NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA.

REPORT

OF

THE ADMINISTRATOR

FOR THE

YEAR 1914-15.

Presented by Command; ordered to be printed, 11th November, 1915.

Cost of Paper.—Preparation, not given; 950 copies; approximate cost of printing and publishing, £65.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aboriginals</td>
<td>24, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to Settlement</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ants—White</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>10, 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitration Court Award</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arltunga Battery</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batchelor Farm</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery—Arltunga</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranboy Battery</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Research</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bore—</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanical Gardens—</td>
<td>14, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter—</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal Vessels—</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courts—Supreme and Local</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Cattle</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy Industry—</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstration Farms—</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batchelor—Daly River</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>7, 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental Farms—</td>
<td>37, 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entomologist</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farms—</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Works—</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaol</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>9, 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goldfields</td>
<td>64, 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health—Public Hospital</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>14, 43, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary</td>
<td>13, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labour</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Settlement</td>
<td>35, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law Courts</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Courts</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery—Mining</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maranboy Battery—</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marraekwa Sheep Station</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Officer—</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mines</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minerals</td>
<td>60, 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>5, 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Schools—</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Trustee—</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Works</td>
<td>14, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railways</td>
<td>7, 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway Construction</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Settlement—Land</td>
<td>55, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheriff</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stock</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supreme Court</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>9, 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanami Goldfields—</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Termites</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinfields—Maranboy—</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterinary</td>
<td>13, 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Conservation</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Ants</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Works—Public</td>
<td>14, 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REPORT ON ABORIGINAL DEPARTMENT.

Aboriginal Department, Darwin, 12th July, 1915.

His Excellency the Administrator, Darwin.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

On the retirement of Mr. W. G. Stretton, the administrative work of the Aboriginal Department was attached to the Administrator's Office. The record for the past year is rather favourably disposed of, in existence the organization laid down by Professor Spencer and Mr. Stretton, than attempting any new development. I have to thank Mr. Stretton for the advice and assistance he has so willingly afforded me since his retirement.

2. Speaking broadly, I think it may be said that the work of the Department has resulted in European employers of natives in the township recognizing that the aboriginal is a human being, to be treated as such, and, with few exceptions, one has little fault to find with the humanity of such employers. The larger stations, I understand, the treatment of natives has always been fairly satisfactory, and it is satisfactory to be able to report that in the new settlement, at the Daly River and at Stapleton, there have been no complaints of the ill-treatment of natives, who appear to be ready and willing to work for any of the settlers. At the same time, if it is true that most employers are beginning to recognize their responsibilities to the native, there is also the necessity for teaching the native to recognize his share of the bargain in working for the white employer. Experience of the work in connexion with the protection of aborigines shows that the problem of the aborigine should be divided into "town" and "country" conditions, and to attempt to apply the same regulations to each leads to much difficulty.

3. Recognizing that the aboriginal problem was different to that of ordinary administration, I obtained your consent to my meeting the inhabitants of Darwin at an open meeting, at which the question from the employers' point of view was fully discussed. A committee has been set up to make suggestions in regard to the amendment of the Act and Ordinance, and which did not thrive at Daly River, are due to the Chief Protectors of Queensland and West Australia for the information and advice which they have given us.

4. The staff has undergone some changes during the past year. Mr. Backett remains as inspector, and was absent for some months on a tour of inspection of the southern portion of the Territory. His report is attached hereto, and speaks for itself. I regret to report that Mr. Godfrey, who was Protector for the Darwin District, in addition to being Superintendent of the Kahlin Aboriginal Compound, died on 15th March, 1915. Mr. Godfrey's work at Kahlin and in Darwin generally was most successful. He had the confidence of the natives and of European employers, and never spared himself in the performance of his duties. Mrs. Godfrey, who acted as matron of the Compound, rendered valuable assistance, particularly in regard to teaching the native women and children sawing and domestic duties. Mr. Godfrey was succeeded by Protector McDonald, transferred from Bowen Straits, to which station he was appointed in place of Mr. Cooper, who, owing to ill health, and I have pleasure in recording the faithful work performed by this lady whilst in charge of the school. She has been succeeded by Mrs. Holtze, who has had large experience in handling natives, and has known the Territory for many years. Mr. J. Cooper, honorary sub-Protector at Melville Island, also resigned, as he contemplated leaving Melville Island. Mr. Cooper has been of much assistance to the Department, particularly in taking charge of natives addicted to opium smoking and drinking, who required reformatory treatment. Now that he has resigned, the question of providing a reformatory station on one of the islands will require serious consideration. Both the Bathurst Island and Roper River Missions have willing afforded all the assistance in their power in receiving natives who could not be trusted, but obviously there are limits to the work of a mission as a reformatory. The Rev. Regia Courten, of Bathurst Island Mission, has been appointed Honorary Protector in the place of Mr. Cooper. The Rev. H. E. Warren, of the Reo Mission Station, has also been appointed Honorary Protector for the district held for the mission operations. I wish to record my special thanks to the Rev. A. E. Laythorne, Wesleyan clergyman of Darwin, who, when Mrs. Jacobs was taken ill, and it was difficult to fill the position of teacher at the school, acted as such for some two months. Mr. Laythorne held Sunday School at the Compound during his residence in Darwin, and has in many practical ways shown his desire to assist and uplift the aboriginal.

