



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

these pestilential scourges. The good that could be done by such a convention and the mutual arrangements that could be made by the different countries interested would undoubtedly result in a saving of life and capital enormously in excess of the cost of bringing about the results.

Respect fully,
The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

JAMES H. FUERTES.

Plague at Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *October 25, 1899.*

SIR: On October 18 the government of the State of Sao Paulo officially declared the existence of the plague in the city of Santos. Therefore, on the 19th, after conferring with the legation, I sent you a dispatch saying that the plague is now present in Santos. There have been 6 cases and deaths. Autopsy confirms diagnosis. Isolation is possible.

I beg to report to you all the facts that have occurred at Santos and that form the basis for the official declaration.

A few days ago there was treated in the Hospital de Santa Casa de Misericordia at Santos a person with 40° C. of fever and 2 buboes in the groin. This patient died twenty-four hours after entering the hospital, and although the disease somewhat resembled yellow fever, some of the symptoms, which have never been observed in this disease, led to doubt on the subject in the opinion of the attending physician.

Two patients, Italians, adults, living in the same street, have been observed. Both had inguinal buboes and fever, although not violent. One died. The other is at the isolation hospital. In the case of this patient, and of some others who have been sent to the isolation hospital, it has since been recognized that they were not suffering from plague.

Finally appeared 3 cases at the house of Mr. Milone, owner of a restaurant and saloon in the center of the city. One was that of a clerk, a Brazilian; another was that of a servant girl, and the third was that of a daughter of Mr. Milone, 16 years of age. All three were taken to the isolation hospital. The clerk died; on his body there were several buboes. The servant girl had been ill six days before entering the hospital, and the daughter had been taken ill on the previous night.

The authorities made inquiries in regard to the origin of the disease and it was supposed that it had been carried to Santos from Oporto by the steamer *Rei de Portugal*. The steamer lay alongside the wharf several days after quarantine had been declared by the federal government.

Informed of this, the secretary of interior of Sao Paulo immediately telegraphed to the minister of the interior of the federal government soliciting his action in the matter. The minister answered that the *Rei de Portugal* was not subject to quarantine because it had left Oporto on July 31, while quarantine had been declared only for vessels that had left on or after August 1.

Fifteen or twenty days after the arrival of the *Rei de Portugal* at Santos there was observed in that city an extraordinary mortality among the rats, which still continues. This fact was at once communicated to the director of the sanitary service of Sao Paulo. Dr. Ribas went to Santos with Dr. Lutz, director of the bacteriological institute, and carried from there to Sao Paulo several dead rats, preserved in ice.

The examination, made at the institute, disclosed no microbe of the plague.

It is stated, that about the same time, Dr. Porchat, municipal physician, observed at the medical station for the poor many cases of persons attacked with buboes, especially among children; these buboes were easily cured and none of the patients had fever. Dr. Lutz afterwards found the bacillus of Kitasato-Yersin in the corpse of the clerk of Milone. The *Diario Oficial* of Sao Paulo published the following:

“From the bacteriological examination and from other investigations of the sanitary department, the Government has ascertained that 3 patients removed to the isolation hospital at Santos were suffering from bubonic plague. Thus are unfortunately confirmed the suspicions which led to the first measures ordered by these departments.”

These measures are as follows: Disinfection stations at Santos and at Alto de Serra; direct sanitary supervision rigorously executed on passengers arriving from Santos; measures for the destruction of rats, for each of which the government pays 200 reis. At the same time the government appointed 10 more sanitary inspectors, and it was stated that other measures would be taken.

The chief of police issued an order that none of the police physicians should give a death certificate for any person dying without medical attendance until after the cause of death has been ascertained by a bacteriologist. The police stations received orders to comply immediately with any requisition for force made by the sanitary inspectors.

