

Annual report of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States : 1872

Contributors

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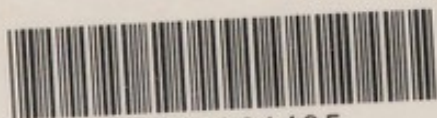
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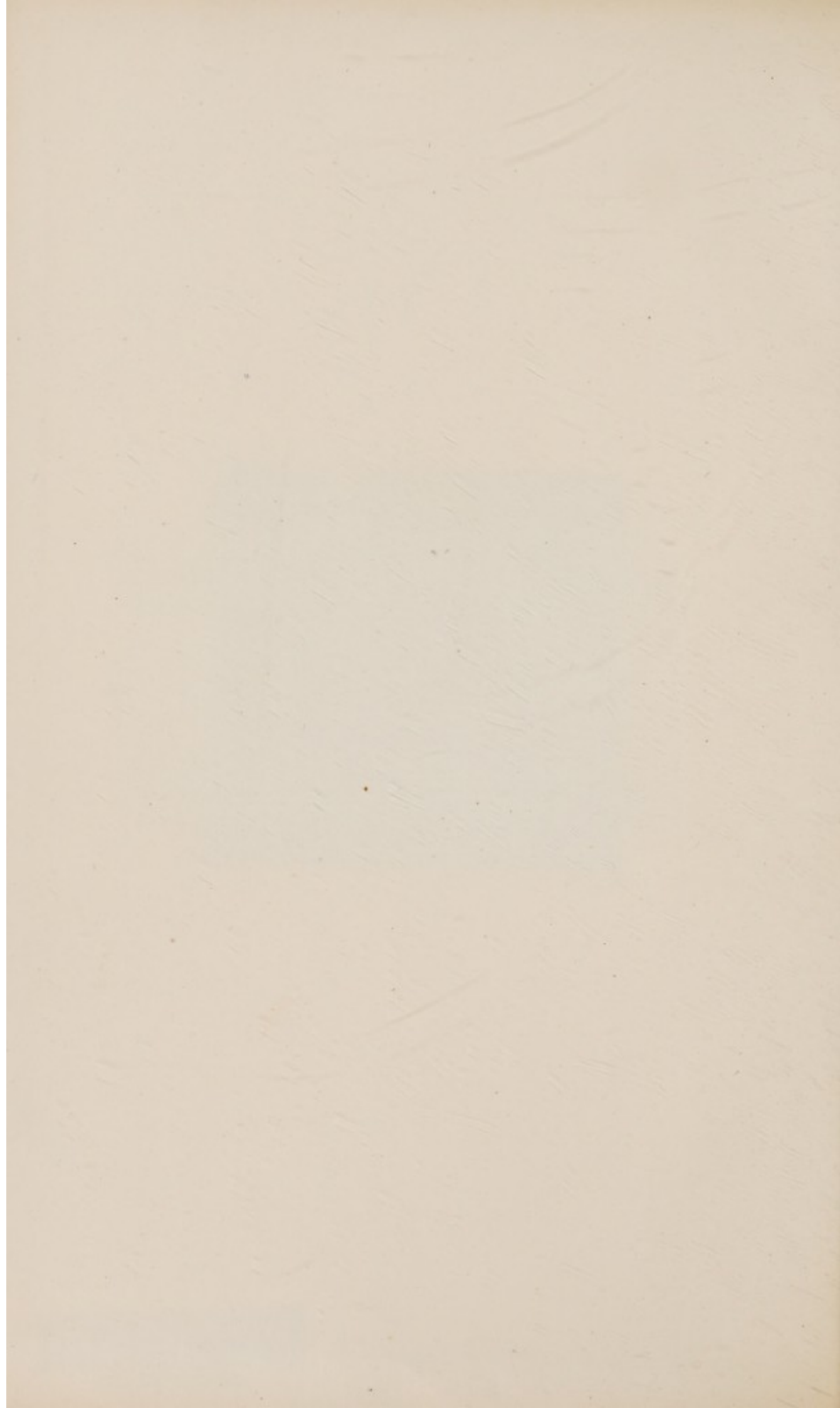
U. S.
MARINE
HOSPITAL SERVICE

1872.



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SUPERVISING STUDENTS

AND THEIR SUPERVISORS

BY THE SUPERVISOR

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERVISING SURGEON

OF THE

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

CONTAINING A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE SERVICE FROM THE
DATE OF ITS ORGANIZATION IN 1798.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1872.

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RECEIVED BY CORRESPONDENT

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERVISING SURGEON
OF THE
MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BUREAU OF U. S. MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit a report of the operations of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, prefaced by a brief history of the service from the date of its organization.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WOODWORTH,
*Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service
of the United States.*

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEMORIAL ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY ON THE 15TH DAY OF MAY, 1894

BY
JAMES H. HARRIS, M.D.
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, from its first settlement by the English in 1790, to the present time, is a history of the growth of a great city, and of the development of a great nation. It is a history of the struggle for freedom, and of the triumph of liberty over tyranny. It is a history of the growth of a great city, and of the development of a great nation. It is a history of the struggle for freedom, and of the triumph of liberty over tyranny.

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HISTORICAL.

In the year 1798 a law was enacted by Congress imposing a tax of twenty cents per month on seamen employed on American vessels engaged in the foreign and coasting trades, to be collected by the several collectors of customs, and out of the fund thus created the President of the United States was authorized to provide for the temporary relief and maintenance of sick and disabled seamen in hospitals, or in such other manner as he should direct; provided, however, that the moneys collected in each district should be expended therein.

The same act provided that when there should be a sufficient surplus, after defraying the expenses of temporary relief to seamen, it should be used in erecting marine hospitals.

The President was also authorized to appoint directors of marine hospitals at such ports as he should think proper, whose duty should be to provide for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen, and to direct the expenditure of the fund. No appointments of directors appear to have been made, owing, probably, to the fact that no compensation was allowed except for actual expenditures incurred in the discharge of the duties imposed by the act.

The year following the passage of the first act, the law was so extended as to embrace the officers and seamen of the Navy, who continued thereafter to receive the benefits of the fund, to which they contributed in common with the merchant marine until the establishment of a separate fund for the Navy, February 26, 1811.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITALS IN OPERATION IN 1802.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a report to Congress dated February 16, 1802, stated that marine hospitals, exclusively appropriated to seamen, had been altogether established and solely supported out of the marine hospital fund at Norfolk, Boston, Newport, and Charleston, South Carolina; but that the hospital at Newport had recently been discontinued.

No other mention of a hospital at Newport appears to have been made, which encourages the belief that the hospital at that port must have been of a temporary character.

The first marine hospital, established under the act of 1798, was located at Washington Point, Norfolk, Virginia, and was purchased in the

year 1800. During the years 1802 and 1803 a marine hospital was built for the port of Boston, and was located in Charlestown, on the right bank of the Mystic river. The building, which was constructed of wood, in the form of an L, and which is still standing, was transferred to the Navy Department in 1824, and a site was selected at Chelsea for a new hospital, which was built in 1826-'27, of stone.

The expenditures attending the establishment of hospitals at Norfolk and Boston were defrayed from the fund resulting from the tax imposed upon seamen.

The hospital at Charleston, South Carolina, referred to by the Secretary of the Treasury in 1802, appears not to have been a government hospital, as a marine hospital at that port was first opened to receive seamen in the year 1834. In June, 1802, Mr. Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, proposed to the City Council of Charleston that they should take charge of such sick and disabled seamen as might apply for relief at that place, for which they were to receive the hospital dues collected at their port, and \$15,000 out of the general hospital fund, for the erection of a marine hospital. The same proposal, which was renewed in 1803, was accepted November 2, 1804, with the provision, made on the part of the council, that the city should be allowed to levy a duty on tonnage of vessels to supply any deficiency that might result from building and maintaining the hospital. The City Council assumed the charge of sick and disabled seamen at the port of Charleston in April, 1805, and, one year thereafter, Congress gave its assent to an Act of the Legislature of South Carolina, imposing a tonnage duty of six cents on vessels entering Charleston from any foreign port, which was afterwards increased to ten cents. No further steps appear to have been taken toward the erection of a hospital at Charleston until 1815, when Mr. Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, purchased a site at Hampstead for \$5,500, paying for the same out of the marine hospital fund. Years passed on, and, in 1830, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for a hospital, \$12,050 of which were paid to the City Council for interest on \$15,000, from January, 1818, to May, 1830, for indemnity for damages sustained from being obliged to provide a building for a hospital in consequence of the failure of the Treasury Department to furnish \$15,000 for the erection of a marine hospital, according to the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury made in 1802.

In 1831, work was commenced on the site which had been provided at Hampstead sixteen years before, but as no secure foundation could be obtained without the driving of piles, the site was abandoned and another was selected in the city of Charleston, where a hospital was finally completed in December, 1833, of which the City Council was

notified to take charge and assume the care and management, as previously provided.

Before taking charge of the hospital, the City Council appointed a committee to examine the building, who, in their report thereon, represented that the roof leaked in several places, that the piazza floors, six in number, were so laid as to throw the water on the building instead of throwing it off, thereby keeping the walls damp to such an extent as to be conspicuous on the plastering within. Several other serious defects were represented to exist. The leasing of the marine hospital at Charleston to the city authorities appears not to have been attended with happy results, as seamen made complaints to the Department that they had been discharged from the hospital and the rooms appropriated to other purposes.

APPLICATION OF THE HOSPITAL FUND AND CHARACTER OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

For nearly forty years after the establishment of the marine hospital service, the expense attending the maintenance of sick and disabled seamen had to be met out of the fund created by the tax upon seamen. The demands for relief far exceeded the resources at command, as during that time few deficiency appropriations were made by Congress; hence, various restrictions were from time to time imposed, to keep the disbursements within the capacity of the fund. Seamen afflicted with chronic or incurable diseases were altogether excluded from relief, and only those admitted to its benefits who were expected to be able to return to duty in a short time, and who were in helpless circumstances. In no case was relief allowed to be extended beyond a period of four months. In places where there were no public or local hospitals, and where more advantageous terms could not be made, medical charges were restricted to 20 cents per diem, with boarding, lodging, nursing, and washing at \$2 50 per week. An addition, however, of twenty per cent. to these amounts was made for all districts south of the Potomac.

Nearly every letter of the Department written during the above period, and later, in relation to relief, enjoined upon Collectors to keep the expenditures of the fund within the lowest limit. With such meagre compensation, only the poorest fare and accommodations could be expected, and in many instances no others were furnished. The Secretary of the Navy, in a communication to Congress, dated December 24, 1810, said of one of the hospitals devoted to seamen:

"To give you some faint idea of what is called the hospital at this station, imagine to yourself an old mill, situated upon the margin of a mill-pond, where every high tide flows, from twelve to fifteen inches, upon the lower floor, and there deposits a

quantity of mud and sediment, and which has no other covering to protect the sick from the inclemency of the season than a common clap-board outside, without any lining or ceiling on the inside."

It was claimed that the fund was to be considered as auxiliary to the provision made by the municipal authorities, rather than as a full compensation for the relief which was due to the wants of sick and disabled seamen. In view of the inadequacy of the fund, a more liberal ruling was impracticable.

The administration of the fund on this principle worked the greatest hardships in the new cities and towns which sprang up on the banks of the western lakes and rivers, where few accommodations were to be had for the care of sick strangers left helpless upon their shores. Those who engaged in the commerce of the western rivers were subjected to climatic changes that were to them very pernicious. The numbers who perished in the long-descending voyages of the flat-bottomed boats which left the upper waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries, in summer and early autumn, to find a market for the fruits of their toil, at New Orleans, were very great. Nothing was more common than for two out of the five hands who generally managed those boats to die; and it sometimes happened that the whole crew perished from disease, and that the boat with its cargo was left deserted.

The steamboats ascending the Mississippi and its tributaries brought up every year a great number of deck passengers, chiefly the sons of farmers returning from their flat-boat voyages, many of whom died on board, while others were left on shore at the river towns helpless and among strangers. The cholera epidemic of 1832 and 1834 added greatly to the catalogue of ills. Moved by a feeling of common humanity for the large class of our young men who had surrendered the endearments of a life spent at home, and united their fortunes with strangers by embarking in the more daring, precarious, and toilsome interests of commerce—a pursuit, more than most others, beset with temptations to risk of health and life, to recklessness of character and insensibility to future wants—sensible also of the sufferings attendant upon such an improvident life, whole communities, both on the seaboard and in the interior districts, petitioned Congress for additional appropriations and the enactment of laws providing increased facilities for the relief of this unfortunate class. From one port it was reported that no better place could be offered to sick seamen than the warehouses and deserted tenements along the wharf; from another, that they had to be sent to the city almshouse, which was also connected with a penitentiary for common vagrants and petty convicts; and from another, the sad story

was told that seamen, sick with various diseases—cholera, small pox, &c.—were often forced promiscuously into the same chamber, where the dying and the dead were alike neglected.

PROVISION FOR MARINE HOSPITALS ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

The appeals, made alike to the munificence of the Government and to its high obligation to protect and cherish the interests of commerce, were not unheeded by the representatives of the people. Congress passed an Act, which was approved March 3, 1837, authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a Board of Medical Officers of the Army to select and purchase sites for marine hospitals on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and Lake Erie. The board appointed in pursuance of the Act, consisting of Surgeon B. F. Harney and Assistant Surgeons H. L. Heiskell and J. M. Cuyler, made their report to the Secretary of War in November, 1837, having selected sites, ranging from eight to eighteen acres in extent, at the ports of Natchez, Mississippi; Napoleon, Arkansas; St. Louis, Missouri; Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky; Wheeling, Virginia, and Cleveland, Ohio. The board recommended that the buildings to be constructed should be planned with a view to future enlargement, without injury to symmetry, &c. It is a significant fact that the plans for marine hospitals, drawn by Mr. Robert Mills, architect, in the year 1837, have been followed by the Government, without material change, down to the hospital now being constructed at Chicago, Illinois. Marine hospitals were subsequently built at all the ports recommended by the Army Board, except Wheeling. Pittsburg claimed and finally obtained the hospital at that port instead of at Wheeling. Considerable delay in erecting hospitals at the points selected on the western waters appears to have resulted from placing the subject under the direction of the Secretary of War. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, dated May 3, 1844, said, in reference to an appropriation for a marine hospital at Cleveland: "This Department has no information as to what has heretofore been done in the premises, the subject having been placed by the Act of May 3, 1837, under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The hospitals at the ports named were constructed at intervals between the years 1845 and 1851. Prior to the first-named date, hospital buildings were commenced at New Orleans and Mobile.

HOSPITAL AT MACDONOUGH, OPPOSITE NEW ORLEANS—(SOLD.)

In the year 1837, a site upon which to erect a marine hospital for the port of New Orleans was purchased at Macdonough, on the right bank of the Mississippi river and opposite New Orleans. After the purchase was made, it was reported to the Department that the site was objectionable because of its proximity to ship-yards and slaughter-houses; but this information seems not to have prevented the work of erecting the hospital, which was commenced in 1838, and, after expending over \$30,000 thereon, the work was discontinued until 1841, when \$7,350 were expended for work necessary to protect the building against the weather. Additional appropriations were made and work on the building was again commenced in 1845; and, although the hospital was reported as completed in 1849, extensive alterations were required in the following year, making the total expenditure \$122,772 70.

The hospital was first opened for the reception of patients in 1849, (?) and was continued in use until early in June, 1858, when it was abandoned, and the patients were removed to the United States barracks below the city of New Orleans, in consequence of an inundation of the marine hospital grounds by the overflow of the Mississippi river. After the hospital was vacated, a watchman was placed in charge of the building and continued on duty until the breaking out of the war. Such remnants of the building as remained after the close of the war were sold in 1866, for the sum of \$300, but the amount does not appear to have been paid into the Treasury.

SECOND HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS—(UNFINISHED)

Five years after the hospital at Macdonough, which it had required about twelve years to complete, was first occupied, and while it was in successful operation, a site for a second marine hospital for New Orleans was selected in a swamp back of the city, and the erection thereon of an immense cast-iron hospital was commenced in 1856. Notwithstanding the preparation for a foundation for the building by the driving of piles, the walls of a portion of the structure sunk about two feet before completion, and had to be reconstructed. The work on the hospital building was suspended in July, 1860, after more than a half million of dollars had been expended. During the war a large amount of work was done on the building by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army to fit it for a military hospital, including the erection of a kitchen, and the flooring of the entire building. Notwithstanding the inauguration of a system of drainage, and the improvement of the grounds resulting from filling up with decaying vegetation during the seven-

teen years which had elapsed since the purchase of the site, together with the more substantial sanitary improvements made under the military command of General Butler, the first successful Health Officer of New Orleans, the site is still an unhealthful, and consequently an improper, locality for a hospital.

To complete the building in accordance with the original plans would probably require an additional expenditure of \$200,000. The building has never been occupied as a marine hospital, and it is better that it should be suffered to rust away than to try the experiment.

HOSPITAL AT MOBILE—(LEASED.)

In 1837 a site was purchased in Mobile upon which to erect a marine hospital, but the title proving defective, a new location was obtained in 1838, and work was commenced on the building in the following year, which was completed in March, 1843. During the war of the rebellion all of the outfit of the hospital disappeared, and nothing remains that can be claimed by the Government except the old building and grounds. The hospital is at present leased to Dr. O. L. Crampton, who has the care of the marine patients and management of the hospital. It is consequently designated a hospital of Class II. The building is old, and unworthy of any considerable outlay for repairs.

HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA—(IN USE.)

A site for a marine hospital for the port of Pittsburg was purchased as early as 1842, at a point on the Ohio river below Alleghany City, but the hospital was not commenced until 1845. After expending the small appropriation available at that time, the work was suspended until 1849, when it was resumed. The building was completed in 1851.

The hospital, which is still in use, is considerably dilapidated, but the main objection to it is its location in the midst of manufacturing establishments. There is a blast-furnace on one side of the grounds, and a railway-iron rolling mill on the other; so that, no matter which way the wind blows, the hospital is continually filled with soot and smoke. The service at this post is small. Dr. J. Wilson Wishart is the present surgeon in charge.

HOSPITAL AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY—(LEASED.)

A site for a marine hospital at the port of Louisville was selected, in 1837, by the Board of Army Surgeons appointed for the purpose. The purchase of the grounds was made in 1843, and in 1845 and 1846 one-third of an appropriation of \$25,000, made for the erection of hospitals

at Pittsburg, Louisville, and Cleveland, was expended in the partial construction of one in Louisville. The funds being exhausted, the work of erection was suspended, but was commenced again in 1849, and the hospital was completed in September, 1851, and was opened for the reception of sick and disabled river-boatmen in April, 1852.

After the breaking out of the war the hospital was discontinued, but has since been opened as a hospital of Class II.

The service has greatly increased at this port during the past few years.

HOSPITAL AT CLEVELAND, OHIO—(IN USE.)

A site was selected for the Cleveland marine hospital in 1837, and was purchased in 1844, by authority of the Act of August 29, 1842. A small amount of work was done on the new hospital in 1845, but it was not until 1849 that the erection of the building was begun in earnest.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients in April, 1852, although at that time only partly completed. The hospital building, which is of cut stone, is finely located, and is under successful operation at the present time, with Dr. J. F. Armstrong as Surgeon in charge.

HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI—(LEASED.)

The location of the Natchez hospital was selected by a Board of Army Surgeons in 1837.

In August, 1842, an appropriation was made for the purchase of the grounds, which were obtained in 1845.

The erection of the hospital was commenced in July, 1849, but the prosecution of the work was delayed in consequence of an inundation of the entire site, which occurred several times during the subsequent year. The building was completed in May, 1852, and was opened for the reception of patients in August following. Since the war, the hospital has been leased to the State of Mississippi, the State agreeing to care for the marine patients, in consideration of the use of the hospital, free of charge. The hospital service of Natchez was never large enough to require a marine hospital. At present, there is no service at that port. During the past year the Collector reports that he has not admitted a single seaman to hospital.

HOSPITAL AT KEY WEST, FLORIDA—(IN USE.)

Provision for a marine hospital at Key West, Florida, was made June 15, 1844, and a brick building of sufficient size to accommodate about fifty patients was completed in April of the following year.

The hospital was partially destroyed by a hurricane, October 11, 1846, but was repaired early in 1847. The building and grounds have suffered serious injury from storms several times since the hurricane of 1846.

The hospital is still in operation, and is in charge of Dr. Robert D. Murray, who has recently been appointed Surgeon. The service has always been small, and the hospital one of the most expensive to maintain, in consequence of its isolated condition on an island.

HOSPITAL AT OCRACOE, NORTH CAROLINA—(NOT IN USE.)

The establishment of a marine hospital on the island of Ocracoke, off the coast of North Carolina, was authorized by Act of August 29, 1842. A site was selected at Ocracoke Inlet in 1843, and a hospital building, of wood, was commenced in 1846, and completed in April, 1847. The hospital was used several years for the accommodation of the few seamen who required relief at that point. It does not appear, from the records of the Department, when the hospital was abandoned.

The property consists of ten acres of land, and two buildings which are rapidly going to decay. An effort was made to sell this property in 1869. Eight hundred dollars was the highest bid obtained, which was rejected by the Department.

HOSPITAL AT PADUCAH, KENTUCKY—(BURNED.)

A location for a marine hospital at Paducah, Kentucky, was selected in December, 1842. The hospital building was commenced in 1849, opened for the reception of patients in the spring of 1852, and was continued in operation until October, 1861, when the hospital was taken possession of by the military authorities. It was burned in 1862, which was a fortunate disposition of the hospital, as the service at Paducah never was sufficient to require a marine hospital.

Since the destruction of the building, only one application for relief has been made at that port, which occurred in 1870.

