

1884.
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VICTORIA.

TWENTIETH 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.

REPORT.

SIR,

1st July 1884.

The Board for the Protection of the Aborigines have the honour to submit for Your Excellency's consideration their Twentieth Report on the condition of the Aborigines of the Colony.

The Board held eleven ordinary and three special meetings during the year.

The number of Aborigines on the various stations is as follows:—

Coranderrk, under the management of	Mr. W. Goodall	...	...	108
Framlingham, „ „	Revd. R. Thwaites	...	...	98
Lake Condah, „ „	Revd. J. H. Stähle	...	...	104
Lake Wellington, „ „	Revd. F. A. Hagenauer	...	...	83
Lake Tyers, „ „	Mr. J. Bulmer	...	...	112
Lake Hindmarsh, „ „	Revd. W. Kramer	...	...	80
				585

Of this number 261 are not pure blacks.

Besides the above stations, there are fourteen depôts (see Appendix XVII.) where stores are issued by the local guardians in charge to about 300 Aborigines, who object to live on the stations. Most of these people live on the Murray, in the Swan Hill District, and about the junction of the Goulburn and the Murray.

The number of births, marriages, and deaths on the stations during the financial year is as follows:—

	Births.	Marrriages.	Deaths.
Coranderrk	3	0	2
Framlingham	1	0	3
Lake Condah	7	1	6
Lake Wellington	2	0	2
Lake Tyers	3	0	3
Lake Hindmarsh	4	2	5
	20	3	21

The death rate is again smaller this year than last. The birth rate also is much lower. In 1882-3 the number of births was 27, and deaths 24; the previous year 25 and 30 respectively.

As will be seen in the Return (Appendix VIII.), several of those who have died during the year had reached a good age.

The gross proceeds of the products of the various stations are as follows:—

			£	s.	d.
Coranderrk ... ..	...	...	1,348	11	3
Framlingham ... ..	...	...	195	0	0
Lake Condah ... ..	...	...	120	13	9
Lake Wellington ... ..	...	...	162	19	9
Lake Tyers ... ..	...	...	51	5	9
Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	...	...	51	5	9
			£1,878	10	6

It should be borne in mind that the incomes from the stations (excepting Coranderrk), although they may appear small, are not really so. On none of these stations is the land of particularly good quality, either for grazing or cultivation; at the same time the acreage is small, considering the numbers to be provided for. The residents average on these stations 95, consequently, the produce—meat, potatoes, &c.—is principally consumed by the inhabitants, and there is but little surplus for sale.

The number of children attending school is—

Coranderrk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Framlingham	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Lake Condah	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Lake Wellington	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Lake Tyers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Lake Hindmarsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
							<hr/> 159 <hr/>

At Coranderrk great improvements have been made ; a manager's house and four new cottages having been erected, the fencing-in of the reserve completed, and a new approach to the station laid out and the road formed.

The hop crop was one of the heaviest that we have ever had, but the price not so satisfactory as usual.

During the year the Board agreed that the able-bodied half-castes capable of earning their living should be merged as soon as practicable into the general population of the colony. The following are the proposals of the Board, and the Government has been requested to pass the necessary legislation in order to carry out the policy herein enunciated :—

The Board for the Protection of the Aborigines are unanimously of opinion that all able-bodied half-castes capable of earning their living should be merged as soon as practicable in the general population of the colony. Inasmuch, however, as the State, by Act of Parliament (No. 349) declared that the "half-castes and their children" should be "deemed Aborigines," the Board faithfully carried out the provisions of the Act ; and inasmuch as the State has for years supported these half-castes, and induced many of them to come to the stations, thereby to a considerable extent destroying their self-reliance, it would be hard and unjust to cast them adrift without due notice and preparation.

The Board, in framing their resolutions, have kept these considerations in view, and believe that the policy proposed to be adopted is for the best interests of the half-castes themselves.

The object aimed at is that the process of merging should be completed as soon as possible, after which all responsibility of the Government as regards them would cease—finality being thus attained.

The following are the proposals of the Board :—

- (1) That from 1st January, 1885, all able-bodied half-castes now on the station under the age of 35 years should be told to look out for employment, or seek settlement elsewhere.
- (2) That rations be supplied to them for a period of three years from date of such notice, if the Board deem it necessary.
- (3) That during these three years, and for a further period of two years, clothing be issued to them, if the Board deem it necessary.
- (4) That at the expiration of five years, blankets only be issued to them for a period of two years, if the Board deem it necessary.
- (5) That during the seven years some assistance may be granted to such of them as desire to select land.
- (6) That at the close of the above-mentioned period of seven years they should have no further claim on the Board or Government, but be accounted in all respects free and equal citizens of the colony.
- (7) That all half-caste women now married to black husbands, with whom they are at present living on any of the stations, might continue still to enjoy their present privileges.
- (8) That if, from 1st January, 1885, any able-bodied half-caste, male or female, under the age of 35 years marries a full black, both husband and wife shall be reckoned among the able-bodied half-castes.

In addition to the foregoing it is recommended—

- (1) That youths now on the stations, after they have reached the age of 13 years may be apprenticed or licensed either to suitable trades, farmers, or settlers.
- (2) That girls of the same age be likewise apprenticed or licensed as servants in good families, extreme caution to be exercised in their case.
- (3) That all half-caste orphans be transferred to the Orphanage or Industrial Schools, as these institutions have already proper machinery to look after the children when they are boarded-out, which could not be done so well if these orphans are boarded-out direct from the present stations.

There are abundant means for the education and training of such children upon the stations, but this suggestion is made in their interest, in order that, from the earliest period of their recollection, they may be accustomed to regard themselves as members of the community at large, and may not be constrained to carry with them through life the impression of the indolent habits and manners of their original black friends.

- (4) That during the whole of the above-named period paternal oversight be bestowed on all by the Board, and that in cases of need the Board may still retain the powers to grant temporary relief or medical aid to individual persons in distress.
- (5) That half-yearly reports on their state and progress be furnished to the Board by the General Inspector, the Missionaries and Managers under whose respective care they formerly lived, until the stated time is accomplished and they shall all be merged in the general population of the colony.
- (6) That the Government be requested to pass the necessary legislation in order to carry out the policy herein enunciated.

