

REPORT OF SUB-PROTECTOR OF ABORIGINES,

FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1875.



Crown Lands and Immigration Office, Adelaide, March 22, 1876.
THE following report of the Sub-Protector of Aborigines for the year ended 31st December, 1875, is published for general information.

THOS. PLAYFORD, Commissioner.

Aborigines Office, Adelaide, 21st February, 1876.

Sir—I have the honor to forward my report for the year ended 31st December, 1875.

The tendency of the aborigines to succumb to disease when exposed to the influences of the unfavorable side of civilization, has been exhibited to a very marked extent during the year by an exceptionally high rate of mortality; 52 births and 140 deaths have been recorded, being an excess of 88 deaths over births. The causes of death include 38 from consumption, and 55 from measles. Probably these figures can only be accepted as approximate, for perfect accuracy in records of this nature is almost impossible when dealing with native tribes in circumstances such as those of the aborigines. The epidemic of measles is stated to have first attacked the whites, and afterwards spread among the blacks, who appear to have suffered most severely in the northern and western districts. The depôts in the infected localities were supplied with medicines specially prepared, and medical comforts for the relief of the sufferers; but there is much reason to believe that considerable difficulty is experienced in attempting to apply European medical treatment successfully to the aborigines generally. It appears that the administration of drugs is not attended with very beneficial result, except where the patients can be kept under control.

The blacks seem to be liable now to many diseases which had no existence among them prior to the advent of the Europeans. A report from Mr. Taplin (Appendix) will be found to contain some interesting observations on this subject.

The native institution at Point Macleay (more fortunate in this respect than Poonindie) has been exempt from the prevailing epidemics—no case of either measles or scarlatina having occurred among its inmates. I recently visited Point Macleay Station, and remarked that the health of the native community was very satisfactory; with a few exceptions suffering from cold and influenza, there was a general appearance of order, cleanliness, and comfort very visible throughout the establishment; and the regular employment, discipline, and sanitary arrangements enforced here seem to be very successful in promoting the moral and physical well-being of the natives connected with the institution. About 40 children attend the school, and presented a neat and orderly appearance; their proficiency in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic was very creditable.

The criminal records show a considerable decrease in offences committed by aborigines compared with returns for

the previous year, with the exception of one case of murder—that of a native near Venus Bay. Scarcely any crime of a felonious nature appears in the list—drunkenness is the besetting sin of the aboriginal; and on the whole their conduct contrasts very favorably with that of the Europeans. The offence of supplying intoxicating liquors to the natives is, apparently, as frequent as ever; 32 convictions have been obtained during the year. Notwithstanding the exertions of the police, who, I believe, are active in their efforts to check this evil, there are doubtless many offenders who escape punishment—chiefly owing to the difficulty in obtaining convicting evidence from the blacks.

A census of the "Narrinyeri," who inhabit the Lower Murray and the Lakes, has just been completed by Mr. Taplin, and shows that 511 of these natives still exist: their numbers are estimated to have been over 3,000 at the time this Province was proclaimed. The preservation of this remnant of a once powerful tribe is probably due, in part, to their possessing more than ordinary intelligence, vitality, and capacity for improvement—as also to the ameliorating influence of the Point Macleay institution during the last 17 years. It is a pity that so many of this tribe should still be exposed to the evils of a wretched life; but the limited reserve at Point Macleay, consisting of only 730 acres, precludes the employment and support of as many natives as could be desired. The necessity for having a larger area in this locality has been recently brought under the attention of the Government, and steps are now being taken to place at the disposal of the Aborigines' Friends' Association an additional block of land, on the Coorong, containing about three square miles.

A native school has been conducted for some years at Lacedpede Bay, in connexion with the Church of England; it is supported by private subscriptions, and an annual grant of £20 from this Department, with supplies of rations and clothing. Mr. H. J. Smith, S.M., recently visited this institution, and courteously forwarded me the following notes of its inspection:—"On the 4th inst. I visited the native school at Kingston, kept by Miss Armstrong. The time of my visit happened to be one of the hottest days of a very hot time, and all the natives were absent bathing. It appears that only six attend the school now; and for some time past the attendance has never exceeded eight, and then only in the winter. I examined their copybooks, and found satisfactory progress; their arithmetic, also, was pretty good. In consequence of the small attendance, Miss Armstrong says the school is to be closed."

The pastoral settlement of the newly-discovered country in the Musgrave, Mann, and MacDonnell Ranges, in the interior, will doubtless encroach, more or less, on the hunting grounds of the natives of those localities. Their favorite

resorts—on the banks of creeks and lakes, where game is plentiful—are generally the first spots appropriated by the white settlers for their flocks and herds: and as the aborigines are naturally disposed to regard these proceedings as an infringement of their rights, it is very desirable that all possible precautions should be taken to avoid the disputes and collisions which so often lead to retaliation and arbitrary and indiscriminate reprisals on both sides. With a view to the protection of the interests of the natives of these localities—who are reported to be peaceably disposed and easily managed by Europeans—a new station is about to be formed on the reserve of 900 square miles recently set apart by the Government for the purposes of the Lutheran missionaries, and situated on the Finke River, MacDonnell Ranges, about 50 miles west of the Alice Springs telegraph station. The missionaries and their party left Adelaide in September last; but as they have about 1,000 miles to travel, some time will necessarily elapse before their destination is reached and preliminary difficulties overcome, and it will probably be next year before they are in a position to report results.

In the previous report from this Department, reference was made to a communication from Dr. Bleek, of Cape Town, to His Excellency Sir A. Musgrave, suggesting the desirability of steps being taken to collect aboriginal folk-lore and information of an ethnological nature respecting the Australian natives. With a view to taking action therein, a series of questions on these subjects were proposed by Mr. Taplin, adopted, and embodied in a circular, about 100 copies of which were distributed early last year, by means of the agency of the Police and Survey Departments and some private individuals, in those parts of the Province from whence the information sought for would most probably be obtained. Up to this date 26 replies thereto have been received; some of which are tolerably complete and full—affording a prospect that eventually valuable contributions will be made to Australian ethnological science when a larger number of returns come to hand, and are arranged in a collected form, and published.

A wide field for inquiries of this nature exists in the Northern Territory, where there are numerous tribes with whose languages, manners, and customs we are still imperfectly acquainted. A supply of the circulars in question have been forwarded to the late Dr. Guy, Protector of Aborigines at Port Darwin, and subsequently to his successor, Dr. Sturt; but no contributions have yet been received from either of those officers.

I beg to draw attention to various suggestions which appeared in the last two reports of this Department, in reference to the desirability of additional special legislation with respect to the aborigines. There are several Ordinances and Acts now existing, which were passed in the early days of the Colony for the natives, that might now be amended and consolidated with advantage.

There are now 54 depôts in the Province for the distribution of blankets, rations, medicines, and medicinal comforts to the natives in need of such relief. 21 of these depôts are in charge of pastoral lessees, 22 at police stations, 6 at mission stations, and 5 in private hands. Depôts were opened during the year at Moolooloo, Edithburgh, Hiltrubey, and Finke River; and closed—at Nilpena, Tarpeena, and Walleberdina.

I have, &c.,

E. L. HAMILTON, Sub-Protector.

The Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, &c.

APPENDIX.—SUB-REPORTS.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Mr. Buttfield, S.M., Blinman, Sub-Protector Far North, reports during the year ended 31st December, 1875:—

I have the honor to inform you that, in consequence of Mr. J. J. Swinden's representations re the aborigines destroying themselves with bluestone, and the Hon. Commissioner's minute thereon, I have visited the following localities, viz., Wilpena, Arkaba, Wanaka, Hookina, Callioota, Yadlamalka, Warrakimbo, Murrachowie, and its neighborhood.

