

1875.
—
VICTORIA.

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

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

By Authority :
GEORGE SKINNER, ACTING GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

APPROXIMATE COST OF REPORT.										£ s. d.
Preparation—Not given.										45
Printing (850 copies)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 0

REPORT.

Melbourne, 15th May 1875.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Board for the Protection of Aborigines have the honor to submit this, the Eleventh Report of their proceedings, together with other reports, papers, and returns relating to the condition of the natives and the schemes adopted during the past year for their benefit.

The number of Aborigines in the colony, according to the estimates furnished, is 1553, and the numbers now settled on the several stations are as follows :—

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Coranderrk ... ..	...	...	...	...	72	86	158
Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	...	...	...	...	48	31	79
Lake Condah ... ..	...	...	...	...	50	39	89
Lake Wellington ... ..	...	...	...	...	45	39	84
Framlingham ... ..	...	...	...	...	37	22	59
Lake Tyers ... ..	...	...	...	...	50	38	88
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	302	255	557

Number of Aborigines in the colony.

The estimated gross value of the produce raised at each station during the past year was as follows :—

Coranderrk ... ..	...	...	...	...		£1,840 10 9
Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	357 7 4
Lake Condah ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	219 0 0
Lake Wellington ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	133 8 2
Framlingham ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	52 0 0
Lake Tyers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	41 4 1
Total ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	£2,643 10 4

Value of produce raised on the stations.

These figures speak more eloquently than words. Though the anticipations of the Board are not yet fulfilled—though the stations are not yet self-supporting—much has been done to promote useful industries. Three acres of land have been planted with hop-sets at Lake Wellington, and this plant will be grown also at Lake Condah. The area of the arrowroot plantation at Lake Tyers has been increased from an acre and a half to three acres; and plants that are likely to yield a profit will be grown wherever the climate and soil are found to be suitable. The experiments made by the Board are not only valuable as establishing profitable industries amongst the Aboriginal natives, but they serve also as examples to the whites. There was a fair prospect at the beginning of the season of obtaining at least £2,000 worth of hops from the hop grounds at Coranderrk; but the very hot weather which was experienced in January seriously injured the bines; and when the crop was ready for picking the Board were disappointed in not being able to secure the services of boys from the Industrial Schools. Unfortunately, at the very time when they could have been employed, a disease resembling measles appeared amongst the natives; and of course the plans that had been formed had to be abandoned.

The Honorable Mr. Ramsay has consented to the employment of these boys during the next succeeding season, if circumstances admit of their being sent to Coranderrk without risk to their health. They will be suitably cared for, and will

pursue their labors under the direction of an overseer appointed by the Superintendent of Industrial Schools.

The quantity of hops raised at Coranderrk during the last season was 8 tons 5 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs., and the gross sum realized will be about £1,780.

The changes made in the management of the station at Coranderrk have proved beneficial; and when the alterations and improvements suggested by the Secretary of the Board are made, it is certain that there will be an increase in the revenue, and a great amendment in the general condition of the natives.

Education. Every effort is made to induce the natives to pursue profitable employments, and their education is very carefully attended to. They are trained to labor, but they are also taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.; and they are, as a rule, up to a certain point, apt scholars. The children at Lake Wellington are examined by a Government inspector, and it appears that they have reached the highest standard that can be gained in State schools.

Wanderers. There is still a large number of Aborigines wandering about the banks of the River Murray, and smaller numbers in various parts of the colony, who are under the care of the local guardians. They are supplied with food and clothing and medical attendance when required. It is not practicable, nor perhaps would it be humane, to compel the old natives against their inclinations to abandon the localities where they were born, and to which they are strongly attached, but the children are being removed one by one and sent to the stations, where they are well cared for and taught in the schools.

Sale of intoxicating liquors. The sale of intoxicating liquors to the natives is much restricted, in consequence of the vigilance exercised by the police, and the manner in which offenders are dealt with by the magistrates. The heavy fines that have been inflicted from time to time appear to have had an excellent effect.

Certificates issued. The number of certificates issued during the past year to Aborigines, under which they can lawfully engage themselves to employers for wages, and obtain redress if the wages be not paid, was two.

Natives in other colonies. The Secretary of the Board is in constant communication with gentlemen in the neighboring colonies who are attempting to introduce, for the benefit of the Aboriginal natives, the system of management which has proved so successful in Victoria; and frequent applications are made for copies of the reports of the Board, and copies of the Act providing for the management of the Aboriginal natives and the Regulations made thereunder.

The Board is often indebted for assistance to the Chief Commissioner of Police and his officers of all ranks, who promptly give attention to every matter brought under their notice. They are likewise under deep obligations to the Chief Medical Officer, the medical officers who visit the stations, and the local guardians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

WILLIAM MACREDIE,

Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency the Honorable Sir William Foster Stawell,
Administrator of the Government of the Colony,
&c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX I.

MR. GREEN'S REPORTS.

LAKE HINDMARSH, LAKE CONDAH, AND FRAMLINGHAM.

LAKE HINDMARSH.

Healesville, 26th January 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you on the condition of the Aborigines, and the progress made at the following Aboriginal stations :—Lake Hindmarsh, Condah, and Framlingham.

I arrived at Lake Hindmarsh on the 28th December 1874 and left on the 4th instant.

On my arrival there were eighty-two Aborigines on the station, viz., 29 men, 14 women, 20 boys, and 19 girls.

The whole of them attended prayers on the day of my arrival (Sabbath), and appeared in good health ; all were well clothed and clean.

The house occupied by the children (20) was clean, and the air in the bedrooms sweet and pure. But there was a want of utensils in the house for the use of the children. A married couple (half-castes) have charge of the children, and cook, &c., for them. The children appeared to be very happy and contented with their position ; and so they may, for I can assure you that few poor families in the colony are so well cared for as these and the children at the other stations. Children's house.

The huts occupied by the married couples, as a whole, were clean and comfortable. The house things in them were nicely arranged ; in some cases displaying a good deal of taste in the occupiers. Huts.

The whole of the huts are floored either with boards or cement.

The new church I referred to in my last report has now been finished. New church.

The building is of stone (limestone), 36 x 24 feet. The walls 12 feet high, plastered inside with cement ; floored with the best red pine boards ; ceiled with lining boards tongued and grooved, and painted lead color ; the roof is of corrugated iron.

The building is quite an ornament to the little village.

The whole of the plastering, and a deal of the other work, was done, I was informed, by the Aborigines, which speaks well for their skill and ability.

The building is seated to hold 120 ; the seats are made of deal timber, and are all nicely varnished.

It was opened for service while I was there on the 1st of January. Some eighty of the Aborigines were present at the opening, all dressed in their best, and some thirty of the neighboring settlers were also present. The children sang several effective pieces, to the great satisfaction of the white visitors.

The Aborigines seemed very pleased to have such a fine building for a church for themselves.

There was a good supply on hand, all of good quality. Stores, &c.

But I was informed that no blankets had been supplied by the Board during the past year ; hence there is a want of blankets, but at present the want is not felt.

The men, I was informed, had been mostly occupied in the building of the new church, and in repairing the fences. Work done.

The sheep (about 1,900) were in fair condition, but cannot remain so long, as there was scarcely any grass on the reserve. The cattle (27) were in very low condition. Stock.

The income from wool was this season £343 11s. 10d.

And after paying for stores, &c., purchased by the manager in 1874, there was a balance on hand on the 1st of January of £258 18s. 6d. Income from the sale of wool, &c.

There is a small stack of hay, the produce from several acres of land ; the crop, owing to the dryness of the season, was very light. Cultivation.

There is a good show of fruit in the gardens, especially of grapes.

The manager has put in eighty hop plants, to try if they will grow. Every one of them has grown, and the most of them looked strong and healthy, in fact as well as they did at Coranderrk the first season, and some of them had a fair show of fruit. Hops.

It being holiday time during my stay, I did not examine the children, but I heard them (34) reading and examined their copy-books, and I must say they have made good progress under the instructions of their teacher, Miss Gregory. School, &c.

I was shown about an ounce of silk the produce of a few silkworms, fed from the leaves of a few mulberry trees that were planted twelve months ago. The silk looked to be of good quality, but I could not say what might be its market value. But I have very little hope of silk ever becoming of much consequence as a means of support to the Aborigines at this or any other of the stations. Silk.

I have good hopes that hops might be cultivated if an engine was used to raise the water from the river, so that they might be well irrigated. If only three acres could be thus cultivated, the produce would be a good item towards the support of the Aborigines, and would be nice light employment for the women and children. Future of this station.

If an engine was used to raise the water, more fruit might be grown, some kinds of which might be dried and sent to market, which I have no doubt would bring a fair price.

And if the Government would grant, say, 4,000 acres of more land, so that a thousand more sheep might be kept, this station would then be self-supporting.

I would suggest that the Board supply a four horse-power engine to raise water from the river for irrigation. Also that three thousand hop-sets be supplied from Coranderrk in the season. The manager has promised to have about three acres of ground prepared for them. Suggestions.

I would suggest that the Government be asked for 4,000 acres of more land for the use of the Aborigines. That the land be reserved at once before it be all taken up by selectors.

LAKE CONDAR.

- Condar station.** I arrived at Lake Condar on the 7th and left on the 12th instant. On my arrival there were ninety Aborigines on the station, viz., 27 men, 22 women, 21 boys, and 20 girls. Nearly all on the station were bad with measles or just recovering. Two died (an old man and baby) of that disease on the day I left, and some of them were still very bad. Dr. Brewer had visited, I was informed, the station a few days before my arrival, and given instructions how to treat the sick, but was of opinion that the disease would carry off several of the weakly ones. The acting manager, Mr. Hogan, with his wife, were very attentive to the wants of those who had none of their friends strong enough to look after their welfare, and it is to be hoped that they will all soon recover without any more deaths.
- Children's house.** The house occupied by the children had a very bad smell in it, arising from an accumulation of filth which has passed through the openings between the flooring boards; on hot days especially the odour was very bad, and must be very bad for the health of the children. I noticed that several of the children have still the skin disease I referred to in my last report. I suggested to the manager that he should apply some sulphur to the disease, and get all the beds and blankets used by the children well washed, &c. This he promised to do.
- Huts.** The huts occupied by the married couples were, on the whole, considering the sickness of the occupiers, pretty tidy and clean.
- Cultivation.** All that has been done in the way of cultivation since my last visit is I may say almost nil, considering the number of men on the station. About half an acre of potatoes, and one acre of ground ploughed and planted with hops, is all the ground that has been cultivated this season. The potatoe crop is very poor. The hop ground has never been touched since the sets were put in, hence only about 200 of them have taken root. Those that have taken root look healthy, considering that the ground has not been hoed nor loosened in any way. A few plants in some of the gardens of the Aborigines which have been a little taken care of show beyond a doubt that hops will grow well there.
- * * * * *
- Stock.** The acting manager had the cattle mustered while I was there; they are all in good condition—227 in all, viz., 111 cows, 12 bullocks, and the rest young cattle mixed sexes, and 7 horses.
- Value of work done in hop grounds.** The amount of work done had it been done by white labor, in enclosing the hop paddock, would have only cost at the most £40, viz., thirty-six chains of fence, grubbing about twenty trees, and ploughing one acre of land. There are seven acres of land enclosed in the hop plantation, and I cannot see any reason why the whole of it was not ploughed and planted with hops; there was plenty of time to do so from the time of my last visit in June last.
- School.** Owing to the sickness, I did not examine the children, but I heard several of them read; they are still progressing.
- Stores.** The stores (only a small quantity on hand) are of good quality.
- The future of this station.** I understand that the Church Mission Committee are in communication with Mr. Hartmann, late of Lake Hindmarsh station, to get him to take the management of Condar. If they succeed to get him, I have no doubt he will soon improve the prospects of the station, but at present they look very bad.
- Suggestions.** I would suggest that the Board, at once, take steps to have the whole of the seven acres ploughed for hops, and some three acres more enclosed, also ploughed, and prepared for hops—ten acres in all. But if possible the upper part of the swamp should be drained for this purpose, which could be done for the sum £100, and enclosed for a hop plantation. If this work is begun at once and carried on, the station will, with fair management, be self-supporting in two years. I would also suggest that the floor of the children's house be taken up at once, and all the filth removed from under it, and a new floor of deal boards put down. Also that the bedrooms be lined and ceiled with lining boards. The schoolroom would also be much better to be ceiled with lining boards.