The municipal prefect adopted various measures. He ordered inspectors to maintain a strict supervision of tenement houses, and prompt assistance to the sanitary service, whose orders they were instructed to obey. These inspectors, assisted by guards, have charge of the service, of the destruction of rats in public places, and of the disinfection, removal, and cremation of dead animals. The destruction of rats by municipal employees was ordered to be made with virus Danysz derived from the Pasteur Institute. All the heads of municipal service have received sanitary instructions.

In a letter to the street cleaning company, the prefect asks for its assistance in removing and burning rats, and the assistance of the supervising inspectors and of the sanitary service board.

The management of the Sao Paulo Railway, that provides transports from Santos to Sao Paulo, has taken its respective measures, in accord with the government, in regard to the intercourse and inspection of persons and objects of trade, adapted to local circumstances.

There has been officially published the order of the federal government prohibiting vessels, clearing at Santos, from entering other Brazilian ports.

In the federal districts the measures adopted relate principally to hotels, boarding and lodging houses, extending, however, to private residences, and all refer to persons arriving from Santos.

The Milone family, that seems to be especially attacked, has been entirely isolated. On the morning of the 20th Mrs. Milone was taken sick.

During the day of October 25 an employee of the custom house, Fontes, who had been sick already ten days before, was also taken to the isolation hospital where he died during the evening. No necropsy was executed, but, as has been stated, there was a bacteriological examination, showing positively the existence of plague.

For this patient, and also for the other three, who were at the isolation hospital, the serum of Yersin was used—in the first case without result. The other patients, however, quickly recovered after using

the serum. On the 22d Milone's daughter began to convalesce. Milone's wife, not showing any alarming symptom, had a temperature of 38.5° C. On the 23d, however, she grew worse; her temperature rose to 40° C.; after the applications of serum of Yersin resulted an improvement, and the temperature fell to 38° . The state of the female servant of the Milone family has also greatly improved.

On the 22d a Portuguese commercial clerk, 17 years old, with suspicious symptoms, was sent to the isolation hospital; the further course of his disease has shown a rapid improvement after injections of serum. Such are the facts! Therefore, up to the evening of October 23, the total number of patients arrived at the isolation hospital was 8, of whom 3 died, 5 remained still there; however, the state of those is good.

The official communication of the existence of plague at Santos produced at first a general panic, which, however, soon abated. It has been the general impression that the resolution of the authorities to recognize the plague was the consequence of scientific examinations executed with surprising rapidity.

It has been generally and publicly declared that the disease of the Milone family, principally attacked, may be considered not to be plague infection. Important, intelligent, and absolutely independent persons from Santos, whom I have consulted, also an eminent medical authority of this place, who is well informed in questions of government, have confessed to me that they do not believe in the existence of plague. Although I have a high opinion of my scientific colleagues of Sao Paulo, it is my impression that the history of the cases occurred, as far as is published, is not entirely conclusive; I will endeavor to learn the particulars of the cause of the illness and to examine specimens of cultures, considered as those of Yersin's bacillus, that have been derived from the patients of Santos. The case of the late Fortes has been considered by some physicians at Santos as a case of erysipelas, adenitis lymphatica and secondary septicæmia.

The administration of the docks at Santos has declared that recently they have been much troubled by rats, to such an extent that they have been forced to poison those animals. This, then, seems to explain the appearance of the large number of dead rats, and there is no reason for conjectures that are made thereon.

As I am describing the situation, I will not omit to mention other conjectures, which are nearly always made when such measures against epidemic diseases are taken, that illegitimate commercial and political interests are connected with the question. I do not believe in the existence of the first in this case; but the other, I suspect, may be possible to a certain extent. After the medical advisers have declared the existence of plague, a strong effort is made to silence all doubts, without regard to the interests of the commerce and personal intercourse, without regard to the city, the State, and the federal union, and to display an ostentation of force for extinguishing the plague, for which is expected as a recompense a high degree of gratitude to so careful a government, which eventually may have prevented a further spread of an epidemic. Such would not be an unnatural feeling. The greater the danger has been, just so much higher must be the consideration.

