own expense, send them to either hospitals, or insane institutions, until they are fit to travel. The German law is very strict in such cases, and the steamship companies are forced to follow them. The German law requires that the alien refused admission shall be returned to his native land, without regard to where it is, and in cases where it is advisable, in view of the condition of the emigrant, to have an attendant, the steamship company is bound to furnish the same, even in instances where a relative of the alien goes to the point of arrival to accompany the alien home.

It was stated to the Sub-Committee that whenever it was found that a criminal, or other person of bad repute, attempted to pass the frontier for the purpose of emigrating to the United States or other country, the German police arrested such persons and turned them over to the Russian guards at the frontier, who dealt with them according to their ideas of what was proper. It was impossible to ascertain what action was taken by the Russian government in these cases, but it was assumed that they were ultimately returned to their homes.

It was noted at Myslowitz, where emigrants were passing through, that the same precautions were observed to prevent the passage of diseased emigrants, whether they were destined to the German shipping ports, or to Rotterdam, Antwerp, and other ports. Many of the emigrants had pre-paid orders, or tickets, via the Red Star line, sailing from Antwerp, and they were subjected to the same control treatment as the others.

**Hamburg.**

After completing the investigation of the control stations the Sub-Committee took a few days rest, and then proceeded to Hamburg, going via Berlin. We arrived at Hamburg on the evening of July 24, and the following morning was met by a committee that had been appointed by the Senate of that city to facilitate our investigations there. This committee consisted of Medizinalrat Professor Doctor Nockt, Dr. Stamer, a police commissioner of Hamburg, in charge of the secret police, and Dr. Sammern, the port physician. In addition to this committee we were accompanied by Mr. Otto W. Hellmrich, Deputy Consul-General, who rendered us valuable
assistance.

After ascertaining the length of our stay in Hamburg an itinerary was prepared which included a visit to the Auswanderer Halle, or Emigrant Hall, and a trip around the harbor of Hamburg.

At the Emigrant Hall we were given an opportunity to inspect the new improvements being made by the Hamburg-American Line for the comfort and convenience of the emigrants, as well as to facilitate the business of the company, and we were impressed with the fact that this company was not only making all necessary preparations for the reception and accommodation of the emigrants sailing by its line, but were pleased with the sanitary arrangements and regulations which they had established governing the same. All the buildings have cement floors and are fitted with good toilet and sewerage appliances. The buildings cover quite a considerable area, and the accommodations for dormitories are quite spacious, the cots generally being arranged in two tiers, and are made of iron and provided with springs, blankets and pillows.

Our attention was also called to the provisions made for the separation of the different nationalities passing through this station, each race having quarters of its own. In addition to this, owing to the peculiar religious customs of the Jews, there is provided a kitchen where food is cooked and prepared in accordance with their views, and served in a dining room set apart from the others.

We were very much interested in the Commissary Department, where an abundant supply of fresh food is kept, in sufficient quantity to meet any emergency. This building, and the bins containing the supplies, were kept in a cleanly condition, and the quality of the food served seemed to be good.

In addition to the provision made for the personal and sanitary comfort of the emigrants, modern brick chapels have been built, where Protestants, Catholics and Jews can hold religious services, the chapels for the Protestants and Catholics being in one building, but separated by partitions, and that for the Jews being in a separate building. These buildings, while plain, are ample for the needs of the emigrants and are kept
in a cleanly condition.

In about the center of the buildings has been built a stand, about twenty-five feet high, where, we were informed, a band is kept playing practically all the time for the benefit of the emigrants. While we were inspecting the buildings, covering quite a considerable length of time, this band was playing the national airs of different countries and other selections, the stand being surrounded by a large number of emigrants who were passing through, awaiting shipment, and who seemed to be enjoying the music greatly.

One of the results of the accommodations provided for the toilet and sanitary comfort of the emigrants, and which impressed itself upon our minds very forcibly, was the vast contrast between the emigrants after their detention here and those we saw at the control stations. At the latter places they were generally in a very dirty, unkempt condition, while at Hamburg, where the facilities for cleanliness were ample, they were noticeably clean and of better personal appearance. We were informed that although the act of keeping clean was in most cases voluntary, where an emigrant was particularly unclean he was forced to bathe and take proper care of himself when he would not do it of his own accord.

The arrangements provided for the disinfecting of baggage and clothing were very complete. The clothing to be disinfected was passed to the disinfecting plant through a circular door having openings at different angles into the rooms, the openings to the women's room being closed automatically when that to the men's room was opened. Although the German law does not require the disinfecting of baggage it is done whenever, in the opinion of the physicians, it is considered advisable for the safety of the other passengers.

The Emigrant Hall is provided with very ample hospital facilities, and at the present time additions are being built. There are buildings within the grounds for what may be called ordinary cases of sickness, and outside of the main grounds are hospitals for the reception and treatment of contagious and infectious diseases, as well as for the detention and observation of those emigrants who came in contact with such cases during the period of danger.
We were informed by Mr. Hennrich that in all cases where the Consulate raises objections to the embarkation of suspicious or other cases, the Hamburg-American Line refuses them passage and returns them to the country whence they came.

The committee appointed by the Senate of Hamburg afforded us every opportunity for making investigations, and to inspect the buildings, and we were well pleased with the situation as we found it.

Later on we were shown the inspection of emigrants just prior to embarkation. This medical examination is the final one and is accomplished under the supervision of the American Consulate. Each emigrant is examined thoroughly, as far as we could see, as to his general physical condition, and especially for trachoma, favus and for evidences of venereal diseases. After this examination is finished the emigrants are placed on board barges and are conveyed to the ships, their final inspection as to papers being done by the Hamburg police department, who see that everything is in proper shape for their embarkation, thus preventing, as far as is physically possible, the shipping of persons not entitled to go.

BREMEN.

On July 27th we proceeded to Bremen, to inspect the accommodations provided for the care of emigrants sailing by the North German Lloyd Line. Here we were met by Consul Fee, who aided us in every way possible, and accompanied us on our tour of investigation, which was made under the direct direction of Mr. von Flattenburg, representing the steamship company. We first inspected the reception buildings used by this line for the examination of emigrants prior to their distribution to the various boarding houses. These buildings, with the exception of the disinfecting plant, while of old pattern and constructed of wood, were kept in a cleanly condition, and in a cleanly condition and in appeared to be ample for the purposes to which they were put.

From this point the emigrants are sent to the boarding houses maintained by private individuals, and it was noted that while at Hamburg emigrants are confined to the territory covered by Emigrants' Hall, at Bremen they were permitted to go out into the streets if they desired to do