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IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1898.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 2060.
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 31, 1898.

SIR: The annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is herewith respectfully submitted.

The tables which follow show the number, nationality, occupation, and destination of the immigrants arriving at the various ports of the United States and at Canadian ports of those destined to points in the United States, during the year.

The number of illiterates, the number deported, causes of deportation, together with the receipts and expenditures on account of the immigrant fund, are also given.

TABLE NO. 1.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED BY PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Ports.	Twelve months ending June 30—					
	1897.			1898.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baltimore, Md.....	3,405	2,810	6,215	6,229	4,506	10,735
Boston, Mass.....	5,814	7,519	13,333	5,633	6,638	12,271
Galveston, Tex.....	543	391	934	755	379	1,134
Gloucester, Mass.....						4
Key West, Fla.....	2,367	1,823	4,190	1,352	1,011	2,363
Newport News, Va.....				6	3	9
New Bedford, Mass.....	237	110	347	99	76	175
New Orleans, La.....	1,005	448	1,453	1,247	492	1,739
New York, N. Y.....	106,040	74,516	180,556	105,550	73,198	178,748
Philadelphia, Pa.....	6,376	4,554	10,930	4,709	3,651	8,360
Portland, Me.....	319	104	423	355	147	502
Portland, Oreg.....	138	3	141	131	2	133
Provincetown, Mass.....	13		13	46	3	49
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,285	344	1,629	1,856	418	2,274
Miami, Fla.....	13	9	22	40	26	66
Total.....	127,555	92,631	220,186	128,012	90,550	218,562
Through Canada, via—						
Point Levis.....	1,254	1,097	2,351	1,615	1,287	2,902
Quebec.....	1,364	1,231	2,595	1,313	911	2,224
Halifax.....	455	241	696	674	268	942
St. John.....	520	380	900	858	418	1,276
Vancouver and Victoria.....	3,058	145	4,104	3,303	90	3,393
Total.....	7,552	3,094	10,646	7,763	2,974	10,737
Grand total.....	135,107	95,725	230,832	135,775	93,524	229,299

Not specified	1	1			1												1	12	1			
Total Europe	217,786	127,202	90,584	36,629	156,377	24,780	1	12	1,994	237	2	7	408	106	1,252	41,040	24,318	92,244	3,572,697	96,007	38,714	
Mexico	107	-39	68	24	64	19									22	22	39	15	2,804	48	26	
British Honduras	2		2		2													2	10	2		
Guatemala	1	1			1																	
Honduras	1	1		1																1		
Nicaragua	1	1			1																	
Central America, not specified	2	2			1	1																
Total Central America	7	5	2	1	5	1												2	10	3		
Quebec and Ontario	196	158	38	21	153	22			7						1	4	45	55	5,825	10	86	
Nova Scotia	14	12	2		13	1											5	2	487	1	9	
New Brunswick	11	10	1		10	1											2	3	120	1	9	
Prince Edward Island	12	12			12													5	43		11	
British Columbia	105	91	14		74	31												89	11	9,235	24	48
Newfoundland and Labrador	12	11	1		10	2									1	2	2	1	150	3	3	
Total British North American possessions	350	294	56	21	272	57			7						2	6	143	77	15,860	48	166	
Cuba	1,877	997	880	479	1,009	389			4						79	78	326	881	44,371	1,175	667	
Other West Indies	247	145	102	43	171	33			29						11	31	25	112	2,056	58	145	
South America	39	30	9	17	17	5			3							3	10	6	1,450	6	4	
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	4,275	2,651	1,624	947	2,918	410			185	20		3	1	24	1,729	610	1,124	1,124	72,860	1,516	429	
China	2,071	2,061	10	15	1,793	263									1	2	32	1,703	17,545	12	2,049	
Japan	2,230	2,115	115	28	2,068	134			14			72	5	22	127	1,944	15	93,684	93,684	804	369	
Asia, not specified	61	51	10	10	40	11			24	1			2	22	4	24	6	6	1,955		6	
Australia	153	115	38	32	110	11										104	6	6	16,953	29	14	
Hawaiian Islands	40	26	14	7	21	12										6	16	2	8,106	4	6	
Pacific Islands, not specified																		2	1	565		
Africa	8	6	2	3	4													9	9	1,181	7	1
Grand total	229,299	135,775	93,524	38,267	164,905	26,127	1	12	2,261	258	2	79	417	199	1,416	43,057	27,608	96,203	3,852,077	99,717	42,596	

NATIVITY AND DESTINATION OF ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Nationality.	Mary-land.	Massachu- setts.	Michi- gan.	Minne- sota.	Missis- sippi.	Mis- souri.	Mon- tana.	Ne- braska.	New Hamp- shire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Caro- lina.	North Dakota.	Ne- vada.	Ohio.	Okla- homa.	Ore- gon.
Austria-Hungary:																		
Hungary	109	225	121	69	2	104	42	17	5	1,898	1	4,065	1	369	2	957	6	3
Bohemia and Moravia	88	36	26	90		73	1	105	6	64		720		48	5	152	6	
Galicia and Bukowina	107	1,100	73	79		50	10	22	44	1,017		5,687	1	43		131		
Other Austria	104	269	157	163	6	131	91	34	4	312	13	2,204	1	18	4	718		6
Belgium		25	37	10		32	5	8		67		107		3		16		1
Denmark	15	125	46	218		9	6	82	2	80	1	374		36	2	14	1	4
France (including Corsica)	5	108	7	7	4	15	3	2		78	2	737		6	6	20	1	
Germany	415	514	399	489	4	366	37	351	24	1,096	9	5,572	3	115	5	760	16	21
Greece	18	350	1	7		3		1	4	31	1	1,383	1	2		12		
Italy	264	2,897	304	89	5	190	76	28	39	2,384	74	36,086		1	52	457	1	33
Netherlands		24	102	22	4	1	1	2		69	1	149		5		1		1
Norway	6	183	95	1,176	5	4	69	18	11	98	1	1,169		431	2	6		31
Portugal		1,023		6	1	2		2		2		82		7	7	7		1
Roumania	2	15		48	1	2				8		635		26		6		
Russia (proper)	1,095	2,604	153	107	20	233	4	124	34	1,085		11,513	15	534		531	34	15
Finland	2	505	536	165		9	84	1	17	33	2	457		17	1	167		29
Poland	20	443	27	28		23	3	5	2	511		1,726		46		72		2
Spain		5		1				2		1		130			48			
Sweden	8	1,788	318	1,322	1	75	63	158	74	231	1	2,972	2	113	17	105	1	28
Switzerland	4	36	20	12	2	17	13	5	3	75		496		2	6	54	10	17
Turkey in Europe		23				1				4		83				1		
England	61	3,050	313	78	1	57	50	27	99	415	2	1,598	1	14	3	179	1	31
Ireland	179	6,005	98	104	3	204	147	30	205	1,428		9,539	3	19	7	359		26
Scotland	14	519	6	13		14	11	5	59	112	2	318		7		29		3
Wales	22	23	14	5		13	18	2		23		187		1		91		
Not specified												1						
Mexico		1										2						
British Honduras																		
Guatemala																		
Honduras																		
Nicaragua		1																
Central America, not specified		1																
Quebec and Ontario	1	68	1			4		1	2	1		29				3		1
Nova Scotia		10																
New Brunswick		8																
Prince Edward Island		12																
British Columbia																		2
Newfoundland and Labrador		10																
Cuba		3										82						
Other West Indies		4										23						
South America		21							1			22						

Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	6	881	28	28	3	42	2	5	18	130		2,020		1		49		1
China	20	901	1	1		2	1			5		744				15		50
Japan	13	11	3	9		2	1	1		8		46			2	6		259
Asia, not specified			1							2		32				1		
Australia		6				8						9				2		8
Hawaiian Islands		1										1				1		
Pacific Islands, not specified		2																
Africa		10					1					12				2		
Grand total	2,562	23,849	2,894	4,356	62	1,683	739	1,038	655	11,268	109	91,014	28	1,857	169	4,933	82	573

Newfoundland and Labrador	3									2					2		12
Cuba	1					1									5		1,877
Other West Indies	2													1	6		247
South America	2																39
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)	267	60	1	5	13	1	1	18	7	7	1	11		22	285		4,275
China	76	3			4	2				60		7					2,071
Japan	2			1						302					4		2,230
Asia, not specified																	61
Australia	5									3							153
Hawaiian Islands	1						19								4		40
Pacific Islands, not specified																	8
Africa	3	1			3			1							11		48
Grand total	31,093	2,558	20	1,203	370	1,515	144	320	187	1,062	380	2,342	153	155	2,422	23	229,299

