

1874.
—
VICTORIA.

TENTH REPORT
OF
THE BOARD
FOR THE
PROTECTION OF THE ABORIGINES
IN
THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

No. 61.

By Authority :
JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

REPORT.

Melbourne, 9th July 1874.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Board for the Protection of Aborigines have the honor to submit the Tenth Report of their proceedings.

It is a matter for congratulation that the condition of the Aborigines in all parts of the colony is as satisfactory as could be expected, having regard to the habits of this people, and the great difficulty experienced by the local guardians and superintendents of stations in keeping them under control when they are induced by old associations or superstitions, or tempted by the lower class of whites, to wander from the spots where in health they are supplied with good food and suitable clothing, and in sickness tended with the same care as is bestowed on Europeans.

Condition of the
Aborigines.

On all the principal stations—Coranderrk, Lake Wellington, Lake Tyers, Lake Hindmarsh, Lake Condah, and Framlingham—strong endeavours are made to induce the adults to give a reasonable portion of their time to useful labors; and the children are taught in schools with so much success as to justify the Board in commending the efforts of the teachers.

At Lake Wellington the children under the care of the Rev. Mr. Hagenauer, the Board's Superintendent, submit periodically to examinations, and the results show that the education given to them is not inferior to that imparted in the State schools of the colony.

For many years the Board has conducted experiments at the several stations, with the object of producing crops that would necessitate neither heavy nor sustained labors—labors that the Aborigines as a rule are not fitted to undertake—and which would yield a return sufficient at least to pay for the support of the natives. At Coranderrk a great many different crops have been grown; at one time it was expected that tobacco would yield largely; grain has been grown; fruits of various sorts have been cultivated; and at some expense an attempt was made to establish a dairy—all these, however, failed to give such results as were satisfactory to the Board. It was not until the assistance of Mr. Frederick Search was obtained that any fair prospects presented themselves. He examined the lands at Coranderrk and recommended that a hop-plantation should be established under the care of a competent hop-grower. Owing to his skill and knowledge, and with the assistance of Mr. Burgess—who has proved himself thoroughly competent to manage hop-grounds and prepare the produce for market—success has at last been achieved. The crop sent to market during the season just passed, 15,244 lbs. in weight, has realised good prices. The first lot was sold at auction for 1s. 10½d. per lb., and the condition in which it was presented to buyers elicited the highest praise from experts. The gross sum derived from the season's crop was £1,140 6s. 3d. From this has to be deducted commission, discount, &c., and the wages of the hop-pickers, leaving a net sum of £983 5s. 10d. The cost of the experiment has been small. Next year the results will, it is anticipated, be far more satisfactory. The plantation has been extended; and arrangements will be made for drying the hops rapidly, and for sending them earlier to market.

Experiments in
cultivation.

Other steps will be taken which, it is hoped, will lead to still greater profits being derived from the labors of the Aborigines. As a rule the natives labor cheerfully in the hop-grounds; the work is light, and they are paid reasonable sums in proportion to the time they give.

At Lake Hindmarsh a sum of £238 12s. 10d. has been obtained for produce sold.

At Lake Condah an experiment will be made in hop-growing; the sets being obtainable free of expense, save for carriage, at Coranderrk; and at Lake Wellington, where arrowroot has been cultivated, the hop will also be planted, if a suitable well-sheltered site can be found.

It will be a great satisfaction to the Board when they are able to return to the Treasury, by direct payments, moneys in the aggregate approaching, or equal, to the sum voted each year by Parliament for the maintenance of this people.

In estimating the value of the results obtained by the Board it would be unjust to the Aborigines not to add that the permanent improvements on the several stations, in fencing, buildings, gardens, &c., are of considerable value. In effecting these improvements the natives have labored willingly; and some of them are altogether their own work.

The Board have had under consideration the advisableness of establishing a new station on the River Murray, between Echuca and Swan Hill; and as an area of 2,000 acres has been reserved at Gayfield for the use of the Aborigines, an effort will be made as soon as possible to turn the land to profitable account. The expenses attending the establishment of a new station are not small, and nothing in connection with this matter will be decided hastily, and no expenditure will be incurred until the Board are assured that the results will be such as to justify it.

Fourteen certificates were issued to Aborigines during the year ending 31st December 1873, under which they can lawfully engage themselves to employers for wages, and obtain redress in the event of attempts being made to deprive them of their earnings. The system of issuing certificates works well, and prevents evil disposed persons from withdrawing willing and industrious Aboriginal laborers from the stations under false pretences.

An attempt was made in one case to induce an Aboriginal to leave a station in violation of the provisions of the Act, but the police promptly interfered and his removal was prevented. The Act, and the Regulations made by virtue of it, operate beneficially, and no amendments of any importance have been suggested.

The assistance of Captain Standish, the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the officers acting under his direction, has been frequently required, and the Board are under deep obligations to him and to his officers for the care bestowed on all cases brought under their notice. The police have assisted the Board in removing destitute children to stations where adequate provision is made for their protection and maintenance, and they have not seldom called attention to cases requiring the action of the Board. Their humane and gentle treatment of those amongst the Aborigines who have been found wandering helplessly in the bush (having forsaken their homes in consequence of dislike to restraint or for the purpose of visiting some of their old associates) is deserving of commendation.

From the reports in the Appendices it will be seen that the medical officers are regular in their attendance at the several stations, and give not only medical advice in cases of sickness but also useful information to the Board in regard to the sanitary condition of each Aboriginal village.

In difficult cases the Board have had occasion from time to time to seek aid from Dr. McCrea, the Chief Medical Officer, and he has met the somewhat troublesome demands of the Board promptly and cheerfully. His assistance indeed has been of great value; and to him, and to the medical officers who attend the sick in the country districts, the highest praise is due. It is only in cases where an Aboriginal escapes from the custody of his guardians that there is any chance of his suffering from neglect.

The condition of the Aborigines from the foundation of the colony was never as prosperous as at the present time. Useful employments have been found for the adults of both sexes; the children are educated and trained by competent teachers, and the material interests of both the aged and the young are carefully guarded. The wise liberality of the Parliament of Victoria may, perhaps, induce the Governments of the neighboring colonies to enact laws similar to those under which the natives of Victoria are now prosperous, and to provide means for the support of the Aboriginal population and for the education of the children.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,
JOHN MACKENZIE,
Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.,
Governor in Chief of the Colony of Victoria,
&c., &c., &c.

New station on
the River
Murray.

Certificates
issued.

Medical officers.

APPENDIX I.

MR. GREEN'S REPORTS.

CORANDERRK.

SIR,

Coranderrk, 10th January 1874.

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, of the progress, &c., made at this station during the twelve months ending December 1873.

The average daily attendance was 125.

All the Aborigines have been healthy, unless those who were affected with the chest disease, whom I have already reported; the deaths from this disease were twelve, and two from other causes.

There has been only one birth.

The number who can read and write, &c., are about the same as last year. A few children more have just begun to learn.

The girls do all the cooking, washing, &c., for about forty children, and a few of them are very good house-servants.

The boys milk the cows and work in the hop-garden, &c.

The ground that has been under cultivation is about 160 acres. This season we have laid down about forty-five acres of it with grasses of various kinds, most of which has grown well. We cleared of trees, and trench-ploughed ten acres of new land for more hops; but we were unfortunate with our hop sets—the most of them rotted. However, there are about three acres of the new plantation doing well; those planted last season are looking excellent. Of course they do not feel the dry weather, as we give them plenty of the Coranderrk Creek, which flows to them through the race that was cut last year.

The only other crop we have put in this season is about seven acres of potatoes.

The most of the produce grown and raised on the station was consumed by the Aborigines. We sold in all £81 18s. worth [exclusive of the proceeds from the sale of hops]. This money has been expended for clothes, &c., for the working men and lads.

The stock has been increased by 130 calves. We have killed thirty for meat, and twenty-five died during the winter, so the net increase is seventy-five.

The work done by the Aborigines is pretty considerable, if we reckon what it would have cost to have done the same with white labor:—£300 for clearing and trenching the ten acres of new land for hops, £160 for building hop-kiln and cooling-house, and £250 for cutting hop poles, in all £710, that is, including bullock labor. Those were the lowest sums I was asked for from white men to do the work, and the Aborigines did the whole of the work, except about £55 worth, which was done by white labor. By doing all this a good deal of the other work about the station had to be left undone for a time, but we are now busy getting it forward; and I trust we will be able to get a number of new and more substantial houses built this season for the married couples, as we have now a sawmill erected on the Coranderrk Creek to saw timber to build these houses.

The number of buildings is the same as reported last year, that is, those occupied by the Aborigines. Some of the women keep these houses very tidy.

All the married people keep a few fowls, and each couple have a milk cow for their use.

Some of them hunt occasionally, especially in the summer months. The most of them like to get a few weeks to fish and hunt about the Yarra Flats.

The women make a number of baskets and table mats, for which they get a ready sale and good prices.

They have not the same strong desire for drink that formerly they had, and will not now leave the station with the intention of drinking. Still some of them will drink if they are asked to do so, and I am sorry to say that there are plenty of white people who think it fine sport to get the poor creatures made drunk. With regard to the station becoming self-supporting, there is every prospect of that being the case in another year.

In conclusion, I beg to say that, although much remains to be done in the way of the improvement of the Aborigines, and many things occur occasionally to dishearten those employed among them, still any one who saw and knew them twelve years ago can see a wonderful change for the better. So the labor and money expended upon them has not been in vain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Secretary B.P.A.

JOHN GREEN.

LAKE WELLINGTON AND LAKE TYERS.

SIR,

Coranderrk, 27th March 1874.

I have the honor to report to you on the condition of the Aborigines at the stations in Gippsland, and the progress made there since my last visit.

LAKE WELLINGTON.

I arrived at Lake Wellington station on the 28th January, and left on the 30th. On my arrival I found Mr. Hagenauer with several of the Aborigines busy putting up a new fence of sawn timber in front of the church, &c., which, when finished, will improve the appearance of the village very much. Some of the Aborigines were also engaged putting up new houses.

Everything in this house was very clean. A half-caste woman looks after the cooking, &c., for the children, and I can assure you that the way in which the work is done, and the things arranged in the house, would put to blush many house-servants who are getting their £40 per year. The bread the children were using was as good and light as any in Melbourne.

All the stores were of very good quality.

The children (twenty-seven) at school are taught by a lady (Miss Gregory). All have made fair progress. Seven boys and five girls read, spell, and write well, and do sums in the first three rules. Six boys and seven girls can read in the second book, and write fair. Stores, &c.
School.

Since my last visit the log-fence I referred to in my last report has been completed three miles and a half; and about three acres of new land put under crop; and two new gardens made, about one acre; one of these is well kept. Work done, &c.

At present all the men were employed in getting material for building a new stone church which is in course of erection. The boys keep the garden in good order. A few mulberry trees have been planted; with the view of growing food for silk-worms.