The hospital grounds have been sold.

HOSPITAL AT NAPOLEON, ARKANSAS—(DESTROYED.)

Napoleon was selected as a location for a marine hospital by the Board of Army Surgeons who visited the Western waters for that purpose, in 1837. An appropriation was made in 1842 for the purchase of a site, and, early in 1849, Colonel Long, of the U. S. Topographical Engineer Corps, was charged with the erection of the hospital building. Notwithstanding that officer reported unfavorably in reference to the

location selected, by calling attention to the liability of its being inundated, and to the consequent probable destruction of the grounds, by the encroachment of the Arkansas river on one side and the Mississippi on the other, the work of erection was commenced late in the year 1849, and, after being greatly delayed by frequent overflows, was completed and opened for the reception of patients on the first day of January, 1855. The hospital was continued in use until the breaking out of the rebellion, when all information from the locality ceased for a time, during which period the hospital appears to have gone into disuse for sick seamen. In 1864-1865, the hospital was occupied by the local courts, and as a hotel, and in 1868, the grounds were washed away and the building fell into the river.

During the occupation of the hospital, it was brought into use chiefly on occasions of steamboat explosions, but, at the time of its destruction, it was not required for the purpose for which it was built.

The remnants of the wreck were sold for \$30.

FIRST HOSPITAL AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—(BURNED.)

A portion of the land adjacent to old Fort Dearborn, in the city of Chicago, was set apart for marine hospital purposes by the Act of August 3, 1848, and provision was made in June of the following year for the erection of a hospital building, which was commenced in the fall of the same year, and opened for the reception of seamen in the spring of 1852. In 1864, the hospital and grounds were sold, but possession was retained, and the premises had not been surrendered at the time of the destruction of the building and contents by the great fire of October, 1871.

The hospital cost \$64,070 98, and sold for \$132,000.

SECOND HOSPITAL AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—(UNFINISHED.)

The Act of June 20, 1864, authorizing the sale of the old marine hospital at Chicago, also provided for the purchase of a more eligible site, and for the erection thereon of a new hospital building. A site was selected at a point on the lake shore, about five miles north of the harbor, which was purchased in January, 1867, and the hospital building, which was commenced shortly thereafter, is at the present time nearly completed.

It is the finest structure of its kind in the country, and possesses many features which make it far superior to the marine hospitals hitherto constructed. Care has been given to the ventilation of the wards, and the heating apparatus and laundry are provided for in a separate building.

The locality is objectionable on account of its distance from the port. It is believed that one-fourth of the amount which has already been expended, and the additional amount required to complete the present building and fit it for occupation, would have been sufficient to construct a hospital which would meet the wants of the service equally well.

It is deemed advisable, particularly for sanitary reasons, not to occupy the new hospital before spring, even if it should be completed during the winter. Since the burning of the old hospital, good accommodations have been provided for the seamen in the Mercy Hospital, and Dr. E. O. F. Roler, as superintending surgeon, has had charge of the service at this port.

HOSPITAL AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI—(IN USE.)

Although the establishment of a marine hospital at St. Louis was recommended by the Board of Army Surgeons, in 1837, and an appropriation for the purchase of a site was made in August, 1842, it was not until March, 1850, that steps were taken to carry forward the work. A site was obtained from the War Department, and the erection of a large brick hospital was commenced. It was completed and occupied about the first of July, 1858.

During the war, the hospital was put to the additional use of sheltering sick and wounded soldiers, and, to increase its facilities, pavilion wards were built by the Army, and are now used during the summer months for seamen. The hospital and grounds are at present in good condition, and are under the charge of Dr. S. H. Melcher.

HOSPITAL AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA—(NOT IN USE.)

The deserted hospital building situated on Rincon Point, in the city of San Francisco, was commenced in 1851, and was opened to marine patients in 1854. The hospital was very large, strongly built, and luxuriously furnished. The building was abandoned in 1868, on account of a slight injury which it sustained by reason of an earthquake. The injuries consisted of the throwing down of a chimney and cracking of the plastering in one end of the building. Since the abandonment of the hospital, it has gone to ruin to such an extent as to make the repair of the building impracticable, and consequently of no further use to the service.

Marine patients are at present maintained by contract in a local hospital provided by private parties. The medical management of this hospital, and of the service of the port, are under the charge of Dr. C. N. Ellinwood, appointed by the Department.

HOSPITAL AT EVANSVILLE, INDIANA—(SOLD.)

Provision for a marine hospital at Evansville, Indiana, was made in 1850, and a brick hospital building erected, which was completed in 1856. The hospital and grounds were sold in 1867 for about one-sixth of their original cost.

HOSPITAL AT PORTLAND, MAINE—(IN USE.)

The site selected for the marine hospital at Portland is one which possesses great natural beauty. The hospital, which was authorized by the Act of August 31, 1852, although reported as completed in December, 1856, was not occupied until July, 1859. The building has had extensive repairs since it was first occupied, and still requires an outlay of twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. The building is imposing in appearance, but was badly planned and defectively constructed. It would, in the opinion of the Supervising Surgeon, be a wiser plan to build a pavilion hospital on another part of the grounds, to cost about twenty thousand dollars, than to expend twelve or fifteen thousand dollars in repairing the old building, which has already cost \$122,590 88.

The service at Portland is small. Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden has been the Surgeon in charge since 1861.

HOSPITAL AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI—(SOLD.)

A marine hospital at Vicksburg was completed in June, 1856, and was opened for the reception of patients in that year. The building escaped destruction at the siege; and after the capture of the city by the Union Army, the hospital was taken possession of by the Medical Department of the Army.

The hospital and grounds were sold in 1870 for \$20,257 52.

Seamen are at present cared for in the State hospital.

PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.

In August, 1854, an appropriation of \$20,000, was made for the purpose of erecting a marine hospital at Pensacola, Florida. A marine hospital has not been built, neither has a site been purchased. At the time the appropriation was made, the Government was occupying, for a marine hospital, a small building, which had been rented for the purpose. The building was consumed by fire in November, 1854, and another was obtained in its stead. At present, the seamen are provided for in a private local hospital. It is believed that the service at this port is not of sufficient magnitude to justify the establishment of a marine hospital by the Government.

HOSPITAL AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN—(IN USE.)

The marine hospital at Detroit is well located, and in a good state of preservation. The hospital was built in 1856-'57, and was opened for the reception of patients in November of the last-named year. The aggregate cost of the property is \$182,665 48.

Dr. James A. Brown is the present Surgeon in charge.

HOSPITAL AT CINCINNATI, OHIO—(SOLD.)

In January, 1856, a site was purchased in the city of Cincinnati, for the purpose of erecting thereon a marine hospital. It appears from the records of the Department that certain buildings were already on the grounds, at the time of the purchase. A hospital was, however, erected on the usual plan, and completed in 1860, at an expense of \$182,665 48. Upon the breaking out of the war, Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati, requested permission to take possession of the hospital, and fit it up for the reception of wounded soldiers. The request was granted, and possession of the premises was retained by the War Department during the continuance of the war.

In 1866, the building and grounds were sold for \$70,500, and, immediately thereafter, an arrangement was made for the care of sick and disabled seamen within the hospital, which was never used for the purpose for which it was intended, while it remained in the possession of the Government.

HOSPITAL AT BURLINGTON, IOWA—(SOLD.)

The establishment of a marine hospital at Burlington, Iowa, was authorized by the Act of August 4, 1854. A site was purchased in January, 1856, and the hospital was completed in 1858. The Surgeon and employés were appointed in March of the last-named year, and every arrangement was completed for the reception of patients. The first seaman who appears to have availed himself of the advantages of the new hospital was admitted during the period from May 1 to December 31, 1861. Again, from September, 1863, to January, 1864, four seamen were admitted. In August, 1864, the management of the hospital was turned over to the Medical Director of the Department of the Northwest, and on the 23d of January, 1865, the Surgeon and employés were discharged, and the hospital was ordered to be closed. In the following month, all of the movable property was ordered to be sold, and, in 1867, the building and grounds were disposed of for the sum of \$6,000. The aggregate cost of this property was \$29,996 84.

HOSPITAL AT ST. MARK'S, FLORIDA—(TRANSFERRED TO WAR DEPARTMENT.)

A marine hospital was authorized by Act of August 4, 1854, to be established at St. Mark's, Florida. In the spring of 1859 the hospital was completed, and was organized by the appointment of a surgeon, steward, matron, and other employes.

Prior to the breaking out of the war very few patients applied for relief, and, after that period, all reports ceased for a time. The building was not opened as a marine hospital after the close of the war. The War Department took possession of the building, and the property was finally transferred to that Department. The sum of \$25,758 was expended on the hospital.

HOSPITAL AT BURLINGTON, VERMONT—(SOLD.)

The marine hospital which was erected at Burlington, Vermont, in 1857-'58, at a cost of \$39,572 30, was sold in 1866, for \$7,164 41, having never been used for the purpose for which it was intended, in consequence of the lack of patients.

HOSPITAL AT WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA—(SOLD.)

The marine hospital, built at Wilmington, North Carolina, in 1858-'60, at an expenditure of \$43,897 44, was sold in 1870 for the sum of \$4,020, having never been used as a marine hospital.

HOSPITAL AT GALENA, ILLINOIS—(SOLD.)

A marine hospital, at Galena, Illinois, was completed October 4, 1859, but was not organized and opened to receive patients until the spring of 1861. After keeping up the hospital organization for about four years and a half, much of the time with only one or two patients, and often with empty wards, the hospital was closed and all of the officers and employes were discharged, except the steward, who was retained to take charge of the building.

In 1868 the property was sold, for which the sum of \$6,321 08 has been received, and a note for \$1,000 yet remains unpaid. The property cost \$48,797 58.

THIRD HOSPITAL FOR THE PORT OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS—(IN USE.)

The marine hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, completed in 1827, and paid for out of the marine hospital fund, was authorized to be sold by Act of March 3, 1855. The same Act provided for the establishment of a new marine hospital, and, in accordance therewith, ten acres of land,

belonging to the grounds of the Navy hospital at Chelsea, were set apart as a site for the new hospital, which was erected at an aggregate expenditure to date of \$393,452 48. The hospital building, which is one of the largest of its class, is finely located and is imposing in appearance, but was badly planned, both for health and economical management. The ventilation is poor, and the floors are made of inferior material, full of cracks and difficult to cleanse. One of the results of these defects is the prevalence of erysipelas among surgical cases treated in the hospital; hardly a wounded patient escaping the extra risk to life to which this complication subjects him. The results obtained are believed to be fair expositions of the influence of ill-constructed wards, as the patients, under Dr. A. B. Bancroft, the surgeon in charge, are well cared for and nourished.

HOSPITAL AT PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON TERRITORY—(SOLD.)

It appears from the records of the Register's office that the sum of \$165 was paid into the Treasury, March 10, 1869, on account of sale of marine hospital at Port Angeles, Washington Territory. The buildings were sold in accordance with instructions contained in Department letter of April, 1868, at the time the port of entry was changed to Port Townsend; but, up to date, no record has been found of the establishment of a marine hospital at this port.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITALS—SUMMARY.

The foregoing account of United States marine hospitals shows that thirty-two have been established since the organization of the service in 1798, at an aggregate cost of \$3,214,518 95. Ten marine hospitals are in present use for the accommodation of sick and disabled seamen, seven of which are conducted solely by the Government, and three leased to private parties. Two marine hospitals are unfinished; two have been abandoned; one was transferred to the War Department; one burned; one washed into the river; and fifteen were sold for the sum of \$376,879 60.

OTHER HOSPITALS DEVOTED TO SEAMEN.

Aside from the United States marine hospitals now in use, there are thirty-nine hospitals, at thirty-six different ports, which are owned by private or corporate parties, and are devoted, in whole or in part, to the accommodation of seamen. There are also thirty-four of the smaller ports where relief is furnished in extemporized hospitals—usually private dwellings.

SURGEONS AT THE LARGE PORTS.

At the ports of New York, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Chicago, four of the largest ports, "Medical Inspectors of Marine Hospitals" are stationed, whose duties are to superintend all matters relating to the marine hospital service of their respective ports; to admit the seamen to hospital, and discharge them therefrom when necessary; to prescribe for the trivial cases, and look after the collection of the hospital tax, &c.

The officers filling these positions are Dr. Heber Smith, at New York; Dr. E. O. F. Roler, at Chicago; Dr. Orsamus Smith, at New Orleans; and Dr. C. N. Ellinwood, at San Francisco. These gentlemen have been selected on account of their professional culture, and the results attained at their respective stations are evidence of their administrative ability.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

An Act, approved by the President June 29, 1870, entitled "An Act to reorganize the marine hospital service, and to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen," increased the tax from twenty to forty cents per month, and provided that the same should be collected from each seaman employed on registered, enrolled, or licensed vessels of the United States. Fishing vessels and canal-boats are not included. The same Act also provided for the appointment of a Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States, whose duty it is, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to supervise all matters connected with the service and with the disbursement of the fund provided by the Act. This office was first filled in April, 1871, by the appointment of the present incumbent.

That the marine hospital service had suffered from the lack of proper medical supervision, is a fact too apparent to be controverted. Many abuses had crept into the service which it was impossible to correct without the aid of a supervising officer versed in sanitary science, and familiar with the management of hospitals. Sensible of this need of the service, the present Secretary of the Treasury, pending the preparation and passage of the Act of June, 1870, availed himself of the advice of Surgeon J. S. Billings of the United States Army, who gave valuable aid to the service in the limited time he was able to spare from his duties in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army.

While it is believed that the following account of the operations of the service, during the last fiscal year, shows many improvements over the operations of former years, it is not claimed that the reorganization of the service is fully completed. That end, so desirable to be attained,

has necessarily been delayed in consequence of the limited clerical force allowed to transact the current business of the office, and the consequent demands in that direction upon the time of the Supervising Surgeon.

OPERATIONS OF THE SERVICE DURING 1872.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, four hundred and five thousand eight hundred and fourteen days of hospital relief were furnished to twelve thousand three hundred and two sick and disabled American seamen, being an average of thirty-two and nine-tenths days for each patient treated in hospital. Eight hundred and fifty-four seamen, afflicted with diseases not requiring rest and treatment in hospital, were relieved by medicine furnished them, making the total number of seamen relieved thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty-six.

Five hundred and twenty-one deaths occurred, or a fraction less than four per cent. of the number treated.

The total cost of the service for the fiscal year, exclusive of erecting and repairing hospital buildings, was \$396,263 11, being an average for each patient of 97.6 cents per day, against an expenditure of \$453,082 42, or an average of \$1 04 per day, incurred in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871.

Hospital money collections for the last fiscal year amount to \$323,700 05, which is an increase of \$35,554 63 over the amount collected in 1871, under the operations of the same law.

DIFFERENCE IN THE COST OF THE SERVICE FOR 1871-72.

A comparison of the cost of the service for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1871, and June 30, 1872, shows a difference in favor of the last-named year of \$56,819 31, or 12½ per cent. diminished expenditures.

CAUSES WHICH LEGITIMATELY INCREASED THE EXPENDITURES IN 1872.

Notwithstanding the diminished expenditures, the facilities for affording relief have been considerably increased during the last year; relief having been furnished in seventy-two customs districts in 1871, and in eighty-one districts in 1872. The unusually large number of seamen affected with small-pox during the last year, owing to the prevalence of that disease throughout the country, has augmented the total expenditures, as well as increased the average daily cost of hospital relief; it being much more expensive to furnish proper care and treatment to seamen suffering from contagious than from noncontagious diseases. The salaries of medical officers at several of the principal ports have also been increased one-half during the last year.

SOME OF THE CAUSES OF DIMINISHED EXPENDITURE IN 1872.

The diminished cost of the service during the last fiscal year is chiefly due to the following causes: It was formerly the custom at many of the ports to send to hospital nearly every applicant for relief; consequently, many were relieved who had not contributed to the fund, and who were, therefore, not entitled to its benefits, while others who had contributed to the fund were maintained in hospital, although the nature of their diseases did not render such relief necessary.

The first-named irregularity has been, to a great extent, corrected; and to reform the latter there has been inaugurated, during the last year, a system of out-door relief, as has been stated in a preceding paragraph, by which eight hundred and fifty-four seamen, afflicted with trivial diseases, not requiring rest and treatment in hospital, have been relieved by medicine only, the expense in each case not exceeding, on an average, the cost of a single day in hospital.

The introduction of the system of obtaining bids from different parties for supplying subsistence, medicines, &c., for the use of the marine hospitals, has been attended with favorable results. The commission of one per cent. allowed to Collectors of Customs since the organization of the service in 1798, not being in accordance with law, was abolished July 1, 1871, which has saved to the fund nearly \$4,000 during the last year.

MARINE HOSPITAL FUND—PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION.

The collection of hospital tax from seamen, at the rate of forty cents per month, since August 1, 1870, and twenty cents per month prior to that date, has been uninterrupted since the passage of the Act of 1798, with the single exception of 1837, in which year the tax was suspended and an appropriation of \$175,000 made to defray the expenses of hospital relief for that year.

As has been before stated, the fund resulting from the tax imposed upon seamen has never been sufficient to meet the demands upon it for relief.

Since 1840, Congress has made a deficiency appropriation, each year, excepting for the years 1846 and 1854, ranging from twelve to two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury in 1836, in a letter addressed to the Chairman of the House Committee on Commerce, dated February 13, of that year, stated that the whole fund was only about \$63,000 annually, though the whole number of our seamen in the merchant service at that time was supposed to exceed seventy-five thousand, and, if all

had contributed to the fund, it would, in the opinion of Secretary Woodbury, probably have been more than doubled.

The amount of hospital money collected during the past fiscal year is greater than the amount obtained during any previous fiscal year; yet it is believed that not more than three-fourths of the *lawful* tax is actually collected at the present time. Forty cents per month for the time each seaman is employed should create a fund which, if judiciously expended, would make the service self-sustaining, except, perhaps, in case of a general epidemic.

REGULATIONS OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

It is believed that the regulations of the marine hospital service have never been even approximately enforced until within the last fiscal year. The more strict adherence to the regulations has disclosed many defects in them, a number of which have been corrected by circular letters.

A thorough revision of the regulations is deemed essential, and it is the intention of the Supervising Surgeon to submit, for the approval of the Secretary, a revised edition, as soon as practicable.

SUPERVISION OF THE MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The Department work of the marine hospital service, which was formerly allotted to the Revenue Marine Division, has, under the Act for the reorganization of the marine hospital service, approved June 29, 1870, come under the immediate supervision of the Supervising Surgeon. In this branch of the service the Supervising Surgeon has been assisted by E. K. Whitaker, Esq., Reinhold Springsguth, Esq., and Dr. H. W. Sawtelle. In order to transact the rapidly-increasing business of the office, each of these gentlemen has not only declined the usual annual leave of absence, but has continued throughout the year to work overtime; Mr. Whitaker, in particular, having rendered additional service equal to about five days in each month. Although receiving but sixteen, fourteen, and twelve hundred dollars respectively, these gentlemen have cheerfully made these personal sacrifices without extra compensation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Proposed amendments to the Law.

I would respectfully recommend that Congress be asked so to amend the law regulating the marine hospital service as to include within its provisions the officers and seamen of the Revenue Cutters, Coast Sur-

vey vessels, vessels of the Engineer Corps of the Army, and of the Light-house Board. It is suggested that Yachts might properly be included, as the seamen employed thereon are usually selected from among those who are engaged, for a portion of the year, on merchant vessels, and who, during such time, come under the operation of the law.

The term "Seamen" should be defined so as to include all employes on such vessels as are subject to hospital tax.

FOREIGN SEAMEN.

I beg to invite your attention to Section 5 of an Act approved May 3, 1802, (2 Statutes, p. 193,) which fixes the charge for the care and treatment of foreign seamen at seventy-five cents per diem, and to suggest that Congress be asked so to amend the law as to allow the Department to regulate the charge at each port where there is a United States Marine Hospital, in order to cover the actual expense of food, medicine, and nursing. Under the operation of the present law, the loss to the fund, in consequence of maintaining foreign seamen, amounts to several thousand dollars per annum. This provision of an ancient statute works manifest injury in the administration of the service.

PROPOSED NEW HOSPITALS.

I respectfully recommend the purchase of a site convenient to the port of New York, and the erection thereon of a pavilion hospital of two-hundred-bed capacity. I also renew the suggestion, made last year, for the erection of a pavilion hospital on Angel Island, in the bay of San Francisco, and also one near Pittsburg, on a site to be selected for that purpose; the former to accommodate one hundred and fifty patients and the latter thirty patients. The present hospital for the port of Pittsburg, located near Alleghany City, is unfit for further use, on account of its unfavorable surroundings; but the land is valuable, and should sell for nearly double the amount that will be required both to purchase a suitable site and to pay for the erection of a new hospital.

I particularly favor constructing all the hospitals of wood, and destroying them after ten or fifteen years, both as a sanitary and an economical measure, and building new ones in their stead. The prime object to be attained is to secure favorable results in the treatment of diseases and injuries, an object which has been, in the past, subordinated to architectural design, and frequently to the favoring of certain localities.

A permanent building of brick or stone should be constructed, adjacent to and separate from each hospital building, to contain the heating apparatus and laundry. At New York and San Francisco there should be a residence for the Surgeon, separate from the hospital.

OLD HOSPITALS NO LONGER REQUIRED.

The present hospital buildings at Natchez, (Mississippi,) Ocracoke, (North Carolina,) New Orleans, and San Francisco are of no use to the service. The first two named are located at ports where no applications are received for relief, and the last two are unfit for use.

REPORT OF SURGICAL CASES

TREATED IN

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITALS.

