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SECTION XXIX.

PAPUA (BRITISH NEW GUINEA).

§ 1. New Guinea.

1. **Geographical Situation of New Guinea.**—New Guinea, frequently described as the largest island in the world, lies to the north-east of Australia, between $0^{\circ} 25'$ and $10^{\circ} 40'$ S. latitudes, and between $130^{\circ} 50'$ and $150^{\circ} 35'$ E. longitudes. Its estimated area exceeds 300,000 square miles, the greatest length being 1490 miles and the greatest breadth 430 miles.

2. **Discovery.**—The island was probably sighted by Abreus in A.D. 1511. The first visit by Europeans was apparently either that by the Portuguese Don Jorge de Meneses on his way from Goa to Ternate in 1526, or that by the Spaniard Alvaro de Saavedra in 1528. In 1606 Torres, having parted company with De Quiros at the New Hebrides, sailed, on his way to the Philippines, through the strait which separates the island from Australia, and which now bears his name.

3. **Colonisation.**—Little progress was made for many years in exploration and settlement. First the Portuguese, and afterwards the Dutch, who to a great extent replaced them as the principal European traders in the East, seem to have jealously excluded other traders and adventurers, and to have kept the knowledge of their discoveries to themselves. The coasts were visited by Roda, Schouten, Lemaire, Tasman, Dampier, Torres, Bougainville, and Cook; but the difficulties of navigation, the savagery of the islanders, and the tempting fields for enterprise in the more temperate regions further south, diverted the energy of traders and voyagers. Forrest describes a voyage by himself in 1774. In 1793, New Guinea was annexed by two commanders in the East India Company's service. Since that date the Dutch have made extensive surveys of the western portion, and the British and Germans have occupied and colonised the eastern. In September, 1914, German New Guinea was seized and occupied by Great Britain by means of a force raised and despatched by the Australian Government.

4. **Partition.**—The three colonising powers agreed to the partition of New Guinea, each having suzerainty over islands adjoining its own territory. The whole of the portion west of the 141st degree of latitude, comprising about 150,000 square miles, or nearly half the island, belongs to the Dutch. The eastern half was divided in almost equal portions between Great Britain and Germany, the area possessed by each (with adjacent islands) being about 90,000 square miles. An Anglo-German boundary commission, appointed for the purpose of defining the boundary between the territories of the two nations, started operations on 26th December, 1908, and completed the field-work on 27th October, 1909. The total length of boundary delimited was $66\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The work was both important and difficult. For a considerable portion of the survey, the country was exceedingly rough and mountainous, and the natives hostile. In one instance, the line was carried over a range at an elevation of 11,110 feet. The Dutch colony forms part of the residency of Ternate in the Moluccas, and has not been extensively developed. The German protectorate, where considerable commercial development has taken place, included the northern part of the eastern half of the mainland, known as Kaiser Wilhelm Land, and the large islands of the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Group, as well as nearly 200 smaller islands. The south-eastern portion of New Guinea, nearest Australia, is a dependency of the Commonwealth of Australia. The German Pacific protectorate was terminated in 1914. See *supra* p. 955.

§ 2. The Australian Dependency of Papua.

1. Australian Dependency of Papua.—Surveys of the east coast of New Guinea by Stanley, Yule, Blackwood, Moresby, and others, brought home to Queensland, and to Australia generally, the danger to her commerce which would result from foreign possession of the islands and coasts opposite to Cape York, and from the holding by a hostile power of the entrance to the splendid waterway inside the Barrier Reef. The mainland opposite the shores of Queensland east of the 141st meridian was therefore annexed by that colony in 1883; but the action was disallowed by the British Government. In 1884, however, a British protectorate was authoritatively proclaimed by Commodore Erskine over the region lying east from the 141st meridian as far as East Cape, with the adjacent islands as far as Kosman Island. In the year following an agreement with Germany fixed the boundaries between the possessions of the two countries, and to Great Britain was assigned the portion now known as Papua, lying between the extreme limits of 5° and 12° S., and 141° and 155° E. The British protectorate was subsidised by Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and lasted till 4th September, 1888, when it was proclaimed a possession of the Empire. Its constitution was then that of a Crown colony, in association, however, with Queensland. Administration was in the hands of a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, and advised by a Native Regulation Board. Port Moresby, on the south coast, was made the headquarters of the official establishment; a supreme court was established there, and magisterial courts in the districts; and an armed native constabulary force, numbering 293 on 30th June, 1914, under a European officer, was instituted for the maintenance of order. There were also, on the same date, 565 native village constables employed by the Crown.