5. At Oenpelli, dairy cattle which had been landed here from Queensland in very poor condition, and which did not thrive at Daly River, were sent to recuperate. Protector P. Cahill has already sent in a sample of butter from Oenpelli, which was submitted to an export firm in the south. They reported fully* (see Agricultural Report) and concluded their report as follows:

"On the whole we are pleased with the sample of butter, and we see great possibilities ahead for the successful manufacture of same. . . . It has been proved beyond doubt that tropical countries can produce a butter that will carry as well as equally as good butter made in more temperate regions."

The latest reports are that the cattle are now looking very well. The butter referred to was manufactured without any artificial refrigeration, and in February (one of the hottest months of the year), was put on these lines for the present year, and if results justify it, provision for a small butter factory will be sought. Mr. Cahill's wife and niece are now working on the dairy experiment, and deserve the credit for the success it has already met, and largely overcome. I hope to make a fuller report when this experiment has been carried further.
6. With a view of reducing the number of buffalo bulls on Woolner reserve, a shooting party was organised by Protector Cahill. Some 360 hides were obtained, and these have been shipped to London. A good deal of the meat was preserved and sent to Kahlin Camp for use there. The war has unsettled the market for hides in the meantime, so that it is impossible to say what the financial results of the buffalo shooting will be.

7. At Kahlin camp, an additional building (used as a workroom) has been erected. Ordinary industrial work has also been continued, and several iron tanks, water canteens, &c, have been manufactured by the natives, under supervision, and sold. The average attendance at the school during the past year was some 25 children (mostly half-caste), and a large quantity of the clothing worn at the camp by the children has been made by themselves under the supervision of the matron (Mrs. Godfrey), who reports that the children take very kindly to such work, provided they do not get too much at a time. The health of the natives in the camps has been satisfactory, although, of course, there have been evidences of measles and influenza. In addition to the workroom, a bake-house and oven has been erected by the natives, and it is hoped eventually to make all the bread required by the camp.

8. At Pine Creek, the commencement of railway construction created a difficulty which has been reported to you fully. I need only quote your own report last year, in which you wrote as follows:—"The possible effect on our non-moral native population of a large number of single men engaged in railway construction cannot be contemplated with equanimity, while the results to the men themselves, in a country where venereal diseases are too common, may be deplorable." The results you feared would be experienced are only too definite. Every effort is being made to minimise the evil, but it is an exceedingly difficult task.

9. At Alice Springs, provision has been made for a school for white, half-caste, and quadroon children. The while children attend in the morning, and the coloured in the afternoon; so far, reports are to the effect that good work is being done. The teacher (Mrs. Standley) has also been appointed matron in charge of the bungalow in which the children are housed. Her latest report is as follows:

"On the 1st April I took up my duties as matron of the half-caste girls' bungalow. I have started the sewing class, which tends to be a great success. Up to date the girls have completed 22 articles, dresses, bodices and knickers for themselves and shirts for the boys. On the completion of the girls' bungalow I hope to get everything in full going order. At present doing all I can to improve their condition."

10. Payment to Natives.—The payment of wages to natives by various Government Departments has worked quite satisfactorily, and at the end of June there were 290 trust accounts in existence. The total sum standing to the credit was £775 1s. 5d. in current account, and in addition there were six accounts in the Savings Bank with a credit of £85. I have hopes that several of the larger stations in the Territory will also adopt the plan of paying a proportion of the wages earned by the aboriginal to the Protector, so that some idea of thrift may be inculcated.