In June, 1872, the Supervising Surgeon addressed a circular letter to the surgeons in charge of hospitals devoted, in whole or in part, to seamen, requesting reports of surgical cases to be made to the Department; and, in response thereto, detailed reports of upwards of four hundred cases of injuries and surgical operations have been received, from which the following report has been compiled, and is given as a nucleus of surgical facts for future reference. The present number of any particular class of cases is not considered sufficiently large to warrant a classification for the purpose of making deductions therefrom. The surgeons in charge of the hospitals at the following named ports have failed to respond to the circular letter of the Supervising Surgeon: Detroit, Michigan; Edgartown, Massachusetts; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Pensacola, Florida; Providence, Rhode Island; Savannah, Georgia; San Francisco, California; Wilmington, North Carolina.

INJURIES AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD, FACE AND NECK.

I.—*Abstract of a Case of Fracture of the Skull.*

Seaman—was admitted to hospital at Brownsville, Texas, in 1872, suffering from extensive laceration of the scalp with a slight fracture of the skull, received while on duty, by being thrown into the sea by a wave and striking against some hard substance. He was rescued from the water, and Dr. N. H. Matas, the surgeon in charge, brought together the lacerated parts with common sutures, and applied cold-water dressings. In a short time the sutures sloughed away and the wound suppurated extensively, the patient having had syphilitic necrosis of the bones of the head for many years. He made a good recovery in about three months.

II.—*Report of a Fracture of the Parietal Bone.*

Seaman—was conveyed to hospital at Richmond, Virginia, in 1872, suffering from a fracture of the skull, with loss of voice and of the use of the extremities of one side. A few days subsequently, Dr. Hunter McGuire removed two pieces of the left parietal bone, near its anterior inferior angle, embracing the whole thickness of the bone, without the use of anæsthetics. The patient soon recovered the use of the foot and leg, and just before he was discharged from the hospital, two months from the date of injury, he began to use the hand and arm. He then visited Baltimore, Maryland, where Dr. Smith removed another small spicula of bone. Two months after leaving the hospital, he was able to speak distinctly, but slowly; his memory was defective, but improving; he had full use of his limbs, and his health was good.

III.—*Mention of a Case of Fracture of the Frontal Bone.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from the effects of a blow over the right frontal region. Three months after the reception of the injury, Dr. L. D. Gunter ætherized the patient, and, on removing a button of bone from the frontal sinus, with the trephine, found the internal table to be fractured. Erysipelas supervened, and the seaman died fourteen days subsequent to the operation.

IV.—*Note of a Case of Caries of the Mastoid Process.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, suffering from caries of the left mastoid process, of two years' duration. Dr. O. L. Crampton placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, and removed two buttons of bone, with the trephine, from the external table of the mastoid prominence. The patient recovered in seventy-six days.

V.—*Account of a Case of Laceration of the Scalp.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, with a lacerated wound of the scalp, received fourteen hours previous to admission. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths brought the parts together with sutures, and applied cold-water dressings. Erysipelas supervened. The patient recovered in one hundred and five days.

VI.—*Memorandum of a Wound of the Scalp.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, suffering from a slight wound of the scalp, received four hours before admission, for which Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths applied simple dressings. The patient recovered in ten days.

VII.—*Note of a Case of Laceration of the Scalp.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from laceration of the scalp and hand, of eighteen hours' duration, for which Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths applied simple dressings. The patient recovered in forty-one days.

VIII.—*Minute of a Case of Concussion of the Brain.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from concussion of the brain, received six hours prior to his entry into hospital. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths inserted a seton in the cervical region for the relief of the injury. The seaman recovered in four months.

IX.—*Note relative to a Fatty Tumor of the Scalp.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, with a fatty tumor situated over the occipital region. Dr. L. D. Gunter placed the patient under the influence of æther, and removed the tumor by excision. The seaman recovered in twenty-one days.

X.—*Mention of a Case of Hemiplegia.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering with hemiplegia, of sixteen days' duration. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths placed a seton in the cervical region, and the patient recovered in one hundred and five days.

XI.—*Minute of a Fracture of the Inferior Maxilla.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a simple fracture of the inferior maxilla, of thirty hours' standing. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths applied a bandage, and the patient recovered in six months.

XII.—*Note of an Incised Wound of the Face.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, for an incised wound of the face,

laying open a large portion of the soft tissues of one side. The wound was drawn together with adhesive straps by Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, and the patient recovered in forty-seven days.

XIII.—*Minute relative to the Removal of One-half of the Superior Maxilla.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1872, suffering from necrosis of the right superior maxilla, for which Dr. S. H. Melcher removed one-half of the bone without the use of anæsthetics. The patient recovered in two months.

XIV.—*Note relative to the Removal of Diseased Bone from the Face.*

Seaman—was admitted to hospital, in 1872, suffering from caries of the bones of the face, resulting from syphilis. Dr. E. Andrews, of Chicago, Illinois, placed the patient under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther and removed the diseased bone. The seaman recovered in seven weeks.

XV.—*Account of the Removal of a Tumor of the Face.*

Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from an encysted tumor situated near the angle of the jaw. Dr. H. Wardner chloroformed the patient and removed the tumor by excision. The seaman recovered perfectly and was discharged in three weeks.

XVI.—*Notes relative to Two Cases of Epithelioma of the Lower Lip.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, suffering from epithelioma, involving the greater portion of the lower lip. Dr. R. W. Coale excised the diseased parts, and the patient recovered in seventeen days.

CASE II.—Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from epithelioma of the lower lip, of three months' standing. The diseased parts were excised by Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden, the surgeon in charge. The patient recovered in two months. Dr. Fessenden reports that, four years subsequent to the operation, the patient was free from the disease.

XVII.—*Account of an Extirpation of the Eye-ball for Erysipelas.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from facial erysipelas. One month subsequent to his entry into hospital, Dr. L. D. Gunter ætherized the patient and enucleated the eye-ball. The seaman recovered.

XVIII.—*Report of a Case of Extirpation of the Eye-ball for Staphyloma.*

Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Hyannis, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from staphyloma with sympathetic irritation of the opposite eye, the patient complaining of severe pain in the head. Dr. Peter Pineo, the surgeon in charge, placed the patient under the influence of æther and removed the globe of the eye by Bomet's method. The pain in the head ceased, and the patient made an excellent recovery in one month. The operator reports that an artificial eye is worn by the patient.

XIX.—*Account of a Case of Cataract.*

Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, for cataract of eighteen months' standing. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, the surgeon in charge, placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and performed the linear operation successfully. The seaman recovered in about four months, with good sight.

XX.—*Minute of an Operation for Cataract.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, for the treatment of a cortical cataract of the left eye, of five years' standing. Dr. O. L. Crampton, the surgeon in charge, having placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, removed the cataract by extraction. The patient recovered in about one month, with sight partially restored; and when seen by the operator, a few months subsequently, the sight was still improving.

XXI.—*Mention of an Operation for Cataract.*

Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, on account of a cataract of the eye. The cataract was successfully removed by extraction by Dr. H. Wardner, the surgeon in charge. The patient was discharged, improved, in one month.

XXII.—*Memorandum of an Operation for Cataract.*

Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from a cataract complicated with glaucoma. Dr. H. Wardner placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and removed the cataract by extraction. The patient recovered in two weeks, with the sight of the eye but little improved.

XXIII.—*Abstract of an Operation for Artificial Pupil.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, to be treated for corneal opacity of the right eye resulting from ulcers of about one year's standing. Dr. O. L. Crampton placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and performed the operation of iridectomy. The seaman recovered in forty-five days, with the sight of the eye materially improved.

XXIV.—*Report of a Case of Iritis.*

Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Hyannis, Massachusetts, in 1872, having suffered from repeated attacks of iritis, resulting in closure of the pupil of one eye, opacity of the humors, and disorganization of the iris. The pupil of the opposite eye had nearly closed from the same cause, and the patient was nearly blind. Dr. Peter Pineo performed the operation of iridectomy without the use of anæsthetics. The operation was partially successful. The opacity of the humors permitted only a slight impression on the retina through the artificial pupil.

XXV.—*Account of a Case of Gunshot Wound of the Neck.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, having received a gunshot wound in 1863, the ball still remaining lodged in the neck. Dr. S. H. Melcher, the surgeon in charge, removed the missile, through an incision, and the patient was discharged in a few days entirely relieved.

XXVI.—*Report of the Removal of a Tumor of the Neck.*

Seaman—entered hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from a tumor of the neck. Dr. E. Andrews placed the patient under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther and excised the diseased parts. The patient recovered in three weeks.

XXVII.—*Report of a Case of Fibro-Recurrent Tumor of the Neck Removed Successfully.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, suffering from a fibro-recurrent tumor, involving a portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle and adjacent tissues of the right side of the neck. This patient had been operated upon by Dr. Bullock, of Savannah, Georgia, twenty-five months previous to admission into hospital at Mobile, and had remained free from

any effects of the disease until two months prior to his last entry into hospital. He was placed under the influence of chloroform, and all recognized diseased structures were removed, together with the sub-maxillary gland, by Dr. O. L. Crampton, the surgeon in charge. The patient recovered in forty-three days.

INJURIES AND DISEASES OF THE TRUNK.

XXVIII.—*Note of the Removal of a Sarcomatous Tumor.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, suffering from a sarcomatous tumor of eight months' duration. The tumor was removed by Professor J. B. Hodgen, M. D., and the patient was relieved. He died one year subsequently, however, of hæmatodes.

XXIX.—*Report of a Fatal Case of Senile Gangrene, from Monthly Sick Report of O. L. Crampton, M. D.*

Seaman William Freed was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, October 15, 1871, on account of an injury of the back. Shortly after his reception into hospital, senile gangrene manifested itself, from which the patient died December 15, 1871. At the autopsy, a commencing aneurism at the arch of the aorta was revealed, resulting from ossific deposit between the middle and inner coats of the vessel, and also a plug at the bifurcation of the abdominal aorta occluding completely the left common iliac, and partially the right.

XXX.—*Note of a Punctured Wound of the Abdomen with Escape of Intestines.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a punctured wound of the abdomen, involving the intestines, inflicted thirteen hours prior to admission. The protruded intestines having been cleansed, and the puncture closed with sutures, they were returned to the abdominal cavity by Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, the surgeon in charge. Pyæmia supervened, and the patient died on the twenty-second day.

XXXI.—*Minute of a Punctured Wound of the Abdomen.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, having received, sixteen hours previously,

a punctured wound of the abdomen. Simple water dressings were applied. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths reports that the patient died two months after the reception of the injury.

XXXII.—*Memorandum of Two Cases of Abdominal Dropsy.*

CASE I.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, on account of ascites. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, the surgeon in charge, performed the operation of paracentesis abdominis, and the patient made a good recovery in four months.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from abdominal dropsy. Paracentesis abdominis was performed three times during the eight weeks that the patient remained in hospital. He was discharged greatly improved. The operator, Dr. H. Wardner, reported the case.

XXXIII.—*Report of a Fatal Case of Aneurism of the Arteria Innominata, by A. B. Bancroft, M. D.*

Seaman A. W.—a very healthy-looking man, aged 35 years, was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia, and was obliged to swim two miles for his life. During this exposure and hardship, he contracted a severe cold, from which he was unable to obtain relief. About three months subsequently, paroxysms of dyspnœa supervened; at first, slight, with wheezing respiration, a violent hoarse, racking cough, sometimes simulating that of croup, with expectoration of several ounces of blood and mucus, distension of the veins of the neck, and terminating in perspiration. The patient suffered from this disease three months, at which time he was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts. Upon examination, a distinct murmur of a peculiar character was heard over the right clavicle, and occasionally subcrepitant râles in both lungs. The right radial pulse was much weaker than the left, and sometimes not perceptible. No tumor was discernible in the neck; voice not husky; cough slight, not ringing, except during paroxysms. Respiration was quite natural for several days while in hospital under observation, and during this period he had eight or ten paroxysms. The remedies exhibited were of a nature tending to soothe the patient's sufferings. Death finally supervened suddenly from rupture of the sac, and several pints of blood were expectorated. At the autopsy, a well-defined aneurism was revealed, "larger than a hen's egg," commencing abruptly two-thirds of an inch from the aorta. The carotid and subclavian arteries arose freely from it; but, as at their origin they were about half an inch

apart, it was evident they were involved in the aneurism. The sac contained a large amount of old coagulum, and communicated freely with the trachea, midway and upon the left side, by a defined narrow transverse fissure, about three-fourths of an inch in length, seen on the inner surface of the trachea. Both lungs were distended with blood.

XXXIV.—*Abstract of Four Cases of Hernia Operated upon Successfully.*

CASE I.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, on account of inguinal hernia. Dr. H. Wardner, the surgeon in charge, obliterated the crural canal by invagination of the scrotum. The patient recovered perfectly in six weeks.

CASE II.—Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, for the treatment of inguinal hernia. Dr. H. Wardner operated for the radical cure by invagination of the scrotum. The seaman recovered perfectly in four weeks, and was discharged.

CASE III.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, on account of inguinal hernia. Dr. H. Wardner operated for the obliteration of the hernial canal by invagination of the scrotum. The operation proved unsuccessful, however, by reason of the supervention of suppurative inflammation. The operation was subsequently repeated with entire success, and the patient, who recovered in three weeks, with the crural canal fully closed, was discharged from the hospital, wearing a truss, temporarily, for the safety of the recent adhesions.

CASE IV.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, with inguinal hernia, for which the operation of invagination of the scrotum was performed. Suppurative inflammation supervened, and the operation consequently failed. As soon as the inflammatory stage passed off, Dr. H. Wardner repeated the operation successfully, and the patient made an excellent recovery, four weeks subsequently, and was discharged.

XXXV.—*Instance of a Fatal Case of Strangulated Hernia.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a strangulated hernia of three days' standing. Dr. Griffiths, the surgeon in charge, at once placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and relieved the stricture. The seaman died six hours after the operation.

XXXVI.—*Notes of Seven Cases of Fistula in Ano.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from fistula in ano. Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden placed the patient under the influence of æther and divided the sphincter, after which the wound was kept open by tents. The operator reports the result as uncertain.

CASE II.—Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, suffering from fistula in ano. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths chloroformed the patient, and divided the intervening tissues. The seaman recovered in about three months.

CASE III.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, with fistula in ano, for which Dr. H. Wardner divided the intervening tissues, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. The patient recovered perfectly in three weeks.

CASE IV.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, with fistula in ano, for which Dr. Wardner divided the sphincter whilst the patient was under the influence of chloroform. The patient made an excellent recovery in four weeks.

CASE V.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from fistula in ano. The intervening tissues were divided by Dr. Horace Wardner, the patient having been chloroformed. The man was discharged cured in two weeks.

CASE VI.—Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, with fistula in ano of two years' standing. The sphincter was divided by Dr. S. H. Melcher, the surgeon in charge, and the patient recovered in twenty-one days.

CASE VII.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a fistula in ano. The surgeon in charge, Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and divided the sphincter. The man recovered in about two months.

XXXVII.—*Mention of an Operation for Stricture of the Rectum.*

Seaman—was admitted into hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from a stricture of the rectum resulting from cicatrices. Dr. E. Andrews placed the patient under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther, and relieved the parts by incision and rupture. The opening was maintained by the daily introduction of a bougie, the natural passage was restored, and the man recovered in five weeks and returned to duty.

XXXVIII.—*Notes of Operations for the Removal of Hæmorrhoids.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, suffering from hæmorrhoids. Dr. P. S. Connor applied ligatures to the protruded vascular tumors, and the patient recovered in two weeks.

CASE II.—Seaman—was received into hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, with hæmorrhoids. The tumors had resisted medical treatment and were sensitive to the touch. Dr. W. W. Dawson applied silk ligatures to the protruded masses. Recovery was rapid and the man was discharged in two weeks.

CASE III.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, for the treatment of hæmorrhoids. Dr. Wardner successfully applied ligatures to the affected parts, and the patient recovered perfectly in twenty days.

CASE IV.—Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from external hæmorrhoids, which were successfully removed with the *écraseur* by Dr. E. Andrews, the patient being under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther.

CASE V.—Seamen—entered the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from external hæmorrhoids, which were successfully removed by the application of ligatures. Dr. Horace Wardner, the operator, reports that the patient recovered in twenty days.

CASE VI.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from external hæmorrhoids, which were removed with the *écraseur*, the patient being under the influence of chloroform, by Dr. H. Wardner. The man was discharged cured in two weeks.

XXXIX.—*Reports of Seven Operations for Hydrocele.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, on account of a hydrocele. Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden, the surgeon in charge, performed an operation for the radical cure, by withdrawing the fluid and injecting into the sac a solution of iodine. The patient recovered.

CASE II.—Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, on account of a hydrocele. Dr. L. D. Gunter ætherized the patient and excised a portion of the sac. The seaman recovered.

CASE III.—Seaman—was received into the United States Marine

Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from hydrocele. Dr. A. B. Bancroft, the surgeon in charge, having placed the patient under the influence of æther, laid the distended sac freely open. The seaman recovered in one month.

CASE IV.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Hyannis, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from hydrocele. Dr. Peter Pineo, the surgeon in charge, performed an operation for radical cure by withdrawing the fluid with a trocar and introducing into the sac a probe coated with the nitrate of silver. The patient recovered.

CASE V.—Seaman—was admitted to hospital at Norfolk, Virginia, in 1872, suffering from an obstinate hydrocele of four years' duration, which had been operated upon several times, in various ways. Dr. T. B. Ward, the surgeon in charge, placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, withdrew the fluid, and injected into the tunica vaginalis half an ounce of the compound solution of iodine, diluted to one-half strength. The seaman recovered in two months, and no effusion remained.

CASE VI.—Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Hyannis, Massachusetts, in 1872, with hydrocele, which was relieved by Dr. Peter Pineo, the surgeon in charge, by withdrawing the fluid with a trocar. The hydrocele returned in about three months.

CASE VII.—Seaman—was admitted into the hospital at Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, with hydrocele. Dr. E. Andrews, the operator, reports that the patient was ætherized and the fluid withdrawn with a trocar. The seaman recovered in thirty days.

XL.—Notes of Two Operations for Varicocele.

CASE I.—Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, suffering from varicocele of four years' duration. Dr. S. H. Melcher, the surgeon in charge, ligated the enlarged vein. No anæsthetic was used. The patient recovered in forty days.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, for varicocele of three years' standing. Dr. S. H. Melcher ligated the enlarged vein successfully. No anæsthetic was employed. The seaman recovered in one month.

XLI.—Four Instances of Extirpation of the Testicle.

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from an abscess of

the testicle of twenty-eight days' standing, for which Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and removed the testicle. The seaman recovered in about four months.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1872, suffering from an intractable neuralgia of the testicle of several years' duration. Dr. James M. Allen, the surgeon in charge, placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and extirpated the testicle. The pain ceased, and the seaman recovered in two weeks.

CASE III.—Seaman—entered hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, suffering from orchitis of four months' standing. Dr. W. W. Dawson, chloroformed the patient and extirpated the testicle. The man recovered in three weeks.

CASE IV.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, suffering from a malignant hydrocele, for which Dr. C. H. Mastin extirpated the right testicle successfully, and the patient recovered in about two months.

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XLII.—OPERATIONS FOR PHIMOSIS AND PARAPHIMOSIS.

Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, reports twenty-three operations for phimosis with successful results. The operation of circumcision was performed in eleven cases, and in twelve cases the prepuce was slit up along the dorsum of the penis.

Dr. A. B. Bancroft, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, reports three cases of phimosis in which circumcision was successfully performed by Dr. L. D. Gunter. Two of these cases resulted from chancres, and the third was congenital.

Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, reports four cases of phimosis for which circumcision was performed successfully in three cases, and in the fourth case the prepuce was divided. Recovery was rapid.

Dr. H. Wardner, surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, reports three cases of phimosis for which circumcision was performed with favorable results.

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland Maine, suffering from paraphimosis of three days' standing. The strangulation was relieved by incision, the patient being under the influence of æther. The operator, Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden, reports that the patient recovered rapidly.

Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths reports that five seamen were admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, suffering from paraphimosis, in all of which cases the strangulation was permanently relieved by incision, with a rapid recovery in each instance.

XLIII.—*Memoranda of Sixteen Operations for the Relief of Strictures.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1872, suffering from an impermeable stricture situated in the bulbous portion of the urethra. There was constant stillicidium, great distention of the bladder, and pain, from which the patient had suffered for one week. No instrument could be engaged in the stricture. The patient was at once placed under the influence of chloroform, and Dr. T. B. Ward, the surgeon in charge, divided the stricture with the urethrotome. The patient recovered in four weeks, at which time the man was able to pass water in a small stream. He left the hospital as soon as instrumental dilatation began to be employed.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, suffering from a stricture of the urethra, of three years' standing. Dr. W. W. Dawson administered chloroform and divided the stricture by the urethrotome. The operation resulted unfavorably.

CASE III.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Hyannis, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from a stricture of the urethra and a urinary fistula in perineum. Dr. Peter Pino administered æther and dilated the stricture. A catheter was introduced into the bladder, and the fistulous track was injected with a solution of the sulphate of zinc. The seaman recovered in three months.

CASE IV.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, in 1872, for stricture of the urethra. Dr. H. Wardner employed instantaneous dilatation successfully. The patient recovered in four weeks, and was discharged.

CASE V.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from stricture of the urethra, for which instantaneous dilatation was employed by Dr. H. Wardner. The man recovered in three weeks.

CASE VI.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, suffering from a firmly-organized stricture, situated two and a half inches from the meatus, of two years' standing. This patient had been operated upon in April, 1871, but, failing to follow the directions of the surgeon, the operation proved unsuccessful. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. O. L.

Crampton divided the stricture with the urethrotome. The seaman recovered in about one month.

