	130	17	17	27	147	9	135	21	21	30	156
Meekatharra ... ..	8	80	4	5	12	85	6	54	9	11	15	65
Menzies ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	10	2	2	4	12
Merredin ... ..	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moola Bulla Native Station ... ..	19	278	8	10	27	288	27	422	11	19	38	441
Moore River Native Settlement ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Moora ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	9
Mt. Magnet ... ..	3	16	12	12	15	28	2	10	9	9	11	19
Munja Native Station ... ..	1	20	1	1	2	21	2	30	2	2	4	32
Mullewa ... ..	1	12	6	6	7	18	1	10	10	10	11	20
Mingenew ... ..	...	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	5	5	5	5
Narrogin ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	1	1	2	11
Northam ... ..	...	...	13	13	13	13	...	...	27	27	27	27
Nullagine ... ..	16	159	5	5	21	164	15	155	10	12	25	167
Norseman ... ..	2	16	3	3	5	19	3	24	5	5	8	29
Onslow ... ..	16	235	10	10	26	245	7	76	9	9	16	85
Peak Hill ... ..	7	58	3	3	10	61	5	32	3	3	8	35
Perth ... ..	1	12	45	46	46	58	3	33	45	47	48	80
Port Hedland ... ..	16	209	6	6	22	215	9	165	7	7	16	172
Pinjarra ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3
Quairading ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	1
Ravensthorpe ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Roebourne ... ..	17	202	3	3	20	205	18	213	4	4	22	217
Shark Bay ... ..	1	25	...	...	1	25	1	25	15	15	16	40
Toodyay ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violet Valley ... ..	19	259	4	4	23	263	18	240	4	4	22	244
Wiluna ... ..	2	16	1	1	3	17	...	...	6	6	6	6
Wyndham ... ..	9	86	21	27	30	113	8	82	19	26	27	108
Yalgoo ... ..	8	67	2	2	10	69	9	84	4	4	13	88
Totals ... ..	235	3,478	342	378	577	3,856	233	3,592	319	462	552	4,054



	Beagle Bay.	Forrest River.	Lombadina.	Sunday Island.	Port Geo.
governing body ... ..	The Pious Society of Missions ..	Australian Board of Missions (Anglican)	Pious Society of Missions	United Aborigines' Mission	Board of Missions of Australia
Description of land held and nature of tenure	10,000 acres freehold, 275,000 acres leasehold and 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 19,000 acres	Rocky Island, some valleys fair land	Aboriginal acres
Stock owned by Mission at 30th June,					
Cattle ... ..	3,200	1,600	350	...	...
Horses ... ..	2	5	...	...	...
Sheep ... ..	...	30	...	...	...
Donkeys ... ..	75	150	25	...	...
Mules ... ..	64	17	5	...	...
Goats ... ..	400	120	450	64 (including 40 kids)	...
Pigs ... ..	45	4	...	...	...
Area under crop or in process of cultivation, clearing, etc.	10 acres garden; 4 acres for beans, pumpkins, etc., cleared; 3 acres rice plantation	100 acres—various crops: Kaffir corn, maize, peanuts, millet, sweet potatoes, and general vegetable gardens—partial failure due to drought	8 acres garden; 15 acres cleared for peanut plantation—this year failure for want of rain	1 acre garden ... ..	50 acres ...
Improvements effected during year ended 30th June, 1933	New hospital ... ..	New Memorial Dispensary, staff house, outstations, new school, herd improvement by new blood, Station Manager appointed and also a Chaplain.	New dining hall, new church, new dwelling-house	New garden fence, fowl yard, church and school rebuilt	New barn;
Efforts to make the Mission self-sufficient during the year under review	Meat, beans, pumpkins; 2 acres rice plantation—fair; garden, vegetables—fair; milk of cows and goats	Sale of cattle, peanuts, etc., as well as cereals grown for home consumption	Peanuts—failure; vegetables, milk, stock raising	Usual gathering of shell, and crochet work	Turtle-shell, peanuts; 2,000 pinapples, melons, cabbages, for food
No. of natives within the Mission's influence	M. 104 F. 106 C. 120—330	M. 120 F. 120 C. 70—310	M. 60 F. 73 C. 42—175	M. 64 F. 80 C. 56—200	M. 155
No. of inmates supported at cost of Mission	225	180	90	100	15
No. of inmates subsidised by the State out of above	23 32 6—61	9 9 13—31	...	9 21 10—40	9
No. of children under 16 years attending school daily	42 aboriginals; 43 half-castes ...	38 aboriginals; 14 half-castes ...	24 aboriginals; 6 half-castes	16 aboriginals; 7 half-castes	9 aboriginals
No. of children received at the Institution since 1st July, 1932, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, and from what district whence received	1 full-blood boy (8 years); 1 full-blood girl (1 year) from Carnot Bay	7 girls and 3 boys from bush around the Mission	...	...	...
No. 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	...	...	...	...	...
No. of births, deaths, or marriages	12 births: 4 full-blood boys; 2 half-caste boys; 4 full-blood girls; 2 half-caste girls; one death: full-blood male	6 births: 5 males and 1 female; deaths: 2 stillbirths; marriages: 2	3 births, full-blood; deaths, 1; marriages, 1	5 births: 3 males and 2 females	2 births (1 female; 1 male, 1 female) and 1 family in school
No. of inmates ill from any cause during year	Eleven ... ..	The general state of health was satisfactory and only usual illnesses. Venereal disease is growing very much and these cases, when found, are reported to the District Officer, who takes what action he deems necessary. Visits by Medical Officer periodically, as required. The Mission cannot be too grateful for the ready help of Dr. V. Webster	...	1 venereal disease under treatment, Derby	Granuloma sores, sores, worms, s...
Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	Leprosy (eleven) ... ..	...	Ordinary colds; 1 leprosy case sent to Beagle Bay Leper Hospital	Generally good health ...	Nil ...
No. of visits by Medical Officer ...	Three ... ..	...	One ... ..	One visit by Dr. Haynes of Broome, April, 1933	...