11. Mission Stations.—I am pleased to say that the relations between the Department and the mission stations at Bathurst Island and Roper River have been of the utmost cordiality.

12. Crime.—The crime list shows a diminution on the number for the previous year. Only five cases were serious—one for murder and one for manslaughter, and three for assault. The native charged with murder was acquitted, the others being found guilty. There were also fifty-six minor offences. The difficulty of preventing the debauchery of natives by "low-down" Asiatics continues, but with the demolition of the Chinese slums in Darwin, at all events, nefarious practices will be easier to prevent and detect than formerly. Reports of rather an alarming nature were received from Melville Island in regard to alleged murders by natives, and the prevalence of venereal disease amongst them. Mr. Streston, S.M. (late Chief Protector of Aborigines) and Dr. Holmes (Chief Health Officer) carried out an exhaustive inquiry into these reports, assisted by Inspector Beckett, and, as has already been reported, they found the alleged murders happened several years ago, and that venereal disease was practically nonexistent at present. That there had been contamination of the natives by the crews of visiting vessels was evident, and I fear there is little doubt such experience will be repeated if many vessels call at the island. However, the lease of the island has recently changed hands, and it remains to be seen if there is likely to be much change in its management. If it becomes necessary, the establishment of a departmental aboriginal station there, with a Protector in charge, will be recommended.

I desire to express my thanks to the Inspector of Police and his staff, who spared no pains in carrying out any request which has been made to them. The Chief Health Officer has also afforded much valuable advice, and has inspected the camps on many occasions.

H. E. CAREY,
Chief Protector of Aborigines.
REPORT ON ABORIGINES.

The Chief Protector of Aborigines, Darwin.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith my report concerning the general condition of aborigines inspected by me during the period 8th June to 20th December, 1914. I travelled from Darwin to Alice Springs, including diversions to the Murchison and Davenport Ranges, covering an extensive area comprising the Frew and Elkerdra Rivers, and their tributary creeks. Both these rivers were traversed from end to end, and the natives wherever they could be found visited. Altogether a distance of 5,000 miles was covered.

From January to March I was absent from duty on sick leave, in May I accompanied Mr. Stretton, S.M., and Dr. Holmes, in their inquiries at Melville Island, and at the end of this month I proceeded to Boroboola and Roper district on a further extended tour of inspection.

In the settled districts passed through, along the railway line and at Pine Creek and Katherine, the natives are under the supervision of police, who are also protectors. In present circumstances the natives are not by any means efficiently protected or controlled. In my opinion they will continue to suffer, and be a constant worry to protectors and the reputable public until a better code of regulations shall be made law, and the punishment of people who unduly interfere with them, be increased to much greater severity. The principle difficulty experienced by all protectors in adequately protecting natives lies in the fact that aboriginal evidence seldom gets credence when opposed to statement made on oath. My own experience, based upon a careful consideration of numerous cases, is that aboriginals rarely give false testimony in a court of law. They invariably regard court proceedings with the greatest seriousness. I have known native evidence to be distorted by native interpreters whose knowledge of the tribal language has been imperfect, but in few cases have I had any reason to doubt the sincerity of the native witness. The testimony of coloured aliens, though usually supported by some peculiar form of oath or affirmation, is no more reliable, frequently very much less so, than that given under a caution, by aboriginals. Moreover, Asiatics and other coloured aliens, who are the greatest source of trouble amongst the aboriginals, almost always are able to see a lawyer for their defence, whereas the aboriginal is usually thrown upon his own resources to get through the best way he can. Should the aboriginal be a my all, a chance of a clear presentation of his case are small indeed.

Govermnent Rations.

Further afield where settlement is sparse, aboriginals are for the most part living their lives in the bush, cut off from the white man, and游 both the settlers and the local authorities. My only contact with them is the Frew and Elkerdra Rivers, where, numerous by some peculiar form of oath or affirmation, is no more reliable, frequently very much less so, than that given under a caution, by aboriginals. Moreover, Asiatics and other coloured aliens, who are the greatest source of trouble amongst the aboriginals, almost always are able to see a lawyer for their defence, whereas the aboriginal is usually thrown upon his own resources to get through the best way he can. Should the aboriginal be a my all, a chance of a clear presentation of his case are small indeed.

Govermnent Rations.

