

APPENDIX VI.

MEMO.

In forwarding the reports of Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Goodall, the master of the station at Framlingham, I am glad to be able to fully endorse the opinion of the latter as to the general good conduct of the Aborigines at Framlingham; they now very rarely appear at the Police Court, and though I often see some of them in Warrnambool, they are always sober and well behaved.

Belfast, 10th January 1876.

H. B. LANE, P.M.

SIR,

Framlingham Aboriginal Station, 31st December 1875.

I have the honor herewith to forward you my annual report for the year ending 31st December 1875, and, in reply to your questions contained in your letter dated 16th December 1875, to inform you that the number of Aborigines attending this station during each month of the twelve months ending 31st December 1875, and the average daily attendance during the same period, is as follows:—

	Total.	Daily Average.		Total.	Daily Average.
January	63	51	July	59	54
February	63	55	August	58	55
March	65	58	September	60	56
April	64	60	October	63	60
May	63	59	November	71	60
June	65	62	December	70	63

I have to report 6 deaths and 3 births during the above period. I attribute the large number of deaths to the outbreak of measles amongst them, which was very virulent in its character while it prevailed amongst them.

The number of children attending school is 10; 5 of these can read and write well, and the remaining 5 are making fair progress; 12 of the adults can read well and write fairly.

About half a mile of fencing will enclose the whole of the land. We have about 30 acres under cultivation, which is sown with peas, oats, rye-grass, and potatoes; about an acre of hops has also been planted. None of this produce has been consumed or sold, and we anticipate realizing about £150 should things progress as they are doing at present. Had the season been a more propitious one, it would have been something like double the amount.

The stock on the station consists of 40 cows, 2 bulls, 20 heifers, 15 steers, 3 mares, and 1 foal, and 7 working bullocks; in all, 87 head. The station is capable of carrying about 250 more.

There are 15 huts occupied by the Aborigines, and in most cases they are clean and well kept, some of them being remarkable for their neatness and cleanness, being nicely papered and neatly furnished, with the walls tastefully decorated with pictures. Their furniture as well as their windows are set off to the best advantage, with pieces of crochet and other fancy work of their own execution, a kind of work in which some of the females seem to excel and take great pleasure.

The men still continue to hunt native game, and to fish during the season. Every Saturday is occupied by them in hunting, and they generally employ their summer evenings in fishing. Several of them still continue to indulge in intoxicating drinks, although every measure is taken to prevent them doing so.

Taking the conduct of the Aborigines on the whole, a steady improvement is visible; their attachment to their homes increases, and they evidently appear to be realizing the necessity of making the best of the advantages which are at present set before them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours, &c., &c.,

WM. GOODALL, JUN.

H. B. Lane, Esq., P.M.,
Local Guardian, Belfast.

APPENDIX VII.

SIR,

Dimboola, 22nd January 1876.

In reply to yours of 16th ultimo, I beg to enclose a letter from Mr. Spieseke, containing answers.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LLOYD.

Ebenezer Mission Station, Lake Hindmarsh.

1. Number of Aborigines attending station monthly:—

	Average.	Total.		Average.	Total.
January	76	80	July	55	58
February	79	81	August	51	53
March	72	80	September	55	57
April	75½	82	October	56	58
May	74½	77	November	55	58
June	62	68	December	56	57

2. Three births, 17 deaths; with exception of one, all died during measles.
3. Twenty children attended school, who can all read or write more or less. There are also several of the adults, male and female, who can read and write.
4. The whole of the reserve is fenced in and subdivided. The produce of hay, fruit, and vegetables has been consumed on the station.
5. About 2,000 sheep, 8 working oxen, 6 milch cows, 11 calves and young cattle, and 7 horses. During the greater part of the year the cows give no milk, but if more ground was taken up for milch cows, and thus reduce the run of the sheep, the want of mutton would be more felt by the Aborigines than the temporary want of milk; the reserve would not do both. This year over 500 sheep were got from some neighbors and friends of the Aborigines.
6. A new commodious woolshed is in course of erection. Besides the house for children, there are 15 huts for Aborigines; occasionally some are unoccupied; on the whole they are kept clean. There are also the necessary buildings of the Mission dwelling-house, church, school-house, store, cart-shed, &c., &c.
7. A balance, the produce of sale of wool, carried over was, on 1st January, £258 18s. 6d., for empty bags, 3s.; on 27th November, £195 16s. 10d. was realized from the last year's clip of wool, making a total of £454 18s. 4d. From this the usual current expenditure needful for the station has been met, and clothing and rations for Aborigines supplemented; there was also bought one ton galvanized iron for new woolshed, and pump and other necessaries for irrigation, value about £60.
8. I regret to say the Aborigines go away to earn money; that these their earnings are in many instances spent in intoxicating drink. Had they inducement enough to stay on the station, this would not be the case. Mr. Curr, who has experience about Aborigines, expressed his opinion, when here on a visit, that Aborigines should not go about, but should be enabled to get their living on the station; and this is what the Aborigines want themselves.
9. No estimate could be formed about the earnings of the blacks by themselves, as they give no statement of their earnings elsewhere. What they have received for work done on station, including the wages of matron for children, and which has been paid through Mr. Spieseke, from Mission funds and from wool moneys, may be estimated at £90. The people have also burned a few tons of lime and sold it, but no account has been taken of that. I trust the above will be plain and explicit; but please give it as I put it down, especially No. 8, about intoxicating drinks.
- W. Lloyd, Esq.,
Local Guardian, Dimboola.

F. W. SPIESEKE.

APPENDIX VIII.

SIR,

Lake Condah, 3rd January 1876.

In reply to your letter of the 16th December 1875, I have the honor to inform you that the number of Aborigines attending this station during the past year was as follows:—

	Total.	Daily Average.
January	91	83
February	89	87
March	99	93
April	89	87
May	83	81
June	86	86
July	90	87
August	91	88
September	88	81
October	82	70
November	86	84
December	94	92

The number of births was 2; of deaths, 6, 4 of whom died from the effects of measles.

The number of children attending school is 34; 12 males and 14 females can read and write; 3 adult males and 6 females can read and write.

There are at present 200 acres of ground fenced in, which are divided into seven paddocks. The whole reserve was fenced in, but the fence has been destroyed by bush fires; we have, however, commenced again to fence it in, with a strong post and rail fence. The men, I am happy to state, are very diligent and willing in working at it.

Three acres and a half have been sown with oats; 3½ acres were planted with potatoes, 1 acre with hops, and 4 acres with arrowroot. The oats will yield rather a poor crop; the hops and arrowroot are also very far behind on account of the wet season, but the potatoes look pretty fair.

There was no crop sold during the year; all that was grown on the station was consumed by the Aborigines.

The number of cattle on the station is 255 head, 135 cows and heifers, 120 steers and bullocks, all of which are in good condition.

There have been 14 beasts killed for meat, 10 steers and 4 old cows. Three cows were drowned in the creek, and one working bullock died of old age.

Four good substantial huts have been built during the year. The buildings on the station at present are—school, Mission house, teacher's house, 19 huts (inhabited continually by four each on an average), children's house, store, cart-shed, harness-house, two pigsties, three out-houses, two kitchens, stable, and cattle-shed, making a total of 35 buildings.

The huts are all kept very clean and tidy; some are remarkably neat, and the articles in them are arranged with much taste. The children's house is also kept clean and tidy, but as it is not lined inside, it is, in bad weather, very cold and full of draughts.

The total income and expenditure during the year was as follows :—

INCOME.			£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.			£	s.	d.
Bark	...	...	14	17	0	Wages to men	...	...	34	2	0
Hides	...	...	10	9	7	Incidental expenses...	...	...	2	0	0
Bags	...	...	2	16	0						
Carting stores	...	...	7	5	0						
Total	...	...	£35	7	7	Total	...	...	£36	2	0

The men occasionally hunt and fish, and the women make baskets and sell them.

There was one case of drunkenness during the year, but the publican who sold the drink was prosecuted and fined.

I estimate the total amount earned by the blacks by working for neighboring settlers to be about £40.

As the huts are all built of slabs, which have shrunk, and thus render them very cold, I would beg to recommend that the Board might grant canvas to line them, which would be a very great comfort to the people, and would prove highly conducive to their better health.

The people here, I am happy to remark, are all, as a rule, contented, cheerful, and submissive; numbers of them have in former years led a very unsettled life, and it is evident from the manner in which they now live that a great improvement has taken place; they are advancing perceptibly in civilization and morality year by year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. HEINRICH STÄHLE.

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

APPENDIX IX.

SIR,

Mission Station, Ramahyurk, Lake Wellington, 15th January 1876.

In answer to your letter of the 16th ultimo I have the honor to report :—

1. The number of Aborigines at this station during the past year has been—

		Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.			
January	...	79	...	77	July	...	79	...	79
February	...	76	...	75	August	...	84	...	79
March	...	79	...	79	September	...	84	...	79
April	...	84	...	74	October	...	94	...	89
May	...	71	...	71	November	...	85	...	78
June	...	74	...	74	December	...	86	...	76

2. The number of births was 3, of deaths 4; total decrease, 1 old man. The state of health has always been very good, as reported in my monthly returns.

3. The number of children attending school—25 on the rolls. The number of adults, male and female, who can read and write is the same as stated before. The number of male and female children who can read and write—9 males, 5 females. The smaller children are making good progress with their lessons. The examinations by the Government school inspector have been very good again, and the whole 5th class have passed the standard examination and received their certificates.

