

1872.  
—  
VICTORIA.

---

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

---

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

By Authority:  
JOHN FERRES, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, MELBOURNE.

No. 60.

**APPROXIMATE COST OF REPORT.**

												£	s.	d.
Preparation—Nil.														
Printing (950 copies)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	10	0

# REPORT.

Melbourne, 10th August 1872.

MY LORD,

The Board for the Protection of Aborigines have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's consideration their Eighth Report on the Condition of the Aborigines of the Colony.

The Board have held eleven ordinary and three special meetings since the date of their last Report; and the meetings have invariably been well attended.

Three new members of the Board were appointed by Your Excellency on the 27th of October 1871, and three local guardians, to act respectively at Kulkyne, Mordialloc, and Bacchus Marsh, were appointed, on the recommendation of the Board, in September and October of the same year.

The number of Aborigines now settled on the stations under the control of the Board is 567, of whom 327 are males, and 240 females. The number now living at the central stations is larger by 75 than at the date of the last Report; and in due time nearly all the Aborigines will be brought within the direct control of the Board. When this shall have been effected, the natives will not only be carefully guarded and usefully employed, but the cost of their maintenance will be largely reduced. Though exertions are made to gather together the children and young persons on the several reserves set apart for their use, inducements are held out at the same time to the young men to engage in useful labors on the sheep stations. Central stations.

Up to the present time no less than seventy certificates have been issued under the eighth clause of the Regulations and Orders made under the Act for the Protection and Management of the Natives, and the men, the Board have reason to believe, have been profitably employed. The particulars are given in Appendix XIV.

The Board have had under consideration, from time to time, several suggestions relative to the mode of conducting the station at Coranderrk, where are located Aborigines of various ages, from nearly all parts of the colony. The labors attending the cultivation of cereals, in which only the adult males could take part, and the ill success which, as a rule, attended these labors, have induced the Board to make experiments in the cultivation of other crops, to increase the number of cattle on the station, to encourage the manufacture of cheese and other products of the dairy, to plant fruit trees and vegetables, and to induce the Aborigines to keep and rear pigs and poultry, from which there is derived sure profit. Under the direction of a gentleman well skilled in agriculture and horticulture, and with the assistance of a practical hop-grower, the Board have had cleared and made ready for the reception of the plants about ten acres of land at Coranderrk, and it is anticipated that this plantation will not only be profitable, but will give the opportunity of training the children and adults in the culture and management of the hop plant. Coranderrk.

The Board have also caused to be constructed, at a small expense, an aqueduct, which will convey the waters of the Coranderrk Creek to a tank near the station, from whence water will be obtained for domestic uses and for irrigation.

Some necessary buildings—including a large and well-designed dairy—have been erected at this station; and it is proposed to add a building for the use of the sick, placed in such a situation as to admit of the patients being entirely cut off from communication with the rest of the population if necessary.

At Lake Wellington, Lake Tyers, Lake Condah, Framlingham, and Lake Hindmarsh, various improvements have been effected. The reserves have been fenced in, new buildings have been erected, and considerable additions have been made to the live stock. The several suggestions, relative to these and other stations, made by the Inspector of Stations and the local guardians, which appear in the Appendices, have, in all cases, been attended to promptly, but it is not necessary to specify the action taken by the Board in each case.

The births at the central stations, as reported, are 14, and the deaths 16.

Births and deaths.

Estimated total  
number of  
Aborigines.

The total number of Aborigines in the colony, as estimated by the Inspector of Stations and others, is 1638. Mr. John Green has obtained the names of 1514 Aborigines, and it is safe to conclude that the total number is under-estimated. It is not easy to ascertain the number of those living on the banks of the River Murray. At one period they may be in New South Wales, and at another in Victoria.

If the estimate given in this Report of the number of Aborigines in Victoria be compared with previous estimates, it will appear that there is a decrease; but this is accounted for when the mode in which previous estimates were made is explained. Formerly the local guardians furnished approximate statements of the numbers occasionally frequenting their stations; but in the last estimate the Board has endeavoured to arrive at the numbers actually receiving aid from the Government or known to be Aborigines of Victoria. If there be added to the estimate in this Report the number of those employed on sheep stations, and who are not under the control of local guardians, and of those who occasionally cross the border, the decrease would be small.

The number of deaths reported does not support the conclusion that the Aborigines are decreasing at the rate the several estimates would seem to show.

Condition of the  
Aborigines.

The condition of the Aborigines at the central stations, the areas of land under cultivation, the state of the schools, and the results of the labors of the gentlemen in charge of the natives, are set forth in the Appendices. The statements show that the young persons are receiving such training as will enable them hereafter to maintain themselves by their own labors.

Medical officers

The Board has obtained the services of medical gentlemen, who visit the central stations periodically, and not only give advice and medicines, but investigate and report on the sanitary condition of the native villages.

Accounts.

The mode in which the moneys voted by Parliament are expended, and particulars relating to the stores distributed, are shown in the Appendices.

Local guardians.

The Board have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency that the local guardians continue to give great attention to the duties imposed on them, and that their labors are everywhere marked by success. They are careful in the distribution of the stores which are placed under their control, and their returns and reports are made generally with regularity.

In submitting this their Eighth Report for the consideration of Your Excellency, the Board desire to express the opinion that the Act for the Protection and Management of the Aboriginal Natives of Victoria is operating beneficially, and that the powers it confers on Your Excellency and the duties it imposes on the Board are precisely those which were needed in order to give effect to the several suggestions for the amelioration of the condition of the native tribes which the Board at various times have submitted in their Reports.

The object of the Board is to rescue this people from misery and degradation, and, if they cannot make them useful citizens, to prevent them at least from remaining a burden on the State.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN MACKENZIE,

Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency

The Right Honorable Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,  
&c., &c., &c.

## APPENDIX I.

### MR. GREEN'S REPORTS.

#### CORANDERRK.

SIR,

27th January 1872.

Referring to the copy of your suggestions with a view to making this station self-supporting, I have the honor to make the following remarks thereon, and beg to say that I agree with the whole.

1. The aqueduct will be a great saving of labor and time, which labor can be expended in the garden, &c., by the boys, who are employed several hours daily in carrying water; and it will be conducive to the health of the people by keeping the drains, &c., always clean. We will also be enabled to irrigate the garden, &c., and by this means will be able to raise the best of fruit, &c., which will, in a short time, be a good income towards the support of the station.

2. The services of a skilful gardener will be of the greatest consequence. As there is a great amount of labor available for garden work, some twenty boys might be employed for several hours daily, also several men who are not able to do anything on the farm. If a gardener was employed for the time suggested, one that thoroughly understands the work, and would always be with the boys or men, I believe this would do more to make the station self-supporting than any other thing I know. Great care will be required in the selection of the man. He must be one who will be kind to the boys, and also very firm with them. He should also, if possible, be married and have his wife here with him.

3. Pigs, fowls, and bees do well here, and will be very profitable.

4. Everything in the way of food can be raised on the station for the consumption of the Aborigines, except wheat for flour. Up to the present time I have not been able to grow it to anything like perfection, although I have tried it every season.

5. I would suggest that a saw-mill be erected on the creek, to saw timber for buildings. And with the help of a skilful carpenter, for the time suggested, the whole of the buildings could be renewed, as you suggest, and other good useful buildings erected.

I need not make any remarks on your 6th, 7th, and 8th heads. I quite agree with all you suggest.

9. The able skilful workmen on the station must be paid for their labor. If they are not paid we will never be able to make the station self-supporting; in fact it would be unreasonable to think that they should work freely to support so many orphan children and old and infirm Aborigines, to most of whom they are in no way related but as countrymen. But great caution will have to be exercised in the payment, as it is the men who do the least work that expect the most pay. I would suggest that all who are worth pay should be paid from the Treasury in the usual way, monthly or quarterly. Then I would have no difficulty with those who did not do a fair amount of work: I would have simply to inform them that I could not certify their accounts.

I beg to enclose a list of the names of the men I consider should be paid at present, and the sum each is worth per week.

#### *Estimated Cost of the above Improvements, &c.*

	£	s.	d.
Aqueduct, less the pipes ... ..	32	0	0
Saw-mill ... ..	80	0	0
Carpenter for eight months ... ..	63	0	0
Gardener for one year ... ..	200	0	0
Wages for Aborigines ... ..	187	4	0
Total ... ..	£562	4	0

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN GREEN.

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

#### *A list of the men who should be paid for their labor at Coranderrk, &c.:—*

	£	s.	d.
John Briggs, per week ... ..	0	10	0
Willie Parker, „ ... ..	0	8	0
Peter Hunter, „ ... ..	0	8	0
Johnny Ferguson, „ ... ..	0	7	0
Willie Buskin, „ ... ..	0	7	0
Tommy Farmer, „ ... ..	0	7	0
Dick, „ ... ..	0	7	0
Tommy Arnott, „ ... ..	0	5	0
Talgium, „ ... ..	0	4	0
Leonard, „ ... ..	0	3	0
Tommy Avoca, „ ... ..	0	3	0
Johnny Philips „ ... ..	0	3	0
Total per week ... ..	£3	12	0

27 | 1 | 72.

JOHN GREEN.

NOTE.—A few others might have to be added to the above after a time.—J.G.

## LAKE WELLINGTON AND LAKE TYERS.

SIR,

Coranderk, 21st March 1872.

LAKE WELLINGTON.

I have the honor to report to you on the condition, &c., of the Aborigines in Gippsland. I arrived at Lake Wellington station on the 29th February and left on the 5th instant. Mr. Hagenauer was not at the station during my stay; I therefore was not able to get so much information as I should have done had he been at home; but Mr. Kramar, the teacher, gave me as much as he could.

On my arrival I found 33 children and 6 adults on the station; they were well clothed, clean and tidy, appeared healthy and happy.

Schools, &amp;c.

There were 19 of the children in school; several of whom are well advanced in reading, writing, grammar, geography, spelling, and arithmetic. Mr. Kramar has evidently taken great pains with them.

If anyone who doubts the capability of the Aboriginal to be instructed would visit this school, all his doubts would be removed. It is a pleasure to see so many of those who are supposed by many to be the lowest in the scale of the human race, to be equal to the children in any common school in Victoria that has been only the same time in existence. And I doubt if there be another school in the colony where all the scholars have passed the examination of the inspector without one failure, as all did at this school the last time they were examined by the inspector of common schools.

Children's house, bedrooms, &amp;c.

The children mostly all live in one house under the care of Mrs. Kramar; a half-caste and his wife cook for them, and preside at their meals. Neither the house nor their bedrooms are so clean as I should have liked to have seen them. The floors are of hardwood and not close together, and of course nearly all the dirt gets down between the boards, and hence the impossibility to keep them clean; and the bunks on which the children sleep are fixtures, which I consider is a great mistake where cleanliness is so essential.

Adults, &amp;c.

I was informed that most of the men had gone to Bairnsdale, &c., to pick hops; that they did not care about doing any work on the station, because they could not get any money; of course they cannot get money unless they grow something for sale, and they cannot grow anything unless they cultivate the ground.

Cultivation, &amp;c.

There has been no new ground cultivated since my last visit. The only crops are about three acres of potatoes, and about a quarter of an acre of arrowroot. The potato crop is poor; but this is, I believe, owing to the ground being wrought out. The arrowroot looks well, and no doubt will yield well. There are three of the Aborigines who have some potatoes, hops, &c., in their gardens. Hops and arrowroot seem to grow well; if these were cultivated more extensively, they would be a source of income; and I still think that something could be done in the way of cultivation with the adults, with good tact.

Fencing, &amp;c.

They have put up a good deal of fencing since my last visit, but I think they might have been employed to put up part of the fence now in course of erection at the expense of the Board; it would have been just as well to have paid them as Europeans for the work. The fence being erected at the Board's expense is a strong three-rail one; there are about two miles and a half now finished. When this fence is completed it will make the reserve very valuable.

Stock, &amp;c.

The stock are in first-class condition. The grass is up to the cattle's knees on the reserve; it would carry four or five times the present number of stock.

Huts, &amp;c.

There are nine huts generally occupied by the Aborigines, and are nearly all new erections since my last visit, and are of a better class than the old ones; some of the females keep them very clean and tidy.

New school.

There has just been erected a fine large roomy school-house, which will be a great boon to the teacher and scholars. It is built of weatherboards and covered with zinc, lined inside with deal boards up about 6 feet, and above that with canvas and paper.

Supplies.

The stores had been received, and were in good condition and of good quality.

LAKE TYERS.

Children, &amp;c.

I arrived at Lake Tyers on the 7th and left on the 12th instant.

There is a marked improvement in the children since my last visit; they are now all well clothed and clean, and regularly taught. I heard them at their lessons, and must say they have made good progress during the short time they have been under regular teaching. Several of them write nicely and read well in the Third Book of Lessons. They all live together in one large house, and have their food regularly cooked for them by an Aboriginal and his wife, who also preside at the table during meal times.

Children's house, bedrooms, &amp;c.

Since my last visit a large house has been erected, with three bedrooms attached for the children. But here also the same mistake has been made as at Lake Wellington, the floors are of hardwood and the boards are not close together; but the place being nearly new the filth has not collected so much as yet, but is bound to do so in spite of all care.

Adults, &amp;c.

There were only four adults on the station on my arrival; most of the men had gone, Mr. Bulmer informed me, to Bairnsdale to pick hops, and several came home during my stay; all appeared healthy and well clothed.

Work, &amp;c.

Mr. Bulmer informed me that they now work much better than they did formerly. They have grubbed and cleared of trees about ten acres of land since my last visit, and put up nearly a mile of two-rail fence.

Cultivation.

About four acres has been cultivated since my last visit. The crop grown has been potatoes; they are of good quality, but very small and poor yield.

Huts.

There are five huts generally occupied by the Aborigines, but only one of them is so at present; it is a very good hut floored with deal boards, but is very badly kept.

Stock.

There are only four bullocks on the station, the property of the Board; they are in good condition. There are about 100 sheep on the station, the property, Mr. Bulmer informed me, of the Church Mission Committee; they are also in good condition. The reserve would carry about 500 sheep and 50 head of cattle.

Supplies.

The stores had just been received, and were in good condition and of good quality.

General remarks.

There can be no doubt that the condition of the Aborigines, both morally and physically, has greatly improved since the stations were formed. The increase of children among them, during the past few years, is sufficient proof of improvement. The death rate is still above that of the births, yet nothing like what it was a few years ago, and is becoming less every year. I have little doubt, with the education that the children are now getting, they will grow up an useful and interesting people.

Stations self-supporting, &amp;c.

With regard to the stations becoming self-supporting, I am afraid that it will be a long time before either of them is so. The ground, as a whole, of both stations is poor; yet I think that many things might be grown, such as potatoes, hops, arrowroot (which grows well), and tobacco. But if both reserves could be well stocked with cattle or sheep, then they would be about self-supporting.

