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[Inclosure.]

Mortality of the city of Habana and town of Regla for the week ended Thursday, January 20, 1898.

	Habana.	Regla.	Total.
Yellow fever.....	2	3	5
Enteric fever.....	13	2	15
Pernicious fever.....	11		11
Malarial fever.....	10	12	22
Smallpox.....	2		2
Enteritis.....	70	11	81
Dysentery.....	27	22	49
Diarrhea.....	12	5	17
Caquexia paludica.....	34	1	35
Pneumonia.....	5	2	7
Tuberculosis.....	56	6	62
Meningitis.....	5	1	6
Starvation.....	8		8
Deaths from all causes.....	374	73	447
Deaths in military hospitals.....	82	65	147
Deaths from yellow fever in military hospitals.....	2	3	5
Annual ratio per 1,000.....			116.22

Sanitary report from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *January 15, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, January 15:

Ninety-one deaths have been reported, of which 1 was from yellow fever, 9 from enteritis, 5 from tuberculosis, 12 from dysentery, 10 from remittent and 15 from pernicious fevers, 8 from typhomalaria; the rest from acute and chronic diseases of noncontagious or noninfectious character.

Malarial fevers still predominate, the bilious form being the most common. There are also many cases of typhomalaria, and dysentery has a tendency to increase into an epidemic once more. Many of the poorer classes die from want of medical assistance and quinine. In former times the municipality provided the poor with medicines, but at present none is allotted to them, and the consequence is the increase in the mortality.

We are anxiously expecting the arrival of supplies from the United States to remedy so much misery.

Respectfully,

H. S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Quarantine removed against Teneriffe.

JANUARY 24, 1898.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a dispatch from our minister at

Copenhagen, reporting that the quarantine of the Danish West Indies against the island of Teneriffe, has been revoked.

Respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM R. DAY,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
COPENHAGEN, *January 8, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that through an official note from the minister of foreign affairs, I have been advised that the quarantine declared against the island of Teneriffe by the Danish West Indies, on May 3, 1897, has been revoked.

I have the honor, to be sir, your obedient servant,

LAURITS S. SWENSON.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

JAMAICA.

Sanitary condition of the island of Jamaica.

JANUARY 21, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inclose for your information a copy of a dispatch from the consul at Kingston, Jamaica, reporting that there has been no case of yellow fever at Port Antonio for about three months, and that on the island of Jamaica the virulent form of the fever has practically died out, only 2 isolated cases at Kingston and 1 or 2 in the mountains of Christiana having recently occurred.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, *January 10, 1898.*

SIR: Department instructions, No. 19, of December 26, just received. In reply, I have to state that upon December 23 I received a cable from Commander Dayton of the *Detroit*, then at Port au Prince, as follows:

"Can I get coal, not infected, Morant, or Antonio? Is there fever?"

To which, after inquiring as to the facilities for coaling, at various places in the island, I replied on the day following:

"Kingston coal best, but yellow fever here. Coal also Antonio." In consequence of my cable, the *Detroit* coaled at Port Antonio on Monday and Tuesday, December 27 and 28.

With regard to the health conditions of this island, I have to say that on account of the cooler and drier winter season the virulent form of fever has practically died out. There have been no cases in Port Antonio since the death of Mr. Scanlon, say for three months. There have been recently but 1 or 2 isolated cases in Kingston, and 1 or 2 in the mountains of Christiana, the interior of the island; none at any other point. There have been quite a number of cases and deaths among the troops in barracks, just outside of the city of Kingston, due to the previous infection, but they have been removed from the barracks to the tents in the open.

A few tourists have been here the past two weeks, and no one of them has experienced any ill effects. It is my opinion that by the first of February the island will be quite safe, provided that, in the meantime, no other sudden outbreak of the disease occurs, of which, of course, I should duly advise.

With regard to the Navy Department's inquiry, especially having in view the extreme caution exercised by war vessels in entering infected ports; having further in view the habits and characteristics of seamen, and appreciating the disastrous effect of infection of one of these vessels, I have no hesitation in saying that, for the present, I would not care to recommend that a vessel of the United States Navy stop in the