Further afield where settlement is sparse, aboriginals are for the most part living their lives in the bush, cut off from the white man, and游 both the settlers and the local authorities. My only contact with them is the Frew and Elkerdra Rivers, where, numerous by some peculiar form of oath or affirmation, is no more reliable, frequently very much less so, than that given under a caution, by aboriginals. Moreover, Asiatics and other coloured aliens, who are the greatest source of trouble amongst the aboriginals, almost always are able to see a lawyer for their defence, whereas the aboriginal is usually thrown upon his own resources to get through the best way he can. Should the aboriginal be a my all, a chance of a clear presentation of his case are small indeed.
his stock been hunted or interfered with in any way. The men have helped him to build huts and yards, and always have shown themselves eager to work and assist when required. In return the grazier gives them a liberal supply of meat whenever he kills, and rations when they work; this is from the missionary, and generally given to them in a fair and friendly way. What the grazier gives the natives in the way of food is a matter of small importance to them from the point of view of supply, for their country contains plenty of food. What the squatter gives is regarded as a truly valuable addition to their present stock. They have had to rely upon the stock wells sunk by the natives, who continued to stay in the vicinity, and on this country the able-bodied members of the tribe can find an abundant living. About a mile round the Barrow Creek telegraph station, and are even better provisioned and watered, and with which tribe they can mix with perfect amity.

A good deal of grazing country has recently been applied for in the vicinity of the Frew and Elkedra blocks, and the probability is that the country will soon be stocked. It is to be hoped that the good understanding now established there will be continued by others. Provided that the marriage laws and family customs of these people be not interfered with by new comers, there will be no danger of any outbreak between this fine tribe and the white occupants of the country. I have purposely dwelt a little above the affair of the Arltunga telegraph line in order to make it plain that the Warramunga, who are costing the Government a large sum of money each year, can just as easily maintain themselves on their own grounds which adjoin the Alurah, and are even better provisioned and watered, and with which tribe they can mix with perfect amity.

Another tribe—the Kaiuchi—which has settled down round the Barrow Creek telegraph station, is also drawing Government rations, and deriving very little good from same. It is true that in this district waterholes, which formerly were regarded as permanent, have been filled in with drift sand by the encroachments of stock, and the natives, who continued to stay in the vicinity, have had to rely upon the stock wells sunk by the Government. There is, however, good hunting ground and permanent water in the tribal district of this people, to the west of the telegraph line, and on this country the able-bodied members of the tribe can find an abundant living. About a dozen very aged and infirm people are here, who appear to have no tribal friends left; these the Government could easily provide for at a small cost, were the rest of the tribe forced to go out to hunt. That the tribe are not by any means dependent upon Government rations is made clear by the fact that the supply at times runs right down round the Barrow Creek telegraph station, and in the months of March and April the tribe have to find it practically impossible to escape from the...
thraldom of the tribe, the members of which never
give them peace so long as they can keep in com-
munication with them. The fact that descent is
traced through the maternal side, and that every
half-caste regards his mother’s husband as his
father (the actual father being frequently un-
known, and always tribally ignored), assists in
 cementing the half-caste to his tribe. These
things make it difficult to give the half-caste a
fair start on the road to a civilised life, unless
he or she be removed in infancy, before even en-
vironment begins to affect the child’s character.
Wherever possible, this, I am of opinion, should
be done. The Department has half-caste children
at the compound at Kahlin, and at the newly-
established home at Alice Springs, for whom edu-
cation is being provided, but there is room for
much extension of this work. The lot of the half-
caste man is necessarily much easier than that of
his sister. The boy is usually snatched up at an
early age by some white man, who often enough
teaches him a good deal of variable value. Gen-
erally, amongst other knowledge, he learns some-
thing useful, principally stock work, and is thus
able to knock out a living, though this is often a
hard and ill-requited one. He may have had a
dozens masters before he is fifteen years of age,
filling in time between jobs by returning to his
tribe, who always give him a sympathetic wel-
come. Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

The half-caste girl who remains with the tribe
anywhere in the vicinity of a civilised settlement
has one inevitable destiny, and that the most
degraded,

It is freely stated that all half-castes are
morally worthless; that the taint is in them, and
that it must inevitably manifest itself. This, in
my opinion, is cruelly false, and in nearly
every case uttered without thought. That the
half-caste girl without proper protection is more
likely to become degraded than a white girl goes
without saying, for she runs the risk, when the
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.

Thus, unless he should have the luck to
be taken in hand by some one who may take an
interest in him, he remains to all intents and pur-
poses a blackfellow.