I would recommend the Board to grant deal boards for the floors of the children's houses and bedrooms at both stations, and have the present hardwood floors removed, and underneath them thoroughly cleaned out. This is necessary for the future health of the children. Suggestions.

2nd. That £60 be granted as soon as possible to purchase 20 head of young cows for Lake Wellington station.

3rd. That £150 be granted to purchase 300 young ewes and 12 young cows for Lake Tyers station.

It is necessary, if possible, to grant the money for the cows at once, as there is no milk for the children at this station.

I enclose my note-book, in which you will see the number and names, &c., of all the Aborigines in Gippsland.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

JOHN GREEN.

### LAKE CONDAH AND FRAMLINGHAM.

SIR,

Coranderrk, 20th November 1871.

I have the honor to inform you that, according to your instructions, I visited Benyeo, near Apsley, on the 30th ultimo.

I removed six Aborigines from there to the Lake Condah station—three men and three women; two of the women's husbands were engaged on station shearing, and could not leave until the shearing was done, but they promised to follow their wives to Condah as soon as the shearing was over.

One of the women and one man were very weak; they had been very sick, I was informed, during the winter with chest disease. I had to give them some wine daily while on the journey to enable them to bear the fatigue.

I arrived with them at Lake Condah on Sunday forenoon the 5th instant. They found some of their old acquaintances at Condah, and were much pleased to see them, and seemed to settle down with them very happily.

There are a few Aborigines still left about Apsley, but I think they may soon follow their friends. Mr. McLeod told me that he would try and induce them to do so.

There is one of the women I brought to Condah has a child, about nine years of age, at Lake Hindmarsh station. She would like it brought to Condah. I think it would be wise to grant her request; it might be the means of binding her and friends more to the station.

After dinner on Sunday, I, in company with Messrs. Shaw and Hogan, visited all the huts occupied by the Aborigines, and found them clean and in good order—all the people clean and well clothed. Several of them have nice little gardens in front of their huts. LAKE CONDAH.

At three o'clock 32 children assembled in the new schoolroom, sung some hymns very nicely, read a portion of the Bible, and answered the questions asked them readily. In the evening adults and children assembled in the same room for prayers; they all seemed to give good attention to what was read and said. Sunday school, &c.

On Monday, in company with Mr. Shaw, I went through the reserve to see the stock, &c. The stock are in good condition, the grass is better than I have seen it before. They are only milking three cows at present, but there are several more that will very soon calve. Stock, &c.

Most of the reserve is now fenced in, but not all, with a substantial fence, part being brushwood. There are about 25 acres in crop—wheat, oats, potatoes, &c. Crops, &c.

Some of the grain crops look well, but a deal of it looks bad. What of the potato crop is up looks healthy; there are about 7 acres in potatoes, and a good crop may be expected.

The amount of work done since my last visit is considerable; besides putting in the crops, several acres of land have been grubbed and cleared of trees, and some twenty chains of post and rail fence, also a good deal of log fence, have been put up. Work done.

The schoolroom has been finished, and the school is now conducted in it.

On Tuesday, I examined the children (28) at school. I find they have made good progress in all the branches; they are much improved in singing. Several of them showed that they had made good use of the maps lately sent by the Board—they readily pointed out many of the principal bays, rivers, &c., in the world. Schoolroom, school, &c.

I have never seen a school under better discipline. The school is now under the Board of Education. One of the inspectors had been there examining the children a few days before my visit, and, according to his statements entered in the school-book, was much pleased with the progress made. The teacher being now entitled to £15 in the year as result-money, is a proof of the progress made.

1st. As the school is a little deficient in books, &c., I would recommend that the Board send the attached list of books, &c., for the use of the school when the other stores are sent. Suggestions, &c.

2nd. That £150 be granted to purchase 50 head of heifers or young cows, as there is now abundance of grass.

3rd. That the bedrooms for the children be erected as soon as possible.

4th. That Mr. Shaw and Mr. and Mrs. Hogan be allowed their rations from the station stores.

There were 75 in all on the station, including the six I brought, and were all in good health except three, and two of these I took there; the other, Currie, had only a bad cold, and was much better when I left on the 8th. Number of Aborigines on the station.

On my way to visit Framlingham station, I found a young man (Aboriginal), who has a blind wife, living with a publican at Yambuk. He (the publican) told me that he was paying the man 8s. per week, but said that the Board ought to send him some blankets, &c., for them. I told him that the Board would not send anything to him, and that he was liable to be fined £20 for having them living at his place. I made arrangements with Mr. Shaw to take them to Lake Condah. They promised to go. Yambuk.

**FRAMLINGHAM.** I arrived at Framlingham station on the 11th, and stayed two days. There is very little change since my last visit.

**Huts.** In company with Mr. Goodall I visited all the huts, and found them all clean and in fair order.

**Stock, &c.** The stock are in good condition; the grass on the reserve is better than I have seen it on former visits.

**Children, &c.** The children have scarcely made (if any) progress in learning since my last visit. Many of the boys have been, and some of them are still, in a loathsome state with some kind of skin disease. I told Mrs. Goodall that the best cure and preventive for the disease was plenty of soap and water. She told me that she had had no soap for several months.

**Farm.** There have been put up about twenty chains of log fence, and a few trees grubbed, and about two acres of potatoes put in since my last visit. They are still putting in potatoes.

**Stores, &c.** There were no stores when I arrived on Saturday morning, but a supply came in the afternoon. There has been no storeroom erected yet; the stores are kept in Mr. Goodall's old hut, where also the children sleep, &c.

**Number on the station.** There were in all 48 on the station, one-fourth of them are able-bodied men, and might do a deal of work if rightly managed.

**Suggestion.** It will be necessary for the Board to take some steps to improve the management of this station if it is their intention to carry it on.

I would recommend the removal of all the orphan children (and they are nearly all such) either to Lake Condah or to Coranderrk; and I think that most of the adults could be easily persuaded to go, some to Condah and some to Coranderrk.

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

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

P.S.—Mr. Goodall should be allowed to purchase seed potatoes to the amount of £3.

J. G.

*List of Books, &c., for Lake Condah School.*

24 First Lesson Books (new edition).	5 dozen Copy Books, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (Chambers).
12 Second do. do.	24 Exercise Books.
12 Sequel to the Second Book.	1 dozen Ink Powders.
6 Third Book of Lessons (new edition).	24 Lead Pencils.
12 Fourth do. do.	1 box White Chalks.
6 Fifth do. do.	3 boxes Slate Pencils.
8 Third Standard Reader.	12 large Slates.
8 Fourth do.	4 dozen Slate Pencil-holders.
6 Sullivan's Spelling-book Superseded.	1 Map New Zealand.
12 Sullivan's English Grammar.	25 lbs. of Candles for Evening School.

JOHN GREEN.

MURCHISON.

SIR,

Coranderrk, 5th September 1871.

I have the honor to report to you on the condition of the Aborigines in the neighborhood of Murchison.

I visited that place on the 25th of August, as instructed in your letter of the 11th ultimo. I ascertained from Mr. Wilson, Poundkeeper, that he had got six blankets from Mr. McKenzie, of Wyuna, for the six Aborigines who frequent that neighborhood, and that he had given five of them to five of the Aborigines on the 24th July; that he had one of the blankets on hand for a half-caste girl, who had not yet come for it.

Mr. Wilson and others informed me that the Aborigines were in no want for food or clothing, that they always got plenty of both from the farmers, &c., in the neighborhood, for cutting firewood, &c.

I went to Malka station, where, Mr. Wilson informed me, they had gone to bring the half-caste girl to get her blanket. I went with the intention of bringing the girl with me to Coranderrk, but they had taken her away about ten days before I went, they said to get her blanket; but I could not ascertain from anyone where they were camped, and of course could not find them. However, Mrs. Bourke, of Malka station, promised to write to me when the girl returned. The girl is about ten years old; it is therefore very desirable that she should be removed before she gets contaminated. There is also a half-caste boy about the same age who should be brought to this station. There is a black boy about two years of age, but of course he could not be taken unless his mother came with him.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I do not think it necessary to send any supplies to Murchison, as they can get their blankets from Wyuna, and also food, if they go there, as they sometimes do.

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

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

RIVER MURRAY.

SIR,

Coranderrk, 23rd July 1872.

I have the honor to report to the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines on the condition of the Aborigines receiving Government supplies on the Murray River.

It appears from the statements of the local guardians and others that the health of the Aborigines on the whole is good, and those I saw during my tour confirm these statements, for with a few exceptions all appeared strong and healthy.



From the statements of the guardians and others, it appears that they still get drink freely supplied to them by many of the publicans and shanty-keepers. Drinking, &c.

There is scarcely a station on the Murray where some of the Aborigines are not employed. They get from ten to fifteen shillings weekly and rations; but I was informed by many that, as a rule, every one of them spend their earnings in drink, and all the guardians informed me that they could not get sufficient proof to enable them to convict those who supply them with it. Working on stations.

From the number of names I have been able to collect during this tour, it would appear that there has been a decrease of about one hundred and thirty-one since my last visit in 1869. But the actual decrease due to deaths is not so great as these figures would make it appear, for I removed fourteen of them to this station, and several of them I was informed had gone to the Wimmera station. Number of Aborigines, &c. &c.

Seventy-eight of the number are children, and under the age of fifteen years, the majority of whom are half-castes. All the guardians consider that these should be removed to some school, as they are growing up in ignorance and vice; the girls, if not removed at once, will become common prostitutes; in fact many of them are so already. Children, &c.

The guardians, nearly all, consider that the supplies are ample for the requirements of those who should get them, viz., the old and infirm; a few consider that they do not get sufficient, but there is only one case where I think the complaint has any foundation, viz., at Ulappa. At that station there are a good many old, blind, and infirm Aborigines, who are neither able to work nor to hunt much for food. Stores, &c.

In cases of sickness, I was informed by the guardians, that they were supplied with medical comforts, and when necessary a doctor was sent for to see them, and in several cases they had been sent to an hospital. Medical attendance, &c., &c.

All the guardians are of opinion that in a few years the Aborigines will be extinct.

I consider that the supplies have been a great benefit to the Aborigines as a whole, that is, for their bodily comfort for the time being; but as regards their moral good, I consider that the present system of sending supplies to the local guardians is a complete failure. Of course, little can be done for the moral improvement of the old people, but a great deal could be done for the young men and women, as shown at Coranderrk and the other stations. The Aborigines on the Murray are not more degraded nor more given to drink than many of these were a few years ago, and if the same means were used to improve them, they would no doubt become more elevated in their ideas, &c. Extinction of the Aborigines.  
My own opinions.

I would urge on the Board the necessity of at once taking steps to have all the children collected, especially the girls, over six years of age, and brought to Coranderrk.\* It is a fact that many of the girls are contaminated before they are ten years of age, and that by white men—their parents give them for money or drink—the consequence is that very few of them live to womanhood. Suggestions.

I consider the Board would do more to prevent the race becoming extinct by collecting and looking after the girls than by any other means. And I consider it is the duty of the Government to do all that can be done to save these girls from a life of infamy and misery.

I would also recommend the Board to form two stations, as soon as possible, on the Murray; one somewhere between Echuca and Wodonga, the other below Swan Hill, and to send all the supplies to these stations.

I enclose my note-book, in which you will find a list of names, &c., of the Aborigines frequenting the various depôts on the Murray River.

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

JOHN GREEN.

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

\* Mr. Green has been required to name those that in his opinion should be removed to Coranderrk.

## APPENDIX II.

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

SIR,

Collins street, 2nd December 1871.

I have the honor to inform you that I made an official inspection of the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on Friday the 1st December last.

The numbers on the station were as follows:—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Adults	...	26	...	29	...	55
Children	...	38	...	35	...	73
		64		64		128

There were two sick persons, and one child had died recently.

When I arrived, about ten o'clock a.m., there were several children in the school, and Mr. Wilson, the schoolmaster, was instructing them.

The children were clean, neat, and well clad, and orderly in their behaviour.

They were asked to sing, and they performed pretty well and evidently took pleasure in the exercise.

I visited the cottages and huts, and I found them even better and more comfortable than they were when I saw them last, but some of them were obviously too small for the increasing families.

The small gardens attached to their dwellings are well kept, and though they cultivate vegetables mostly, in some of them I saw flowers and fruit trees which had evidently been carefully tended.

Mr. Green informed me that the stock is in good condition and that there are about sixty cows now giving milk.

The new dairy, plans for which I forwarded to Mr. Green some time since, is nearly completed. It is substantially built and will be covered with a double roof. It is aired and lighted by shutters, made by the Aborigines themselves after a plan which I gave them.

The new bakehouse is nearly completed.

On all parts of the station I saw signs of improvement.

I beg to recommend that Mr. Green be authorized to cut an aqueduct from the upper part of the Coranderrk Creek to the station, and to construct a small reservoir above the village. The aqueduct and reservoir could be made at a small expense. The latter should be deep, sloping and lined, and paved with bricks or tiles, which can be made on the spot, and it should be covered with a roof of saplings and bark. A few yards of 2-inch iron pipe would conduct the water to the houses for domestic uses, and a small short channel could be made for carrying the water to the gardens and orchards.

No time should be lost in commencing this work.

I much regret that the suggestions contained in my report of the 16th November 1867 were not approved of.

If those suggestions had been adopted I feel sure that the station would have been now self-supporting, always supposing that due care and attention had been bestowed on the gardens and orchards.

The cultivation of the tobacco plant alone would probably have given profits sufficient for the furnishing of stores.

The report referred to was approved, I believe, by the members of the Board who have seen the station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

R. BROUGH SMYTH.

Theo. J. Sumner, Esq.,

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

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE BOARD FOR THE PROTECTION OF ABORIGINES.

The suggestions I have to offer with the view of making the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk self-supporting are as follows:—

1. That the water of the Coranderrk Creek be conveyed by an open aqueduct, from a point about two miles above the station, to a small reservoir, to be constructed of brick set in cement, at the back of the village; that the water be thence conveyed to the houses in the village by pipes for domestic uses, and that the surplus be used for irrigation.

This work should be done in the autumn or winter.

2. That a skilful gardener be employed at a cost of £4 per week, excluding rations, &c., for a period of eighteen months or twenty-four months, for the purpose of laying out the gardens, grounds, orchards, &c., planting hedges, marking out and superintending the construction of channels for irrigation and drainage, planting trees for shelter, &c., &c.

3. That suitable places be erected for keeping pigs, fowls, bees, &c.

4. That every endeavour be made to raise produce fit for the consumption of the Aborigines on the station.

That the best means be employed for preserving fruits, such as peaches, apples, pears, plums, currants, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, gooseberries, &c.

That onions, &c., be grown and the Aborigines taught how to keep them and make them fit for market.

5. That sawn timber be supplied and a carpenter employed, say for six or eight months, to construct cottages for the married people on the station.

6. That the old bark huts occupied by the married people be pulled down and burnt as soon as the new cottages are ready.

7. That a good system of house drainage be adopted.

8. That the children who are able to work in the garden be required to give a certain number of hours to labor, and a certain number of hours to attendance in the school, leaving them, however, a proper amount of time for play and rest.