CASE VII.—Seaman—was admitted to the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, suffering from a stricture of three years' standing, situated in the membranous portion of the urethral canal. Chloroform was administered, and the stricture was divided by Dr. C. H. Mastin, by the urethrotome. The patient recovered in forty-two days.

CASE VIII.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, suffering from a stricture of the urethra and a fistulous opening through the scrotum, of two years' duration. Dr. C. H. Mastin administered chloroform and divided the stricture with the urethrotome. The patient recovered in forty-eight days, and, when he left the hospital, an ordinary catheter could be passed readily.

CASE IX.—Seaman—entered hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, with a stricture of the urethra, for which catheterization was employed successfully by Dr. E. Andrews, the patient being under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther. The man recovered in three weeks.

CASE X.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, suffering from a stricture of the urethra. The stricture was well organized, and situated two inches from the meatus. Dr. C. H. Mastin divided the stricture by the urethrotome. The patient recovered in forty-two days.

CASE XI.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, suffering from a stricture of the urethra, of one year's standing. Dr. S. H. Melcher relieved the stricture by dilatation. The patient recovered in twenty-five days.

CASE XII.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to 1871, suffering from an impermeable stricture of the urethra, resulting from an injury. February 22, 1869, chloroform was administered, and Dr. James M. Allen divided the stricture by Syme's perineal section. The patient recovered and was discharged in four weeks. In March, 1872, when this man was seen by the operator, his urinary organs were in perfect condition.

CASE XIII.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, suffering from a stricture of the urethra situated four inches from the meatus. Dr. C. H. Mastin divided the stricture by internal urethrotomy. The patient recovered in about two months.

CASE XIV.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, suffering from a stricture of the urethra situated at its membranous portion. Dr. C. H. Mastin divided the stricture by internal urethrotomy. The patient recovered in twenty-one days.

CASE XV.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, suffering from a stricture of the urethra, situated three and a half inches from the meatus. Dr. C. H. Mastin divided the stricture by internal urethrotomy. The seaman recovered in five weeks.

CASE XVI.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, suffering from a stricture of the urethra. Dr. C. H. Mastin divided the stricture by the urethrotome. The patient recovered in five weeks.

XLIV.—*Note of an Operation for Artificial Urethra.*

Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from a urinary fistula, resulting from loss of penis and closure of the meatus by callus of the stump, of three years' standing. Dr. H. Wardner administered chloroform and opened the urethral canal through the callus by incision. With subsequent dilatation the patient recovered rapidly and was discharged in four weeks. The fistula had healed and the patient left the hospital able to pass water in a full stream.

XLV.—*Minute of a Successful Case of Lithotomy.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from vesical calculus. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform and the lateral operation of lithotomy was performed by Dr. S. H. Tewksbury. The seaman recovered in four months.

INJURIES AND DISEASES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.

XLVI.—*Abstract of Three Cases of Fracture of the Clavicle.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, suffering from a simple fracture of the clavicle. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths applied a bandage and confined the arm in a sling. The patient did well, and the bone was firmly united in forty-nine days, when the patient was discharged.

CASE II.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, with a fracture of the clavicle, of five days' standing. A bandage was applied by Dr. Griffiths, and the arm was put in a sling. The patient recovered in two months.

CASE III.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a simple fracture of the clavicle, of ten hours' standing. The fracture was treated by the application of a bandage and confinement of the arm in a sling. The man recovered in two months. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths reports the case.

XLVII.—*Minute of a Primary Amputation at the Shoulder Joint.*

Seaman—was taken to the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from an extensive injury of the arm, together with severe laceration of the chest and back, caused by his having been caught by a windlass in motion. Dr. Abner Post placed the patient under the influence of æther and amputated the arm at the shoulder joint. The seaman died on the ninth day.

XLVIII.—*Mention of a Case of Excision of the Head of the Humerus.*

Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from caries of the head of the humerus resulting from secondary syphilis. Dr. E. Andrews placed the patient under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther, and removed the head by excision. In his report, which was prepared on the fifteenth day, the operator states that the seaman was doing well.

XLIX.—*Report of an Amputation of the Arm.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from a frostbite of the hand, of ten days' duration. The patient was ætherized and a finger removed at the second joint. Twelve days subsequently, erysipelas having supervened, Dr. L. D. Gunter again administered æther, and amputated the arm just above the elbow. The seaman died.

L.—*Note of a Secondary Amputation of the Arm.*

Seaman was admitted into hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, suffering from a compound comminuted fracture of the ulna and a simple fracture of the humerus. Dr. P. S. Connor administered chloroform and amputated the arm. The patient was under treatment and doing well July 26, 1872.

LI.—Instance of a Fracture of the Surgical Neck of the Humerus.

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a fracture of the surgical neck of the humerus, of thirty-eight hours' standing. Dr. Griffiths applied splints, and reports the patient as discharged from hospital twenty-eight days after admission.

LII.—Report of a Case in which the Brachial Artery was Ligated.

Seaman—received an extensive lacerated wound of the left arm, involving the brachial artery. He was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, where the brachial artery was ligated by Dr. C. H. Mastin, of Mobile. The patient recovered in about two months.

LIII.—Mention of the Removal of Necrosed Bone.

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from necrosis of the humerus. Dr. S. H. Tewksbury chloroformed the patient and removed a sequestrum through an incision. The seaman was discharged much improved.

LIV.—Note of a Gunshot Wound of the Arm.

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1871, suffering from a gunshot flesh wound of the arm, the ball remaining lodged. Dr. S. H. Melcher removed the missile through an incision, and the patient was discharged in a few days.

LV.—Reports of two Cases of Excision at the Elbow Joint.

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1872, suffering from an injury of the lower extremity of the humerus. Dr. James M. Allen administered chloroform and excised the elbow joint. Erysipelas supervened. The patient recovered in two months.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, June 16, 1872, suffering from a severe wound received by falling against a circular saw, first striking it with his elbow which was cut through into the joint, excising the head of the ulna, and nearly dividing the posterior portion of the lower extremity of the humerus. In struggling to free himself from the saw he fell again upon it, striking on his back and inflicting a wound

through the external muscles covering a space of forty-eight square inches. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, and Dr. T. T. Minor, the surgeon in charge, excised the lower extremity of the humerus, olecranon process, and a portion of the shaft of the ulna. The operator reported, August 6, 1872, that the seaman was still under treatment, and that the wounds had nearly healed. Photographs of the patient, showing the extent of the injuries, also accompanied the history of the case.

LVI.—*Report of an Amputation of the Fore-arm.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from a splinter under the finger nail, for which the finger was removed six weeks after admission. Erysipelas of the hand and wrist supervened, and, four weeks subsequently, Dr. L. D. Gunter ætherized the patient, and amputated the fore-arm at the junction of the lower and middle thirds. The seaman recovered in one month.

LVII.—*Minute of an Amputation of the Fore-arm.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, suffering from tuberculosis of the left-wrist joint, of three years standing. Dr. O. L. Crampton administered chloroform and amputated the fore-arm at the middle third. The patient recovered in forty-seven days.

LVIII.—*Mention of an Amputation of the Fore-arm.*

Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, suffering from a lacerated wound of the fore-arm. Chloroform was at once administered, and Dr. W. W. Dawson amputated the limb. The patient recovered in two months.

LIX.—*Report of a Primary Amputation of the Fore-arm.*

Seaman—was conveyed to the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from a crushed hand and wrist. Dr. H. Wardner, the surgeon in charge, placed the patient under the influence of chloroform and amputated the fore-arm just below the elbow. The seaman recovered in three months, with a good firm stump, and was discharged from the hospital.

Simple Fractures of the Fore-arm.

Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, reports three simple fractures of the bones of the fore-arm successfully treated with common splints.

LX.—Instance of an Amputation at the Wrist Joint.

Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, for an incised wound nearly severing the hand near the carpo-metacarpal articulation. Dr. O. L. Crampton administered chloroform and amputated at the wrist joint. The seaman recovered.

LXI.—Note of an Excision at the Wrist Joint.

Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from caries and erysipelas of the wrist joint. Dr. E. Andrews placed the patient under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther, and excised the carpal and heads of metacarpal bones. The seaman died two weeks subsequently, from erysipelas and toxæmia.

LXII.—Memorandum of a Gunshot Wound of Hand.

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, with a gunshot flesh wound of the hand. Simple dressings were applied, and the patient left the hospital ten days from the date of injury. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths reported the case.

LXIII.—Instance of Excision of a Metacarpal Bone.

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from necrosis of the bones of the hand, of three months' standing. Dr. L. D. Gunter administered æther and excised two-thirds of the metacarpal bone of the right index finger. The patient recovered.

LXIV.—Memoranda of Twenty-five Amputations of Portions of the Hand and Fingers.

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Key West, Florida, prior to 1871, with a crushed finger. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. R. J. Perry removed the finger at the first phalanx. The stump healed and the patient was discharged in three weeks.

CASE II.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, with a crushed finger. Dr. C. Gericke administered chlo-

roform and amputated the finger at the first phalanx. The patient recovered in three weeks.

CASE III.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, for necrosis of the right index finger. Dr. R. W. Coale amputated the finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation. The patient recovered in two weeks.

CASE IV.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to 1871, suffering from a lacerated wound of the hand. Dr. James M. Allen administered chloroform and amputated two fingers, together with the heads of the metacarpal bones. The patient recovered, with a useful hand, in four weeks.

CASE V.—Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to 1871, suffering from a crushed finger. Dr. James M. Allen chloroformed the patient and amputated the middle finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation. The seaman recovered with a useful hand.

CASE VI.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to 1871, suffering from a neglected whitlow of the index finger. Dr. James M. Allen administered chloroform and amputated the finger at the second phalangeal joint. The patient recovered in three weeks.

CASE VII.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, for a frostbite of the hand. The patient was ætherized, and Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden amputated the second finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation. The seaman recovered in twenty-five days.

CASE VIII.—Seaman—received a permit to enter hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, for a contused wound of the third finger. A portion of the finger was removed by Dr. P. S. Connor. No anæsthetic was used. The patient recovered in one month.

CASE IX.—Seaman—received a permit to enter the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to 1871, for necrosis of the phalanges of the index finger. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. James M. Allen amputated the finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal joint. The patient recovered with a useful hand in two weeks.

CASE X.—Seaman—was sent to the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from frostbite of the hand. Dr. H. Wardner administered chloroform and removed the ends of the fingers. The patient recovered in six weeks.

CASE XI.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to 1871, suffering from a lacerated wound of the hand. Dr. James M. Allen administered chloroform and removed the thumb. The patient recovered.

CASE XII.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, February 9, 1871, suffering from a frostbite of the hands. Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden administered æther, and amputated the thumb of the left hand and all of the fingers of the right hand. The patient recovered in sixty-eight days.

CASE XIII.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1872, with an injury of the third phalanx of middle finger. Dr. N. B. Prentice, the surgeon in charge, amputated the finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal joint. No anæsthetic was used. The patient recovered in one month.

CASE XIV.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Hyannis, Massachusetts, in 1872, for frostbite of the left hand. Dr. Peter Pineo administered chloroform and amputated three fingers. The patient recovered.

CASE XV.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from crushed fingers. Chloroform was administered, and the fingers were removed by Dr. H. Wardner. The patient recovered in six weeks.

CASE XVI.—Seaman—entered the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1872, for a lacerated wound of the middle finger. Dr. Jas. M. Allen administered chloroform and amputated the finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal joint. The patient recovered in four weeks.

CASE XVII.—Seaman—was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with ankylosis of a finger which was flexed firmly on the palm, rendering the hand almost useless. Chloroform was administered and Dr. Jas. M. Allen removed the finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation. The patient recovered with a useful hand in three weeks.

CASE XVIII.—Seaman—received a permit to enter hospital at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1872, on account of a frostbite of the hand. Dr. Bishop removed several fingers, and, in his report, stated that the patient was still under treatment and doing well.

CASE XIX.—Seaman—entered hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from ankylosis of finger. Dr. E. Andrews administered æther, and removed the finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation. The patient recovered in one month.

CASE XX.—Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, for necrosis, resulting from a bite of the finger. Æther was administered, and Dr. E. Andrews removed the first phalanx. The patient recovered in two months.

CASE XXI.—Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, in 1872, with a wound of the hand inflicted with a saw. Dr. T. T. Minor amputated the fifth finger at the metacarpo-phalangeal joint, without the use of anæsthetics. The patient recovered in three weeks.

CASE XXII.—Seaman—entered hospital at Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from a crushed finger. Dr. E. Andrews administered nitrous oxide gas and removed the finger. The patient recovered in five weeks.

CASE XXIII.—Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, in 1872, with contusion of the finger. Dr. T. T. Minor amputated the finger at the second phalangeal joint, the patient being under the influence of chloroform. The seaman recovered.

CASE XXIV.—Seaman was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from contused wounds of two fingers. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths administered chloroform and amputated the fingers. The patient recovered in about three months.

CASE XXV.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital, at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a contused wound of the hand, for which the index finger was removed by Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths. The patient recovered in forty-eight days.

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INJURIES AND DISEASES OF THE LOWER EXTREMITIES.

LXV.—*Report of Two Cases of Fracture of the Femur.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was conveyed to the Marine Hospital, at Evansville, Indiana, in 1872, suffering from a fracture of the femur; Dr W. G. Ralston administered chloroform and applied splints. The patient recovered in six months, with the shortening of one inch.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital, at Louisville, Kentucky, suffering from a simple fracture of the femur, at its middle third, of four days' standing. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths applied a Plaster of Paris bandage. The patient recovered rapidly, and was discharged with firm union of bone.

LXVI.—*Note of a Successful Ligation of the External Iliac Artery.*

Seaman—was admitted to Hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1872, suffering from an aneurism of the femoral artery. Dr. A. W. Smyth administered chloroform and ligated the external iliac, with recovery in eight months.

LXVII.—*Memorandum of a Ligation of the Superior Profunda Artery.*

Seaman—was admitted into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, prior to 1871, suffering from a wound of the superior profunda artery, of two weeks' standing. The external opening of the wound had closed, and a large tumor had formed underneath, which was subsequently ascertained to have resulted from secondary hæmorrhage. Upon opening up this tumor, very profuse hæmorrhage supervened, and the true nature of the case was revealed. The vessel was ligated by Dr. H. Wardner, the surgeon in charge, without the use of anæsthetics. The ligature remained firm for a long time, but finally gave way, while torsion was being made; and, upon examination of the wound, a large number of calcareous deposits were found in the callus between the bone and skin. The patient recovered in six weeks, but suffered from paralysis of the extensor muscles.

LXVIII.—*Account of an Intermediate Amputation of the Thigh for Compound Fracture.*

Seaman—was conveyed to hospital at Evansville, Indiana, in 1871, suffering from a compound comminuted fracture of the bones of the leg, high up. Dr. S. W. Thompson administered chloroform, and amputated the thigh just above the knee joint, by the circular method. The patient recovered, with a good stump, in three months, and had an artificial limb adjusted, which he wears with ease.

LXIX.—*Report of an Amputation of the Thigh for Scrofulous Disease of the Femur.*

Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, in 1872, suffering from scrofulous disease of the femur. Dr. T. T. Minor, the surgeon in charge, placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, and amputated the thigh at its upper third. The seaman recovered in two months.

LXX.—*Instance of Amputation of Both Legs for Frostbite.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from frostbite of both feet, of

twenty-one days' standing. Æther was administered, and Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden, the surgeon in charge, amputated both legs at the lower third. The patient recovered in two months with good firm stumps, and subsequently procured artificial limbs, but only used them a short time, as he preferred to walk on knee-pads.

LXXI.—*Minute of an Amputation of the Leg for Injury of the Foot and Ankle.*

Seaman—was received into the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Illinois, suffering from a crushed foot and ankle. Dr. H. Wardner at once placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, and amputated the leg at the lower third. The seaman recovered with a good stump in eight weeks.

LXXII.—*Note of a Primary Amputation of the Leg for Compound Dislocation of Ankle Joint.*

Seaman—was conveyed to the United States Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1872, suffering from a compound dislocation of the ankle joint. The patient was placed under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther, and Dr. N. B. Prentice amputated the leg, midway between the knee and ankle joint, by the circular method. Pyohæmia supervened, and the seaman died on the fortieth day.

LXXIII.—*Account of an Amputation of the Leg for Compound Fracture.*

Seaman—was taken to the United States Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1872, suffering from a compound fracture of the tibia and fibula, at the junction of the lower and middle thirds. The patient was at once placed under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther, and Dr. N. B. Prentice, the surgeon in charge, amputated the leg, at the junction of the upper and middle thirds, by the flap method. The seaman recovered in two months.

LXXIV.—*Note of a Primary Amputation of the Leg for Compound Fracture.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a compound fracture of the bones of the leg. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths amputated the leg. The patient recovered in four months.

LXXV.—*Memorandum of an Amputation of the Leg for Injury of the Foot and Ankle Joint.*

Seaman—was conveyed to the United States Marine Hospital at Key West, Florida, in 1871, suffering from a crushed foot and ankle of thirteen days' duration. Dr. J. Hartsman administered chloroform, and amputated the leg, at the upper third, by the flap method. The patient recovered in about three months.

LXXVI.—*Report of a Primary Amputation of the Leg for Injury of the Foot.*

Seaman—was conveyed to the Marine Hospital at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, prior to 1871, having had one of his feet torn off. Dr. E. B. Walcott administered chloroform, and amputated the leg, at the lower third, by the flap method. The patient recovered in about six weeks, with a good stump.

LXXVII.—*Minute of an Amputation of the Leg for Necrosis of the Bones of the Ankle Joint.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1882, suffering from necrosis of the tarsal bones, resulting from a fracture of the astragalus. Three weeks subsequent to admission, Dr. L. D. Gunter administered æther, and amputated the leg at the junction of the upper and middle thirds. This patient was also afflicted with Bright's disease. Gangrene supervened and the seaman died five weeks after the operation.

LXXVIII.—*Account of a Primary Amputation of the Leg for a Compound Fracture of the Ankle Joint.*

Seaman—was received into the hospital at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1872, suffering from a compound fracture of the ankle joint. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. P. C. Boyer, the surgeon in charge, amputated the leg by the circular method. The patient died three days subsequent to the operation.

LXXIX.—*Report of a Secondary Amputation of the Leg for Necrosis.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from a frostbite of the left foot. Necrosis of the bones of the foot and ankle supervened, and a portion of a metatarsal bone was excised. Erysipelas supervened, with deep seated abscesses, and, eleven days after admission, Dr. L. D.

Gunter placed the patient under the influence of æther and amputated the leg, at the middle third, by the ordinary flap method. The seaman recovered in three months.

LXXX.—*Report of a Successful Amputation of the Leg for Secondary Syphilis, involving Ankle Joint.*

Seaman Henry Winford, aged 27 years, was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, January 2, 1872, suffering from secondary syphilis, involving the ankle joint, of eighteen months' standing. On January 2, Dr. G. B. Thornton placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, and amputated the leg at the lower third, by the lateral method. Erysipelatous inflammation supervened, and, about ten days subsequent to the operation, an abscess formed, about five inches above the stump. He was discharged April 15, 1872, fifty-three days from the date of operation, with a good firm stump. While in hospital the patient was treated for syphilis. The operator reported, November 8, 1872, that the seaman wore an artificial limb with ease, and had been free from a return of the original disease.

LXXXI.—*Note relative to Removal of Necrosed Bone.*

Seaman—was admitted to hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1872, for necrosis of tibia, of three years' standing. Dr. P. S. Connor cut down to the bone, and removed the diseased parts. No anæsthetic was used. In July, 1872, the patient was under treatment and doing well.

LXXXII.—*Memoranda of Four Cases of Fracture of the Bones of Leg.*

CASE I.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from a simple fracture, of two days' standing. Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths applied splints. The patient recovered in about three months.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted to hospital at Brownsville, Texas, in 1872, suffering from a compound fracture of the left tibia and fibula, at the lower third, received on shipboard from the blow of a plank. Dr. N. H. Matas coaptated the fractured extremities and applied common splints. Complete union of bone resulted in thirty-six days, with no shortening, and the seaman recovered, with a strong and useful limb.

CASE III.—Seaman—was admitted to the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, for a fracture of the tibia, of fourteen hours' duration. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths applied a Plaster of Paris bandage to the limb, and the patient recovered in four months.

CASE IV.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, with a fracture of the bones of the leg, of nine hours' standing. A Plaster of Paris bandage was applied to the limb by Dr. Griffiths. The seaman recovered in about three months.

LXXXIII.—*Note Relative to a Case of Talipes Equinus Relieved by Tenotomy.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, with talipes equinus, resulting from confinement of the limb in a mechanical appliance for a compound fracture of the bones of the right leg, one year prior to admission. The patient was placed under the influence of chloroform, and Dr. O. L. Crampton divided the tendon. The seaman recovered in thirty-nine days, with full use of the joint.

LXXXIV.—*Report of a Fracture of the Astragalus.*

Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, suffering from a fracture of the astragalus, of fourteen days' standing. Erysipelas supervened. The patient recovered in three months with a useful limb. Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths reports the case.

LXXXV.—*Minute of a Fracture of Astragalus.*

Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, with a fracture of the astragalus. Dr. Griffiths applied simple dressings. The patient recovered in about two months.

LXXXVI.—*Mention of the Removal of Shot from the Foot and Ankle.*

Seaman—was wounded by accident in the left foot and ankle, November 12, 1870, by the discharge of a gun loaded with duck shot. He was admitted to the Marine Hospital at Apalachicola, Florida, where Dr. J. M. G. Hunter, the surgeon in charge, removed about twenty-five shot. He was discharged six weeks subsequently, and continued to do duty until the following June, when he again entered hospital and several remaining shot were extracted. He was entirely relieved, and returned to duty in ten days.

