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1930. — WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1929.

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# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1929.

#### The Hon. Minister.

As required by Section 64 (6) of "The Aborigines Act, 1905," I have the honour to submit herewith my report on the condition and welfare of the aborigines and the transactions of the Aborigines Department throughout the State for the year ended 30th June, 1929.

#### POPULATION.

Though there is a slight increase in the number of full-bloods, the half-caste population has grown in far greater proportion. A detailed statement showing the distribution of the native people throughout the State, together with a comparative summary, will be found at pages 9, 10, and 11.

The native population as a whole does not seem to be decreasing as is usually supposed, and this is due to the fact that the births are more numerous than the deaths. In other words, the increasing halfcaste population more than balances the diminishing full-blood people.

Twenty-five years ago there were but 900 halfcastes in this State. To-day there are 2,833. Of these 1,180 reside in the South-West, between Perth, Albany and the West coast. In this district a quarter of a century ago there were less than 50 half-castes.

It need not be supposed that association between white and black is producing this result. The fact is that the half-castes have married amongst themselves, and are now in their third and fourth generation. Another rather startling fact is that amongst the fullbloods the percentage of children under 12 years of age to adults is 13.58, while amongst the half-castes the percentage is 80. It will not be many years before the half-caste population becomes double what it is now, and it can readily be seen that more will require to be done for these than has been necessary in the past. Legislation to that end is now before Parliament, and the Department will be greatly assisted in several important directions if the Bill becomes law. There are in the South-West alone at least five hundred half-caste children receiving no training or education whatever, and living as aboriginals.

#### INSPECTIONS.

July, 1928, found me at Munja Station, 225 miles North of Derby. Returning from thence through the Leopold Ranges to Derby, I proceeded by sea to Port Hedland. There I picked up Inspector Mitchell, and together we traversed the Port Hedland-Marble Ba<sup>\*\*</sup> and Roebourne-Tableland districts, calling at as many stations as was possible.

From Onslow I took ship to Geraldton, thence to Mullewa and home.

Southern and Goldfields centres visited by me during the following months included Kalgoorlie, Laverton, Leonora, and I also inspected at many centres in the South-West.

In May this year I again proceeded North, accompanying the Hon. W. H. Kitson, Honorary Minister, to Derby, thence overland to Moola Bulla, Hall's Creek, Violet Valley, Wyndham and Darwin; thence back to Broome by sea and so home, the unusually wet weather in the North-West preventing us from proceeding inland and overland through Meekatharra, as had been intended.

After leaving me at Onslow in July, 1928, Inspector Mitchell proceeded to Derby by sea, thence back to Broome, where he remained for several weeks inve tigating conditions and assisting in straightening out many unsatisfactory matters of long standing.

Making Broome his headquarters, he visited the Beagle Bay, Lombadina and Sunday Island Mission Stations, including settlements in the vicinity of Cape Leveque. Next he journeyed Southwards to La Grange Bay and overland to Carnarvon and Shark Bay, where some time was spent.

Coming South in December he visited the Trans. line and South coast country, as well as several South-West stations. He proceeded North again in April, via Mullewa, Yalgoo, and Meekatharra, subsequently making a thorough inspection of Murchison stations.

Later he proceeded to the North-West via the back track to Marble Bar, where he was delayed for some time owing to excessive rains.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the native people throughout the State may be said to have been generally good, though influenza and measles made their appearance. At one or two places a number of deaths resulted. In one camp on Balla Common, out of about twenty-two old natives, no less than seven succumbed to measles within a week. There was also a serious outbreak at Beagle Bay, resulting in a number of deaths, and another at Gnowangerup with like result. Out of 65 stations, from 17 we received notification of cases of venereal disease. At the three Northern Cattle Stations controlled by the Department, only two deaths were reported. There were seven at Moore River Native Settlement and eight at La Grange Bay Feeding Depot.

Where the natives are nursed and taken care of, as at departmental settlements, the loss of life compares very favourably with similar institutions for whites alone. It is in the bush and in camps where little attention can be given or where outbreaks are not discovered until too late, that the majority of deaths take place when epidemics break out.

Three lepers were discovered and removed to the Lazarette at Cossack. Two of these came from the Fitzroy district, and the other from the Tableland.

Port Hedland Native Hospital.—The number of patients admitted to the Port Hedland native hospital was 54, as compared with 68 for the previous year. As there were already seven in the institution, the total number under treatment was 61. Of those treated 40 were discharged cured and four died, leaving 17 under treatment at the close of the year.

Following is the report of the Medical Officer, Dr. Albert P. Davis:---

A glance through the figures which I shall subsequently submit concerning the activities of the Native Hospital at Port Hedland for the year ended 30th June, 1929, suggests to my mind that we are slowly but surely reducing the incidence of venereal disease amongst the native population of this district. Not only through figures alone have I come to this conclusion, but of my own knowledge of the district, and because of the fact that fewer complaints are being received of supposed diseased natives. Fifty-seven patients were treated com pared with 71 the previous year. Of these 57 there were 35 suffering from venereal complaints, the remaining 22 being afflicted with various illnesses to be enum erated later. All the venereal complaints were represented, granuloma pudendum claiming the majority of victims. The following table indicates the reduction in incidence:—

			1927-28.		1928-29.
Granuloma			32		27
Gonorrhoea			17		3
Syphilis		• •	Nil		3
Bubo	••	••	Nil	••	2

Granuloma Pudendum.—The method of treatment has been the same as last year, i.e., by intravenous injection for systemic treatment and local treatment for the ulcers, etc. Some of the cases were recurrences and reinfections; others from remoted parts of the district had so neglected themselves that a cure seemed hopeless. With the idea of trying to prevent these recurrences I wrote to Dr. C. Cook, of Darwin, who very kindly helped me with suggestions for the treatment of intractable cases and the treatment of granuloma generally. These recurrences were disappointing after being completely healed, but I think they are mostly due to bad hygienic conditions under which the average native prefers to live in the bush and to the inability of the aborigine to grasp the fact that recurrences will occur if bodily cleanliness is not observed. However that may be it is gratifying to know that they are willing to return for treatment at the first sign of trouble. Acting on Dr. Cook's advice I hope to increase the efficiency of treatment and to reduce still further the period of hospital detention in these cases which this year has fallen from  $31^{\circ}_{2}$  to  $2^{\circ}_{4}$  months' average duration of stay. There were no deaths.

Gonorrhoea.—There is a pleasing reduction in the number of these cases, namely three against 17 for the previous year. All were males.

Syphilis.—Of the three suffering from this variety of venereal discase one was of the hereditary type and two of the acquired. None were of recent infection. I have not yet seen a case in the active form in this district which seems to be practically free of this distressing complaint. One death occurred in an aged male from cerebral syphilis.