The federal government is obliged, of necessity, to recognize what is communicated from Sao Paulo, and is forced, being convinced or not, to take respective measures. That there exists a general suspicion is characterized by the fact that the director of the sanitary service of the federal government for his own information has sent to Sao Paulo and

Santos a physician and a young bacteriologist; moreover, the municipality of Santos has invited a professor of the faculty of medicine of this city to make an independent examination and to report on the subject.

Because there exist some doubts in regard to the situation at Santos, and because such doubts are always justifiable, therefore I took the liberty to send you by telegraph notices of the facts, but at the same time to refrain for the present from executing the order contained in your dispatch sent on the 21st. I answered your telegram as follows:

“On further investigation I find the official reports are unreliable, precipitate. From information received I should say think you had better wait further information. One living case has some symptoms that are suspicious, but diagnosis is not certain; other suspects recognized not plague. No further death Santos quarantined by Brazil.”

Without prejudice and with great interest I await new facts at Santos and I will further endeavor to obtain trustworthy information. I have concluded that it may correspond to your wishes for me, in view of what may occur at Santos, to go there myself and then to make on the spot the arrangements that may seem advisable. Your telegram of the 23d confirmed my view and I had the honor to answer:

“Think it is better to postpone departure until I learn something important. Delay will be explained by letter. Up to the present time officially there have been 8 cases and 3 deaths. Doubts continue.”

This was already written, when the following news arrived from Santos on the 25th. The state of Mrs. Milone and of the Portuguese clerk is bad. The latter is delirious. A new patient sick three days has been sent to the isolation hospital.

Dr. Chapot-Prevost, the above mentioned professor, appointed by the municipality of Santos, has given his opinion after two days' investigation, that he found Yersin's cocco-bacillus in the blood of the Portuguese clerk. He confirms the results of Dr. Lutz's examinations and he concurs in the belief of existence of plague at Santos.

In the meantime, before you receive this report, I shall already have wired what steps subsequent facts at Santos have led me to take.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague at Santos.—Continued.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 30, 1899.

SIR: In my report I have to record that I am perfectly convinced that the disease that appeared in Santos is really plague.

In my last report I collected the facts that have occurred at Santos; then I gave a description of the shades of opinion that have caused doubts in regard to the scientific examinations and its results. Besides the physicians, who advise the Government of the State of Sao Paulo, the Federal Government also has sent physicians to Santos and finally the municipality of Santos has also appointed a physician, the professor of histology, Dr. Chapot Prevost and his assistants, for investigating the disease. All the physicians, who have seen the patients and who have studied anatomically and bacteriologically the question, have arrived at the conclusion that the plague really exists. Against these

unanimous scientific researches no objection can prevail. On this occasion, as is usually the case on the appearance of an infectious and epidemic disease, it has taken some time before the objections, that seem apparently correct, are recognized as wrong. Therefore, it must be admitted, that Dr. Lutz's bacteriological investigations were perfectly correct, and that the Government of Sao Paulo has acted properly in adopting immediately all possible measures for preventing the spread of the disease.

I have had occasion to study myself the preparations made and brought by Prof. Chapot Prevost. It is possible to recognize distinctly Yersin's bacillus with its characteristic coloration on the poles. The cultures prepared by Lutz and others grow in the correct regular manner; injections into animals have produced the specific pathological alterations and also the trial for agglutination has been made with serum Yersin and had given a positive result. When the cause of the disease has been proved in such a specific manner and after I had occasion to make myself an inspection thereof, I took the liberty to direct to you the following dispatch:

"Have had a consultation of physicians arrived here to-day from Santos; have seen cultures; it is very important that I should affirm; plague, doubtless. Diagnosis confirmed by bacteriological examination. Am satisfied that the disease has existed since two months. Up to the present time there were 17 cases and 4 deaths."