4. The quantity of land fenced with a good three-rail fence includes the whole of the reserve—the grassy land as well as the swamps and water—altogether 2,300 acres, which is divided in the following paddocks :—(a) 1,800 acres, including swamp and river; (b) 320 acres for calves, paid by private sources; (c) 200 acres ditto; (d) four acres cultivation paddock fenced with palings, and about the same quantity divided for garden to the different families for their private use; (e) three acres well fenced with palings, as a hop-garden, which has been erected in 1874; (f) another three-acre paddock for the cultivation of potatoes for general use. The only kind of produce grown last year has been about six tons of potatoes for station use, and about 1,750 lbs. of manufactured arrowroot, prepared from the *tous les mois* plant, which was more successful last year than it is now, on account of the wet weather in spring. A considerable quantity of vegetables have been grown in the different gardens and used at the station, which no doubt is very beneficial to the health of the natives.

5. The total number of stock belonging to Government is now 208 of all kinds: 85 cows and heifers, 56 yearlings of both kinds, 58 calves, 3 bulls, and 6 working bullocks. Two heifers and 2 calves died during the wet weather calving, and 21 of both kinds were killed for food during the cool weather, and 40 sheep during the hot season. The cattle are doing very well, and are in good condition. About 30 cows give milk for the different families on the station. No produce has been sold.

6. The number of huts and cottages for families on the station is 13, which are continually inhabited, and generally kept in good order, although it is needed to look after them as often as possible, and to encourage the blacks in regular habits and cleanliness. The total number of buildings, including station, out-houses, &c., is the same as last year (29), but will be increased shortly by the erection of a hop-kiln and drying and cooling houses both for hops and arrowroot.

7. The total amount of money received during 1875 is as follows :—

Total income from hops	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
					15	17	7
Total income from arrowroot	...	...	...	...	34	0	0
Total from hides	...	...	...	...	17	12	2
Temporary overdraft	...	...	...	...	107	5	5
Total	...	..	...	...	£175	15	2
Total expense on station account 1875—							
Wages paid to men	...	...	...	...	59	1	2
Contracts to men, and different building materials, &c.	...	...	...	...	71	8	1
Also building materials and repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	45	5	11
Total	...	...	..	...	£175	15	2

There is about £36 worth of arrowroot not sold yet, and the amount for wages, &c., will be met from produce in the first part of the present year. Regarding the keeping of accounts, it is the same as stated last year: everything is entered into the station book, and all original vouchers carefully entered and numbered, and kept ready for inspection. A very considerably higher amount than the one stated above is raised on private accounts for the benefit of the Mission and the welfare of the natives.

8. Some of the old blacks prefer hunting native game and fishing, but will be glad to receive meat from the station as soon as the stock is sufficiently increased to do so.

9. A few cases of drunkenness among some who still wander about have occurred, but are getting less.

10. I am sorry to say that I am not able to give information about the private contracts of the blacks and their income otherwise than at the station, as they have always kept it for themselves, and would rather leave the station if I would press this point.

On the whole I am happy to say that good progress has been made in every respect, and that the state of health has also been very good. At the last exhibition at Melbourne we again received a prize for the arrowroot, and have sent a sample to the exhibition at Philadelphia lately. The progress at school has been quite satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Secretary S.C.B.A.

F. A. HAGENAUER.

APPENDIX X.

Church Mission Station, Lake Tyers, Gippsland,
5th January 1876.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your circular of the 16th December, and herewith forward the desired particulars.

1. The number of Aborigines attending the station for the year ending 31st December 1875 is as follows :—

	Total.	Daily Average.
January	50	48
February	66	62
March	68	67
April	68	66
May	69	67
June	69	66
July	66	62
August	66	62
September	66	66
October	60	55
November	50	46
December	65	64

2. The number of births during the year is 5, and the number of deaths is 2, both being infants.

3. The number of children attending school is 14. The number of blacks who can read and write is as follows :—Adult males, 4; females, 5; male children, 6; female children 3.

4. The quantity of ground fenced for cultivation is about 12 acres, besides which the whole reserve is fenced, the boundary fence being two miles in length; there is also a division fence of three-quarters of a mile long. The quantity of land under crop was about 5 acres; 4 acres being under arrowroot and 1 acre

under potatoes. I may state that the arrowroot crop did not turn out so well as I expected, as I only got 1,000 lbs. of arrowroot out of the 4 acres. The potatoes turned out well; crop about 4 tons. There has been no produce sold except arrowroot.

5. The stock on the station is as follows:—25 head of cattle, and 100 sheep. Twenty-four sheep have been killed for food during the year.

6. The number of huts is 5; they are all inhabited, and are kept tolerable clean. The total number of buildings is 10.

7. The total income of the station for the year is £69 16s.; and the total expenditure £75 1s. I sold 970 lbs. arrowroot for £38 9s. 2d., and 546 lbs. wool for £17 12s. 9d. The rest of the amount is for produce which properly belongs to last year, viz., 67 lbs. arrowroot, £2 16s. 8d.; and sheepskins and wool, £10 7s. 5d. As I had received no returns for them when I forwarded my last report I include them in this year's account. I may state that the money has been chiefly expended in paying wages. I have had the blacks employed in splitting and fencing and clearing the land, for which I have paid them, as an incentive to industry. I enclose a detailed account of expenditure.

The blacks still hunt native game; I generally allow two days a week for hunting. They make nets and fish in the lake, and the women fish with hooks; though for the past twelve months they have not been very successful in fishing, owing to the flooded state of Lake Tyers; they also hunt the kangaroo, wallaby, and native bear.

I am sorry to say many of the blacks indulge in intoxicating drink; a few spend all their earnings in that way; though there are no licensed public-houses in the district, yet they get their drink from the various "shanties" about the new entrance to the lakes.

I cannot give an estimate of the earnings of the blacks away from the station, as they do not return with any money or with any account of what they have earned; though I may venture to say those who get employment generally earn about 5s. per week, and as a rule they do not work for the neighbors for more than three months in the year.

I think the following subject might be published with advantage:—Neddy O'Rourke, a young man who had been away from the station for six months working for a settler, returned with all his earnings, about £8, and bought palings and other materials for a hut; and as I had not time to help him to build it, he employed a carpenter to build it for him. I mention this circumstance because few blacks ever return any the better for their wandering in search of work. Neddy has now fenced himself a nice garden, and has put in a crop of arrowroot; he also does his share of work on the station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours, &c., &c.,

JOHN BULMER.

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

APPENDIX XI.

SIR,

Coranderrk, 24th January 1876.

I have the honor to enclose you my report on this station in accordance with the wish expressed in your letter of 17th December 1875.

In answer to your first question, there does not appear to have been any monthly list kept of the Aborigines, but the number on the station on 31st December 1875 was as follows:—

Men living in village...	...	...	...	...	43
Women ...	...	...	...	...	33
Children ...	...	...	...	...	36
Under Miss Robertson's charge	...	...	...	...	25
					137*

* For which see papers Nos. 1 and 2.

The Aborigines fish and hunt, but not to the extent of reducing the rations they draw. I think, generally, they sell any game they shoot.

I do not think they indulge in intoxicating drink to any great extent, but I heard of four being drunk at a shanty up the river about Christmas time, and sent Mr. Harris to ascertain particulars; he was, however, too late. I am not aware of any steps being taken to prevent them getting drunk except that some time ago a Healesville publican was fined for supplying them with grog.

I am unable to furnish any estimate of their earnings when working for neighboring settlers, as I am unaware of their having done so lately, and there is no record of their having done so formerly, but I think, if they did earn anything, they would be very unlikely to communicate the fact to the manager.

With reference to the last paragraph in your letter, from the short time I have been on the station, and that intermittently, I am unable to speak of any progress the station may have made. My opinion, however, is that the management neither has been nor is satisfactory. I refer especially to the wretched state of the people's huts, the great want of efficient drainage, and the bad conduct of many of the men, and I am assisted in arriving at this opinion from having recently inspected Ebenezer, Lake Condah, and Framlingham stations.

I have, in conclusion, earnestly to beg that a medical man of high standing be sent up immediately to investigate the state of the huts and the drainage; and also, that as soon as possible the Board will appoint someone in whom it has confidence to take charge of this station, and will allow him to take so much independent action in his management that he will have a fair chance of carrying out the reforms so absolutely necessary to the welfare of the people, and which from the very constitution of a Board it is quite impossible it can carry out itself.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c., &c.,

R. B. Smyth, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

C. S. OGILVIE, General Inspector.

1st May 1876.

POSTSCRIPT.—Since the above report was sent in, drunkenness has been very prevalent at Coranderk, but it is confined to about six or eight of the people there. The numerous grog shanties in the neighborhood are at the root of the evil.—G. S. OGILVIE, Inspector.

No. 1.

DESCRIPTION of People's Huts on Coranderk Station.

