

1920.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1919.

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

[THIRD SESSION OF THE TENTH PARLIAMENT.]

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1919.**

Hon. Colonial Secretary.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, the Annual Report of the Aborigines Department for the year ended 30th June, 1919.

Generally speaking, the condition and health of the natives throughout the State was good, plenty of work was offering to those who chose to accept it, and in most districts there were ample supplies of the native game available, in addition to the provisions distributed throughout by the Department.

The latest information available indicates that there has been little change in the estimated number of the aboriginal population, and I estimate that there are approximately 25,000 natives scattered throughout Western Australia. About 15,000 of these are within touch of civilisation, the remaining 10,000 inhabiting those parts of the State still awaiting development by the white man. It is known that there are 14,157 aboriginals including half-castes deemed to be aboriginals, and 732 half-castes not regarded as aboriginals within the meaning of Section 3 of the Aborigines Act, within touch of civilisation. Compared with last year, this is a decrease of about 900. In examining the details of the returns, however, it is found that the majority of stations reporting decreases, and mostly in the North-West, are also those where opportunities of employment have been least plentiful, and it is therefore probable that the somewhat extensive movement in the native population which took place during the year accounted for the apparent decrease in the estimated numbers. Quite a number of corroborations were held in different centres, to which the natives, young and old, repaired from all parts, leaving their work without hesitation to enjoy the periodical "pink-eye." Although the deaths are not specially numerous, yet over thirty stations report that the people are decreasing, while increases are shown in 14 districts. No doubt a number of natives died, and were buried by their own people in the bush, unknown to the Department, because there is a perceptible decline in the numbers in some districts which is not balanced by the number of deaths reported.

In the remoter districts there are quite a large proportion of aboriginal children, which is unfortunately not the case wherever the natives have come closely into contact with settlement, except in certain districts of the South-West, where many married half-castes of the second generation are rearing quite considerable families. Though the aboriginal parents throughout the settled portion of the State number 12,419, there are only 1,738 children recorded. That the half-castes have much larger families is demonstrated by the fact that there are 295 children to 437 adults amongst those not classed as aboriginals.

Having visited Kimberley and the North-West during the previous year, I made no inspection of any of the Northern districts during the year, but visited many places in the South-West.

The Lock Hospitals on Bernier and Dorre Islands were closed in January, and the natives transferred to Carnarvon, there to await transport to the new depôt at Port Hedland. Unfortunately considerable delay was experienced in erecting the buildings at Port Hedland, and by the end of the year they were not ready for occupation. Consequently, it was necessary to make temporary provision for the treatment of the patients at Carnarvon. The s.s. "Venus" was sold, and the balance of the building material and stores from the Islands not required at Port Hedland was brought South for use at the Southern Settlements. Much of this material has already been used in the erection of the buildings at Moore River Native Settlement, thus obviating the purchase of new material, and effecting a considerable saving. Only seventeen patients from the Lock Hospitals remained under treatment at Carnarvon at the end of the year, and about a dozen more cases in the Port Hedland and Marble Bar Districts were awaiting admission to the new depôt upon its completion.

The number of native protectors appointed to act throughout the State was 72, but the division of the State into small protectorates within which these protectors respectively shall have jurisdiction is a matter which requires early attention, and an absolute necessity if the system of employment and control of wages is to be properly undertaken. So far there have never been definite districts proclaimed and assigned to the various protectors, but it has been customary for these officials to act within the various magisterial or police districts in which they happen to reside.

The number of Savings Bank accounts now in operation in trust for natives is 53, and the balance to their credit £1,155 5s. 4d. This amount is very much less than it should be, and I am satisfied that numbers of natives are not receiving true value for their services.

The wages question is one which I have previously referred to, and it is desirable that steps should be taken as soon as possible for the adoption of improved methods and better control. This is a matter to which I hope to give attention as soon as opportunity permits.

An additional regulation was made on the 7th March, 1919, pursuant to Section 12 of the Aborigines Act. This was to enable the Minister to issue a warrant directing the removal of any aboriginal from any part of the State, and intern him within the boundaries of any reserve or district. This regulation was necessary to define the procedure to be followed in the case of natives committed to settle-

ments, and to obviate the necessity of taking proceedings against them for disobeying orders of the Minister made under Section 12 of the Act.

RELIEF.

Outside the settlements and missions, regular relief has been distributed at 58 stations. Barramine Station, *via* Port Hedland, was closed, the station owner voluntarily undertaking to care for the natives in future. At Eucla the local store having been closed, it was found necessary to forward bulk supplies. With the consent of the Postmaster General the postmaster at Eucla undertook to act as agent for the Department, and distribute the rations amongst the natives in accordance with the usual practice. In addition to the ordinary ration allowance, owing to the shortage of native game due to the dry season, it was found necessary to supply the natives with meat, and sheep were purchased for this purpose. It was found necessary to tempor-

arily re-open Israelite Bay Station, the postmaster at that place having also kindly consented to act for the Department. Bangemall Station was closed early in the year, and the old natives removed to Gascoyne Junction, where the rationing of natives was already being carried on under the supervision of the Police. The rationing of indigents at Guildford, Moora, and New Norcia practically ceased, on account of the old people being moved to the Moore River Native Settlement.

The total cost of rations throughout was £6,167 13s. 11d., being approximately £1,180 less than for the previous year. The decrease, however, was entirely due to the fact that under the new mission subsidy system no further food supplies were sent to the Northern missions.

The following statement shows the average number of natives rationed throughout the State, together with the cost of supplies, as compared with the previous year:—

Place.	Rate.	By whom supplied.	Supervised by.	Average No. of Natives fed per month.		Total Cost.		Remarks.
				1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	
SETTLEMENTS AND FEEDING DEPOTS.								
Moola Bulla Native Settlement	Bulk supplies ...	Aborigines Department	De- Manager ...	106	104	£ 661 3 11	s. d. 659 1 3	
Violet Valley Feeding Depot	do. ...	do.	Officer in Charge	144	101	960 4 3	1,182 2 7	
La Grange Bay Feeding Depot	do. ...	do.	do.	54	59	602 18 9	535 3 2	
Moore River Native Settlement	do. ...	do.	Superintendent ...	22	56	86 12 6	541 13 5	
Carrolup River Native Settlement	do. ...	do.	do.	106	111	644 8 2	739 3 0	
Beagle Bay Mission ...	do. ...	do.	Father in Charge	62	...	521 4 6	...	} Ration supplies discontinued upon adoption of revised subsidy system (see above).
Lombadina Mission ...	do. ...	do.	do.	44	...	398 7 7	...	
Sunday Island Mission	do. ...	do.	Missionary	33	...	259 0 0	...	
PER CAPITA ALLOWANCE.								
Brooking ...	6d. per day ...	B. Copley	...	...	4	...	10 9 3	Ceased.
Thangoo ...	6½d. per day ...	A. Edgar	Police ...	10	1	73 0 0	5 14 10	do.
Winning Pool ...	5s. per week ...	J. Powell	...	2	1	21 9 3	12 0 0	
BY CONTRACT UNDER POLICE OR DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISION.								
Balingup	As per contract ...	Contractor	Police ...	1	1	19 7 10	21 5 0	
Bangemall	do. ...	do.	do.	14	...	100 2 0	...	Ceased; transferred to Gascoyne Junction.
Barramine	Bulk supplies ...	Aborigines Department	De- Barker & Hutchins	14	14	24 6 6	28 17 10	Ceased; Station owners undertaking care of indigents.
Barramble	As per contract ...	Contractor	Police ...	7	...	38 3 5	...	Indigents transferred to Moore River.
Beverley	do. ...	do.	do.	9	...	74 13 8	...	
Bolgart	do. ...	do.	do.	2	...	18 4 6	...	
Bridgetown	do. ...	do.	do.	1	...	14 3 8	...	
Broome	do. ...	do.	do.	4	5	32 9 5	30 18 1	
Bullfinch	do. ...	do.	do.	4	...	1 1 6	...	
Bunbury	do. ...	do.	do.	1	1	14 15 6	11 14 2	
Burtville	do. ...	do.	do.	8	...	35 15 7	...	
Carnarvon	do. ...	do.	do.	...	1	...	0 11 2	
Coolgardie	do. ...	do.	do.	4	6	59 4 9	68 1 2	
Derby	do. ...	do.	do.	...	2	...	8 8 0	
Doodlakine	do. ...	do.	do.	1	2	7 3 4	4 13 4	
Duketon	do. ...	do.	do.	10	...	30 1 6	...	Bulk supplies forwarded as necessary.
Eucla	do. ...	do.	Manager Telegraph Station	27	23	187 11 6	143 12 6	Bulk supplies now forwarded by Department.
Fitzroy Crossing	Bulk supplies ...	Aborigines Dept.	Police ...	28	21	109 16 0	155 13 11	
Geraldton	As per contract ...	Contractor	do.	5	6	23 10 3	26 11 10	
Guildford	do. ...	do.	do.	5	4	86 9 1	29 6 11	Indigents removed to Moore River.
Goomalling	do. ...	do.	do.	3	...	2 19 3	...	
Gum Creek	do. ...	do.	A. Burrows	9	8	98 17 11	85 12 8	
Israelite Bay	Bulk supplies ...	Aborigines Dept.	Postmaster	10	10	...	13 8 5	
Junction	As per contract ...	Contractor	Police ...	3	12	35 16 6	133 15 0	
Katanning	do. ...	do.	do.	16	3	0 17 4	1 10 2	
Kanowna	do. ...	do.	do.	15	9	42 13 6	5 11 0	Temporary relief; general relief ceased.
Kookynie	do. ...	do.	H. C. Harvey	10	5	60 3 11	43 11 2	
Lawlers	do. ...	do.	Police	8	8	83 3 11	49 6 11	
Laverton	do. ...	do.	do.	16	15	127 19 10	122 4 11	
Leonora	do. ...	do.	do.	3	13	31 13 2	74 0 4	

BY CONTRACT UNDER POLICE OR DEPARTMENTAL SUPERVISION—continued.