Venereal Bubo.--There were two such cases in males following chancroid.

Non-venercal Diseases.—There were 22 patients treated for a variety of non-venereal complaints. Most of these cases have been severe. The heart cases, fracture cases and those with spear wounds have required much attention on the medical and nursing side and have involved many sleepless nights on the part of the Lock Hospital attendants and have necessitated many I received a call from Marble Bar that a native was lying in the native ward hemorrhaging profusely from a spear wound in the thigh. I got out the railway motor trolly and did the journey in four and a half hours. There I found a poor old native ''in extremis.'' He had been lying in a creek bed with his wound for 14 days, and in addition to bleeding it was in a fearfully soptic state. Something had to be done and done quickly for an examination. I found that the spear had torn through the main artery of the leg—the femoral artery --the clot which had saved him in the first place and had stopped the bleeding had broken down and that he was rapidly losing all the blood he had. However, we managed to stop the flow and subsequently brough him to the Hedland hospital almost dead. Through constant nursing and attention day and night his wound has now bealed and not only his leg but his life saved; and there is no prouder woman than Mrs. Batty, who has been constantly in attendance on him during the past three months. Such cases, while enhancing the value and efficiency of the hospital, throw a greater burden on the attendants which has come with the admission of other than venereal diseased patients.

Tabulated, the non	-ven <b>er</b> eal	cases	are as	follows:
Heart cases .				2
Burns .				2
Skin diseases .				4
Pneumonia .				1
Fractures				3
Chronic rheumati	sm			3
Tribal spear wo	unds			3
Foreign body in	the heel			$\dots$ 1
Poisoned hands	••	••	• •	3
Deaths occurring d	uring the	year	are as	follows:
Heart failure .				2
Cerebral syphilis				1
Senility .				1
Stillborn baby			• •	1

The stillborn baby was born of a patient suffering from granuloma pudendum in an advanced stage.

I have already made some reference to Mr. and Mrs. Batty, the attendants. This report would not be complete without my recognition of their invaluable and untiring efforts to nurse these sick natives back to health.

Derby Native Hospital.—There were three patients in this hospital at the beginning of the year, while the number admitted through the year was 29, making a total of 32 under treatment. Of these 25 were discharged cured and two died, leaving five under treatment at the end of the year.

The Medical Officer, Dr. W. Theodore Hodge, advises as follows:---

During the last twelve months I have given six hundred and four intermuscular, two intravenous injections, opened one abscess, and set a broken thigh.

#### DEATHS.

The total number of deaths reported to the Department, as shown by the subjoined table, was 171, the majority of the deceased being adults. The total is 49 more than for the previous year. Nineteen natives were said to have died from natural causes and 38 from senile decay, while 45 died from influenza or pulmonary trouble. Twenty-five children under 16 years of age died from various causes. I believe that the lives of many children could be saved if their condition was made known to us sooner.

				ults.	Chile unde		Total.
			М.	F.	М.	F.	
Appendicitis			3				3
Accident			2	1			3
Accidentally poise	oned			1			ĭ
Asthma			1			•••	ī
Blood poisoning			1	1		•••	2
Duomohiat			ĩ	4	1	•••	6
Cancer				2			
Congestion of lun					2	••	$\frac{2}{2}$
Death following cl	iild I	birth		3		••	3
Gastrie enteritis			1		••	••	ĩ
Heart failure			1Ĩ	6	••	i	18
Infantile jaundice					1	•	1
Infantile diarrhoe	a				2	1	$\hat{3}$
Influenza			8	7	_	•	15
Intestinal trouble			ĭ	3	•••	••	4
Meningitis					1	••	i
Measles			4	3	-		7
Natural causes			7	9	3	•••	19
Pleurisy			1	1		••	2
Peritonitis					1	•••	ĩ
Pneumonia			3	3	6	1	13
Senile decay			18	20			38
Tribal quarrel			1	1			2
Tuberculosis			3	2	1	2	8
Venereal disease			5	3			8
Stroke			2	ĩ			3
Dropsy				ī			ĩ
Dysentery				1			î
Premature birth	••				2		$\tilde{2}$
			73	73	20	5	171

#### RELIEF.

From the return at page 12 it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the number of natives rationed weekly throughout the State, though the cost of such rations has increased a little. The cost of supplying meat, which includes cattle killed at native stations and sheep purchased and slaughtered at Moore River Native Settlement, amounted to over £3.000, other provisions coming to nearly £6,000, while freight on stores despatched throughout was over £1,000.

As the result of the receipt over a long period of numerous applications for baking powder, rationing officers were advised that they might reduce the flour ration slightly in order to include a portion of baking powder of a value equivalent to the decrease in the flour, and this concession in many quarters has been much appreciated. At settlements and stations, of course, yeast bread is generally supplied. At centres where tinned meat has to be supplied on account of the impossibility of obtaining fresh meat, and at other centres where the price charged for fresh meat is considered excessive, it is intended in future to supply tinned meat obtained from the Wyndham Meat Works.

The position with regard to the natives frequenting the Trans. line, and also those inhabiting the South coast districts, remains the same, and under existing circumstances it is difficult to improve it. Sixteen natives were regularly rationed at Karonie, and others at Balladonia and Madura Stations.

#### RESERVES.

In keeping with the policy of setting aside definite areas for the future use of the aboriginal inhabitants of the State, particularly in the North, a reserve of 1.520,000 acres was declared on the headwaters of the Drysdale River, having Mt. Hann on its Eastern boundary, in North-West Kimberley, thus completing the chain of reserves it is intended to set aside within the Kimberley district. The boundaries of Reserve 15530 on the North-West const of Kimberley, already set aside as an aboriginal mission station for the Presbyterian Church, was amended to include an area of 245,000 acres.

#### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

A party, headed by Professor S. D. Porteus of the Chair of Racial Psychology at the University of Hawaii, accompanied by Dr. Paul Withington, M.D., of Honolulu, left for the North in June with the object of studying comparative racial psychology.

As this party was accompanied by a moving picture photographer, an agreement was entered into with the party in respect to the taking of motion and still pictures on stations, settlements and reserves under the control of the Aborigines Department, including missions.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

A statement at page 13 indicates the number of natives in legal employment under "The Aborigines Act, 1905," the nature of permit issued, and place of issue. There has been a slight falling off in the numbers engaged as compared with last year, but this was only to be expected since unemployment has been more or less general.

There were 86 engagements made in Perth, these being mostly trainees from the Moore River Native Settlement, approximately 100 of whom are now employed on wages throughout the South-West. In such engagements the Department not only fixes the wages but places portion of the money earned to the credit of the individual, some of whom have quite substantial sums standing to their accounts. The majority of these employees are giving satisfaction, and the demand for their services very considerably exceeds the supply of trainees available. There is a growing tendency on the part of employers of native labour to rely upon the Department or local protector to remind them when the time for the issue of annual permits falls due, and it may be well to state that it is not the intention of the Department to continue this practice, as the obligation to take out such a permit lies with the employer.

