

This page was added on 03 December 2012 to included the Disclaimer below.  
No other amendments were made to this Product

#### DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.

## SECTION XXXII.

## THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

## § 1. Area and Population.

1. **Introductory.**—Upon the extension of New South Wales westward to the 129th meridian in 1827, the Northern Territory was comprised within that colony (see Year Book No. 4, page 16), and in 1863 was annexed by Royal Letters Patent to the province of South Australia. With the adjacent islands, it was transferred to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911.

2. **Area and Boundaries.**—The total area of this Territory is 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres. Its length from north to south is about 900 miles, while its breadth from east to west is 560 miles. Its eastern boundary, dividing it from Queensland, is the 138th meridian of east longitude; and its western boundary, separating it from Western Australia, the 129th meridian. Its southern boundary is the 26th parallel of south latitude, dividing it from South Australia. The northern boundary is the coast line of those parts of the Indian Ocean known as the Timor and Arafura Seas. Near the mouth of the Wentworth River, in the Gulf of Carpentaria, the coast line is met by the eastern boundary; at Cape Domett, near Cambridge Gulf, the western boundary cuts the northern coast line. The length of coast line is about 1040 miles, or 503 square miles of area to one mile of coast line; an exact survey has, however, not yet been made.

3. **Population.**—(i.) *Character.* In 1881 there were 670 Europeans in the Territory, and at the end of 1913 the number was estimated at 2143. The Chinese population, at its maximum during the years of railway construction, 1887 and 1888, has gradually dwindled, the estimate for 1914 being 1033. Japanese, first recorded in 1884, increased up to the year 1898, falling again after five years. The highest recorded population, excluding aborigines, was 7533 in 1888; the estimate for 1916 was 4767. The year 1911 was the first in which the population was dominated by the European race. A thirty years table of population, distinguishing races, will be found on page 1156 of the Commonwealth Official Year Book, No. 5. Subsequent to the Census of 1911, a revision of the estimates, back to 1901, was made. The results are incorporated in the following table:—

## POPULATION OF NORTHERN TERRITORY (EXCLUSIVE OF ABORIGINES), 1901 to 1916.

Year ended 31st December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Year ended 31st December.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901 ...	3,999	674	4,673	1909 ...	2,927	576	3,503
1902 ...	3,847	627	4,474	1910 ...	2,738	563	3,301
1903 ...	3,582	652	4,234	1911 ...	2,662	586	3,248
1904 ...	3,514	692	4,206	1912 ...	2,854	621	3,475
1905 ...	3,368	678	4,046	1913 ...	2,995	677	3,672
1906 ...	3,248	656	3,904	1914 ...	3,252	721	3,973
1907 ...	3,095	642	3,737	1915 ...	3,687	876	4,563
1908 ...	2,963	609	3,572	1916 ...	3,839	928	4,767

The census population (3rd April, 1911) was 2734 males, 576 females; total, 3310. The estimate for 31st December, 1916, gives 3839 males, 928 females, a total of 4767.

(ii.) *Movement of Population.* The following is a summary of movement of population in 1916 (excluding overland migration):—

**MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1916.**

Europeans—		Europeans—		Excess of Immigration over emigration	
Inwards ...	1,257	Outwards ...	1,049	Europeans ...	208
Births ...	58	Deaths ...	77	Others ...	44
Others—		Others—		Excess of deaths over births	
Inwards ...	132	Outwards ...	88	Europeans ...	19
Births ...	16	Deaths ...	45	Others ...	29
Increase ...	1,463	Decrease ...	1,259	Net gain ...	204

The immigration and emigration of the Territory in five-year periods from 1881 to 1910, and for each of the years 1911 to 1916, are shewn in the following table:—

**MIGRATION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1881 to 1916.**

Year.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Year.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Year.	Immigration.	Emigration.
1881-5	3,683	3,787	1901-5	2,211	2,932	1913	1,033	824
1886-90	9,208	7,250	1906-10	2,559	3,125	1914	1,102	778
1891-5	1,958	2,353	1911	412	431	1915	1,904	1,278
1896-1900	2,538	2,259	1912	846	585	1916	1,389	1,137