Place.	Rate.	By whom supplied.	Supervised by.	Average No. of Natives fed per month.		Total Cost.		Remarks.
				1917-18.	1918-19.	1917-18.	1918-19.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Marble Bar ...	As per contract	Contractor	Police	7	8	50 14 1	172 19 9	
Meekatharra ...	do.	do.	do.	11	10	92 2 10	76 7 11	
Mingenew ...	do.	do.	do.	1	1	11 10 0	9 1 4	
Mt. Magnet ...	do.	do.	do.	8	5	39 4 6	22 3 4	
Moora ...	do.	do.	do.	7	5	66 6 4	11 15 6	
Mullewa ...	do.	do.	do.	3	3	32 1 7	21 8 10	
Mullalyup ...	do.	do.	do.	1	...	19 17 10	...	
Mundaring ...	do.	do.	do.	...	1	...	0 10 0	Temporary relief.
New Norcia ...	do.	do.	Abbot of New Norcia	3	4	34 4 9	11 2 5	Ceased 14th Sept., 1918. Indigents transferred to Moore River.
Norseman ...	do.	do.	Police	8	5	98 3 2	62 3 9	
Northampton ...	do.	do.	do.	8	8	53 3 7	36 16 1	Ceased 12th Feb., 1919.
Northam ...	do.	do.	do.	9	11	2 3 3	4 9 7	
Nungarin ...	do.	do.	do.	20	11	124 8 9	61 14 6	Only two old native remain; others transferred Moore River.
Nullagine ...	✓ Bulk supplies	Aborigines partment	De- do.	16	16	159 19 9	70 11 8	
Onslow ...	As per contract	Contractor	do.	3	3	15 9 10	9 19 9	
Peak Hill ...	do.	do.	do.	16	12	179 6 9	143 6 10	
Perth ...	do.	do.	Aborigines partment	2	...	5 11 10	...	
Pinjarra ...	do.	do.	Police	1	1	19 1 0	13 17 1	
Point Cloates ...	✓ Bulk supplies	Aborigines partment	De- W. H. Farrar	5	12	13 9 2	35 7 8	
Port Hedland ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	32 5 0	
Roebourne (Leperers) ...	As per contract	Contractor	Police	6	7	139 5 0	117 9 5	
Roebourne (Indigents) ...	do.	do.	do.	1	4	24 5 0	23 11 10	
Sandstone ...	do.	do.	do.	6	3	41 15 0	20 11 0	
Tableland ...	✓ Bulk supplies	Aborigines partment	De- do.	24	24	129 2 0	73 8 0	
Tuckanarra ...	As per contract	Contractor	do.	15	11	138 0 0	99 12 3	
Wagin ...	do.	do.	do.	7	...	4 9 11	...	
Wallal ...	✓ Bulk supplies	Aborigines partment	De- C. Somerset	17	16	92 11 3	77 2 3	
Whim Creek ...	As per contract	Contractor	Police	3	3	11 9 6	20 9 6	
Wiluna ...	do.	do.	do.	11	17	136 0 8	172 2 11	
Yalgoo ...	do.	do.	do.	4	6	22 16 9	20 16 3	
Yarrie ...	do.	do.	do.	...	2	...	2 1 1	
York ...	do.	do.	do.	1	1	0 15 8	0 6 5	Temporary relief.
				1,035	820	7,347 4 0	6,167 13 11	

BLANKETS AND CLOTHING.

The statement hereunder indicates the number of blankets and garments distributed during the year under review and the previous year:—

	1918-19.	1917-18.
Blankets	1,419	1,185
Dresses	791	689
Shirts	612	611
Under-shirts ..	507	565
Trousers	741	562
	4,070	3,612

I have to gratefully acknowledge the gift from the Minister of Defence of a quantity of discarded military equipment, which has been of the greatest service to the Department. This included a number of pairs of boots, greatcoats, trousers, and jackets, and in addition a number of rugs and blankets were made available at a very moderate sum. All the boots had to be repaired, and an arrangement to this end was come to with a firm of returned soldiers, who made an excellent job of the work.

The manufacture of clothing for the natives throughout the State by the inmates of the Carrolup River Native Settlement has passed the experimental stage, and excellent work has been accomplished. Several thousand suitable garments have been turned out, at a saving of about 50 per cent. over previous cost, and so adaptable have the women and girls proved themselves to be, although only working an average of about three hours daily, that in a very short time we shall have to find other similar work to keep them going. At the Moore River Native Settlement it is proposed to establish the spinning and weaving industry. A blanket-making machine, formerly in use at Fremantle Gaol, has been handed over to the Department, and arrangements are in progress to instruct the native boys how to use the machine, and the girls to spin the wool from our own sheep, to be employed in the making of blankets. As from 1,000 to 1,500 blankets are distributed annually amongst the natives throughout the State, I am hopeful that by the establishment of this industry we can, in addition to keeping the young people usefully employed, considerably curtail expenditure in this direction, as has been demonstrated in the manufacture of clothing.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The following statement shows the number of natives employed under permit, giving the place of issue and the nature of permit granted:—

Place of Issue.	Nature of Permit issued and Number of Natives authorised to be employed thereunder.				Total.	
	General.	No. of Natives.	Single.	No. of Natives.	Permits.	Natives.
Albany ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2
Beverley ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1
Bridgetown ... ..	...	...	1	1	2	4
Beagle Bay	6	140	...	...	6	140
Broome	15	216	96	130	111	346
Carnarvon	11	116	8	8	19	124
Cue	23	233	14	14	37	247
Derby	47	1,129	29	40	76	1,169
Esperance	1	12	9	9	10	21
Eucla ... ..	...	...	4	6	4	6
Fremantle ... ..	...	...	15	15	15	15
Geraldton	6	34	8	8	14	42
Hall's Creek	18	236	6	7	24	243
Junction	12	193	9	9	21	202
Kalgoorlie ... ..	...	...	2	2	2	2
Katanning ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3
La Grange	9	101	1	1	10	102
Laverton ... ..	...	...	7	7	7	7
Leonora ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3
Marble Bar	13	200	18	24	31	224
Meekatharra	8	68	17	17	25	85
Menzies ... ..	...	...	5	5	5	5
Merredin	1	10	3	3	4	13
Moola Bulla	3	28	...	...	3	28
Moora	1	8	17	17	18	25
Mt. Morgans ... ..	...	...	3	3	3	3
Narrogin	1	5	6	6	7	11
Northam	3	11	3	3	6	14
Nullagine	15	165	3	3	21	171
Norseman	3	24	6	6	3	24
Onslow	9	145	...	...	22	158
Perth	4	31	13	13	48	75
Port Hedland	20	251	44	44	44	257
Roebourne	21	292	4	6	42	313
Sandstone ... ..	...	...	21	21	2	2
Shark Bay	1	25	2	2	7	33
Toodyay	1	15	6	8	5	19
Violet Valley	12	128	4	4	15	131
Wiluna	3	22	3	3	8	27
Wyndham	14	82	5	5	55	123
Yalgoo	21	177	41	41	23	184
As Police Trackers	1	46	7	7	1	46
Totals, 1918-19	304	4,146	446	504	750	4,650
Totals for year 1917-18	332	4,491	437	497	769	4,988

There is a decrease of 345 in the number of natives employed under general permit, most of the decrease taking place in the North-West, where in consequence of dry conditions employment was less. The number of natives employed under single permit was slightly in excess of the previous year.

HEALTH.