2. Annexation by Commonwealth.—The territory was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth on 1st September, 1906, by proclamation issued in pursuance of Letters Patent of the 18th March, 1902, and was accepted by the Commonwealth by the Papua Act 1905, which came into force by virtue of the proclamation aforesaid. The transfer was made under the authority of section 122 of the Constitution (see p. 34 hereinbefore). The territory is now under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included within it, and is divided into eleven magisterial districts.

3. Physical Characteristics.—Papua lies wholly within the tropics. The northernmost point touches 5° S. latitude; its southernmost portion, comprising Sudest and Rossel Islands, lies between 11° S. and 12° S. latitude. It is separated from Australia by Torres Strait. The length of Papua from east to west is upwards of 800 miles; towards either end the breadth from north to south is about 200 miles, but about the centre it is considerably narrower. The territory comprises also the islands of the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups. The length of coast-line is computed at 3664 miles—1728 on the mainland and 1936 on the islands. The total area is about 90,540 square miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland and 2754 on the islands. From the eastern end of the territory rises a chain of mountains, which forms a great central ridge and attains its greatest altitude, as it extends westwards, in the Owen Stanley Range, the highest points of which are Mount Victoria (13,200 feet), Mount Scratchley, the Wharton Range, and Mount Albert Edward. The western end of the possession is for nearly 300 miles generally low and swampy for some distance along the coast. The whole territory is well watered. The great mountains and a great portion of the lower country are covered with forest. The islands are mountainous, and, with the exception of the low coral islands of the Trobriand Group, part of Murua, and a few others of small dimensions, principally of volcanic formation. The highest is Goodenough Island, 8000 feet. The largest rivers of the mainland flow into the Gulf of Papua. The Fly River, with its tributaries, drains an extensive area of the territory of the Netherlands, as well as the British. Its length in British territory is about 620 miles, and it is navigable by a steam launch for over 500 miles. Other important rivers are the Turama and the Purari. There are many excellent harbours.

§ 3. Population.

The total white population of Papua on 30th June, 1913, was 1219, made up of 847 adult males and 223 adult females (adults being persons over 16 years of age), and 68 male and 81 female children. The following table gives the population of Papua for the last five years :—

WHITE POPULATION OF PAPUA, 1910 to 1914.

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE.

1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
879	1,032	1,064	1,219	1,186

The chief occupations of whites are :—Government officials and employees, 119 ; planters (including managers and assistants), 131 ; and miners, 159.

It is not possible to make a reliable estimate of the number of natives, owing to the fact that much of the interior country is unexplored. It is generally assumed to be somewhere between 400,000 and 500,000. These speak many languages and dialects. The coloured population, other than Papuans, numbered on 30th June, 1914, 393. On the same date, half-castes, including Papuan half-castes, totalled 311. An Immigration Restriction Ordinance prohibits the immigration into the territory of persons who fail to pass the dictation test, or who are persons of bad character, or likely to become a charge upon the public. Exemptions may, however, be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor to persons of special skill whom it is desired to employ as overseers or foremen.

§ 4. Native Labour.

The rights of both employer and labourer are conserved by the Native Labour Ordinances. Service on the part of the native is voluntary, and he must be justly treated, and properly housed and fed. Employers may recruit personally, or obtain their natives through a licensed recruiter. Contracts of service must be in writing, entered into before a magistrate or other qualified officer, and the natives must be returned to their homes on completion of engagement. The labour question is complicated by the communistic system which prevails in the villages. Native custom demands that the friends or fellow-clansmen of the returned labourer receive a share in whatever he gets. The result is that the stimulus of individual interest is largely absent. During the period of service the recruiter or employer is personally responsible for the native's welfare. Refusal to work after engagement, or desertion from service, renders the labourer liable to imprisonment. On the other hand, a magistrate may terminate an engagement where unjust or harsh treatment by the employer is proved. The term of indenture must never exceed three years, and in the case of miners and carriers eighteen months is the limit, but re-engagements may be made. The magistrate must satisfy himself that the remuneration is fair, that the native is willing to undertake the service, and that there is no probability of unfair treatment or detention. Wages must be paid in the presence of an officer. A medicine chest, stocked with necessary drugs and first aid instruments, must be kept by all employers.