To the Portuguese steamer *Rei de Portugal* has been imputed the transportation of the germ to Santos. That supposition must be dismissed. There results now, additionally from the observations of the physicians, that already in the first days of September there were cases of which the character had not been recognized. One person, whose death occurred on September 17, classified as yellow fever, has shown the existence of great buboes and other suspicious symptoms, so that this case can be considered already as plague.

The federal government is making at present great effort to see whether it is still possible to learn, by additional detailed investigations, by what means the plague has been imported. It seems that some points of the wharf are infected, and among the patients and the deceased there are persons who have been in some way in special connection with the wharf. It is possible that the germ has arrived from Leixoes (Oporto) to Santos; but it is also possible that ships, loaded with rice, from Rangoon, or that a ship bound from Tamatave (Madagascar) thereto, have brought the plague.

The character of the plague up to the present may be designated as mild. The disease neither spreads largely nor is it very fatal. Without regard to the uncertain few cases that occurred before attention had been directed to the existence of plague, there have been one death in a private house and three deaths in the isolation hospital.

On October 28 the report of the isolation hospital was as follows: There existed 14 patients, of whom 2 were sick from typhoid fever and 12 from plague. Of those 12 patients there were 3 in a bad state, 2 in a state of convalescence, and the state of the others has been fairly favorable.

The total facts are already mentioned in the foregoing telegram.

Among the patients there is also Dr. Vital Brazil, who was employed in the hospital as director, physician, and bacteriologist. As I have learned, it was no imprudence in his laboratory works that produced the disease that attacked him one and a half weeks ago, but probably

the disease was caused by flea-bites. Fleas exist in great number at the hospital. Surprise has also been caused by the discovery that the persons of other patients show flea-bites in great number.

Furuncles, or excoriations of the skin, as localities for entrance of the germ, have not been observed.

Besides symptomatic treatment, there is used Yersin's serum. About 800 grams of that serum have been at the disposal of the physicians of the isolation hospital at Santos. There was sent to Europe telegraphic requisition for this substance or other plague serum, but it seems that there exists very little. The quantity of Yersin's serum of the Institute Pasteur that was here, ordered telegraphically when the plague at Oporto was officially reported, is almost all used. Patients with a temperature of 40° C. react after the injection, with temporary decrease of the temperature. No other essential influence on the progress of this disease has yet been observed. The injected quantities have been enormous, in some cases from 50 to 100 cc. It may be presumed that the serum that has been used here was not very fresh, and as is well known Koch has proved that the virulence of this serum, recognized by him also as very important, diminishes very rapidly.

I find that it is much to be regretted that the government of Sao Paulo and the physicians of the sanitary service have not given full publicity to the results of the investigations that have been made for sometime, communicating also all the details. To the short, conclusive statement made public, incredulity was opposed to a certain extent. This probably would not have occurred if full particulars had been made known.

In my last report I mentioned the measures adopted at Santos. To attempt to inform you everything that has been done or ordered to be done would be merely to make a list of the recommendations resulting from recent hygienic investigations. On paper the precautions ordered make a very favorable impression, but practically they are not feasible. Neither does there exist at Santos the proper apparatus nor the trained staff for the execution of these prophylactic measures.

At the present time the means of disinfection for persons leaving Santos are still very defective, and who knows to what localities the germ has already been carried. In fact, the authorities are making vigorous efforts to promote execution of prophylactic measures, and it seems to be a hope that shortly such results will be obtained, that intercourse and commerce will be interrupted as little as possible.

From different places there has been communicated that already plague has appeared, but in every instance the report has been shown to be false.

In every locality the public has received instructions through the authorities, the press, etc., in regard to hygienic measures, both personal and local.

The foreign steamship companies are taking from here to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres only passengers who present a consular certificate showing that recently they have not been out of Rio de Janeiro.

I learn that the government of Uruguay will permit the presence of physicians employed by the state on board of those steamers, in order to have an opportunity for observing the state of the passengers, and that in this case the time fixed for quarantine observation will be reduced.