FRAMLINGHAM.

- Framlingham station.** I arrived on the Framlingham station on the 14th and left on the 18th instant. On my arrival I found forty-nine Aborigines on the station, viz., 18 men, 14 women, 10 boys, and 7 girls. All on the station appeared in good health, and appeared to be happy, for they were keeping a half-holiday.
- Huts.** The huts occupied by the Aborigines were clean, and the little things in the most of them were nicely arranged, and showed that the Aboriginal ladies have some taste after all. Several of the huts have nice little well-kept gardens adjoining them.
- Cultivation.** There has only been four acres of potatoes put in, which were just coming through the ground when I was there. There has been about one mile of fence, part of it post and rails, the rest brush, since my last visit. The stock (80) are in good condition. The reserve would carry 200 head or more.
- Work done.** The children have made fair progress with their education since my last visit.
- Stock.** The stores are now kept in the hut used as a schoolroom. There was only a small quantity of stores on hand; they were all of good quality.
- School.** The manager's house is altogether too small for his family; only three small rooms with kitchen, and in these nine people have to sleep.
- Stores.** The water they have to use at present is very bad. Owing to the dryness of the season, the river is very low, and the water in it is quite brackish, and I do not think that it can be good to use it.
- Manager's house.** I would suggest to the Board that the whole of the Aborigines at this station be removed to Coranderrk and Lake Condar. I have no doubt this could easily be done by Mr. Goodall and myself; and I may here state that Mr. Goodall informed me that he was quite willing to render all the assistance he could to get them removed to either or both of these stations.
- Water.** If the Board do not approve of the removal, I would recommend that the Board take steps to have ten acres of hops put in. If this is done, this station can be made self-supporting in two years.
- Suggestions.**

I would also recommend that a new house be built for the manager, and that the house at present occupied by him be used for the children.

It will also be necessary to have a large tank made to collect the rain water for the use of the station.

In conclusion, I beg to say the condition of the Aborigines in the Western District, so far, is satisfactory, and I have little doubt in a few years the Board will have the satisfaction of seeing the Aborigines at the various stations supporting themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GREEN.

P.S.—Enclosed is a list of things wanted for children's house at Lake Hindmarsh.—J. G.

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

LAKE WELLINGTON AND LAKE TYERS.

LAKE WELLINGTON.

SIR,

Healesville, 26th February 1875.

I have the honor to report to you on the condition of the Aborigines at the Aboriginal stations in Gippsland. I arrived at Lake Wellington station on the 9th and left on the 11th instant. On my arrival I found seventy-six Aborigines on the station. They all appeared in good health; and all the adults were busy cutting wattle-bark, to send to Melbourne for sale, for which I was informed they get £1 10s. per ton on the ground; with the money they get for the bark, I was informed, they purchase clothes and food.

Several new huts, of a better class than the old ones, have been erected since my last visit, which gives to the village a more lively appearance. The huts occupied by the Aborigines were very clean and tidy. The house occupied by the children (boys only) was clean, and the utensils in it in good order. Huts and houses.

The children (21) at school are still making good progress under the tuition of Mr. Kramer. School.

There has been three acres of ground planted with hops; the plants looked strong and healthy, and had a good show of fruit for the first season, and are likely to do well. One and a half acre of arrowroot; this also looked well, and is likely to yield a good return. One acre of potatoes; crop poor. Several of the Aborigines have little plots of arrowroot in their gardens. There was only a small quantity of stores on hand; they were of good quality. Cultivation.

There are, I was informed, 170 head of cattle on the station; they were all in good condition, the grass on the reserve being very good; it would carry three times the number of stock. Cattle.

LAKE TYERS.

I arrived at Lake Tyers station on the 11th and left on the 17th instant. On my arrival I found sixty-three Aborigines on the station; they were all in good health, and appeared to be very happy. The day after my arrival all the men went cheerfully to their work, to grub heavy trees. A good deal of this kind of work has been done since my last visit. Lake Tyers.

Ground under cultivation:—Three and a half acres of arrowroot, which looked healthy; and the manager informed me that he expected that it would yield a ton and a half of prepared arrowroot. One and a half acre of potatoes; crop fair. One and a half acre of garden (new one) has been planted with fruit trees, &c. Cultivation.

The manager's new house is now nearly completed. It is a fine roomy building, ten rooms, built with wood, with four stone chimneys. There are only three huts occupied by the Aborigines; the rest of them still live in the old mia-mias. The house occupied by the children was clean and tidy. Huts and houses.

The children are making fair progress at school. School, &c.

The cattle (25) were in very low condition, also the sheep (120); the grass on the reserve being very bad. The fence closing in the reserve has been completed. It is a very substantial three-rail fence, two miles and three chains long. Cattle, &c.

None on hand but a small quantity that was served out while I was there. Stores.

I would again recommend that these two stations be amalgamated. If possible, the Board should purchase a block of land (160 acres) which is in the centre of the reserve at Lake Wellington, and is close to the little village. On this block of land there are ten acres of land suited for the cultivation of hops; and with that and about six or seven acres which is on the reserve as many hops could be grown as would keep all the Aborigines in Gippsland. The land could be got, I was informed, for a little over £2 per acre. Unless this land be got, I do not see much prospect of either of the stations ever becoming self-supporting, the whole of the reserves being a very poor quality of soil. Suggestions, &c.

The whole thing could be done at a very small cost to the Government. About £700 would complete the whole; that is, to purchase the block of land and to build some houses for the Aborigines, &c., who would come from Lake Tyers. And part of that sum could be obtained for the improvements at Lake Tyers. If the Board approve of the above, and get it done before another season passes for planting hops, I have no doubt that the Aborigines in Gippsland will be able to keep themselves without any aid from the State in two years.

I would here state that I mentioned the matter to the managers and to the Aborigines, and they all expressed their willingness for the change.

I beg to say, in conclusion, that the Aborigines, as a whole, in Gippsland are very much improved within the last few years. And any one who saw them ten years ago, if to see them now, would not think they were the same people, they are so much more cleanly, &c., in their habits.

And now it only remains for the Board to adopt some means that will enable them to support themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GREEN.

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

APPENDIX II.

DR. GIBSON'S REPORT.

CORANDERRK.

SIR,

Flemington, 1st July 1874.

I have the honor to report that I made a special visit to the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 28th ult. There are five cases of chest affection (bronchitis), in some measure premonitory of the disease that was so distressing and fatal last winter. They are all adults, and are as follows:—Emma, a married woman, confined to bed, but progressing very favorably; John Phillips, married man, is recovering, but has still a severe cough; Sarah Briggs, a single adult, is also suffering from acute bronchitis, but is in a fair way of recovery; Maria, a married woman, is also suffering from the same disease, but in a mild form; Fanny, an aged female, and but lately come to the station, is also suffering from the same disease in a severe form; at my visit she was clothed with blankets, partially sewed around her, but warmly covering her, and Mrs. Green, who accompanied me through the cottages, informed me that, although Mrs. G. had given her comfortable clothes, she would never allow herself to be dressed in any other manner; however, she is well cared for by some of her relatives, in whose house she lives, but is not likely to recover on account of her extreme age.

Maggie Hobson, a married woman, is in an advanced stage of phthisis, and confined to bed; she has been always delicate, and is not likely to live long; she is also well cared for and attended by her husband.

Tommy Farmer, married, is in a weak state of health and suffers much from neuralgic headache, and is unfit for work.

Willie Buskin, married, is also a delicate man, and is suffering from irritation of the stomach.

Betty, a married woman, is suffering from enlargement of the liver, and suffers much pain, but is recovering.

The health of the station, with these exceptions, is good. The origin of these chest affections is not in any way connected with the condition of the station, but one great source of them is the thoughtless exposure the blacks submit themselves to while hunting or fishing, by camping out in all weathers; and another equally great source is the shoeless condition of the younger portion of the community during the winter months. The camping out in bad weather I would restrain as much as possible, and I would also impress on the Board the necessity of supplying the junior portion with a pair of boots and two of stockings for the winter months; that would last them over the wet season, and would be sufficient for the year, and would prevent much suffering and sickness.

At my visit there were 126 Aborigines on the station, classified as under:—

Adults	...	...	37 males	...	34 females.
Under 14 years and over 5 years			9 "	...	19 "		
Under 5 years	...	...	18 "	...	9 "
Total	126	...	64 males	...	62 females.

I inspected the cottages and huts; they are all clean and orderly. The schoolroom is well kept, and so are the girls' dormitories attached to it. The boys' dormitory is also in the same satisfactory state. I examined the stores, consisting of flour, potatoes, rice, oatmeal, tea, sugar, tobacco, and salt; they are all sound and good. I also inspected the medicine chest; it is in good order, but the undernoted medicines are required:—Squill vinegar, 2 lbs.; ipecac. wine, 2 lbs.; olive oil, 1 gallon; adhesive plaster, 1 piece; tartar emetic, 1 oz.; liquor ammoniæ fort., 2 lbs.

Before closing this, I would again urge on the Board the desirability of erecting a laundry and bathroom; no such conveniences at present exist, and, with the abundant supply of water now on the station, they would add very materially to the comfort of the community as well as the preservation of health.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.,

Secretary Central Board for Protection of Aborigines.

SIR,

Flemington, 15th October 1874.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 7th inst.

There are on the station 130 Aborigines. They may be classified as stated below:—

Under 5 years of age	...	27;	of these 17 are males and 10 females.
5 years old and under 16...	...	27;	" 9 " 18 "
Above 16 years	...	76;	" 36 " 40 "
			130; of these 62 are males and 68 females.

The health of the station is good, although there are several cases of minor illness and two chronic cases of phthisis.

There are three cases of enlarged and congested liver. Harriet, a married woman; Dick, also married; and Jemima (17 years), a single girl, are all suffering from enlarged and congested liver. The cases, however, are not severe, and, with care, they will soon recover. I gave instructions for their guidance.

There are six cases in which the chest is affected. Betty, a married woman, is in an advanced stage of phthisis, without hope of recovery. Simon, an elderly man (married), is also suffering from phthisis;

the disease with him is slower in its progress, still he too is not likely to recover. Johnnie Burns, a single young man, is suffering from bronchitis, but, with the present mild weather and care, he will soon be at work again. Maggie Farmer, a married woman about 23 years of age, and Maggie Hobson, also married and about the same age, are suffering from the same disease. The cases are slight, and, with care, they will in a very short time be quite recovered.

Jemima, a married woman about 20 years of age, has been for some time suffering from inflammation of the eyes, and has just returned from the Melbourne Hospital, where she has been under treatment; although still suffering, she can, in the present condition of her eyes, have all the requisite attention on the station, and the open country air will tend much to her recovery, although in her case recovery can only be partial.

Dan, a married man, has a tumour over the stomach, probably hydatid; but in the meantime it is small, and requires no active interference.