Just treatment, good food, and satisfactory remuneration for his labour have made the Papuan savage an excellent servant. With considerable natural aptitude and intelligence, he is able to understand readily what is required by his employer ; consequently

native labour is very largely engaged by the Administration for the construction of roads and public works, and by the private employer for the clearing and upkeep of plantations. In some districts, however, the natives manifest a marked unwillingness to work. Actual ill-treatment of native employees may be said to be non-existent.

The number engaged under contract of service during the year ended 30th June, 1914, was 7681. In addition, there were 3702 natives employed who were not under contract of service.

§ 5. Production.

1. **Papuan Products.**—The products of the territory are obtained from its agricultural, forestal, fishing, mining, and manufacturing industries. There is a Papuan Court at the Imperial Institute, London, where, beside maps, handbooks and reports, a representative collection of products is shown, additions being made to the exhibits from time to time. Displays of Papuan produce are also made at Exhibitions held in the Commonwealth. The industries of Papua are not numerous, but they are becoming more diversified. In many cases, some years must elapse before the raw material is available for commerce.

2. **Agriculture.**—(i.) *Soil and Rainfall.* The physical features of Papua are favourable to agriculture. Rich soils at varying elevations, and heavy and evenly-distributed rainfall, have ensured success in cultivating almost every tropical product of value. The territory comprises immense areas of rich alluvial and volcanic soils along the coast, and equally fertile land at elevations up to 6000 feet. Splendid rainfalls are recorded, except over a belt of country which runs back from the coast to the hills, and which has its dry season from May to November. This “dry” area is admirably suited for the production of tobacco, fibres, cotton, etc. There are eighteen meteorological stations throughout the territory. An economic museum and agricultural library have been established. By anticipating and removing many of the pioneering difficulties the Government has made the task of the colonist an easy one. The feature of recent years has been the steady investment of capital in the development of large areas previously acquired. One of the principal difficulties of planters is the heavy growth of weeds, and the Government has undertaken experiments with the planting of grasses to take the place of weeds, and so keep down the gross rank vegetation.

(ii.) *Plantations.* On 31st March, 1914, there were 228 plantations. Agricultural settlement has been mostly in the Central and Eastern Divisions, though plantations are rapidly spreading in other districts. The total area planted was 42,921 acres, or an average of 188 acres for each plantation. The principal plantation industries entered upon up to the present are cocoanuts, rubber, sisal hemp, and cotton. Secondary agricultural industries are the cultivation of bowstring hemp, coffee, vanilla, kapok, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, tea, maize, and tobacco. The natives are compelled by an ordinance to plant cocoanuts for food supply. It is estimated that the total area so planted amounts to 350,000 acres. The following table shews the areas under the different cultures (exclusive of maize and garden products) on 31st March, 1914:—

	Acres.
Cocoanuts	29,030
Rubber	6,606
Hemp	3,110
Cotton	453
Other cultures (including fruit trees)	3,722
Total	42,921

(iii.) *Government Plantations and Experimental Stations.* There are six Government plantations of cocoanuts and Pará rubber, with a total area under cultivation of 1515 acres. New Government plantations are being developed by five annual loans of £5000

each from the Commonwealth. During 1913-14, a total area of 567 acres was planted under this scheme.

Sylvicultural nurseries have been established in connection with the plantations with the object of supplying settlers with seeds and plants, which have been imported from the East and West Indies, Central America, tropical Australia, Ceylon, the Malay States, and the Solomon Islands. At the experimental stations, the suitability of soil and climate for different products is tested and correct methods of cultivation demonstrated. Large quantities of plants and seeds have been distributed to planters. A Government orchard, for supplying fresh fruit and vegetables, has been established at one of the experimental stations, and yields considerable quantities of European fruit-foods.

(iv.) *Indigenous Products.* There are many indigenous plants of great economic value. These comprise sandalwood and other timber trees, sugar-cane, cotton plants, rubber-both, vine, nutmegs, ginger, bamboos, palms, bananas, bread-fruit, edible nuts, sago-palms, fruits, and vegetables.