No.	Dimensions.	Material.	Condition.	No. inhabiting Huts.			No.	Dimensions.	Material.	Condition.	No. inhabiting Huts.		
				Men.	Women.	Children					Men.	Women.	Children
1	18 x 14	Bark ...	Damp floor	3	2	5	18	14 x 10	Bark ...	Damp floor	1	1	...
2	18 x 12	Slabs ...	" "	1	1	1	19	16 x 12	" ...	" "	1	1	2
3	18 x 12	Bark ...	" "	1	1	1	20	24 x 15	Paling ...	" "	5	...	...
4	18 x 12	Slabs ...	Dry "	1	1	1	21	20 x 12	" ...	" "	1	1	1
5	18 x 12	" ...	Damp "	1	1	...	22	12 x 12	Bark ...	" "	1	1	...
6	18 x 12	Paling ...	" "	2	2	3	23	22 x 18	Slabs ...	" "	empty		
7	18 x 12	" ...	" "	empty			24	15 x 10	Bark ...	" "	2	...	...
8	15 x 10	Bark ...	" "	1	1	1	25	18 x 12	Paling ...	Dry "	1	1	...
9	12 x 10	" ...	" "	...	2	...	26	18 x 12	" ...	Damp "	1	1	1
10	15 x 10	" ...	" "	2	1	1	27	18 x 11	" ...	" "	...	3	...
11	12 x 8	" ...	" "	1	2	...	28	18 x 12	" ...	" "	1	1	4
12	12 x 8	" ...	" "	4	...	...	29	18 x 12	" ...	" "	1	1	3
13	12 x 8	" ...	" "	1	1	1	30	18 x 12	" ...	Dry "	1	1	...
14	12 x 8	" ...	" "	1	1	...	31	18 x 12	Sawn stuff	" "	2	2	2
15	12 x 8	" ...	" "	2	...	...	32	18 x 12	Paling ...	Damp "	1	1	...
16	18 x 15	Paling ...	" "	1	1	3							
17	18 x 15	Slabs ...	" "	2	1	6							
											43	33	36

Nearly all the huts have two rooms, and in two instances three rooms.

Only four out of the thirty-two huts have dry floors.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 are mere hovels.

Nos. 16, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 have either paling or shingle roofs.

Nos. 25, 30, 31 have good sound dry boarded floors on joists.

Four new huts have been built during the year.

Two huts are uninhabited.

The huts are neither clean nor well kept generally.

The other buildings consist of two hop-kilns and drying rooms, manager's weatherboard cottage, overseer's ditto, kitchen, dairy, and schoolroom. There is also a very substantially-built brick store, with four rooms attached. All these buildings are in good order, with the exception of the kitchen, which is dilapidated, and the schoolhouse, which requires a new roof.

No. 2.

MISS ROBERTSON'S Return of those under her charge as Matron and Schoolmistress.

Names.	Age.	Color.	Read.	Write.	Cypher.	Names.	Age.	Color.	Read.	Write.	Cypher.
Lydia Edmunds ...	24	H.C.	No	No	No	Effie Wheeler ...	7	B.	No	No	No
Boni ...	18	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lilly Edmunds ...	9	H.C.	Yes	"	"
Jeannie McCulloch ...	16	"	"	"	No	Lizzie Edmunds ...	6	"	No	"	"
Lizzie Murchison ...	16	"	"	"	"	Sarah Edmunds ...	4	"	"	"	"
Rachel ...	15	B.	"	"	Yes	Lucy Edmunds ...	3	"	"	"	"
Edith ...	13	"	"	"	"	Girls—19.					
Zipporah ...	13	H.C.	"	"	"	Alfred ...	16	H.C.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mary Puntty ...	11	B.	"	"	"	William Morris ...	13	"	"	"	"
Nellie ...	10	H.C.	"	"	"	Tommy ...	8	B.	No	No	No
Fanny Snooks ...	13	"	"	No	No	Alick ...	7	H.C.	"	"	"
Maggie Stone ...	14	"	"	Yes	"	Willie Edmunds ...	7	"	"	"	"
Mary Jane ...	17	"	No	No	"	Phillip Moore ...	6	"	"	"	"
Mary Green ...	7	B.	Yes	Yes	"	Boys—6.					
Marianne ...	7	H.C.	No	No	"						

B., black; H.C., half-caste,

Girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Boys ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total under Miss Robertson's charge ...										25

No. 3.

LIST of Births, Marriages, and Deaths on the Coranderrk Station during 1875.

Date.	Child's Name.	Parents' Names.
January 3rd	Caleb	Alfred and Caroline Morgan.
February 2nd	Lawrence	Jas. and Jeannie Barker.
" 20th	Mary	Wm. and Mary Parker.
April 21st	Lena	James and Jessie Govet.
June 19th	Isabelle	Leonard and Isabella Kerr.
" 28th	Murdock	Wm. and Lydia Edmunds.
July 8th	William	John and Lizzie Charles.
September 7th	Maud	Lizzie Kinnear.
December 30th	Alice	Alick and Emma Campbell.
August — ... ..	... ..	R. and Jemima Wanding.

MARRIAGES.

January 29th	Robert Wanding to Jemima Burns.
" "	John Charles to Eliza Briggs.
" "	Leonard Kerr to Isabella.

DEATHS.

February 16th	Charlie	Heart disease.
" 24th	Mary (Parker's child)	Weakness.
" 25th	Barker's child	Measles.
" "	" "	Disease of ear.
" 26th	Benjamin	Affection of brain.
March 3rd	John Starling	Dysentery.
" 7th	Wm. Nash	Pleuro-pneumonia.
" 11th	Eliza	"
" 29th	Louisa	Measles.
" 30th	James	Effect of measles.
April 5th	Polly	" "
" 8th	Minnie	" "
" 25th	Johnny	" "
May 9th	Mary	Thrush.
" 10th	Mary	"
" 11th	William	"
" 27th	Sarah	Pleuro-pneumonia; low fever.
June 27th	Isabel	Cold on chest.
July 8th	Julia	Pleuro-pneumonia.
" 12th	Murdoch	Cold on chest.
" 24th	Tommy Black	Pleuro-pneumonia.
August 9th	Caroline	"
" 13th	Jessie	" and dropsy.
" 15th	Johnny Barker	"
September 30th	Hannah	"
" 15th	Alice	"
" 27th	R. Wanding's child	Wasted away.
October 17th	J. Murray	Pleuro-pneumonia.
November 6th	W. Parker's child	Wasted away.
" 7th	D. Parker	Convulsions.
December 15th	Frank Ware	Pleuro-pneumonia.

No. 4.

LIST of Adults on Station, showing the amount of Education possessed.

Namos.	Color.	Read.	Write.	Cypher.	Namos.	Color.	Read.	Write.	Cypher.
John Charles ...	H.C.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Parker, Wm. ...	H.C.	Yes	No	No
Farmer, Thomas ...	B.	"	No	No	Campbell, A. ...	"	"	"	"
Phillips, John ...	"	"	"	"	Kerr, Leonard ...	"	"	"	"
Hall, Daniel ...	H.C.	"	"	"	Wanding, Robert ...	"	"	Yes	Yes
Simpson, Martin ...	B.	"	"	"					
Smith, D. ...	"	"	"	"	John Charles, Mrs. ...	H.C.	"	No	No
Briggs, Jno., sen. ...	H.C.	"	"	"	Arnot, Mrs. ...	"	"	Yes	"
Dunolly, Thos. ...	"	"	Yes	Yes	Bamfield, Mrs. ...	B.	"	No	"
Hunter, Edwd. ...	"	"	"	"	Briggs, Mrs. ...	H.C.	"	"	"
George ...	B.	"	"	"	Buscombe, Mrs. ...	"	"	"	"
Sampson ...	"	"	"	"	Barak, Mrs. ...	B.	"	"	"
Alfred ...	H.C.	"	"	"	Hunter, Mrs. ...	H.C.	"	"	"
Buscombe, Wm. ...	B.	"	"	No	Parker, Mrs. ...	"	"	Yes	Yes
Dick ...	"	"	No	"	Wanding, Mrs. ...	"	"	"	No
Morgan, Alfred ...	H.C.	"	"	"	Kinnear, Mrs. ...	"	"	"	No
Hunter, Peter ...	B.	"	"	"					

No. 5.

LAND under Cultivation, &c., at Station.

20 acres under hops, looking very well.

15 " under rye-grass and oats.

7 " oats.

7 " potatoes, orchard, and garden.

600 acres grass paddock in flat.

40 " " " up river.

10 " " " home station.

10 " " " pig paddock.

Last year, Mr. Harris informs me, there were about five tons of hay grown. None of the crops were sold last year. A great deal of the hay grown this year is damaged by the continuous wet whilst lying on the ground. The whole of the Coranderrk Reserve requires to be fenced in to enable it to be turned to a proper account, as at present the neighbors make use of it.

Mr. Burgess informs me that the hops are looking remarkably well, and that he anticipates a heavier return per acre than last year; besides which there is a larger area under crop (about four acres).

The garden has a very good supply of vegetables and fruit.

No. 6.

NUMBER of Cattle on Station.

Number last year, 416 head.

As the only paddock in which the herd could be mustered is alongside the hop plantation, it is not advisable to muster till after the hops are picked, for fear of cattle breaking in.

There are about 16 cows giving milk.

Working horses belonging to station...	...	...	...	...	5
Unbroken young ones	...	...	...	...	5
Claimed by John Webster (Aboriginal)	...	...	...	...	4
Owned by Bamfield (Aboriginal)	...	...	...	...	2
" Miller (Aboriginal)	...	...	...	...	1
" Wm. Hamilton (Aboriginal)	...	...	...	...	1
" P. Hunter (Aboriginal)	...	...	...	...	4
" R. Wanding (Aboriginal)...	...	...	...	...	1
" Maria (Aboriginal)	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					24
					—

During the year there have been killed on the station for rations 81 head of cattle, 32 of which were purchased. The remaining 49 head were station cattle, of which 11 were cows and 38 steers.

There are 16 working bullocks on the station.

P.S.—1st June.—The herd has since been mustered, and numbers 367 head.

APPENDIX XII.

SIR,

Melbourne, 24th March 1876.

