

1934-35.

THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1934.

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In view of the limited amount again voted by Parliament under the above heading, and having regard to the fact that the Ministerial direction of August, 1931, regarding the restriction of advances, has not since been rescinded, the Board decided to continue the policy as enumerated in my reports for 1932 and 1933.

A limited number of new applications for assistance was received, but, as the Board was of the opinion that the applicants were not in a position to comply with the provisions of the Encouragement of Primary Production Ordinance relating to the possession of capital to the amount of one-third of the advance to be granted, not any of the applications was approved.

Considerable progress has again been effected in the "clearing up" of the unsatisfactory advances made by previous Boards, whilst the further increase in the number of individual payments made may be regarded as proof of the soundness of the methods governing the recovery of outstanding moneys.

As the peanut crop harvested in 1933 was the first wholly handled by local commercial and commission agents, following on the Minister's decision of September, 1932, that the Northern Territory Administration discontinue the marketing of settlers' produce, I desire to mention that the change over has proved satisfactory to all concerned. All nuts forwarded to the southern markets were disposed of by November, 1933, and cash returns made to growers by the end of the year.

Ordinance No. 1 of 1934 to amend the Encouragement of Primary Production Ordinance 1931 was duly promulgated on the 11th January, 1934. As the several amendments submitted by the Board from time to time have all been embodied in the amending Ordinance, the Board's powers have been considerably strengthened in the desired directions.

During the third week in May, the Chairman of the Board accompanied by the Secretary, visited the Katherine River and completed an inspection of the peanut farms in the district. A similar visit was made to the Daly River during the first week in June. As a result of these inspections, it can be definitely stated, that the policy adopted by the existing Board, in its endeavour to place the peanut industry on a proper basis, has been fully vindicated. The men who are now on the blocks are of the right type, and, with normal seasons and a reasonable market price for peanuts, their eventual success should be assured.

A considerable amount of information obtained on both trips, which has already formed the subject matter of two communications to the Department of the Interior, should prove to be of assistance to the Board for future guidance.

In view of the improved condition of national affairs, and in order to be in a position to make advances to suitable applicants from that part of the Territory formerly known as Central Australia, the Board has recommended that an amount of £2,000 be placed on the Estimates for the next financial year, under the item Encouragement of Primary Production.

The total receipts during the financial year under review were £2,005 5s. 7d. consisting of £1,143 14s. 9d. repayment of principal; £722 19s. 7d. payment of interest charges; £124 9s. recovery of amounts previously written off and £14 2s. 3d. sales of implements and material.

The total disbursements during the same period were £3 8s.

Excess of receipts over expenditure therefore amounted to £2,001 17s. 7d.

#### COURTS.

Three Supreme Court sittings were held in Darwin under His Honour Judge Wells, there being 24 trials in the Criminal Jurisdiction.

Actions in the Local Court at Darwin numbered 119, whilst in the Police Court there were 334 cases.

The business in both the Local Court and the Court of Summary Jurisdiction at Alice Springs increased considerably during the year, cases also being heard at Barrow Creek and Tennant Creek.

#### ABORIGINALS.

The medical and material welfare of the aboriginal is still safeguarded by the co-ordination of the Medical and Aboriginal sections of the Medical Service with the Territory Medical Officers, who are also Protectors of Aborigines.

Further protective measures for the aboriginal and the half-caste were taken during the year with much success.

Trade at the Canteen in the Kahlin Compound has increased considerably and an extension of the premises is being considered.

The Laundry run by the half-caste girls is very successful, the profits £221 being shared by the laundresses.

The aborigines have sunk a well on the new site for the aboriginal camp at Alice Springs and are very contented. A medical hut has been erected and an attendant placed in charge under the supervision of Dr. McCann, who besides being the Medical Officer is also the Deputy Chief Protector of Aborigines.

No complaints respecting the ill-treatment of aborigines were received during the year.

#### LANDS.

As a matter of Government policy, no pastoral leases were granted during the year, pending the finalization of the reports of inspection by the Leases Investigation Committee.

The revenue collected for the year amounted to £24,403 11s. 7d., the rents in arrear being £12,342 11s. 11d.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE.

The members of the Service, I must again thank for their loyalty and co-operation and their willingness at all times to complete the tasks on hand especially when no over-time allowances are made and notwithstanding the criticism levelled at them almost unceasingly. The Public Service must expect to be criticized, criticism of a constructive nature always being welcome.

