

1873.  
—  
VICTORIA.

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N I N T H   R E P O R T

OF

T H E   B O A R D

FOR THE

P R O T E C T I O N   O F   T H E   A B O R I G I N E S

IN

T H E   C O L O N Y   O F   V I C T O R I A .

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

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By Authority:  
JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

No. 14.



# REPORT.

Melbourne, 3rd May 1873.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

The Board for the Protection of Aborigines have the honor to Report as follows :—

Ordinary meetings have been held at the times prescribed by the Regulations Meetings. made under the Act No. 349 ; Special Meetings have been held when urgent business was to be transacted, and the Vice-Chairman and Secretary have dealt with other matters whenever there was a pressing necessity. All questions affecting the welfare of the Aborigines have, however, been brought under the consideration of the Board at the ordinary meetings, whether considered at special meetings or settled by the Vice-Chairman and the Secretary.

The reports and statements in the Appendices give information respecting the Reports, &c. present condition and future prospects of each station. The periodical reports of the medical officers, the reports of the local guardians, the statements showing how the food and clothes have been distributed, and how the moneys placed under the control of the Board have been expended, are so full and so complete as to require no comment.

The education of the Aborigines has always occupied the attention of the Education. Board. Merely to teach reading and writing would be but to mock them. They are instructed in all those things which are necessary to them in earning their living, such as carpentry, gardening, ploughing, harrowing, sowing, reaping, the management of cattle, the making of cheese, butter, &c. ; and if the plants which the Board have grown experimentally prove to be profitable, the labor of all the Aborigines on the several stations will be beneficial, not only to those who labor, but also to those who should be but are not now dependent for support on their labors.

The births at the central stations during the year, as reported by the officers Births and deaths. in charge, were ten, and the deaths fourteen.

According to the returns furnished by the Inspector of Stations, and others, there are more than 1600 natives in the colony, exclusive of those who occasionally cross the River Murray and seek help from the guardians on the border.

Every effort has been made to add to the value of the lands allotted to each Experiments in cultivation. station. To this end new buildings have been erected, and many acres have been fenced and brought under cultivation. At Coranderrk the culture of the hop plant has been commenced under the most favorable circumstances, and the results have been far more satisfactory than might have been anticipated.

On the 11th July 1872 a commencement was made in preparing the ground for hops : eleven acres were made ready, and in September 20,000 plants were put in. They have grown so well, that in the last season 320 lbs. of hops were gathered, which realized at auction £21 1s. 6d. It is intended to plant ten acres more with 20,000 plants, and the profits in future years, the Board are informed, will be considerable.

About forty-three acres of land will be sown with grass seeds, and the crops will be saved for the purpose of improving the pasture in those parts of the reserve where there is in ordinary seasons but scanty feed for the cattle.

By sowing the seeds thus obtained many tracts now almost barren will eventually become good pastures. Experiments will be made also in growing flax, and the tobacco plant will not be neglected ; but the cultivation of these will not be undertaken largely until the hop plantations shall have been firmly established.

The aqueduct at Coranderrk has been cut, the tank has been built, and the Aqueduct at Coranderrk. pipes laid, and there is now a copious supply of pure water for domestic purposes, and an abundance also for irrigation. The cost of cutting the aqueduct, which is more than a mile and a quarter in length, was £32 ; the cost of the tank was £15 ; and the cost of the pipes and fittings £72 9s. 4d. For this small sum the village has now a

supply of water as good in quality as could be desired, and greater in quantity than the station will at any time demand.

Not only at Coranderrk but at all the other stations there are signs of improvement. The unabated activity of the gentlemen in charge of the several stations, their devotion to the objects which they aimed at in commencing their labors, and the perseverance they have shown in giving effect to the methods of improvement suggested by the Board, give reasonable hopes of success, not only in the amendment of the physical condition of the natives, but also in the elevation of their state morally and socially.

The number of certificates issued under which natives can engage in labor and receive wages, up to the 31st December 1872, is 73.

The Board are not unmindful of the responsibility which rests on them in regard to the protection and care which should be extended to neglected children and young persons of both sexes. The Inspector of Stations has instructions to enquire into the condition of the children in all parts of the colony, and, when necessary, Your Excellency's authority has been obtained to remove neglected children to stations where they can be taught and trained to useful employments.

In those localities where the Aborigines are under the control of local guardians, and where they are able to earn money as shearers, laborers, and stock-riders, there is presented to them continually the temptation to indulge in intoxicating liquors, but the vice of drunkenness is less common now than formerly.

In submitting this, their ninth Report, for the consideration of Your Excellency, the Board would wish to direct attention to the former condition of the Aborigines—their condition some twelve years ago—when the aged people, and the few young children amongst the tribes, were without food and clothing, in extreme misery and destitution—and to refer to the reports of the superintendents of stations, local guardians, and medical officers, as to their condition at the present time. These reports show to what extent, and in what direction, the labors of the Board and its officers have operated. The results of these labors we feel sure will be viewed by Your Excellency with satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN MACKENZIE,  
Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.,  
Administrator of the Government of Victoria,  
&c., &c., &c.

# APPENDIX I.

## MR. GREEN'S REPORTS.

### LAKE HINDMARSH, CONDAH, FRAMLINGHAM, AND COLAC.

Sir,

Coranderrk, 28th November 1872.

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

During my tour of inspection I found that mostly all the Aborigines in the Western and North-Western Districts had been enrolled on the lists at these three stations.

They are more inclined to settle on the stations. The most of them frequent some of the stations, and stay for a few months. I have no doubt the whole of them will settle in a few years; they find that they are more comfortable at the stations than they are wandering about from place to place. They, as a whole, are more healthy than they were a few years ago. I heard of but very few cases of sickness. The sick have every care taken of them in medical attendance and comforts. The health of the Aborigines, &c.

There is a decrease of the number since my last collection of their names. That is through the death of many of the old people. But that they are more healthy than they were a few years ago is apparent from the increase of the number of children during the past four or five years. In 1868 the number of children was only forty-six, who had been born during the previous seven years; but the past five years shows an increase of fifty-six, and these are mostly all pure, or three parts black. It appears from the statements of the guardians and others that they are still freely supplied with intoxicating drink, and that those who are not settled on the stations spend nearly all their earnings on drink. I have no doubt the local guardians do all in their power to prevent them from getting it; but it is very difficult to get a conviction, and often when they get a conviction the fine in many cases is so small that it does not deter the publican from selling again. Number.

I arrived at Lake Hindmarsh Station on the 17th of October, and left on the 22nd.

The improvement in the appearance of the village is considerable. Since my last visit several good buildings have been erected. There are twenty-two huts occupied by the Aborigines; eighteen of them are good substantial buildings, either of logs or stones, and mostly all of them are floored with sawn boards of pine; and I was informed that the whole of the work was done by the Aborigines, which shows they can work if they have some one to direct them. All the huts were very neat and clean inside. LAKE HINDMARSH STATION. Huts, buildings, &c.

There is also a large stone building (four rooms) nearly completed. This building is for the children. It is covered with zinc, and floored with pine flooring, tongued and grooved. The house occupied by the missionaries has also been covered with zinc. The house at present occupied by the children (two rooms) has been also built since my last visit. It is stone, covered with shingles, and floored with pine sawn by the Aborigines. I found the beds and everything in this building very clean. Altogether the village is very neat and clean.

The most of the men were away shearing when I arrived, but several of them came home on the 19th, and went to work putting up a new fence round the ground lately added to the reserve. They have put up about one mile of it, four logs, both cattle and sheep proof. Building and fencing is nearly all the work that is to do, as cultivation is almost out of the question. The only cultivation is about two and a half acres of hay and about four acres of gardens, in which there are plenty of vegetables. Men, and work done.

The boys work a little in the garden when not at school; but this is a matter that will require the early consideration of the Board. There is nothing in particular for them to do, and unless they are brought up to work of some kind while they are young, they will be as lazy as the old people. Boys.

The sheep (1400) and cattle were in fine condition.

The wool was sold last season for £200 12s. 9d. Mr. Spieseke informed me that he expected that it would realize more than that sum this season. Stock. Moneys, &c.

Mr. Spieseke showed me a book in which he keeps an account of moneys received and expended, and it appears that it has been expended in paying wages to the Aborigines for work done, and in purchasing food and clothing for them.

There were twenty-two children at school the day I examined them, ten boys and twelve girls. Eight read very well in the Bible, and can write fairly; the others read well in the first and second books. Their copybooks were well written and clean. Children at school.

With regard to the station becoming self-supporting, unless it is increased to about four times its present size, I cannot see how it will be made self-supporting; and that is a matter for the Government to consider, whether they will go on paying some £600 yearly for the support of the Aborigines in the Wimmera District, or give them as much land as will keep as many sheep as would keep them. To give the land, I think, would be the cheapest, and I am sure would be the best for the Aborigines. The station becoming self-supporting.

As a home for the old people, I consider it is all that could be desired; but I do not think it good for the children to be brought up on, as there is so little for them to do.

I arrived at Condah on the 26th of October, and left on the 31st.

Nearly all the men were away shearing, &c. All on the station appeared in fair health, and very contented. LAKE CONDAH STATION.

A good deal of brush fence on the boundary has been put up; also ten chains of three-rail fence, and a large drain cut in the swamp, since my last visit. Work done.

**Cultivation.** About ten acres of potatoes, eight of oats, and seven of wheat have been put in. The potato crop looks well, the wheat and oats very poor.

**Buildings, &c.** The new house for the children has been erected, and is now occupied by them. I found it, and everything in it, clean and tidy.

**Huts.** There are seventeen huts occupied by the Aborigines. Several of them have been floored with hardwood boards. The most of them were nice and clean.

**Stock, &c.** The stock was in good condition, there being plenty of grass on the reserve.

**School.** The children (thirty-two) have made good progress at school. I spent one day in examining them, and not one of them failed to answer the questions asked, nor in reading and spelling, and they readily pointed out all the principal towns, rivers, bays, and seas in the world on the maps. Their copybooks were well written and clean.

**The future of this station.** I have no doubt this station could be made self-supporting; and to this end I would recommend the Board to take the management wholly into their own hands, and get the whole of the large swamp drained, and put in as many acres of hops as they could manage. I am sure hops would grow well there if it was well drained; and the whole of the swamp could be drained for about £200, but £100 would drain sufficient of it for growing hops.

When I recommend the Board to take the management, I do not mean that they should remove the missionary, but that they put a man there to manage the farm.

**FRAMLINGHAM STATION.**

I arrived at this station on the 1st instant, and left on the 5th.

The most of the men were away shearing, but ten of them returned on the 2nd, and stayed over the Sunday. On Monday morning, before they left, they asked me if the Government was going to break up their station. I told them that if they would only work better, the Government would never break it up. I also told them that I was sorry to see so little work done, but that I was better pleased this time, as I saw they had wrought a little better, and if they would all promise to work better for the future, I assured them the Board would help them as much as possible. They all promised to work better, and went away apparently well pleased.