OFFENCES BY ABORIGINES.

OF FIMOR	12.2 1.2	1 111/0		T T J T T T Y Y Y	
				1927-8.	1928-29
Assault				9	5
Cattle Killing					5
Breach of Section 4	0 (f	emales	fre-		
quenting creeks)				7	
				1	
Deserting service				3	6
Drunkenness				22	36
Disorderly conduct		• •		8	3
Escaping legal custod	y			1	
Cruelty to animals					-
Manslaughter		••			
On prohibited area	••			9	
Obscene language		••		4	2
Receiving liquor		••		21	16
Rogue and vagabond				1	
Resisting arrest				1	1
Stealing			••••	8	9
Unlawful possession of	of be	ef		4	
Unsound mind	• •			1	
Unlawful use of gun			• •	1	
Wilful murder			• •	1	
Uncontrollable and ir	icorr	igible			2
Loitering in town		•••			2
Indecently dealing			• •		1
					1
Hindering police			• •		1
Enticing native from	law	ful ser	vice		2
Unlicensed to carry fi	rearm	18	••		5
Cattle Killing5Breach of Section 40 (females frequenting creeks)7quenting creeks)7Breaking and entering11Descring service36Drunkenness2236Disorderly conduct83Escaping legal custody1Cruelty to animals1On prohibited area1On prohibited area1Cattle and vagabond1Receiving liquor1Resisting arrest1Unlawful possession of beef4Unlawful use of gun1Uncontrollable and incorrigible2Loitering in town1Pointing a frearm1Hindering police1					
Totals	••	••	••	105	101

Convictions, due to the fact that natives somehow or other obtained liquor, increased from 43 to 52, and in this connection eight persons other than aborigines were sentenced for supplying.

Of the five convictions for cattle killing, three were natives of the Wyndham district, and the balance came from the Sturt, in all cases being outside the influence of a Departmental station. There seems little doubt that natives were responsible for depredations amongst the stud cattle owned by the Wyndham Meat Works, but it was exceedingly difficult to sheet the matter home to any particular natives, especially as no carcasses were found. Several stud bulls were, however, missing. One dead cow was discovered, but the cause of its demise was doubtful. Cattle killing was also reported by the Forrest River Mission authorities, who captured several of their natives in the act.

## OFFENCES AGAINST ABORIGINES.

Thirteen person other than aborigines were convicted of breaches of "The Aborigines Act, 1905," as against 23 for the previous year. Eight of these convictions were for supplying liquor, fines ranging from £20 to £50, and in some cases imprisonment from two to six months being imposed.

Three persons were convicted for employing without a permit, two others being cautioned and ordered to pay costs. There was one for permitting a native to be on licensed premises.

#### CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION.

#### (Sec. 63.)

On the 1st July, 1928, seven applications were under consideration, while during the year 15 others were received. Of the total, one was granted, two were inadmissible, 12 were refused, two were withdrawn, leaving seven still under consideration at 30th June, 1929. One certificate was cancelled. The number of exempted persons now totals 76.

#### RECOGNISANCES.

Permission was granted, under Section 9 of the Aborigines Act, to seven persons to remove 13 natives from one part of the State to another. Bonds for the return of these aboriginals within the given time were entered into in every case, and it was not found necessary to take action to estreat any of these undertakings.

#### **REMOVALS UNDER SECTION 12.**

Warrants were issued in accordance with regulations made under the above section, transferring 13 natives from one part of the State to another. Of these five were admitted to the Moore River Native Settlement.

#### DEPARTMENTAL STATIONS AND SETTLE-MENTS.

Moola Bulla Native Station, East Kimberley.—The usual financial returns will be found at pages 26 and 27 of this report.

The year's transactions disclosed a net loss of  $\pounds 2,775$  10s., against  $\pounds 95$  6s. 7d. for the previous year. Trading, which was particularly good in the preceding year, was not so satisfactory in the year under review, which accounts for the book loss shown. The loss is more imaginary than real, however. I pointed out that the previous year's results showed that the cash takings were considerably more than the cost of It seems to me that the bookkeeping methods adopted many years ago when Moola Bulla Station was regarded as a trading concern, and which have never been amended, are not now suitable, and require altering. Native stations are not intended to be moneymaking concerns, and if they pay their way that is all we can expect. The nature of these undertakings, including as it does the care of numbers of indigent natives, entails unusual expenditure, and this should be taken into consideration.

The profit and loss accounts include interest on capital and departmental charges, and the debit in the case of Moola Bulla on these accounts last year was nearly £1,500. Accrued interest for Moola Bulla amounts to £16,569 0s. 9d., and departmental charges £8,179, yet the Treasury charges us no interest, and the Auditor General points out that the interest paid by the Treasury on Loan money would not be on the original amount borrowed, as under the financial agreement portion of the Loan indebtedness has been paid off.

It is suggested that it would be better to issue a statement showing receipts and expenditure, and in addition another showing assets and liabilities. The whole business of bookkeeping could be very much simplified if this proposal were adopted.

The average price received from the Wyndham Meat Works for 535 head of cattle, delivered during the season, was £4 11s, 3d. There may yet be more to come by way of surplus when sales in England are effected.

The senson's rainfall was not up to the average, and no very heavy falls were experienced, but the cattle were in good condition, and those sent to the meat works averaged 625 lbs. dressed weight, with 91.2 per cent. freezers.

Considering all things, the sheep are holding their own, and the project of forming sheep paddocks has been continued, one well being sunk ensuring a good supply of water.

On the 1st September the death occurred of our best stud bull, "Derrimuts Prince IV." This animal was purchased in 1921, and was at the time of death about 10 years of age. He cost us £131 5s., and came from Canning Downs South, Warwick, Queensland.

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

Scason.--Our rainfall from 1st October to the end of April was 1.522 points, this being mostly light rain not sufficient at any time to run the rivers very high: it has been a good grass rain and the eattle have killed better this year at the Works than previous years. All our small waters are now dry and eattle are on all the large holes and wells.

Stud Cattle.--Balance at the 30th June, 1928, was 17 bulls and 35 cows; brandings were two cows and one bull, two bulls and four cows having died, 10 bulls transferred to herd, leaving a balance of six bulls and 33 cows.

*Half Breeds.*—These are calves by stud bulls from selected cows; 34 bulls and 28 cows were branded and transferred to herd during the year.