(iii.) *The Aborigines.* An account of the Australian aborigines, by Dr. W. Ramsay-Smith, was given in Year Book No. 3 (pp. 158-176). The interior of the continent is the most thickly populated by the natives, but it is believed that they are rapidly dying out. In these regions, remote from contact with other races, the native has maintained his primitive simplicity, and furnishes an interesting subject of study to the anthropologist and ethnologist. At the census of 1911, full-blooded aborigines in the employ of whites, and those who were living in a civilised or semi-civilised condition in the vicinity of European settlements, were enumerated—the males being 743, females 480; total, 1223. Estimates of the total black population of the Territory vary from 20,000 to 50,000.

**§ 2. Legislation and Administration.**

1. *Transfer to Commonwealth.*—(i.) *The Northern Territory Acceptance Act.* A short historical sketch is given in Year Book No. 6, pp. 1113-4. On 1st January, 1911, the Territory was transferred by South Australia to the Commonwealth, upon terms previously agreed upon by the respective cabinets, and ratified by the Commonwealth *Northern Territory Acceptance Act* (No. 20 of 1910). It is enacted that laws and courts of justice remain in operation, powers and functions of magistrates and officials remain vested; estates and interests continue upon the same terms; trade with Australian States is declared free. The Commonwealth assumes responsibility for the State loans in respect of the Territory, paying the interest yearly to the State, providing a sinking fund to pay off the loans at maturity, and paying off the deficit in respect of the Territory. It also purchases the Port Augusta to Oodnadatta railway, and agrees to complete the construction of the transcontinental railway from Port Darwin to Port Augusta.

(ii.) *The South Australian Surrender Act.* The State Act approves and ratifies the agreement surrendering the Territory.

(iii.) *The Northern Territory (Administration) Act 1910.* The Act provides for Government authorising the appointment of an administrator and officials. South Australian laws are declared to continue in force as laws of the Territory, and certain Commonwealth Acts to apply. Power is given to the Governor-General to make Ordinances having the force of law.

(iv.) *Administration.* A Resident Administrator, vested with supreme authority in internal affairs, was appointed in the Department of the Minister for External Affairs in February, 1912. Many other important administrative offices have also been filled.

(v.) *Legislation.* The main provisions of the Ordinances passed are as follows:—The powers and duties of the Administrator vested in the appointee, include custody of the public seal, appointment and suspension of officials, and execution of leases of crown lands. A Supreme Court with original and appellate jurisdiction is instituted, the method of appointment of the Judge is prescribed, and provision is made for trial by jury, and for the registration and summoning of jurors. A Sheriff, a Registrar-General, and a Health Officer are provided for, also the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and of deeds and documents. Custody and control of aborigines, with extensive powers of supervision, are vested in the Chief Protector. Provision is made for the control of fisheries. Birds protected during the whole or part of the year are scheduled. Crown lands are classified, and their mode of acquisition, entry and holding defined. Shop assistants are to have a weekly half-holiday, and the establishments must be closed at a certain time. A town council has been constituted for Darwin, and provision made for assessments, rates, etc. Mining is encouraged by the provision of rewards for the invention of new processes, and the discovery of valuable deposits and of new mineral fields; subsidisation of the industry and the issue of prospecting licenses are also provided for. Licenses to search for mineral oil, and leases for working, are available. A Board is constituted for the purpose of making advances to settlers who intend to improve and stock their holdings, to purchase farm implements, plant, etc., or to pay off mortgages, the rate of interest and terms of repayment being set out. Reference to the Liquor Ordinance will be found hereunder.

(vi.) *Liquor Traffic.* By the Liquor Ordinance of 1915, the Commonwealth Government assumed the control of the importation, manufacture, and sale of liquor in the Territory. The hotels in Darwin and Pine Creek have been taken over, and a supervisor of hotels has been appointed to oversee the liquor business generally.