I prescribed for all those cases.

I inspected the children living with the superintendent apart from their parents; they are clean in person, comfortably dressed, and have a healthy, cheerful appearance. Their dormitories, including beds and bedding, are clean and in good order.

The schoolroom and its furniture is also in the same good condition.

I inspected all the cottages and huts occupied by the Aborigines; they are all in a cleanly, orderly state, and many of them would compare favorably with their white neighbors of the laboring class.

I examined the stores, consisting of flour, tea, sugar, rice, sago, and salt meat. The flour and tea are good. The sugar is a very inferior article, being a low class of what is commonly called ration sugar, and is quite unfit for the station, especially as there are so many young people on it and generally several invalids. If the present class of sugar is continued, it would be necessary to provide also a refined sugar for the use of children and invalids. But I respectfully submit to your Board that, besides being more wholesome, the refined sugar (having regard to its saccharine power) is quite as cheap as the unsightly raw article at present supplied; and it would unnecessarily encumber the distribution of rations were there two kinds of sugar provided.

The rice is becoming very musty and stale, and scarcely fit for invalids. It has been supplied in too large a quantity, and is deteriorating by keeping. At your ordinary rate of consumption, at least one-half of your present stock will be useless when required. To obviate this, a ration of rice could be served for the whole station once or twice a week, and, as milk is at present abundant, a ration of cold milk could be served on those days. This, besides making the rice available, would be conducive to the health of the station. If this suggestion cannot be adopted, it will be necessary to return three-fourths of your present stock of rice, otherwise it will become unwholesome.

The sago is very good. The salt meat is also excellent.

The medicine chest is in fair order. The following medicines are required:—Tartar emetic, 1 oz.; gentian root, 4 lbs.; acetum scillæ, 2 lbs.; tincture of iron, 2 lbs.; ipecac. wine, 2 lbs.; aromatic spirits of ammonia, 2 lbs.

The general appearance of the station is good; the Aborigines are orderly, cheerful, and contented; the whole reflecting much credit on the 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. Ed.

SIR,

Flemington, 4th January 1875.

I have the honor to report that I made a special visit to the Aboriginal station at Corranderrk on the 20th ult.

The eruptive disease reported to you by your superintendent, Mr. Stähle, is a species of *papula sicca*, almost peculiar to the Aborigines. There is no danger from it, but it sometimes continues long, and causes great inconvenience. Among Europeans it is not reckoned contagious, but I have more than once seen it spread over nearly all the young persons on this station. At the present time the outbreak is over, and I only saw the marks left on a few cases, and these in a very short time would disappear. I gave your superintendent all necessary instructions should any new case occur.

I also found the following cases of sickness on the station:—Isabella, adult, single, is suffering from continued fever, but is recovering; Willie Parker, married man, has an attack of bronchitis; Naomi, five years old, has chronic abscesses in the arm and hand; she is under the care of her parents, and is well attended; Maggie Hobson, adult, married, has inflammation of the lungs, and is very weak; David Banfield, six years old, is suffering from diarrhœa; he is also carefully attended by his parents; Maggie Farmer, adult, married, is in an advanced stage of phthisis, is also well cared for, but will not probably live long.

At my visit there were 142 Aborigines on the station. There are—

10 males	...	15 females	...	Under 5 years
16 "	...	28 "	...	5 years to 15 years
34 "	...	39 "	...	Adults
<u>60 males</u>	...	<u>82 females</u>	...	Total, 142.

I inspected the huts and cottages occupied by the Aborigines. They are clean and orderly. The schoolroom and dormitories attached are also in the same good condition, as also the boys' dormitory adjoining. I also examined the stores, consisting of flour, rice, sago, tea, sugar, tobacco, and salt meat. These are all sound and good, except the sugar, which is very inferior, and quite unfit for the station, there being so many young people on it. But that article is nearly exhausted, and Mr. Stähle informed me that he expected his next supply to be better. The kitchen and dairy are in good order. The want of a laundry continues to be felt very much, and, as the water supply is so unlimited, a convenient laundry would

diminish the labor of washing very much, and add to the health and comfort of the station. As previously suggested, convenient baths could be attached to the laundry, and they would also conduce much to health and comfort. I may just add that the blacks look contented and comfortable, and the station has a cheerful, orderly appearance.

I was accompanied on my inspection by your superintendent, Mr. Stähle.

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.

SIR,

Flemington, 30th March 1875.

I have the honor to report that I made a special visit to the Aboriginal station at Corranderrk on the 20th ult.

The number of Aborigines on the station was about the same as at my last visit, 142. With the exception of a few of the elder people, measles had attacked the whole population. At my visit they were all in a state of convalescence. I prescribed for the following cases, which were still requiring care:—Mary Jones, 17 years, Ellen, 17 years, both unmarried; Burnie, a girl, 14 years; Mary Panty, 11 years; Frank, Sam, and Peter, children; William Berwick and Annie his wife. I also prescribed for several cases of chronic chest disease:—James Barker and Punch suffering from congestion of lungs; Annie Rees, Jeanie Bong, Eliza, and Maggie are suffering from the same affection. These are all married people. None of the cases are severe, and I anticipate a satisfactory result with a little care, especially at this season of the year.

I also inspected the whole station. The cottages and huts of the Aborigines are in a fair state of cleanness; many of them would compare favorably with the cottages of the white laboring class. The dormitories for the boys and girls are clean and orderly; the schoolroom and furniture are also in the same satisfactory condition. The kitchen and dairy are also in good order.

I inspected the stores, consisting of flour, tea, sugar, salt beef, rice, tobacco, and salt. They are all sound and good. But I would again draw your attention to the sugar supplied; it is of the lowest class of what is called ration sugar, and is quite unfit for the station. Where there are so many young people the sugar should be refined.

I may just add that the general appearance of the station is good: the people look cheerful and contented.

I was accompanied on my inspection by your superintendent, Mr. Stähle.

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 III.

DR. JAMIESON'S REPORTS.

FRAMLINGHAM.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 18th May 1874.

I have the honor to report that on the 14th instant I visited the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. The number of natives on the station that day amounted to 60, made up of—

Adult males	...	...	...	...	...	25
Adult females	...	...	...	...	...	18
Male children	..	...	...	...	...	7
Female children	...	...	..	...	...	10
						60

In going round among the houses I found comparatively little alteration on the condition described in previous reports. Some are remarkably well kept, clean and neat, with some attempts at decoration; whilst others have more of a neglected look, especially those occupied by single men. One of the married men, not very long settled, and who had been living, so far, in a kind of make-shift way, was hard at work on a hut for himself, which promised to be good and substantial. The other chief improvement going on was fencing off a portion of the land as a grass paddock, into which horses or bullocks could be put at night when they are to be wanted in the morning.

I found the children at their lessons, under the charge of Mrs. Goodall. The elder ones, whom I have often examined, read a passage in the Third Book which I picked out for them, and were able to spell the words in it generally correctly. The writing, on the whole, is good; but lately there has not been much progress in arithmetic; the best of the pupils evidently finding long division very hard. Off course arithmetic is a difficult subject to teach to the average child, and considering the age of these children and their opportunities, they cannot properly be described as being very backward. A class of little ones of

about three years of age were engaged on the alphabet and some words of one syllable. Though they may not learn much reading for some time, they are at least under training, and they are being taught to sing together. They all looked healthy and in good spirits.

The sanitary condition of the station during the last three months has again been good. Though scarlatina, diphtheria, and dysentery have all been more or less prevalent in the district, no cases have occurred among the blacks. The little boy who was referred to in the last two reports as suffering from disease of the hip-joint died since my previous visit, of exhaustion. The cases that seemed to require attention were those of an old woman affected with chronic bronchitis, and of a man complaining of incontinence of urine, for whom I had already prescribed. One or two cases of trifling ailments, headache, &c., are found, of course, on every occasion.

On the whole, I was much pleased with the condition of the station, and of the residents on it, and can look forward confidently to still further improvements.

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

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

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

SIR,

Warrnambool, 12th August 1874.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aborigines' station at Framlingham on the 30th July. I did not get the exact number of blacks on the station on that day, as Mr. Goodall had been in Warrnambool on business and had not made up his roll. The numbers appear, however, to stand pretty steadily at about 60, without very much coming and going on the part of the great body of the residents. They have all got gradually accommodated comfortably with huts, so that there has not been much done in the way of building during the last few months. About half a mile or more of substantial fencing, which was just begun at my previous visit, was finished, and a paddock enclosed. One of the men, named Sanders, had a hut for himself nearly finished, wanting only the flooring boards, which are now put into a good many of the huts, with the effect of making them much more comfortable.

There has been rather more sickness among the blacks on this station lately, a good deal of it being due, I think, to the cold damp weather, most of the complaints having been of colds. I found several of the men ailing, the worst being Sam Robinson, suffering from pleurisy. Since my visit he has recovered so far as to be able to ride to Warrnambool without suffering any bad effects from the exertion and exposure. John Ross and Willie Good have been suffering from chronic bronchitis, to which they have both been subject, at intervals, for a long time. Tom Livingstone, a half-caste, who had been suffering from incontinence of urine, caused, he says, by an injury received while riding a bucking horse, has benefited considerably under treatment. He complains also of defective sight of one eye, which has been coming on for several months.

One or two of the women had also some little ailments to report, but the cases just mentioned were the most important, and are likely to benefit by the improvement of the weather which may be looked for soon.

Among the children on the station there has been very little sickness of any kind lately, and they have generally the look of health.

Altogether the sanitary condition of the station has been good, and greater regularity in habits, which is gradually being acquired, will, no doubt, tend to work a still further improvement.

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

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

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

SIR,

Warrnambool, 19th November 1874.

I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant I visited the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. The number of natives on the station was not quite so large as I have sometimes found, some of the men having gone off to the shearing. Of those actually present, 42 in all, there were 12 men, 13 women, 7 girls, and 10 boys.

The huts fit for occupation numbered 17, of which two were at the time empty. Two of them which were in course of erection at the time of my previous visit had been finished, and were both substantial and well-finished.

There had not been much done in the way of improvements outside on the station, but a good deal of fencing had been done about the township in the way of enclosing gardens round the houses. Two, at least, of these gardens were very neatly laid out, considerable attention being evidently given to the flower-beds. If culinary vegetables were more grown, and used regularly in their season, I think the effect on the health of the natives would be beneficial, and now that many of the huts are enclosed with substantial fencing the gardens might advantageously be used in part for that purpose. Arrangements might be made before next spring for supplying seeds to those who would make a profitable use of them.

There has been rather more illness lately, especially among the children, on this station. I found the following requiring attention:—John Ross, an adult, suffering from bronchitis of long standing with asthmatic complications; Mary Robinson, a middle-aged woman, also suffering from bronchitis; two of Johnnie Dawson's children affected with suppuration of the glands of the neck; Johnnie Kolor, a little boy, also affected with scrofulous enlargement and suppuration of the glands in the axilla; Willie Hood, a boy of about 10 years, suffering from pleurisy.

A few days after my visit I had occasion to prescribe also for two girls, Amy and Susy, who had become affected with cold, and had a troublesome cough.

All those mentioned above had recovered more or less when I saw Mr. Goodall here, two or three days ago, with the exception of Amy, who was still coughing a good deal, suffering from a relapse of a bronchitic attack for which I prescribed about three months ago.

As Mrs. Goodall has been unwell lately, and away on leave, the school has not been regularly kept, and partly on that account, and also because of the number of the children who were ailing, they were not gathered in to go over their lessons.