Herd Cattle .- On the 1st July, 1928, these numbered 13,657. The following are accounted for: -- 681 to

Works, being 535 from station and 146 stragglers from other stations, four sold locally, 143 to Violet Valley, 161 indigents' rations, 20 stock camp, 98 station rations, mortality 10 per cent. up to four years, 15 per cent. five years and older, 10 per cent. off bulls, total mortality 1,851; brandings were 2,391, leaving a balance of 13,090, being a decrease of 567. All cattle are in good condition at present, except those on the western side, where very little rain fell; these cattle are being shifted to the Rockey River.

Horses.—At the 1st July, 1928, these numbered 361, including two stallions. Sold 24, died 25, brandings 37. Horses are all in good condition, but owing to the bad time at the end of the year we lost a lot of foals.

Sheep.—On the 1st July, 1928, these numbered 359, with six rams; four ewes and 51 lambs died, one wether killed, leaving a balance of 303 sheep and six rams made up as follows:—Ewes 274, wethers 39, rams six. Lambing is in progress and at present there is an increase of 53. Sheep shorn were 311, including last year's lambs. The sheep have had a very bad time owing to shortage of paddocks, also bad seasons. We now have further paddocks and the result should be better this coming year.

Mules.—At the end of June, 1928, these numbered 53; nine were transferred to Munja, leaving a balance of 44.

Donkeys.—On the 1st July, 1928, these numbered 240 and one jack; 17 were sold to Munja, two destroyed, six died, 16 were branded, leaving a balance of 231.

Goats.—On the 1st July, 1928, these numbered 264; killed for rations six, destroyed 15, died 34, increase 30, leaving a balance of 239.

Transport.—The same arrangement made with Mr. F. Castles using our teams exists as heretofore. He is making about three trips this year to deliver about "0 tons.

*Employees.*—Seven permanent hands were employed during the year and 50 natives doing station work and repairs to road without any supervision; the road work done is a credit to the natives.

Improvements.—A new bathroom has been erected at the house; brick oven at the kitchen;  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of sheep fencing and wire netted has been done by station hands. Also one paddock completed by contract; another threemile paddock is being erected. A well has been sunk to a depth of 70 feet in sheep paddock and is now known as Kitson's Well.

Munja Native Station, North-West Kimberley .-Financial returns covering the transactions of this station will be found at page 14. There was a net book loss for the year of £1,396 8s. 2d., while the cost of running the station was £1,959. This station has not yet become revenue producing, only some £50 being collected during the year under review. There are just enough cattle upon the run to supply the needs of the natives, and until other revenue-producing avenues are exploited the station cannot be expected to be self-supporting. High hopes, however, are entertained that before long we shall be able to earn a fair amount from the production of tropical products, and in time it should be possible to realise the comparatively small amount at present required to finance this station. Under the capable and energetic management of Mr. Harold Reid very considerable progress has been made in all directions, and the property is now in first-class order in every way.

My remarks respecting bookkeeping, under heading of Moola Bulla Station, apply with equal force in the case of Munja, and I think we should hesitate before we bring about a similar condition to that which has transpired in the case of Moola Bulla.

In the search for the missing aeroplane, the "Southern Cross," the station performed useful service, in fact had it not been there it is hard to say what would have happened, since an area in the immediate vicinity of Munja Homestead is probably the only possible landing ground on the whole West coast North of Derby. The instructions which I caused to be forwarded by plane and dropped over the station arrived after the manager and party had already left to search for the "Southern Cross," Mr. Reid anticipating receiving such instructions to that end.

In their search to locate the plane, Mr. Reid and his assistants covered a distance of nearly 400 miles, and were out 18 days. The natives acquitted themselves admirably, and every man who left the station in the party saw the search through, although for days they were out of proper food, living on flour alone. No casualties eventuated, though many minor injuries were sustained.

Meanwhile the station became the headquarters of the searching aeroplanes. During the progress of this search many misstatements were made with regard to the nature of the country and its inhabitants. The character of the country was traduced beyond all reason, and it is unfortunate that such inaccurate statements should have been disseminated abroad. I venture to predict that in the not far distant future the North Kimberley country will play an important part in the permanent settlement of the North.

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

Nativas.—The general health of natives during the past 12 months has been excellent. Have treated 59 natives for minor attacks of colds and accidents. The natives are all contented and happy, and up to date are easily controlled. They are still eager for work, the difficulty being to find employment for applicants. I get over this difficulty by employing a certain number for a time and then put on a fresh lot in their place; by this means I keep more in touch with the greater number and get them used to white men's ways. One native, "Johnny," was wanted on a charge of murder and on receiving a message from me came in and gave himself up. I am glad to report he was acquitted and is now again on the station working in the field. I am gratified to be able to report that there is no known case of venereal disease of any kind amongst the local natives or the many with whom I am in touch.

Improvements.—Erected bath house men's quarters, with concrete floors and hanging showers, also w.c., wash house for residential quarters; enclosed verandah of married couple's quarters with wire netting and made gate for same; put ceiling in married couple's quarters; put ceiling in kitchen for manager's residence; painted buildings (interior) Nos. 1, 2, and 3; built stand for stacking timber; built bush trolly for carting timber; deepened well for better supply, which had gone off since sinking, struck a slightly brackish seam; well now fit for stock only; cut and erected piles for men's quarters and new store; cut and carted timber for stock yard at homestead and built same, with the exception of gates and caps and a few rails in the wing; comprised in yard are all requirements round yard for horse-breaking and killing pen which will have concrete floor; built new store according to plans and moved into same; planted ornamental trees and palms around residential and married couple's quarters; made two sets of threetier shelves for store; made furniture, tables, shelves, etc., for residential quarters, made one new pack saddle and bags; counterlined nine pack saddles and 12 riding saddles and repaired all leather gear; made six new girths, five pack surcingles, five riding surcingles, four croupers, eight stirrup leathers, 10 pack saddle straps, eight meter straps and four bridles to replace worn-out gear and have spares in case of breakages.

Stock Matters.—Towards the end of last year mustered and moved all cattle to east side of Red Bull Creek to good pasturage and water. This was necessary is minimise losses owing to late rainfall. Practically rerains fell till early in December, 1928, and eight and half months' dry spell. Since starting mustering tu: year have branded 166 calves; of these 25 were left a possible herd bulls. Notwithstanding the late rainfall we were fortunate enough to get good rains in February and March, which saved all anxiety for this season. There will be no losses this year, only the normal percentage.

Killers: Have killed 119 head of bullocks during the past twelve months. Sixty of these for indigents and 59 for station requirements (whites and native workers); branding unfinished at time of writing.

Horse-breaking, etc.: Have broken in one draught and one saddle mare, also two mules and four donkeys.