Most of the blacks had removed to the Lake Country, and the few I saw appeared to be in excellent health.

I would respectfully suggest that a supply of medicines (including iodide, potassium, and chlorodyne) be forwarded to Mr. Moseley, Issuer, Yadlamalka Depôt.

The Lutheran missionaries are located at Lake Hope, and are skilled in the use of medicines. As regards the natives at Cooper's Creek, nine out of ten are in a state of nudity; no attempt has yet been made to supply them with clothing. I am of opinion that few of them would keep a blanket more than a few days; and, also, until the settlement of Europeans there to render covering necessary, it is better for them that they should remain as they are—partial and occasional clothing has done the aborigines more harm than is generally supposed.

I am inclined to think (owing to the long drought here) that very little of the rations, &c., forwarded by you have reached their destinations. I have not yet received (April 27th) the blankets or rations of which you advised me some time since. Cartage, from Augusta to Blinman, is £7 per ton. Game is abundant in the North, and the aborigines able to hunt need not suffer from want of food; as to medicines, I am more and more convinced they do them more harm than good. The blacks are bad patients, and their habits of life render the administration of medicines, suitable for white people suffering from similar disorders, extremely dangerous.

My report, though very brief, will, I am sure, be gratifying to the Commissioner. The ordinary routine of the life of an aboriginal is, as a rule, so unsensational that it is extremely difficult to pen an interesting report; however, there is a very marked improvement in the general health of this people; the epidemic which for so long a time so sorely tried them, has passed away, and there is but little sickness in their midst. Notwithstanding the long-continued drought here and throughout the district, there is abundance of native animals. &c., procurable. A great many of the young men have found profitable employment at the shearing sheds, and some are constantly engaged upon sheep runs, and are in receipt of good wages, so that with the assistance obtainable from the different depôts scattered over this district their bodily wants are sufficiently provided for—that is, those who are unable to work or hunt, can have flour, tea, sugar, and some medical comforts in addition to the provision their relatives make for them.

There is one other point to which I would give prominence, and that is, the utter absence of crime.

The aborigines are well disposed, and peaceably inclined. For months past there has not been a single aboriginal offender brought before any of our local Justices.

Kopperamanna, Lutheran Mission Station.

Mr. C. A. Meyer states:—

The general conduct of the natives in this district has been very satisfactory during the time I have been on this station.

There seems to be a great number of blacks in this district. A school has been opened by me, and I am glad I can state, the progress is very promising; there are twenty-seven scholars at present (twenty males and seven females), this number will surely increase as soon as we have another help at our station, in fact some already ask permission to join the school, but the number at present I find sufficient for me. A great deal more could be done to the natives, were there not some financial difficulties.

There is great need for the natives to be supported, because game and food in general are very scarce up here, besides there are a great number of old, infirm, blind, and cripple, who are unable to go for food. The young blacks cannot find much work now, as most runs are fenced; we make them go wild-dog hunting, and pay them for the scalps they bring in; but in a hot season like this, they are not able to go far from want of water.

We have succeeded in sinking wells, and have now a good supply of water on our station. We employ as many natives as possible in dam-

making, building, shepherding, &c., but are not able to supply work for all.

The general health of the natives has been very good; there have been no births or deaths among them, and the number at present here is 105.

SOUTH-EASTERN DISTRICT.
Point Macleay Native Institution.

The Rev. George Taplin, Superintendent, says:—

1. I have often thought that it is very desirable that we should know exactly how many of the aborigines there are. It is well that we should be able to form some idea of their wants. I have several times heard expressions of incredulity when I have said how many I thought there were; and, on the other hand, I have heard people say, they thought there were more than I had any reason to believe existed. Such a counting of the aborigines, if it had taken place twenty years ago, would have afforded some interesting information as to their rate of decrease, and would have thrown light on the causes of the decay of the aboriginal races. By way of making a beginning in this direction, I now send you a list of the names of all the natives of the Narrinyeri tribe, or nearly all. The danger in taking such a census, is of omission, and perhaps I may have omitted a few. May I be allowed to suggest that if at every aboriginal depot a register were kept of every man, woman, and child known to the issuer of stores, and a periodical return of their numbers made, it would be very valuable; it would be especially so in the Far North, and on the overland route, and in the Northern Territory.

2. In making out the list which I send you, I got the assistance of four intelligent native men; I allowed them to apportion the different names of persons to their respective clans; in one or two cases I found people belonged to a different clan from what I had supposed. I have a personal knowledge of three-fourths of the natives whose names are given, the rest I am assured are living, and, in some instances I am told I have seen them, but have forgotten them.

3. The proportions of the different clans are as follows:—

Name of Clan.	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Goolwa and Port Elliot	42	37	10	5	94
Lake Albert	12	10	3	5	30
Milang and Point Sturt	14	19	13	3	49
Point Macleay	42	48	23	22	135
The Coorong	49	37	12	16	114
Lower Murray, near Wellington	37	32	8	12	89
Total	196	183	69	63	511

It will be seen that the Point Macleay clan is the largest; this is in consequence of the natives here being the healthiest; the smallest proportion of children are found in those clans which inhabit the settled districts. The Goolwa and Port Elliot clan has only fifteen children, and yet they have as many men as the Point Macleay clan which contains forty-five children. The circumstances attending the life of the aborigines in settled districts are adverse to their having children. I am sure that we have, by getting children from the natives in the settled districts, to this Institution, saved the lives of many; the proportion at Goolwa and Wellington would be even lower than it is, were not this the case, and I know that the natives who reside here have and rear more children than any others of their tribe. The Coorong clan is a numerous one, and needs our best efforts for its welfare. I do trust that we may be enabled, by having a tract of land allotted to us, to reach these people, and do them as much good as we have done the Point Macleay clan; they have amongst them some intelligent men. The Point Macleay clan and the Milang clan (a very small one) are the only ones where the number of women is greater than that of men. I can say with assurance, that the dissipation and debauchery into which many of the natives fall is more fatal to women than it is to men.

4. The preparation of this statement forcibly reminds us of the decrease in the numbers of the aborigines; I myself, in 1849, saw 500 fighting men of these Narrinyeri; I was also told by a former Government officer, that he saw 800 fighting men in 1842; at the present time they might muster 150. This would make the proportion of warriors at present a little more than one third of the whole number, supposing, as is probable, that then the proportion was one-fourth, there were in 1849,

2,000 Narrinyeri, and in 1842, 3,200. I am sure every one will feel sorry at this. We have deprived the natives of their country, sadly diminished their means of subsistence, and introduced a state of things more fatal to them than the barbarism in which they before lived. We feel anxious to prevent such mournful results. Our history on this station has been one of seventeen years' resistance to their downward progress towards extinction, and it has not been altogether unsuccessful. We trust we may prevent that almost total disappearance which has befallen the Adelaide and Moorundie tribes.

5. As the subject of disease among the natives has a close connexion with the causes of the decline of the aboriginal races, I have drawn up and herewith send you a statement of the result of my observations and experience on this subject.

Tatiara.