NATIVITY AND OCCUPATION OF ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

Nationality.	Actors.	Artists.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engravers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors.	Teachers.	All others not specified.	Total professional.	Accountants.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.
Austria-Hungary:																		
Hungary			3	1	1	1	1	2	1	5	4	19		29	16	82		51
Bohemia and Moravia			1							2	2	10		27	2	9	4	32
Galicia and Bukowina	1			1	1		10			22	3	37		168	33	28	2	85
Other Austria		1				1	4	2	1	2	7	19	1	70	11	37	5	33
Belgium				1						2		3		4	1	7		3
Denmark	1	1	1	1			1			4	1	12		16	5	34		8
France (including Corsica)	2	4	2				3	1	1	10	8	33	3	20	7	13	5	20
Germany	3	7	12	2	7	1	49	10	8	34	31	164	1	374	90	153	92	295
Greece							1	1	2	7	4	17		16	8	13		3
Italy	2	2	14	1	3	3	74	12	116	9	24	260	1	329	721	251	17	74
Netherlands							1			1		2	1	11	1			3
Norway			1		1		4			10	3	19	1	11	2	25		6
Portugal							1		1	1		2		2	2			
Roumania	1						1		1		2	5		8	3	2		6
Russia (proper)	2	4	4		4		30	4		26	17	91		162	54	202	10	205
Finland			2							2		4		2		3		1
Poland			2				2			2		3		8	9	24	1	30
Spain		8				3	1			1		18		7				
Sweden		4	11				2	2	3	7	6	35	3	21	6	56	4	11
Switzerland		1					3			12	2	18	2	23	4	9	4	21
Turkey in Europe								1		1		3		3		3		1
England	10	9	47	2	17	5	21	10		26	43	190	15	47	15	42	2	110
Ireland	4	1	15		1	1	2		1	55	24	104	9	43	7	85		44
Scotland		1	4	1	1	2	1			4	11	27	1	19	7	23		7
Wales			2			1		2	1	3	2	11		1		17		4
Not specified																		
Mexico		3					1					4						
British Honduras											1	1						
Guatemala																		
Honduras																		
Nicaragua																		
Central America, not specified																		
Quebec and Ontario		1				1	1	5		2	4	14			1			2
Nova Scotia																		
New Brunswick																		
Prince Edward Island																		
British Columbia			1	1							2	4	3		1	2		

Newfoundland and Labrador			2			18	7	19	6	25	1	1						
Cuba			1					1	2	9	77	4	2					
Other West Indies								1		13								
South America								1		1			1					
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)		15		2				4	27	9	57	13	16	26	1	19		
China	10	2						1	1	14	1							
Japan	23	2	7	1				1	1	2	37	2	2	3	1	1		
Asia, not specified	4							1		6	10			2				
Australia	1		1							1	3	1	1	1				
Hawaiian Islands										1	1							
Pacific Islands, not specified														1				
Africa																		
Grand total	54	59	153	12	43	37	223	81	136	288	261	1,347	47	1,469	1,032	1,152	150	1,074

NATIVITY AND OCCUPATION OF ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Nationality.	Cabinetmakers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks.	Coopers.	Dressmakers.	Engineers.	Gardeners.	Glaziers.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters.
Austria-Hungary:																		
Hungary	2	116	46	3	4	1	1	2	3	3	34	6	12	22	3	19	34	13
Bohemia and Moravia		26	27	2	3	3	4	1	1	13	3	3	3	3	3	6	2	4
Galicia and Bukowina		204	73	1	1	1	4	9	7	11	27	6	7	7	7	6	1	35
Other Austria	2	96	34	6	5	5	9	5	1	6	13	5	203	49	15	16	95	15
Belgium		13	6		2		3	31	1		1	1	1	2	2	1	20	4
Denmark		32	50	1	3	12	14	1		1	1	15	35	7	3	14	12	7
France (including Corsica)	1	20	50	8	48	22	15	6	1	3	2	1	4	8	13	6	59	13
Germany	9	249	455	19	25	37	102	10	8	21	102	36	105	91	60	53	50	93
Greece		35	103		4	2	8					1	32	20	3	2	51	5
Italy	5	553	153	32	130	26	78	1	16	24	2	16	1,000	885	60	36	517	59
Netherlands	1	23	9		1		3					1	21	2			1	4
Norway	2	116	32	1	8	14	5	1	1	4		12	503	11		1	9	13
Portugal		3	3	1	4		1						75	4				
Roumania	2	13	16	2	2	1	1	1	4		2		2	2				6
Russia (proper)	101	792	99	10	72	9	8	36	4	49	141	29	20	23	17	45	3	274
Finland		20	4		1							3	54	1			13	2
Poland	11	68	6	2	5		3	4	1	2	11	4	2	3		11	6	14
Spain		5	26	4		6					1	1	18	5				3
Sweden	6	151	59	1	45	28	22		6	4		48	254	14	18	3	24	49
Switzerland	1	16	13	1	17	4	8	1		3	13	12	4	5	2		4	8
Turkey in Europe	1	1	4		1		1	1				1	1				11	2
England	15	112	253	3	71	152	56	3	46	15	3	61	115	61	30	11	415	63
Ireland	3	72	388	16	208	33	40	2	16	2	1	14	40	45	21	7	96	25
Scotland	3	25	31	1	18	30	15	2	7			4	19	16	5	5	71	14
Wales	1	10	10		12	9	2		12		2	3	5	7	4	1	118	
Not specified																		
Mexico		1	2		5								2				1	
British Honduras																		
Guatemala																		
Honduras																		
Nicaragua																		
Central America, not specified																		
Quebec and Ontario		4	1				1		2		1		9	3	1		1	1
Nova Scotia													3					
New Brunswick													1					

Prince Edward Island.....													4						
British Columbia.....		10	5			4						2	1					1	7
Newfoundland and Labrador.....		1											5	2		4			
Cuba.....		8	16			3			2				46						
Other West Indies.....		2	3			2							2			1			
South America.....						1													
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria).....	2	98	40		8	4	5		4	13	2	1	6	67		3	4	1	15
China.....													24			3			
Japan.....		4	4	1									1			4			
Asia, not specified.....			2										1						
Australia.....		1	5			2				1			1						31
Hawaiian Islands.....		2	3			1										1			
Pacific Islands, not specified.....																			
Africa.....		2	1										1	1					1
Grand total.....	173	2,904	2,031	113	706	416	416	117	138	168	371	287	2,635	1,371	299	248	1,604	741	

Prince Edward Island.....																			4
British Columbia.....	1				1				1		1							1	5
Newfoundland and Labrador.....																			2
Nbwa.....		1	1										116						6
Other West Indies.....													2	1					3
South America.....																			6
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria).....	1	8	6	8		202	3	11	91	9	10								6
China.....																			4
Japan.....		2				4			6						1				4
Asia, not specified.....																			13
Australia.....				1		1			2										5
Hawaiian Islands.....		1																	2
Pacific Islands, not specified.....																			10
Africa.....		1											3						11
Grand total.....	95	70	145	163	972	13	3,229	114	362	3,826	176	326	380	226	1,182	89	2,115	33,145	

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2

NATIVITY AND OCCUPATION OF ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Nationality.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Cooks.	Farmers.	Grocers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers.	Servants.	Shepherds.	All others not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	Not stated.	No occupation (including women and children).	Total.	Grand total.	
Austria-Hungary:																	
Hungary			7	830	2	2	6,519	113	599		67	8,139	5	7,504	7,509	16,659	
Bohemia and Moravia			2	377	3	1	105	25	273		17	803		1,335	1,337	2,478	
Galicia and Bukovina			4	350	3	5	3,498	270	491		101	4,724		6,166	6,168	12,420	
Other Austria	1		11	695			2,787	114	395		109	4,113	2	3,051	3,053	8,240	
Belgium			5	104			50	3	10			210		321	321	695	
Denmark		1	7	269	1	2	293	15	366		55	1,011		551	551	1,946	
France (including Corsica)			69	325	4	5	68	54	60	3	112	701	1	762	763	1,990	
Germany			107	1,230	16	32	1,354	572	797	6	446	4,565	32	8,833	8,865	17,111	
Greece			3	817		7	249	266	12		107	1,536		400	400	2,339	
Italy			15	127	5,336	8	20	17,375	315	774	2	1,223	25,195	14	24,724	24,738	58,613
Netherlands				156		1	69	13	17			278		372	372	767	
Norway			2	6	711	1	2	1,027	16	875		83		1,316	1,316	4,938	
Portugal			2	3	120		3	364	3	418		939		641	641	1,717	
Roumania				16		2	43	66	9			153		544	544	900	
Russia (proper)			3	4	642	4	10	4,104	744	275	217	6,003	23	15,373	15,396	27,221	
Finland				1	23			1,057	2	707	12	1,819		661	661	2,607	
Poland				1	107		1	1,863	74	111	19	2,176	4	2,031	2,035	4,726	
Spain				4	76	1	2	107	91	3	6	314		117	117	577	
Sweden			3	91	476	4	7	3,151	21	4,954	145	8,852		2,390	2,390	12,398	
Switzerland			1	30	242			150	13	105		610		347	347	1,246	
Turkey in Europe			1	9			10	7				20		73	73	176	
England	45	2	55		37	22	630	102	749	1	907	2,815	7	4,113	4,120	9,877	
Ireland		2	157	1,194	69	40	6,350	53	11,268	1	591	19,733		3,527	3,527	25,128	
Scotland			9	3	49	7	6	111	15	149	6	192		710	710	-1,797	
Wales			3	4	44	2	3	104	8	69		99		567	567	1,219	
Not specified																	
Mexico				1			5	2	8		1	17		64	64	107	
British Honduras									1			1				2	
Guatemala									1					1	1	1	
Honduras														1	1	1	
Nicaragua														1	1	1	
Central America, not specified											1					2	
Quebec and Ontario				9	1		11	4	2		12	39		109	109	196	
Nova Scotia				3					1		1	5		6	6	14	
New Brunswick				1			1				1	3		7	7	11	
Prince Edward Island							1				1			7	7	12	