9. That the able, skilful adult workmen on the station be paid for the labor they give.

The reasons which have induced me to make these several suggestions can be found in the reports which from time to time I have had the honor to lay before the Board.

R. BROUGH SMYTH.

Office of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines,  
Collins street, 15th January 1872.

## APPENDIX III.

## NUMBER AND LOCATION OF ABORIGINES ON THE 15TH JULY 1872.

(From Returns and Estimates furnished by Mr. Green and others.)

Districts.	Localities.	Total Number of Men, Women, and Children.
Southern ... ..	Coranderrk, Mordialloc, and Bacchus Marsh ... ..	... 145
South-Western ... ..	Geelong and Colac ... ..	18
	Camperdown ... ..	10
	Framlingham, Warrnambool, and Belfast ... ..	90
	Narceb-narceb and Wickliffe ... ..	20
	Hamilton ... ..	20
	Mount Rouse, Condah, and Portland ... ..	100
	Casterton, Sandford, Balmoral, and Roseneath ... ..	30
	Carngham and Talbot ... ..	50
		338
North-Western ... ..	Mount Talbot ... ..	11
	Apsley ... ..	11
	Wimmera, Richardson, and Carr's Plains ... ..	260
	Mildura, Kulkynne, and Swan Hill ... ..	*260
		542
Northern ... ..	Boort-boort and East Charlton ... ..	*60
	Gunbower, Mount Hope, and Terrick ... ..	*40
	Echuca, Ulupna, and Wyuna ... ..	*143
	Goulburn Valley ... ..	20
		263
South-Eastern ... ..	Gippsland ... ..	174
North-Eastern ... ..	Wangaratta and Tangambalanga ... ..	*76
		1,538
	Wanderers (number estimated by Mr. Green) ... ..	100
		1,638

NOTE.—Mr. Green states that he has obtained nearly the whole of the names of those marked \* during his tour of inspection down the Murray in June and July, and he has no doubt that there is fully the above number in the colony. The names of those on the principal stations are also known.

## APPENDIX IV.

## DR. GIBSON'S REPORTS.

## CORANDERRK.

SIR,

Flemington, 11th September 1871.

I have the honor to report that I made a special visit to the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 11th ultimo.

Robert Webster, a boy about ten years of age, is suffering from acute phthisis, and was rapidly sinking under that disease. I prescribed for his relief, but his case is a hopeless one. Alfred, a youth of seventeen years, is suffering from congestion of the lungs; I also advised for him, and expect him to recover in a short time. Jenmy Barbar is suffering from hydatid tumors in the lungs, which occasionally burst and are emitted, causing considerable loss of blood, but with care I anticipate a recovery; however, he will be an invalid for months to come. Willie Parker, an adult, is ill of low continued fever, and Tommy Banfield is suffering from the same disease. They are both confined to bed, but the disease is of a mild type, and a few days will put them in a state of convalescence. The station otherwise is in good health. There are in all 105 Aborigines on it. Thus:—

Adult males	...	...	...	...	...	29
Adult females	...	...	...	...	...	21
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	32
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	30
Total	...	...	...	...	...	105

I inspected the children's dormitories, including bedding; they are clean and orderly. The interior of the brick building occupied by the boys as a dormitory had been lime-washed the day previous to my inspection, which made it particularly clean and fresh. The children are clean and healthy; they are also playful and cheerful, and are making fair progress under their new master.

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

I also inspected all the cottages and huts occupied by the adult portion of the community. They are all in a fair state of cleanliness and comfort; those occupied by the more civilized portion (consisting of fully one-half) are very comfortable, and would stand comparison with laborers' cottages anywhere.

The people have a cheerful contented appearance, and I have again to congratulate the Board on the satisfactory condition of the station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. GIBSON, M.R.C.S. Ed.

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

SIR, Flemingington, 28th December 1871.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 22nd ult. There were on the station in all 118 Aborigines—

Adult males	...	...	...	...	...	26
Adult females	...	...	...	...	...	24
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	34
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	34
						118

The general health on the station is good. There are only two cases of serious illness at present, and these are of children. Willie Hobson, a boy about ten years of age, is suffering from low continued fever, and, being of a delicate constitution, is in a very doubtful state. Emily Webster, a girl ten years of age, is in an advanced stage of consumption, and there is no probability of her recovery. I prescribed for the relief of both.

I inspected the cottages and huts; they are all clean and in good order. The children's dormitories are also clean and orderly, including beds and bedding. The schoolroom and furniture is also in a satisfactory condition.

I also examined the stores, consisting of flour, tea, sugar, salt beef, rice, tobacco, and salt. They are all of excellent quality.

I also examined the medicine chest. The stock of medicine is sufficient, and in good order.

The general appearance of the station is good; the people have a cheerful contented look, and the children appear playful and happy; and I have no hesitation in again congratulating the Board on the satisfactory progress of the station.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. GIBSON, M.R.C.S. Ed.

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

SIR, Flemingington, 30th March 1872.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Coranderrk on the 1st instant. There were on the station in all 128 Aborigines:—

Adult males	...	...	...	...	...	30
Adult females	...	...	...	...	...	27
Boys	...	...	...	...	...	35
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	36
						128

The general health on the station is good. There are only two cases of serious illness at present. Tommy Banfield is suffering from rheumatism (chronic); and Maggie Hobson, a married woman, is ill of bronchitis, and is in a weak state. I prescribed for the relief of both. Emily Webster, a girl about ten years old, mentioned in my last report as sinking from consumption, died since then.

I inspected the schoolroom and furniture; they were clean and in order. There were 26 children in the schoolroom—10 boys and 16 girls. They were all juniors, being mostly under nine years. They were clean, and their clothing good. The discipline of the school is also good, and they read fairly; many of them also write well, and understand a little arithmetic; they also sing class tunes very sweetly. Considering that this is only the infant portion of the school, they show very creditably for the industry of your teacher, Mr. Wilson.

I inspected the dormitories, including beds and bedding; they were all clean and orderly; the rooms occupied by the girls being very clean and tidy.

I went through all the cottages and huts of the adults. Those occupied by the more civilized portion (about two-thirds) were comfortable and orderly; the remainder, although rude in construction, afford good protection from the weather, and are in a cleanly condition.

The new kitchen, which has been some months in process of erection, is now finished, and partially occupied, and will add much to the comfort of the management. A new and large dairy has also been built near the kitchen, and is a good and substantial addition to the station. The cheese-press lately sent up is placed conveniently for the dairy, and is also a substantial improvement.

If to these a laundry was added, it would very much assist the matron in superintending the washing department. I would suggest its being placed on the site of the old kitchen; and attached to it could be a bathroom, an accommodation very much needed. The present laundry is in a state of dilapidation, and is quite out of the way for supervision.

The following medicines are required:—Strong liquid ammonia, 2 lbs.; croton oil, 8 oz. The medicine chest is otherwise in good order.

In review of the whole, there is a very satisfactory air of content and progress on the station, highly creditable to its management.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
J. GIBSON, M.R.C.S. Ed.

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

## APPENDIX V.

## DR. JAMIESON'S REPORTS.

## FRAMLINGHAM.

Warrnambool, 3rd November 1871.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham yesterday.

The manager stated that 16 of the men usually residing on the station are at present away engaged at the shearing.

The actual number on the station was 48, of whom 25 were males and 23 females. As to age they may be arranged thus :—

Under 5 years ...	...	5 males ...	3 females.
From 5 to 15 years	...	6 „ ...	2 „
Above 18 years ...	...	14 „ ...	18 „
		<u>25</u> „ ...	<u>23</u> „ = 48

The general state of health has been good lately, and with the exceptions to be mentioned all whom I saw seemed to be well and cheerful.

The cases of sickness were :—*Isabella*, suffering from advanced phthisis. I saw her some months ago, when she was affected with broncho-pneumonia. She was for a short time in the Warrnambool hospital, but she insisted on returning to the station, and has been since gradually getting worse. *Rosa*.—This case was referred to before. She suffered from pain and swelling of the arm, caused by deep-seated inflammation. Suppuration took place, and there was relief after the matter was discharged. The opening has healed up, and she complains again. A blister was applied, and directions given.

Several of the children were suffering from itch, which one of the boys recently come to the station brought with him. I prescribed for them, and insisted on the necessity of extra attention to cleanliness for the complete eradication of the disease.

On proceeding to inspect the stores I was informed that they were all distributed with the exception of a very small quantity of flour and a little salt. Mr. Goodall, the manager, had been to Warrnambool to arrange for a temporary supply. Complaint was made about the difficulty of getting a supply of soap when I spoke of the necessity of particular attention to cleanliness.

I have to request the Board to make arrangements for the supply of extra medical comforts, for the use of such sick persons as *Isabella*, above referred to. I have a difficulty in ordering such things, as the manager states that he has frequently to provide them at his own expense.

The present site of the camp is a very good one, on a high bank near the river. The soil is much drier than at the old site, and drainage is easily carried out.

There are about a dozen good huts, some of which are clean and neat, with even some attempts at ornament. There are also four or five bark huts, which some of the older people prefer.

Mr. Goodall has various improvements in view, such as forming gardens round the houses, which will much improve the appearance of the camp, and in all probability have a favorable influence on the people.

I heard some of the boys read, and examined specimens of their writing, and will be able to report on some future occasions as to the progress made in their education.

On the whole the station seems to be in a thriving condition, creditable to the manager, who seems to be on excellent terms with the people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

Sir,

Warrnambool, 15th February 1872.

I have the honor to report that on the 9th instant I visited the Aboriginal station at Framlingham, The number residing on the station was 61, the number of males being 28, and the females 33. In point of age they may be arranged thus :—

Under 5 years ...	...	3 males ...	2 females
From 5 to 15 years	...	7 „ ...	3 „
„ 15 to 50 years	...	11 „ ...	24 „
Above 50 years ...	...	7 „ ...	4 „
		<u>28</u> „ ...	<u>33</u> „

The health of the residents on the station of late has on the whole been good. Since my last report there has been one death, that of Isabella Erskine, who was referred to in the last two reports as suffering from advanced phthisis. I found several cases requiring attention, the most serious being that of Joanna, a young married woman, about whom Mr. Goodall consulted me lately on account of a chronic cough. I found distinct symptoms of phthisis. Other cases were those of Willie Good, a man, suffering from chronic bronchitis; Daniel Dawson, a child of about 3 years, subject to attacks of the same kind; and Willie Goodall, a boy of about 5 or 6 years, affected with an eczematous eruption. A few others, affected with various trifling ailments, were also seen and prescribed for as was necessary. Some of the old people have the appearance of great age, and are very helpless. The advantages accruing to them from the existence of the station must be very great, and they seemed all to be comfortable and contented. Some of them prefer bark huts to the slab houses, and accordingly there are yet three of such huts, which are tolerably roomy and well closed in. The manager is endeavouring to get rid of such structures altogether, but finds it difficult at once to overcome the prejudices of the old people, especially when they have been but a short time on the station. Of the slab houses there are eleven finished, and four in course of erection. In most cases they are clean and well kept, some of the women evidently taking a pride in having the walls covered with pictures, and mats or skins on the floor. Some of the bedrooms were very neat and clean, and on the whole I could observe a great improvement in the houses since I first began to visit the station.

Some of the men were engaged in fencing a newly cleared paddock of three or four acres. Another small paddock beside it showed a good crop of potatoes. There has been a good deal of fencing and other improvements carried out during the last year, and the various improvements may be expected to go on at an increasing rate as the men settle more and more to steady habits of work. Some of them are described by the managers as very industrious, and trustworthy in all respects.

The children were in school when I was there. Mrs. Goodall keeps them at school work four hours a day, in the morning and afternoon. I heard them read and spell, and saw specimens of writing on slates. There has been very fair progress since I reported on this point three months ago. All the specimens of writing were in a very good style considering the comparatively short time that has been devoted to it. The children were also doing easy sums in addition, and a beginning was being made, evidently under difficulties, with the multiplication table. I think that there is no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress that has been made as regards education, some of the children having only lately begun to learn the elements of school education.

I examined the stores and found the various articles sound and of good quality. With reference to the articles in stock, I have only to remark that there is no provision for the supply of medical comforts to the sick, where such are required. I shall be glad, therefore, if the Board can make arrangements whereby they can be supplied if ordered by me.

On the whole I have to remark, in conclusion, that this station seems to me to be in a prosperous condition. The manager appears to be on good terms with the Aborigines, and to take a real interest in their welfare.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

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

#### MEMO.

Having expressed a desire to be informed as to the general state of health of the Aborigines of Framlingham, Dr. Jamieson courteously forwarded to me the enclosed report, to be transmitted by me to the Central Board after its perusal.

This plain narrative of the state of affairs at this station, made by a gentleman of Dr. Jamieson's education and intelligence, will, I trust, be considered satisfactory and reassuring by the Board.

Belfast, 9th May 1872.

H. B. LANE, P.M.

SIR,

Warrnambool, 8th May 1872.

I have the honor to report that I visited the Aborigines station at Framlingham on the 3rd instant. Since last winter, the road leading to the station, on the side from which it will generally be approached by strangers and visitors, has been very much improved, the track after leaving the main road being now well defined and clear of obstructions. This improvement may be in part both cause and effect of the increase in the number of visitors who have gone to the station during the last few months. My visit was made in the afternoon, and I found Mr. Goodall, the manager, superintending his men, who were engaged in clearing and fencing a piece of land about half a mile from the site of the little native township. He informed me that they have just finished the clearing of nearly 15 acres of excellent land, and that he expects to have about 7 acres under wheat.

At the township itself there are also improvements going forward; there are fifteen good substantial huts occupied, and one large one in course of erection, which promises to be comfortable as well as roomy. Almost on every occasion of visiting the huts I see in some of them an increase of little contrivances, which give an appearance of greater neatness and comfort; and the interior of almost all of them has improved very much, when compared with even the best of them at the time I first began to visit the station.

The number of natives residing on the station amounted to 60. According to age and sex they may be thus arranged :—

Under 5 years	...	5	males	...	3	females	
„ 10 to 15	...	5	„	...	2	„	
„ 15 to 25	...	9	„	...	6	„	
„ 25 to 50	...	15	„	...	6	„	
Above 50	...	5	„	...	4	„	
		<u>39</u>	„	...	<u>21</u>	„	= 60

A child had been born a day or two before my visit.

There are 16 married couples on the station.

The children were at school under the tuition of Mrs. Goodall. I heard them read, and tried them with words written on the black-board and with easy sums in addition. They have made progress in reading and writing, but Mrs. Goodall states that she has great difficulty in imparting a knowledge of arithmetic.

The various articles of food in store were of good quality.