Agriculture.—Owing to the bad season a lot of the seeds missed and the growth of plants was not up to the standard of a good season, consequently the harvest was not as good as it might have been. The rain just came in time to save the situation and the return from crops planted was fairly good. The returns are as follows:----

Peanuts, from four acres. Eighty-five sacks (unshelled).—These will be shelled and graded and forwarded (less seed for this season) to Aborigines Department, Government Stores.

Broome Millet, from one and a half acres.—Unable to arrive at weight as I have not had it baled yet, but will be forwarded to Government Stores.

Feterita, from one and a half acres.-2 tons 8 cwt., approximately.

Red Millet, from two acres.-2 tons approximately, native meal.

African Bean, from half acre-7 cwt.

Pumpkins-approximately 25 ewt.

Onions-7,184 plants.

Other vegetables of all descriptions in abundance.

Water melons.—We use one to natives three, and there are dozens on the vines yet.

Paw-paw.—One old tree heavily loaded and 15 others (younger) growing well.

Pineapples .- Some growing but not doing well.

Bananas.—Doing well, have started a grove on the block opposite homestead at a running spring.

Rice.—Two acres planted of Upland rice, but owing to late season a failure.

**Travelling.**—Took plant to Mt. Hart Station to meet Mr. Neville and party when he and Mr. Woodland visited Munja Station on their tour of inspection. Sent plant to Mt. Hart to assist and pilot drover with a draft of Moola Bulla hores for Munja. Went to Derby to meet Mr. Neville and Mr. Kitson and party, thence by boat to Broome, returning by 'plane to Derby and overland to Munja Station.

Violet Valley Native Station, East Kimberley.—In order to improve the carrying capacity of the somewhat limited area of this place, a well was sunk on the South-West boundary, and good water was struck at a depth of 25 feet. It is intended to sink the well a little deeper and provide the usual equipment, viz., mill, tanks and troughing. This improvement will increase the carrying capacity of the country and assist in the direction of making the station selfsupporting.

Mr. Hector Burness, the Manager, reports as follows:---

lows:--I have the honour to hand you my report on the welfare of the natives and the work done at Violet Valley Station for the year ended 30th June, 1929. The season for the year was light and under the average, only 1,460 points falling. There was very little rain from July until December when we got a good fall, 471 points for the month, which gave the grass a nice start and the stock did well from then on. We lost a good number of stock through the dry times as the country to the north of the place was in a bad way on account of the light rainfall and it had not recovered from the fire that passed through it the previous year. The branding for the year has dropped; through the long dry time and hot weather a good number of the calves perished. There are a number of cows with no calves. Cattle.—At 30th June, 1928, the cattle on hand numbered 946 head, purchases from Moola Bulla Station 116, and brandings for the year 103, making a total of 1,165 head. Of these 28 head were killed for station use and 118 for the natives, 15 sold to the Meat Works, and decrease for the year numbered 129, leaving a balance on hand at 30th June, 1929, of 875 head.

Horses.—The number of horses on hand at 30th June, 1928, was 68, purchases from Moola Bulla Station 1, and brandings for the year 16, making a total of 85 head. The decrease for the year totalled 10, leaving a balance on hand of 75 at 30th June, 1929.

Mules.—At 30th June, 1928, the number of mules on hand totalled 33 head, brandings for the year 3, making a total of 36. Thirteen of these were transferred to Moola Bulla Station, and mortality for the year numbered 1, thus leaving a balance on hand of 22 head at 30th June, 1929.

The average number of natives monthly supplied with meat and clothing where necessary was 99. The general health of the natives was good.

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

I have the honour to submit my report upon the work carried out at La Grange Aborigines Feeding Station during the financial year ending 30th June, 1929.

Number of aborigines receiving sustenance during the financial year, the daily average number of old, decrepit natives fed and clothed, including staff, approximate number receiving sustenance.—784 natives; 57 children; 65.4 daily average; 4.9 children.

Only the old and infirm natives were fed twice daily and a small ration of tobacco allowed once a week. Quite a number of natives turned up to this feeding station the latter end of last year for relief. These natives, starved out in the back country, are forced in on to the coast for food. Some of them have gone back to the bush again. They are a poor lot of natives.

I hope during the year to complete a fish yard so that the old natives will be able to have a fish diet three times a week.

*kations.* Clothing and rugs.—These have been forwarded regularly and always found to be of excellent quality.

General Health and Deaths.—Cold sickness has been very bad amongst the natives since March and the early part of December. Ailments during the year included measles.

Deaths.—There have been only four deaths; two old men, the result of senile decay, one native woman, bowel trouble, one native woman, chill after child birth.

Garden.—This season the garden is coming on nicely and a good supply of vegetables will be on hand for this depot later on.

Condition of Buildings.-Fences and gates are all in perfect order.

Butcher's meat, when obtainable, has been of excellent quality. The supervision generally, outside the confines of the Feeding Station, is continually carried out and there has been no ill feeling existing between the white and coloured races.

Moore River Native Settlement.—The accommodation at this institution has, as heretofore, been overtaxed, and at the close of the year there were 329 inmates in residence. Of these 108 were in camps and 221 in the compound. Of the total 217 were children, of whom about 100 were of school age. The new hospital, which is intended not only for the inmates of the settlement but to serve the whole of the Midland district, was practically completed by the end of the year. Other accommodation is urgently required if this settlement is to remain the only one of its kind in the South-West. Mr. Arthur Neal, Superintendent, reports as follows:-

I have the honour to submit my report for Moore River Native Settlement for the past twelve months ending 30th June, 1929.

A tractor of the caterpillar type was purchased and ploughing was commenced with a six-disc plough. About 250 acres were fallowed. Owing to the late supply of the tractor this work was not finished as early as it should have been. About four miles of sixwired permanent fence was erected, and about two miles of temporary two-wired fence. This fence was erected to keep big stock off the growing crop.

About 270 acres of oats and barley were sown. This was late going in owing to the late arrival of the seed. A lot of unnecessary work had to be done, owing to not having a disc cultivator.

A new Hay Queen binder was purchased. The old one was worn out.

Two 5,000 gallon tanks were made and erected. These are for the main supply of the compound. The water is pumped from the river to fill these tanks. Two 2,000 gallon tanks were made and erected on stone foundations. One was placed at the Superintendent's house and one at the staff quarters.

A new hospital was commenced on the 14th January and only required about two weeks' work to complete on 30th June. This is a very solid building, containing two large wards, each holding eight beds. There is an eight-foot hall separating the two wards. There is a nurses' room, attendants' room, kitchen, two bath rooms, nine-foot verandah. Concrete floors throughout of the bungalow type, rough cast finished, an imposing building built from the plans of the Chief Protector of Aborigines.

Inmates of the Settlement on 30th June numbered 329, which was the lowest for the year. The highest number was 344 inmates. The health of the inmates has been very good throughout the year.