The health of the natives throughout the State has been good, and no epidemic of a serious nature broke out amongst them. A few deaths occurred from influenza and colds, but this disease had not obtained any hold during the period under review. The number of people dying from old age was 43, considerably more than during the previous year, while tribal fighting accounted for the death of 11 natives. The native settlements have been responsible for the arrest of incipient disease in many of the younger people, and several children have been saved from an early death by being sent to these institutions. An interesting report was received from a medical man who, at my request, visited the Moore River Settlement and inspected the inmates there. This doctor reported that he was forcibly struck with the entire suitability of the place for the purpose for which it was established, and the absence of serious or infectious disease, or any of a specific nature. He thought that the bracing air and good water were leading factors in combating the spread of infection. At Carrolup the entire absence of serious illness amongst the children also proved what good food and proper attention will do for them. One large family removed from Beverley, all more or less

infected with tuberculosis (the father and one of the brothers having previously died of the disease), were placed at Moore River Settlement, and effected a complete recovery. The treatment of venereal disease has received the closest attention, and the complaint does not appear to be making any headway. At one or two centres where the natives have been known to be badly infected, special steps were taken to ensure that prompt attention and proper treatment were provided, with satisfactory results. Twelve cases were admitted to the Lock Hospitals, eleven discharged cured, and eight died, leaving seventeen remaining under treatment at the end of the year, these being mostly chronic cases.

The attached statement shows the number of deaths reported, and the causes thereof. The number is 193, as against 158 during the previous year.

Accidental	3
Asthma	1
Bad water and insufficient food	1
Berri berri	1
Bronchitis	4
Child-birth	2
Chronic Nephritis	1
Colds	5
Heart failure	16
Dysentery	1
Gastro Enteritis	1
General Paralysis of Insane	4
Hydatids	2
Influenza	17

Leprosy	1
Malarial fever	3
Marasmus	1
— Murder (tribal)	11
Natural causes, and not specified	20
Obstruction of the bowels .. .	1
Paralysis	1
Pleurisy	3
A Pneumonia	20
Premature birth	1
Rupture	2
General Senile Inanition (decay)	43
Status Epilepticus	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	1
— Tuberculosis	9
Stillborn	2
— Venereal	14
	—
	193
	—

Idle and disorderly	5
Living on proceeds of prostitution .. .	4
Malicious damage to property	1
Murder	2
Grievous bodily harm	1
Obscene language	1
Receiving liquor	40
Refusing to go to Native Settlement .. .	3
Rogue and vagabond	1
Frequenting creeks	8
Stealing	31
Threatening language	2
Unlawfully on premises	2
Unlawfully using a horse	1
Unsound mind	4
Removal of native	1
	—
	287
	—

CRIMES.

The number of convictions for crime reported to the Department for the year was 287, a decrease of 16 when compared with the previous year. The convictions for drunkenness and receiving liquor numbered 128, a slight increase over the previous year, while 47 natives, mostly from West Kimberley, were sentenced for cattle stealing. The illicit supply of liquor still remains the chief cause of crime amongst the natives, and until the conflict between the Licensing and Aborigines Acts is amended by legislation, this condition is likely to continue. I have many times pointed out the necessity for attention being given to this matter, but nothing has yet been done. As far as cattle killing is concerned, I have previously pointed out that the State is spending between four and five thousand pounds annually in supporting convicted natives in gaol, a state of affairs which might be entirely done away with if another native settlement were established in West Kimberley, where the depredations mostly occur. The sum now being spent in supporting natives in gaol would pay for the upkeep of such a station, which in the course of a few years could easily be made self-supporting, as in the case of Moola Bulla. The establishment of Moola Bulla Station has been the means of completely eradicating the trouble in East Kimberley, and there is no reason why a similar satisfactory condition of affairs should not obtain in West Kimberley.

The following table indicates the nature and number of the crimes reported:—

Absconding from service	2
Absent without permission	4
Assault	16
Assisting another to escape custody .. .	1
Being on prohibited area	1
Carrying gun without license	3
Cattle killing	47
Drunk	87
Disorderly conduct	7
Escaping from custody	10
Enticing native from Settlement	1
Habitual drunkard	1

OFFENCES AGAINST ABORIGINALS.

The total number of convictions for breaches of the Aborigines Act by persons other than aboriginals was 47, and the total amount of fines paid amounted to £669. The convictions of persons for the illicit supply of intoxicating liquor numbered 33, as against 28 for the previous year, and the amount of fines paid was £530, in addition to a number of cases of imprisonment. There were seven convictions under Section 43 of the Aborigines Act, the total fines paid amounting to £112. Section 43 of the Act makes it an offence for any person other than an aboriginal to habitually live with aboriginals, and for any male person other than an aboriginal to cohabit with a female aboriginal who is not his wife, or to travel accompanied by a female aboriginal, but unfortunately any mention of a half-caste female not deemed to be an aboriginal is omitted from the section. For the better protection of half-caste girls leaving the missions or settlements under the Department to enter domestic service, I have endeavoured to have an amendment of the section brought about to include half-castes, and not until this is done will it be possible to do anything towards preventing these girls becoming the easy prey of the unscrupulous white man. A number of unfortunate cases have come under the notice of the Department, which has done everything possible to help the girls in their trouble, and find future homes for them and their children.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION.

Eight applications were received, but all were refused. It was found upon inquiry that the applicants were mostly addicted to drink, and their only reason for seeking exemption was to enable them to enter hotels and obtain liquor.

RECOGNISANCES.

Permission was granted under Section 9 of the Aborigines Act to 19 persons to remove 32 natives from their own to other districts. Fewer applications were made than during the previous year, probably on account of the fact that the overlanding of cattle was not carried on to any great extent owing to the dry season in the North-West, and the services of natives were consequently not much sought after by drovers. The Department has

found it necessary to discourage the introduction of natives from the North to the Metropolitan Area, as it has been found in the past that many of these have been abandoned by their employers in the South, and moreover, the conditions of life in the Southern part of the State unfit them to resume their old life in the North when returned to their districts. One unfortunate incident connected with the illegal removal of natives, which resulted in instructions being given to protectors throughout the North preventing the perpetrator of the act from again employing natives, came under the notice of the Department. In this instance a drover enticed a boy and his gin from their duties, induced them to accompany him, and to effect his purpose is alleged to have kept the natives under the influence of liquor. This aboriginal couple were in charge of a well, where it was their duty to see that the cattle were supplied with water, and in consequence of their removal without the knowledge of the owner, a number of the poor beasts died of thirst. We have so far unfortunately been unable to trace the man.

GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENTS AND FEEDING DEPOTS.

Moola Bulla Native Station, East Kimberley (Acting Manager, Mr. George Trenouth).—The profit on the year's transactions amounted to £659 5s. 11d., making a total profit to date of £6,014 11s. 10d. The increased cost of provisions, increased wages, and the fact that the proceeds from the sale of all the cattle disposed of could not be brought to account during the year, combined to minimise the profit on the year's transactions. The herd cattle are still valued at 30s. per head, being the purchase price. A glance at the balance-sheet will show that in Moola Bulla Station the State owns an increasingly valuable asset. Given fair average seasons, the yearly profit on trading in future should represent a substantial sum.

The manager of the station, Mr. Arthur Haly, was temporarily transferred, by arrangement with the Agricultural Department, to act as Stock Manager for the Wyndham Meat Works, as from the 1st January last, while Mr. George Trenouth, Head Stockman, was appointed Acting Manager during Mr. Haly's absence. This change necessitated the engagement of an Acting Head Stockman, Mr. R. H. Rowan being selected to fill the position.

Early in June we delivered a mob of 511 bullocks at the Wyndham Meat Works, the average price per head realised being £7 11s. 10.4d., less droving expenses amounting to 12s. 3.20d. Included in this lot were 62 light young cattle taken over by the Meat Works at a valuation of £6 10s., which reduced the average price for the whole mob. A second mob of 339 bullocks was despatched from the Station on the 21st June, but did not reach Wyndham in time for the proceeds from sale to be included in the year's returns. It was hoped to deliver 1,000 in all, but it was found impossible to muster the full number in time.

Owing to the prevalence of Kimberley disease, a shortage in horses was experienced, and as will be seen from the Acting Manager's report, there was a slight decrease in the numbers for the year. In the interests of station owners generally, I communicated with the Western Australian Committee of the

Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry, suggesting that the Council should investigate this disease with a view to finding a remedy for the malady, which annually accounts for the death of so many valuable horses throughout Kimberley. I am pleased to say that the Committee have taken up the matter, and have appointed a sub-committee to formulate a definite scheme to report on the causes of the disease. So far as Moola Bulla is concerned, the mortality has not occurred amongst horses that have not left the station, but amongst those on transport duty to the Fitzroy or Wyndham. I hope in a year or two we shall be able to substitute mules for horses in our transport service. We already have 24 mules on the station, 11 being broken and in use. These animals do not contract Kimberley disease, and are therefore of much greater value than horses in this part of the State.