One officer of the Service was mentioned in the last lists of the King's Birthday Honours, Sister Constance Stone, R.R.C. being presented with the Insignia and Grant of Dignity of a Member of the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. All members of the Service and in fact all the residents of the Territory, who know her, are proud of her distinction and congratulate Sister Stone, M.B.E., R.R.C.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. WEDDELL, Lt.-Col.,

Administrator.

## REPORT OF DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, ALICE SPRINGS.

The year under review has been a very interesting one, and one which might well be the commencement of a new era for this part of the Commonwealth. With the greatly enhanced world value of gold and the favorable exchange rates, increasing interest is being shown in the search for gold and it is to this activity that we look for any rapid development of the Territory.

I mentioned in my last Annual Report that interest at that time was centered on Tennant Creek. During the year 1933-34, interest has increased until now there are some 300 persons on the field.

This of course increases business generally and encourages others to come into the Territory of which comparatively little is known by most of the population of the various States.

The tourist traffic has not materially increased and no special trains for tourist parties were run. This may possibly be due to the depression which is still very evident, but with publicity and special catering the traffic could be encouraged. The local business people are interested in the subject and a movement is at present afoot for the formation of a Tourist Bureau here, and for advertising through the Tourist Bureaux of the various States. The advantages of the winter climate are being recognized and a certain number of people come here for health reasons. Unfortunately these are largely tubercular subjects and, as there are no facilities or suitable accommodation available here for such persons, efforts are being made to discourage the influx.

An item which may mean much in the future development of the Territory is the fifteen ton capacity, Diesel driven, road transport unit, which is at present being tested in the Territory. The unit has been designed by the Oversea Mechanical Transport Council. It is on a six months test—being run commercially under normal conditions—and if proved satisfactory and placed in permanent operation here would result in large savings on freight and consequently reduced costs.

### ABORIGINALS.

During the visit of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior in July, 1933, a new site was chosen for the aboriginal camp and the natives were transferred there. The site has been proclaimed a camping area with the result that the natives are safeguarded against molestation. The aboriginals themselves sank a well and are very contented at this place. A medical hut has been erected and an attendant placed in charge of it under the supervision of the Medical Officer.

The Finke River Mission at Hermannsburg has continued to operate. One of the chief disabilities of this Mission has been the lack of an adequate water supply. During the year funds were raised with the object of laying a pipeline from Koprilya Springs to the Mission Station. The funds, however, were insufficient and the work has not yet been put in hand.

The Aboriginals' Friends' Association has continued its work amongst the aboriginals through its representative—Mr. Kramer.

The number of inmates of the Half-caste Institution has increased, but as protectors are bringing in all the half-caste children of whom they have knowledge the increase should be less in future years. The increased numbers have necessitated additional staffs and, although the accommodation has not reached its capacity limit, increased facilities are necessary.

During the year it was unfortunately necessary to dispense with the services of the Superintendent. Pending the appointment of another Superintendent a married Police Officer was placed in charge of the Institution.

Education has been continued on former lines, but little technical training has been given.

The Deputy Chief Protector has reported in detail on aboriginal matters.

### COURTS.

The business in both the Local Court and the Court of Summary Jurisdiction at Alice Springs increased considerably during the year. Cases were also heard at Barrow Creek and Tennant Creek.

Owing to the advent of legal practitioners and to the increased business, it was arranged for the Local Court to sit at more frequent intervals and for the office of the Court to be open daily.

Two legal practitioners are now permanently in practice here.

### GAOL.

The need for improved gaol accommodation at Alice Springs is becoming more urgent as the population increases. Neither the location nor the present buildings are suitable. During the year two cells were erected at the Police Station.

### EDUCATION.

The only Public School which is maintained in this portion of the Territory is at Alice Springs where the enrolment has reached 58. The increased number of pupils necessitated the services of an additional teacher who was obtained on loan from the South Australian Education Department.

The school which was opened by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church during the year 1932-33, ceased to function during this year.

A number of children who are unable to attend the Alice Springs school receive tuition from the South Australian Correspondence School at the expense of this Administration.

If, as is expected, the Tennant Creek gold-field continues to increase, consideration will shortly have to be given to the establishment of a school there.