Station IV., Hanover Bay.	Mt. Margaret-Morgans.	New Norcia.	Gnowangerup.	Drysdale River.
Missions, Presbyterian Church Mission Reserve, 245,000	United Aborigines' Mission ... 6,000 acres pastoral country annual lease, and permanent Aborigines Reserve	Benedictine Community ... Freehold, and 13,000 acres leasehold	United Aborigines' Mission ... 6½ acres Aborigines' Reserve ...	Benedictine Community of New Norcia (Roman Catholic) 50,000 acres for Mission pur- poses; 48,000 acres lease- hold
47	...	50	...	} No particulars to hand
...	2	30	...	
30	30	4,000	...	
160	150	1	...	
...	...	6	...	
...	...	100	...	
...	...	Over 700 acres ...	...	
new stockyards ...	2 native cottages, sides and roof put on boys' dormitory, kitchen and dining room finished with walls, roof and lining, 1 4-ft. range, and 1 built-in copper for kitchen, pantry for same; hut, shed, and framework of hospital built; electric light plant; 5,000 gal. tank, tables, forms, etc.	Fencing and poison-killing in several paddocks	...	
and bêche-de-mer; 9 acres 1½ acres sweet potatoes; 9 apples, 4 acres corn, ban- ions, pumpkins, tomatoes, pawpaws, beans, etc., fishing with net	Raffia work, sale meat, goats, sheep and skins, spinning and weaving	Mission is self-supporting ...	...	
F. C. 156 23—334	M. F. C. 100 100 100—300	M. F. C. 23 19 95—137	M. F. C. 86 76 125—287	
10 22—47	80	M. F. 35 43—78		
13 1—23	None subsidised, but Government rations supplied where necessary	2 2—4	On ration list ...	M. F. C. 9 3 0—12
s; 5 half-castes ...	26 aboriginals; 20 half-castes ...	14 aboriginals; 55 half-castes ...	7 aboriginals; 20 half-castes	
...	2 full-blood males; 1 male half- caste; 5 female half-castes	6 half-caste males; 1 full-blood female; 1 half-caste	Floating population	
...	3 full-blood to parents and 1 full- blood to work; 3 half-caste girls taken by parents for holiday and not returned	1 boy 13 years (half-caste) sent to his parents; 3 girls (half-caste) sent to their parents	No natives compelled to stay here, but seek their own employment	
all-blood): 1 male and 1 2 deaths (full-blood): 1 female; 1 half-caste male half-caste female born to half-caste staff, included only	10 births; 1 death; 2 marriages ...	2 births: 1 male, 1 female ...	12 births: 9 half-castes, 3 full-blood; 7 deaths: 1 half-caste, 6 full- blood; 3 marriages: all half- castes	
138	Small percentage ...	...	No records kept, but health fair	
diarrhoea, boils, earache, e eyes, cuts, burns, ring- omach aches	Pneumonia, diarrhoea, influenza	...	Whooping cough, pneumonia; 1 goitre abscess, t.b.	
...	Nil ...	Whenever required ...	When required; no record kept	



STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

for the year ended 30th June, 1933.