LXXXVII.—*Instance of the Removal of a Cancerous Tumor over the Malleolus.*

Seaman—was received into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from a cancerous tumor, of ten months' duration, situated over the inner malleolus. Dr. L. D. Gunter administered æther and excised the diseased structures. The patient recovered and returned to duty in two months.

AMPUTATIONS OF PORTIONS OF THE FOOT AND TOES.

LXXXVIII.—*Memoranda of Fifteen Cases where Amputation or Excision of Portions of the Foot and Toes was Performed.*

CASE I.—Seaman—entered hospital at Richmond, Virginia, in 1872, suffering from an injury of the foot, with laceration of the second toe. Dr. George Ross excised the second toe and a portion of the metatarsal bone. No anæsthetic was used. The patient recovered in seventy-five days.

CASE II.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, prior to 1871, with an injury of the foot. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths amputated the second toe. The patient recovered in fifty-four days.

CASE III.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, February 9, 1871, suffering from a frostbite of sixteen days' standing. The patient was placed under the influence of æther, and Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden amputated all of the toes of the right foot, at the metatarso-phalangeal articulation. The seaman recovered in sixty-eight days.

CASE IV.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from a frostbite of both feet, of twenty three days' duration. Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden placed the patient under the influence of a mixture of chloroform and æther, and excised all the toes of the right foot, and also the first and fifth toes of the left foot. The seaman recovered in two months.

CASE V.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from frostbite of the right foot. A mixture of chloroform and æther was administered, and Dr. C. S. D. Fessenden amputated the first toe at the metatarso-phalangeal articulation. The patient recovered in three months.

CASE VI.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from frostbite of the right foot, of one month's standing. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. S. H. Tewksbury amputated the first and second toes, at the metatarso-phalangeal joint. The patient returned to duty in two months.

CASE VII.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, with frostbite of the right foot, of one month's standing. Chloroform was administered, and Dr. S. H. Tewksbury excised the first phalanx of the first toe. The patient recovered in thirty days.

CASE VIII.—Seaman—was sent to the United States Marine Hospital at Portland, Maine, prior to 1871, suffering from frostbite of the foot. Dr. S. H. Tewksbury administered chloroform and excised the first toe, at the second phalangeal joint. The patient recovered in two months.

CASE IX.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, prior to 1871, with a compound fracture of the first toe, for which the toe was excised. He returned to duty in four months. Dr. O. L. Crampton reported the case.

CASE X.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1872, suffering from an injury of a toe, for which Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths chloroformed the patient, and excised the first phalanx. The patient recovered in two months.

CASE XI.—Seaman—entered hospital at Chicago, Illinois, in 1872, suffering from frostbite of foot. Dr. E. Andrews administered æther, and excised the first toe. The patient recovered in three months and a half.

CASE XII.—Seaman—received a permit to enter hospital at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1872, for frostbite of the left foot. Dr. Fred. Bellosa excised the first toe. Gangrene and pyohæmia supervened, and the patient died two weeks subsequent to the operation.

CASE XIII.—Seaman—was admitted to the hospital at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1872, for an injury of a toe of the right foot. Dr. A. Lindsley excised the toe. The patient recovered in thirty days.

CASE XIV.—Seaman—entered the United States Marine Hospital at Mobile, Alabama, in 1872, suffering from necrosis of bones of first toe. Dr. O. L. Crampton administered chloroform and amputated the toe, excising the articular head of the metatarsal bone. The patient recovered in four months, and experienced no discomfort in walking.

CASE XV.—Seaman—was admitted into the United States Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, in 1872, suffering from frostbite of both feet, of twenty-four hours' standing. Dr. L. D. Gunter, having placed the patient under the influence of chloroform, amputated all the toes of both feet, and excised the articular heads of the metatarsal bones of the right foot. Some spiculæ of necrosed bone were removed subsequently. The seaman made a good recovery in five months.

TABLE A.—Classified statement of Diseases and Injuries treated in hospitals, of

PORTS OF—		GENERAL DISEASES—												
		Remaining under treatment, June 30, 1871.	Febris intermittens tertiana.	Febris intermittens quotidiana.	Febris intermittens quartana.	Febris intermittens biliosa.	Febris typho-malarialis.	Febris remittens.	Febris catarrhalis.	Febris congestiva.	Febris enterica.	Febris typhus.	Febris cerebro-spinalis.	Febris flava.	Febricula.
MAINE.														
Portland	white	9	16	7			1			4				
MASSACHUSETTS.														
Boston	white	66	132			27			1	35				
Barnstable	white	7	34							1				
Edgartown	white		4			8	4			8				
RHODE ISLAND.														
Providence	white		24				1			3				
CONNECTICUT.														
Middletown	white									2				
New Haven	white		6				1			2				
New Haven	colored		2											
NEW YORK.														
New York city	white	156	69	51	1	3	86		1	1		1	1	
New York city	colored	1	3				2							
Buffalo	white	23	2				28			1				6
Oswego	white	2	4				5			1				
PENNSYLVANIA.														
Philadelphia	white	29	75		2	5	3		1	8		1		
Philadelphia	colored	4	3							1				
Pittsburg	white	7	6	6						1				
Pittsburg	colored													
MARYLAND.														
Baltimore	white	19	94				6		1	8			1	
Baltimore	colored	6	8				2			3	1			
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.														
Georgetown	white	14	19		2		4			3				
VIRGINIA.														
Richmond	white		5				2			1				
Richmond	colored	2	1											
Norfolk	white		10	2										
Norfolk	colored		3											
NORTH CAROLINA.														
Wilmington	white	4	12		4					5				
Newbern	white	1	4		1	2				1				
Beaufort	white				1									
SOUTH CAROLINA.														
Charleston	white	7	8	4	4		1	1		3			3	1
Charleston	colored	1	2											
GEORGIA.														
Savannah	white	33	47		75		1		6	2				
Savannah	colored	2												
FLORIDA.														
Jacksonville	white													
Key West	white	2	2				21							
Apalachicola	white	3			7		5							
Pensacola	white		17				1	2		2				
Pensacola	colored													
ALABAMA.														
Mobile	white	35	187	1		2	20		1					
Mobile	colored	17	32				5					1		
LOUISIANA.														
New Orleans	white	47	61	41			169		11				1	
New Orleans	colored	7	3	3			16							

TABLE A—

PORTS OF—		GENERAL DISEASES—												
		Remaining under treatment, June 30, 1871.	Febris intermittens tertiana.	Febris intermittens quotidiana.	Febris intermittens quartana.	Febris intermittens biliosa.	Febris typho-malarialis.	Febris remittens.	Febris catarrhalis.	Febris congestiva.	Febris enterica.	Febris typhus.	Febris cerebro-spinalis.	Febris flava.	Febricula.
TEXAS.														
Galveston.....white.....	29	48	16	15			32		2	2				
Galveston.....colored.....	1	2					1							
Indianola.....white.....	1	4												
Indianola.....colored.....														
TENNESSEE.														
Nashville.....white.....	5	1												
Memphis.....white.....	6	25					17		2					
Memphis.....colored.....	5	6				1	14							
KENTUCKY.														
Louisville.....white.....	24	22				8	34			11				
Louisville.....colored.....	27	22				6	9			7				
OHIO.														
Cincinnati.....white.....	29	30					5			3				
Cincinnati.....colored.....	12	3					3			2				
Cleveland.....white.....	23	20	16				6			4				
Cleveland.....colored.....														
MICHIGAN.														
Detroit.....white.....	17	37					26			2				
INDIANA.														
Evansville.....white.....	9	21					2							
Evansville.....colored.....	3	13					4							
ILLINOIS.														
Chicago.....white.....	40	76				3	38			2				
Chicago.....colored.....														
Cairo.....white.....	21	29				2	49	4		1				
Cairo.....colored.....	10	5				1	16	3						
WISCONSIN.														
Milwaukee.....white.....	8	29	8				4			2		2		
MINNESOTA.														
Pembina.....white.....	12	9				1								
IOWA.														
Dubuque.....white.....	4	13					2	1		1				
Dubuque.....colored.....														
MISSOURI.														
St. Louis.....white.....	31	20					80		1	8				
CALIFORNIA.														
San Francisco.....white.....	79	6					24			2				
OREGON.														
Astoria.....white.....	3	2					3			1				
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.														
Port Townsend.....white.....	17		3				4							
Grand Total.....	920	1338	158	16	104	61	757	11	27	150	1	5	6	7

NOTE.—This table does not include the diseases treated in hospitals of class IV.

Continued.

(Morbi corporis universi.)

LOCAL DISEASES—(Morbi partium singularum.)

Variola discreta.	Variola modificata.	Morbilli.	Erysipelas.	Rheumatismus acutus.	Rheumatismus chronicus.	Lumbago.	Pleurodynia.	Rheumatismus gonorrhoeicus.	Rheumatismus syphiliticus.	Scrofulosis.	Podagra.	Syphilis primaria.	Syphilis secundaria.	Carcinoma.	Epithelioma.	Tumores malignantes et non malignantes.	Ranula.	Tonsillitis.	Pharyngitis.	Gastritis.	Gastralgia.	Hemorrhagia gastrica.	Gastro-enteritis.	Dyspepsia.	Enteritis.
.....	32	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	8	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
3	2	.....	5	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	15	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	1	.....	3	.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	20	19	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	2	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	20	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	44	1	1	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	2	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	1	17	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
3	1	2	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	4	6	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	62	45	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	4	27	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	37	82	1	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	6	29	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	12	14	79	505	415	16	1	1	24	46	3	1070	630	10	2	26	1	48	16	28	4	2	1	38	7

PORTS OF—		Dysentery acuta.	Dysentery chronica.	Diarrhoea acuta.	Diarrhoea chronica.	Cholera morbus.	Hæmorrhagia intestinorum.	Hernia ventralis.	Hernia inguinalis.	Hernia femoralis.	Colica.	Alvi astrictio.	Tenia solium.	Fistula.	Fistula in ano.	Fistula in vaginâ.	Prolapsus ani.	Hæmorrhoides.	Peritonitis.
MAINE.																			
Portland.....	white.....	1	2	2	1										1				
MASSACHUSETTS.																			
Boston.....	white.....	6	2	8	16				5		1							3	
Barnstable.....	white.....	4		4	5		1				2			1				3	
Edgartown.....	white.....	2					1											1	
RHODE ISLAND.																			
Providence.....	white.....			4	6					1									
CONNECTICUT.																			
Middletown.....																			
New Haven.....	white.....				1														
New Haven.....	colored..																		
NEW YORK.																			
New York city.....	white.....	11	3	15	7				1		2	3	2					7	
New York city.....	colored..			1	1													1	
Buffalo.....	white.....			1	1														
Oswego.....	white.....	1		2	1														1
PENNSYLVANIA.																			
Philadelphia.....	white.....			9					1			1		1	1			3	
Philadelphia.....	colored..			1										1					
Pittsburg.....	white.....			6	1														
Pittsburg.....	colored..	1																	
MARYLAND.																			
Baltimore.....	white.....	5		5															
Baltimore.....	colored..	2		1							1			1					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.																			
Georgetown.....	white.....	4		4										1					
VIRGINIA.																			
Richmond.....	white.....			1															
Richmond.....	colored..																		
Norfolk.....	white.....	1		1							1								
Norfolk.....	colored..																		
NORTH CAROLINA.																			
Wilmington.....	white.....			1															
Newbern.....	white.....			1															
Beaufort.....	white.....	1																	
SOUTH CAROLINA.																			
Charleston.....	white.....	1		2	1				1			1						2	
Charleston.....	colored..	1									1	1							
GEORGIA.																			
Savannah.....	white.....	5																	
Savannah.....	colored..																		
FLORIDA.																			
Jacksonville.....																			

Continued.

(*Morbi partium singularum.*)

[illegible]

TABLE A.—

		LOCAL DISEASES—																	
PORTS OF—		Dysentery acuta.	Dysentery chronica.	Diarrhoea acuta.	Diarrhoea chronica.	Cholera morbus.	Hæmorrhagia intestinorum.	Hernia ventralis.	Hernia inguinalis.	Hernia femoralis.	Colica.	Alvi strictio.	Tænia solium.	Fistula.	Fistula in ano.	Fistula in vaginâ.	Prolapsus ani.	Hæmorrhoides.	Peritonitis.
TEXAS.																			
Galveston	white.....	11	6	3								1			1		1		
Galveston	colored.....	1																	
Indianola.....	white.....				1					1									
Indianola.....	colored.....																		
TENNESSEE.																			
Nashville.....	white.....		2		1														
Memphis	white.....	6	1	7	1													1	
Memphis	colored.....	4			1														
KENTUCKY.																			
Louisville	white.....	5	3	9	6				1		2			2				2	
Louisville	colored.....	2	3	9	4														
OHIO.																			
Cincinnati.....	white.....	14		17		1						1						2	
Cincinnati.....	colored.....	6		12		3												3	
Cleveland.....	white.....	2	1		3	1					1					1		1	
Cleveland.....	colored.....				1														
MICHIGAN.																			
Detroit.....	white.....		2	2	3													3	
INDIANA.																			
Evansville.....	white.....	1		5															
Evansville.....	colored.....	1		4															
ILLINOIS.																			
Chicago	white.....	5	2	13	16						1	2			1			1	
Chicago	colored.....																		
Cairo	white.....	7		9	2	1												1	
Cairo	colored.....	8	1	15	5														
WISCONSIN.																			
Milwaukee.....	white.....			1	1						1							2	1
MINNESOTA.																			
Pembina	white.....																		
IOWA.																			
Dubuque.....	white.....	3																	
Dubuque.....	colored.....																		
MISSOURI.																			
St. Louis.....	white.....	3	8	5	21				1			1	2					3	
CALIFORNIA.																			
San Francisco.....	white.....	1			5				2				1		2				
OREGON.																			
Astoria	white.....				1				1				1						
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.																			
Port Townsend.....	white.....				1				1									1	
Grand Total.....		159	54	224	133	8	1	1	15	2	19	13	6	7	9	1	1	42	3

Continued.

(Morbis partium singularum.)

Lithia renalis arenosa.	Gonorrhoea.	Phimosis.	Paraphimosis.	Epididymitis.	Strictura urethrae.	Uteri anteversio.	Trichinosis.	Erythema.	Urticaria.	Psoriasis.	Herpes.	Eczema.	Ecthyma.	Acne.	Acne rosacea.	Icthyosis.	Congelatio.	Ambusta.	Abscessus.	Ulcus.	Furunculus.	Carbunculus.	Paronychia.	Gangrena.
.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1	33	8	4	.....	15	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	25	15	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7	45	44	3	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	5	15	.....	2	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	15	5	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2	2	.....	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	23	1	2	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	6	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	13	29	1	1	3	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE A—

		LOCAL DISEASES—													
PORTS OF—		Hepatitis.	Hydrops hepaticus.	Congestio hepatis.	Cirrhosis hepatis.	Icterus.	Calculi biliosi.	Nephritis.	Nephritis desquamans.	Degeneratio adiposa renis.	Hydrops renalis.	Diuresis.	Cystitis.	Urine incontinentia.	Urine retentio.
TEXAS.															
Galveston	white	2						1					2		
Galveston	colored														
Indianola	white														
Indianola	colored														
TENNESSEE.															
Nashville	white														
Memphis	white														
Memphis	colored														
KENTUCKY.															
Louisville	white	2													
Louisville	colored														
OHIO.															
Cincinnati	white				1			3					1	1	
Cincinnati	colored														
Cleveland	white														
Cleveland	colored														
MICHIGAN.															
Detroit	white												3		
INDIANA.															
Evansville	white														
Evansville	colored											2			
ILLINOIS.															
Chicago	white	2							1				3		
Chicago	colored														
Cairo	white														
Cairo	colored	1		1											
WISCONSIN.															
Milwaukee	white														
MINNESOTA.															
Pembina	white														
IOWA.															
Dubuque	white														
Dubuque	colored														
MISSOURI.															
St. Louis	white	1				1			1						
CALIFORNIA.															
San Francisco	white				1	4								1	
OREGON.															
Astoria	white								2						
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.															
Port Townsend	white	1						1					1		
Grand Total		28	2	3	6	18	2	12	37	1		3	24	12	

Continued.

(Morbi partium singularum.)

Lithia renalis arenosa.	Gonorrhoea.	Phimosis.	Paraphimosis.	Epididymitis.	Strictura urethrae.	Uteri anteverso.	Trichinosis.	Erythema.	Urticaria.	Psoriasis.	Herpes.	Eczema.	Ecthyma.	Acne.	Acne rosacea.	Icthyosis.	Congelatio.	Ambusta.	Abscessus.	Ulcus.	Furunculus.	Carbunculus.	Paronychia.	Gangrena.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3	10	25	.....	4	2	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	1	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	1	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	13	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	11	1	.....	2	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	9	12	.....	.....	1	...
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	12	15	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	.....	5
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	2	1	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5	11	1	.....	2
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	.....
.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	.....	.....	3	...
4	29	5	8	61	101	4	1	...	3	6	3	20	1	3	1	...	171	57	258	310	22	15	67	2

Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE A—

PORTS OF—	LOCAL DISEASES—(<i>Morbi partium singularum.</i>)													
	Phagedena putris.	Anasarca.	Purpura.	Scorbutus.	Anæmia.	Debilitas.	Uremia.	Pyohæmia.	Splenitis.	Hypertrophia lienis.	Cirsocele funiculi seminalis.	Hydrocele.	Orchitis.	Spermatorrhœa.
TEXAS.														
Galveston.....white.....									2	1			4	
Galveston.....colored.....														
Indianola.....white.....													1	
Indianola.....colored.....														
TENNESSEE.														
Nashville.....white.....		1												
Memphis.....white.....		2												
Memphis.....colored.....														
KENTUCKY.														
Louisville.....white.....													4	
Louisville.....colored.....													2	
OHIO.														
Cincinnati.....white.....						1					1		4	2
Cincinnati.....colored.....						2							1	
Cleveland.....white.....					2									
Cleveland.....colored.....														
MICHIGAN.														
Detroit.....white.....						5						2		1
INDIANA.														
Evansville.....white.....					1									
Evansville.....colored.....													1	
ILLINOIS.														
Chicago.....white.....												1	5	
Chicago.....colored.....														
Cairo.....white.....														
Cairo.....colored.....													1	
WISCONSIN.														
Milwaukee.....white.....														
MINNESOTA.														
Pembina.....white.....														
IOWA.														
Dubuque.....white.....														
Dubuque.....colored.....														
MISSOURI.														
St. Louis.....white.....					5					3	1	1	11	
CALIFORNIA.														
San Francisco.....white.....		1		44	1									
OREGON.														
Astoria.....white.....				3										
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.														
Port Townsend.....white.....														
Grand Total.....	1	13	1	65	40	23	3		5	8	4	20	115	5

Continued.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM—(<i>Morbi nervorum apparatus.</i>)																	DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF THE SPECIAL SENSES—(<i>Morbi sensuum singularum apparatus.</i>)											
Meningitis.	Cerebritis.	Cerebri mollities.	Abscessus cerebri.	Congestio cerebri.	Apoplexia	Solis ictus.	Paralysis.	Ataxia motus.	Hydrophobia.	Epilepsia.	Neuralgia.	Cephalalgia.	Sciatica.	Alcoholismus chronicus.	Mania a potu.	Dementia.	Conjunctivitis.	Ophthalmia gonorrhœica	Trachoma.	Keratitis.	Choroiditis.	Cornea opaca.	Iritis.	Iritis syphilitica.	Amaurosis.	Stufusio.	Hemeralopia.	Otorrhœa.
2							1				5			1	1								1					2
							1				1						1											
											1																	
																	1									1		
										1																		

TABLE A—

PORTS OF—	DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS—(<i>Morbi ossium et articulorum.</i>)										LOCAL INJURIES—					
	Surditas.	Ozena.	Periostitis.	Ostitis.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Synovitis.	Arthritis.	Ankylosis.	Coxarum morbus.	Contusio.	Concussio.	Concussio cerebri.	Stemma.	Luxatio.	Fractura simplex.
MAINE.																
Portland.....white.....						1					1			4		4
MASSACHUSETTS.																
Boston.....white.....	1			4		3			1	1	29			10	4	18
Barnstable.....white.....		1				2	1				1	2	1		1	4
Edgartown.....white.....											6					4
RHODE ISLAND.																
Providence.....white.....					1						9					2
CONNECTICUT.																
Middletown.....																1
New Haven.....white.....			1								5			1		
New Haven.....colored.....																
NEW YORK.																
New York city.....white.....			4		1	8	7				59	1	1	2	4	22
New York city.....colored.....											1					1
Buffalo.....white.....						2	1				20					1
Oswego.....white.....											1					4
PENNSYLVANIA.																
Philadelphia.....white.....						2					15			1	1	7
Philadelphia.....colored.....			1													
Pittsburg.....white.....											5			1		2
Pittsburg.....colored.....																
MARYLAND.																
Baltimore.....white.....		1				2					4			3		3
Baltimore.....colored.....														1		4
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.																
Georgetown.....white.....			1			1					2					2
VIRGINIA.																
Richmond.....white.....																
Richmond.....colored.....											2					
Norfolk.....white.....											2					1
Norfolk.....colored.....											2					
NORTH CAROLINA.																
Wilmington.....white.....														1		
Newbern.....white.....																
Beaufort.....white.....											1					
SOUTH CAROLINA.																
Charleston.....white.....											10			1		2
Charleston.....colored.....			1								1					
GEORGIA.																
Savannah.....white.....		1				1					6			1	1	3
Savannah.....colored.....																
FLORIDA.																
Jacksonville.....white.....											2			3		
Key West.....white.....											5	1		1		
Apalachicola.....white.....											1					
Pensacola.....white.....																1
Pensacola.....colored.....																
ALABAMA.																
Mobile.....white.....						3	5				17			4		3
Mobile.....colored.....						7					1			1		

^a There were 312 patients treated at this port during the year, but surgeons' reports of diseases could only be obtained for the months of May and June, 1872.