C. M. OFFICER,
Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency
Sir Henry B. Loch, K.C.B.,
&c., &c.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

SIR,

Coranderrk, June 30th, 1884.

I have the honour herewith to forward my report for the year ending June 30th, 1884.

I am pleased to be able to forward a very favorable report for that period, as I think, taking all things into consideration, it has been one of the most prosperous years that Coranderrk has passed through. The hop crop has been the largest ever obtained (10½ tons), and the price obtained for them very satisfactory, considering the low price ruling in the market; a gold medal and special prize having been awarded to them at the late fruit and grain exhibition held in Melbourne. The other crops have not been so good, owing to the heavy floods which destroyed nearly all our hay, leaving us only about two tons of indifferent quality; and the severe frost of March destroyed a most promising potato crop, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have yielded 20 tons, the result of the frost being a yield of about 4 tons. We had a good crop of pease, about 40 bushels off an acre, or little better. Our orchard gave us no return worth speaking of, which I ascribe to the fact that the yield of the preceding year was so heavy.

A considerable amount of improvements have been effected. The cottages for the natives have been considerably improved, and, with the addition of two or three others, the whole of the blacks will be well provided for.

The station is now enclosed with a substantial post and rail and wire fence, and the effect of this, it is to be hoped, will be that a better supply of meat will be obtained for the use of the residents on the station.

I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which the natives, on the whole, have conducted themselves. Good progress has been made with the work of the station, and little or no trouble has been given in getting the work done. There has been a little trouble and discontent occasionally, but that is to be looked for in establishments of this kind.

The health of the residents has been very favorable, and I have only to record two deaths for the year, viz., that of Minnie Lee (half-caste) and Sarah Arnott (black), both having been in a very delicate state of health for many years. On the other hand there has been three births, showing a slight increase.

The children in the school are still making very satisfactory progress under the careful attention of Mr. Shaw, the schoolmaster, whose patience with the children and whose attention to his duties deserve special remark.

The orphans in the dormitory are well looked after and cared for by the matron, and I think it would be advisable to have more placed under her supervision, as there are several young girls and one widow with two children who would be much better in the dormitory learning something useful than living an idle, useless life in the camp.

The cattle on the station, numbering about 250 head, are a seedy, useless looking lot, and require something by way of improvement. Our stock horses are no better, and are not safe to ride, and should be immediately replaced. We have four draught horses of medium quality, but are sufficient for the requirements of the station. The horse stock consists of two draught mares, seven draught geldings, two draught foals, one two-year-old draught filly, and four hacks.

The following is an approximate of the produce raised and consumed on the station, with value:—

		£	s.	d.
3 tons hay, at £3 per ton	... ..	9	0	0
4 tons potatoes, £3 per ton	... ..	12	0	0
1 ton fruit, £14 per ton	... ..	14	0	0
8 tons beef, £25 per ton	... ..	200	0	0
Hides, 20	... ..	9	16	6
Total	... ..	£244	16	6

Subjoined you will find a return of births and deaths for the year:—

BIRTHS.

No.	Name.	Date.	Father and Mother.	Colour.
1	Deborah Davis	January 6, 1884 ...	Alfred and Lizzie Davis	Half-castes.
2	George A. Charles	May 4, 1884 ...	John and L. Charles	Half-castes.
3	Sarah Rowan	April 27, 1884 ...	Sam and Jenny Rowan	Blacks.

DEATHS.

No.	Name.	Sex.	Date.	Disease.	Age.	Colour.
1	Sarah Arnot	F	March 10, 1884 ...	Consumption ...	10 years ...	Black.
2	Minnie Lee	F	April 12, 1884 ..	Consumption ...	11 years ...	Half-caste.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM GOODALL.

A. M. A. Page, Esq.

APPENDIX II.

SIR,

Coranderrk, 20th October, 1884.

With regard to the school, I have the honour to report that considerable improvement has been made during the past year, not only with respect to the building itself, but also by the children. In addition to increased accommodation, improved ventilation, and the new porch at the door, the school is now well furnished and supplied with books, maps, and all other requisites for carrying on the work of elementary teaching.

I am glad to be able to report that during the year several of the children have advanced to the 5th class, and as they can now do the "standard work," according to the programme of the Education Department, I am very hopeful that some of them will succeed in passing for the Government certificate at the next examination.

Religious instruction is given to all daily, apart from the four hours' secular instruction required by the programme of the Education Department.

The girls are also taught sewing and knitting by Mrs. Shaw, and are making very satisfactory progress.

The number of native children on the roll for the quarter ending 30th June is 34, viz., 19 girls and 15 boys. There are also 15 white children attending the school besides the above.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SHAW.

Capt. Page, Board for Aborigines, Melbourne.

APPENDIX III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRAMLINGHAM ABORIGINAL STATION, 1883-4.

SIR,

Framlingham, 1st July, 1884.

I have the honour to present, through you, to the Board for the Protection of Aborigines the following annual report for the year 1883-4, being the second year of my management.

The health of the people under my care has been very good, on the whole, throughout the year, as a glance at the accounts for medical attendance will show, for, while the amount paid to the medical attendants for the six months ending December 31st, 1882, was £53 10s. 6d., considerably less than half of that sum was expended for the same purpose during the six months ending December 31st, 1883. I have not yet received the accounts for the half-year ending June 30th, 1884, but they will be found to compare as favorably with those for the corresponding period of the previous year as do those above cited. During the year we have had diphtheria in the neighbourhood, but no case has occurred on the station; and for some time past chicken-pox has extensively prevailed in the immediate vicinity of the station, yet we have been quite free from it. Nevertheless sickness, and that occasionally of a severe type, has sometimes visited us, and I have with sorrow to record that three of our number have been removed by death during the past year, during which time there has been but one birth. The following tables supply particulars in each case:—

TABLE A.—DEATHS.

Tables of Mortality, &c.

Date.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Race.	Cause of Death.
July 2nd, 1883 ...	Collie Lntten ...	M	14 years	Black ...	Chronic enlargement of the liver.
Oct. 3rd, 1883 ...	John Dawson ...	M	50 "	Black ...	Phthisis.
" 23rd, 1883 ...	James Luckman	M	55 "	Black ...	Phthisis.

TABLE B.—BIRTHS.

