

spread. A teaspoonful of eucalyptus oil put into the kettle every two or three hours is very beneficial. Frequent inhalation of steam from a narrow-mouthed jug (but not from the spout of a tea-pot, which is dangerous) does much good, and half a spoonful of eucalyptus oil should be put into the jug occasionally. Keep the air in the room at the same temperature.

Diet.—Strength should be kept up in every possible way by nourishing food, such as milk, strong mutton, veal, or chicken broth, or beef tea. The juice of raw meat, and coffee with milk, are useful stimulants when strength is failing. In cases of extreme exhaustion, if the patient shows signs of sinking, a teaspoonful of brandy to four of water, spread over three hours, may be given to children.

Medicine.—If the patient be old enough to use a gargle, the mouth and throat may be frequently washed out with a mild lotion, such as 20 drops of Condy's fluid in a cup of tepid water, or a teaspoonful of borax and glycerine (as sold by chemists) in a wine-glass of water. Tonics are necessary. If the breathing be oppressed or suffocation appears imminent, an emetic should be given. A teaspoonful of ipecacuanha wine, in tepid water, may be given every ten minutes, till vomiting comes on. A teaspoonful of powdered alum mixed with damp sugar also acts well as an emetic, and may be repeated in a few minutes; if necessary, assist the emetic by giving tepid drinks freely.

CROUP.—This is an inflammation of the wind-pipe, but has a close resemblance to diphtheria, and many cases called croup are really diphtheria. Croup is generally caused by exposure to chilly winds and cold damp air. The first symptoms are those of a common cold, but very soon there is a hard, ringing, brassy cough, with difficult, hurried breathing, and a peculiar crowing noise. These symptoms are distinct and well marked, and if once observed cannot be mistaken. The attack generally comes on or gets worse at night.

Management.—There is no disease in which early and active treatment is more required than in croup, as it is only at the commencement that much good can be done. Give a warm bath at once, for twenty minutes. Keep the child in bed in a warm, moist room, as recommended for diphtheria, and let it inhale steam from a jug. A sponge or piece of flannel wrung out of water as hot as the hand can bear should be applied over the throat, and repeated every two minutes for half-an-hour or so, till the skin gets red. Give emetics freely from the first, and repeat them and the warm bath, if required. Ten drops of ipecacuanha wine in cold water, sweetened to taste, should be given after the vomiting has ceased, every hour at first, and after improvement every three hours, till the child is out of danger. Keep up the strength as mentioned in diphtheria.

APPENDIX D.

LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in July and August, 1886.)

TOWN DISTRICTS.*

ARARAT.—The supply is equal to the demand, except in the case of domestic servants.

BALLARAT.—Good workmen, who are here, are generally very well employed; but it is doubtful if any increased demand for artisans will set in, because the place supplies itself. All good workshops are full of capable apprentices, who, on completion of their terms, maintain the supply of labour. The demand for miners and common labourers always depends very much on the fluctuation of the mining industry—just now very dull.

* Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.—The officer supplying the information was the Town Clerk in every instance.

CASTLEMAINE.—Little demand for labour in the present depressed state of the mining towns. It is possible that a few miners might find employment.

CLUNES.—At present there is no demand for any description of labour, numbers of persons are constantly leaving in search of employment. This is due to the falling off in mining—the staple industry of the municipality. There is a limited demand for good general servants.

CRESWICK.—Good domestic servants are rather scarce, all other labour seems to be in excess of the demand. A number of miners and other labourers are out of employment at present.

DAYLESFORD.—The demand for agricultural labour is very fluctuating; good experienced farming men can obtain employment readily, and there is a steady demand for bakers, bricklayers, carpenters, and painters. The demand for miners is very uncertain, depending altogether upon the number of payable claims in the district at any particular time. Constant demand for domestic servants.

GEELONG.—At present there is not much demand for any kind of labour.

HAMILTON.—There is a great demand for female domestic servants, but in all other classes of labour the demand is intermittent.

HEATHCOTE.—There is no inducement for people to come here just now with the prospect of finding permanent employment.

HORSHAM.—There is no demand for labour of any kind within the municipality.

INGLEWOOD.—There is a great scarcity of farm laborers and generally useful men in this district, also of domestic servants of all classes, with every prospect of the demand being continuous and likely to increase.

MARYBOROUGH.—The demand and supply for labour in all branches is about equal, with the exception of female servants; in this department there is a slight demand for good ones.