(vii.) *Schedule of Ordinances.* A schedule of the ordinances promulgated up to the end of 1915 is given hereunder:—

- 1911.—1, Northern Territory Government; 2, Council of Advice; 3, Sheriff; 4, Tin Dredging; 5, Marine; 6, Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths; 7, Interpretation; 8, Stamp Duties Abolition; 9, Supreme Court; 10, Registration; 11, District Council Assessment; 12, Registration; 13, Fisheries; 14, Lands Acquisition; 15, Interpretation; 16, Aborigines.
- 1912.—1, Native Birds Protection; 2, District Council Assessment; 3, Crown Lands; 4, Supreme Court; 5, Health; 6, Thorngate Estate; 7, Jury; 8, Crown Lands; 9, Early Closing.
- 1913.—1, Mineral Oil; 2, Birds Protection; 3, Registration of Births; 4, Encouragement of Mining; 5, Advances to Settlers; 6, Public Service; 7, Crown Lands; 8, Marriage Validating.
- 1914.—1, Brands; 2, Crown Lands.
- 1915.—1, Licensing; 2, Birds Protection; 3, Roads; 4, District Council; 5, Health; 6, District Council Amendment; 7, Darwin Town Council; 8, Liquor.

### § 3. Physiography.

1. **Tropical Nature of the Country.**—The Territory is within the torrid zone, with the exception of a strip  $2\frac{1}{2}$  degrees wide, which lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn.

2. **Contour and Physical Characteristics.**—The low flat coast line seldom reaches a height of 100 feet. Sandy beaches and mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves, prevail. Sandstone, marl, and ironstone form the occasional cliffy headlands. The sea frontage of more than 1000 miles is indented by bays and inlets and intersected by numerous rivers, many of which are navigable for considerable distances from their estuaries.

The principal features of the coast line are enumerated in Year Book No. 1, p. 66; the rivers in Year Book No. 2, p. 76; the mountains in Year Book No. 3, p. 67; the lakes in Year Book No. 4, p. 77; the islands in Year Book No. 5, pp. 71, 72, and the mineral springs in Year Book No. 6, p. 65.

Inland, the country generally is destitute of conspicuous landmarks. From the coast there is a general rise southwards to the vicinity of the 17th or 18th parallel of south latitude, where the higher lands form the watershed between the rivers that flow northwards to the sea, and those that form the scanty supply of the interior systems. Towards the centre of the continent, the land over a wide area is of considerable elevation, and there are several mountain ranges, generally with an east and west trend.

### § 4. Climate, Fauna and Flora.

1. **The Seasons.**—There are two main climatic divisions—the wet season, November to April; and the dry season, May to October; with uniform and regular changes of season. Nearly the whole of the rainfall occurs in the summer months. Fuller particulars will be found in Year Book No. 6, p. 1116.

2. **Fauna.**—The ordinary types of native Australian fauna inhabit the territory. As elsewhere on the continent, the higher *Theria* are rare, but marsupials, birds, crocodiles, fresh-water tortoises, snakes (mostly non-venomous), and frogs abound. There are many varieties of fresh-water fish and littoral mollusca. Butterflies and beetles are strongly represented. The white ant is a pest, anthills in the Territory sometimes attaining great dimensions. Mosquitoes and sandflies are very troublesome, particularly in the wet season. Native fauna are in some cases protected. The domesticated animals have been introduced, and buffalo also exist in large herds.

3. **Flora.**—The vegetation is North Australian in type, but a number of the forms belong to the Malayan and Oceanic regions. The timber trees are not of great commercial value, but in the coastal regions tropical vegetation grows luxuriantly to the water's edge. On the wide expanses of plain country of the interior, there is little vegetation. The principal orders represented in the Territory are:—*Euphorbiaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Urticææ*.

Fuller particulars regarding fauna and flora are given in Year Book No. 6, pp. 1116-7.

### § 5. Production.

1. **Agriculture.**—Up to the present, agriculture has made little progress in the Territory, although it has been demonstrated that rice may be grown as an ordinary crop suitable for chaff as fodder, and in certain situations for milling; while maize, cowpeas, sorghum, amercane, millets of various kinds, and sugar-cane can also be cultivated. The drawbacks to success at the present are lack of suitable labour, and deficient means of communication. Purely tropical products such as cotton, tea, coffee, sisal hemp and cigar tobacco can also flourish, but their profitable cultivation depends on a supply of cheap labour which is unobtainable. The Commonwealth Government has established demonstration farms at Daly River and Batchelor.