In obedience to your instructions of 23rd ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded to Coranderrk on the 20th instant, and made a careful examination of the condition of the establishment at that place in regard to its sanitary aspect, and beg to report as follows:—

1. The site is on the slope of a slightly elevated piece of ground, surrounded by mountains on three sides with a fine stream of water on the fourth. Between the mountains and the establishment the ground is mostly low and covered with timber; in the winter season it is frequently flooded, and always damp and cold, the rainfall from the proximity of the neighboring mountains being always abundant. The natives complain greatly of the cold and wet in the winter, and I have no doubt that the situation of the establishment contributes not a little to the development of chest diseases.

2. The slope is gradual and well adapted for drainage purposes. The huts of the natives are built on a street which runs nearly north and south across the face of the slope, instead of up and down it, the natural advantage of the fall of the ground for drainage being thus lost.

3. There is an abundant supply of water brought in pipes by gravitation from a higher level, and running in an open drain through the street; the water is pure and wholesome.

4. The huts are thirty-two in number, and in their dimensions they range from 24 feet to 12 feet in length, from 18 to 8 feet in width, and from 5 to 8 feet high. There is a sufficient space separating each hut, and some of them have gardens fenced in and containing fruit trees at the back. Most of the huts have fowl-houses rudely constructed of bark, either in contact or in close proximity to them, and one man keeps two pigs, the smells from which are neither pleasant nor salutary.

5. There are a few closets of a common description, covering mere holes in the ground, scattered about irregularly over the establishment, insufficient in number for the wants and decency of the population. Even these are not always used, the Superintendent stating that at night the children and some of the adults pass their excrement in the water channels in the street opposite their huts.

6. The construction of the huts is, in a sanitary point of view, the worst possible; the walls are of slab, paling, or bark, mostly the latter, with openings in them so numerous that they may fitly be compared to bird cages. The roofs are almost always bark, with openings nearly as numerous as in the walls; some of the natives have endeavored by paper and bags to cover the chinks and openings in the walls and roofs, but in most cases with little effect. The floors are of clay, and are damp even at this the driest season of the year, whilst in the winter the natives complain that the water rises to the surface of the floors after every shower of rain.

7. In wretched hovels like these it is no wonder the mortality is excessive. It appears by Mr. Ogilvie's report that in 1875, with a population of about 150 people, 31 deaths took place—one out of every five human beings in one year perishing from disease. This awful mortality was doubtless exceptional, an epidemic of measles having been prevalent in the early part of the year; but this epidemic prevailed all over the colony, causing a considerable increase in the general mortality; yet when the mortality of the whole colony, about 17 per 1,000, is compared with that of Coranderrk, the discrepancy is appalling, the latter amounting to 193 per 1,000, or, in other words, for every person out of the general population who died, 11 deaths occurred at Coranderrk. Two out of the 31 deaths were caused by measles directly, but 4 others from cold caught after measles; and 14 cases of pleuro-pneumonia and chest disease point but too surely to the draughty walls and roofs, and to the damp floors of the huts as their cause. Persons attacked by such diseases have scarcely a chance of surviving in such hovels. Were an epidemic of scarlatina to invade the settlement, and they are liable to it at any moment, the remaining natives would be in danger of being swept away altogether. A very erroneous impression is generally prevalent regarding the power of natives to withstand the vicissitudes of weather; it is assumed, because in their aboriginal condition they were able, with little clothing, and under the mere shelter of a mia-mia, to resist the influence of severe cold and wet, that their dwellings should be very open. This is a great mistake: the altered conditions in which a comparative civilization places them render them much more obnoxious to changes of temperature than when they led a savage life; the circumstance of wearing

clothing causes them to perspire more freely in exertion, and the exposure to draughts under these conditions renders them unusually liable to diseases consequent on suppressed perspiration, and particularly to diseases of the lungs. They themselves feel and complain bitterly of the effects of cold air, especially in the winter time, rushing through the crevices of their ill-constructed huts. Their sleeping accommodation is defective in space, from four to ten persons in some cases occupying a single hut, when there is barely cubic space sufficient to support the health of two. Their bedsteads are untidy constructions of sticks and bark, likely to engender vermin, and to inculcate want of cleanliness and habits of self-respect in the occupants.

8. Two of the natives, inspired by a desire for greater comfort, have built houses for themselves, one of which is a very superior one; and a few others have floored their huts with boards to protect their wives and families from the fatal effects of damp in the winter time.

The kitchen is a wretched hut, and has been used for the double purpose of a kitchen and a dining-room for the 25 children under the charge of the matron-schoolmistress; it is utterly inadequate for such purpose.

9. As remedies for the insalubrious state of things at Coranderrk, I beg to submit for your consideration the carrying out of the following suggestions:—

- 1st. That a new street be formed running east and west in the line of the slope, so as to afford the greatest facility for drainage purposes.
- 2nd. That new huts be built on raised blocks of sawn weatherboard, lined and floored with boards with shingle roofs, lined with calico and thoroughly water-tight, sufficiently ventilated by openings between the roofs and the walls, the walls to be at least 9 feet high. Each hut to have one sitting-room with an open brick chimney, and sufficient bed-room accommodation to afford 400 cubic feet of space for each individual; separate rooms for such of the sexes as are over 11 years of age; both sitting and bed rooms to have double-sash windows, so that they may be partially opened to admit fresh air when required. A small skillion at the back of each hut would be desirable to induce the occupants to keep their sitting-room clean and tidy.
- 3rd. That each hut should have a small garden fenced in for fruit, flowers, and vegetables at the rear; and an earth-closet at the end of the garden most distant from the hut. When they have fowl-houses, these should be erected at the same end of the garden, and no person should be allowed to keep pigs.
- 4th. The huts should be drained by covered drains sufficiently deep to preserve them from damp, and running the whole length of the street both in the front and back of the huts, having outlets on the lowest part of the slope.
- 5th. A new kitchen should be built of brick, and the floor tiled or flagged, with a wash-house and bath-house contiguous to it; the present school-room might be made a dining-room for the children, and a new school-room built.
- 6th. A hospital should be erected to provide for the isolation and treatment of persons ill of contagious diseases; it should be made to accommodate ten per cent. of the numbers in the establishment, and should be provided with bedding and furniture necessary for a hospital.
- 7th. The Inspector, Mr. Ogilvie, suggests that the meat and flour elements of the rations should be changed; they now get 7 lbs. flour and 6 lbs. meat per week. He states the natives would prefer to have less flour and more meat; the meat, which is issued twice a week, is generally consumed by the end of the day it is issued; he also thinks the flour would be better if it were not so fine. I have no doubt the flour would be more wholesome if there were more bran in it; and as the Aborigines were entirely a flesh-consuming race, I should imagine more meat and less flour would be more conducive to their health; and anyhow the meat should in future be issued three times a week instead of twice.
- 8th. The provision for medical attendance is at present expensive and inadequate. There is a medicine chest with very few medicines, and no directions for the treatment of slight cases and emergencies. It appears a medical man who lives at Flemington is employed to visit the station quarterly at a cost of £40 per annum, for what purpose I am at a loss to conceive, for the nearest local medical practitioner is called in when required to treat the sick at a cost of four guineas for each visit. This costly system should be at once abolished, and a contract made for the nearest practitioner to visit the station at certain, say monthly periods, and as often as emergencies require in the intervening time. A stock of simple medicines should be kept at the station, with directions how to treat urgent and ordinary cases in the absence of medical aid. These directions could be furnished by this department to all the Aboriginal stations if the suggestion is adopted.

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

The Honorable the Chief Secretary,
&c., &c., &c.

W. McCREA, Chief Medical Officer.

APPENDIX XIII.

MEMO.—I have much pleasure in forwarding Dr. Jamieson's medical reports of the Aborigines at the Framlingham station for the information of the Central Board.

H. B. LANE, P.M.

Belfast, 17th March 1876.

Sir,

Warrnambool, 10th August 1875.

I have the honor to report that on the 23rd ultimo I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham. I had been informed by Mr. Goodall that one of the young women was ill, and on my arrival found that such was really the case. She had been long subject to chronic bronchitis with asthmatic complication, and she was supposed to be merely rather worse than usual. However, I found her suffering from the catarrhal form of inflammation of the lungs, and in a dangerous condition. She died the next day. She had always been careless about herself, and could not be got to take ordinary precautions against cold, and besides she had been suffering more or less since the time when measles was prevalent on the station.

When referring to measles, I may here state generally the result of the outbreak, which was at its height when I made my last report.

Nearly all the blacks on the station, old and young, were attacked, and it is matter for congratulation that so little loss was sustained; the only deaths which occurred just at that time were those of two infants, of a few days and a few weeks old respectively. I believe that in both of them death was caused rather by the mothers being unable to attend to them on account of being themselves attacked, than from the influence of measles directly. One other death has occurred in addition to these three, that of a boy who has been subject to chronic bronchitic attacks since he was an infant, and lately also from extensive scrofulous suppurations about the neck; he also had an attack of measles, and was more severely attacked with his ordinary ailment afterwards, sinking under it about a month ago.

I anticipated much more serious results from such a general outbreak of the epidemic, and am still of opinion that it passed off with little loss.

On the day of my visit there were 56 natives on the station, the adults being equally divided into males and females, 20 of each, and 16 children under sixteen years of age.

I went round with the manager to see the improvements that had been made lately. They are considerable, more steady work having been done lately than in any corresponding period previously. Clearing, fencing, and draining have been going on actively, the details of which have no doubt been received by the Board from Mr. Goodall. He says that the men have been working more industriously during the last few months, being in hopes of getting some hops planted. There will, in all likelihood, be a good deal of produce grown on the station this season, and endeavours have been made to get rid of kangaroos by cutting down and burning a large extent of dense scrub in which they took shelter.

The children went through some of their lessons before me, and I found that they have been improving to some extent.