Owing to the limited rainfall, there being only 1,407 points, as compared with 2,500 points the previous year, dry conditions ensued, and the cattle suffered considerably, particularly the breeders, so that it has been necessary to write off 10 per cent. to account for losses. There are now on the station six heifers and two bull calves, the progeny of the pedigree stud stock imported during the previous year from Mr. Murray Prior of Queensland. All these cattle are in excellent condition, and at no distant date Moola Bulla will be able to provide its own stud bulls, but to accomplish this another bull will have to be purchased to introduce a fresh strain.

In further prosecution of the scheme of water supply extension, a dam was excavated at a site sixteen miles west of the homestead, selected in 1916 by Mr. Castilla, Engineer attached to the Water Supply Department. The embankment is twelve feet above the level of the creek, with a foundation of six feet, upon which a pug wall four feet wide faced with stone has been built to the top. The dam will impound a large quantity of water. The depth of water in the excavation will be twelve feet by sixty-six feet wide, and the water will be backed up for fully half a mile, with a width varying from seventy to four hundred and fifty feet. The total cost of construction was £659 8s. 5d.

In February last with the consent of the Public Works Department the station assumed control of the Nine-Mile Well on the Moola Bulla-Hall's Creek road, the Aborigines Department undertaking to preserve existing facilities for the travelling public. The deepening of this well, together with the provision of a windmill, piping, troughing, and two squatter's tanks of 10,000 gallons each, was undertaken in June, and an excellent supply of water assured. This well renders available a large area of well grassed country, and also relieves the pressure of outside stock on other wells.

Two substantial Broncho yards, one situated 37 miles west, and another 30 miles south-west of the homestead, were completed during the year.

In accordance with arrangements made with the Deputy Postmaster General, the Department undertook to run a monthly mail service between Hall's Creek and Fitzroy Crossing, via Lamboo, Margaret, Louisa, and Fossil Downs, the first trip being undertaken in May. The establishment of this service is proving of great benefit to Moola Bulla Station which now receives a monthly mail, whereas formerly letters sometimes took three months passing be-

tween the station and head office. Furthermore, seven stations previously without a mail service are now being served. Steamer communication between Fremantle and Derby is much more frequent than between Fremantle and Wyndham, while for eight months of the year there is a fortnightly mail from Derby to the Fitzroy, and for the remaining four months a monthly service, connecting with the new mail from Hall's Creek.

By arrangement with the Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Repatriation, I undertook to make provision at Moola Bulla for the training of a limited number of returned soldiers. Under this scheme eight trainees left for the station on the 8th April, and another returned man who went forward at his own expense later was afforded similar training facilities. It was agreed that six months' training should be provided, the station undertaking to maintain the trainees and afford them every opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of stock work with a view to their ultimate settlement in Kimberley, while the Repatriation Department assisted in providing equipment, paying passages, and in some cases paying sustenance allowance during residence at the station. Advice since received from these men indicate that they are quite satisfied with their treatment and future prospects, and as all have had previous experience of a similar nature, they should find little difficulty in successfully taking up country on their own account, especially if they agree to co-operate upon a community plan as was originally suggested.

During the visit of one of the postal inspectors to the district, the opportunity was taken to inspect the books and accounts of the station. The inspector's report subsequently submitted was most interesting and satisfactory, and he expressed himself as particularly struck with the value of the asset which the State possessed in Moola Bulla Station, and the capable way in which it was being conducted. He thought, also, that the success achieved in tanning leather warranted an extension of this branch of the business, an opinion which I share and am endeavouring to carry to a satisfactory conclusion.

Other details respecting the station will be found in the following extracts from the Annual Report of the Acting Manager (Mr. G. Trenouth), to which is appended a report on the condition of the natives at both Moola Bulla and Violet Valley Stations.

"Cattle.—On the 1st July, 1918, the herd numbered 14,951. 511 were despatched to Wyndham Meat Works, 42 were sold locally, 259 were despatched to Violet Valley for use of natives, and 315 were killed at Moola Bulla for indigent and station use. 3,564 calves were branded. After allowing 1,732 for mortality, there are now 15,656 herd cattle on the run, being an increase of 705 for the year.

"Horses.—Unfortunately the Kimberley disease has been very prevalent this year throughout the district, and Moola Bulla has suffered in common with other stations, the losses in horses being very severe. In consequence it was only possible for the waggon to make two trips to the Fitzroy Crossing for supplies. The working stock horses, together with the newly broken-in horses, will be barely sufficient to carry the mustering through. All the stallions have done well, with the exception of the Percheron "Invincible," who has suffered from a skin complaint. Thirty-eight mares belonging to the public have visited the stallions, and £144 18s. has been charged for stud fees. During the year two horses were sold for £14 and £25 respectively. Thirty-four horses have been broken in, and are now working. There have been 52 head of colts and fillies branded. Eighty-nine head have been written off as dead or missing, leaving

382 horses now on the run, being a decrease of 29 for the year.

"Mules.—Three mules were broken in during the year, and 13 were branded. None were sold. The number now on the run is 24, being an increase of 13 for the year.

"Tannery.—Only 100 sides of leather were tanned during the year, as Mr. S. Lacey, who had carried on the work, left the station on the 30th November. As it has been proved that ridge gum bark is a first-class tanning agent, Mr. J. Stevenson, an experienced tanner and returned soldier, was engaged by Head Office, and arrived on the station on the 20th May. Since his arrival the tanner has been employed in putting the tannery on an up-to-date basis, so that shortly a first-class leather should be produced. As there is an enormous area of ridge gum throughout Northern Australia, the Moola Bulla experiment may be the means of creating a great field of industry, thus helping to people our empty North. Leather to the value of £92 17s. was sold, and £20 7s. 2d. was used on station account.

"Trainees.—In accordance with your plan, six returned soldiers arrived at the station on the 20th May, for the purpose of being trained in stock work. Though these young men have only been a short time on the station, yet they are shaping very well indeed, as they are taking very kindly to the work. The plan promises to be successful, and other returned men may find openings on the same lines in the large unoccupied areas of the Kimberleys.

"General.—During October and November two large bush fires occurred, doing considerable damage to the fences and burning large areas of grass, but no loss of life occurred amongst the stock. The usual six permanent hands have been employed. A blacksmith, a saddler, a teamster, a man attending hot-air engines, windmills, and bullock paddocks, and a man repairing fences have been employed temporarily. An average of 50 natives have been employed, the boys doing stock work, and the women house and general work around the homestead.

"Condition and Treatment of Natives on Moola Bulla and Violet Valley.

"The general health of the natives has been good; a few minor ailments, sore eyes occasioned by the flies in the wet season, and in some cases of catarrh which usually visits Kimberley in the winter, caused the only sickness that has taken place on both properties.

"One murder occurred at Moola Bulla, a young boy being killed, due to some obscure tribal superstition.

"No complaints have been received from the stations in this district as to natives killing cattle.

"Every effort has been made to keep as many natives employed as possible, the males doing stock work, and the females in domestic and general work around the homesteads. A feature at Moola Bulla is the number of young children in the camp.

"The usual Christmas sports were held, and the prizes provided—tomahawks, razors, belts, handkerchiefs, mirrors, lollies, etc.—were greatly appreciated by the recipients.

"At Moola Bulla 315 cattle were killed, and at Violet Valley 193, for the use of the natives.

"Ninety blankets were distributed at Moola Bulla, and 121 at Violet Valley. All the aged male natives also received a shirt and a pair of trousers, and the aged females a dress each. One stick of tobacco per week has been allotted to each adult.

"(Sgd.) G. C. TRENOUTH,
"Acting Manager."

Violet Valley, East Kimberley (Officer-in-Charge, Mr. Hector Burness).—The average number of natives monthly supplied with meat, and clothing where necessary, at this depôt was 101, as compared with 144 for the previous year, and the total cost of food supplied was £1,182 2s. 7d., being £222 2s. 7d. more than for 1917-18. The increased cost was due to the additional number of cattle, valued at £4 per head, sent forward from Moola Bulla Station for consumption by the natives. Here, also, dry conditions considerably affected the stock, and a spring hitherto affording a never-failing supply,

dried up, rendering the provision of further water supplies an immediate necessity. It was therefore decided to sink and equip another well, but the work was not actually started until after the close of the financial year.

In my last annual report I referred to the desirability of increasing the area of Violet Valley reserve, now 40,000 acres, in order to make the station self-supporting. An exchange of territory with a neighbouring station owner was suggested, but unfortunately this could not be brought about. In June last, therefore, it was decided to resume certain areas, to add 32,000 acres of country to the reserve, and provide a sufficient area to enable enough stock to be kept to provide meat for the natives, and obviate the transfer of large numbers of bullocks annually from Moola Bulla for use at Violet Valley. This matter was still incomplete at the close of the year. During the year 259 head of cattle were received at this station from Moola Bulla, in order to provide killers for the natives.