The parents committee in connexion with the Alice Springs school has continued to function and is an advantage to the school and an assistance to the teacher.

### HEALTH.

The usual good health of the community was somewhat marred during the year by several infectious outbreaks of influenza, diphtheria and sore eyes. The Medical Officer has reported in regard to these. The climate is very healthy and with the exception of these outbreaks, which are more or less imported, there is little in the way of ill-health amongst the people. Aged people who have resided in this portion of the Territory for many years compare favorably in general health and strength with those of similar age who live in the southern portion of the Commonwealth.

Since the completion of the railway, Alice Springs has been subject to frequent outbreaks of influenza, and other infectious diseases which have been introduced from South Australia and, although there is provision to prevent persons suffering from such diseases travelling on the railway, it is very difficult to enforce the provisions particularly as, on such a long journey, the disease might only become manifest after the journey has been partly completed.

## STAFF.

Owing to the increase of business a clerical assistant was appointed during the year. The staff generally have carried out their duties in a very efficient manner and with the co-operation which is so necessary to enable business to be transacted satisfactorily.

I was afforded the opportunity to visit Darwin with the Secretary of the Department of the Interior during the year and was able to discuss many matters with the Administrator and the heads of the various branches. It is felt that this has resulted in better understanding and co-operation.

V. G. CARRINGTON,  
Deputy Administrator.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINALS.

*Legislation.*—Amendments to the Ordinance and Regulations introduced at the commencement of the year contributed in a large measure to the smooth functioning of the Aboriginal Branch.

The new procedure, intended as it is to implement a liberal and enlightened policy for the betterment of the aboriginal and half-caste, effected several radical reforms, particularly in respect of employment in country districts.

The operation of the new measures was closely studied with a view to detecting results which might require further remedial action. In consequence of these observations it was decided to recommend certain minor amendments especially in respect of the employment of aboriginal drovers who are not at present adequately remunerated for the skilled work they perform.

Close supervision was exercised over employers to ensure that dependents of working aboriginals were being adequately maintained. All employers were required to furnish full particulars of expenditure incurred by them in connexion with aboriginals residing on their holdings.

The compulsory notification of disease and injury clause in the regulations was rigidly enforced.

The Aboriginal Medical Benefit Fund operated successfully. Employers' contributions to the fund amounted to £457. A considerable increase in this figure is anticipated for the forthcoming year.

The organised medical service functioning throughout the Northern Territory including, as it does, five medical officers and a medical assistant, who are also protectors of aboriginals, rendered valuable assistance to the Aboriginal Branch by submitting detailed reports on the various sections of the aboriginal population with whom they came in contact whilst conducting medical inspections in rural centres. The co-ordination of the Medical and Aboriginal sections of the medical service combined with the co-operation of these medical officers made so manifest throughout the year, did much to safeguard the medical and material welfare of the aboriginal.

The inauguration of an aerial medical service in the Northern Territory now permits more frequent inspections of aboriginals residing in Mission Stations and in more remote localities.

In most cases rural Police Protectors by their intelligent interpretation and rigid enforcement of the regulations performed their duty to the satisfaction of the Branch.

The revival of the mining industry in the Territory and its relation to the aboriginal problem was the subject of investigation throughout the year and it was decided to proclaim certain mining fields prohibited areas for the purpose of the Aboriginal Ordinance.

Three convictions with heavy penalties were recorded against persons for breaches of the clause of the Ordinance prohibiting consorting.

*Employment.*—During the year 168 town licences and 222 country licences were issued.

Two hundred and twenty-one Agreements were entered into by employers of aboriginals and half-castes in town districts.

*Aboriginal Drovers.*—Fifty nine aboriginal drovers were employed under agreement during the droving season.

*Recognizances.*—One hundred and thirty-eight recognizances were entered into by employers removing aboriginals and half-castes from various districts in the Northern Territory.

Five recognizances were renewed in respect of half-castes employed in southern States.

*Trust Fund, Darwin—*

	£	s.	d.
Credit balance as at 1st July, 1933	..	..	..
Receipts during the year 1933-34	..	..	..
Withdrawals during the year 1933-34	..	..	..
Credit balance as at 30th June, 1934	..	..	..

The value of goods issued by employers to aboriginal drivers in lieu of wages during the currency of their employment is not included in the above statement.