R. B. Penny, Esq., M.R.C.S., L., &c., District Medical Officer for Aborigines, states—

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, report in reference to the condition of the aborigines in my district. The camps at Wirrega, Nalang, and Cannawigra, were deserted by the natives, they having gone to Border Town during the Christmas. Apart from the medical report subjoined, I have no complaints to make—they are contented, want for no necessaries, and are very industrious, working for wages when required so to do, and using the proceeds to purchase clothing, &c., &c. There are not any very old natives in my district, and at present all are in good health. I would suggest that natives visiting from the Wimmera, Coorong, and Padthaway, have their war implements taken charge of by the police, and only given to them on their return home, as they quarrel and fight and become a great nuisance to the agricultural district and dangerous to the natives who are employed on the farms; as a general rule not one of the natives in my district carry any warlike implements. I do not think many of them take Government rations—their mode of living they will not alter, so that they, as far as comfort is concerned, compare favorably with natives so situated in any part of the Colony.

Goolwa.

P. T. Moriarty, writing in April, says—

Health is generally improved since last month, "Bradley" and "Gosse," who are suffering from chronic disease of the lungs, have been sent back from the Hospital, and are, as may be reasonably expected, much worse since their return to the squalor of the wurley, where, in this cold wet weather they have neither day clothing or night covering. Dr. Eadow, who resides in this district, will prescribe for them; many others are suffering from influenza and pulmonary disease, but not seriously. Their conduct has been satisfactory, though I am convinced they sometimes manage to get liquor, yet their behaviour has been very orderly on the whole. Fish being abundant now, the majority of the tribe are getting their own living; some are employed by the settlers in the busy seasons, but none permanently, except one at shepherding; a few others are sometimes engaged as deck hands on the river steamers, but when these return and get their wages, they remain idle for weeks together until their money is all spent; they will not work while they have any.

Again, in July, he writes—

Health—I am unable to report any marked improvement since my last return; a good many suffering still from those complaints peculiar to aboriginal life, exposure to wet and cold both by day and night. I have issued twenty-four porous plasters, and in some instances, I believe their application has greatly ameliorated suffering. Two deaths have occurred during the month, from old age and consumption.

Conduct—There has been some drunkenness among natives engaged in opossum hunting at Curreney Creek. An information is now pending against a settler (an old offender) for procuring them the liquor (subsequently convicted and fined £10 and costs, or in default three months' imprisonment).

I would respectfully suggest that, in future, when canoes require repairs, the natives themselves should be left to bear the cost, instead of its being paid as hitherto by the Government; it would teach them self-dependence, and they would in time learn to apply their money to a better use than spending it in getting drunk. Some are now employed in making rugs of opossum skins, by which good wages are earned, the price being from £1 to £2, according to size.

Again, in December—

Health generally good. Conduct satisfactory; no cases of misconduct having come under my notice. Some are occasionally employed at the wharf, as lumpers, for which they are paid 7s. a day. Shearing being completed I am not aware of any other source of employment at present. No fishing or shooting at present.

Lacepede Bay.

Lance-Corporal Morris states—

The conduct of the natives has been very satisfactory. No complaints have been made against them for some time for drunkenness; there have been a few sick, but they have been carefully attended to by Dr. Creelman; some find employment on the sheep stations in the vicinity, and others do small jobs for the people in the neighborhood; a few engage in fishing, but as a rule they do not generally follow it up. The average number receiving rations at this depôt is about eight per month. I would suggest that their boat be put in repair for them.

Guichen Bay.

Police-Trooper Morris reports—

During the past year, the natives in the district have been quiet and well behaved, there have been no complaints against them; the able-bodied natives are mostly away employed on the various sheep stations, boundary riding, &c.

There has been more sickness among them than usual, owing to the prevailing epidemics, measles and scarlatina; but they have all without exception got over it favorably; it has necessitated me issuing them extra blankets and medical comforts. The two deaths which have occurred here have been caused by disease of the lungs, by which they all seem more or less affected.

Millicent.

Police-Trooper Shiels writes—

The conduct of the natives has been on an average good, there have been no complaints against them of having committed any larcenies during the year; unfortunately they sometimes get intoxicating liquors, which makes them troublesome, and although there have been several convictions for this offence, the practice is still continued. Since my last report, Robert Hutton has been convicted on a charge of lodging with the blacks at Millicent, and imprisoned for a month; and, on a further charge of supplying them with liquor, he was fined £5 and costs, or one month. James Hellyer, on three different informations, said by me, for selling and supplying liquor to natives, was fined £5 in each, with costs, or three months' imprisonment.

The natives have been very bad from colds and other complaints during the last winter, but are now pretty healthy, some are getting old and feeble; there has been one death, but no births recorded during the year.

Their employments are variable, sometimes kangaroo shooting, stripping bark, and odd jobs about the township; at present a good many are employed by farmers at harvest work.

There are from twenty to twenty-five in this district.

Narracoorte.

P.T. O'Connor states—

The aboriginal natives residing in this locality are few in number, and chiefly consist of male adults, who are employed at sheep-stations and otherwise. Since my taking charge of this station there has been no application made by natives for rations of any description; and on reference to records kept at this depôt I find recent previous returns show no issue. The health of the natives in this district is generally good, with one exception, viz., "Johnny Lawson," who was supposed to have sustained injuries owing to a blow from an axe, inflicted by one "James McGee," who was arrested and charged with a felonious assault, and subsequently discharged by the Bench in the absence of sufficient evidence to convict.

No deaths have been reported since the last return.

Mount Gambier.

George Addison, Esq., M.D., &c., District Medical Officer for Aborigines, writing in October reports—

I herewith forward quarterly return as medical officer to the aborigines of the Mount Gambier district, by which you will see I have not been called upon to attend any aboriginal. According to instructions I visited Tarpeena, near the end of the quarter, not being aware that the camp there had been abolished, and that there was no one in place of Mr. Sheppard. Police-trooper Tims, at McDonnell Bay, who has the issuing of stores, &c., in that locality, informs me that there are no natives residing permanently there, and I have had no sick calls there during the past quarter. There is no other camp in my district. At the present time the aborigines are all scattered about kangarooing, &c.

I requested Serjeant Basley, in charge of the police at Mount Gambier, to let me know, and to instruct his men to report to me any case of sickness or accident that might be known to them. The health of the natives seems, as far as I am able to judge, to be good, and I am not aware of any of them having been attacked by scarlatina, which for a long time has been very prevalent in the district. I am not aware what the opinion of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands

is respecting having a depôt at or near Tarpeena, or somewhere in that locality. I should be inclined to think that perhaps it might be necessary; but any information I can obtain before the end of the summer I will bring before your notice—it would be in the winter time, if at all, that it would be required. I don't think I have any further suggestions to make at the present time.

MURRAY RIVER DISTRICT.

Chowilla.

Mr. A. McLeod reports—

In reference to the aborigines in this district, I have seen very little of them for a long time past, my residence being some five or six miles from the river, and out of their way when travelling up or down, they do not often come here. The most of them have been employed for the last six months shearing and woolpacking at the different stations on the river. Those I see when visiting the stations are to all appearance in good health, and I have heard of only two deaths among them during the year, one a man named "Chowilla Charley," who had been for some years in Messrs. Robertson's employ as stockrider; the other a woman named "Mary," who, I believe, lived for a long time at Mr. Cudmore's station, Paringa; both died from disease of the lungs. I do not think it is worth while to send up any supplies of food for them, as game and fish are very plentiful. I would like a good supply of twine, fishing lines, &c., and some tomahawks, to enable them to catch ducks and fish for their maintenance. I have on hand twenty-two blankets, which I will give only to the old and sick, when required.

Overland Corner.

Corporal Shaw states—

I have not been visited by any of the natives for some months. A number went down the river before shearing; they are mostly all about the sheds shearing, woolpacking, and sheep-minding. I have heard of no mischief, and as far as I can learn their health and conduct has been good.

