

## Appendix.

Thursday, 27 July 1837.

No. 4.  
Minutes of  
Evidence.D. Thompson,  
Esq. R. N.  
27 July 1837

STATEMENT, transmitted from the Quarantine Station, by *David Thompson, Esq., R. N.,* Surgeon Superintendent of the Ship "John Barry," with Emigrants from *Scotland,* in reply to questions from the Committee.

I AM not aware to what extent useful emigrants to these colonies can be procured from Dundee, and other ports in Scotland; but I am of opinion that the port of Leith or of Glasgow would, either of them, be preferable to Dundee, as I think the emigrants would be sooner collected, and from a superior class of mechanics. Of the persons embarked at Dundee, there were 70 married couples, three single men and eight single women, and 150 children of all ages. Three adults have died, one of fever, occasioned by exposure to the hot sun at St. Jago, one of malignant scarlet fever, and lately one of typhus. Twenty-three children have died of various diseases, but mostly of affections of the bowels, arising from unsuitable food. The number of deaths is certainly greater than would likely have taken place had they remained in their native country. The tonnage of the ship is 524 tons; she is an old ship, not particularly leaky, but admitted water both by leakage and down the hatchways, during the run from the Cape of Good Hope to Port Jackson, the weather having been generally boisterous. She was the reverse of comfortable in her 'tween decks, being encumbered with luggage to such a degree, that in bad weather, when most persons were below, it was difficult to pass from one end of the ship to the other. The provisions and water were wholesome, and served in sufficient quantities. I had the usual medical comforts supplied to convict ships. The allowance of a pint of porter daily to women suckling would certainly be conducive to their health, and that of their infants; but I consider the most dangerous period for young children to be that between the time of weaning and their attaining about the age of three years. The allowance to these latter of half a pint of preserved milk daily, would, I am of opinion, save many lives. While the weather was warm the 'tween decks were frequently washed, being the mode of cleaning to which the emigrants had been accustomed. The decks were in general scraped and sanded; to assist the operation of scraping, a little sprinkling was necessary, the deck being almost always in a dirty state, from the inveterate habit of the emigrants of throwing all kinds of rubbish, refuse victuals, &c., at their feet on the deck, which, therefore, never remained long in a clean state. The emigrants were almost invariably quiet and orderly. All disputes between individuals were referred to a committee of their own number, elected by themselves; few instances occurred of their interference being required. I had no other ground of complaint than their inattention to cleanliness. An insurmountable difficulty, in preserving due cleanliness and ventilation, arose from the enormous quantity of luggage they were permitted to bring on board, the whole of which was stowed between decks. Emigrants ought to be restricted, both in the number and dimensions of the chests or packages they bring with them, and this regulation should be most rigorously enforced. I feel a difficulty in suggesting any measures that would give the surgeon-superintendent useful authority in enforcing cleanliness. The circumstance of their being allowed a free passage appears to create in them a feeling of their own importance, and consequent unwillingness to be directed or advised. It would certainly be preferable that the emigrants should come out under the charge of the agent who selected them, as they would, in that case, be more likely to comply with those terms which they had been previously told would be enforced, than in charge of a stranger who had no acquaintance with them previous to embarkation. The 'tween decks were frequently sprinkled with chloride of lime in solution; but not whitewashed, as this could not be done without soiling the bed-places and clothes of the emigrants; neither was there on board whiting for the purpose. The hanging stoves were frequently used, but less advantageously, on account of the luggage in the 'tween decks. Sand and scrapers were generally used in cleaning the decks and berths.

Copy of the SCHEME of Victualling for Emigrants, on the Voyage from *Dundee* to *Australia,* in the "John Barry."

DAYS.	Biscuit.	Beef.	Pork.	Sugar.	Tea.	Chocolate	Flour.	Pease.	Oatmeal.	Vinegar.
	Pound.	Pound.	Pound.	Ounce.	Ounce.	Ounce.	Pound.	Pint.	Pint.	Pint.
FEMALE EMIGRANTS:										
Sunday	1	1/2	-	1 1/2	1/4	-	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Monday	1	1/2	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Tuesday	1	1/2	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Wednesday	1	1/2	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Thursday	1	1/2	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Friday	1	1/2	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Saturday	1	1/2	-	1 1/2	1/4	-	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
MALE EMIGRANTS:										
Sunday	1	3/4	-	1 1/2	1/4	-	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Monday	1	3/4	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Tuesday	1	3/4	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Wednesday	1	3/4	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Thursday	1	3/4	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Friday	1	3/4	-	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2
Saturday	1	3/4	-	1 1/2	1/4	-	1 1/2	-	1 1/2	1/2

And