Receipts increased by £985 7s. 2d. and expenditure by £1,160 16s. 10d. as compared with the preceding year.

Cash orders numbering 1,959 and amounting to a total sum of £1,048 13s. 1d. were issued.

Orders for goods, &c., to the number of 954 were issued for a total amount of £2,476 17s.

*Aged and Infirm Aboriginals.*—There was a small increase in the number of aged and infirm aboriginals fed and clothed at rationing depots throughout the Territory.

All regular rationing depots were maintained.

*Half-caste Policy.*—The Department's half-caste policy which is intended to elevate the half-caste's standard of living to that of the white, and to assist him to take his place in the community both socially and industrially was further advanced during the year.

In retrospect a review of the application of this policy shows that in many directions real progress has been made.

Practically all half-caste children of both sexes, formerly left to live with aboriginals in compounds and bush camps to reach maturity as aboriginals, have been removed to half-caste institutions under Government control.

Improved schooling facilities have been provided for all inmates of these institutions who now receive the statutory State school education under the supervision of qualified school teachers.

Improved accommodation and facilities have been provided for inmates in Darwin, and a new institution has been opened at Alice Springs.

The undesirable feature associated with the old practice of farming out children on their attaining fourteen years to any person who would take them has been removed. Great care is now exercised in the selection of employers and stringent conditions of employment are imposed.

The employment conditions of female half-castes have been drastically revised and selection is now made with a view to permitting their employment only by persons prepared to undertake the moral and material welfare of the employee. This action in conjunction with the removal of all unmarried unemployed female half-castes to institutions has caused an abrupt fall in the illegitimate birth rate and in the incidence of disease amongst girls under the care of the Department.

The internal administration of half-caste homes has been entirely reorganized and new procedures and methods of training introduced. In consequence it has been made apparent to observers that a superior type is being evolved amongst the rising generation of half-caste children.

The success achieved by encouraging the marriage of half-castes to whites has curtailed the birth rate of hybrids of coloured alien paternity.

The rapid progress made of late by girls in the sewing and laundry departments of the Darwin Institution and at the Darwin Hospital where four are being trained for the nursing profession, indicates that these girls can readily adapt themselves to and attain proficiency in occupations other than domestic service. It is considered that there is still considerable room for expansion in these departments, which if extended on a proper basis could absorb a larger number of girls.

It was found that male half-caste youths who under the old régime were discharged from Institutions without special training were in most cases living in destitute circumstances and that their numbers considerably increased the ranks of the unemployed unskilled workers in the various town centres throughout the Territory.

In respect of the rising generation of half-castes this difficulty has been overcome by the Half-caste Apprentices Regulations which provide for the training of the boys in the pastoral industry under ideal conditions without expense to the Government.

The half-caste housing scheme, which has provided for married half-castes hygienic and improved accommodation in decent environments, has tended to improve their social status.

*Half-caste Employment.*—The number of half-caste inmates in Government Institutions at 30th June, 1934, was 226, comprising 92 males and 134 females.

Thirty-six female half-castes were employed under special agreements with European employers in town centres. Four girls were employed under agreement to approved employers in country districts. Four half-caste girls are undergoing a course of training for the nursing profession. Seven half-caste girls were employed in the industrial sections in the Half-caste Homes.

The demand for half-caste domestic servants cannot be met by the Institutions and several applications had to be refused.

During the year 25 male half-caste youths were working as apprentices in the pastoral industry. Several highly satisfactory reports on the boys' efficiency and conduct were received from employers.

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in meeting the demand for apprentices and several applications had in consequence to be deferred.

*Half-caste Housing Scheme.*—Eight houses under this scheme were erected and completed at a cost of £1,199 14s. 5d. All the residences were tenanted by their owners who are paying a small rental which covers interest charges and repayment of the principal advanced to them. All residences were painted by Compound labour. Further improvements including road making, clearing and setting down of footpaths were effected in the locality in which the houses are situated.

An area of park land adjoining the houses has been cleared.

*Marriages.*—Permission was given by the Chief Protector of Aborigines for the celebration of the marriage of twelve female half-castes, seven with Europeans and five with half-castes.

*Aboriginal Vote, Darwin.*—The gross expenditure was £2,904. Repayments to credit of Expenditure amounted to £1,333. The net expenditure was £1,571.