There are 1,450 sheep, 7 cows, 8 bullocks, 5 young stock, and 9 horses on the station. All were in good condition. The stock.

The manager informed me that he was going to try if hops would grow, but I am afraid that the climate is too hot and dry. He also thinks of trying the production of silk, but I am doubtful of him succeeding with either, and if he does not succeed with these I cannot see how the station can be made self-supporting—that is, by employing the labor of the Aborigines. There is no doubt, by increasing the reserve, sheep could be kept in such a number that would return as much from the sale of wool, &c., as would keep all the Aborigines in that quarter. But if sheep were only kept, then there would be but very little work for them to do, in fact none for a number of them; and I consider that nothing could be worse for the young people than to bring them up in idleness. The future of this station.

LAKE CONDAR STATION.

I arrived at Lake Condar station on the 22nd, and left on the 24th ultimo.

There were seventy-three Aborigines on the station, viz., twenty-one men, eighteen women, thirty-four children—viz., four under four years; above four to seven years, fourteen; seven to eleven years, fourteen; eleven to fourteen years, four. Number of Aborigines on the station.

Here there were several cases of sickness, mostly of a chronic kind. Health, &c.

Several of the children were bad with an eruption on the skin (native-pox), but the manager informed me that they were getting better under the treatment prescribed by the doctor who visits the station.

There are twelve huts occupied by the Aborigines. Several of them are comfortable, and pretty clean and tidy. There are five not occupied, and two in course of erection. Huts, &c.

The children's house is occupied by seventeen children. A married couple (Aborigines) look after the children in this building, but they do not keep it so tidy as it should be; but this is owing a good deal to the want of necessary appliances, and also to the floor being of hardwood, the boards having shrunk so that there are large openings between the boards, allowing filth to pass down. Children's house.

Since my last visit, about a mile and a half of brush fence has been put up; also, a large garden fenced in (about three acres and a half), and part of it trenched, in which there are a few vegetables, and the manager informed me that some potatoes had been grown in it, but are all done now. Work done, &c.

There has been no attempt at any other cultivation.

They began to plough a little when I was there, to get the bullocks into working order before they begin to plough the ground for the proposed hop-garden.

There has been a large weatherboard store erected since my last visit. Store and stores.

The stores in hand (a small quantity) were good quality.

There are 184 head of cattle on the station, mostly all in fair condition, but the manager informed me that a good many had died last year, and there were three still sick. Stock.

The children attending school have made good progress in reading, writing, &c. The teacher is very indefatigable in his exertions to instruct them. School.

I enclose a letter or two from a number of letters written to me by them when I was there, and I can vouch that they are their own composition, for they wrote them in my presence on slates.*

The school-house is very cold owing to it being without ceiling.

The manager informed me that the Board had authorized him to expend £100 in putting in five acres of hops, and I have no doubt hops will do well at this station. But it will be necessary to expend £100 more next summer in draining the swamp, as I am afraid that the high ground on which they will have to be put this season will not be very safe in a dry season. I pointed out to the manager what I thought the most suitable ground to prepare for planting the hops in this season. The future of this station, &c.

I have no doubt this station will, with good management, in two years be self-supporting, but it will be necessary to employ a working overseer to work with the Aborigines.

FRAMLINGHAM STATION.

I arrived at Framlingham station on the 26th, and left on 29th ultimo. On my arrival there were fifty-three Aborigines on the station—twenty-five men, fifteen women, and thirteen children. All of them appeared pretty healthy, and looked happy.

There are fourteen huts occupied by the Aborigines. All of them were clean and very comfortable. There are three well-kept flower-gardens adjoining three of the huts. Huts.

About ten acres of more ground has been cleared of timber and enclosed with brush and log fence. The manager informed me that he put potatoes into this ground, but that when they grew the wallabies ate them. Twelve acres were sown with wheat and oats, from which they got 102 bushels of wheat and 80 bushels of oats. Work, &c.

In course of erection a two-rail fence, of which about 25 chains was put up; this is to enclose a paddock for the bullocks. There has also been about a mile of brush and log fence put up since my last visit.

* Letter not enclosed.

The children are taught by Mrs. Goodall; they have made fair progress. Four boys and three girls can read and write well, and do sums in the first three rules; and two boys and one girl can read in the first book.

- Stock, &c.** The stock, of which there are eighty head of cattle and three horses, are in good condition. The reserve would carry a great many more cattle.
- Stores required.** None on hand, but £10 worth was ordered the day I left. If this station is going to be continued, a house for the manager will have to be built, or an addition made to present one, for it is altogether too small for the requirements of the manager and his family; also a store-room, the stores at present having to be kept in the kitchen.
- The future of this station.** This station could very soon be made self-supporting, and to this end I recommend the Board to have ten acres of hops planted this season. This could be done at a very small cost, the ground being already all clear of timber, and only requiring to have a few drains cut, which could be done for about £20; also trench-ploughed, which could be done for £30.
- General remarks.** I beg to say in conclusion that there can be no doubt but that the exertions of the Board, with the aid of the managers of these three stations, there is a marked improvement in the condition of the Aborigines throughout the whole of the Western District, both morally and physically, yea and intellectually too, for the children attending the schools would compare favorably with the children of the same age in any of the State schools, and I have no doubt that in the course of a few years the Board will have the satisfaction of seeing the Aborigines at the several stations supporting themselves, without any aid from the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN GREEN.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Secretary B.P.A.

P.S.—A deal board floor should be put down in the house for children at Lake Condah; also the necessary things, for the use of the children in the house, should be sent as soon as possible, a list of which I enclose. I also enclose a list of books, &c., that are required for the same station.—J. G.

APPENDIX II.

DR. GIBSON'S REPORTS.

CORANDERRK.

SIR,

Flemington, 20th June 1873.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 16th instant. There were on the station 125 Aborigines. They may be classed as under:—

Adults	...	...	...	26 men	30 women	56
Between 14 and 18 years	...	...	...	4 boys	5 girls	9
Under 14 years	...	...	...	24 boys	36 girls	60
				54 males	71 females	125 in all

There are at present a great many cases of common colds among them incident to the winter season, but not so severe as to confine them to bed. The following is a list of those suffering, and for whom I prescribed:—Jeamie, Wm. Bell, Wm. Nash, John, Wm. Morris; these are boys. Dick's wife, James Banfield, Wm. Parker, Sarah, and Sally; these are adults. Robert, a lad of sixteen, is suffering from inflammation of the lungs, but with care I anticipate a favorable result. I also prescribed for him.

I inspected all the huts and cottages on the station. They are in a fair state of order and cleanliness, and the people are clean, and with the exception of a few of the older and less civilized blacks, who still partially adhere to the blanket covering, they are as comfortable and well dressed as any laborers. They appear cheerful and contented.

I inspected the children's dormitories, including beds and bedding. They are clean and orderly. The schoolroom and furniture are also in good order.

I examined the stores, consisting of flour, oatmeal, rice, tea, sugar, salt meat, soap, tobacco, and salt. They are all sound and good. The kitchen and its arrangements are good. The dairy is also in excellent order. I inspected the medicine chest. It is in good order, but the following medicines are urgently required:—Cream of tartar, 2 lbs.; spermaceti ointment, 2 lbs.; castor oil, 2 bottles; ipecac. wine, 2 lbs.; squill vinegar, 2 lbs.; olive oil, 1 gallon.

Since my last visit the laying on of the water has been completed, and two taps have been placed very conveniently, and must be a very great comfort to the village. A public bell has also been erected, and is well heard over the place, and is a great assistance in regulating the daily routine.

I may just add that this being the winter season, the road through the station to the homestead is in some places almost impassable, and must necessarily be so in wet weather unless repaired, which could very easily be done in the dry season. This would be a great comfort to the station, and the more especially as the road outside has now been made.

In review of the whole, I again congratulate your Board on the satisfactory state of the station and its management.

I was accompanied through my inspection by Mr. Wilson, your teacher, Mr. Green being at Echuca on official business.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GIBSON, M.R.C.S. Ed.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

Secretary Central Board for Protection to Aborigines.

SIR,

Flemington, 30th September 1873.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 26th ultimo. There were at that time on the station in all 129. These may be arranged as under :—

Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	129

The health of the station is not in so satisfactory a state as usual, owing to the prevalence of influenza and minor chest diseases incident to the variableness of the present season.

Johnny McCrea is suffering from congestion of the lungs, and Koolin also is suffering from the same disease.

The following young people are suffering from influenza fever, with slight coughs ;—Willie Hamilton, eight years ; Amelia, twelve years ; Alick, five years ; Walter, ten years ; Jessie, ten years ; Lizzie, twelve years ; Johnny, six years ; Archy, five years ; James Barker, six years ; also Charlie, an adult, and Johnny Ferguson. I prescribed for them, and with care, and the season being favorable, I anticipate a not unfavorable result ; but several of them are very feeble. The others on the station are in good health, and I may also add in apparently good spirits. I visited all the cottages and huts on the station ; they are clean and in fair order, many of them being particularly so.

The young children in the cottages, as well as those attending school, are cheerful and healthy. I examined the schoolroom and dormitories attached ; they are all clean and in good order, including beds and bedding, and school furniture. The boys' dormitory adjoining is also in the same orderly condition. The kitchen and utensils are also well kept. At the time of my visit several of the young women were busily engaged in it, and were working in a very purpose-like manner. The dairy was also in excellent order. I also examined the stores, consisting of flour, tea, sugar, rice, soap, tobacco, and salt meat. The sugar is a mixed lot, several of the bags being very inferior. The rest of the stores are sound and good. I also examined the medicine chest ; there is a good supply of medicine, and they are in good order. At the time of my visit your superintendent, Mr. Green, had all his available strength (men and boys) clearing out a new paddock for hop-growing purposes, and under his personal superintendence they were all working very earnestly.

Although the health of many of the juniors on the station is not good at present, in all other respects the station is in a highly satisfactory condition, and I have every confidence that the warmth approaching, together with judicious treatment, will remedy this.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.

J. GIBSON, M.R.C.S. Ed.

P.S.—The lateness of this has been caused by severe illness throughout the past month.—J. G.

SIR,

Flemington, 31st December 1873.

I have the honor to report that I made a special visit to the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 9th instant, for the purpose of making a post-mortem examination of the body of Agnes, an Aboriginal girl, aged fourteen years, and who had died the previous evening. She had been ill during the past ten weeks, and was reported in my last as a case of pleuro-pneumonia, or inflammation of the lungs and their membranous covering, and having all the symptoms of that chest affection which has been so fatal during the past four months.

The examination was made about twenty hours after death. Externally there were no marks of violence ; the body was thin, but not emaciated. Internally the brain and its membranes were healthy. The heart was also healthy. The lungs were strongly adherent to the ribs, especially the right lung, and it required considerable force to separate it from the side, the adhesions extending all the way round to the spine. Both lungs were almost completely hepatized, and in cutting into them they appeared more like liver than lung. In the right lung there were several small abscesses containing a small quantity of pus. The liver was in a healthy state, also the stomach and kidneys, and the other abdominal viscera.