RECEIPTS.

<u>To Sales.</u>	
Cattle	£1,932.12.3
Stores	156.13.10
Wool	86.15.7
Leather	72.16.0
Horses	40.0.0
Beef	32.17.4
Sheep	16.17.6
Mules	10.0.0
Stud Fees	6.0.0
Plant	4.7.3
	<hr/>
" Other	
Refund of Salary overpaid	12.0.5
Storage of Petrol to 31/12/33	10.0.0
" Balance being excess of Expenditure over receipts.	564.4.6
	<hr/>
	£2,959.4.6

PAYMENTS.

	£2,372.19.9	By Salaries	£570.6.1
		" Wages	698.15.8
		" Stores	802.0.5
		" Droving Expenses	339.17.0
		" Transport on Stores	338.19.6
		" Boring Expenses (wells)	60.0.0
		" Travelling Expenses	47.13.9
		" Repairs to Saddlery	22.2.6
		" Shearing Expenses	18.1.7
		" Workers' Compensation Fund	15.14.5
		" Nursing Home Subsidy (Hall's Creek)	15.0.0
		" Postages and Telegrams	13.8.8
		" Freight on Leather sent to London for Sale	4.9.11
		" Papers (News and Journals)	3.16.6
		" Insurance Premium Motor Car	3.10.0
		" Freight on Wool for Sale	3.10.2
		" Repairs to Motor Car	1.16.6
	<hr/>		
	£2,959.4.6		£2,959.4.6

MOCIA BULLA NATIVE STATION.STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON LOAN CAPITAL.as at 30th June, 1933.

1932.					
July 1.	£25,012.	2.	3		
to		5.14.	8	Adjustment by transfer	
1933				to Revenue Fund.	
June 30					
	<u>£25,006.</u>	<u>7.</u>	<u>7</u>	for twelve months at	<u>£1,062.15. 5</u>
				4½% per annum	
	Interest accrued to 30.6.	32			19,700.16. 9
	Interest for the year ended 30.6.	33			<u>1,062 15. 5</u>
					<u>20,763.12.2</u>
					<u>£20,763.12.2</u>



M. OLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.Value of Assets on Station at 30th June, 1933.

	<u>30th June, 1932.</u>	<u>30th June, 1933.</u>
Buildings	£1,095. 0. 5	£1,040. 5. 5
Fencing	2,415.13. 0	2,294.17. 5
Stock Yards	2,052. 1. 0	1,949. 9. 0
Engine and Boiler	314.15. 7	299. 0.10
Boring Plant	55.10. 9	52.15. 3
Water Supply Plant	4,525. 9. 2	4,364. 3.10
Tannery Building	2,278.11. 8	2,164.13. 1
Motor Car	75. 8. 0	60. 6. 5
Carts and Buggies	187. 9. 0	178. 1. 6
Saddlery and Harness	299. 2. 6	317.15. 0
Tools, Brands and Camp Equipment	591. 11. 2	570.10. 7
Furniture and Household Effects	283. 14. 9	282. 18.1
Office Furniture and Fittings	22.11. 0	21. 8. 6
Cattle	22,644. 0. 0	24,276. 0. 0
Horses	2,811.13. 7	2,516.10. 3
Sheep	1,075. 0. 0	1,164. 0. 0
Tannery Leather on hand	62.12. 0	73.11. 0
Tannery Stores on hand	17. 1. 2	21. 9. 7
Stores	2,174.16. 0	1,970. 5. 4
Leather at Head Office	2.10. 0	2.10. 0
Mules	460. 0. 0	260. 0. 0
Donkeys	1,584. 0. 0	1,737. 0. 0
Goats	284. 0. 0	275. 0. 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£45,312.10. 9	£45,892.11. 1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

MOCCLA FULLA NATIVE STATION.SUNDRY DEBTORS AT 30th JUNE, 1933.