Date.	Name	Sex.	Names of Parents.	Description of Parents.
Jan. 5th ...	Arthur Murray	M	{ Fred Murray ... Susan Murray ...	Half-caste. Half-caste.

There were no marriages during the year.

There are at present on the school roll 20 children who are in regular attendance, and two who are not at present attending in consequence of illness. The teacher, Miss Robertson, continues to discharge her duties with all her wonted diligence, and, in spite of many difficulties, carries the children steadily forward. EDUCATIONAL
—
(a) Intellectual

The work of moral and religious teaching by the Superintendent has been regularly carried on during the year, and with many encouraging tokens of success. The daily morning service is regularly attended by a considerable number, and the attendance at the Sabbath services has been most encouraging. I am sorry to say that, for want of a church, many who would often attend services are unable to do so, as the schoolroom is not large enough to hold more than half our number, even when crowded to its utmost capacity. In addition to the daily morning service by the Superintendent, and the two Sabbath services, the people themselves hold a prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday evenings every week, and a Sunday school is carried on by the teacher, Miss Robertson. (b) Moral and religious

The conduct of the people, as a whole, has been very satisfactory throughout the year. Drunkenness is by no means unknown amongst them, but has latterly been less frequent than it was some time ago. Convictions were obtained against two licensed victuallers for selling liquor to the blacks in December last, and the result is that they cannot get drink now within fifteen miles of the station. Conduct.

Work. During the year twenty acres of land were cultivated, but the very wet season rotted some of the seed, and injured the crops later on with rust, so that from seventeen acres under grain the yield was only 250 bushels, and from three acres of potatoes we gathered about nine tons. We have carefully attended to the orchard and the pine trees which were planted last year, and have finished the fencing in of a large cultivation paddock; the work of the stable was suspended for a long time, but is now about finished, and the building is generally admired. About 60 acres were cleared of dead timber, and about six acres grubbed; an office erected, several chains of log fencing erected on the northern boundary, a quantity of posts and rails split, and various other works of a necessary and useful character have been done, but cannot be enumerated here.

Stock. There are altogether about 100 head of cattle, the property of the Board, at present on the station, and, with the exception of the working bullocks, they are of poor quality. I am truly glad to see that the Secretary has recommended the Board to sell them.

Financial. The income of the station for the year is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
By 78 bushels oats, at 2s. 3d.	8	15	6
34 bushels wheat (badly rusted), 2s. 9d.	4	13	6
45 hides	18	11	6
Agistment fees	170	5	2
	£202	5	8

This amount has been disbursed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
To purchase of one heifer	2	0	0
Amount forwarded general Secretary	195	0	0
Balance in hand	5	5	8
	£202	5	8

In addition to the above, I sold 32 bushels 25 lbs. of wheat, at 3s. 6d., for which I have not yet received the money, and the station also supplied us with horse-feed, and with sufficient potatoes for home use.

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

ROBT. THWAITES, Manager.

A. M. A. Page, Esq., General Secretary B.P.A.

APPENDIX IV.

SIR,

Lake Condah, September 29th, 1884.

I have the honour to report that the total number of Aborigines (inclusive of blacks and half-castes) belonging to this station is 104; of these, 84 are at present residing here, while the rest are engaged throughout the district at different kinds of work, and some of them will return to the station in a few weeks.

The return of births and deaths is as follows:—

BIRTHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Name of Parents.	Colour.
Robert	$\frac{3}{4}$ -black ...	Aug. 12th, 1883 ...	{ Robert Turner { Jeanet Turner	Black Half-caste
Walter Charles	$\frac{3}{4}$ -black ...	Sept. 21st, 1883 ...	{ William Carter { Agnes Carter	Black Half-caste
Beatrice	Black ...	Sept. 29th, 1883 ...	{ Sam Mobourn { Bella Mobourn	Black Black
William John	$\frac{3}{4}$ -black ...	Dec. 20th, 1883 ...	{ James Mullet { Ellen Mullet	Black Half-caste
Flora	Half-caste ...	Feb. 26th, 1884 ...	{ Alfred McDonald { Annie McDonald	Half-caste Half-caste
Charles Leonard	Half-caste ...	April 14th, 1884 ...	{ James Lovett { Hannah Lovett	Half-caste Half-caste
George Herbert	Half-caste ...	May 19th, 1884 ...	{ George Winter { Ellen Winter	Half-caste Half-caste

DEATHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Cause of Death.	Age.
Old Tom	Black ...	Feb. 6th, 1884 ...	Old age	75 years
Edith Taylor	Black ...	April 4th, 1884 ...	Congestion of lungs	12 years
Jeanie Fraser	Black ...	May 31st, 1884 ...	Asthma	48 years
Rhoda King	$\frac{3}{4}$ -black ...	July 11th, 1884 ...	Injury to spine from a fall	1 year
Walter Carter	$\frac{3}{4}$ -black ...	July 29th, 1884 ...	Pneumonia	10 months
Lizzie Egan	Black ...	July 19th, 1884 ...	Consumption	12 years

There was one marriage during the year.

The number of children attending school is—boys 19, girls 12, total 31. The ages of the pupils range from four to fifteen years. They continue, as in previous years, to progress in a satisfactory manner, and, while they possess the ability to learn the different branches of secular knowledge, they are also taught all kinds of useful work. The girls, for instance, are taught to sew their own clothing, to bake, cook, wash, iron, &c., while the boys learn to do gardening and many other kinds of work in the way of farming, so that they may, if possible, cease to be burdensome to the State when they have grown up and are old enough to take their stand in the world.

The state of health was not so good as in previous years, for, although we had, as a whole, a mild winter, yet there were frequent and sudden changes from extremes of heat to cold, which produced many chest diseases.

We are very much indebted to the Hamilton Hospital Committee and skilful doctor (Dr. Hearn) for having so readily admitted several of our sick Aborigines to the hospital, and, although they had to stay for several months there, until restored to health, or until they had succumbed to their sufferings, they received every kindness, and constant medical care and attention. I desire, therefore, to express my heartiest thanks in this report both to the hospital committee and the doctor.

The work carried on during the year was chiefly the building of our church (which is now almost finished, with the exception of the furnishing of the interior), ringing trees, clearing ground, gardening, and cultivating.