The weather has been very changeable, which may account to some extent for the very considerable amount of illness; but with greater warmth and dryness there is very likely to be improvement in that respect, and so my next report may be more favorable.

In other respects matters are going on prosperously.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

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

SIR,

Warrnambool, 4th January 1875.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aborigines' station at Framlingham on 31st December last. As I had reported on the condition of the station in November, there was not much change to be observed in the short interval. Since the date of that report there has been a good deal of sickness, especially among children. There were no cases of death, and since the weather became warmer there has been steady improvement in all the cases, the most of them having been evidently produced by cold. At the time of this visit there were no cases calling for special attention. I looked into the various occupied huts, and found most of them comfortable and tolerably neat and clean. There are at present 15 in occupation and 2 unoccupied, without reckoning the manager's house, and a large hut used as schoolhouse and store-room. The number of natives on the station amounted to 52, made up of 18 adult males, 17 adult females, and 17 children, of whom 11 were boys and 6 girls. A very old man, said to be more than 90 years of age, had been very lately admitted on the station.

On the two previous occasions of visiting and reporting on the station I had not an opportunity of seeing the children at school. They have been rather irregular for some considerable time, owing to Mrs. Goodall having been in delicate health, and so I did not see much appearance of progress. The reading and spelling had improved, but there had been little advance in arithmetic, long division being the furthest point yet reached by any of them, and some were engaged in learning that rule a good many months ago. The multiplication table had been pretty well mastered by two or three of the smartest.

At present the only water used on the station is got from the River Hopkins just below the little township. The manager is very anxious that the Board should give him tanks to catch the rain water from the roof of his own house. Whilst I am not prepared to say that the water of the river is injurious to the health of those who use it, especially if it has been boiled, yet, after tasting it, I can say that for drinking purposes it is not by any means suitable, being decidedly brackish, and at some seasons greatly contaminated by the admission of foulness from sheepwashing and other sources. Undoubtedly the ability to store up pure water would add greatly to the comfort of the manager and his family, and of others who might be supplied with potable water from the same source.*

I do not know that there is anything else calling for remark at present, and can only add, in conclusion, that the regular residents on the station seem to be comfortable and contented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

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

SIR,

Warrnambool, 10th March 1875.

I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant I visited the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. It happened on that day that a good many of the men and women had gone to assist in hop-picking, so that there were not many on the station altogether. The manager had allowed as many as possible to go, that they might get some training for being useful if hops should be planted on the station at an early date, as proposed.

There has not been much sickness lately among the natives at Framlingham. A man named Livingstone has, for a considerable time, been suffering from incipient blindness. He has been at the "Eye and Ear Institution" in Melbourne, but I fear there is not much prospect of any improvement in his condition. When he returned from Melbourne, about a month ago, he was affected with measles rather severely. He found his way to the station, and I feared that the disease would spread from him to the children and others who had not suffered from a previous attack. However, by isolating him as completely as possible, the spread of the disease has been prevented, at least for the present, no other case having as yet occurred. It is very probable that the epidemic, which is now prevalent all over the district, will yet show itself however.

The boy, Willie Good, who was very ill during the winter with bronchitis and threatening of phthisis, has improved very much since the warm dry weather came in, and is now pretty well. Several others who were severely affected with bronchitic attacks have also got clear of them lately; and altogether there has been very little illness among the natives on this station for several months. I have had occasion to make the same observation about this season of the year more than once before; and it is just what might be expected, that there should be greater immunity from chest diseases during the summer months, these diseases being the chief causes of illness and death among the Aborigines here.

I examined a class of children. They have made some progress in reading and writing, but have not done much in arithmetic, in which they have been almost at a standstill for a considerable time. They

* The purchase of the tanks has been authorized.

have a pretty good mastery of the multiplication table, and one of them had done correctly a sum in long division.

In the outward appearance of the station there has not been much change since my last report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

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

SIR,

Warrnambool, 3rd May 1875.

I have the honor to report that on the 26th ultimo I visited the Aborigines' station at Framlingham. Measles has been very prevalent in the district, and some of the natives who were working away from the station caught the disease, and from them it has spread considerably among the other residents during the last three weeks. Altogether about twenty cases have occurred, a considerable number of them being in adults, and so far all have terminated favorably.

On the occasion of my visit there were ten actually suffering from the disease, and several had recovered; though from the great difficulty in keeping any of them, old or young, from exposing themselves to cold too soon after the disease has begun to subside, there is a great tendency to a persistent bronchitic attack. I received a note from the manager on the 30th, informing me that all the cases I had seen were then progressing favorably. I can only hope that any others which may yet occur will have an equally favorable course, though the cold and wet weather now begun must have the effect of causing greater liability to serious complications. One of the older women, previously subject to chronic bronchitis, was suffering from a severe attack following on measles—so severe that there was considerable likelihood of it proving fatal; but she too has improved under treatment. Two of the men, Tom Kidd and John Fairy, were suffering from rheumatism, but have also been gradually recovering. Willie Hood, one of the boys, has been suffering from incipient consumption for a number of months, and it is to be feared that the winter will be very trying for him.

With reference to the man Livingstone, I can only add to what was said in the report sent a few days ago, that I have seen him twice since, but that there is no improvement in his sight. My opinion of his case is not at all a favorable one.

On the day of my visit I inspected all the inhabited huts on the station, and found them generally well kept. The number of natives amounted to 60, made up of 25 adult males, 16 adult females, and 19 children of all ages.

On account of the reigning epidemic, the children were not kept at their lessons, so that I have no report to make on that point.

The prosperous condition of the station generally, and the absence of any mortality, in spite of the considerable amount of illness among the blacks, are good grounds for congratulation. They always appear to me to be comfortable and contented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

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

APPENDIX IV.

DR. BREWER'S REPORTS.

LAKE CONDAH.

SIR,

Portland, 8th July 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that, by request of Mr. Brazier, I proceeded on the 24th April to the Condah Aboriginal station to attend a girl with diphtheria; Lizzie Officer, who was suffering from syphilitic pains in the bones; and Carry Green, who was suffering from a severe cold. They all recovered, but Lizzie Officer, who is one of the remaining natives from Benago, will be subject to periodical returns of her complaint in one form or another. I was again requested to attend a person on the 11th June, who was suffering from a prolonged and severe attack of leucorrhœa, which was reducing her very much; and also Jemmy Field, an old man suffering from a severe cold.

I had to send medicine to Lizzie Officer, and to Louey White, and an uterine syringe to the latter; and also to attend and prescribe, at my own residence, for Carry Green twice, and to Emma Mobern on 27th May, and her husband on 17th June.

An infant died at the station rather suddenly of, I was informed, bronchitis.

While at the station, on the 11th June, I took that opportunity of inspecting all the huts and the provisions. The huts were clean and in good order, and the provisions of good quality and in good condition.

The women, children, and old men on the station were in good health, with the exception of those I went to see. Carry Green and her husband had removed to Ettrick, where the latter was at work. The children were free from skin diseases.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

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

SIR,

Portland, 21st October 1874.

I have the honor to inform you that I was called upon to proceed to the Aboriginal station, Condah, on the 11th of August, as several of the Aborigines were severely unwell. I found that Carry Green was getting worse, and had her transferred to the Portland Hospital, she having given her consent, as I could not treat her successfully any longer at a distance. She had broken out all over her body with boils, turning to indolent ulcers. Her health was very low, and her child at the breast was contracting the same disease. There was nothing syphilitic about the complaint. By care and attention to cleanliness and diet, with tonics, she completely recovered, and returned to the station. There was also a slight case of diphtheria, which was quickly cured. I also found Johnny Taylor suffering from inflammation of the lungs. I directed what treatment to put him under, and Mr. Brazier informed me that he completely recovered, but by subsequent exposure before he had regained his strength he was attacked with jaundice, which quickly gave way to mild purgatives. While convalescent, he would not take any precautions whatever against the cold and wet, which were very severe at the time, and the result was that he was taken with violent shivering, and sank so rapidly that he died in a few days. Mr. Brazier sent for me to attend him, but some special cases in hand at Portland prevented me from starting at once, so I sent some medicine, but heard two days after that he was dead. He never rallied at all. I do not think, from his rapid collapse, that I could have been of any service had I seen him.

On the 22nd September I went on a visit of inspection to the station. There were the usual number of inmates, with the exception of Johnny Taylor and Mary Ritchie, the oldest native of the district, who died the 4th of August. She had been in her second childhood some years, and was very old.

One young woman was suffering from menorrhagia, and two children from eczema. The rest were in good health.

The huts were clean and in good order, and the provisions of the usual good quality.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

SIR,

Portland, 2nd January 1875.

I have the honor to inform you that I was called upon by Mr. Brazier to visit the Condah Aboriginal station on the 4th November to see a woman called Hewitt. I found her suffering from a severe attack of inflammation of the womb. She recovered under the treatment I prescribed. There were a few other minor ailments, and some of the children had not quite recovered from skin diseases.

On 9th December I went on a visit of inspection to the station, and had my attention drawn to two women who were evidently sickening for some exanthematous disease, but whether scarlatina or measles it was impossible for me to tell at that stage; having, however, sore throats, I concluded it was probably scarlatina; it proved subsequently to be measles, from which the township of Portland has been free so far. I gave directions how to treat them, and also Lizzie Officer and her son, who suffer from constitutional syphilis; the son had just returned from the Melbourne Hospital, where some friends of the station had sent him; he was better in health, but bed-ridden and helpless; he is only about nine or ten years of age. The other people on the station appeared in their usual good health.

The huts were clean and well attended to, and the provisions good and sound and of the usual quality.

After my visit most of the children were attacked with measles, and Mr. Brazier's own children; the complaint seemed mild, and when Mr. Brazier left he told me they seemed all doing well.

I was just going to enclose this report and send it off by the post, when the Rev. Mr. Allnutt sent me a letter from Mr. Hogan, the schoolmaster, left temporarily in charge of the Condah station, in which he begged I might be sent to visit the sick, which he stated amounted to twenty-two, and some very severely ill. I started that afternoon, and saw them on Sunday the 3rd, in the morning.

I found nearly all the adults down with the measles. They were much more severely affected than the children had been—two had severe pneumonia, three severe bronchitis, two diarrhoea, one constantly recurring hæmorrhage from the nose, one woman just recovered from confinement had severe bronchitis. In fact the whole establishment was in bed or lying about, with the exception of the children, most of whom had recovered, two only remained with low fever and pneumonia. Mr. Hogan was quite bewildered at his new duties, so I wrote him down general instructions for mild cases and what he had specially to give those with severe complications. I have had to send him a few additional drugs which had run out.

Mr. Hogan particularly requested me to apply to you for some easy popular work on the treatment of disease, so that he might try and give relief to the sick until he could communicate with me. He is quite new to the work he is doing, and thinks the work would always be of service to any person in charge of the station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

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

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

SIR,

Portland, 29th April 1875.

I have the honor to inform you that I was sent for by Mr. Hogan, who is in charge of the Condah Aboriginal station, to see and prescribe for the resident Aborigines who had been attacked with measles on the 3rd of January last. I found about twenty-four suffering mostly from that complaint or sickening for it. Nearly all were successively attacked, and the oldest inmate and a child fourteen days old died of the disease. Subsequently an old woman, supposed to be about seventy, died from debility and prostration some weeks after recovery from measles; all the others gradually recovered their strength. I was obliged occasionally to send prescriptions to Mr. Hogan for such as were attacked with inflammation of the lungs before finally recovering.

On proceeding on my visit of inspection on the 22nd of March, I found that Mr. Hogan had just sent for me, as a woman, named Emma Mowburn, had suddenly become much worse. For many winters

back she used to come and beg medicine for chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. Latterly she became consumptive, and the disease had all at once taken a fatal attack. She was beyond treatment when I saw her, and she died the following night.