The cause of death was the state of the lungs and pleura.

I was assisted in this examination by Dr. Elms, of Lilydale.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

J. GIBSON, M.R.C.S. Ed.

Secretary Central Board for Protection to Aborigines.

SIR,

Flemington, 3rd March 1874.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 10th instant.

There were on the station 129 Aborigines. With the exception of a boy seven years old, and two adult females, they are all in good health. Johnnie Ferguson, the boy, is suffering from pleuro-pneumonia, the disease which proved so fatal on the station last winter, and is in a very low state. Ellen, one of the adults, is suffering from diarrhoea, and although confined to bed, with care she will be well in a few days. Maggie Hobson, the other adult, has an attack of bronchitis, and is progressing favorably. In both of the adult cases I anticipate a favorable issue, although they are severe; but the boy's case is very doubtful. I prescribed for their relief.

I inspected the cottages and huts occupied by the blacks, and found them clean and orderly, and many of them very comfortable. I also inspected the schoolroom and female dormitories attached; they are clean and in good order, including beds and bedding. The boys' dormitories are also in the same good order.

I examined the stores, consisting of flour, tea, sugar, rice, soap, tobacco, and salt meat. They are all of good quality. The medicine chest is also in good order, and there is a sufficient supply of medicine on hand.

The school in the meantime is closed on account of the hop-picking, and all hands, men, women, and children, are busy picking.

At my visit the scene in the hop-field was exceedingly pleasant, as both young and old, although actively at work, seemed thoroughly to enjoy the labor, and the whole procedure was arranged very systematically by your superintendent, who himself was actively engaged on the ground. At the same time the curing and storing of the hops was being conducted very energetically by a few told off for that purpose, under the able superintendance of Mr. Burgess, your hop-growing overseer.

In review of the whole, the station, both as to health and management is in a very satisfactory condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

J. GIBSON, M.R.C.S. Ed.

Secretary Central Board for Protection to Aborigines.

APPENDIX III.

DR. JAMIESON'S REPORTS.

FRAMLINGHAM.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 20th May 1873.

I have the honor to report that, on the 15th instant, I made a visit of inspection to the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. On that day there were on the station 59 blacks, viz., 36 males and 23 females, who, in point of age, may be arranged thus:—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
10 " 20 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
20 " 30 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
30 " 40 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
40 " 50 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
50 " 60 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

 59

Most of the men were engaged in taking up the potato crop, and some of the women had gone off to assist them, that the work might be got through before dark. With reference to this crop, Mr. Goodall told me that, on account of destruction by kangaroos, there would only be enough to supply the station, and provide seed for next year.

During the last few weeks the health of the residents on the station has been good. I found one man, called Taylor, suffering from an attack of chronic bronchitis; and when the manager came to get medicine for him, he told me of a child which had been affected with cold on the day after my visit; but, with these exceptions, there was nothing calling for special remark. I was glad to learn that the Board had granted a weekly ration of fresh meat. I think that the regular use of it, with potatoes, is likely to have a very good effect on the bodily condition of the blacks. A great deal of the disease among them is of scrofulous origin, glandular swellings and obstinate sores among the adults, and eruptions on the skin among the children; and I hope to see an improvement as regards these following on the use of the improved diet. Violent attacks of indigestion are not uncommon, also probably due in many cases to over-indulgence in the flesh of wild animals after a hunt; and these, also, are not so likely to occur frequently when meat is regularly used.

I found the children at school, and am able to say that those in the class of older children are making progress. They had just got books on grammar and geography, and in the latter subject the use of these books would be made more profitable if a map of the world were supplied. A class of little ones has been recently formed, and they were trying to master the alphabet. The school is at present carried on under disadvantages, being kept in the kitchen of the manager's house; but a large hut is almost completed, which will be used for this among other purposes.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

JAMES JAMIESON.

Central Board for Aborigines.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 14th August 1873.

I have the honor to report that, on the 11th instant, I paid a visit of inspection to the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. The time was arranged so as to find the men on the station in full force, as the manager had informed me that some of them were preparing to start up country for the shearing. There were on that day at the station 53 persons, exclusive of the manager's family, viz., 37 adults, of whom 24 were males, and 13 females, and 16 children under the age of twelve or thirteen years, 9 of them being males and 7 females. Of the 18 huts on the little township, 15 were occupied, and one of the empty ones was that which is intended for a schoolroom and dormitory for some of the boys. It has stood for a considerable time unfinished for want of materials for a chimney, but that want has now been supplied, and it will soon be in regular use, to the advantage no doubt of the scholars, who at present get their lessons in the kitchen of Mr. Goodall's cottage. As regards the instruction given to the children, I have still to report additional progress. I found one of them struggling with the difficulties of a sum in the rule of compound division, and the others at work acquiring or revising the earlier rules. There were some very fair specimens of penmanship; and the reading of most of the older pupils was tolerably fluent, though certainly rather expressionless.

The state of health of the blacks on this station continues to be on the whole very satisfactory. The only case of any consequence, at the time of my visit, was that of a little boy of about four years, showing unmistakable signs of hip-joint disease. One or two individuals affected with colds, and one old woman complaining of rheumatic pains, were the only patients besides the little boy. Since my last report a man named Taylor has died. He had been suffering for some time from rather obscure pulmonary symptoms, and ultimately these assumed a more acute form, apparently tubercular, and he died just about the time that I had fixed on for my visit. Pulmonary affections are the main cause of mortality among the young adults; cases of inflammation of the lungs passing very readily into phthisis, and proving rapidly fatal.

In point of material well-being there is not very much to report on. A good many of the huts are gradually being surrounded by substantial fences; and gardens so enclosed are, in more cases than one, evidently the objects of considerable attention and care. Two of the huts were floored, and in one of them the blocks of hardwood were very neatly joined. Two or three of the huts have shingled roofs, which look, and no doubt are, much better than those constructed of pieces of bark. The manager expressed the wish that materials might be granted to roof at least some of the other huts in the same style, and for making more paling fences round the huts.

I am happy to be able to report that, in my opinion, the Framlingham station is in a prosperous condition, and is fulfilling the intentions of the Board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,
Secretary to the Board for Protection of Aborigines.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 24th November 1873.

I have the honor to report that I this day visited the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. The regular quarterly visit was delayed a little to allow of the return of the men, who had been at the sheep-shearing; but it turned out that a few had not come back. This accounts for the small number on the roll, the natives actually on the station numbering only 48. As regards age and sex they may be shortly classified thus:—

Adult males	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Adult females	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Male children	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Female children	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
							—
							48

The number of huts occupied, or fit for occupation, was 18.

I may mention, as a point of some importance, that none of the men who had returned from the shearing showed any signs of having been wasting their earnings on drink; and Mr. Goodall told me that some of the men were in the habit of making the money earned at this season last through the year, for making little purchases of articles of dress, gunpowder, &c. I think it will be a matter affording some satisfaction to the members of the Central Board to learn that some at least of those under their protection are gradually learning provident habits.

The most recent improvement to which my attention was directed on the occasion of this visit was a piece of garden ground, cleared and fenced and planted, on the bank of the river. It is a portion of an alluvial flat, enclosed by a bend of the river, a little way below the place where the township stands. The soil is excellent, and the manager told me that he intends to set about clearing the remainder, and expects to get from it good crops of late potatoes and other produce, if the kangaroos can be kept off.

Since my last report the health of the residents on the station has on the whole been good. Cases of illness of various kinds no doubt frequently occur, and have been prescribed for; but there has been almost nothing of a serious nature recently. I found one little boy, of whom mention was made before, suffering from disease of the hip-joint. He seemed to have improved a little; but it had not been possible to keep him in bed, and so there had not been so much improvement as might otherwise have been attained. Another boy was suffering from a lacerated wound of the leg, which may be somewhat tedious to heal, but is not likely to have any permanent bad effect. One of the men, who had been suffering from violent neuralgia, had recovered under treatment.

As usual I visited the school, and found that some progress had been made by the older scholars, though not so marked as in some previous quarterly intervals. The writing was very fair, and the multiplication table had been well learned. The little ones were able to read words of three or four letters tolerably well.

No complaints were made, and all those to whom I spoke seemed to be contented and cheerful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,
Secretary Central Board for Aborigines.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 4th December 1873.

I have the honor to report that, on the 2nd instant, I had occasion to make a special visit to the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. Several days before, the manager had asked me to prescribe for two of his men, who had returned to the station ill just after my regular quarterly inspection. One was suffering from pain in the side and some difficulty in breathing, and the other from diarrhoea. I prescribed for both, but, on the day referred to, Mr. Goodall requested me to see the man who had been complaining of his chest, as he did not seem to be better, and it was feared that he might be suffering from inflammation of the lung. On my arrival I found him by no means so bad as I expected, and found, on enquiry, that he had been thrown down when playing at foot-ball, about a week before, and that the pain dated from that time. I could not detect any signs of inflammation, and recommended warm applications and support from a bandage. Probably a few days' rest will be sufficient to put him right.

The other man, who had been suffering from severe diarrhoea, had recovered. No other cases required attention.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,
Secretary Central Board for Aborigines.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 26th February 1874.

I have the honor to report that, on the 23rd instant, I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham. There has not been much sickness recently among the natives on this station. The cases on the sick list at the time of my visit were—(1.) A young woman, named Margaret, suffering from symptoms of phthisis. She has been ill more or less for a considerable time, and on the occasion of my previous visit she seemed to be improving, but of late again she has not been so well. (2.) A little boy, suffering from disease of the hip-joint. (3.) A man, with a rather severe burn on the leg, supposed to have been got when he was under the influence of drink, and away from the station. (4.) Two of the men suffering from neuralgia.

In going round the little township I did not find much change. The number of huts, and the average number of residents on the station, have not varied since last report. Four of the huts are roofed with shingles, and look much better than those covered with bark. There is one neat garden with flowers and fruit trees, and several of the other huts have little patches in front planted with a few flowers. Improvements are going on in the outlying parts of the station; and a number of the men were engaged in making a fence along one side, where a lane had been newly marked out. The crop of oats was just being threshed when I was there, and though it had not quite fulfilled the promise of the beginning of the season, the manager said that the quantity would be about the average. The pea crop had been injured a good deal by kangaroos.

I examined the class of children under instruction from Mrs. Goodall. I found that there was continued improvement in reading, spelling, and writing; but that there was not so much progress in arithmetic. Two have reached the rule of long division, but have not much ease in it yet.

The condition of affairs on the station was on the whole good, though there has been no striking change since I last reported on it. I have every reason to suppose that the blacks are comfortable and contented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,
Secretary Board for Protection of Aborigines.