**Huts.** The huts (seventeen) occupied by the Aborigines are all good substantial comfortable places; they are built of slabs, and covered with bark. They were all clean and tidy.

**Health.** Except one boy, who appears to be consumptive, all seem in good health.

**Work done.** About twelve acres of land have been cleared of trees and fenced in since my last visit, and about five acres of it have been planted with potatoes, and about five of the old paddock have also been planted with potatoes. They have also enclosed a few small gardens round some of the huts, and cultivated some flowers in them, which improves the appearance of the village very much.

**Children, &c.** The children have made good progress in reading, spelling, &c. Since my last visit they all (six) read pretty well in the third book, and can write fairly, and do easy sums in addition, subtraction, and multiplication.

**Stock.** The stock was in good condition.

**The future of this station.** I have no doubt this station could be made self-supporting. I would recommend the Board to have ten acres of hops planted next season. The land already cleared is well adapted for growing hops, and could be made ready for planting hops in at a very small cost—say about £40.

**Buildings wanted.** It will be necessary to erect a store and house for the children as soon as possible.

**Colac.** On the 6th I called at the Aboriginal selection at Colac. I found only one man there. He informed me the others were away shearing.

**House.** The whole of the land (forty acres) is fenced in with a good two-rail fence. There is fine grass in the paddock. The old brick house formerly built for the Aborigines at Colac has been removed, and erected on this land. It is a good comfortable house.

Mr. Dennis informed me that the grass of the paddock was let for £3 per quarter, and that the surveyor at Colac was taking care of the money for them, and when he had as much as would buy a cow for them he would do so.

I have no doubt the land, if properly managed, would keep all the Aborigines in that neighborhood; but I am afraid, if left to them to manage, they will never do any good with it. However, I think it is well to let them try what they can do.

In conclusion, I beg to suggest that the Board send the stores for all the Aborigines in the North and North-Western Districts to the following places:—Lake Hindmarsh, Lake Condah, Framlingham, Colac, and Pretty Tower. If the Board do so, I am sure the Aborigines, as a whole, will be more benefited by the supplies than they are.

I enclose my note-book, in which you will find the names, &c., of the Aborigines. I also enclose a list of the requirements of the several stations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GREEN.

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

SIR,

Coranderrk, 4th April 1873.

Jenny, half-caste, 12.

Margie, three-caste white, 12.

Aniffia, black, 13.

Julia, black, 7.

Ella, black, 8.

Johnny, black, 13.

Tommy Smyth, 25.

I have the honor to inform you that I returned here last night with six children and one adult from the neighborhood of Yackandandah and Wangaratta.

I found only two adults and two children at Mr. Mitchell's station. I could not induce the old people to come with me, but they willingly gave me one girl (about twelve years of age), the other they would not give me, and I did not press them, as she was rather young (about four years).

The most of the Aborigines belonging to Tangambalanga I found camped near Wangaratta. Fifteen of the adults promised to come on foot to this station within one month; and as a proof that they intended to keep their promise, they sent five children with me.

There are still several children left, who are on the list to be removed to this station.

There are two at Mr. C. Reid's, Reidsdale. One of them is nurse in Mr. Reid's family, the other lives with her mother at Mr. Reid's; the mother does all Mrs. Reid's washing. I could not induce her to give me her girl, who is about ten years of age. She has another child, about ten months old. Both her children are three-caste white.

I asked Mr. Reid to try and persuade her to give me the girl, but he would not do so, and told me that she could go to the school from there.

I think the Board should order Mr. Reid to give both the children up, that they may come here to school.

I heard of three other children living some fifty miles above Mr. Mitchell's; but as I could not get any correct information of the place where they were, I did not look for them. But Mr. Mitchell promised to send me notice when they came for their blankets, which they did every year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN GREEN.

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

## APPENDIX II.

### REPORT OF MR. R. BROUGH SMYTH.

SIR,

Flemington, 21st January 1873.

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines my report on the condition of the Aboriginal Station at Coranderrk.

I arrived at the station a little after 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th January, and met Mr. John Green, the superintendent of stations, who accompanied me during my visit.

The number and classification of the Aborigines at the station were as follows:—Adult males, 29; adult females, 27. Children under 16 years of age: Males, 40; females, 31.—Total, 127. Some of the Aborigines were absent at the time of my visit; and there were two or three newly born children, who are not included in the above classification. Number of Aborigines at the station.

Shortly after my arrival the Aborigines were assembled in the schoolroom, and I was able to observe them carefully. I noted an improvement in their appearance. Those who have been resident at the station for a length of time, and under discipline, were clean and neat, as usual; but what struck me with surprise was the absence of squalor in the older people—those who visit the station only when they require supplies. They were much cleaner and better clad than formerly, and seemed to have adopted the acquired habits of the better class of Aborigines. The children were clean, and, when under my observation, careful and decorous in their behaviour. Condition of the people.

As I had other work to do, I did not, as is my custom, examine the interior of every hut; those I saw were clean and comfortable, and the general aspect of the village was agreeable; but I offered some suggestions for the improvement of the approaches and the enclosures. Huts, &c.

Mr. Green informed me that the cattle had suffered much during the winter from cold, and that some had died. I beg to recommend that attention be given to the improvement of the pasture. Seeds should be sown at the right season; and well grassed paddocks with good shelter should be reserved for use in winter. The advice of Mr. F. Search should be sought in selecting the land and in improving the pastures for the cattle. Stock.

Mr. Green states that the stock is, at the present time, in good condition, but, unless steps be taken to secure good herbage and good shelter in the cold season, the herd will not increase as it might do, and it will be necessary to purchase fresh meat for the station. The fencing of the land, its subdivision into paddocks, and the sowing of suitable seeds, appear to me to be the best means of increasing the value and the number of the stock.

The lands under cultivation are as follows:—Oats, 10 acres; potatoes, 7 acres; hops, 11 acres. About 110 acres in addition have been, from time to time, under cultivation, but these are now in grass, and the feed is good. Lands under cultivation.

The fruit trees are doing well, and it is expected that 6 or 7 cwt. of jam will be made from the fruit.

There is no tobacco now growing at the station, nor has any land been prepared for planting tobacco. The available labor has been employed on the hop grounds, and the season is not altogether favorable. Last season there were three-quarters of an acre planted with tobacco, which yielded about 1000 lbs., realizing in Melbourne, £19 9s.

The growth of tobacco will not be neglected; but it is still doubtful whether it is a crop that can be relied on in all seasons.

I suggested that hedges of Cape broom, dolichos, &c., should be planted for shelter and ornament; and that in the swampy parts, near the village, willows should be grown. Mr. Green promised that he would attend to this. I gave him some seeds of useful trees and plants, and seeds and cuttings of some plants for ornament, which I hope will improve the station.

There are some three or four miles of substantial fences on the reserve, but no time should be lost in securely fencing the whole of it.

The race cut from the Coranderrk Creek to the village is successfully completed. The supply of water is abundant; and when pipes are laid from the brick tank to the houses, and the subsidiary channels for irrigation are cut, the works will be creditable to the Board, and serve as an example to those who have attempted more ambitious schemes. The trench for the pipes is already cut, and the water is now used for various purposes in the neighborhood of the village. Water supply.

**Saw-mill.** I visited the site selected by Mr. Green for the saw-mill. It is undoubtedly a good one. It is in the midst of excellent timber, and water can be brought to it to drive the wheel at but little cost of labor. As soon as the mill is in operation, and the more urgent wants of the station are supplied, it will be used for sawing timber for the erection of cottages for the Aborigines.

**Stores.** I examined the stores. The flour, sugar, &c., appeared to be of good quality; and in the excellent brick-built store-house there is no possibility of damage to them by vermin. The clothing, &c., were neatly arranged on shelves.

I was glad to see that Mr. Green was giving proper attention to the pigs, fowls, &c., on the station. It is in small things, as well as in the larger experiments undertaken by the Board, that he can help towards making the station self-supporting. He should be encouraged in his efforts in this direction. I should like to see a large poultry-yard at Coranderrk. There is plenty of food for fowls, and the children could find suitable employment in attending to them. The profits would not be small; and there is this difference between the experiments of private persons and those made at Coranderrk, that in the former there are charged against the gross yield, cost of labor, erection of buildings, food, &c., whereas at Coranderrk the labor, food, and buildings cost nothing. The gross yield is the measure of the profit. The employment of the Aborigines in tending fowls, erecting suitable buildings for them, and raising seed, is a benefit to them, and occupies time that would be spent unprofitably.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the condition of this station is in all respects satisfactory.

The experiment in hop growing promises to be more successful than the most sanguine could have expected; and if the profits be such as may reasonably be calculated upon, not only will the Aborigines be benefited, but land in the district will be increased in value, and the Board will have the satisfaction of knowing that their exertions have been of advantage to the colony.

On this occasion I accompanied the Honorable the Minister of Mines, who made an official inspection of the station. He informed me that he was well pleased with the appearance of the Aborigines, and that the experiments which were being made reflected credit on the Board.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. BROUGH SMYTH.

The Vice Chairman of the Board for the  
Protection of Aborigines.

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## APPENDIX III.

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### DR. GIBSON'S REPORTS.

#### CORANDERRK.

SIR,

Flemington, 31st July 1872.

I have the honor to report that I made a special visit to the Aboriginal Station at Coranderrk on the 8th instant.

There are several cases of sickness on the station at present, although, with the exception of Tommy Banfield (on whose account this visit was made) and Jamie Barker, they are all but minor complaints. Tommy Banfield is suffering from chronic rheumatism (as mentioned in my last), on which a state of great debility has supervened, with occasional severe pain. I prescribed for him. His case will be tedious, and he is not likely to recover altogether.

Jamie Barker (also an adult) is suffering from congestion of the lungs, and is in a very weakly state. I also prescribed for him, and his will also be a long illness, especially having so much of the cold season to get over.

Eliza, an adult female, is suffering from congestion of the bowels. A few days' treatment will be sufficient for her recovery.

Ann, another adult female, is suffering from enlarged liver. I prescribed for her relief.

John Webster, an adult, is ill with influenza fever. A few days' treatment will be sufficient for him.

With these exceptions, the health of the station is good, and the people seem contented and comfortable.

I inspected all the huts and cottages on the station; they are all in a fair state of cleanliness and comfort.

The new kitchen mentioned in my last is now occupied, and is a very convenient addition.

I also inspected the schoolroom and children's dormitories; they were all clean and in good order.

I inspected the stores, consisting of salt beef, flour, rice, tea, sugar, tobacco, and salt. They are all sound and good.

At the time of my visit Mr. Green was from home, and I was accompanied round the station by your teacher, Mr. Wilson.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate the Board on the satisfactory state of the station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. Smyth, Esq.,

Secretary Central Board for Protection to Aborigines.

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



SIR,

Flemington, 27th November 1872.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal Station at Coranderrk on the 9th instant.

The number of Aborigines (126) on the station is the same as at my last report, less six who are absent on leave at the shearing.

The health of the station is very good, there being no case of serious illness on it at present.