There were 8 acres of potatoes planted, and 12 acres of oats sown for hay, and both potatoes and oats yielded very good returns; vegetables were also very plentiful, as was the case last year.

The number of cattle belonging to the station is 260, inclusive of working bullocks and milking cows; 45 steers were killed for meat, and 25 head of cattle (old cows) were sold during the winter, and fat sheep bought out of the money realized, to provide our people with meat, as the cattle were too poor for killing.

There are also 12 station horses, and 5 belonging to the Aborigines, making a total of 17.

The station sheep have increased from 110 to 150, and are doing remarkably well.

Perhaps it may be of interest to state to what extent the whole station property has been improved, and thus increased in value. The whole area is now fenced in and subdivided into seven different paddocks. A considerable number of gardens have been laid out, and are all under cultivation. The greater part of the swamp, which was for many years almost useless, has been drained, so that it is now capital grazing ground.

The whole station has been rebuilt, and we have now twelve substantial stone buildings, viz., church, school-house, mission-house, store, and eight houses in which Aborigines reside. Besides these there is a comfortable dormitory of sawn timber for the orphan children, and ten wooden cottages for the Aborigines, so that the whole aspect of the station is that of a tidy and comfortable village.

The total income and expenditure was as follows:—

STATION INCOME.				STATION EXPENDITURE.					
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
16 tons of potatoes, at £2 15s. ...	...	44	0	0	14 tons of potatoes, at £2 15s. ...	...	38	10	0
12 tons of hay, at £2 10s ...	...	30	0	0	11 tons of hay, at £2 10s ...	...	27	10	0
45 head of fat cattle killed for meat, £5 ...	225	0	0	45 head of fat cattle killed for meat, at £5	225	0	0		
Wool ...	...	24	9	7	Wages to Aborigines ...	...	19	1	9
1 old dray sold ...	...	3	5	0	Sheep purchased for meat ...	...	44	13	0
25 head of cattle, at £2 15s. ...	...	68	5	0	Bullock dray purchased ...	...	3	0	0
Hides and skins ...	...	27	19	2	Station accounts and incidental expenses	32	12	6	
					Total ...	...	£390	7	3
					2 tons potatoes on hand, at £2 15s. ...	...	5	10	0
					1 ton of hay on hand, at £2 10s. ...	...	2	10	0
					Cash balance on hand ...	...	24	11	6
Total ...	...	£422	18	9	Total ...	...	£422	18	9

While the majority of the natives appear to be happy and contented, there are a few who seem to forget under the present circumstances what their former condition was, and, owing to this, are not always so contented as one might wish them to be.

Nine of the young Aborigines from here gave a series of concerts in and around Melbourne under my direction, and I am glad to say that they were not only well received everywhere, but their musical abilities were much appreciated, and great surprise was expressed that the Aboriginal natives should be capable of being trained in elementary music to such an extent.

I herewith append a few extracts from the visitors' book, which will show what impression the station gives to such who come unexpectedly to witness the every-day life of our people.

The Rev. J. Allen writes, on the 2nd January, 1884:—"I had heard much of the Condah Mission station and of its many excellencies, but I have found from my visit that the half was not told me. The perfect orderliness of the Aborigines and half-castes, their reverence and attention during Divine Service, and the sweet singing of the children are very striking."

The Hon. H. J. Wrixon, M.L.A., writes on the 7th January, 1884:—"This is my third visit to the station, and I am glad to see again the clean and comfortable condition of the cottages, some of which have also well kept gardens. The people appeared to be happy and interested in their work, and the children sang well in the school, especially the girls. We noticed, as a good sign of the general progress of the parents, the care that they took of their children and the affection they displayed for them, Mrs. Wrixon having found the young ones put for their midday sleep to be most carefully laid down and wrapped up. School not being now assembled, we had no opportunity of observing progress in that direction. The men were engaged away upon the ground or in assisting to build the church, which I hope to find finished by the next time I can visit the station."

The Rev. Canon Vance, M.A., writes on the 15th January, 1884:—"Greatly pleased with my visit. The congregation were attentive and reverent. The houses and gardens neatly kept. The people cheerful and simple. The children in school observe excellent order, and read accurately and with expression. It

is to be wished that the Christian public had more opportunities of judging with their own eyes what is being done in this place."

Finally I desire, on behalf of the Aborigines, to express my thanks to the Government and the Board Pro. Aborigines, as well as their most efficient inspector, for all the excellent supplies sent up for the people and for every assistance given in carrying on the management of this station.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. STÄHLE.

Captain Page,

Gen. Inspec. and Sec. B.P.A., Melbourne.

APPENDIX V.

SIR,

Ramahyuck Mission Station, July 3rd, 1884.

I have the honour to forward to you my report on the state and progress of the mission work among the Aborigines residing at this station and surrounding district for the past year, from July 1st, 1883, to June 30th, 1884.

I. Total Number of Aborigines.—The total number of Aborigines belonging to this station has been 83, or the same as last year. Sometimes this number has been higher, through visitors from other places; but I have no doubt that their names will have been returned from their respective places. The total numbers, as returned on my monthly roll sheets, has been as follows:—

	Total.	Average.		Total.	Average.
1883. July	73	68	1884. January	75	75
„ August	68	68	„ February	80	78
„ September	69	67	„ March	75	73
„ October	71	68	„ April	76	75
„ November	71	71	„ May	78	78
„ December	71	71	„ June	83	83

II. Marriages.—None.

III. Births.—Two—February 9th, Juliet Scott, half-caste female child; June 2nd, Bertrand Stephen, half-caste male child.

IV. Deaths.—Two—August 25th, 1883, Ellen Stephen, half-caste, aged 1 year, died of bronchitis; February 28th, 1884, Albert Prince, full black, aged 27, died of inflammation of the lungs.

Among the above number of 83 are 27 of mixed blood, and 56 full black; and again, of the whole there are 39 children under fourteen, and 44 adults; and 27 of those children are attending school, the others are too young yet for lessons.