Long Island.

Mr. A. Webb reports—

In reference to drunkenness among the natives here I am sorry to say it is of too frequent occurrence. I have endeavored to find out who supplies them with liquor, but without success; that they get it at Swanport there is no doubt, and to any extent, as long as they have the money to pay for it. Although I am pretty successful in obtaining information from the natives on other matters, yet they are immovable on this. With regard to their general conduct it is really good, with the exception of this sad failing of drinking wine to such excess. I have no return for October, the natives being away shearing.

Wellington.

P.T. Deane writes—

Respecting the natives during the past year—nearly all the young men have been employed at fencing, shearing, and helping the farmers. I cannot speak favorably of their conduct, as when they get money they will have drink. Eight have been locked up for drunkenness, and fined or detained. Several of the old natives have been suffering from influenza and colds, and four died during the year. In one case the defendant was fined for supplying drink to the natives. Average number at this station 16.

*YORKE'S PENINSULA.**Point Pierce Natives Institution.*

The Rev. W. J. Kuhn, superintendent, reports—

Since my last report things generally at this station have progressed favorably. The additional grant of land has greatly encouraged myself as well as the natives, who begin to feel and call this their home, although they still take fits of wandering for a short time, which, from my many years' experience, I am led to think will only cease with their extinction; but we have many resident ones, who have been trained from their childhood at the station, who are now generally useful, and lead in every sense a civilized life.

We had 32 acres under cultivation. Natives manured, ploughed, and harrowed the land. The greatest portion of the crop was cut for hay; the natives were employed in saving it under the superintendence of a white man. The remaining crop I left for grain as an experiment, which, owing to the favorable season, yielded about nine bushels per acre.

The whole of the mission land is enclosed with a sheep-proof fence; the natives assisted in cutting the posts and erecting it. The land has been stocked, which, with the expense of fencing, has thrown a heavy debt on the committee. All the carting has been done by the natives; also shearing, raising stone, burning lime, and building. A kitchen and two stone cottages are completed, and two more nearly finished.

The females are occupied as usual in various domestic duties, such as cooking, washing, baking, and making and repairing clothes.

I succeeded during the whole of last winter in keeping a hunting party of about forty of the wandering natives. I paid them market price for their skins. They spent most of their earnings at the station for rations and clothing. Their camps varied from ten to fifteen miles off. All necessaries were carted to them. I visited them every week, sometimes twice, conducting service. My appearing among them gave them pleasure. At the close of the season (about September) many of them dispersed to various woolsheds, and some of them came to the station.

Their conduct has been generally good during the year. A few outbreaks of intoxication in the township of Maitland have occurred—drink has been supplied by some low whites, but sufficient evidence could not be procured to prosecute them. I have spoken to the magistrates, who are vigilantly watching.

Every inducement is held out to every native to settle at the station; they receive regular wages, according to merit, and rations, including mutton, provided by the mission. During the past year the natives have spent £71 16s. 6d. at the station store in useful clothing.

Until the last three months I had the sole management of the outdoor occupations, as well as the school and missionary work, which I found exceedingly hard; but I am glad to say the committee has engaged a working overseer, which I hope and believe will prove a benefit to the natives.

The religious Sunday and weekly services have been conducted as usual.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Poomindie Native Institution.

The Rev. R. W. Holden, superintendent, states—

At date (December) we have resident natives in the institution as follows:—12 couples, 5 unmarried girls, 17 female children, 9 single men, and 13 male children, making a total in residence of 68 natives, for all of whom medical advice, medicines, and medical comforts are provided at the cost of the institution.

The institution is a home open to all well conducted natives, wurley or otherwise, providing constant employment, with payment for work done, in cash. We are at all times most desirous the wurley natives of the district would avail themselves of the benefits of the institution, having plenty of employment on the station and farm for them. We had a number working for us during shearing, but generally the wurley natives prefer their nomad life.

Widows and orphans are at all times provided for, and the destitute clothed at the cost of the institution.

Every able-bodied native must earn his own living—idleness being strictly forbidden in the institution.

The inmates' spiritual and moral well-being are cardinal laws of the institution.

A school is conducted twice a day for children, and an evening school for adults. In January, 1875, 26 children were in attendance; and during December of the same year 22 children, with 8 adults, making a daily average during the year as follows:—Infants, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; youths, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$; adults, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, making a total of 27. During the year two boys and one girl left school to earn their own living, and two girls to be married. The school is open and free to all the inmates of the institution. Most of the adults now resident have been educated in our school.

During the year we had six births and ten deaths—many more deaths than usual, owing to a severe epidemic which visited the institution some time back. Now all are well, I am thankful to be able to report.

Six natives have been admitted from Adelaide.

We have eighteen communicants or members of our church.

Streaky Bay.

P. T. McCord says—

I have only been stationed here two months, consequently I am unable to give all the information required.

I believe the conduct of the aborigines in this district during the past year has been pretty good. Some of them are employed on sheep stations, but the greater number do no work, and live by hunting and on what they beg from the whites.

The health of the natives at present is pretty good, excepting some of the very old ones, who occasionally complain of being unwell. I believe the epidemic of measles first appeared among the white population.

Venus Bay.

P. T. Clode reports—

The conduct of the aborigines has not been so good during the last year; three have been committed for trial charged with murder. This is the first murder that has occurred among them for the last eight years.

Several deaths of natives have occurred from measles, through taking colds after the measles. A great number had this disease, and I am of

opinion that the cause of so many taking the measles was owing to the healthy ones sleeping in the blankets of those who had just recovered from the measles.

The measles first made their appearance among the Gawler Range natives. I had no trouble to get the natives to take the medicine supplied for their use, in fact they often called me up in the night to go to their wurlies and give the sick ones some medicine. The measles' mixture seemed to do them most good. No native remedies were used, and they held no superstitions concerning the disease.

Fowler's Bay.

P. T. Richards writes—

The conduct of the natives has been exceptionally good, not one crime having been reported during the past year. This in a great measure may be attributed to the fact that many have been employed nearly the whole year round, for which they receive their food and clothes, but no money, in fact money is worse than useless to them. If paid with money they would only go to Streaky Bay and endeavor to get liquor.

The epidemic (measles) carried away some twenty—old and young. It first made its appearance at Streaky Bay, and, I hear, was brought there from Adelaide by Europeans. Some of the Fowler's Bay natives were there at the time, and caught it, bringing the disease here. There was only one case of measles among the Europeans here, and that, I feel sure, was caught from the blacks. The natives submitted most willingly to our medical treatment; there was, however, one case in which they fancied they could do better than we were doing. The native, "Monkey," suffering from measles, was getting on as well as could be expected when they thought, I suppose, they could cure him quicker, and took him away in the night and treated him after their own customs; it did him no good. On the third day he came back a pitiable object. This man was far gone in consumption, and I felt sure could never recover from the first.

I think their mode of treatment is the same for all diseases. When one is ill they first tie a lot of cord round the waist, as tight as possible, and then they or their doctor take hold of the patient and push his arms up and down, and squeeze him all over the body. Sometimes I have seen him bitten by the doctor. I feel sure that nothing in the way of medicine is taken internally for any of their complaints.

During the time measles were so bad here very little medicine was used; the chief remedy used after the measles, when diarrhoea came on, was wine, of which I happened to have some, and by giving them a little warm with water once or twice a day seemed to give them strength. I feel sure the less medicine given to natives (especially in the hands of one who does not thoroughly understand it) the better.

Wallianippie.