Wm. Buskin, an adult, is suffering from congestion of the liver; Mrs. Farmer is also suffering from the same complaint; but with treatment they will be well in a few days. Caroline, a married woman, has enlargement of the glands of the neck, the result of exposure; but the warm weather and a little treatment will disperse it in a short time. There is no other case of sickness on the station, and I may just add the people look lively and contented.

I inspected all the huts and cottages; they are clean and orderly, and several of them have quite an air of comfort and tidiness about them.

I inspected the children's dormitories, including beds and bedding; they are clean and in good order. The schoolroom is also clean, and the furniture in good order. I also inspected the stores, consisting of flour, rice, tea, sugar, salt beef, tobacco, and salt. They are all of good quality.

I also inspected the medicine chest. It is in good order, but the undernoted medicines are exhausted, and should be forwarded at your earliest convenience:—Olive oil, say 1 gallon; creosote, 2 ozs.; epsom salts, 7 lbs.; jalap, 8 ozs.; quinine, 1 oz.

I may just add that on my present visit I did not meet the superintendent, Mr. Green, as he was on a round of inspection, but I was accompanied through the station by your teacher, Mr. Wilson.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in certifying the condition of the station, and the efficiency of its management.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. Smyth, Esq.,

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

Secretary Central Board for Protection to Aborigines.

SIR,

Flemington, 4th March 1873.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal Station at Coranderrk on the 1st instant.

There are 126 Aborigines on the station, being the same as at my last report, and, with the exception of the two minor cases of sickness noted below, they are all in good health.

Eliza (adult) is suffering from biliary headache, and Sarah (also an adult) is suffering from gastric irritation, the result of careless cooking. I prescribed for the relief of both. I went through all the huts and cottages of the blacks; they are clean and orderly, and the people appear cheerful and contented. I also inspected the children's dormitories, and found them in their usual good order. The schoolroom is also in good order. Being Saturday, the children were enjoying the holiday in a very buoyant way about the grounds.

I examined the stores, consisting of flour, rice, tea, sugar, salt beef, tobacco, and salt. The flour lately received is very inferior in quality, and quite unfit for the station, especially where so many children are to be fed. I would urge upon you the necessity of having it substituted by good flour. The other stores are sound and good.

I also examined the dairy; it is clean and in good order. The kitchen is also in good order, and at my inspection several of the older girls were actively engaged in it, and in a very purposeful manner.

Farming operations have been very successful; the potato and hay crops are abundant, and the hop is growing very luxuriantly. The hop picking will commence in a few days, and preparations for it are already complete. The house for drying them is a strong structure, and very creditable to the Aboriginal workmen who built it. As the drying is effected by a charcoal fire in a confined room, too much care cannot be taken in preventing the blacks from entering it, as the poisonous fumes act very suddenly, and are most deadly. I impressed this upon the superintendent. The medicine chest is in good order; but the undernoted medicines are wanted:—2 lbs. gentian root, 1 quart strong liquid ammonia.

I was accompanied through my inspection by Mr. Green, your superintendent.

In conclusion, I have again to congratulate you on the satisfactory condition of the station and its management.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. B. Smyth, Esq.,

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

Secretary Central Board for Protection to Aborigines.

## APPENDIX IV.

### DR. JAMIESON'S REPORTS.

#### FRAMLINGHAM.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 20th August 1872.

I have the honor to report that on the 16th instant I made the usual quarterly visit to the Aborigines Station at Framlingham. Mr. Goodall, the manager, was at home, and accompanied me in going over the station. The number of the natives there on that day was smaller than on some previous occasions, about ten or twelve of the men having just left for the shearing. The number actually on the station amounted to fifty-three, of whom twenty were men, sixteen women, ten boys, and seven girls. I found only one who could be considered sick, a woman named Jessie Brown, in whom I detected a deep-seated tumor in the abdomen, its nature not at all well defined, though I am inclined to the opinion that it is hydatids.

## APPENDIX X.

## BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary, Chairman.

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

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

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

William Macredie, Esq., J.P.

Henry Jennings, Esq.

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

David Thomas, Esq., M.P.

George A. Syme, Esq.

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

Mr. R. Brough Smyth acts as Secretary.

## LOCAL GUARDIANS OF ABORIGINES.

Armstrong, Thos., Esq., East Charlton, Yowen Hill  
 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  
 Farie, R., Esq., Boort  
 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  
 Greene, Molesworth, Esq., Mount Hope  
 Jackson, J. H., Esq., Sandford  
 Jamieson, Hugh, Esq., Mildura  
 Ker, W. L., Esq., Killingworth, Yea  
 Lane, Henry B., Esq., P.M., Belfast  
 Learmonth, Peter, Esq., Hamilton  
 Leslie, D., Esq., Kulkynoe, Swan Hill  
 Mackin, C. T. Esq., M.D., Honorary Medical Officer,  
 Geelong  
 Molloy, W. T., Esq., M.D., Hawthorn  
 MacLachlan, Ronald, Esq., River Avon  
 McLeod, John, Esq., Lucknow, Gippsland  
 McLeod, Hugh L., Esq., Benyeo, Apsley

McLeod, J. N., Esq., Castlemaddie, Portland  
 Macleod, Archibald W., Esq., Bairnsdale, Gippsland  
 Mitchell, T., Esq., Tangambalanga, Little River, Yackandah  
 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., Wangoon, near Warrnambool  
 Wettenhall, H. H., Esq., Carr's Plains  
 Wilson, S., Esq., Longerenong  
 Wilson, Alexr., Esq., Vectis

## APPENDIX XI.

## LOCALITIES, Areas, &amp;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 "
Dunced ... ..	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 "
Coranderk (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 ... ..	2,048 " 1 rood
Coranderk (extension) ... ..	24th July 1866 ... ..	2,550 "
Kangerton ... ..	26th June 1866 ... ..	111 "
Lake Hindmarsh (additional) ... ..	10th March 1871 ... ..	1,710 " 3 roods 14 perches

Jim Crow and his wife, who were the subjects of a special report in June last, as suffering from injuries inflicted by the former with a tomahawk, had returned to the station from the hospital in Warrnambool. Both had made a good recovery.

Since my last report there has been one death on the station—of a young married woman named Joanna. She had been suffering for some time from chronic peritonitis, and was very wilful and careless of herself. She seemed to be improving, when she suddenly became worse, and died in a short time.

The children were at school, and I heard them go over some of their lessons. There is a regular improvement in reading, spelling, and writing, but there is not much progress made in arithmetic. The writing was good, but was merely on the slate, as Mrs. Goodall told me that she had not yet obtained a supply of copybooks. I think they have now made sufficient progress to make a good use of copybooks if a supply of them was forwarded by the Board.

There were again improvements to be seen on the station since my last visit. A large house was nearly finished, intended to serve as a schoolroom and sleeping place for the boys, being divided into two rooms of about equal size. Besides this and the manager's own house, there were sixteen substantial huts completed. A large number of fruit trees had just been planted, and lines marked out for gardens to be fenced off around the huts, some of the fencing being already put up. A good-sized cultivation paddock, not far from the little native township, has been partly sown with wheat; but the manager is in doubt whether the crop will be of great amount, as it is difficult to keep out kangaroos.

On the whole, I can describe the station as being in a prosperous condition, and fulfilling the intention of its foundation.

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 2nd December 1872.

I have the honor to report that on the 29th ultimo I made a visit of inspection to the Aborigines Station at Framlingham. The visit was made rather later in the quarter than usual, with the expectation that time would have been allowed for all the men to have returned who have been engaged in sheep-shearing, but some of them were still away.

I observed fewer changes about the station than I have had occasion generally to note from quarter to quarter. The population has been nearly stationary, and no new huts have been built during the last few months, but slight improvements are constantly going on in and about those which are at present occupied, in the way of fencing in and planting gardens, and of papering and ornamenting the walls, &c., inside of the houses. In point of taste and of attempts at cleanliness and comfort there are great differences to be seen in going through the various houses in the settlement; but the worst is certainly no worse than may be seen occasionally among selectors in outlying districts, and the best might be called fair enough specimens of bush huts.

One man, a full black, named Johnny Dawson, whom I have always considered one of the steadiest on the station, was engaged in making a wheelbarrow; and the appearance of the little plot of ground beside his house gave proof that he is more industrious than most of his neighbors.

I was more struck than before with the healthy appearance of a number of young children. There are several just a few months old, and all the young ones are plump and apparently strong.

Four children were busy writing in copybooks, and the progress they have made since last report is considerable. I heard them read a lesson in the third book, and found them able to spell some words of three syllables. In arithmetic they are now at subtraction; two of them did at once correctly a sum which I set for them on the black-board, and the other two corrected the error into which they had fallen.

The health of the station has again been generally good during the last three months. I found one boy suffering from phthisical symptoms, but he has been improving a little lately. One man had returned from the shearing with lumbago. A man and woman were affected with scrofulous disease of the glands of the neck, which is very common among the blacks. Two children had severe colds. Medicine was prescribed, and directions given for the management of the various cases, in all of which recovery or improvement may soon be looked for.

Things seemed all to be going on smoothly. I heard no complaints and saw no signs of dissatisfaction among the natives on the station.

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 28th January 1873.

I have the honor to report that, at the manager's request, I visited the Aborigines Station at Framlingham on the 25th instant. The occasion of this special visit was to see one of the women who had been seized with vomiting so persistent and severe that Mr. Goodall thought her life was endangered. I found that she had thrown up several pieces of tapeworm, one of which I saw. She had recovered in some measure before I got to the station, and some medicine which was at once administered gave further relief. Mr. Goodall himself came down to Warrnambool next day to tell me how she had kept and to get whatever else might be required. As I have not heard anything further since then, it is to be supposed that she is better.

Several other cases of less urgency were attended to at the same time; but at present there is not much sickness among the blacks on the station, and nothing calling for special remark.

In the course of the quarter I hope to be able to make another visit, more particularly for the purpose of inspection, and to forward a more detailed report.

R. B. Smyth, Esq.,  
Secretary Board for Aborigines.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES JAMIESON.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 10th February 1873.

I have the honor to report that on the 5th instant I visited the Aborigines Station at Framlingham. The woman on whose account I had visited the station in the end of last month still continued to be in a somewhat critical condition, having been affected with obstinate constipation after the vomiting ceased. Medicine which had been administered on the previous day had relieved her in some measure, and what I was able to prescribe has, I presume, further aided in bringing about recovery, as there has been no message from the manager since I saw her. In connection with this case it may be noticed that for several days almost the only articles that could be given for the purpose of supporting the strength were stimulants, and as other cases of a somewhat similar nature have occurred during the time that has elapsed since the Board authorized the manager to expend a certain sum on medical comforts, he has been compelled recently to purchase what was necessary from his own resources. Perhaps the Central Board will therefore kindly take into consideration an application from Mr. Goodall for a further grant to enable him to obtain a supply of such extras. Of other cases brought under my notice, the only other one of any consequence was that of a little boy named Willio Clark, suffering from consumption.