British Columbia	1			23		1	12	4	2		1	44		11	11	105
Newfoundland and Labrador							1		1		1	3		4	4	12
Cuba			1	59			191	134	3		7	395	1	1,227	1,228	1,877
Other West Indies			2	15			5	7	4		4	37	2	135	137	247
South America			1	1			2	5	2		1	12		20	20	39
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria)			24	716	6	2	110	293	101	1	193	1,446		1,952	1,952	4,275
China				1	988		233	783				2,005	32	16	45	2,071
Japan	1		55	945		7	496	246	38		21	1,809	14	298	312	2,230
Asia, not specified			1				6	7			5	19		27	27	61
Australia			2	6			10	2	1		5	28	2	67	69	153
Hawaiian Islands				1			5	3	4			13	1	15	16	40
Pacific Islands, not specified							1		1		2	4		4	4	8
Africa							2	7	1		3	13		24	24	48
Grand total	110	5	836	16,243	1,188	184	52,531	4,492	23,656	38	4,975	104,238	144	90,425	90,469	229,299

DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION OF ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TWELVE MONTHS
ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

Destination.	Actors.	Artists.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engravers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors.	Teachers.	All others not specified.	Total professional.	Accountants.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.
Alabama								1			1	2			2			
Arizona											2	2						
Arkansas											2	2						1
California	3	6	21	2			9	7		15	17	80	8	19	16	24	6	9
Colorado											2	2		5	2	5		
Connecticut					2		5		6	12	5	30	1	23	29	42	1	29
Delaware																	1	1
District of Columbia			1		2			1	1			5		3	8	2	1	2
Florida		1	3			16	1	18		7	27	73		6	3			
Georgia								2				2		3				
Idaho																1		
Illinois	1	3	6	1	1	1	20	6	1	17	17	74	2	76	37	60	7	120
Indiana		2	5	1			2	6	1	2	1	14		18	4	13		5
Iowa							1			4		5		8		13		8
Indian Territory																		
Kansas														4		1		12
Kentucky														3	1	3		3
Louisiana			1				8			2	5	16	1	8	4	9		1
Maine								2				2	1	1				2
Maryland	1		1				2	1	1	6	3	15		19	11	14	4	16
Massachusetts	9	9	52		10	4	30	12	7	63	51	247	15	81	78	92	3	68
Michigan			2		1		6	1	2	2	5	19		18	1	21	1	14
Minnesota		2	1				4	1		1	4	13	1	16	1	24		15
Mississippi														2				
Missouri		2	1		2		1	1		1	2	10	1	31	5	17	8	27
Montana														1		9		1
Nebraska							1			2		3		2	1	4	2	2
New Hampshire			1				1				1	3		2		1	1	
New Jersey	8	2	5		2	1	12	3	3	20	4	60		75	66	67	9	32
New Mexico																1		
New York	31	27	30	4	21	14	87	21	78	97	65	475	11	848	658	486	72	539
North Carolina																1		
North Dakota			1									1			8			
Nevada														4				
Ohio		2	2				5	1	4	2	4	20	1	23	12	20	4	21
Oklahoma																		
Oregon		1	1								1	2		1	1	1	1	2
Pennsylvania	1	1	13	2	2		13	3	28	16	24	103	2	124	72	159	11	95

Rhode Island.....						1			5	4	10		8	6	8	1	10	
South Carolina.....										2	5		1	1	4		2	
South Dakota.....		3											1	1	1			
Tennessee.....													8	4	7		4	
Texas.....						10			1	2	13					5	4	
Utah.....								1	1		2							
Vermont.....						1		2		1	4			1	3		2	
Virginia.....			1							1	2		2			1	2	
Washington.....	1				1					1	3		1	1	2	1	5	
West Virginia.....										1	1		1				2	
Wisconsin.....		1				3			5	1	10		16	1	22	6	10	
Wyoming.....																1		
In transit.....	1	2		1				1	7	7	19	1	6	5	4	1	12	
Alaska.....													1					
Total.....	54	59	153	12	48	37	223	81	136	288	261	1,347	47	1,469	1,032	1,152	150	1,074

Rhode Island.....	1	34	12	1	13	6	4	2	2	3	3	17	46	15	5	4	7	6
South Carolina.....			1										1			2		1
South Dakota.....		9	2				4				3		6	1		4	10	2
Tennessee.....	1	2	5			1					1		1				4	
Texas.....		20	14			4	8				6	3	7		1	2	4	2
Utah.....		4	2			1								2			8	
Vermont.....		1								1							1	
Virginia.....			4			1	1						8		1		2	
Washington.....	1	18	9	2	1	9	1					1	19	1	7		13	1
West Virginia.....		5					1				2				1		4	
Wisconsin.....	1	21	13	1	2	4	8	2	2	4	5	3	45	9	2	11	9	7
Wyoming.....		3	3			1								2		1	12	3
In transit.....	5	15	34		1	21	5		1	2	3	3	24	17	12	1	53	6
Alaska.....		1				1											3	
Total.....	173	2,904	2,031	113	706	416	416	117	138	168	371	287	2,635	1,371	299	248	1,604	741

DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION OF ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TWELVE MONTHS
ENDING JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Destination.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Spinners.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers.	Wheelwrights.	All others not specified.	Total skilled.
Alabama		1					2			1							5	33
Arizona									1									13
Arkansas									1								3	23
California	2	2	12	4	14	2	44		3	19		3	2	4	7	1	107	927
Colorado	1			3	4		10		3	8				1	1		7	314
Connecticut		1	1	4	15	1	81	2	7	74	5	7	11	18	39		34	735
Delaware							6			3					2			34
District of Columbia							1		1	4		1						42
Florida			2	1			3			4			140		1		11	282
Georgia		1			4				1	5								29
Idaho			1				2			1								20
Illinois	11	4	3	12	45	1	106		10	169	15	12	17	11	20	4	77	1,510
Indiana					7		10		1	19		17	1	2	12		15	222
Iowa				3	18		7			9		2	1	1	4		23	178
Indian Territory										1					2			15
Kansas			1		1		1		1	5				1	1		7	61
Kentucky			2				1		1	2				2				45
Louisiana				1			44		5	6		12	8	1	2		13	175
Maine			2				5	3		4		1			11		15	75
Maryland				4			45		2	94	3	4	6		12		37	433
Massachusetts	6	13	12	17	93	2	273	59	30	290	5	21	20	17	333	4	157	3,081
Michigan		1	1	6	12		10	3	10					2	2		26	314
Minnesota			3		22		27			19	5	1	1	2	2	1	13	365
Mississippi																	1	1
Missouri				3	3		21		2	18	1	2	4		5		14	273
Montana						1	3			5			1	1	1		3	73
Nebraska				1	1		4			6	1				2		5	65
New Hampshire							3	3	5			1			12		3	60
New Jersey	5	5	4	12	78	1	154	10	9	130	15	10	11	3	178	9	95	1,098
New Mexico																		8
New York	54	27	82	62	508	3	1,914	11	199	2,480	84	148	128	139	319	31	1,104	16,780
North Carolina					1					2		1	1					7
North Dakota				4			6			3	2		1	1	2	5	9	72
Nevada	1						2			2								26
Ohio	1	2	3	3	7		36		6	33	6	11		2	17	4	42	493
Oklahoma					1		1											3
Oregon					1		4			1				1			5	56
Pennsylvania	6	7	9	19	98	1	313	12	23	280	27	61	19	15	109	13	158	3,104

Rhode Island	1	4	4	2	7	20	9	43	1	3	1	3	59	6	40	417		
South Carolina				1	3	6		3					2	6	2	5		
South Dakota						1		1	1				1		1	72		
Tennessee						7	2	20		6	1		5		24	24		
Texas			1	1	2	1		2							1	173		
Utah						2		2								24		
Vermont		1				2		24		1						42		
Virginia	1					3		2			1					31		
Washington				3	1	4		3	6		1	1	1	2		120		
West Virginia						1		1	3							24		
Wisconsin	4	1	1	1	9	17		1	19	3	1	1	6	2	21	292		
Wyoming																26		
In transit	2		1	2	3	1	28		2			3		11	2	331		
Alaska																6		
Total	95	7	145	163	972	13	3,229	114	362	3,326	176	326	380	226	1,182	89	2,115	33,145

DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION OF ALIEN STEERAGE PASSENGERS LANDED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA, TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1898—Continued.