I think that there is a great improvement among the grown-up blacks on the station in point of steadiness and industry. They seem all to be comfortable, and to be feeling quite at home at Framlingham.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. Brough Smith, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary, Central Board for Protection of Aborigines.

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

Sir,

Warrnambool, 19th October 1875.

I have the honor to report that, at the request of the manager, I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham on 15th instant. He wished me to see Mary Robinson, a married woman, rather past middle life, who had been spitting blood, more or less, for several days. She has been affected with a chronic cough for several years, and has been, to all appearance, dangerously ill on several occasions. Hitherto her symptoms have been bronchitic, but there is a great tendency among the blacks to phthisical disease manifesting itself, and this spitting of blood is therefore of bad omen. I have heard since my visit that she has improved considerably, the bleeding having stopped.

There has been a good deal of illness at the station during the last few months; but as I expect to visit it again at the end of the year and report fully, I defer any further remarks till then. There was no other case of any consequence at the time of my visit.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

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

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

Sir,

Warrnambool, 7th January 1876.

I have the honor to report that on the 31st ultimo I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham. I had already done so in the beginning of the quarter, but deferred making any general observations till I could make my report at the end of the year. There was not much sickness among the blacks at the time of my visit. The only case of at all a serious nature was that of an old woman, Mary Robinson, who has been spitting blood at intervals for some time. When I saw her it had ceased, but she was suffering from cough and pain in the right side. I found extensive consolidation in the upper part of the right lung, evidently phthisical; she spits a good deal, and I fear will be another victim to consumption.

A man, named Colin Hood, I found suffering from the effects of blows and kicks he had got in a quarrel with another man when away from the station.

There has been only one death actually in the last quarter of 1875, but two others occurred in September. The three have not yet been reported on. The first was that of Willie Hood, a boy of sixteen years, who had been affected with phthisis for more than a year and a half; during that time he had had many changes for the better, but a relapse always came again, often clearly due to his own careless exposure of himself to the cold without sufficient clothing. He was about the most promising among the boys.

The next case was that of Louisa Howells, said to have been fifty years of age; she had suffered for many years from disease of the spine; she was attacked with measles when it was epidemic, and though she recovered from that disease pretty well, she did not recover strength, and sank under the old ailment. Her husband, David Howells, died not very long after her from affection of the lungs remaining after the measles; his death was hastened by fright and want of sleep caused by some superstitious notion about his wife's spirit coming back to do him bodily harm.

The other deaths during the year have already been reported on. The extensive outbreak of measles among the blacks on the station passed off with very slight mortality, only two deaths, and those very young infants, being directly owing to it; but the remote sequelæ either caused or at least hastened death in the four cases which occurred since the epidemic subsided. Though the mortality during the year has been considerable in proportion to the numbers of residents on the station, I do not think it has been greater than might have been expected, when it is remembered that very nearly all on the station, old and young, were affected with a severe form of measles at an unfavorable season of the year.

Generally there has been improvement among the blacks during the year, their habits have improved, and their houses and gardens are always showing increasing signs of regard for cleanliness and neatness; both men and women are steadier and more willing to stay at home.

On these points, my regular visits to the station, for about five years, make me competent to express an opinion.

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

I have the honor, &c.,
JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 8th March 1876.

I have the honor to report that on the 2nd instant I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham. Since the outbreak of measles, and the illness consequent on it, have come to an end, there has not been much sickness on the station. It is always the case that the blacks are much better during the summer months; in warm weather they can do with impunity what often has serious effects when the weather is cold and wet. Chronic diseases, such as bronchitis, generally take a turn for the better in summer, only to show themselves with renewed severity when the season changes. On the occasion of this visit the only case of any severity was that of Mary Robinson, the only woman mentioned in my last report as suffering from severe spitting of blood. Since I saw her last she has improved somewhat in her general health; but her right lung is seriously diseased, and I fear that she will have difficulty in getting through the winter. One of the men named Willie Good, who is subject to bronchitis, I found pretty well—better indeed than he has been for a while. John Ross, too, who has for many years been affected in a somewhat similar way, has been very well lately. One of the half-grown boys, who had suffered severely from suppurating glands in the neck, was also better, in so far that the sores have healed. An instance of the hardness of the children of the blacks came under my observation not long ago. A little boy, about four or five years of age, was brought to me by his mother to see if he had anything the matter with his shoulder. I found a fracture of the collar-bone, near the shoulder, firmly united. She said he had fallen about three weeks before, but had not cried at all at the time. He had, however, complained of pain generally when he was moved, and that had caused her to bring him to me. There was much displacement, and the child will not be at all the worse of the accident. Possibly enough the mother may have been somewhat careless, but certainly the child seems to have made very little complaint about what must have been a painful injury.

Though little more than two months had elapsed since my previous visit, I found considerable improvements effected round and about the camp. A good piece of ground had been cleared of trees, and a substantial fence put up, enclosing a small paddock close to the camp. Mr. Goodall was engaged with his men getting in his crop of oats, and I did not trouble him for any statistics. The numbers on the station were just about the average, and there was little change in the houses and the surroundings of the camp.

No cases of scarlet fever have occurred as yet among the blacks, though the disease appeared in the district not many miles from the station. I warned the manager to be careful in allowing as little intercourse as possible with strangers. I have hopes they may escape this time.

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

I have the honor to be, &c.,
JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 20th May 1876.

I have the honor to report that on the 17th instant I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham. The number of blacks on the station amounted to 47, of whom 19 were men, 12 women, and 16 children.

I visited the occupied huts, and found little change as regards comfort and cleanliness worthy of notice; some of them in these respects compare favorably enough with the average hut belonging to a poor selector or farm worker in an outlying district, others of course are much inferior to these better ones, but still any of them is superior in some respects to huts occupied by white people, who have not the excuse of abject poverty. The chief improvement on the land was a new fence, marking off the station from a lane which is being formed; about a mile has been finished in a substantial style, and not much more is wanted to have the station completely fenced in.

Now that the cold weather has set in, there already begins to be more sickness on the station. The chief cases which I was called on to notice were: 1st, Mary Robinson, who was referred to in my last report as having had several severe attacks of spitting of blood. When I saw her she had recovered her strength wonderfully, after an attack for which I had prescribed a few days previously. There is a good deal of consolidation of the right lung especially, and I fear there is not much prospect of a permanent recovery. 2nd, Willie Goodall, a boy of about sixteen, who has been suffering for some time from sore

eyes. My attention was directed to him for the first time on this visit. I found that he was affected with chronic inflammation of the cornea and iris, resulting in contraction and displacement of one of the pupils, as well as some opacity of the cornea in each eye and consequent impairment of vision. I recommended the manager to get him taken to the Eye Dispensary in Melbourne, to see if anything could be done for the improvement of the distorted pupil, and prescribed for him in the meantime. 3rd, Frank Blair, a man who complained of pain in the chest, but did not seem ill otherwise. 4th and 5th, Rosa and Mary Egan, two women who were nursing young children, and complained of pain in the side; these I prescribed for, and do not expect anything serious to result.

Some of the younger children were at school, and I heard them read. The older boys and a girl, who used to make up a senior class, have got almost beyond Mrs. Goodall's superintendence, and do not now get lessons so regularly.

On the whole I found no notable change in the condition of the blacks at Framlingham on this occasion; but have, as on former occasions, to report a steady improvement as regards steadiness and regular habits.

I have, &c.,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

The Secretary, Central Board for Protection of Aborigines.

APPENDIX XIV.

MISSION STATION, LAKE HINDMARSH.

SANITARY REPORT FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER, 1875.

Number of adults on station.—Males, 24; females, 11; boys, 17; girls, 14. Of these, 13 boys and 8 girls are under 12 years of age, exclusive of infants; 4 infants under 2 years of age.

Births.—None.

Death.—Walter: from phthisis pulmonalis.

There has been no epidemic on the station since last report. The health of the Aborigines is satisfactory.

At present sick.—Dicky: brain disease, after measles. Was removed to Ararat Lunatic Asylum.

Christina McInnes: epilepsy.

Bessy: advanced phthisis.

The above are old cases.

Sandy: bronchitis.

Mary Jane Stewart: chronic hepatitis. Lately from Coranderrk Aborigines station.

Henry: cephalalgia.

Paddy: chronic rheumatism.

Helene's baby: acute bronchitis.

On inspecting the buildings I found 13 huts occupied, and 3 unoccupied; 3 camps—1 empty, and 2 occupied. The camps had 5 inmates, visitors who had come to see their friends on the station at the new year.

The huts in the whole were clean and comfortable. The spaces about them were clear of rubbish, and there was no offensive smell felt.

I would recommend that both inside and outside the huts be lime-washed every six months; that the old lining in two of the huts be pulled down, and new substituted.

Dormitories.—The girls' dormitories contained 9 beds; the boys' dormitory contained 8 beds. The rooms were clean, but the walls require lime-washing. There is a deficiency of towels in both rooms. The straw mattresses should be destroyed and new ones substituted, as they are unclean.

I am glad to observe that the cesspit closets are abolished, and earth closets substituted. The closets are kept very clean, and are well looked after. There is no closet accommodation for males.

I examined the children at tea. They look clean and happy. The diet at tea consisted of tea with milk and sugar, with plenty of bread and butter. The bread, however, on this occasion was sour and inferior.

Cows.—As there are 25 young children (under 12 years of age) on the station, I would recommend that sufficient cows be kept on the station to supply these children with a sufficiency of milk all the year round.

I was informed that 12 sheep were killed a week for station use.