V. The school in connexion with the Department of Education is still under the excellent and careful management of Mr. and Mrs. Beilby, and is attended by 40 scholars, including some children of our neighbouring selectors, which has, in many respects, a very beneficial influence on the natives. The records of examination by the Government inspector have again given very pleasing testimony of the progress made in the secular branches of the State school system; and the same can likewise be asserted in regard to the success of the teaching of religion, both during the half-hour's lessons in church every morning and also at Sunday school. Several of the children have again passed the standard of education fixed by the law of the land. Besides the good lessons at school, all the children have received daily some instruction in needful work of everyday life, to fit them for their duties in days to come. Considering all the attention paid to the education of these children, it is to be much regretted that the results which we can reasonably expect are very much below the mark of the hope which we entertained on this subject.

VI. In order to give a clear view in connexion with the land belonging to this station, I may again state that the whole reserve is fenced in with a good three-rail fence, and is subdivided into the following paddocks:—

A.—Large paddock of 1,800 acres, including about 500 acres of morass land, which can only be used in dry seasons. A commencement of a division fence, to be nearly two miles in length, has been made, and, when finished, will make the carrying capability much greater than it is at present.

B.—There is a well-fenced paddock, of 320 acres, which is used for young stock, calves and working bullocks.

C.—This paddock contains about 200 acres, and is generally called the home station paddock, as in it the settlement for the station is located. This paddock is the most improved one, through clearing, grubbing, and laying down with English grasses, and the return is good for the outlay and labour bestowed upon it.

D.—There are, 1st, a four-acre paddock with hops, from which good returns have been had. 2nd, a five-acre paddock for calves belonging to the milking cows. 3rd, five acres laid out in small allotments for native garden, and a few other small paddocks for cultivation. I am sorry to say that the income from hops, last season, has been very small, but the potato crop has been good, and helped greatly towards the maintenance of the station. I may also state that vegetables of all kinds have been very plentiful for all the households, but I do not think it needed to give the value in money of any of the articles grown, as all have been used among the people, and could not be returned as a money account.

VII. The reserve is fully stocked with well-bred cattle, of about 275 head, which is the highest number that could, in dry seasons, be kept. We lost several head of cattle in the deep morasses during the summer, and also one or two young calves; but the general stock is in good order, especially if it is considered that such dry weather has never before been known in this district. There are about 30 cows, which give milk at different times during the year, and any of the natives who wish to do so can milk for their use as many as they please.

VIII. The number of dwelling-houses on the station is the same as formerly; they are all in good repair, newly painted, and give a very neat appearance to the settlement. Just now a new fence is to be erected, which, when finished, will give small flower gardens to a number of the cottages. It was stated in the last annual report that several cottages had been supplied with baking ovens and underground water-tanks. This has proved such a blessing to their respective owners that we feel encouraged to add more every year, until all are supplied with them, for it adds very much to the comfort and cleanliness of the natives.

IX. In reference to the general condition, happiness, and contentment of our people, it is, of course, not so very easy to give a strictly correct report, as this could only be done from a white man's point of view, which sometimes is not in full harmony with that of the blacks. It must also be taken into consideration that the natives now are a very different kind of people from those we had to deal with some 25 or 30 years ago. The reason for this may be in the liberal supply they receive from the Government, through the kindness of the Aboriginal Board; it may also partly originate from the acquisition of the habits of white people, but more especially from the increasing numbers of those who are called half-castes—but some of them might be nearly called white—among them. These consider themselves Aborigines under the Act of Parliament as long as it is suitable for them, and white people in other respects. In reporting, therefore, about the good progress in regard to labour on the station, I feel bound to add the qualifying sentence, "according to the measure of Aborigines." Having thus stated the real position, I can now cheerfully say that very good progress has been made at this station during the past year, which can easily be observed by any one visiting and inspecting this establishment, and the different branches in connexion with the same. I cannot conclude this part of my report without mentioning the proposed change, or amendment, in the present Act for the Protection of Aborigines, which would raise the half-caste population, now residing like blacks on the different stations, and merge them with the general free and self-relying population of the colony. From my long years of experience among the Aborigines, I must confess that full justice has not been done to our half-caste friends, who should have been merged with the white people after they had received a good education at their respective stations. I trust that the kind proposals of the Board to the Government will be carried out according to the promise of the Chief Secretary, and I have no doubt that, in due time, we shall see many of them taking their places for which they may be fitted among the general population, and be thankful that they need no longer be kept back from progress and prosperity, as is the case at present. In regard to the religious point in question, it is a well known fact that Christian churches and religious ordinances are found all over the land, and, if our half-caste friends wish, they have every opportunity to make use of these privileges.

X. In reference to the financial statement for the past year, I beg to say that the income has not been so much as the year before, which partly had its reason in the very low price of hops, although the crop was better and larger than before, and partly in the very dry season we have had in this district. As stated in former reports, all the vouchers are carefully numbered before they are entered into the station books, and the accounts audited in due form by professional auditors, and kept ready for inspection at any moment's notice. The income and expenditure have been as follows:—

INCOME.				EXPENDITURE.			
			£ s. d.				£ s. d.
From hides	...	...	14 3 11	Overdraft from last year	...	...	147 18 1
Surplus stock	...	...	108 3 3	Wages accounts	...	...	96 11 0
From hops	...	...	40 12 7	General expenditures	...	...	63 6 0
Balance due	...	...	167 8 3	Hop accounts	...	...	22 12 11
Total	...	...	£330 8 0	Total	...	...	£330 8 0

I have not included in this account the value of the fat cattle killed for station use, as it would have to appear on both sides of the same; at the same time it will be well to notice that the 38 or 39 head of fat cattle would have added a very considerable sum to the income from the land. Besides the fat cattle, more than 50 sheep have been killed, which are not accounted for neither, but which were used for the meat supply on the station during the hot weather.

XI. In conclusion, I feel it my pleasant duty to express our best thanks for the kind services of Doctors Reid and Maclean of Sale, and also to the Aboriginal Board and Inspector-General for the suitable and really excellent supply of food and clothes and blankets, which has been as good as could be desired, for the use of the Aborigines.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. HAGENAUER.

Captain A. M. A. Page,
Inspector-General of Aborigines, Melbourne.

APPENDIX VI.

Mission Station, Lake Tyers, August 30th, 1884.

SIR,

I have the honour to send my report for the year ending June 30th, 1884.

1. We have had a very steady attendance at the station for the whole year, the average attendance has been about 70, and the highest number on the station has been 86. These are in the immediate vicinity of the station, but there are a few who usually live about Bendock, who sometimes visit the station, which raises our numbers up to 112.