*Kahlin Compound, Half-caste Home, Clinic.*—The average number of aborigines and half-castes regularly maintained at the Compound during the year was 157. In addition 53 unemployed lubras and boys and 23 children received rations at various times throughout the year.

Twenty-five aged and infirm aborigines were issued with rations and clothing and blankets. Lodging was provided for 150 aborigines working under agreement in Darwin.

A large number of Police witnesses brought to Darwin in connexion with murder trials conducted at the last Supreme Court were provided with board and lodging at the Compound.

The myall element from Arnhem Land and Fitzmaurice districts who were making their first contact with white civilization readily adapted themselves to Institution routine and displayed qualities which served to indicate that they are amenable to discipline.

A noticeable feature was the increase in the number of births of aboriginal children amongst aborigines residing in or visiting the Compound.

The actual cost of maintenance of the Institution was £991, which amount included the salary of the Matron and Superintendent. An analysis of expenditure follows:—

	£	£
Rations, tobacco and expendible stores .. .. .	1,108	
Equipment and maintenance and new buildings .. .. .	146	
Salaries and wages .. .. .	773	
Establishment charges .. .. .	40	
Materials for clothing and purchase of blankets .. .. .	297	
		2,364
<i>Less</i> amounts credited on account of sustenance of aborigines, hire of labour, sale of blankets, firewood and clothing and miscellaneous sales .. .. .		1,373
<b>Actual cost of Institution .. .. .</b>		<b>991</b>

*Half-caste Home, Darwin.*—The number of inmates in the Half-caste Home, Darwin at 30th June, 1934, is shown in the sub-joined table—

	Males.	Females.
Half-caste children .. .. .	13	55
Adult half-castes .. .. .	10	13
Nurselings living with aboriginal mothers .. .. .	1	1
Half-caste inmates residing with employers .. .. .	..	13
	—	—
	24	82
	—	—

During the year three half-caste children were transferred to the Half-caste Institution, Alice Springs.

Four unemployed half-caste youths have found permanent employment in Darwin. Three were found employment on pearling luggers. Two half-caste boys were sent to employment in the pastoral industry.

One married female half-caste about whom adverse police reports had been received, was admitted to the Institution.

The conduct and health of the inmates were satisfactory.

Five female half-caste children were admitted as in-patients to the Darwin Hospital. Cases of minor ailments were attended to by half-caste nurses under the supervision of the Matron of the Darwin Hospital.

All children of school age attended school.

Dormitory accommodation in the half-caste children's home was considerably improved. All inmates are provided with beds and bedding which were thoroughly renovated by half-caste girls employed in the clothing section.

A large playground for half-caste children was cleared and fenced, and a small shelter shed erected. It is proposed to erect further shelter sheds and playground requisites in this area.

*Canteen.*—The canteen which provides aboriginals and half-castes with an opportunity of purchasing goods at a reasonable cost was opened at the Institution on 1st May, 1932. During the year trade increased considerably. An extension of the present premises and the employment of a half-caste assistant is being considered. Business transactions to 30th June, 1934, amounted to £856 13s. 7d.

This undertaking showed a small but satisfactory profit.

*Laundry.*—The volume of work in this section increased considerably during the year, many offers of custom had to be refused on account of the shortage of half-caste female labour.

It is proposed in the near future to provide increased and improved facilities for the laundry to enable all half-caste girls to receive training in this sphere of domestic service.

The laundresses employed during the year shared the profits from the enterprise. Earnings amounted to £253 and expenses to £32.

*Clothing Section.*—This section, which employs half-caste labour under the supervision of the Matron, Half-caste Home, manufactures all clothing required for the Half-caste Home, Kahlin Compound, Aged and Infirm Aboriginal Depots, Leprosarium and Gaol. In addition lubras dresses are manufactured for sale in the canteen.

Half-caste girls on leaving school receive training in this section before being sent to employment. The output of this section was increased by 75 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year. The following is a list of the 2,331 articles manufactured during the year :—

Shirts .. .. .	498
Trousers .. .. .	471
Dresses .. .. .	815
Bloomers .. .. .	319
Rompers .. .. .	52
Pyjamas .. .. .	47
Mattress covers .. .. .	56
Pillow cases .. .. .	64
Other garments .. .. .	9

*Compound Earnings, 1933-34.*—

Firewood sales .. .. .	£ 119
Blanket sales .. .. .	87
Clothing sales .. .. .	244
Miscellaneous Sales .. .. .	63
Hire of labour charges .. .. .	170
Board and lodging and sustenance charges .. .. .	690
Laundry receipts .. .. .	253
Canteen sales .. .. .	856
	—
	£2,482

The yearly turn-over showed an increase of £1,628 on the figures of the preceding year.