The number of Aborigines on the station at the date of this visit was fifty, settled and permanent residents, and three or four others who were not to be depended on to stay for any length of time at once. Those actually on the roll were—

Adult males	...	...	...	...	22
Adult females	...	...	...	...	12
Male children	...	...	...	...	10
Female children	...	...	...	...	6
					50

Of the children, five were under two years of age, all bright and healthy in looks.

For the accommodation of the natives there are fifteen completed huts, and a few late arrivals were living in three mia-mias. In course of erection there were two huts, one of them larger than any of the others, and intended as a schoolroom and dormitory for the boys, wanting merely a chimney, which would be of stone. The erection of other three huts will be set about very shortly.

Since my last inspection of the station there have not been many changes, the improvements being merely of the nature of attempts at increased neatness and comfort, such as fencing in gardens round the houses, all tending to give the little township a more settled and substantial appearance. The crop, consisting of potatoes and peas, will soon be ready for gathering in, but it suffers greatly from the attacks of the kangaroos, which are still somewhat plentiful in the neighborhood.

I examined the children attending school under Mrs. Goodall. They were able to read well on in the third book and spell words taken from the lesson. They were working at sums in simple multiplication, and generally managed to do pretty correctly what I set for them on their slates.

In conclusion, I am happy to be again able to state that all who are now on the station seem to be comfortable and contented, and that there is a steady improvement in their habits and condition.

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

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES JAMIESON.

## APPENDIX V.

### DR. BREWER'S REPORTS.

#### LAKE CONDAH.

SIR,

Portland, 9th October 1872.

I have the honor to inform you that I was called upon the 18th of July to visit an Aboriginal woman of the name of Lydia, whom I found suffering from peritonitis (inflammation of the lining of the bowels), with the left kidney involved in the inflammation. I had subsequently to correspond about her with Mr. Shaw, and send medicines until the 15th of August, before she recovered. I was requested the same journey to see Billy Paffield, at Ettrick, who was suffering from an extensive lumbar abscess, which I had to open. I saw him again on the 9th September, when I paid my visit of inspection to the station;

he was then suffering from rheumatic affection of his right hip joint, of which he is still severely complaining. I tried to induce him to go into the Benevolent Asylum in Portland, but nothing would induce him to do so, because some relative of his had died there some seven or eight years ago. He is at present under my care at some friend's house in town, and is improving.

On my visit to the station I found about the same number of individuals there. One woman had died suddenly within half an hour of being seized with sickness. Not being able at the time to hold an inquest on her as requested, I got Mr. Wm. Learmonth, J.P., of Ettrick, to hold a magisterial inquiry, when I believe they decided she had died of epileptic fits. Three births had taken place. All the inhabitants at the station were in good health, with the exception of a girl of about twelve years, who was suffering from St. Vitus' dance. She is much improved, but I have just heard that the very damp weather has brought on a return of her complaint, and that she will require a different treatment.

The huts are gradually being floored, and were all clean and free from all smells. The children were free from all skin diseases and vermin, and appeared in good health, with the above exception.

The rations were good and sound, but at the time the supply was not great, the contractors not having sent the bulk of them in.

On September the 27th an Aboriginal, Billy Wilson, consulted me for a large scalp wound, which he stated had been caused by his riding against a branch of a tree, but which I suspect was caused by one of their weapons, probably in a fight, as the skull was dented in in a peculiar way. It has led to no bad consequences.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

R. B. Smyth, Esq.,  
Office of Central Board, Melbourne.

Sir,

Portland, 20th January 1873.

I have the honor to inform you that on 20th November I proceeded to inspect the Mission Station, Condah, and found the Aborigines numbered about seventy. They were all in good health, with the exception of ordinary catarrhs, which required no special treatment from me.

The huts were all clean and dry, well ventilated, and properly swept. The children were clean, and free from all skin diseases and vermin.

The stores and provisions were of good quality, and no complaints were made to me about them.

I went to the station on the 15th of October, at Mr. Shaw's request, to attend a young woman who had been brought the previous day to the station in a very diseased state and spitting blood. I, however, found on reaching it that she had died early in the morning, and from the account I received from Mr. Shaw and the Aboriginal said to be her husband, I have no doubt that she died from neglected pneumonia, which had run through all its stages in three weeks. I have since learnt that this woman had been stolen from another blackfellow, which accounts for the supposed husband not having sought any advice for her or brought her sooner to the Mission Station for care and treatment.

I was also requested on the 14th December to attend at the station a child of the Aboriginal Lancaster, seven months old, and suffering from a severe attack of dysentery, if I thought it necessary to see it, or to give medicines and directions by return of messenger. From the description of the state of the child written to me by Mr. Shaw and that of the blackfellow, a relation of the child, I considered there was very little to be done for it, and that if such remedies as I sent were not quickly effectual, the child must sink. So I did not go. The child was dead before the messenger returned to the station; my journey would, therefore, have been in vain, had I gone.

Billy Patfield, the Aboriginal who had an abscess in the loins, has had a return of the abscess, and there is no doubt now that there is disease in one of the vertebra, which is suppurating. He will probably remain a cripple for life. He absolutely refuses to go to the Benevolent Asylum, nor will he go to the Mission Station, as he believes that some blackfellow there would kill him to get hold of his lubra. He is in the neighborhood of Portland, where I occasionally see him.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

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

## APPENDIX VI.

### DR. LAWTON'S REPORTS.

#### LAKE HINDMARSH.

*Sanitary Report of Mission Station, Lake Hindmarsh, for the Quarter ending September 1872.*

*Number of souls on the station.*—Sixty. Of this number eight are occupying four camps; the rest are living in houses; those in the camps appear listless in the extreme.

*State of habitations.*—Several huts are closed, the owners having gone to stations for sheep-shearing; the occupied huts are in good order.

*Buildings in course of erection.*—The large stone building is making much progress towards completion; the flooring of one room is laid.

*School-house.*—Clean, tidy, and in good order; the children appear cheerful, in good health, and sufficiently clothed.

*Births.*—One.

*Deaths.*—Two. Little Andrew, Doctor Charley.

*Ill.*—Henry, aged eleven years, has been suffering from acute rheumatism, and has now disease of left hip joint and right foot—"tarsal bones of right foot."

This is a fit case for a large hospital, such as Ballarat or Geelong. Should the disease continue to make progress there will be much destruction of bone, and resection will be necessary at the hip joint, and the right foot will require to be operated on. This case has the appearance of a strong syphilitic taint.

A party of women and children are away on a visit to Lake Hindmarsh.

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

*Sanitary Report of Mission Station, Lake Hindmarsh, for the Quarter ending December 1872.*

*Number of souls on the station.*—Seventy-five:—Male adults, thirty-two; female adults, eighteen; boys, eleven; girls, fourteen; living in camps, fourteen.

*Habitations.*—Three are closed, the families being away for a short time. Elizabeth's hut is improved in appearance since last visit, and is more tidy. The dwellings of Margaret, Susan, and some others are clean, well kept, and tidy. One hut empty.

*Girls' house.*—In good order; only one small wash-stand, and no towels visible.

*The new house.*—Is a substantial building of four good-sized rooms; two to be used as dormitories, one for a sitting-room, and one room for the couple in charge. The walls are plastered; windows and doors in their places; the ceiling is of thin open calico; above the ceiling, over the dormitories, there is through ventilation; the floor is five or six inches above the level of the ground.

*Births during the quarter.*—None.

*Deaths during the quarter.*—One. Isabella died in a camp on the day of my visit.

*Sick and invalids.*—Rebecca, in first stage of consumption, and does not present a hopeful appearance at this date; Bella, chest affection, debility and wasting; Teddy, suffering from glandular enlargements; Old Ned is getting about, and comparatively hearty.

*Nuisances.*—There is a perceptible odour about the habitations, stronger in places. Raking up and burning all rubbish about the dwellings twice in the twelve months would destroy this odour.

*Sent to hospital.*—One; Henry.

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

*Sanitary Report of Mission Station, Lake Hindmarsh, for the Quarter ending March 1873.*

*Number of souls on the station.*—Eighty-nine, exclusive of those in camp:—Male adults, thirty-eight; female adults, twenty; boys, fifteen; girls, sixteen; living in camps, twenty.

*Habitations.*—Two huts are empty. Those huts that are inhabited are in good condition and very well kept; there is only one exception.

*The girls' house.*—Is being whitewashed, and is to be converted into a school-house.

*The new house.*—Is finished and occupied. It is commodious, clean, and airy. In either sleeping-room is a good-sized zinc wash-trough or basin, in a wooden frame. This is an arrangement that answers very well with a limited number, in the absence of skin diseases and ophthalmia.

*Births.*—One.

*Deaths.*—Two. Isabella, suddenly from rupture of aortic aneurism; Bella, from wasting disease.

*Sick and invalids.*—Rebecca is improving in health and has gained flesh; Sandy, suffering from chronic rheumatism; his infant, from ecchyma; Phillip, suffering from debility; Robert, dyspepsia; Diana, debility; Susan, thoracic abscess; Hester, dysmenorrhœa.

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

## APENDIX VII.

### CORANDERRK.

Mr. John Green reports as follows:—

I have the honor to report to you of the progress, &c., made at this station during the twelve months ending December 1872.

The average daily attendance was 122.

The health of the Aborigines was good. There were six births; no deaths.

Eighteen adult males can read, the most of them can also write; eleven adult females can read, five of them can write a little; nineteen boys can read and write and do sums in arithmetic, and five more can read a little; twenty girls can read and write.

The girls continue to do the cooking and washing, &c., for forty children. The boys milk the cows and work on the farm.

The quantity of ground that has been under cultivation is about 150 acres. The most of it has been cleared of trees and fenced in by the Aborigines. About 800 acres of grazing ground has also been fenced in by the Aborigines.

This season we have put hops into 10½ acres of land; the hops look well.

The most of the produce grown and raised on the station was consumed by the Aborigines, and the bullocks and horses on the station.

We sold in all £68 18s. worth. This money was expended for boots, &c., for the working men and lads.

The value of crops, &c., raised is about:—

	£	s.	d.
Cheese and butter ... ..	120	0	0
Hides ... ..	22	15	10
Oats ... ..	25	0	0
Straw and hay ... ..	25	0	0
Potatoes ... ..	90	0	0
Pigs ... ..	25	0	0
Tobacco ... ..	20	0	0
Calves ... ..	200	0	0
Horses ... ..	30	0	0
Fruit ... ..	25	0	0
Baskets, &c. ... ..	80	0	0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£662</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>

The stock has been increased by 100 calves. We have killed 35 for meat, and 15 died during the winter; so the net increase is 45 head.

*Work done by the Aborigines.*—Over and above the general work of the station, they cleared the most of the land for the hops, cut 4000 poles, and put them in for the hops.

*Number of buildings.*—There has been no new buildings put up since my last report; there is the same number, viz.:—Twenty-three huts, regularly occupied by the Aborigines; eighteen by married couples, two by widows, three by single men. And thirteen other buildings, viz.:—School and girls' bed rooms, store and boys' bed-rooms, hospital, kitchen, dairy, workshop, Harris's cottage, two barns, milking-shed, fowl-house, pig-house, and my own cottage, to which has been added two bed-rooms by the Board.