Sanitary state of Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended October 20. There were 308 deaths from all causes, a

decrease of 10, as compared with the foregoing week; 10 deaths from acceso pernicioso, a decrease of 1; 3 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 67 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 19; no death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; 1 death from diphtheria, the same as before; no death from measles, a decrease of 2; 1 death from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 59 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 7.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: October 27, steamship *Nasmyth*, British, for New York; October 28, steamship *Taormina*, German, for New York; October 30, bark *Donna Francisca*, British, for Portland, Oreg.; October 31, steamship *Cordenskjold*, Norwegian, for Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortality report of Santos from January 1 to July 31, 1899.

DEATHS BY AGES.

	January.	February, March, April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
0 to 1 month.....	7	25	12	13	10	67
1 to 12 months.....	53	80	19	20	31	203
1 to 5 years.....	35	79	26	22	32	194
5 to 10 years.....	4	10	3	6	3	26
10 to 20 years.....	6	17	8	2	6	39
20 to 30 years.....	8	44	12	12	12	88
30 to 40 years.....	14	27	9	8	10	68
40 to 50 years.....	8	16	13	7	8	52
50 to 60 years.....	6	12	3	8	5	34
60 to 70 years.....		13	3	2	1	19
70 to 80 years.....		6	3	1	2	12
80 to 90 years.....		2	3	1	1	7
90 to 100 years.....	1		1			2
Age unknown.....	7					7
Born dead.....	18	37	16	8	11	90
Total.....	167	368	131	110	132	908

BY THE CIVIL STATE.

	January.	February, March, April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
Unmarried.....	145	316	104	89	109	763
Married.....	18	41	18	16	16	109
Widowers.....	4	11	9	4	7	35
Unknown.....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total.....	167	368	131	110	132	908

DEATHS BY NATIONALITY.

	January.	February, March, April.	May.	June.	July.	Total.
Brazilians.....	139	290	102	87	109	727
Italians.....	5	4	3	2	1	15
Germans.....		2	1	1	2	6
Spanish.....	9	32	10	9	7	67
Portuguese.....	11	33	10	10	13	77
French.....	1	2	1	1		5
English.....		1				1
Syrian.....		1				1
Swedish.....		1				1
Pole.....		1	1			2
Arabians.....		1				1
Africans.....	1		1			2
Austrians.....	1		2			3
Total.....	167	368	131	110	132	908

Mortality report of Santos from January 1 to July 31, 1899—Continued.

Causes of death.	January.	February, March, April.	May.	June.	July.
Tuberculosis.....	16	41	16	9	16
Malaria.....	16	28	7	8	11
Typhoid fever.....	2	8	2		
Measles.....	5	8	1	2	2
Whooping cough.....	2	14	3	2	
Dysentery.....	3	1		3	
Cholera infantum.....	1				
Syphilis.....		5			
Erysipelas.....		3			
Septicæmia.....		2			1
Smallpox.....			1	1	1
Influenza.....			1		
Beriberi.....				1	
Chlorosis.....	2	4	1		1
Rheumatism.....		2			1
Alcoholism.....		1		1	
Cancer of the uterus.....			1		
Cancer of the stomach.....					1
Cancer of the other organs.....					1
Rachitis.....					1
Convulsions.....	1	8	2	1	1
Meningitis.....	4	10	2	4	5
Polynæuritis.....	1				
Tetanus.....		1	1		1
Hæmorrhage, cerebral congestion.....		6	3		2
Other diseases of the nervous system.....		3			1
Encephalitis.....			1	1	
General paralysis.....			1		
Affection of arteries and veins.....	2	6	3	1	5
Endocarditis.....	2	1			1
Organic disease of the heart.....	5	22	7	11	6
Bronchitis.....	4	16	6	8	5
Pneumonia.....		1	1	1	3
Broncho-pneumonia.....	4	12	5	4	6
Congestion and pulmonary apoplexy.....				2	
Enteritis.....	9	22	2	3	5
Entero-colitis.....	13	9	5	9	7
Gastro-enteritis.....	22	23	9	6	6
Peritonitis.....	4				
Gastritis.....	1	2	1		
Intestinal parasites.....		5			3
Jaundice.....		2		1	
Infantile diarrhæa.....		2			
Hepatitis.....		1			
Diseases of the liver.....	1	3	3		3
Others.....	3		3	2	
Nephritis.....	2	2	7		3
Uremia.....	1	1		5	
Eclampsia.....		2			
Others.....				1	
Other accidents.....					
Fever.....					2
Congenital debility.....	3	10	6	2	9
Tetanus of the new born.....	3	11		5	2
Teething accidents.....	1	2			1
Old age.....		2	4	1	
Accidents by submersion.....		1			
Others.....	4	2		1	
Suicide by hanging.....			1		
Athrepsia.....	7	24	7	6	6
Others.....	5	2	2		2
Born dead.....	18	37	16	8	11
Total.....	167	368	131	110	132