MELBOURNE.—Good female cooks, housemaids, laundresses, and general servants are always in request.

PORTLAND.—There is a good demand for female domestic servants—cooks, housemaids, and general servants—but little demand for artisan labour.

RUTHERGLEN.—The district being composed principally of agriculturists and vignerons, these are the only classes of labour for which there is any demand, and there is no scarcity at present of this class of laborers, nor is the demand likely to greatly increase. The demand for artisan labour of any kind is very limited.

SANDHURST.—First-class domestic servants would find ready employment at full wages. The demand for other classes of labour is fully supplied in the local market.

SMYTHESDALE.—There is no demand for labour in this district, but rather a surplus.

TALBOT.—At the present time labour of all classes is at a discount, and there is not much prospect of the demand being likely to increase.

WARRENAMBOOL.—There is no demand for labour of any kind at present, beyond what the local supply can meet; but, in the course of a month or two, the Breakwater work should be in operation, requiring general labourers, navvies, quarrymen, and stonebreakers, the demand for which should continue for two or three years—say thirty men of each class. Domestic servants are difficult to obtain, and when obtained more difficult to keep.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.*

ALBERTON.—There is, and will be, a steady increase in the demand for labouring men.

ALEXANDRA.—The want of domestic servants is much felt in this district. Also, the farmers suffer in their operations by the great difficulty of obtaining sufficient agricultural labour. Large numbers could find employment here.

* Shires.—The officer supplying the information was the Shire Secretary in every instance.

AVOCA.—There is in all instances, save domestic servants, sufficient labour to supply the demand; but, in this excepted case, there is a good and increasing demand.

BALLAN.—The supply is about equal to the demand.

BANNOCKBURN.—There is no demand for male labour in any class; but female general servants could obtain ready employment.

BARRABOOL.—A number of good farm servants and domestic servants required.

BEECHWORTH.—No demand for labour of any kind. At present, well supplied.

BELLARINE.—Farm labourers are scarce, and the demand is likely to continue.

BENALLA.—There is an occasional demand for a few labourers.

BERWICK.—There is a great demand for domestic servants of all descriptions capable of doing their work. The demand would be continuous, and would increase, as good servants would soon find husbands, and set up housekeeping for themselves, leaving an opening for others to take their places. The demand is almost unlimited, including dairymaids and milkers. Married couples are not in such good demand, but still there is a steady demand for them.

BRAYBROOK.—The supply is equal to the demand, except for stonebreakers, who have been very scarce both this and last season.

BRIGHT.—Work is very scarce at present, and labourers plentiful in this district.

BULLA.—There is little demand for labour, except at harvest time, when a few extra hands are engaged.

BULN BULN.—This being quite a new district, men who can only do one thing, are not much in demand; men most likely to find employment are those who have been accustomed to work among timber, and to be generally useful on farms; 100 such men could soon find continuous employment and the demand is likely to increase; general servants are also in demand.

BUNINYONG.—Labour is equal to the demand, and there are a number of unemployed here.

CHILTERN.—There is but little demand for labour in this shire. The farms are very small and the proprietors employ very few hands, and those at harvest time only. There are sufficient miners to supply the demand.

COLAC.—There is no demand for unskilled labour, but artisans can readily find employment, and domestic servants are much sought after.

CORIO.—No demand exists for any increase of labour whatever.

CRANBOURNE.—The demand for labour is limited; no doubt, a few ploughmen, milkers, and general servants, might find employment.

CRESWICK.—Well supplied with labour of all descriptions, with the exception of domestic servants, good cooks, laundresses, and general servants.

DAREBIN.—There exists but little employment for labour in this district.

DIMBOOLA.—There is a good demand for labourers, especially for farm work; almost any number could find employment, and labour would be continuous.

DUNMUNKLE.—There is always a demand for ploughmen, farm labourers, general useful men, and general servants, who could also milk and act as dairymaids.

EAST LODDON.—Labour is not in great demand in this district.

ECHUCA.—There is no demand for labour, and not likely to be this year on account of the dryness of the season.

EUROA.—There is no great demand for an influx of labour of any kind, except for a few farm labourers and domestic servants, as this class of labour is sometimes difficult to fill.

FLINDERS AND KANGERONG.—There is no demand for any special kind of labour, but there is a scarcity of good useful general labourers, and 30 additional men, and a like number of boys, could find constant and remunerative employment.

GLENELG.—The demand for labour is very limited, the land being mostly used for pastoral purposes.