I found the women on the station much more weakened and prostrated by the attack of measles than the men and children; they seemed very listless. I forgot to mention that the late Emma Mowburn never would reside at the station permanently, and had only been there a few days before she died.

The children were free from skin eruptions and healthy.

The huts were not so clean or well attended to as before, which I attribute to the weak state of the women.

The provisions were good and of the usual quality.

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

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

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

APPENDIX V.

DR. LAWTON'S REPORTS.

LAKE HINDMARSH.

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

Number of souls on station.—Fifty-six :—Male adults, eleven ; female adults, nine ; boys, nineteen ; girls, seventeen.

Living in camps.—None.

New house.—Clean, in good order. The boys' dormitory contains eight beds, that for the girls, twelve.

Schoolhouse.—In good order.

Huts.—Those inhabited are in good order, some exceptionally so ; the ground around them also tolerably free from débris. Two are empty ; two are deserted and in a tumble-down condition. Of the three huts under repair at last visit, two are finished and occupied, viz., Pelham's and Albert's ; the third is being worked at.

Births during quarter.—None.

Deaths during quarter.—None.

Sick and invalids.—Rebecca is much improved in some respects, has gained flesh ; lung mischief arrested "for the present," and is able to get about. There seems no further advance of disease in her liver, and no improvement. Rhoda, suffering from neuralgic pain in the face. Minnie, ophthalmia left eye ; recommended towel and basin to herself.

Nuisances.—Two deserted huts.

Remarks.—The children are all well clothed, free from eruption of any kind, and clean, except two, whose heads require a little attention.

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

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

Number of souls on station.—Seventy :—Male adults, twenty ; female adults, thirteen ; boys, nineteen ; girls, eighteen.

Living in camps.—Eight.

New house.—Clean, and in good order.

School.—Clean, and in good order.

Huts.—Those inhabited are all well kept. Three are utterly deserted. Two are partly built. The roofs of one or two require a little attention.

Births during quarter.—One, still-born.

Deaths during quarter.—Two. Joseph, from pneumonia. It appears he had been ailing for a few days, and then was apparently better. Rebecca, from dropsy. Effusion into the abdomen went on very fast ; the distension was distressing. At her request, I removed the fluid, amounting to twenty-three pannikins full. She died a few days afterwards.

Sick and invalids.—Arthur, aged four years, suffering from bronchitis and pneumonia at the lower part of the lungs. Johnny, aged two years, bronchitis. Frank, aged three years, bronchitis and congestion of lungs. Minnie, granular ophthalmia. She is improved since last visit. Being delicate, she requires much attention, the case being already chronic. Bessy, hæmoptysis, and (?) commencing phthisis. Jacob, an old man, has been suffering for some time from acute internal ophthalmia ; he can distinguish light and a large object.

Nuisances.—Three deserted huts on the brow of a hill, and a bark structure in a tumble-down condition.

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

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

Number of souls on station.—Eighty-seven :—Male adults, twenty-six ; female adults, thirteen ; boys, twenty ; girls, eighteen.

Living in camps.—Ten.

New house.—Clean, and in good order. In the boys' dormitory there are eight beds ; in the girls' dormitory there are twelve beds. There appears to be a deficiency of towels.

Schoolhouse.—Clean, and in good order.

Huts.—Are in good order generally, and the ground around free from débris.

Births during the quarter.—None reported.

Deaths during the quarter.—Cameron, from suppurating glands.

Sick and invalids.—David Donald, obscure abdominal tumour ; Margaret, dyspepsia ; Robert, child of Margaret, ascariides ; Henry, child of Lucy, otorrhœa ; Frank, child of Hester, debility ; Willie, child of Hester, otorrhœa and debility ; Old Maggie, bronchitis ; Rhoda, tumour in right side ; Joshua, muscular strain ; Stephen, indigestion ; Coghill, indigestion ; Eliza, cough and debility ; Steward, indigestion ; Minnie, ophthalmia ; much better, but is not quite well.

Nuisances.—Empty huts and two deserted camps.

Remarks.—The children were taking for breakfast, and also for supper, dry bread and tea. Milk and butter would be a great improvement in their diet. Several adults are complaining of dyspepsia, probably from a want of variety of food.

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

APPENDIX VI.

CORANDERRK.

SIR,

Coranderrk, Healesville, 4th January 1875.

I have the honor to place before you a brief report on the condition of the Aborigines at this station, the work done, &c., during the months September, October, November, and December.

The attendance during these months was as follows :—

		Attendance during the Month.			Average Daily.	
September	136	...	...	131
October	136	...	...	133
November	140	...	...	135
December	144	...	...	144

During these four months there were two births and four deaths. There was also much sickness, especially in November and December, the station having been visited by fever and native-pocks. All the sick were attended by Drs. Gibson and Elmes ; and, I am glad to say, illness is now on the decrease.

The number of children attending school is forty—sixteen boys, of whom nine can read and write ; and twenty-four girls, of whom thirteen can read and write. The remaining fifteen, who are all young, are in the First Reading Book. They are all, as a rule, diligent pupils ; and as regards ability could, many of them, compete with white children. The girls are taught sewing and all manner of useful housework. The boys work in the garden before and after school.

The number of adult males who can read and write is sixteen. Fourteen adult females can read and write.

The quantity of ground at present fenced in is about 960 acres.

There are under cultivation, 20 acres hop paddock, 7 acres potatoes, 5 acres oats, 4 acres garden and orchard.

The oats and potatoes look well. The hops, it may confidently be expected, will this year yield an excellent crop.

There has been a large quantity of vegetables grown in the garden ; so much, that the whole station has been and will be supplied with cabbages, parsnips, beans, &c. There has been a good crop of fruit, of which about 440 lbs. have been made into jam for the use of the orphan children, the remainder being given to the black people, and also sugar to enable them to make jam.

There are, on an average, 440 cattle on the station, including 16 working bullocks, 25 cows (giving milk), and 40 calves (the increase of the latter being small, as, owing to the unseasonable mustering, numbers of cows cast their calves). The remainder comprises cows, steers, and bullocks.

None of them have been sold ; but 8 steers and 1 old cow have been killed for meat.

The total number of buildings on the station is forty, including the children's house, brick building (which is divided into boys' bedrooms and store), station-house, Harris' cottage, kitchen, dairy, cow-shed, barn, pig-house, and hen-house.

Twenty-four huts are regularly inhabited by five, on an average, in each. They are all clean and tidy ; but some are in a bad condition, owing to the palings or slabs, of which they are principally built, shrinking and cracking ; so that wind and rain come in, and render them unhealthy and uncomfortable.

I would beg to suggest that the huts should be floored, and lined with canvas, as this would prove highly conducive to the better health of the Aborigines.

Four new huts are being built, a new hop-kiln, a cooling-room, and a stable.

The money received during these four months for crops sold on the station was as follows :—

Hides	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
Hop-sets	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	0½
Potatoes	...	...	...	...	...	2	11	0
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	6
Geese	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	9
Cheque from Mr. Green (station money)	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	0
						2	3	10
						<hr/>		
						24	5	1½
Expended for the benefit of the station	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	2
						<hr/>		
						3	3	11½

The blacks still continue to hunt native game and to fish ; so fond are they of doing so, that formerly, upon the slightest pretext, they would go away from work to pursue these sports.

But it is to be remarked that they all work more cheerfully and diligently since having the prospect of being paid, and I feel assured it will do much towards elevating them and raising in them a more manly spirit than they have hitherto possessed.

A few of them, I regret to say, still retain a love for intoxicating drink ; but any person supplying them with such is, if found out, at once prosecuted.

In November 1874, a man working near Healesville came to the station, bringing with him some brandy, which he gave to the Aborigines. He was at once captured and taken to the Healesville police court, where he was fined.

It is satisfactory to know that many of them show good traits of character. In many cases when numbers have been unwilling to work, the others have gone manfully and done their duties, at the same time urging those who were unwilling to work to go with them too.

It is creditable to the young men that, without direction or instruction, they can and do build their own houses substantially and neatly.

Considering all circumstances, it is very evident that the blacks are improving in almost every respect.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

HEINRICH STÄHLE,

LAKE HINDMARSH.

Wm. H. Lloyd, Esq., has furnished the following report on the station at Lake Hindmarsh :—

In answer to your circular B.A. 74/566, of the 19th ultimo :—

21st January 1875.

		Attending.		Daily average.				Attending.		Daily average.	
1.	January	71	...	69.9	July	73	...	67.	...	...	...
	February	71	...	69½	August	79	...	66.	...	...	...
	March	79	...	77½	September	75	...	69.4	...	...	...
	April	77	...	72.1	October	76	...	69.13	...	...	...
	May	71	...	70.9	November	84	...	83.	...	...	...
	June	74	...	60½	December	81	...	73.18	...	...	...

2. Two births and 4 deaths.

3. Thirty-three children attend school, taught by an efficient teacher, and fair progress is made.

4. The whole of the reserve is fenced: five acres for growing hay, 4 or 5 acres are fenced in for gardens. All the produce has been consumed on the station.

5. About 1,900 sheep, 8 working oxen, 8 cows, 9 young cattle, 4 horses, also 5 horses belonging to the Aborigines ; at present only one cow giving milk, in consequence of the dryness of the season ; a short time since all the cows gave milk, which was used by the Aborigines. About 600 sheep have been consumed for meat, also 3 head of cattle.

6. A new church has been erected ; 17 huts, some have been at times unoccupied ; 1 children's house. Other necessary premises belonging to the missionary.

7. Balance on hand, 1st January 1874 £160 5 11

Wool sold—net balance 343 11 10

£503 17 9

From which money, wages to the blacks have been paid, also clothing, &c., bought for children, and rations supplemented.

A balance of £258 18s. 6d. was carried over for the year 1875.

The old Aborigines, as a rule, still indulge in intoxicating drinks.

Good progress has been made with the children in their school duties.

The Aborigines still appear to be fond of hunting, fishing, and shooting.

LAKE TYERS.

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

9th January 1875.

In answer to your circular letter of the 19th December 1874, I have the honor to forward a report of the progress of the station during the past year.

1. The number of Aborigines attending the station during during the year is as follows :—

1874.—January	54	1874.—July	62
„ February	42	„ August	53
„ March	41	„ September	68
„ April	43	„ October	62
„ May	69	„ November	61
„ June	66	„ December	45

Average for year, 55.

2. The number of births is 2. The number of deaths is 4. One very old woman, who died of pure old age ; the next is an old woman, who died of consumption ; the third was a young man, who died of hepatitis ; and the fourth was the infant son of William and Lily Thorpe, who died of bronchitis.

3. The number of children attending school is 13. The number who can read and write is as follows :—Adult males, 4 ; females, 5 ; male children, 6 ; female 3.

4. The whole reserve is fenced ; the total length of the boundary fence is 163 chains and 55 links ; the quantity fenced for cultivation is 8 acres, of which the following was under crop :—1½ acre with arrowroot, which yielded 1,000 lbs. of pure arrowroot ; 2 acres of potatoes, which did not produce a good crop ; 3 acres of rye, which yielded 14 bushels to the acre ; besides a large space which was cropped with the usual vegetables, as cabbages, &c. We have this year put in a larger crop of arrowroot, viz., 3 acres. We had more ground prepared, but had not sufficient seed to plant more. No produce except arrowroot has been sold.