3. *Live Stock.*—On 31st March, 1914, the live stock in the territory consisted of 423 horses, 4 donkeys, 1533 head of cattle, 118 mules, 50 sheep, 930 goats, 418 pigs, and 8707 fowls. A Government stud farm has been established for the breeding of horses. Twenty-nine stud mares have been imported. A valuable asset to the stud is the possession of two stallions of good breeding. The introduction of rabbits, foxes, hares, and monkeys is prohibited.

4. *Forest Products.*—There is a large variety of useful timbers in Papua. Of 120 varieties that have been catalogued, 16 are adapted to resisting heavy strains, and are suitable for girders, railway waggons, etc.; 10 for railway carriage and coach building; 15 for joinery, lining, flooring, etc.; 14 for butter boxes; 5 for boat building; 4 for piles; and 15 for cabinet work. Sandalwood is indigenous. It is largely used for cabinet work, and santal oil is distilled from its roots. Ebony is also produced for export. Rubber is a promising industry. There are considerable areas of native rubber (*Ficus Rigo*), but the planters generally prefer the imported Pará rubber. Guttapercha is obtained from species of *palaquium*, which grow on the hills. Drugs, dyewoods, and spices are also obtained from indigenous plants. Saw mills have been established, but the output has not been sufficient to supply the local demand for building and other timber, and large quantities of sawn timber have been imported from Australia. Contracts have been made by residents to ship timber to Great Britain.

5. *Fisheries.*—Pearl-shell fishing occupies an important place in the industries of Papua. A considerable number of luggers is licensed, but the returns are mostly credited to Queensland, whose boundary approaches to within a few miles of the Papuan coast. The species of tortoise which supplies the commercial tortoise-shell is also a native of the territory. Bêche-de-mer is found along the shores and reefs. There is a dugong fishery on the coast of the Western Division. The value of fisheries exports in 1913-14 was nearly £20,000.

6. *Mining.*—(i.) *Variety of Minerals.* Minerals have been discovered in many places, and over an extremely wide range. Those discovered so far are—gold, copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, graphite, and petroleum. The discovery of the last named mineral is regarded as important, and steps are being taken to establish the industry. Petroleum of good quality has been secured at Vailala, and during 1913-14 a systematic geological investigation of the oil-field was made. Of precious stones, only the topaz and beryl have been obtained. Large beds of apparently good coal also exist. A geologist was added to the Government service at the beginning of the year 1911.

(ii.) *Gold.* In 1888 the first gold was discovered. The search has now spread over every division, and finds have been recorded wherever the explorers have gone. Prospecting parties are subsidised by the Government. There are 94 white miners and 925 indentured labourers; the majority of the whites are working the Murna goldfield. The quantity and value of the gold yield for five years are given below:—

GOLD YIELD, PAPUA, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

1909-10.		1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.	
Quantity.	Value.								
ozs.	£								
16,151	60,181	18,497	68,803	17,047	60,608	18,247	64,115	14,666	50,110

Most of the rivers, with the exception of those flowing into the Gulf of Papua, have been declared open to gold-dredging, and good yields have been obtained from many of the rivers thus dredged.

The Gold-buyers Ordinance (Ordinance XVIII. of 1909) provides for the issue of licenses to buy gold, and imposes a penalty in respect to the purchase of gold by unauthorised persons. The total quantity of gold won to 30th June, 1914, was 372,497 ounces, valued at £1,341,780.

(iii.) *Copper.* A rich and extensive copper field has been proclaimed, and about 30 square miles of it are being worked. There are indications that the mineral exists over a much wider region. The ore shipments in 1912-13 and 1913-14 were the largest since the field was discovered. The total amount shipped to date is 3884 tons, valued at £70,153.

(iv.) *Other Minerals.* Some good samples of galena (sulphide of lead) have been obtained. Small quantities of cinnabar (sulphide of mercury), graphite (or plumbago), osmiridium (or iridosmine), zinc, native sulphur and other minerals are also found.

A mineral laboratory and museum has been fitted up, and is available to prospectors and others interested.

7. **Manufactures.**—The chief native manufactures are pottery, canoes, fishing nets, mats, shell ornaments, stone implements, and decorated gourds.

§ 6. Statistical Summary.