Clothing manufactured for departmental requirements was treated as free issue and is not included in the above statement.

*Transport Section.*—This section is staffed by half-caste male inmates of the Institution. It includes a modern 30 cwt. motor truck, which performs all Administration hauling work in Darwin, including the cartage of firewood from the Department's firewood cutting area to all Government Institutions and Police Officers in Darwin.



The employees of this section also conduct the motor ambulance service. The total mileage covered during the year by motor truck was 7,507 miles.

*Labour Section.*—Unemployed aboriginals residing in the Compound were made available to the Curator of the Botanical Gardens, the Darwin Hospital and Health Inspector for clearing the grounds of institutions, &c.

*Half-caste Institution, Alice Springs.*—The total number of inmates to 30th June, 1934 was 120, comprising 68 males and 52 females.

Some disorganization was experienced through frequent changes of staff, following the dismissal of the Superintendent. Conditions were restored to normal before the close of the year.

During the year the staff was increased by the appointment of a nurse and assistant teacher.

*Clothing Section.*—The number of articles of clothing manufactured by the half-caste female inmates was 817. Following is a list of garments :—

Dresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
Bloomers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197
Nightdresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Pyjamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65

*Employment.*—Thirteen girls were employed for varying periods during the year, under agreement as domestics, whilst three were employed on the staff at the Institution.

One half-caste boy was apprenticed at Alice Springs and two half-caste boys under sixteen years were signed on under special agreements.

*Health.*—The health of the inmates was remarkably good, no deaths occurred and there were no cases of serious illness or accident. There were several mild epidemics of influenza and coryza. All the children have now been immunized against diphtheria. An outstanding feature as regards the children is the remarkable infrequency of any dental trouble.

*Aboriginal Affairs, Alice Springs.*—Forty-two town licences and 68 country licences were issued during the year. Thirty-six agreements were made on behalf of aboriginals working in the town district.

*Rationing.*—The approximate number of aboriginals rationed at the various depots south of the 20th parallel was :—

Alice Springs, 70.  
Rural Depots, 110.

The number of aboriginals rationed at Alice Springs has been considerably reduced. It was considered that many of these aboriginals hailed from districts where there was an abundance of native food, and in accordance with the policy of trying to keep the natives in their own areas as much as possible, a large number were persuaded to return to their country. Every effort was made to keep outside aboriginals, particularly those from the western reserves, from migrating to the town district.

The whole rationing system was reorganized by the Deputy-Chief Protector, Dr. F. B. McCann, resulting in more economical management and improved distribution.

An aboriginal medical clinic was completed in March, 1934. Many improvements to the building have been effected. It is anticipated that considerable use will be made of it in the future.

*Offences.*—Consideration is still being given to providing special courts of law for aboriginals in the Northern Territory. All aboriginals appearing before the court on capital charges were provided with Counsel by the Aboriginal Branch. Details of proceedings taken against aboriginals during the year are set out in the following table :—

*Convictions of Aboriginals, year ended 30th June, 1934.*

	Offence.	Committed for trial.
Assault	3	
Drunkenness	8	
Fighting and riotous behaviour	11	
Escaping from gaol	3	
Murder	22	22
Prohibited area	60	
Possession of liquor	16	
Resisting the police	2	
Unlawfully in dwelling	4	
Unlawful possession	21	
Unlawful carrying of firearms	19	
Wounding with intent to evade apprehension	1	1
Indecent language	1	
	<hr/> 171	<hr/> 23

*Ill-treatment of Aboriginals.*—No complaints respecting the ill-treatment of aboriginals were made to the Department during the year.

ABORIGINAL CENSUS.  
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1934.