5. The stock on the station is as follows :—9 cows, 6 heifers, 5 steers, and 4 calves, not yet branded. There are also 95 sheep, and 40 lambs. The number of sheep killed has been 20 ; but about 30 have died of fluke, or a disease with similar symptoms. I am, however, gradually introducing a better class of sheep, the Hampshire Down, which is, I am told, more suitable to our soil, when I hope the mortality among them will not be so great. The 20 sheep which were

purchased by the Board are progressing favorably ; the mortality is principally among a few merinos which I purchased myself. There are 4 cows giving milk.

6. The number of huts for the blacks is 3, and 1 in course of erection ; the 3 are inhabited and are kept tolerably clean. The total number of buildings is 8. I may state that we are sadly in want of material for buildings ; if a small sum could be granted for that purpose it would be a blessing to the station.

7. The moneys received and expended up to date is as follows :—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
By 910lbs. arrowroot, at 8d. lb. ...	30	6	8	14th Aug.—To Dick Cooper ...	3	5	0
				" " Toby and Charley ...	1	0	0
				" " James Perry ...	1	0	0
				" " Big Charley... ...	2	0	0
					1	6	0
				17th Oct.—Paid to the blacks the	1	9	0
				following cheques for	1	4	0
				preparing arrowroot ...	1	6	6
					1	1	0
				" Also bought 177 lbs. tobacco	4	9	0
				14th Nov. to Dec. 30th.—Paid to various	5	11	0
				blacks ...	7	0	0
				" " To Buying extra	7	0	0
				sugar ...	£31	19	6
				Less ...	30	6	8
				Balance ...	£1	12	10
	£30	6	8				

With regard to the expenditure of the station, it is always more than the income ; I find it so difficult to get the Aborigines to work without pay at once ; I have hitherto paid them and have relied upon the income for the crops, but hitherto I have failed to realize as much as I have expended. There is a balance to my credit from last year's account of £10 17s. 1d., which I am obliged to allow to stand over ; I hope as our crops increase this will be remedied.

The blacks still hunt native game, as there is not sufficient meat to supply their wants. I am sorry to say the blacks still indulge in intoxicating drinks ; I am not aware of any rigid measures being adopted to suppress the evil.

As to progress, I think our prospects are hopeful ; we are gradually increasing our crop of arrowroot, which is likely to be the staple product of the station ; as we have now planted over three acres, we hope to be able to manufacture a large quantity of arrowroot. I may state that the article we manufacture finds a ready sale, and is preferred to the imported arrowroot.

LAKE WELLINGTON.

The Rev. F. A. Hagenauer reports as follows with respect to the condition of the Aboriginal station at Lake Wellington :—

16th January 1875.

In answer to your letter of the 19th 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 ...	91	86	July ...	74	71
February ...	85	80	August ...	80	80
March ...	83	79	September ...	82	81
April ...	76	73	October ...	82	82
May ...	73	68	November ...	79	78
June ...	71	70	December ...	76	74

2. The number of births has been 5 ; the number of deaths, 3 ; which have all been duly reported at the time.

3. The number of children attending school has been 21, of whom 13 are able to read and write, and the younger children make good progress with their lessons. The last examination by the Government inspector reached again 100 per cent., or the highest standard which can be gained in State schools. The number of adults who can read and write is the same as stated in former reports.

4. The quantity of land fenced, with a very good three-rail sheep and cattle proof fence, is 2,300 acres, which is divided into the following paddocks :—(a) 1,800 acres, paid by Government ; (b) 320 acres, paid from other sources ; (c) 200 acres, ditto ; (d) two paddocks for cultivation, of about four acres, fenced this year with a paling fence ; (e) a new hop garden of three acres, well fenced and planted with hops, at the outlay of £37 5s. from the Board, which promises to give good returns in future ; (f) another paddock of about three acres for cultivation of potatoes, and also the gardens of the Aborigines, some of which have good new paling fences. The cultivation of the *tous les mois* for arrowroot has been successful, and the produce has been sold. The produce in the gardens has been good, but the potatoes have been a total failure, so that I have had to buy two tons for seed last spring. No produce has been sold besides the arrowroot.

5. The total number of stock belonging to the Board is 171 head, being now 67 cows, 18 heifers, 23 yearlings, 1 bull, 6 working bullocks, and 56 calves born during the past year. I may state here that the stock is of very good breeding, and is doing well. We killed for meat during the year 17 head, and lost two young cows in calving, but have still 42 head more than at the close of last year. No cattle or any stock has been sold. I have, besides the cattle, a small flock of sheep, for the only purpose of having a little fresh meat during the hot weather, when no cattle can be killed. None sold. The sheep are doing well, and I think it would be of great use if the Board could buy 100 or 150 of good breeding. The small income from wool is paid towards reducing the debt on the fence of the 320-acre paddock. Among the cows are about 30 or 32 which give milk at different seasons during the year, and the milk and butter is all used at the station. Most of the Aboriginal families milk a few cows and attend to their small dairywork every day.

6. There are now 13 cottages for families at the station ; some of them have been rebuilt during the past year, and all the other old bark buildings will be renewed as soon as we have funds for that purpose ; 11 are continually inhabited, and are kept clean ; the other two are only occasionally used. The total number of buildings is 29, of which 4 are large buildings, and of very good material.

7. The total income from arrowroot in 1873, of which no account could be given last year, was £40 4s. 9d., and the total expenditure, £41 6s. 4d. The total in 1874 is £75 10s. (not yet received) ; expenditure, £76 7s., being £57 7s. for wages to working men and £19 for building materials and repairs. The only income besides the arrowroot has been from hides, which amounted to £15 4s. 5d., of which was paid for boards, palings, and other building materials the greatest part, and the balance used to pay current expenses for blacksmith, saddler, medicines, and other small accounts. I may state that all the vouchers are numbered and entered carefully into the station book and kept for inspection. I am happy to state further, that I feel confident that, ere long, this station will be self-supporting, as the cattle are doing well, the hop garden is promising, and the cultivation of arrowroot is also good to a small amount. The men are happy to work when they know that they receive payment for their work, which, of course, can only be done from the sale of produce.

8. A few of the old ones still like to hunt native game and to fish.

9. I am sorry to say that a few cases of intoxication have happened at a distant township, but not by any blacks who reside here regularly. On the whole, I must say that I can report most favorably to the Board on almost every point, especially on the good health and general happiness of the Aborigines at this station.

LAKE CONDAH.

The Rev. Amos Brazier has furnished the following report on this station :—

30th January 1875.

In reply to your letter of 19th ult., B.A. 74/564, I beg to inform you that the fact of my departure from Condah station at the end of 1874 has compelled me to defer the writing of this report; and further, being now so far removed from the spot, I can only give you such particulars as the following :—

1. The number of Aborigines on the station during last year was about from seventy to eighty, and the attendance was on the whole very regular.

2. The number of births was two, and deaths six.

3. The number of children attending school was about thirty on an average; most of them can read and write; indeed all who are of such an age as to warrant an expectation that they should be able to do so.

4. There was no cultivation attempted last year, except hops and the small bed of arrowroot, together with the gardens and potatoes. The plantation of hops was wholly a new undertaking. Eight or ten acres of land were cleared and securely and fairly fenced, and 2½ acres were ploughed at a depth of 12 inches. More might have been done, but the station bullocks were unable to do more, and no other teams could be found. The plantation last year, however, was a failure, owing to the fact that the hop-sets which were sent by the Board were delivered at Warranbool instead of Portland, by mistake of the carriers; and when they reached Condah they had been so long out of the ground that they were nearly all dead. I feel confident, notwithstanding, that hops will grow at Condah, and that the ground, which is fallow this year, will be all the better for it next year. The Aborigines will not cultivate their own gardens unless some pressure is brought to bear upon them to compel them to do so. The arrowroot will, next year, make a large plantation. The potatoes will probably be a fair crop, and are intended for the use of the Aborigines.

5. The cattle were counted at the end of last December, and were found to be two hundred and twenty-seven head, being an increase of about forty-five head for the year. But very few have been killed, as the Board furnishes a supply of meat monthly. Four or five head have been killed for the Aborigines during the year, mostly barren cows. Thirty or forty cows are usually milked by the Aborigines for their own use. There are six or seven horses.

6. The buildings are schoolroom, mission-house, teacher's house, store, dormitory, and seventeen huts. The latter are some new and others old and poor. Whenever any one dies in a hut, no one will after that occupy it; this prevents anything like permanent and substantial huts being built.

7. Hunting and fishing are still pursued by the Aborigines, but not so fully as in former days.

I think the land reserved for the blacks would yield much more to the revenues of the Board if it were let, reserving about 300 acres for the hops, a few cattle and horses, and any other necessary purpose.

FRAMLINGHAM.

The following reports have been received from the Local Guardian, H. B. Lane, Esq., P.M., and from Mr. Goodall, the superintendent at Framlingham :—

Belfast, 5th February 1875.

Herewith I have the honor to forward Mr. Goodall's report of the Aboriginal station under his management at Framlingham, and am happy to be able to state that I believe it presents a fair and substantially correct account of the progress of the place during the past year.

I have visited the station very recently, and took the opportunity of closely inspecting the huts, all of which I found very clean and neatly kept, and the women and children seemed healthy and comfortable. Most of the men were absent shearing, but it speaks well for the station that they have learnt to regard it as their permanent home, and return to it naturally as soon as they have finished their work.

It very rarely occurs now that they are found wandering about the country in a semi-intoxicated state, and as the law has been rigidly enforced against any publicans in the district supplying the blacks with spirituous liquors, I have reason to hope that there has been a great improvement in this respect since the formation of this settlement.

Dr. Jamieson's quarterly reports will have kept the Board duly informed of the sanitary condition of these natives, and will show that by proper medical care and treatment much may be done to impede the great mortality which formerly prevailed amongst all the Aboriginal tribes.

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

31st December 1874.

In forwarding my report for the year ending 31st December 1874, I have the honor to inform you—First. That the number of Aborigines attending the station has been as follows :—

	Daily.	Average.		Daily.	Average.
January...	60	50	July	61	54
February...	60	50	August	58	52
March...	60	50	September	58	52
April...	58	47	October	59	56
May...	57	49	November	57	45
June...	60	51	December	56	45

There have been two births on the station; both of them are strong, healthy male children. No deaths have taken place. The health of the blacks has been unusually good, and a considerable improvement upon last year.

Ten children attend school. Four boys and one girl can read and write well; some of them are well advanced in arithmetic, being able to work out fairly sums in compound division.

We have about eighty head of cattle and three horses on the station. The number would have been about a hundred, but the disease has been rather heavy upon us. About a dozen of the cows are giving milk. Each family on the station is allowed to milk one or two for their own use, and by this means they are generally able to supply themselves with butter during the greater portion of the year. Half a dozen head have been killed for food for the men on the station.

Two huts have been built, and one of the old ones pulled down, which leaves the total number of huts at seventeen. Fourteen of them are occupied, and most of the occupied ones are clean and well kept. Several of them are examples to many Europeans. There is also one large room, which is used as a schoolroom and store. The total number of buildings on the station is nineteen.

About a mile and a quarter of fencing has been erected, the greatest portion of which consists of post and rail fencing of first-class character, many stating it is not to be surpassed by any fencing in the district. Nearly the whole of the station is now fenced in. About thirty acres have been cleared for cultivation, but we have only a small quantity planted with potatoes this season. We would have had about ten or twelve acres in, but we were expecting from statements made by Mr. Green, upon his last visit, that we should receive instructions to plant hops, but were disappointed, and so lost our season for planting anything else.

One day in the week the blacks hunt native game, and fish occasionally during the season, but it is not a favorite pastime with them now.