2. **Stock.**—(i.) The spacious, well-grassed "runs" of the Territory are, with adequate water supply, suitable for horse and cattle breeding. Large numbers of cattle are overlanded to neighbouring States, which also take considerable quantities of horse hides.

The Government has a small experimental sheep station at Mataranka on the head waters of the Roper River, the flock consisting of about 2000 merino sheep. The estimated number of stock on 31st December, 1915, is given in the appended statement:—

**LIVE STOCK, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 31st DECEMBER, 1915.**

Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
19,957	483,961	57,827	500

The dairying industry has not been developed, although it has been shewn that it is possible to make butter of good quality. Fresh milk is procurable in Darwin from the Government dairy, which was leased to a private supplier in 1914. It is found that the rank indigenous grasses in some localities are greatly improved by constant stocking, and become largely replaced by shorter and sweeter varieties.

Herds of wild buffaloes are found on the mainland and on Melville Island, and are descendants of swamp buffaloes, introduced in the early part of last century. They have no value beyond that of their hides, of which large quantities are exported annually.

(ii.) *Freezing Works.* Extensive freezing works capable of dealing with all the stock available for export have been established in the vicinity of Darwin. Although the works are privately owned, the Government has arranged reasonable terms under which the proprietors have agreed to treat with stock owners. The works commenced operations in April, 1917, and several hundred cattle are now slaughtered daily for export.

**3. Mining.**—Small quantities of the precious and commercial metals are mined. The discovery of gold and tin in various localities, and the measure of success that has attended their working, indicate scope for development. An important discovery of tin at Maranboy Springs was made in 1913, and this field is now the most productive in the Territory.

(i.) *Mineral Production.* Both alluvial and reef gold are found, and there are several batteries and cyanide plants. Other minerals are also raised. The following table shews the total mineral production for the last five years:—

**VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1911 to 1915.**

Year.	Gold.	Tin Ore.	Wolfram.	Silver Lead Ore.	Copper Ore.	Total Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	30,910	22,900	4,048	...	1,470	59,353*
1912	22,671	27,001	3,330	820	3,998	57,820
1913	13,250	25,526	3,140	2,228	482	44,626
1914	10,757	15,200	4,025	545	4,860	35,807†
1915	4,182	13,245	5,278	1,073	10,710	34,498‡

\* Includes bismuth valued at £25. † Includes mica valued at £420. ‡ Molybdenite, £10.

(ii.) *Employment of Miners, 1911 to 1915.* The following table shews average number employed in mining annually for five years, distinguishing Chinese:—

**MINERS, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1911 to 1915.**

Year.	Europeans.	Chinese.	Total.
1911	101	575	676
1912	84	542	626
1913	90	530	620
1914	136	462	598
1915	112	364	476

(iii.) *Mining Accidents, 1900 to 1915.* In 1911 five mining accidents were recorded, four resulting in death. There were no serious accidents in 1910, 1912, and 1913, and only one, resulting in death, in 1914, and one in 1915. During the nine years preceding (1901-1909), nine fatal accidents and seven cases of serious injury were recorded. The majority of the victims were Chinese.

4. *Pearl Fishing.*—In 1884 mother-of-pearl shell was discovered in the harbour of Port Darwin. Difficulty in working, principally through heavy tides and muddy water, retarded the development of the industry for many years. Latterly, however, the opening up of new patches led to a revival, but the outbreak of war has given the industry a setback for a time. In 1915, 25 boats were engaged, valued, with their equipment, at about £6250; 150 men were employed. Forty-two tons of pearl shell were obtained, valued at £6135. The value of pearls produced was not stated. About 100 lbs. of tortoise-shell, valued at £50, and bêche-de-mer, valued at £160, were also raised. The above figures give only a partial view of the value of the fishing industry, as large quantities of pearlshell and bêche-de-mer are sent away unrecorded.