*Summary.*

Districts.	Full Bloods.				Half-castes.				Total.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Alice Springs .. .. .	158	178	20	23	12	21	..	1	413
" " Home .. .. .	..	2	..	..	8	16	47	26	99
Arltunga .. .. .	222	232	51	39	4	5	5	9	567
Anthony's Lagoon .. .. .	77	64	6	7	1	3	4	3	165
Barrow Creek .. .. .	144	141	38	53	10	3	3	4	396
Borrooloola .. .. .	277	213	83	75	11	9	11	6	685
Brooks Creek .. .. .	96	57	18	22	11	7	..	..	211
Charlotte Waters .. .. .	264	337	102	101	9	14	8	10	845
Daly River .. .. .	985	638	150	124	1	..	2	2	1,902
Darwin .. .. .	1,350	1,045	350	275	50	65	45	95	3,275
Katherine .. .. .	112	97	42	28	6	4	2	4	295
Lake Nash .. .. .	38	27	7	9	3	..	..	..	84
Newcastle Waters .. .. .	144	149	47	32	111	8	3	5	399
Pine Creek .. .. .	43	36	..	..	6	3	2	..	90
Rankine River .. .. .	91	54	18	20	8	5	5	3	204
Roper River .. .. .	830	810	299	296	11	8	16	12	2,282
South-west Patrol .. .. .	369	378	244	274	18	19	10	7	1,319
Timber Creek .. .. .	1,026	557	283	242	11	2	2	1	2,124
Wave Hill .. .. .	330	295	70	65	2	2	5	4	773
Maranboy .. .. .	210	133	45	60	3	..	..	1	452
North-west Patrol .. .. .	485	506	180	240	9	8	..	..	1,428
	7,251	5,949	2,053	1,985	205	202	170	193	18,008

Districts.	Nomadic.		In Regular Employment.		In Supervised Camps.		Others.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Alice Springs .. .. .	..	..	102	52	54	123	34	48	190	223
" " Home .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	44	55	44
Arltunga .. .. .	214	230	64	50	4	5	..	..	282	285
Anthony's Lagoon .. .. .	23	27	40	12	25	38	..	..	88	77
Barrow Creek .. .. .	56	58	67	25	72	118	..	..	195	201
Borrooloola .. .. .	285	278	87	20	9	5	1	..	382	303
Brooks Creek .. .. .	64	54	61	32	..	..	..	..	125	86
Charlotte Waters .. .. .	202	266	48	45	44	37	89	114	383	462
Daly River .. .. .	770	520	36	28	232	176	100	40	1,138	764
Darwin .. .. .	1,041	906	465	257	289	317	..	..	1,795	1,480
Katherine .. .. .	63	51	51	44	17	14	31	24	162	133
Lake Nash .. .. .	20	24	26	6	2	6	..	..	48	36
Newcastle Waters .. .. .	4	4	61	23	140	167	..	..	205	194
Pine Creek .. .. .	15	12	31	22	4	4	1	1	51	39
Rankine River .. .. .	34	31	52	16	36	35	..	..	122	82
Roper River .. .. .	960	960	71	28	125	138	..	..	1,156	1,126
South-west Patrol .. .. .	311	350	107	74	222	253	1	1	641	678
Timber Creek .. .. .	1,030	644	292	158	..	..	..	..	1,322	802
Wave Hill .. .. .	160	155	142	52	105	159	..	..	407	366
Maranboy .. .. .	155	121	18	2	30	16	55	55	258	194
North-west Patrol .. .. .	625	740	49	14	..	..	..	..	674	754
	6,032	5,431	1,870	960	1,410	1,611	367	327	9,679	8,329

CECIL COOK, M.D., D.P.H.,  
Chief Protector of Aborigines.

REPORT OF THE CURATOR OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS AND INSPECTOR OF AGRICULTURE.  
BOTANIC GARDENS.

The gardens have been well maintained so far as was possible with funds made available.

A large number of plants, chiefly ornamental, have been distributed. Revenue from sales of plants during the year amounted to £32 11s. 8d.

Exchange of plants was undertaken with the Perth Government Gardens to our mutual advantage.

Aborigines have been made available from the Compound periodically to assist in clearing up noxious weeds, &c., and have been most useful.

*Seed Collecting.*—A quantity of seed of wild lucerne is being collected. It is intended to collect at least 100 lb. and to offer it for sale at a little over cost price.

*Cypress Pine.*—Some seed beds of Cypress Pine were put down in the nursery and a number of plants raised.