In answer to your last question, I am sorry to add that some of them still indulge in intoxicating drinks, and from what I can see, will always do so, although every measure is taken to prevent them obtaining it.

APPENDIX VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF STORES for the use of the Aborigines by the Board from the 1st January to the 31st December 1874.

Name of Station.	Blankets.	Twill Shirts.	Serge Shirts.	Men's Trousers.	Boys' Trousers.	Dresses.	Feticosia.	Chemises.	Jumpers.	Flour.	Tea.	Sugar.	Oatmeal.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Salt.	Soap.	Miscellaneous.
	pairs.	..	..	pairs.	pairs.	..	..	..	..	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Coranderrk ..	55	365	..	90	..	..	..	..	298	46,000	1,689	14,540	600	195	1,500	1,648	2,172	80 lbs. sago, 7 lbs. mustard, 450 yds. calico, 600 yds. printed calico, 300 yds. flannel, 300 yds. twill, 300 yds. blue serge, 120 yds. alpaca, 20 yds. holland, 100 yds. forfar, 300 yds. wincey, 150 yds. woollen plaid, 189 yds. canvas, 93½ yds. hessian, 4 lbs. thread, 200 doz. hooks and eyes, 17 doz. reels cotton, 400 needles, 24 pieces tape, 20 machine needles, 4 doz. rack combs, 4 doz. small combs, 8 scrubbing brushes, 6 hair brooms, 4 doz. knives and forks, 2 doz. spoons, 4 teapots, 6 looking-glasses, 12 milk pans, 1 milk strainer, 1 milk skimmer, 2 boilers, 6 tin dippers, 4 pairs scissors, 6 lbs. candle cotton, 1 measuring tape, 2 iron tubs, 2 lbs. sewing twine, 6 packing needles, 50 yds. rope, 1 weighing-machine, 2 lbs. tacks, 24 tin buckets, 30 baking dishes, 24 bath bricks, 1 doz. brass candlesticks, 24 tomahawks, 2 doz. thimbles, 12 doz. buttons, 10 chains garden line, 3 padlocks, 3 augers, 1 gouge, 1 hand saw, 1 saw set, 1 spokeshave, 3 gimlets, 1 chisel, 1 bit, 1 draw-knife, 200 jam jars, 2 scarfs, 48 pannicans, 1 mallet, 1 lb. piping cord, 4 whitewash brushes.
Lake Hindmarsh ..	..	..	..	36	36	..	..	..	..	14,885	600	3,037	200	100	500	..	600	100 yds. blue serge, 100 yds. twill, 100 yds. wincey, 50 yds. woollen plaid, 50 yds. alpaca, 100 yds. printed calico, 70 yds. flannel, 2 galvanized iron buckets.
Framlingham ..	60	..	..	20	..	20	20	20	..	12,150	440	3,413	112	70½	112	..	596	150 yds. flannel, 4 doz. reels cotton, 4 lbs. thread, 216 yds. tape, 24 thimbles, 288 needles, 2 lbs. pins, 112 lbs. shot, 20 lbs. powder, 40 boxes caps, 6 iron tubs, 2 boilers, 6 iron buckets, 1 doz. fourth books, 4 doz. copybooks.
Lake Coudah ..	20	..	20	44	24	30	..	30	24	23,350	642	7,409	586	100	950	560	600	100 yds. blue serge, 50 yds. moleskin, 50 yds. forfar, 100 yds. printed calico, 80 yds. wincey, 100 yds. holland, 100 yds. twill, 100 yds. flannel, 5 gross hooks and eyes, 2 gross buttons, 1 gross shirt buttons, 500 needles, 7 lbs. thread, 100 yds. calico, 432 yds. tape, 12 rack combs, 12 small combs, 12 each Standard Readers, No. 1, 3, and 6; 6 each Standard Readers, No. 2, 3, and 4; 12 Morell's Exercises, 1 English dictionary, 48 copybooks, 24 exercises, 1 box pens, 1 gross holders, 1 doz. ink powders, 12 Venables' Outlines, 3 Chambers' Atlas, 12 Johnstone's Atlas, 7 arithmetics, 1 key to ditto, 6 Nelson's Home and School Songs, 3 boxes slate pencil holders, 3 boxes chalk, 36 knives and forks, 36 iron spoons, 1 kettle, 22 looking-glasses, 1 teapot, 1 meat dish, 6 tin washing basins and jugs, 6 chambers, 2 kerosene lamps, 36 pannicans.
Lake Wellington ..	20	..	..	36	18	12	..	12	18	14,000	400	3,100	400	25	500	..	500	36 rack combs, 12 small combs, 100 yds. wincey, 100 yds. printed calico, 100 yds. serge, 50 yds. woollen plaid, 100 yds. calico, 4 lbs. thread, 200 needles, 50 yds. flannel, 5 doz. reels of cotton, 18 tomahawks, 6 bass brooms, 6 hair brooms, 36 billies, 12 tin buckets, 3 pannicans, 3 galvanized iron tubs.
Lake Tyers ..	50	..	..	48	36	36	..	36	24	14,000	348	4,004	400	50	400	..	448	80 yds. calico, 100 yds. printed calico, 20 yds. holland, 20 yds. flannel, 50 yds. wincey, 40 yds. huckaback, 40 yds. serge, 6 lbs. thread, 300 needles, 36 thimbles, 48 rack combs, 24 small combs, 72 fishing lines, 400 fish-hooks, 25 lbs. netting twine, 6 wash basins, 30 tomahawks, 6 iron buckets, 1 boiler, 8 galvanized iron tubs.
Mordulloc ..	5	..	..	2	..	3	3	3	..	1,000	100	699	112	30	112	..	112	5 felt hats, 2 pilot jackets, 3 flannel jackets, 5 children's dresses.
Tarndwarncoort ..	12	..	..	6	..	5	5	..	..	1,400	40	400	20	40	100	..	112	1 boy's dress, 1 girl's dress.
Wirmbirchip ..	12	..	..	6	..	6	..	6	..	1,800	40	400	..	22	..	..	112	
Wyuna ..	30	..	..	15	6	10	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	12	40	..	..	1 woollen comforter.
Geelong ..	4	6	3	6	..	..	..	..	3	400	40	160	24	..	..	..	..
East Charlton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	70	500	56	30	112	..	112	
Melbourne ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glenisla ..	12	..	..	15	..	4	2	2	..	700	20	200	36	9	56	..	56	2 trimmed hats, 2 towels, 12 yds. white calico.
Carr's Plains ..	24	..	..	20	..	27	27	..	..	1,000	50	321	40	24	40	..	..	12 pocket knives, 12 tomahawks.
Mount Talbot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	63	..	8	..	..	..
Reidesdale ..	30	..	..	15	..	20	..	20	..	200	40	150	..	7	..	..	..	40 yds. printed calico.
Kulkyne ..	30	..	..	20	..	12	12	..	6	2,000	56	550	50	30	56	..	112	12 tomahawks.
Mildura ..	50	..	..	10	..	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 pannicans.
Ulupna ..	48	36	..	36	6	36	36	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 yds. flannel, 2 pocket knives, 2 tomahawks.
Nareen ..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Hope ..	12	..	..	12	..	10	10	10	5	400	15	150	..	20	28	..	..
Pretty Tower ..	25	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	1,500	40	338	..	28	..	..	..
Swan Hill ..	106	..	..	50	..	..	50	100	100	2,000	100	1,120	..	25	..	..	60	32 tons firewood.
Tangambalanga ..	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	600	55	463	..	22	..	..	18	12 yds. wincey, 30 yds. calico, 12 tomahawks.
Towannunie ..	8	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bairnsdale ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 cloth cap.
Nareeb-nareeb ..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kyneton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400	15	150	..	20	28	..	..
Total ..	699	420	23	512	126	249	197	171	503	139,785	4,804	41,305	2,626	867½	4,584	2,208	5,678	

APPENDIX VIII.

ACCOUNT showing the Amounts Voted for the Aborigines and the Amounts Expended from the 1st January to the 31st December 1874.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Unexpended balance on the 31st December 1873	6,165	17	2	Medical attendance and medicines	269	9	5
Amounts voted for the year ending 30th June 1875:—				Meat for various stations	213	11	0
Allowance to clerk	50	0	0	Potatoes, seeds, fruit trees, &c.	29	11	1
Inspection of stations, wages, &c., &c.	800	0	0	Carriage of stores	195	5	0
Provisions	2,000	0	0	Buildings, building materials, drains, &c.	294	11	5
Clothing, stores, travelling, and other expenses	2,550	0	0	Travelling expenses, removing Aborigines, and in inspection of stations, &c.	77	0	11
Medical allowance and medical comforts	300	0	0	Horses for Coranderrk	20	0	0
Buildings, repairs, fencing reserves, &c.	600	0	0	Cattle for various stations	86	12	0
				Advertising (exclusive of £3 1s. 6d. paid from a Treasury vote)	0	4	6
				Fencing	129	5	0
				Farming implements, harness, &c.	215	18	7
				Labor and expenses, hop-growing at Coranderrk	204	8	0
				Labor and expenses, hop-growing at other stations	32	5	0
				Incidental expenses, insurance of stores, packing-cases, &c.	20	9	6
				Amount expended for stores*	4,900	10	6
				Salary of Inspector of Stations	300	0	0
				Salary of Master at Coranderrk	58	3	10
				Salary of Mistress at Coranderrk	54	3	10
				Salary of Master at Framlingham	90	0	0
				Allowance to Sergeant Fawssett for acting as Local Guardian of Aborigines at Swan Hill	10	0	0
				Laborer at Coranderrk	41	13	4
				Horse-feed for Coranderrk	16	2	4
				Expenses prosecuting a publican for supplying Aborigines with liquor	2	0	6
				Printing Aboriginal certificates, and cost of leather envelopes for same	9	7	6
				Secretary, in lieu of travelling expenses, and for services rendered	100	0	0
				Clerical assistance	56	1	5
				Lapsed vote of year 1873-4	369	18	11
				Balance available for next year	4,669	3	7
	£12,465	17	2		£12,465	17	2

* STATEMENT of the Total Cost of all Clothing, Provisions, &c. (including a portion of the Transport thereof), supplied for the use of the Aborigines, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1874.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Coranderrk	1,427	6	7	Talbot	3	19	9
Lake Hindmarsh	338	5	1	Reidesdale	70	5	1
Framlingham	357	6	11	Kulkynne	107	6	6
Lake Condah	586	19	9	Mildura	90	19	6
Lake Wellington	348	10	1	Ulupna	126	6	0
Lake Tyers	449	18	10	Nareen	8	12	9
Mordialloc	52	16	1	Mount Hope	62	9	8
Tarndwarncourt	56	14	9	Pretty Tower	76	6	0
Wirnibirchip	58	11	8	Swan Hill	270	2	1
Wyuna	67	10	3	Tangambalanga	53	15	1
Geelong	21	11	7	Towanninnie	17	14	8
East Charlton	41	3	2	Bairnsdale	1	12	8
Melbourne	4	15	4	Nareeb-Nareeb	17	6	0
Glenisla	45	2	3	Stock unissued in Melbourne	23	4	3
Carr's Plains	113	18	2		£4,900	10	6

APPENDIX IX.

BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Chairman.

William Macredie, Esq., J.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.

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

David Thomas, Esq., M.P.

George A. Syme, Esq.

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

Mr. R. Brough Smyth acts as Secretary.

LOCAL GUARDIANS OF ABORIGINES.