Destination.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Cooks.	Farmers.	Grocers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant-dealers.	Servants.	Shepherds.	All others not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	Not stated.	No occupation (including women and children).	Total.	Grand total.
Alabama			1	13			19	2	2		1	38		61	61	134
Arizona				12			13		1			26		37	37	78
Arkansas			1	10			11	3	2		2	29		46	46	103
California	16	1	54	1,074	9	19	1,347	307	389	5	136	3,357	6	1,971	1,977	6,341
Colorado			6	160			338	5	71		12	593	1	522	523	1,332
Connecticut			19	313	7	1	1,952	58	961	1	103	3,415		2,585	2,585	6,765
Delaware				13			108		32		1	154		114	114	302
District of Columbia				12	1		28	6	34		6	87	1	124	125	259
Florida	1		2	80			301	175	6		1	566	5	1,517	1,522	2,443
Georgia	1		1	10			19	6	7		3	47		98	98	176
Idaho			28	1			17	1	6			53	2	26	28	101
Illinois	4		51	892	111	12	2,461	211	1,675	2	226	5,645	9	4,891	4,900	12,129
Indiana			5	68	1	2	183	26	53		23	361	1	307	308	905
Iowa			1	333	7		392	10	150		13	906		708	708	1,797
Indian Territory			1	6			45	3	7			62		78	78	155
Kansas			2	121			88	1	39		3	254	1	277	278	593
Kentucky				65	1		36	6	8		1	117	2	117	119	281
Louisiana	3		11	218	4		1,184	29	126		45	1,620	14	1,404	1,418	3,229
Maine			2	23	2		117	2	98		10	254		182	182	513
Maryland			3	111	65	4	449	60	61		22	775	22	1,317	1,339	2,562
Massachusetts	18	4	95	931	448	6	4,980	585	4,955		618	12,640	15	7,866	7,881	23,849
Michigan	1		3	211	2	1	821	8	286		28	1,361	1	1,199	1,200	2,894
Minnesota	1		6	626	1	1	1,119	28	694	1	20	2,497	1	1,480	1,481	4,356
Mississippi				11			9					22		31	31	62
Missouri	1		5	166	3	1	300	23	132		31	662	1	737	738	1,683
Montana			1	130		1	256	4	65	8	9	474		192	192	739
Nebraska			2	162		2	176	8	81		6	437	1	532	533	1,038
New Hampshire			1	32	1		108	3	120		12	277		315	315	655
New Jersey	6		46	689	12	10	3,005	285	1,239	1	176	5,469	1	4,040	4,041	11,268
New Mexico			3	17			11	2	1			34		67	67	109
New York	37		346	5,331	393	98	17,471	2,056	7,787	2	2,519	36,040	15	37,704	37,719	91,014
North Carolina				2			1					4		17	17	28
North Dakota			9	360	4		262	17	120		5	777	2	1,005	1,007	1,857
Nevada				45			33	3	5			88		55	55	169
Ohio	1		18	381	3		1,267	71	510	14	99	2,364	8	2,048	2,056	4,933
Oklahoma				15	1		9		7	1		33		46	46	82
Oregon	1		1	223	13	2	76	36	25	3		402	1	112	113	573
Pennsylvania	13		69	1,812	52	19	10,994	273	2,807		593	16,632	19	11,235	11,254	31,093

Rhode Island	2	6	91	7	1	420	11	418	72	1,037	1,094	1,094	2,558			
South Carolina						1	2	1	1	5	10	10	20			
South Dakota		1	234			167	4	68	1	475	651	651	1,203			
Tennessee		1	21	2		167	9		2	202	3	141	370			
Texas	1	3	265	5	1	164	29	97	26	591	1	737	1,515			
Utah		1	3			41		14	1	60		58	144			
Vermont		2	27			74		25	5	133		141	320			
Virginia			34			35	2	2	3	76	1	77	187			
Washington	1	33	244	19	1	221	40	61	9	629	6	304	1,062			
West Virginia			34		1	148	2	11	10	206		149	380			
Wisconsin	1	13	242	8		532	27	311	22	1,156	4	880	2,342			
Wyoming			13			49	1	11	1	74		53	153			
In transit	1	11	329	4	1	490	29	75	69	1,009		1,063	2,422			
Alaska			1			7			5	13		4	23			
Total	110	5	836	16,243	1,188	184	52,531	4,492	23,656	38	4,975	104,238	144	90,425	90,469	229,299

28 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE NO. 3.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, BY MONTHS, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30—

Months.	1897.			1898.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	12,378	9,098	21,476	8,288	6,663	14,951
August	9,946	8,890	18,836	7,340	6,555	13,895
September	9,682	10,656	20,338	9,566	10,884	20,450
October	9,840	11,017	20,857	10,107	10,939	21,046
November	8,189	6,682	14,871	8,149	7,021	15,170
December	6,468	4,762	11,230	7,816	5,847	13,663
January	4,773	2,519	7,292	6,140	3,489	9,629
February	5,777	2,833	8,610	7,862	3,265	11,727
March	14,065	5,366	19,431	18,111	7,405	25,516
April	20,962	10,620	31,582	23,013	11,061	34,074
May	21,262	14,486	35,748	19,754	12,600	32,354
June	11,765	8,796	20,561	9,629	7,195	16,824
Total	135,107	95,725	230,832	135,775	93,524	229,299

TABLE NO. 4.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1896-97 AND 1897-98, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE TOTAL NET DECREASE IN 1897-98, FROM PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR 1896-97.

Nationality.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary:				
Bohemia and Moravia	1,954	2,478	524	.....
Galicia and Bukowina	5,767	12,420	6,653	.....
Other Austria	10,285	8,240	.....	2,045
Hungary	15,025	16,659	1,634	.....
Belgium	760	695	.....	65
Denmark	2,085	1,946	.....	139
France (including Corsica)	2,107	1,990	.....	117
Germany	22,533	17,111	.....	5,422
Greece	571	2,339	1,768	.....
Italy	59,431	58,613	.....	818
Netherlands	890	767	.....	123
Norway	5,842	4,938	.....	904
Portugal	1,874	1,717	.....	157
Roumania	791	900	109	.....
Russia (proper)	22,750	27,221	4,471	.....
Finland	3,066	2,607	.....	459
Poland	4,165	4,726	561	.....
Spain	448	577	129	.....
Sweden	13,162	12,398	.....	764
Switzerland	1,566	1,246	.....	320
Turkey in Europe	152	176	24	.....
England	9,974	9,877	.....	97
Ireland	28,421	25,128	.....	3,293
Scotland	1,883	1,797	.....	86
Wales	870	1,219	349	.....
Not specified	25	1	.....	24
Total Europe	216,397	217,786	16,222	14,833
Mexico	91	107	16	.....
British Honduras	1	2	1	.....
Costa Rica	1	.....	.....	1
Guatemala .....	.....	1	1	.....
Honduras .....	.....	1	1	.....
Nicaragua	1	1	.....	.....
Salvador	1	.....	.....	1
Central America, not specified	2	2	.....	.....
Total Central America	6	7	3	2
Quebec and Ontario	248	196	.....	52
Nova Scotia	8	14	6	.....
New Brunswick	1	11	10	.....
Prince Edward Island .....	.....	12	12	.....
British Columbia	15	105	90	.....
Newfoundland and Labrador	18	12	.....	6
Total British North America	290	350	118	58

TABLE NO. 4.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1896-97 AND 1897-98, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, ETC.—Cont'd.

Nationality.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cuba	3, 553	1, 877	.....	1, 676
Other West Indies.....	548	247	.....	301
South America.....	49	39	.....	10
Turkey in Asia (Arabia and Syria).....	4, 732	4, 275	.....	457
China.....	3, 363	2, 071	.....	1, 292
Japan.....	1, 526	2, 230	704	.....
Asia, not specified.....	41	61	20	.....
Australia.....	139	153	14	.....
Hawaiian Islands.....	55	40	.....	15
Pacific islands, not specified.....	5	8	3	.....
Africa.....	37	48	11	.....
Grand total.....	230, 832	229, 299	17, 111	18, 644
Net decrease.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 533

Table No. 1 shows the arrivals by ports of the United States and Canada for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898, from which it will be seen that there was a falling off in the total immigration of the present fiscal year as compared with that of the next preceding year of approximately 1,500, or from 230,832 to 229,299. This decrease, if comparison is made of the figures given in Table No. 2 with the same numbers shown in last year's report, is composed exclusively of females, chiefly of those between the ages of 15 and 40, and from European countries. The total arrivals of male immigrants during the present fiscal year are slightly in excess of those for the year next before it and, it is fair to assume, represent a more desirable class, since those from European countries show an increase of 2,730, while those from other sources, principally Asiatic, exhibit a decrease of 2,062.

Continuing the comparison, it appears again from Table No. 2 that, although there has been a diminution in the total immigration, yet, in respect of their means of immediate self-support, the arrivals for the present year are more desirable, for they exhibited to the examining officials \$3,852,077, an amount in excess of that shown in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, of \$310,836.

Unfortunately the deductions from amounts of money reported are not conclusive, for the figures given represent only so much as is shown by persons over 20 years of age. There is a popular impression abroad that, in order to gain admission to this country, one must possess at least \$30. In many instances immigrants come to the United States with several hundred dollars, but when questioned by the immigration officials will admit that they possess but \$30.

AMEND ACT OF MARCH 3, 1893.

The act of March 3, 1893, requires that if an immigrant is possessed of \$30 or less he must state the amount, but if the sum is over \$30 he need not state what it is. Under this law there is no means of ascertaining how much money immigrants bring with them to the United States, and in order to obtain exact information the law should be amended so as to require the immigrant to state the exact amount he is possessed of. If this is done it will be known just how much is added to the wealth of the United States by arriving immigrants.

The impression has gone abroad that the immigrant is judged by the amount of money he brings with him, and, as a consequence, deception is practiced by many, who endeavor to make use of the same sum of money when undergoing inspection at the port of entry. The health,

reputation, and character of the immigrant, his appearance and prospects of securing employment, guide the immigrant officials in passing upon his right to land, rather than the sum of money of which he may be possessed.