As scarlatina is at present in the vicinity of Horsham, and in all probability may reach the station, I would recommend that materials be prepared so as to be able to erect some detached huts if required, in order to isolate any fever cases.

THOS. H. STEEL, M.D.

Horsham, 4th January 1876.

APPENDIX XV.

SIR,

Portland, 4th April 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded on the 24th of February last to the Condah Mission station for Aborigines, to see Billy Hewitt, who had severely injured his foot, at the request of the Rev. Mr. Stähle, and also some others who were ailing. He had quite recovered by the time I paid my visit of inspection.

On the 25th of March I inspected the station, and found no other sickness but the two chronic cases often mentioned before, one suffering from constitutional syphilis, and the other from chronic hydrocephalus.

The huts were all clean and dry and well kept.

The children in good health and free from skin diseases.

The provisions and stores were good, and of the usual quality.

The school-room and chapel had been fresh painted and whitewashed and thoroughly cleaned.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

SIR,

Portland, 25th January 1876.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 24th day of November I proceeded to the Mission station, Condah, on a visit of inspection, and found the residents generally in a much better state of health than they had been for a considerable time before. There were of course still the same people suffering from chronic incurable complaints, but those who had suffered from measles and whooping-cough had recovered their health.

There have not been, I believe, to the present time any cases of scarlatina, although it has been prevalent in the neighborhood, and very severe in Heywood especially, but is dying out all round.

The children looked healthy and free from skin diseases. The huts also were in good order and clean.

The provisions were of the usual quality and very good.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. Brough Smith, Esq.,
Central Board for Protection of Aborigines.

H. E. BREWER.

SIR,

Portland, 15th October 1875.

I have the honor to inform you that I had to send some medicine and leeches for Margaret Taylor on 12th July, Mr. Hogan being away from the station at the time to bring down some Aboriginal from the country. On his return he requested me to visit the station, as there was much sickness. I did so on the 22nd July. Margaret Taylor was progressing satisfactorily, and I directed him how to treat her. Mrs. Frazer, another native, was suffering from menorrhagia; Lizzie Officer, suffering severely from constitutional syphilis; and several children had whooping-cough. I gave Mr. Hogan prescriptions and directions how to treat these also. The worst cases, however, were two brothers—Enoch and Joseph Mowburn, suffering from phthisis. They had recovered from measles, leaving a cough, which did not seem different at first from that of many of the others who had recovered from measles; but strong symptoms of phthisis soon set in—they rapidly lost flesh and died. From time to time I directed Mr. Hogan how to treat them, and sent them medicines which he had not got, but it was of no avail. Their father had suffered for many years from asthma, and died of chronic bronchitis after being worn down by scrofulous abscesses of the spine. Their mother died of phthisis also. While they were under treatment most of the residents at the station were attacked with whooping-cough; there were thirty-five at one time laid up with that complaint. They have all recovered.

On the 29th of September I paid a visit of inspection, when I found Agnes Taylor, a girl of sixteen years, suffering from disease of the liver following whooping-cough; she had general dropsy and ascites. When I last heard of her the tenderness over the liver and general dropsy had disappeared, and the ascites was diminishing. A child, William White, had hydrocephalus; and Lizzie Officer suffered so severely from nocturnal pains that I had to send her some medicine from Portland.

I visited the huts; they were all dry and clean. The provisions also were of the usual quality and good.

The children were mostly suffering from light cough, the remains of whooping-cough, but otherwise in good health and free from skin diseases.

While visiting Agnes Taylor my attention was called to the fact that, in the orphan's house, the young people had no bedding but blankets and upper coverings, that they had neither mattresses nor paillasses, in fact nothing but the battens or boards to sleep upon. I think they should be supplied with these, as, now they live a sedentary life, it is not conducive to health to be without; and in sickness it is a great punishment, especially when a young woman like Agnes Taylor, for instance, is suffering from dropsy and swollen legs, and unable to rest in an easy position.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

SIR,

Portland, 7th July 1875.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 17th of June I proceeded to the Mission station for Aborigines at Condah on a visit of inspection. With the exception of two children and three women, none of whom were seriously ill, I found the people at the station in good health. They seem to have recovered from the evil effects of the measles, and they seem to pay more attention to the cleanliness and drainage of their huts.

I saw few of the men, most of them being absent at various kinds of employment; the women and children were clean and free from skin diseases.

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

Although it is not a part of my duties, if I were allowed to make a suggestion, I should advise that a few acres of the land adjoining the swamp should be laid out in a plantation of osier willows. The ground is well adapted to it, and women and men also show such a decided talent for basket-making with coarse grass, that I think they would at once take to the use of the willow, and materially help to make the station self-supporting by that industry alone.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. Brough Smith, Esq.,
Secretary, Central Board for Protection of Aborigines.

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

APPENDIX XVI.

SIR,

Flemington, 28th June 1875.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 25th instant.

There are at present on the station 156 Aborigines, say 42 men, 42 women, 13 boys and 18 girls between five and fifteen years, 21 boys and 20 girls under five years.

Jennie McCulloch, a girl thirteen years of age, has been laid up with a low fever for the past fortnight, and is still confined to bed. George, a youth about eighteen years of age, is also ill of low fever, and is in bed. Jackie, an old man, is suffering from a chronic ulcer on the abdomen, and is unfit for work. Mary Parker, a child six years old, has chronic ulceration of the right leg, and is in a state of debility. Caroline Philips, a married woman, had a severe attack of bleeding from the lungs the day previous to my visit. The bleeding had stopped before my arrival, and she was comfortable, though weak. Annie Rees, a married woman, is suffering from inflammation of the lungs. With these exceptions, the health on the station is good.

Immediately on my arrival I inspected all the cottages and huts occupied by the blacks and found them clean and orderly, several of them being very comfortable.

The school was being conducted by your superintendent, Mr. Stähle. There were about forty children present; they were engaged writing, and their copies were clean and the writing very good. They also read well, and the discipline of the school was also good. The children were clean and tidy, and appeared happy. I inspected the boys' and girls' dormitories; they were clean and orderly.

I inspected the stores. They are all good and sound; the sugar spoken of in my last has been replaced by a refined sort of excellent quality. I also inspected the medicines; they are in good order.

Since my last visit considerable improvements have been effected. A two-roomed cottage for the single men has been built, and its construction is certainly very creditable to the blacks who built it. The stumps of trees that so much obstructed the main street have been dug out, and also those on the street leading to the hop-kiln, and adds very much to the appearance of the place. A drain on both sides of the street, at the northern end, has been cut to the swamp. The garden has also been paled in, and will be now more satisfactorily managed.

Work has been resumed on the hop plantations, the spaces between the plants having been ploughed, and a large drain, 6 feet wide and 200 yards in length, has been cut to drain it.

A new milking-yard and cow-shed was being erected, and several of the blacks were busy at it while I was there.

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

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

SIR,

Flemington, 20th October 1875.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 2nd instant.

The numbers on the station are about the same as at my last visit, and the health is good, as, with the exception of three lads, James Murray, Fred, and Bobbie, about twenty, sixteen, and thirteen years respectively, who are suffering from pneumonia and were removed on that day to the Melbourne Hospital, any other cases of sickness are of a minor character. Mary Jane Andrew and Caroline, single girls, are suffering from dyspepsia, and Mary Parker, a married woman, is suffering from the same complaint. Sarah Briggs, a young woman, is suffering from bronchitis, but in a mild form. Bovet, an elderly married

woman, has several glandular swellings of a chronic character ; Mrs. Hunter several patches of psoriasis, but of a chronic character ; and Hannah, a girl nine years of age, is ill of low fever in a mild form. With these exceptions the health of the station is good.

I inspected the children's dormitories, including beds and bedding ; they are clean and orderly. I also visited the huts and cottages of the blacks ; they are clean, and many of them very comfortable. The main street is well drained and in good order. I also inspected the kitchen and dairy ; they are both in good order. I examined the stores, consisting of flour, tea, sugar, rice, sago, and tobacco ; they are all of good quality.

The blacks have a happy contented appearance and are comfortable, and I have again to congratulate your Board on the condition of the station.

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

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

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

SIR,

Flemington, 19th February 1876.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 31st ultimo.

There are 137 Aborigines on the station, classified thus :—43 men, 33 women, 61 children ; total, 137.

The health of the station is good, as, with the exception of two chronic cases of phthisis and one of dysentery, there are no serious cases of illness to report.

Bobby Baines and Jamie Barker are suffering from phthisis, or consumption, and are not likely to recover. Mrs. Rowan is suffering from chronic irritability of the stomach. Mrs. Ware is ill of congestion of the bowels. Sarah Briggs, adult unmarried, suffers from indigestion. Wm. Busket, married man, suffers from neuralgia in the head. David Berrick, four years old, is ill of dysentery. I prescribed for all these cases, and, with the exception of the consumptive patients, I expect a favorable result.

I inspected all the huts and cottages of the blacks. They are in a fair state of cleanliness and order ; a few of them are very comfortable, but many of the original bark huts have become so dilapidated, and others which are mere make-shifts ought to be taken down. I placed this before your Board some time ago, when a few of the worst were taken down, and it is now very necessary for the health of the inmates that the others be removed and new houses put up. In the construction of the new I would strongly urge the use of sawn timber for its very much increased comfort as well as durability, and above all that they have deal floors. The roof of the school-room and attached dormitories is leaky and requires a thorough repair before the winter. For preservation, as well as comfort, the whole building should be painted and two ventilators placed high in the walls on both sides. I also inspected the children's dormitories ; they are clean and orderly. At my visit the girls under your matron, Miss Robertson, were busily engaged sewing, but there is a very urgent want of a schoolmaster, as the juvenile part of the community, except those few girls, are at present receiving no attention. I examined the stores, consisting of flour, tea, sugar, tobacco, sago, and salt ; they are all sound and good. The stock of medicine is also good, but the undernoted drugs are nearly exhausted and should be forwarded at once and in the quantities stated :—Quinine, 1 oz. ; ipecac. wine, 2 lbs. ; spirit of nitrous ether, 2 lbs. The drainage of the station is in good order.