I have especial pleasure in being able to report that the state of health among the Aborigines on this station has been lately very good. There has been a very small amount of sickness of any kind during the last few months. This prosperous state of things is no doubt due to a combination of circumstances, such as more settled habits and improvement in the houses in which they live, but I am of opinion that it is also due, in part at least, to the change of site, to which I have referred in previous reports. Several chronic cases of chest disease have improved considerably, particularly a child long subject to bronchitic attacks. An adult female, Joanna, suffering from phthisis, has also improved very considerably in her general health. I recommended putting a wooden floor on the hut in which she lives, before the ground becomes thoroughly soaked with the winter rains. Two children, suffering from an eczematous affection, were the only other cases requiring attention medically.

On the whole I am glad to be able to congratulate the Board on the prosperity of the station, and on the promise of the objects for which it was founded being even more efficiently carried out. I have every reason to believe that there is a good state of feeling existing between the manager and the resident Aborigines.

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

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

JAMES JAMIESON, M.D.

## APPENDIX VI.

### DR. BREWER'S REPORTS.

SIR,

Portland, 5th January 1872.

I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded to the Condah Mission station for the Aborigines on the 14th day of December last, and inspected all the huts and stores and examined all the children.

I found that seven more adults had been admitted since my last visit. Of these, two (sisters) were laid up sick. One was very feverish, with derangement of the stomach, but it did not amount to fever properly so called. The other was suffering from old standing venereal complaints; she still had the remains of gonorrhœa, and had some years ago, according to her statement, suffered from syphilis. This had been accompanied by ulceration, which had destroyed the division between the anus and vagina, throwing the two openings into one. I am afraid this cannot be remedied. She is a young woman, is married, and has her husband with her.

With the exception of the thrush in a newly-born child, all the younger people were in excellent health. They were clean, free from vermin and skin disease and eruptions.

All the huts were very clean; two had flooring newly laid down, and the others were going to be completed in the same manner. They were all quite dry, and their inmates were cheerful, and made no complaints.

The sugar and tea, &c., were sound, and of good station quality. The flour was sound and good.

The medicine chest had arrived, but not the key, Mr. Shaw being still absent in Melbourne, so I had to send medicines to the sick women. On Mr. Shaw's return they can, by my directions, be supplied from the chest.

In consequence of pressure of business, and the holidays intervening, I was not able to send this report sooner.

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

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

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

SIR,

Portland, 29th March 1872.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 28th instant I proceeded to inspect the Aboriginal Mission station at Condah.

The Bishop had a service that day at a distance of 10 miles, so that many of the men were absent.

I found the same number resident at the station. They were in very good health; the children remarkably so; they were clean, and appeared free from vermin and skin diseases. I have successfully vaccinated nearly all those who had not previously been vaccinated. One adult whom I had been sent for to attend on February the 5th, for a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs with spitting of blood, had recovered, and was at work. He was treated from prescriptions and by directions which I left when there in February.

I inspected the various huts; they were clean, well swept, and in good order. The new house being built for the orphans is nearly completed, and will be a great improvement. It is situated on a gentle slope, with every facility for drainage.

The stores were good. The flour, tea, and sugar of good station quality, and I heard of no complaints. The people seem thriving and contented, and the teaching in the school very successful.

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.

SIR,

Portland, 5th July 1872.

I have the honor to inform you that I proceeded on the 14th day of June to inspect the Mission station for Aborigines at Condah.

The men were mostly absent at work, but reported to be in very good health.

The same number of individuals were at the station, with the addition of a child born since my last visit. The women and children were all in good health, with the exception of common catarrhs and coughs; the children were moreover free from vermin and skin diseases.

I inspected the various huts; they were clean, well swept, and dry. The new building for orphans was completed, and being fitted up. Some of the orphans and young boys were already settled in it. It is a very commodious and well ventilated building.

The stores were sound and of good quality, and I heard of no complaints.

At the commencement of the quarter I had occasion to give some medicine to Billy Patfield, who habitually resides at Ettrick station; he suffers from a disease of the kidneys, which stops the secretion of urine, and on the 14th of June a messenger met me on the way, while I was proceeding to the station at Condah, to request me to see him at Ettrick, as he was supposed to be dying. Having to call professionally at the Ettrick station, I returned to Portland that way, and had not to go very much out of my road to visit him. I supplied him with medicine, which set him on his feet in about a week. I am afraid that he will occasionally be subject to these attacks. The Aboriginal, Robinson, who formerly had a spear wound through one lung, had another attack of inflammation during the quarter, but was successfully treated with my former prescriptions.

Mr. Shaw requires, for the treatment of colds and catarrhs, a pint of ipecacuanha wine, a safe and useful remedy to give to children; also a pint of tincture of gentian and a few pounds of the gentian root, and with which I will show him how to make an infusion (which will be as serviceable as the tincture, and much cheaper) on my next visit.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. E. BREWER, Surgeon.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq., Melbourne.

## APPENDIX VII.

### DR. LAWTON'S REPORTS.

#### ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE HINDMARSH.

SIR,

Horsham, 21st March 1872.

I have the honor to forward you, for the information of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, the report for the quarter ending March 1872, and list of sick attended during that period.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. LAWTON.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq.



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

*Number of souls on the station.*—One hundred and eighteen. Of this number, thirty are living in camps, thirty are children attending school, and the remainder are living in houses.

*Habitations.*—Are generally good; some are very good, being built of logs, plastered inside and floored; all appear clean and tidy inside; a space is swept in front of the houses; rubbish is a little inclined to accumulate in places—"by rubbish is meant debris, and what is usually found in a dust-bin."

*Girls' house.*—A substantial stone building, divided into day-room and sleeping-room, the latter containing eight single iron bedsteads; the whole is clean, and the shingle roof affords good ventilation.

*Water supply.*—Water is obtained from a large hole in the river (the Wimmera).

*Provisions.*—Some of the Aborigines complain of the flour, having been a short time ago (the end of last month) much discolored, and having induced diarrhœa and other intestinal disorder; they state it is better now; the bread examined was good.

*Site of buildings.*—The site occupied by the buildings is a nice slope, and the drainage should be good; all drainage is natural.

*Buildings in course of erection.*—A large stone house is being built for the accommodation of children of both sexes.

*Sick and invalids attended during the quarter.*—Rebecca and Diana, gastric disorder. Ned, chronic bronchitis. Mary, old; blind, from repeated and neglected ophthalmia. Old Mary, old; in apparently dying state; extremely feeble; wasted, suffering from œdema of feet; too ill to examine properly; lying in a camp. Dickey, nodes in left tibia; syphilitic.ddy, chronic rheumatism; all large joints affected. King John, consumptive tendency.

*General remarks.*—The Aborigines on the station appear to be well cared for and contented—well clothed and housed; those in houses present a better appearance than those in the camps; some of the latter seem to be very listless. A room or small place and a moderately trained attendant set apart for serious cases would be a great boon, and tend to prevent much suffering.

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

SIR,

Horsham, 3rd July 1872.

I have the honor to forward you, for the information of the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, the medical report of the Lake Hindmarsh Mission station for the quarter ending June 1872.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. Brough Smyth, Esq.

F. LAWTON.

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

*Number of souls on the station.*—Seventy-four. Of this number, six are occupying three camps; thirty-four are children; the remainder are living in houses.

*State of habitations.*—Unoccupied, four huts. The remainder are weathertight and well kept; exceptionally untidy, one dwelling; girls' house, clean and comfortable.

*Buildings in course of erection.*—The large stone house before mentioned; one hut, being built of small logs let into homework.

*Provisions.*—Flour, good and wholesome; vegetables, unlimited to the children. On hand: flour, five bags and a half; sugar, seven bags of 70 lbs. each; tea, one week's supply.

*Births during the quarter.*—One.

*Deaths during the quarter.*—Three, viz., King John's wife, Paddy, Old Mary. Of these, Mary was in a dying state at the time of last report. Paddy was also ill, and reported as suffering from chronic rheumatism and consumptive tendency. King John's wife I have not seen.

*Sick and invalids.*—Little Andrew is suffering from bronchitis accompanied with pneumonia; Old Ned, chronic bronchitis.

F. LAWTON.

## APPENDIX VIII.

## CORANDERRK.

Mr. John Green reports as follows:—

The average daily attendance at this station during the year ending 31st December 1871 was 111. Number of Aborigines, &c., &c.

The general health of the Aborigines was good. There were 8 deaths, 6 of them were of those not long or regularly settled here. There were 3 births.

Fourteen adult males can read, 7 of them can write; 11 adult females can read, 5 can also write; 21 boys can read, 18 can write, and do sums in arithmetic, &c.; 18 girls can read, 14 can write, and do sums in arithmetic, &c.; in fact the children would compare favorably with any common school.

The girls do all the cooking and washing for 36 children, and make and mend their clothes. The boys milk the cows, work in the garden, &c., &c.

The quantity of ground that has been cultivated is 140 acres, and about 700 acres has been fenced in Cultivation for grazing.

Stock.

The grain crop was a failure, the caterpillars ate all the heads off. The potato crop was good. The stock on the station is as follows:—140 cows, 97 yearlings, 35 two-year-old heifers and steers, 20 four-year-old heifers and steers, 46 three-year-old heifers and steers, 30 bullocks, 108 calves, 22 horses, and 11 pigs. Of these cattle, 28 were killed for beef for the station.

During the summer 70 cows were milked; in the winter months about 20 were milked.

The most part of the produce raised was consumed on the station. The following was sold:—

224 lbs. of cheese	...	...	...	£7	2	4
276½ lbs. butter	...	...	...	3	15	9
21 hides	...	...	...	12	1	3
6 horses	...	...	...	13	15	0
1 ton potatoes	...	...	...	2	0	0
16 pigs	...	...	...	7	10	0
Value of crops raised, &c. :—				£46	4	4
80 bushels oats	...	...	...	11	0	0
Hay and straw	...	...	...	20	0	0
Potatoes	...	...	...	100	0	0
Butter and cheese	...	...	...	110	0	0
Pigs	...	...	...	30	0	0
Calves	...	...	...	150	0	0
Fruit	...	...	...	30	0	0
Baskets and rugs	...	...	...	100	0	0
				£597	4	4

Work done by the Aborigines.

Over and above the general work of the station, they have put up one mile and a half of two-rail fence, cleared of timber two acres of land, built a dairy, kitchen, one hut, and pig-stye.

Buildings, &amp;c.

There are 23 huts regularly occupied by the Aborigines—18 by married couples, 2 by widows, 3 by single men—and 13 other buildings, viz., school and girls' bedrooms, store and boys' bedroom, hospital, kitchen, dairy, workshop, T. Harris's cottage, 2 barns, milking shed, fowlhouse, pighouse, and my own cottage.

Hunting, &amp;c.

A number like to get the two days for hunting, but if I want them for work they do not seek to go; those who go to hunt get only half the quantity of beef the others get who work all the week.

Baskets.

The most of the women make baskets for sale, sufficient to keep themselves in clothes and other little things for their houses.

Drink.

None of those settled on the station ever seek to go away after drink. A Chinaman brought some drink to some of the women, but he was fined for doing so at Healesville Police Court on the 25th May 1871.

Improvement on the Aborigines, &amp;c., &amp;c.

On the whole, I consider that the Aborigines are improving, and are appreciating the comforts of a settled life more than they did. I am sure that any one who knew them twelve years ago never thought that they would see them as they are now.

Some writers, referring to the labors of the Board, seem to think that they have made a mistake in some way, in not having the station self-supporting before now, but none of them have pointed out a remedy. It is true, by employing white labor, the station could have been made self-supporting long ago; but I am sure that the Aborigines would not have been so much elevated in their minds if they had got the work done for them. I have tried all I could to get them to make the place self-supporting, but have not been able to succeed yet, but I trust I shall before long. Many of them are good workmen, but few of them have any idea of trying to make the place self-supporting, or to make a home for their children. But I trust the rising generation will be more energetic.

I beg to conclude by saying that I consider that the success of the Board's labors on this station is more than anyone thought of when the station was first formed.

### ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE HINDMARSH.

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

Blacks attending the station during each month for the twelve months ending December 1871:—

	Number Attending.	Average daily Attendance.		Number Attending.	Average daily Attendance.
January	59	56	July	47	43.2
February	56	48	August	74	58.4
March	54	50	September	70	61.3
April	50	45.9	October	48	46
May	50	45	November	74	68.8
June	45	41.7	December	89	88.8

The number of adults, males and females, that can read and write, 14; children, 11; children beginning to read and write, 16.

The whole of the reserve, with the exception of late addition, is fenced in, and subdivided into paddocks for grazing sheep, 5 acres for growing hay, 4 acres for garden produce. Produce, about 10 tons of hay; produce of gardens—fruit, vegetables—a small quantity sold, but mostly consumed by blacks.

Two horses, 3 cows, and 2 calves, belonging to station; 6 working bullocks, 1 bull, 2 cows and 2 calves, 7 horses, belonging to Aborigines; likewise about 1000 sheep. 700 sheep have been killed for food during the year. From sale of wool £212 9s. 7d. has been realized, and expended for blacks, in paying for work done, purchasing food, clothing, &c.

There are 22 houses, cottages, and huts, for use of Aborigines, all in good repair; some built of stone, some of logs, plastered inside; they are floored, have good doors and glass windows. One is unoccupied. The buildings for mission purposes number 8, besides a house occupied by native girls. One good substantial stone house is in course of erection for children of both sexes.

The old people and occasionally the young still hunt native game for their own support. Fish are very scarce. I regret to say that of late several of the old blacks from neighboring depôts have indulged in drinking at the public-house in Dimboola. The missionaries and some of the blacks have done all they could to prevent it, and bring the offender before a court of justice, but have failed. I attribute this to the great scarcity of rations on the stations, and no inducement could be offered for their return. Another reason is that rations are distributed on other stations, so that inducements are held out to scatter the tribes. They only do well where kept together.

### ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE TYERS, GIPPSLAND.

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

1. The number of Aborigines who have attended the station during the past twelve months is as follows:—

January, 47; February, 47; March, 32; April, 39; May, 40; June, 56; July, 56; August, 53; September, 48; October, 47; November, 36; December, 41.—Daily average, 46.

2. The quantity of ground fenced for cultivation is four acres, but the blacks are now putting up a new fence, which will enclose four acres more.

The kinds of produce grown on the station are potatoes, arrowroot, rye, together with the usual garden vegetables.

The quantity of ground under potatoes was two acres, but I am sorry to state that, owing to a very wet spring, the seed rotted in the ground, and that which did grow did not yield according to our expectations, as the quantity grown did not exceed two tons.

The rye was put in merely as an experiment; there was merely the eighth of an acre under cultivation; the produce was about three bushels; but it is my intention to cultivate on a larger scale, as I find the ground is admirably adapted for the growth of that cereal.

It is my intention to cultivate arrowroot on a larger scale than heretofore.

We have sold no produce, all has been consumed by the blacks and my own household.

3. There are 88 sheep on the station; during the year there have been slaughtered 80. There is, at present, no other stock on the station.

4. The number of huts is 6; 5 are now inhabited, and are kept clean; one hut is not yet finished, but when completed will be a very commodious structure; the dimensions are 23 ft. x 12 ft., with walls 10 ft. high; this is one of a series of huts which I intend, with the help of the blacks, to erect.