APPENDIX IV.

DR. BREWER'S REPORTS.

LAKE CONDAH.

SIR,

Portland, 24th April 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that I visited the station for the Aborigines at Condah, and found about the usual number of residents (seventy). They were in good health, with the exception of some children suffering from catarrh, and one elderly woman from bronchitis, but none laid up.

The huts were clean and dry, and seemed kept in good order. The men were mostly absent at work, and the women and children seemed quite free from skin diseases.

I wish, however, to bring before your notice the fact that the women and children are not supplied with shoes and stockings. So long as they were constantly on the move in their wild state, roaming about in search of food, they no doubt felt comparatively little inconvenience from being barefooted, especially as they immediately kindled a large fire when they rested and dried themselves; but now that they have made a step in advance towards a civilized life, by becoming sedentary and living in closed huts, they have lost their active habits, and become very helpless, and much more tender and subject to the various ill effects produced by cold and damp. This necessitates further care being taken of them, and one great object should be to keep their feet dry, especially the children, who are for some hours every day either standing or sitting in the schoolroom, the floor of which, though boarded, is but a short space above the cold ground. Unless something of the kind be done, I am afraid that the foundation of many diseases will be laid in their systems, which may sweep some away prematurely in unfavorable seasons.

The Aboriginal, Billy Patfield, has been sent to the Melbourne Hospital by the subscriptions of some friends, and I hope it may be of service to him, as I saw no prospect of his improving while living in a mia-mia near Portland, where I occasionally visited him. To the last he refused to enter either the Benevolent Asylum or go to the Condah station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,
Office of Central Board for Aborigines, Melbourne.

SIR,

Portland, 26th June 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 22nd May I received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Brazier, requesting medicine for a girl, Rachel Gorrie, who was attacked with diphtheria; and also that I would visit the station, bringing with me a supply of suitable medicines, so that I might instruct him how to treat any future cases, should they arise, as he feared that, should there be an outbreak of diphtheria amongst the children, it might be severe and dangerous.

Considering it a case of emergency, I got from Mr. George Wilson the drugs (the receipt for the payment of which I sent with my account), being those which I have found most useful and easiest of application in the great majority of cases. I then proceeded to the station, and found the girl suffering from a genuine case of diphtheria. I took the liberty to buy the drugs at once, as it appeared to me more economical to leave a supply of drugs, with written instructions how to use them in future cases of the disease, than to have to make extra journeys to treat individual cases. If taken in time, I have scarcely ever seen those drugs fail in curing the complaint.

I went on my visit of inspection on the 5th June, shortly after, to make sure that no epidemic had spread. I found the girl well, and only a boy attacked besides.

There were the usual number of inmates at the huts, amounting, with the adult men, who were away at work, to near eighty souls.

The provisions on the station were sound and good, and of the usual quality.

The floors of the huts of the last arrivals were damp, and required further drainage, and should be covered with boards, otherwise the residents will soon be laid up. The other huts were dry and clean, and free from offensive smells. Amongst the older residents there is an increasing tendency to neuralgia and catarrhs during the winter months, consequent upon their more sedentary habits. They are decidedly becoming more tender. Several of the women suffered from neuralgia of head and face, and rather severe colds. One old woman, Mary Field, aged about sixty-five years, died from bronchitis towards the commencement of the quarter. The children were healthy and clean, and, with the exception of a few cases of eczema, were free from skin diseases.

One old man, called Old Charley, is decidedly insane. He has been of weak intellect for some time, but I am informed is becoming dangerous, and threatens to kill some of the other people during their sleep. He appears to be greatly feared by two or three old men who live in the same hut with himself. I think it would be advisable to remove him from the station, as he might carry out his threats.

The native, Billy Patfield, who went to the Melbourne Hospital, returned little benefited. Another abscess in his back had to be opened, and he required more tonics and liniment before starting for the bush.

The following drugs are required to replenish the medicine chest:—Tartaric acid, carbonate of soda, tincture of rhubarb, compound spirits of ammonia, iodide of potassium, tincture of gentian, compound tincture of camphor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,
Office of Central Board for Aborigines, Melbourne.

SIR,

Portland, 8th October 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that two deaths have occurred amongst the Aborigines during the quarter:—One, Billy Patfield, who had long suffered from disease of the spine and asthma. He was attacked with inflammation of the lungs (pneumonia), followed by dropsy. I visited him at the Ettrick station, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Brazier, on 8th July; but found him completely worn out and unable to resist a fresh disease.

The other was a young woman of the name of Nora Jackson, who, before being admitted to the Condah station, had met with some accident or injury by which her breast-bone was broken, and which had never united, leaving considerable weakness behind. She died of gastritis and debility. I visited her at the station on the 1st of August, at Mr. Brazier's request.

I was also desired to attend at the station, on the 18th of September, to see another woman whom Mr. Brazier thought was dangerously ill. She has quite recovered. I cannot find her name, but will request Mr. Brazier to enter it in my account when he countersigns it.

I took advantage of my last visit to inspect the station. I found all the huts clean and dry, and well looked after. The grown-up people were in good health, with the exception of John Richards, whose wife suffers from secondary syphilis, and who begins to show symptoms of the disease being communicated to him.

I have on several occasions attended another grown-up man, Billy Wilson, at present living at the Ettrick station, who occasionally spits blood. This appears to proceed from some old injury to the chest, as I cannot find sufficient disease in the lungs to account for it.

The children at the station were in good health, but recovering from a pustular skin disease, something like chicken-pox, or what is commonly called native-pox. They were rapidly getting clear of the complaint.

The provisions and stores were of the usual description and quality.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

Office of Central Board for Aborigines, Melbourne.

SIR,

Portland, 11th February 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded to Condah station on 15th December on a visit of inspection. With the exception of two deaths, I found the same number of Aborigines resident. They were all in good health.

The first death which took place was that of Dick Richards; the other of Mrs. Canterbury.

Dick Richards ultimately died of diarrhoea of long standing, but his constitution had been completely undermined by secondary syphilis. His wife has since died (last month) completely broken down by the same complaint. They were amongst the last six Aborigines received at the station from Benyeo, up the country, and all of them were more or less affected with syphilis in some of its secondary forms. None had been treated for the primary symptoms.

Mrs. Canterbury died of old age. She was latterly quite imbecile, and her age was not known, as she was the oldest Aboriginal in the district.

I inspected the huts, and found them clean, neat, and dry.

The children were all healthy, clean, and free from skin disease.

The provisions were sound and of the usual quality. I heard of no complaint.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. BREWER.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

Office of the Board for Protection of Aborigines.

SIR,

Portland, 6th April 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th of February I proceeded on a visit of inspection to the Condah station for Aborigines.

There were the usual number at the station, and their general health seemed good, with the exception of that of a man named Robinson, whom I found suffering from epileptic fits, and a woman, Cora Green, who was attacked the previous day with what seemed at the time a common catarrh. She has not, however, been in good health since, and I had to prescribe for her on the 24th of March. There were also two children suffering from psoriasis. I gave directions how to have them attended to.

In the beginning of January the widow of Dick Richards, who died last quarter, died also, worn out with syphilitic pains. When received on the station she was in a dreadful state of ulceration about the vagina, and had not received any treatment for the primary symptoms. It is very difficult to attend to the natives in that complaint, as they will not take proper care of themselves.

Mr. Brazier wished Cora Green to be admitted into the Benevolent Asylum, that I might have her under my care for a while, as he thinks she is not in good health; but she refused to leave the station at the last moment. I very much regret the extreme reluctance of the Aborigines to going into hospital, as at times it would be so much more satisfactory to me to see them daily, if necessary, until they had quite recovered their health.

The huts were clean and free from damp and bad smells; so was the orphans' establishment. With the exception of the two mentioned above, the children were clean and free from skin diseases.

The provisions were of the usual quality, and quite sound and good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

Central Board for Protection of Aborigines, Melbourne.

APPENDIX V

DR. LAWTON'S REPORTS.

LAKE HINDMARSH.

SIR,

Horsham, 17th June 1873.

I have the honor to forward you sanitary report of Aboriginal station, Lake Hindmarsh, for the quarter ending June 1873.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. LAWTON.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.

SANITARY REPORT OF ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE HINDMARSH, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 1873.

Number of souls on station.—Fifty-seven:—Male adults, sixteen; female adults, eight; boys, eighteen; girls, fifteen.

Living in camps.—None.

Habitations.—Six huts are empty. The huts inhabited are in good order.

The schoolhouse.—Since the new stone building has been occupied, the girls' house has been plastered, ceiled with light open calico, and used as a school-room. Two huts are in course of removal to new ground.

Births during the quarter.—Two.

Deaths during the quarter.—Two: the infant child of Blanch, aged four months, and a child of Ada's, prematurely born.

Sick and invalids.—Jacky Macready, large spreading ulceration on right chest, back and front, and tubercular deposit in left lung—he is very ill. Phillip has an abdominal tumor, most probably aneurism of aorta; there were so many noises while examining that I was unable distinctly to hear.

The camps, when deserted, should be burnt.

The schoolroom is twenty-seven feet long, fourteen feet wide, and eleven feet high from floor to ceiling. In it were twenty-six scholars, one teacher, and Mr. Stahle, giving a cubic space of nearly 150 feet to each person.

The boys' bedroom is eighteen feet long, twenty feet wide, and twelve feet high, with eight occupied beds, giving each boy 540 cubic feet.

The girls' bedroom is of the same dimensions as that of the boys, with eleven occupied beds, giving a cubic space of a little more than 392 feet to each girl. There is a space between the calico ceiling and the roof, and through ventilation in that space; the schoolroom has a similar space.

F. LAWTON, M.R.C.S.E.

SANITARY REPORT OF ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE HINDMARSH, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 1873.

Number of souls on station.—Fifty-eight:—Male adults, fourteen; female adults, thirteen; boys, seventeen; girls, fourteen.

Living in camps.—There are three camps, with six occupants, amongst whom is Teddy, who is ill.

Habitations.—Six huts are empty; those that are occupied are in good order.

Births during the quarter.—One.

Deaths during the quarter.—Two: Phillip from rupture of aortic aneurism; Polly died at Lake Hindmarsh.

Sick and invalids.—Teddy, who had glandular enlargements, has now tumor on surface of liver, and one suppurating gland; Diana, better; Pechel and Christina, cured; Minnie had ophthalmia, is well; hers was the only case under treatment.

F. LAWTON, M.R.C.S.E.

SIR,

Horsham, 1st January 1874.

I have the honor to forward to you sanitary report of Aboriginal station, Lake Hindmarsh, for the quarter ending December 1873.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.

F. LAWTON.

SANITARY REPORT OF ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE HINDMARSH, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 1873.

Number of souls on the station.—Sixty-eight:—Male adults, twenty; female adults, thirteen; boys, nineteen; girls, sixteen.