2. The return of births and deaths as per schedule enclosed:—Births, 3; deaths, 3; so that there has been no increase. The death of Jenny Cooper had been looked for for a long time, as she had been afflicted

with an incurable disease for eight or ten years. McDougall's was very sudden, though he had been failing for a year or two; otherwise the health of the station has been very good.

3. The number of children attending school is 27, 15 of which are boys, and 12 are girls. During the year one girl has left school, as she has completed her education.

4. The stock on the station consists of 7½ head of mixed cattle. Three old cows have died during the year, having got bogged, the waterholes on the reserve being very low, owing to the exceptionally dry season we have had. There are also 290 sheep, all ewes; and as we are having a tolerably good lambing, we may look for a good increase.

5. The buildings on the station have been increased by the erection of two houses for the Aborigines. One of them is not quite finished, as our roofing iron ran short; but as soon as it is done the station will present a very improved appearance. The new houses are very comfortable, as they are lined with pine, and, as we do the labour ourselves, they are put up at the lowest cost possible to the Board. The orphan-house has been lined, and is neatly finished with pine, which is varnished. This gives the place a clean appearance. It is a very comfortable dwelling for the children, who are under the care of William and Lily Thorpe, a half-caste couple. There are two old buildings, which are to be removed and new ones erected. When this is done, the station will present a complete appearance. I have just sunk a large tank, 16 feet diameter inside the bricks, and 10 feet deep. It is cemented throughout, and is now ready to receive water. When it is full, there will be plenty of water for the whole station, as the old tank will contain nearly twice as much water as the new one.

6. Our arrowroot crop was a complete failure, owing to the dry season. I find arrowroot is not a suitable crop for Lake Tyers, as there is not a running stream near; and to manufacture it with the water from the tanks would waste too much, and run the people short during the dry season, such as we have had. I have planted over 100 apple trees on a very good piece of ground, and I dare say, in the course of three or four years, they will be a source of profit to the station. I would propose, when the proper season arrives, that the Board supply me with about 100 almond trees, as I have no doubt they would find a ready market in Victoria.

The crop we had in was 3 acres of potatoes, ¼ acre mangolds, and ½ acre arrowroot; nothing was sold, as the crop of potatoes, owing to the drought, was not so great as it should have been. The quantity of potatoes dug out was not more than two tons to the acre. I am employing the blacks in ringing the trees and cutting up the tussocks of cutting grass, and generally clearing the ground of fallen timber; this will, in the long run, be most useful and profitable to the station. I am also making the paddocks near the station secure, so as to keep the sheep off them. This, when done, will make grass more abundant, and will enable us to keep the milking cows near home. I have just got finished a post-and-rail fence around the cultivation paddock. This is a great improvement upon the old fence, which was very insecure. I am now having a lot of posts and rails split for further improvements.

7. As there has been no produce sold, there has been no income and no expenditure.

8. With regard to the Aborigines getting drunk, I may say there has been a great improvement in that respect; some, of their own accord, have donned the blue ribbon, and seem to understand the nature of it. In conversation with Mr. T. Laughton, the hotelkeeper at Cunningham, he informed me that they had behaved very well for some time past, when they visited the Entrance. This a great improvement, and is gratifying to me to record it.

9. The clothing, &c., supplied by the Board was, as usual, good in quality and sufficient in quantity. I have not heard any complaints about the clothing from any of the Aborigines; indeed, they would be most unreasonable did they do so. On behalf of the blacks, I have to thank the Board for the liberal supplies of food and clothing which they have had.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,

JOHN BULMER.

To Captain A. M. A. Page, General Inspector, B.P.A.

RETURN OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES AT LAKE TYERS TO 30TH JUNE, 1884.

Name.	Colour.	Date.	Parents' Names.	Colour.
Arthur O'Rourke	Half-caste	July 27th, 1883	{ Neddy O'Rourke { Eliza O'Rourke	Black. Half-caste.
Charles Green	Black	October 10th, 1883	{ Lewis Green { Alex. Green	Black. Black.
Christina Hayes	Black	March 24th, 1884	{ William Hayes { Caroline Hayes	Black. Black.

DEATHS.

Name.	Colour.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.	Age.
Rebecca Hayes	Black	December 18th, 1883	Bronchitis	20 months.
Jane Cooper	Black	January 14th, 1884	Tumefied liver	56 years.
William McDougall	Black	June 20th, 1884	Heart disease	45 years.

There have been no marriages during the year ending June 30, 1884.

JOHN BULMER.

APPENDIX VII.

Aboriginal Station, Lake Hindmarsh, September 22nd, 1884.

SIR,

I have the honour to report as follows on this station, its management and progress, and the Aborigines, for the twelvemonth ended June 30th, 1884.

The average attendance exceeds that of last year by two, having been 60 as against 58 last year.

There have been 4 births and 5 deaths during the year; decrease, 1. An increase, however, has taken place in the total number of Aborigines belonging to this station of 4, being 80 this year, as against 76 last year. The increase is accounted for by 2 children from Condah joining their mother, who is married to one of our men, and 3 old people, 2 men and 1 woman, who arrived here on March 1st from the Donald district to reside on the station. There is now a considerable number of old people on the station, 4 of whom, 2 men and 2 women, being totally blind. These old people are always cheerful, happy, and contented. They prefer to live in mia-mias, and as that style of residence, with plenty of fresh air, and occasionally plenty of smoke, evidently suits them much better than living in houses, I do not trouble them to give it up. Our Christianized people take a loving interest in these old and afflicted ones, and kindly attend to all their wants.

As stated above, 5 persons, all females, died during the year. The males are in proportion to the females as 2 to 1. The health of the natives has been fairly good during the year. There are, however, 2 cases of consumption, which are bound to have a fatal termination at no distant date. One of these patients, a girl of 13, with whom symptoms of the fatal malady began to manifest themselves in July, was till recently the only pure black girl on the station. No time was lost in taking her to the hospital at Horsham, to see if anything could be done to arrest the progress of the disease in its first stage. Human skill, however, appears to be unavailing in these cases.