The total number of buildings on the station is eleven, this includes a large house erected for the Aboriginal children, the size of which is 46 ft. x 30 ft., with 10 ft. walls.

5. The blacks still hunt native game, and procure fish with nets which they make themselves; the women also fish with hooks.

I am sorry to state that the blacks still get grog when they can; this does not refer to those who are regularly settled, but only to the unsettled blacks. I have, during the past year, had correspondence with the local Inspector of Police on the subject. He has, I believe, done all he can to suppress the evil, but the blacks have so many ways of getting drink, that the police are almost powerless to stop the evil. I may state that about the township of Bairnsdale the blacks can get grog without stint, in what way I am unable to say, but I believe both by agents and also directly from the publican.

During the past year the station has made good progress; the blacks have cleared about ten acres of land; the trees have all been grubbed and burnt; as the land was very thickly timbered, I need hardly say they had some hard work.

Some of the men go into the bush to split timber. One has mastered the art of splitting palings, and has really produced some which will bear comparison with those split by Europeans.

It is to be hoped that the next generation of the blacks will have learned to earn their own living, as they are taught to work by Mr. Hallier, their teacher, and no doubt lessons thus early taught will be lasting.

### ABORIGINAL STATION, LAKE WELLINGTON.

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 1871, and the average daily attendance at the station for each month during the same period, was as follows:—

	Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
January ...	87	82	July ...	74	73
February ...	75	72	August ...	77	75
March ...	77	76	September ...	76	75
April ...	70	69	October ...	79	79
May ...	73	73	November ...	77	75
June ...	74	74	December ...	75	73

2. The number of adult males and females, and male and female children, who can read and write, is as follows:—7 males, 8 females (adults), 8 male and 7 female children read and write, and 5 boys and 3 girls make good progress in school with their lessons in spelling and writing.

3. The whole of the reserve of about 2300 acres is fenced with a good three-rail sheep and cattle proof fence, which is divided into the following paddocks:—(a) A paddock of about 1800 acres; (b) a paddock of 320 acres; (c) a paddock of 200 acres; (d) two paddocks, of about 4 acres each, for the cultivation of potatoes and arrowroot; (e) and about 4 acres

fenced and subdivided into half-acre allotments for gardens, of which several are already used for that purpose. This land being unfit for the cultivation of grain, we have tried to cultivate the arrowroot plant, which promises to become a very useful branch of industry for the future support of the natives. The produce of potatoes was about 7 tons, all of which are used on the station; nothing of it could be sold.

4. The number of stock on the station to date is as follows:—45 cows, including 20 which were purchased a few days ago; 7 heifers, 9 steers (yearlings), 20 calves, 1 bull, 8 working bullocks, and 2 bullocks (steers) nearly fat for killing; total, 92 head. Eighteen cows are giving milk during different parts of the year; milk and butter is all used on the station.

During the year ending 31st December 1871, 8 cows and 8 bullocks have been killed for food, 1 cow died, and another cow was drowned during the great flood; total, 18.

There is also a small flock of 60 sheep on the station, from the increase of which we killed 26 during the above period.

5. The number of houses continually inhabited by 57 blacks is at present 11, but more will soon be erected; several of the houses have been rebuilt during the past year. The greatest number of the houses are generally kept clean. The total number of buildings on the station, including outhouses, is 25. A large school-house, 36 ft. x 18 ft. and 14 ft. high, has been erected during the year, for which the money was raised by private subscription in this district. A new addition to the boarding-house for the children will be required as a bedroom for the girls.

6. Some of the blacks have still to hunt native game and to fish, as the supply of meat on the station is, at present, inadequate for all their wants.

7. I have heard very little of drunkenness among those few blacks who are sometimes away from the station, and I have the best hope that it will soon cease altogether.

8. The state of health has been very good, for there has been no case of death nor any illness on the station during the whole year.

9. The results of the examination of the children by the Inspector of Common Schools have been highly satisfactory, so that he had not to record a single failure in any of the subjects according to the programme of Common Schools; all passed on all subjects.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Honorable the President of the Board of Land and Works, and the Honorable the Commissioner of Customs, lately visited and inspected the station, and expressed themselves so much pleased that the Honorable the President of the Board of Land and Works stated he would cause the land belonging to this station to be made a permanent reserve for the blacks, and the Honorable the Commissioner of Customs has since forwarded a parcel of useful books and pamphlets for our native library.

## LAKE CONDAH.

Mr. Joseph Shaw, who has charge of the Aborigines at this station, reports as follows:—

The number of Aborigines attending the station during each month, and the daily average attendance for each month, from the 1st January to 31st December 1871, is as follows:—

	Attending.	Daily Average.		Attending.	Daily Average.
January ... ..	79	74	July ... ..	81	78
February ... ..	81	77	August ... ..	78	76
March ... ..	77	69	September ... ..	74	68
April ... ..	70	68	October ... ..	74	64
May ... } About	65	65	November ... ..	74	64
June ... }	65	65	December ... ..	78	71

The number of adult males and adult females, and male and female children, who can read and write is—Adult males, 4; females, 3; boys, 13; girls, 17; the number of children attending the school, 30. The Inspector of Common Schools examined the children last October, and they passed an examination most creditable, indeed, both to themselves and the schoolmaster, Mr. Hogan. To give you some idea of their progress, I enclose a few short letters which have just been written by some of the boys and girls, also specimens of their writing in copy-books, which I think is very creditable to them, considering the short time they have been under tuition.

The bigger girls are taught sewing, and to cut out clothing, by Mrs. Shaw and Mrs. Hogan; and they are making good progress in this respect.

With regard to fencing, the whole of the reserve is now nearly fenced, and divided into five paddocks—three for pastoral purposes, and two for agriculture. The quantity of land under cultivation, including gardens, is about 40 acres, upon which have been grown crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, also a small quantity of maize and flax. The whole of the produce (except part of the wheat, &c., which was sold, as stated in the monthly accounts) has been used on the station.

The kind and number of stock—Horses, 6; cattle, 85—14 of which are milch cows. This statement does not include those recently purchased, which make the number at the present time, including calves, about 140. There is not sufficient milk yet, after supplying the blacks, to attempt cheese-making. The number of cattle that have been killed for food, 13—12 steers and 1 cow.

There are now 17 houses built, besides the large dormitory, and regularly occupied by the blacks. Three or four of the original houses have been pulled down during the year, and replaced with others of a more substantial and improved appearance. All the houses consist of two rooms, and are nearly all lined and papered, and some of them have wooden floors, the timber having been purchased by themselves. Several small gardens have also been fenced in, in front of their houses, and they are all kept in very fair order, considering the trouble they have to keep out their fowls and dogs, &c.

Besides the 17 houses occupied by the blacks, there is the schoolmaster's house and the school—a good bluestone building, which was built by the Board—my house, with detached kitchen, a storehouse of two rooms, and all necessary out-buildings, such as cart-shed, stable, and harness-house, &c.

Nearly two miles of a brush or log fence have been put up by the blacks themselves; and two large drains, about 300 yards long by 4 feet wide and 2 feet deep, have been dug on the swamp, with a view to render it available for pastoral and agricultural purposes. If we succeed, as I believe we shall, the value of the reserve will be increased by hundreds of pounds, for at least 600 or 700 acres of land (hitherto comparatively useless) will be rendered available for any purpose. Although we have of late had a deal of rain, it is as yet almost dry, the water being carried off by the drains. There is not a tree on the whole swamp; and what would have been now an extensive sheet of water, two or three feet deep, is at the present time just like a great meadow, and the cattle are daily feeding upon it. I hope by another season to have a portion of it fenced in for a potato and wheat paddock.

The blacks still hunt and fish a little, one day a week being allowed for that purpose. They do not, however, care much for hunting now; and since they have been allowed a little meat weekly, they have almost given up hunting altogether.

With the exception of one or two, who do not reside on the station, there has been very little drunkenness among the blacks in this district during the past year. There are several men on the station (teetotalers) who would scarcely be persuaded to take intoxicating liquors under any circumstances. They have often been put to the test when away from home, but have always declined the intoxicating beverage.

Some of the women earn a deal of money by making and selling baskets and mats, and the money so realized is always well laid out on such things as they may require for their domestic comfort.

The health of all the young people is generally very good; and there have been only three deaths, and they were among the old people.

The births have just equalled the deaths, namely, 3.

With regard to their conduct, both men and women are very much improved in every way, and seem more and more attached to the station, and to look upon it as their home. A large number of them seldom or never leave the place, and have altogether given up their old custom of wandering about from place to place, and are now settled down and living in peace and comfort.

Some of the blacks work very well, and all would work much better than they do if the proceeds of their labors were only applied solely for their own benefit, instead of, as at present, to all on the station; or if a system of payment were introduced, so as to reward the most industrious, a greater amount of work, I am sure, would be got through. As you are aware, all the work is done by a few, but the whole station shares in and helps to consume the produce of their labors: it is, therefore, unreasonable, and it cannot be expected that ten or twelve men will always spend their time and strength for the support of old men and women and orphan children, who have no more claim upon them than upon ourselves. I would, therefore, respectfully urge upon you the adoption of a system of payment in money to the working men.

The system of supplying all with food and clothing, &c., never can nor will give satisfaction, as there are always some who will get out of the work in one way or another, or at least work as little as they can, and perhaps grumble and growl more than any one else over their share of rations, &c. As the men now generally lay out any money they get for their own comfort, I feel convinced that, if a small sum were allowed them per month or so, it would eventually be an advantage to the station, as well as hasten the time when these establishments will become self-supporting.

Sir,

29th May 1872.

That you may see other reports of the station besides my own, I beg to enclose for your perusal the attached accounts—one by a lady visitor, the other by the Bishop of Melbourne.

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

JOSEPH SHAW.

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

#### ABORIGINES MISSION.

In his visitation of the Western District the Lord Bishop has inspected our mission station at Lake Condah, and we have no doubt that the short account of his impressions which his Lordship has written to the secretary will be very encouraging to the subscribers. The Bishop says:—

“You will be desirous to know what impression my recent visit to our Aboriginal Mission station at Lake Condah produced upon me. I have not leisure to write to you at length, but I am glad to be able to say that it was highly satisfactory. When I visited the station two years ago, I was much pleased with the cottages which several of the men had built for themselves and their wives, and with the appearance and manners of themselves and children; but since that time manifest progress has been made. The number of cottages has greatly increased, and now amount to seventeen. Those which have been erected latterly are of a superior character to the earlier buildings, several of them being floored and papered, and the walls of some being adorned with pictures. The loaf of bread baked by the wife, and the meat ready for cooking, were indications of increased domestic comfort. Some of the cottages had small gardens before the doors, and one of these presented a very creditable show of flowers. It was very pleasing to see the husbands and wives and children forming happy families, and living quite as decently and comfortably as families of the laboring class in England. There has been built a very neat stone school-house, which is also used for a place of worship. The number of scholars in attendance is about 30, the whole number of natives on the station being between 70 and 80. Mr. Shaw's own house is small, but sufficient for his present wants. Behind it is a neat garden. Mr. Shaw appears to have complete authority over all the Aborigines, and to be much beloved by them. His heart is evidently in his work, and he is well qualified for it. His wife also is a very pleasing woman, and seems a helpmeet for him. The better acquainted I have become with Mr. Shaw, the more favorable has been the opinion I have formed of him. Mr. and Mrs. Hogan, the school teachers, are well spoken of by all who know them, and, as far as I could judge, rightly so.

“This description may perhaps be thought to be rather the eulogy of a friend than the representation of an impartial observer; but I have simply told you the impression produced upon my mind by what I saw and heard, and I would appeal with confidence to any visitor of the station to attest the correctness of my report. It is, in fact, to me a matter of wonder, as well as thankfulness, that God has wrought so great a change in the little remnant of this people; and I am sure that, if those who desire to provide for their bodily comfort would examine their condition at Lake Condah, all doubt as to the efficacy of religion for the accomplishment of this object would be effectually dispelled. I trust that God will not allow the good work now in progress to be interfered with.”

\* \* \* \* \*

The following interesting particulars respecting the Aborigines mission at Condah are given by a young lady who made one of a party that recently visited the station:—

“The settlement is situated at the top of a gentle rise, about two or three miles from the lake itself, which cannot be seen from the station. The latter consists of about two dozen cottages, more or less, belonging to the blacks, a substantially-built stone school-house and large cottage for Mr. Shaw, and another cottage for Mr. Hogan. They are all built in a sort of large hollow square. The blacks' houses are of slabs and bark, very neatly put up, and some of them have verandahs in front, and three or four have little fenced-in gardens, gay with many old English flowers, as candytuft, larkspur, &c., the flower beds neatly surrounded with small stones. At one woman's house I noticed Australian ivy planted at the foot of the verandah posts and at various distances round the garden fence. The houses consist of two rooms and a large fireplace; several of them also had boarded floors, and in many I was pleased to notice pictures from the *British Workman* and other periodicals pasted on the walls. We saw white window-blinds in the houses of Bessie Lancaster and Lizzie Ewart, and the latter had grape-vines trained round her windows. The inside of the houses was very tidy and neat; one bed we saw covered with a bright patchwork quilt made on the station. I saw also, in two or three houses, little open cupboards, with nice cups and saucers standing in them. The people were for the most part out of doors—the women dressed neatly in print or stuff dresses, with straw hats, but having bare feet; the men wore boots, having more need of them. They all seemed merry and cheerful, and it was quite delightful to hear the laughter and see the amusement of the women and children at a game of football in which a good many of the men were engaged with some gentlemen of our party. They played for more than an hour, I think, and seemed to enter into the fun and spirit of the game as much as any set of schoolboys. These blacks are very pleasant-looking people; some of the young women and children are quite pretty, having sparkling black eyes and in some cases curly hair. Their voices and laughter sounded just the same as those of English people, and many of them speak our language very fairly. We paid a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Hogan; they have a nice cottage and garden, and two dear little children. Then we went into the school-house, over which was raised the Union Jack in honor of Christmas and the New Year. We looked into some of the children's copy-books: the pages were so clean, and the copies carefully written, and in some the names very neatly put at the bottom. There are plenty of rough benches, but they are very badly off for desks. I do not think I saw more than one or two in the room. Thence we returned to Mrs. Shaw's, and had some tea, after which, shortly before five, we bade farewell to our kind friends, and started off for Portland. I was particularly struck with the neat and comfortable appearance of the place, and the happy contented look of the people; they seemed so glad to see their white friends. It is quite wonderful to see the pretty little village, and to think that only a few years ago they were all living in mia-mias, but ill protected from the damp and chilly night air, which now finds it difficult to penetrate through their firmly-built walls. Truly God hath done great things for them, whereof we are glad; neither will we forget to pray that the light of His Holy Spirit may shine into their hearts, and teach them to love and practice that which is right, for the sake of His Son, Jesus Christ our Lord.”