GORDON.—The supply is quite equal to the demand at present, but extensive irrigation works are about being commenced which will create a demand for navvies and others, in their construction, and the demand for labourers of every description, especially farm labourers, will be largely increased.

GOULBURN.—There is a constant demand for farm labourers, splitters, and fencers

GRENVILLE.—The supply is equal to the demand.

HAMPDEN.—There is a railway now in progress which has caused labour to be more in demand

HOWQUA.—A good demand for gold miners, both alluvial and quartz; remunerative employment can be found for a large number of this class of men.

HUNTLY.—The demand for labour has of late been on the decline, but should the mining interests prove a success the demand for labour will increase.

KILMORE.—There is no demand for labour here at present.

KORONG.—A demand for female servants and good farm labourers only, ready employment at fair wages could be found.

KOWREE.—General servants (female) in great demand.

KYNETON.—There is no demand for artisans and labourers, but for female domestic servants, of capability, there is a good demand.

LOWAN.—Good demand for agricultural and artisan labour, impossible to state number. Population is required in order to make the district prosperous. The resources of the district, as to extent and capabilities, are sufficient to induce an increase of population. If only a system of irrigation can be accomplished, this district will be one of the most productive in the colony; the climate is perfection.

MAFFRA.—There is a steady demand for general female servants and generally useful men. There is a considerable portion of Crown lands still open for selection, and is steadily being taken up, and, as the settlement increases, it will make a steady demand for labour continuous.

MANSFIELD.—Good demand for farm labourers and men able to undertake any kind of agricultural or pastoral labour. Farmers always complaining they cannot get suitable men, demand increasing; not much demand for artisan labour; good domestic servants scarce and can command good wages.

MEREDITH.—The demand for labour is very limited, the supply is equal to the demand at all times.

MINHAMITE.—Reliable and steady servants, or skilled artisans, may usually find constant employment when openings offer, at the rates of wages quoted. In this district the present tendency is to decrease establishments where much labour is required. The employers of labour consider wages at present ruling too high to afford a profitable return for capital invested. A decrease in the rate of wages would be likely to establish a demand for labour. Female domestics of all kinds, willing, able, and up to their duty, are in great demand.

MORTLAKE.—There is no demand for labour of any description at present.

MOUNT ALEXANDER.—Great demand for good female domestic servants.

McIVOR.—There is no special demand for males in any class. Domestic servants and dairymaids easily obtain employment at all times

NARRACAN.—Plenty of work for farm labourers and general hands, and a great demand even for clearing land for years to come. Female general servants (good ones) very scarce. Fair employment for miners.

NEWHAM.—From December to June there is an excellent and continuous demand for good and reliable agricultural labour, but even this demand is considerably lessened by the increased use of machinery, notably the reaper and binder.

NORTH OVENS.—Probably a few general farm hands might find steady employment. Wages are too high for farmers to keep hands in constant employment. For the other occupations the supply is equal to the demand. Harvest work is chiefly performed by machinery.

NUMURKAH.—Farmers here experience a difficulty in obtaining labourers for any kind of farm work, and there is consequently a good demand for such men,

and this is likely to continue increasing for some years, as the whole area of the municipality is composed of good agricultural soil. About 1,000 more men could get employment here on farms, during harvest time, and about 500 in other months. About 50 handy men could obtain good wages here for general work, and 100 general servants would find ready employment, as these at present here are difficult to get, and are but little use at best. The demand is also certain to increase. There is at present a great scarcity of tradesmen, such as bricklayers, plasterers, and painters; but the demand will probably not be continuous, or, if so, the number required will not be great.

OAKLEIGH.—There has been for the last two years great scarcity of general labourers in this district.

OMELO.—There is no great demand for increased labour just now; probably the demand will increase as the season advances, and the settlers have got their land fenced.

OXLEY.—There is, at all times, throughout the year a scarcity of skilled farm hands, but even if they were more plentiful, there are but few farmers within the shire who could afford to employ a man all the year round at the present rate of wages. It is the general expressed opinion that, if good handy men could be obtained at a rate of wages which the farmers could afford to pay, that a considerable number of that class would be able to find employment all the year round. There is not a great demand for artisan labour, but a reduction of wages would materially increase it.

RIPON.—A demand exists for domestic female servants, but for no other class of labour at present.

RODNEY.—Harvest labourers are scarce during harvest time. This being a farming district there would be a demand for a limited number of good steady harvestmen and ploughmen during the season.

