

"The vessel (and cargo, if necessary,) would be disinfected by the fumes of burning sulphur and subsequent ventilation, and washing with solution of corrosive sublimate or some of the preparations of chlorine. The clothing of the crew and their personal effects would be also disinfected, and they would be kept under supervision until danger of communication of the disease had passed.

"Vessels on which there has been no malignant or contagious disease during the voyage, and on which there is at present no sickness may come to any public wharf in New Haven harbor, and signal for the health officer; but no person is allowed to leave the vessel before the arrival of the health officer. In case of any sickness on board, the vessel shall come to anchor within quarantine limits and signal for the health officer from there. The quarantine station, as you will see by the enclosed map, is only one and one-half miles from the centre of the city, and in New Haven harbor directly in the line of travel.

"In case of the arrival of a cholera vessel, it would be detained in quarantine. There is no hospital provided for the reception of cholera. The patient would be kept on board under such care as was practicable, respecting isolation and disinfection, until a temporary provision could be made, (by tents, probably,) on the shore for his or their reception, after which the vessel would be disinfected. If the cargo was such as to require special apparatus for disinfecting it, we have none, and should have to send the vessel to New York or elsewhere for that purpose."

New York:

About two-thirds of the total immigration and more than two-thirds of the total foreign imports into the United States pass through quarantine at the port of New York. Without assuming that these proportions may be taken as a measure of the relative importance of the New York quarantine compared with the quarantines of the rest of the country, its absolute importance cannot be overestimated. The individuals and their effects and the cargoes with which it deals, are distributed to every part of the continent, and while from climatic and other conditions, the port itself might be protected by given quarantine methods, it would by no means follow that measures adequate for such protection would ensure the safety of remote sections of the country from the disastrous effects of the importation of foreign contagion or infection through and beyond the port. Many improvements in the New York quarantine system have been made during the past twelve or fifteen years, and to a great extent in direct recognition of these considerations. During this period the interest of the interior in the administration of the system has come to be acknowledged and is allowed to exert some influence.

The statutes relating to quarantine at the port of New York are very voluminous, but the most important are to be found in Chapter 358 of the Laws of 1863, entitled, "An act establishing a quarantine and defining the qualifications, duties and powers of the health officer for the harbor and port of New York," and in Chapter 592 of the Laws of 1865, amendatory thereof. Although there is a board of quarantine commissioners consisting of three members, the powers and duties prescribed by the law are practically exerted and discharged by the health officer aforesaid. In 1880, upon the establishment of a State Board of Health, this officer, together with the attorney-general and the superintendent of the State survey, were made *ex-officio* members of the State Board, but no control or authority over maritime quarantine is conferred upon or exercised by the Board, except indirectly through the *ex-officio* connection of the health officer, who is chairman of a standing committee of that body upon the subject of quarantine.

On the 10th, 11th and 12th of August, in company with Dr. William M. Smith, Health Officer of the Port, I made a personal inspection of the quarantine establishment and of the methods enforced thereat. The quarantine anchorage is in the Lower Bay, a triangular area of about two and one-half miles along its sides, its northern apex being about eleven miles from the city and five miles from the health officer's station, near Clifton, on the left shore of "the Narrows." At the upper apex of the anchorage, and about four miles inside of Sandy Hook, is moored the quarantine ship, "Illinois," in charge of a deputy inspector.

After the first day of May and until the first of the ensuing November, all vessels from the West Indies, the Windward Isles, the east coast of South America, and the west