La Grange Bay Feeding Depot, Broome District (Officer-in-Charge, Mr. C. D. Price).—The average number of natives rationed at this depot has slightly increased, and the majority of the people are very old. A number of the older natives died from senile decay, but the health of the inmates generally was good, excepting that they suffered, as they do annually, from an outbreak of sores, probably brought about by the consumption of large quantities of half-cooked fish.

The reserve at La Grange Bay is only a small one, and unsuitable for production of any kind; consequently this station can never be made self-supporting. It has been thought, however, that there is a good opportunity here for experimenting in cotton growing, and with this end in view I have at different times sent up small parcels of seed, but regret to say that up to the present all attempts have been a complete failure. The seed forwarded was that of the Caravonica Tree Cotton, Russell's Big Boll, and Durango, but in no case did the seed germinate. The Officer-in-Charge reported that the failure was not due to lack of cultivation or lack of water, and ample supplies of fertiliser were available. He reported, however, that for some reason or another all his seeds planted during the season had failed, and he could not even secure his usual supply of vegetables. Results of similar experiments made at Moola Bulla and Violet Valley are not yet available.

Carrolup River, South-West Division (Superintendent, Mr. J. B. Blake).—A change in the management of this Settlement took place in September, 1918, Mr. W. J. Fryer being succeeded by Mr. J. B. Blake. The average number of inmates has increased considerably, and there were at times more than 150 natives and half-castes assembled there. Some 60 children are accommodated in the compound, about 45 of whom attend school regularly. A number of the bigger lads are now working on the settlement farm, while the girls over school age are engaged in the work-room making clothing for the natives throughout the State. Although the manufacture of clothing was only commenced in earnest in October, 1918, when a sewing mistress was first appointed, upwards of six hundred garments per month were being turned out at the end of the year. The buildings erected during the year under review included a sewing room 40ft. by 25ft., a store 30ft. by 16ft., with attachments consisting of

a butcher's shop, and detention rooms for disciplinary purposes, all of jarrah and galvanised iron. An assistant's cottage of the same material was also completed. Owing to the urgent necessity for the immediate provision of the foregoing buildings, the material used in their erection was that most readily obtainable, otherwise it would have been better to have employed local stone in their erection, as in the other completed buildings. A girls' dormitory 50ft. by 25ft., with walls of granite quarried on the reserve, faced with excellent bricks made at Carrolup, was almost completed at the end of the year. A bush stable 65ft. by 18ft. thatched with rushes, to accommodate 10 horses, was also completed. Farming operations included the clearing and partial clearing of about 300 acres. 110 acres of crop were put in, and 200 acres were fenced with two and three wire fences. A cemetery block of two acres was fenced in, and funerals are now conducted on the reserve, a fact very much appreciated by the inmates. The general health of the inmates has been good, and there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the children especially. Principally due to our inability to purchase fencing wire, owing to its enormous cost, little progress has been made in the direction of rendering the settlement self-supporting, as it has not been possible to keep more sheep than could be successfully "tailed" by the natives, but it is hoped to proceed more rapidly in this direction in the near future.

Though all hands from the Superintendent downwards have laboured exceedingly well and almost incessantly, general progress has been retarded through my inability to allot sufficient funds to proceed more rapidly with the work, and I had hoped that all the necessary buildings would have been completed before now. However, even at the present rate all such work should be completed in about two years' time, when greater attention can be devoted to the main purpose of the settlement at a much reduced expenditure.

The work of repairing Onslow Road, the main approach to the settlement, including the erection of three culverts, was commenced in June, 1919, by the Aborigines Department, the Public Works Department defraying portion of the cost. Attempts to induce the Katanning and Woodanilling Road Boards to co-operate in this work met with no response.

Moore River Native Settlement, Mogumber (Superintendent, Mr. E. C. Mitchell).—At the beginning of the year the total number of inmates at this settlement was only 19, but at the 30th June, 1919, there were 93 inmates on the register. Considering that the settlement has been established only a little over twelve months, excellent progress has been made. At this settlement all the buildings are of wood and iron, as there is no suitable clay obtainable locally for making bricks, nor yet any quantity of building stone. The material recovered from the demolition of the Lock Hospitals at Dorre and Bernier Islands was brought down, and largely employed at this settlement, thereby minimising the cost of building. A five-roomed bungalow for the Superintendent with all conveniences, staff quarters (containing three bedrooms, living room, sleeping room, and kitchen), girls' dormitory (40ft. by 25ft.), bake and cook house, assistant's cottage with several temporary buildings, and one large shelter shed with a large open fireplace for the inmates during the

wet weather, were all practically completed by the end of the year. Naturally not a great deal of progress has been made in farming operations, as there has not yet been time to do more than provide accommodation for such inmates as it has been found necessary to send to the settlement. Our chief difficulty at Moore River is the lack of potable water during the summer for the white staff, though the natives are content to drink the river water, which is slightly brackish. Two or three wells have been sunk, but so far a sufficient supply of fresh water has not been discovered, and it has been necessary to depend upon rain water.

As a sociological experiment our settlements offer an interesting study, particularly having regard to the complex character of the inmates, both male and female. Many of the inmates removed from towns on account of their bad behaviour, women who were incorrigible prostitutes, the men drunkards and even murderers, are settling down at the settlements to a new life of peace, contentment, and usefulness. There is a complete absence of quarrelling and tribal fighting, the reserves being regarded by all as common ground when controlled by the Government, the "Big Boss" protector of all the tribes. The following brief instances might be of interest. Over a year ago there was in Perth a full-blooded aboriginal, originally brought down from the North-West, who had been convicted seventy-two times in two years, mostly for drunkenness. After his last conviction I requested the police to hand him over to me, and I sent him to a settlement where his conduct since his internment has been exemplary. Though quite unrestricted and free to roam over the whole of the reserve, he has never attempted to make away. As a worker he is one of the best on the settlement, civil, obedient, and good tempered, and is the leader of all the others both in work and play. This man is to be married shortly to a woman whose former life would not bear inspection, but who since being placed in a settlement has conducted herself in a proper manner. There are other similar examples, that, for instance, of a native voluntarily remaining with us, who murdered a white man in defence of his gin's honour, and another who was implicated in tribal murders and serving a life sentence when handed over to us as a good conduct prisoner, both of whom are to-day loyally assisting in the work of building up the settlement where they reside, having a full knowledge of its purpose, and scrupulously careful of their conduct lest they should by deed or word offend in a way which would damage their reputation and detract from the good opinion held of them by the Superintendent. Space does not permit of reference to the many other instances which might be given, and much might also be said respecting the change in the health and manners, as well as the education of the children. Most natives have a prejudice against being confined in any particular area, but it is remarkable how soon this prejudice disappears when they realise why they are placed there, and what the Department is trying to do for their welfare and happiness. In the light of experience already gained, I am satisfied that the reserve and settlement system is the only true solution of the native question, and I earnestly hope that additional stations will be established, not only in the North, but at one or two of the goldfields centres, where they are very badly required.

MISSIONS.

Except in one or two cases, very little information beyond the statistical details contained in the tabulated statement following, was received from the ten missions distributed throughout the State. No reports whatever were received from two of these institutions, and it seems to me a pity that the mission authorities should not make their work better known through the opportunity presented in the publication of the Department's Annual Report. The general health and conduct of the inmates at all missions were very good.

Interesting information indicating satisfactory progress came to hand from Mr. Hadley of Sunday Island. The appointment of Miss Lock, formerly of Katanning, as matron at this mission appears to have been of considerable benefit to the children. Efforts were made by the management to re-start the banana plantation where over twelve years previously some four hundred plants were growing, but had died owing, the manager thought, to the exhaustion of some necessary property in the soil. As there had been a fifty per cent. rise in the price of trocas shell, Mr. Hadley looked forward to better times, though he reported that this commodity was getting very scarce round about the islands, and throughout the whole of King Sound. Through a succession of lean years he was compelled to send some of his natives back to their country on the east side of the Sound, and was also obliged to curtail the purchase of necessary clothing and blankets.

The District Protector, Mr. F. H. Watson, reported that he had visited Sunday Island, Beagle Bay, and Lombadina Missions several times during the year, and had found everything in order. He also stated that in his district he had had difficulty in keeping the natives away from the creeks whilst the pearling boats were working north of Broome, and that a great many more boats were working on the coast during the past year than while the war was on, necessitating his being constantly on the move in the interests of the natives.

At Lombadina, which is not now a subsidised mission, there only remain the children and a few indigents, all the able-bodied men and women having been sent away to work. The Department undertook to subsidise these children and indigents providing Lombadina was closed and they were moved to Beagle Bay, which is only forty miles distant, but the authorities elected to carry on at their own expense.

