

Table B.—Showing from what parts of the island and from what countries patients came.

The parish of St. Michael	22,	in	July
—	13,	—	August
—	25,	—	September
— St. Joseph	3,	—	July
—	2,	—	September
— St. George	2,	—	July
—	2,	—	September
— Christ Church	2,	—	July
—	2,	—	September
— St. Thomas	1,	—	August
— St. Peter	1,	—	September
— St. John	4,	—	September
— St. Philip	1,	—	September
— Foreign	2,	—	July
—	1,	—	August
—	3,	—	September
Total	86.		

Most of the foreigners were sailors from the merchant vessels lying in Carlisle Bay.

The parish of St. Michael furnished a larger number of patients than either of the others, but it must be borne in mind that the city of Bridgetown is in this parish, and that many of the poor, properly belonging to the country districts, assemble in town, where they may more readily obtain alms or employment. Discharged seamen and soldiers and sailors, belonging to vessels in the harbour, also contribute to swell the number registered as of St. Michael. Perhaps the parishes of St. Joseph, St. Philip, and St. Andrew, have really a much greater proportion of sick. In these places there are many poor white peasants who are in a state of great moral and physical destitution—badly fed, and incapable of exertion from their anæmic condition; many of them, at the ages of twenty and twenty-five, are only boys and girls, nature being protracted by their extreme physical degeneracy. Dr. Cutting had under his care a lad of the age of twenty-two, who had no one sign of puberty, all his feelings and manners were quite childish, and the organs of generation were not more fully developed than a boy's at six years of age. In a tropical climate, where nature is universally precocious, this is rather surprising, but as this arrest (?) of development is not observed in any other class, we may justly ascribe this apparent anomaly to deficiency of nutriment. These people eat but little animal food, and being near the coast, they are mostly fishermen—the quantity of fish, however, which they catch, is insufficient to support them, either if consumed by their families or sold; more frequently this scanty produce of their labour is exchanged for spirits, which, with the sweet potatoe, constitutes their sole diet.

Table C.—Classification with regard to sex.

Males.	Died.	Females.	Died.	
28	0	3	1	July
12	2	3	0	August
30	2	10	0	September
70	4	16	1	

Table D.—Classification with regard to colour.

White.	Coloured.	Black.		
5	8	18	31	July
4	2	9	15	August
11	5	24	40	September
20	15	51	86	

Table E.—Showing the numbers admitted between the ages of

13	and	20,10
20	—	30,23
30	—	40,22
40	—	50,16
50	—	60,10
60	—	70,3
70	—	80,2
Total,		86.

Surgical operations performed during the quarter

July.—Two amputations below the knee; one at tarso-metatarsal articulation; one of penis.

August.—Two operations for cataract; one phymosis; one tarso-metatarsal articulation; two amputations below the knee.

From the 1st of July to the 30th of September, five patients died. One from extreme emaciation produced by sloughing of the genitals. August—one from extreme injury to the pelvis; one from abscess of scrotum and sloughing. September—one from palsy, and one from typhoid fever.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER for the year 1844, showing the monthly range of the Barometer and Thermometer, and also the quantity of rain that fell monthly, as shown by the rain-gauge kept in the parish of St. Philip, by Col. Bryan T. Young, M.C.P.

A. D. 1844.	Barometer. in degrees.		Thermometer in degrees		Rain Gauge in inches.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	
January.....	30.09	29.85	82	72	3.1.100
February.....	30.06	29.82	83	72	4.22.100
March.....	30.08	29.80	83	73	1.67.100
April.....	29.98	29.84	83	74	10.69.100
May.....	30.00	29.85	84	74	8.17.100
June.....	30.06	29.88	84	74	8.1.100
July.....	30.04	29.88	84	74	5.17.100
August.....	30.04	29.85	84	74	6.91.100
September.....	30.04	29.82	85	75	6.05.100
October.....	30.04	29.82	85	75	3.34.100
November.....	29.96	29.78	85	74	11.82.100
December.....	30.06	29.78	82	72	5.39.100

71.45 100 Inches Quantity for the year.

N.B.—This table was kept in the parish of St. Philip, fourteen miles from the city of Bridgetown.

Sir Robert Schomburgk gives the following results for 1844:—"The number of deaths amounted in England generally to 1 in 45; in the Isle of Wight to 1 in 58; in London to 1 in 39; in Bristol to 1 in 32; in Liverpool (parish) to 1 in 29. In the whole monarchy of Prussia, in 1843, to 1 in 34.80, and in Pomerania, the healthiest province of that empire, to 1 in 44.10; in Naples the range of mortality was 1 in 34; in Wurtemberg 1 in 33; in Paris 1 in 32; in Nice 1 in 31; in Madrid 1 in 29; in Rome 1 in 25; in Amsterdam 1 in 24; in Vienna 1 in 22.5, and in Barbadoes it is no doubt underrated if merely assumed at 1 in 66."—Page 75.