Mr. W. R. Thomson states:—

The conduct of the aborigines at this station has, as usual, been very good; no infringement of the law having occurred to my knowledge.

There has been very little work done by them from the simple reason that there was not much to do—in value, possibly not exceeding £70.

The measles first appeared on this station among the whites. The aborigines eagerly submitted to European treatment, but, as far as I could notice, without any good result, as they recklessly exposed themselves to cold; I do not think they had any previous knowledge of measles, and resorted to few or no native remedies.

The idea entertained by the natives themselves is that all illness is caused by the "Marrillia," or native doctors, of the more northern tribes; they believe that the "Marrillia" comes during the night, always from the north, curses the tribe with some sickness, and returns to his own country before morning. The "Marrillia" generally takes the form of an eagle when travelling, and comes from a great distance in a very short time.

On the diseases of the aborigines of the Lakes and Lower Murray (South Australia), by the Rev. George Taplin, Superintendent of the Point Macleay Native Institution.

I have resided among the aborigines inhabiting the Lakes and Lower Murray for the last eighteen years, and during that period have observed that they are subject to the following diseases, viz.:—Apoplexy. Acute Nephritis. Cataract. Consumption, tubercular. Dysentery. Diarrhoea. Epilepsy. Fistula in ano. Hydrocephalus. Hepatitis, acute and chronic. Hydatids in the liver. Hydrothorax. Influenza. Indigestion. Impetigo. Neuralgia. Otagia. Otorrhoea. Ophthalmia, acute and chronic. Phrenitis, one instance only. Pneumonia. Porrigo. Ranula, one case only, but very bad. Rheumatism, acute and chronic. Sunstroke. Syphilis. Sore throats, in its various forms. Toothache. Tabes Mesenterica.

1. My observations have led me to the following views of the principal

disease from which the natives suffer, which is evidently tuberculosis in its different forms. I think that a large number of deaths arise from this cause—of fifty deaths of adults which occurred here between 1859 and 1869 twenty-five were caused by tubercular consumption. In infancy the tuberculous diathesis shows itself frequently in the form of hydrocephalus, generally occurring at the time of dentition; it also very often manifests itself in the form of *tabes mesenterica*, about the third or fourth year or even later; I have even known of a very bad case occur in a man of twenty-five. This constitutional tendency often appears in the form of induration and ulceration of the glands of the neck; where it comes out thus it is generally cured, and the person becomes healthy afterwards, but its most usual and fatal form is that of tubercular consumption; any accident to the chest seems to lead to the deposition of tubercle. I knew a case of a previously healthy young woman who received a blow on the chest from her jealous drunken brute of a husband; she vomited blood immediately after, then her case gradually assumed the form of tubercular consumption. I had a case of a white woman on my hands at the same time as this one. I was struck with the exact similarity of the symptoms in each case—the two women died within an hour of each other though living miles apart.

2. The mortality among infants of the aborigines is very great—of 101 deaths, occurring between 1859 and 1869, thirty-six were of infants under two years of age, fifteen of children under the age of puberty, and fifty of adults. In nothing has the result of our labors been so apparent as in the saving of infant life. The good effects of cleanliness and proper care are so apparent that I have heard the women on our station lecture young women on the necessity of keeping their children well washed. Infants suffer very much from the exposure of savage life. I have known infants die of the scorching which their heads got through being exposed on their mothers' backs during a long march on a hot day; and any severe disease which may suddenly seize a child, when its mother is in a situation where help cannot be obtained, of course runs on and becomes fatal, although at first quite amenable to treatment.

3. I have frequent cases of both neuralgia and toothache. A peculiar cause of toothache is the chewing of fibre for the purpose of making twine; this wears the teeth down to a level and makes them very tender to bite upon.

4. I have frequently seen cases of epilepsy. I have generally noticed that the persons subject to it have sunk into a low state of health, and soon died of consumption. I had recently a case of a woman whose pregnancy was accompanied by attacks of hamatocæsis and epileptic fits. I have seen several cases of lunacy among them; it is not uncommon for the intellect of old men to give way, and for them to be insane. In one instance an old chief was frightened by some people telling him that the whites were going to take him and his tribe to Kangaroo Island, he immediately betook himself to the reeds and hid for days, he was then found by his friends, and afterwards had an apoplectic attack, in a few weeks homicidal mania set in, and he chopped a woman about with a tomahawk frantically—this led to his incarceration in the Adelaide Lunatic Asylum; in two or three years he was discharged cured, he is however yet strange in his manner. The relatives of lunatics have no superstitious ideas about them, and treat them very kindly—they are rather afraid of them.

5. The aborigines do not suffer from malarious fevers.

6. Before the advent of the whites a strange disease came down the Murray and carried off many of the natives—it was doubtless small pox for some of the old men are pockmarked. The natives point to certain mounds where the dead were interred who fell victims to it. The natives readily receive vaccination. The aborigines here do not readily take measles, a few had them when they were very prevalent, but they were nearly all half-castes. We never had the measles on this station at all, although settlers had them within two miles of us, and they raged violently at Milong and Meningie, and yet nearly all the aborigines at the Poonindie Mission Station had them. I cannot understand the reason why our natives were exempted, although a large number of native were gathered in camps at a sheepshearing, and some of them, mostly half-castes, had measles, yet they did not spread generally; this is surprising since absolutely no care was taken to prevent infection. Neither are the natives subject to scarlatina, although the disease has prevailed very much in this Colony, I never knew natives have it, although I have reason to believe that they had the cast off clothes of white sufferers from the disease given to them.

7. The aborigines have a skin disease, which is a sort of impetigo, it might be called impetigo contagiosa; it manifests itself in a crop of pustules about the joints, the ancles, knees, hips, or elbows; it is worst when it occurs on the hips; it is accompanied with itching, swelling, and pain, and afterwards excoriation. I have seen places on a person's

hips, occasioned by it, as raw as beef and as large as my hand; it is very contagious among the pure blacks, and less so among the half-castes. I have known half-castes sleep with blacks who had it and yet not catch it. I have known a very white half-caste woman who was married to a black husband and yet she never had it, but her children did—sulphur is a specific for it. Some years ago I was led to ask the Aborigines Department for a supply of soap, which I used liberally—the supply has been continued, and the result has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of impetigo; this fact is very significant as to the cause of the disease—the natives call this disease *Wurrullurie*.

The natives often get ringworms on their bodies, but not on the scalp; they catch them through tending calves which have them. No kind of leprosy is known among the aborigines.

8. I have seen cases, even bad cases, of syphilis amongst the natives. I am sure the disease was imported among them; they knew nothing of it before the advent of the whites—this is the testimony of the natives. I have known fatal cases, and also cases where the tibia was affected, and bony excrescences on the skin, with atrocious neuralgia pain; I have also seen buboes in the groin. Venereal disease is not very prevalent; I am persuaded that sometimes cases of impetigo have been taken for it.

9. I have never seen a hunchback among the aborigines, and only one case of lateral curvature of the spine in a half-caste.

10. The vital power of the natives varies much in different individuals, but taking the average I do not think it could be rated high; they easily give way to disease, and hopelessly yield themselves up to a fatal result. I think their diseases are more of a sthenic than asthenic type. They endure both heat and cold well—they will sleep comfortably under a much thinner covering than an average European.

11. The question has often occurred to me whether they suffer as much pain from injuries as Europeans do. It is difficult to decide; let an injury be caused by an European, or by work for a colonist, and a great fuss will be made of it, while a much more severe injury occurring through a native custom will be made light of and endured with fortitude. This leads me to think that they do not really suffer so much as we do; however, the whole question as to whether one man suffers as much as another from a similar injury is one which I should like to see ventilated by a competent authority.