## FRAMLINGHAM.

This station is under the charge of Mr. William Goodall, Jun., under the supervision of the Local Guardians, H. B. Lane, Esq., P.M., Belfast, and Francis Tozer, Esq., of Wangoon.

Mr. Goodall reports as follows:—

Month.	Average Daily Attendance.				Attendance.			
	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Male Children.	Female Children.
January ... ..	26	17	10	5	28	17	10	5
February ... ..	24	16	10	5	26	15	10	5
March ... ..	24	17	10	5	27	17	10	5
April ... ..	24	16	10	6	25	16	10	5
May ... ..	29	18	10	5	30	18	10	5
June ... ..	27	18	10	5	29	18	10	5
July ... ..	29	19	10	5	30	19	10	5
August ... ..	26	19	11	5	29	19	11	5
September ... ..	25	16	11	5	28	18	11	5
October ... ..	23	15	11	5	27	15	11	5
November ... ..	24	16	11	5	28	16	11	5
December ... ..	30	18	11	5	33	18	11	5

There are six adult males, seven adult females, five male children, and two female children, who can read and write.

There are about a thousand acres of the reserve fenced in with good spar fencing into two paddocks. The remaining portion of the reserve is now nearly enclosed, with the same description of fencing, into one large paddock, which will in due time be subdivided into small ones.

We have about six acres under cultivation. The only kind of produce grown upon the station this year is potatoes, of which we had something under fifteen tons. A portion of these have been consumed by the blacks, and the remainder will be required for their consumption before potato season returns again.

Our progress in agriculture is greatly impeded on account of the swarms of wallaby kangaroo which infest this part of the country. We have burnt large quantities of scrub, and killed a great many of them, but without materially destroying or diminishing their numbers. We are now endeavoring to fence them out with close stubb fencing, and hope thereby to be more successful with our endeavors at cultivation.

We have about twenty-five acres cleared and fenced with heavy log and stubb fencing into two paddocks, and hope to have the whole of it under cultivation next season.

The kinds and number of stock are—Eight working bullocks, 25 milch cows, 20 heifers, 4 steers over one year old, and 10 young calves of both sexes, 7 horses, and 2 foals.

There are ten cows giving milk. Two young steers have been killed for food.

The total number of huts upon the station occupied by Aborigines is 15, and 2 mia-mias, and are all inhabited, with the exception of one, continually, by numbers from 2 to 6, and are all remarkable for their cleanliness and good keeping. Besides the huts occupied by the Aborigines, there are my own cottage, the school-house, and a stable, making a total number of buildings upon the station 20. There is also one in course of erection.

The blacks still continue to hunt native game and fish during the season. I induce the old ones, and the women who do not work in the field, to make war accoutrements, and hats, mats, and baskets, which they dispose of to white people, and with the proceeds of which they procure for themselves numerous domestic comforts which the Board do not provide them with.

There are only one or two of them who reside on the station who still indulge in intoxicating drink, and every measure has been taken to prevent them obtaining it. I succeeded a short time ago in obtaining a conviction of one, and he was heavily fined by Mr. Lane, P.M., for the offence. It is almost impossible to prevent them procuring it, for it is generally done through the instrumentality of swagsmen, who get a share of it for their trouble of buying it for them; and it is a very difficult matter to catch such evil-disposed people, as the blacks will seldom tell, excepting unwittingly when they are drunk. I think if the blacks got the fine, or a reward for information, it would soon put a stop to the practice.

However, I am happy to say that very few cases of drunkenness have come under my notice during the last twelve months. I have also very much pleasure in making special mention of Jemmy Cozens, Ellen Good, and Isabella Dawson. Jemmy is remarkable for the ability with which he executes any piece of fancy work, especially in the way of carpentering, many of his jobs being mistaken by competent judges for that of a first-class workman. Ellen Good has gained the admiration and respect of all our numerous friends and visitors for the superior manner in which she keeps herself and her house. It is unanimously pronounced to be superior to many of the farmers' houses in this district, and also to many of the middle class of European householders. Isabella's ability as a needlewoman, and also as a housekeeper, is beyond praise; in fact, both Mrs. Goodall and myself prefer many of the articles of clothing she makes before those of European manufacture, but I am sorry to say that her health is in such a state as will prevent me ever recording her name in another annual report.

It also gives me very much pleasure to testify to the marked improvement visible in the Aborigines of this settlement, both in respect to their general conduct, sobriety, and habits of industry; and I feel every reason to be encouraged at the success which has attended my labors amongst them since taking charge of this station, and that the blacks of this place truly deserve all the kind consideration and encouragement shown to them by the Board.

Taking the improvements made by the Aborigines of this station, since I took charge, at a low estimate, I think they would be something over £450.

## ABORIGINES UNDER CHARGE OF LOCAL GUARDIANS.

Mr. A. Dennis, of Tarndwarnecoort station, near Mount Gellibrand, reports, in June 1872, on the condition of the Aborigines, as follows.

Mr. Dennis states that he deferred sending in a report, as he expected to be able to have more information respecting the progress made in erecting the fence of their selection of forty acres of land near Colac. He adds:—

I am sorry to say they are not so diligent as I could wish, although they were very urgent in trying to have it secured for them. The shire council have nearly completed their house, which will have bed-places in it, and posts and rails brought in, which the blacks promised me they would mortise and put up themselves, which I knew they were capable of doing, as I saw two of them fencing nearly thirty years since, and some of them are still able and do occasionally work; but I am sorry they are too frequently overcome with intoxicating drink, especially two of the lubras. One white man was sent to prison last week, for two months, for interfering and giving money to one lubra.

One old lubra (Coomamin, the mother of the Cococoin family) is very steady, and her youngest son (Dickey) lives at Mr. Andrew Murray's year after year, and I believe is as well conducted as any servant, and has received no clothing or assistance from the Board for the last two years, and seldom goes to the township. Jim Crow, his wife and two children—a boy and girl—are generally very steady and well conducted. His wife had a dead-born child a few weeks since; probably she was riding about too much in his cart, which he saved money enough to buy two or three years since, and one time drove his wife and children to see some sports at Geelong.

The number of men here are eight, but only seven have received aid from me this year, as the other (Dickey) provides for himself at Mr. Murray's. Jim Crow's little boy adds one to the number of males—total eight; and five lubras and one little girl—total six females—receiving aid. Hoping to give you a better account of their labor about their land soon.

Mr. Wilson is in charge of the Aborigines at Longerenong, and his report is as follows :—

At present there are about ten men and six women (Aborigines) who are entitled to receive aid here. Most of these are at present at the Mission station near Dimboola, where they were taken some months ago by the person in charge of the mission. I expect them back here again in a short time.

They have built a hut here, and have fenced in a garden round it, where they grow some vegetables.

Some of the more industrious of them worked during shearing, and for which they receive the same rate of wages as the other hands.

The tribe living here seem to be very contented and happy, and their conduct is very good.

They are very grateful for the stores supplied to them by the Government.

We do all we can to inculcate habits of temperance and industry, and we are glad to report that our efforts are not altogether in vain.

I have just heard that the wife of King John, who is the head of the tribe here, has died at the Mission station, but from what cause I have not ascertained. I may here remark that they are very much attached to each other—I mean the members of this tribe—and they mourn the loss of one of their number very much.

Mr. C. M. Officer, of Mount Talbot, reports in May 1872, as follows :—

There are eleven of the Aborigines who have received Government aid (stores) from me during the past year. Of these six are men and five women.

There are, however, only four men and five women who regularly receive aid, the other two recipients being strangers.

With respect to the condition of the nine individuals above alluded to, they reside permanently in this neighborhood. The men employ themselves fishing, hunting, and shooting. By these means, and with the Government aid received through me, they are enabled to support themselves, and the five women who are dependent upon them, in tolerable comfort.

The females, four of whom are adults, and the other a girl of four or five years, have no occupation other than that pertaining to their domestic arrangements.

Their residences, or "mia-mias," are constructed of bark and boughs, after the most primitive style.

One of the men has for some years been in the habit of assisting on a neighboring station during the time of shearing, and he has the credit of being intelligent and industrious.

Their conduct on the whole is good, but they all readily yield to the temptation of "drink."

Mr. Charles Gray, of Nareeb-nareeb, in May 1872, reports :—

I have to state that, with the exception of five old men, the Aborigines belonging to this neighborhood have for some months been with Mr. Goodall, and I am very glad indeed when they go there, being more out of the way of temptation than when roving amongst the townships on the Hopkins. I expect, however, that they will return to this when the rainy season sets in, as they complain sadly of the wetness of the ground at Purnam.

If your Board has not already provided at Purnam a number of small huts for the use of the Aborigines, I would recommend its doing so, as the blacks complain of the distance they have now to carry materials for making mia-mias, great part of the trees having been long since stripped.

The five men who are here have, as far as I am aware, conducted themselves very well lately.

Mr. P. Learmonth, of Hamilton, in May 1872, reports as follows :—

The number applying for food and clothing have greatly diminished, only ten having applied since January of this year for aid from the stores supplied to me by the Board—seven (7) males and three (3) females.

The different tribes who formerly inhabited this district are now represented by only a few scattered members, the rest having either died out or joined the Aboriginal station at Lake Condah.

Mr. D. Leslie, who has now charge of the Aborigines in the neighborhood of Kulkyne, reports in May 1872 :—

The number of Aborigines on this station is 33, consisting of 24 males and 10 females, including two children and one half-caste. The greatest portion of them are working on this station for wages, and provide for themselves; the remainder have been receiving rations, &c., supplied by the Board, until the end of last year, as there was only six months' supplies arrived for last year; since then they have had to depend on what they received from the station; but I expect this year's stores, advised by you on 18th March, in a few days, by steamer from Echuca, which will be a great benefit to the aged and infirm Aborigines.

One old man and two old women have died during the year on this station. I am glad to say that all the rest are in good health at present.

The blacks are very useful on this station for mustering cattle, sheep, &c., and are getting more persevering than they have been for months, &c.

Mr. John McKenzie, of Wyuna, reports, in May 1872, respecting the Aborigines under his care—

The condition of the Aborigines in this neighborhood is good. They received their clothing early in the season, which is of great service to them. To my view no Act of Parliament can put a stop to any immorality or disease resulting from the intemperate habits encouraged by the whites.

I do not think they dispose of their clothing as they used to do; those that get clothing from me I make produce the clothing they had the previous year before I give them new.

Mr. James Rutherford, of Ulupna, near Echuca, reports, in June 1872, as follows :—

The number of blacks to whom blankets, clothing, and stores were given is 51. I have no doubt some of these may have received either stores or clothing at some other stations, but they generally reside in this locality, and are all of this tribe.

There are four or five invalid aged men who scarcely ever leave their encampment near my home station. To secure the comfort of these I pay much attention. There are a few young men, whom I encourage to work on this station and on the surrounding stations. They are able and clever, and, for a time, very willing, but at certain seasons their native propensities become uncontrollable, and they wander away. As a rule, they behave well and are improving fast. A few of them drink when they can, but I use my personal influence with the publicans to prevent them from giving them intoxicating drinks. In the summer season they fish and hunt very much; last summer, in particular, they caught abundance of fish, as the Murray River abounded with fish. The fishing tackle which the Board furnished was plentifully distributed among them, to their great joy.

I approve very much of the system the Board works upon. Good work is being done to the poor natives, the conditions of whose lives civilization has changed. The supplies of rations, clothing, and fishing and hunting apparatus, furnished by the Board, are sufficient, but not too much; I have to exercise discretion and economy in the distribution of these.

I trust that, with the means used, this poor people will become happier and more comfortable year by year, and that Victoria will have the satisfaction of seeing these Aborigines elevated to a degree of civilization.

Mr. James Finley, of Towaninnie, in May 1872, reports as follows :—

Since my report of the Aborigines last year they have not resided so much on this place as formerly, they having gone to the Ebenezer Mission station; and from the letters I receive from them from time to time, they are making good progress in learning to read and write. While on a visit here they seemed to take a great interest in learning. I am sure they are much better at the Mission station than they were travelling from station to station; and if it were possible to get them all to remain at the Mission station, I am positive it would be much to their advantage; but it would be difficult to get the old ones to remain there, as they prefer a wandering life, and, as a rule, they like hunting, and indulge in it to a great extent.

Stores and clothing provided by the Board for the Aborigines are sufficient for their requirements. They never

fetch any drink on the station. At present there are eight Aborigines here—four males and four females—but are all old and unfit for any sort of labor. Each has been supplied with the necessary clothing. Owing to their not frequenting this place as much as usual, I did not tender for the stores as soon as I might have done, but they will come this week. As I had some flour remaining, they have been supplied with it.

Mr. B. Mogg, of Wirmbirchip, reports as follows, in May 1872:—

The total number of Aborigines who receive aid from me are as follows:—Eighteen males and eleven females—total, 29. As to their condition, I cannot say anything about it, as they are away from here to a corroboree.

Mr. Samuel Carter, of Glenisla, who has charge of the Aborigines in that locality, reports in June 1872:—

There are four females and nine males, also one little girl, which have received Government aid from me. Their conduct whilst on the station is very good. Dick, one of the Aborigines, died last month at Balmoral. Annie, Boby's lubra, had a daughter on the 23rd May, both doing well. Tommy is consumptive, and ailing at present. All the other Aborigines are in good health.

Dr. B. W. Gummow, of Swan Hill, reports, in June 1872, as follows:—

The number of Aborigines in the Swan Hill district, receiving relief, amounts to ninety-five—there being in that number sixty-eight males and twenty-seven females—children and their visitors from New South Wales not being included. I have nothing to add to my former reports with regard to the condition of the Aborigines. One thing is clear, they are gradually dying out.

Mr. Curtis A. Reid, of Reidsdale, Tarrawingee, reports, in May 1872, respecting the Aborigines under his charge:—

The blacks under my care number forty-one (41), consisting of fifteen adult males, twelve adult females, one male and thirteen female children.

Owing to the limited supplies at my disposal, I am unable to supply all their wants, but every economy is studied, and only those are provided for who are absolutely in need.

Several of the men are quite able to provide for themselves, but, as a rule, any money they procure is spent in intoxicating liquors.

I have placed myself in communication with the police, with a view to punish any party selling spirits or wine to the blacks. One or two prosecutions would probably put a stop to it.

I am sorry to say I have very little if any improvement to note in the condition of the adult portion; some of the children, especially two or three half-castes, seem very quick, and anxious to learn reading and writing, when opportunities offer, and they also attend a Sunday school of the Church of England in the immediate vicinity.

Mr. J. W. Randell, who has now charge of the Aborigines at Mordialloc, reports, in June 1872, respecting the Aborigines under his care:—

The number of Aborigines at Mordialloc under my charge, and who receive aid from me, is four—Jimmy and Nancy, Peter and Eliza. Eliza was married to the king of the Mordialloc tribe; he is dead, and she is married again.