*Hunting, &c.*—Some of them still like to hunt occasionally. Those who hunt do not get so much meat in the week as those who work regularly.

*Baskets.*—The women continue to make a number of baskets, for which they get good prices generally.

*Drinking.*—I have never known any of them to leave the station to get drink, but when any of them go away to work they very frequently drink.

*Improvement of the Aborigines.*—Although there is still much room for improvement, as a whole I consider that they are much improved.

With regard to the station becoming self-supporting, I have now no doubt, if the cultivation of hops succeed, but that the station will be self-supporting in two years from this time.

## LAKE HINDMARSH.

The Rev. H. C. Ellerman gives the following particulars respecting the general condition of the Aborigines at Lake Hindmarsh:—

The attendance of Aborigines during 1872 has been as follows:—

Month.	Daily attendance.	Average attendance.	Months.	Daily attendance.	Average attendance.
January ... ..	90	88·6	July ... ..	75	75
February ... ..	114	107·9	August ... ..	90	86
March ... ..	118	112	September ... ..	69	65
April ... ..	120	109·24	October ... ..	87	77·21
May ... ..	108	97	November ... ..	91	88·24
June ... ..	74	70·12	December ... ..	84	78·15

The number of adult males and females who can read and write, twelve; who read only, four. Male and female children daily receiving instruction, twenty-eight; most of whom read and write well.

The original reserve is fenced in and subdivided into sheep paddocks. Brush fencing is mostly used. The additional grant is almost enclosed by a good substantial log fence. Five acres are fenced in for cultivating hay; four acres for garden purposes.

The income for the year 1871-2 stands thus:—

	£	s.	d.
1872.			
January ... Clip of wool from preceding year ... ..	212	7	9
November ... Clip of wool for 1872 ... ..	268	6	9
... Fruit sold ... ..	1	5	11
... Sale of empty bags ... ..	0	17	0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£482</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>

This amount is expended in purchasing or supplementing rations, clothing for children, and general improvement of station.

The present stock on the reserve consist of:—Property of the Aborigines—1300 sheep, 7 horses, 6 working bullocks, 1 bull, 4 cows, 5 head of cattle. Mission stock—2 cows, 2 calves, 2 horses.

Six hundred sheep and three cows have been slaughtered for food during the twelve months ending 31st December 1872.

Twenty-two huts or cottages are inhabited by the Aborigines; as a rule, are kept very clean; a few are occasionally unoccupied. One wool-shed, one stable.

Buildings belonging to the Mission:—One dwelling-house (of stone), one church (log), one school-house (stone), one large house for children (stone), one store (log), one cart-shed, one smithy, and other necessary buildings.

Saturday is generally set apart for hunting, when most of the men go out. The old men, however, hunt pretty regularly.

I regret to say a few of the Aborigines still show a fondness for spirits, and occasionally indulge, finding ways and means of procuring intoxicating drink. Two publicans in this neighborhood have lately been fined for supplying them with spirits; but it is very difficult to prove the offence unless the blacks come forward themselves as witnesses.

I am happy to report that much progress has been made on this station, which begins to assume the appearance of a second-rate village. The men and women are healthy; the children making good progress at school, look clean, nicely dressed, and happy. A number of fine manly young men are growing up, and being trained and encouraged in habits of industry, and are often employed on neighboring stations as shearers, mustering sheep, fencing, &c.

The whole working of the stock and station is left entirely in their hands, some of them showing much intelligence in preparing for the seasons as they come round. Drafting sheep, washing, shearing, ploughing, sowing, reaping, are all thoughtfully carried on at the proper time.

### LAKE TYERS, GIPPSLAND.

The Rev. John Bulmer, who has charge of the Aborigines at this station, reports as follows:—

The numbers attending the station during the year are as follow:—

		Total.	Average.			Total.	Average.
January	...	68	...	60	July	...	58
February	...	45	...	40	August	...	60
March	...	36	...	28	September	...	48
April	...	70	...	68	October	...	46
May	...	68	...	58	November	...	40
June	...	56	...	40	December	...	43
Average attendance for the year				...	...	49	

The number of adults who can read and write is eight, of which number five are females. The number of children is twelve, of which nine are males and three females.

The total amount of land fenced for cultivation is seven acres, divided as follows:—A large garden for vegetables, &c., one and a half acres; a paddock for potatoes and arrowroot, three and a half acres; a paddock of one acre; and two half-acre blocks, only one of which has been cultivated this year. Besides which there is a fence three-quarters of a mile long which encloses a paddock for milking cows; the extent of this paddock is about six hundred acres.

The kinds of crops grown during the year were—potatoes, arrowroot, rye, and a general crop of vegetables. The potato crop was a failure last year owing to the dryness of the season, for though I planted one acre and a half, yet the produce was only three tons; the arrowroot was only grown for seed, and so was the rye; all the rest of the produce was consumed on the station. I may remark that we have cultivated on a larger scale this year.

The stock on the station is as follows:—Four working bullocks, twelve milch kine, and four calves, besides one hundred and forty sheep. Three of the cows are giving milk; and there has been twenty sheep killed during the year. The meat was consumed on the station.

The number of huts built is four, three of which are at present occupied; they are kept tolerably clean. The total number of buildings on the station is nine. I may here remark that during the past year I have taken two huts down, as they were in such a dilapidated condition that they required renewing. Two of the blacks are at present splitting timber for huts for themselves; but it would be conferring a great boon on the station if the Board could assist us in this matter, as the blacks are not able to get suitable material for their houses.

The blacks still hunt native game, and procure fish from the lake for the sustenance of their families. Those who are willing to work regularly are supplied with a little beef, though all are allowed to hunt on Saturdays to prevent their going away on the Sabbath for meat.

As to their getting strong drink, I am very sorry to say I can record no amendment.

In conclusion I may state that A. W. Howitt, Esq., visited the station a few days ago, when he expressed himself pleased with the very good arrangement of the boarding-house for the children under our charge. I would wish also to bear testimony to the admirable order in which James and Eliza Perry keep that establishment.

### LAKE WELLINGTON, GIPPSLAND.

The Rev. F. A. Hagenauer, who has charge of this station, reports as follows respecting the general condition of the Aborigines under his care:—

1. The number of Aborigines attending the station during each month for the twelve months ending 31st December 1872, and the average daily attendance at the station during that period, was:—

		Total.	Average.			Total.	Average.
January	...	77	...	72	July	...	78
February	...	78	...	75	August	...	73
March	...	80	...	75	September	...	70
April	...	83	...	82	October	...	68
May	...	84	...	81	November	...	70
June	...	85	...	81	December	...	67

2. The number of adult males and females who can read and write is now seventeen. The number of children, male and female, who can read and write very good is twelve. A considerable number of younger children make good progress at school with their lessons.

3. The quantity of land fenced in is 2300 acres, or the whole reserve, with a good sheep and cattle proof fence, which is divided into the following paddocks:—(a) 1800 acres; (b) 320 acres; (c) about 200 acres; (d) two paddocks for cultivation of potatoes and arrowroot, of 4 acres each; (e) about 4 acres for gardens, which is subdivided into half-acre allotments, of which (7) seven are already used for vegetables and fruit trees by the families of the natives. This land, being unfit for the cultivation of grain, has been tried for the growth of the *Tous les mois* plant of the West Indies, and the return of the good quality of the arrowroot has been very satisfactory, so that we hope to make it an article of commerce for the self-support of this place. Samples of this year's manufacture have been sent to a number of gentlemen interested in the welfare of the blacks, and all spoke very highly of its good quality. A little has been sold of it, and paid the wages for the men with the profit. No other produce has been sold, as all is used on the station.

4. The total number of stock on the station is now 102 head of cattle, being:—37 cows, 7 heifers, 4 steers, 2 bulls, 8 bullocks, and 44 calves and yearlings; about 24 cows give milk during different parts of the year. Eight cows, 5 steers, and 2 bullocks belonging to the Board, and 4 purchased bullocks have been killed for food. There is likewise a small flock of about 65 sheep on the station, the increase of which was killed last season (about 40 head).

5. The number of houses continually inhabited by about sixty blacks is eleven; the total number of buildings of all kinds at the station is the same as last year, twenty-five, but some new buildings are very much needed, and will be erected as soon as funds are available for it. Most of the houses are kept clean.



6. Some of the blacks have still to hunt native game, as the supply of meat on the station is not yet sufficient for all wants. I am sorry to say that there are still cases of drunkenness among the few blacks who sometimes leave the station, but I hope the evil will cease in due time.

7. In reference to the progress of the Aboriginal children in school, it may be interesting to add the report of the Government School Inspector about his last examination some months ago, which is as follows:—"This school has again passed an excellent examination. This is the first case since the present result system has been in force that 100 per cent. of marks has been gained by any school in the colony. The children, moreover, show not only accuracy in their work, but also exhibit much intelligence—excellent progress is shown. The discipline is very good. The children show creditable proficiency in drill and extension exercises. Records carefully kept.—(Signed) C. A. Torr, Inspector."

I need not make any further remarks as this report speaks for itself.

### LAKE CONDAH.

Mr. Joseph Shaw, who was in charge of this station, reports as follows:—

The number of Aborigines attending the station during each month for the twelve months ending 31st December 1872, and the average daily attendance at the station for each month during the same period, are as follow:—

	Attending.	Daily Average.		Attending.	Daily Average.
January ... ..	86	81	July ... ..	83	73
February ... ..	86	74	August ... ..	74	64
March ... ..	84	75	September ... ..	81	71
April ... ..	73	63	October ... ..	82	66
May ... ..	81	72	November ... ..	84	66
June ... ..	84	78	December ... ..	80	75

The number of adult males and adult females, and male and female children, who can read and write is: females, two; males, four; boys, fourteen; girls, seventeen. The number of children attending the school, thirty-two. The Inspector of Common Schools examined the children a few weeks ago, and they all passed remarkably well, giving credit both to the teacher and themselves.

The bigger girls are taught sewing by Mrs. Hogan and Mrs. Shaw, and several of them can now make all their own clothing. The adult women too can cut out and make almost all their own clothing for themselves and their children; all are making good progress in this respect.

As to fencing, the whole of the reserve is now nearly fenced in and divided into five paddocks, three for pastoral purposes and two for agriculture. The quantity of land under cultivation is about 40 acres, including gardens; and crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes have been raised and consumed on the station, a portion only being sold to procure fresh seed, as mentioned in the monthly accounts.

The crops of the present season are just being reaped and, with the exception of the wheat, will be pretty good.

The kinds and number of stock are—horses, 6; cattle (including calves), 170, about 60 of which are milking cows, and have been milked during the last season by the blacks, by whom the milk has been consumed.

Twenty-two head of cattle have been killed for food—11 steers and 11 cows or heifers.

One new house has been built, and several of the old ones have been pulled down and replaced by others of a more substantial kind and improved appearance. The total number of buildings now on the station is twenty-six.