Wounds made by metal or stone implements or weapons heal about the same as similar wounds would do in Europeans, but wounds made by wooden weapons heal very quickly—the transfixing of a leg by a wooden spear is regarded as a trifle and soon heals. Blows on the head are not so dangerous to natives because of the thickness of the fatty tissue between the scalp and the skull—this forms a kind of pad which in some measure protects the head.

12. The aborigines have no medicines peculiar to themselves, they regard all diseases and most injuries to the person as the result of sorcery. In order to cure diseases they use charms, which consist in the utterance of certain words in a kind of chant or recitative. They endeavor to cure some complaints, such as rheumatism, by a rude kind of vapor bath; the patient is placed on a platform made with sticks, underneath are placed red hot stones, or a few live coals, a rug is wrapped round the sufferer, then some water weed called pinggi is taken wet from the lake shore and put on the hot stones or fire and the steam allowed to ascend around the naked body, and a perspiration is produced from which relief is oftentimes obtained.

13. I have known women get spots on their eyes from receiving blows on the back of the head; these spots enlarge and occasion very imperfect vision in afterlife. I have known several cases of blindness, but not only from this cause.

14. Women suffer in childbirth about the same as Europeans—they are attended by their female relatives and husbands. Some women are known to be skilful midwives, and valued accordingly. I have known cases of tedious and difficult labor. I know of one case only of death in childbirth. The mother of an infant generally recovers rapidly; I once knew a woman walk two miles the day after the birth of her child, but such a case is not common.

15. In making these observations I have been guided by the tenth and twenty-third sections of the volume of Anthropological Notes and Queries, drawn up by a Committee of the British Association, and sent to me by his Excellency the Governor. I have not thought it necessary to answer questions where no custom of the natives of the kind mentioned existed, or where no such disease as the questioner mentions is found amongst them—with the exception of impetigo contagiosa, I know of no disease peculiar to the aborigines.

As I am not a professional medical man I have no doubt but that some interesting matters which would have attracted the attention of one who had received a medical education has escaped me, however, I have given what information I have gathered to the best of my ability.

Return of Aboriginal Natives charged with any offence during the year ended 31st December, 1875.

Name of Accused.	Charge.	Place where alleged offence was committed.	Date of Offence.	Date of Arrest.	Date of Hearing.	Name of Magistrate before whom charge was heard.	Result of Inquiry.	
Susan Lush	Drunkenness	Goolwa	1874. Dec. 24	1874. Dec. 24	1875. Jan. 14	T. J. S. O'Halloran and Thos. Goode, J.P.'s	Fined £5 each; in default, to be locked up for 6 hours.	
Mary Newland		ditto	" 24	" 24	" 14			
Amelia Young		ditto	ditto	" 24	" 24			" 14
Billy Sooley	ditto	ditto	1875. Jan. 20	1875. Jan. 20	" 21	ditto ditto	Discharged with a caution.	
Bullaky Jimmy	ditto	Kadina	" 28	" 28	" 31	F. W. Gurner, J.P.		
John Miller	ditto	Wallaroo	Feb. 20	Feb. 20	Feb. 22	J. B. Shepherdson, S.M.		
Maurice Bradley	Wilful & false statement at an inquest	Port Lincoln	—	—	Mar. 19	J. S. Browne, S.M.	One month's imprisonment.	
Tommy Crowe	Attempted house-breaking	Millicent	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	Jan. 20	George Glen, J.P.	Committed for trial to Circuit Court.	
Jackey Pearson	Drunkenness	ditto	" 19	" 19	" 20	ditto	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment.	
Tarkaruppa	Drunk and fighting	Milang	" 22	" 22	" 23	A. H. Landseer, J.P.	Fined £5.	
Preepullery							Fined 7s. 6d.	
Warrior	Larceny	Melrose	Feb. 20	Feb. 21	Feb. 23	M. Moorhouse and F. J. Whitby, J.P.'s	Three months' imprisonment.	
Dick and Jemmy	ditto	ditto	" 20	" 21	" 23		Dismissed.	
Toby	Drunkenness	ditto	" 21	" 21	" 23	S. Beddome, S.M.	Fourteen days' imprisonment.	
Dick Richards	ditto	Adelaide	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 30		Fined £10.	
Ditto	Wilful damage	ditto	" 28	" 28	" 30	ditto	Withdrawn.	
Mary Ann Jackey	Drunkenness	Kingston	Feb. 17	Feb. 17	Feb. 18	E. S. Burkitt, J.P.	Fined 1s.	
Billy Bates	ditto	ditto	Mar. 28	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	J. Cooke, J.P.	Fined 5s. each.	
Mount Arden Sam	ditto	Stirling North	Jan. 29	Jan. 20	Jan. 21	E. Gower, S.M.		
Coongulta	ditto	Streaky Bay	Feb. 13	Feb. 13	Feb. 15	O. K. Richardson, S.M.	Three days' imprisonment each.	
Pitchery	ditto	ditto	" 13	" 13	" 15			
Coongulta	Deserting service	ditto	" 16	Mar. 3	Mar. 6	ditto	Discharged.	
Carpenny	Drunkenness	East Wellington	Apr. 23	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	E. C. Hughes, S.M.	Fined 5s. each.	
Jemmy Giles	ditto	ditto	" 23	" 23	" 24	ditto		
Blackamore	ditto	ditto	May 12	May 12	May 13	H. E. Wells, J.P.	Fined £1, or three days in gaol.	
Guichen Bay Jackey	ditto	Millicent	May 21	May 21	" 22	Geo. Glen, J.P.	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment each.	
Emma Jackey	ditto	ditto	" 21	" 21	" 22			
Guichen Bay Jackey	ditto	ditto	June 20	June 20	June 21	E. Wehl, J.P.	Dismissed with a caution.	
Peter McCullum	Contempt of Court	ditto	" 23	" 23	" 23	G. Glen & E. Wehl, J.P.'s	Fourteen days' imprisonment.	
Young Buffalo	Drunkenness	Wellington	Aug. 15	Aug. 15	Aug. 16	E. C. Hughes, S.M.	Fined £10.	
Robert Brooks	ditto	Edithburgh	July 4	July 4	July 5	J. Gottschalck, J.P.	Discharged with a caution.	
Mary Ann Jackey	Drunk and incapable	Kingston	July 14	July 14	" 15	E. S. Burkitt, J.P.	Fined 2s. 6d. each.	
Joe Gifford								
Deaf Tommy								
Billy Bates	Drunk and fighting	ditto	Aug. 20	Aug. 20	Aug. 21	ditto	Fined 3s.	
Joe Gifford							Fined 5s.	
Billy	Stealing a stockwhip	Port Augusta	July 5	July 6	July 7	E. Gower, S.M.	Three months' imprisonment with hard labor.	
Lankey	Drunkenness	Millicent	Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	E. Wehl, J.P.	Dismissed with a caution.	
Tarkaruppa	ditto	Milang	" 13	" 13	" 14	A. H. Landseer, J.P.	Fined 10s.	
Jemmy Giles	ditto	East Wellington	Oct. 30	Oct. 30	Nov. 1			
Gollan	ditto	ditto	Dec. 6	Dec. 6	Dec. 7	E. C. Hughes, S.M.	Fined 5s. each.	
Blackamore	ditto	ditto	" 6	" 6	" 7			
Caroline	Disturbing the Peace	ditto	" 6	" 6	" 7	ditto	Fined 10s., and detained for forty-eight hours.	
Charles Pritchard							Drunkenness	Adelaide
Ditto	Assault	ditto	" 11	" 11	" 13	ditto	Fined 5s.	
Scrubber	Drunkenness	Melrose	Oct. 29	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Clement Giles, J.P.	Three months' imprisonment.	
Whipstick Jimmy	Larceny	ditto	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	C. Giles & M. Moorhouse, J.P.'s	Fined 5s.	
Henry Price (half-caste)	Felonious assault with intent	Hookina	Nov. 24	Dec. 1	Dec. 6	E. Gower, S.M.	Three months' imprisonment.	
Coongulta	Murder	Wedge (120 miles N.W. of Port Lincoln)	Nov. 24	Nov. 28	" 8	J. S. Browne, S.M.	Committed for trial.	
Nongo								" 16
Milly Ingulor								" 27
Morris Bradley	Larceny	Port Lincoln	Dec. 7	Dec. 13	" 13	ditto	One month's imprisonment.	
Jimmy								