Living in camps.—Ten; there are five camps in a cluster.

Habitations.—Are all in good order, with one exception, the dwelling of Pelham, the floor of which is rough and broken, and apt to collect dirt. Five huts are empty, two are in course of construction; there is no visible progress in either since last visit. The schoolhouse and the large new house are both clean. The air of the sleeping-rooms sweet "early in the morning, between six and seven a.m."

Births during the quarter.—None.

Deaths during the quarter.—One, Teddy, who was suffering from suppurating glands, &c.

Sick and invalids.—Pelham has rheumatism, following a wetting from upsetting of canoc; Janet, chronic muscular rheumatism; Margaret complains of pains in her side; Christina, a return of fits; Rebecca is wasting, and, in addition to the chest mischief, has enlargement of the liver, with obstructed circulation; she is very ill.

The children appear healthy, and sufficiently clothed.

Rubbish is not abundant, but is gradually collecting about the habitations.

Diana is said to have been bitten by a snake; she recovered. Mr. Stahle injected ammonia into her left arm.

F. LAWTON, M.R.C.S.E.

SIR,

Horsham, 2nd April 1874.

I have the honor to forward to you sanitary report of Aboriginal station, Lake Hindmarsh, for the quarter ending March 1874.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.

F. LAWTON.

SANITARY REPORT OF ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE HINDMARSH, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 1874.

Number of souls on the station, exclusive of those in camps.—Seventy-five :—Adult males, twenty-four ; adult females, thirteen ; boys, thirty-one ; girls, seventeen.

Habitations.—All in fair condition, and appear weather-tight. A small area in front of each is swept of rubbish ; only one, a “bachelor’s,” is disorderly. Susan’s is exceptionally clean and tidy. Two huts are quite deserted ; it appears some one has died in each of them. Two are empty ; three are undergoing repair ; one hut has a cement floor, which is a recommendation as regards cleanliness, and also as being much less absorbant than wood.

New house.—Is in good order. The boys’ dormitory contains eight beds, that for the girls twelve. Free ventilation by both doors and windows is necessary, especially in close weather.

Camps.—Seven persons are living in three camps, the majority of whom are old people ; one of these, Buonaparte, is suffering from a tumor in his left side “flank ;” there is nothing to be done in the way of cure.

Sick and invalids.—Rebecca is again ill ; in addition to other troubles, she has an inflamed and ulcerated throat. Pelham, Margaret, and Bobby are well ; the others mentioned in last report are not complaining.

Births during quarter.—One.

Deaths during quarter.—None.

Remarks.—There is a tendency to ophthalmia, more or less severe, in these people. I notice several blind in one or both eyes ; some of the children seem also somewhat inclined to it. Where numbers are grouped together this disease will sometimes spread, especially when the health is a little lowered from any cause. It is necessary in one so affected that he should not use the towel or washing utensil of another.

F. LAWTON, M.R.C.S.E.

APPENDIX VI.

LAKE HINDMARSH.

The Reverend Mr. Ellerman has furnished the following report on the station at Lake Hindmarsh :—

17th January 1874.

No. 1. Attendance, 1873—

Month.	Attendance.	Daily Average.	Month.	Attendance.	Daily Average.
January ...	92 ...	89·17	July ...	69 ...	61·19
February ...	91 ...	82·6	August... ..	72 ...	66·17
March ...	92 ...	76·23	September ...	63 ...	60·16
April ...	89 ...	85·7	October ...	69 ...	66·21
May ...	69 ...	68·6	November ...	69 ...	67·23
June ...	66 ...	62·8	December ...	68 ...	67·26

Monthly average throughout year 1873 86·5.

No. 2. *Births and Deaths.*—Three children born ; one child and four adults died.

No. 3. *School.*—The school accommodation is good ; the building of stone, shingled roof, covered with iron. Twenty-seven children are under instruction. The females have a special sewing class, and are taught to make their own clothing and shirts, &c., for boys and men. Of the adult population, six males and eight females read and write. Ten boys and nine girls read and write.

No. 4. *Station.*—The whole reserve is fenced in, and subdivided into four sheep paddocks, either by log or brush fences ; this has been done by the Aborigines. Near the home station there is one large grazing paddock for horses, bullocks, cows ; and a smaller one, surrounding Mission buildings, for horses at work. Five acres are under cultivation for hay, four acres fenced in for garden purposes, growing all kinds of vegetables and abundance of fruit—all consumed on the station. Occasionally the natives sell vegetables in the neighboring township, but hardly enough to notice in this report.

No. 5. *Stock.*—The stock belonging to the Aborigines consists of 1,960 sheep, 4 horses, 4 cows, 4 calves, 5 head of young cattle, 6 working bullocks, 1 bull. The missionaries have 3 cows, 3 calves, 2 heifers, 2 horses. With this, the station is fully stocked.

Stock Slaughtered.—600 sheep and 4 head of cattle have been killed for food during the past year.

Revenue, 1873.—From sale of wool and sheepskins, £238 12s. 10d. This has met expenses of station, wages to Aborigines, clothes for children, purchasing rations [exclusive of stores, clothing, &c., of the value of £466 2s. 3d., supplied by the Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines].

No. 6. *Buildings.*—There are about twenty houses and huts inhabited by the blacks ; occasionally some are vacated for a while. The buildings are all good and substantial, with but one or two exceptions. They are kept clean, as much attention is given to this by the manager. The Mission premises consist of one large dwelling-house, of stone ; one large children’s home, of stone ; church, store, kitchen, cart-shed, harness-room.

Hunting.—On Saturdays the men go out hunting ; game is scarce, excepting kangaroo ; these, however, are poor, as the country around is stocked. Fish in the Wimmers are small and scarce. The old men hunt almost every day, but could not live without the Government allowance of food.

Employment.—There is always work to be done on this station, as everything for station use is repaired there. The wood work and light iron work of a large bullock-dray was completely restored by some of the Aborigines the other day in a very creditable manner ; fences kept up, ground cleared of scrub, gardens worked and watered. Occasionally some of the men take short contracts of work from the neighboring settlers, such as fencing, stripping bark, mustering sheep ; and the money received is spent in purchasing clothes, or providing comforts for home.

A few Aborigines, I regret to say, still continue to indulge in intoxicating drinks. This is not to be wondered at, seeing the bad example set both by rich and poor in the district. During the past year several publicans have been fined for supplying blacks with drink ; still, from want of police supervision, country public-houses will sell to the Aborigines whenever it can be done without risk to themselves. I may mention the public-houses at Lawloit as an instance.

Progress.—This station is prospering without doubt, as everything is done by the manager (the Rev. T. W. Spieseke) to forward its interest. Small allotments of land within the reserve have been parcelled out near the river, and are now taken up by families who can cultivate fruit trees, potatoes, and grain. A large reservoir is to be constructed near the houses, situated some distance from the river, so that each can have its own garden, with abundance of water. An attempt has been made to grow arrowroot. The plants look well, but will require irrigation. Mulberry trees look healthy ; and next year will begin the cultivation of silk, which I am sure will prove a profitable branch of industry.

The order on this station is admirable. During my visit I heard the bell ring at half-past five in the morning ; at six meat was distributed ; at half-past six work begun.

The station sustained a great loss in the death of Philip Pepper, whose influence over the surrounding tribes was great, and always exerted for their good. His wife Rebecca has charge of the children, and proves herself an excellent matron. Steward is an active and industrious worker, and has made a most comfortable home for himself. He takes the lead in all things pertaining to the management of stock and station, displaying as much shrewdness as most European overseers in the management of stock.

Some of the squatters who take an interest in this station have kindly contributed 350 sheep for consumption.

The children on this station are very healthy and seem perfectly happy, always neatly dressed, especially when at school. The elder boys are always employed, and their habits of industry are being formed, which will fit them for usefulness hereafter.

LAKE TYERS, GIPPSLAND.

The Reverend J. Bulmer reports as follows respecting the condition of the Aboriginal station at Lake Tyers :—

29th December 1873.

1. The number of Aborigines who attend the station is as follows :—

1873.—January	37	1873.—July	46
" February	45	" August	58
" March	46	" September	55
" April	52	" October	55
" May	45	" November	51
" June	46	" December	51

2. The number of births during the year was four, being three males and one female. The number of deaths was one, being an adult male ; cause of death, consumption.

3. The number of children attending the school is twelve, of which number three are females and nine are males.

The number of persons who can read and write is seven females and fourteen males.

4. The quantity of ground fenced in is about 600 acres, besides which a fence is in course of erection, which, when completed, will enclose the whole reserve of 2,000 acres. The quantity of ground fenced for cultivation is about 8 acres, which has been cropped as follows :—Three acres of rye, 2 acres of potatoes, 1 acre of arrowroot, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of wheat (put in as an experiment), $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of hops, and $\frac{1}{4}$ acre of maize, and the rest in a general crop of vegetables for station use.

As the rye has not been threshed I cannot say how much per acre the yield has been, but I expect to get about 60 bushels, which I intend to get ground for station use. I daresay, mixed with a little flour, it will form a very wholesome article of diet.

We have manufactured 350 lbs. of arrowroot, which has not yet been sold ; this is the produce of a $\frac{1}{2}$ acre which I planted last year. As we have now an acre planted, we will no doubt be able to make more than half a ton of good arrowroot. I find the ground is admirably adapted for growing the arrowroot plant, and hope in future that it will form the staple produce of the station.

We also produced about 10 tons of potatoes, all of which were used on the station. No produce has been sold.

5. The quantity of stock is 10 cows and 7 calves, 4 of which are heifers. There are also 150 sheep.

Ten sheep have been killed for food, and 2 cows and 3 calves have died during the winter.

6. The number of huts for Aborigines is four, which are all inhabited ; but I may state that funds are very urgently required for the erection of dwellings for the blacks ; those who are living in huts keep them tolerably clean. The total number of buildings on the station is nine.

The blacks still hunt native game, as there is not sufficient meat on the station to supply all who work ; they procure mostly fish, kangaroo, and native bears.

Their drinking habits have not been brought so much under my notice as formerly.

With regard to the general progress of the station, I may state that the blacks have worked well during the past year. They have been employed in grubbing land for cultivation, at which they have all worked cheerfully, and after the ground was put under crop they set to work ringing trees and clearing the undergrowth to improve the pasture.

It is proposed to employ the blacks in splitting timber for fencing more ground for cultivation as soon as the present holiday season is over.

LAKE WELLINGTON, GIPPSLAND.

The Rev. F. A. Hagenauer gives the following account of the progress made at the Aboriginal station on the shores of Lake Wellington :—

13th January 1874.