There were 2 marriages celebrated during the year. There are 5 stone cottages, and 6 log huts, which, with the exception of one or two of the latter, are in pretty good repair. Improvements were made to several of them by roofing them with corrugated iron, or by adding another room, or building more substantial chimneys, as the case might be. As a rule, the houses are kept fairly clean and tidy by the women, some of whom also take great pains with their little flower gardens, and try their best to grow some vegetables for their families. In this they generally are successful during the winter months; but in summer the difficulties met with in the pursuit of gardening operations, owing to the dryness of the climate, generally are too great for them, and, consequently, the gardens have a bare and unsightly appearance.

An excellent season, from a pastoral as well as an agricultural point of view, was experienced throughout the district. The yield in hay averaged more than a ton to the acre, which is considered a very good return here. Instead of buying horsefeed, as had to be done formerly, when the acreage under crop was limited, we have now the satisfaction of having enough for our horses and a surplus for sale. The grass has been good and plentiful throughout the whole year, and cattle and sheep, being in splendid condition, have presented a more pleasing appearance than formerly, when, owing to the scarcity of feed, they were in a starving condition.

The stock on the station comprises about 420 sheep and lambs, 30 head of cattle, including calves and 4 horses. The sheep, as stated above, are in good condition, being admired by all who understand all about sheep. The lambs are healthy, and, including about 70 summer lambs, the percentage for the year is about 130.

Our small herd of cattle has also increased in a most gratifying manner. Not only have we, the missionaries, enough milk for our families, but we have even been able to allow the blacks the use of some of the cows, who thus enjoy the benefit of a supply of good fresh milk for their families, which is much appreciated by them. The expense for meat for the blacks has been heavy, but I am convinced that a great improvement will take place in this respect when the reserve is fenced in and properly stocked. I am exceedingly thankful to the Board for its action in regard to the fencing in of the reserve, and shall do my utmost to clear it of vermin and improve it by burning dead timber and clearing away the scrub.

The horses will soon require fresh substitutes, being, with one exception, old and well nigh useless.

The improvements made by the blacks, although they may not strike the casual observer so forcibly, have nevertheless been great and useful. The men grubbed about ten acres of new ground for cultivation. At the commencement they worked fairly well; but when it was announced that possibly the half-castes might have to leave the station and support themselves and their families by the work of their own hands, they seemed to get disheartened, and worked in a half-hearted sort of way. Otherwise more might have been done, for the men are strong enough to do a good day's work.

To save our sheep and our grass, a war of extermination had to be constantly waged against both wild dogs and rabbits, and that not only in the reserve, where there are no wild dogs and comparatively few rabbits, but in all the blocks adjoining the reserve within a mile or more of the boundary. In this war, not only the men, but the women and children, have taken part, and the result has been gratifying. Many large burrows were destroyed by the men; a great deal of the scrub, which affords shelter to the rabbits, was cut down and burnt, and numberless wild dogs were secured. One of the men succeeded in getting 13 in two or three days. This work, which of necessity must be done, is greater, and takes more time, than those unacquainted with the nature of it have any idea of, but will be considerably lessened, it is to be hoped, in the future, when united action is taken against the common foe by all concerned.

The vines again suffered from the oïdium, and the income from that source was about half of that of former years.

During shearing and harvest time most of the men have worked elsewhere. Those with families have always paid for the rations for their wives and children over three years. Some, I have reason to fear, spend part of their earnings in a bad way.

The blacks have been quiet and well-behaved on the station during the year, but some cases of drunkenness have occurred away from the station.

In conclusion, I beg to thank the Board for the kind interest taken in the station, the blacks, and their well-being during another year; for the liberal supplies, including meat and potatoes, &c.; and you, Sir, for all your kindness shown to us, and for your kind attention to our station and people.

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

C. W. KRAMER.

Captain Page, General Inspector of Aboriginal Stations, Melbourne.

ABSTRACT OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES AT LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION
DURING THE TWELVEMONTH ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1884.

BIRTHS.

James Daniel Marks, July 5th, 1883. Father black; mother half-caste.
Augusta Fenton, September 19th, 1883. Father black; mother half-caste.
Patrick Lancelot Kennedy, November 18th, 1883. Father half-caste; mother half-caste.
Annie Marion Harrison, February 20th, 1884. Father black; mother black.

DEATHS.

Blanche Anna Napier, half-caste, August 16th, 1883, aged 18 months; chronic bronchitis.
Lucy Napier, black, August 28th, 1883, aged 25 years; consumption.
Mary Amelia Bowden, half-caste, November 9th, 1883, aged 15 months; dentition.
Eliza Officer, black, January 9th, 1884, aged 60 years; liver complaint.
Augusta Fenton, half-caste, June 21st, 1884, aged 9 months; dentition.

MARRIAGES.

On 12th January, 1884, Albert Coombs, half-caste, to Ida Macredie, half-caste.
On 14th January, 1884, Syntax Harrison, black, to Margaret Bowden, half-caste.

Lake Hindmarsh, September 15th, 1884.

C. W. KRAMER.

RETURN SHOWING THE INCOME OF LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION DURING THE
TWELVEMONTH ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1884.

	£	s.	d.
By sale of wool	27	17	9
By sale of hay	3	0	0
By sale of fruit	18	15	6
By sale of bags	0	6	0
By sale of sheepskins	0	8	6
Interest on deposit..	0	18	0
Total income	51	5	9

September 15th, 1884.

C. W. KRAMER.

NUMBER OF ABORIGINES LOCATED AT LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION, OR OCCASIONALLY
RESIDING THERE.

Males	55
Females	25
Total	80

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SCHOOL AT LAKE HINDMARSH ABORIGINAL STATION.

Boys	10
Girls	8
Total	18

Lake Hindmarsh, September 17th, 1884.

C. W. KRAMER.

APPENDIX VIII.

RETURN OF DEATHS ON THE ABORIGINAL STATIONS DURING THE YEAR FROM 1ST JULY, 1883,
TO 30TH JUNE, 1884.