Armstrong, A., Esq., Boort
 Argyle, S., Esq., Mount Hope
 Andrews, Henry, Esq., Geelong
 Baker, W. R. Cole, Esq., Wirmbirchip, Moreton Plains
 Campbell, Duncan, Esq., Lake Lalbert
 Carr, Charles W., Esq., P.M., Avoca
 Cooke, Cecil P., Esq., Lake Condah
 Crespigny, P. C., Esq.
 Dennis, A., Esq., Birregurra
 Fawcett, Sergt., Swan Hill
 Garratt, J. M., Esq., M.P., Geelong
 Gray, Charles, Esq., Nareeb-nareeb, Wycliffe
 Hedley, G. D., Esq., M.D., Sale
 Howitt, A. W., Esq., P.M., Bairnsdale
 Jackson, J. H., Esq., Sandford
 Jamieson, Hugh, Esq., Mildura
 Ker, W. L., Esq., Killingworth, Yea
 Lane, Henry B., Esq., P.M., Belfast
 Learmonth, Peter, Esq., Hamilton
 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., Kulkynne
 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
 Ralston, 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 X.

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

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

APPENDIX XI.

RETURN showing the Number of Aborigines Confined in Her Majesty's Gaols and Lock-ups for the Year ending 31st December 1874.

District.	Where Confined.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Remarks.
						1874.	
Ballarat ..	Ballarat ..	Henry Frankland	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Ballarat ..	23rd May	
" ..	Ballarat East ..	William Rowes	"	Fined 5s. or six hours ..	Ballarat East	2nd June	
" ..	Beaufort ..	Harry Rose ..	"	Forty-eight hours ..	Beaufort ..	18th July	
" ..	" ..	Frank Lowe ..	"	Discharged	" ..	26th Nov.	
Bourke ..	Cheltenham ..	Jemmy ..	Common assault ..	Eight hours	Cheltenham	31st Oct. .	On his lubra.
" ..	Cranbourne ..	William Mooney	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Cranbourne..	6th April	Charged with a similar offence 2nd April 1874, and discharged.
" ..	Healesville ..	John Philips ..	Having an unregistered dog in his possession	Fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or twelve hours	Healesville ..	18th June	In default of distress was imprisoned.
" ..	" ..	James Parker ..	Having an unregistered dog in his possession	Fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or twelve hours	" ..	18th June	In default of distress was imprisoned.
" ..	" ..	Thomas Bamfield	Having an unregistered dog in his possession	Fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or twelve hours	" ..	18th June	In default of distress was imprisoned.
" ..	" ..	Thomas Arnett	Having an unregistered dog in his possession	Fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or twelve hours	" ..	18th June	In default of distress was imprisoned.
" ..	" ..	Thomas Farmer	Having an unregistered dog in his possession	Fined 5s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or twelve hours	" ..	18th June	In default of distress was imprisoned.
" ..	Sunbury ..	Harry Tiger ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Sunbury ..	21st April	One of the Aboriginal Cricketers taken to England.
Geelong ..	Geelong ..	Billy ..	Drunk	"	Geelong ..	22nd Aug.	
" ..	Camperdown ..	George ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Seven days	Camperdown	2nd March	
" ..	" ..	Charley ..	"	Fourteen days	" ..	4th March	
" ..	" ..	John Brown ..	"	Discharged	" ..	11th May	
" ..	Geelong ..	Billy Murray ..	Indecent language ..	Three months	Colac ..	24th Jan.	
Gippsland ..	Sale ..	Tarra Bobby ..	Vagrancy	Remanded to Melbourne and handed over to the Secretary of the Aboriginal Protection Society	Sale ..	4th May	
" ..	" ..	Mary Coleman	Drunk and disorderly ..	Discharged with a caution	" ..	4th June	
" ..	" ..	Tommy Clarke	Wilful damage to property	Fined 3s. and 3s. damage, or one month	" ..	25th June	
" ..	" ..	Tobias Hann ..	Assault with intent to commit a rape	Committed for trial ..	Not sentenced	..	This prisoner is a native of Queensland.
Goulburn ..	Jamieson Gaol	James Parker..	Careless use of fire ..	Two months	Mansfield Police Court	29th May	Parker is an Aboriginal of New South Wales, born at Wagga-wagga. He was confined in the Mansfield lock-up until he was sentenced; he was then removed to the Jamieson Gaol.
" ..	Mansfield Lock-up	James Parker..	"	Two months	Mansfield Police Court	29th May	
" ..	Yea Lock-up ..	Richard Fisher	Horse and saddle stealing	Committed for trial at the next Kilmore General Sessions, date not yet fixed	" ..	29th Dec.	Fisher was removed to the Kilmore Gaol to await his trial on 30th December 1874. Offender is a half-caste Aboriginal of New England, Queensland.
Kilmore ..	Kilmore Gaol ..	John Crow ..	Obscene language ..	Fourteen days	Kilmore ..	16th July	
" ..	Avenel Lock-up	Billy Mooney ..	Lunacy (from drink) ..	Remanded to Kilmore for medical treatment	Avenel ..	4th Jan.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Mooney ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Fined 5s., or twenty-four hours	" ..	25th April	
" ..	Longwood ..	Bobby Walker	"	Discharged with a caution	Longwood ..	24th March	
Melbourne..	Melbourne Lock-up	Tarra Bobby ..	Lunacy	Committed to the Kew Lunatic Asylum	Melbourne Police Court	21st May	
Sandhurst ..	Swan Hill ..	Sergeant ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Swan Hill ..	22nd Jan.	No J.P.
" ..	" ..	Lanky ..	"	"	" ..	24th March	No J.P.
" ..	" ..	Jim Crow ..	Lunacy	Remanded to Sandhurst ..	" ..	4th May	
" ..	" ..	Jemmy Beveridge	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	" ..	11th May	No J.P.
" ..	" ..	Mary Duncan ..	"	"	" ..	25th June	
" ..	" ..	Annie Mackenzie	"	"	" ..	29th July	
" ..	" ..	Billy ..	Assault	Three days' hard labor ..	" ..	29th Aug.	Paid.
" ..	" ..	Lang ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Fined 5s.	" ..	5th Dec. .	
" ..	" ..	Lang ..	Resisting police ..	Three days' hard labor ..	" ..	5th Dec. .	
" ..	Sandhurst ..	Jim Croy ..	Lunacy	Committed to Kew Asylum	Sandhurst ..	17th May	This person was brought from Swan Hill.
" ..	" ..	Charley ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	" ..	27th May	
" ..	" ..	William ..	"	"	" ..	8th Dec.	
" ..	Rochester ..	Tallyho ..	"	Fined 5s., or twelve hours..	Rochester ..	17th Aug.	
" ..	Echuca ..	Jack Wharparilla	"	Fined 5s.. or twenty-four hours	Echuca ..	14th Feb.	
Western ..	Belfast ..	Billy Youl ..	"	Twenty-four hours	Belfast ..	7th Feb.	
" ..	" ..	Jim Cane ..	"	Twenty-four hours	" ..	7th Feb.	
" ..	" ..	Nelly Cane ..	"	Twenty-four hours	" ..	7th Feb.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Youl ..	"	One month	" ..	10th April	
" ..	" ..	Billy Youl ..	"	One month	" ..	30th June	
" ..	" ..	Billy Youl ..	"	Six weeks	" ..	12th Aug.	
" ..	" ..	Billy Youl ..	"	Six weeks	" ..	2nd Oct.	
" ..	" ..	Addy Caddy ..	Vagrancy	Sent to Framlingham Aboriginal Station	" ..	..
" ..	Balmoral ..	Lippy ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Balmoral ..	28th May	
" ..	" ..	Charley ..	"	Twenty-four hours	" ..	18th Nov.	
" ..	Branxholme ..	Johnny Friday	Larceny	One month	Merino ..	3rd April	
" ..	Casterton ..	Jim ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Casterton ..	7th Nov.	
" ..	Mortlake ..	Walter Johnstone	Escaping from legal custody	Remanded to Ararat	" ..	..
" ..	Penahurst ..	James Lachlan	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Penahurst ..	11th April	
" ..	" ..	William ..	"	"	" ..	24th Nov.	
" ..	Portland ..	Johnny Friday	Larceny	Remanded to Penola, S.A.	" ..	..
" ..	Wickliffe ..	Tommy Kidd ..	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Wickliffe ..	26th Dec.	

RETURN showing the Number of Aborigines Confined in Her Majesty's Gaols, &c.—*continued.*

District.	Where Confined.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Where Sentenced.	Date.	Remarks.
Western	Warrnambool	James Costello	Drunk and disorderly..	Fined 10s., or forty-eight hours	Warrnambool	1874. 12th Feb.	Imprisoned.
		Wilmot	" " ..	Fined 2s., or forty-eight hours		12th March	Imprisoned.
		John Brown	" " ..	Fined 20s., or forty-eight hours		12th March	Imprisoned.
		Jemmy Allen	" " ..	Discharged		19th April	
		John Ross	" " ..	Fined 5s., or twelve hours..		26th May	Imprisoned.
		Jemmy Allen	" " ..	Discharged		10th June	
		Diana Allen	" " ..	Fined 5s., or twenty-four hours		13th July	Imprisoned.
		Wilmot	" " ..	Twenty-four hours		18th July	Imprisoned.
		Lilly	" " ..	Discharged		18th July	
		Colin Hood	" " ..	Fined 5s., or twenty-four hours		21st July	Paid.
		Tommy	" " ..	Discharged		10th Aug.	
		Jemmy	" " ..	"		10th Aug.	
		Wilmot	" " ..	"		2nd Nov.	
		Wimmera	Dimboola	Thomas Mark		Threatening language..	Bound over to keep the peace for six months, in two sureties of £5 each, and himself in £20, in default three months; time served	Dimboola	21st July
Harry Rowe	Larceny as a bailee ..			Dismissed	21st Oct.		
Harry Rowe	" " ..			Three days in Dimboola	29th Dec.		
Billy Harvey	Larceny under 40s. ..			Lock-up to hard labor			
	Horsham	Perry	Drunk and disorderly..	Discharged	Horsham	1st Aug- 13th Nov.	
Penal Department	Ararat Gaol	Thomas Marks	Threatening language..	Three months' imprisonment in default of sureties		21st Jan.	Was employed on Mission Station, Lake Hindmarsh. Discharged by lapse of time.
	Portland Gaol	Johnny Friday	Stealing riding boots ..	One month's hard labor ..		30th April	

APPENDIX XII.

LIST of Aborigines to whom Certificates have been issued under the Eighth Clause of the Regulations and Orders of 13th February 1871 during the Year ending 31st December 1874.

No.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Aboriginal.	Age—about	Height—about	Particulars.	Certificate not to remain in force after—	By whom recommended.
88	1874. June 3	Alick Campbell	Years. 23	ft. in. 5 6	Half-caste	1874. Dec. 2	John Green, Coranderrk.
89	"	Sophy	18	4 10	"	"	"

APPENDIX XIII.

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
	Warrnambool, Belfast, Colac, and Camperdown	100
	Mount Rouse, Portland, Balmoral, and Sandford	130
	Talbot and Carngham	55
		285
North-Western	Wimmera, Apsley, Richardson, and Carr's Plains	280
	Mildura to Swan Hill	260
		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
		110
	Total Number of Aborigines in the colony (approximately)	1,553

APPENDIX XIV.

Victoria.—No. 69.

SIR,

Downing street, 31st October 1874.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 97, of the 22nd August, forwarding a memorandum by Mr. Brough Smyth, the Secretary to the Board for the Protection of Aborigines in Victoria; also copies of ten reports of the Board.

I have observed with satisfaction the care and completeness with which the Board have performed the duties entrusted to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

CARNARVON.

By Authority: GEORGE SKINNER, Acting Government Printer, Melbourne.