1. The number of Aborigines attending the station during each month for the twelve months ending 31st December 1873, and the average daily attendance at the station for each month during the same period, was :—

	Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
January	82	78	July	83	76
February	75	70	August	85	79
March	78	74	September	80	79
April	72	58	October	85	79
May	76	73	November	86	79
June	76	76	December	85	83

2. The number of births during the year has been 6 ; the number of deaths has only been 1, of a child ; increase, 5.

3. The number of children attending school is 21. The number of adults who can read and write is the same as last year, 17 ; the number of children who read and write is 12, three of them having lately passed the examination of the standard of education according to the law of Victoria, among whom is a boy of only eleven years of age.

4. The quantity of land fenced with a very good three-rail sheep and cattle proof fence is 2,300 acres, and is divided into the following paddocks :—A, 1,800 acres ; B, 320 acres ; C, 200 acres ; D, two paddocks for cultivation of potatoes and arrowroot, 4 acres each ; E, 4 acres divided into seven gardens for vegetables and fruit trees, belonging to the Aboriginal families ; F, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres have been cleared, grubbed, and prepared for the cultivation of hops, of which $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre was planted, but was again destroyed by the late flood. This paddock and the gardens are fenced with good paling fences, which have been erected lately. The land being not suitable for grain, we have only potatoes for station use (about ten tons last year), and "tous les mois," which is prepared and can now be sold in larger quantities. Last year's harvest gave about 1,000 lbs., and we have planted a far larger quantity for next year. Accounts will be laid before the Board as soon as the above quantity has been sold. As this is hoped to become a source of income to the station, it is intended to be worked with a steam-engine for next year's harvest. The quality has been highly spoken of, and we received also a "medal of merit" at the Exhibition at Vienna in 1873. No produce has been sold except hides, which has been expended in wages, provisions, as salt, &c. One bullock was sold for £7 19s., and one cow and young bullock bought for it. The income from wool from the small flock of sheep has been paid towards the fencing account of the 320-acre paddock.

5. The total number of stock belonging to the Board is 129, being 44 cows, about 20 heifers, and 20 young bullocks ; 6 working bullocks, 1 bull (the other bull hurt himself and had to be shot), and 38 calves ; sheep for station use, 75. We killed, for use at the station, 17 little bullocks and 2 cows. One bull had to be shot, as he had injured himself by

jumping over a fence. One cow and calf were drowned during the flood in February last, and one cow died in calving. Two bullocks have been purchased for food at the beginning of the year. The total increase of cattle at the station has been 27 head. Sheep have been killed—43 for food during hot weather. As the paddocks are all securely fenced, and the grass is growing in abundance, it would be very desirable that the Government would stock the land at an early date, so that the station could be made self-supporting in a very short time, which will be the case soon if a little more help is granted.

6. The number of huts built on the station is twelve, and a few more new ones are in course of erection; the total number of buildings of all kinds is twenty-seven. The houses of the natives are generally kept clean and in good order; a few of the blacks have, however, often to be reminded to clean their houses at regular times.

7. Some of the old blacks like still to hunt native game, and the women catch fish and supply all on the station with it during a certain season of the year. Some of the young married men have cultivations of arrowroot for their own use, and also endeavour to raise a little money for their own support in other ways. There is still sometimes a little drunkenness among a few blacks who still wander about; but on the station no cases have occurred any more.

8. In reference to the state of health, I am happy to say that we have had almost no illness at the station during the past year; all are quite well. The only case of death reported was a shock to the system through the great heat some weeks ago. The progress at school has been very good, and the highest results ever paid by the State in Victoria are still paid to this school of Aboriginal children. In conclusion, I may state that we have endeavored to cultivate hops, but that the late great flood destroyed the whole plantation of the same, so that we have to replant it again next season.

23rd January 1874.

I regret very much to have omitted in my annual report of the 13th instant to give an answer to part of question 5 in reference to milking cows on the station, which oversight I beg to make good by giving now the statement which ought to have been part of my answer, which is as follows:—

There are 28 milking cows on the station, which give milk during different seasons of the year. All the blacks are allowed to milk a few cows for their families, and a good many are making good use of the privilege, and enjoy the milk and butter with thankfulness. None of the dairy produce has been sold.

LAKE CONDAH.

The Rev. Amos Brazier, who has charge of this station, reports as follows:—

5th January 1874.

In reply to your letter B.A. 73/712, I beg to offer the following remarks:—

1st. I have kept no record of the number of Aborigines attending this station, except the one which I have sent to you monthly. I was not aware that such a record was necessary, or I would have kept it and furnished you with it.

2nd. There have been births to the amount of three, and four deaths on the station during 1873, and one death occurred (that of Billy Palfield) on Mr. Learmonth's station.

3rd. There are 32 Aboriginal children attending the day school, 15 boys and 17 girls. Of these, 6 are in the first class, and read and do first-class work very well. The 26 others read and write. The adults usually on the station are about—men, 25; women, 21.

4th. The whole reserve was fenced, but a fire came through the bush and swept away about a mile of the fence in December last. There are 60 or 70 acres fenced in within the reserve, in three small paddocks; two have been under cultivation, and the other has been used for grazing. When I came on the station in March last I found a small quantity of inferior potatoes in the ground, and they were dug up by the blacks and used as they were required, but the supply was insufficient. There were a few bags of oats, which were sold, and the proceeds entered in the station account-book. There was also enough wheat to make 3½ bags of flour. The half bag was used, and the 3 bags are now very useful; for to-day I served out the last flour apart from these 3 bags, and I hope they will supply the people till I can procure the stores allowed by the Board.

5th. The number of cattle on the station on the 18th March 1873 was 171 of all kinds. A small number of steers were killed (13 or 14), and over 30 calves have been added to the stock of the station. But unfortunately some disease has been among the cattle for the last three months, and carried off by death bullocks (workers), cows, and calves. On the 29th of July there were 172 head of cattle, all told; and although I cut 17, and branded 16 heifers, on the 3rd of December, yet the total number does not yet reach 180, so many of the young cattle and some cows and working bullocks having died. We have still a team of six bullocks; if they escape they will be useful for the plough. The remainder consist of cows and very young cattle. There are about 20 cows in milk, of which two supply Mr. Hogan and myself with milk for tea, &c., and the remainder are wholly used by the Aborigines. I killed one cow at Christmas for the people. She was fat; but had a fistula, which would soon have made her very poor, and it was better to kill her.

6th. There are 17 huts on the station, but two of them are not inhabited regularly. The others are always occupied. Two of these have been rebuilt during the last year, and another is in course of reconstruction; the family meantime living in a mia-mia. The buildings generally are moderately good for the huts of Aborigines. They are generally kept clean.

During 1873 the blacks erected a long line of log fencing, and this occupied them during the whole winter. In spring they fenced in a large garden, and put a good portion of it under crop, chiefly of potatoes. Two tons of potatoes were given by the Board for seed, and besides planting a good quantity in the gardens, the Aborigines put the remainder of them in the cultivation paddock. I hope this will give potatoes for the year.

The blacks often bring home a kangaroo; and in the season when the water runs they catch fish. They eat the flesh of the kangaroo, and sell the skin. They also make opossum skin rugs, baskets, and other little things for sale; and generally they spend the few shillings thus obtained in some article of clothing, or shoes. Sometimes they purchase a little fat to make a cake or pudding, and sometimes a pound of candles or a pocket-knife and matches.

I have not seen an intoxicated man or woman on the station since I came, nor do I think that any intoxicating drinks have been used here by any one except as medicine. One man whom I sent to Portland to register a death, got brandy on the road, and the case is in the hands of the police. I think it very likely that the man who sold the brandy to him will be convicted of the offence on the 15th instant, when the case is to come on again for hearing. There are many on this station who used to drink freely in past days.

The Aborigines on the whole are but feeble workmen, with inferior methods, and it is difficult to improve them. I sometimes hope and believe that they do improve, although slowly; and I think, if they were paid a small weekly wage, it might on the whole tend to reduce the expense of maintenance; for although there is little or no land fit to grow wheat and oats on this reserve, yet other industries might be established with profit and advantage.

People generally at the station in 1873:—Men, 25; women, 21; boys at school, 15; girls at school, 17; infants, 6. Total, 84.

The buildings are:—Schoolroom, dormitory, mission house, teacher's house, 17 huts, and 2 sheds.

FRAMLINGHAM.

Mr. Goodall, the superintendent of the station at Franglingham, reports thus:—

4th June 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that the number of Aborigines attending during each month for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1873, and the average daily attendance for the same period, are as follows:—

	Attending.	Daily Average.		Attending.	Daily Average.
January...	67	63	July ...	64	63
February ...	61	60	August ...	64	55
March ...	63	60	September ...	64	58
April ...	60	58	October ...	64	55
May ...	60	57	November ...	60	50
June ...	64	63	December ...	60	51

The number of adult males, adult females, and male and female children who can read and write is:—Males, 4; females, 8; boys, 4; girls, 2. The number of children attending school is twelve; the whole of them are making steady progress in learning, although none of them are rapid learners, and are specially dull at arithmetic. Seven out of the twelve have only recently been brought into school.

The girls and any of the women who choose to learn are taught sewing by Mrs. Goodall, who also gives them lessons with the sewing machine, and some of them can now work it very skilfully.

About 25 acres were put under cultivation, but the return was very small owing to the long drought which ruined most crops in this part of the district, and also to the ravages of the kangaroos and rabbits.

I think it would be advisable to abandon all attempts at cultivation of grain for a year or two, and try the cultivation of grapes and clovers (for which purpose the land is well adapted), which I am sure in the end would be more remunerative, less liable to suffer from the above causes, and less expensive. I have already five acres sown with clover and six with rye-grass.

There are fifteen huts occupied by the Aborigines, and are on the whole clean and well kept.

Occasionally they hunt after native game and fish, but it is not a favorite pursuit with them now, as most of them seem more inclined to procure their livelihood in the more civilized method of seeking for remunerative employment. Most of them are good workmen, and have a neat way of executing any task given to them, but for the most part indolent, and require well looking after. The women make a deal of money by the manufacture of baskets, hats, mats, and opossum rugs, &c., with which they purchase many little domestic comforts and necessities which are not provided for them by the Central Board; in fact, I have had much pleasure in noticing the ability and economy with which some of them can lay out a pound. In this line they could teach many of the poorer classes of Europeans a lesson.

The state of the health of Aborigines, taking the year as a whole, has been much in advance of any previous year, and our number has been augmented by the birth of two fine healthy male children, one of whom was baptised by the Rev. W. Coombs this morning.

I am sorry to add that there are still a number of them who still indulge in intoxicating drinks; but, taken as a whole, there is a considerable improvement in their general conduct and appearance.

In conclusion, I beg to add that the progress made on the station has been quite up to expectation, and is now in a fair way for more rapid improvement.

APPENDIX VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF STORES for the use of the Aborigines by the Board from the 1st January 1873 to the 31st December 1873.