Since the blacks have been allowed a little meat weekly they have not hunted after native game so much, although one day a week is allowed them for that purpose. They do, however, spend a little time in fishing, and sometimes obtain large quantities of the black-fish and eels, which they seem to enjoy with a relish.

Many of them endeavour, so far as they are able, to provide for themselves and their families, but there are others who do not lay out their earnings so well. Very few of them now indulge at all in intoxicating drink, and consequently there is very little trouble with them in that respect.

The women continue to earn a deal of money by making and selling baskets and mats, &c., and the money so realized is generally laid out for the requirements of their houses and themselves.

The health of the young people continues very good, and there have been only four deaths on the station during the year, and three of them were elderly persons. The number of births, three.

The condition of the blacks is gradually improving in every respect; and, as I have often asserted, they are just as capable of improvement as Europeans. It is only a question of time, proper management, and proper training, and the Aborigines will not be behind hand with the generality of our own race.

### FRAMLINGHAM.

This station is in charge of Mr. William Goodall, junior, and under the supervision of the local guardians, H. B. Lane, Esq., P.M., Belfast, and Francis Tozer, Esq., of Wangoon.

Mr. Lane reported in February last as follows:—

I visited the station at Framlingham on the 12th instant, and generally found everything in a satisfactory state.

On this occasion, however, my attention had been more particularly directed to the subject of Mr. Goodall's letter (forwarded by me on the 25th ultimo), in which he advocates the appropriation of the unoccupied portion of the reserve for the breeding and grazing of cattle in preference to attempting to raise precarious crops of grain, hops, &c., or in short anything beyond the actual requirements of the station.

Being desirous of having the opinion of a practical gentleman, and one necessarily well acquainted with the capabilities of the land in this vicinity, I had invited Mr. Tozer (one of the local guardians) to accompany me to the spot, and the conclusion we both arrived at was this, that whatever course the Board might think it expedient to adopt hereafter, it would be decidedly more advantageous at present to derive some revenue from the land now lying idle (nearly 3000 acres) by letting it, or otherwise turning it to account for grazing purposes.

We found that by completing the fencing round the reserve (about two miles), at a cost, say, of £50 per mile, it would be possible to depasture on it at least 200 head of cattle; and as the agistment fees would average 5s. per head per quarter, this would yield an income of £200 per annum.

At present it is almost impossible to prevent trespassing on the reserve; and although Mr. Goodall has impounded whole herds of cattle at a time, yet this is a step which is apt to create local ill-feeling, and it would be well, therefore, to avoid the necessity for it if possible.

Of course, if this proposal be carried out, it would be understood that the agistment must be paid in advance to Mr. Goodall, and that no responsibility on account of the cattle should be incurred by the Board.

Mr. Tozer, indeed, was of opinion that there would be no difficulty in obtaining tenders for the exclusive use of this well grassed and watered land, which if thus utilized would at once yield an annual revenue which would go far towards rendering this station self-supporting; but we do not think that the labor of the blacks can be safely depended on to convert any very large portion of their reserve into arable land. They have already fenced in and put under cultivation two large paddocks, consisting of twelve or fourteen acres each, and have now a sufficient crop of potatoes to supply the station for the year, besides some grain, &c., but I am inclined to believe that the amount of labor so bestowed is almost as much as could be obtained from them under present circumstances.

I am aware that there are objections to this plan being carried out, and that it is urged, *inter alia*, that it will deprive the blacks of their accustomed hunting ground; but I venture to combat this idea altogether, inasmuch as that it is no longer a matter of necessity (happily for them) either to hunt for food or starve; it will not materially interfere with their ordinary amusements, and it must surely be better policy, under their altered and semi-civilized condition, to divert their attention to regular labor and more settled pursuits. That these Aborigines are gradually settling down to work and regular habits, and that they are fully alive to the care and attention shown them is manifest from the fact that I found all the men (but three) to whom certificates under the Act had been issued had returned to this camp after shearing, apparently quite contented and satisfied. The day of our visit they were all busily engaged in building some new huts, or in forming a new general garden (under Mr. Goodall's directions) in a bend of the river Hopkins, on the precipitous banks of which this native village is beautifully situated.

Every cottage has its own little cultivated plot, with garden flowers surrounding it, properly fenced in; and I observe that many of the young fruit trees supplied by the Board were planted there and flourishing.

The huts, of which there are fifteen at present, exclusive of the master's abode and a school-room for the children nearly finished, have all been arranged upon a regular plan, with ample space between them; and I remarked that great attention had been paid to the drainage, although the site of this camp is naturally high and dry, and far superior in this important respect to the old locality.

Of the general salubrity of the situation, however, and health of the natives, the Board are kept fully informed by the visiting medical officer, Dr. Jamieson, whose periodical (and last) report I have much pleasure in enclosing herewith; but I may here mention that some ladies by whom we were accompanied on our visit expressed themselves very much pleased and surprised at the general air of comfort and neatness of appearance presented by the native women, who exhibited all their little treasures (including of course their babies) with evident pride and satisfaction; it was also remarked that the interiors of the huts were scrupulously clean, that they have good fireplaces, and the partitions were papered and adorned with gay-colored prints from scriptural subjects, the gift of some ardent friends in Melbourne; and that in short the whole of these huts would bear very favorable comparison with some of the abodes of civilized men.

Before leaving the station the children were examined in reading, &c., and it appeared to me that they acquitted themselves quite as well as the white children of a similar age, and showed great intelligence. The master's wife (Mrs. Goodall) by whom they have been taught, must have exercised great patience and perseverance with them.

In conclusion, I venture to submit that the objects of the Board are on the whole properly carried out at this station; it certainly forms a home and refuge for all the natives who would otherwise be found wandering about this part of the country, begging, drinking, and falling into vicious habits.

I seldom hear any complaints now, and I consider that much credit is due to Mr. Goodall for the zealous and intelligent manner in which he has performed his duties during the past four years; and should the Board determine on adopting the plan proposed, and thus adding considerably to his responsibility, I respectfully suggest that some small addition be made to his salary.

#### ABORIGINES UNDER CHARGE OF LOCAL GUARDIANS.

Mr. A. Dennis, of Tarnswarncoort Station, near Mount Geilibrand, reports, in February 1873, on the condition of the Aborigines as follows:—

There are fourteen young and old, namely, seven men, and one boy about five or six years old, five lubras, and one girl about three years. There is another of the Colac tribe who receives no stores from me, but entirely supports himself working for Mr. Andrew Murray.

Jim Crow and his lubra, with two children, appear tolerably steady and careful; he keeps a horse and cart, but they have not any of them done much by way of improvement to the land selected for them. The shire council spent £97 in fencing and erecting a cottage for them. I have received £3, a quarter's rent for grazing bullocks on the land, and when I have sufficient probably it will be advisable to buy a cow and calf for them, unless you can suggest something more suitable.

Mr. C. M. Officer, of Mount Talbot, reports, in February 1873, as follows:—

The number of Aborigines receiving State assistance through me is ten (10). Eight of these are adults, viz., six males and four females.

There are two children, a boy and girl, the former being seven months, and the latter four years old.

The men get occasional employment on the neighboring stations; at other times they find profit and amusement in fishing, hunting, and shooting.

The women—one of whom is very old and quite blind—have no regular occupation other than that pertaining to their domestic arrangements. The mother of the two children above alluded to has been taught various kinds of needle and fancy work, and displays some taste in its execution.

The condition and general behaviour of all the members of this tribe is on the whole good. They get supplies only when they have not the means of purchasing for themselves.

Mr. Charles Gray, of Nareeb-nareeb, in February 1873, reports:—

Until yesterday, when I was applied to by King "Barrenbittarney" for a little rations, I had not seen a black for several months, and was under the impression that they were all at Purnam. It seems, however, that they have been living on the Hopkins, between Chatsworth and Wickliffe, subsisting on black-fish, of which they are catching a considerable quantity.

Of those who actually belong to this neighborhood there are few remaining now, not more than fifteen or twenty; a number of whom are old, and not likely to live much longer.

As far as I have learned the Aborigines in this quarter have conducted themselves very well for some time, in fact, except when they visit Wickliffe or Chatsworth, and are supplied with spirits, their behaviour is all that could be desired. Thefts of any sort by them are rarely heard of.

I have still a small quantity of flour, tea, sugar, and tobacco, enough I dare say for the year. Of clothing there is more here than will be required, and, when an opportunity is met with, I will forward some of it to Mr. Goodall.

Mr. P. Learmonth, of Hamilton, in February 1873, reports as follows:—

I have had no applications for food or clothing from Aborigines since my last return to you in July of last year. One old woman is now an inmate of the Hamilton Hospital, and it is proposed to send her to the Condah Station. With the sanction of the Central Board I would send the small balance of clothing now on hand to the Condah Station, as they are not required here. I have nothing worthy of note to mention regarding the Aborigines of this district. Death and the stations formed for these people have pretty well cleared them out of this district.

Mr. Donald Leslie, of Kulkyno, in April 1873, reports as follows:—

Twelve Aborigines are receiving stores supplied by the Central Board, as follows—three males, five females, and four children.

I am sorry to inform you that two old men and two old women have died here during the last two months; the remainder of the blacks are in good health, and the strongest of them are employed on this station, and are very useful as shepherds, boundary-riders, &c.

**Mr. John Mackenzie, of Wyuna, in February 1873, reports as follows :—**

There are now on the station :—Females : Matilda, Vinegar, Mary, Emily. Males : Sandy, Edward, Jimmy, Bango, Boby, Duchy.

Others go between here and Bama; their names I have given into the Board at various times, at least every time they have had clothing given them.

As to their condition it is very poor, they destroy it themselves. Whenever they earn a little money they go at once to the nearest grogshop, get drunk, fight, tear, and burn their clothing, and while in that state are a perfect nuisance. I have done everything in my power to prevent them but of no avail.

**Mr. James Finley, of Towaninnic, in February 1873, reports :—**

I have little to report about the Aborigines for the past year, as they have resided but very little here for the last seven months; only one remained on the station until Christmas. At the different times they have called, they have been supplied with rations; in fact, I think they will never stop here for any length of time again as they seem so much attached to the Mission Station at Dimboola, where every care is taken of them.

**Mr. B. Mogg, of Wirmbirchip, in April 1873, reports as follows :—**

I beg to state that the blacks who receive aid from me and reside on the station are twelve (12), seven males and five females. But I have often to give rations to twenty or thirty, as this station is a sort of half-way house between Swan Hill and the Wimmera.