In respect to illiteracy, an examination of the figures respectively for the two years under consideration will disclose the fact that, while there are some variations as between the arrivals from different countries, the general average is substantially unchanged. The observations advanced, therefore, in the last report of this Bureau are equally applicable upon this point to conditions existing during the fiscal year just completed.

DEBARRED AND RETURNED.

It will be seen from Table No. 2 that the total number of immigrants refused a landing and those returned within one year after arrival was 3,229, as compared with 1,880 for the next preceding year, representing an increase of 71+ per cent. This increase, it is not unreasonable to assume, is chiefly due to increased experience and efficiency upon the part of the officials charged with the administration of the laws, particularly at the port of New York, the principal port of arrival. It is composed of 89 additional alien contract laborers, 984 paupers or persons likely to become public charges, and 257 diseased persons, i. e., immigrants afflicted with "a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease."

DISEASED IMMIGRANTS.

The last-named class represents virtually a new departure in the work of the Bureau, since the rejections on that ground rose from a single immigrant last year to 258 for the present fiscal year. This does not show, as may appear at first sight, laxity heretofore on the part of immigrant officials, but displays their increased efficiency in detecting and excluding cases of contagious diseases which are less obvious upon examination and of the nature of which less is known outside the medical profession than of the more generally recognized and easily detected forms of contagion.

Most of the exclusions upon this ground represent aliens afflicted either with favus, a disease of the scalp, or trachoma, commonly known as granular eyelids. The former is confined almost exclusively to young persons, and, unless a careful inspection is made, the afflicted person may be admitted without detection. Protracted treatment is required in order to effect a cure, but experienced physicians contend that the disease is likely to become virulent, even after a course of hospital treatment.

The difficulty in dealing with those afflicted with favus is that the separation of families is likely to follow the deportation of the afflicted immigrant, and this has occasioned immigration officials no little embarrassment and uneasiness. The question whether it would be better to deport such a person immediately on arrival and thus sunder family ties or, by delay for treatment, risk introducing this disease among the children of Americans, has been under discussion for some time, and it was decided to protect the children of the United States, even though hardship should follow the deportation of afflicted persons. With that end in view the following circular was issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 19, 1897.

To Commissioners of Immigration, Collectors of Customs, and Immigrant Inspectors:

In view of the prevalence among arriving immigrants of favus, a loathsome, contagious disease, you are hereby instructed to make a careful examination in order

to insure the detection of all such cases and their immediate return to the country whence they came, if possible, by the steamship upon which they arrive, otherwise as soon as practicable by a steamship of the same line, at the expense of said line.

If the certificate of the examining physician in this country indicates that the disease existed at the time of alien's embarkation, or that symptoms had developed at that time which the transportation company's physician might, with reasonable care, have detected, steps should be taken for the prosecution of such company, as provided by section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891.

If any minor alien, suffering with said loathsome disease, is accompanied by its parents, one parent should be returned with such alien as its natural guardian and protector.

All cases of aliens afflicted with favus now confined in hospital by direction of the United States immigration officials whose expenses are not borne by their friends or relations must be returned, as soon as they are able to travel, to the country whence they came, at the expense of the steamship company which brought them here.

T. V. POWDERLY, *Commissioner-General.*

Approved.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

Dealing with trachoma was not so difficult, for the reason that fewer persons are afflicted, and it is not confined to youth. In order to determine whether the disease should be classed as "dangerous contagious," the Supervising Surgeon-General was applied to, and the following is his answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 30, 1898.

SIR: In reply to your letter of October 27, in which you request to be informed whether trachoma should be classed as a dangerous contagious disease, I have to refer you to an article on Contagious conjunctivitis, written by Dr. Miles Standish, of Boston, who is considered the very best authority. The article is as follows:

"After these infections of the conjunctiva, the next most dangerous form of contagious conjunctivitis is the so-called granular lids, or trachoma. If this is of bacterial origin, the micro-organism has not as yet been recognized; nevertheless it will spread slowly through an orphan asylum, tenement house, or any other place where the poor are crowded together, unless special means are taken to prevent this result, leaving its victims handicapped for life and often nearly blind. Fortunately it is diminishing in this country, and is, compared with a few years ago, seldom seen except among recent immigrants from the eastern end of the Mediterranean, Polish and Russian Jews, Armenians, and others from that locality; and I may say in passing that the presence of acute trachoma in the conjunctiva of immigrants should be a good and sufficient reason for turning them back whence they came. A large proportion of these cases within a few months after their arrival become incapacitated and are public charges. And not only this, but were it not for the new cases thus introduced into the great tenement localities of our large cities, it is my opinion that the disease would soon become extremely rare in this part of the country."

I have to add that I concur in the opinion of Dr. Standish as to the contagiousness of trachoma.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service.

MR. FRANK H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General of Immigration.

The above article by Dr. Standish may be found in *Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society*, Volume XVII, No. II, 1897, page 420.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

In this connection it is deemed advisable to suggest that a law be passed which will exact a rigid medical examination of every immigrant. Its importance can not be overestimated when we consider that a vast tide of immigration from eastern Europe and the Orient finds its way through England to this country. Inspector Robert Watchorn, of the New York station, who was delegated to visit Europe for

the purpose of studying certain phases of the immigration question during the year, reports that the board of trade physicians at the port of embarkation in England makes an examination of emigrants sailing for other lands. He says:

The inspection, to a layman, looks like a very rapid affair, the passengers passing the physician at a rate, approximately, of 2,000 an hour. Only in a few instances were heads uncovered, so that it can not be said to have been a very searching inquiry, although it must be remembered that he had seen most of them at the lodging houses the night previous. This physician, it must be borne in mind, is under no obligation to point out that this or that emigrant is likely to be objectionable to the United States immigration authorities. His sole duty under British laws and regulations is to protect the health of the emigrants while on board ship.

At the present time there are, owing to the careful examination of immigrants and the rigid enforcement of the law against the landing of persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, but few persons coming to American ports afflicted with either favus or trachoma, and if the medical examination is extended so as to embrace every known means of ascertaining the health and physical condition of the immigrant, the benefits to the people of this country and their posterity will be incalculable.

The intention of persons seeking admission to the United States as immigrants may vary; some come with a determination to cast their lot with the American people and remain in the United States permanently, others come with a view to securing employment, working for a few years in the United States and then returning to their former homes. There is no known means of determining to which class the immigrant belongs when he presents himself to the inspection officer, but there should be no doubt as to what the Government of the United States requires of the applicant for admission, whether he comes to remain temporarily or permanently.

During the recent war with Spain each recruit presenting himself for enlistment in the Army or Navy was obliged to undergo a rigid medical examination before medical experts, and all who were unsound in mind or body were rejected. These enlistments were but for two or three years. If it were deemed necessary to select men for enlistment who were approximately perfect, to engage temporarily in the arduous duties incident to military life, does not common sense dictate the necessity for at least equal precautions in the case of those who come with the intention of permanently enlisting in the army of producers in the United States and, what is far more important, of becoming the parents of the future soldiers and citizens of this country? The time has passed when the vast unoccupied territory within our limits justified the permission of indiscriminate immigration. The vacant lands are rapidly filling up, and the social and industrial problems which confront established communities give warning of the expediency of intelligent, discriminating restriction. A certain standard should be erected and all applying immigrants who are not up to that standard should be rejected.

Before dismissing this subject, it seems important to suggest an amendment to the law excepting immigrants afflicted with "a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease" from the right of appeal or of a hearing before a board of special inquiry. The pathological conditions upon which the examining medical officer bases his conclusion are such as do not come within the comprehension of non-professionals, and a review of his conclusion by such officials is manifestly a useless conformity to the letter of the act. Much annoyance and expense have been inflicted upon the Bureau in the past year by counsel for diseased

immigrants insisting upon the right of appeal, etc., in such cases, even resorting in some instances to habeas-corpus proceedings to enforce such right, and by these dilatory practices in a measure defeating one of the chief purposes of the law—to lessen, by speedy deportation, the danger of the disease spreading.

OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

An examination of the tables which give the occupation of alien steerage passengers will show that 16,243 farmers and 1,604 miners were landed during the year. It is doubtful if many of those manifested as farmers purchased farms or engaged in farming since their arrival. It will be noticed that the great bulk of the farmers were destined to California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, States in which the large cities are located, and it is reasonable to assume that they went direct to the great industrial centers of these States. Advices from the mining towns of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois are to the effect that the number of immigrants that arrived during the year was at least double that given in the foregoing table as miners, while a reference to the table giving destination and occupation will show that but 412 of those designated as miners were manifested to Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. It is evident that while many of the immigrants may have followed agriculture in Europe or Asia, and while they may be designated as farmers upon arriving in the United States, they lack the means to purchase farms or engage in farming here and drift to the already crowded centers of industry, where they force American citizens to compete with them in a struggle for existence and at a wage level to which no American should be forced to descend.

That statistics purporting to give the occupation of arriving immigrants are not to be relied upon as indicating the pursuit they will follow in this country is evident, for it is reasonably certain that many of the new arrivals did not engage in farming, and it is equally certain that more than 1,604 miners found their way to the coal regions of the above-named States. The value of such statistics, therefore, lies in the fact that they give a general idea of the economic or industrial capacity of the immigrants derived from the knowledge of their occupation in the countries from which they came. Recognizing the shortcomings in this respect of the present system of statistics in use by the Bureau, and believing the subject to be one of such vital moment to the people of the United States that every means should be sought to put them in possession of all accessible and practically useful information in relation thereto, a committee has within the past few weeks been appointed for the purpose of devising an improved system which shall, as near as may be, accomplish this design.