	<u>Other.</u>	<u>Government.</u>
Munja Native Station		£641.15. 6
Stores sold to Employees	£7.15. 8	
Violet Valley Feeding Depot		65. 11.5
Wyndham Meatworks		7. 0
Moore River Native Settlement		159. 1. 7
Government Stores Department		3.15. 0
Sundry Persons	27.16. 0	
<u>Estimated surplus distribution</u> from 509 bullocks sent to Wyndham Meatworks	369.17. 6	
<u>Estimated proceeds from</u> wool a/c. Dalgety & Co.	164.11. 5	
<u>Estimated proceeds from</u> unfinished leather sent to London Agents	83. 4. 6	
	<hr/> £653. 5. 1 <hr/>	<hr/> £870.10. 6 <hr/>
Grand Total ... ..		<hr/> £1,523.15. 7. <hr/>

MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.STATEMENT OF SUNDRY CREDITORS.as at 30th June, 1933.

1933. April 30 to May 20.	Government Stores Department, Freight and Stores	£91. 1. 9
May 30.	Wyndham Meatworks, forwarding charges	13. 3. 1
	E. Bridge, transport	103. 5. 8
	Colonial Treasurer, Recoup Petty Cash Advance	4. 4. 7
April 1 to June 30.	Colonial Treasurer, Recoup Wages	166. 7. 2
		<u>£398. 2. 3.</u>

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS.

for the year ended 30th June, 1933.

RECEIPTS.

To Sales	£493.13.11
Peanuts	£349. 1. 3
Stores	125. 3. 6
Millet	<u>19. 9. 2</u>
" Other	
Refund of Salary overpaid	12. 2. 2
" Balance being excess of Expenditure over Receipts	727. 1.10
	<hr/>
	£1,232.17.11
	<hr/> <hr/>

PAYMENTS.

By Salaries	£335.12. 3
Wages	243. 4. 7
Stores	404. 9.10
Transport on Stores	167. 9. 2
Freight on Peanuts for Sale	46. 0. 5
Freight on Millet for Sale	16. 1. 1
Travelling expenses	10. 0. 1
Postages and telegrams	5. 0. 6
	<hr/>
	£1,232.17.11
	<hr/> <hr/>

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.STATEMENT OF INTEREST ON LOAN CAPITALas at 30th June, 1933.

1932			
July 1			
to	£7,112.10. 2 for 12 months at		
1933	4½% per annum	£302. 5. 7	
June 30		<u>                    </u>	
	Interest accrued to 30.6.32	£1,596. 9. 9	
	Interest for year ended		
	30.6.33	<u>302. 5. 7</u>	
			<u>£1,898.15. 4</u>

MUNJA NATIVE STATIONValue of Assets on Station as at30th June, 1933.

	<u>30th June, 1932.</u>	<u>30th June,</u> <u>1933</u>
Stores	£569. 6. 9	£519.10. 9
Saddlery and Harness	6.11. 9	6. 4. 9
Sundry Plant	184.18. 9	182. 7. 1
Musters' Plant	261.14. 8	173.19. 6
Horses	244. 0. 0	372. 0. 0
Mules	220. 0. 0	220. 0. 0
Donkeys	41. 0. 0	80. 0. 0
Household Effects	228. 1. 3	229. 0.10
Buildings	1,501. 4. 2	1,426. 3. 0
Yards	307. 3. 2	291.16. 0
Dinghy	24.16. 5	22. 6.10
Fencing	27.10. 5	26. 9. 0
Cattle	2,542. 0. 0	2,854.10. 0
Goats	96. 8. 0	106. 8. 0
Agricultural Implements	62.16. 1	66.14. 6
Peanuts	171.19. 2	145.17.10
Broom Millet		36. 9. 5
	<u>£6,489.10. 7</u>	<u>£6,759.17. 6</u>

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.SUNDRY DEBTORS AT 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sundry Persons	£30. 3. 9	10. Od.
	<hr/>	
	£30. 3. 9	10. Od.
Less ...	<u>10. 0</u>	
	<u>£29.13. 9</u>	
	<hr/> <hr/>	

MUNJA NATIVE STATIONSTATEMENT OF SUNDRY CREDITORS AS AT 30th JUNE, 1933.

1932 Oct. 27 to 1933 June 30	Sundry Persons		£64. 7. 5
Mch. 3	The Government Actuary, Workers' Compensation.		23. 6. 1
	Crown Law Department, Fees purchase Munja		5.12. 6
	Government Stores Department, Stores and Freight		215. 3. 6
	Medical Department, Stores		2.19. 2
May 1 to June 30	Colonial Treasurer, Recoup Wages		44.13. 4
			<hr/>
			£356. 2. 0
			<hr/> <hr/>
	Sundries as above	£356. 2. 0	
	Moola Bulla Native Stn. (Horses, mules, donkeys and stores)	<u>641.15. 6</u>	£997.17. 6
			£997.17. 6.
			<hr/>