

2. On November 19th, Dr. Montizambert after having viewed the patient, signed the following telegram:—

“GROSSE ILE, November 19.

“Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa.

“All steerage passengers and steerage stewards landed, vessel disinfected and released at 4.30. Adami's report expected to-night. Present symptoms more resemble typhoid.

“(Sgd.) F. MONTIZAMBERT,

3. On November 22, 1910, Dr. Montizambert addressed to the Minister of Agriculture an official and detailed report in which he states:—“The case has been a very mild one, and is now fairly convalescent; the symptoms, since the patient has been in the quarantine hospital, are more resembling typhoid, especially with regard to the morning and evening temperatures, than any other sickness. . . .

“(Sgd.) F. MONTIZAMBERT.”

“Director General of Public Health.”

Further on, Dr. Montizambert declares to the Minister that the bacteriological examination certainly indicates the existence of cholera.

4. On December 12, 1910. Prof. Adami, (without, we venture to state, affirming the fact.) Bacteriologist of Montreal, declares, in an official report “that here was not a severe and typical choleraic seizure” but that “here we have to deal with a *cholera carrier*.”

5. On December 16. In a letter addressed to Dr. Montizambert, Professor Adami, expresses himself as follows:—

“Granting that we have a *cholera carrier*, the indications thus are that the vibrio is growing quietly in some of the crypts of Lieberkuhn and other folds of the mucous membrane. This habit of growth suggests strongly that we have here an organism which can be eradicated by intestinal disinfection and that at least it is deserving of trial.

6. On December 19, Dr. Martineau, writes from the quarantine to Dr. Montizambert:—

“There is no doubt that we have to deal with a *cholera carrier* as he has *no other* symptoms of cholera.

Also he suffers from mental derangement and since those last five days he refused absolutely to take any medicine or food; he sleeps very little and is very nervous. I attribute that to the loneliness and we have to keep constantly two men to watch him.

I have reported these facts to Dr. Pagé, who informed me that this immigrant is certainly to be deported.

(Sgd.) G. E. MARTINEAU, M.D.

Medical Superintendent.

7. On December 5, 1910, Dr. Montizambert wired Dr. Martineau as follows:—

OTTAWA, December 5, 1910.

Dr. MARTINEAU,

Medical Superintendent,

Grosse Ile Quarantine Station.

“Steamer *Rouville* or *Druid* placed at Minister's (of Agriculture) disposal for necessary Grosse Isle service by Marine Department on application by going to Agent at Quebec.

(Sgd.) F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.”