Name of Station.	Blankets.	Twill Shirts.	Serge Shirts.	Men's Trousers.	Boys' Trousers.	Dresses.	Fetticoats.	Chemises.	Jumpers.	Flour.	Tea.	Sugar.	Oatmeal.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Salt.	Soap.	Miscellaneous.
Coranderrk ..	45	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	30	22,000	884	11,660	700	85	1,200	1,000	1,400	150 yds. plaid, 300 yds. wincey, 350 yds. print, 100 yds. flannel, 150 yds. blue serge, 300 yds. twill, 150 yds. calico, 100 yds. holland, 154 yds. canvass, 3 lbs. thread, 100 doz. hooks and eyes, 12 doz. needles, 36 tooth combs, 36 rack combs, 56 reels cotton, 7 lbs. mustard, 3 candle moulds, 3 pairs geese, 2 pairs guinea fowl, 3 pairs hens, 3 pairs turkeys, 24 tomahawks, 6 chambers, 6 tin candlesticks, 8 scrubbing brushes, 6 hair brooms, 3 cwt. nails, 4 doz. knives and forks, 3 doz. iron spoons, 6 whitewash brushes, 4 hardwood tubs, 2 spirit levels, 1 3-foot rule, 6 padlocks, 4 lbs. candle-wick, 6 lbs. glue, 1 long-handled shovel, 6 lbs. French nails, 4 hanks sewing twine, 2 lbs. tacks, 4 sheets zinc, 1 bass broom, 12 woolpacks, 2 bradawls, 50 lbs. rope, 100 feet wire, 20 hand saw files, 3 hand saws, 1 crosscut saw, 12 mortising irons, 3 carpenters' squares, 2 carpenters' hammers, 1 set bits, 3 augers, 2 tenon saws, 3 adzes, 1 carpenter's gauge, 3 pailing throws, 1 carpenter's square, 2 2-foot rules, 60 pannicans, 1 saw set, 1 doz. pruning forks, 8 grubbing hoes, 12 potato forks, 12 mill saw files, 2 tin buckets.
Lake Hindmarsh	40	36	48	36	30	..	..	..	..	18,900	442	4,314½	600	130	900	..	156	6 American axes, 12 tomahawks, 2 iron tubs, 100 yds. wincey, 100 yds. print, 72 yds. flannel, 100 yds. calico, 36 camp kettles, 36 quart pots, 48 pint pots.
Framlingham ..	35	36	36	30	..	20	20	30	..	19,790	464	3,591	168	22	4	..	944	12 grammars, 12 geographies, 12 table cards, 1 set reading lessons, 4 doz. copybooks, 3 boxes slate pencils, 1 gross pens, 2 qts. ink, 1 lb. maizena, 200 needles, 36 reels cotton, 80 yds. flannel.
Lake Condah ..	80	36	18	24	24	..	..	..	24	23,150	530	7,078	536	100	748	336	652	2 tons potatoes, 2 cwt. nails, 2 hand saws, 24 knives and forks, 24 iron spoons, 6 American axes, 50 yds. blue serge, 50 yds. mole, 50 yds. Forfar, 80 yds. flannel, 100 yds. print, 100 yds. calico, 80 yds. linsey woolsey, 24 thimbles, 80 yds. plaid, 60 yds. check, 4 gross hooks and eyes, 2 gross buttons, 300 needles, 24 rack combs, 6 lbs. thread, 12 billies, 12 pannicans, 18 tin plates.
Lake Wellington	40	80	36	36	18	12	..	12	12	14,400	518	2,776	344	56	8	444	600	6 pairs scissors, 3 hand saws, 12 saw files, 48 pocket knives, 1 6-gallon boiler, 1 3-gallon boiler, 3 hair brooms, 6 enamelled wash basins, 12 scrubbing brushes, 3 bass brooms, 56 lbs. nails, 36 tomahawks, 6 axes, 12 Dutch hoes, 80 yds. wincey, 80 yds. print, 30 yds. grey serge, 50 yds. check, 30 yds. red serge, 50 yds. flannel, 50 yds. mole, 30 yds. plaid, 4 lbs. thread, 36 reels of cotton, 200 needles, 48 dressing combs, 36 towels, 48 camp kettles, 48 pannicans.
Lake Tyers ..	10	40	20	30	20	20	..	30	24	14,000	348	3,388	400	100	400	..	336	12 3rd lesson books, 12 4th lesson books, 6 5th lesson books, 12 2nd lesson books, 60 copybooks, 2 writing models, 2 sets reading sheets, 1 geography, 4 Colenso's Arithmetics, 19 Sequels to Book of Lessons, 2 dictionaries, 1 dictionary of derivations, 2 boxes pens, 2 doz. table books, 8 Colenso's Examples, 2 boxes chalk, 2 Sequels to Second Book, 12 slates, 12 spades, 6 hoes, 3 rakes, 6 axes, 2 crosscut saws, 80 yds. calico, 100 yds. print, 40 yds. woolsey, 20 yds. holland, 40 yds. towelling, 36 rack combs, 36 tooth combs, 36 pannicans.
Mordialloc ..	5	2	..	4	..	3	3	3	2	1,000	52½	358	14	8	21	14	64	2 pilot jackets, 5 felt hats, 2 woollen jackets.
Alexandra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	4	12	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bacchus Marsh ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1½	7	..	6	..	1	..	..
Tarnawarucourt	13	7	7	7	..	10	5	..	1	1,500	30	300	..	30	..	..	112	2 spades, 2 American axes.
Wimberehtp ..	12	12	6	6	..	6	6	6	..	3,000	40	400	..	20	..	..	112	..
Wyuna ..	30	21	12	15	6	10	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 tomahawks, 2 lbs. thread.
Boort ..	24	12	12	12	..	..	8	..	..	..	15	93½	..	..	..	..	..	6 tomahawks, 3 flannel jackets.
Geelong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	30½	284	14	6	4	30	6	..
East Charlton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	50	500	20	30	112	..	56	7 tomahawks, 12 billies.
Melbourne ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glenisla ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	20	200	50	9	86	..	56	..
Carr's Plains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	271	..	6	..	..	..	..
Mount Talbot ..	6	10	..	4	..	12	9	12	6	..	10	30	..	8	..	..	..	..
Reidesdale ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	25	210	..	10	..	..	112	12 tomahawks.
Kulkynie ..	30	..	20	20	..	12	12	..	6	2,000	50	550	50	30	112	..	112	12 tomahawks.
Mildura ..	50	..	12	5	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Terrick-terrick ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sandhurst ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulupna ..	60	36	36	36	6	36	36	36	6	3,000	80	908	56	30	56	..	56	1 pair braces, 1 shawl.
Nareen ..	3	..	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Hope ..	..	..	6	6	..	4	..	..	..	600	10	200	..	4	..	..	112	..
Pretty Tower ..	..	12	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	40	400	..	..	..	..	56	..
Swan Hill ..	65	..	50	50	..	..	50	..	..	400	24	224	..	5	..	..	15	15 serge jumpers, 58 tons firewood
Total ..	550	348	335	391	104	158	156	130	117	130,940	2,702½	37,727½	2,958	679	6	4,069	1,351	4,987

APPENDIX VIII.

ACCOUNT showing the Amounts Voted for the Aborigines and the Amounts Expended from the 1st January to the 31st December 1873.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Unexpended balance on 31st December 1872	8,320	5	6	Medical attendance and medicines	283	12	2
Amounts voted for the year ending 30th June 1874:—				Meat for various stations	164	13	3
Medical attendance due to Mr. R. G. Morrison, June 1873	10	5	0	Potatoes, seeds, &c.	62	5	8
Meat (Geelong), 1866 to July 1871	25	4	8	Carriage of stores	125	19	5
Food, clothing, stores, and other expenses	6,800	0	0	Buildings and building materials	289	7	0
Medical allowance and medical comforts	375	0	0	Travelling expenses removing Aborigines	91	18	6
Buildings at Coranderrk	250	0	0	Horses for Framlingham	29	12	6
				Cattle for various stations	180	10	0
				Advertising (exclusive of £4 18s. 3d. paid from a Treasury vote)	1	10	0
				Fencing	115	14	6
				Farming implements, harness, &c.	75	19	6
				Labor and expenses hop-growing, Coranderrk	187	8	9
				Incidental expenses, insurance of stores, &c.	32	12	0
				Amount expended for stores*	4,178	9	11
				Salary of Inspector of Stations	300	0	0
				Salary of Master at Coranderrk	68	6	10
				Salary of Master at Framlingham	90	0	0
				Allowance to Sergeant Fawcett for acting as Local Guardian of Aborigines at Swan Hill	3	2	2
				Laborer at Coranderrk	50	0	0
				Secretary, in lieu of travelling expenses, and for services rendered	100	0	0
				Clerical assistance	37	10	0
				Lapsed votes of previous years	3,146	5	10
				Balance available for next year	6,165	17	2
	£15,780	15	2		£15,780	15	2

* STATEMENT of the Total Cost of all Clothing, Provisions, &c. (including a portion of the Transport thereof), supplied for the use of the Aborigines, from the 1st January 1873 to the 31st December 1873.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Coranderrk	876	3	11	Glenisla	11	13	6
Lake Hindmarsh	466	2	3	Carr's Plains	9	1	4
Framlingham	458	6	7	Talbot	37	2	7
Lake Condah	588	11	5	Reidesdale	47	1	9
Lake Wellington	417	8	10	Knikyne	99	9	0
Lake Tyers	361	8	8	Mildura	71	9	10
Mordialloc	36	19	0	Terrick-terrick	0	15	0
Alexandra	3	0	0	Sandhurst	0	17	0
Bacchus Marsh	1	5	9	Ulupna	171	16	1
Tarndwarcoort	55	11	9	Nareen	5	15	
Wirnbirchip	56	18	2	Mount Hope	17	18	10
Wyuna	65	8	9	Pretty Tower	34	5	9
Boort	50	6	4	Swan Hill	175	4	3
Geelong	8	11	3	Stock unissued in Melbourne	19	4	0
East Charlton	30	3	2				
Melbourne	0	10	0				
					£4,178	9	11

APPENDIX IX.

BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Chairman.

John Mackenzie, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman.

James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.

The Honorable Theo. J. Sumner, J.P., M.L.C.

William Macredie, Esq., J.P.

Henry Jennings, Esq.

John R. Hopkins, Esq., M.P.

David Thomas, Esq., M.P.

George A. Syme, Esq.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq., F.G.S., Lon.

Mr. R. Brough Smyth acts as Secretary.

LOCAL GUARDIANS OF ABORIGINES.