The work of the committee has progressed sufficiently to justify the assurance that, with the beginning of the new fiscal year, there will be inaugurated a compilation of reports of immigration that will throw much additional light upon the subject. Without entering upon it in detail, as it belongs properly to the ensuing fiscal year, its nature, and to some extent its results, may be here suggested by the statement that the new reports give, in addition to the data furnished by those now in use, arrivals of immigrants by race; thus, Jews, from whatever country they migrate hither; Germans, whether from Austria, Germany, or France; English from Great Britain, India, South Africa, Australia, or Canada, etc. Such a distribution by race appears much more rational

than the present one, which simply reports the countries whence the immigrants respectively come, and gives no clue to their characteristics and their resultant influence upon the community of which they are to become members.

DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS.

There is at present no way of certainly determining where the great bulk of immigrants go to after passing inspection at the ports. While they are manifested to certain points, they may in reality intend going to other places. Under existing laws and conditions they can not be directed to any designated locality or State with any degree of certainty that they will find employment on arriving at their destination. There are bureaus of labor and statistics in thirty-two States where manufacturing, mining, and commercial life is most active. The enactment of a statute designating each head of a State bureau of labor statistics an agent of the Federal Government, for the purpose of collecting information which would show where trade was brisk and where it languished; where certain classes of labor were in demand and where the labor market was overstocked, and, at stated intervals, forwarding this information to the Bureau of Immigration, would be of great benefit to arriving immigrants.

With such information at hand, the immigration authorities could intelligently direct the immigrant to a point where he would find employment. It is possible that many would not avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented, but the number who would go direct to places where they would find work, and thus save the money which would otherwise be expended in a fruitless search for employment, would be considerable. Through the post-offices or other Governmental agencies accurate information concerning the state of trade and labor could be obtained from all points, and in States where no labor bureaus exist an agent of the Immigration Bureau could be stationed to attend to the compiling and forwarding of the statistics above indicated. It is not necessary to do more than suggest the plan here; the details will be submitted if it is deemed advisable.

IMMIGRANTS IN CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

In previous reports of this Bureau reference has been made to the fact that but few immigrants find their way into our charitable institutions, and with the information then obtainable these statements could not be questioned. With a view of obtaining light upon this subject, the following inquiries were recently sent to the managers of charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions in various parts of the United States:

- (1) Number of aliens in sheriff's custody during four months ending May 1, 1898?
- (2) Nationalities of aliens so confined; give number of each.
- (3) For what offenses were they imprisoned?
- (4) How many sent to penitentiary or other prison?
- (5) What terms of imprisonment were imposed?
- (6) How many aliens now under bail awaiting trial?
- (7) Give ages and sexes of offenders; number of each.
- (8) How many aliens are now in hospitals?
- (9) How many aliens are now in insane asylums?
- (10) How many aliens are now in poorhouses?

Every official to whom these inquiries were addressed stated that no statistics were kept of alien criminals, paupers, or insane persons. They were all classed as foreigners. In sending out the inquiry the

intention was to ascertain how many subjects of foreign governments were receiving support in our charitable institutions and how many were imprisoned for offenses committed in this country, but the surprising fact was developed that up to that time no effort had been made to classify the aliens in these institutions. All persons of foreign birth, whether alien or naturalized, were classed as foreigners. In further pursuit of the same object an inspector was detailed to visit the jails, workhouses, hospitals, and penitentiary in Allegheny County, Pa. His report shows that 17.03 per cent. of those committed to the Western Penitentiary between January 1 and May 1, 1898, were aliens. The number of aliens admitted to the poorhouse at Marshalsea during that period was 150. The number of aliens admitted to the Claremont poorhouse was 108, while investigation at the Mercy Hospital of Pittsburgh showed that 33 per cent. of those treated during the same period were aliens.

It is very difficult, under existing conditions, to obtain accurate information, for many of those admitted to charitable and other institutions assume American names, even though unable to speak the American language. It is a well-established fact that foreign boarding-house keepers do not hesitate, when a boarder is taken ill, to have him removed to the free dispensary, there to be treated as a charity subject. This practice prevails in every large city in the United States. That the alien has been steadily employed, and sending remittances to his native country through the post-office or bank up to the time of his illness, makes no difference; he applies for charity and receives it, and is therefore a burden upon the community. A significant fact is that those who resort to such practices are seldom found among the immigrants who land in the United States for the purpose of making their homes here.

It is the intention to continue this inquiry through the managers and keepers of the various public institutions of the United States until it can be satisfactorily shown whether those admitted or committed are of native or foreign birth, and if the latter, how many are aliens, as distinguished from naturalized citizens.

If a careful medical examination of each immigrant is made, the percentage of aliens receiving treatment in our medical institutions will be materially lessened, no injustice will be done the immigrant, and the interest of the taxpayer will be guarded.

AMEND ACT OF AUGUST 3, 1882.

That portion of Section 1 of the act of August 3, 1882, which provides:

That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, at any port, than shall have been collected at such port.

should be repealed, allowing such expenditure at any port as shall appear necessary to properly enforce the laws at such port.

That section also provides that: "A duty of 50 cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States, who shall come by steamer or sailing vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States" should be collected. Since that time the head tax has been increased to \$1.

The act further provides that—

The money so collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the "Immigrant fund," and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expenses of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect.

There is no more important branch of the Government service than that which deals with immigration. While the collection of duties under authority of the customs officials is of vast importance and deals with the revenues of the Government and the protection of American industries, the regulation of immigration comes directly home to and affects every producer in the United States. Since the tide of immigration has changed former sources have failed to contribute their quota, and a new element has been introduced into our industrial life. Much of it is very undesirable, and its tendencies are downward.

While no immigrant should be judged by the amount of money he possesses, he should be required to pay a head tax much greater than is now collected, not less than \$2. From the fund thus collected it would be possible to defray the expenses of a competent corps of physicians to examine immigrants and to establish agencies of the Immigration Bureau at foreign ports from which immigrants take passage. If this is done, many worthy persons will be spared the pain and humiliation of being debarred at American ports, and the hardship of an ocean voyage averted, while, above all else, the health of the community and the interests of American workmen will be more carefully guarded.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

The naturalization laws of the United States have been violated in many instances by unscrupulous persons, who affirmed or swore in open court that they had resided the required time in this country. Conscienceless witnesses were produced to corroborate the statements made by the applicants for naturalization papers. An alien whose minor child arrived at the port of New York recently and was debarred because she was afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease fraudulently obtained naturalization papers for the purpose of claiming his child and preventing her deportation. The alien was indicted, the case tried, the defendant found guilty, and his naturalization papers revoked. A similar case is now being investigated.

In a number of instances international questions have been precipitated through the arrest of persons abroad who claimed the protection of this Government because they had resided a short time in the United States, and during their stay had taken out "first papers" declaratory of their intention to become citizens. The genuineness of some these papers, questioned at the time, has never been established.

Each arriving immigrant, when admitted to the United States, should be provided with a landing certificate setting forth the name, age, sex, birthplace of the immigrant, government to which allegiance is due, the port from which the vessel sailed, the name of the vessel, the line it belongs to, the port it arrives at, and the date of landing. The immigrant should be instructed, by means of a circular, to retain the certificate for presentation when applying for naturalization papers.

A record of the facts stated in the said circular as to each immigrant, to be known as an immigrant directory, should be kept for each fiscal year by the Bureau of Immigration. An act of Congress authorizing such a course of procedure and requiring of the alien presenting himself for naturalization to produce such a certificate or a duplicate from the immigrant directory would facilitate the work of the courts and go far toward preventing the issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers in future.

The alien himself would find a certificate of that character of great benefit should he leave this country temporarily before becoming a citizen. It would identify him on returning, and, taken in connection

with his "first papers," would assist in establishing his identity abroad. Such a certificate, on being presented to a hospital, dispensary, or other charitable institution, would be evidence that the holder was not an impostor and that he did not illegally gain admittance to the United States. It would also enable the keeper of such an institution to keep an accurate record of the person sheltered or treated.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

By reference to Table No. 1, it will be seen that the total arrivals at Canadian ports of European and Asiatic immigrants destined to the United States aggregated 10,737, or 91 in excess of those arriving for the year ended June 30, 1897, which, in turn, exceeded the arrivals during the year next preceding by 1,725. This calculation includes the immigration from the Orient by way of Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia, the variations of which are controlled by different circumstances from those affecting trans-Atlantic immigration. A more suggestive comparison, therefore, is that of arrivals at Atlantic ports for each of the fiscal years under consideration, thus—

Immigration to the United States through Canadian ports on the Atlantic:	
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	6,542
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	7,344

showing an increase for the past year of 802, or 12+ per cent.

There is reason to believe, moreover, that these figures only represent in part the actual increase of trans-Atlantic immigration to this country through the territory of our northern neighbor, for many, doubtless, who have reason to feel uncertain as to their ability to pass the examination by an established staff of interpreters, inspectors, and other officials at the landing port, are listed on the steamship manifests simply to Canada, with the ostensible purpose of settling there, but actually cherishing the design of crossing to the United States at some point where the lack of facilities for a strict inspection will diminish the chances of their rejection. The only doubt entertained upon this point relates to the number which by this means annually effect an entry; but, omitting consideration of this point, the figures above quoted, showing an increase of 12 per cent in immigration by this route during a year which exhibits a small diminution in the aggregate arrivals and decreases at the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, respectively, of about 1,000, 1,800, and 2,500, suggest the possibility that the more effective inspection at the ports of this country is producing a countercurrent, presumably of the most objectionable immigrants, through a channel offering comparatively less obstruction.