1. **Revenue and Expenditure.**—The revenue and expenditure for 1913-14, under principal heads, are given below; also a summary covering a period of five years. In addition to the revenue collected during the year, amounting to £54,704, £30,000 was granted by the Commonwealth Government.

REVENUE OF PAPUA, 1913-14.				EXPENDITURE OF PAPUA, 1913-14.			
Customs receipts	...	...	£37,341	Lieutenant-Governor and Civil list	£3,565	...	...
Post Office	...	...	1,362	Government Secretary	...	36,045	...
Native labour fees	...	...	2,295	Treasury	...	8,810	...
Native hospital fees	...	...	755	Lands and Agriculture	...	14,264	...
Mining receipts	...	...	2,125	Public Works	...	8,449	...
Land leases	...	...	1,061	Medical	...	6,534	...
Harbour dues	...	...	1,882	Department of Native Affairs	...	1,516	...
Miscellaneous receipts	...	...	7,883	Central Court	...	1,548	...
				Legislative Council	...	364	...
Total	...	...	£54,704	Total	...	...	£81,095

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF PAPUA, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Item.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-13.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue	35,918	45,972	51,035	52,335	54,704
Expenditure	64,874	70,699	85,636	85,170	81,095

2. Imports and Exports.—The value of imports and exports for five years is shewn in the table below. The figures for 1907-8 and 1908-9 evidenced considerable expansion in trade over former years. Those for 1909-10 shewed an advance over 1908-9 of £25,497 in imports, and £20,907 in exports. In 1910-11 imports increased nearly 70 per cent. over the previous year, exports nearly 17 per cent. In the following year the imports increased 16 per cent.; exports decreased 14 per cent. In 1912-13, there was a falling-off in imports; but a great expansion, amounting to nearly 30 per cent. over the previous year, in exports. The year 1913-14 shews a slight decrease in both imports and exports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPUA, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Particulars.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	120,177	202,910	235,369	218,323	212,134
Exports	100,599	117,410	99,990	128,016	123,140
Total trade	220,776	320,320	335,359	346,339	335,274

The principal articles of import are foodstuffs, which in 1913-14 reached a total value of £55,723. The chief other imports in that year were:—Drapery and clothing, £24,992; hardware and ironmongery, £32,106; building material, £9943; tobacco and cigars, £14,321; machinery, £13,581; wine, spirits, and beer, £7389; live stock, £3571; oils and kerosene, £7600. In the years under review gold has formed considerably more than half the value of the total export, except in 1912-13 and 1913-14, when it was less than half. In 1913-14 the value of this metal exported reached £47,233. Other principal exports were:—Copra, £26,043; copper ore, £19,733; pearl and turtle shell, £11,739; pearls, £4602; hemp, £3633; béche-de-mer, £2857; rubber, £1536.

3. Postal and Shipping.—Considerable development has been shewn in means of communication—the postal returns, and the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at ports, having largely increased. Particulars regarding postal matter are given hereunder:

POSTAL STATISTICS OF PAPUA, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Year.	Letters.		Packets.		Newspapers.		Parcels.	
	Received.	Des-patched.	Received.	Des-patched.	Received.	Des-patched.	Received.	Des-patched.
1909-10 ...	64,357	56,776	8,893	5,575	52,178	21,104	1,351	379
1910-11 ...	84,274	83,617	13,712	8,011	63,170	25,520	2,279	542
1911-12 ...	124,603	97,783	23,433	5,336	88,873	36,107	2,769	949
1912-13 ...	136,585	111,574	23,088	5,338	112,931	37,030	2,935	1,049
1913-14 ...	158,760	124,353	24,458	8,347	130,620	35,011	3,305	1,367

The value of money orders issued in 1911-12 was £7449; of those paid, £664. In 1912-13, the respective values were £7166 and £793; and in 1913-14 £6069 and £906.

The following table shews the number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels entered and cleared at ports during the years 1909-10 to 1913-14 :—

**SHIPPING.—FOREIGN-GOING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS OF
PAPUA, 1909-10 to 1913-14.**

Nationality.	Vessels.									
	Number.					Tonnage.				
	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13.	1913-14	1909-10	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13	1913-14
British... ..	234	246	291	1,721	863	123,402	123,461	135,015	182,676	159,776
Foreign	42	55	64	56	66	132,884	129,661	140,788	123,802	198,730
Total... ..	276	301	355	1,777	929	256,286	253,122	275,803	306,478	358,506

* Small vessels are included in 1912-13, but excluded in other years.