Continued.

(Injuriae singulares.)																			
Fractura foras patens.	Vulnera sclopetica.	Vulnera incisa.	Vulnera lacerata.	Vulnera punctata.	Amputatio.	Venera aëria acidi carbonici.	Venera hydrargyri.	Venera plumbi.	Maligneria.	Total admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged not improved.	Deserted while under treatment.	Died.	Remaining, June 30, 1872.	Average number of days each patient was under treatment.	Percentage of deaths.
.....	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	158	132	12	7	1	1	5	25+	.632
1	4	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	912	978	539	307	26	5	43	58	26+	4.39
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	193	119	52	.....	.....	8	14	36+	4.14
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	84	76	2	.....	.....	6	.....	59—	7.14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	108	108	87	9	.....	.....	4	8	22+	3.70
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	7	2	.....	.....	1	1	44+	9.09
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	43	34	2	.....	1	1	5	33—	4.25
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
3	3	7	13	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1025	1181	902	121	18	15	60	65	31—	5.19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	50	34	6	1	2	4	3	31+	2.09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	168	191	156	16	2	.....	4	13	31+	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	36	30	2	.....	1	.....	3	24+	.....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	396	297	37	5	.....	23	34	28+	6.51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	34	20	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	106	36	64	1	.....	.....	5	32—	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	370	292	31	4	.....	18	25	31+	4.64
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	104	78	11	1	.....	4	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	99	71	15	1	.....	3	9	35+	3.03
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	14	6	2	.....	1	1	41+	6.06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	7	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	284	284	240	.....	.....	.....	21	23	41—	7.05
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	14	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	63	54	2	.....	.....	2	5	36—	3.17
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	20	12	6	.....	.....	.....	2	24+	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	127	79	28	8	.....	6	6	25+	4.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	23	10	8	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
.....	1	1	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	301	334	287	12	6	2	15	12	42+	4.43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	14	4	.....	1	1	.....	23—	5.
.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	93	68	12	.....	.....	5	8	25+	5.37
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	36	30	3	.....	.....	.....	3	26—	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	117	95	14	.....	2	1	5	23+	1.68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440	475	392	47	.....	.....	14	22	43—	2.91
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	126	143	95	30	.....	.....	4	14	.....	.....

b There were 119 patients treated during the year, but surgeons' reports of diseases could only be obtained for the last six months of the fiscal year.

TABLE A—

PORTS OF—	DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS—(<i>Morbi ossium et articulorum.</i>)										LOCAL INJURIES—					
	Sarditis.	Ozena.	Periostitis.	Ostitis.	Caries.	Necrosis.	Synovitis.	Arthritis.	Ankylosis.	Coxarum morbus.	Contusio.	Concussio.	Concussio cerebri.	Stemma.	Luxatio.	Fractura simplex.
LOUISIANA.																
New Orleans.....white.....					5		2				38			15	1	3
New Orleans.....colored..							1				14					1
TEXAS.																
Galveston.....white.....											20			1	1	4
Galveston.....colored..			1								1					
Indianola.....white.....											2					
Indianola.....colored..											1					
TENNESSEE.																
Nashville.....white.....		1												1		
Memphis.....white.....											14					2
Memphis.....colored..											8		1		1	4
KENTUCKY.																
Louisville.....white.....											27					1
Louisville.....colored..											30					2
OHIO.																
Cincinnati.....white.....			1	1		1					12			1	1	7
Cincinnati.....colored..	1										7					1
Cleveland.....white.....			2				1				18			10	2	3
Cleveland.....colored..			1													
MICHIGAN.																
Detroit.....white.....							1					25		1	1	4
INDIANA.																
Evansville.....white.....											2			1		
Evansville.....colored..											5			1		1
ILLINOIS.																
Chicago.....white.....					1	1					54	1		5	3	16
Chicago.....colored..																
Cairo.....white.....						1					17			6		4
Cairo.....colored..											11			1		3
WISCONSIN.																
Milwaukee.....white.....							2	1			8			2		3
MINNESOTA.																
Pembina.....white.....											2					
IOWA.																
Dubuque.....white.....						1					7					1
Dubuque.....colored..																
MISSOURI.																
St. Louis.....white.....						2					10			13	3	5
CALIFORNIA.																
San Francisco.....white.....					7	1					15			3	4	11
OREGON.																
Astoria.....white.....											1					1
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.																
Port Townsend.....white.....											15			1		4
Grand Total.....	2	4	13	5	15	39	21	2	1	2	1547	30	3	97	28	170

Continued.

(Injuriae singulares.)																			
Fractura foras patens.	Vulnera sclopetica.	Vulnera incisiva.	Vulnera lacerata.	Vulnera punctata.	Amputatio.	Venena aëria acidi carbonici.	Venena hydrargyri.	Venena plumbi.	Maligneria.	Total admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	Discharged cured.	Discharged improved.	Discharged not improved.	Deserted while under treatment.	Died.	Remaining, June 30, 1872.	Average number of days each patient was under treatment.	Percentage of deaths.
1	7	2	2	1	1					791	838	718	49	1		35	35	30—	4.95
1	1	5								123	130	97	10	1		13	9		
2	1	3	1							361	390	332	19		5	12	22	23+	3.08
1										31	32	26	2			1	3		
1	1									18	19	13	1	1	1	2	1	30—	9.52
										2	2	2							
			3							22	27	22	3	1			1	34—	
	1	1	1							142	148	126	9			10	3	18+	8.27
1	2									113	118	96	4	3		12	3		
2				1						269	293	193	50	3	4	8	35	51+	3.12
1				2						256	283	171	58	9	1	10	34		
	3	1			1					259	288	140	111	6		10	21	36—	4.04
	2	3								170	182	97	60			9	16		
1	6	3	1							235	258	193	31	5	2	5	22	29+	2.59
			1							12	12	8	1	1		2			
2	5	5			1					290	307	262	14	2		3	26	26—	.97
3	1									60	69	56	5		2	1	5	31+	3.65
	1		1							92	95	76	8			5	6		
1	1	1								533	573	451	63	1	2	20	36	26+	3.64
										3	3	1				1	1		
1	1	1	1	2						231	252	195	39		2	7	9	31—	5.25
	2	1								195	205	143	25			17	20		
2			2							139	147	126	7			3	11	36+	2.04
										20	32	22	2	1		1	6	31—	3.03
			1							46	50	41	8				1	27—	
										2	2	1	1						
3	1	9	4							465	496	336	90	4	3	23	40	34—	4.94
2	4				1					421	500	291	99	13	13	24	60	56+	4.8
										44	47	23	13	1	4	1	5	35—	2.12
1	5									174	191	170				3	18	46+	1.57
26	34	72	82	21	4	1	1	1	5	11028	11948	8760	1656	135	69	497	831	33+	4.15

NOTE.—Diseases incident to females, occurring in the foregoing table, are accounted for by the fact that female employes on shipboard are considered seamen within the meaning of the law, are subject to hospital tax, and are therefore entitled to relief.

TABLE B.—*Supplementary table showing the Diseases and Injuries*

PORT OF—	Febris intermittens tertiana.	Febris intermittens quotidiana.	Febris intermittens biliosa.	Febris typho-malarialis.	Febris remittens.	Febris catarrhalis.	Febris intermittens congestiva.	Febris congestiva.	Febris enterica.	Febris typhus.	Febris cerebro-spinalis.	Febris flava.	Variola discreta.	Erysipelas.	Rheumatismus acutus.	Rheumatismus chronicus.	Syphilis primaria.	Syphilis secundaria.
Portland, Me.....	white.....																	
Boston, Mass.....	white.....	1		1					4				5	1				1
Barnstable, Mass.....	white.....												1					
Edgartown, Mass.....	white.....	1	1						3					1				
Providence, R. I.....	white.....								2				1					
New Haven, Conn.....	white.....																	
New Haven, Conn.....	colored.....																	
Middletown, Conn.....	white.....																	
New York city, N. Y.....	white.....			1	2				1			1						
New York city, N. Y.....	colored.....																	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	white.....																	
Philadelphia, Penn.....	white.....							1	5		1		8					
Philadelphia, Penn.....	colored.....												3					
Baltimore, Md.....	white.....	4						1	2			1	2					
Baltimore, Md.....	colored.....									1								
Georgetown, D. C.....	white.....							1					1					
Richmond, Va.....	white.....																	
Richmond, Va.....	colored.....		3															
a Norfolk, Va.....	colored.....												1					
Wilmington, N. C.....	white.....	1							1									
Charleston, S. C.....	white.....												2	1				
Savannah, Ga.....	white.....	1	3					5										
Pensacola, Fla.....	white.....												1					
Pensacola, Fla.....	colored.....																	
Key West, Fla.....	white.....				1													
Jacksonville, Fla.....	white.....																	
Mobile, Ala.....	white.....			1	1			1										
Mobile, Ala.....	colored.....											1						
New Orleans, La.....	white.....	2	1		1			5				1		1				
New Orleans, La.....	colored.....												3			1	1	
Galveston, Texas.....	white.....				2	2										1	1	
Galveston, Texas.....	colored.....																	
Indianola, Texas.....	white.....																	
Memphis, Tenn.....	white.....	1			2	2							1					
Memphis, Tenn.....	colored.....			1	1								2				1	
Louisville, Ky.....	white.....								3									
Louisville, Ky.....	colored.....								1				1					1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	white.....												1					
Cleveland, Ohio.....	colored.....																	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	white.....	1											3					
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	colored.....												5			1		
Evansville, Ind.....	white.....																	
Evansville, Ind.....	colored.....	1											3					
Chicago, Ill.....	white.....				2				1					2	1			
Chicago, Ill.....	colored.....																	
Cairo, Ill.....	white.....	1		1		1			1									
Cairo, Ill.....	colored.....					1							8		1		1	
Detroit, Mich.....	white.....												1					
Milwaukee, Wis.....	white.....				1						1							
St. Louis, Mo.....	white.....						1		1				2					
Pembina, Minn.....	white.....																	
San Francisco, Cal.....	white.....				4				2									1
Astoria, Oregon.....	white.....																	
Port Townsend, W. T.....	white.....																	
		14	1	5	5	16	2	5	13	28	1	3	5	54	5	3	3	3

a Twenty-two deaths occurred at this port during the year, but the diseases from which the patients died could only be furnished in one case.

NOTE.—This table does not include the diseases of which seamen died in hospitals of class IV.

TABLE B—

PORT OF—	Hypertrophica cordis.	Pericarditis.	Aneurysma.	Cirrhosis hepatis.	Abscessus hepatis.	Icterus.	Nephritis.	Nephritis desquamans.	Degeneratio adiposa renis.	Uremia.	Diabetes.	Hypertrophica lienis.	Cystitis.	Fistula urethrae.	Neuralgia.	Solis ictus.
Portland, Me.....	white.....															
Boston, Mass.....	white.....		1					5	1	2						
Barnstable, Mass.....	white.....															
Edgartown, Mass.....	white.....															
Providence, R. I.....	white.....															
New Haven, Conn.....	white.....															
New Haven, Conn.....	colored.....															
Middletown, Conn.....	white.....															
New York city, N. Y.....	white.....	2	3	1			2	2								
New York city, N. Y.....	colored.....															
Buffalo, N. Y.....	white.....												1			
Philadelphia, Penn.....	white.....							1								
Philadelphia, Penn.....	colored.....							1						1		
Baltimore, Md.....	white.....									1						
Baltimore, Md.....	colored.....															
Georgetown, D. C.....	white.....															
Richmond, Va.....	white.....							1								
Richmond, Va.....	colored.....															
α Norfolk, Va.....	colored.....															
Wilmington, N. C.....	white.....															
Charleston, S. C.....	white.....	1				1										
Savannah, Ga.....	white.....															
Pensacola, Fla.....	white.....															
Pensacola, Fla.....	colored.....															
Key West, Fla.....	white.....															
Jacksonville, Fla.....	white.....															
Mobile, Ala.....	white.....			2	1	4										
Mobile, Ala.....	colored.....															
New Orleans, La.....	white.....					1		1								
New Orleans, La.....	colored.....															
Galveston, Texas.....	white.....											1			1	
Galveston, Texas.....	colored.....															
Indianola, Texas.....	white.....															
Memphis, Tenn.....	white.....															
Memphis, Tenn.....	colored.....															
Louisville, Ky.....	white.....															
Louisville, Ky.....	colored.....															
Cleveland, Ohio.....	white.....															
Cleveland, Ohio.....	colored.....															
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	white.....															
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	colored.....															
Evansville, Ind.....	white.....															
Evansville, Ind.....	colored.....										1					
Chicago, Ill.....	white.....												1			
Chicago, Ill.....	colored.....															
Cairo, Ill.....	white.....															
Cairo, Ill.....	colored.....															
Detroit, Mich.....	white.....															
Milwaukee, Wis.....	white.....															
St. Louis, Mo.....	white.....	1														1
Pembina, Minn.....	white.....															
San Francisco, Cal.....	white.....	1		1												
Astoria, Oregon.....	white.....															
Port Townsend, W. T.....	white.....															
		2	3	5	3	1	2	11	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1

α Twenty-two deaths occurred at this port during the year, but the diseases from which the patients died could only be furnished in one case.

NOTE.—This table does not include the diseases of which seamen died in hospitals of class IV.

TABLE C.—Statement showing the extent of hospital relief furnished to sick and disabled seamen at the several ports of the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, together with the total expenditures and indebtedness incurred for the same, and the amount of hospital money collected under the "Act to reorganize the marine hospital service," &c., approved June 29, 1870.

For the sake of convenience, hospitals in which seamen are relieved are divided into four classes, viz:

Class I comprises United States marine hospitals conducted by the Government.

Class II comprises United States marine hospitals leased to and conducted by corporate or private parties.

Class III comprises local hospitals exclusively or in part devoted to seamen, at fixed rates established each year.

Class IV comprises extemporized hospitals to meet the wants of the smaller ports, being usually in private dwellings, with rate adjusted for each case of relief.

States and ports.	Class.	In hospital, June 30, 1871.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	In hospital, June 30, 1872.	Aggregate days' relief.	Daily cost per man.	Total cost.	Tax collected.
MAINE.											
Bangor.....	4	5	45	50	41	2	6	1,816	\$0 73	\$1,319 90	\$1,187 66
Bath.....	4	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	214	1 00	216 00	1,429 29
Belfast.....	4	.....	23	23	21	2	.....	782	96	752 88	1,035 68
Castine.....	4	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	372	35	131 36	1,597 65
Eastport.....	4	1	9	.....	10	.....	.....	200	1 23	319 59	2,161 96
Ellsworth.....	4	.....	10	10	8	2	.....	391	1 58	619 00	1,479 67
Kennebunk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129 22	.....
Machias.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,512 44
Portland.....	1	9	149	158	152	1	5	3,976	1 45	5,778 53	3,209 36
Waldoboro'.....	4	1	31	32	25	4	4	1,384	51	703 78	2,973 06
Wiscasset.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	32	79	25 25	339 28
York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107 80
Total.....	.....	16	280	296	269	11	16	9,227	.....	9,866 29	17,163 07
NEW HAMPSHIRE.											
Portsmouth.....	3	2	15	17	18	1	2	976	\$1 09	\$1,064 74	\$459 11
VERMONT.											
Burlington.....	4	.....	5	5	4	.....	1	174	\$0 76	\$132 08	\$226 70
MASSACHUSETTS.											
Boston.....	1	68	911	979	878	43	58	25,274	\$1 14	\$28,705 97	\$16,783 84
Barnstable.....	3	7	186	193	171	8	14	7,031	1 02	7,189 00	2,825 17
Edgartown.....	3	.....	84	84	78	6	.....	4,941	87	4,315 26	491 88
Fall River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200 99
Gloucester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	862 15
Marblehead.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 37
Newburyport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267 62
Nantucket.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101 35
New Bedford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	a 28 05	1,201 90
Plymouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	132 84
Salem.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 96
Total.....	.....	75	1,181	1,256	1,127	57	72	37,246	.....	40,238 28	24,253 07
RHODE ISLAND.											
Bristol.....	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	27	\$0 80	\$24 30	\$198 73
Newport.....	4	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	222	81	179 55	1,895 76
Providence.....	3	2	106	108	96	4	8	2,406	1 11	2,772 62	2,265 24
Total.....	.....	2	111	113	99	6	8	2,655	.....	2,976 47	4,359 73
CONNECTICUT.											
Bridgeport.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,632 17
Middletown.....	3	.....	11	11	9	1	1	489	\$0 77	\$377 71	2,370 14
New Haven.....	3	.....	47	47	40	2	5	1,528	1 00	1,543 00	1,832 12
New London.....	4	.....	12	12	11	.....	1	212	90	191 60	1,475 41
Stonington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	897 32
Total.....	.....	.....	70	70	60	3	7	2,229	.....	2,112 31	8,207 16

a Transportation, &c., of sick seamen to Chelsea hospital.

TABLE C—Continued.

States and ports.	Class.	In hospital, June 30, 1871.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	In hospital, June 30, 1872.	Aggregate days' relief.	Daily cost per man.	Total cost.	Tax collected.
NEW YORK.											
Albany											\$2,456 68
Buffalo	3	23	167	190	174	4	13	5,944	\$0 82	\$1,274 20	5,867 71
Cape Vincent.....	4							23	1 04	24 04	467 03
Dunkirk.....											25 42
New York.....	3	157	1,076	1,233	1,104	64	68	37,636	1 03	38,714 12	53,257 89
Niagara.....											110 22
Oswego.....	3	2	34	36	33		3	875	1 39	1,218 05	1,596 60
Ogdensburg.....											391 75
Plattsburg.....	4		4	4	4			181	73	132 94	566 23
Rochester.....											119 21
Sag Harbor.....	4	1	4	5	4	1		184	83	152 90	938 12
Total.....		183	1,285	1,468	1,319	69	84	44,843		44,516 85	65,796 86
NEW JERSEY.											
Bridgeton.....											\$2,520 54
Bargaintown.....											1,326 04
Lamberton.....											391 24
Newark.....											1,053 50
Perth Amboy.....											3,264 17
Tuckerton.....	4		20	20	15	2	2	777	\$1 08	\$836 00	691 70
Total.....			20	20	15	2	2	777		836 00	9,247 19
PENNSYLVANIA.											
Erie.....	4		14	14	13	1		10		\$45 00	\$977 96
Philadelphia.....	3	35	397	432	367	28	37	12,242	\$1 05	12,827 94	17,232 86
Pittsburg.....	1	7	106	113	108		5	3,586	1 62	5,799 94	4,051 46
Total.....		42	517	559	488	29	42	15,838		18,672 88	22,262 28
DELAWARE.											
Wilmington.....	4		3	3	3			91	\$1 06	\$96 00	\$2,203 78
MARYLAND.											
Annapolis.....											\$490 04
Baltimore.....	3	25	449	474	419	22	35	14,241	\$0 68	\$9,614 73	15,961 37
Crisfield.....	4									5 00	5,514 60
Town Creek.....											216 40
Total.....		25	449	474	419	22	35	14,241		9,619 73	22,182 41
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.											
Georgetown.....	3	14	85	99	87	3	9	3,468	\$0 72	\$2,489 16	\$1,690 96
VIRGINIA.											
Alexandria.....	4		1	1	1			95	\$1 56	\$147 00	\$710 97
Eastville.....											2,209 46
Norfolk.....	3	19	293	312	254	22	36	12,745	1 01	12,854 75	3,873 38
Petersburg.....											104 33
Richmond.....	3	1	32	33	29	2	2	1,354	1 00	1,366 50	645 04
Tappahannock.....											524 69
Yorktown.....											762 61
Total.....		20	325	345	283	24	38	14,194		14,368 25	8,830 48
WEST VIRGINIA.											
Parkersburg.....											\$1,010 17
Wheeling.....	4	3	13	16	13	2	1	555	\$0 98	\$542 45	1,229 87
Total.....		3	13	16	13	2	1	555		542 45	2,240 04
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Beaufort.....	4		4	4	4			72	\$0 97	\$69 94	\$517 88
Edenton.....	4		1	1	1			14	50	7 09	513 34

TABLE C—Continued.