In my inspection I was accompanied by your superintendent, Mr. Ogilvie.

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

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

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

APPENDIX XVII.

DISTRIBUTION OF STORES for the use of the Aborigines by the Board from the 1st January to the 31st December 1875.

Name of Station.	Blankets.	Twill Shirts.	Serge Shirts.	Men's Trousers.	Boys' Trousers.	Dresses.	Petticoats.	Chemises.	Jumpers.	Flour.	Tea.	Sugar.	Oatmeal.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Salt.	Soap.	Miscellaneous.
	pairs.			pairs.	pairs.					lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Coranderrk ..	99	50	48	68	36	..	..	..	32	42,000	1,775	11,578	162	177	1,411	2,325	2,240	3 reams paper, 3 bottles ink, 1 copying book, 3 doz. copy-books, 3 doz. First Books, 2 doz. pencils, 3 doz. penholders, 3 boxes pens, 25 doz. slate pencils, 2 rulers, 1 set spelling tables, 10 doz. knives, 10 doz. forks, 200 jam-pots, 68 pairs boots, 9 doz. tin plates, 12 doz. reels cotton, 400 needles, 1 lantern, 1 oil-stone, 1 whet-stone, 12 scythe-stones, 3 augers, 2 lbs. rivets, 12 axes, 12 tomahawks, 2 camp ovens, 1 iron furnace, 2 frying pans, 10 boilers, 3 doz. pannicans, 800 yds. calico, 732 yds. wincey, 352 yds. flannel, 80 yds. holland, 400 yds. Forfar, 200 yds. Scotch twill, 3 doz. thimbles, 12 doz. hooks, 2½ lbs. piping cord, 2½ lbs. candle cotton, 24 yds. blue serge, 25 pairs stockings, 24 felt hats, 1,000 ft. shelving, 2 kettles, 38 quart pots, 24 buckets, 49 billys, 2 wooden tubs, 12 scrubbing brushes, 4 doz. spoons, 1 colonial oven, 2 candlesticks, 6 rakes and handles, 3 shovels, 1 pall, 4 candle-moulds, 6 dippers, 12 domestics, 1 tin kerosene.
Lake Hindmarsh	60	24	..	24	36	..	..	..	24	19,800	396	5,563½	50	..	224	..	224	100 yds. flannel, 100 yds. wincey, 100 yds. plaid, 100 yds. print, 50 yds. alpaca, 100 yds. Scotch twill, 100 yds. blue serge, 36 quart pots, 72 pannicans, 12 tomahawks, 36 billys.
Framlingham ..	40	50	50	50	..	30	30	30	..	17,500	550	5,196	168	42	112	56	578	150 yds. flannel, 8 doz. reels cotton, 3 lbs. thread, 42 pcs. tape.
Lake Condah ..	45	110	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	31,000	618	7,328	612	90	690	570	742	100½ yds. flannel, 250 yds. calico, 150 yds. plaid, 150 yds. wincey, 100 yds. check linen, 50 yds. holland, 14 doz. buttons, 2 lbs. thread, 50 yds. print, 50 yds. blue serge, 20 yds. huccubak, 20 yds. skirting, 50 yds. mole-kln, 50 yds. gingham, 20 reels cotton, 1,200 needles, 40 pcs. tape, 144 doz. hooks and eyes, 4 pairs scissors, 50 combs, 2 lbs. pins, 3 doz. thimbles, 10 lbs. sago, 7 lbs. arrowroot, 6 milk dishes, 2 doz. tin plates, 4 doz. pannicans, 1½ doz. ink powders, 3 doz. exercise books, 50 doz. slate pencils, 2 rulers, 2 doz. pencils, 3 doz. pens, 3 Thompson's Arithmetic, 1 Key to Thompson's Arithmetic, 1 Morrison's School Management, 20 yds. Forfar.
Lake Wellington	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,000	610	4,555	224	57	224	..	504	60 yds. wincey, 100 yds. printed calico, 60 yds. blue serge, 9 doz. combs.
Lake Tyers ..	..	24	..	..	24	..	..	..	24	21,500	367	3,749	100	20	200	..	504	..
Mordialloc ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	16	242	..	6½	..	..	43	..
Tarndwarncourt	13	7	..	7	..	4	..	..	7	1,800	45	454	..	30	..	..	112	6 billys, 13 pannicans, 1 boy's dress, 1 girl's dress.
Wyuna ..	25	15	..	10	5	10	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 tomahawks.
Geelong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	20	80	6	6	6	..	6	..
East Charlton	9	7	..	7	..	8	8	8	7	500	20	112	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carr's Plains	24	20	..	20	..	..	..	..	20	4,600	220	860	80	35	50	..	28	24 billys, 47 pannicans.
Mount Taibot	6	6	6	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	60	..	..	8	..	..	..	6 jackets.
Rehdesdale	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	80	858	..	20	112	..	224	54½ yds. printed calico, 10 tomahawks.
Kulkyne ..	24	12	..	24	..	12	12	..	..	4,500	170	1,120	56	66	..	..	77	13 tomahawks.
Mildura ..	20	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	12	..	40	400	25	25	..	..	..	..
Ulupna ..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	40	560	56	20	..	..	..	..
Swan Hill ..	81	1	..	81	..	..	60	..	50	2,200	110	1,232	..	27½	..	..	..	24 tomahawks, 36 fishing lines, 1 gross fishhooks.
Towanlonie	15	9	..	9	..	4	4	4	9	2,800	58	600	..	..	..	..	..	10 loads firewood.
Casterton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wirrabitchip	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	591	335	104	331	126	80	110	70	201	175,800	5,130	44,547	1,509	680	3,085	9,952	5,399	

APPENDIX XVIII.

ACCOUNT showing the Amounts Voted for the Aborigines and the Amounts Expended from the 1st January to the 31st December 1875.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Unexpended balance on the 31st December 1874	4,669	3	7	Medical attendance and medicine	444	11	0
Goods in stock on the 31st December 1874	23	4	3	Meat for various stations—			
Amounts voted for the year ending the 30th June 1876	6,175	0	0	Coranderrk	£253	15	0
Amount refunded by Messrs. Broadbent Brothers and Co., for damage to sugar in transit	2	0	0	Other stations	169	17	11
Proceeds of sale of hops	1,527	12	1	Potatoes, seeds, &c.	73	18	2
				Buildings, building materials, &c.—			
				Coranderrk	£915	14	4
				Other stations	16	5	10
				Travelling expenses, removing Aborigines, and in inspection of stations, &c.	166	12	7
				Bull for Lake Wellington	25	0	0
				Farming implements, harness, &c.	48	10	9
				Labor and expenses, hop-growing at Coranderrk	829	12	6
				Incidental expenses and sundries	10	0	4
				Amount expended for stores*	4,835	2	3
				Salary of Inspectors of Stations	300	0	0
				Salary of Master and Matron at Coranderrk	142	9	6
				Salary of Schoolmistress at Coranderrk	70	0	0
				Salary of Master at Framlingham	97	10	0
				Allowance to Sergeant Fawssett for acting as Local Guardian at Swan Hill	10	0	0
				Laborer at Coranderrk	50	0	0
				Horse-feed for Coranderrk	38	1	4
				Clerical assistance	80	16	8
				Allowance to Mr. Green for removal from Coranderrk	56	0	0
				Insurance of buildings at Coranderrk	16	2	0
				Furniture for Mistress' quarters at Coranderrk	5	1	6
				Boat for Lake Tyers	20	0	0
				Wages for Aborigines at Coranderrk	144	8	0
				Advance to Mr. Curr for travelling expenses	150	0	0
				Advance for petty cash	5	0	0
				Balance of advance to Mr. Ogilvie for wages	0	12	7
				Part proceeds of sale of hops paid into the Treasury	437	16	5
				Unexpended balance of Votes 1874-5	90	12	11
				Balance available for next year	2,893	9	2
	£12,397	0	9		£12,397	0	9

* STATEMENT of the Total Cost of all Clothing, Provisions, &c. (including the Transport thereof), supplied for the use of the Aborigines, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1875.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Coranderrk	1,301	18	6	Mount Talbot	30	5	11
Lake Hindmarsh	548	19	3	Reidesdale	45	0	6
Framlingham	446	18	6	Kulkyne	154	6	0
Lake Condah	639	13	10	Mildura	50	6	1
Lake Wellington	305	5	7	Ulupna	143	19	11
Lake Tyers	373	6	2	Swan Hill	283	18	9
Mordialloc	9	19	8	Towaninnie	70	18	9
Tarndwarncourt	59	7	3	Nareeb Nareeb	0	7	6
Wyna	65	19	11	Wirmbirchip	6	1	6
Geelong	5	4	10	Casterton	7	18	2
East and West Charlton	42	12	1	Stock unissued in Melbourne	110	9	9
Carr's Plains	132	3	10		£4,835	2	3

APPENDIX XIX.

BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Chairman.
F. R. Godfrey, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chairman.

James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.
The Honorable Theo. J. Sumner, J.P., M.L.C.
John Mackenzie, Esq., J.P.
Henry Jennings, Esq.
E. M. Curr, Esq.
W. Macredie, Esq., J.P.