§ 7. Land Tenure.

1. **Method of Obtaining Land.**—(i.) *The Land Laws.* The broad principles upon which the land laws of Papua are based are:—(a) No land can be alienated in fee simple; (b) the rental of the land leased is assessed on the unimproved value of the land, and is subject to reassessment at fixed periods.

A detailed account of the method of obtaining land was given in Official Year Book No. 6, pp. 1083-4.

(ii.) *The Leasehold System.*—With a view of attracting pioneer settlers, an ordinance was passed in 1906 under which leases were granted on very liberal terms. No rent was payable for the first ten years, the heavy expense of survey was borne by the Government, and no charge was made for the preparation and registration of the leases; that is to say, no payments whatever had to be made to the Government for 10 years. Under this system, the area under lease increased in four years from 2089 acres to 363,425 acres; about 140 plantations were started, and nearly 1000 acres planted during that period.

After allowing free survey for three years, it was decided that all future applicants for agricultural leases exceeding in area 100 acres should be required to pay the cost of survey. It was also found desirable to check a tendency amongst a proportion of land applicants to obtain areas so great that the improvement conditions could not be carried out. It was therefore enacted that no leases should be granted after 1st June, 1910, exceeding 5000 acres in extent, and that rent at the rate of 3d. per acre must be paid from the commencement on all leases exceeding 1000 acres in area. As a result of these enactments, several leases have been forfeited. On the other hand, a stricter enforcement of improvement conditions has resulted in a substantial raising of the standard.

2. **Land Tenures.**—On 30th June, 1914, the lands of the territory were held as follows:—

	Acres.
Area of land held by the natives	56,483,217
Area of Crown land	1,208,419
Area of freehold land	23,085
Area of leasehold land	230,879
Area of territory	57,945,600

Private sales of land in the territory have now practically ceased. The Government buys from the natives, and then leases to planters, who are forbidden to have direct dealings in land with Papuans. The development in leasehold tenures may be seen from the following table:—

TOTAL AREA HELD UNDER LEASE, 1909-10 to 1913-14.

Year ended 30th June.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Land held under lease ... acres (as recorded).	363,425	364,088	332,422	290,936	230,879

In 1913-14, the area of leases granted was 19,266 acres; that of leases expired, revoked, and forfeited was 78,457 acres. Further, recent surveys have shewn that applicants for leases in many cases over-estimated the areas; this constitutes a further shrinkage. Leases of unimproved areas have, after a reasonable time has been allowed in which to make a substantial start in clearing and planting, been forfeited. There has been steady development in agriculture through the adoption of stringent safeguards against purely speculative acquisitions of land. During 1913-14, the area of land acquired by the Crown from the natives was 59,995 acres. Notwithstanding shrinkage in figures quoted, the plantation statistics (see *supra*) indicate that development is rapidly proceeding.

The total area surveyed in the Territory is 22,524 acres of freehold, and 209,190 acres of leasehold.

§ 8. Progress of the Territory.

1. **Statistical View of Eight Years' Progress.**—As already stated (§ 2, *supra*) the territory was placed under Commonwealth control on 1st September, 1906. The following table indicates the progress that has been made since that date:—

STATISTICAL VIEW OF EIGHT YEARS' PROGRESS, 1907-1914.

Subject.	Year ended 30th June.	
	1907.	1914.
White population	690	1,186
Native labourers employed (exclusive of Crown servants) ...	2,000	11,383
Number of white civil servants	65	119
Armed constabulary	185	293
Village constables	401	565
Territorial revenue	£ 21,813	54,704
Territorial expenditure	£ 45,335	81,095
Value of imports	£ 87,776	212,134
Value of exports	£ 63,756	123,140
Area under lease acres	70,512	230,879
Tonnage of ocean-going vessels entered and cleared at ports ...	159,177	358,506
Area of plantations acres	1,467	42,921
Meteorological stations established	3	18
Gold yield ounces	16,103	14,666
Copper ore shipped tons	137	1,150
Live stock in territory—		
Horses	173	* 423
Cattle	648	* 1,533
Mules	40	* 118

* On 31st March, 1914.