Return of Persons charged with any violation of Clause 17 of Act No. 22 of 1872 (forbidding liquors to be supplied to aborigines), during the year ended 31st December, 1875.

Name of Accused.	Residence.	Occupation.	Place where alleged offence was committed.	Date of Offence.	Name of Magistrate before whom charge was heard.	Result of Inquiry.
Duncan Graham	Port Wakefield	Blacksmith	nr Pt. Wakefield	Jan'y 1, 1875	J. S. Anthony, J.P., and J. B. King, J.P.	Fined £1, and costs £1 1s.
Eliza Tait	Goolwa	Married woman	Goolwa	Dec. 24, 1874	T. J. S. O'Halloran, J.P., and T. Goode, J.P.	Fined £10, and costs 15s.
Jack Bolt	Millicent	Laborer		January 19 1875.	G. Glen, J.P., and E. Wehl, J.P.	Fined £2, and costs £1.
John Borne	Belvidere	Shepherd	Belvidere	" 22	A. H. Landseer, J.P., & M. Rankine, J.P.	Fined £1.
Murdoch McKinnon	Point Macleay	Farmer	Milang	February 19	M. Moorhouse, J.P., and F. J. Whitby, J.P.	Fined £1.
Sarah Longhurst	Melrose	Publican	Melrose	" 21	J. B. Shephardson, S.M.	Fined £3, and costs 25s.; or 3 months' imprisonment in default.
John Denehey	Walleroo	Smelter	Walleroo	March 23	W. G. McCullagh, S.M.	Fined £1, and 16s. costs.
Murdoch Kelly	Booyoolie	Laborer	Gladstone	" 3	J. Gottschalk, J.P., and A. Vonnida, J.P.	Dismissed (prosecutor not appearing).
Henry L. Aldersey.	Adelaide	Drover	Edithburgh	April 29	Edward Castle, S.M.	Fined £5, and costs £2 14s.; in default, 2 months' imprisonment.
Arthur Fox	Wellington	Stockowner	Wellington	" 7	J. B. Shephardson, S.M.	Fined £1.
John Denehey.	Walleroo	Smelter	Walleroo	" 1	H. Hodgson, J.P., and G. S. Read, J.P.	Fined £1, and costs 16s.; in default, one month's imprisonment.
Reuben Head	Encounter Bay	Laborer	Victor Harbor	June 9	M. Rankine, J.P., and J. McCallum, J.P.	Fined £3; in default, two months' imprisonment.
William Mitchell	Milang	Boatman	Milang	" 21		Fined £5.
John Wright	Werey Range	Laborer	Millicent	May 21		Fined £1, without costs.
Hugh McDonald	Millicent	ditto	ditto	June 20	George Glen, J.P., and E. Wehl, J.P.	Fined £10, and 30s. costs; or 2 months' imprisonment.
James Smith	ditto	ditto	ditto	" 21		Fined £5, and 3s. costs; or one month's imprisonment.
Robert Holton	ditto	Seaman	ditto	July 4		Fined £5, and costs £2; in default, two months' imprisonment.
George Templar	Two Wells	Laborer	Two Wells	June 22	G. W. Hawkes, S.M.	Fined £1 and costs.
Joseph L. Hodgson	ditto	Farmer	ditto	" 22	J. Gottschalk, J.P., and A. Vonnida, J.P.	Fined £1 and costs.
William Brown	Edithburgh	Laborer	Edithburgh	July 4	H. E. Downer, S.M.	Fined £3, and 19s. costs. [to gaol.
Samuel Dalziel	Currency Creek	ditto	Currency Creek	" 11		Fined £10, and costs £4 5s.; in default, committed for 3 months
William Graf	Millicent	ditto	Millicent	October 18	George Glen, J.P., and E. Wehl, J.P.	Fined £1, and costs £1 7s.
Edward W. Henkelmen	ditto	Carrier	Workvine	" 18	J. Clarke, J.P., and S. Myles, J.P.	Fined £3, and costs £1 7s.
William Spencer	Hurtle Vale	Farmer	Hurtle Vale	" 9	J. Stewart, J.P., and C. H. Myles, J.P.	Fined £3, and costs 30s.
James Tydemann	Tapley's Hill	Innkeeper	Tapley's Hill	" 26	T. J. S. O'Halloran, S.M.	Fined £3, and costs 15s.
Andrew Freebain	O'Halloran Hill	Farmer	O'Halloran Hill	" 26	A. H. Landseer, J.P., and J. McCallum, J.P.	Fined £1, and costs 15s.
John Moore	Late of Meningie	Cook	Milang	December 2	J. Cook, J.P., and T. T. Sabine, J.P.	Fined £1.
Richard Brophy	Laura	Laborer	Laura	" 28		Fined £1 10s.
James Kelly	Mount Graham	Kangaroo hunter	Mount Graham	September 20	G. Glen, J.P., and E. Wedl, J.P.	Fined £5, and costs £1 10s.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" 25		Fined £5, and costs £1 10s.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	" 25		Fined £5, and costs £1 10s.
Edward Cast	Little Swamp	Publican	Sportsman's Arms Little Swamp	October 12	J. S. Browne, S.M.	Fined £10 and costs.
Thomas Murray	Port Lincoln	Laborer	Port Lincoln	December 7		Fined £10 and costs, or 3 months' imprisonment.

Return of Sick Aboriginal Natives under treatment, in the Tatiara District, during the year ended 31st December, 1875.