## § 6. Commerce and Shipping.

1. *Trade.*—The following table shews the total trade of the Territory for 10 years from 1901 to 1910:—

### VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1901 to 1910.

Items.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	108,886	107,217	125,244	113,461	86,878	74,659	78,996	68,905	57,994	52,398
Exports ...	302,331	191,558	178,256	235,650	216,279	254,222	345,721	241,023	278,535	269,063
Total Trade	411,817	298,775	303,510	349,111	303,157	328,881	424,717	309,933	336,549	321,461

No record is now kept of the direction of trade between the Commonwealth States and Territories. It is, therefore, impossible to give the total imports and exports of the Northern Territory for years later than 1910. The value of the direct oversea trade for 1901, and for each of the years 1911 to 1914-15 is given hereunder:—

### VALUE OF DIRECT OVERSEA TRADE, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1901 and 1911 to 1915-16.

Items.	1901.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports ...	37,589	14,284	18,130	20,977	83,708	74,424
Exports ...	29,191	44,662	59,106	67,911	13,319	20,953
Total ...	66,780	58,946	77,236	88,888	97,027	95,377

The principal items of oversea export were tin, £12,316, and pearlshell £6,135.

2. *Shipping.*—The Territory's oversea commerce is carried chiefly in British bottoms, but the Royal Dutch Packet Co. steamers now call each month. One of the lines maintains a monthly service, others are irregular. The following table shews the shipping of the Territory:—

## SHIPPING, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1881 to 1915.

Period.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
1881—1885 (Annual Average)	72	71,814	72	71,692
1886—1890	95	94,452	103	94,724
1891—1895	75	81,128	73	81,090
1896—1900	71	88,284	70	88,244
1901—1905	63	93,751	63	91,556
1906—1910	87	128,502	88	128,408
1911	71	130,178	71	130,178
1912	74	138,052	74	138,052
1913	83	171,504	84	171,594
1914	82	173,943	81	172,482
1915	91	208,441	91	208,441

## § 7. Internal Communication.

1. **Railways.**—Under the agreement ratified by the Act, the Commonwealth is to construct the Northern Territory portion of the transcontinental railway line (connecting Adelaide and Darwin, *via* Port Augusta).

The Northern line from Adelaide terminates at Oodnadatta, about 100 miles south of the southern boundary of the Territory. The only line at present in the Territory is one from Darwin to Katherine, a length of 200 miles, of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. Pine Creek is distant about 1100 miles from Oodnadatta. The line to connect Katherine River with Oodnadatta (about 1030 miles) is in course of survey, the work having been completed as far south as Daly Waters Telegraph Station. It is stated that this transcontinental railway would bring London within seventeen days of Adelaide. The Commonwealth also acquired on 1st January, 1911, the property in the line from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta (478 miles).

2. **Posts.**—The principal mail services are as follows:—

(i.) *Marine.* Postal communication is maintained between Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, *via* North Queensland ports. The service extends to China and Japan. There is also a regular service between Darwin and Boroloola by Government auxiliary vessel, calling at Roper River; and a service every two months between Darwin and Wyndham, on the estuary of Ord River, in the north-east of Western Australia, by the Western Australian Government steamers.

(ii.) *Inland.* Posts are also despatched into the interior of the Continent. One route is from the Katherine Telegraph Station southwards as far as Alice Springs; others are from Katherine to Boroloola, from Camooweal to Boroloola, from Katherine to Victoria River and Wave Hill, and from Oodnadatta to Alice Springs.

3. **Telegraphs.**—The transcontinental telegraph line, covering a length of 2230 miles, was completed on 2nd August, 1872, at a cost of nearly half-a-million sterling. The line runs in a northerly direction from Adelaide to Darwin, whence telegraphic communication is provided with Asia and Europe, *via* Banjoewangie (Java), Singapore and Madras.

Between Darwin and Banjoewangie the submarine cable is duplicated.