As to the condition and conduct of these Aborigines, I can only say that they are neither interesting nor industrious. I have repeatedly tried to persuade them to make baskets—which they could if they liked—but in vain. I have offered to teach them to work, but without avail, as work they detest. Jimmy does nothing, Peter hunts, and, I believe, converts the proceeds of anything that he may chance to catch or kill into drink. I have repeatedly cautioned them against the latter, but they are cautious and too sly ever to drink when I am near.

If they quarrel among themselves, or commit any little irregularity, a simple threat to get them sent up to one of the stations is sufficient to restore them to order and contrition.

Their greatest happiness is perfect liberty to roam free and unconstrained.

There are some good traits in their character, for instance, they are perfectly harmless, and thoroughly trustworthy and honest.

I believe, in spite of this, that any attempt to administer religious instruction to them would be a perfect waste of power.

As the Mordialloc Aborigines now only number four, and as one of the women (Eliza) is far from strong, I do not think that the Board will be put to any great cost before the tribe becomes extinct.

I have carried out my instructions by supplying the rations as economically as possible, and regularly once a week.

Mr. T. Mitchell, of Tangambalanga, reports, in May 1872, respecting the Aborigines under his care, as follows:—

There are 12 men, 14 women, and 6 children.

I am sorry I cannot send you a flourishing account of their doings. They are a strange people, never settle long at anything, and often take a notion they are not well after doing a few days' work.

Mr. A. Porteous, of Pretty Tower, Stockyard Hill, reports, in May 1872, as follows:—

The Aborigines still keep to their usual habit of going in small parties and visiting the different stations, where they are always kindly treated; and the Board's stores are always a supply and a home for them when they are weary of travelling. They still fish when fish can be got, and hunt the opossum, and make rugs of the skins. The women continue to make baskets and nets; but unfortunately they still indulge in intoxicating drink when they can get it; and I believe that nothing will keep them from it unless the police were instructed to keep them out of towns and from the goldfields. The Aborigine who died on the 6th instant, did an act, over thirty years ago, that might justly be recorded to his honor. At that early period the Aborigines knew nothing of civilization or the law of honor, but those not having the law are sometimes a law unto themselves. In the year 1838 the Mount Emu tribe was very numerous and warlike, and was a terror to many of their neighbors and also to the white man; every hut had two or three stand of arms. At one of the Mount Emu out-station huts the hutkeeper absconded (while the tribe was camped close to the hut), leaving the hut, with all it contained, in their hands; in the hut was a quantity of flour, sugar, tea, and meat, two or three stand of arms, bedding and clothing, belonging to two shepherds who were out with their sheep. A member of the tribe wanted to take everything that was in the hut and be off with it. When Billy heard what was proposed, he sprang into the hut and got a gun, and stood in the door, and told his companions that if any of them attempted to take anything he would shoot them, and ordered one of them to go to the home station and tell the manager to send a white man to take charge of the hut; and Billy kept possession until the white man came. During the last thirty-one years that I have known Billy his life has been in accordance with this act, sterlingly upright and full of kindness; and I much regret to have to record his death.

Mr. A. W. Howitt, P.M. at Bairnsdale, reports, in June, respecting the Aborigines in that locality as follows:—

There are no Aborigines at this place who receive aid from me.

With respect to the conduct of the Aborigines, I may state that I have observed with gratification that, during the past autumn, a number of Aborigines of both sexes were employed in hop-picking at Bairnsdale, and that they conducted themselves very well, and compared very favorably with the Europeans who were engaged in the same occupation.

In June 1872 Mr. W. Jamieson, of Mildura, reports as follows:—

The number of Aborigines at present in this district may be stated at 86—namely, 53 males and 33 females.

The condition of the blacks in health is good, but they still indulge in intoxicating liquors, as opportunity offers. The deaths during the year have been seven—two males and five females.

The younger or more active portion of the men are generally engaged in some employment upon stations, and are being paid regular wages.

The blankets and clothing supplied by the Board during the past year have all been issued.



## APPENDIX IX.

DISTRIBUTION of Stores for the use of the Aborigines by the Board from the 1st January 1871 to the 31st December 1871.

Name of Station.	Flour.	Tea.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Soap.	Rice.	Oatmeal.	Blankets (pairs).	Serge Shirts.	Twill Shirts.	Men's Trousers.	Boys' Trousers.	Dresses.	Petticoats.	Boys' Jumpers.	Chemises.	Miscellaneous.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	No.	Pairs.	Pairs.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Coranderrk .. ..	24,000	419	1,800	25	812	450	200	45	24	128	100	30	..	..	..	..	9 lbs. hops, 7 lbs. mustard, 30 lbs. sago, 1000 lbs. salt, 300 yds. dark print, 300 yds. winey, 160 yds. calico, 60 yds. canvas, 60 yds. holland, 160 yds. flannel, 50 yds. plaid, 60 yds. twill, 2 lbs. thread, 100 reels cotton, 1 lb. tape, 36 doz. hooks and eyes, 600 needles, 2 pairs large scissors, 12 rack combs, 12 small-tooth combs, 6 looking-glasses, 24 pannicans, 26 tin buckets, 6 scrubbing brushes, 4 hair brooms, 6 enamelled iron chambers, 2 stop pails, 1000 lbs. salt, 1 frying-pan, 52 knives and forks, 1 large cullender, 1 large ladle, 2 long meat forks, 12 baking pans, 1 candle mould, 6 boxes pills, 6 pots ointment, 12 lbs. salts, 5 pints castor oil, 30 moleskin vests, 30 pilot-cloth coats, 20 two-gallon boilers, 20 tin teapots, 40 pannicans, 40 dinner plates, 80 yds. canvas, 20 pieces of wallpaper, 3 lbs. tacks, 48 school slates, 6 boxes slate pencil, 1 box chalk, 1 ball frame, 12 copy-books, 12 exercise-books, 12 each Second and Third Books, 1 small black-board, 12 black-lead pencils, 1 quart black ink, 1 lb. senna, 36 penholders, 1 school map of Victoria, 3 lbs. carrot seed, 20 lbs. peas, 10 lbs. kidney beans, 1 lb. nasturtiums, 1 lb. cabbage seed, 3 lbs. onion seed, 10 lbs. broad beans, 3 lbs. mangold seed, 1 lb. sunflower seed, 10 each apple, pear, and plum trees; 270 lbs. nails, 1 lb. vinegar of squills, 1 lb. strong liquor of ammonia, 7 lbs. tincture of rhubarb, 4 ozs. calomet, 8 ozs. Dover's powder, 1 oz. James's powder, 4 tins carbolic acid, 3 ozs. tobacco seed, 1 lb. tincture of iron, 1 oz. quinine, 1 lb. ipecacuanha wine, 1 lb. jalap powder, 1 lb. rhubarb powder, 1 lb. blister plaster, 1 gall. turpentine, 1 lb. acetum scillae, 1 gall. olive oil, 1 cheese press, 12 enamelled boilers, 15 yds. blue cloth, 1 winnowing machine, 2 1/2 yds. scarlet cloth, 1 gross cap leathers, 1 gross cap stiffeners, 72 yds. binding, 2 boys' caps, 50 black and white currant trees, 1 lb. rentian.
Lake Tyers (Mission Station)	10,700	421	4,300	110 1/2	494	424	400	..	..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	77 1/2 yds. unbleached calico, 72 combs, 200 needles, 6 spades, 150 lbs. nails, 24 pannicans, 12 camp kettles, 6 tin basins, 18 pocket knives, 50 yds. calico, 50 yds. flannel, 20 yds. twill, 40 yds. holland, 50 yds. winey, 30 yds. white moleskin, 24 camp kettles, 6 American axes, 6 tin buckets, 12 spades, 3 lbs. thread, 18 tomahawks.
Lake Hindmarsh (Mission Station)	18,000	500	4,000	100	506	600	130	50	50	50	40	10	..	..	..	..	50 yds. plaid, 100 yds. print, 60 yds. calico, 40 yds. flannel.
Lake Condamine (Mission Station)	23,000	700	7,000	125	444	1,087	710	20	36	36	24	12	..	..	12	..	50 yds. moleskin, 100 yds. forfar, 50 yds. flannel, 200 yds. print, 150 yds. calico, 50 yds. Hincey woolsey, 50 yds. woollen plaid, 50 yds. blue check, 4 gross hooks and eyes, 100 needles, 12 papers pins, 12 thimbles, 12 rack combs, 2 lbs. black and white tape, 18 tin buckets, 24 billies, 24 pannicans, 4 washing tubs, 12 washing basins, 12 spades, 6 forks, 400 lbs. nails, 12 reaping hooks, 12 tomahawks, 6 camp ovens, 6 frying-pans, 6 small boilers, 20 each apple, peach, pear, and plum trees; 1 Map (each) of the World, Victoria, Australia, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, 1 black-board, 1 ball frame, 24 lbs. thread, 1 medicine chest.
Framlingham .. ..	20,000	604 1/2	5,634	106	300	480	400	70	40	40	70	..	30	30	..	30	6 pannicans, 3 billies.
Tandwaruport .. ..	1,350	53	720	67	147	185	20	14	8	8	8	..	7	5	..	..	12 pannicans, 12 billies, 18 knives, 12 tomahawks, 6 frying-pans.
Longerong .. ..	800	35	439	17	17	..	..	5	7	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	6 tomahawks, 3 boxes pills, 3 pots ointment, 6 bottles chlorodine, 6 bottles painkiller, 12 bottles castor oil.
Geelong .. ..	150	2 1/2	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24 billies, 24 pannicans.
East Charlton, Yowen Hill ..	1,350	50	430	12	25	50	..	20	12	10	12	..	10	10	..	10	72 clay pipes, 6 tomahawks, 3 bottles castor oil, 6 ozs. luadanum, 2 boxes pills, 2 ozs. blue pill.
Mount Talbot .. ..	..	22	180	10	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 tomahawks.
Narech-nareeb .. ..	700	25	250	12	18	..	..	12	6	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	24 tomahawks, 600 fish hooks, 6 doz. fishing lines.
Hamilton .. ..	..	6	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 tomahawks, 18 knives, 6 billies, 18 pannicans.
Kulkyn .. ..	900	25	200	17	35	50	..	42	20	..	30	..	30	12	6	..	6 tomahawks, 3 boxes pills, 3 pots ointment, 6 bottles chlorodine, 6 bottles painkiller, 12 bottles castor oil.
Carr's Plains .. ..	900	50	450	17	50	20	20	24	12	12	20	..	29	9	..	..	24 billies, 24 pannicans.
Boort .. ..	2,400	85	530	67	132	..	..	15	12	12	12	..	..	6	..	..	72 clay pipes, 6 tomahawks, 3 bottles castor oil, 6 ozs. luadanum, 2 boxes pills, 2 ozs. blue pill.
Wyuna .. ..	1,350	17	170	12	35	..	..	35	10	21	15	6	10	..	6	10	12 tomahawks.
Ulupna .. ..	5,500	115	528	78	81	91	91	86	24	..	24	..	24	24	..	12	24 tomahawks, 600 fish hooks, 6 doz. fishing lines.
Towaninnie .. ..	700	13	130	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	7	..
Wimbirchip .. ..	3,550	105	742	42	112	..	..	12	6	24	12	..	12	12	..	12	..
Gunbower .. ..	1,350	30	300	12	50	50	17	35	15	15	15	..	10	10	..	..	..
Cavendish .. ..	700	20	200	8	..	..	..	20	12	8	20	..	12	12	..	..	..
Koolomurt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..
Swan Hill .. ..	4,000	80	506	29 1/2	..	..	..	25	25	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
Mount Hope .. ..	600	20	200	10	28	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Killingworth .. ..	200	20	212	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Roidsdale .. ..	2,200	80	800	30	224	..	..	30	25	..	20	..	..	25	..	..	110 yds. print.
Benyeo .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mordialloc .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2 felt hats, 4 pairs boots, 8 pairs hose.
Mildura .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	20	..	5	..	12	13	..	..	..
Tangambalanga .. ..	1,000	50	1,000	40	100	50	50	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pretty Tower, Stockyard Hill	3,000	80	600	40	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
Terrick-terrick .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Racchus Marsh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>156,700</b>	<b>4,180 1/2</b>	<b>36,467</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>4,202</b>	<b>3,861</b>	<b>2,332</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>89</b>	

## APPENDIX X.

ACCOUNT showing the Amounts voted for the Aborigines and the Amounts expended from 1st January 1871 to 31st December 1871.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Unexpended balance on the 31st December 1870 ... ..	3,092	17	5	Incidental expenses, travelling expenses, &c. ... ..	26	1	4
Amounts voted for the half-year ending 30th June 1871—				Medical attendance* ... ..	265	13	3
Food, clothing, stores, and other expenses ... ..	3,000	0	0	Meat for various stations ... ..	79	10	6
Medical allowance and medical comforts ... ..	150	0	0	Amount expended for stores, &c. † ... ..	3,415	15	4
Amounts voted for the year ending 30th June 1872—				Carriage of stores ... ..	171	12	6
Food, clothing, stores, and other expenses ... ..	6,000	0	0	Cattle for various stations ... ..	208	9	6
Medical allowance and medical comforts ... ..	300	0	0	Removing Aborigines ... ..	42	10	0
To pay Dr. Johnson's claim for medical attendance on Aborigines during 1868, 1869, and 1870 ... ..	54	6	6	Seeds and trees ... ..	32	1	11
Costs in action to recover same ... ..	6	11	4	Buildings and building materials ... ..	229	11	5
				Salary of Inspector of Stations ... ..	300	0	0
				Salary of Master at Coranderrk ... ..	64	3	4
				Salary of Master at Framlingham ... ..	90	0	0
				Laborer at Coranderrk ... ..	50	0	0
				Clerical assistance ... ..	50	0	0
				Unexpended balance ... ..	7,578	6	2
	£12,603	15	3		£12,603	15	3

\* Medicines and medical comforts have been supplied, the cost of which is not included in this sum.

† For particulars of expenditure see statement below.

STATEMENT of the Total Cost of all Clothing, Provisions, &c. (including a portion of the transport thereof), supplied for the use of the Aborigines, from the 1st January 1871 to the 31st December 1871.

Name of Station.	Amount.	Name of Station.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coranderrk ... ..	531 4 6	Ulupua ... ..	218 11 0
Lake Tyers ... ..	315 5 6	Towaninnic ... ..	30 4 10
Lake Wellington ... ..	333 3 9	Wirmbirchip ... ..	52 2 6
Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	278 2 11	Gunbower ... ..	68 8 1
Lake Condah ... ..	382 0 7	Cavendish ... ..	53 2 8
Framlingham ... ..	408 1 11	Swan Hill ... ..	98 10 9
Tarndwarncoort ... ..	46 2 10	Mount Hope ... ..	15 6 2
Longerenong ... ..	26 10 8	Killingworth ... ..	10 0 9
Geelong ... ..	6 18 9	Reidsdale ... ..	82 15 1
East Charlton, Yowen Hill ... ..	68 14 7	Benyee ... ..	11 7 0
Mount Talbot ... ..	15 6 2	Mordialloe ... ..	8 18 4
Nareeb-nareeb ... ..	34 7 0	Mildura ... ..	66 13 6
Hamilton ... ..	1 16 4	Tangambalanga ... ..	21 10 6
Kulkyne ... ..	38 17 10	Pretty Tower, Stockyard Hill... ..	5 19 7
Carr's Plains ... ..	70 13 9	Terriek-terriek ... ..	5 10 5
Boort ... ..	39 7 4	Bacchus Marsh ... ..	3 0 1
Wyuna ... ..	67 9 8		
			£3,415 15 4

## APPENDIX XI.

## 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.  
Theo. J. Sumner, Esq., J.P.  
William Macredie, Esq., J.P.  
Henry Jennings, Esq.  
Thomas Embling, Esq., M.D.