States and ports.	Class.	In hospital, June 30, 1871.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	In hospital, June 30, 1872.	Aggregate days' relief.	Daily cost per man.	Total cost.	Tax collected.
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.											
Newbern	3	1	19	20	18	.....	2	490	\$2 11	\$1,044 92	\$825 49
Ocracoke ^a	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington	3	4	59	63	56	2	5	2,239	1 11	2,594 85	1,060 22
Total .....	.....	5	83	88	79	2	7	2,815	.....	3,716 71	2,916 93
SOUTH CAROLINA.											
Beaufort	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	10	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$135 11
Charleston	3	8	146	154	138	6	11	3,922	77	3,029 00	2,741 33
Georgetown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 00	301 81
Total .....	.....	8	147	155	139	6	11	3,932	.....	3,043 00	3,178 25
GEORGIA.											
Brunswick .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$294 70
Savannah	3	35	298	333	309	15	12	14,159	\$0 84	\$11,872 02	3,150 46
St. Mary's .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241 33
Total .....	.....	35	298	333	309	15	12	14,159	.....	11,872 02	3,686 49
FLORIDA.											
Apalachicola	4	3	34	37	34	.....	3	960	\$0 98	\$936 35	\$217 20
Cedar Keys .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 88
Fernandina	4	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	35	2 38	83 46	552 73
Jacksonville	3	.....	21	21	20	1	.....	452	1 71	776 12	442 98
Key West	1	2	91	93	79	5	8	2,346	2 36	5,541 14	2,143 34
Pensacola	3	4	116	120	112	2	5	2,770	1 18	3,280 75	1,188 33
St. Augustine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Total .....	.....	9	265	274	247	9	16	6,563	.....	10,617 82	4,837 85
ALABAMA.											
Mobile	2	53	566	619	563	18	36	26,463	\$1 00	\$26,559 00	\$3,093 80
MISSISSIPPI.											
Natchez c.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$24 48
Shieldsboro' .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	459 35
Vicksburg	3	2	48	50	44	5	2	1,056	\$1 04	\$1,096 00	589 75
Total .....	.....	2	48	50	44	5	2	1,056	.....	1,096 00	1,073 58
LOUISIANA.											
Franklin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$574 00
New Orleans	3	58	914	968	881	47	44	28,552	\$1 05	\$29,931 87	19,725 12
Total .....	.....	58	914	968	881	47	44	28,552	.....	29,931 87	20,299 12
TEXAS.											
Brownsville	4	2	9	11	11	.....	.....	475	\$0 96	\$457 73	\$471 06
Corpus Christi .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139 36
El Paso .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123 24
Galveston	3	30	392	422	282	13	25	9,841	84	8,224 40	3,352 93
Indianola	3	.....	20	20	17	2	1	597	1 52	905 00	619 56
Total .....	.....	32	421	453	410	15	26	10,913	.....	9,587 13	4,706 15
TENNESSEE.											
Memphis	3	11	255	266	238	22	6	4,955	\$1 03	\$5,120 00	\$2,041 50
Nashville	3	6	21	27	26	.....	1	913	97	882 68	807 35
Total .....	.....	17	276	293	264	22	7	5,868	.....	6,002 68	2,848 85

^a United States hospital; unoccupied. ^b Transportation of patients to Savannah.
^c United States marine hospital; never used as such.

TABLE C—Continued.

States and ports.	Class.	In hospital, June 30, 1871.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	In hospital, June 30, 1872.	Aggregate days' relief.	Daily cost per man.	Total cost.	Tax collected.
KENTUCKY.											
Louisville.....	2	51	525	576	489	18	69	27,855	\$0 89	\$24,768 45	\$2,326 40
Paducah											525 98
Total.....		51	525	576	489	18	69	27,855		24,768 45	2,852 38
OHIO.											
Cleveland.....	1	23	247	270	242	7	22	7,811	\$1 00	\$7,787 36	\$4,480 64
Cincinnati	3	41	429	470	414	19	37	16,909	65	10,994 88	4,576 00
Sandusky	4		1	1	1			18	2 59	46 70	1,205 82
Toledo											899 27
Total.....		64	677	741	657	26	59	24,738		18,828 94	11,161 73
INDIANA.											
Evansville	3	12	156	168	150	6	12	5,274	\$0 76	\$3,992 76	\$2,243 65
ILLINOIS.											
Alton											\$102 23
Chicago ^a	3	40	437	577	518	21	38	15,026	\$0 88	\$13,267 63	7,263 11
Cairo.....	3	31	427	458	405	24	29	14,161	1 01	14,300 00	510 79
Galena	4		2	2	2			18	1 03	18 50	2,206 97
Quincy.....											246 84
Total.....		71	966	1,037	925	45	67	29,205		27,586 13	10,329 94
MICHIGAN.											
Detroit.....	1	16	290	306	277	3	26	8,911	\$1 02	\$9,088 10	\$6,330 22
Grand Haven.....	4		1	1	1			55	1 37	75 40	1,967 75
Marquette.....	4	1	22	23	22	1		587	1 27	743 25	539 58
Port Huron.....											2,882 07
Total.....		17	313	330	300	4	26	9,553		9,906 75	11,719 62
WISCONSIN.											
Milwaukee	3	8	139	147	134	3	11	5,306	\$0 72	\$3,833 42	\$4,779 42
MISSOURI.											
St. Louis	1	32	465	497	434	23	40	15,775	\$0 85	\$13,458 87	\$11,849 93
St. Joseph.....											223 77
Total.....		32	465	497	434	23	40	15,775		13,458 87	12,073 70
IOWA.											
Burlington.....											\$24 40
Dubuque.....	3	4	48	52	51		2	1,394	\$1 05	\$1,464 55	69 00
Keokuk.....	4		3	3	3			123	1 00	123 00	42 00
Total.....		4	51	55	54		2	1,517		1,587 55	135 40
MINNESOTA.											
St. Paul	3	12	21	33	28	1	4	833	\$1 13	\$943 51	\$1,558 42
Duluth											10 40
Total.....		12	21	33	28	1	4	833		943 51	1,568 82
NEBRASKA.											
Omaha											\$791 44
CALIFORNIA.											
San Francisco.....	3	79	421	500	419	23	61	28,210	\$1 07	\$30,069 64	\$24,394 89

^a Old marine hospital burned October 10, 1871; new hospital building at Lake View, near Chicago, unfinished.

TABLE C—Continued.

State and ports.	Class.	In hospital, June 30, 1871.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	In hospital, June 30, 1872.	Aggregate days' relief.	Daily cost per man.	Total cost.	Tax collected.
OREGON.											
Astoria.....	3	3	44	47	41	1	5	1,624	\$1 25	\$2,030 22	\$929 77
Portland	4	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	35	1 61	56 50	958 10
Total.....	.....	3	45	48	42	1	5	1,659	.....	2,086 72	1,887 87
ALASKA TERRITORY.											
Sitka.....	4	.....	5	5	3	.....	1	238	\$1 67	\$396 66	\$390 33
WASHINGTON TER.											
Port Townsend	3	17	174	191	170	3	18	8,816	\$1 00	\$8,846 00	\$3,607 00

RECAPITULATION.

States.	In hospital, June 30, 1871.	Admitted.	Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	In hospital, June 30, 1872.	Aggregate days' relief.	Total cost.	Tax collected.
Maine	16	280	296	269	11	16	9,227	\$9,866 29	\$17,163 07
New Hampshire.....	2	15	17	18	1	2	976	1,064 74	459 11
Vermont.....	.....	5	5	4	.....	1	174	132 08	226 70
Massachusetts.....	75	1,181	1,256	1,127	57	72	37,246	40,238 28	24,253 07
Rhode Island.....	2	111	113	99	6	8	2,655	2,976 47	4,359 73
Connecticut .....	.....	70	70	60	3	7	2,229	2,112 31	8,207 16
New York.....	183	1,285	1,468	1,319	69	84	44,843	44,516 85	65,796 86
New Jersey.....	.....	20	20	15	2	2	777	836 00	9,247 19
Pennsylvania.....	42	517	559	488	29	42	15,838	18,672 88	22,262 28
Delaware .....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	91	96 00	2,203 78
Maryland	25	449	474	419	22	35	14,241	9,619 73	22,182 41
District of Columbia....	14	85	99	87	3	9	3,468	2,489 16	1,690 96
Virginia.....	20	325	345	283	24	38	14,194	14,368 25	8,830 48
West Virginia.....	3	13	16	13	2	1	555	542 45	2,240 04
North Carolina.....	5	83	88	79	2	7	2,815	3,716 71	2,916 93
South Carolina.....	8	147	155	139	6	11	3,932	3,043 00	3,178 25
Georgia	35	298	333	309	15	12	14,159	11,872 02	3,686 49
Florida.....	9	265	274	247	9	16	6,563	10,617 82	4,837 85
Alabama.....	53	566	619	563	18	36	26,463	26,559 00	3,093 80
Mississippi.....	2	48	50	44	5	2	1,056	1,096 00	1,073 58
Louisiana.....	54	914	968	881	47	44	28,552	29,931 87	20,299 12
Texas.....	32	421	453	410	15	26	10,913	9,587 13	4,706 15
Tennessee	17	276	293	264	22	7	5,868	6,002 68	2,848 85
Kentucky	51	525	576	489	18	69	27,865	24,768 45	2,852 38
Ohio.....	64	677	741	657	26	59	24,738	18,828 94	11,161 73
Indiana.....	12	156	168	150	6	12	5,274	3,992 76	2,243 65
Illinois.....	71	966	1,037	925	45	67	29,205	27,586 13	10,329 94
Michigan.....	17	313	330	300	4	26	9,553	9,906 75	11,719 62
Wisconsin.....	8	139	147	134	3	11	5,306	3,833 42	4,779 42
Missouri.....	32	465	497	434	23	40	15,775	13,458 87	12,073 70
Iowa.....	4	51	55	54	.....	2	1,517	1,587 55	135 40
Minnesota.....	12	21	33	28	1	4	833	943 51	1,568 82
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	791 44
California.....	79	421	500	419	23	61	28,210	30,069 64	24,394 89
Oregon.....	3	45	48	42	1	5	1,659	2,086 72	1,887 87
Alaska Territory .....	.....	5	5	3	.....	1	238	396 66	390 33
Washington Territory.....	17	174	191	170	3	18	8,816	8,846 00	3,607 00
Total.....	967	11,335	12,302	10,945	521	853	405,814	396,263 11	323,700 05

TABLE D.—Summary statement of the operations of the Marine Hospital Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, as compared with the preceding fiscal year, 1871.

	1871.	1872.	Difference.
Number of sick and disabled seamen treated in marine and other hospitals.....	14,256	12,302	.....
Number of seamen with trivial diseases relieved, by being furnished with medicine, without being admitted to hospital.....		854	.....
Total number of seamen relieved.....	14,256	13,156	.....
Number of days of hospital relief.....	437,287	405,814	.....
Average number of patients maintained daily, exclusive of 854 seamen relieved in 1872 without being admitted to hospital.....	1,198	1,111	.....
Average number of days each patient remained in hospital.....	30 7-10	32 9-10	.....
Percentage of deaths.....	3.75	3.94	.....
Total expenditures and indebtedness incurred on account of the Marine Hospital Service, exclusive of erecting and repairing marine hospital buildings <i>a</i>	\$453,082 42	\$396,263 11	.....
Average cost per diem for each patient, counting 854 "out patients" as 854 days' relief, and calculating the average cost on the basis of total expenditures and indebtedness of the service incurred for each year.....	\$1 04	\$0 97.6	.....
Diminished expenditures of the service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.....			\$56,819 31
Diminished percentage of expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.....			12½ per ct.
Amount of hospital money collected.....	\$288,145 42	\$323,700 05	.....
Increase of hospital money collections during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872.....			\$35,554 63
Number of ports where relief was furnished, either in United States marine, established local, or extemporized hospitals.....	72	81	.....
Number of ports where hospital money was collected.....	125	128	.....

TABLE E.—Showing the amounts of hospital money collected; the appropriations made by Congress to supply deficiencies; and the annual expenditures on account of the marine hospital service from October 1, 1798, to June 30, 1872. The act of May 3, 1802, (2 Stat., 192,) provides that all hospital money collected shall be paid into the Treasury, and from June 30, 1802, when this provision went into effect, this statement is by warrants; prior to that date, the statement is made from collectors' accounts.

Year.	Collections.	Appropriations.	Available.	Expenditures.
1798 } 1801 }	<i>b</i> \$141,690 25		\$141,690 25	<i>c</i> \$74,636 51
1802.....	<i>d</i> 47,635 09		47,635 09	38,500 74
1803.....	33,766 47		33,766 47	250 00
1804.....	54,933 21		54,933 21	31,087 36
1805.....	58,210 98	\$1,000 00	59,210 98	<i>e f</i> 84,027 50
1806.....	57,928 20		57,928 20	59,828 41
1807.....	66,820 01		66,820 01	<i>g</i> 53,281 98
1808.....	61,474 47		61,474 47	65,571 51
1809.....	36,515 44		36,515 44	60,383 16
1810.....	<i>h</i> 74,192 42		74,192 42	70,901 75
1811.....	53,715 20		53,715 20	36,793 60
1812.....	54,586 34		54,586 34	57,109 08
1813.....	42,421 46		42,421 46	<i>i</i> 57,723 11
1814.....	21,789 58	20,000 00	41,789 58	53,376 87
1815.....	10,191 97	20,000 00	30,191 97	45,226 50
1816.....	28,374 74	20,000 00	48,374 74	43,651 55
1817.....	43,864 21		43,864 21	<i>k</i> 82,555 68
1818.....	48,081 88		48,081 88	<i>l</i> 81,749 28
1819.....	46,911 27		46,911 27	87,230 62
1820.....	50,405 84		50,405 84	84,097 61
1821.....	48,765 01	81,319 34	130,084 35	87,217 39
1822.....	48,569 99	50,000 00	98,569 99	66,845 48

a So far as accounts have been received to November 1, 1872.*b* Includes \$15,635 33, hospital money received from the Navy Department.*c* Includes \$6,185 33, for purchase of Norfolk hospital.*d* Includes \$2,500, hospital money received from the Navy Department.*e* Includes \$14,842 34, cost of Charlestown hospital, at the port of Boston.*f* Includes \$157 66, carried to surplus fund.*g* Includes \$379 66, carried to surplus fund.*h* Includes \$38,513 96, hospital money received from Navy Department.*i* Includes 1 cent, carried to surplus fund.*k* Includes \$6,500, expended for repairs of Norfolk hospital.*l* Includes \$5,500, cost of site of Charleston, S. C., hospital.

TABLE E.—Continued.

Year.	Collections.	Appropriations.	Available.	Expenditures.
1822.....	\$51,923 72	\$30,000 00	\$81,923 72	\$44,324 61
1823.....	53,062 91		53,062 91	44,761 13
1824.....	51,877 52	<i>a</i> 12,875 00	64,752 52	47,861 77
1825.....	56,992 39		56,992 39	<i>b</i> 54,938 51
1826.....	54,133 10		58,133 10	51,236 98
1827.....	58,233 67		58,233 67	<i>c</i> 89,137 42
1828.....	56,217 27		56,217 27	69,259 61
1829.....	58,361 34		58,361 34	63,562 28
1830.....	57,447 13		57,447 13	68,996 96
1831.....	59,182 17		59,182 17	65,563 98
1832.....	58,942 56		58,942 56	76,877 87
1833.....	62,901 15	\$15,750 00	78,651 15	68,948 73
1834.....	64,532 98		64,532 98	74,668 96
1835.....	66,621 77	25,000 00	91,621 77	86,268 43
1836.....	67,961 02	15,000 00	82,961 02	89,370 70
1837.....	27,021 24	175,000 00	202,021 24	97,935 75
1838.....	35,234 52		35,234 52	109,229 59
1839.....	66,311 83		66,311 83	121,653 31
1840.....	71,675 91		71,675 91	150,561 07
1841.....	72,760 20	97,000 00	169,760 20	109,758 82
1842.....	72,429 36	46,500 00	118,929 36	100,112 57
1843, (half year).....	37,417 18	58,500 00	95,917 18	49,430 86
1844.....	85,864 42	25,000 00	110,864 42	62,148 67
1845.....	88,074 34	25,000 00	113,074 34	168,016 20
1846.....	90,675 68		90,675 68	68,678 70
1847.....	95,216 73	25,000 00	120,216 73	123,257 42
1848.....	97,989 26	12,000 00	109,989 26	140,995 50
1849.....	103,496 38	12,000 00	115,496 38	103,167 65
1850.....	106,437 49	15,000 00	121,437 49	162,379 67
1851.....	133,447 07	200,000 00	333,447 07	139,220 43
1852.....	134,393 26	200,000 00	334,393 26	203,115 23
1853.....	133,718 08	100,000 00	233,718 08	280,750 10
1854.....	146,576 31		146,576 31	292,825 69
1855.....	148,733 43	200,000 00	348,733 43	345,987 46
1856.....	155,068 14	150,000 00	305,068 14	368,520 86
1857.....	167,325 29	250,000 00	417,325 29	354,053 90
1858.....	164,161 82	150,000 00	314,161 82	379,214 86
1859.....	178,195 59	150,000 00	328,195 59	349,890 36
1860.....	173,073 09	275,000 00	448,073 09	455,593 10
1861.....	155,172 43	175,000 00	330,172 43	308,918 13
1862.....	128,526 97	200,000 00	328,526 97	290,447 41
1863.....	118,397 74	200,000 00	318,397 74	198,933 60
1864.....	117,824 05	100,000 00	217,824 05	260,911 84
1865.....	128,656 30	150,000 00	278,656 30	348,472 82
1866.....	142,292 81	170,000 00	312,292 81	<i>d</i> 335,958 39
1867.....	231,596 91	200,000 00	431,596 91	<i>d</i> 415,580 53
1868.....	184,530 35	250,000 00	434,530 35	<i>d</i> 443,646 53
1869.....	176,957 95	200,000 00	376,957 95	<i>d</i> 391,296 89
1870.....	168,153 70	200,000 00	368,153 70	<i>d</i> 353,277 54
1871.....	293,592 14	250,000 00	543,592 14	<i>d</i> 437,493 86
1872.....	319,823 16	<i>e</i> 154,050 00	473,873 16	421,897 03
Total.....	6,763,965 86	4,705,994 34	11,469,960 20	11,241,155 97
Amount carried to surplus fund.....				537 33
Balance remaining to credit of fund June 30, 1871.....				121,028 97
Balance remaining to credit of fund June 30, 1872.....				107,237 93
				11,469,960 20

A comparison of the expenditures for 1872, as shown in the above table, with the statement of the cost of the service, as given in Table D, discovers an excess in this statement of \$25,633 92. The discrepancy is explained by the facts that this table shows the amount advanced out of the appropriation on warrants between July 1, 1871, and June 30, 1872, while Table D shows the actual expenditures by collectors and the indebtedness incurred between these dates. An examination of the accounts will show that a part of the money advanced was to meet indebtedness incurred for previous years, and that the remainder was money advanced in excess of the requirements at certain places.

a Received from sale of hospital at Charlestown, Mass.

b Includes \$4,068, cost of site, &c., for marine hospital at Chelsea, Mass.

c Includes \$27,603 39, cost of Chelsea hospital.

d The expenditures from 1866 to 1871, as represented in this statement, are less than the actual expenditures for those years by \$91,250 11, in consequence of various sums, aggregating that amount, received on account of sales of marine hospitals, having been erroneously credited as repayments.

e Includes \$4,050, being a part of the proceeds from the sale of the marine hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., sold by authority of the act of April 20, 1866.

NOTE.—The Supervising Surgeon acknowledges valuable assistance from Captain R. A. Bayley, of the Treasury Department, in preparing the foregoing table.

TABLE F.—*Supplementary statement showing the amounts of hospital money collected by the Navy Department from seamen employed in the Navy, from 1799 to February 26, 1811; at which latter date the hospital money resulting from the tax imposed upon naval seamen was created a separate fund, and placed under the direction of the Navy Department.*

Year.	Collections.	Paid into Treasury.
1799 } 1800 }	\$742 09	{ \$1,000 00 5,950 00
1801.....	6,070 20 4-6	7,685 33
1802.....	10,429 60 2-6	2,500 00
1803.....	9,441 03	
1804.....	5,425 02 4-6	
1805.....	3,396 10 1-6	
1806.....	8,613 05 4-6	
1807.....	6,088 78	
1808.....	4,592 60	
1809.....	2,069 11	38,513 96
1810.....	2,062 36	
1811, (to February 26).....	45 24	
Balance on February 26, 1811, carried to the credit of the navy hospital fund.....		3,326 18 3-6
Total.....	\$58,975 47 3-6	\$58,975 47 3-6

TABLE G.—*Statement showing the location of marine hospitals; the date of the purchase of the site or the commencement of the construction; the date when first occupied; the total cost to June 30, 1872; the present condition or final disposition of the buildings; and the amounts received from the sales of those disposed of.*

Location.	Purchased or commenced.	Occupied.	Cost to date.	Condition or disposition.	Proceeds.
Norfolk, Va.....	1800		\$22,395 10	Sold, 1869.....	\$15,613 80
Newport, R. I.....				<i>a</i>	
Boston..... { Charlestown, Mass....	1802	1804	14,842 34	Sold, 1824.....	12,875 00
{ Chelsea, Mass.....	1825	1827	32,168 06	Sold, 1807.....	54,803 38
{ Chelsea, Mass.....		{ about } { 1860 }	393,452 48	In use.....	
Charleston, S. C.....	{ 1815 } { 1832 }	{ 1834 }	26,685 77	Sold, 1866.....	9,500 00
New Orleans.. { Right bank of river..	1837	1849 ?	122,772 70	Sold, 1866 <i>c</i>	
{ New Orleans.....	1855		530,090 84	Unfinished <i>d</i>	
Mobile, Ala.....	<i>e</i> 1838	1843	54,540 00	Leased for seamen.....	
Pittsburg, Penn.....	1842	1851	72,445 11	In use.....	<i>f</i> 20,550 96
Louisville, Ky.....	<i>b</i> 1843	1852	98,452 47	Leased for seamen.....	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	<i>b</i> 1844	1852	118,972 59	In use.....	
Natchez, Miss.....	<i>b</i> 1845	1852	66,750 00	Leased <i>g</i>	
Key West, Fla.....	1844	1845	34,174 84	In use.....	
Ocracoke, N. C.....	1843	1847	9,227 07	Abandoned <i>h</i>	
Paducah, Ky.....	1842	1852	58,525 77	Burned, 1868.....	<i>i</i> 6,571 34
Napoleon, Ark.....	<i>b</i> 1842	1855	62,290 83	Destroyed, 1868 <i>j</i>	30 00
Chicago..... { Chicago	<i>k</i> 1849	1852	64,070 93	Sold, 1864.....	132,000 00
{ Lake View.....	1867		360,674 09	Unfinished.....	
St. Louis, Mo.....	<i>l</i> 1850	1858	109,180 52	In use	
San Francisco, Cal.....	<i>m</i> 1851	1854	231,871 10	In ruins.....	

a Reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, February 16, 1802, to have been discontinued. No other record found.

b Sites selected by medical board of the Army, in 1837.

c Reported as sold in 1866 for \$300, but the amount does not appear to have been received.

d Completion of the hospital building impracticable.

e First site selected in 1837. Abandoned on account of defective title.

f From sale of a portion of hospital grounds in 1870.

g Building not required for a marine hospital; occupied at present by the State of Mississippi.

h Unoccupied and not required.

i From sale of land.

j Building and grounds washed away by the river.

k Site ceded by War Department. Hospital burned, October 10, 1871, before the property was delivered.

l Site ceded by War Department.

m Site set apart from Government land. Hospital slightly injured by an earthquake in 1868, and abandoned.