Garments numbering 3,495 were made and despatched to Government Stores, Fremantle, for distribution to the various stations. In addition to this all the clothing for the Settlement was made here. The whole of the work was done by native girls under Miss Cross, the sewing mistress.

The school has been kept open throughout the year with the exception of the regulation holidays. There are 87 children on the roll and the attendance has been well maintained.

I consider there should be a junior teacher appointed, as 87 pupils are too many for one teacher to do justice to.

Three thousand pine trees were planted opposite the hospital. The land had been fallowed as it is only a waste of time to plant trees on ground that is not properly worked. A new road was made to the clearing at "The Elbow." This road traverses the hill tops on gravel practically all the way. The old road was loose sand all the way. A new Billabong pump was purchased to replace the old one, which was worn out.

A new slaughter house and yard has been erected.

A garden has been laid out and fenced with six-foot netting, rabbit netting at the bottom.

The main road to Mogumber has been repaired in several places. Several new settlers are now using this road.

#### MISSIONS.

At pages 15 and 16 will be found information in the shape of a return supplied by the managers of the various mission societies operating in this State. Several missionaries in addition are working independently in different parts of the country. In March, 1929, in response to a promise given to the Pastoralists' Association, Perth, the Hon. W. H. Kitson, M.L.C., Honorary Minister, controlling the Aborigines Department, accompanied by myself, proceeded to Laverton where, on the 14th March, a conference was held to discuss the proposal put forward by the pastoralists that the Mt. Margaret Mission, established by Mr. R. S. Schenk, should be moved approximately 150 miles further East. At this conference were present the various members of both Houses of Parliament representing the district, as well as a large gathering of pastoralists. The Hon. Minister subsequently spent some time in the district in order to make himself acquainted with the position, but at the time of writing the matter has not reached finality.

#### FINANCIAL.

A statement of receipts and payments on all accounts will be found at page 17. Total payments amount to £30,362 18s. 4d. The actual increase in expenditure was £1,111 12s. 9d. It will be seen from the figures, as compared with the total population, that the cost of maintenance of the aborigines to the State is just over 23s. per head of the total native population. Receipts credited to trust account amounted to £1,671 2s. 1d., as compared with £1,659 15s. 8d. for the previous year. In addition, £4,554 3s. 9d. derived from Moola Bulla and Munja Native Stations was paid direct to the Treasury, and therefore not available. This is a decrease of £587 1s. 7d. over the previous year.

There are now 207 individual trust accounts, carrying a total balance of  $\pounds 2,800$ .

In conclusion, I desire to extend thanks to all managers of stations and settlements, honorary protectors of aborigines, police and others throughout the State who have assisted in the care of the aborigines.

#### A. O. NEVILLE,

Chief Protector of Aborigines. 12th December, 1929.

# ESTIMATED POPULATION.

#### Comparative Summary.

		25,513	25,648
civilisation (estimate only)		10,000	10,000
Half-castes (column 3) Aborigines outside the influence	 of	247	331
	••	2,507	2,502
Full-bloods		12,759	12,815
		1927-28.	1928- <b>29</b> .

PARTICULARS.	
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POPULATION ACCORDING TO DISTRICT AND OTHER	
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STATEMENT	

				ESTIMAT	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	ULATION.			19-1							
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COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF NATIVES RATIONED AND COST OF RATIONS ISSUED WITH

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\* Including white employees.

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

_			1927	-28		To:	al		1928	-29.		To	tal.
Place of Issu	Ð	General	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives.	General.	Natives.	Single.	Natives.	Permits.	Natives
Albany				4	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	2	4
Beagle Bay		19	266	13	13	32	279	13	140			13	140
Beverley				3	3	3	3			3	3	3	3
Bunbury				2	2	2	2						
Broome		9	126	80	$10\bar{5}$	89	231	14	235	90	123	104	358
Carnarvon	•••	10	86	8	8	18	94	4	30	6	6	10	36
Cue		5	47	9	9	14	56	5	43	3	3	8	46
Derby		39	1.019	36	36	75	1.055	42	989	29	29	71	1.018
Esperance				5	5	5	5			2	2	2	2
Fremantle				4	4	4	4			3	3	3	3
Geraldton				3	4	4	10	2	15	7	8	9	23
Gascovne Junc		10	240	2	2	12	242	13	335	•		13	335
Hall's Creek		19	257	õ	10	28	267	15	188		10	23	198
Kalgoorlie				5	5	5	5	10	6	ž	7	8	13
Katanning			2	2	2	3	4	i	4	3	3	4	
Kojonup				$\tilde{5}$	5	5	5		-	-			
La Grange				6	7	ň	83	 5	 82	 12	12	17	94
Laverton				16	16	16	16	1		12	12	12	12
Leonora			31	10	10	13	41	 5	 41	10	10	15	51
Marble Bar		13	199	13	13	26	212	15	258	14	14	29	272
Meekatharra	•••	6	49	10	10	13	56	5	42	6	6	ĩĩ	48
Menzies	•••			3	3	10	3	ĩ	4		-	ĩ	4
Merredin	•••	•••		ň	11	n	n n			 10	 10	10	10
Moola Bulla			115	2	2	11	117	12	160	2	2	10	162
Moore River		•			1 - 1			1		$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	2	2
Moora	•••	•••			 11				•••	11	11	11	11
Narrogin		 1		3	4	4	12			3	3	4	ii
Mt. Magnet	•••	2	n	8	8	10	19	1	5	10	10	n 1	15
Northam		_		9	9	9	9	- 1		10	10	10	10
Nullagine		 14	256	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	16	258	 18	 183	2	$\frac{10}{2}$	20	185
Norseman	•••	14	200	9	9	10	17	2	165	7	7	9	23
· ·	•••	18	152	9 7	7	25	159	14	117	3	3	17	120
Onslow Peak Hill		10	80	ú	11	$\frac{20}{20}$	91	8	86	2	2	10	88
		9 1	5	47	47	48	52	2	20	66	66	68	86
Perth Port Hedland		16	209	4/	4/	48	210	18	186	4	4	22	190
				1	5	5	210 5	· · ·		4	4	22	180
Pinjarra				5 4	9 4	9 4	0 4			4	4	4	4
Ravensthorpe		 16	 219	4 5	5	4 21	4 224	 15	231	4± 7	47	22	238
Roebourne	•••		219 25	10	10		224 35	- }		•	13	14	238
Shark Bay		1	25 170	4	10	11	35 174	$1 \\ 12$	25 174	13 2	13	14	176
Violet Valley		11		4 2	4 2	15	1/4			-	-	14	21
Wiluna		1	5					3	21			35	21 91
Wyndham		8	64	27	27 4	$\frac{35}{20}$	91	7	60	28	31	30 19	109
Yalgoo		16	116	4	4	20	120	14	104	5	5	18	108
Totals		264	3,847	427	456	691	4,303	273	3,832	408	447	681	4,279

## MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION.

## Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 30th June, 1929.