The management of Port George IV. Mission reported several bad cases of venereal disease, and attempts were made to have the worst of these brought to Broome for medical attendance, the Department agreeing to defray the cost. Unfortunately at the last moment the skipper of the mission schooner refused to carry the patients, and other arrangements to bring them down had not been made at the end of the year. Special instructions and a supply of suitable medicines were forwarded to Mr. Rankin, in order that the milder cases which could not be brought in for treatment by the District Medical Officer might receive attention. In the circumstances the treatment of these people presented many difficulties, and the Department is not in a position to say how far the disease, which appears to have obtained a firm hold, has spread amongst the practically uncivilised people of North-West Kimberley.

It is desirable that some attempt should shortly be made to ascertain the true position.

The Forrest River Mission authorities reported the complete loss by fire of the building used as a hospital and dispensary, and the destruction of practically their whole stock of medicines and drugs. Some ten pounds' worth of drugs and medical necessaries were forwarded by the Department as a gift to the mission to replace the supplies destroyed. In June, 1919, in accordance with a promise previously given, I had forwarded from Moola Bulla to Wyndham twelve heifers for this mission, the price agreed upon being £3 per head on long terms. It is satisfactory to note that efforts are being made by the responsible authorities at this mission towards making the institution self-supporting.

By mutual arrangement the Dulhi Gunyah Mission Home at Victoria Park, under the auspices of the Australian Aborigines Mission, was closed in March last, and nineteen children were transferred to the Departmental Settlement at Carrolup River, while one quarter-caste child was placed out privately.

FINANCIAL.

A statement of receipts and expenditure on all accounts, including balance-sheet, profit and loss and trading accounts of Moola Bulla Native Station, are attached hereto. In addition to the annual sum of £10,000 set aside under Section 5 of "The Aborigines Act, 1905," further sums amounting to £22,468 12s. 6d. were available for disbursement. The total expenditure on all services was £27,561 11s. 1d., and the balance in hand at the end of the year was £4,907 1s. 5d. The expenditure was greater than the previous

year by £2,091 15s. 6d., almost wholly accounted for by the fact that the Aborigines Department undertook to defray the cost of the demolition, removal, and re-erection of the Lock Hospitals, although the work was actually carried out by the Public Works Department. The unforeseen delay in completing this work entailed an additional expenditure on Lock Hospital services of £1,250, but this was defrayed from balances to the credit of other items. Ordinary revenue amounted to £3,239 0s. 11d., while the receipts from Moola Bulla Station amounted to £5,403 6s. 6d. It has been ruled by the Auditor General that receipts from Moola Bulla Station cannot be paid to the credit of the Aborigines Trust Fund, but must go direct to the Treasury; therefore the Department while being responsible for the expenditure of the station does not derive any benefit from the proceeds. During the last three years this institution has been responsible for the sum of approximately £18,000 being paid into revenue.

In concluding my report I must again express my gratitude to the Commissioner of Police, resident magistrates, honorary protectors of aborigines, police, and others throughout the State, for the valuable services voluntarily rendered on behalf of the Department. Although the net expenditure is considerably less than in former years, I venture to say that, due to the increased interest taken by all officials and others connected with the work, the aborigines are receiving better treatment to-day than ever before in the history of Western Australia.

A. O. NEVILLE,
Chief Protector of Aborigines.

25th November, 1919.

	Beagle Bay.	Drysdale River.	Duhl Gnyah, Victoria Park.	Forrest River.	Lombadina.	New Norcia.	Salvation Army Home, Kalgoorlie.	Swan Native and Half-Caste.	Sunday Island.	Port George IV, Hanover Bay.
Name of Governing Body ...	Pious Society of Missions	Benedictine Community	Australian Aborigines Mission, W.A.	Australian Board of Missions (Anglican)	Pious Society of Missions	Benedictine Community of New Norcia	The Salvation Army	Dioecesan Trustees, Church of England	Sydney Hadley	Board of Missions, Presbyterian Church in Australia
Brief description of land held, and nature of tenure	10,000 acres freehold, 80,000 acres leasehold, 40 acres town lot; use of Aborigines Reserve, 700,000 acres	50,000 acres for 49 years from July 1st, 1910; 50,000 acres pastoral lease	12 acres freehold ...	100,000 acres reserved for Mission purposes within Aborigines Reserve of 4,000,000 acres	Situated on leasehold held by Mission	5,000 acres freehold, 13,000 perpetual pastoral lease and certain grazing leases	Half-acre ...	60 acres freehold ...	About 25,000 acres held for Mission purposes	90,000 acres held for Mission purposes
Live Stock owned by Mission at 30th June, 1919—	Cattle 4,160 Horses 12 Sheep ... Donkeys 6 Mules 25 Goats 300 Pigs 35 4 acres	...	1 2 acres	9 200 9 400 12 acres	...	50 about 55 about 4,000 ... about 100 About 600 acres	...	7 cows, 3 calves 6 acres under drop, 5 acres orchard	26 70 ... Two acres fenced and under cultivation for vegetable garden; 2 acres cleared and planted with cereal rubber	5 head, 1 calf 50 ... 4½ acres in use, 4 acres clearing
General improvements effected during year ending 30th June, 1919	2 brick dormitories ...	...	...	1 mile macadam road, 2 new thatch huts, workshop	...	Tanks for water ...	Repairs to laundry and new fence, also back gate	...	New bath-house attached girls' dormitory, new fence round garden and wells; stone floored house, verandah and bathrooom	Two wells stone up; Mangrove clearing at boat landing
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during year under review	Improvements on the run, well-sinking, etc.	...	Children's painting and raffia work	100 wether goats sold for mutton, 8 bales of wool, 1 bale mohair exported, 3 tons pumpkins sold in Wyndham	...	Wheat crop and vineyard	Boarding of private children; also sewing done	Produce grown and consumed, £279; produce sold, £191	Adults working for treasuries, children for treasuries, male adults freight carrying	
Average number of natives within Mission influence—	Males 50 Females 50 Children 100	...	...	350 200 40	...	41 50 75	8 7	...	34 47 37	200 150 18
Number of inmates supported at cost of the Mission—	Males 30 Females 25 Children 50	...	...	16 13 21	...	...	1 7	...	8 19 13	30 20 ...
Number of inmates subsidised by the State (exclusive of above)—	Males 17 Females 19 Children 56	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10 11 ...
Average number of children under 16 years attending school daily—	Aboriginal ... Half-caste ...	...	2 16	17	...	18 41	1	4 20	25 ...	6 ...
Number of children received at the Institution since 1st June, 1918, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district from whence received	1 full-blood boy, 9 years, from Broome	...	...	...	...	1 male full-blood, 1 male half-caste, 3 female full-blood, 2 female half-caste	4: "Marie" (19) half-caste, 2 half-caste boys, 1 half-caste girl from Kalgoorlie	Full-blood: 7 boys, 3 girls; half-caste 8: 3 from Laver-ton, 3 Sandstone, 2 Guildford	1 full-blood girl, 7 years	

	Beagle Bay.	Drysdale River.	Dulhi Gunyah, Victoria Park.	Forrest River.	Lombadina.	New Norcia.	Salvation Army Home, Kalgoorlie.	Swan Native and Half-Caste.	Sunday Island.	Port George IV, Hanover Bay.
Number of children discharged and placed in situations or otherwise disposed of, giving brief particulars including name, age, sex, if full-blood or half-caste, wages to be paid or other consideration for service	5 half-caste girls: 2 went Carnarvon, 3 went Broome—Dom-Indica (15), Augustina (12), Helwig (12), Topsy (11), Lenis (15)	...	All removed Carrol-up River Settlement except one adopted privately	...	...	...	“Marie” sent to situation, Alex. and Willie returned to mother, Army to situation	13 transferred to Moore River Settlement	Charlie (19) employed by Government Resident, Derby; Shuzaree and Mindo females, (17) employed by Matron	5 young men employed in Broome at wages, food, and clothing.
Particulars of Births, Deaths, or Marriages	Births: 8 full-blood boys, 2 full-blood girls, 3 half-caste girls of half-caste parents; no deaths; 3 full-blood and 3 half-caste marriages	...	...	1 marriage, 2 births, no deaths at Mission, 5 deaths among bush natives	...	1 marriage	...	...	Births: 3 boys, 2 girls, all full-bloods	2 births, 2 deaths amongst natives
Health—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a.) Number of inmates ill from any cause during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	24
(b.) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suffered	...	...	...	Only small ailments, with exception one spear wound	...	Pimples	Tuberculosis	Fits	1 ulcerated leg	Chiefly boils and wounds
(c.) Number of visits by a medical officer	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Amount of Government Subsidy ...	£598 8s. 0d.	...	£198 4s. 7d.	...	...	£70 0s. 0d.	£103 14s. 0d.	£358 9s. 2d.	£329 15s. 3d.	£90 1s. 5d.

ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT.