Armstrong, A., Esq., Boort
 Armstrong, Thos., Esq., East Charlton, Yowen Hill
 Argyle, S., Esq., Mount Hope
 Andrews, Henry, Esq., Geelong
 Baker, W. R. Cole, Esq., Wimbirchip, Moreton Plains
 Campbell, Duncan, Esq., Lake Lalbert
 Carr, Charles W., Esq., P.M., Avoca
 Cooke, Cecil P., Esq., Lake Condah
 Crespigny, P. C., Esq.
 Dennis, A., Esq., Birregurra
 Fawcett, Sergt., Swan Hill
 Garratt, J. M., Esq., M.P., Geelong
 Gray, Charles, Esq., Nareeb-nareeb, Wycliffe
 Hedley, G. D., Esq., M.D., Sale
 Howitt, A. W., Esq., P. M., Bairnsdale
 Jackson, J. H., Esq., Sandford
 Jamieson, Hugh, Esq., Mildura
 Ker, W. L., Esq., Killingworth, Yea
 Lane, Henry B., Esq., P.M., Belfast
 Learmonth, Peter, Esq., Hamilton
 Leslie, D., Esq., Kulkynne, Swan Hill
 Mackin, C. T., Esq., M.D., Honorary Medical Officer,
 Geelong
 Molloy, W. T., Esq., M.D., Hawthorn
 MacLachlan, Ronald, Esq., River Avon
 McLeod, John, Esq., Lucknow, Gippsland

McLeod, Hugh L., Esq., Benyeo, Apsley
 McLeod, J. N., Esq., Castlemaddie, Portland
 Macleod, Archibald W., Esq., Bairnsdale, Gippsland
 Mitchell, T., Esq., Tangambalanga, Little River, Yackandandah
 Officer, C. M., Esq., Mount Talbot
 Officer, S. H., Esq., Murray Downs
 Porteous, Andrew, Esq., Pretty Tower, Stockyard Hill
 Raiston, R. H., Esq., Roseneath, Casterton
 Randell, J., Esq., Mordialloc
 Reid, David, Esq., The Hermitage, Belvoir
 Reid, Curtis A., Esq., Reidesdale, Wangaratta
 Ritchie, John, Esq., Boodcarra, Belfast
 Rutherford, James, Esq., Ulupna, Murray River
 Saunders, John, Esq., Bacchus Marsh
 Scott, R. D., Esq., Camperdown
 Scott, T. P., Esq., Lake Condah
 Simmons, J. W., Esq., Swan Reach
 Stanbridge, W. E., Esq., Wombat, Dayleford
 Strutt, C. E., Esq., P.M., Heidelberg
 Synnot, M., Esq., Terrick-terrick Station, Mount Hope District
 Tozer, F., Esq., Wangoom, near Warrnambool
 Wettenhall, H. H., Esq., Carr's Plains
 Wilson, S., Esq., Longerenong
 Wilson, Alexr., Esq., Vectis

APPENDIX X.

LOCALITIES, Areas, &c., of Lands Reserved for Aboriginal Purposes.

Locality.	Date of Gazette.	Area.
Moorabool and Werribee	26th June 1860	640 acres
Karngun	11th February 1861	3 "
Duneeed	29th June 1861	1 "
Hopkins River, near Warrnambool	17th September 1861	3,500 "
Lake Hindmarsh	17th September 1861	1,897 "
Woori Yaloak (cancelled 30th December 1862)	17th January 1862	1,200 "
Tangambalanga	6th June 1862	640 "
Mordialloc	Not Gazetted	640 "
Coranderrk (in place of Woori Yaloak)	30th June 1863	2,300 "
Lake Tyers	15th May 1863	2,000 "
Lake Wellington, Sale	9th June 1863	2,356 "
Lake Condah	15th January 1869	2,043 " 1 rood
Coranderrk (extension)	24th July 1866	2,550 "
Kangerton	26th June 1866	111 "
Lake Hindmarsh (additional)	10th March 1871	1,710 " 3 roods 14 perches
Gayfield, Murray River	27th March 1874	2,000 "

APPENDIX XI.

RETURN showing the Number of Aborigines Confined in Her Majesty's Gaols and Lock-ups for the Year ending 31st December 1873.

District.	Where Confined.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Remarks.
Ballarat	Ballarat Lock-up	Jenny	Drunkenness	Discharged	Ballarat	19th July 1873	
Bourke	Beaufort	Jemmy Mellar	Drunk and disorderly	Fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or twenty-four hours in gaol	Beaufort	8th Nov. 1873	A Queensland native—has resided in St. Kilda since he was a boy. A Sydney native—arrested on warrant at Steiglitz. A Tasmanian native.
	St. Kilda	Michael Hervey	Drunk and disorderly		St. Kilda	26th Dec. 1873..	
	Brunswick	George Brown	Deserting his illegitimate child	Discharged	Brunswick	12th Nov. 1873	
	Lilydale	John Briggs	Indecently exposing his person in a public place	Seven days' imprisonment	Lilydale	23rd May 1873..	
Castlemaine	Kyneton	Thomas Ware	Drunk and disorderly	One hour's imprisonment	Kyneton Police Court	5th March 1873	
	Castlemaine	Thomas Wimble	Drunkenness	Fined 7s. 6d., or twenty-four hours' hard labor		18th March 1873	
Geelong	Colac	Mary	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	Colac	14th May 1873	
	Colac	James McLean				15th Aug. 1873	
	Geelong Gaol	James McLean	Obscene language	One month's hard labor		1st March 1873	
Gippsland	Bairnsdale	Long Harry	Drunk and disorderly	Remanded from 14th to 15th of April and then discharged	Bairnsdale	14th April 1873	
	Sale	Tommy Clarke		Discharged with a caution	Sale	31st March 1873	
		Dairymen		Discharged		1st April 1873	
		Eliza Scott				13th June 1873	
		Farra Bobby	Vagrancy			25th Aug. 1873	
		Tommy Clarke	Assault	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment		23rd Dec. 1873	
Goulburn	Mansfield	Fanny	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	Mansfield	27th Nov. 1873	
Kilmore	Kilmore Gaol	Billy	Assaulting police	Twenty-one days' hard labor	Avenel	15th May 1873	
		John Croni	Obscene language	Fourteen days' hard labor	Kilmore	2nd June 1873	
	Avenel Lock-up	Robert Clarke, alias Mooney	Breach of peace	Discharged	Avenel	22nd Jan. 1873	
		Billy	Common assault	Fined £5, or one month's hard labor		20th Feb. 1873	Fine paid.
		Billy	Drunk and disorderly and assaulting police	Twenty-one days' hard labor	(vide 1st Kilmore)	15th May 1873..	Two convictions were obtained against two persons, who were fined £5 and £3 respectively, for supplying drink to Aborigines during this period.
		Billy	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged, having been thirty-six hours in lock-up		20th Oct. 1873	
		Billy		Twelve hours' imprisonment		27th Dec. 1873	
		Billy		Twelve hours' imprisonment		27th Dec. 1873	
		Billy		Cautioned and discharged		8th June 1873	
Maryborough	Seymour Lock-up	Mickie Mickie	Willfully and obscenely exposing his person	Two months' hard labor	Inglewood	27th Feb. 1873..	Brought for trial from Durham Ox. and underwent his sentence in the gaol at Sandhurst.
Melbourne	Swanston-street Lock-up	William Mooney	Drunkenness	Discharged	Melbourne Police Court	26th May 1873	
		William Mooney				27th May 1873	
		William Mooney		Fined 10s., or three days' imprisonment		25th May 1873..	Sent to gaol.
Ovens	Wangaratta	Charley	Lunacy	Sent to Lunatic Asylum		31st July 1873.	Brought from Portland.
		Dick	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	Wangaratta	28th Jan. 1873..	Arrested for a similar offence in May 1872.
		Fanny				"	and July 1872.
		Fanny				5th May 1873	
Sandhurst	Sandhurst	Jerry	Drunk		Sandhurst	20th Nov. 1873	
		Charlie	Drunk and disorderly	Fined 5s., or twenty-four hours' imprisonment		10th Dec. 1873	
		Tommy				24th Nov. 1873	
	Rochester	Lizzie		Admonished	Rochester	25th Jan. 1873	
	Swan Hill	Tom Salamander	Assault	Remanded seven days and discharged	Swan Hill	6th Nov. 1873	
		Duncan	Drunk and disorderly	Three hours' imprisonment		25th Dec. 1873	
Western	Belfast	Billy Youl		Forty-eight hours' imprisonment	Belfast	4th Jan. 1873	
		Billy Youl		Seven days' imprisonment		19th Feb. 1873	
		Billy Youl		Forty-eight hours' imprisonment		9th March 1873	
		Billy Youl		Discharged		4th Sept. 1873	
	Hamilton	Annie Reilly			Hamilton	22nd Sept. 1873	
		Annie Reilly				"	
		Jennie McLean				"	
		Peter Reilly				"	
	Portland	Charley	Lunacy	Remanded to M. I. house	Portland	26th July 1873..	Arrested at Heywood.
		Johnny Sutton	Drunk and disorderly	Fined 5s.		15th Nov. 1873..	"
	Warrnambool	Pompey	Wife desertion	Discharged	Warrnambool	21st Jan. 1873	
		John Brown	Drunk and disorderly			14th June 1873	
		Jim Crew	Lunacy			30th Sept. 1873	
		Wilnot	Drunk and disorderly			24th Nov. 1873	
		Jim Cain		Twenty-four hours' imprisonment		12th Dec. 1873	
	Wickliffe	Tommy Kidd			Wickliffe	24th Dec. 1873	
Winners	Dimboola	Peter Enraoome	Willful murder	Discharged	Dimboola	17th July 1873	
		Richard Clarke	Drunk and disorderly			23rd Sept. 1873	

APPENDIX XII.

LIST of Aborigines to whom Certificates have been issued under the Eighth Clause of the Regulations and Orders of 13th February 1871, during the Year ending 31st December 1873.

No.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Aboriginal.	Age— about	Height— about	Particulars.	Certificate not to remain in force after	By whom recommended.
74	1873. May 21	Jemmy Barker ...	Years. 38	ft. in. 5 8	Black	1873. Nov. 20	Ordered by the Board.
75	July 4	Billy Wallaby ...	32	5 6	... ..	1874. Jan. 3	A. Brazier, Condah.
76	"	Samuel Mouburn ...	17	5 4	... ..	"	"
77	"	Billy Gorrie ...	34	5 6	... ..	"	"
78	"	Dick Richards ...	32	5 5	... ..	"	"
79	"	Billy Officer ...	35	5 4½	... ..	"	"
80	"	Frank Clark ...	20	6 0	Half-caste ...	"	"
81	"	Billy Carter ...	19	5 6	... ..	"	"
82	"	Harry Burn ...	27	5 4	... ..	"	"
83	"	Harry Robinson ...	40	5 0	... ..	"	"
84	Oct. 10	Tommy Smyth ...	24	5 3	Black	April 9	J. Green, Coranderrk.
85	"	Talgium ...	23	5 6	Half-caste, and blind of one eye ...	"	"
86	Nov. 20	Alfred Morgan ...	19	5 8	Half-caste, can read and write ...	May 19	"
87	"	Bobby Wandon ...	19	5 6	Half-caste, can read and write well ...	"	"