**Dr. B. W. Gummow, of Swan Hill, in February 1873, reports as follows :—**

The number of Aborigines receiving aid in various ways in this district is about 90 (65 males and 25 females), including children. There are also some who reside in New South Wales who, when visiting their Aboriginal friends here, claim their right of participation in the stores and clothing provided by the Victorian Government. As the River Murray formed no boundary between the tribes, I am disposed to believe that the same tribes inhabited both sides of the Murray as they chose, removing their camps in search of fishing and fresh hunting grounds. At the present time certain families associate together at the various stations, where the young men find continuous employment, at 10s. to 15s. per week for home employment, and £1 whilst travelling with live stock on the roads. There is, I observe, generally some tie to the particular spot they like to remain at—which we should call home—either that they were born there, or their parents before them, and if in their power they will make strenuous efforts to reach those spots to die, to be buried with their parents. There have not been by any means so many deaths of late as usual. They are all great believers in medicine, and frequently get the squatters to write notes from distances in order to obtain something to relieve their necessities. At this station (Swan Hill) the old and young suffer during the cold of winter, from want of firewood and material for building their mia-mias with. The young ones go away to the stations round, leaving the old, sick, and young to make shift for themselves. The nearest firewood is distant about two miles, and the unfortunate creatures I have mentioned cannot carry what they require that distance. As long as stores, clothing, and medicine are distributed to the most needy, they will congregate here, and often beg for shelter on wet nights, when the ground is one sheet of water, and the rain pelting through their miserable camp, made of old sacking and any refuse they can pick up. Bark they have none. I would suggest a small sum be placed by the Board for the purchase of a few tons of firewood—small quantities to be distributed every evening to that class only of Aborigines I have mentioned—say during the months of May, June, July, and August. The petticoats sent have very little warmth in them, and the jackets are useless. I think every woman should have one serge shirt and a petticoat; but the color of the shirt must not be blue, or the men will take them away from them, and there is no means of ascertaining this as the women dare not tell under pain of a thrashing. Any other color but blue would lead to detection. Flour and sugar are the most essential stores for them; a larger proportion of these and less tea and tobacco would better meet their requirements. These latter articles are luxuries which they for the most part could obtain in sufficient quantities for little trifling services rendered, and in exchange for fish, game, &c. Soap is another article seldom used, and I have reason to believe is bartered away. Rice and oatmeal I have experienced difficulty in getting rid of, unless you went to the trouble of cooking it for them. They are nearly all as much addicted to intoxicating liquors as ever.

**Mr. T. Mitchell, of Tangambalanga, reports, in February 1873 :—**

There is no alteration in any way; the same number are requiring supplies that received aid last year; their number has neither increased or diminished.

**Mr. Andrew Porteous, of Pretty Tower, Stockyard Hill, in February 1873, reports as follows :—**

The following number of Aborigines are in this district, and supplied by me, when they call, with the Board's stores :—fourteen males and eleven females. Two men have left the district, namely, King John, who has gone to Warrnambool, and David Smith, who has gone to Coranderrk, I believe intending to make those stations their homes.

The condition of the tribe is perhaps as good as it can be, considering their age and nature. The tribe is mostly composed of old feeble men and women, who are by nature restless, and, though they had every comfort, they would not stay long in one place but continue wandering from place to place. But they are at no time short of both food and clothing. They still continue to make baskets and opossum rugs, and hunt and fish as usual; and even the old and feeble cannot be induced to stay where they can have plenty to eat and drink. They will be off on a hunting or fishing expedition. The whole tribe is on one of those expeditions just now, and has not been here for some weeks. As usual they continue to get intoxicated whenever they can get spirits; and they cannot be induced, unless by the threats of the police, to keep away from where it can be obtained. And I often think the police are not very attentive to their duty in this matter.

**Mr. A. H. Howitt, P.M., Bairnsdale, reports, in February 1873, as follows :—**

There are no Aborigines who receive aid from me.

I am not at present in possession of any information touching the condition of the Aborigines which it might be advantageous to publish.

**Mr. John Saunders, of Bacchus Marsh, in February 1873, reports as follows :—**

One male and two female Aborigines have received aid from me during the year 1872. The demands made on me by them have been slight owing to the kindness of the inhabitants who frequently give them food and articles of apparel.

I have nothing special to report. No deaths or births have taken place.

## APPENDIX VIII.

. DISTRIBUTION OF STORES for the use of the Aborigines by the Board from the 1st January 1872 to the 31st December 1872.

Name of Station.	FLOUR, &c.							Oatmeal	Blankets (pairs).	Serge Shirts.	Twill Shirts.	Men's Trowsers.	Boys' Trowsers.	Dresses.	Petticoats.	Boys' Jumpers.	Chemises.	Miscellaneous.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.											
Coranderk .. ..	46,000	1,800	13,300	120	2,400	2,400	1,000	91	30	70	120	10	..	..	50	..	1 wooden plough, 1 set cart harness, 1 horse hoe, 8 hop spikes, 1200 lbs. salt, 7 lbs. mustard, 350 yds. calico, 100 yds. alpaca, 350 yds. print, 120 yds. canvas, 500 yds. wincey, 160 yds. holland, 250 yds. flannel, 200 yds. woollen plaid, 150 yds. serg, 360 yds. twill, 6 lbs. thread, 200 doz. hooks and eyes, 22 doz. reels cotton, 18 lbs. salts, 6 doz. rack combs, 6 doz. tooth combs, 444 needles, 48 pannicans, 1 6-gallon fountain, 8 scrubbing brushes, 1 frying-pan, 24 tin buckets, 6 hair brooms, 48 knives and forks, 24 tin plates, 30 iron spoons, 356 lbs. nails, 1 anvil, 100 lbs. shingle nails, 60 lbs. flooring brads, 24 garden hoes, 4 garden rakes, 24 spades, 2 paling throws, 50 yds. rope, 1 pair smith's bellows, 2 smith's hammers, 2 pair tongs, 1 trowel, 2 whitewash brushes, 5 pints castor oil, 60 lbs. sage, 6 lbs. hops, 1 cheese press, 1 sewing-machine, 2 lbs. liquid ammonia, 8 ozs. croton oil, 1/2 lb. rhubarb, 1/2 lb. sulphuric acid, 3 lbs. basilicon ointment, 1 gallon carbolic acid, 12 american axes, 1 box axe-handles, 3 lbs. candle wick, 6 starts and rings, 12 clamps for ditto, 1 mattress, 24 saw files, 3 hand saws, 1 crosscut saw, 12 mortising irons, 3 carpenter's hammers, 1 set of bits for brace, 10 doz. copy-books, 2 quires drawing paper, 1 quart black ink, 12 black-lead pencils, 12 erasers, 2 boxes steel pens, 24 Australian geographies, 6 atlases, 24 First books, 1 set lesson cards, 1 lb. senna, 12 Training Song-books, 24 iron bedsteads, 1 saddle.	
Lake Wellington .. ..	16,000	500	3,500	50	600	500	400	40	60	60	60	18	18	..	12	18	160 yds. wincey, 40 yds. holland, 180 yds. print, 130 yds. flannel, 180 yds. calico, 7 lbs. thread, 80 yds. print, 400 needles, 1 crosscut saw, 80 yds. grey serge, 30 yds. red serge, 100 yds. twill, 90 yds. moleskin, 50 yds. check, 30 yds. woollen plaid, 36 reels cotton, 48 dressing combs, 36 towels, 6 iron wedges, 6 camp ovens, 12 billies, 112 lbs. nails, 2 squares, 2 foot rules, 2 adzes, 3 planes.	
Lake Hindmarsh .. ..	25,200	680	5,142	100	600	500	200	65	48	72	70	40	..	..	..	..	100 yds. wincey, 250 yds. print, 60 yds. serge, 140 yds. calico, 72 yds. flannel, 50 camp kettles, 40 quart pots, 60 pannicans, 12 axes, 24 tomahawks, 6 iron buckets, 2 tubs, 150 yds. plaid.	
Lake Tyers .. ..	16,000	800	3,000	100	536	400	400	85	60	130	105	44	70	..	48	70	40 yds. serge, 100 yds. calico, 200 yds. print, 80 yds. wincey, 20 yds. holland, 40 yds. towelling, 72 rack combs, 72 tooth combs, 1 30-gallon boiler, 35 enamelled plates, 36 knives and forks, 36 iron spoons, 36 tomahawks, 48 pocket knives, 72 fishing lines, 25 lbs. netting twine, 72 pannicans, 36 camp kettles, 1 plough, 1 harrow, 42 lesson books, 8 doz. copy-books, 18 doz. steel pens, 12 ink wells, 12 ink powders, 1 Australian geography, 1 Outlines of Victoria, 1 Geography of Oceania, 1 Atlas of Australasia, 1 arithmetic and key, 1 arithmetic in theory and practice and key, 1 Colenso's arithmetic and answers, 24 large slates, 1200 slate pencils, 100 slate-pencil holders, 1 Descriptive Map of Victoria, 12 Colenso's examples, 1 box chalks.	
Lake Condah .. ..	28,000	700	5,600	100	800	650	600	50	42	108	72	60	..	..	60	..	612 lbs. salt, 100 yds. moleskin, 50 yds. blue serge, 150 yds. forfar, 230 yds. flannel, 300 yds. print, 350 yds. calico, 250 yds. linsey woolsey, 180 yds. woollen plaid, 160 yards blue check, 8 gross hooks and eyes, 900 needles, 2 lbs. pins, 60 thimbles, 2 gross buttons, 72 rack combs, 24 lbs. thread, 4 lbs. tape, 12 buckets, 12 billies, 18 pannicans, 6 tubs, 12 washing basins, 6 spades, 6 garden forks, 2 cwt. nails, 12 tomahawks, 6 camp ovens, 6 frying pans, 6 boilers, 24 T linges, 24 gimblets, 25 lbs. candles, 2 hand saws, 4 augers, 6 butcher's knives, 24 knives and forks, 60 lesson books, 12 Sequel to Second Book, 16 Standard Reader, 6 Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded, 12 Sullivan's Grammar, 60 copy books, 24 exercise books, 12 ink powders, 12 black-lead pencils, 1 box chalks, 3 boxes slate pencils, 12 large slates, 43 slate pencil-holders, 1 Map of New Zealand.	
Framlingham .. ..	18,500	520	4,800	100	836	224	224	96	106	106	100	..	60	60	..	60	12 spades, 12 shovels, 6 picks, 24 axes, 1 crosscut saw, 2 hand saws, 2 adzes, 12 crescent-saw files, 180 yds. flannel, 48 reels cotton, 3 lbs. tape, 3 lbs. tape, 36 thimbles, 40 billies, 40 pannicans, 40 tin plates, 30 knives, 30 tomahawks, 56 lbs. shot, 10 lbs. powder, 20 boxes gun caps, 1 set scales and weights, 1 plough.	
Tarnawarncourt .. ..	1,500	30	300	30	112	..	..	27	15	15	15	..	15	5	1	..	14 pannicans, 8 billies, 2 spades, 2 axes.	
Longerenong .. ..	1,800	80	800	50	50	..	..	10	15	15	15	..	10	..	..	..	12 pannicans, 6 billies.	
Geelong .. ..	200	30	200	6	6	20	..	4	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1 felt hat.	
East Charlton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	7	7	7	..	..	8	8	..	..	
Mount Talbot .. ..	..	10	80	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	6	3	..	12	
Hamilton .. ..	..	10	80	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kulkyne .. ..	4,600	105	1,100	80	294	292	50	60	40	..	40	..	..	32	24	12	..	
Carr's Plains .. ..	2,000	100	1,000	50	112	50	50	24	12	12	20	..	..	27	27	6	..	
Boort .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	18	18	..	..	6	..	..	..	
Wyuna .. ..	2,700	50	500	41	112	..	..	60	24	42	30	12	20	..	12	20	..	
Ulupna .. ..	3,000	80	800	30	36	56	..	50	..	86	36	..	36	36	..	24	..	
Towaninnie .. ..	1,600	20	300	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	7	..	
Wimbirchip .. ..	2,000	40	400	20	112	..	..	24	12	24	18	..	12	12	..	12	..	
Swandish .. ..	700	21	200	9	..	..	..	8	8	8	8	..	5	5	..	..	..	
Swan Hill .. ..	..	14	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mount Hope .. ..	800	40	300	20	..	..	..	50	50	..	50	..	..	..	50	..	..	
Redsdale .. ..	1,500	50	500	30	224	..	..	12	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mordallac .. ..	600	40	400	30	56	100	50	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	2	
Tanganbalanga .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pretty Tower, Stockyard Hill	1,500	40	400	..	56	..	..	50	30	12	25	..	..	6	..	..	..	
Bacchus Marsh .. ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Alexandra .. ..	400	7	32	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>5,328</b>	<b>42,900</b>	<b>963 1/2</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>5,162</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>233</b>		



## APPENDIX XII.

RETURN showing the Number of Aborigines Confined in Her Majesty's Gaols and Lock-ups for the Year ending 31st December 1872.