Receipts and Expenditure for Financial Year, 1918-19.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Receipts—Balance forward	...	...	...	By Salaries—	...	...	...
„ Grant under Section 5 of Aborigines Act, 5 King Edward VII., No. 14	...	...	...	Chief Protector	444	0	0
„ Amount provided on Estimates, 1918-19	17,014	0	0	Secretary	320	0	0
„ Colonial Treasurer's Advance	547	11	1	Clerks, etc.	761	11	7
„ Receipts paid to Treasury	...	...	...	1,525	11	7	
	17,561	11	1	„ Salaries—Relief Stations and Schools—	...	...	...
	3,239	0	11	Moore River—Superintendent	208	0	0
				School Teacher	33	6	8
				Wages	554	2	9
				Carrolup—Superintendent	189	11	0
				School Teacher	100	0	0
				Wages	1,080	3	8
				Violet Valley—Officer in Charge	266	0	0
				Wages	130	0	0
				La Grange Bay	100	0	0
				Beverley—School Teacher	91	7	6
				Tableland	15	10	0
				2,768	1	7	
				„ Relief to Natives (General)—	...	...	...
				Blankets and Clothing	747	13	2
				Provisions	3,281	10	1
				Medical Fees and Medicines	127	16	5
				4,156	19	8	
				„ Leprosy	...	...	...
				261	15	6	
				„ Lock Hospitals—	...	...	...
				Salaries—Medical Officer	52	10	0
				Nurses, etc.	327	14	1
				Wages—S.S. "Venus"	686	16	1
				Provisions	446	14	3
				S.S. "Venus," Upkeep and Repairs	639	18	7
				Medical Fees and Medicines	150	4	3
				Freight, Travelling, and Miscellaneous	96	13	5
				2,400	10	8	
				„ Demolition and Removal of Old Hospitals	...	...	...
				2,084	15	4	
				„ Grants to Missions—	...	...	...
				Dulhi Gunyah Home, Victoria Park	198	4	7
				*Beagle Bay	127	8	0
				Hanover Bay (Port George IV.)	90	1	8
				Salvation Army Girls' Home, Kalgoorlie	103	14	0
				Sunday Island	329	15	3
				Swan Native and Half-caste Mission	358	9	2
				*Broome Convent School	93	15	0
				New Norcia	70	0	0
				1,371	7	8	
				„ Moola Bulla Native Station—	...	...	...
				Salaries and Wages	1,930	11	9
				Improvements and Upkeep	3,288	5	10
				5,218	17	7	
				„ Moore River Native Settlement—	...	...	...
				Rations	541	13	5
				Buildings and Building Material	996	18	6
				Incidentals (including Farm require- ments)	426	19	0
				Fodder	158	7	4
				Freight, Cartage, etc.	403	2	2
				2,527	0	5	
				„ Carrolup River Native Settlement—	...	...	...
				Rations	739	3	0
				Purchase of Stock	244	0	0
				Buildings and Building Material	672	5	2
				Farm Requirements	320	12	10
				Fodder	153	15	5
				Freight, Cartage, Travelling, etc.	557	2	2
				2,686	18	7	
				„ La Grange Bay Relief Station—	...	...	...
				435	3	2	
				„ Violet Valley Relief Station	289	3	11
				„ General—	...	...	...
				Freight and Cartage	275	17	10
				Travelling	118	18	4
				Transport of Natives	596	18	11
				Postage and Telephones	170	13	6
				Printing and Stationery	116	16	0
				Defence of Native Prisoners	78	15	0
				Burials	313	6	2
				Miscellaneous	163	19	8
				1,835	5	5	
				„ Balance, being excess of Receipts	4,907	1	5
				£32,468	12	6	

Exclusive of Moola Bulla Revenue, amounting to £5,626 6s. 3d., paid direct to Treasury and therefore not available.

* Accounts for £235 10s. and £31 5s. for Beagle Bay Mission and Broome Convent School respectively, in addition were passed for payment but not paid by Treasury at 30th June.

MOOLA BULLA STATION.

Profit and Loss Account for the Twelve Months ending 30th June, 1919.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balances carried down—							By Balance carried down from Cattle Account—	7,153	2	10
Stores Account	408	6	0				„ Sale of Goats	13	4	0
Horses Account	263	6	5				„ Mail Service	1	10	6
Tanning Account	51	16	7							
				723	9	0.				
„ Salaries	603	5	0							
„ Wages	907	19	2							
„ Droving Expenses	218	12	4							
„ Station Provisions	1,288	17	1							
„ Clothing Station Natives	176	19	5							
„ Travelling Expenses... ..	41	18	10							
„ Shoeing	45	13	3							
„ Repairs and Renewals	370	17	10							
„ Upkeep of Motor Car	136	5	8							
„ Sundry Working Expenses	160	7	8							
„ Postages and Telegrams	7	16	10							
„ Depreciation	509	4	4							
				4,467	17	5				
„ Balance				1,976	10	11				
				£7,167	17	4				£7,167 17 4
„ Interest	850	0	0							
„ Departmental Charges	467	5	0							
				1,317	5	0				
„ Balance				659	5	11				1,976 10 11
				£1,976	10	11				£1,976 10 11

MOOLA BULLA STATION.

Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1919.

LIABILITIES.			ASSETS.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Colonial Treasurer—				Cattle and Horses on Stations as per Returns—			
Loan Fund Account			20,000	0	0		
Interest Account			7,413	6	7		
Departmental Charges			3,306	15	0		
Sundry Creditors			552	4	1		
Commonwealth Bank			213	19	11		
Petty Cash Advance			20	0	0		
Stores Suspense Account			611	4	11		
Profit and Loss—				Station Account—			
Balance brought forward, 30-6-18 ...	5,355	5	11	Buildings	833	1	2
Add Profit on Trading to date ...	659	5	11	Windmills and Tanks	1,362	12	9
			6,014	11	10		
				Wells and Bores	986	12	11
				Fencing	2,463	5	7
				Stock Yards	1,588	9	8
				Water Supply Extension	659	8	5
				Tannery	102	14	0
					7,996	4	6
				Less Depreciation	396	0	3
					7,600	4	3
				Plant, Tools, etc.—			
				Machinery, Hot Air, Boring Plant, etc. ...	418	19	6
				Motor Car	268	16	11
				Carts and Buggies	62	0	0
				Saddlery and Harness	250	7	10
				Tools and Brands	114	13	1
				Camp Equipment	53	5	0
				Household Effects	100	4	8
				Office Furniture	18	19	6
					1,287	6	6
				Less Depreciation	113	4	1
					1,174	2	5
				Stores on hand and in transit			1,408
				Hides and Leather in stock			12
				Sundry Debtors			308
				Colonial Treasurer—			
				Cash Receipts	5,403	6	6
				Relief to Natives	1,854	7	11
					7,257	14	5
				Less Advances (Revenue Account) ...	5,918	14	11
					1,338	19	6
				Petty Cash in hand			11
					£38,132	2	4
					£38,132	2	4

MOOLA BULLA CATTLE STATION.

Cattle Account, 30th June, 1919.

1918.—July 1—		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Cattle on hand, 14,951 head	22,087	0	0			
„ Purchases, 53 head	377	2	0			
1919.—June 30—						
By Sale of Stores and Fats, 865 head				5,563	13	0
„ Killed for Rations—						
Station Use ... 144 head						
Indigent Natives 171 „						
315 „ at £3 10s.				1,102	10	0
„ Sale of Hides	197	16	7			
Less Charges	10	14	9			
„ Cattle on hand—						
1st July, 1918	14,951					
Purchases	53					
Natural Increase	3,564					
	18,568					
Less Sales	865					
Rations	315					
Mortality, 10 % 1,732						
	2,912					
Balance as per Return	15,656					
Valued as under—		£				
50 Bulls	250					
50 „	330					
12 Stud Cattle	650					
3,564 Calves at 20s.	3,564					
11,980 Head at 30s.	17,970					
	15,656					
				22,764	0	0
To Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account, being appreciation after allowing for natural increase and for sales, rations, and mortality	7,153	2	10			
	£29,617	4	10	£29,617	4	10

MOOLA BULLA CATTLE STATION.

Stores Account, 30th June, 1919.

1918.—July 1—		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Stores on hand and in transit	1,209	14	4			
1919.—June 30—						
To Purchases	1,982	1	11			
„ Cost of Transport to Station	578	8	0			
By Stores Issued—						
Station Rations				852	19	10
Relief to Natives				61	1	3
Additions and Repairs to Buildings and Plant				1,492	3	5
Sundry Sales				158	4	6
To Transfer to Stores Suspense Account, being goods not accounted for 30th June, 1918, and now allocated	611	4	11			
By Stock on hand and in transit				1,408	14	2
„ Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account, being Stores issued the allocation of which has not yet been received from the Station				408	6	0
	£4,381	9	2	£4,381	9	2

MOOLA BULLA CATTLE STATION.

Horses Account, 30th June, 1919.