One of the most serious obstacles to an efficient administration of the immigration laws is the long northern boundary line between this country and Canada. As a means of overcoming, or at least lessening, this obstruction, commissioners of immigration, with adequate forces of interpreters, inspectors, etc., have, under an agreement between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Canadian transportation companies, been stationed at the ports of entry on the Canadian seacoast, for the purpose of examining immigrants arriving at such ports and destined to the United States. To those adjudged admissible, certificates to that effect are given, to be subsequently taken up by immigrant and customs inspectors at such points along our northern boundary as the holders thereof shall elect to enter this country. All others are refused such certificates, but of course can not be returned to their own countries and may remain in Canada, and subsequently enter the United States at any point on the border which is not on the regular line of

travel between the two countries, thus evading inspection officers. That such violations of the law occur there can be no doubt, both on the ground of reasonable probability and upon actual evidence of the fact, nor is there doubt, upon similar grounds, that their frequency bears an exact proportion to the efficiency of the examination maintained at our own ports, and that they will continue to increase as the laws are more carefully and successfully enforced here.

Inspector. Watchorn's special report, before referred to, says upon this subject:

It is the popular belief in provincial England that those who are not beyond doubt outside of the prohibited classes can pass muster by evasion and reservation when being examined by the United States immigration inspectors; and when evasion and reservation are not considered quite effective, there is always a way open via Canada. Indeed, one energetic agent boldly declared that anyone who *really* wanted to go to America could scarcely be kept out, no matter how vigilant the United States immigrant authorities may be.

The only remedy that suggests itself is the enactment of suitable legislation by Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain points along the border separating us from the Dominion to be the sole ports of entry to this country of trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific immigrants, and of all Canadians who shall not have resided in Canada for at least five years prior to their migration to this country. It would be possible under such a provision to abolish the present official stations on Canadian soil and transfer the officials now so placed to this side of the boundary, locating them at such points as the Secretary shall designate, as above stated, where buildings could be erected for the accommodation of immigrants pending examination, as at the seaports of the United States.

TABLE NO. 5.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1897, TO JUNE 30, 1898, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1898.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1897.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1898.
Alaska	\$12.50	\$2.00		\$14.50
Apalachicola	5.00			5.00
Astoria	287.50			287.50
Baltimore, Md.	83,615.81	11,128.00	\$9,473.11	85,270.70
Bangor, Me.	5.00			5.00
Barnstable (Provincetown)	281.50	49.00		330.50
Beaufort, N. C.	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C.	24.00			24.00
Belfast, Me.	12.00	3.00		15.06
Boston, Mass.	56,986.34	12,834.00	10,833.58	58,986.70
Brashears (Teche)	70.50			70.50
Bridgeport	12.50			12.50
Brunswick	12.00			12.00
Buffalo	38.00			38.00
Cape Vincent	114.50			114.50
Charleston	49.00	3.00		52.00
Chicago	51.50			51.50
Corpus Christi	4.50			4.50
Delaware	6.00			6.00
Detroit	382.00			382.00
Duluth	338.50			338.50
Edgartown	9.50			9.50
Ellsworth .....	.50			.50
Fall River	130.00			130.00
Fernandina	1.50			1.50
Galveston	1,251.44	1,303.00		2,554.44
Genesee	21.00			21.00
Gloucester	160.50	4.00		164.50
Huron	621.50			621.50
Jacksonville	112.00			112.00
Key West	27,919.90	2,359.00		30,278.90
Marblehead	12.00			12.00
Machias	5.00			5.00
Michigan	50.50			50.50
Mobile	469.50	137.00		606.50
Newbern	2.00			2.00

TABLE NO. 5.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1897, TO JUNE 30, 1898, ETC.—Continued.

Ports.	Balance July 1, 1897.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balance July 1, 1898.
New Bedford	\$3,536.00	\$175.00		\$3,711.00
New Haven	30.00	1.00		31.00
New London	2.50			2.50
New Orleans	18,566.73	2,525.00	\$1,469.80	19,621.93
Newport News	809.00	26.00		835.00
New York	702,967.41	263,875.47	192,882.83	773,960.05
Norfolk	24.50			24.50
Oregon	11.00			11.00
Oswegatchie	115.50			115.50
Oswego	2.00			2.00
Pensacola	198.00	3.00		201.00
Portland, Me.	7,961.61	1,522.00	841.73	8,641.88
Portland, Oreg.	2,561.00	288.00		2,849.00
Portsmouth	1.00			1.00
Philadelphia	79,852.28	9,991.00	13,080.49	76,762.79
Providence	31.00	1.00		32.00
Port Townsend (Puget Sound)	3,550.50	945.00		4,495.50
Richmond	127.50			127.50
Salem and Beverly	9.00			9.00
San Francisco	31,801.55	8,615.00	4,282.26	36,134.29
San Diego	477.50			477.50
St. Augustine	96.00	7.00		103.00
Savannah	21.00	13.00		34.00
Superior	502.50			502.50
Shieldsboro (Pearl River)	33.50	9.00		42.50
Tampa	105.50	86.00		191.50
Willamette	58.50			58.50
Wilmington, Del.	36.00	3.00		39.00
Wilmington, N. C.	2.00			2.00
Quebec and Halifax, Canada		7,844.00	7,202.49	141.51
				1,109,991.75
Vancouver, British Columbia		3,393.00	4,314.23	
Total	1,026,806.57	326,644.47	244,380.52	1,109,070.52
Less amount Ellis Island (improvement of), miscellaneous accounts, etc., as per statement June 30, 1897	\$781,639.72			
Less amount Quebec and Halifax: Expenditures exceed receipts 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896	5,083.36			
Less amount Vancouver: Expenditures exceed receipts 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896	6,047.58			
	792,770.67			792,770.67
Balance July 1, 1897	234,035.90			316,299.85
Less miscellaneous account from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898			31,428.80	31,428.80
Total	234,035.90	326,644.47	275,809.32	234,871.05
Balance July 1, 1898				

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Ports.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore, Md	\$2,451.72	\$2,307.10	\$2,383.80	\$2,330.49
Boston, Mass	2,670.78	2,586.10	2,691.42	2,885.28
Miscellaneous account	8,488.20	7,919.72	7,471.55	7,549.33
New Orleans, La	249.45	489.10	364.70	366.55
New York, N. Y.	43,647.33	48,676.49	41,096.45	59,462.56
Philadelphia, Pa	3,158.22	3,351.27	3,060.23	3,510.77
Portland, Me.		111.00	332.73	378.00
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	1,908.01	1,893.01	1,660.62	1,740.85
San Francisco, Cal	999.60	915.82	1,009.56	1,457.23
Vancouver, British Columbia	1,151.09	1,021.54	974.90	1,166.70
Total	64,724.40	69,271.15	61,065.96	80,747.81
Appropriation for the enforcement of alien contract labor laws, 1898				100,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of aliens here in violation of law				78,766.65

The foregoing report of receipts and expenditures shows a net balance on hand at the close of the year of \$284,871.05. This amount exhibits a gain, as compared with the funds on hand when the last report was made, of \$50,835.15. It also appears that whereas the expenditures for the enforcement of the immigration laws during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, exceeded the receipts by \$42,157.52, for the year just concluded there is a surplus above expenses on the same account of \$82,264.44. This is due partly to a systematizing of the work resultant from additional experience, and partly to the fact that no part of this fund has been diverted to the erection of buildings and the construction of permanent improvements; but this surplus should not be assumed as evidence that the fund is in excess of the legitimate and useful, even indispensable, expenditures required by an intelligent and effective administration of the laws or of the fulfillment of the purposes for which they were enacted. There are, moreover, always to be provided for temporary emergencies, such as the cessation of an income from the head tax consequent upon a check in immigration occasioned by war, or by strict quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction of an epidemic disease. The lack of funds in such an event would either compel a resort to Congress for an appropriation from the public funds or, still worse, the partial disbanding of the immigration officials and the disorganization of a system which has been built up with much pains and at considerable expense, and which it would take years to replace.

As intimated elsewhere in this report, the head tax should rather be increased so as to furnish a fund sufficient to enlarge the Bureau's operations to their full capacity for usefulness in protecting American citizens from disease, taxpayers from the imposition of unjust burdens, the hospitals, charitable, and penal institutions from an influx of aliens, native producers from unjust competition, and the social and political institutions of the country from demoralization by the corrupt citizens of other countries.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for the enforcement of the alien contract labor laws, as appears from the accompanying table of expenses, etc., has sufficed for the year, and a balance remained amounting to \$21,233.35.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

The reports from the commissioners at the various immigrant stations at the principal seaports of the country, show that, assisted by competent, if in some instances numerically insufficient, corps of officials, they are successfully enforcing the laws and at the same time maintaining pleasant, and therefore mutually helpful, relations with the transportation lines engaged in bringing immigrants to this country.