R. Brough Smyth, Esq., F.G.S., Lon.  
John R. Hopkins, Esq., M.P.  
David Thomas, Esq., M.P.  
George A. Syme, Esq.

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., Wirubirehip, Moreton Plains  
Campbell, Duncan, Esq., Lake Lalbert  
Carr, Charles W., Esq., P.M., Avoca  
Cooke, Cecil P., Esq., Lake Condah  
Crespigny, P. C., Esq., Bright  
Deanis, 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  
Hill, Moore, Esq., Sandhurst  
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., Kulkynne, Swan Hill  
Mackin, C. T., Esq., M.D., Honorary Medical Officer,  
Geelong  
Molloy, W. T., Esq., M.D., Hawthorn  
MacLachlan, Ronald, Esq., River Avon  
McLeod, John, Esq., Lucknow, Gippsland  
McLeod, Hugh L., Esq., Benyeo, Apsley

McLeod, J. N., Esq., Castlemaddin, Portland  
Macleod, Achibald W., Esq., Bairnsdale, Gippsland  
Mitchell, T., Esq., Tangambalanga, Little River, Yackandandah  
Officer, C. M., Esq., Mount Talbot  
Officer, S. H., Esq., Murray Downs  
Porteous, Andrew, Esq., Pretty Tower, Stockyard Hill  
Ralston, R. H., Esq., Roseneath, Casterton  
Randell, J., Esq., Mordialloc  
Reid, David, Esq., The Hermitage, Belvoir  
Reid, Curtis A., Esq., Reidsdale, 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  
Young, James, Esq.

## APPENDIX XII.

## 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 "
Duned ... ..	29th June 1861 ... ..	1 "
Hopkins River, near Warrnambool ... ..	17th September 1861 ... ..	3,500 "
Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	17th September 1861 ... ..	1,897 "
Woori Yalloak (cancelled 30th December 1862)	17th January 1862 ... ..	1,200 "
Tangambalanga ... ..	6th June 1862 ... ..	640 "
Mordialloc ... ..	Not Gazetted ... ..	640 "
Coranderrk (in place of Woori Yalloak)	30th June 1863 ... ..	2,300 "
Lake Tyers ... ..	15th May 1863 ... ..	2,000 "
Lake Wellington, Sale ... ..	9th June 1863 ... ..	2,356 "
Lake Condah ... ..	15th January 1869 ... ..	2,043 " 1 rood
Coranderrk (extension) ... ..	24th July 1866 ... ..	2,550 "
Kangerton ... ..	26th June 1866 ... ..	111 "
Lake Hindmarsh (additional) ... ..	10th March 1871 ... ..	1,710 " 3 roods 14 perches

## APPENDIX XIII.

RETURN Showing the Number of Aborigines Confined in Her Majesty's Gaols and Lock-ups for the Year ending 31st December 1871.

District.	Where confined.	Name.	Offence.	Sentence.	Where sentenced.	Date.	Remarks.
Ballarat	Ballarat City	Jenny Hoke	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	City Police Court	16th Aug. 1871	
"	"	John Horrick	"	"	"	29th Nov. 1871	
"	Ballarat East	"	"	"	Bal. East Police Court	27th Feb. 1871	
"	Beaufort	King Jemmy	Vagrancy	Terminated by death	Beaufort	13th May 1871	
"	"	James Miller	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	"	15th May 1871	
"	Sebastopol	Kitty	Drunkenness	"	Sebastopol	17th Aug. 1871	
Bourke	Melbourne Gaol, from Cranbourne	William Mooney	Wilfully exposing his person in a public place	Six months' imprisonment	Cranbourne Police Court	2nd Dec. 1871	
"	Dandenong	"	Drunk and disorderly	Fourteen days	Dandenong	6th Jan. 1871	
"	Mornington	Peter	Ticket-of-leave holder illegally at large	Discharged with a caution	Mornington	5th April 1871	Came here on remand from Bacchus Marsh police station
"	Melbourne Gaol	Mike Harvey	Unlawful assault on John O'Hanlon	Fined 20s. or fourteen days	St. Kilda Police Court	13th Dec. 1871	
"	"	Peter McGaffey	Wilfully breaking pane of glass and damaging a table to the value 40s.	Fined 10s. or forty-eight hours' imprisonment	"	22nd Dec. 1871	
Castlemaine	Bacchus Marsh	Peter	Drunk and disorderly	Fined 5s. or twenty-four hours' imprisonment	Bacchus Marsh	27th March 1871	
"	"	"	Being a ticket-of-leave holder illegally at large	Remanded to Mornington, to appear on 3rd April 1871	"	28th March 1871	
Geelong	Camperdown	George	Vagrancy	One month's imprisonment	Camperdown	21st March 1871	
"	"	"	Drunk and disorderly	Seven days' imprisonment	"	27th Dec. 1871	
"	"	"	Resisting the police	Three months' imprisonment	"	"	
"	Geelong	John Herrick	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	Geelong	21st May 1871	
"	"	Jerry Herrick	"	"	"	"	
Gippsland	Sale	Jemmy Scott	"	"	Sale	15th Feb. 1871	
"	"	"	"	Fined 5s. or two days' imprisonment	"	2nd Aug. 1871	
"	"	Tommy Clarke	"	Discharged	"	28th Dec. 1871	
Kilmore	Kilmore Lock-up	John Crian	"	"	Kilmore	17th Feb. 1871	
"	"	"	Obscene language	Seven days' imprisonment	"	"	Sentence performed in Kilmore Gaol
"	"	James Kirbey	Larceny	Two months' imprisonment	"	19th June 1871	"
"	Avenel	Billy Blackfellow	Drunk and disorderly	Discharged	Avenel	6th April 1871	
Melbourne	Swanston st. Lock-up	William Riddell	"	"	City Court, Melbourne	9th March 1871	
"	Melbourne Gaol	Billy	Exposing his person	Six months' imprisonment	Cranbourne	2nd Dec. 1871	
Ovens	Wangaratta Lock-up	Fanny	Drunk and disorderly	Six hours' imprisonment	Wangaratta	18th April 1871	

			Peter ...	Having no lawful visible means of support	Remanded to 15th May 1871		12th May 1871	Died in Lock-up 14th May 1872.
			Fanny Smith	Drunk and disorderly ...	Cautioned and discharged ...		5th June 1871	
			Fanny Reid	" " ...	Discharged ...		12th Aug. 1871	
No. 60	Sandhurst	Yarra Bend Asylum	Harry ...	Lunacy ...	Removed to Yarra Bend ...	Echuca ...	7th Jan. 1871	
		Echuca Lock-up	Talyho ...	Drunk and disorderly ...	Forty-eight hours' imprisonment	" ...	13th Jan. 1871	
		Sandhurst Gaol	Bradshaw	Found at night on premises without lawful excuse	Seven days' imprisonment...	" ...	"	
		Echuca Lock-up	Jack ...	Drunk and disorderly ...	Forty-eight hours' imprisonment	" ...	11th Oct. 1871	
		"	Bob ...	" " ...	" " ...	" ...	"	
		Sandhurst Gaol	" ...	" " ...	Fourteen days' imprisonment	" ...	14th Oct. 1871	
		Echuca Lock-up	Talyho ...	" " ...	Three days' imprisonment ...	" ...	16th Oct. 1871	
		Swan Hill	Tommy Salamander	" " ...	Cautioned and discharged ...	Swan Hill ...	23rd Jan. 1871	
		"	Kelly ...	" " ...	" " ...	" ...	6th Feb. 1871	
		"	Nelson Victory	" " ...	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment	" ...	17th April 1871	
		"	"	Obscene language	Forty-eight hours' imprisonment	" ...	"	
		"	Prince Albert	Shooting on Sunday	Fined 40s., in default six hours' imprisonment	" ...	26th June 1871	
		"	Duncan Campbell...	Drunk and disorderly ...	Seven days' imprisonment ...	" ...	18th Aug. 1871	
		"	King Harry	Lunacy ...	Removed to Sandhurst ...	Sandhurst ...	29th Dec. 1871	Removed to Yarra Bend.
	Western	Belfast	Billy Youl	Drunk and disorderly ...	Forty-eight hours' imprisonment	Belfast ...	16th Feb. 1871	
		"	"	" " ...	Discharged ...	" ...	4th July 1871	
		"	"	" " ...	" ...	" ...	13th Nov. 1871	
		Balmoral...	Tommy ...	" " ...	" ...	Balmoral ...	11th Feb. 1871	
		"	Jeremy ...	" " ...	" ...	" ...	5th June 1871	
		"	Tippy ...	" " ...	" ...	" ...	6th Nov. 1871	
		Hamilton	Peter ...	" " ...	Twenty-four hours' imprisonment	Hamilton ...	27th Feb. 1871	
		"	Sandy Hamilton	" " ...	Fourteen days' imprisonment	" ...	13th March 1871	
		"	Peter ...	" " ...	" " ...	" ...	"	
		"	"	" " ...	" " ...	" ...	31st March 1871	
		"	Sandy Hamilton	" " ...	" " ...	" ...	12th April 1871	
		"	Peter ...	" " ...	" " ...	" ...	25th May 1871	
		"	Sandy Hamilton	" " ...	" " ...	" ...	"	
		Warrnambool	Nelly ...	" " ...	" " ...	Warrnambool	18th March 1871	
		"	John McLean	" " ...	Discharged ...	" ...	8th June 1871	
		"	Saml. Robinson	" " ...	" ...	" ...	24th June 1871	
	Wimmera	Stawell West	Syntax Wettenhall	Unlawful assault	" ...	Stawell ...	28th Dec. 1871	
		"	Kitty Grampian	Drunk and disorderly ...	" ...	" ...	"	
		"	Henry Rose	" " ...	Discharged with a caution ...	" ...	11th Feb. 1871	
		"	"	Furious riding	Discharged ...	" ...	"	

## APPENDIX XIV.

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 1871.

No.	Date of Certificate.	Name of Aboriginal.	Age about.	Height about.	Peculiarities.	Certificate not to remain in force after	By whom recommended.
	1871.		Years.	Ft. in.		1872.	
1	Sept. 1	Peter Ritchie ...	25	6 0	Squints ... ..	Feb. 29	J. Shaw, Condah.
2	"	Jacky Fraser ...	40	5 1½	... ..	"	"
3	"	Timothy ...	28	5 1½	... ..	"	"
4	"	Billy Wilson ...	38	5 2	... ..	"	"
5	"	Jemmy Mullett ...	25	5 0	... ..	"	"
6	"	John Green ...	31	5 6½	... ..	"	"
7	"	Tommy Green ...	35	5 5	... ..	"	"
8	"	Billy Ewatt ...	28	5 5	... ..	"	"
9	"	Billy Wallaby ...	30	5 6½	... ..	"	"
10	"	Henry Robinson ...	40	5 1	... ..	"	"
11	"	Billy Gorric ...	35	5 7½	... ..	"	"
12	"	Jacky White ...	35	5 6	Thin features and hair somewhat grey	"	"
13	"	Jemmy Wallis ...	28	5 9½	... ..	"	"
14	"	Tommy Twist ...	30	5 8	... ..	"	"
15	"	Jacky Mobourne ...	35	5 4	Left hand and fingers injured by fire	"	"
16	"	Billy Patfield ...	30	5 6	Always speaks as if very hoarse	"	"
17	"	Billy King ...	35	5 8	... ..	"	"
18	"	Jemmy Lancaster... ..	26	5 7	Is a half-caste ... ..	"	"
19	"	Frank Clark ...	18	5 11½	... ..	"	"
20	"	Johnny Dutton ...	23	5 11	Has a piece out of his upper lip. Is a half-caste	"	"
21	"	Jemmy Egan ...	23	6 2	Suffers from asthma at times. Is a half-caste	"	"
22	"	Benjamin Jennings	30	5 6½	... ..	"	J. Bulmer, Lake Tyers.
23	"	Billy the Bull ...	30	5 8½	Scar over left eye ... ..	"	"
24	"	Dick Cooper ...	32	5 8½	Slight scar under right eye ... ..	"	"
25	"	William McDougall	33	5 2	Scar on right temple ... ..	"	"
26	"	Toby ...	26	5 5½	Scar on left temple ... ..	"	"
27	"	Charley Rivers ...	30	5 5	Scar on centre of forehead ... ..	"	"
28	"	King Charley ...	36	5 9½	Scar over left eye ... ..	"	"
29	"	Big Charley ...	36	5 6	Long scar on right side of forehead ... ..	"	"
30	"	Jimmy Thompson... ..	45	5 3	Very deep scar on centre of forehead	"	"
31	"	Jamie Cameron ...	32	5 8	Stout made. Speaks English well ... ..	"	C. Gray, Nareeb-nareeb.
32	"	Joe Moffatt ...	33	5 9	Good looking. Speaks English plainly	"	"
33	"	Tommy Kidd ...	40	5 8	Very dark complexion. Speaks English tolerably well	"	"
34	"	Tommy Willis ...	33	5 9	Large scar from burn on cheek. Speaks English fluently	"	"
35	"	Johnny Wyselaskee	27	5 10	Half-caste; slight made. Speaks English very plainly	"	"
36	"	Tommy Ritchie ...	45	5 9	... ..	"	J. N. McLeod, Castlemaddie.
37	"	Billy Wallaby ...	32	5 7	... ..	"	"
38	"	Jacky Moburn ...	40	5 6	... ..	"	"
39	"	Billy Uart ...	35	5 7	... ..	"	"
40	"	Jimmy Mullet ...	30	5 5	... ..	"	"
41	"	Jimmy Field ...	50	5 6	... ..	"	"
42	Sept. 16	Jemmy Webster ...	35	5 7½	... ..	Mar. 15	J. Green, Coranderrk.
43	"	Johnny Webster ...	35	5 2	One-half of thumb off right hand ... ..	"	"
44	"	Willie Buskin ...	37	5 3	... ..	"	"
45	"	Harry Jellebyeok... ..	37	5 5½	... ..	"	"
46	"	Johnny Ferguson... ..	28	5 1	... ..	"	"
47	Oct. 4	Tommy Arnott ...	28	5 4	... ..	April 3	"
48	"	Allan Barklay ...	23	5 11½	Half-caste ... ..	"	T. Armstrong, East Charlton.