1918.—July 1—		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Horses on hand, 421 head	3,732	18	5			
1919.—June 30—						
To Purchases, 13 head	156	0	0			
„ Transport Charges	38	3	7			
„ Breaking-in Fees	33	0	0			
By Sales, 2 head				39	0	0
„ Stud Fees				144	18	0
„ Horses on hand—						
1st July, 1918	421					
Purchases	13					
Natural Increase	63					
	497					
Deduct Sales	2					
Mortality	89					
Balance	91			406		
Valued as under—		£	s. d.			
1 thoroughbred, "Ghurka"	60	4	2			
1 thoroughbred, "Prince of Fashion"	89	9	4			
1 thoroughbred, "Comet"	53	2	6			
1 thoroughbred, "Mithras"	94	9	2			
1 thoroughbred, "Surebarb"	144	7	6			
1 Jack donkey	10	16	0			
1 Jack donkey	10	2	7			
1 Mule	35	19	5			
1 Suffolk, "Homebush"	154	8	4			
3 working horses	35	4	5			
1 stallion, "Invincible"	400	0	0			
1 Mule	26	5	0			
13 Mail Service horses	156	0	0			
	1,270	8	5			
Less 10 per cent.	127	0	10			
	1,143	7	7			
63 foals at £2 10s.	157	10	0			
316 horses at £7	2,212	0	0			
	406					
				3,512	17	7
By Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account, being loss after allowing for purchases, natural increase, and for sales, mortality, and depreciation of blood stock				263	6	5
	£3,960	2	0	£3,960	2	0

MOOLA BULLA CATTLE STATION.

Tanning Account, 30th June, 1919.

1919.—June 30—		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
To Materials (Stores Account)	4	8	1			
„ Wages	88	14	6			
„ 67 Hides at 15s.	80	5	0			
By Sales of Leather				113	4	2
„ Stock of Leather on hand				8	6	10
„ Balance (Loss)				51	16	7
	£173	7	7	£173	7	7

592.

District.	Estimated Population.										Natives increasing or decreasing.	Condition and Health.	Epidemics.	Venereal.	Conduct.	Employment.	
	Full-blood.					Half-caste.											Total.
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	Total.							
Albany	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Good	None	None	Fair	Plentiful.
Beaconsfield	3	1	127	4	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	Increasing	Increasing	883	Good	"
Beagle Bay	377	366	9	4	6	7	...	...	...	...	883	Decreasing	Decreasing	38	Fair	"
Beverley	7	5	16	2	3	11	...	...	...	...	50	Increasing	Increasing	682	Very good	"
Brookton	10	8	28	8	16	27	...	...	...	...	2	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	Good	"
Broome	347	256	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Neither	Neither	None	"	"
Broomehill	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Buntine	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	Normal	Normal	5 cases	"	All working.
Burbridge	13	11	19	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	45	Normal	Normal	None	Fair	Plentiful.
Carnarvon	190	85	50	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	331	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	Good	Not plentiful. Natives too old to work.
Claramont	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	Neither	Neither	None	"	Very little employment offering.
Collie	12	10	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	27	Neither	Neither	None	"	Plentiful.
Coolgardie	...	2	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	Neither	Neither	None	"	Very little employment offering.
Cottesloe Beach	...	36	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	Neither	Neither	None	"	Plentiful.
Cue	...	1	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	Neither	Neither	None	"	"
Cunderdin	...	390	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	Neither	Neither	None	"	Too old to work.
Derby	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Neither	Neither	None	"	Plentiful.
Dongarra	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	Stationary	Stationary	None	"	Plentiful. Very few refuse to accept.
Donnybrook	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Neither	Neither	None	"	Practically all in employment.
East Fremantle	...	850	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,114	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	Plentiful. None employed.
Esperance	8	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Fitzroy Crossing	270	200	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	511	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Fremantle	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Gascoyne Junction	1	17	18	...	9	20	...	...	...	...	92	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Geraldton	24	18	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	36	No increase	No increase	None	"	"
Gingin	18	6	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Gnowangerup	1	1	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	52	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Goonmalling	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Greenough	300	200	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Guildford	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Hall's Creek	...	40	20	...	11	12	...	...	...	...	120	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Highgate Hill	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Jarradale	10	5	1	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	20	F.B. decreasing	F.B. decreasing	None	"	Not plentiful. Not inclined to work.
Kalgoorlie	36	30	80	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	173	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	Plentiful.
Kalamang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	F.B. increasing	F.B. increasing	None	"	Not plentiful. Natives not anxious to accept.
Kellerberrin	200	200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Kojonup	15	30	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Laverton	30	30	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	828	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Lawlers	500	250	40	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	Stationary	Stationary	None	"	"
Leonora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	Neither	Neither	None	"	"
Marble Bar	30	14	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	30	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Maylands	20	10	7	...	9	19	...	...	...	...	66	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Meekatharra	5	4	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Merredin	12	8	9	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	217	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Mingenew	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	Slight increase	Slight increase	None	"	"
Midland Junction	80	60	70	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	35	Stationary	Stationary	None	"	"
Moora	30	30	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	80	Decreasing	Decreasing	None	"	"
Morgans	5	6	19	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	57	Increasing	Increasing	None	"	"
Mt. Barker	30	25	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	Neither	Neither	None	"	"
Mt. Magnet	25	10	22	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	Neither	Neither	None	"	"
Mullewa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	Neither	Neither	None	"	"
Mundaring	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Neither	Neither	None	"	"

District.	Estimated Population.										Condition and Health.	Epidemics.	Venereal.	Conduct.	Employment.			
	Full-blood.			Half-caste.			Total.	Natives increasing or decreasing.	Condition and Health.	Epidemics.						Venereal.	Conduct.	Employment.
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.												
Nannine	250	200	66	20	15	18	569	Decreasing	Good	Few cases influenza	None	Good	Plentiful.					
Narragin	14	12	20	...	...	...	46	Stationary	"	"	"	Fair	Not plentiful.		
Norham	1	1	...	...	2	...	4	Decreasing	"	"	"	Good	Plentiful.			
Norhampton	20	16	24	...	...	...	62	Increasing	"	"	"	"	Not plentiful.		
Norseman	40	35	8	2	5	...	94	Decreasing	Generally good	"	1 case	"	Plentiful.					
Nullagine	323	260	16	5	1	8	613	Slight decrease	Fairly good	"	Increasing	"	"					
Onslow	180	125	38	2	...	...	345	Decreasing slightly	"	"	None	"	"			
Peak Hill	80	50	10	...	1	1	142	Decreasing	"	"	"	"	"					
Perth	1	...	...	...	1	...	54	Increasing	"	"	"	"	"		
Pingelly	15	18	21	...	...	...	54	Increasing	"	"	"	"	"		
Pinjarra	11	6	13	...	...	...	30	Neither	"	"	"	"	"		
Port Hedland	145	143	65	3	2	3	361	Decreasing	"	"	Some cases	"	"					
Quairading	30	24	35	...	...	...	89	Decreasing	"	"	None	"	"		
Ravensthorpe	5	4	6	4	3	10	22	"	"	Colds	"	"	"					
Roebourne	280	180	60	5	6	...	541	"	Fair	None	"	"	"					
Sandstone	...	1	...	6	8	...	52	...	Good	"	"	"	"					
Shark Bay	17	12	9	...	...	...	52	Neither	Good	None	"	Good	"		
South Perth	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	"	"	"	"	"	
Southern Cross	9	3	2	...	1	...	14	Neither	"	"	"	"	"					
Subiaco	...	3	...	1	...	...	16	...	"	"	"	"	"			
Tambellup	8	6	5	...	4	...	16	Normal	"	"	"	"	"					
Three Springs	6	1	2	4	4	2	19	Decreasing	"	"	"	"	"					
Toodyay	300	200	50	2	2	5	558	Neither	"	Malaria	2 cases	Fair	Plentiful.					
Turkey Creek	15	12	13	14	16	18	88	Decreasing	Very good	None	"	Good	Plentiful.					
Wagin	50	48	16	2	2	3	121	Slight decrease	Fairly good	Few cases	"	Good	"					
Whitm Creek	20	20	8	5	3	6	62	...	"	"	Some	"	"					
Wickepin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	"	"	"	"
Williams	17	13	11	...	1	...	41	Decreasing	"	Few colds	"	"	"					
Wiluna	150	67	6	...	...	...	228	Increasing	"	None	"	"	"		
Wyalkatchem	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	Neither	"	Fever, Colds, and Pneumonia	Some	Fairly good	Plentiful.	
Wyndham	800	700	100	...	...	...	1,603	Decreasing	"	"	"	"	Not plentiful.		
Yalgoo	150	50	20	20	6	1	247	Increasing	"	"	None	"	Plentiful.					
Yarloop	1	1	...	2	...	"	"	"	"	"					
Yunanini	1	2	...	"	"	"	"	"					
Total	7,007	5,412	1,738	241	196	295	14,889											

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