John R. Hopkins, Esq., M.P.
David Thomas, Esq., M.P.
A. A. C. Le Souef, Esq.
Sherbourne Sheppard, Esq., J.P.
R. Brough Smyth, Esq., F.G.S., Lon.

LOCAL GUARDIANS OF ABORIGINES.

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.
Dawson, James, Esq., Wuurong, Camperdown
Dennis, A., Esq., Birregurra
Fawssett, 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
Lloyd, W. H., Esq., Dimboola
Mackin, C. T., Esq., M.D., Honorary Medical Officer,
Geelong
Molloy, W. T., Esq., M.D., Hawthorn
Miller, John, Esq., Kulkyne
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, Daylesford
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, Alexr., Esq., Vectis
Watson, J. C., Esq., West Charlton

APPENDIX XX.

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 "
Duneed	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 XXI.

RETURN showing the Number of Aborigines Confined in Her Majesty's Gaols and Lock-ups for the Year ending the 31st December 1875.

District.	Where Confined.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Remarks.
						1875.	
Ballarat ..	Beaufort ..	Louisa ..	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	Beaufort ..	28th Jan.	
" ..	" ..	James Miller ..	"	"	" ..	11th July	
" ..	" ..	James Miller ..	"	"	" ..	27th July	
" ..	Skipton ..	Jacky Jacky ..	"	"	Skipton ..	3rd Sept.	
" ..	" ..	Sydney Bill ..	"	"	" ..	25th Oct.	
" ..	" ..	Davy ..	"	"	" ..	25th Oct.	
" ..	St. Kilda ..	John Budds ..	Simple larceny, under 40s.	"	St. Kilda ..	2nd March	A boy, about sixteen years of age, belonging to the Murray tribe, in employ at St. Kilda.
" ..	" ..	John Budds ..	"	Twenty-four hours in gaol	" ..	24th Sept.	
" ..	Brunswick ..	George Brown	Deserting his wife ..	Ordered to pay 12s. a week for twelve months, and give sureties, himself in £50 and one surety in £30	Brunswick ..	21st April	Arrested, on warrant, at Toolamba—is one of the New South Wales Aborigines—was bailed out by his father-in-law.
" ..	Lillydale ..	Samuel Rowand	Simple larceny, one bottle whiskey and one bottle cloves, value 5s. 6d.	One month's imprisonment	Lillydale ..	27th July	
" ..	Healesville ..	Johnny Terrick	Drunk and disorderly	Forty-eight hours' imprisonment	Healesville ..	25th March	
" ..	" ..	William Buscomb	Aiding one J. Maple to supply liquor to Aborigines	One month's imprisonment, or 17s. 6d. fine	" ..	25th March	Did forty-eight hours, when the fine was paid for him.
Geelong ..	Camperdown ..	Charley ..	Drunk and disorderly	Twenty-four hours' hard labor	Camperdown	12th March	
" ..	" ..	Robin Hood ..	"	"	" ..	12th March	
" ..	" ..	Jacky Jacky ..	"	"	" ..	12th March	
" ..	" ..	Tom Brown ..	"	Seventeen hours' imprisonment	" ..	15th Nov.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Manifold	"	"	" ..	15th Nov.	
" ..	" ..	David Dawson	"	"	" ..	15th Nov.	
" ..	" ..	Charley ..	"	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment	" ..	29th Dec.	
" ..	" ..	David Dawson	"	"	" ..	29th Dec.	
" ..	" ..	Robert Clarke	"	"	" ..	29th Dec.	
" ..	Colac ..	Alice ..	"	Discharged	Colac ..	1st March	
" ..	" ..	Alice ..	"	"	" ..	19th Nov.	
Gippsland ..	Bairnsdale ..	Long Harry ..	"	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours' imprisonment	Bairnsdale ..	7th June	
" ..	" ..	Long Harry ..	Resisting the police in the execution of their duty	Seven days' imprisonment, cumulative on previous sentence	" ..	7th June	
" ..	" ..	William Flanner	Lunacy	Committed to Kew Lunatic Asylum	" ..	16th Nov.	
" ..	Sale ..	Tobias Hand ..	Assault with intent to commit a rape	Four years' imprisonment, hard labor	Sale ..	6th Feb.	This offender is a native of Queensland.
" ..	" ..	Harry ..	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	" ..	12th March	
" ..	Stratford ..	Bobby Clarke ..	"	"	Stratford ..	8th March	
Kilmore ..	Avenel ..	Tommy Gillman	"	Fined 5s., or twenty-four hours' imprisonment	Avenel ..	16th Dec.	The fine was paid.
" ..	Rushworth ..	Billy Mooney ..	"	Fined 1s.	Rushworth ..	21st Jan.	
Maryborough	Banyenong ..	Syntax ..	Suspected murder of an Aboriginal named Davie	Discharged	" ..	" ..	
Melbourne ..	Swanston street Watch-house, Melbourne	Tommy ..	Drunkenness	"	Melbourne ..	24th Jan.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Mooney ..	"	"	" ..	9th Jan.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Mooney ..	"	"	" ..	21st Oct.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Mooney ..	"	"	" ..	11th Nov.	
Ovens ..	Oxley Lock-up	Edward Wheeler, alias Black Neddy	Larceny as a bailee, to wit, a gun, shot-bag, &c.	Forty-eight hours' imprisonment, hard labor	Oxley Court of Petty Sessions	9th July	
" ..	Wangaratta ..	John Lowder, alias Jacky	Larceny as a bailee ..	Committed for trial to next Beechworth General Sessions	" ..	" ..	Now in Beechworth Gaol.
" ..	" ..	John Lowder, alias Jacky	Obtaining money under false pretences	"	" ..	" ..	
" ..	" ..	John Lowder, alias Jacky	Horse-stealing ..	"	" ..	" ..	
Sandhurst ..	Echuca ..	James Kirby ..	"	Remanded to Heathcote ..	Sandhurst ..	24th April	Five years' hard labor, Court of Assize, Sandhurst.
" ..	" ..	Harry Rose ..	Drunk and disorderly	Fined 10s., in default forty-eight hours	Echuca ..	30th Oct.	
" ..	Swan Hill ..	Mary Duncan ..	"	Seven days' imprisonment	Swan Hill ..	22nd Jan.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Button ..	"	Three days' imprisonment	" ..	23rd Mar.	
" ..	" ..	Mary Ann Orr ..	"	Discharged	" ..	8th April	
" ..	" ..	Billy Day ..	"	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment	" ..	8th May	
" ..	" ..	Kelly ..	"	Discharged	" ..	13th May	
" ..	" ..	Harry Rose ..	Larceny	Two months' imprisonment, hard labor	" ..	31st May	
" ..	" ..	Lankey ..	Drunk and disorderly	Four days' imprisonment ..	" ..	31st May	
" ..	" ..	Lankey ..	Damaging property ..	Three days' imprisonment	" ..	31st May	
" ..	" ..	Duncan ..	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	" ..	6th Sept.	
" ..	" ..	Andrew Macredie	"	"	" ..	12th Nov.	
" ..	" ..	Dick ..	"	"	" ..	15th Nov.	
Western ..	Belfast ..	Jim Cain ..	Assault	"	Belfast ..	12th April	
" ..	" ..	Billy Youl ..	No visible means of support	Two months' hard labor ..	" ..	15th June	
" ..	" ..	Billy Youl ..	Habitual drunkenness	"	" ..	14th Sept.	
" ..	Balmoral ..	Peter Riley ..	Drunk and disorderly	Twelve hours	Balmoral ..	20th Oct.	
" ..	" ..	Peter Riley ..	"	Forty-eight hours	" ..	8th Nov.	
" ..	Hamilton ..	Billy Robertson	Assault	Three months	" ..	4th Nov.	
" ..	Heywood ..	Henry Bourne	Drunk and disorderly	Fined 5s., or twenty-four hours	Portland ..	31st Jan.	
" ..	" ..	Henry Bourne	Assault	Fined 40s., or seven days ..	" ..	31st Jan.	
" ..	Warrnambool ..	Peter Brown ..	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	Warrnambool	4th Feb.	
Wimmera ..	Horsham ..	Tomey ..	"	Cautioned	Horsham ..	27th Nov.	
" ..	Dimboola ..	Dickey ..	Lunacy	Committed to the Ararat Asylum	" ..	14th Sept.	

APPENDIX XXII.

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 1875.

No.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Aboriginal.	Age—about	Height—about	Particulars.	Certificate not to remain in force after—	By whom recommended.
—	1875. May 6	Tommy Smyth ...	Years. 26	...	Black ...	1875. Nov. 5	H. Stähle, Coranderrk.

APPENDIX XXIII.

NUMBER and Location of Aborigines on the 26th February 1874 (from Returns furnished by Mr. Green).

Districts.	Localities.	Total Number of Men, Women, and Children.
Southern ...	Coranderrk, Mordialloc, &c. ...	180
South-Western ...	Warrnambool, Belfast, Colac, and Camperdown ...	100
	Mount Rouse, Portland, Balmoral, and Sandford ...	130
	Talbot and Carngham ...	55
		<hr/> 285
North-Western ...	Wimmera, Apsley, Richardson, and Carr's Plains ...	280
	Mildura to Swan Hill ...	260
		<hr/> 540
Northern ...	From Swan Hill to Ulupna ...	260
South-Eastern ...	Gippsland ...	178
North-Eastern ...	From Ulupna to Wodonga and Wangaratta ...	70
	On the Goulburn ...	40
		<hr/> 110
	Total Number of Aborigines in the colony (approximately)	1,553