ROMSEY.—At least 100 good labourers and generally useful men (such as are employed on the best farms in England), could obtain permanent employment at the wages quoted, and are in urgent demand. At least 50 good dairymaids (milkers), could find employment, at wages quoted, at once; 75 to 100 general servants or girls could find permanent employment, at wages quoted, at once.

ROSEDALE.—There is a great scarcity of good road hands, called surface-men; also competent domestic servants are in great demand. Work is not continuous here for mechanics and is not likely to increase.

RUTHERGLEN.—There is a general feeling of shortness of labour supply. There is always work for labouring men here.

ST. ARNAUD.—Agricultural labourers and female domestic servants are in demand. The shire could do with 200 of each, and the demand would be continuous with every prospect of an increase. Mowers and reapers are not required, harvesting being done by machinery. No stone in the shire, consequently no masons required except for exceptional works, which are few. No coopers required, and no tanneries in the shire. The climate is not suitable for cheese-making.

SEYMOUR.—Good demand for skilled labour of every description; farm labourers, general good workingmen, can always command good wages; in fact, it is difficult to obtain good males or females for any kind of work.

SOUTH SHEPPARTON.—There is a demand for household servants (females); also for good useful steady men, as farm labourers, willing to work the year round. Fruit-growing, such as orchards and vines, are coming rapidly forward, and a certain number of men could be placed in such holdings; men taking an interest in the work would be well treated and receive fair remuneration.

SPRINGFIELD.—There is generally a good demand for agricultural labourers (including ploughmen), also female domestic servants, and likely to continue in this district. Fifty of the former and thirty of the latter would obtain permanent employment at the rate of wages quoted. The workers referred to are very scarce here just now, and have been so for some years back. Contractors to this shire have had some difficulty in obtaining stonebreakers and labourers, and this also applies to dairymen in want of dairymaids and milkers for the dairy.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—There is no demand whatever for skilled labour within this shire, nor is there likely to be for some time; and the demand for unskilled, such as ploughmen, farm labourers, &c., is of the most limited kind, the reason being that for years past the price of agricultural produce will not warrant the rates of wages ruling.

SWAN HILL.—A good demand exists for all kinds of agricultural and pastoral labourers, and in view of irrigation becoming so popular, the demand is bound to increase to a great extent. There is little demand for artisan and miscellaneous labour. Domestic servants of all kinds are most difficult to be got at the prices quoted.

TAMBO.—There is a good demand for farm labourers and men for clearing the land, and the demand is likely to increase as the district becomes more fully developed.

TOWONG.—The district is an improving one, and the openings for workers of the more usual types are increasing, but the increase is steady, and no large number of labourers can be absorbed at a time; those who are now in employment can depend upon its continuance.

TRARALGON.—The labour chiefly employed in this shire is for farm labourers and men to clear scrubby country. Female domestic servants are in demand, Building artisans find plenty of employment.

WALHALLA.—As this municipality is all but exclusively mining, there is not much demand for labour; the supply is generally equal to the demand.

WANNON.—The supply is equal to the demand at this period of the year. In the earlier part of each year labour is scarce. Tradesmen are well supplied with assistants, but good domestic servants are always in demand.

WARANGA.—There is a scarcity of good farm labourers here.

WARRNAMBOOL.—All labour fully supplied, with the exception of masons, carpenters, farm labourers, and good rough station hands, who are in demand.

WHITTLESEA.—There is but little employment for labour, with the exception of the public works by Government; but a few dozen of men handy at tools could find employment in cutting timber, clearing land, fencing, and grubbing timber, at fair wages, for some time to come.

WIMMERA.—There has been a great want in this district of farm labourers during the past ten years. In the event of the proposed irrigation scheme being carried out, there will be a large opening for all classes of labour for some years to come.

WINCHELSEA.—At present there is no demand for labour of any description, but there is a good demand for domestic servants, which exists for miles around, and is likely to continue.

WODONGA.—There is no demand for labour of any description in this shire, nor is there any prospect there will be.

WYNDHAM.—There is no great demand for labour here, except in the shearing and harvest time.

YACKANDANDAH.—There is an abundance of labour here, more than work can be found for. A great many of the males have to leave the district, and a great many domestic servants have to seek employment elsewhere.

YARRAWONGA.—A great demand exists for good farm labourers, the demand being continuous. Generally useful men also are much wanted; also men who can take contracts for clearing land.

YEA.—There is a scarcity of female servants of all kinds; also navvies, labourers, and mechanics connected with the building trade and contractors' work.