. . . . . . . . .

1929June 30	£	sd.	1929—June 30	£	8	d.
To Gross Loss transferred from Mules Account	116 (	0 0	By Stores written off 1927 taken into Stock	17	6	10
" Gross Loss transferred from Donkeys Account		ŏŎ			15	õ
, Gross Loss transferred from Goats Account						¥.
		0 0	" Gross Profit transferred from Cattle Account	2,848		4
" Deficiencies in Stores written off		87	,, Gross Profit transferred from Horses Account	171		4
" Station Provisions	1,133	76	" Gross Profit transferred from Stores Account	28	17	11
,, Wages	919 6	<b>B</b> 10	,, Gross Profit transferred from Tanning Account	185	13	1
,, Salaries	722 10	0 0	" Gross Profit transferred from Sheep Account	49	3	4
Windson' Commencetion Fund	22				14	10
<u>" - · · · 1 - 1</u>	288 1:			02	14	10
			" Net Loss for the Year as per Profit and Loss		••	~
,, Depreciation	575 18		Appropriation Account	2,775	10	0
" Treasurer's Interest on Loan	982 {	) I				
" Treasurer's Departmental Charges	467 5	50				
"General Expenses	292 5	50				
" Printing and Stationery	1 3					
Destance and Tolograms	18 2					
"Postages and relegrams						
" Clothing Station Natives	231 18	1				
,, Shoeing		10				
"Travelling Expenses	48 6	5 10				
" Upkeep of Motor Car	84 15	9				
"Wool on Consignment (Dalgety & Co)		11				
,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,						
-	68 119 4	0	·	00 110		
	£6,112 4	. 0		£6,112	4	ō

£6,112 4 8

# MOOLA BULLA NATIVE STATION. Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1929.

LIABI	LITIES					Assets	-					
LIABH General Loan Fund Consolidated Revenue Fund Cash Order Account Sundry Creditors Freesurer's Cash Order Account	···· ··· ··· ···	···· ··· ···	£ 23,705 38,038 600 240 21	9 9 14	d. 4 7 3 0 7	Assers Live Stock on hand as per Returns- Cattle Horses, Mules, etc Station Account- Buildings Fencing Stock Yards Engine and Boiler Water Supply Plant Tannery Motor Car	2,657 147	$     \begin{array}{r}       10 \\       5 \\       19 \\       11 \\       15 \\       2 \\       5 \\       12 \\       5 \\       5   \end{array} $	6 2 9 1 9 2 6	£ 27,960	8. 15	
						Carts and Buggies Saddlery and Harness Sundry Plant, Tools, etc Furniture and Household Effects Office Furniture	611 6 <b>39</b> 219	18 3	0 0	•14.840	9	
						Stores on hand at cost plus transport Stock on hand at Head Office Stores on hand in Tannery Sundry Debtors Balance representing Accumulated Loss to 30th June, 1929	••••	•	-	2,634 5 816 835 15,514	13 0 10 14	
			e62,807	1	9			•		£62,607		-

MUNJA NATIVE STATION.

Profit and Loss Account for Period ended 30th June, 1929.

9-June 30			£	8.	d.	1929-June 30	£	8	. (
Gross Loss transferred from Hors	es Accour	at	38	- 0	0	By Gross Profit transferred from Cattle Account	1,005	0	)
, Deficiencies in Stores written c	ff		19	13	3	, Gross Profit transferred from Mules Account	8	0	)
General Expenses			84	18	9	Gross Prof.t transferred from Donkeys Account	1	0	j
Wages			357	19	11	" Gross Profit transferred from Goats Account	25	12	2
Postages		•••	2	10	0	, Gross Profit transferred from Stores Account	65	2	1
Travelling Expenses			10	4	4	"Adjustment of Stores written off 1928 taken			
Salaries			410	0	2	into Stock	8	4	,
Station Provisions			498	4	1	"Surpluses in Stores taken into Stock	3	17	
Repairs and Renewals			106		2	., Net Loss for the Year carried to Appropriation			
Clothing Station Natives				19	ĩ	Account	1,396	8	
Shoeing			5		4		-,	-	
Goodwill proportion written off			100		0				
Interest on Loan Capital			292		0				
Departmental Charges			299						
Interest Agricultural Bank prop			-		ţ,				
off			252	9	2				
			£2,513	4	3		£2,513	4	

Jenersi Loan Fund Freasurer's Revenue Sash Order Account Sundry Creditors	 					Assets.			
	 	   	   £ 7,03ō 6,295 103 552	7 14	11	Cattle on Station as per Return           Horses, Mules, Donkeys, and Goats on Station as per Returns           Station Account       £ s. d.         Saddlery and Harness           Sundry Plant           Household Effects        201         Household Effects        31         Buildings         31	£ 3,309 681		
						Yards         281       2       0         Fencing         10       2       10         Stores on hand              Stores on hand              Stores on hand              Other          73       7       4	2,660 630		() 3
						Treasurer's Cash Order Account 45 19 9	119	7	
						Goodwill (£400), and Interest Agricultural Bank (£1,009 16s. 6d.) Balance being Accumulated Loss, as per Profit	1,409	16	6
						and Loss Appropriation Account	5,176	4	7

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	Beagle Bay.	Forrest River.	Lombadina.	Sunday Island.	Port George IV., Hanover Bay.	Drysdale River.
Name of Governing Body	The Pious Society of Missions	Australian Board of Mis- sions (Anglican)	The Pious Society of Missions	United Aborigines' Mis- sion	lissions, Pres- ('hurch of	Benedictine Community of New Norcia (Ro-
Brief description of land held and nature of tenure	10,000 acres freehold, 80,000 acres leasehold ; use of Aborigines Reserve of 700,000	90,000 acres 21 years leasehold, 1,000 acres freehold; within Abo- rigines Reserve of 2,120,000 acres	Poor pasturage, and lease of 19,000 acres	Aborigines Reserve ; Whole Island	Australia Aboriginal Mission Re- serve 245,000 acres	man Catholic) 50,000 acres freehold, 50,000 acres leasebold,
Live Stock owned by Mission at 30th June, 1929	e:	2,800 36 140	250 	: م	<del>\$</del> :	No particulars to hand.
Donkeys Mules Goats	:588	9 T 9	13 170	: : : : : : 22	 15 134	
Area under crop or in process of cul-	10 acres garden, 10 acres	60 acres		acre garden		do. do.
General improvements etc. General improvements effected dur- ing year ended 30th June, 1929		Workshop 18ft. x 60ft., 2 married people's huts, 1 mile piping laid, windmill erected, Native dining-room		New girls' dormitory	Sanitary system, septic tanks installed, new Church built by gigls of Presbyterian Church in W.A., 50ft, x 30ft, new lugger auxiliary built cost £1,500, 2 cottages rebuilt for a cottage rebuilt for	do.
Special efforts to make the Mission self-supporting during the year under review	Vogetables and rice, good	Cattle raising, garden produce, soap making, diarying	Gardening and stock raising	Trocas shell, sandalwood, cargo carrying, crochet work	a borginals Agriculture: Reanuts, sales pending, sorghums, sweet potatoes, mixed vegetables for food, vams, bananas, and sweet potatoes im- ported from Torres Straits, Bechedemer and beach combing in-	do. do.
Average number of natives within Mission influence	M. F. C. 74 80 91 945	M. F. C. 290 240 70 600	M. F. C. 60 70 36	M. F. C. 43 60 45	dustry carned 1208 M. F. C. 154 155 23 23	- - -
No. of inmates supported at cost of Mission No. of inmates supported by the State (exclusive of above)	59 63 66 188 9 20 16 188 45	30 30 13 73 15 20 13 48	16 31 31 15 	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Average No. of children under 16 years attending school daily	33 aboriginals. 42 half- castes	25 aboriginals, 23 half. castee	20 aboriginals. 8 half- castes	27 aboriginals, 6 half. castes	11 aboriginals, 2 half- castes	