January, 1899.—Deaths, 167; daily average, 5.32. Births, 160; daily average, 5.16. Weddings, 30; daily average, 0.96. Excess of deaths over births, 7.

February, March, April, 1899.—Deaths, 368; daily average, 4.13. Births, 471; daily average, 5.29. Weddings, 67; daily average, 0.75. Excess of births over deaths, 103.

May, 1899.—Deaths, 131; daily average, 4.22. Births, 194; daily average, 6.25. Weddings, 22; daily average, 0.70. Excess of births over deaths, 63.

June, 1899.—Deaths, 110; daily average, 3.66. Births, 172; daily average, 5.73. Weddings, 28; daily average, 0.93. Excess of births over deaths, 62.

July, 1899.—Deaths, 132; daily average, 2.25. Births, 178; daily average, 5.74. Weddings, 29; daily average, 0.93. Excess of births over deaths, 46.

CHINA.

Vessels inspected at Hongkong for the weeks ended October 14 and 21, 1899.

HONGKONG, October 23, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith report of inspection service at Hongkong for the weeks ended October 14 and 21, 1899.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of Vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended October 14, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Oct. 10	Br. ss. Doric (a).....	San Francisco, Cal.	130	26	359	10
Do.....	Br. ss. Ping Suey (b).....	New York, N. Y.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Br. ss. Sung Kiang.....	Manila, P. I.....	65	4	140	1
Oct. 13	Br. ss. Diamante.....	do.....	82	14	165	7
Oct. 14	U. S. st. launch Lu Ping.....	do.....	14	0	0	0
Do.....	U. S. st. launch Kong Pok.....	do.....	15	0	0	0

a Crew and steerage passengers bathed, and their baggage disinfected with steam.
b Supplemental bill of health.

[Inclosure.]

Report of vessels inspected at Hongkong, China, for week ended October 21, 1899.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of cabin passengers.	Number of steerage passengers.	Number rejected.
Oct. 16	U. S. ship Challenger.....	New York, N. Y.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 17	Br. ss. City of Dublin.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	77	.....	12	.....
Do.....	U. S. ss. Victoria (a).....	Seattle, Wash.....	66	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 18	U. S. ss. Venus.....	Manila, P. I.....	58	.....	35	1
Oct. 19	Jap. ss. Nippon Maru (b)....	San Francisco, Cal.	177	23	70	2
Do.....	Jap. ss. Kinghin Maru.....	Seattle, Wash.....	79	.....	6	.....
Oct. 20	Ger. ss. Nau Yang.....	Manila, P. I.....	51	.....	49	3
Oct. 21	Br. ss. Eastern.....	do.....	75	10	69	2

a United States transport supplemental bill of health.
b Crew and steerage passengers bathed and their baggage disinfected with steam.