It is but just to refer especially to the conduct of the station at the port of New York with commendation. In consequence of the destruction by fire of the buildings on Ellis Island shortly before the beginning of the fiscal year just completed, the entire force was removed to the very inconvenient and cramped accommodations of the old Barge Office. In order to find room for those who were absolutely indispensable, many were necessarily dismissed, thus reducing the force at the commissioner's disposal to the lowest number consistent with reasonable safety. This force had to be reorganized to suit the new conditions, every detail of the work had to be performed as before—medical examination, inspection by immigrant officials, hospital care, food, and accommodation for those detained pending examination, together with

the numberless details arising in the course of such work. Under these adverse circumstances the work has progressed uninterruptedly and satisfactorily.

One of the chief difficulties, the disposition of immigrants who were detained for examination as to their right to land, was met by chartering the steamboat *Narragansett* of the Providence and Stonington Line, temporarily out of commission. This vessel was altered to adapt it to the use intended, was furnished completely, and was fitted up with apparatus for heat, water, and lighting, and moored to the wharf at Ellis Island, where it furnishes ample sleeping accommodation for 800 immigrants, and quarters for matron, physician, and necessary attendants.

Herewith is given the report of the Marine Hospital surgeon at New York, from which may be seen the method and system observed at our principal port of entry in examining immigrants, as well for the purpose of giving them the care which considerations of humanity dictate as for the purpose of protecting American citizens from disease, and the community as far as practicable from an influx of gross immorality.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE.

MEDICAL DIVISION,

New York, N. Y., July 1, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the immigrant hospital for the year ending June 30, 1898, together with the report of the work of our medical examiners and our financial exhibit for the same period.

The number of immigrants requiring hospital treatment has been about [the same as for the past two or three years, namely, two-thirds of 1 per cent of the total immigration at this port.

Our death rate of 3.09 per cent still shows the same low average as in former years.

Three hundred and ninety-six immigrants have been deported upon medical certificate. This shows a very large increase over former years and is mainly due to the detection and deportation of so many cases of favus and trachoma during the year.

The present arrangement for the care of sick immigrants in contract hospitals under the care of a medical officer of this service is the best method possible under existing circumstances, but it has many disagreeable and unsatisfactory features, which can not be eliminated. It is therefore earnestly hoped that for the best interests of the service the building of the new hospital on Ellis Island be pushed to completion with all practicable speed.

Under our present arrangement, of having our hospital in Brooklyn, our detained immigrants on steamship *Narragansett* at Ellis Island, and our examining service at the Barge Office, the small force of the medical division has been obliged to exert itself to its utmost in order to keep up the work of the division, and even then it could not have been successfully accomplished were it not for the fact that not one day has been lost by reason of sickness among the entire staff during the year.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the thorough performance of his duty by each member of the staff of this division.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. WHITE,

Surgeon Marine Hospital Service, in Charge of Medical Division.

42 REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.

Number of patients in hospital at the beginning of year	47
Number of patients admitted to hospital during the year	1, 218
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Total treated (men, 486; women, 329; male children, 275; female children, 175)	1, 265
Births (males, 8; females, 4)	12
Deaths (men, 11; women, 5; male children, 11; female children, 5)	32
Number of pay patients treated during the year	1, 097
Number of free patients treated during the year	121
Number of days' treatment for pay patients	21, 711
Number of days' treatment for free patients	2, 778
Total number of days' treatment for hospital cases	24, 489
Average daily attendance in hospital	67
Number of patients in hospital at the end of year (men, 14; women, 15; male children, 15; female children, 7)	51

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospitals.	On hand July 1, 1897.	Admitted during year.	Total treated.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining June 30, 1898.	Deported.	Number of days treatment.
Health Department....	6	140	146	133			6	7		2, 419
Immigrant hospital (Long Island College Hospital).....	41	1, 078	1, 119	673	47	329	26	44	288	22, 070

Average number of days treatment in each hospital:

Health Department hospital.....	16.8
Immigrant hospital.....	19.8

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Ireland.....	18	21	1	2	42
England.....	7	4	2	1	14
Wales.....	5	3	4	1	13
Scotland.....	1	1	1		3
Germany.....	24	23	8	7	62
France.....	3				3
Russia.....	70	62	82	41	255
Poland.....	1		2		3
Switzerland.....	3	3	1	1	8
Sweden.....	10	7	2	5	24
Norway.....	2	8	5	3	18
Belgium.....	4				4
Holland.....	1	1	5		7
Italy.....	203	105	103	68	479
Spain.....	2		1	2	5
Portugal.....	4	1			6
Denmark.....	2	4		1	7
Hungary.....	10	9	2	6	27
Austria.....	55	40	42	19	156
Bohemia.....		3	1	1	5
Finland.....	5	6			11
Syria.....	28	11	6	9	54
Armenia.....	8	6	2	2	18
Malta.....	1				1
Greece.....	18	1			19
India.....	1	2			3
West Indies.....	1				1
Roumania.....	1	6	5	5	17
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Total.....	486	329	275	175	1, 265
Grand total.....					1, 265

Deported on medical certificates:

From hospital.....	288
Not hospital cases.....	89
Insane.....	18
Idiot.....	1
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Total.....	396

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Steerage passengers inspected upon arrival	198, 519
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital for treatment	1, 097
Rejected and sent before the board for action	883
Certified and sent before the board for action	504
Recorded (minor defects)	6, 636
Landed cases applying for relief	227
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital	121
Certified for deportation and remained in city awaiting return	42
Rejected (no case for medical division)	51
Treated in dispensary (out relief)	13

BALANCE SHEET.

To cash paid Bellevue Hospital	\$11. 50	By library and microscope on hand ..	\$329. 74
To cash paid health department	4, 922. 00	By bills rendered steamship companies	21, 642. 21
To cash paid Long Island College Hospital	15, 480. 10		
To cash paid for burials	432. 25		
To cash paid for transportation of contagious cases	413. 00		
To cash paid for transportation of noncontagious cases	392. 50		
To cash paid for car fares, ferriages, etc	83. 57		
To cash paid for microscope	125. 00		
To cash paid for medical library	202. 24		
To cash paid for stamping outfit	2. 50		
To cash paid for medical supplies	192. 04		
To salaries of officers, clerk, and attendant, medical inspection service	8, 454. 08	To balance	8, 738. 83
Total	30, 710. 78	Total	30, 710. 78

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT.

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States immigration service, port of New York, during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Diseases. <small>(Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the Official Nomenclature of Diseases.)</small>	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Deserted.	Expiration of year.	By order United States court.	By board special inquiry.	Children of American citizens.
				Recovered.	Improved.*	Not improved.*								
Smallpox		6	6	6										
Measles	3	73	76	67			5	4						
Scarlet fever		4	4	3				1						
Dysentery		1	1	1			1							
Diphtheria		5	5	3			2							
Simple cont'd fever		1	1	1										
Cerebro-spinal fever		1	1	1			1							
Enteric fever	1	1	2	2										
Intermittent fever, malarial		28	28	24	3			1	1					
Tubercle of lung	1	22	23		4	14	5		10	1				1
Tubercle of bone		1	1	1			1							1
Tubercle of spine		1	1	1			1							1
Tubercular glands, neck		3	3	1	2									1
Tuberculosis, general		1	1	1			1							1
Syphilis, secondary	1	4	5		4			1	4					
Syphilis, inherited		2	2		1	1			1					
Gumma of brain	1	1	2		1	1			1		1			
Gonorrhœa		3	3	3					1					
Lumbricoides		1	1	1	1									
Rheumatism		14	14	8	1	5			5					1
Rheumatism, chronic		3	3	1	1	1			1					
Anæmia, idiopathic		1	1	1			1							
Tissue of eyelids		1	1	1										
Debility		6	6	6										
Debility, senile		5	5			5			3					2
Neuritis		1	1	1										
Inflammation of brain		1	1	1			1							

Diseases and injuries of patients treated in hospital by the United States immigration service, port of New York, during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Diseases. (Follow in order and arrangement the nosology of the Official No- menclature of Diseases.)	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be ac- counted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Deported.	Deserted.	Expiration of year.	By order United States court.	By board special inquiry.	Children of Amer- ican citizens.	
				Recovered.	Improved.*	Not improved*.									
Tumor, fibroid.....		1	1			1			1						
Dislocation, humerus, old.....		1	1			1			1						
Fracture, skull, external table.....		1	1					1							
Fracture, clavicle.....		2	2	2											
Fracture, humerus.....		4	4	3				1							
Fracture, radius.....		3	3	3											
Fracture, arm, both bones.....		1	1	1											
Fracture, femur, compound.....		2	2	1				1							
Fracture, patella.....		1	1	1											
Fracture, metacarpus.....		1	1	1											
Fracture, phalanges.....		4	4	4											
Infancy.....		22	22			21		1	5						
Observation.....		58	58	56				2							
Accompanying.....	5	202	207	199				8	10						
Total.....	47	1,218	1,265	806	47	329	32	51	288	4	3	4	17	3	

*A correct compilation from the register of patients and case book.

Rate of mortality, exclusive of accompanying 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

J. H. WHITE,
Surgeon, United States Marine-Hospital Service.

In concluding this report it seems not out of place to reiterate the views expressed in that of last year in regard to the inexpediency of combining the work of this Bureau with that of the customs service, with which it possesses nothing in common.

Respectfully submitted.

T. V. POWDERLY.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.