MISSIONS.

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	Beagle Bay.	Forrest River.	Lom badina.	us.	Sunday Island.	Port George IV.		Drysdale River.
No. of children received at the In- stitution since lat July, giving age, sex, whether full-blood or half-caste, also district from whence received	3 half-caste boys and 3 half-caste prove and 3 half-caste grips all under 14 years from Broome ; 2 full-blood grips about 13 and 15 years of age, respectively, from			:	2 full-blood females, 9 and 11 years respectively, from mainland	:		No particulars to a
No. of children discharged and placed in situations or otherwise disposed of : give brief particulars, including age, name, sex, if full- blood or half-caste, wages to be paid or other consideration for	Fender Bay	: :	: : :	:	: : :	:		do.
Betrotee Particulars of births, deaths, or 7 births, 5 marriages, 14 1 marriage, 1 death marriages Macht	7 births, 5 marriages, 14 deaths	l marriage, l death .	3 births	:	3 births, 2 marriagee, 4 births, 2 marriagee, 4 deaths 5 deaths	4 births, 2 marria 5 deaths	h 2066.	do.
Z	(a) Nearly whole popu-	:	(a) Nearly who	ole popu-	(a) Nearly whole popu- (a) Most of adults and all	(a) 69	÷	do. do.
(b) Enumerate diseases from which inmates have suf- fered	(b) Colds, influenza, measles, venereal dis- ease, leprosy	(b) Slight attacks ir fluenza	a St	influenza,	za and (severe)	dy. (b) Spearwound, sting- ray, diarrhea, dengue, stomach, accidents,	ting- ngue, ents,	do. do.
(c) No. of visits from Medical Officer	:	(c) One, 27th January, 1929	:	:	:	80175, 5017 CYC8	:	do. do.

MISSIONS-continued.

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#### ABORIGINES DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Receipts and Payments for Financial Year 1928-29.

Es.d	6	.1		e	AYMENTS.		D.		c	RECEIPTS.
L N. ()	£	d.	8.	£		Salaries—Departmental- Chief Protector of A	. Dy	s. d.	£	o Grant under Section 5 of Aborigines Act, 5 King
		10	7	1,731					10,000	Edward VII., No. 14
		8	2	449	ncluding 	Travelling Inspector (i allowance)		$\frac{2}{16}$		, Receipts paid to Trust* , Amount provided on Estimates for 1928–29
80 10	2,180	-				D-lift A. Nations (G	İ			· •
		7	14	5,130	·841)	Relief to Natives (Gener Provisions	,,			Exclusive of £4,500 17s. 1d. derived from Moola
		1	2	3,061		Blankets and Clothing				Bulla Native Station, and £53 68. 8d. from
47 8	8.347	4		155	··· ··· 	Medical Supplies				Munja Native Station paid direct to Treasury and therefore not available.
					ospital—	Port Hedland Native H	,,			
		0	0	150		Salaries— Medical Officer				
				249		Officer-in-Charge and				
99 1	399	4	10	405	 	Provisions				
		5	6	12		Medical Supplies				
		10	3	218	-na M18-	Freight, Travelling, a cellaneous				
<b>3</b> 6 0	636	-								
						Derby Native Hospital- Salaries	"			
19 5	010					Officer-in-Charge, Co				
18 0	218	9		206	··· ···					
		8	19	7						
		7	13	83	nd Mis-	Freight, Travelling, a collaneous				
98 2	298	•								
		0	15	174		Grants to Missions				
				93	əl	Broome Convent Schoo				
				281 102	••• ••• •• •••					
		0	0	- 45	•••••	Drysdale River .				
			10 5	157 89	•••••	37 37 1				
44 8 1	944				•					
		3	14	209		La Grange Relief Depot Salaries	,,			
4- 1 1				437	•••••	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••				
47 1 ]	647		-		tion-	Violet Valley Native Sta	1			
				433	,	Salaries and Wages				
52 12	7:2		18	318	•• •••	Rations, etc				
		10	~	1 1	tion	Moola Bulla Native Sta	,,			
				$\frac{1.981}{2,870}$		<ul> <li>Salaries and Wages Improvements and Up</li> </ul>				
31 15	4,831	-			•	-				
		11	IJ	959		Munja Native Station	,,			
L9 0 .	1.07.0	4	8	999	keep	Improvements and Up				
v	1,14/17	-			ement-	Moore River Native Sett				
				1,269	••••	Salaries and Wages				
				$3,324 \\ 147$	•••	Stores and Provisions Freight and Cartage	Ĺ			
		3 9	5	33						
		10		173 180		<ul> <li>Furniture and Hardwa</li> <li>Motor Truck Upkcep .</li> </ul>				
co n	T. 460		6	374						
82 9	0,402					General-				
		5 S		1,059		Freight and Cartage .				
			1 4	663 650		Travelling Expenses . Transport of Natives .				
				475	•• •••	Burials				
65 <sup>°</sup> 2 1	3,665		10	816		Miscellaneous				
<b>32 18</b> 4	30 349							10 4	30,362	•
		~						10 4	00,002	3

# By Authority: JOHN LEE, Acting Government Printer, Perth. Annual Report of the Chief Protector of Aborigines for the year ended 30th June 1929 Corporate Author: Western Australia. Chief Protector of Aborigines SF 25.6/2 www1.aiatsis.gov.au/exhibitions/removeprotect/prot/lists/wa\_prot\_list.html r000005704177\_1929\_a.pdf

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