No.	Name.	Date.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Colour.
CORANDERRK.					
1	Arnott, Norah	March 10, 1884	Consumption	10 years	Black
2	Lee, Minnie	April 12, "	Consumption	11 "	Half-caste
FRAMLINGHAM.					
1	Lutten, Collie	July 2, 1883	Chronic enlargement of liver...	14 years	Black
2	Dawson, John	Oct. 3, "	Phthisis	50 "	"
3	Luckman, James	Oct. 23, "	Phthisis	55 "	"
CONDAH.					
1	Old Tom	Feb. 6, 1884	Old Age	75 years	Black
2	Taylor, Edith	April. 4, "	Congestion of lungs	12 "	"
3	Fraser, Jeannie	May 31, "	Asthma	48 "	"
4	King, Rhoda	July 11, 1883	Injury to spine	1 "	Half-caste
5	Carter, Walter	July 29, "	Pneumonia	10 months	"
6	Egan, Lizzie	July 19, "	Consumption	12 years	Black
LAKE WELLINGTON.					
1	Stephen, Ellen	Aug. 25, 1883	Bronchitis	1 year	Half-caste
2	Prince, Albert	Feb. 28, 1884	Inflammation of lungs	27 "	Black
LAKE TYERS.					
1	Hayes, Rebecca	Dec. 18, 1883	Bronchitis	20 months	Black
2	Cooper, Jane	Jan. 14, 1884	Disease of liver	56 years	"
3	McDougall, Wm.	June 20, "	Heart disease	45 "	"
LAKE HINDMARSII.					
1	Napier, B. Anna	Aug. 16, 1883	Bronchitis	18 months	Half-caste
2	Napier, Lucy	Aug. 28, "	Consumption	25 years	Black
3	Bowden, M. A.	Nov. 9, "	Dentition	15 months	Half-caste
4	Officer, Eliza	Jan. 9, 1884	Liver complaint	60 years	Black
5	Fenton, Augusta	June 21, "	Dentition	9 months	Half-caste

APPENDIX IX.

Imperial Chambers, Bank Place,
Melbourne, 15th September, 1884.

The Board for the Protection of the Aborigines.

GENTLEMEN,

We beg to report having examined the Produce Account of the Board to 30th January. The vouchers for payments have been produced to us and have been found correct.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,

LANGTON & HOLMES.

APPENDIX XIX.

DISTRIBUTION OF STORES PAID FOR, FOR THE USE OF THE ABORIGINES, BY THE BOARD FROM 1st JULY, 1883, TO 30th JUNE, 1884.

Name of Station.	Blankets.	White Shirts.	Serge Shirts.	Trousers.	Dresses.	Petticoats.	Chemises.	Pairs Boots.	Vds. Flannel.	Vds. Print.	Vds. Calico.	Vds. Winey.	Vds. Flaid.	Rose and Hair Hosc.	Flour.	Sugar.	Tea.	Rice.	Tobacco.	Oatmeal.	Salt.	Soap.	Meat.	Candles.	Kerosene.
Coranderk ...	82	150	70	150	3	...	6	97	678	...	433	1,007	...	305	16 tons	cwt.-qrs. lbs. 87 5 6 2 2 19	100 cwt.	...	lbs. ...	3 cwt.	23 cwt.	21 cwt.	18,421 lbs.	225 lbs.	63 gals.
Framlingham ...	50	70	35	30	...	...	...	63	400	...	473	373	...	120	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	75 0 0	720	12 "	150	12 "	12 "	12 "	559	75	24
Lake Condah ...	12	...	51	100	...	...	...	133	192	...	361	274	219	264	10 "	72 2 13	126	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	93	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 "	7 "	...	600	48

1 marine timepiece, 12 tins insecticide, 6 candlesticks, 1 bread knife, 1 pair cutters, 30 lbs. ginger nuts, 12 lbs. lollies, 1 copying press, 1 grindstone, 10 doz. hymn and prayer books, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. bran, 3 oil jackets, 1 chaffcutter, 1 sewing machine, 14 lbs. cocoa, 6 milk dishes, 2 galvanized buckets, 185,000 bricks, 1,990 posts and rails, 600 palings, 369 ft. shelving, 8,934 ft. tongued and grooved boards, 15,019 ft. lining boards, 1,207 feet lumber, 4 cwt. nails, 1 doz. American axes, 6 locks, 10 auger bits, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. wire, 3 doz. axe handles, 6 American brooms, 2 doz. tins powder, 28 lbs. shot, 12,000 hop poles, 1 gross needles, 120 hats, 1 gross buttons, 1 doz. mugs, 3 doz. plates, 1 doz. spoons, 1 doz. forks, 6 lamps, 80 lbs. maizena, 20 lbs. coffee, 19 lbs. pepper, 1 bottle wine, 1 bottle brandy, 2 gals. castor oil, 5 gals. olive oil, 50 yds. serge, 60 yds. shirting, 50 yds. tweed, 181 yds. union check, 63 yds. linen tick, 53 yds. huckaback, 129 yds. brown holland, 20 yds. muslin, 5 night-dresses, 30 sacs, 4 overcoats, 6 ulsters, 2 gross matches, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. sheet lead, 19 yds. roofing felt, 1 kitchen fender, 27 bus. seed oats, 162 lbs. currants, 168 lbs. raisins, 220 lbs. sago, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. seed peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. treacle, 99 yds. window holland, 66 yds. dimity, 185,000 bricks, 3 tons guano.

45 perches sandstone, 2 tons galvanized iron, 1 horse, 50 pine trees, 50 assorted fruit trees, 1 meat safe, 30 sacs, 75 yds. tweed, 400 reels cotton, 1 gross needles, 3 gross buttons, 77 yds. moleskin, 138 yds. shirting, 1 fork, 2 American axes, 5 spades, 3 shovels, 1 hand saw, 1 cross-cut saw, 1 auger, 1 keg blasting powder, 11 bags lime, 1 grindstone, 30 lbs. bolts and nuts, 220 ft. deal, 14 sashes, 9 pairs T hinges, 1 disc harrow, 2 tons seed potatoes, 13 bus. seed wheat, 20 head of cattle, 20 ledged doors, 456 lbs. nails, 20 lbs. washers, 9,719 ft. hardwood, 36 sacs, 188 yds. hessian, 75 yds. tweed, 77 yds. mole, 162 yds. shirting, 10,456 ft. lining boards, 19 ft. shelving, 121 ft. moulding, 2,616 ft. flooring boards, 40 ft. lumber, 42 ft. rigging. 1 saddle and bridle, 1 box carpenter's tools, bus. peas, 1 doz. brandy, 6 lbs. cocoa, 1 doz. tins groats, 12 lbs. mustard, 5 pairs linges, 94