Name.	Country or Tribe.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Where attended.	Distance, miles.	Dates of attendance.	Result.	Remarks.
Bobby	Tatiara	M	22	Constipatio	Charla	—	Jan. 24, 1875	Relieved	Very few natives in the district, and what few there are are earning good wages on stations.
Punch	ditto	M	23	Deafness	ditto	—	March 6 "	ditto	
Tommy Lawson	Padthaway	M	20	Cut hand	ditto	—	" 6 "	—	
Punch	Tatiara	M	23	Deafness	ditto	—	" 8 "	Relieved	
Punch	ditto	M	23	Idem et febris	ditto	—	" 9 "	ditto	
Bobby	ditto	M	22	Cough and cold	ditto	—	" 14 "	ditto	
Tommy Lawson	Padthaway	M	20	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 17 "	ditto	
Punch	Tatiara	M	23	Dislocated finger	ditto	—	" 22 "	Deafness cured	
Old Betty	Padthaway	F	47	Cough	ditto	—	" 22 "	Relieved	
Pinkey's child	Brimbaga	F	$\frac{3}{4}$ year	Dentition	ditto	—	" 23 "	ditto	
Bobby	Tatiara	M	22	Cough	ditto	—	" 23 "	ditto	
Old Betty	Padthaway	F	47	ditto	ditto	—	" 23 "	ditto	
Tommy Lawson	ditto	M	20	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 23 "	ditto	
Old Betty	ditto	F	47	Rheumatism	ditto	—	" 29 "	Cough relieved	
Tommy Lawson	ditto	M	20	Rheumatism and constipatio	ditto	—	" 30 "	ditto	
Scottie	Tatiara	M	20	ditto	ditto	—	" 30 "	ditto	
Tommy Lawson	ditto	M	21	Fits	ditto	—	April 1 "	ditto	

Return of Sick Aboriginal Natives under Treatment in the Tatiara District (continued)—

Name.	Country or Tribe.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Where attended.	Distance, miles.	Dates of attendance.	Result.	Remarks.
Archie	Tatiara	M	22	Burned foot	Charla	—	April 1 1875	Cough relieved	An old case. The natives are all employed on the three stations, some mustering and some shearing. The camp now is at Nalang. * The tetanic symptoms caused by close proximity of wood-smoke. The same happens to negro infants in the West Indies—from my own personal observation. ‡ This lubra was better five hours before I saw her; gave her brandy twice only, in addition to the injection of ammonia.
Young Kitty.....	ditto	F	29	Hæmoptysis	ditto	—	" 1 "	ditto	
Young Kitty.....	ditto	F	29	ditto	ditto	—	" 5 "	ditto	
Tommy Lawson	ditto	M	21	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 11 "	ditto	
Old Louisa	ditto	F	38	Ophthalmia	ditto	—	" 30 "	ditto	
Tommy Lawson	ditto	M	22	Constipatio	ditto	—	Aug. 17 "	ditto	
Old William.....	ditto	M	47	Catarrh	ditto	—	" 17 "	ditto	
Tommy Lawson	ditto	M	22	Fits and constipatio	ditto	—	" 24, 26 "	ditto	
Old William.....	ditto	M	47	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 27 "	ditto	
Pinkey's child	ditto	M	3 year	Dentition	ditto	—	" 28 "	ditto	
Old William.....	ditto	M	47	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 28 "	ditto	
Punch	ditto	M	23	Headache and sprained wrist	ditto	—	Sep. 11, 17 "	ditto	
Scottie	ditto	M	22	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 11 "	ditto	
Wirrega Bob	ditto	M	23	Catarrh	Wirrega	7	" 16 "	ditto	
Jenny's infant	ditto	M	4 year	ditto	Charla	—	" 16 "	ditto	
Pinkey's infant	ditto	M	"	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 30 "	ditto	
Jenny's infant	ditto	M	"	Tetanic convulsions	Wirrega	7	Octob. 1 "	Died *	
Old William.....	ditto	M	48	Catarrh	Charla	—	" 15 "	Relieved	
Tommy Lawson	Padthaway	M	22	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 15 "	ditto	
Pinkey's infant	Tatiara	M	1 3/4 year	Vomiting and dentition	ditto	—	Nov. 20 "	ditto	
Pinkey	ditto	M	22	Constipatio	ditto	—	" 20 "	ditto	
Young Kitty.....	ditto	F	30	Snakebite	Wirrega	7	Dec. 3 "	Recovered ‡	

31st December, 1875.

R. B. PENNY, M.R.C.S., L., District Medical Officer to Aborigines, Tatiara.

Return of Sick Aboriginal Natives under treatment in the Adelaide Hospital during the year ended 31st December, 1875.

No.	Name.	Country or Tribe.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of Admission.	Result of treatment.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
1	Billy King.....	Bungaree	M	22	Hydatid tumor	Jan. 2, 1875	Cured	Jan. 11, 1875	Still under treatment
2	Elizabeth Walker.....	Point Macleay	F	27	Phthisis pulmonalis	" 16 "	Relieved	Feb. 18, "	
3	James Moore.....	Goolwa	M	20	Burns on feet	" 6 "	—	—	
4	W. L. Nelson	Menindie	M	22	Phthisis pulmonalis	Feb. 8 "	Relieved	Mar. 16, 1875	
5	Susan Golan	Goolwa	F	—	Chronic periostitis	" 9 "	—	—	
6	Mary Pike.....	Riverton	F	—	Hydatid cyst in kidney	Mar. 3 "	Relieved	Mar. 24, 1875	
7	E. Rankine	Kapunda	F	—	Acute pneumonia	" 18 "	ditto	" 24 "	
8	John Bradley.....	Goolwa	M	44	Phthisis pulmonalis	April 3 "	ditto	April 14 "	
9	James Couch.....	Lacepede Bay	M	28	ditto	" 3 "	ditto	" 14 "	
10	Mary Newland.....	Goolwa	F	—	ditto	" 3 "	ditto	May 15 "	
11	George Walker.....	Goolwa	M	40	Sub-acute rheumatism	May 5 "	Cured	" 13 "	
12	Sally McHughes	Milang	F	—	Cephalalgia	" 27 "	ditto	" 31 "	
13	Tom Murray.....	Poonindie	M	25	Phthisis	June 11 "	Died	June 25 "	
14	Charles Tomby.....	Chowilla	M	unknown	Phthisis pulmonalis	July 21 "	Relieved	July 29 "	
15	William Warriman	Port Mannum	M	ditto	Hemiplegia	" 31 "	ditto	Sep. 15 "	
16	Louisa Warriman	Port Mannum	F	34	ditto	Aug. 1 "	ditto	Aug. 17 "	
17	Jemmy Wilpena	Wilpena	M	25	Acute bronchitis	" 14 "	ditto	" 17 "	
18	Richard Giles	World's End	M	15	Phthisis pulmonalis	Sep. 10 "	ditto	Sep. 15 "	
19	Charles Warburton	Point Macleay	M	23	Rheumatism	Oct. 4 "	—	—	

Tabulated statement showing return of births, deaths, and causes of death during the year ended 31st December, 1875.

Name of Depôt.	Births.	Deaths.
Arrowie	1	—
Bimbowrie	1	4
Blanchetown	—	2
Border Town	2	1
Bungarce	—	2
Chowilla	—	2
Clarendon	—	2
Fowler's Bay	4	16
Franklin Harbor	—	2
Goolwa	3	5
Guichen Bay	—	2
Hiltrubey	2	6
Lacepede Bay	—	5
Lacepede Bay Native School	—	3
Long Island	—	2
McGrath's Flat	—	1
Milang	—	3
Mount Freeling	2	3
Mount Gambier	—	1
Millicent	—	1
Naracoorte	—	2
Penola	—	1
Point Macleay	10	10
Point Pierce	1	3
Poonindie	6	10
Port Lincoln	—	1
Strangways Springs	4	3
Streaky Bay	2	9
Tarpeena	—	2
Three Lakes	—	2
Umberatana	7	8
Venus Bay	1	6
Wallianippie	—	15
Warrakimbo	1	—
Wellington	2	3
Yardea	3	2
Totals	62	140

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Bronchitis, 2; burn (accidental), 2; consumption, 38; childbirth, 1; dysentery, 4; diarrhœa, 2; dropsy, 1; enteritis, 1; exposure, 2; fall (accidental), 1; influenza, 2; liver complaint, 1; murder, 1; measles, 55; meningitis, 1; old age, 6; premature birth, 2; stillborn, 1; syphilis, 1; sunstroke, 2; thrush, 1; tetanus, 1; unascertained, 12.