## § 8. Finance.

1. Revenue and Expenditure, 1915-16.—In the Commonwealth finance statement for 1915-16, separate accounts are given for Northern Territory Administration. The following shews the receipts and expenditure for the financial year named:—

## REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 1915-16.

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE (CHIEF ITEMS.—cont.)	£
Customs and Excise... ..	21,282	Port Augusta Railway Loans (Interest) ... ..	78,604
Postal, Telegraph & Telephone	7,366	New Works ... ..	51,518
Railways ... ..	29,150	Railways and Transport—	
Territorial ... ..	13,778	Salaries, etc. ... ..	52,395
Land and Income Tax ... ..	7,032	Gold Fields and Mining—	
Miscellaneous ... ..	14,820	Salaries, etc. ... ..	21,506
Quarantine ... ..	11	Land and Surveys—Salaries, etc. ... ..	14,624
Lighthouses and Light Dues... ..	1,374	Loss on Railway Working ... ..	29,339
Port Augusta - Oodnadatta Railway ... ..	2,368	Postal Department... ..	18,315
Deficiency on year's transactions	649,518	Interest and Sinking Fund on Stock and Treasury Bills in aid of Loans and Railways	52,421
	746,699	Redemption of Loans ... ..	22,750
EXPENDITURE (CHIEF ITEMS).	£	Miscellaneous ... ..	27,140
Northern Territory Loans (excluding Port Augusta Railway) ... ..	311,203	Total ... ..	746,699
Administrator's Office ... ..	66,884		

In addition, the following expenditure was made from the Loan Fund during the year:—

Railway—Pine Creek to Katherine River ... ..	£126,592
Redemption of Port Augusta Railway Loans ... ..	923
Redemption of Northern Territory Loans ... ..	400,000
Total ... ..	£527,515

2. Loans.—The first loan on Northern Territory account was floated in London in 1876; the nominal amount was £75,000, at 4 per cent., due date 1st January, 1916. The public debt on 30th June, 1916, was £2,778,266. The following is a summary:—

## PUBLIC DEBT, NORTHERN TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1916.

Principal.	Rate.	Annual Interest.
£	%	£
27,216 ... ..	3	816
154,992 ... ..	3½	5,425
1,399,758 ... ..	3¾	52,491
1,196,300 ... ..	4	47,852
Total ... ..	—	106,584

## § 9. Land Tenure.

**1. Present Policy.**—A description of the system of land settlement in force in the Territory will be found in the chapter "Land Tenure and Settlement," see pages 256, 257 *supra*. Prior to the transfer of the Territory to the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1911, the sale and occupation of lands were regulated by the South Australian Legislature in Statutes applying particularly to the Territory. Under the Commonwealth Government, a complete reorganisation was effected, and the system adopted was embodied in the Crown Lands Ordinances of 1912, 1913, and 1914. A leasehold system only is provided for, and no further alienation of Crown lands is permitted, except in pursuance of existing agreements. The land is classified and appraised, and leased in blocks, the maximum areas ranging from 300 square miles of first class pastoral, to 1280 acres of first class agricultural land. The terms of pastoral leases are for Class 1, 21 years; Classes 2 and 3, 42 years; and for any miscellaneous lease, 21 years. All other leases are to be in perpetuity, making them almost equivalent to freeholds, but with re-appraisal of rent values every 14 years in the case of town lands, and every 21 years in the case of agricultural and pastoral lands. The conditions are of a very favourable nature, with low rents and elastic conditions of tenure. In order to provide for cases where allottees on inspection of their blocks have reasonable grounds for preferring another block, the Administrator is empowered to revoke leases, under certain conditions. Under the Advances to Settlers Ordinance 1913, provision was made for giving settlers financial assistance in the pioneering years. Repayment of loans can be extended over a period of 30 years. Owing to the high evaporation rate, the surface waters in the Territory dwindle rapidly during the dry season, and, except in favoured localities, sub-artesian supplies must be resorted to where obtainable. In order to encourage the provision of water supply, it is proposed, in granting leases, to allow minimum rentals in the case of lessees who make satisfactory provision by means of bores, wells, or dams.

**2. Number of Holdings.**—The table on page 257 *supra* shews the total area under lease, license, and permit in 1901 and in each year from 1912 to 1916. At the end of 1916 there were in existence, under South Australian Acts, 226 pastoral leases covering over 58,000,000 acres, and 85 pastoral permits covering 8,300,000 acres. Under the Crown Lands Ordinance of 1912, there were 102 grazing licenses covering 18,600,000 acres, and 52 pastoral leases covering 7,200,000 acres.