District.	Where confined.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Where sentenced.	Date.	Remarks.
Ballarat ...	Beaufort ...	Jimmy Miller ...	Drunk and disorderly ...	Discharged ...	Beaufort ...	22nd April 1872	
" ...	" ...	Jimmy Miller ...	" " ...	" ...	" ...	10th July 1872	
Bourke ...	Cranbourne ...	William Mooney ...	" " ...	" ...	Cranbourne ...	22nd Aug. 1872	
" ...	Prahran ...	Nancy ...	" " ...	" ...	Prahran ...	9th Oct. 1872	After being discharged, left for Mordialloc.
" ...	" ...	Eliza ...	" " ...	" ...	" ...	"	" " "
" ...	" ...	Peter ...	" " ...	" ...	" ...	"	" " "
" ...	St. Kilda ...	Michael Harvey ...	Obstructing the Police in the execution of their duty	Fined 10s., or three days in gaol	St. Kilda ...	22nd Oct. 1872	A native of Queensland, and has been living in service in St. Kilda for a number of years.
" ...	Melbourne Gaol ...	Billy ...	Exposing his person ...	Six months ...	" ...	2nd Dec. 1872	
Geelong ...	Birregurra ...	Wm. Murray ...	Drunk, &c. ...	Discharged ...	" ...	22nd Dec. 1872	First offence.
" ...	Camperdown ...	Jemmy Allen ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	12th Dec. 1872	
" ...	" ...	Diana ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	"	
" ...	" ...	Charley ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	26th Dec. 1872	
" ...	Colac ...	Susan ...	" ...	" ...	" ...	20th May 1872	
" ...	" ...	" ...	Disorderly conduct in a public place	" ...	" ...	5th July 1872	
" ...	" ...	Mary ...	" " "	" ...	" ...	6th July 1872	
" ...	" ...	Jim Crow ...	Drunk, &c. ...	" ...	" ...	16th July 1872	
Gippsland ...	Sale Gaol ...	Tommy Clarke ...	Drunk and disorderly ...	Twelve hours' imprisonment ...	Court P. S., Sale ...	2nd April 1872	
" ...	" ...	" ...	" " ...	Fined 10s., or six hours' imprisonment	" ...	4th May 1872	
" ...	" ...	Edward McMillan ...	" " ...	Fined 20s., or twenty-four hours' imprisonment	" ...	17th Sept. 1872	
" ...	" ...	James McKay ...	" " ...	" " "	" ...	14th Oct. 1872	
" ...	" ...	Tommy Clarke ...	" " ...	Fined 10s., or seven days' imprisonment	" ...	3rd Dec. 1872	
Kilmore ...	Kilmore Lock-up ...	John Croin ...	" " ...	Discharged ...	Kilmore ...	31st Jan. 1872	
" ...	" ...	" ...	Resisting police ...	" ...	" ...	"	
" ...	Castlemaine Gaol ...	James Kirby ...	Horsestealing ...	Twelve months' imprisonment ...	Mansfield ...	26th April 1872	Half caste.
" ...	Kilmore Lock-up ...	John Croin ...	Drunk and disorderly ...	Discharged ...	Kilmore ...	4th Nov. 1872	
" ...	" ...	" ...	Resisting police ...	Fined £3, or one month's imprisonment	" ...	"	
" ...	" ...	" ...	Obscene language ...	Discharged ...	" ...	"	
Melbourne...	Swanston st. Lock-up	William Mooney	Drunkenness ...	Discharged ...	Melbourne Police Court	3rd June 1872	
Ovens ...	Wangaratta Lock-up	Tommy Smith ...	Stealing from the person...	Seven days' imprisonment ...	Wangaratta ...	8th Feb. 1872	
" ...	" ...	Charlotte ...	Having no visible means of support	Discharged ...	" ...	22nd April 1872	Was suffering from a beating received from an aboriginal man.
" ...	" ...	Dick ...	Drunk and disorderly ...	" ...	" ...	21st May 1872	
" ...	" ...	Fanny ...	" " ...	" ...	" ...	26th July 1872	

"	"	Tommy Reid	Breach of the peace	"	"	"	18th Nov. 1872
Sandhurst	Echuca Lock-up	Bob	Drunk and disorderly	"	Fourteen days' imprisonment	Echuca	21st March 1872
"	"	Bob	Obscene language	"	One month's imprisonment	"	"
"	"	Jack	Drunk and disorderly	"	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment	"	18th May 1872
"	Sandhurst Lock-up	Edward	Drunkness	"	Discharged	Sandhurst	24th Dec. 1872
"	"	Jack	"	"	"	"	25th Dec. 1872
"	Swan Hill Lock-up	Caroline	Drunk and disorderly	"	Cautioned...	Swan Hill	21st Jan. 1872
"	"	Duncan	"	"	"	"	6th Feb. 1872
"	"	Kelly	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Charlotte	"	"	"	"	9th March 1872
"	"	Harry	"	"	"	"	23rd March 1872
"	"	Kelly	"	"	"	"	14th July 1872
"	"	Harry	"	"	"	"	9th Aug. 1872
"	"	Lanky	"	"	"	"	14th Aug. 1872
"	"	Charlotte	Obscene language	"	Fourteen days' imprisonment	"	"
"	"	Kelly	Drunk and disorderly	"	Cautioned...	"	25th Dec. 1872
"	"	Peter	Obstructing police	"	"	"	"
Western	Belfast	Billy Youl	Drunk and disorderly	"	Discharged	Belfast	14th March 1872
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2nd April 1872
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6th Nov. 1872
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	26th Nov. 1872
"	Hamilton	John Robinson	Unlawfully wounding	"	Six months' hard labor	Hamilton	14th Feb. 1872
"	"	Ann Hiley	Idle and disorderly	"	One week's imprisonment	"	8th Feb. 1872
"	"	Peter Riley	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Drunk and disorderly	"	Discharged	"	6th March 1872
"	Warrnambool	Peter	Drunkness	"	"	Warrnambool	2nd Jan. 1872
"	"	"	Obscene language	"	Seven days' imprisonment	"	15th Jan. 1872
"	"	Jim Cain	Drunkness	"	Two days' imprisonment	"	26th Jan. 1872
"	"	Peter	"	"	Three days' imprisonment	"	22nd March 1872
"	"	Jim Cain	Assault	"	Discharged	"	12th March 1872
"	"	Peter	Idle and disorderly	"	Forty-eight hours' imprisonment	"	26th March 1872
"	"	Jim Crow	Assault	"	Four hours' imprisonment	"	27th Aug. 1872
"	Macarthur	John Robertson	Stealing from the person	"	Three months' hard labor	Macarthur	4th March 1872
"	Portland	John Robinson	Assault	"	Fined £5, or three months in default	"	1st Feb. 1872
Wimmera	Dimboola	Harry Edwards	Illegally working a horse	"	Discharged	Dimboola	22nd Aug. 1872
"	Warracknabeal	Prince Albert	Suspected of murder of Pine Plains Billy	"	"	Warracknabeal	29th Dec. 1872
"	"	James Marsden	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	— McCreedy	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Jacky McCreedy	"	"	"	"	"

The publican who supplied the spirituous liquor to the aborigines was fined by the Bench of Magistrates £5, at Dimboola Police Court.

## APPENDIX XIII.

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 1872.

No.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Aboriginal.	Age— About	Height— About	Particulars.	Certificate not to remain in force after	By whom recommended.
49	1872. May 14	Jemmy Ladlow ...	Years 35	ft. in. 5 8	Deaf ... ..	1872. Nov. 13	J. Green, Coranderrk.
50	July 13	Tocas Johnson ...	38	5 10	... ..	1873. Jan. 12	W. Goodhall and H. B. Lane.
51	"	Robert Clarke ...	35	5 3	Slenderly built, wears his hair extremely long, and has a scar about 2 inches in length on his forehead	"	"
52	"	Frank Blair ...	18	5 4	Very slightly built	"	"
53	"	John Farie ...	32	5 4	Uncommonly stout and muscular	"	"
54	"	Willie Good ...	25	5 4	... ..	"	"
55	"	John Brown ...	26	5 6	... ..	"	"
56	"	Tommy Kidd ...	38	5 8	... ..	"	"
57	"	Tommy Willis ...	36	5 10	... ..	"	"
58	"	John Wise Glasgow ...	...	6 2	Half-caste, very muscular and powerful	"	"
59	"	Collin Hood ...	40	5 8	... ..	"	"
60	"	Joseph Moffatt ...	35	5 9	Strong and erectly built	"	"
61	"	Albert Austin usually known by the name of Pompey	28	5 10	... ..	"	"
62	"	Sam Robinson ...	40	5 3	Talks very much through his nose	"	"
63	"	John Castella ...	35	5 9	Has a sabre cut on the side of one eye	"	"
64	"	Thomas Braim ...	21	5 7	Half-caste, stoutly built	"	"
65	"	Thomas Livingstone	22	6 0	Half-caste, lame on the right leg, and stoops while walking	"	"
66	"	James Cousens, alias Mosquito	25	5 4	... ..	"	"
67	"	John Dawson ...	30	5 6	Rather slightly built	"	"
68	"	David King ...	50	5 8	Hair inclined to gray, with short stumpy beard	"	"
69	"	Billy Manifold ...	34	5 4	Has lost one eye	"	"
70	Aug. 10	John Ross ...	26	5 6	Half-caste	Feb. 9	H. B. Lane, Belfast.
71	Sept. 25	Edgar ...	25	5 6	Half-caste	Mar. 24	J. Green, Coranderrk.
72	"	Tommy Banfield ...	28	5 4	... ..	"	"
73	"	Lanky ...	35	5 5	... ..	"	"