TABLE G—Continued.

Location.	Purchased or commenced.	Occupied.	Cost to date.	Condition or disposition.	Proceeds.
Evansville, Ind.....	1853?	1856	\$59,899 02	Sold, 1867.....	\$10,507 11
Portland, Me.....	1852	1859	122,590 88	In use.....	
Vicksburg, Miss.....	1853	1856	67,775 16	Sold, 1870.....	20,257 52
Pensacola, Fla.....	a		1,052 96		
Detroit, Mich.....	1855	1857	108,930 63	In use.....	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1856	b	182,665 48	Sold, 1866.....	70,500 00
Burlington, Iowa.....	1856	1858	29,996 84	Sold, 1867.....	6,000 00
St. Mark's, Fla.....		1859	25,758 00	Transferred, 1867 c.....	
Burlington, Vt.....	1855	b	39,572 30	Sold, 1866.....	7,164 41
Wilmington, N. C.....	1857	b	43,897 44	Sold, 1870.....	4,020 00
Galena, Ill.....	d 1857	1861	48,797 58	Sold, 1868.....	e 6,321 08
Port Angeles, W. T.....	f			Sold, 1868.....	165 00
Total.....			3,214,518 95		376,879 60

Detailed statement of the cost of each United States marine hospital building and site, from the organization of the Marine Hospital Service in 1798 to June 30, 1872.

HOSPITAL AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

1800. Paid out of marine hospital fund.....	\$6,185 34
1816. Do.....do.....	6,500 00
1834. Do.....do.....	3,608 67
1840. Special appropriation.....	3,856 30
1849. Do.....	1,645 04
1861. Do.....	450 00
1870. Do.....	149 75
	<u>22,395 10</u>

Sold in 1869 for \$15,613 80.

HOSPITAL AT NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.

From a report of the Secretary of the Treasury made February 6, 1802, it appears that a marine hospital had been established at Newport, and was discontinued prior to that date. No other mention of the hospital has been found.

HOSPITALS AT THE PORT OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Hospital No. 1, located at Charlestown.

1804. Paid out of the marine hospital fund.....	\$14,842 34
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Sold in 1824 for \$12,875.

Hospital No. 2, located at Chelsea.

1825. Cost of site, paid out of the marine hospital fund.....	\$4,068 00
1827. Cost of construction, paid out of the marine hospital fund.....	27,603 39
1836. Special appropriation.....	496 67
	<u>32,168 06</u>

Sold in 1867 for \$54,803 38.

a Work not commenced. Expenditures made from 1855 to 1858.

b Never occupied as a marine hospital.

c Transferred to the War Department.

d Includes the sum of \$1,011 08 for furniture.

e Note of \$1,000 outstanding.

f No record of the establishment of a marine hospital at Port Angeles, Washington Territory, has been found.

Hospital No. 3, located at Chelsea.

1856.	Special appropriation.....	\$96,399 63	
1857.	Do.....	92,751 13	
1858.	Do.....	26,541 72	
1859.	Do.....	54,764 83	
1860.	Do.....	14,058 00	
1861.	Do.....	1,684 69	
1866.	Do.....	1,796 75	
1867.	Do.....	40,100 00	
1868.	Do.....	43,868 27	
1870.	Do.....	2,195 68	
1871.	Do.....	9,393 63	
1872.	Do.....	9,898 15	
		<hr/>	\$393,452 48
			<hr/>
			440,462 88
			<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

1817.	Cost of site, paid out of marine hospital fund.....	\$5,500 00	
1831.	Special appropriation.....	730 20	
1832.	Do.....	169 80	
1834.	Do.....	12,363 01	
1836.	Do.....	2,465 40	
1839.	Do.....	2,000 00	
1842.	Do.....	200 00	
1845.	Do.....	3,257 36	
		<hr/>	26,685 77
			<hr/>

Sold in 1866 for \$9,500.

HOSPITALS AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Hospital No. 1, at Chicago.

1849.	Special appropriation.....	\$377 00	
1850.	Do.....	16,100 00	
1851.	Do.....	18,900 00	
1852.	Do.....	14,312 43	
1853.	Do.....	22 57	
1855.	Do.....	1,526 00	
1856.	Do.....	5,997 46	
1857.	Do.....	891 71	
1858.	Do.....	292 00	
1859.	Do.....	4,221 97	
1860.	Do.....	185 35	
1863.	Do.....	493 27	
1864.	Do.....	581 00	
1865.	Do.....	170 22	
		<hr/>	\$64,070 98

Sold in 1864 for \$132,000.

Hospital No. 2, at Lake View, (near Chicago.)

1866.	Special appropriation.....	\$425 00	
1867.	Do.....	10,000 00	
1868.	Do.....	59,028 32	
1869.	Do.....	73,810 59	
1870.	Do.....	17,592 28	
1871.	Do.....	46,571 97	
1872.	Do.....	153,245 93	
		<hr/>	360,674 09
			<hr/>
			424,745 07
			<hr/>

Hospital building unfinished.

HOSPITAL AT MOBILE, ALABAMA—(LEASED FOR SEAMEN.)

1838.	Special appropriation.....	\$4,000 00	
1840.	Do.....	11,744 11	
1841.	Do.....	5,300 00	
1842.	Do.....	14,659 16	

1843.	Special appropriation	\$703 68
1844.	Do	3,593 05
1849.	Do	1,090 00
1851.	Do	2,050 00
1857.	Do	6,000 00
1859.	Do	5,400 00
		<hr/>
		54,540 00
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA—(IN USE.)

1842.	Special appropriation	\$10,253 00
1846.	Do	7,518 09
1847.	Do	2 61
1849.	Do	5,608 36
1850.	Do	16,152 64
1851.	Do	16,263 70
1852.	Do	8,780 50
1853.	Do	1,563 48
1860.	Do	6,030 00
1865.	Do	272 73
		<hr/>
		72,445 11
		<hr/>

A portion of hospital grounds sold in 1871 for \$20,550 96.

HOSPITAL AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY—(LEASED OF SEAMEN.)

1843.	Special appropriation	\$6,000 00
1846.	Do	8,333 33
1849.	Do	4,000 00
1850.	Do	17,667 00
1851.	Do	12,000 00
1852.	Do	5,440 10
1853.	Do	2,000 00
1855.	Do	5,000 00
1856.	Do	7,484 18
1857.	Do	248 84
1860.	Do	1,734 90
1864.	Do	30 00
1867.	Do	16,689 65
1868.	Do	715 74
1869.	Do	11,621 37
1871.	Do	33 00
		<hr/>
		98,998 11
		<hr/>
Repayment in 1854		545 64
		<hr/>
		98,452 47
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT CLEVELAND, OHIO—(IN USE.)

1844.	Special appropriation	\$12,000 00
1846.	Do	6,000 00
1847.	Do	1,731 61
1849.	Do	2,500 00
1850.	Do	13,000 00
1851.	Do	13,853 00
1852.	Do	20,223 05
1853.	Do	2,000 00
1854.	Do	3,396 00
1855.	Do	7,253 04
1856.	Do	17,746 96
1858.	Do	1,144 00
1861.	Do	49 00
1863.	Do	778 43
1864.	Do	364 25
1866.	Do	8,000 00
1867.	Do	7,254 05
1868.	Do	140 35

1869.	Special appropriation.....	\$536 43
1870.	Do.....	369 79
1871.	Do.....	657 38
1872.	Do.....	94 50
		<hr/>
		119,091 84
Repayment in 1862.....		119 25
		<hr/>
		118,972 59
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI—(LEASED.)

1845.	Special appropriation.....	\$7,000 00
1849.	Do.....	6,500 00
1850.	Do.....	19,000 00
1851.	Do.....	6,750 00
1852.	Do.....	20,000 00
1855.	Do.....	4,502 98
1856.	Do.....	1,532 39
1857.	Do.....	1,500 00
		<hr/>
		66,785 37
Repayment in 1854.....		35 37
		<hr/>
		66,750 00
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT KEY WEST, FLORIDA—(IN USE.)

1845.	Special appropriation.....	\$25,000 00
1851.	Do.....	600 00
1857.	Do.....	3,000 00
1860.	Do.....	400 00
1862.	Do.....	33 31
1863.	Do.....	548 00
1866.	Do.....	1,200 00
1869.	Do.....	96 82
1871.	Do.....	3,266 71
1872.	Do.....	30 00
		<hr/>
		34,174 84
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT OCRACOE, NORTH CAROLINA—(NOT REQUIRED.)

1845.	Special appropriation.....	\$1,100 00
1846.	Do.....	1,000 00
1847.	Do.....	5,274 00
1848.	Do.....	1,553 07
1860.	Do.....	300 00
		<hr/>
		9,227 07
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

1846.	Special appropriation.....	\$1,000 00
1849.	Do.....	6,500 00
1850.	Do.....	12,000 00
1851.	Do.....	19,125 00
1852.	Do.....	11,000 00
1857.	Do.....	3,048 21
1858.	Do.....	4,702 47
1859.	Do.....	1,102 40
1860.	Do.....	55 28
		<hr/>
		58,533 36
Repayment in 1854.....		7 59
		<hr/>
		58,525 77
		<hr/>

Building burned in 1868; ground sold in 1868 for \$6,571 34.

HOSPITAL AT NAPOLEON, ARKANSAS.

1849.	Special appropriation.....	\$4,000 00
1850.	Do.....	2,000 00
1851.	Do.....	35,250 00
1852.	Do.....	12,000 00
1853.	Do.....	2,000 00
1854.	Do.....	1,768 75
1855.	Do.....	2,202 15
1858.	Do.....	3,000 00
1859.	Do.....	210 22
		<hr/>
		62,431 12
Repayment in 1854.....		140 29
		<hr/>
		62,290 83
		<hr/>

Washed away in 1868; remnants of the wreck sold for \$30.

HOSPITALS AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

Hospital No. 1, at Macdonough, opposite New Orleans.

1837.	Special appropriation.....	\$6,000 00
1839.	Do.....	35,015 00
1840.	Do.....	10,020 00
1841.	Do.....	7,350 00
1845.	Do.....	9,700 00
1846.	Do.....	20,036 07
1847.	Do.....	50 50
1848.	Do.....	21,823 00
1849.	Do.....	6,394 40
1850.	Do.....	1,192 03
1851.	Do.....	5,191 70
		<hr/>
		\$122,772 70

Reported as sold, in 1866, for \$300, but the amount does not appear to have been paid into the Treasury.

Hospital No. 2, at New Orleans—(unfinished.)

1855.	Special appropriation.....	\$12,403 49
1856.	Do.....	30,042 90
1857.	Do.....	56,101 26
1858.	Do.....	113,797 68
1859.	Do.....	183,008 44
1860.	Do.....	107,438 66
1861.	Do.....	7,326 12
1863.	Do.....	230 00
1864.	Do.....	19,542 29
1868.	Do.....	200 00
		<hr/>
		530,090 84
		<hr/>
		652,863 54
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI—(IN USE.)

1851.	Special appropriation.....	\$31,871 30
1852.	Do.....	20,484 00
1853.	Do.....	450 70
1854.	Do.....	20,574 37
1855.	Do.....	12,907 63
1858.	Do.....	1,100 00
1859.	Do.....	645 00
1860.	Do.....	214 00
1863.	Do.....	25 10
1867.	Do.....	5,204 81
1868.	Do.....	385 91
1869.	Do.....	5,170 58
1871.	Do.....	9,402 97
1872.	Do.....	744 15
		<hr/>
		109,180 52
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

1851.	Special appropriation.....	\$516 75
1852.	Do.....	13,853 36
1853.	Do.....	17,612 20
1854.	Do.....	148,017 69
1855.	Do.....	5,268 80
1856.	Do.....	16,070 00
1857.	Do.....	22,661 20
1864.	Do.....	1,379 40
1865.	Do.....	3,423 41
1866.	Do.....	1,084 60
1867.	Do.....	150 00
1868.	Do.....	305 11
1870.	Do.....	1,528 58
		<hr/>
		231,871 10

Hospital slightly injured in 1868, and abandoned.

HOSPITAL AT EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

1852.	Special appropriation.....	\$2,750 00
1853.	Do.....	2,830 40
1854.	Do.....	9,505 22
1855.	Do.....	21,177 37
1856.	Do.....	8,300 00
1857.	Do.....	7,598 86
1859.	Do.....	3,357 00
1860.	Do.....	2,211 47
1861.	Do.....	100 00
1862.	Do.....	20
1863.	Do.....	2,003 50
1865.	Do.....	65 00
		<hr/>
		59,899 02

Sold in 1867 for \$10,507 11.

HOSPITAL AT PORTLAND, MAINE—(IN USE.)

1853.	Special appropriation.....	\$11,000 00
1854.	Do.....	137 00
1855.	Do.....	8,854 67
1856.	Do.....	34,354 70
1857.	Do.....	25,343 19
1858.	Do.....	14,050 32
1859.	Do.....	2,018 85
1860.	Do.....	989 75
1861.	Do.....	1,247 38
1862.	Do.....	3,510 00
1863.	Do.....	52 00
1864.	Do.....	250 00
1865.	Do.....	1,430 00
1866.	Do.....	1,061 54
1868.	Do.....	27 65
1869.	Do.....	4,526 55
1870.	Do.....	12,749 62
1871.	Do.....	849 46
1872.	Do.....	138 20
		<hr/>
		122,590 88

HOSPITAL AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

1854.	Special appropriation.....	\$4,600 00
1855.	Do.....	553 00
1856.	Do.....	59,847 00
1857.	Do.....	762 58

1858.	Special appropriation.....	\$1,762 58
1867.	Do.....	250 00
		<hr/>
		67,775 06
		<hr/>

Sold in 1870 for. \$20,257 52.

HOSPITAL AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA—(WORK NOT COMMENCED.)

1855.	Special appropriation.....	\$804 10
1856.	Do.....	192 19
1857.	Do.....	30 57
1858.	Do.....	26 10
		<hr/>
		1,052 96
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN—(IN USE.)

1855.	Special appropriation.....	\$28,218 12
1856.	Do.....	15,259 87
1857.	Do.....	29,476 21
1858.	Do.....	21,954 94
1859.	Do.....	2,849 50
1860.	Do.....	3,500 00
1861.	Do.....	835 37
1865.	Do.....	235 54
1866.	Do.....	1,605 46
1867.	Do.....	523 95
1868.	Do.....	169 40
1869.	Do.....	1,645 45
1870.	Do.....	12 72
1871.	Do.....	790 49
1872.	Do.....	1,853 61
		<hr/>
		108,930 63
		<hr/>

HOSPITAL AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

1855.	Special appropriation.....	\$7,329 42
1856.	Do.....	36,155 58
1857.	Do.....	15,108 33
1858.	Do.....	64,381 20
1859.	Do.....	53,516 77
1860.	Do.....	2,044 22
1861.	Do.....	3,920 00
1866.	Do.....	209 96
		<hr/>
		182,665 48
		<hr/>

Sold in 1866 for \$70,500.

HOSPITAL AT BURLINGTON, IOWA.

1855.	Special appropriation.....	\$106 85
1856.	Do.....	4,602 35
1857.	Do.....	8,520 59
1858.	Do.....	10,280 67
1859.	Do.....	3,037 40
1860.	Do.....	2,547 73
1861.	Do.....	605 00
1863.	Do.....	46 25
1864.	Do.....	250 00
		<hr/>
		29,996 84
		<hr/>

Sold in 1867 for \$6,000.

HOSPITAL AT ST. MARK'S, FLORIDA.

1856.	Special appropriation.....	\$131 72
1857.	Do.....	57 12
1858.	Do.....	20,750 36

1859.	Special appropriation	\$795 50
1860.	Do.....	2,519 50
1861.	Do.....	1,503 80
		<hr/>
		25,758 00
		<hr/>

Transferred to War Department in 1867.

HOSPITAL AT BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

1856.	Special appropriation	\$2,283 75
1857.	Do.....	17,614 77
1858.	Do.....	19,190 25
1859.	Do.....	209 50
1860.	Do.....	38 00
1861.	Do.....	20
1862.	Do.....	88 63
1863.	Do.....	112 68
1864.	Do.....	36 52
		<hr/>
		39,574 30
		<hr/>

Sold in 1866 for \$7,164 41.

HOSPITAL AT WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

1856.	Special appropriation	\$40 00
1857.	Do.....	198 71
1858.	Do.....	11,567 71
1859.	Do.....	20,903 76
1860.	Do.....	11,135 86
1861.	Do.....	51 40
		<hr/>
		43,897 44
		<hr/>

Sold in 1870 for \$4,020.

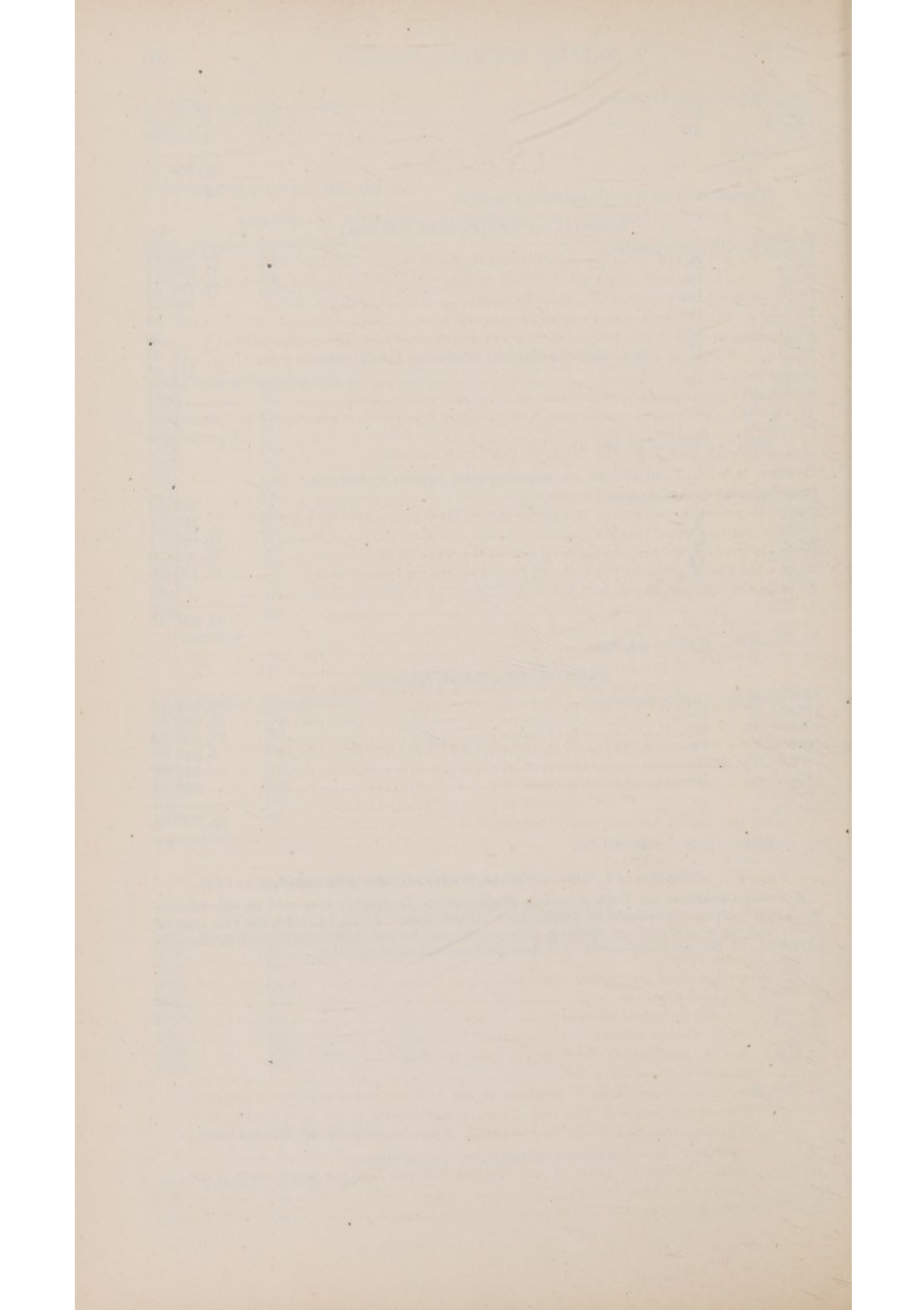
HOSPITAL AT GALENA, ILLINOIS.

1857.	Special appropriation	\$7,551 10
1858.	Do.....	15,088 63
1859.	Do.....	18,015 22
1860.	Do.....	7,547 98
1862.	Do.....	245 00
1863.	Do.....	349 65
		<hr/>
		48,797 58
		<hr/>

Sold in 1868 for \$6,321 08.

HOSPITAL AT PORT ANGELES, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A marine hospital at Port Angeles, Washington Territory, was sold in accordance with instructions contained in Department letter dated April 14, 1868, for the sum of \$165; but up to the date of closing this report no record has been found in the Department of the establishment of a marine hospital at that port.



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